



National Institute for
Agrarian and Veterinary
Research

On-farm inventory of minor grape varieties in the European Vitis Database (Grape On Farm)

Portuguese report

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PORTUGUESE
REPUBLIC

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

A scenic view of a valley with lush green trees and a dirt road winding through it. The background shows a steep, rocky hillside covered in dense vegetation. The foreground is filled with tall, dry grasses and more greenery.

Summary

- Initiative to establish vineyards with rare historical cultivars
- Regulation to legally grow varieties not included in the national listings

Initiative to establish vineyards with rare historical cultivars

Limitations to Multiplication

- 1. Ignorance of cultural and oenological characteristics;**
- 2. Ignorance of adaptability;**
- 3. Inexistence of selected material;**
- 4. Inexistence of standard or clonal material;**
- 5. Non-financing of the plantation in the financial support programs for new vineyards.**

Initiative to establish vineyards with rare historical cultivars

Proposal to solve the problem

- 1. Installation of parcels of standard material;**
- 2. Studies of cultural and enological adaptation;**
- 3. Dissemination of results obtained and promotion of the use of these grape varieties among winegrowers**

Regulation to legally grow varieties not included in the national listings

Exceptional procedure

OBJECTIVE

This procedure exclusively concerns the admission to certification of parcels of multiplication of minority vine varieties in national vineyards

Minority vine varieties: a variety without standard or clonal material

DEFINITION

A variety is considered to be a minority variety if it cumulatively meets the following conditions:

1. The variety is registered in the National Catalog of Varieties of Vine (CNVV);
2. The variety does not have any active multiplication in the certification system in Portugal;
3. The DGAV (*Direcção Geral de Alimentação e Veterinária* - National system of nursery control) publishes on its website a list, taken from the CNVV, containing all the varieties that are in the conditions described above.

PROCEDURE FOR ENROLLMENT IN THE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

Old vineyards in production with plants of a minority variety that do not meet the requirements of varietal identity or the sanitary requirements required by Law 194/2006, for the lowest (standard) category.

PROCEDURE FOR ENROLLMENT IN THE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

The Economic Operator/Nursery (OE) interested in registering parcels of multiplication of this variety must enclose the old vineyard in CERTIGES (certified materials database) as VMGS (vineyard mother of standard material) and attach:

Information from National Institute for Agrarian and Veterinary Research (INIAV) confirming that the parcel is actually of the variety. This information shall state that this institution controls the multiplication process. The INIAV must attach a sketch of the plot with the specification of the plants of the variety being multiplied.

PROCEDURE FOR ENROLLMENT IN THE CERTIFICATION SYSTEM

The parcel will be subject to sanitary inspection, which should only concern the plants indicated in the sketch.

The healthy plants can be multiplied as standard material and they must be planted as vineyard mother of standard material, meeting the requirements of varietal identity and the sanitary legal requirements.

Regulation to legally grow varieties not included in the national listings

Portuguese Law

The addition of vine varieties to the list of grape varieties suitable for the production of wine in Portugal is made by the Institute of Vine and Wine (IVV) under proposal of a Regional Viticultural Commission.