

Tempranillo at FPS

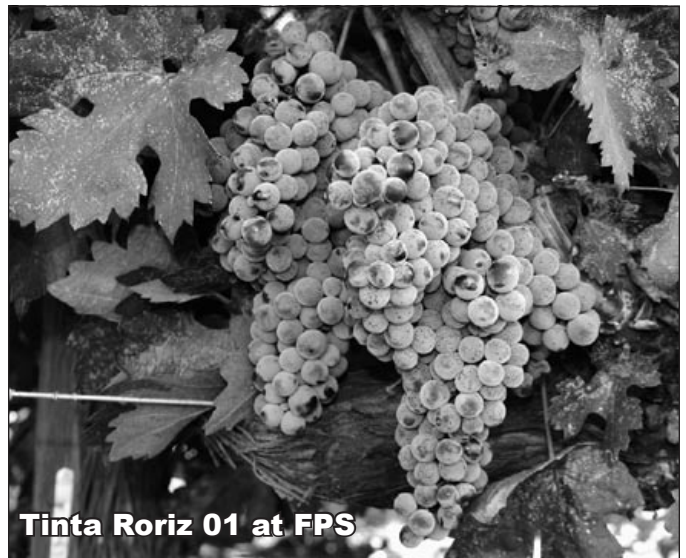
by Susan Nelson-Kluk, FPS Grape Program Manager

TEMPRANILLO IS A GRAPE VARIETY ALSO KNOWN by the names Valdepenas, Tinta Roriz, and Valdepenas at FPS. It is also one of the varieties that has been included in the California Grapevine Registration and Certification (R&C) program since the early years. A selection labeled with the synonym “Valdepenas FPS¹ 01” came from a UCD vineyard source described as “K134V21” and appears on the lists of registered selections from 1962 to 1968. No European origins are shown in the records, but the name suggests that this selection came from a region in Spain called Valdepenas where red wine is made from a variety called Cencibel which is a synonym for Tempranillo. Valdepenas FPS 01 was heat treated for 80 days to produce Valdepenas FPS 02. Both Valdepenas FPS 01 and 02 were off the registered list by 1973, probably because of positive leafroll test results. This source of Valdepenas is no longer in the UC Davis collection but it may still exist in the industry.

The first selection actually labeled Tempranillo came to FPS from the Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agronomicas in Madrid, Spain in 1971. It was included on the registered list in 1979, but was removed by 1981 because it tested positive for Rupestris Stem Pitting (RSP). As of January 1, 2001, RSP was dropped from the list of diseases excluded by the R&C program. By that time, however, a new selection had been produced using micro shoot tip tissue culture from the original Tempranillo FPS 01 selection. The tissue culture selection tested negative for RSP and so it was planted into the foundation block in 2003 and labeled Tempranillo FPS 06. Tempranillo FPS 06 became registered for the first time this year (2006).

By 1973 another selection named Valdepenas appeared on the registered list. It was rescued from the Jackson Vineyard in Amador County by Dr. Austin Goheen, USDA-ARS plant pathologist. His story about the Jackson Vineyard is included in another article in this issue of the newsletter. The original material passed all the virus tests and qualified for Foundation stock status without using any virus elimination treatments. The Jackson selection is identified as Valdepenas FPS 03. It was shown to match Tempranillo using DNA analysis in 2000. Valdepenas FPS 03 has been widely distributed and is still available from FPS as Foundation stock.

Tinta Roriz is one of the many varieties the late Dr. Harold Olmo, UC Davis viticulture professor, arranged to have sent from the Regua Agricultural Station in the Douro Region of Portugal in 1984. The original Tinta Roriz material tested positive for leafroll, so microshoot tip culture was used to eliminate the virus and create Tinta Roriz FPS 01. The French ampelographer, Dr. Jean-Michel Boursiquot, inspected Tinta Roriz FPS 01 mother vines in 2000 and commented that Tinta Roriz is a synonym for Tempranillo. It was shown to match Tempranillo using DNA analysis in 2003. The name Tinta Roriz was kept to acknowledge the Portuguese source, however it is not yet a synonym recognized for Tempranillo by the Federal Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB). Foundation stock for Tinta Roriz FPS 01 has been available from FPS since 2000.



Tinta Roriz 01 at FPS

In 1987 Goheen imported a selection of Tempranillo from the AGRO 2001 Nursery in Spain. The original material passed all the virus tests so it was planted into the foundation block in 1990 and registered in 1995 as Tempranillo FPS 02.

A selection labeled “Malvasia nera” was imported from Italy in 1995. It was planted into the foundation block in 1999 and labeled “Malvasia nera FPS 01” before it fruited. However when Boursiquot inspected the vines in 2000 he said they looked like Tempranillo. In 2003

¹ In the interest of simplicity, “FPS” is used in this article to identify both grape selections in the current Foundation Plant Services (FPS) grape collection and older selections that were included in the collection when the program was called Foundation Plant Materials Service (FPMS). The name changed from FPMS to FPS in 2003.

DNA analysis confirmed Boursiquot's report so the name was changed to Tempranillo FPS 07 and the vines were registered in the R&C program.

Glenn McGourty, Mendocino County viticulture farm advisor, sent a selection of Tempranillo to FPS in 1998. He acquired it from a California vineyard, but the original source was reported to be clone 43 from the Eia Logrono Institute in Spain. McGourty was told that it is considered a good clone that "is propagated by a famous large grower in the south of Spain who wishes to remain anonymous." McGourty said he thinks that it is part of "...an older generation of Tempranillo that was clonally selected for health and production rather than ultra quality wine as are the newer clones being selection by Jesus Yuste..." The original material of this clone tested negative for all diseases of concern for the R&C program, so it was labeled "Tempranillo FPS 03" and planted into the foundation block in 2000. DNA analysis showed Tempranillo FPS 03 matched other Tempranillo selections at FPS. The mother vines were registered in the R&C program in 2001 and remain registered for the upcoming season.

In 2000 Jesus Yuste sent nine Spanish clones (including two Tempranillos) from the Instituto Tecnológico Agrario de Castilla y Leon (ITACyL) in Valladolid, Spain to FPS. One of the Tempranillo clones was labeled "Tempranillo CL 242" and the other was labeled "Tinta de Toro CL 292," a known synonym for Tempranillo. The materials in the 2000 shipment from Spain were designated private until an agreement was reached with ITACyL in 2005 that allowed FPS to add all nine clones to the FPS public collection. Part of the agreement included funding to bring Jesus Yuste to California in 2005. During the visit he inspected and confirmed the identity of all the plants propagated from the materials sent in 2000. At that time he explained that Tempranillo CL 242 was associated with the synonym Tinta del Pais in Spain. He also agreed to changing the primary name from Tinta de Toro to Tempranillo for clone CL 292. Both introductions were advanced to registered selections at FPS in 2005. They are now designated Tempranillo FPS 05 (synonym = Tinta del Pais) and Tempranillo FPS 11 (synonym = Tinta de Toro). The Spanish clone numbers CL 242 and CL 292 are shown in the source information for Tempranillo FPS 05 and 11 respectively.

In 2006 Jesus Yuste sent FPS another two clones of Tempranillo from the ITACyL. Clone CL 98 is a Tinta del Pais type and clone CL 306 is a Tinta de Toro type. Tempranillo will be used as the prime name to identify both of these selections. The other names will be shown as synonyms. Tests to attempt to qualify the original ma-

terial sent for release from quarantine will be completed in the spring of 2008.

There is one ENTAV-INRA trademarked clone of Tempranillo at FPS. It was advanced to registered status in 2004 and is identified at FPS and ENTAV as "Tempranillo ENTAV INRA® 770." According to Laurent Augdon, Clone 770 is the most propagated certified clone of Tempranillo in France. ENTAV retains the exclusive rights to control the distribution and propagation of its trademarked materials. In the USA they are only available to the public from nurseries licensed by ENTAV (California Grapevine Nursery, Herrick Grapevines, Mercier California and Sunridge Nurseries).

The story of the "Duero selection" of Tempranillo found by Markus Bokisch of Bokisch Vineyards was recently published in the Wine Business Monthly (August 2005). It is reported to be a Tinto Fino type from the Ribera del Duero region in Spain with small berries and small clusters. Bokisch donated the Duero selection to the FPS public collection in 2001, and the original material qualified to be planted into the foundation block this year (2006). Customers may now order Provisional status mist propagated plants of the Duero selection under the name "Tempranillo FPS 12."

In 2004 Jorge Boehm sent a selection labeled "Valdepenas" to FPS from the Viveiros Plansel Nursery in Portugal. DNA analysis conducted in 2005 showed it is the same variety as the California Valdepenas, so, for now, Valdepenas, Valdepenas, Tempranillo, and Tinta Roriz will be considered synonyms. The name will continue to be spelled "Valdepenas" for this 2004 introduction until ownership and preferences for this selection have been determined. Tests to check the health status of the original Valdepenas will be completed by spring 2007.



Tempranillo FPS 02 fruiting in the FPS foundation block. Dr. Austin Goheen imported this selection from Spain in 1987, and it became registered in 1995.


There are now a total of 13 provisional, registered, and quarantined Tempranillo, Valdepenas, Valdepenas, and Tinta Roriz selections in the FPS collection. They are summarized in Figure 1. 

Figure 1. Tempranillo/ Valdepenas/ Valdepenas/Tinta Roriz Selections at FPS

FPS sel/ group #	Reported Source	Registration Status	Available	Disease test status	Treatment
Tempranillo					
02	AGRO 2001 Nursery, Spain in about 1987	registered (1995)	yes	all tests negative	none
03	clone 43 from Eia Logrono Institute, Spain	registered (2001)	yes	RSP+	none
05	CL 242 ITACYL, Spain in 2000; syn = Tinta del Pais	registered (2005)	yes	all tests negative	none
06	Madrid, Spain in 1971, PI 358541, from FPS 01	provisional (2003)	yes	all tests negative	shoot tip culture
07	Italy in 1995, previously identified as Malvasia nera FPS 01	registered (2003)	yes	RSP+	none
11	CL 292 ITACYL, Spain in 2000; syn = Tinta de Toro	registered (2005)	yes	all tests negative	none
12	Ribera del Duero, Spain	provisional (planted 2006)	MPPs can be ordered in fall 2006	RSP+	none
770	ENTAV INRA ® 770 Authorized Clone from ENTAV, France in 2000	registered (2004)	contact Sunridge Nursery	all tests to qualify for foundation stock negative	none
8074	CL 98 from ITACYL, Spain in 2006; syn = Tinta del Pais	quarantine	no	tests in progress 06-07	none
8075	CL 306 from ITACYL, Spain in 2006; syn = Tinta de Toro	quarantine	no	tests in progress 06-07	none
Tinta Roriz					
01	Portugal in 1984	registered (2000)	yes	RSP+ by PCR	shoot tip culture
Valdepenas					
03	Jackson Vineyard, CA sometime before 1963	registered about 1970	yes	RSP+ by PCR	none
Valdepenas					
7847	Viveros Plansel SA, Portugal in 2004	quarantine	no	tests in progress 05-06	none