*Regionalizing Grape Quarantine & Certification Programs in the Pacific Northwest*
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# Clean vs. Certified: Where you can get them and why source matters

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# What's the difference?

## CLEAN PLANTS

- A relative term
- Considered clean to the best of our knowledge
- Tests indicate no disease

## CERTIFIED PLANTS

- Produced by an official certification program
- Plants free of known diseases
  - Testing
  - Visual evaluation

# What to pursue in planting programs?

## CONSIDERATIONS

- Clean vines might not be available as “certified”
- Certified plants may have disease

## HOW “CLEAN” DESIGNATION OBTAINED

- Clean-up process – Foundation Services
- Vines never infected (?)

# Key to CLEAN = Testing & Monitoring

## CERTIFICATION PROGRAMS

- Vines are subject to clean-up then testing cycles
- Regimented program with knowns identified
- Unknowns create issues
  - Red Blotch Disease
  - Pinot Gris Virus
- Understand certification is not a guarantee

# Testing Outside of Certification Programs

## Anyone can conduct testing via

- Commercial analytical labs
- University plant clinics

## Testing source wood, new plants

- Choice of testing:
  - What diseases are important for your production?
    - Trunk disease, virus, etc?
- Staying clean requires repeat testing
- Considerable expense


# Grafting-over

- Is the vineyard clean?
- Is the source wood clean?

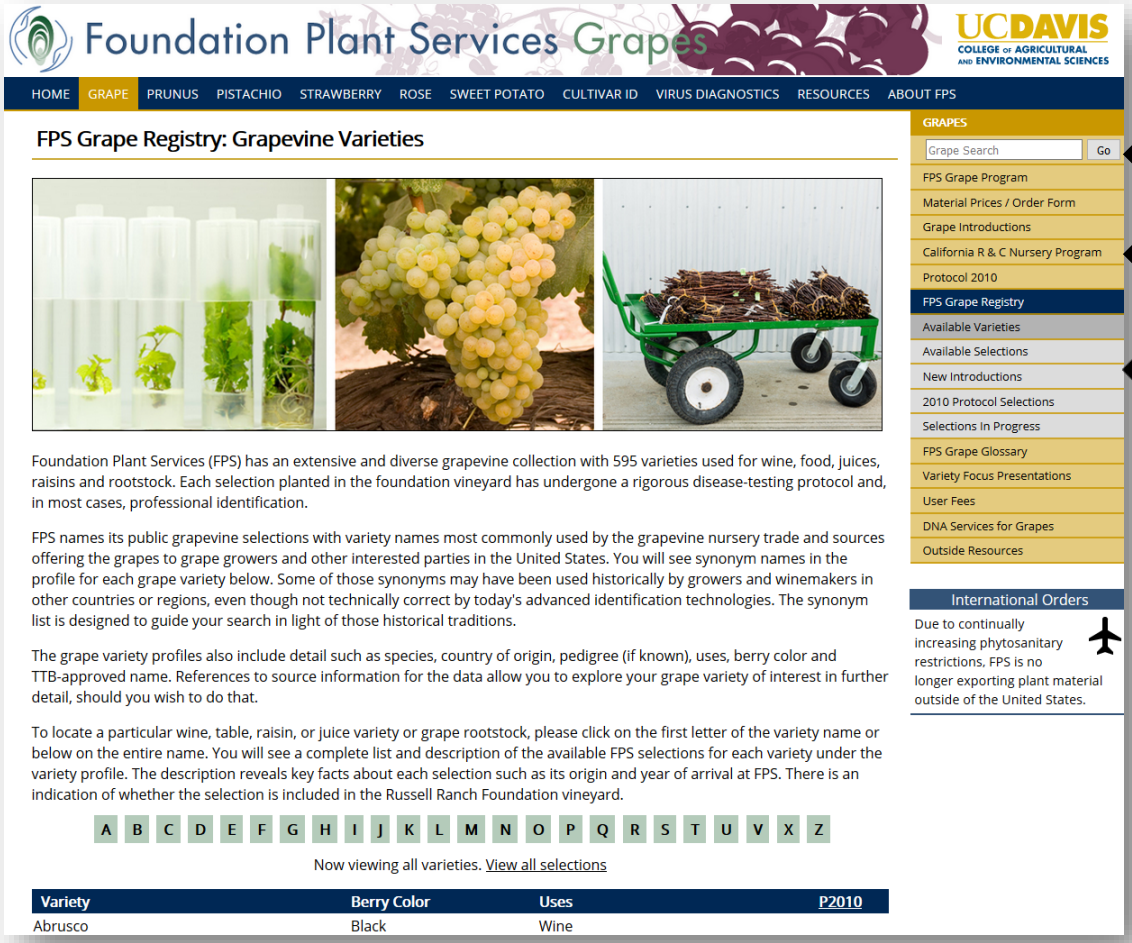
# Certification Decree:  unintended consequences

- Lack of plant availability
  - Cultivar/rootstock
    - Unique cultivars
    - New breeding program releases
  - Quantity to meet demand
- Increased plant materials cost

# Finding Information & Plant Materials

New (to you) varieties, clones, rootstocks

# FPS Grape Registry (formerly National Grape Registry)




Search

Nurseries

Certification, Availability, In progress

http://fps.ucdavis.edu/fgrvarieties.cfm

Foundation Plant Services Grapes

UCDAVIS COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES

HOME | GRAPE | PRUNUS | PISTACHIO | STRAWBERRY | ROSE | SWEET POTATO | CULTIVAR ID | VIRUS DIAGNOSTICS | RESOURCES | ABOUT FPS

GRAPES

Grape Search | Go

## Grape Variety: Pinot noir

**Variety Name** Pinot noir

**TTB Approved Name(s)** Pinot noir

**All Synonyms** Aprofekete, Arbst, Assmannshaeuser, Auvernat, Auvern
Auxerra, Berligout, Blauburgunder, Blauer Burgunder, B
Spaetburgunder, Blauer Spatburgunder, Blauer-Klavner
Bourguignon noir, Brunlauber, Burgundac Crni, Burgun
Ranka, Chambertin, Chpatchok, Claevner Blau, Clavner,
Noiren, Franc Pineau, Franc Pinot, Gribalet noir, Gut Bla
Kek, Klaevner, Klebroth, Klevner blau, Klevner Kek, Lang
Marillon, Massoutel, Modra Klevanjka, Modra Klevanyka
Mohrenkoenigin, Mor Burgunder, Morillon, Morillon noi
Joue, Noir Meun, Noiried, Noirien, Noirien Ternent, Noir
Orleans, Petit Bourguignon, Petit Noirin, Petit Plant Dore
Pignoliga, Pignolo, Pineau, Pineau de Bourgoyne, Pineau
Corni, Pinot, Pinot Clevner Cl. Maria-feld, Pinot d' Ay, Pin
Migraine, Pinot Droit, Pinot Fin, Pinot Franc, Pinot Go, Pi
Pinot Neraborgogna Rosso, Pinot Nero, Pinot Salvagnin,
Plant de Cumieres, Plant de la Dole Noir, Plant Dore, Pla
Raisin de Bourgogne, Raucy, Roter, Roter Assmannshae
Male, Rouci Modre, Rouget, Salvagnin Pignol, Samtrot, S
Riesling, Schwarzer Assmannhauser, Schwarzer Burgun
Sussling, Schwarzklevner, Shpachok, Spacok, Spaetburg
Sussedel, Sussling, Sussrot, Vert Dore

**Countries of Origin** France

**Species** *Vitis vinifera*

**References** Show 7 references

**Berry Color** Black

**Uses** Wine

### Pinot noir Photos

Click photo to enlarge

### Pinot noir Selections available from FPS

Jump to Selection

#### Pinot noir 01A

**Registration Status** Registered

**Source** Clone B111, Versuchsanstalt für Obst, Wein und Gartenbau, Wädenswil, Switzerland

**Treatments** None

**Comments** In 1952, three introductions labeled 'Blau Burgunder' were sent to Davis by Professor E. Peyer from Wädenswil, Switzerland.(USDA-ARS P.I. number 199736). These three clones became known collectively as as the Wädenswil selections. They came with the following clone designations on them: BI 10/16 (Pinot noir FPS 02A and 03A), BIII (Pinot noir FPS 01A) and BhV 2/59 (no FPS selection). Pinot noir FPS 01A, 02A and 03A were initially planted in the old foundation vineyard in 1961 and became registered in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program in 1962. Pinot noir 01A has qualified for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard (see Pinot noir FPS 01A.1).

#### Pinot noir 02A

**Registration Status** Registered

**Source** Clone BI 10/16, Versuchsanstalt für Obst, Wein und Gartenbau, Wädenswil, Switzerland

**Treatments** None

**Comments** In 1952, three introductions labeled 'Blau Burgunder' were sent to Davis by Professor E. Peyer from Wädenswil, Switzerland.(USDA-ARS P.I. number 199736). These three clones became known collectively as as the Wädenswil selections. They came with the following clone designations on them: BI 10/16 (Pinot noir FPS 02A anc
2/59 (no FPS selection). Pinot noir FPS 01A, 02A and 03
foundation vineyard in 1961 and became registered in
Certification Program in 1962. Pinot noir 02A was heat
or early 1970's, which resulted in a selection Pinot noir
registered in the R&C Program.

#### Pinot noir 02A.1

**Registration Status** Registered

**Protocol 2010** Qualifies for Protocol 2010. *(This selection planted in Russell Ranch)*

**Source** Clone BI 10/16, Versuchsanstalt für Obst, Wein und Gartenbau, Wädenswil, Switzerland

**Treatments** Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

**Comments** In 1952, three introductions labeled 'Blau Burgunder' were sent to Davis by Professor E. Peyer from Wädenswil, Switzerland.(USDA-ARS P.I. number 199736). These three clones became known collectively as as the Wädenswil selections. They came with the following clone designations on them: BI 10/16 (Pinot noir FPS 02A and 03A), BIII (Pinot noir FPS 01A) and BhV 2/59 (no FPS selection). Pinot noir FPS 01A, 02A and 03A were initially planted in the old foundation vineyard in 1961 and became registered in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program in 1962. Pinot noir 02A was heat treated for 117 days in the late 1960's or early 1970's, which resulted in a selection Pinot noir FPS 30. Pinot noir 30 was never registered in the R&C Program. In 2009, Pinot noir 02A underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS. After successful completion of testing under the 2010 Protocol, the treated material was planted at the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard as Pinot noir 02A.1.

Origin, importation, clonal synonyms, clean up

# Questions?

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