

Criteria to determine vulnerability of rare historical varieties

Category (1)	Status of the variety	Number of individual vines	Estimated surface (according to 5000 vines/ha) (2)(3)	Number of geographical sites	Status of propagation	Status of official registration into National Catalogues (3)
CR- critically endangered	Local neglected variety	<1000	< 0,2 ha	≤ 2 wine growing districts and/or ≤ 5 vineyards	Maintained in a grapevine repository only / maintained in a vineyard only / not or very rarely propagated / no interest for commercial cultivation.	Generally no
EN - endangered		1.000-5.000	< 1 ha			
VU - vulnerable		5.000-15.000	1-3 ha			
NT – nearly threatened	Local variety	15.000-50.000	4-10 ha	Generally grown in 1 wine growing district and/or ≤ 50 vineyards	Occasionally propagated	Yes
LC- least concern	Minor variety	>50.000	>10 ha	Generally grown in >1 growing district	Regularly propagated	Yes, included in at least one wine DOP appellation
UC- no-concern (unconcerned)	Varieties spread all over, international varieties				Regularly propagated	Yes, included in >1 wine DOP appellations

Remarks:

(1) Categories (adapted to grapevine from the IUCN RED LIST, Categories and Criteria , Version 3.1 - 2nd edition (2012)):

CR: extremely high risk of extinction

EN: very high risk of extinction

VU: high risk of extinction

NT: is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future"

LC: relatively spread

UC: widespread and abundant

(2) Adaptation to the conditions in every country is necessary. E.g. a variety can be considered as "minor" if covering < 0,02% of the total grape growing surface in a country, i.e. <100 ha on 500.000 or 20 ha in a total growing surface of 100.000.

(3) Re-evaluation of the criteria should be carried out at appropriate intervals.

(4) This table was adapted from "Green book: indigenous grapevine varieties of Croatia", Maletic, E.; Kontic, J. K.; Ilias, I., State Institute for Nature Protection (2015).