RESOLUTION VITI 1-2000

SYMPOSIUM ON PHYSIOLOGY - JERUSALEM

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

AFTER EXAMINING the results of the Fifth International Symposium on the Physiology of Vine that took place in Jerusalem, from May 24 to May 30, 1997;

RECOGNISES that genetics or farming techniques (such as irrigation, soil maintenance, conduit system, crop protection, and mechanization) may change the physiology of vine;

RECALLS

- The crucial role of water in the yield and quality of the vine products;
- The regular decrease of available water in most environments throughout the world;

INSISTS on the importance of adapting the genotypes to the environmental conditions; on the necessity of developing lasting farming techniques that are better adapted to the environment; and on the possibility of improving the irrigation procedures in order to increase water conservation and improve the quality of grapes and wine;

EMPHASIZES also that the research conducted in order to improve the vine should have priority, in connection with the vine development and its adaptation to the abiotic or biotic constraints of the environment;

INSISTS on the necessity of implementing an optimal integration between the studies conducted on genes and the studies or processes conducted in order to model the physiology of the vine, in the interest of both activities, and including their future applications;

DRAWS the attention of the scientists and research workers on the physiology of vine, on the necessity of supplementing their tests with a precise analysis of their impacts on the sensory and sanitary quality of the products, prior to the practical application of the results.

Certified in conformity Paris, 23th June 2000
The Director General of the OIV
Secretary of the General Assembly
Georges DUTRUC-ROSSET

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