Grape On Farm. Geilweilerhof (Germany), October 10th 2017

On farm preservation of minor grape varieties in Spain

Gregorio Muñoz Organero
Rural, Agricultural and Food R+D Institute of Madrid. IMIDRA. Spain
Background

National Project RF2012-27 (2013-2016): new prospections and recovery of old varieties in Spain
2175 samples analysed
597 Genotypes found

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMMERCIAL</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOREIGN</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HYBRID/ROOTSTOCK</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR KNOWN</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNKNOWN</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINOR RECOVERED</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Percentage distribution:
- COMMERCIAL: 13%
- FOREIGN: 14%
- HYBRID/ROOTSTOCK: 8%
- TABLE: 6%
- MINOR: 8%
- UNKNOWN: 35%
- MINOR RECOVERED: 16%
Background
Prospections carried out in 1914 did not collect all existing plant material

Despite adversities and threats, the local sustainable use of many minor authochthonous varieties has remained

Current methodologies of identification have allowed the recovery of this material
Announcement of the initiative

- G. Muñoz Organero et al. (2017). La enorme diversidad varietal de vid en España, en proceso de descubrimiento. The wide diversity of grape varieties in Spain, in discovery process. ACENOLOGIA. 26th April.

http://www.acenologia.com/cienciaytecnologia/diversidad_varietal_vid_cien c0417.htm
1. IMIDRA ↔ Regional Governments/ Research Centers on Viticulture ↔ vine growers and D.O.

2. IMIDRA ↔ vine growers and D.O.
Positive feedback from all Regions

Some growers/researchers need more time (November) to gather complete information

A screening of data has been carried out by IMIDRA (sometimes minor varieties at local level are not minor varieties on a global level)

Sparse information available about sanitary status
Use of descriptors

Suggestions:

- Latitude, Longitude and Height regarding to the vineyard or regarding to grower’s village ????
- For Spain: Province instead of District, and Autonomous Community instead of Federal State
Collection of data

- 66 vineyards
- 53 growers
- 34 varieties

In progress........
When Minor varieties are NOT LISTED in the REGISTRY:

a) Marketing of plant material is not allowed
b) Marketing of wine is not allowed
c) It can only be grown as material of preservation or self-consumption

They need to be included in the List of Commercial Varieties
Spanish regulation to legally grow varieties not included in national lists

Legislation on plant variety registration and protection:


Requirements to apply for registering a variety in the Registry of Commercial and/or Protected Varieties in Spain:

http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/medios-de-produccion/semillas-y-plantas-de-vivero/registro-de-variedades/reg-de-variedades-comerciales/
Spanish regulation to legally grow varieties not included in national lists

Administrative requirements to apply for registering a variety in the Registry of Commercial and/or Protected Varieties in Spain:

1. To fill in the Registration Form and the Technical Application Form for Grapevine. (http://www.magrama.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/medios-de-produccion/semillas-y-plantas-de-vivero/registro-de-variedades/solicitudes-y-formularios/)

2. Submit both Forms to the competent body of the Autonomous Community (Regional body) and addressed to the Ministry of Agriculture.

   *Foreign applicants who intend to include one variety in the Spanish Registry must submit the Forms directly to the Ministry of Agriculture.*

3. Payment of requisite fees (348.74 €)
Spanish regulation to legally grow varieties not included in national lists

The Technical Application Form for Grapevine contains an Annex detailing the conditions for sending, entrance and requirements of the plant material for DUS (Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability) examination.
Delivery of Plant Material for DUS will be done during the period from 1st February to 15th March of the following year to the Forms submission. Plant Material must be delivery to the following address:

Centro de Ensayos de Evaluación de Variedades (I.N.I.A.)
Estación Sericícola
C/Mayor s/n
30.150 La Alberca (Murcia)
Apartado de Correos 108
Teléfono: +34 968 843 504

DUS examination is carried out during the 3\textsuperscript{rd} and 4\textsuperscript{th} years and the final report is sent to the applicant before March of 5\textsuperscript{th} year

No molecular analysis is legally compulsory but it is done
Spanish regulation to legally grow varieties not included in national lists

VERY IMPORTANT: the plant material delivered for DUS examination must be at least 10 individuals one year old, grafted on 110-Richter.

Other requirement VERY IMPORTANT, regarding health status: the plants must look visibly healthy and free of transmissible diseases. A certificate of serological test by an accredited laboratory needs to be submitted with negative results for the next viruses:

- Grapevine Leafroll Associated Virus (GLRaV), types I and III
- Grapevine Fanleaf Virus (GFLV)
- Arabis Mosaic Virus (ArMV) only for foreign applicants
ONCE the variety has been included in the Spanish Registry of Commercial Varieties:

The Autonomous Community (Regional Body) must include it in the regional list of grape varieties, classifying it as:
- Authorized variety
- Recommended variety

Adaptation and wine quality evaluation is carried out for 5 years

http://www.mapama.gob.es/es/agricultura/temas/regulacion-de-los-mercados/organizaciones-comunes-de-mercado-y-regimenes-de-ayuda/ocm-vitivinicola/potencial-productivo.aspx

Real Decreto 772/2017
Thank you for your attention