RESOLUTION OIV-VITI 539-2017

OIV GUIDELINES FOR RECOGNISING GRAPEVINE COLLECTIONS

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

At the proposal of Commission I “Viticulture”,

IN VIEW of article 2, paragraph 2 iv of the Agreement of 3 April 2001, establishing the International Organisation of Vine and Wine, and under the point 1.C.iii of the OIV Strategic Plan 2015-2019, which foresees to ”promote knowledge on the functional genomics of the vine and micro-organisms”,

CONSIDERING the various reports presented during OIV expert groups meetings, in particular those of the Expert Group "Genetic Resources and Vine Selection", and following a proposal made by this group,

CONSIDERING Resolution OIV/ 02/1982 and 03/1984 on OIV CONSERVATION OF NATURAL GENETIC RESOURCES OF THE VINEYARD, relating to the retention of grapevine ampelographic collections and,

CONSIDERING Resolution OIV/VITI 424/2010 on CONSERVATION OF VINE’S GENETIC RESOURCES, and especially the part regarding the intention to facilitate implementation of listing of collections and to promote the conservation of plant material,

CONSIDERING the existence of collections worldwide which are currently established or in the process of being developed and which require standardised criteria in order to improve the possibilities of comparison between conserved vine material and also to facilitate the exchange of genetic resources,

CONSIDERING the existing international standards or protocols, mainly the Nagoya protocol (2010-2014) on access to genetic resources and their utilisation,

CONSIDERING, according to the OIV resolution 424-2010, the need for an international register of the conservatories of the grapevine genetic resources and a list of their preserved accessions,

CONSIDERING that the definition of minimum standardized criteria allows an improved comparison and exchange of genetic resources among countries,

DECIDES to adopt the following official OIV guidelines for recognising grapevine collections on an international level:

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Following a proposal of the group of experts “GENET”, OIV is suggesting a number of criteria that need to be complied with to reach an international standard for harmonizing the criteria, utility and efficiency of genetic resources. Grapevine collections, which fulfill these criteria will attain the OIV recognition and admission to the OIV’s listing of varieties and compliant grapevine collections on the OIV website.

These guidelines are the basis of the OIV requirements which should be met for an ampelographic collection to be included in the specific OIV listing. They should be revised periodically. The criteria suggested for taking into consideration are based on the following references:

1. Maghradze et al. (2015) Filed genebank standards for grapevine (Vitis vinifera) Vitis 54: 273-279
2. ECPGR, 2012, Report of a working Group on Vitis, Second meeting, 18-20 September 2012, Siebeldingen, Germany.

Guidelines to be included in the “OIV listed grapevine collections”:

1. Choice of location

The location should be geo referenced and exhibit:

- Suitable agro-ecological conditions for growing grapes;
- Site characteristics with minimal risks from natural and manmade disasters and hazards;
- Access to facilities and manpower which ensure appropriate best-practice cultivation of the grapevine collection.

2. Acquisition of germplasm

Each accession should by supported by a map describing the location, preferably geo-referenced and must be codified and registered distinctly. The acquisition should be undertaken with:

- Legally acquired accessions;

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- Accesions preferably described and characterized by the 35 Multi-Crop Passport Descriptors (MCPDs) and the 14 Vitis-specific EURISCO; additional genotyping with molecular markers for variety identification is encouraged;
- Traceability of the source as far as practicably possible but recognizing that long established collections might have a discontinuous and inaccurate records;
- All information about the traceability of the collected accessions (origin, propagation techniques, rootstock used, provenance, replacement, renewal, category of certification, health status for virus diseases) should be properly documented and updated;
- The dissemination of accessions to holder of other collections or any third party should be accompanied by a Material Transfer Agreement (MTA);
- All new accessions introduced from other collections abroad in compliance with the national quarantine legislation.

2.1. Establishment of field collections:

- Minimum number of accessions per collection should not go below 20;
- Minimum number of plants recommended per accession: no less than 3;
- Accessions should be free of pest (especially of harmful bacterial, virus and phytoplasma diseases and other harmful organisms) and must be free of the nationally determined quarantine organisms;
- As far as possible the same rootstock should be used for all accessions in the collection. The rootstock should be well adapted to soil and climate conditions except for known incompatibility and should be accompanied by an appropriate phytosanitary certificate;
- Clear documentation of plant location of each accession. Each accession should be clearly identified by appropriate labeling and all existing additional information related to the accession has to be documented;
- Preferably the accessions of a collection should by grouped according to their utilization (table grape, vine grape, rootstock, etc.).

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2.2. Collections under protected structures

- The accessions, must be organized in order to allow a clear distinction between them; if it is appropriate, they should be cataloged according to different products or destinations (e.g. grapes for wine, table grapes, rootstocks, etc.).

3. Collection management

The plants should be:

- Monitored and protected for prevention of diseases and pests;
- Cultivated under appropriate practices (fertilization, irrigation, pruning, trellising, soil management or weeding, etc.);
- Within the collection, the replacement of missing plants must be done with new plants propagated from the same grapevine accession obtained from the original source.

4. Characterization[1]

- All accessions must be characterized by one of the official methods based on:
  - Ampelographic characters (minimal list of characters);
  - Genetic fingerprinting by SSR markers (list of markers or reference);
  - Characterization (if it is undertaken) has to be done according to the OIV descriptor list (Resolution VITI 02-2007) and further OIV resolutions.

5. Documentation

- Data should preferably be documented digitally, including all necessary provisions for ensuring the security and integrity of the data.

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References:

1. http://www.eu-vitis.de/index.php
2. http://www.ecpgr.cgiar.org/resources/germplasm-databases/
3. http://eurisco.ipk-gatersleben.de/
4. Maghradze et al. (2015) Filed genebank standards for grapevine (Vitis vinifera) Vitis 54: 273-279

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[1] http://www.oiv.intresolution OIV-VITI 467-2012: *OIV General form for the description of vine varieties* (*Vitis spp.).*

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