

Barbera at FPS

Russell Ranch foundation vineyard



Nancy Sweet
Foundation Plant Services
Foothill Grape Day 2011
June 9, 2011



Barbera FPS 01 and 06

- Marshall clone
- To FPS in late 1950's
- Heat treatment 119 days
- On registered list 1970
- Positive result for 'mild leafroll' on 'new' Cabernet franc index in 1982
- Removed from list 1984



Barbera 01 becomes Barbera 06

- Pete Christensen clonal trial in 1990's:
Barbera 01 and Barbera 02
- Request to FPS to revive Barbera 01
- Retrieval from Gist private increase block 1996
- Reindex and retest: negative for leafroll
- No treatment required
- Reissue as Barbera 06

Barbera 6.1

- Back up plant for Barbera 06 created by MST tissue culture therapy in 1996
- New naming scheme for NCPN selections
- Qualified for Russell Ranch foundation vineyard



Barbera FPS 02

- Rauscedo 06
- Goheen brought to FPS in 1983 for evaluation
- Never on approved registry of Italian clones
- No treatment at FPS
- List of registered vines in 1988-89



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Barbera FPS 03 and 05

- CVT 171
- Research center (CVT-CNR), Torino, Italy
- To FPS in 1993
- No treatment at FPS
- ‘Duplicate release’
- Registered in 2000



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Barbera FPS 04

- AT 84
- CVT-CNR, Torino, Italy
- To FPS 1993
- No treatment
- Registered 2000




Barbera FPS 07

- VCR 19, Vivai Cooperativi Rauscedo, Italy
- Proprietary to Novavine
- No treatment
- Has registered status




Barbera FPS 08

- VCR 15, VCR, Italy
- Proprietary to Novavine
- No treatment
- Has registered status



Barbera

This vine cultivar has a medium vigour, a quite early bud burst period and a medium ripening time.
 The grape production is excellent and constant, it gives a ruby-red coloured wine, with a delicate vinous fragrance, fruity, with a good body, suitable for ageing.



LEINNOVAZIONE IN VITICOLTURA

VCR CLONES

R4

Average of the cultivar

Vigour	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Cluster	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Berry	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Productivity	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

Origin: Asti

Oenological aptitude: this clone is suitable for the production of young wines or for short to medium aged wines.

VCR19

Average of the cultivar

Vigour	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Cluster	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Berry	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Productivity	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

Origin: Colosso d'Asi (AT)

Oenological aptitude: for wines with a high content of polyphenols and anthocyanins, and a medium to long ageing potential.

VCR101

Average of the cultivar

Vigour	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Cluster	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Berry	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Productivity	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

Origin: Colosso d'Asi (AT)

Oenological aptitude: this clone is suitable for particularly brassy wines to be drunk young or after a medium ageing period.

VCR433

Average of the cultivar


Vigour	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Cluster	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Berry	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●
Productivity	●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●●

Origin: Colosso d'Asi (AT)

Oenological aptitude: this clone is suitable for wines with excellent structure and aromatic complexity, for medium and long ageing.

Sensory analysis:

● AVERAGE OF THE CULTIVAR ● VCR19 ● VCR101 ● VCR433



Other propagated clones: AT84, CVTAL115, CVT-AT171, CVT-AT424, MI-B12, MI-B17, MI-B34

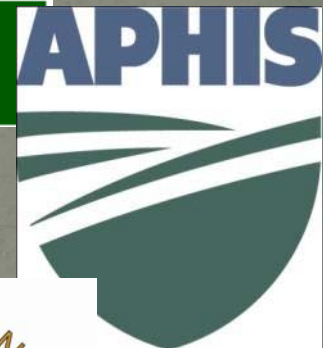
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Performance Data

- Matthew W. Fidelibus et.al. (2009) Yield Components and Fruit Composition of Five Barbera Grapevine Selections in the San Joaquin Valley, California, Am.J.Enol.Vitic. 60:4
- Barbera 02, 03, 04, 05, 06 - evaluation at Parlier
- Barbera 06 - lower yields, smaller berries, less rot, good for warm climates
- Barbera 02 - large berries, high rot potential

National Clean Plant Network

- Voluntary association of regional clean plant centers
- Funded by Farm Bill 2008-2012
- FPS = headquarters of NCPN for Grapes
- New rigorous standard for pathogen testing of grapevine material



Russell Ranch foundation vineyard



Qualification of RR vines

Grapevine Disease Testing Protocol 2010

Dr. Adib Rowhani and Dr. Deborah Golino, Foundation Plant Services
and Department of Plant Pathology, University of California, Davis

Freedom from viruses and other pathogens in grapevine stocks is important because all plants for plantings are produced by vegetative propagation. If present, disease agents will be readily perpetuated in the progeny. Once diseased plants are established in commercial vineyards, they are not amenable to any curative or therapeutic control measures. The most effective disease control option in most instances is removal of infected plant or plants. Further, several disease agents are spread secondarily by natural

- Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy
- Negative test results for a long list of pathogens, using index, herbaceous, ELISA and PCR tests

Thank you!

