



*Your vineyard is just three steps away...*

## Catalogue of grapevine plants.

**VITI CULTURA** is the first company in Poland offering fully specialised services related to vineyard establishment and wine production. We provide comprehensive services of vineyard design including: sourcing a suitable location, evaluating usefulness of the land and preparing the site for a vineyard as well as planting. We provide full spectrum vinegrowing and winemaking consultancy as well as the marketing and distribution assistance.

Our team constitutes of highly trained people with many years of experience in viticulture and wine production, who acquired and consolidated their wine-making and vine-growing expertise in vineyards and wineries all over the world. We did ( and do ) participate in the realisation of numerous projects across the Europe.

We guarantee, with our expertise and experience, that the dream of your own vineyard will not only come true but will also turn out to be a successful professionally-run vineyard business with strong financial results.

We are looking forward to work with you!



### **Dear Clients,**

We present you with a catalogue supplying information on grapevine planting material which we use when realising vineyard designs for our Clients. We provide the highest quality of grafted, bare-rooted grapevines of each variety. Our plants are virus-free and deprived of popular grapevine pathogens which consequently enhances their balanced growth from the first year. Their vital strength not only enables you to harvest the first, however small, yields as early as in the second season, which is about 18 months after planting, but also, very soon after, you will be tasting the first glass of your own wine.

Grapevines for our Clients are grown by ANTES Weinbau-Service GmbH, a nursery with 60 years of tradition in the grafted grapevine plants production, currently run by the third generation of the Antes family. Their reliability and quality of their products inclined us to choose them, after years of working with different nurseries in Europe, as the leading partner for our key designs. In order to extend our offer and to provide you with a wider selection of grapevines we cooperate with renowned nurseries in France, Austria, Germany, Czech Republic and Hungary. As a result, the number of combinations grapevine variety/rootstock we supply reaches up to a few hundred per season and therefore constitutes one of the best offers available on the market.

Let us introduce you to the quality of Antes and the cycle of our grapevines production.



## Plant production cycle

### **1. Placing orders**

We recommend our Clients to place orders for grafted plants a year prior planting. It makes possible the preparation of thoroughly selected clone and rootstock combinations, getting competitive prices and allows us to commit the production to a nursery in advance to guarantee high quality products. We discourage you from buying random, often mismatched, combinations. Grapevines purchase constitutes only a part of the entire investment in a vineyard and a winery. Mismatched or hastily selected varieties, clones or rootstocks may generate difficulties and losses more significant than the gains from bargain offers. In the worst case scenario it can undermine the essence of an entire investment with a 20- or 25-year perspective.

We accept orders placed a few months or weeks prior to planting, but in such cases our Clients have to be aware that the number of combinations and/or the material availability may be limited. However, if the orders are placed a year in advance, it is possible to graft any variety/clone/rootstock combination in the amounts tailored to the individual needs of our Clients.

## **2. Scions of noble grape varieties**

Between December and February scions for further production of grafted plants are cut. Nowadays, only a few nurseries have their own mother plantations to produce scions for grafting. This is connected with the vast number of varieties that are currently on the market and that each variety has from several up to a dozen or more virus-free clones. The maintenance of mother plantations entails its establishing from more expensive material in the base or sub-base class and incomparably greater costs (including examinations and virus testing). Therefore, nurseries are forced to purchase planting material which in practice means that so called "early orders" must be placed as early as possible (usually by the end of December). Only then is it possible to obtain the right clones and varieties.



*Scions of noble grape varieties*

## **3. Scions of rootstocks**

A rootstock production is similar but slightly more specialised. The production is performed by specialized companies producing tens of millions rootstocks a year, which are often located outside typical vine-growing regions in order to reduce the risk of diseases. For nurseries generating final products, i.e. grafted plants, it is another partner to resort to for semi-finished products in winter. The time of their purchase often falls earlier than the purchase of scions, but, due to less diverse selection of rootstocks compared to the varieties grafted on them, rootstocks do not hinder the production of suitable variety/clone/rootstock combinations.

## **4. Grafting**

Between January and February nurseries conduct initial preparations for grafting. Rootstocks are cut, sorted, packed and adjusted to the thickness of scions which is fundamental to grafting efficacy. From March the actual process of grafting begins, i.e. the fusing of a 30 cm (approx.) part of a rootstock with a 5 cm (approx.) part of a one-budded noble scion.



*Zrazy podkładek, długie równe odcinki łoży, będące efektem specjalnego prowadzenia łoż poziomo.*



*Zrazy odmiany i podkładka złączone typowe cięcie „omega”. Jaśniejsze i krótkie drewno zrazu szlachetnego i ciemna podkładka.*

### **5. 1st paraffin waxing**

Following grafting, the scions undergo the first paraffin waxing to protect them from desiccation and to enhance callusing. The wax which is typically applied at this stage is red and protects the mechanically fused parts and regulates the formation of a callus. The wax contains fungicides and growth stimulating substances.



*First dipping of seedlings in red, heated wax.*

## 6. Heat treatment

The following waxing seedlings are placed in boxes, from a few hundred to a few thousand pieces per box, and transported to a heat room with computer-controlled lighting and temperature systems. The temperature in these rooms is high (about 30°C) with appropriate humidity. Within approx. 2 weeks of the heat treatment the conditions (including the amount of light) are gradually adjusted. Depending on the requirements of certain varieties it is possible to observe different times of vegetation commencement. In a box, plants of the same variety should grow fairly equally, which proves material quality and the fact that there has been zero frost exposure.



*Beginning of heat treatment, first buds.*



*Mid-time of heat treatment - some varieties are already a few cm. long, some are just starting to grow.*

## 7. 2nd paraffin waxing

Following heat treatment, green shoots are pruned to 2-3 cm and hardened for 1-3 days. Then they undergo a second paraffin waxing, this time they get covered in yellow wax (sometimes blue), and are stored horizontally in water until planted in a nursery.



*Yellow waxed seedlings before planting in a nursery.*



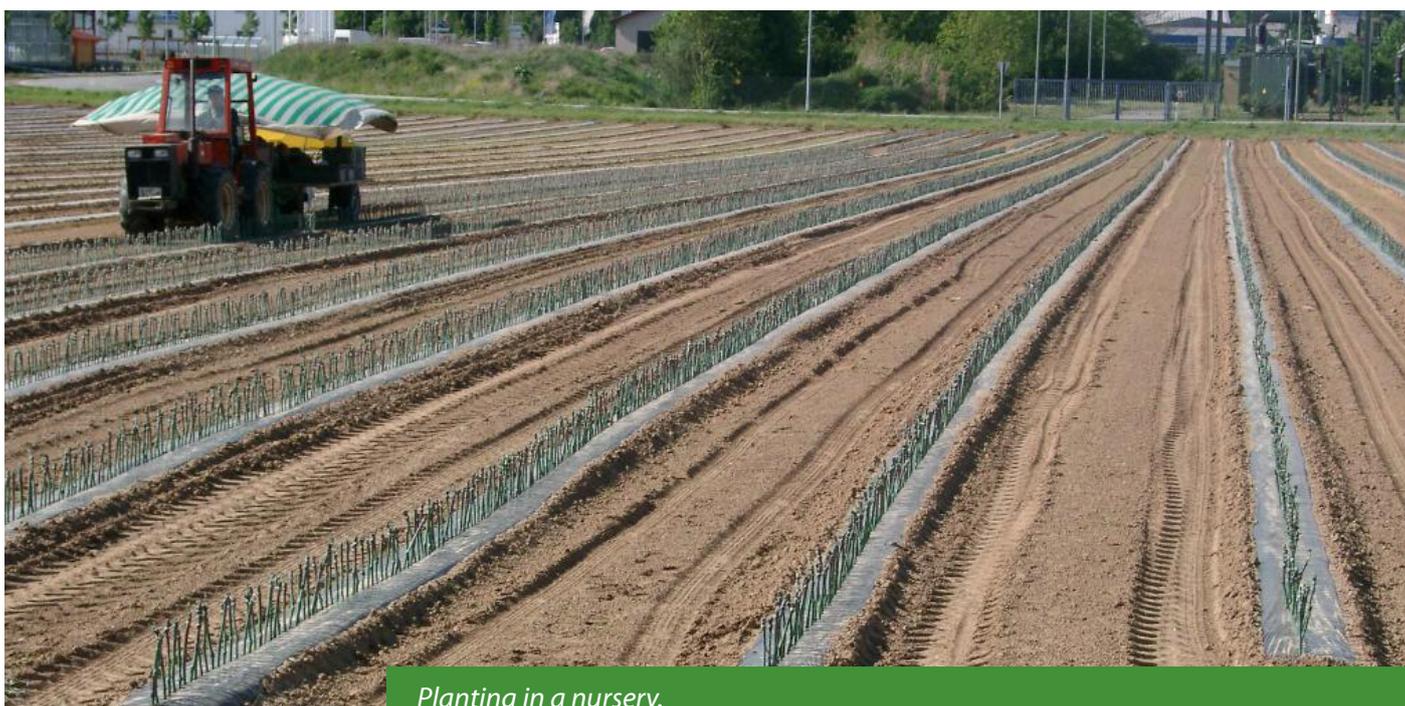
*Properly fused seedling - callus over the entire circumference.*

### **8. Field preparation**

While the grapevines are getting ready for planting, the field is being prepared. The main task is to properly level the soil and to cover the rows where the seedlings will be planted with a black plastic covering.

### **9. Planting young grapevines in a nursery**

Depending on the number of plants, weather conditions in a year and frost risks, at around the beginning of May grapevines are planted in nurseries where they spend another 6 - 7 months. Although the process is mostly mechanised, the plants are placed into the holes of a plastic covering by hand. The typical density of planting is about 8 -10 cm.



*Planting in a nursery.*



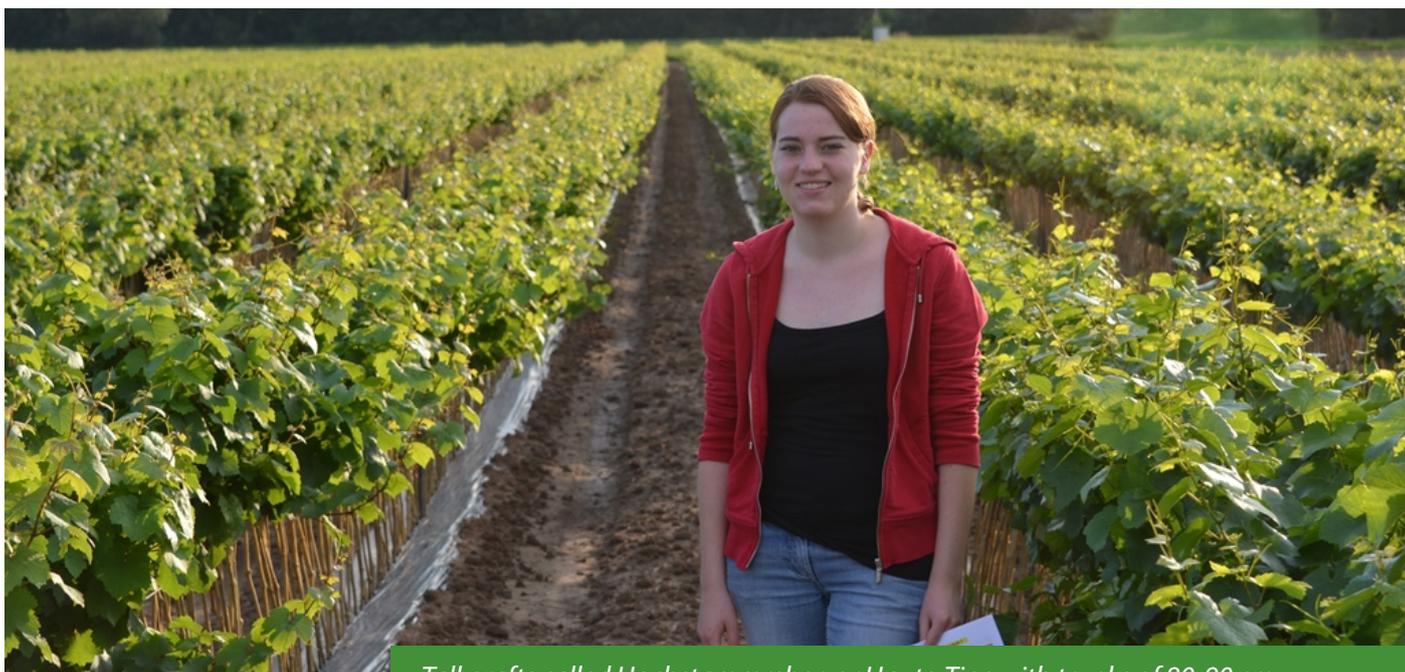
*Planting in a nursery.*

#### **10. Ground frost**

The period following planting is the time when the owners of nurseries are the most concerned. The seedlings have to deal with the stresses connected with transplantation and the possibility of ground frost occurrence. One has to bear in mind that nurseries, unlike vineyards, are usually located in flat areas and seedlings are planted just below the surface, therefore the risk of ground frost exposure is much higher than in vineyards. A substantial amount of seedlings planted in relatively small fields constitutes a considerable material value and potentially significant financial loss for the owners. Due to the production cycle, grafting cannot be repeated in the same season.

#### **11. Care of the young plants in a field.**

In the second half of May a period of careful tending to grapevines in nurseries begins. Every few days a number of activities connected with pest and disease protection as well as weeding need to be performed.



*Tall grafts called Hochstammreben or Haute-Tige with trunks of 80-90 cm (usually 30 cm), August.*



*Seedling pruning in late autumn, Damian Małek - a viticulturist employed by Viti Cultura, October.*

### **12. Digging out the plants**

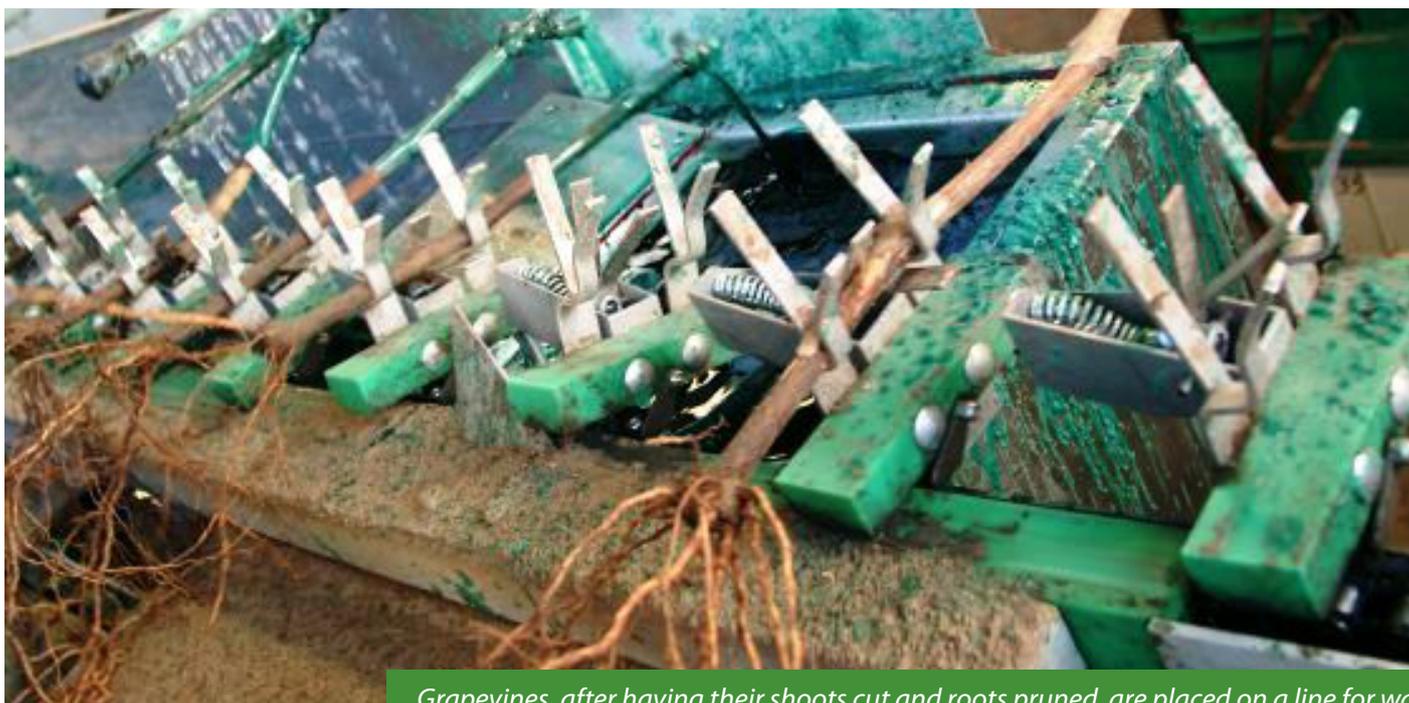
At the end of October or in November the first ground frost occurs causing the leaves to fall. It is a perfect time to start "harvesting". The young grapevines are dug out and transported to a warehouse for further processing.



*Digging out grapevines, November.*

### **13. Grapevine processing in autumn, 3rd paraffin waxing**

In November and December the dug-out grapevines undergo further processing. Each plant is manually examined to determine the strength of fusion. The plant that do not have fully developed calluses or for other reasons fail to fuse properly do not pass the examination and are excluded at this stage. Subsequently, green shoots are cut and roots pruned to the length of approx. 15 cm. and finally the grapevines are dipped in what is usually a green wax at this stage and bundled (25 pieces per bundle).



*Grapevines, after having their shoots cut and roots pruned, are placed on a line for waxing. Red and yellow wax is visible along with the final-stage green wax.*

#### **14. Plant storage**

Grafted plants are bundled, packed in special plastic bags and then placed in boxes (300-400 pieces per box) and stored in cooling rooms at temperatures of approx. 2°C with humidity reaching approx. 90% until they are delivered to the Clients.



*Packing and further storage in bags and boxes.*



*Packing and further storage in bags and boxes.*

### **15. Grapevine sale and delivery**

Depending on the climate of a site that the plants are delivered to, their distribution to Clients starts at the beginning of March and lasts until the end of May. In this part of Europe the standard time for planting is the end of March or the beginning of April. In Poland it is slightly later – usually the second half of April, and this period is the time that we recommend to our Clients. The majority of our vineyards are established between 15th April and 15th May depending on the weather conditions in a given season.

### **16. Machine planting**

Machine planting is recommended for vineyards of 1ha and above. At our disposal we have a planting machine with a maximum efficiency of up to 10 thousand plants per day (i.e. up to 2.5 ha) and a reliable team that will quickly and efficiently plant your grapevines. This part of a vineyard establishment process gives us extreme pleasure and allows our Clients to fulfill their dreams of their own vineyard in just 1-3 days following those months devoted to drafting and designing it on paper.



*Grapevine machine planting*

## OUR OFFER

Our offer, attached hereto, includes grapevines we provide for a current season's plantings as well as a number of varieties that may be grafted for subsequent seasons, which are usually produced a year in advance. Please note that the majority of the plants we offer are WT class produced – certified and tested for the presence of viruses. Young plants of classic *Vinifera* varieties that are currently available on the market usually come from class selection (standard class, possibly Zierrebe) and clonal selection (several classes, mostly WT and EXP). Grapevines from mass selection ("selection massale") do not meet the criterion matching a virus tested grapevine material, but this does not mean that they are full of viruses. Plants from clonal selection, however, undergo the process of clone derivation from a mother plant and are tested for the presence of viruses on multiple levels in a time-consuming process of clone derivation (100% of sub-base class and 10% of base class grapevines undergo testing). It is our policy to recommend grapevines for planting that come from clonal selection, especially if a variety contains virus-free clones, i.e. practically any of the new PIWIs, e.g. Regent, Solaris or other varieties of *Vinifera*. Standard class seedlings we recommend only from varieties which do not have a single clone that is virus-free and such material is the only option available (e.g. older hybrids such as Leon Millet, Marechal Foch or rare *Vinifera*). Such material is often practically virus-free thanks to many years of selection processes carried out in a traditional manner.

Clonal selection also leads to the isolation of different clones within the same variety. A key example is the variety Pinot Noir which has about 1000 clones with exceptionally diverse characteristics significant in terms of vine-growing. Only some of them, however, can be recommended for cultivation in Poland and only in the best locations which are to be found in the southwest of Poland. Clonal selection is often carried out to produce vines with looser clusters which guarantees their lower susceptibility to botrytis. The quality of wine is also of great importance resulting from different times of yielding which is connected to the size of cluster and, in particular, different sizes of grapes. It is also possible for individual clones to demonstrate outstanding features in comparison to the majority of clones of the same variety e.g. they are clearly more fragrant or have a unique aroma such as Muscat (clones D258 and Fr155 of Chardonnay). The details regarding the use of individual clones are discussed with Clients while drafting their final designs.

If you only wish to purchase grapevine plants we suggest contacting our distributor [e-sadzonka.pl](mailto:e-sadzonka.pl). We highly recommend reviewing other catalogues of the services we supply, including the catalogue of enological services, and to select the comprehensive service "from design to wine" which offers assistance at every stage of running a vineyard. Clients who sign contracts for comprehensive enological services are provided with permanent, long-term cooperation and discounts on plants as well as the equipment for vineyards and wineries.

## PLACING ORDERS

Placing early orders (applicable to orders placed a year in advance):

due to the fixed time of taking scions from mother plantations and their purchase time, we accept orders until the end of December; in some cases, however, providing we have the necessary scions and rootstocks at our disposal, it might be possible to place orders until the end of February,

Plants produced for our Clients come from several producers that were thoroughly selected following a number of years of successful cooperation, i.e. producers from Germany, France, Austria, Czech Republic and Hungary that guarantee the highest quality of propagation material and a stable product quality,

our plants are produced without prejudice to the owners' rights of varieties under exclusive breeders rights, i.e. license fees applicable to the owners of clones or varieties, including scions and rootstocks, have been paid,

we offer only the highest quality plants, we select virus-free clones of varieties and rootstocks for production so that majority of our grapevines are "certified and virus tested" and we use plants from selection massale, standard or CAC class only if such variety has no virus-free clone,

we offer significant discounts in comparison to the current market prices of grafted plants, which is possible when placing early orders (a year prior planting) and upon our receiving of an advance payment,

the minimum number of pieces per combination is approximately 500, i.e. the size of a typical box for grafting.

In the event of placing orders for a current season, we offer material that partly corresponds with the material available for next year's grafting.

Quality (class) of material

PL	De/A	Fr	Hu
SB – subbase, elite	Vst – Vorstufe	Vitis matériel initial	
B – base, elite	BVG - Basis Virusgetestet (Pflanzgut)	Vitis matériel de base	
VT - tested for viruses, qualified	ZVG - Zertifiziertes Pflanzgut Virusgetestet	Vitis Matériel Certifié	CVT - Certifikált VT
EXP – experimental	PfZ - Pflanzgut für Züchterzwecke		
S - Standard or CAC	Z – Zierrebe	Vitis Matériel Standard	S - Standard TM



All Grapevines included in our offer have been produced in Member States of the European Union and have applicable phytosanitary documents (plant passports).

ROOTSTOCKS

*Sample passport of grapevine plants – 25 pieces of Riesling Gm64-184 / 3309C Fr113, VT class.*

## ROOTSTOCKS

Specifications of typical rootstocks which are mostly recommend and used for plantings.

Root-stock	Hybrid	Dro- ught resi- stance	Chloro- sis resi- stance	Tolerance to active Calcium	Growth potential	Description
SO4	V. berlandieri x V. riparia	moderate	good	~ 17-20%	moderate	The most popular rootstock with widespread use and applied in a broad spectrum of soil. It tolerates damp soil well and is suitable for fertile soil. Due to its moderate drought resistance it is not good for poor or sandy soil. Stimulates early fruiting but at the same time stunts growth. Moderate growth potential conduces to the varieties that are sensitive during the flowering stage without causing coulure and millerange, i.e. fertilization or partial fertilization of flowers. It usually shortens the vegetation period of grafted varieties and in some cases has no effect on the length of vegetation period. Good for small and medium-sized forms but sensitive and unsuitable for tall and spread forms due to possible insufficient growth. Stunts the growth of 15-20 year old shrubs. The most universal and the most common rootstock in Europe. One of the disadvantages is a poor intake of macro- and micronutrients which can enhance the symptoms of magnesium deficiency
5BB	V. berlandieri x V. riparia	moderate or good	good	~ 20%	moderate-high or high	Adapts well to wide range of soil, grows well in heavy, not too airy as well as dry soil. Has no substantial effect on a vegetation period, in heavy soil, however, may prolong it. Good growth potential adversely affects flowering of sensitive varieties. In general, besides growing them in light soil, sensitive varieties should not be grafted on such soil. Avoid strong fertilization resulting in too strong growth. Often used for the grafting of varieties with naturally weak growth potential in order to extend their internodes. Vinifera that are less resistant to frost such as Müller Thurgau should not be grafted on 5BB. Increases the fertility of grafted varieties.
125AA	V. berlandieri x V. riparia	moderate	moderate	> 17%	moderate-high	For all soil types with the exception of the weak and very shallow. Good for heavy, poorly drained soil as well as rocky and dry soil. Moderate to high growth, however weaker than in the case of 5BB so therefore constitutes a good choice for wide vine spacing systems. In principle, suitable for all Vinifera, maybe with the exception of those sensitive during flowering. It may slightly delay the vegetation period. Popular in Austria.
Binova	V. berlandieri x V. riparia	moderate	good	> 20%	moderate	SO4 mutation with similar characteristics and probably more resistant to active Calcium; better growth potential. It may slightly prolong vegetation in comparison to SO4.

5C	V. berlandieri x V. riparia	moderate	weak -moderate	~ 15-17%	moderate -high	For soils that heat up easily, are deep, medium and shallow. Inappropriate for cold and damp soil which makes it susceptible to chlorosis. Unsuitable for very dry soil due to its weak drought resistance. According to Galet, its application provides the earliest ripening of the V. berlandieri x V. riparia group. Improves the fertility of grafted varieties. It usually shortens the vegetation period.
161-49	V. berlandieri x V. riparia	moderate	good -very good	~ 25%	weak -moderate	Appropriate for limestone, humus-rich, fertile soil. Becomes sensitive in heavy and cohesive post-drought soil. Often grows weaker in the first 2-3 years especially since it is usually used on limestone soil where the growth is generally weaker. 161-49 Couderc is used for quality combinations with Pinot-like type varieties.
Börner	V. riparia x V. cinerea	good	weak -moderate	moderate -good	moderate -high	A hybrid different than other types of rootstocks. Due to its combination with Vitis cinerea it is resistant or even highly resistant to drought. Note: it often has a small root ball which is not a sign of a defective seedling. Roots vertically and deeply. Appropriate for light, heat absorbent, permeable and airy soil. Susceptible to chlorosis, especially on heavy soil. Its popularity is growing in Germany. Impact on vegetation period: accelerates ripening or has no effect. Is one of a few completely resistant to phylloxera, both in a leaf and root form. Its genetic resistance factor called Rdv1 (Daktulosphaera vitifoliae) is used in a selection process.
3309C	V. riparia x V. rupestris	weak -moderate	weak -moderate	~ 11%	weak -moderate	For soil that is deep and fertile, rich in humus and sufficiently supplied with water. Sensitive on dry, limestone, overly cohesive or flooded soil. Good for varieties sensitive during flowering. It finishes the vegetation period relatively early and grows moderately which enhances wood maturation and frost-resistance. Popular in the northern states of the USA.
101-14	V. riparia x V. rupestris	weak -moderate	weak	~ 9%	weak -moderate	Its weak growth potential is often used by vine-growers to achieve yields of the highest quality (it reduces the amount of yields). It is also used with varieties of high growth potential to balance their growth. Does not tolerate drought conditions. The best effects achieves in fertile, humus-rich soil with equalized water balance and low active calcium. Susceptible to chlorosis on dry, cohesive and damp soil. Short vegetation period affects fruit ripening and wood maturation, which is a desired characteristic in cool climates. Extremely popular in France. Shortens the vegetation period significantly.

## The list of grapevines available for grafting in the following seasons.

VITI CULTURA offers grapevines combined with the following rootstocks:

SO4 125AA 5BB Börner 161-49 5C 3309C 101-14 SORI Gravesac Fercal 8B Binova

### Resistant varieties and their clones (PIWI – varieties with enhanced resistance to fungal diseases):

White varieties	Hybrid	Class	Clone
Bianca	Eger 2 x Bouvier	WT	
Bronner	Merzling X Gm 6494	EXP	
Cabernet Blanc	Cabernet Sauvignon X Resistenzpartneren	EXP	
Citronnyj Magaracha	Madeleine Angevine x (Magarach 124-66-26+Novoukrainskii rannii)	S	
Felicia	Sirius x Vidal blanc		
Helios	Merzling X (Seyve-Villard 12-481 X Müller-Thurgau)		
Hibernal	(Riesling klon 239 Gm x Seibel 7053) F2	WT	Gm 4
Jutrzenka	SV 12-375 X Pinot Blanc	S	
Johanniter	Riesling x Fr 589-54 (Seyve-Villard 12-481 x (Ruländer x Gutedel))	WT	Fr 340
Merzling	SV 5276 X (Riesling X Pinot Gris)	WT	Fr 300
Muscaris	Solaris X Muskateller	EXP	
Orion	Optima x Villard blanc		
Phoenix	Bacchus x Villard blanc	WT	Gf 1
Primera	(Silvaner x Riesling) x (Riesling x Silvaner) x Seibel 7053	EXP	
Prinzpal	Gm 323-58 x Ehrenfelser	WT	Gm 1
Saphira	(Riesling Kl. 88 Gm x Riesling Kl. 64 Gm) x Seyve Villard 1-72	WT	Gm 1
Serena	Saperavi Servernyi x (Forsters white seedling x Prachttraube)	EXP	
Seyval Blanc	Seibel 5656 X Seibel 4986 (Rayon d'or)	EXP, S	Gm 1
Sibera	Saperavi Servernyi x (Forsters white seedling x Prachttraube)	EXP	
Sirius	Bacchus x Villard blanc		
Solaris	Merzling X Gm 6493	WT	Fr 360
Souignier Gris	Cabernet Sauvignon X Bronner	EXP	
Staufer	Bacchus x Villard blanc		
Vidal Blanc	Trebbiano Toscano x Seibel 4986 (Rayon d'or)	S	
Villaris	Sirius x Villard blanc	EXP	
Zalagyöngye	Eger 2 X Csaba Gyöngye	WT, S	



Saphira klon Gm 1

Red varieties	Hybrid	Class	Clone
Accent	Kolor x Chancellor	WT	Gm 1
Allegro	Chancellor x Rondo	WT	Gm 1
Baron	Cabernet Sauvignon X (Merzling X (Zarya Severa X St. Laurent))	EXP	
Bolero	(Rotberger x Reichensteiner) x Chancellor	WT	Gm 1
Cabernet Cantor	Seibel 70-53 X (Merzling X (Zarya severa X Muskat Ottonel))	EXP	
Cabernet Carbon	Cabernet Sauvignon X (Merzling X (Zarya Severa X St. Laurent))	WT	
Cabernet Carol	Cabernet Sauvignon X (Merzling X (Zarya Severa X Muskat Ottonel))	WT	
Cabernet Cortis	Cabernet Sauvignon X (Merzling X (Zarya Severa X Muskat Ottonel))	WT	Fr 680
Calandro	Domina x Regent	EXP	
Chambourcin			
Leon Millot	101-14 Mg x Goldriesling	S	
Marechal Foch	101-14 Mg x Goldriesling	S	
Medina	Eger 1 X Medoc Noir	WT	
Monarch	(Merzling X (Zarya Severa X Muskat Ottonel)) X Dornfelder		
Piroso	(Rotberger x Heroldrebe) x (Deckrot x Fr 589-54)	EXP	
Ráthay	Blauburger x (SV 18-402 x Blaufraenkisch)		KL 1
Reberger	Regent x Lemberger	EXP	
Regent	Diana (Silvaner x Müller-Thurgau) x Chambourcin	WT	Gf 1
Rondo	ZaryaSevera (Seyanets Malengra x V. amurensis) x St. Laurent	WT	Gm 1, 10, 37, 39, 45, 47
Roesler	Zweigelt x (SV 18-402 x Blaufraenkisch)		KL 1
Seifert	Blauburger x (SV 18-402 x Blaufraenkisch)		



*Bolero clone Gm 1*

**Varieties and clones of *Vitis vinifera*** (we recommend them only for the best terroir following the stage of detailed consultations with a vine-grower regarding the practicality of their planting).

White varieties	Synonym	Class	Clone
Auxerrois		WT	Gm 5,18, 21,22
Bacchus		WT	Gf 1
Chardonnay	Morillon, Feinburgunder	WT	D258, Fr155, Gm50÷57, A13-1÷2, Entav95
Chasselas	Gutedel, Chasselas dore, Chrupka złota, Fehér chasselas, Saszla belaja	WT	K15, K16
Chasselas rose	Roter Gutedel, Chrupka różowa	WT	K12, K18
Csaba Gyöngye	Perle von Csaba, Perła Czabańska	S	-
Cserszegi Fűszeres		S	GK. 3, 7,10
Ehrenfelser		WT	Gm2-13, 2-57, 2-87
Elbling		WT	S11, T4, P100
Elbling Rot		WT	T200, S13
Frühroter Veltliner	Früher Roter Malvasier, Weltlińska Czerwona Wczesna, Veltlínské červené rané, Korai piros veltelíni	WT, S	RM 1/61, RM 3/6
Gewürztraminer	Roter Traminer, Piros Tramini, Tramín červený	WT	46-106, 46-107, Kt2, A19-1÷2
Goldriesling	Gelbriesling, Goldmuskat, Ryzlink buketový, Risling zolotistyi	WT	
Grüner Veltliner	Veltlínské zelené, Zöld veltelíni	WT	A1-1÷5
Huxelrebe		WT	
Kerner		WT	We1
Kernling		WT	LH 74
Madeleine Angevine	Magdalenka Andegaweńska	WT, S	
Milia		S	
Morio Muskat		WT	F 15
Müller-Thurgau	Rivaner	WT	Gm 2,3,4 Gm 68-10,13,16
Muscat Blanc	Muscat a Petits Grains Blancs, Gelber Muskateller, Muszkat Żółty, Muscat Lunel	WT	826, We H1, Fr90
Muškat Moravský	Muszkat Morawski, MOPR	S	
Muskat Ottonel	Muscat Ottonel, Muszkat Otonnel, Ottonel muskotály	WT	Gm1÷8, D.90, Kt16, B25/30, P102,109
Nektár		WT	
Ortega		WT	Wü 5
Pinot Blanc	Weißburgunder, Burgundzkie Białe	WT	Fr 70,74, 80,81, Gm1,2,3,5,10,90, BB34/30, A9-1, D.55
Pinot Gris	Ruländer, Grauburgunder, Pinot Grigio, Rulandské šedé, Szürkebarát, Pinot Szare, Burgundzkie Szare	WT	49-207, Gm26,27, Gm101,
Riesling	Weisser Riesling, Ryzling reński, Ryzlink rýnský, Rajnai rizling, Рислинг	WT	Gm198, Gm64, Gm237,24,94 Gm239, 300
Sauvignon Blanc	Sauvignon, Muskat Sylvaner,	WT	A 17-1, Entav 530,242 LB 50,36
Scheurebe	Sämling 88	WT	Jf 22,55,66 Opp1,2,6
Siegerrebe	Sieger	WT	AZ 48
Silvaner	Grüner Sylvaner, Sylvánské zelené, Zöld szilváni	WT	We88,89 , Fr49-124, W95

Red varieties	Synonym	Class	Clone
Acolon		WT	We 725
Agni		S	
Blaufränkisch	Frankovka, Limberger	WT	A 4-1÷11
Cabernet Dorsa		WT	We 750
Cabernet Sauvignon		WT	Gm1, Entav685, E.153
Domina		WT	Gf 1, ST50
Dornfelder		WT	We 700
Dunaj		S	
Dunkelfelder		WT	Gm1
Merlot		WT	Entav181,343, 348
Pinot Meunier	Meunier, Schwarzriesling, Müllerrebe, Mlynářka	WT	We 271, 630
Pinot Noir	Spätburgunder, Klävner, Rulandské modré, Pinot Czarne	WT	Entav113, 115, 667, 777, 828, Gm 1-x, Gm 20-x
Pinot Noir Precoce	Frühburgunder, Pinot Wczesne,	WT	Gm 1,2,4,6
Portugieser	Baluer Portugieser, Modrý Portugal, Oporto, Portugalskie Niebieskie	WT	A6-1, A6-2, Bu 29
Saint Laurent	Svatovavřinecke, Sankt Laurent	WT	Gm 1,2,3, GU L2,3,4
Syrah	Shiraz	WT	Entav174, 470
Tauberschwarz	Karmazyn, Süßrot	WT	We 600
Tempranillo		WT	Entav770, 776
Turán	Agria	WT	E.1
Zinfandel	Primitivo	WT, EXP	
Zweigelt	Zweigeltrebe, Rotburger	WT	GU 3÷8, A 2-1÷5



*Cabernet Sauvignon clone 685*