

# Clean vs. Certified: Where you can get them and why source matters

**Dr. Patty Skinkis**  
Viticulture Extension Specialist  
Associate Professor



**Oregon State**  
University

# 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)

**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

## FPS Grape Registry: Grapevine Varieties

Foundation Plant Services (FPS) has an extensive and diverse grapevine collection with 595 varieties used for wine, food, juices, raisins and rootstock. Each selection planted in the foundation vineyard has undergone a rigorous disease-testing protocol and, in most cases, professional identification.

FPS names its public grapevine selections with variety names most commonly used by the grapevine nursery trade and sources offering the grapes to grape growers and other interested parties in the United States. You will see synonym names in the profile for each grape variety below. Some of those synonyms may have been used historically by growers and winemakers in other countries or regions, even though not technically correct by today's advanced identification technologies. The synonym list is designed to guide your search in light of those historical traditions.

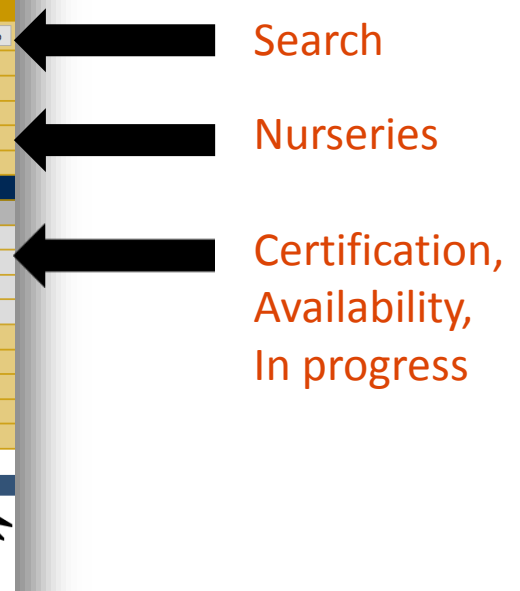
The grape variety profiles also include detail such as species, country of origin, pedigree (if known), uses, berry color and TTB-approved name. References to source information for the data allow you to explore your grape variety of interest in further detail, should you wish to do that.

To locate a particular wine, table, raisin, or juice variety or grape rootstock, please click on the first letter of the variety name or below on the entire name. You will see a complete list and description of the available FPS selections for each variety under the variety profile. The description reveals key facts about each selection such as its origin and year of arrival at FPS. There is an indication of whether the selection is included in the Russell Ranch Foundation vineyard.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V X Z

Now viewing all varieties. [View all selections](#)

Variety	Berry Color	Uses	P2010
Abrusco	Black	Wine	



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



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, Burgund 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 Burgund 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 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 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 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 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?

## **Patty Skinkis**

Viticulture Extension Specialist &

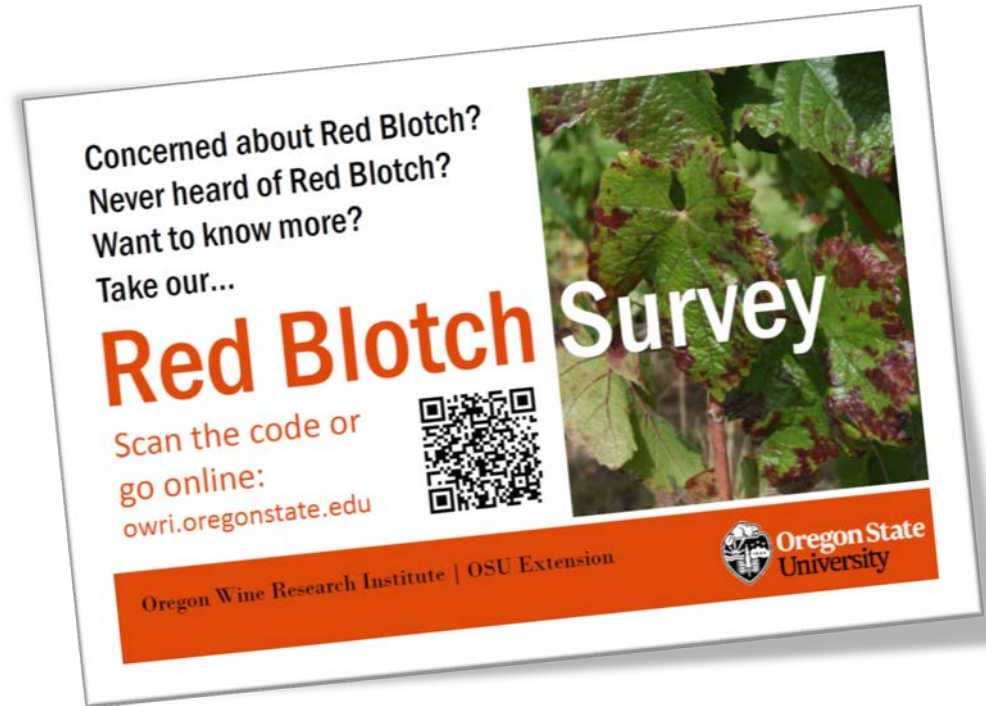
Associate Professor

OSU Dept Horticulture

Oregon Wine Research Institute

patricia.skinkis@oregonstate.edu

541-737-1411




Concerned about Red Blotch?  
Never heard of Red Blotch?  
Want to know more?  
Take our...

**Red Blotch Survey**

Scan the code or  
go online:  
[owri.oregonstate.edu](http://owri.oregonstate.edu)

Oregon Wine Research Institute | OSU Extension

 Oregon State University

The flyer features a photograph of grape leaves with red blotch symptoms on the right side. A QR code is located in the center-right area, and the text is arranged in a clean, professional layout.