REGISTRATION FORM
22nd Int'l Geisenheim Conference on Grapevine Propagation, June 28 - 30, 2018

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→ registration deadline: Monday, May 14, 2018

Hochschule Geisenheim University

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second name: _____

first name: _____

title: _____

address: _____

country: _____

zip-code: _____ city: _____

phone: _____ e-mail/fax _____

I would like to attend (please check mark):

☐ complete conference: 150,00 € - June 28 afternoon + full June 29, incl. free barbecue

☐ *I'll take part in the June 29 evening barbecue with ……. people*

☐ single session: 60,00 € - Thursday June 28, afternoon session only

☐ single session: 60,00 € - Friday June 29, morning session only

☐ single session: 60,00 € - Friday June 29, afternoon session only

☐ combined session: 100,00 € - Friday June 29, both, morning + afternoon sessions

☐ evening event/dinner: 50,00 € - Thursday June 28, dinner incl. transportation

☐ excursion: 40,00 € - Saturday June 30, excursion to the "Rheinhessen" wine region incl. transportation with ……. people

☐ I intend to present a Poster - *deadline for poster registration is April 27, 2018, see next page: "technical indications for poster presentation"*

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please sign

payment details for bank transfer:

account holder:	**Heinrich Birk Gesellschaft e.V.**
name of bank:	**Rheingauer Volksbank Geisenheim**
int'l bank account # (IBAN):	**DE75 5109 1500 0030 0008 89**
bank identifier code (BIC):	**GENODE51RGG**

Technical indications for poster presentation:

The intended format of the poster should correspond to the German DIN A0 norm, laid out in an upright (portrait) position.

The poster size should not exceed the dimensions of the German DIN A0 norm:

- DIN A0: centimeters = 841 × 1189 cm
- DIN A0: inches = 331.1 x 468.11 in

Please send us back the following information:

1. Main Title/ Subject of poster

2. Name/ Institution of presenting Person

3. Short abstract (should be attached as an extra file, see indications on the ABSTRACT FORMULAR on the following page)

ABSTRACT FORMULAR:

Margins: 2.5 cm
Abstract max 2600 characters including spaces, title of the paper, author(s), affiliation(s), references and acknowledgement. The sections Materials and Methods, Results and Conclusion should have preferably about 1100 characters including spacing.

EXAMPLE:

BEHAVIOR OF NEW PHYLLOXERA RESITANT ROOTSTOCKS ON DIFFERENT VINEYARD SITES
(MAX. 145 CHARACTERS INCLUDING SPACING)

Joachim SCHMID[1*], Frank MANTY[1] and Ernst H. RUEHL[1]
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Keywords: adaptation, phylloxera, rootstock (3 to 5 keywords, in alphabetical order)

Introduction: Phylloxera risk makes viticulture virtually impossible without grafted vines. Most rootstock varieties are sufficiently phylloxera tolerant but not resistant, allowing the formation of leaf galls and root nodosities. Genetic diversity of rootstocks is small worldwide. Rootstocks of the *Vitis cinerea* genotype are highly resistant to phylloxera (e.g. Börner, Rici, Cina). The Introduction of improved phylloxera resistant rootstocks is the chief goal of our breeding program at Geisenheim. New varieties are evaluated for rooting and grafting capability comparing their performance in grafted vineyard trials to commonly used rootstocks.
Aims: The aim of this paper is to complement the current knowledge by information on some alternative (new or less common) rootstock varieties, which could help to enlarge the range of rootstocks used commercially.
Materials and Methods: Plants were bench-grafted with virus tested rootstock and Pinot Noir, Pinot Gris, Trollinger (Black Hamburg) and White Riesling as scion material, callused in a glasshouse and rooted in a field nursery. Rootstock trials were located in the different wine growing regions in Germany representing a range of different soil typs.
Results: Different yield levels are corresponding to the relative water holding capacities of the trial sites. While most rootstocks show variable results, SO4 is the most stable high level performer at all sites. A number of new Geisenheim crosses show comparably performance characteristics on a medium to high level according to site specific soil conditions.
Conclusion: The introduction of new completely phylloxera resistant rootstocks will contribute to a larger biodiversity, which is a good protection measure against phylloxera and possible new root diseases. Performance characteristics of the new Geisenheim rootstock crosses are comparable with most of the common rootstocks. A number of new Geisenheim rootstock crosses show a good potential for commercial cultivation. Yet, more trials are needed. In any case, an increase in rootstock biodiversity is crucial for the future development of viticulture.
References: (optional, in alphabetical order, maximum 3 references)