

## Overview of viticulture or winegrowing

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Journal of Agricultural and Biological Research is a fast-developing open access journal in the field of Agricultural research. On behalf of the Board of the Journal of Agricultural and Biological Research and co-editors, I am glad to present the Volume 37, Issue 3 of the journal. The journal is established in 2012. Journal of Agricultural and Biological Research is having International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) of 0970-1907. The average number of downloads per article is rising, and all of these are encouraging signals of the journal's growth. Only the continued support of Editorial Board members and the intellectual generosity of readers and writers have brought us to this point.

The main goals and objectives of this magazine are to publish a growing number of high-quality research, review, short commentary, mini reviews, and other pieces, which will be quite beneficial to the readers. We accept manuscripts that fit the journal's goals and objectives and are within its scope.

The editorial tracking system for the Journal of Agricultural and Biological Research allows authors to submit submissions online and track them simply. This journal's editorial board members are quite active and play an important part in the review process. This journal's editorial board and reviewers includes distinguished professionals, professors, and doctors, among others. The journal operates under the guiding values of scientific excellence, publication ethics, and openness. The Journal of Agricultural and Biological Research became a very formidable and successful publication as a result of all of this.

The planting and harvesting of grapes is referred to as viticulture (from the Latin word for vine) or winegrowing (wine growing). Horticulture is a branch of the science. While *Vitis vinifera*, the common grape vine, has a native range that extends from Western Europe to the Persian beaches of the Caspian Sea, the vine has shown great levels of adaptability to new settings, and viticulture can now be found on every continent except Antarctica.

Monitoring and controlling pests and diseases, fertilizing, irrigation, canopy management, monitoring fruit development and characteristics,

selecting when to harvest, and vine trimming during the winter months are all responsibilities of the viticulturist. Because vineyard management and the associated grape characteristics provide the foundation from which winemaking may begin, viticulturists are frequently directly connected with winemakers. The European Union has now acknowledged a large variety of types as real grapes for winemaking and viticulture.

### HISTORY

Grape vine cultivation and winemaking have been documented for over 8,000 years. The history of viticulture is intertwined with the history of wine, with evidence dating back to the Neolithic period that humans grew wild grapes to make wine. Some of the earliest domestication of *Vitis vinifera* is thought to have occurred in the modern-day republics of Georgia and Armenia, according to evidence. The earliest known vineyard was unearthed in Armenia's Vayots Dzor cave, known as "Areni-1." A wine press, fermentation vats, jars, and cups were found at the site, which was dated to around 4100 BC. *V. vinifera* seeds and vines were also discovered by archaeologists. "The fact that winemaking was already so highly developed in 4000 BC shows that the technology probably dates back considerably earlier," McGovern said of the significance of the discovery. Grape domestication was also documented in the Near East in the early Bronze Age, circa 3200 BC. Cuneiform sources (old writing on clay tablets), plant remains, historical geography, and archaeological investigations all provide evidence of ancient viticulture. The remains of ancient wine jars have been utilised to determine the wine-drinking culture and grape species planted. Grapes have also been farmed for the production of raisins in addition to winemaking. The earliest act of cultivation appears to have been the favoring of hermaphroditic members of the *Vitis vinifera* species over the barren male vines and the female vines, which were dependent on a nearby male for pollination. With the ability to pollinate itself, over time the hermaphroditic vines were able to sire offspring that were consistently hermaphroditic. The people of the Mediterranean began to emerge from barbarism when they learnt to cultivate the olive and the vine.

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