



Grape Variety: Pinot noir

Variety Name Pinot noir

TTB Approved Name(s) Pinot noir

All Synonyms Aprofekete, Arbst, Assmannshaeuser, Auvernat, Auvernat, Auvernat noir, Auvernat noir, Auxerra, Berligout, Blauburgunder, Blauer Burgunder, Blauer Nurnberger, Blauer Spaetburgunder, Blauer Spatburgunder, Blauer-Klavner, Bodenseetraube, Borgogna Nero, Bourguignon noir, Brunlauber, Burgundac Crni, Burgunder Blauer, Burgundske Modre, Cerna Ranka, Chambertin, Chpatchok, Claevner Blau, Clavner, Clevner, Cortailod, Dickblau, Franc Noiren, Franc Pineau, Franc Pinot, Gribalet noir, Gut Blau, Karapino, Kisburgundi, Kisburgundi Kek, Klavner, Klebroth, Klevner blau, Klevner Kek, Langedet, Malterdinger, Maltertinger, Marillon, Massoutel, Modra Klevanjka, Modra Klevanyka, Moehrchen Spaet, Mohrchen, Mohrenkoenigin, Mor Burgunder, Morillon, Morillon noir, Nagyburgundi, Neyran, Noble, Noble Joue, Noir Meun, Noiried, Noirien, Noirien Ternent, Noirun, Nuernberger Blau, Okrugla Ranka, Orleans, Petit Bourguignon, Petit Noirin, Petit Plant Dore, Petit Verot, Pignola, Pignolet, Pignoliga, Pignolo, Pineau, Pineau de Bourgoyne, Pineau de Chambertin, Pineau noir, Pino Corni, Pinot, Pinot Clevner Cl. Maria-feld, Pinot d' Ay, Pinot de Fleury, Pinot de Gevrey, Pinot de Migraine, Pinot Droit, Pinot Fin, Pinot Franc, Pinot Go, Pinot Mare, Pinot Negru, Pinot Nera, Pinot Neraborgogna Rosso, Pinot Nero, Pinot Salvagnin, Pinot Tinto, Plant a Bon Vin, Plant Dae, Plant de Cumieres, Plant de la Dole Noir, Plant Dore, Plant Fin, Plant Medaille, Plant Noble, Raisin de Bourgoyne, Raucy, Roter, Roter Assmannshaeuser, Roter Burgunder, Rouci, Rouci Male, Rouci Modre, Rouget, Salvagnin Pignol, Samtrot, Savagin noir, Savagnin noir, Schurzir Riesling, Schwarzer Assmannshaeuser, Schwarzer Burgunder, Schwarzer Riesling, Schwarzer Sussling, Schwarzklevner, Shpachok, Spacok, Spaetburgunder, Suessedel, Suessschwarz, Sussedel, Sussling, Sussrot, Vert Dore

Countries of Origin France

Species *Vitis vinifera*

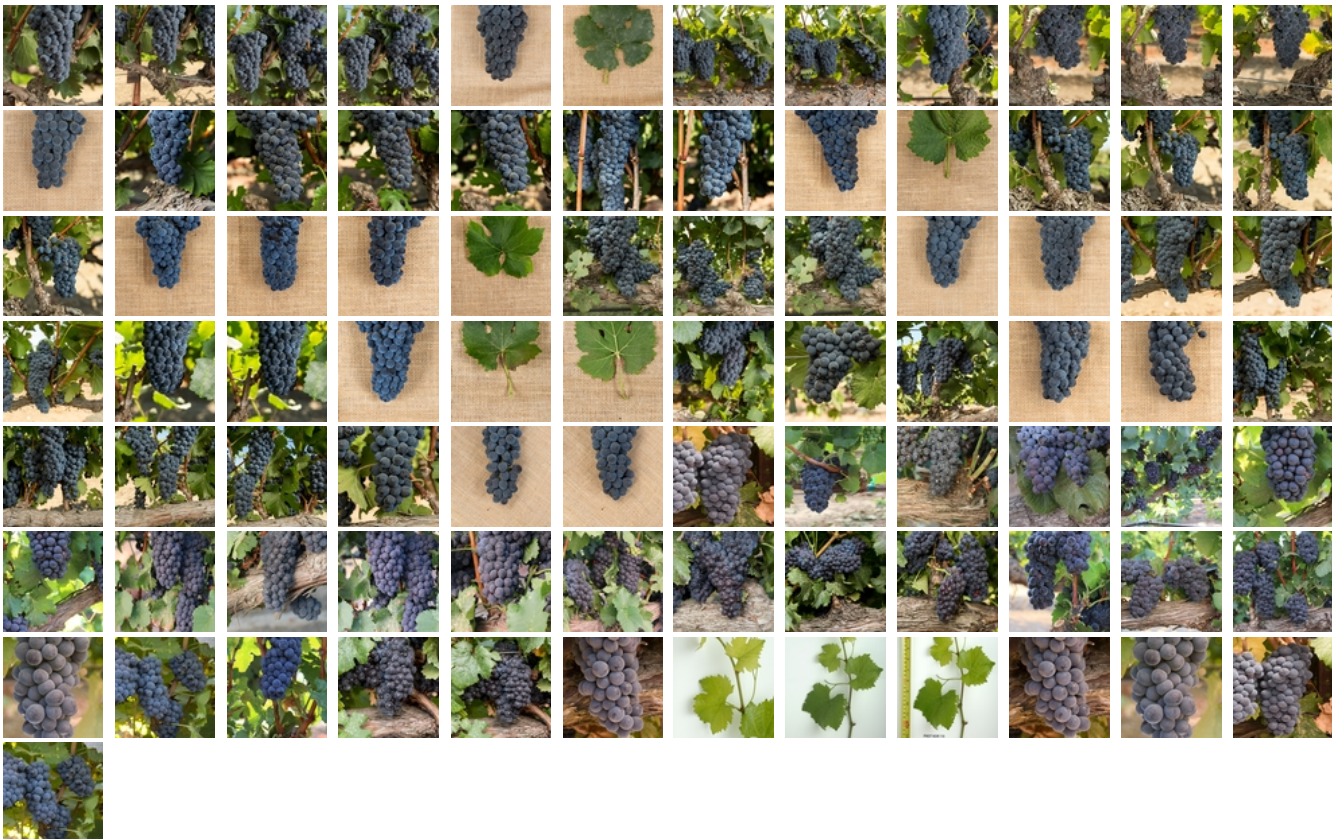
References Show 3 references

Berry Color Black

Uses Wine

Pinot noir Photos

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Pinot noir Selections

Pinot noir 01A

Registration Status Registered

Source Clone B111, Versuchsanstalt für Obst, Wein und Gartenbau, Wädenswil, Switzerland

Treatments None , Tissue Culture Excision

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 , Tissue Culture Excision

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.

Pinot noir 09

Registration Status Registered

Source Former UC Foothill Experiment Station near Jackson, California

Treatments None

Comments This selection was collected by Dr. Austin Goheen, USDA-ARS plant pathologist, in the early 1960's from the old Foothill Experiment Station near Jackson, California. This Jackson vineyard was one of seven experimental vineyards established in California by UC Professor E.W. Hilgard in the 1880's. Dr. Goheen rediscovered the vineyard in 1963. Jackson selection #2 became Pinot noir FPS 09 and was first registered in 1974.

Pinot noir 13

Source Clone 58, Martini vineyard, Carneros

Treatments Heat treatment 105 days , Tissue Culture Excision

Comments Sometime prior to 1966, two Pinot noir selections were collected by Dr. Harold Olmo (UC Davis) from a vineyard housing the Martini clonal trial established by Dr. Olmo and Louis Martini in a vineyard located on Stanly Lane in the Carneros appellation of Napa, California. One of the two selections became Pinot noir FPS 13. That selection was collected from the Martini 58 clone at location "row 7 vine 13" at the Stanly Lane Vineyard. Pinot noir FPS 13 underwent heat treatment and first became registered in 1974 (it was also known at that time as FPMS 104). Pinot noir FPS 66 was also derived from the Martini clone 58.

Pinot noir 13.1

Registration Status Provisional

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Pinot noir 15

Registration Status Registered

Source Martini vineyard, Carneros

Treatments Heat treatment 69 days

Comments Sometime prior to 1966, two Pinot noir selections were collected by Dr. Harold Olmo (UC Davis) from a vineyard housing the Martini clonal trial established by Dr. Olmo and Louis Martini in a vineyard located on Stanly Lane in the Carneros appellation of Napa, California. One of the collections became Pinot noir FPS 15. Pinot noir 15 was collected from row 17 vine 18 at the Martini Stanly Lane vineyard. All the vines in row 17 were Martini clone 45 plant material. Pinot noir FPS 15 underwent heat treatment and first became registered in 1974.

Pinot noir 16

Registration Status Registered

Source Former UC Foothill Experiment Station, Jackson, California

Treatments None

Comments This selection was collected by Dr. Austin Goheen, USDA-ARS plant pathologist, in the early 1960's from the old Foothill Experiment Station near Jackson, California. This Jackson vineyard was one of seven experimental vineyards established in California by UC Professor E.W. Hilgard in the 1880's. Dr. Goheen rediscovered the vineyard in 1963. Jackson B block clone 1 became Pinot noir FPS 16 and was first registered in 1974.

Pinot noir 18

Registration Status Registered

Source Gamay Beaujolais type, Vineyard of Department of Viticulture & Enology, UC Davis

Treatments None

Comments Pinot noir FPS 18 is one of a group of FPS Pinot noir selections that have been known as the Gamay Beaujolais type, which are characterized by high vigor and an upright growth habit. All five selections in this group were derived from the same single vine source at UC Davis (I 60 v 15). FPS 18 has been registered since 1974. The other four similar selections are FPS 19, 20 (dropped), 21 (see FPS 104) and 22.

Pinot noir 19

Registration Status Registered

Source Gamay Beaujolais type, Department of Viticulture & Enology, UC Davis

Treatments None

Comments Pinot noir FPS 19 is one of a group of FPS Pinot noir selections that has been known as the Gamay Beaujolais type, which is characterized by high vigor and an upright growth habit. All five selections in this group were derived from the same single vine source at UC Davis (I 60 v 15). FPS 19 has been registered since 1974. The other similar selections are FPS 18, 20(dropped), 21 (see FPS 104), and 22.

Pinot noir 22

Registration Status Registered

Source Gamay Beaujolais type, Department of Viticulture & Enology, UC Davis

Treatments Heat treatment 141 days

Comments Pinot noir FPS 22 is one of a group of FPS Pinot noir selections that has been known as the Gamay Beaujolais type, which is characterized by high vigor and an upright growth habit. All five selections in this group were derived from the same single vine source at UC Davis (I 60 v 15). FPS 22 was created using thermotherapy and has been registered since 1974. The other similar selections are FPS 18, 19, 20(dropped), and 21 (see FPS 104).

Pinot noir 31

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 236

Treatments None

Comments This selection was imported from Roederer, Chouilly, France, in 1984 and is reported to be French clone 236. The selection successfully completed testing at Foundation Plant Services and was first registered in 1988.

Pinot noir 32

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 386, Roederer clone

Treatments None

Comments Pinot noir FPS 32 was imported from Roederer, Chouilly, France, in 1984. It is reported to be French clone 386 and was first registered in 1988. FPS 32 has since become known as the Roederer clone, according to Roederer winemaker, Arnaud Weyrich. FPS 32 is used for still as well as sparkling wine.

Pinot noir 36.1

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010. *(This selection planted in Russell Ranch)*

Source Reported to be French clone 291

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments This selection was imported to Foundation Plant Services in 1984 from Roederer Chouilly, France. It is reported to be French clone 291. The selection came to the United States prior to establishment of the ENTAV-INRA trademark program for official French clones. The original plant material (known at one time as Pinot noir 36) tested positive for leafroll virus and underwent microshoot tip tissue culture disease elimination therapy at FPS in 2007. After successful completion of testing, the treated material was planted in the Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2012 as Pinot noir 129. Pinot noir 129 was tested by the 2010 Protocol for eligibility for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard and successfully completed that testing in 2013. The Russell Ranch vines will be known as Pinot noir 36.1.

Pinot noir 37

Registration Status Registered

Source Rae clone, Mount Eden Vineyards

Treatments Heat treatment 61-1 days.

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services prior to 1977 from Meredith Edwards at the Mount Eden Vineyards. The plant material was known as the Rae clone. After successful completion of testing, the original material was registered as Pinot noir 37 in 1992.

Pinot noir 38

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 459 from Dijon, France via Oregon State University

Treatments None

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 through the former quarantine program at Oregon State University as part of the Winegrowers' Project to bring better European wine grape clones to the United States. The plant material was reported to be French clone 459. The material came to the United States prior to the initiation of the ENTAV-INRA trademark program for official French clones. The original material completed testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program and was planted in the Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1989. A tissue-cultured version of this selection has qualified for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard. (see Pinot noir FPS 38.1).

Pinot noir 39

Registration Status Registered

Source Domaine Mumm contracted with FPS to import four Pinot noir clones from Champagne Perrier-Jouet, France, in 1988. One of those clones is Pinot noir FPS 39, which is reported to be French clone 386. FPS 39 was first registered in 1994.

Treatments None

Pinot noir 40

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 236 - from l'Espiguette, France via Oregon State University, in 1987

Treatments None

Pinot noir 44

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 113 - from Dijon, France via Oregon State University

Treatments None

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 from the former quarantine program at Oregon State University as part of the Winegrowers' Program to import better European clones to the United States. This material is reported to be French clone 113. The importation preceded the initiation of the ENTAV-INRA trademark program for official French clones. The original material completed testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program and was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1995 as Pinot noir 44. Pinot noir 44 has qualified for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard (see Pinot noir 44.1).

Pinot noir 46

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 114, from Dijon, France via Oregon State University

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 from the quarantine program that existed at Oregon State University at that time. The plant material was imported from Dijon, France as part of the Winegrowers' Program, which was an effort by growers and winemakers to obtain high quality wine grape clones for the industry. This selection is reported to be French clone Pinot noir 114. The importation preceded the establishment of the French clonal trademark program. As this plant material did not come through the French trademark program, there is no guarantee of authenticity regarding clonal identity. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy soon after it arrived at FPS. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 46 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1995.

Pinot noir 47

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 114 - from Dijon, France via Oregon State University

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 from the quarantine program that existed at Oregon State University at that time. The plant material was imported from Dijon, France as part of the Winegrowers' Program, which was an effort by growers and winemakers to obtain high quality wine grape clones for the industry. This selection is reported to be French clone Pinot noir 114. The importation preceded

the establishment of the French clonal trademark program. As this plant material did not come through that French program, there is no guarantee of authenticity regarding clonal identity. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy soon after it arrived at FPS. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 47 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1996.

Pinot noir 48

Registration Status Registered

Source France

Treatments None

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 from France via Oregon State University as part of the Winegrowers' Project. It is reported to be former INRA-CV clone 538. This selection came to the United States prior to the initiation of the official ENTAV-INRA trademark program, so the clonal authenticity cannot be guaranteed. The official ENTAV-INRA clone number for former INRA 538 is now ENTAV-INRA clone 162.

Pinot noir 51

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 665

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Domaine Mumm contracted with Foundation Plant Services in 1988 to import four Pinot noir clones from Champagne Perrier-jouet, France, for the Domaine Mumm vineyards and the FPS public collection. All of the clones in this set were duplicated in other importations, but multiple copies of the same clone have been maintained in the FPS collection if the copies originated from different sources. Since there is no way to verify clonal identity, keeping multiple copies increases the chances of having an accurate copy of a specific clone. Pinot noir 51 came to FPS in 1988 as part of this importation. It is reported to be French clone 665. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy soon after arriving at FPS. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 51 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1997.

Pinot noir 54

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 871

Treatments None

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 871. After completion of testing, Pinot noir 54 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1998.

Pinot noir 55

Registration Status Registered

Source Carneros region of Napa, California

Treatments None

Comments The Domaine Chandon Winery in the Carneros District of Napa Valley, California, donated a Pinot noir selection to FPS in 1996. They called it the Christina clone. The original material tested RSP+ but was eligible for advancement in the program. The original donated material was registered as Pinot noir FPS 55 in 2001. At a later time, a plant produced from the original material using microshoot tip tissue culture to eliminate the RSP was advanced to become Pinot noir FPS 87. Pinot noir FPS 87 also appeared on the registered list in 2001.

Pinot noir 66

Registration Status Registered

Source Carneros Creek V clone, Carneros region of Napa

Treatments None , Tissue Culture Excision

Comments Sometime before 1966, three Pinot noir selections for Foundation Plant Services were collected out of the Martini clonal trial set up by Dr. Harold Olmo (U.C. Davis Department of Viticulture & Enology) and Louis Martini in a vineyard located on Stanly Lane in Carneros. Two of the selections (that ultimately became Pinot noir 13 and 66) were taken from the same row at Stanly Lane. Each row of the Stanly Lane trial contained a different Martini clone. All of row 7 was planted with Martini clone 58. The plant material for this selection (Pinot noir 66) was collected from one of the Martini clone 58 vines. This selection did not undergo heat treatment at FPS. Pinot noir 13 was also collected from row 7 of the trial and was Martini clone 58; however, Pinot noir 13 underwent heat treatment at FPS. The untreated Martini 58 material was included in the Carneros Creek Trials as the "Carneros Creek V clone". The V clone was later donated to FPS in 1996 by Francis Mahoney from the Carneros Creek Pinot noir trial. After successful completion of testing for the

California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 66 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1999. It is likely that Pinot noir 13 and 66 originated from the same source.

Pinot noir 67

Registration Status Registered

Source Byron clone, Mondavi

Treatments None

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services initially as a proprietary clone in 1997 from Mondavi. It was referred to as the 'Byron clone'. After successful completion of testing Pinot noir 67 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1999. Pinot noir 67 was released to the public grapevine collection at FPS in 2006. FPS created a backup vine for Pinot noir 67 in 1999 by subjecting the original plant material to microshoot tip tissue culture therapy. The treated material was planted without assignment of a selection number in the Classic Foundation Vineyard as a backup vine to Pinot noir 67.

Pinot noir 68 (proprietary)

Registration Status Registered

Source VCR 18, Vivai Cooperativi Rauscedo, Italy

Treatments None

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner.

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments Distributed by Novavine Grapevine Nursery

Pinot noir 69

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 59, from Dijon, France via Oregon State University

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 from the quarantine program that existed at Oregon State University at that time. The plant material was imported from Dijon, France as part of the Winegrowers' Program, which was an effort by growers and winemakers to obtain high quality wine grape clones for the industry. This selection is reported to be French clone Pinot noir 59, which was never included in the French catalogue. The importation preceded the establishment of the French clonal trademark program. As this plant material was not imported under the French trademark program, there is no guarantee of authenticity regarding clonal identity. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy soon after it arrived at FPS. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 69 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 70

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 338, Dijon, France via Oregon State University

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 from the quarantine program that existed at Oregon State University at that time. The plant material was imported from Dijon, France as part of the Winegrowers' Program, which was an effort by growers and winemakers to obtain high quality wine grape clones for the industry. This selection is reported to be French clone Pinot noir 338. The importation preceded the establishment of the French clonal trademark program. As this plant material did not come through that French trademark program, there is no guarantee of authenticity regarding clonal identity. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 70 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 71

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 777, Dijon, France

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1992 through the former quarantine program that existed at Oregon State University as a followup to the Winegrowers' Project. The material originated from Dijon, France, and was reported to be French clone 777. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996 and was first planted in the Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1999. Pinot noir 71 successfully completed testing to qualify for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard where it will be planted in 2013 as Pinot noir 71.1.

Pinot noir 71.1

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010. *(This selection planted in Russell Ranch)*

Source Reported to be French clone 777, Dijon, France via OSU

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1992 through the former quarantine program that existed at Oregon State University as a followup to the Winegrowers' Project. The material originated from Dijon, France, and was reported to be French clone 777. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996 and was first planted in the Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1999. Pinot noir 71 successfully completed testing to qualify for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard where it will be planted in 2013 as Pinot noir 71.1.

Pinot noir 72

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 667- from Dijon, France via Oregon State University

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1992 through the former quarantine program that existed at Oregon State University as a followup to the Winegrowers' Project. The material originated from Dijon, France, and was reported to be French clone 667. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996 and was first planted in the Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000. Pinot noir 72 successfully completed testing to qualify for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard where it will be planted in 2013 as Pinot noir 72.1.

Pinot noir 73

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 115

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Domaine Mumm contracted with Foundation Plant Services in 1988 to import four Pinot noir clones from Champagne Perrier-Jouet, France, for the Domaine Mumm vineyards and the FPS public collection. All of the clones in this set were duplicated in other importations, but multiple copies of the same clone have been maintained in the FPS collection if the copies originated from different sources. Since there is no way to verify clonal identity, keeping multiple copies increases the chances of having an accurate copy of a specific clone. Pinot noir 73 came to FPS in 1988 as part of this importation. It is reported to be French clone 115. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy in 1998 at FPS. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 73 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 74 (proprietary)

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Source The Vinifera Grapevine Nursery in California imported this selection from LaChaignee, France, in 1995. The selection is reported to be French clone 666, which was first registered in 2002 when it became available to the public without restriction.

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner.

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Pinot noir 75

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Martini clone 54 via Carneros Creek Winery

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments In 1974, Francis Mahoney, owner of Carneros Creek Winery, began a Pinot noir clonal trial at Carneros Creek Winery in cooperation with Curtis Alley, UC Davis viticulture specialist. In 1996, Mr. Mahoney donated what he thought were the five best California heritage Pinot noir clones to Foundation Plant Services. The source material for this selection was Clone "M" from the trial, which was originally Martini clone 54. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 75 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 76

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Source Reported to be French clone 927

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 927. The original material for this selection underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy in at FPS in 1996.

Pinot noir 76.1

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010. *(This selection planted in Russell Ranch)*

Source Reported to be French clone 927

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 927. After completion of testing, Pinot noir 76 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000. At the same time as Pinot noir 76 was undergoing testing, backup vines were created for that selection using microshoot tip tissue culture therapy. Those backup vines successfully completed testing under the 2010 Protocol and were planted in the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard in 2012 as Pinot noir 76.1.

Pinot noir 77

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 666

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 666. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996. After completion of testing, Pinot noir 77 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 78

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 668 imported from Epernay, France via the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia, Canada. Gloria Ferrer donated this selection to FPS in 1996 and it was first registered in 2002.

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Pinot noir 79

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 743

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 743. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996. After completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 79 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 79.1

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010. *(This selection planted in Russell Ranch)*

Source Reported to be French clone 743

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 743. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 79 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000. Pinot noir 79 successfully completed testing under the 2010 Protocol and was planted in the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard in 2012 as Pinot noir 79.1.

Pinot noir 80

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 780 imported from Epernay, France via the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia, Canada.

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection was donated to the Foundation Plant Services public collection in 1996 by Gloria Ferrer Winery. Gloria Ferrer Winery initially caused this material, reported to be French 780, to be imported from Epernay, France to Canada. Thereafter, the material was sent to FPS from the Saanichton (CFIA) Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia, Canada. The original material successfully completed testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program in 2000 and was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard as Pinot noir 80. At the same time, FPS created a backup vine for Pinot noir 80 using microshoot tip tissue culture therapy. That backup vine was planted in the Classic Vineyard without assignment of a selection number. The backup vine successfully completed testing to qualify for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard where it will be planted in 2013 as Pinot noir 80.1.

Pinot noir 81

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 870

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 870. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS shortly after arriving there. After completion of testing, Pinot noir 81 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 82

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 389

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 389. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 82 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 83

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 665

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration &

Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 665. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy shortly after arriving at FPS. After completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 83 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 84

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 521

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 521. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 84 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 85

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 872

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 872. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996. After completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 85 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 85.1

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010. *(This selection planted in Russell Ranch)*

Source Reported to be French clone 872

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 872. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996. After completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 85 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000. At the same time as Pinot noir 85 was being tested, backup vines for the selection were created using microshoot tip tissue culture therapy. Those backup vines successfully completed testing under the 2010 Protocol and were planted in the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard in 2012 as Pinot noir 85.1.

Pinot noir 86

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Source Clone LB 4, Conegliano, Italy

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Dr. Antonio Calò sent this selection to Foundation Plant Services in 1988 after he had spent a year visiting at UC Davis. The source of the selection is LB 4, Istituto Sperimentale per la Viticoltura, Conegliano, Italy. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 86 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2001.

Pinot noir 87

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Carneros, Napa Valley

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments The Domaine Chandon Winery in the Carneros district of Napa Valley, California, donated a Pinot noir selection to Foundation Plant Services in 1996. They called it the Christina clone. The original material tested RSP+ but was eligible for advancement under the rules of the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program. The original donated material was initially registered as Pinot noir 55. Later, a plant was produced from the original material using microshoot tip tissue culture therapy to eliminate the RSP. The new treated vine was planted in the Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000 as Pinot noir 87, after successful completion of testing.

Pinot noir 88

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 389

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Domaine Mumm contracted with Foundation Plant Services to import four Pinot noir clones from Champagne Perrier-Jouet, France, in 1988. One of those clones was Pinot noir FPS 88, which is reported to be French clone 389. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 88 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 89

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 115 - from Dijon, France via Oregon State University

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Pinot noir 90

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Chambertin, France via California vineyard

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments In 1974, Francis Mahoney, owner of Carneros Creek Winery, began a Pinot noir clonal trial at Carneros Creek Winery in cooperation with Curtis Alley, UC Davis viticulture specialist. In 1996, Mr. Mahoney donated what he thought were the five best California heritage Pinot noir clones to FPS. The source of FPS 90 was clone "P" from the trial, which originally came from a vineyard near Chambertin, France, via the Chalone vineyard in California. The original material for FPS 90 underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1996 and qualified for the Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000. Pinot noir FPS 90 and FPS 96 and the Calera clone of Pinot noir all originated from the same source material. Pinot noir 90 has also qualified for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard as Pinot noir 90.1.

Pinot noir 91

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Pinot noir FPS 04, originally from Pommard, France

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services around 1951 from Pommard, France, which is a wine region in the Côte de Beaune, subregion of Burgundy. This selection is one of the Pommard clones at FPS (along with former selections Pinot noir FPS 04, 05, and 06). The original plant material (FPS 04) tested positive for Rupestris stem pitting virus and underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy. The treated vines were renamed Pinot noir FPS 91 and were planted in the Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2000.

Pinot noir 92 (proprietary)

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Source VCR 20, Vivai Cooperativi Rauscedo, Italy

Treatments None

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner.

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments Distributed by Novavine Grapevine Nursery

Pinot noir 93

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Source Reported to be French clone 667 - from Dijon, France via Oregon State University

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Pinot noir 94

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 375 - from Dijon, France via Oregon State University

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Pinot noir 96

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Source Chambertin, France via California vineyard

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments In 1974, Francis Mahoney, owner of Carneros Creek Winery, began a Pinot noir clonal trial at Carneros Creek Winery in cooperation with Curtis Alley, UC Davis viticulture specialist. In 1996, Mr. Mahoney donated what he thought were the five best California heritage Pinot noir clones to FPS. The source of FPS 96 was clone "P" from the trial, which originally came from a vineyard near Chambertin, France, via the Chalone vineyard in California. The original plant material for this selection underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 96 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2001. Pinot noir 90 and the Calera clone of Pinot noir were taken from the same source material as was Pinot noir 96.

Pinot noir 97

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Source Swan via California vineyard

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments In 1974, Francis Mahoney, owner of Carneros Creek Winery, began a Pinot noir clonal trial at Carneros Creek Winery in cooperation with Curtis Alley, UC Davis viticulture specialist. In 1996, Mr. Mahoney donated what he thought were the five best California heritage Pinot noir clones to FPS. The source of FPS 97 was clone "A" from the trial, which originally came from Paul Masson/Martin Ray sources via Joe Swan. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 97 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2001.

Pinot noir 98

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 779

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Gloria Ferrer arranged for the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia to import 12 Pinot noir clones from Epernay, France, in 1989. Foundation Plant Services' importation services were very limited at that time, while new quarantine facilities were under construction in Davis. Saanichton was able to ship these clones to Gloria Ferrer in Sonoma in 1993, after completing all the tests to qualify them for certification in Canada. In 1996, Gloria Ferrer generously donated cuttings from all 12 clones to the FPS public collection. FPS retested all the clones and qualified them for registration in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program by 2002. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 779. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 98 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2001.

Pinot noir 99

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Source Reported to be French clone 780 imported from Epernay, France via the Saanichton Plant Quarantine Station in British Columbia. Gloria Ferrer donated this selection to FPS in 1996 and it was first registered in 2002.

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Pinot noir 100

Registration Status [Registered](#)

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 374

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments The plant material for this selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 from the quarantine program that existed at that time at Oregon State University. OSU had made an active effort as a result of the Winegrowers' Project to acquire important European clones for the grape and wine industry in the United States. One of the clones acquired was reported to be French clone 374 from l'Espiguette, France. After the original material came to FPS, it underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 100 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2001.

Pinot noir 101

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Clone R4, Istituto Sperimentale per la Viticoltura, Italy

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments Three Italian Pinot noir clones were sent to Foundation Plant Services in 1988 by Dr. Antonio Calò from the Istituto Sperimentale per la Viticoltura, Conegliano, Italy, after Calò spent a year visiting University of California, Davis. The three clones were Italian clone LB4, R4, and LB9. This selection is Italian clone R4. The original material completed testing and was planted in the foundation vineyard as Pinot nero 02. In 1999, that selection underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy and was renamed Pinot noir 101. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 101 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2002.

Pinot noir 102

Registration Status Registered

Source Trefethen clone from Carneros Creek, Napa, California

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1996 from Francis Mahoney, Carneros Creek Vineyards, Napa. This heritage clone is called the Trefethen clone, which is the standard Pinot noir clone used at Carneros Creek. The original material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1998. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 102 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2002.

Pinot noir 103 (proprietary)

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source VCR Clone 201 SMA, Vivai Cooperativi Rauscedo, Italy

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner.

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments This proprietary selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1999 from Vivai Cooperativi Rauscedo, Italy. It is VCR clone 201 SMA, which is described as Pinot 'nero'. The original plant material underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1999. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 103 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2003.

Pinot noir 104

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Pinot noir FPS 21, which originated from vineyard of Department of Viticulture & Enology, University of California, Davis

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments The original material for this selection came to Foundation Plant Services in the early 1960's from an old vineyard on the campus of the University of California, Davis. That vineyard was maintained by the Department of Viticulture & Enology. This selection was one of a group of Pinot noir selections at FPS that have been known as the Gamay Beaujolais type, which are characterized by high vigor and an upright growth habit. The records show that all five selections in this group were derived from the same single vine source at the University of California, Davis (location I60 v 15). This selection was initially planted in the FPS foundation vineyard as Pinot noir 21, which was dropped from the list of registered vines in 1982 because it tested leafroll positive. In 1999, Pinot noir 104 was created from Pinot noir 21 using microshoot tip tissue culture disease elimination therapy. After successful completion of testing for the California Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 104 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2003. The other Gamay Beaujolais-type Pinot noir selections at FPS were Pinot noir 18, 19, 20 (dropped) and 22.

Pinot noir 105

Registration Status Registered

Source Pinot noir FPS 27, original material from Berncastel-Kues/Mosel, Germany

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments The original material for this selection came to Foundation Plant Services in February of 1968 from the Biologische Bundestalt für Lund- und Forstwirtschaft, Institut für Rebenkrankheiten, Berncastel-Kues/Mosel in Germany. The plant material was reported to be Geisenheim clone 3/67-Z68. The USDA Plant Identification number for entry into the United States was 325160. The selection was given the name Pinot noir FPS 27 at the outset. It later underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy and was renamed Pinot noir FPS 105.

Pinot noir 106

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Pinot noir FPS 29, originally from Jackson, California

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection was collected by Dr. Austin Goheen, USDA-ARS Plant Pathologist, in the early 1960's from the former University of California Foothill Experiment Station in Jackson, California. The material was collected from location L3v5 and was initially labeled 'Pinot franc' and 'Pinot St. George'. After index testing at FPS, vines were planted in the old FPS foundation vineyard in 1967 as Pinot noir 29. Pinot noir 29 never attained registered status in the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program because of concerns about the varietal identification. Oregon researchers included Pinot noir 29 in several of their clonal trials and rated it in the highest wine quality group. Due that interest, the disease tests were repeated on Pinot noir 29 in the late 1990's in order to qualify it for the R&C Program. In 1998, Pinot noir 29 underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy to eliminate leafroll virus. After successful completion of testing for the California R&C Program, the treated selection was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2003 under the new name Pinot noir 106. The varietal identification of the selection as Pinot noir was confirmed by DNA analysis at FPS in 2006.

Pinot noir 107

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Pinot noir FPS 10, originally from Spain

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments Dr. Harold Olmo (Department of Viticulture & Enology, University of California, Davis) introduced the original material for this selection to Foundation Plant Services in 1951. The plant material came from Spain and was labeled 'Beba'. There are two wine grapes with the name 'Beba' from Spain, one white and one red. Spanish experts indicated that Beba is a cultivar unrelated to Pinot noir, so the meaning of the 'Beba' designation for this selection was unclear. The original material underwent index testing at FPS and was planted in the old foundation vineyard in 1961 as Pinot noir 10. In 1999, Pinot noir 10 underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, a new treated selection was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2003 as Pinot noir 107. DNA analysis at FPS confirmed the identity of the selection as Pinot noir in 2006.

Pinot noir 108

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Hanzel clone from Carneros Creek

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments In 1974, Francis Mahoney, owner of Carneros Creek Winery, began a Pinot noir clonal trial at Carneros Creek Winery in cooperation with Curtis Alley, UC Davis viticulture specialist. In 1996, Mr. Mahoney donated what he thought were the five best California heritage Pinot noir clones to Foundation Plant Services. The source of Pinot noir 108 was clone 'E' from the trial, which originally came from the Gustav Niebaum/John Daniel/Inglenook estate in Napa Valley, California. From there it went to the Oakville Viticulture Field Station and then to the Stelling vineyard across the street from the field station. Zellerbach got wood from Stelling for his Hanzel vineyard. This Hanzel wood was the source for clone 'E'. The original plant material for this selection underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1997. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 108 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2004.

Pinot noir 109

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Mariafeld clone, from Eidg. Versuchsanstalt für Obst, Wein und Gartenbau, Wädenswil, Switzerland

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments This selection was one of two Pinot noir clones imported to Foundation Plant Services in 1966 from Wädenswil, Switzerland. (USDA-ARS P.I. number 312435-C-1). The plant material was labeled 'Clevner Mariafeld' selections of Blau Burgunder (synonym for Pinot noir). The original plant material was indexed and then planted in the old foundation vineyard in 1969 as Pinot noir 17. Pinot noir 17 was removed from the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program in 1980 because it tested positive for Rupestris stem pitting virus, which at the time was not allowed in the California program. Pinot noir 17 underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 1999. After successful completion of testing for the California R&C Program, the treated plant material was installed in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2005 as Pinot noir 109.

Pinot noir 116

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source LB9, Istituto Sperimentale per la Viticoltura, Conegliano, Italy

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments Three Italian Pinot noir clones were sent to Foundation Plant Services in 1988 by Dr. Antonio Calò from the Istituto Sperimentale per la Viticoltura, Conegliano, Italy, after Calò spent a year visiting University of California, Davis. The three clones were Italian clone LB4, R4, and LB9. This selection is Italian clone LB9. The original material was given the name Pinot nero S2 at Foundation Plant Services and planted in a quarantine vineyard while it underwent treatment for a leafroll infection. The selection underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy in 1999. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, the selection was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2006 as Pinot noir 116.

Pinot noir 117

Registration Status Registered

Source Erath Vineyards, Oregon

Treatments Heat treatment 62-1 days; microshoot tip tissue culture

Comments The original plant material for this selection came to Foundation Plant Services from Erath Vineyards in Oregon sometime in the mid-1970's. The original material initially underwent heat treatment for 62 days. The original material tested positive for virus in 1986 and underwent microshoot tip tissue culture disease elimination therapy at FPS in 1997. The treated material was released as Pinot noir 95 in 2001. Pinot noir 95 tested positive for virus in 2005. Backup vines had been created for Pinot noir 95 using microshoot tip tissue culture therapy from the same source material. Those backup vines successfully completed testing to qualify for the foundation vineyard and were renamed Pinot noir 117.

Pinot noir 118

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 290

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments In 1984, Dr. Austin Goheen, USDA-ARS plant pathologist, imported six Pinot noir selections from Roederer, Chouilly, France, for the Roederer Estate in Anderson Valley and the Foundation Plant Services public collection. The plant material for this selection was reported to be French clone 290 on the importation records. This selection was previously offered by Foundation Plant Services as a non-registered RSP+ selection (Pinot noir FPS 34). Microshoot tip tissue culture propagation from Pinot noir 34 in 2001 resulted in this treated selection, which was subsequently named Pinot noir 118. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 118 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2006.

Pinot noir 119

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 123

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 from Dijon, France, via Oregon State University as part of the Winegrowers' Project. The selection is reported to be French clone 123, which was infected with leafroll virus when it arrived at FPS. Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy was used in 2001 to eliminate the leafroll virus from the original material. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, the treated material was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2007 as Pinot noir 119.

Pinot noir 120

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be French clone 292

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments In 1984, Dr. Austin Goheen, USDA-ARS plant pathologist, imported six Pinot noir selections from Roederer, Chouilly, France, for the Roederer Estate in Anderson Valley and the Foundation Plant Services public collection. The plant material for this selection is reported to be French clone 292. This selection was previously offered by Foundation Plant Services as a non-registered RSP+ selection (Pinot noir FPS 35). Microshoot tip tissue culture propagation from Pinot noir 35 in 2001 resulted in this treated selection, which was subsequently named Pinot noir 120. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Pinot noir 120 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2007.

Pinot noir 121

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Reported to be French clone 156

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 from Dijon, France, via Oregon State University as part of the Winegrowers' Project. It is reported to be French clone 156. The original material, then designated Pinot noir 43, tested positive for Rupestris stem pitting virus, which at the time was not allowed in the

California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program. Pinot noir 43 underwent microshoot tip tissue culture disease elimination therapy at FPS in 2001. After successful completion of testing for the California R&C Program, the treated material was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2007 as Pinot noir 121.

Pinot noir 122

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Source Vosne Romanée, France

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1999 from a Grand Cru AOC vineyard in Vosne Romanée, France via Clos Pepe Vineyards in Lompoc, California. The original cutting that was the source of this selection was retrieved after it had been pruned and abandoned in the row where it was cut in the vineyard. The name of the Grand Cru AOC vineyard from which it was cut is not available. The original material tested positive for leafroll and Rupestris stem pitting viruses. The selection underwent microshoot tip tissue culture treatment for disease elimination in 2002. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, the treated material was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2008.

Pinot noir 123

Registration Status Registered

Source Wädenswil, Switzerland (the Mariafeld, Klevner Mariafeld, or Clevener Mariafeld clone)

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy from former Pinot noir FPS 23

Comments This selection was created from former Pinot noir FPS 23 using microshoot tip tissue culture disease elimination therapy.

The original material for this selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1966 from the Eidgenössische Versuchsanstalt, in Wädenswil, Switzerland, under the name 'Clevener Mariafeld' (USDA P.I. number 312435-D-1). It has become known as the 'Mariafeld clone' (also known as the Klevner Mariafeld or Clevener Mariafeld clone). Former Pinot noir 23 was first registered in 1974. In 2006, it was determined that the Pinot noir 23 vines were infected with Grapevine leafroll virus-7. Former Pinot noir 23 underwent microshoot tip tissue culture disease elimination therapy in 2007, and the new treated plant material was released as Pinot noir 123 after successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program. A full report on the discovery of virus in former Pinot noir 23 can be read in the FPS 2006 Grape Program Newsletter at page 3 (<http://fps.ucdavis.edu/>, under Publications, Grape Newsletters).

Pinot noir 124

Registration Status Registered

Source Portugal

Treatments None

Comments This selection was donated to the Foundation Plant Services public collection in 2007 by Jorge Böhm, Viveiros Plansel S.A., Portugal. The material was JBP clone 547. The original material successfully completed testing to qualify for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program and was planted in the Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2009.

Pinot noir 125 (proprietary)

Registration Status Provisional

Source France

Treatments None

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner.

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments This proprietary selection from France is Pinot noir Guillaume clone 01, selection 002, from Pepinière Guillaume in Charcenne, France. The original material was imported in 2007 and successfully completed testing to qualify for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program in 2002. See also Pinot noir Guillaume® 125.1.

Pinot noir 126

Registration Status Registered

Source Reported to be clone 538 from France via Oregon State University

Treatments None, RSP+ , Tissue Culture Excision

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1987 from Oregon State University as part of the Winegrowers' Project, which aimed to acquire unique European clones for United States growers. The plant material originated from Colmar, France and is reportedly former French INRA clone 538. This selection is considered a generic clone because it preceded the official French ENTAV-INRA trademark program, which now authorizes all French clones. The official ENTAV-INRA clone number for former INRA clone 538 is now ENTAV-INRA clone 162.

Pinot noir 127

Registration Status Registered

Source Geisenheim, Germany, via Oregon State University

Treatments None, RSP+

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services from Geisenheim, Germany, in 1979, via the former quarantine program at Oregon State University. It was previously known at FPS as Blauer Späetburgunder FPS 01 (FPS group 8799).

Pinot noir 128.1

Registration Status Registered

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010. (*This selection planted in Russell Ranch*)

Source El Molino Winery, St. Helena, California

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 2004 from El Molino Winery in St. Helena, California. The original plant material tested positive for virus and underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy in 2007. The treated material successfully completed testing to qualify for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard in 2013.

Pinot noir 133

Registration Status Registered

Source Oregon vineyard via Duarte Nursery

Treatments None , Tissue Culture Excision

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 2012 from Duarte Nursery in Hughson, California. The source was a vineyard in Oregon. The material successfully completed testing to qualify for the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2013.

Pinot noir 134 (proprietary)

Registration Status Provisional

Source Geisenheim University, Germany

Treatments None

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: Geisenheim University

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments This proprietary selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 2014 from Geisenheim University, Germany. The material is Blauer Spätburgunder clone 20-13-28-8 Gm. Pinot noir 134 successfully completed testing to qualify for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program in 2016.

Pinot noir 135 (proprietary)

Registration Status Provisional

Source Geisenheim University, Germany

Treatments Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: Geisenheim University

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments This proprietary selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 2014 from Geisenheim University, Germany. The material is clone 37-1-6 Gm. Pinot noir 135 successfully completed testing to qualify for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program in 2016.

Pinot noir 136

Registration Status Provisional

Source Coury clone, vineyard in Oregon

Treatments None , Tissue Culture Excision

Comments This selection was donated to the public grapevine collection at Foundation Plant Services in 2013 by Duarte Nursery in Hughson, California. The material is the Coury clone from a vineyard in Oregon. The selection successfully completed testing at FPS in 2015 and qualified for the Classic Foundation Vineyard.

Pinot noir 146

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Pinot noir 146.1

Registration Status Provisional

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Pinot noir 148 (proprietary)

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner.

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Pinot noir 148.1 (proprietary)

Registration Status Provisional

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner.

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Pinot noir 152

Registration Status Provisional

Source Reported to be clone 10/18 from France via Oregon State University

Treatments None

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 1992 from France, via Oregon State University as part of the Winegrowers' Project. The selection is reportedly French clone 10/18 from Dijon. The plant material was maintained in a quarantine vineyard until 2008 and then in pots in the quarantine greenhouse until 2017, when the selection successfully qualified for the California Registration & Certification Program.

Pinot noir 153

More information regarding selection available soon.

Pinot noir 165 (proprietary)

Registration Status Registered

Source Pinot noir ENTAV-INRA © 165 authorized clone from ENTAV in France

Treatments None , Tissue Culture Excision

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments Distributed by ENTAV-INRA licensees

Pinot noir 165.1 (proprietary)

Registration Status Provisional

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Pinot noir 166

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Pinot noir 166.1

Registration Status Provisional

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Pinot noir 236 (proprietary)

Registration Status Registered

Source Pinot noir ENTAV-INRA © 236 authorized clone from ENTAV in France - first registered in 2003

Treatments None

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments Distributed by ENTAV-INRA licensees

Pinot noir 236.1 (proprietary)

Registration Status Provisional

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Pinot noir 386 (proprietary)

Registration Status Registered

Source Pinot noir ENTAV-INRA ® 386 authorized clone from ENTAV in France

Treatments None , Tissue Culture Excision

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments Distributed by ENTAV-INRA licensees

Pinot noir 521 (proprietary)

Registration Status Registered

Source Pinot noir ENTAV-INRA ® 521

Treatments None

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments This selection was imported to the United States in 2003 from France by ENTAV-INRA, which manages the trademarked French clonal material. The selection is official French clone 521. The clone originated from Marne and was previously known in France as ENTAV 203. It was certified in 1976. Pinot noir ENTAV-INRA® 521 qualified for the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2005.

Pinot noir 667 (proprietary)

Registration Status Registered

Source Authorized French clone Pinot noir 667

Treatments None , Tissue Culture Excision

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments This selection is the authorized French clone Pinot noir 667, which is distributed under the ENTAV-INRA® trademark program. That program guarantees the authenticity of French clones. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, this selection was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 1999. Pinot noir ENTAV-INRA® 667 is distributed in the United States by ENTAV-INRA licensees.

Pinot noir 743 (proprietary)

Registration Status Registered

Source Pinot noir ENTAV-INRA ® 743 authorized clone from ENTAV in France - first registered in 2004

Treatments None

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments Distributed by ENTAV-INRA licensees

Pinot noir 743.1 (proprietary)

Registration Status Provisional

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Pinot noir 927 (proprietary)

Registration Status Registered

Source Pinot noir ENTAV-INRA ® 927 authorized clone from ENTAV in France

Treatments None

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments Distributed by ENTAV-INRA licensees

Pinot noir 927.1 (proprietary)

Registration Status Provisional

Protocol 2010 Qualifies for Protocol 2010.

Treatments Tissue Culture Excision

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Pinot noir 943 (proprietary)

Registration Status Registered

Source Authorized French clone Pinot noir 943

Treatments None

Proprietary Proprietary- cannot be distributed without written permission from owner: ENTAV-ITV

Patented / Proprietary Proprietary

Comments This selection came to Foundation Plant Services in 2000 and is the authorized French clone Pinot noir 943, which is distributed under the ENTAV-INRA trademark program. The authenticity of the clonal material is guaranteed. The plant material successfully completed testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program in 2002 and was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard.