



UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILI

## CARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L. PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.

Gemma Marsal Andorrà

Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

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## *Vitis vinifera L.*

es una de las muchas especies que se encuentra sometida a una importante erosión genética. Un primer paso para la preservación de esta especie es conocer bien su biodiversidad,

por este motivo el presente trabajo aborda el estudio de la caracterización molecular de 449 accesiones de *Vitis vinifera L.* procedentes de 25 países mediante la técnica de los microsatélites. Previamente a la caracterización, es fundamental realizar una buena extracción de ADN para que no se vea afectado el proceso de amplificación. En esta Tesis se han diseñado dos metodologías de extracción de ADN. La más polivalente se caracteriza por poder extraer ADN puro de distintos tipos de muestra (tanto de hoja joven como adulta, sarmiento (madera) y de semilla) en unas 2 h y 30 minutos (siendo rápida como un *kit* comercial, pero éste sólo puede extraer a partir de tejido foliar). La segunda metodología es más rápida, ya que en sólo 90 minutos se realiza la extracción de ADN, pero queda restringida a hojas, tanto jóvenes como adultas. Posteriormente se aborda el estudio de caracterización varietal donde se han identificado 334 variedades distintas, siendo clara la problemática de los errores en la denominación de las accesiones. Finalmente, los resultados obtenidos en el estudio de la estructura genética sugieren la existencia de 4 nuevos Centros de Domesticación Secundarios: 2 localizados al noreste y al centro suroeste de la Península Ibérica, y 2 más localizados al sureste y noreste de Francia, y además, nos has permitido proponer 16 variedades de la colección de vides de las Islas Baleares como variedades locales.

Estos resultados han servido para sentar las bases para la creación de un Base de Datos de Microsatélites de identificación varietal de *Vitis vinifera L.* de la Universidad Rovira i Virgili.



Tesis Doctoral, 2015  
Gemma Marsal Andorrà

Caracterización e identificación de 449 accesiones de *Vitis vinifera L.*  
procedentes de dos colecciones ampelográficas

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Tesis Doctoral



UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILI

Tarragona, 2015

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# **Caracterización e identificación de 449 accesiones de *Vitis vinifera* L. procedentes de dos colecciones ampelográficas**

Tesis Doctoral

Dirigida por

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UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILI

Tarragona  
Septiembre 2015

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
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Esta Tesis Doctoral ha sido financiada por:

**CDTI** (Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial), proyecto CDTI (TAM20030074) titulado: “Estudio de las aptitudes enológicas de 400 variedades de *Vitis vinifera* L. procedentes de diversas regiones vitivinícolas del mundo”

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## Agraïments

En primer lloc, vull agrair a la Dra. Francesca Fort i al Dr. Fernando Zamora per haver confiat en mi per formar part del seu grup de recerca, i per donar-me l'oportunitat de poder realitzar aquesta Tesi Doctoral sota la seva direcció. Per mi ha sigut un privilegi poder treballar amb vosaltres, un equip de persones extraordinàries amb gran capacitat intel·lectual, de treball i sobretot qualitat humana. Ha estat un viatge llarg, però us asseguro que ha sigut enriquidor en tots els sentits i ha valgut la pena arribar fins aquí. Aquest treball no hagués estat possible sense el vostre suport. Gràcies per ajudar-me a fer-lo realitat.

Al Dr. Josep Cano i al Dr. Josep M. Mateo els vull agrair el seu suport en els inicis d'aquesta Tesi, sense ells no hauria estat possible.

A la Dra. Isabel Pardo i al Dr. Sergi Ferrer per haver-me obert les portes del seu laboratori. Us agraeixo enormement tots els consells i la bona predisposició que em vareu donar. Faig extens el meu agraïment a tots els doctorands, becaris i tècnics de laboratori amb qui vaig tenir la sort de coincidir, gràcies per fer-me sentir com una més del vostre grup.

A la Rosa Pastor i al Santiago Moreno per haver-me posat totes les facilitats al meu abast. Gràcies per fer-ho tot més senzill!

També vull agrair a tots els amics i companys del laboratori i del departament, en especial a la Imma, Marta, Claudio, Isabel, M<sup>a</sup> José, Toni i Marina amb qui he compartit molts moments entranyables, i d'altres de més angoixa, però sempre hem trobat la manera de recolzar-nos. De totes les hores de laboratori n'han sorgit moments inoblidables i grans amistats que sempre portaré amb mi.

A tots els que d'una manera o d'una altra ens hem creuat pel camí, i per tant també formeu part de la "meva maleta de viatge".

A les "nenes de la uni", amb vosaltres vaig començar aprendre a gaudir de la química. Durant la carrera vam fer un gran equip i avui amb la distància, també tenim la fórmula perquè la nostra amistat es mantingui viva amb el temps. Gràcies Vanesa, Lídia i Patrícia pel vostre recolzament durant aquests anys. I a tu Dra. Vilà, per desprendre sempre aquell toc d'energia i optimisme. Laia, feiem un bon tandem al laboratori, però amb el temps s'ha demostrat que fora també!

Al "tupper team", per totes les bones estones que hem passat juntes dinant aquest darrer any i per tot el recolzament que m'heu donat en el tram final d'aquesta tesi. Laura, gràcies per allargar-me la mà en un moment clau de la meva vida, sàpiques que darrera de les gràcies hi ha un somriure i una mà oberta. Raquel, gràcies per "endolcir" aquesta etapa amb la teva manera de ser i la teva generositat, de petites estones amb el "tupper" n'ha sorgit una gran amistat.

A la Laura Martínez amb qui ens coneixem des de petites i sempre hem format una bon equip. La vida ens ha portat per camins diferents, però sempre t'he sentit al meu costat. Gràcies Laura per ser-hi i per recolzar-me sempre!

A la meva família, en especial a la iaia i al tiet Josep, per encoratjar-me sempre a seguir endavant. A la Mercè i a la Sílvia per tot el seu suport moral, sobretot en aquests dos últims anys, gràcies per fer-los més portadors. A la tieta Lourdes, per enviar-me sempre missatges plens d'energia i optimisme, gràcies per tot el teu suport.

*Gràcies a la Imma i al meu fillol, el Pol, per fer desaparèixer tots els "maldecaps" amb una simple abraçada i un somriure. Per tots els que ja no hi sou, perquè aquesta tesis és part del vostre llegat.*

*A la meva princesa, la petita Nú, la llavor d'aquesta tesi. Pràcticament vàreu néixer al mateix temps, formant totes dues una part molt important de la meva vida. Gràcies per la paciència que has tingut durant aquest temps i per haver sabut compartir amb mi un dels teus tresors més preuats, la mare. Al tiet Josep M<sup>a</sup>, per haver estat tant pacient i comprensiu tots aquests anys. A tu tieta per haver estat la meva mà dreta en TOT MOMENT, hem passat moltes hores juntes, treballant colze a colze per tal que aquesta Base de Dades de Caracterització Varietal passi de ser una il·lusió a una realitat. Han sigut uns anys molt intensos en molts sentits, amb pujades i baixades, però amb la distància veig que ha sigut un camí molt enriquidor, i que ha valgut la pena haver arribat fins al cim... Gràcies per transmetre'm la teva força i il·lusió, la teva perseverança i compromís amb tot allò que fas, i sobretot per ser una gran persona. Gràcies un cop més per haver confiat en mi i haver-me陪伴at tots aquests anys.*

*Als meus pares, per haver-me posat els mitjans i permetre'm l'oportunitat de formar-me fins a uns nivells que mai hagués imaginat. Gràcies pel vostre amor, paciència i comprensió, han sigut essencials per ajudar-me a fer aquest camí.*

*A tu Joan, per ser la meva font d'inspiració i el combustible de la meva vida. Gràcies per tota la confiança i amor que m'has donat sempre, i pel suport moral i la paciència que has tingut durant tots aquests anys d'estudi. Per seguir lluitant tot i les dificultats, per fer senzilles i tangibles les coses que semblen impossibles. Junts seguirem fent camí, seguirem el nostre GR.*

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*Al Joan*

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## Resumen

La conservación de la diversidad biológica es de interés común para toda la humanidad. En el caso de la vid, durante los últimos años se han visto reducidas las variedades cultivadas, especialmente las variedades locales o minoritarias, las cuales han sido desplazadas en detrimento de variedades más expandidas internacionalmente debido a la globalización de los mercados. Ante esta erosión genética, desde hace unos años se han llevado a cabo distintos programas de investigación enfocados a la localización, recogida y conservación en bancos de germoplasma de recursos genéticos de la vid.

Por ello, en la presente Tesis Doctoral se planteó realizar la caracterización e identificación molecular de 449 accesiones de *Vitis vinifera* L. procedentes de 25 países mediante la técnica de los microsatélites, utilizando 20 marcadores moleculares. Del conjunto de accesiones estudiadas, 338 proceden del germoplasma de Bodegas Sumarroca S.L., 103 del *Institut de Recerca i Formació Agrària i Pesquera de les Illes Balears* y 8 de Binitord Vinyes S.L. situado también en las Islas Baleares. La caracterización nos permitió estudiar la diversidad genética de todas las variedades identificadas y determinar posibles relaciones de parentesco. El análisis de la estructura genómica de la población nos permitió contribuir a la comprensión de los posibles desplazamientos geográficos que han sufrido las variedades de vid a lo largo de la historia y así poder predecir el posible origen de las variedades estudiadas.

Los resultados obtenidos del análisis de microsatélites sentaron las bases para la creación de la futura Base de Datos de la Universidad Rovira i Virgili, la cual estará especializada en variedades minoritarias originarias de las Islas Baleares, Islas Canarias y Cataluña, junto con otras variedades internacionales. Esta base de datos de identificación varietal será una herramienta útil para comparar los resultados obtenidos por otros investigadores.

Previamente a la caracterización, se debe realizar la extracción de ADN. La gran mayoría de metodologías de extracción utilizan como material de partida hojas, debido a su fácil manipulación y bajo contenido de polifenoles, polisacáridos y proteínas en comparación con los tejidos procedentes de semillas o sarmientos. Sin embargo, estos métodos de extracción tienen la limitación de utilizar como muestra de partida un material que se encuentra sometido al ciclo biológico de la planta. Por ello esta tesis abordó el diseño de una metodología polivalente para extraer ADN procedente de los distintos tejidos de *Vitis vinifera* L. (de hojas, sarmientos y semillas). Los tejidos recalcitrantes, procedentes de sarmientos y de semillas, tienen un elevado contenido en polifenoles, polisacáridos y proteínas, los cuales dificultan el proceso de extracción. Mediante esta nueva metodología se ha logrado extraer ADN puro de distintos tipos de muestra (tanto de hoja joven como adulta, sarmiento (madera) y de semilla)

en unas 2 h y 30 minutos (siendo tan rápido como un *kit* comercial, pero mucho más económico y polivalente, dado que éste sólo rápida puede extraer ADN a partir de hojas). La segunda metodología diseñada en esta tesis es aún más rápida, dado que en sólo 90 minutos se realiza la extracción de ADN, pero queda restringida para muestra de hoja, tanto joven como adulta. Posteriormente se llevó a cabo un estudio comparativo con 13 metodologías para extraer ADN a partir de hoja y de otro tipo de tejido recalcitrante (de sarmiento y semilla) aplicables a *Vitis vinifera* L. o a otras plantas leñosas. Concluyendo que sólo 2 métodos, los descritos por Manen et al. 2003 y por Marsal et al. 2011, eran eficientes para extraer ADN procedentes de los distintos tipos de muestra, siendo el método Marsal et al. 2011 más rápido y económico. Entre todos los métodos para extraer ADN a partir de hoja, destacamos el método Marsal et al. 2013, siendo el más rápido y económico.

En la segunda parte de este trabajo, se han caracterizado 449 accesiones, anteriormente mencionadas, procedentes de dos colecciones ampelográficas. De las 338 accesiones procedentes de la colección de Bodegas Sumarroca S.L. se han identificado 295 genotipos distintos, de los cuales 22 se presenta por primera vez. En el caso de la colección de las Islas Baleares, de las 111 accesiones se identificaron sólo 58 como genotipos distintos, de los cuales 16 han sido consideradas variedades locales. En el conjunto de las muestras analizadas se han detectado un total de 44 grupos de sinonimias junto con 68 casos de errores en la denominación de distintas variedades, poniéndose de manifiesto la existente problemática de los errores debido a otras metodologías de caracterización basadas en el fenotipo. Se presentan 51 nombres de variedades como nuevas sinonimias, proponiendo que sean reconocidas en el VIVC.

Finalmente, se abordó el estudio de la estructura genética poblacional entre todas las variedades identificadas. Los resultados presentados nos han permitido confirmar los 6 centros de domesticación secundarios descritos previamente, pero sin embargo también nos sugieren la existencia de 4 nuevos centros de domesticación: 2 localizados en la Península Ibérica, concretamente uno situado al noreste y el otro al centro suroeste de la península, y 2 más localizados al sureste y noreste de Francia. Entre la población de las viníferas se ha detectado un elevado nivel de mestizaje entre los cultivares localizados en el norte de la Península Ibérica y los del centro de Europa, probablemente debido al flujo genético bidireccional ocasionado por tránsito de peregrinos por el Camino de Santiago. A grandes rasgos, la colección de vid estudiada se ve dividida en dos grandes grupos, en función de su grado de cercanía con la *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*. La mayoría de los individuos baleares conservan en sus genomas los vestigios de la vid silvestre característicos de su zona de procedencia. Se propone 16 variedades locales de las Islas Baleares. Se trata de las variedades Callet, Callet cas Concos blanco, Callet cas Concos negro, Excursach, Fogoneau, Gafarro, Giro ros, Manses de Tibbus y sus biotipos, Manto negro, Valent blanc, Epero de gall, Gorgollasa, Argamusa y Sabate, pertenecientes al Centro de

Domesticación Secundario ubicado en el este de la Península Ibérica (con influencia de la subpoblaciones BALK (Balcanes), PI (Península Ibérica) y GRE (Grecia)).

Por consiguiente, los resultados presentados en esta memoria contribuyen a la preservación del material procedente de las dos colecciones de vides estudiadas, ofrecen dos metodologías polivalentes y económicas de extracción de ADN, y se proponen nuevos centros de domesticación junto con nuevas hipótesis en relación al origen varietal.

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# 1

# INTRODUCCIÓN

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
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## 1.1 CLASIFICACIÓN DE *Vitis vinifera* L.

La vid europea es una liana sarmentosa que pertenece al Imperio o Supereino *Eukaryota*, Reino *Plantae* (según la clasificación de Cavallier-Smith [1]), División *Anthophyta* (*Magnoliophyta*), Clase *Magnoliopsida* (*Eudicotyledons*), Subclase *Rosids*, Orden *Vitales* [2], Familia *Vitaceae*, Subfamilia *Viticoideae*, Género *Vitis*, Subgénero *Euvitis* y Especie *Vitis vinifera*. La clasificación al completo según el *National Center for Biotechnology Information* (NCBI) se detalla en la Figura 1 [3]. Hasta este momento la falta de acuerdo de entre los botánicos ha llevado a la confusión a la hora de proporcionar la mejor clasificación, ya que la mayoría de trabajos se basaban en el estudio de caracteres morfológicos. Actualmente el desarrollo de técnicas moleculares va unificando criterios con ayuda, evidentemente, del registro fósil [4].

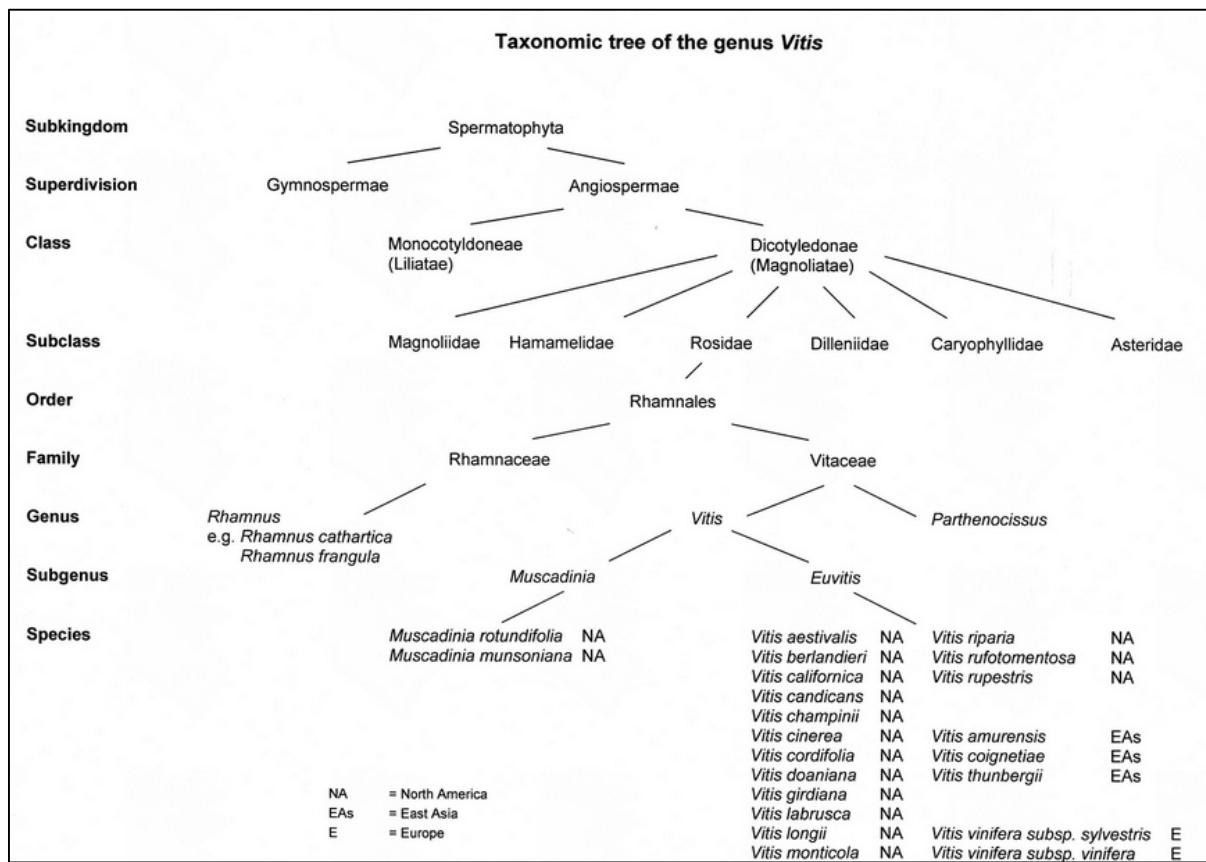
| <a href="#">NCBI Taxonomy</a>          | Species | <a href="#">Cellular organisms ±</a>    |
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|  |         | <a href="#">Viriplantae ±</a>           |
|  |         | <a href="#">Streptophytina ±</a>        |
|  |         | <a href="#">Streptophytina ±</a>        |
|  |         | <a href="#">Embryophytina ±</a>         |
|  |         | <a href="#">Tracheophytina ±</a>        |
|  |         | <a href="#">Euphyllophytina ±</a>       |
|  |         | <a href="#">Spermatophytina ±</a>       |
|  |         | <a href="#">Magnoliophytina ±</a>       |
|  |         | <a href="#">Mesangiospermae ±</a>       |
|  |         | <a href="#">Eudicotyledons ±</a>        |
|  |         | <a href="#">Gunneridae ±</a>            |
|  |         | <a href="#">Pentapetalae ±</a>          |
|  |         | <a href="#">Rosids ±</a>                |
|  |         | <a href="#">Rosids incertae sedis ±</a> |
|  |         | <a href="#">Vitales ±</a>               |
|  |         | <a href="#">Vitaceae ±</a>              |
|  |         | <a href="#">Vitis ±</a>                 |
|  |         | <a href="#">Vitis vinifera</a>          |

**Figura 1.** Clasificación taxonómica de *Vitis vinifera* L. según el NCBI (consultada el 31 de Julio de 2015). Se trata de una de las clasificaciones más fiables en la actualidad ya que se actualiza permanentemente según las publicaciones más novedosas y prestigiosas.

La mayoría de tratados y también algunas bases de datos de viticultura de uso extendido y renombre mundial, continúan definiendo al género *Vitis* como un miembro de la familia de las Vitáceas que pertenece al orden Ramnales (Figura 2) [5, 6]. Según el sistema de clasificación APGIII (publicado en 2009 por APG (*Angiosperm Phylogeny Group*)) [2], la familia de las Vitáceas sería la única familia de un nuevo orden, el orden Vitales. APGIII es la última versión del sistema para la clasificación de las angiospermas según criterios filogenéticos basada en datos moleculares (secuencias de ADN del núcleo celular, de la mitocondria y del cloroplasto) y en el análisis filogenético de los mismos. De este modo, se descubrieron relaciones entre las angiospermas que obligaban a deshacerse de muchas hipótesis

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ampliamente aceptadas acerca de su evolución, ya que la clasificación hasta el año 1998 (APGI) se basaba en criterios morfológicos.



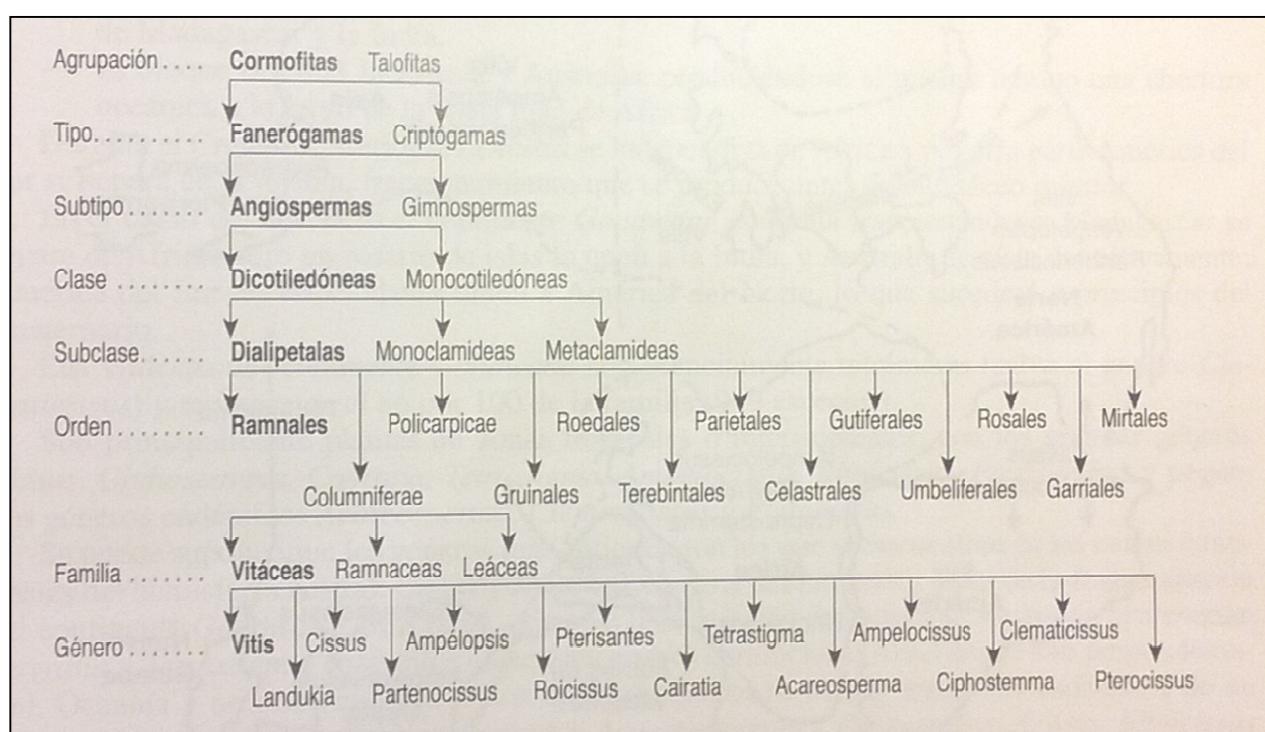
**Figura 2.** Ejemplo que ilustra como actualmente en los tratados de viticultura y bases de datos ubican al género *Vitis*, como perteneciente al orden Rhamnales (*Vitis International Variety Catalogue* (VIVC) [6]).

Aunque no tan extendido, un caso parecido ocurre con la familia *Vitaceae* a la que se le han atribuido diferentes números de subfamilias y géneros (Figura 3) [5, 7]. Actualmente esta familia posee dos subfamilias (Stevens, 2010 a y b) [8, 9]: la subfamilia *Leeoideae* (con un solo género, *Leea*) y la subfamilia *Viticoideae* (con 15 géneros: *Acareosperma*, *Ampelocissus*, *Ampelopsis*, *Cayratia*, *Cissus*, *Clematicissus*, *Cyphostemma*, *Nekemias* [10], *Nothocissus*, *Parthenocissus*, *Pterisanthes*, *Pterocissus*, *Rhoicissus*, *Tetrastigma*, *Vitis*). Respecto al número de especies que configuran el género *Vitis*, decir que actualmente en la base de datos del NCBI [3] están registradas alrededor de un centenar de especies, entre las que se halla *Vitis vinifera* L.

Según Raynier (2013) [7] el Género *Vitis*, al que pertenecen las vides cultivadas, se divide en dos secciones o subgéneros: *Euvitis* ( $2n = 38$ ) y *Muscadinia* ( $2n = 40$ ) que comprende tres especies. En el subgénero *Muscadinia*, la única especie cultivada es *Vitis rotundifolia*. En el Subgénero *Euvitis* se distinguen tres agrupaciones: 1) las variedades procedentes de América del Norte, que son resistentes a la filoxera y se utilizan principalmente para la producción de portainjertos (*Vitis riparia*, *Vitis rupestris*,

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*Vitis berlandieri*, *Vitis cordifolia*, *Vitis labrusca*, *Vitis candicans*, *Vitis cinerea* ...), 2) las variedades cultivadas en Europa y Asia occidental, en este caso, se trata de una sola especie que posee grandes cualidades para la producción de vino, es *Vitis vinifera* L., y se caracteriza por ser muy sensible a determinadas enfermedades fúngicas como por ejemplo el oídio y el mildiu, además de verse muy afectada por la plaga de la filoxera. 3) las variedades asiáticas que incluyen una veintena de especies, por ejemplo *Vitis amurensis*, cuyo uso más habitual es la elaboración de mermeladas y helados (para la vinificación son poco aptas). Por su parte Wan y col. (2013) [4] aseveran en su trabajo: 1) que el subgénero *Muscadinia* consta de una o dos especies, 2) que el número de variedades procedentes de América del Norte puede superar las 28, 3) que las variedades halladas en la zona de Asia Menor y Europa es de una (*Vitis vinifera*) y 4) que las variedades catalogadas en el Este de Asia supera la trentena. Además presenta a la especie *Vitis jacquemontii* en una posición filogenética intermedia entre las vides asiáticas y la europea, sugiriendo su origen como una posible hibridación ancestral de la vinifera.



**Figura 3.** Ejemplo que ilustra como actualmente en los tratados de viticultura se continúa afirmando que hay, en este caso particular, tres subfamilias y 14 géneros [5].

Por todo lo expuesto proponemos una amplia revisión de los tratados de viticultura, documentos científicos relacionados con áreas temáticas de este campo y bases de datos, ya que este tema aunque pueda ser considerado como menor en determinados campos, se merece ser actualizado para mantener el rigor científico.

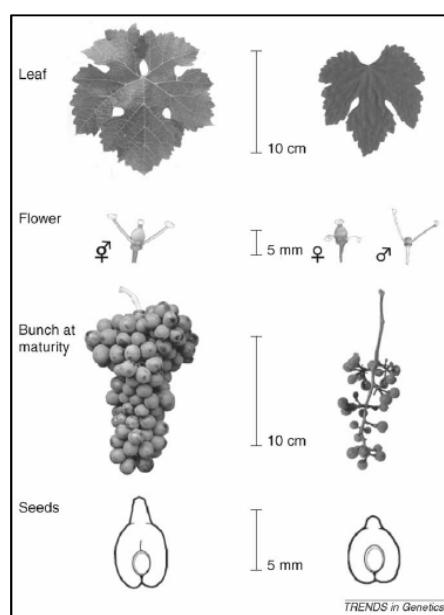
## 1.2 LA ESPECIE *Vitis vinifera* L.

La especie *Vitis vinifera* L. consta de dos subespecies con características morfológicas diferentes (Tabla 1 y Figura 4) [4, 11, 12]: 1) *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris* (C.C.Gmel) Hegi, es la vid silvestre y 2) *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sativa* Hegi = *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera* L., se trata de la vid domesticada (cultivada). Los caracteres diferenciales son la consecuencia del proceso de domesticación en el que el hombre seleccionó determinados rasgos que le interesaban especialmente. La forma cultivada de la vid se podría afirmar que deriva de la forma salvaje [11, 12, 13].

Los principales rasgos seleccionados por el hombre durante el proceso de domesticación fueron: el hermafroditismo, la fertilidad, el corrimiento (la caída de la flor), la productividad, el tamaño de las bayas, el azúcar y la acidez, además de otras características como la tolerancia al estrés abiótico y biótico, o la facilidad de injerto (reproducción vegetativa o asexual) [13]. Todos estos rasgos se corresponden con los caracteres que guían una viticultura productiva de calidad.

**Tabla 1.** Principales diferencias morfológicas entre las dos subespecies de *Vitis vinifera* L. [14].

| VID SILVESTRE<br><i>Vitis vinifera</i> ssp. <i>silvestris</i> Beck  | VID CULTIVADA<br><i>Vitis vinifera</i> ssp. <i>sativa</i> (DC.) Hegi  |
|---|---|
| Ecotipo típicamente mesofítico (flora riparia).   | Ecotipo mesofítico y xerofítico.  |
| Brotos y sarmientos poco vigorosos con porte cardo.   | Brotos y sarmientos de mayor vigor con porte erecto o caido.  |
| Hoja generalmente glabra, entera o trilobada (raramente 5-7 lobulos) con seno peciolar muy abierto o abierto.                       | Hoja de glabra a tomentosa, grande, que comprende 7 lobulos con seno peciolar de abierto a cerrado con superposición de los bordes. |
| Flores unisexuales en plantas dioicas.  | Flores hermafroditas.   |
| Racimos de poca dimensión con el grano pequeño y esférico.  | Racimos de mayor dimensión con el grano más grande, de esférico a ovoidal.  |
| Baya generalmente muy pigmentada (raramente blanca).  | Baya de no pigmentada (blanca) a ligeramente pigmentada (rosa) a pigmentada (roja, azul, negra).                                    |
| Perfil antocianico, algunas veces, libre de esterificación.   | Perfil antocianico con forma esterificada (excepto Pinot noir).   |
| Baya con mosto poco azucarado.  | Baya con mosto de poco a muy azucarado.   |
| Pepita pequeña, corta y rechoncha, sin el pico distingible.   | Pepita grande, oblonga (6-7 mm), piriforme con el pico distingible.   |
| Superficie ventral de la semilla lisa y superficie dorsal con escutelo (chalaza) distingible y en relieve.                          | Superficie ventral de la semilla con el margen en relieve y evidente, y la superficie dorsal con escutelo (chalaza) indistinguible. |
| Relación anchura/longitud de la semilla x100 comprendida entre 54 y 83 (STUMMER, 1911) comprendida entre 64 y 83 (SCHIEMANN, 1953). | Relación anchura/longitud de la semilla x100 comprendida entre 44 y 75 (STUMMER, 1911) comprendida entre 54 y 70 (SCHIEMANN, 1953). |



**Figura 4.** Diferencias morfológicas (hoja, flor, racimo y semilla) entre las dos subespecies de *Vitis vinifera* L. [11]. Las imágenes y esbozos de la izquierda corresponden a *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera* y las de la derecha a *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris*.

## 1.3 HISTORIA DE LA DIVERSIDAD DE *Vitis vinifera* L.

### 1.3.1 Desde el Origen de la Familia de las Vitáceas al Origen del género *Vitis*

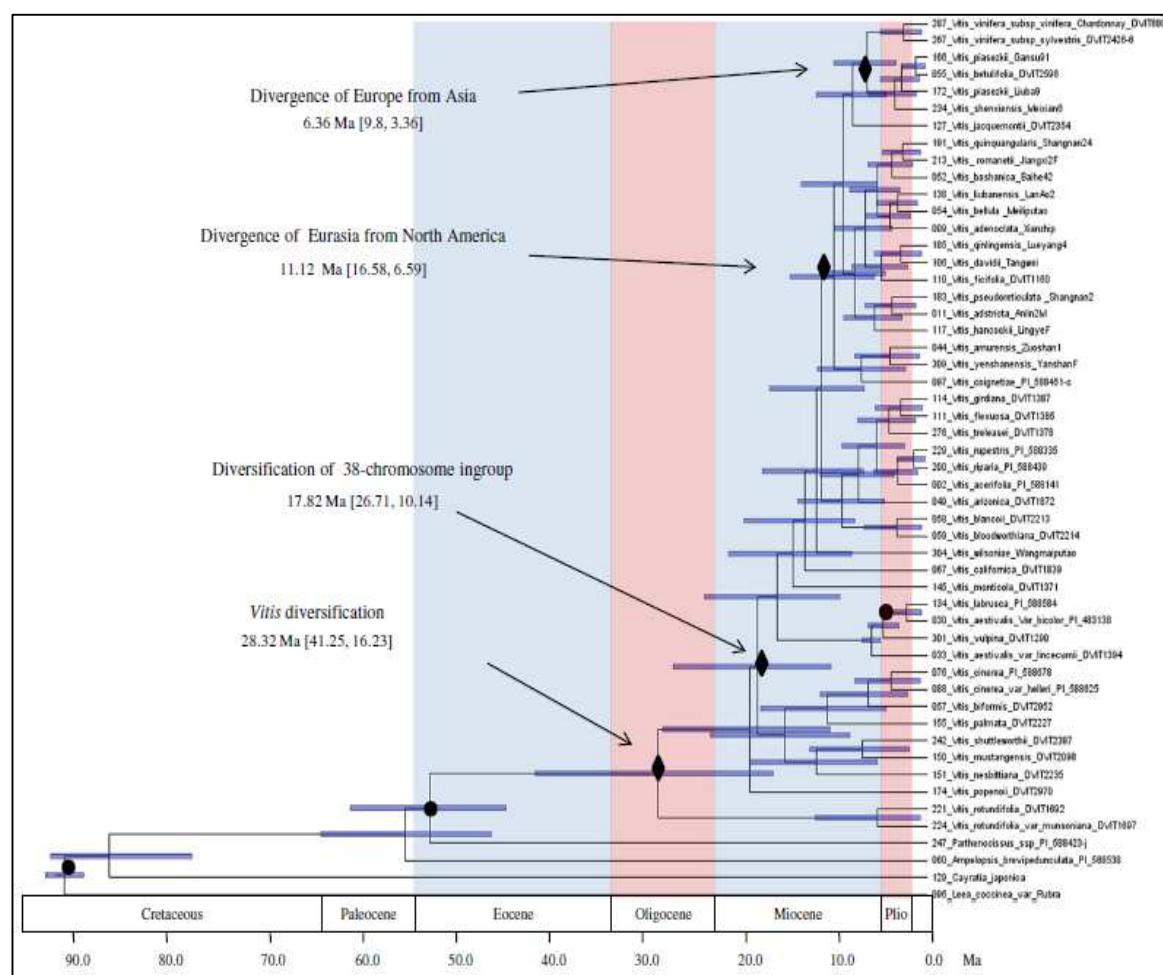
El origen de la familia de las vitáceas actualmente es incierto. Los trabajos de Galet (2000) [15], Wikström y col. (2001) [16], Nie y col. (2010) [17], Bell y col. (2010) [18], Zang y col. (2012) [19] y Wan y col. 2013 [4] (Figura 5) emplazan la aparición de los primeros miembros de la familia de las Vitáceas a finales del Cretáceo (Era Secundaria o Cenozoico) hace unos  $85 \pm 4$  millones de años (Ma). Pero esta teoría ha sido muy discutida ya que no se habían hallado pruebas fehacientes de ello (fósiles), hasta la publicación de Manchester y col. 2013 [20] (Figura 6). Estos autores hallaron semillas de *Indovitis chitaleyae* gen. y sp. n. en la India y emplazan a esta especie, como perteneciente al orden *Vitales*. A su vez, la datación de la misma la sitúa a finales de la Era Secundaria o Cenozoico (Cretáceo).

En cambio, lo que ha sido indiscutible, es la aparición de fósiles de diversos géneros de la familia de las Vitáceas y diversas especies del género *Vitis* en el Paleoceno (Era Terciaria). Concretamente se hallaron fósiles de semillas y hojas de los géneros *Ampelocissus*, *Vitis* y *Ampelopsis* [21] (Figura 7), y de hojas de diferentes especies del género *Vitis* (*Vitis sezannensis* [22]) (Figura 7).

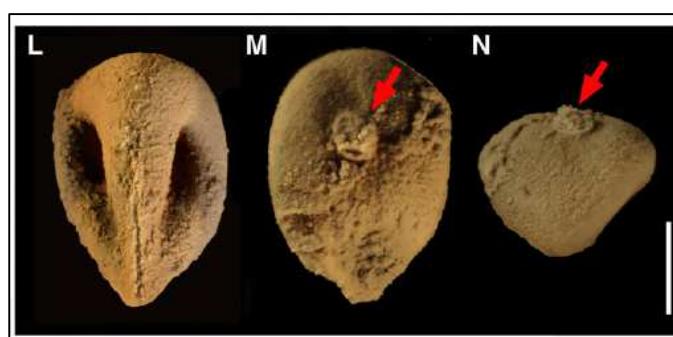
Wan y col. (2013) [4] también proponen el origen del género *Vitis* en el Paleoceno (entre el Paleoceno y el Eoceno), mientras que estiman la diversificación de este género en los dos subgéneros *Muscadinia* y *Euvitis* hace 28.32 Ma en el Oligoceno (41.25 Ma (Eoceno) - 16.23 Ma (Mioceno)) (Figura

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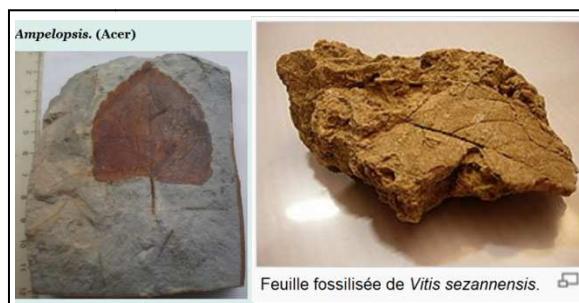
5). En la misma figura se aprecia también la diversificación del subgénero *Euvitis* en sus respectivas especies durante el Mioceno hace unos 17.82 Ma (26.71 Ma (Oligoceno) - 10.14 Ma (Mioceno)), la divergencia entre las especies americanas y las euroasiáticas durante el mismo Mioceno hace unos 11.12 Ma (16.58 Ma - 6.59 Ma) y finalmente, la divergencia entre las especies europeas respecto a las asiáticas también durante el Mioceno hace unos 6.36 Ma (9.8 Ma (Mioceno) - 3.36 Ma (Plioceno)).



**Figura 5.** Teoría del origen de la familia de las Vitáceas según Wan y col. (2013) [4]. Las barras grises denotan el intervalo en el que se mueve el error en millones de años y las formas diamante los eventos importantes para el género *Vitis*. Estos autores también ubican el origen de esta familia en la Era Secundaria o Cenozoico (Cretáceo)



**Figura 6.** Semilla de *Indovitis chitaleyae* gen. et sp. n. perteneciente al orden Vitales (con una sola familia: Vitaceae). Hallada en la India durante la Era Secundaria (Cretáceo) [20]

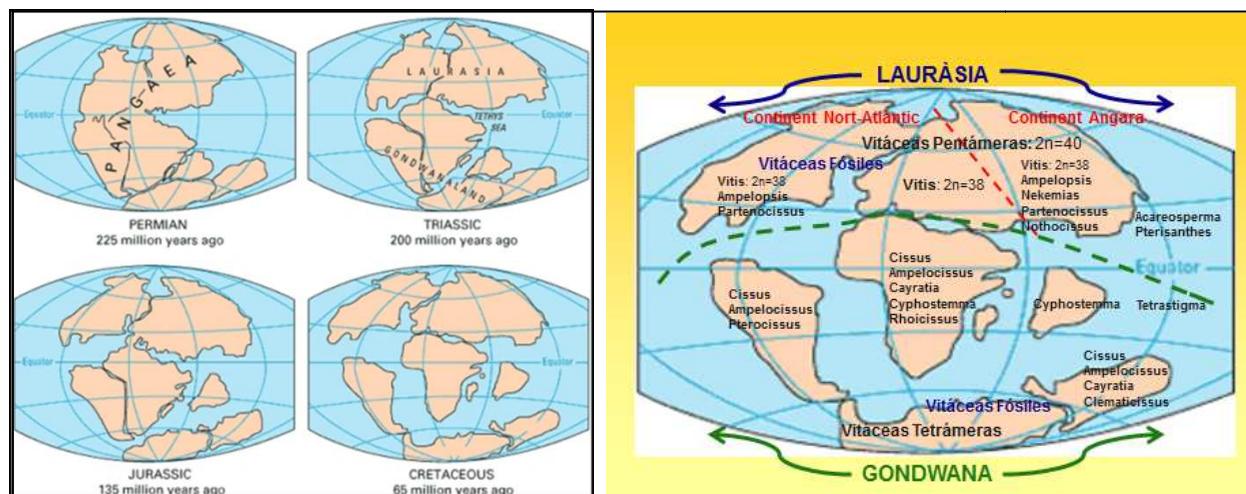


**Figura 7.** Hojas fosilizadas datadas del Paleoceno (Era Terciaria). A la izquierda hoja del género *Ampelopsis*, hallada en Glendive (Montana, USA). A la derecha hoja del género *Vitis*, especie *Vitis sezannensis*, hallada en Sézanne (Francia)

### 1.3.2 Origen de la Distribución de la vid

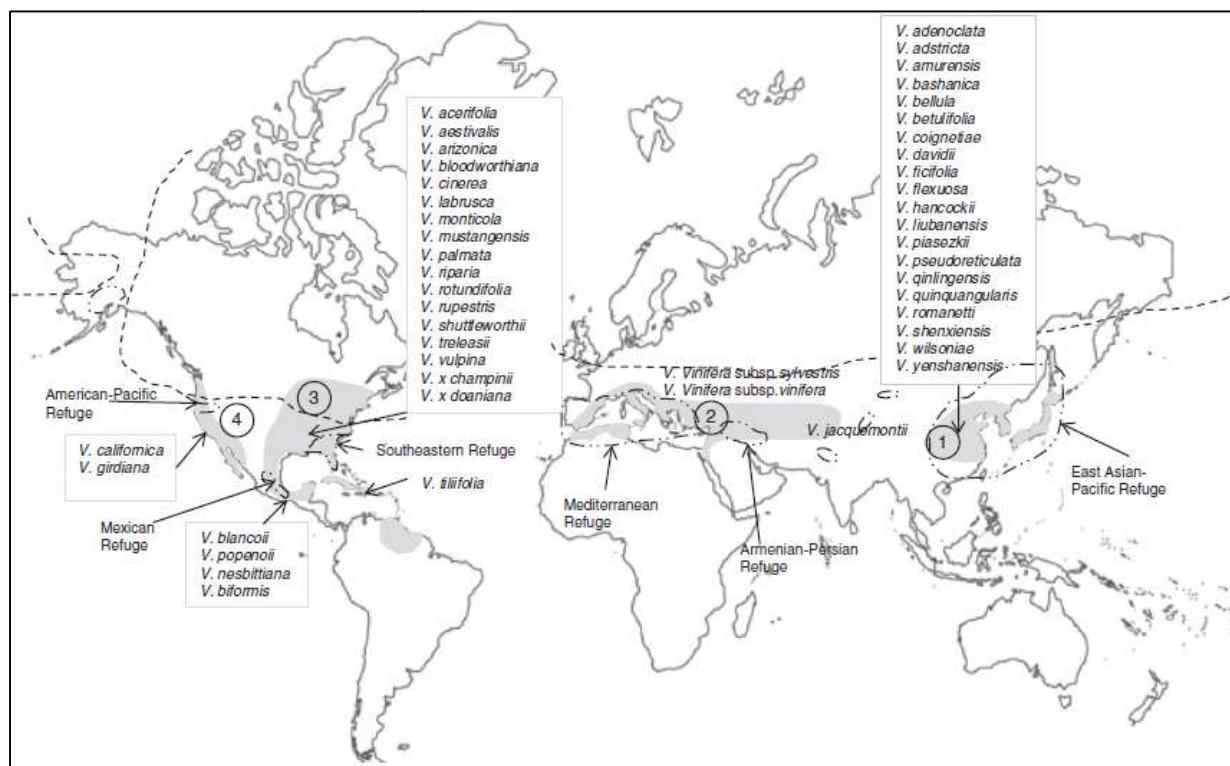
Respecto al origen de la distribución de la familia de las Vitáceas y del género *Vitis* en el mundo, diversos autores desde Galet (2000) [15] hasta Manchester y col. (2013) [20] y Wan y col. (2013) [4], la justifican a partir de la teoría de Wegener (1929) [23] de la formación de los continentes que se ilustra en la Figura 8. Además en esta misma Figura se hipotetiza como podría haber sido la distribución de los diferentes géneros de la subfamilia *Viticoideae* (familia *Vitaceae*) desde finales de la Era Secundaria o Cenozoico hasta la actualidad (a partir de Hidalgo e Hidalgo 2011 [5]). Wan y col. (2013) [4] también coinciden en que el origen del género *Vitis* se gesta en el Paleoceno en el hemisferio Norte. Estos autores sugieren una colonización de este género en la dirección, del Norte del continente americano hacia el continente euroasiático (se han hallado fósiles en el norte del continente americano que, junto con los datos moleculares de su trabajo, avalan esta teoría también descrita por otros autores). Este flujo se dio a través de dos zonas (teoría compartida también por Nie y col. 2012 [24]): 1) de la zona conocida como *Bering Land Bridge* que unía estos dos continentes durante el Mioceno y 2) de la zona conocida como *North Atlantic Land Bridge* que unía América del Norte y Europa a principios del Eoceno. Por otro lado cabe remarcar que en el Paleoceno el supercontinente conocido como Laurasia empezó a dividirse entre América del Norte y el continente Euroasiático hasta llegar al Mioceno, momento en el que describen la diversificación entre las especies americanas y las euroasiáticas (Figura 5). En el Mioceno el clima era muy cálido en este hemisferio, hecho que favoreció la dispersión del reino vegetal en general y del género *Vitis* en particular. Por todos estos motivos la eclosión de la especiación y distribución de las especies del género *Vitis* tiene su auge en este período y se ubica en el hemisferio Norte.

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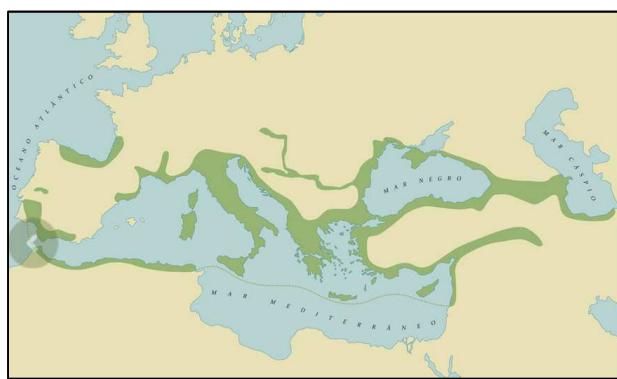
**Figura 8.** A la izquierda se ilustra la teoría de Wegener (1929) [23] de la formación de los continentes. A la derecha la hipótesis de la distribución de los 15 géneros de la subfamilia Viticoideae a finales de la Era Secundaria, concretamente en el Cretáceo hasta la actualidad (a partir de Hidalgo e Hidalgo 2011 [5]).

Durante los períodos de glaciaciones descritos tanto en el Plioceno como en el Pleistoceno (Era Cuaternaria) junto con la tectónica de placas, redujeron la biodiversidad de este género y la conservación de las mismas tuvo lugar en zonas conocidas como “refugios” (Figura 9) [4].



**Figura 9.** Refugios mundiales de vegetación, y por tanto de *Vitis*, propuesta por Wan y col. 2013 [4] basándose en los estudios de Alleweldt col. 1990 [25]. Las líneas discontinuas indican las fronteras meridionales de la capa de hielo polar durante la última glaciación. Las secuencias discontinuas punto y raya son utilizadas para señalizar los refugios.

En la imagen de la Figura 9 se observan los diferentes refugios mundiales del género *Vitis* después de la última glaciación de la Era cuaternaria (a partir de Alleweldt col. 1990 [25]) conocida como glaciaciación del Würm hace unos 12.000 Ma. En América del Norte se describen tres refugios: el del Pacífico, el del Sureste y el de Méjico. En Europa solamente se describe el refugio del Mediterráneo y en Asia se describen dos refugios: el de Armenia-Persia y el del Sureste asiático (Pacífico). Centrándonos en los refugios de la cuenca Mediterránea y Armenia-Persia, Levadoux (1956) [26] y Zohary and Spiegel-Roy (1975) [27] detallan que las áreas a partir de las cuales se inició la colonización o expansión de la *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris* (C.C.Gmel) Hegi, fueron: los refugios del Cáucaso, del Mar Negro, del Sur de los Balcanes, del Sur de Italia y de la Península Ibérica. De esta manera en la Figura 10 se puede observar la colonización y distribución posterior de la vid silvestre, como resultado de la última expansión postglacial de especies botánicas, a partir de sus refugios glaciales, que, presumiblemente, puede considerarse como el área ocupada por *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris* (C.C.Gmel) Hegi antes de la domesticación.



**Figura 10.** Distribución de la vid silvestre en el ámbito del Mediterráneo y Oriente Próximo después de la última glaciaciación del Würm (Pleistoceno, Era Cuaternaria), según Zohary y Spiegel-Roy (1975) [27].

### 1.3.3 Origen de la Viticultura

Forni (2012) [28] sitúa el nacimiento de la agricultura en el Neolítico (Holoceno, Era Cuaternaria). Pero lo que es indiscutible, según este autor, es que tuvo sus raíces en el Paleozoico (Pleistoceno, Era Cuaternaria) cuando el hombre era nómada. Según datos arqueológicos, paleobotánicos y etnográficos, Forni [28] afirma que este *Homo sapiens* cazador-recolector utilizaba habitualmente las mismas rutas para moverse y se paraba en los mismos lugares. Durante sus paradas interactuaba mucho más con la naturaleza que cuando se movía, de modo que todos los restos de sus actuaciones los acumula en lugares determinados. Con el tiempo, en estos lugares nacerá una flora específica y poco a poco a partir de aquí, se generarán verdaderos jardines de plantas usadas para su propia alimentación. De estas actuaciones nace la teoría etnológico-etnográfica más aceptada sobre el origen de la agricultura y por lo

tanto también de la viticultura, se trata de la teoría de los *dump heaps* (basureros o vertederos). En estos vertederos, por lo tanto, podrán germinar semillas de diferentes plantas herbáceas (trigo) y/o leñosas (olivo, higo, vid...), asevera Forni (2012) [28]. En estas condiciones al hombre le es más fácil alimentarse, y por consiguiente, fijarse en las características biológicas de cada planta para poder explotarla mejor. Concretamente para la vid, el hombre se fija en:

- que es una planta con forma no definida (de maleza)
- que es dioica, con individuos machos (polen) y otros femeninos (con ovario y fruto), y en proporción muy pequeña, existen individuos hermafroditas (con polen y ovario)
- que las vides que derivan de las semillas de los vertederos son diferentes a las vides originarias (reproducción sexual)
- que a partir de un sarmiento, pueden conseguir un individuo idéntico a la vid madre (reproducción asexual)

A partir de aquí el hombre seleccionará los individuos que le aportan los caracteres que más valora. Ocete y col. 2007 [14] y Forni (2012) [28] definen esta etapa en la que el *Homo sapiens* actúa como cazador-recolector, como la Etapa de Predomesticación de *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris* que tendrá vigencia durante el Paleolítico, Mesolítico y parte del Neolítico. La siguiente etapa recibe el nombre de Etapa de Paradomesticación. Olmo (1995) [29] y Ocete (2007) [14] hacen referencia una Paradomesticación embrionaria de la cual apenas se tienen indicios arqueológicos y que dataría de principios del Neolítico. Pero la etapa de Paradomesticación propiamente dicha se sitúa en el Neolítico medio, y queda marcada por los hallazgos paleobotánicos de las primeras semillas alargadas y con pico prominente, características de la vid domesticada. Parece ser que la presión selectiva que ejerce el hombre en este periodo es modesta y se cree que podría haber favorecido a los ejemplares hermafroditas. Las intervenciones antrópicas se basaban en la protección de los individuos salvajes tanto situados en ambientes naturales como en vertederos (ambientes antropizados). Se trataba de eliminar determinadas especies no útiles para reducir la competencia y en pequeñas intervenciones de eliminación de partes muertas o dañadas de la vid (inicios de la poda). La última etapa de este proceso es la Etapa de Protodomesticación y se caracteriza entre otras cosas, porque nacieron las primeras comunidades sedentarias que habrían favorecido, según el *dump heap*, las condiciones del comienzo verdadero de la domesticación. Forni (2012) [28] se pregunta cuándo tuvo lugar por primera vez el proceso integral de viticultura entendido como selección de individuos (productivos y cualitativos), multiplicación de los mismos, plantación de los mejores ejemplares y a partir de estos, el ciclo de la vid al completo. Él mismo asevera que solamente las civilizaciones más evolucionadas de finales del Neolítico, las cuales ya conocían el arado, estaban en disposición de llevar a cabo un proceso integral de viticultura.

### 1.3.4 Centros de Domesticación

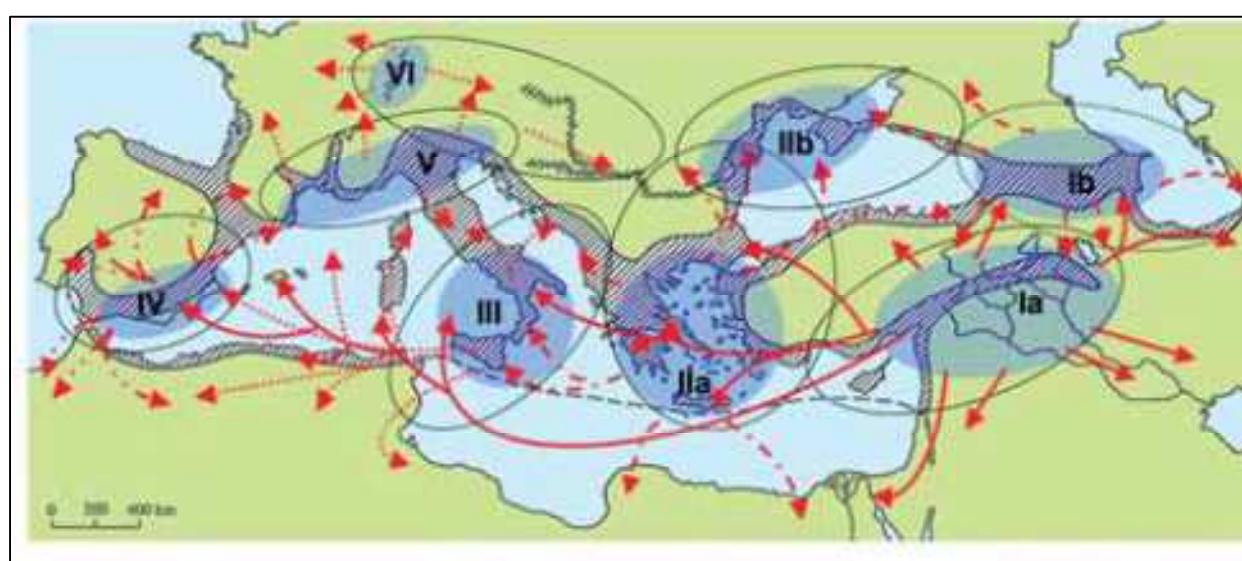
En la agricultura moderna (y por lo tanto en la viticultura moderna), se planteó la teoría de que conociendo el centro de origen y el de domesticación de las plantas cultivadas, se puede entender como modificar las plantas de acuerdo con las necesidades actuales y brindarle las condiciones ambientales requeridas para su desarrollo óptimo. Esta preocupación llevó a uno de los más grandes científicos agrícolas de su época, Nicolai Ivanovich Vavilov (1887 - 1943), a desarrollar la teoría de la existencia de genocentros o centros de origen (Vavilov 1926) [30]: “Las plantas cultivadas tienen sus centros de origen en regiones en las que muestran actualmente mayor densidad y variabilidad genética, y a partir de los cuales se dispersaron a otras zonas”. Mediante las observaciones que desarrolló en sus recorridos por todo el mundo, estableció el principio de que “el lugar para la “domesticación” de una planta silvestre tuvo que ser necesariamente su área de distribución natural”. Como resultado de sus investigaciones sobre varios cientos de plantas cultivadas, Vavilov estableció diversos centros originarios fundamentales e independientes de plantas cultivadas en la tierra y que para él también fueron probablemente al mismo tiempo, los focos del desarrollo independiente de la agricultura mundial.

Para Forni (2012) [28] los Centros de Domesticación Secundaria o Centros de Diversidad actúan como centros de formación de nuevas variedades de vid (fase de implosión) y como centros de dispersión o difusión de las mismas (fase de explosión). En ellos conviven formas silvestres, paradomesticadas y variedades importadas de otras áreas que dependiendo del número de individuos (plantas) y del grado de desarrollo antrópico, se cruzaran con las anteriores, y evolucionarán acumulando mutaciones. El resultado final será una zona de creación de nuevos vidueños donde la biodiversidad será un hecho, además habitualmente coincidirá con zonas muy pobladas y de civilizaciones avanzadas donde las modas de las clases altas marcarán tendencia (vinificación). Por lo general se ubicarán en las principales rutas económicas cerca de puertos y pueblos. Desde el punto de vista cronológico, las primeras áreas de domesticación tuvieron lugar tempranamente en la región sirio-anatólico-noroeste-mesopotámica y, a continuación, en la transcaucásica. Por otra parte, el proceso de domesticación se repetiría a continuación, tal y como se expone en la Figura 11 y en la Tabla 2, en otras regiones. En la Figura 11 queda claro que el flujo de cultivares tuvo lugar desde las áreas del Este del Mediterráneo hasta el Oeste. Esta propuesta ha sido confeccionada de acuerdo con distintas referencias científicas paleo-etnobotánicas, arqueobotánicas, paleoagronómicas, etnoarqueológicas y moleculares.

Forni (2012) [28] apuesta (y coincide con otros autores), por la Teoría de los Centros de Domesticación Secundarios (Figura 12) [31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38] en lugar de hacerlo por la Teoría de Noé o de un solo Centro de Domesticación, que cree en la existencia de un solo centro de dispersión ubicado en el Triángulo Fértil de Vavilov (Figura 12) [40, 41]. Es decir, ellos demuestran que la

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domesticación de la vid se dio también en otros lugares, aunque asumen que ambas teorías no son excluyentes.

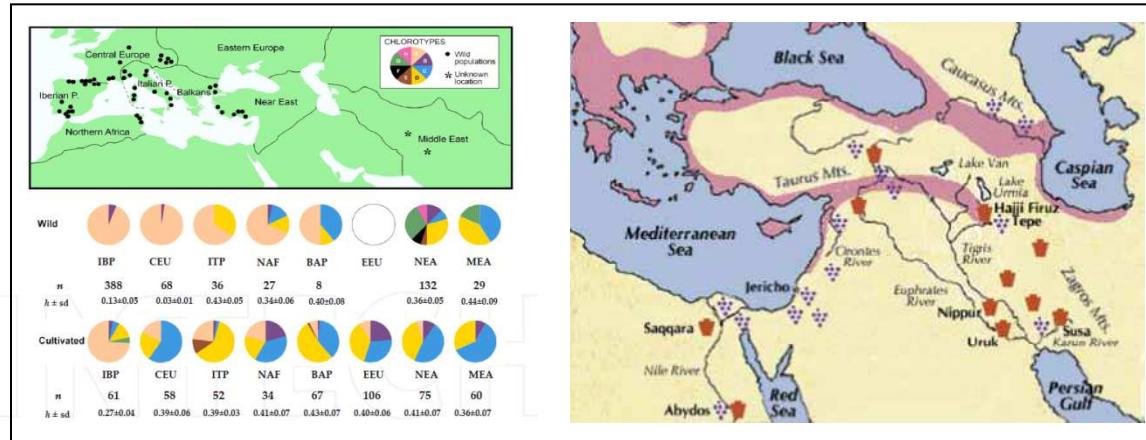


**Figura 11.** Propuesta de Centros de Domesticación según Forni (2012) [28] (Ocete y col. 2007) [14]. Las cifras romanas indican la cronología de Domesticación. Las áreas azules los Centros de Domesticación y los círculos las áreas de paradomesticación. La zona con sombreado discontinuo indica la distribución de la vid silvestre en el ámbito del Mediterráneo y Oriente Próximo después de la última glaciaciación del Würm según Zohary y Spiegel-Roy (1975) [27] (Figura 10) y, las flechas rojas nos dan una idea de la direccionalidad de la dispersión o distribución de variedades a partir de cada Centro de Domesticación.

**Tabla 2.** Cronología de aparición de los Centros de Domesticación según Forni (2012) [28] (Ocete y col. 2007) [14]. Se ha de tener en cuenta que la paradomesticación en estas zonas tuvo lugar unos cuantos siglos antes de las fechas indicadas.

| CENTRO DE DOMESTICACIÓN | ÁREA                                  | PERÍODO  |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| Primero/a               | Región Anatólica-circummesopotámica   | 6. <sup>º</sup> -5. <sup>º</sup> milenio a.C.  |
| Primero/b               | Transcaucasia                         | 6. <sup>º</sup> -4. <sup>º</sup> milenio a.C.  |
| Segundo/a               | Sur de los Balcanes y región del Egeo | 5. <sup>º</sup> -4. <sup>º</sup> milenio a.C.  |
| Segundo/b               | Circumpontica                         | 4. <sup>º</sup> -3. <sup>º</sup> milenio a.C.  |
| Tercero                 | Italia meridional                     | 3. <sup>º</sup> -2. <sup>º</sup> milenio a.C.  |
| Cuarto                  | Sudeste de la Península Ibérica       | 2. <sup>º</sup> -1. <sup>er</sup> milenio a.C. |
| Quinto                  | Italia septentrional                  | 1. <sup>er</sup> milenio a.C.                  |
| Sexto                   | Europa central                        | Época del Imperio Romano                       |

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**Figura 12.** A la izquierda imagen se ilustra el Origen policéntrico de *Vitis vinifera* ssp *vinifera* [34]. Estos autores demuestran, a partir de un estudio de clorotipos, la existencia de una vid silvestre diferente en las diferentes zonas de la cuenca mediterránea que junto con otros eventos, dio lugar a los diferentes Centros de Domesticación. A la derecha imagen que ilustra la teoría de McGovern (2003) [42] del Origen monocéntrico de *Vitis vinifera* ssp *vinifera* en el Triángulo Fértil (zona comprendida entre el Caucaso, y Oriente Próximo). Los racimos indican la existencia de pruebas arqueológicas de la presencia de vid, tanto silvestre como domesticada, desde el Neolítico hasta comienzos de la Edad del Bronce (fundamentalmente entre el 8000-3000 a.C.). Las ánforas indican la presencia de jarras que han contenido vino (6000-3000 a.C.).

McGovern (2004) [41], This y col. (2006) [11] y Forni (2012) [28] dudan sobre cuál fue el primer proceso que tuvo lugar, si la domesticación de la vid o la vinificación. Actualmente esta sería una incógnita a resolver. Pero lo que sí está claro, es que el proceso de domesticación de la vid comportó cambios en la biología de la misma (cambios en la baya, en el tamaño del racimo, fijación del hermafroditismo, cambios en la morfología de la semilla que han permitido diferenciar la vid silvestre de la domesticada,...). La mayoría de estos cambios básicamente se orientaron hacia la consecución de una producción estable y regular, y hacia la obtención de un nivel de azúcares óptimo para asegurar la fermentación. Por otro lado también se desconoce si estos cambios transcurrieron durante un largo periodo de tiempo mediante reproducción sexual (cruces naturales o selección humana) o bien, se trataba de cambios relativamente rápidos debidos a mutaciones y a la propagación vegetativa (multiplicación asexual (selección humana)). Así de esta manera, se puede afirmar que la reproducción sexual, la propagación vegetativa y las mutaciones, han sido los acontecimientos que más han impactado en el desarrollo de la vid domesticada [11].

### 1.3.5      Expansión de la Vid y la Viticultura. Encepamiento

Desde los primeros centros de domesticación, correspondientes a lugares donde las civilizaciones eran más avanzadas, hubo una primera expansión a las zonas adyacentes a las mismas. De esta manera la difusión de la utilización-consumo de vid-vino, llegó a Egipto, Península Balcánica y a la Baja Mesopotamia. Posteriormente, la extensión hacia la cuenca del Mediterráneo fue un hecho gracias a

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pueblos como los asirios, fenicios, griegos, romanos, etruscos y cartagineses con fuerte tradición comercial y expansionista [11]. A su vez, el uso del binomio vid-vino también conquistó el Este asiático, de este modo llega a la India, a la China y Japón [5]. Durante el Imperio Romano el uso y consumo de la vid-vino se expande por las áreas del centro y el norte de Europa siguiendo las principales rutas comerciales fluviales como las del Rin, Ródano, el Danubio y el Garona, llegando hasta Alemania. Parece ser que los romanos fueron los primeros en dar nombre a las variedades de vid, aunque hoy por hoy resulta difícil relacionar estos con los nombres actuales. Así, de este modo, todo indicaría que los romanos ya diferenciaban entre variedades de mesa y de vinificación, y entre variedades tintas y blancas [11]. Durante la Edad Media y con la cultura islámica habiendo colonizado una parte de Europa, África del Norte y Asia Menor, serán las órdenes religiosas cristianas las encargadas de mantener y difundir el consumo del vino mediante las cruzadas a Oriente Medio y la reconquista de la Península Ibérica, a la vez que también expandían su uso al Norte de Europa. Recordemos que el uso del vino durante la consagración del cuerpo y la sangre de Jesucristo es el puntal en el que se basa la homilía cristiana, y por otro lado hemos de tener en cuenta que, el Islam prohibía expresamente el consumo de vino. Así de esta manera estas dos religiones mantuvieron y expandieron el cultivo de la vid para vinificación, en el caso de los cristianos, y para el consumo como fruto y pasas en el caso de los musulmanes [5]. A finales del siglo XV y con el descubrimiento de América, los colonos y misioneros transportan semillas de la vinífera al continente americano, entrado estas por México (1525) y Argentina (1556). En el siglo XVII continúa la extensión de la *Vitis* domesticada hacia las nuevas tierras descubiertas, entrando en Australia en 1606. En 1640 la vid llega a Sud África donde se establece un nuevo puerto de avituallamiento, es introducida en California en 1697 por los jesuitas y en 1819 llega a Nueva Zelanda procedente de Australia [43]. Una cronología más o menos coincidente con el texto se ilustra en la Figura 13 extraída del Tratado de Viticultura de Hidalgo e Hidalgo (2011) [5].

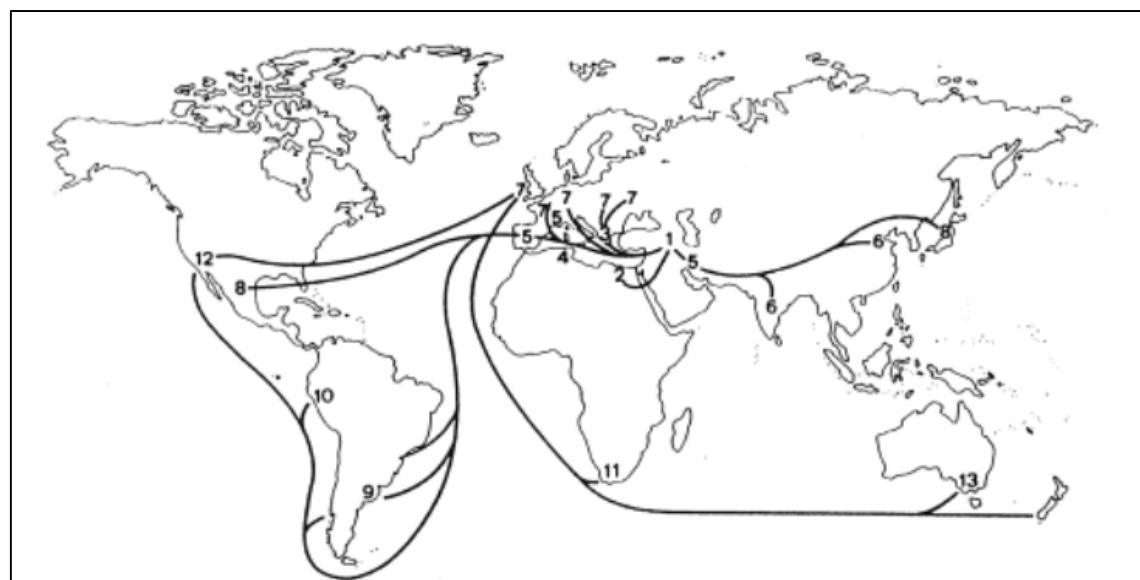


Figura 13. Difusión mundial de *Vitis vinifera* spp. *vinifera*. Cronología según Hidalgo e Hidalgo (2011) [5].

En la segunda mitad del siglo XIX y como resultado del trasvase bidireccional de madera llegan a Europa, procedentes del continente americano, diferentes enfermedades fúngicas (óido y mildiu) y plagas (filoxera) que arrasan el viñedo europeo cambiando el encepamiento hasta entonces existente [43]. Se trata de hongos e insectos que coevolucionan con las variedades americanas estableciendo relaciones de parasitismo sin llegar a comprometer la supervivencia de la planta, pero que sí afectaran de manera decisiva a la vinifera europea (especies invasoras). A partir de este momento el viñedo europeo para resistir a este impacto ecológico, incorpora las especies americanas mediante la técnica del injerto, siendo éstas utilizadas como pies o patrones de viña. La solución de la estrategia de cruzar la especie de *Vitis* europea con las especies americanas, los híbridos productores directos o también conocidos como híbridos interespecíficos, muy utilizada durante las primeras décadas del siglo XX, decrece drásticamente a mediados del mismo por fallar básicamente los parámetros cualitativos [11]. Actualmente otros aspectos como la globalización, las tendencias de moda, la legislación o el cambio climático, continúan haciendo mella en la biodiversidad de *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sativa* Hegi = *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera* L., cambiando, de esta manera, su encepamiento.

## 1.4 EROSIÓN GENÉTICA DE LA VID

### 1.4.1 Concepto de Erosión Genética

En la actualidad la Erosión Genética en el reino vegetal es un hecho irrefutable. Se define Erosión Genética como la pérdida o deterioro de la variación genética de una población o especie por procesos naturales o por la intervención del hombre en la destrucción o alteración de nichos ecológicos, o por aplicación de métodos de fito-mejoramiento que eliminan alelos o alteran las frecuencias alélicas o genotípicas [44].

En un intento de frenar el avance de la misma, durante la década de los 90 del siglo pasado tuvo lugar en Río de Janeiro una de las declaraciones de intenciones más importantes que ha tenido lugar hasta este momento, al menos una de las más mediáticas, nos referimos al Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica.

Tal y como se define en la página web de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) [45] “El Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) es un tratado internacional jurídicamente vinculante con tres objetivos principales: la conservación de la diversidad biológica, la utilización sostenible de sus componentes y la participación justa y equitativa en los beneficios que se deriven de la utilización de los recursos genéticos. Su objetivo general es promover medidas que conduzcan a un futuro sostenible”.

La conservación de la diversidad biológica es de interés común de toda la humanidad. El CDB cubre “la diversidad biológica a todos los niveles: ecosistemas, especies y recursos genéticos”. También cubre la biotecnología, entre otras cosas, a través del Protocolo de Cartagena sobre Seguridad de la Biotecnología. De hecho, “cubre todos los posibles dominios que están directa o indirectamente relacionados con la diversidad biológica y su papel en el desarrollo, desde la ciencia, la política y la educación a la agricultura, los negocios, la cultura y mucho más”.

Desde entonces diversas han sido las acciones que se han llevado a cabo por parte de la ONU y otros organismos conservacionistas sin obtener los resultados esperados. Esta afirmación se hace evidente en el prólogo del documento “Perspectiva Mundial sobre la Biodiversidad 3” que edita la Secretaría del CDB donde el Secretario General de la ONU, Sr. Ban Ki-moon, afirma: “En 2002 los líderes del mundo acordaron lograr para el año 2010 una reducción significativa del ritmo de pérdida de la diversidad biológica. Tras examinar todas las pruebas disponibles, incluidos informes nacionales presentados por las Partes, esta tercera edición de la Perspectiva Mundial sobre la Diversidad Biológica llega a la conclusión de que no se ha alcanzado esa meta. Es más, según nos previene la Perspectiva, las principales presiones causantes de la pérdida de diversidad biológica no solo son constantes sino que además, en algunos casos, se están intensificando” [46].

#### **1.4.2 Causas de la Erosión Genética de la Vid**

*Vitis vinifera* L. tampoco se escapa de la problemática que conlleva su propia pérdida de Biodiversidad o también conocida como Erosión Genética. Tanto la subespecie *sylvestris* (forma salvaje) como la subespecie *sativa* o *vinifera* (cultivada o domesticada), están sometidas a las inclemencias abióticas y sobre todo a las bióticas que sistemáticamente, y ahora de manera muy acelerada, van haciendo mella en su propia biodiversidad genética.

El Dr. Iriondo Alegría (2001) [47] afirmaba que la percepción de Erosión Genética como un problema a escala planetaria no tuvo lugar hasta bien entrado el siglo XX. Y que durante la primera mitad de dicho periodo, la mayor parte de la población humana utilizaba técnicas de producción agraria que no habían variado sustancialmente durante los últimos mil años. Continúa su reflexión remarcando que, en unas pocas décadas la agricultura experimentó una profunda transformación que permitió aumentar de manera espectacular la producción alimentaria. Se trataba de la Revolución Verde. El éxito de esta corriente que fácilmente se implantó en nuestra sociedad fue consecuencia de la aplicación masiva de fertilizantes, la lucha química contra plagas y enfermedades, y la progresiva mecanización de las actividades agrícolas. Sin embargo, el principal factor causante del incremento de la productividad fue la introducción de cultivares vegetales cuidadosamente seleccionados por procedimientos de

mejora genética (este factor supone el 50% del incremento de la productividad). La viticultura no estuvo ausente a la hora de implantar las nuevas metodologías dictadas por la Revolución Verde y junto a ellas, han sido además otros factores, ya más específicos de esta rama de la agricultura, los que han apremiado de manera casi irreversible la erosión de dicha especie. Curiosamente todos ellos tienen su origen en acciones antropogénicas.

El primer gran Impacto Ecológico que se ha descrito ha sido la introducción de especies invasoras incorporadas por el transporte de material vegetal (madera) con las Américas, actuando este, a finales del siglo XIX y principios del XX. Así, de este modo, la presencia en Europa de hongos parásitos de las especies americanas del género *Vitis* arrasa el viñedo europeo sensible a su acción. Este es el caso de *Uncinula necator* (oídio (Inglaterra 1845)), *Dactylosphaera vitifoliae* (filoxera (Inglaterra 1863)) y *Plasmopara viticola* (mildiu (Francia 1878)). De entre ellas, ha sido la Filoxera la que destruye casi la totalidad de variedades del Viejo Continente, extendiéndose al Medio Oriente, al Norte de África y paulatinamente, al resto del mundo. Unas pocas zonas quedaron exentas de su acción. Estas se caracterizaban por poseer suelos volcánicos (Creta, Canarias, Chile...) y también zonas con suelos arenosos. Estas actuaron como refugio para la posterior dispersión y colonización de las viníferas, pero ahora su implantación requeriría de la técnica del injerto para prosperar con éxito y por lo tanto hacer frente a la acción de la filoxera [5]. Un ejemplo de lo dicho es la recuperación en Chile de la variedad Carménère originaria de Burdeos y dada por desaparecida después del ataque filoxérico [48]. Es por este motivo que la mayoría de los vidueños actuales no superan los 150 años. Además están formados por la unión de dos individuos del género *Vitis* [7]:

1. la conocida como patrón, pie o porta-injerto que formará las raíces de la vid o viña (para resistir a la filoxera) y estará formado o bien por una especie pura de *Vitis americana* (*V.ruspestris*, *V.riparia*, *V.berlandieri*...), o bien por un híbrido entre dos especies americanas, o bien por un híbrido entre una vinífera y una especie americana (Ejemplo: 41-B de Millardet, cruce entre la variedad francesa Chasselas y una variedad de la especie americana *V.berlandieri*)
2. la vinífera propiamente dicha que formada por cualquier variedad de la especie europea (*Vitis vinifera* L.), se encarga de constituir la parte aérea de nuestras vides y por lo tanto, de dar el fruto.

El segundo gran frente de acción lo componen diferentes estrategias todas ellas comerciales, y por lo tanto relacionadas directamente con el *marketing* y la legislación. Su ubicación temporal será a finales del siglo XX. Nos referimos a:

- a. Con la finalidad de mejorar la calidad y la producción, la introducción de variedades extranjeras (sobretodo francesas). Es lo que ocurrió en la década de los 80. Ya sea porque la escuela francesa llevaba años apostando por la formación de sus viticultores y enólogos, ya sea porque desde antaño se realizaban estudios de sus vidueños autóctonos y de las vinificaciones de los

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mismos, estos, se impusieron al resto de las variedades controlando prácticamente los mercados mundiales. De esta manera y a título de ejemplo decir que en las 11 Denominaciones de Origen catalanas (exceptuando la DO Cava) se permite el cultivo y vinificación de variedades como Cabernet sauvignon y Merlot. Esto es extrapolable al resto de España, e incluso al resto del mundo.

- b. Los nuevos “gustos” por el vino, condicionarán al consumidor y por lo tanto las variedades a plantar. Este punto está directamente relacionado con el apartado anterior. Es obvio que la implantación de unas determinadas variedades foráneas en una zona, siempre ha de ir acompañada de una fuerte campaña publicitaria. ¿Quién no recuerda lo *snob* que era en la década de los 80 el consumo de un vino blanco refrescante y aromático como el vino Chardonnay,...o de un tinto con cuerpo consumido con una carne roja, como el Cabernet sauvignon? Esta locura llegó hasta el punto de que hoy en día sólo 16 variedades aproximadamente representan del 90% de la producción mundial de vino (Cabernet sauvignon, Merlot, Pinot noir, Syrah, Malbec, Tempranillo, Garnacha, Sangiovese, Chardonnay, Sauvignon blanc, Riesling, Gewürztraminer, Moscatel de grano menudo, Airén, Macabeo, Pinot blanc). Además, alrededor de otros 26 cultivares representan el 9% de la misma y el 1% restante, está formado por el resto de vidueños [5]. Pero, ¿a cuántas variedades de vid nos referimos cuando hablamos de las que configuran 1% restante de la producción mundial de vino? Alleweldt y Dettweiler (1994) [49] estiman en 10.000 el número de diferentes cultivares de *Vitis vinifera* subsp *vinifera* que se conservan en colecciones de germoplasma de todo el mundo. Sin embargo hoy en día se especula que una estimación más precisa del número de variedades existente, podría estar más cerca de los 5000 vidueños (especulaciones basadas en los resultados de los análisis de perfiles de ADN) [11]. Por todo lo hablado en este apartado parece más que evidente que las estrategias de *marketing* del sector vitivinícola están forzando deliberadamente la pérdida de biodiversidad de esta liana sarmentosa.
- c. Errores en la identificación del material vegetal. Hasta hace unos años la única ciencia que ayudaba a caracterizar y por lo tanto a identificar las variedades de *Vitis vinifera* subsp *vinifera*, era la Ampelografía. Su nombre proviene de dos términos de origen griego: ampelos que significa “viña” y grafos que significa “descripción”. La Ampelografía, que es el estudio y descripción de la viña, de sus variedades y de sus frutos, tiene una historia casi tan amplia como la propia historia del vino. Los principales inconvenientes de estos métodos tradicionales (Ampelografía y su variante Ampelometría) que se basan en el estudio del fenotipo, es que presentan restricciones que hacen que sean herramientas complejas, largas en duración, y a veces, poco discriminantes. Estas restricciones son las que siguen [50]:

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- 1) Los estudios ampelográficos y ampelométricos solamente pueden realizarse durante el periodo de crecimiento vegetativo, hecho que requiere en los casos en que se quiera analizar un número elevado de plantas, la necesidad de emplear diferentes años para finalizar los estudios de diferenciación varietal.
- 2) Si solamente se dispone de muestras de madera, es imposible llegar a diferenciar variedades.
- 3) Los fenotipos de estas plantas son altamente influenciables por las condiciones ambientales, por el estado nutricional y por el estado sanitario de las mismas, de tal manera que pueden llegar a cambiar algunos de los caracteres morfológicos en los cuales se basan las metodologías tradicionales anteriormente citadas y favorecer la aparición de sinonimias y homonimias.

El problema de las sinonimias de las diferentes variedades que integran *Vitis vinifera* subsp *vinifera*, es grave y antiguo. Una misma variedad, puede presentar varios nombres o sinónimos según el lugar dónde se cultive [51, 52], existe una media de cuatro sinónimos o sinonimias por variedad [53]. La variedad principal o de referencia se la conoce con el nombre más extendido, calificando al resto de los nombres, de sinónimos de esta variedad. Ya el autor latino Columela (siglo I), cita que la variedad “Biturica menor”, en España la denominaban “Cocolubis”. Otro ejemplo actual es que la variedad Garnacha tinta también se la puede denominar “Alicantina” o “Tinto aragonés” entre 115 nombres más aceptados como sinonimias para denominarla [54]. En otras ocasiones pasa que a diferentes variedades se las conoce con el mismo nombre (homónimos u homonimias), a causa de errores o denominaciones populares, o bien variedades diferentes se las considera la misma variedad (sinónimos erróneos o sinonimias erróneas), pudiendo originar la pérdida de la variedad autóctona que erróneamente se considera sinónima de la variedad dominante [55, 56]. Incluso, una misma variedad puede sufrir modificaciones (ecotipos) para adaptarse a diferentes zonas. Así se encontraron diferencias entre el “Albilló” de Herrera y el encontrado en Talavera y en Andalucía; así como entre el “Torrontés” de Herrera, del encontrado en Ronda, Trebujena y Jergal [57]. Actualmente con el desarrollo de las tecnologías de la Biología Molecular (concretamente de los Marcadores Moleculares) que caracterizan e identifican variedades basándose en la información contenida en el ADN, que es invariable, y por lo tanto analizando el genotipo de cada individuo, se ha reducido substancialmente esta problemática. De todas maneras, esto no significa que estas nuevas estrategias de identificación sean del todo inequívocas, lo que hace que actualmente, se pueda usar la Ampelografía para complementar y completar los resultados moleculares.

- d. La Erosión Genética también tendrá lugar dentro de un mismo vidueño mermando, de esta manera, su variabilidad intra-varietal. La variabilidad genética de la vid no sólo se puede poner de

manifiesto entre los individuos de la misma especie (*Vitis vinifera* L. por ejemplo) y estamos hablando entonces de la variabilidad inter-varietal, sino que además también puede existir dentro de una misma variedad y estaremos hablando entonces de variabilidad intra-varietal. Su origen arranca de tres procesos bien conocidos: 1) la reproducción sexual que genera nuevas variedades (inter-varietal), 2) la propagación vegetativa, que mantiene el mismo genotipo de la planta madre y 3) las mutaciones somáticas, nueva fuente de variaciones genéticas dentro de una variedad ya establecida (intra-varietal). El principal proceso antropogénico actor de la erosión intra-varietal se llama Selección Clonal. Este proceso consiste en la identificación de plantas con características definidas dentro de una determinada variedad, opera sobre la base de las variaciones producidas por mutaciones somáticas y, sus principales atributos se deben a que es posible caracterizar el genotipo seleccionado en distintos ambientes y se puede conocer y resguardar el estado sanitario de la planta (clon, en este caso). Los principales objetivos de la Selección Clonal son: a) identificar dentro de la variedad población aquellos individuos más aptos para satisfacer los objetivos de producción y calidad, reproducirlos vegetativamente, mediante estaquillado o injerto dando lugar a una población homogénea de plantas del mismo clon, b) poner a disposición del viticultor las mejores plantas dentro de cada variedad, y c) el establecimiento de viñedos más homogéneos. Garantía de producción más homogénea.

Así pues los programas de Selección Clonal, reducirán el número de genotipos de la variedad seleccionada y generalmente se abandonaran el resto de individuos (clones) o variedades no seleccionadas [58].

e. Las subvenciones al arranque y reconversión del viñedo donadas por la Unión Europea. Los excedentes de vino del mercado europeo debido a la fuerte competencia de la viticultura emergente en otros países del Nuevo Mundo, junto con disminución de la demanda de vino por parte del consumidor, hacen que desde Europa se legisle de manera poco sostenible de cara al mantenimiento de la Biodiversidad de *Vitis vinifera*, L.. Solamente serán los factores económicos y en todo caso también sociales los que configuren la legislación que nos rige y que nos guiará durante los próximos años, dando testimonio de esta mentalidad “lineal” que se ha extendido en nuestros mandatarios. En este sentido la PAC (Política Agraria Común) tiene unos objetivos definidos en el actual artículo 33.1 del Tratado constitutivo de la Comunidad Económica Europea (TCEE). Desde un punto de vista económico, la PAC se orientará al incremento de la productividad y a la estabilización de los mercados –haciendo las explotaciones agrarias más rentables y asegurando una producción ajustada a las necesidades de la población. Desde un punto de vista social, la PAC ha de mejorar la renta agraria para garantizar un nivel de vida equitativo a la población agraria, asegurando al mismo tiempo al consumidor suministrar precios razonables [59].

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- f. La política restrictiva de las Denominaciones de Origen en relación con las variedades a cultivar.

Las Denominaciones de Origen Protegidas (DOP) y las Indicaciones Geográficas Protegidas (IGP) constituyen un reconocimiento de una calidad superior en el territorio español. Estas marcas de calidad confieren a los productos con estas distinciones un valor añadido a la hora de su comercialización [60]. En realidad un viticultor que no tenga inscritos sus viñedos en la correspondiente DOP, y por lo tanto probablemente posea en su propiedad variedades no autorizadas, no podrá comercializar su vendimia. Este hecho es el que limita y restringe, entre otros, la biodiversidad en una determinada DOP. En la ponencia oral presentada por J. Martínez (2007) [61] en el XIX Congreso Mundial de la Viña y el Vino (Organización Internacional de la Viña y el Vino (OIV)), textualmente se afirma: "...Viura es una variedad de origen español, presente en la mayor parte de las D.O. con numerosas sinonimias (Macabeo, Forcallat, Alcañón...), que no siempre aporta características varietales muy acusadas a los vinos". En el mismo año 2007 el Consejo Regulador de la D.O.Ca. Rioja aprobó la incorporación de seis nuevas variedades blancas (Verdejo, Chardonnay, Sauvignon blanc, Tempranillo blanco, Maturana blanca y Turruntés), con el fin de mejorar la competitividad de los vinos blancos y adaptarlos a las demandas actuales del mercado...". Una vez más la permisividad orientada a unos determinados vidueños, va a condicionar la diversidad genética de la viña, siempre partiendo de criterios poco o nada sostenibles, ya que pondrán en entredicho la supervivencia de otros cultivares aparentemente menos "cualitativos" para fines económico-comerciales.

Por todas las consideraciones expuestas en este apartado (segundo frente de acción) y a título de ejemplo, en las Figura 14, 15 y 16 observaremos la evolución del encepamiento (entendido como la evolución de la proporción de cultivares de los viñedos en una determinada zona) desde justo después de la invasión de la filoxera hasta la actualidad en La Mancha.

| Variedades tintas cultivadas en La Mancha en 1912  | Variedades blancas cultivadas en La Mancha en 1912   |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Tinto Fino</li><li>• Tinto Común</li><li>• Cencibel</li><li>• Moravia</li><li>• Bobal</li><li>• Velasco</li><li>• Churriago</li><li>• Rucial</li><li>• Monastrel</li><li>• Negral</li><li>• Botón de Gallo</li><li>• Crujidera</li><li>• Mechín</li><li>• Garnacha Colgadera</li><li>• Piñuelo</li><li>• Borrachón</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pardillo</li><li>• Valdepeñera</li><li>• Valenciana</li><li>• Almansera</li><li>• Gordala o Gordal</li><li>• Moscatel</li><li>• Verdal</li><li>• Albilla</li><li>• Jaén</li><li>• Airén o Lairén</li><li>• Ben</li><li>• Malvar</li><li>• Torrontés</li><li>• Cirial</li><li>• Abubilla</li><li>• Teta de Vaca</li></ul> |

Figura 14. Encepamiento en La Mancha después del ataque de la Filoxera

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| Variedades cultivadas en La Mancha en 1971  | Variedades cultivadas en La Mancha en 1990   |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airén</li> <li>• Cencibel</li> <li>• Bobal</li> <li>• Garnacha</li> <li>• Verdoncho</li> <li>• Chelva</li> <li>• Monastrell</li> <li>• Pardillo</li> <li>• Jaén</li> <li>• Moravia</li> <li>• Moscatel Almizclero</li> <li>• Malvar</li> <li>• Rojal</li> <li>• Cirial</li> <li>• Coloraillo</li> <li>• Macabeo</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airén</li> <li>• Bobal</li> <li>• Cencibel</li> <li>• Verdoncho</li> <li>• Mantua</li> <li>• Moravia Dulce</li> <li>• Garnacha</li> <li>• Calagranío</li> <li>• Pardillo (Marisancho)</li> <li>• Macabeo</li> <li>• Tinto Basto</li> <li>• Tinto Velasco</li> <li>• Garnacha Tintorera</li> <li>• Tinto Basto</li> <li>• Cabernet Sauvignon</li> <li>• Rojal Tinta</li> </ul> |

Figura 15. Encepamiento en La Mancha en las décadas de los 70 y 90

| Variedades cultivadas en La Mancha en 2003   | Variedades que se cultivarán en La Mancha en 2010   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airén</li> <li>• Bobal</li> <li>• Cencibel</li> <li>• Mereguera</li> <li>• Monastrell</li> <li>• Moravia</li> <li>• Garnacha</li> <li>• Albillo</li> <li>• Malvar</li> <li>• Aris (Torrontés)</li> <li>• Pardillo (Marisancho)</li> <li>• Macabeo</li> <li>• Tinto Velasco</li> <li>• Garnacha Tintorera</li> <li>• Syrah</li> <li>• Cabernet Sauvignon</li> <li>• Merlot</li> <li>• Sauvignon Blanc</li> <li>• Verdejo</li> <li>• Garnacha</li> <li>• Sauvignon Blanc</li> <li>• Chardonnay</li> <li>• Mazuelo</li> <li>• Moscatel de Grano Menudo</li> <li>• Albillo de Albacete</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Airén</li> <li>• Cencibel</li> <li>• Monastrell</li> <li>• Albillo</li> <li>• Macabeo</li> <li>• Garnacha</li> <li>• Verdejo</li> <li>• Mencía</li> <li>• Graciano</li> <li>• Mazuelo</li> <li>• Moscatel de Alejandría</li> <li>• Alfroceiro Preto</li> <li>• Syrah</li> <li>• Cabernet Sauvignon</li> <li>• Merlot</li> <li>• Sauvignon Blanc</li> <li>• Chardonnay</li> <li>• Petit Verdot</li> <li>• Cabernet Franc</li> <li>• Riesling</li> <li>• Gewurztraminer</li> <li>• Barbera</li> <li>• Primitivo</li> </ul> |

Figura 16. Encepamiento en La Mancha en primera década del siglo XXI. Previsión del encepamiento en La Mancha para el año 2010

Extraordinarias y a la vez reveladoras son estas imágenes pertenecientes a la exposición oral que realizó el Dr. Félix Cabello, Director del Dpto. de Investigación Agroalimentaria del IMIDRA (Instituto Madrileño de Investigación y Desarrollo Rural Agrario y Alimentario) en la Jornada Técnica “Producción Viverística de la Vid: optimización tecnológica y metodológica” (2008) [62], en la que se observa como la previsión del encepamiento para el año 2010 contempla que más de la mitad de las variedades autorizadas en La Mancha sean de origen extranjero. Está claro que este tipo de políticas y actuaciones que acabamos de comentar van en detrimento de las variedades autóctonas (minoritarias) de cada área, agudizando de esta manera, toda la problemática de la erosión genética de *Vitis vinifera L.*

La tercera y última causa que favorece la Erosión Genética de la Vid, es el Cambio Climático. Aunque es un fenómeno que lo podríamos enmarcar dentro de los factores abióticos, sabemos que conlleva fuertes connotaciones antropogénicas, con lo cual consideramos que es resultado de una actividad humana poco sostenible. Este será uno de los mayores problemas a los que se enfrenta nuestra civilización en el siglo XXI. En el ámbito de la viticultura y de forma muy superficial, podemos describir el marco climático al que nos enfrentaremos, como caracterizado por [63, 64]:

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- 1) un incremento de las temperaturas tanto mínimas como máximas (a diferentes niveles en función del área geográfica y en función del modelo matemático aplicado), y con presencia de más días con temperaturas superiores a los 35ºC en áreas meridionales sobretodo
- 2) diferente distribución de las precipitaciones, siendo estas mucho más escasas en verano y aumentando de esta manera, el efecto del estrés hídrico, en determinadas áreas de nuestro planeta, durante la maduración del fruto. También resaltar la mayor frecuencia de eventos climáticos extremos en forma de precipitación (granizo....).

Como consecuencia de lo comentado se prevé un desplazamiento de lo que son las zonas óptimas del cultivo de la viña en ambos hemisferios. El escenario que hemos planteado implica posibles consecuencias para el desarrollo de la vid, su fisiología y las características cualitativas de la vendimia, circunstancias ligadas al aumento de la temperatura y al estrés hídrico [65]. Así pues, previsiblemente nos tendremos que enfrentar a una enología mucho más correctora y cara, y sobre todo conceptualmente muy diferente. Por lo que respecta a la viticultura, posiblemente se verá muy limitado el uso de determinadas variedades (Figura 17) y técnicas vitícolas en la mayoría de zonas vitivinícolas, que irreversiblemente serán substituidas por otras [66].

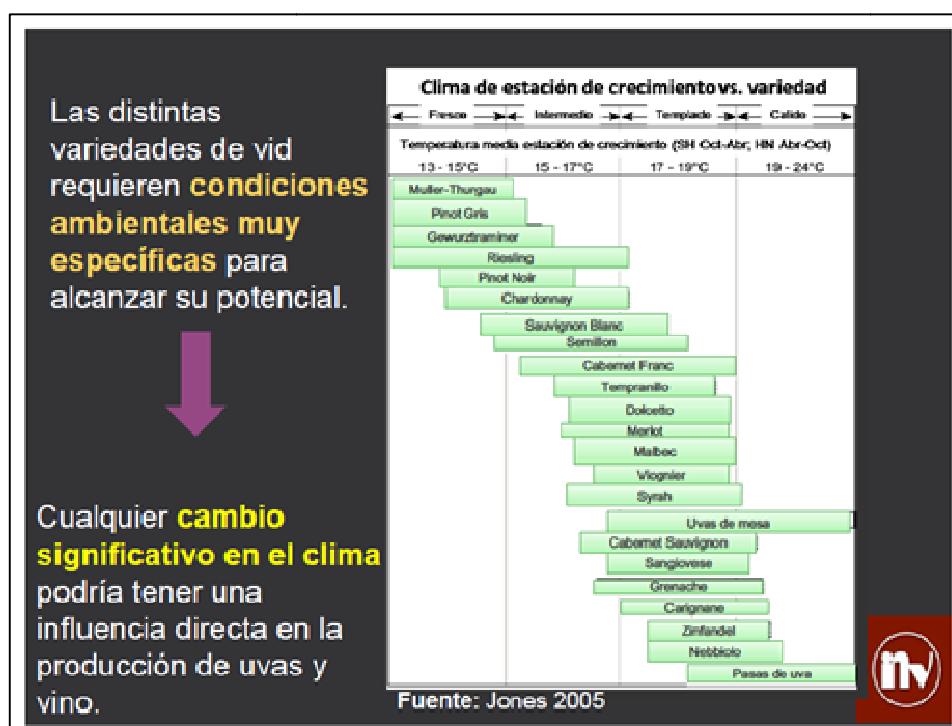


Figura 17. Rango óptimo de la constante térmica de diferentes variedades [67]

Como estrategias a adoptar para mitigar el efecto del Cambio Climático en el campo que nos compete, podemos proponer [66]:

- 1) buscar nuevas zonas de cultivo tanto ampliando la latitud como la altitud geográfica

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- 2) replantearse la asociación porta-injerto/vinífera con la introducción de nuevas combinaciones y a la vez con la incorporación de variedades autóctonas (siempre mejor adaptadas) y clones de las mismas mucho más resistentes al estrés hídrico, tanto para el pie como para la parte aérea de la vid
- 3) incorporación de nuevas técnicas de cultivo vitícola
- 4) incorporación de nuevas estrategias enológicas correctoras

Por lo tanto el efecto del Cambio Climático nos obligará una vez más a cambiar el encepamiento de nuestros viñedos, esta vez, potenciando más las variedades autóctonas (ahora minoritarias o locales) y sobretodo los clones resistentes al estrés hídrico.

Por otra parte, el Gobierno Español en el año 2008, sensibilizado por la problemática de cómo afectaría el Cambio Climático, apoyó la realización de un proyecto sobre Viticultura y Enología (CENIT-DEMETER) cuyo objetivo transversal era precisamente el efecto del cambio climático en el sector vitivinícola [69]. El proyecto fue financiado con fondos del plan estratégico Ingenio 2010 gestionados por el Centro para el Desarrollo Tecnológico Industrial (CDTI), organismo que pertenece al Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad. Este tuvo un presupuesto total aprobado de 26.912.751 € para un total de 4 años con un 45,67% de subvención, y se estructuró en 7 áreas de conocimiento: Transcriptómica, Viticultura, Levaduras, Bacterias, Análisis, Cava y Medio Ambiente. Los resultados finales se presentaron el 15 de Noviembre de 2012 en la sede madrileña del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (CSIC). Concretamente en el área de Viticultura, las investigaciones se centraron exclusivamente en el efecto de diferentes estrategias de gestión del viñedo en la adaptación al Cambio Climático. De esta manera quedaba huérfana toda la investigación pertinente a las variedades idóneas (seguramente autóctonas) para cada zona española con las que hacer frente al Cambio Climático, y al estudio de sus clones más resistentes frente al fuerte estrés hídrico al que estarían sometidas.

Todas estas reflexiones se han focalizado hacia la *Vitis vinifera* L., conocida taxonómicamente como *Vitis vinifera* subespecie *vinifera* o también conocida como *Vitis vinifera* subespecie *sativa* ya que alberga todo el interés mercantilista y por lo tanto es mucho más atractiva para el hombre. Sin embargo, ¿qué ha sucedido con la *Vitis vinifera* subespecie *sylvestris*? La vid salvaje no ha tenido beneficio para el hombre hasta hace muy poco (y continua siendo a pequeña escala) y, por lo tanto y precisamente por este motivo, su Erosión Genética se ha visto mucho más potenciada. También muy atacada por la filoxera, oídio y mildiu, esta liana sarmentosa salvaje ha visto reducido su hábitat a gran escala sobre todo por las políticas urbanísticas y agrarias acontecidas en las últimas décadas tanto en Europa como en España, quedando en la actualidad reducida a la mínima expresión. Tanto es así que el Gobierno de España ha aprobado la “La Estrategia Española de Conservación Vegetal (2014-2020)” el mes de Junio de 2014 [70], para conservar un reducto de flora salvaje que está en peligro de extinción. La iniciativa se ha

convertido en la primera experiencia de planificación estratégica en esta materia y da respuesta al compromiso de España con la Estrategia Global de Conservación de Plantas del Convenio de Naciones Unidas sobre Diversidad Biológica.

## 1.5 SITUACIÓN ACTUAL

### 1.5.1 Homogenización del Mercado del Vino

Actualmente (desde principios de este siglo), el consumidor se ha cansado de la oferta de vinos que existe en el mercado (a escala mundial). La oferta es muy homogénea y en cualquier DOP puedes encontrar vinos con las mismas variedades. Los “blogueros” y “gurús” del sector, atentos a los acontecimientos, hábilmente se han avanzado para, una vez más marcar tendencia. El sector ha entrado en “crisis” y ellos lo saben. Así, empiezan a proliferar *online* páginas web que rehúyen hablar de determinados vidueños (Figuras 18 y 19).



Figura 18. Blog o Foro donde no se permite hablar de esta variedad [71]



Figura 19. Blog o Foro donde no se permite hablar de esta variedad [72]

En ese caso, la expresión ABC en España podría también traducirse por *Anything but Cencibel*, sinónimo de Tempranillo.

Del mismo modo Robert McDowell Parker Jr. experto estadounidense en vinos, y considerado uno de los críticos más prestigiosos del mundo se prepara para entrar en acción. Su capacidad de influencia tanto en lo que se refiere al precio que alcanzan los vinos según cómo los valore, o bien al efecto que ejerce su opinión sobre la demanda de vino, hace que algunos productores lleguen a “parkerizar” su vino. Esto quiere decir que lo adaptaran a lo que creen que va a ser el gusto de este crítico con la finalidad de obtener una alta puntuación y así vender más. Este prestigioso gurú de la enología en el año 2004 escribía en la revista Food&Wine un artículo titulado: *Parker Predicts the Future*

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[73] en el que mandaba claramente 12 predicciones de cómo se perfilaría el mundo vitivinícola hasta el año 2015. Concretamente en la sexta predicción afirmaba, “España será la estrella: Fijaros en España que seguirá creciendo. Hoy en día está emergiendo como un líder en la calidad del vino y la creatividad, combinando las mejores características de la tradición vitivinícola con una filosofía moderna y progresista. España, acaba de salir de un largo período de elaboración del vino de cooperativas que valoraba la cantidad sobre la calidad, ha comenzado a reconocer que posee muchos antiguos viñedos de vid con un potencial casi ilimitado. Las bodegas españolas reconocen que no están atrapadas ni por historia ni por la necesidad de mantener el *statu quo* que en la actualidad frustra e inhibe a tantos productores franceses. En 2015, las áreas que tradicionalmente han producido los mejores vinos de España (Ribera del Duero y La Rioja) habrán pasado a un segundo lugar detrás regiones ascendentes como Toro (Tempranillo), Jumilla (Monastrell) y Priorat (Garnacha)”. En la doceava predicción y más importante para este proyecto, postulaba: “La Diversidad será la palabra: Para el año 2015 el mundo del vino habrá crecido y será aún más diverso. Vamos a ver vinos de calidad en los lugares más inesperados, como Bulgaria, Rumania, Rusia, México, China, Japón, Líbano, Turquía y quizás incluso en la India. Pero creo que incluso con todos estos nuevos productores, al punto de saturación no se alcanzará, ya que un número cada vez mayor de la población mundial exigirá el vino como su bebida alcohólica preferida”. Por lo tanto queda claro que Robert Parker hace una fuerte apuesta por España y por la Tipicidad de los vinos, que en otras palabras es lo mismo que decir, que apuesta por descubrir el potencial de otros vidueños que aporten al consumidor nuevas sensaciones organolépticas.

El consumidor actual lo que busca es sorprenderse, encontrar nuevas sensaciones que enriquezcan aún más su almacén memorístico y le produzcan sobretodo placer. En este sentido, el profesor de economía Christophe Marquet de la Universidad Rovira i Virgili, en su artículo “Nuevas Tendencias del Marketing del Vino con Denominación de Origen (DOP)” [74] nos descubre una de las últimas preferencias en el marketing del vino y que tiene mucha razón de ser, es el llamado «Experiential Marketing». En dicho artículo Marquet comenta, que el consumidor de vinos con DOP siempre va a buscar una experiencia única con la compra del producto y, en consecuencia, todas las actividades de marketing encaminadas a hacerle sentir, oler, catar o vivir un vino tiene las máximas garantías de éxito y resultan ser muy rentables para la empresa en cuestión.

Se pueden citar como factores claves del *Experiential Marketing* los siguientes puntos:

- Las sensaciones son la base en los negocios del vino con DOP, como en el entretenimiento, el turismo, etc., pero sobretodo en todos los productos de tipo sensorial.
- La gestión de las sensaciones es básica para cualquier detallista o empresa productora de vinos con DOP, puesto que forma parte de la esencia de un punto de venta (la atmósfera de compra).

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- En estos vinos no sólo destaca la forma de ser evaluado positivamente, sino también el factor de aportar valor diferencial y extender las experiencias de la marca-reacción de valor para el consumidor (valor de uso vs. valor de compra).

Estamos asistiendo (según este autor) en los negocios del vino con DOP al nacimiento de un nuevo modelo para la gestión estratégica del nuevo consumidor/cliente, en el cual el marketing relacional y emocional tiene como pilar la coparticipación del cliente en las funciones de marketing. Centramos nuestros esfuerzos en inversiones promocionales en los mejores consumidores/clientes y para ellos, deberemos ser capaces de posicionar nuestras marcas en su mente. Algunas de las ventajas competitivas a la hora de posicionar una marca de vino DO pueden ser:

- Tradición: Conocimientos de elaboración, existencia de instituciones y relaciones comerciales internacionales consolidadas.
- Variedades autóctonas diferenciadas a escala mundial y que permiten peculiaridades únicas: Tempranillo, Macabeo/Xarel·lo/Parellada (para el mundo del cava), Verdejo, Garnacha, Albariño, Palomino, Pedro Ximenez...
- Elaboraciones y vinos especiales: Jerez, Txacolí, Malvasías, etc.

Ante un consumidor que cada vez es más conocedor de nuestro vino y por lo tanto, más exigente, queda clara la importancia de estudiar, caracterizar y recuperar nuestras variedades minoritarias o locales. Al menos de aquellas que pueden proporcionarnos vinos de calidad, interesantes y sobre todo distintos. Así pues, conociendo las tendencias actuales en los vinos de alta calidad (Concentración, Persistencia, Armonía y Tipicidad) lo más inteligente para la supervivencia del sector y a la vez lo más sostenible para nuestra viticultura en puertas de un Cambio Climático, es apostar por un profundo conocimiento de nuestras variedades minoritarias y por sus clones más resistentes al estrés hídrico. Por otra parte, esta actitud que tanto nos puede beneficiar (a nivel mercantilista) también es una fuerte apuesta para frenar la erosión genética de la vid. Por lo tanto todo apunta a que lo mejor para “todos”, para evitar la Erosión genética y por tanto favorecer la recuperación de la biodiversidad, y para la economía del sector vitivinícola en general, es redescubrir nuestras variedades de toda la vida. Es decir, estudiarlas caracterizándolas e identificándolas, no sólo a nivel genético sino a todos los niveles: ampelográfico-ampelométrico, agronómico, enológico, organoléptico...y lo mismo para sus clones.

Pero ¿qué va a pasar con las variedades y clones que no resulten ser lo suficientemente cualitativos o atractivos para ser aprovechados?... ¿entrarán en desuso por no ser útiles y a la larga desaparecerán?...., ¿estaremos otra vez seleccionando unos vidueños en detrimento de los otros?... En la naturaleza todo es útil y cualquier organismo vivo realiza su papel en su ecosistema. En el tema que nos acontece, también cualquier cultivar de vid tendrá su utilidad directa o indirectamente. No sería

correcto decir que una variedad no sirve para nada. Veamos un ejemplo [75]: La variedad Benedicto, entró en desuso posiblemente por sus pocas cualidades vitícolas y enológicas. Actualmente sólo se localiza de manera residual en Aragón y se halla en la finca de “El Encín”, la mayor colección de vides de España que está gestionada por el IMIDRA y que actualmente cuenta con 3400 vidueños. Despues de un estudio llevado a cabo por investigadores del Instituto de Ciencias de la Vid y del Vino-ICVV (Gobierno de La Rioja, CSIC, Universidad de La Rioja) y del IMIDRA han resuelto que esta variedad es uno de los progenitores, junto con el cultivar conocido como Albillo Mayor, de una de nuestras variedades más emblemáticas, el Tempranillo. Por lo tanto, su función ha sido conferir parte de su información genética a una de nuestras mejores variedades. De esta manera está claro que es muy importante la conservación de todos los ejemplares tanto de vides cultivadas como de vides silvestres, porque todas ellas constituyen una muy importante reserva de Recursos Fitogenéticos de *Vitis vinifera* L.. Además, en un futuro esta puede ser la materia prima (fuente de genes) para que genetistas e hibridadores, puedan mejorar genéticamente nuestras vides para adaptarlas mejor a las circunstancias cambiantes de su ecosistema.

Y para finalizar este apartado recordar que España y la Península Ibérica se han definido como un centro de domesticación secundaria de *Vitis vinifera* L. [34]. De manera somera significa que en este territorio (desde los pueblos íberos y Celtas iniciando la domesticación de las vides silvestres, pasando por Fenicios, Griegos y Romanos que importaron nuevas variedades, hasta nuestros días) se han dado tal número de hibridaciones naturales o realizadas por el hombre, que junto con otros Centros de domesticación Secundarios resultaron ser zonas de creación de nuevas variedades. Es por este motivo que estas zonas poseen los mayores grados de Biodiversidad de *Vitis vinifera* L. en el mundo. Ahora es responsabilidad nuestra gestionar y conservar toda esta riqueza que nos ha dado la naturaleza y la historia.

### 1.5.2 Desplazamiento de las zonas vitivinícolas actuales

Del concepto de Cambio Climático, de su sintomatología, de sus características ya hemos hablado anteriormente, pero de uno de los efectos más inmediatos de este fenómeno al que inexorablemente nos veremos sometidos, lo trataremos muy brevemente en este apartado. Se trata de desertificación. A partir de ahora muchos van a ser los síntomas que vamos a observar en el viñedo de que algo está cambiando, y muchas de nuestras zonas con DOP, irreversiblemente van a sufrir los inconvenientes de la desertificación (sobretodo). Pero ¿Por qué hablamos de desertificación y no de desertización? La desertización es la transformación de tierras usadas para cultivos o pastos, en tierras desérticas o casi desérticas, con una gran disminución de la productividad. Cuando está provocada por la acción del hombre se denomina desertificación. Las principales consecuencias de este proceso son la pérdida de

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productividad de los suelos y la pérdida de la diversidad biológica, así como la reducción de las posibilidades de un desarrollo sostenible de los territorios afectados debido al deterioro de los recursos naturales. Según el Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación y Medio Ambiente las zonas actuales con mayor riesgo de desertificación en España se pueden observar en la Figura 20 [76]. De hecho esta visualización de la realidad pone de manifiesto que la mitad del territorio español tiene riesgo de desertificación clasificado de muy alto, alto y medio.

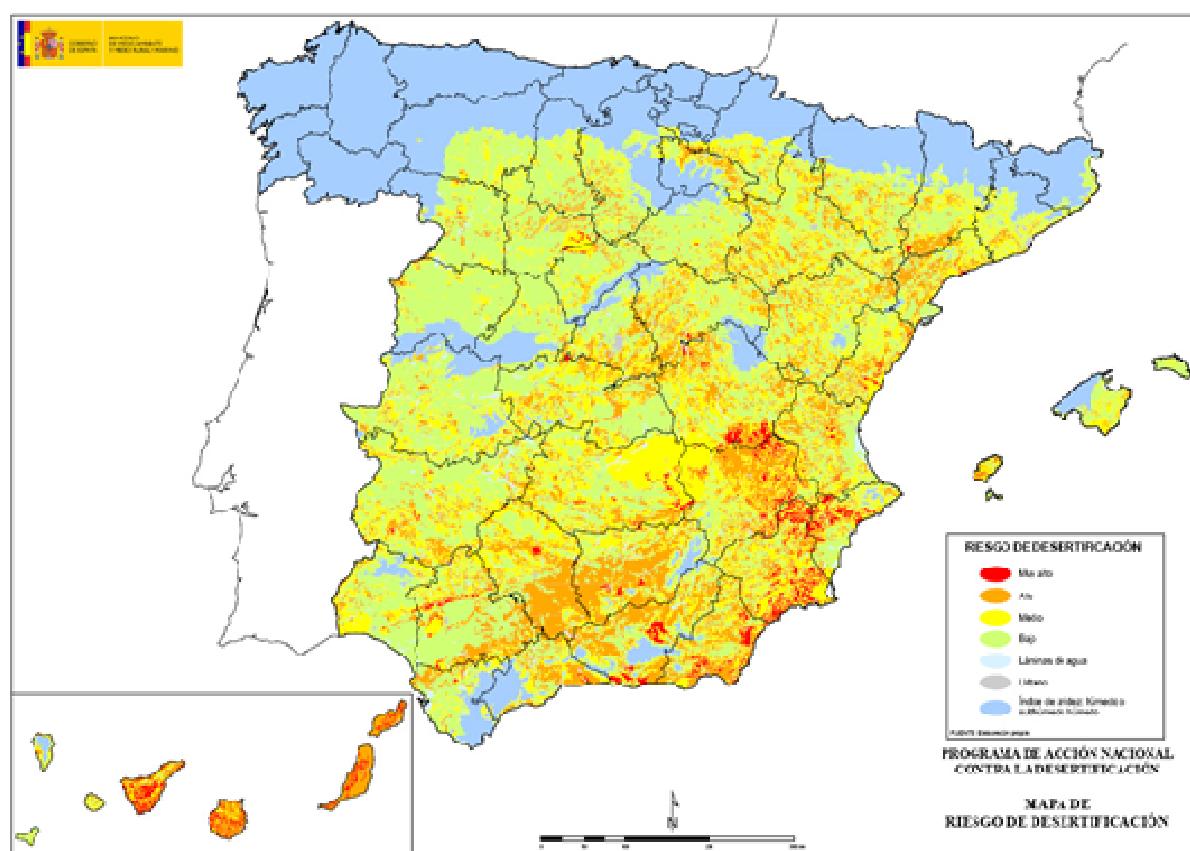


Figura 20. Mapa de riesgo de desertificación de España [76]

Por este motivo, la desertificación junto con el incremento de las temperaturas, la distribución desigual de la pluviometría (todas ellas interconectadas) estresarán y llevarán al límite a los individuos que forman el ecosistema agrario. Es más, se prevé que muchas de las zonas actuales típicamente vitivinícolas del mundo van a desaparecer. La propuesta de los expertos en la materia prevé un desplazamiento de las zonas actuales (desplazamiento altitudinal y latitudinal). De este modo, Lee Hannah y col. (2013) [77] estiman para el año 2050 el desplazamiento mostrado en la Figura 21 a nivel mundial y en la Figura 22 particularmente para Europa.

La Figura 21, nos detalla en rojo una previsión de las actuales zonas vitivinícolas del mundo que desaparecerán para el año 2050 (si las circunstancias continuasen siendo las mismas). En verde, las que en primera instancia podrán sustituir a las actuales desde ahora hasta dicho año, y la previsión de las mejores ubicaciones para mitad de siglo XXI serán las áreas azules. Resaltar que prácticamente para

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estas fechas las zonas vitícolas del hemisferio sur habrán desaparecido al igual que las de la cuenca mediterránea, y España sólo salvará las zonas del norte. Evidentemente se verán favorecidas las latitudes más septentrionales del hemisferio norte sobre todo las situadas en la parte continental de Europa hasta abarcar una buena parte de las antiguas Repúblicas Soviéticas y Rusia.

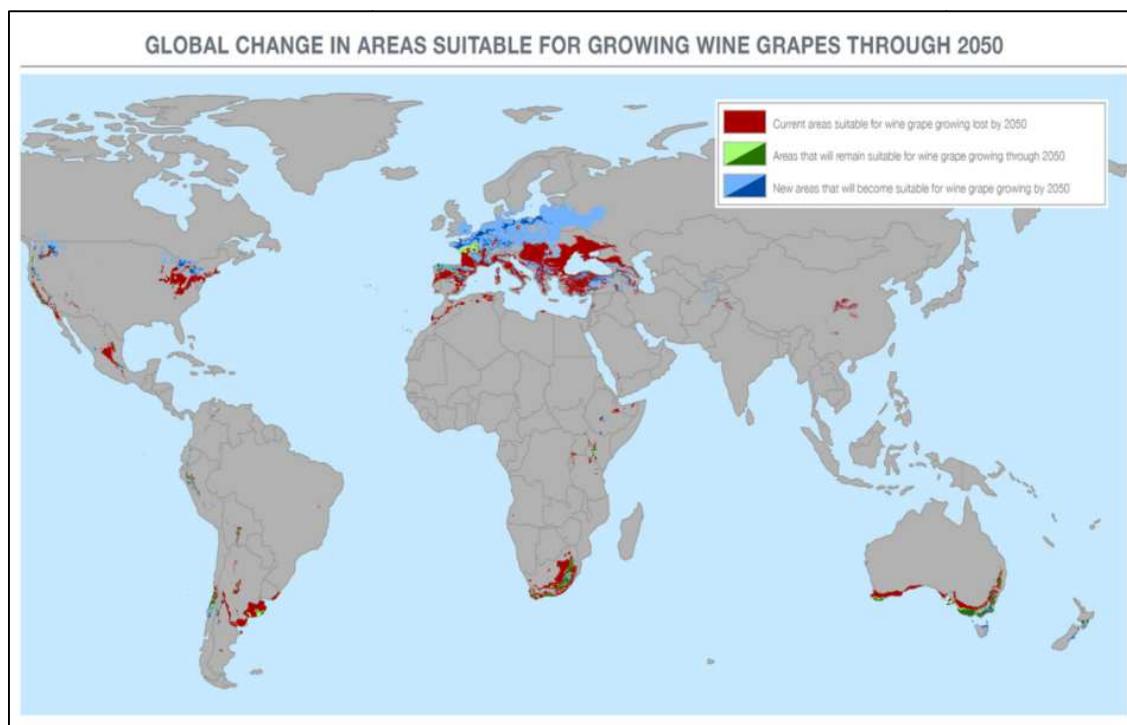


Figura 21. Mapa del desplazamiento que van a sufrir las actuales zonas vitivinícolas, y de la previsión de la posible ubicación de las futuras zonas vitivinícolas en el mundo. Previsión para el año 2050 [77]

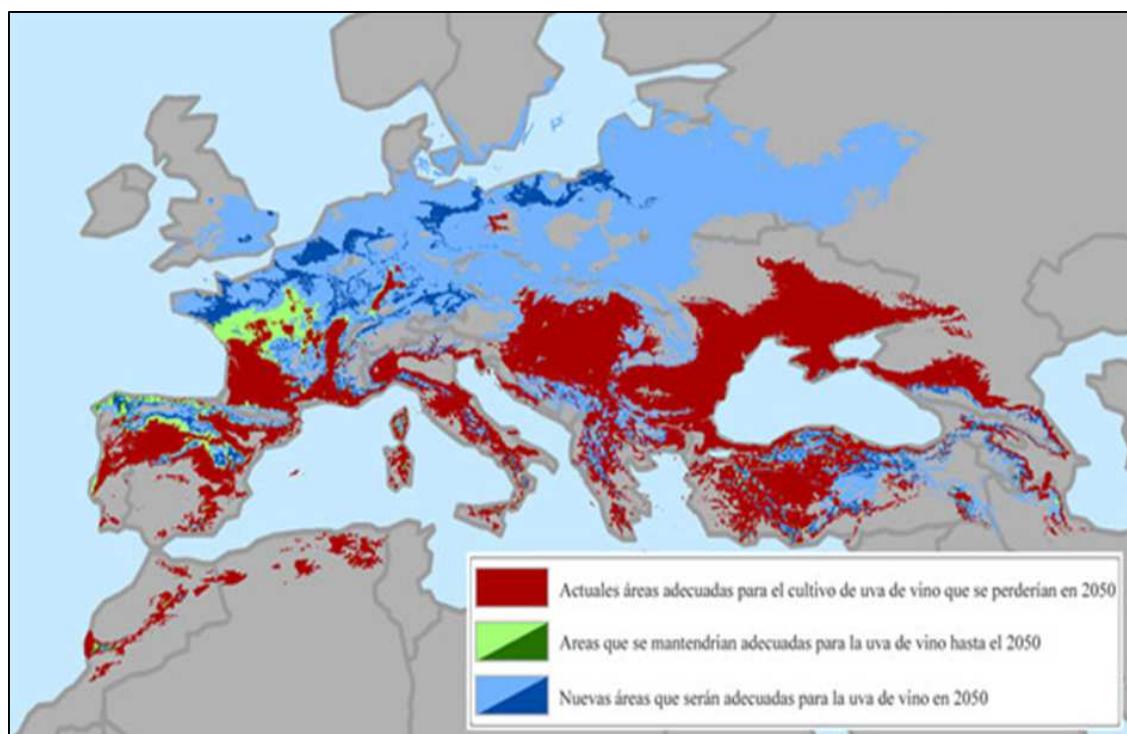


Figura 22. Detalle del mapa del desplazamiento que van a sufrir las actuales zonas vitivinícolas europeas [77]

Ante todo lo dicho, podemos pensar que poner los cimientos para la detección de genomas de viña que puedan hacer frente a estas nuevas condiciones climáticas, no sólo para España sino para todo el mundo, podría suponer la continuidad del conjunto del sector en las zonas más perjudicadas.

Por lo tanto y para finalizar el apartado de “Situación Actual” podemos concluir que, potencialmente estamos preparados para hacer frente a la homogenización del mercado vitivinícola. La naturaleza nos pone los medios necesarios en todos y cada uno de los Centros de Domesticación Secundaria. Ellos son y han de ser la fuente de diversidad de *Vitis vinifera L.* que ha de garantizar al consumidor el hallazgo de nuevas sensaciones organolépticas que, al fin y al cabo, permitan la evolución y continuidad del sector. Sin embargo hemos de ser conscientes que la actividad antropogénica que acelera el Cambio Climático no puede poner en riesgo estas áreas hasta llegar a eliminarlas. De este modo, una de las principales acciones que pueden llegar a mitigar o inclusive frenar los efectos tanto de la homogenización de los vinos como del desplazamiento de las zonas vitivinícolas será la conservación de los recursos fitogenéticos de la vid.

## 1.6 CONSERVACIÓN DE LOS RECURSOS GENÉTICOS DE *Vitis vinifera L.*

Una vez la sociedad se ha hecho a la idea de la magnitud de los problemas existentes, su actitud ha derivado en el desarrollo de iniciativas destinadas a contrarrestar la pérdida irreparable de biodiversidad tanto en el ámbito de las plantas cultivadas como en el de las plantas silvestres. Resulta evidente la necesidad de encontrar fórmulas para que las actividades agrícolas, forestales e industriales actuales no hipotequen la viabilidad futura de la población humana. En este contexto, la conservación, se define como la gestión de la utilización humana de la biosfera para que pueda aportar el máximo beneficio sostenible en las generaciones presentes, al tiempo que mantenga su potencial para satisfacer las necesidades y aspiraciones de las generaciones futuras [78].

Los métodos de conservación de recursos fitogenéticos se pueden clasificar en dos grandes categorías, los conocidos como métodos de conservación *in situ*, que consisten en preservar las variedades o poblaciones vegetales en sus ecosistemas originales procurando mantener la diversidad de sus organismos vivos, sus hábitats y todas las interrelaciones que se producen entre ellos, y los métodos de conservación *ex situ*, que consisten en conservar las variedades o poblaciones vegetales fuera de sus respectivos entornos naturales y culturales donde desarrollaron sus características específicas. Como métodos de conservación *ex situ* podemos encontrar, colecciones de plantas de campo y bancos de germoplasma. Los primeros consisten en la plantación en un campo de un conjunto de individuos que se han seleccionado como representantes de la variabilidad genética de una especie determinada, y los segundos son centros orientados al almacenamiento de una gran parte de la variabilidad genética

correspondiente a una determinada especie o variedad. Así de este modo, los bancos de semillas, los bancos de cultivos *in vitro*, y los bancos de genes o también conocidos como bancos de ADN serían las tres estrategias que definirían los bancos de germoplasma [47].

### **1.6.1 Conservación *ex situ* de variedades de vid. Colecciones de plantas**

Desde hace dos décadas, y para el caso concreto del sector vitivinícola, se han fomentado programas de investigación enfocados a la localización, recogida y conservación en colecciones y bancos de germoplasma de recursos genéticos de la vid (silvestre y cultivada) [79]. Estas iniciativas, evidentemente, se han sustentado con proyectos a nivel europeo, a nivel nacional (de cada país) e incluso a nivel local (entes autonómicos). De todos ellos vale la pena nombrar por su importancia al proyecto europeo GENRES 081, que con una duración de cinco años y con la participación de 90 instituciones de 14 países, se llegaron a caracterizar ampelográficamente 27000 accesiones [80]. Sus objetivos fueron establecer una base de datos europea, determinando los mejores descriptores ampelográficos para caracterizar cultivares, describiendo y evaluando las características agronómicas más relevantes de cada uno de ellos, e intentando establecer su perfil genómico (SSR). Otro proyecto a resaltar es el proyecto europeo GrapeGen06 (2007– 2010) el cual centrándose en el estudio y la conservación los recursos fitogenéticos de la vid, pretende contribuir a la mejora del catálogo de vides surgidas del proyecto anterior. Con la participación de 17 países, los datos resultantes de este proyecto están disponibles en una base de datos centralizada (<http://www.eu-vitis.de>) [81]. Por lo que se refiere a la conservación de variedades locales [79] o minoritarias [82, 83, 84], hasta la actualidad, se han publicado una gran cantidad de trabajos de prospección de vid llevados a cabo por diferentes investigadores de todo el mundo [85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 83, 92, 84, 93]. Estos trabajos han permitido recuperar variedades que estaban bajo riesgo de extinción y conservarlas en colecciones ampelográficas y/o bancos de germoplasma para preservarlas de la erosión genética. Todas estas acciones (proyectos de financiación, creación de germoplasmas y colecciones de vides, publicaciones...) se reafirman a partir de las recomendaciones surgidas de la Organización Internacional de la Viña y el Vino (OIV), en la 8<sup>a</sup> asamblea general celebrada en Tblisi, en junio de 2010 [94].

Tanto en Europa como en España (Figura 23), en el siglo pasado, proliferaron diferentes colecciones ampelográficas o de plantas como estrategia de conservación *ex situ* de recursos genéticos de *Vitis vinifera* L. [95]. Evidentemente la mayor parte de los proyectos de conservación, sus caracterizaciones y evaluaciones, sus correspondientes publicaciones y las bases de datos que se han derivado de ellas, se han sustentado en estos reservorios vegetales.

| RELACIÓN DE BANCOS DE GERMOPLASMA EUROPEOS DE VID |                      | RELACIÓN DE BANCOS DE GERMOPLASMA ESPAÑOLES DE VID |                            |              |                  |
|---|----------------------|--|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| Instituto   | Número de accesiones | Comunidad Autónoma                                 | Centro                     | Nº de acces. | Año de fundación |
| INRA-ENSA. Montpellier, France                    | 7230                 | Comunidad de Madrid                                | IMIA. Alcalá de Henares    | 3207         | 1896             |
| IMIA. El Encín. España                            | 3207                 | Andalucía  | EVEX. Jerez de la Frontera | 1579         | 1940             |
| ISV, Conegliano. Italie                           | 2800                 | Castilla-La Mancha                                 | CIEV. Tomelloso            | 639          | 1987             |
| I.R. Geilweilerhof. Alemania                      | 2559                 | Aragón   | CTA. Movera.               | 381          | 1990             |
| I. V. Pleven. Bulgaria.                           | 1600                 | La Rioja   | CIDA. Agoncillo            | 197          | 1982             |
| EVEX Rancho de la Merced. España                  | 1579                 | Galicia  | EVE. Leiro                 | 166          | 1988             |
| I A di San Michele all'Adige. Italie.             | 1250                 | Castilla y León                                    | SIA. Valladolid.           | 162          | 1990             |
| DSZBK, Pecs, Hongrie.                             | 1123                 | Murcia   | CIDA. La Alberca           | 119          | 1986             |
| VI of Athens. Lycovrissi. Grèce.                  | 820                  | Comunidad Valenciana                               | EVE. Requena               | 64           | 1942             |
| EVN. Dois Portos. Portugal.                       | 633                  | Extremadura  | SIDT. Guadajira            | 40           | 1984             |
| HBLA u BA Klosterneuburg. Austria                 | 340                  |  |                            |              |                  |

**Figura 23.** Conservación *ex situ* para la vid. Principales colecciones ampelográficas o de plantas de Europa (a la izquierda) y de España (a la derecha) [95]

En esta Figura 23, basada en un artículo de Félix Cabello (2003) [95], se puede observar como la mayoría de Comunidades Autónomas (CCAA) poseen su propia colección de plantas de vid, donde se recogen sus variedades locales o minoritarias aparte de otros representantes de vides extranjeras (las más usuales). Tenemos que matizar que tanto las CCAA de Baleares como de Canarias, actualmente ya poseen su propia colección (Instituto de Investigación y Formación Agraria y Pesquera de las Islas Baleares (IRFAP) y Escuela de Capacitación Agraria de Canarias (ECA)). Sin embargo hay que resaltar por su importancia, ya sea en antigüedad como en número de accesiones, las colecciones de El Encín (Alcalá de Henares) y de El Rancho de la Merced (Jerez de la Frontera). En ambas colecciones se localizan una gran parte de las accesiones españolas.

Los individuos que forman parte de una colección de plantas de vid, forzosamente se han tenido que identificar para evitar los errores de catalogación debidos, sobretodo, a sinonimias y homonimias [84]. Una vez superada esta fase, una de las tareas asociadas a las colecciones de plantas de campo, que facilita en gran medida la utilización de los materiales, es la adecuada descripción de los mismos. En esta descripción se distinguen normalmente dos aspectos: la caracterización y la evaluación [96].

Caracterizar es establecer todos los caracteres posibles de un ente animado o inanimado con la finalidad de identificarlo o determinarlo, de clasificarlo (Sistemática y Taxonomía), de analizar la diversidad génica de una especie o variedad, para gestionar colecciones de plantas y bancos de germoplasma, y definir, si es el caso, nuevas variedades o especies [97]. De hecho la caracterización es la descripción de la variación que existe en una colección de plantas o banco de germoplasma, en términos de características morfológicas-fenológicas de alta heredabilidad (es decir características cuya expresión es poco influenciada por el ambiente), y/o de en términos de características genómicas (perfiles genómicos). La caracterización debe permitir diferenciar a las accesiones de una especie o

variedad [98]. En cambio evaluar es determinar caracteres de interés agronómico que normalmente se ven influidos por las condiciones ambientales (precocidad, contenido en proteína, resistencia a plagas y enfermedades, etc.) [96].

### 1.6.2 Caracterización de los recursos genéticos de la vid

La estrategia utilizada para llevar a cabo la caracterización de una accesión que puede llegar a formar parte de una colección de plantas, será la medida de su variabilidad genética respecto a los otros miembros de la colección. Esta medición se puede dar tanto a nivel fenotípico como genotípico. La medida de la variación fenotípica se basa en los rasgos morfológicos, en aquellas características que definen la forma y la expresión externa de un conjunto de individuos. Algunos de estos caracteres pueden considerarse genéticos si su presencia en individuos emparentados es hereditaria y no depende del ambiente. Esto quiere decir que esos caracteres están asociados con una secuencia específica de ADN. La medida de la variación genotípica se hace al nivel de la molécula de ADN [99].

Un marcador genético se define como un carácter cuantificable que puede detectar variación ya sea en una proteína o en una secuencia de ADN. Una diferencia, bien sea fenotípica o genotípica, puede actuar como marcador genético si identifica en un individuo características del genotipo, del fenotipo, o de ambos y si, además, puede hacerse seguimiento a su herencia a través de varias generaciones. Un buen marcador es [100]:

- Polimórfico, o sea, es variable en un grupo de individuos. El grado de polimorfismo detectado depende de la tecnología empleada para medirlo.
- Reproducible en cualquier experimento de laboratorio, ya sea en experimentos hechos en el mismo laboratorio o en diferentes laboratorios que realicen experimentos idénticos.
- Codominante. Según el tipo de aplicación del marcador, la tecnología elegida debe ser capaz de detectar las diferentes formas del marcador, es decir, distinguir entre un homocigoto y un heterocigoto (herencia codominante). Un individuo heterocigótico muestra simultáneamente la combinación de genotipos de los dos progenitores homocigóticos.
- Distribuido de manera uniforme en todo el genoma. Cuanto mejores sean la distribución y la densidad de cobertura del genoma, mejor será la evaluación del polimorfismo.
- Discriminante, o sea, capaz de detectar diferencias entre individuos estrechamente relacionados.
- No sujeto a influencias ambientales. La inferencia del genotipo de un marcador debe ser independiente del ambiente en que vive el individuo o de su etapa de desarrollo.

- Neutral. El alelo presente en el *locus* del marcador es independiente de la presión de selección que se ejerce sobre el individuo y no tiene ningún efecto sobre ella. Esta afirmación suele ser una suposición porque, generalmente, no hay datos disponibles que confirmen o nieguen esta propiedad.
- De bajo costo. Su detección en numerosos individuos debe ser fácil, rápida y barata. En la medida de lo posible, el equipo de laboratorio debe ser útil para diversos experimentos.

La caracterización y, por tanto, la identificación de las diferentes variedades que componen una especie (*Vitis vinifera L.*) es una obligación a la hora, por ejemplo, de cumplir con las reglamentaciones vigentes, para controlar las plantaciones, para la investigación y experimentación, etc. [101, 84].

Hasta hace unos veinte años la caracterización de las variedades de vid se venía haciendo mediante el uso de marcadores genéticos morfológicos. Se trataba de la técnica de la ampelografía (de la cual ya hemos introducido los aspectos más relevantes en la página 24 de este documento) y de su variante más evolucionada, la ampelometría, basada en la cuantificación mucho más exacta de diferentes parámetros morfológicos tales como longitudes y ángulos sobre varios órganos (hojas, racimos y bayas). Ambas técnicas han sido catalogadas como fenotípicas [84]. De todas maneras la caracterización de vides basada en los marcadores genéticos morfológicos presentaba serios problemas de identificación (sinonimias, homonimias y errores de etiquetaje) con lo cual se buscaron otras metodologías más exactas y por lo tanto fiables. Esta vez se trataba de los llamados marcadores genéticos bioquímicos.

En la bibliografía se han descrito diversas metodologías para la determinación de la composición varietal de los vinos y de esta forma caracterizar las variedades que lo componen, si bien ninguna de ellas puede considerarse como definitiva. Así por ejemplo, la identificación varietal se ha intentado mediante el análisis de las proteínas en los vinos blancos [102] y mediante el análisis de los antocianos en los vinos tintos [103]. No obstante, algunos autores dudan de su validez definitiva. También se ha intentado mediante, la utilización de técnicas quimiométricas basadas en la composición en metales [104], ácidos orgánicos, etc... o incluso modernos métodos como el análisis del espectro infrarrojo (Técnicas FTIR) [105], la nariz electrónica [106] o incluso la lengua electrónica [107] han sido propuestos como metodologías para dicho fin. No obstante, todas estas técnicas se basan en la calibración de los equipos con una serie de vinos de origen conocido y no garantizan al 100 % el éxito de los resultados [108]. Muchos de los problemas que presentaban las metodologías anteriores se llegaron a superar con otra técnica bioquímica aplicada directamente a las variedades de vid, los isoenzimas, que dio mejores resultados en este campo. Los isoenzimas son enzimas que difieren en su secuencia de aminoácidos, pero que catalizan la misma reacción química. El polimorfismo isoenzimático tiene una base genética, ya que las distintas bandas isoenzimáticas derivan de distintos alelos para el mismo o distintos *loci*. El análisis es fácil, rápido y de bajo coste, pero el uso de esta técnica se ha visto limitado por los bajos

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niveles de polimorfismo detectables y por su limitado poder de discriminación [83]. De todas maneras los isoenzimas por su naturaleza, continúan siendo marcadores fenotípicos y por lo tanto no tan exactos como los genotípicos.

Los marcadores genéticos de ADN o moleculares son marcadores genotípicos, por lo que serán los más fiables ya que la información que proporcionará la medida directa de la molécula de ADN será inalterable (invariable) [50]. Hasta hoy se han descrito un gran número de técnicas de Marcadores Moleculares de ADN. Las más novedosas se basan en la técnica de la PCR (*Polymerase Chain Reaction*). Esta técnica nacida en la década de los 80 (descrita por Kary Mullis en 1983), ha marcado un antes y un después en los estudios de la Biología Molecular y por tanto de los marcadores genéticos moleculares. Se fundamenta en la amplificación de secuencias de ADN *in vitro*, para disponer de una mayor cantidad de la zona o fragmento de ADN que se desea analizar [109]. En las Figuras 24-a y 24-b presentamos las principales técnicas de marcadores genéticos moleculares descritos hasta el año 2001 [110]. Desde entonces hasta ahora evidentemente se han descrito otras tecnologías que suelen ser variantes de estas muy mejoradas, y en las cuales es posible aplicar aparatos de última generación y combinaciones de diferentes estrategias que, facilitan la obtención de resultados además de proporcionar mayor exactitud e incrementar el número de caracteres a procesar (chips o microarrays de ADN) [111].

| Table 1: FIRST GENERATION DNA MARKERS |         |   |                          | Table 2: SECOND GENERATION DNA MARKERS |         |  |                               |
|---------------------------------------|---------|---|--------------------------|--|---------|--|-------------------------------|
| Year                                  | Acronym | Nomenclature                                | Reference                | Year                                   | Acronym | Nomenclature                                 | Reference                     |
| 1974                                  | RFLP    | Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism    | Grodzicker et al. (1974) | 1990                                   | RAPD    | Randomly Amplified Polymorphic DNA           | Williams et al. (1990)        |
| 1985                                  | VNTR    | Variable Number Tandem Repeats              | Jeffreys et al. (1985)   | 1990                                   | AP-PCR  | Arbitrarily Primed Polymerase Chain Reaction | Welsh and McClelland (1990)   |
| 1986                                  | ASO     | Allele Specific Oligonucleotides            | Saiki et al. (1986)      | 1990                                   | STMS    | Sequence Tagged Micro Satellite Sites        | Beckmann and Soller (1990)    |
| 1988                                  | AS-PCR  | Allele Specific Polymerase Chain Reaction   | Landegren et al. (1988)  | 1991                                   | RLGS    | Restriction Landmark Genome Scanning         | Hatada et al. (1991)          |
| 1988                                  | OP      | Oligonucleotide Polymorphism                | Beckmann (1988)          | 1992                                   | CAPS    | Cleaved Amplified Polymorphic Sequence       | Akopyanz et al. (1992)        |
| 1989                                  | SSCP    | Single Stranded Conformational Polymorphism | Orita et al. (1989)      | 1992                                   | DOP-PCR | Degenerate Oligonucleotide Primer - PCR      | Telenius (1992)               |
| 1989                                  | STS     | Sequence Tagged Site                        | Olsen et al. (1989)      | 1992                                   | SSR     | Simple Sequence Repeats                      | Akkaya et al. (1992)          |
|                                       |         |   |                          | 1993                                   | MAAP    | Multiple Arbitrary Amplicon Profiling        | Caetano-Anollés et al. (1993) |
|                                       |         |   |                          | 1993                                   | SCAR    | Sequence Characterized Amplified Region      | Paran and Michelmore (1993)   |

**Figura 24-a.** Cronología histórica de los marcadores genéticos de ADN o moleculares. A la izquierda los marcadores de primera generación, y a la derecha la segunda generación de marcadores [110]

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Table 3: NEW GENERATION DNA MARKERS

| Year | Acronym     | Nomenclature  | Reference                   | 1997 | S-SAP   | Sequence-specific Amplified Polymorphism              | Waugh et al. (1997)         |
|------|-------------|---|-----------------------------|------|---------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1994 | ISSR        | Inter Simple Sequence Repeats   | Zietkiewicz et al (1994)    | 1998 | RBIP    | Retrotransposon Based Insertional Polymorphism        | Flavell et al. (1998)       |
| 1994 | SAMPL       | Selective Amplification Of Micro Satellite Polymorphic Loci                           | Morgante and Vogel, (1994)  | 1999 | IRAP    | Inter-retrotransposon Amplified Polymorphism          | Kalendar et al. (1999)      |
| 1994 | SNP         | Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms   | Jordan and Humphries (1994) | 1999 | REMAP   | Retrotransposon-Microsatellite Amplified Polymorphism | Kalendar et al. (1999).     |
| 1995 | AFLP (SRFA) | Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (selective Restriction Fragment Amplification) | Vos et al. (1995)           | 1999 | MSAP    | Methylation Sensitive Amplification Polymorphism      | -----                       |
| 1995 | ASAP        | Allele Specific Associated Primers  | Gu et al. (1995)            | 2000 | MITE    | Miniature Inverted-repeat Transposable Element        | Casa et al. (2000)          |
| 1996 | CFLP        | Cleavase Fragment Length Polymorphism   | Brow (1996)                 | 2000 | TE-AFLP | Three Endonuclease AFLP                               | van der Wurff et al. (2000) |
| 1996 | ISTR        | Inverse Sequence-tagged Repeats   | Rhode (1996)                | 2001 | IMP     | Inter-MITE Polymorphisms                              | Chang et al. (2001)         |
| 1997 | DAMD-PCR    | Directed Amplification Of Mini Satellite DNA-PCR                                      | Bebeli et al. 1997          | 2001 | SRAP    | Sequence-related Amplified Polymorphism               | Li and Quiros (2001)        |

**Figura 24-b.** Cronología histórica de los marcadores genéticos de ADN o moleculares. Nueva generación hasta el año 2001 [110]

Los marcadores genéticos de ADN o moleculares de alguna manera ponen remedio a los inconvenientes que presentaba los marcadores genéticos morfológicos y bioquímicos, en definitiva, los marcadores basados en el fenotipo [50] ya que:

- permiten la congelación de cualquier muestra hasta el momento que se realicen los análisis, y de esta manera no mantenernos sujetos al ciclo biológico de la planta en cuestión.
- se puede trabajar con cualquier tipo de muestra: hojas, baya, madera, etc. ya que la información genómica de sus células es la misma.
- facilitan la realización de los análisis a nivel de ADN, material menos influenciable ante las condiciones ambientales, el estado nutricional y el estado sanitario de la planta.
- favorecen el procesado de un gran número de muestras en el menor tiempo posible, ya que tanto los protocolos de extracción de ADN como los protocolos de análisis de este para la identificación de variedades son muy rápidos.
- intentan minimizar los gastos derivados de estos estudios. Aunque los reactivos empleados en las técnicas de caracterización molecular no son precisamente económicos, la gran reducción de costes tiene lugar a nivel de personal requerido para la realización de estos análisis (menos personal y menos tiempo).

La elección de la técnica idónea para un estudio de caracterización molecular va a depender, sobretodo del objetivo que queremos conseguir. Para la identificación de clones de una variedad los AFLP (*Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism*) y sus variantes (S-SAP (*Retrotransposon-based Sequence-specific Amplification Polymorphism*), SAMPL (*Selective Amplification of Microsatellite Loci*),

recomendadas [112, 113, 114]. En cambio para la identificación de variedades, actualmente se confía en técnicas como los Microsatélites o SSR (*Simple Sequence Repeats*) y los SNP (*Single Nucleotide Polymorphisms*), ya que los RFLP (*Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism*) y los RAPD (*Random Amplified Polymorphic DNA*) entraron en desuso ya sea por la complejidad de la tecnología y su lentitud, ya sea por la falta de reproductibilidad [83].

No está del todo claro, cuál de estas dos tecnologías (SSR y SNP) se impone sobre la otra para realizar una óptima caracterización de una colección de plantas. Algunos autores [84] afirman que los SSR están siendo reemplazados por los SNP ya que en cada experimento se pueden llegar a analizar una gran cantidad de marcadores [115, 12], además, son muy abundantes en los genomas estudiados, su obtención es relativamente sencilla, de fácil reproductibilidad e intercambio entre laboratorios y resultan ser relativamente económicos [116]. El hecho es que Lijavetzky y col. (2007) [115] afirman que los 48 SNPs que describen en su trabajo tienen el mismo poder de discriminación que 15 SSR pero poseen una tasa de error y de mutación mucho más baja. En cambio Emanuelli y col 2013 [117] estudian la efectividad y respuesta de 22 SSR y 384 SNP sobre una población de 2273 accesiones del género *Vitis*. Estos autores concluyen que tanto los SSR como los SNP tienen el mismo comportamiento y eficiencia para los estudios de estructura genética de poblaciones, en cambio, serán los SSR los que se revelen como mucho mejores para estudios de diversidad genética o para construir el *core collection* de una población dada de variedades de vid. Además los SNP, del mismo modo que los SSR, tampoco son capaces de discriminar las variantes intravarietales de *Vitis vinifera* L., es decir de diferenciar clones [114, 50], ni de detectar las variantes somáticas de color, de vellosidad..., nos referimos a los conocidos *sports* [118, 119]. Visto esto, parece ser que no está tan claro que los SNP sean mejores (herramientas eficientes y más económicas) que los SSR.

Para finalizar este apartado recordar que el uso de los marcadores genéticos moleculares, no excluye de manera tajante el uso adicional de los marcadores genéticos morfológicos (ampelografía-ampelometría), sino que la comunidad científica está de acuerdo que los complementa mejorando sus puntos débiles [79].

### 1.6.3 La Técnica de los Microsatélites o SSR (*Simple Sequence Repeats*)

Como todas las tecnologías basadas en marcadores genéticos de ADN o moleculares, los SSR necesitan que se realice una buena extracción de ácido nucleico. Para ello se puede utilizar o bien un protocolo descrito en la bibliografía o bien adquirir un *kit* de extracción de ADN para plantas. Lo que se pretende obtener de estos protocolos y *kits* es la mayor cantidad de ácido nucleico con el mejor índice de pureza e integridad posible.

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Para llevar a cabo esta etapa hace falta en primer lugar hablar de qué tipo de material vegetal tendríamos que partir, es decir, a partir de que tejido tenemos que extraer el ADN. Lo más común a lo largo de los años ha sido utilizar hoja joven, por la facilidad de extracción de este ácido nucleico del mencionado órgano y por la poca concentración de contaminantes que posee este, en relación a los otros tejidos del cormo vegetal (casi en el 100% de estudios se trabaja con este tipo de tejido) y, los trabajos a partir de *Vitis vinifera* L. tampoco se escapan de usar esta estrategia [120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128]. El hecho de utilizar este material tan sensible hace que el transporte del mismo se tenga que realizar extremando las condiciones de traslado hasta el laboratorio. Además, ciñe la recogida de muestras propiamente dicha a un período de tiempo corto y concreto. Todos estos protocolos suelen tener una duración de unas 3 horas o más hasta la obtención del ADN (temporizando a partir de la muestra molida), la mayoría incluyen una digestión con el enzima ARNasa, más de tres soluciones a realizar (tampón, de sales o de otra naturaleza) y la cantidad de muestra de partida suele ser superior a 200 mg, hecho que conlleva un encarecimiento de las metodologías usadas por mayor gasto de reactivos y material de plástico (tubos, ya que no se podrían usar tubos Eppendorf). Todo ello hace que se conviertan en protocolos de pesada realización y larga duración. La solución más práctica sería la compra de un *kit* comercial, ya que partiendo de la misma tipología de muestra, se facilita el *modus operandi* de la metodología, empleando menos tiempo tanto en el propio protocolo como en la confección de soluciones, ya que estas últimas prácticamente vienen hechas. El único inconveniente sería el precio del producto.

Si se tiene que extraer ADN de lo que en inglés se conoce como tejidos vegetales *recalcitrant* como podrían ser madera y semillas, los problemas anteriormente citados se agudizan en todos los sentidos. En estos casos la bibliografía se reduce substancialmente y la oferta de *kits* comerciales también. Centrándonos en el caso de la vid, decir que para extraer ADN de madera (sarmientos y raíces) a conocimiento nuestro sólo existe el protocolo de Wolf y col. (2001) [129]. En cambio para semillas existen algunas publicaciones más, sobre todo a lo que se refiere a extracción de ADN de semillas antiguas (mineralizadas, carbonizadas...) [130, 131, 132, 133], aunque recientemente se ha publicado un protocolo de extracción de ADN para una sola semilla (moderna) que apuesta por un *kit* comercial como mejor metodología de extracción de ADN [134].

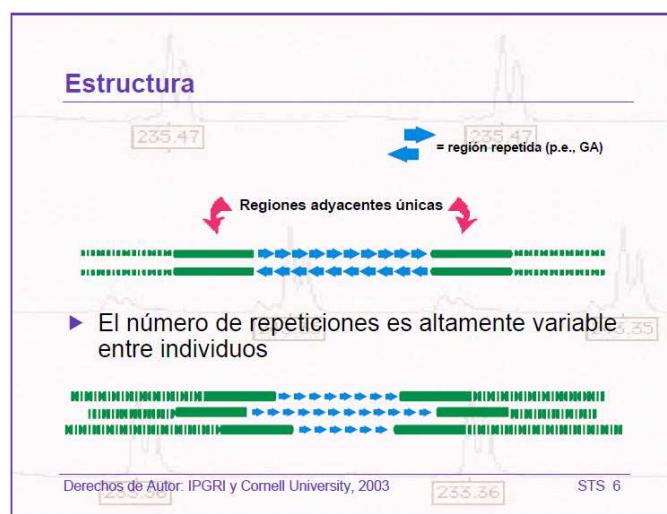
This y col. en el año 2004 [135] diseñaron un protocolo de estandarización para los seis SSRs propuestos en el GENRESO 81, ya que se observó que existían discrepancias en el perfil genómico de una misma variedad entre laboratorios. Analizando el origen de estas variaciones (bandas tartamudas, picos +A... [136]) se hipotetizó que estaba en la diferente metodología utilizada en cada laboratorio. Los autores apuntaban a la gran influencia que podría tener el sistema de detección de bandas, ya sea en forma de gel (poliacrilamida) ya sea mediante el secuenciador. Pero además, parece ser que también se podía tratar de un funcionamiento particular de la *Taq* polimerasa (PCR) que podría ser debido a

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diversos motivos, desde la marca comercial del enzima hasta el método de extracción (recordemos que está demostrado que la *Taq* polimerasa puede sufrir disfunciones en presencia de residuos de distintos principios activos de compuestos químicos). Benjak y col. (2006) [137] profundizaron en la problemática de la obtención de distintos perfiles de AFLP para identificar un mismo clon de *Vitis vinifera* L., llegando a la conclusión que la causa de tales discrepancias era la diferente metodología usada para la extracción del ADN. Documentan en su artículo que la presencia de diversos tipos de contaminantes del ADN (sobre todo los que poseen carga negativa como los polisacáridos o los polifenoles, pero también detergentes, proteínas, enzimas, lípidos y otros compuestos tanto orgánicos como inorgánicos) pueden reducir la actividad de enzimas tales como las endonucleasas de restricción, las polimerasas y las ligasas.

Una vez se ha obtenido el ADN puro y de buena calidad, se procede a la realización de la tecnología propiamente dicha. Sin embargo antes nos interesaremos por conocer un poco más los fundamentos y las características de los SSR o Microsatélites.

Los SSR o Microsatélites son pequeñas secuencias o fragmentos del ADN repetidas n veces una a continuación de la otra o en tandem, tienen frecuentemente entre 2 y 6 pb (pares de bases), por lo que consisten en dinucleótidos (AC)n, (AG)n o (AT)n (más abundantes en plantas); trinucleótidos (TTG)n, (TCT)n, (TTA)n ó tetranucleótidos (TATG)n, e incluso, pueden llegar a ser penta o hexanucleótidos (Figura 25).



**Figura 25.** Estructura de un Microsatélite o SSR nuclear. En azul la zona del SSR (variable) propiamente dicha, en verde (continua) zona flanqueante muy conservada [138].

Son altamente polimórficos, muy abundantes y están dispersos por el genoma eucariota y en algunos casos, procariota. Conforman las llamadas familias de ADN satélite repetido y se plantea que ese tipo de ADN puede interactuar con proteínas. No se ha identificado bien su función en el genoma, los datos sugieren que ellos desempeñan un rol importante en la estabilización y el mantenimiento de la

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estructura cromosomal, o quizás en funciones de regulación. Una hipótesis bastante aceptada plantea que ellos intervienen en el empaquetado y la condensación del ADN dentro de los cromosomas de eucariotas, de aquí que se localicen mayoritariamente en las constricciones primaria y secundarias del cromosoma mitótico [83, 84].

Los microsatélites poseen en sus extremos unas áreas muy conservadas en cada especie llamadas secuencias o zonas flanqueantes o regiones adyacentes (Figura 25). Esta característica constituye la base para el diseño de *primers* o cebadores, elemento clave para poder desarrollar la técnica de la PCR. Se caracterizan, generalmente, por hallarse en zonas no codificantes del ADN (tienen baja frecuencia en las regiones codificantes), por ser neutros (el alelo presente en el *locus* del marcador es independiente de la presión de selección que se ejerce sobre el individuo y no tiene ningún efecto sobre ella), codominantes (permiten la distinción de homocigotos y heterocigotos) y poseen una alta tasa de mutación (en la zona repetida en tandem), lo que los hace muy polimórficos. Todas estas características hacen que sean unas herramientas de identificación técnicamente y potencialmente eficientes [138].

Como anteriormente hemos apuntado, la razón principal del continuado uso de los mismos es que proveen la más alta tasa de polimorfismo o PIC (*polymorphic information content*) en comparación con otras técnicas moleculares. Además su multialelismo, su amplia cobertura genómica, y confiabilidad en la diferenciación de genotipos, los hace atractivos como marcadores genéticos y facilita la integración de los resultados de estudios independientes. Aunque su diseño consuma tiempo y pueda ser costoso, la interpretación de los resultados es sencilla, su reproducibilidad es muy alta, los resultados son transferibles entre laboratorios y es posible su automatización, ya que pueden obtenerse por PCR por lo que se necesitaran pequeñas cantidades de ADN [138, 117].

Esta enviable tasa de polimorfismo que capacita al genoma nuclear para evolucionar muy rápidamente, lo hace idóneo para la realización de estudios principalmente de identificación varietal, de diversidad genética, para conocer las relaciones de parentesco entre variedades, para la construcción de mapas de ligamiento y la identificación de genes de interés o QTL (*Quantitative Trait Loci*). Además le confiere la variabilidad necesaria para ser uno de los mejores y más robustos marcadores genéticos moleculares. El polimorfismo se genera por un mayor o menor número de repeticiones de la unidad básica [84]. Según Moreno (2011) para *Vitis vinifera* L. la unidad básica más frecuente es la constituida por dinucleótidos (GA) y (GT), mientras que las repeticiones de tri o tetranucleótidos (CAC, GACA, GATA) tienen una menor frecuencia. Se han propuesto dos mecanismos para justificar cómo se origina este polimorfismo (diferencias en longitudes alélicas), es decir estas mutaciones: 1) en el proceso de replicación del ADN, durante el deslizamiento de las hebras complementarias y, 2) en la meiosis se trataría de errores durante el sobrecruzamiento. Parece ser que este segundo sería el predominante.

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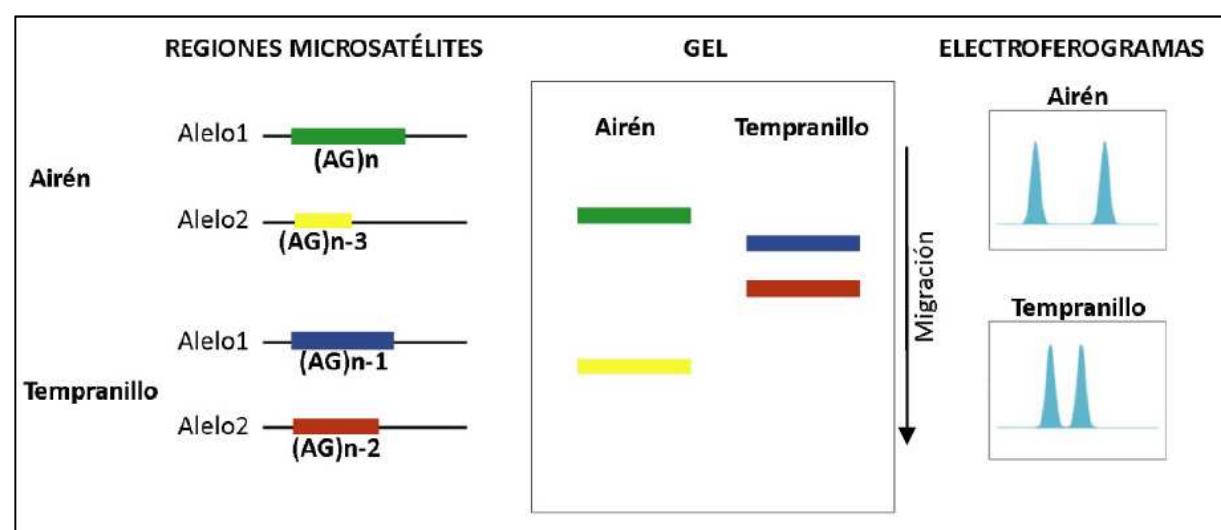
Otro tipo de mutación, en este caso negativa para la técnica de los SSR, es la que consiste en la producción de modificaciones en la secuencia diana de los cebadores (regiones adyacentes) impidiendo la hibridación de estos con el ADN molde. Se conoce como “alelos nulos”. En este caso estas regiones no se amplificaran y al no observarse pico en la gráfica del secuenciador (electroferograma), no será posible la discriminación entre un homocigoto y un heterocigoto con un alelo nulo [84].

Diferentes autores [139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 91] han descrito distintas familias de cebadores de SSR para el género *Vitis* siendo los primeros en realizarlo, Thomas y Scott en 1993 [121]. De todos ellos un set de 6 microsatélites nucleares altamente discriminantes fueron escogidos por el proyecto europeo Genres 081 (1997-2002) para realizar los análisis pertinentes. Estos fueron: el VVS2 [121]; el VVMD5 y el VVMD7 [139]; el VVMD27 [140]; el VrZAG62 y el VrZAG79 [141]. Dichos microsatélites han resultado ser suficientes para la correcta identificación de variedades de vid, y es por este motivo que han sido incluidos como descriptores recomendados por la OIV (del código OIV801 al OIV806) [135, 11, 145]. También decir que el protocolo de estandarización para el buen uso de los SSR entre laboratorios diseñado por This y col. en el año 2004 [135] del cual hemos hablado anteriormente, se realizó en base a estos microsatélites. Aun con esto, en la actualidad diversos organismos apuestan por grupos de combinaciones diferentes de SSR, para que se utilicen como sets estándar [84, 146]. Vélez y Mena en sus respectivas Tesis Doctorales (2007 y 2013) [84, 147] apuntan la posibilidad de que esta combinación de 6 SSR no sea la más recomendable ya que se ha demostrado que cuatro de estos microsatélites están ligados genéticamente 2 a 2 (VVMD7 con el ZAG62, y el VVMD27 con el ZAG79).

Además de los SSR nucleares, se han descrito SSR en uno de los otros dos orgánulos celulares que contienen material genético. Hablamos del cloroplasto, ya que hasta ahora no se ha investigado la diversidad genómica de la mitocondria. Los SSR cloroplastídicos son repeticiones de mononucleótidos que presentan variación en el número de repeticiones, modificando la longitud del fragmento de microsatélite en los distintos genotipos. Estos genomas son mucho menos polimórficos que los genomas nucleares ya que mutan unas cuatro veces menos y, además, se caracterizan por presentar herencia materna. De esta manera se convierten en muy buenas herramientas para comprobar hipótesis de flujo genético entre plantas cultivadas y silvestres permitiendo, así, investigar con gran fiabilidad sucesos de domesticación, origen, filogenia, además de poder establecer la direccionalidad de los cruces en estudios de *pedigree* y determinar las feminidad de las variedades parentales [84].

Actualmente diferentes grupos de investigación en este campo utilizan la combinación de SSR nucleares y cloroplastídicos, sobre todo para llevar a cabo estudios de origen y evolución de la vid [92, 84].

El desarrollo de la técnica de los SSR o Microsatélites propiamente dicha, es simple si previamente se han escogido las zonas SSR (bibliografía) con los que analizar la muestra en cuestión. Se trata de realizar una amplificación por PCR con los cebadores de estas (diseñados en las regiones adyacentes). Despues se medirán estos productos de amplificación que corresponden a fragmentos de ADN que son separados de acuerdo a su longitud, en pares de bases fundamentalmente, mediante una electroforesis capilar (secuenciador). Este tipo de análisis requiere que los cebadores empleados en la PCR estén marcados con un fluorocromo que emite fluorescencia cuando es excitado mediante la radiación láser del secuenciador. Finalmente se obtiene una gráfica, llamada electroferograma, que recoge tanto la emisión de cada fluorocromo como la cantidad de fluorescencia emitida por el mismo, la cual es directamente proporcional a la cantidad del fragmento de ADN amplificado. Este método permite hacer PCRs múltiples (con varios cebadores distintos a la vez). En el electroferograma se detectaran (Figura 26), en la zona de rango esperado del SSR, dos picos o dos familias de picos que corresponderán a los dos alelos que posee, en este caso, un individuos diploide (por ejemplo *Homo sapiens* y *Vitis vinifera*) [83].



**Figura 26.** Representación de los diferentes sistemas de detección de bandas amplificadas a partir de la técnica de la PCR procedente de la Tesis Doctoral de Adela Mena (2013). A la izquierda un ejemplo de las regiones de SSR a amplificar. En el centro la visualización de las mismas mediante una electroforesis en gel de poliacrilamida. A la derecha la visualización en el electroferograma de los picos correspondientes a los amplicones de los SSR estudiados para cada variedad.

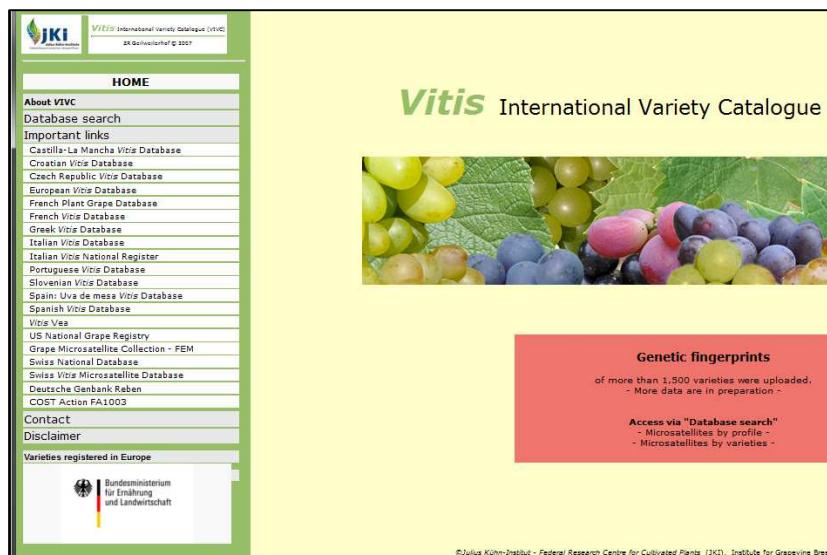
## 1.7 BASES DE DATOS DE *Vitis vinifera* L.

En el apartado 1.6.1 de esta introducción (Conservación *ex situ* de variedades de vid. Colecciones de plantas) apuntábamos que uno de los pilares (sino el más importante) en que se basa la conservación de los recursos fitogenéticos de una especie, variedad o clon es en la correcta identificación de los individuos que va a formar la colección de plantas. Manna Crespan en su

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intervención en el *2nd International Symposium OENOVITI INTERNATIONAL network* celebrado en Geisenheim, en noviembre de 2014, afirmaba textualmente [79]: *Another key factor for varietal identification is the availability of large molecular databases. In fact, getting a molecular profile is rather easy, but identification requires reliable databases to perform comparisons. This feature is crucial.* Sin duda alguna no basta con aplicar una determinada técnica de marcadores genéticos y obtener su perfil morfológico, bioquímico o genético para identificar, sino que hace falta poder comparar el resultado obtenido con otros resultados procedentes de otros individuos, para ver si se trata del mismo accesoión o no. Para ello ha sido muy importante la proliferación de una gran cantidad de trabajos, con los que poder comparar el perfil morfológico y/o genómico obtenido para una determinada variedad (para el caso particular de *Vitis vinifera* L., por ejemplo). Pero lo que ha sido determinante, ha sido el desarrollo de las bases de datos de estos perfiles [148].

Actualmente una de las bases de datos más consultadas es el VIVC dirigida desde el *Julius Kühn-Institut - Federal Research Centre for Cultivated Plants (JKI), Institute for Grapevine Breeding Geilweilerhof*, con más de 19000 accesiones [6]. Esta base de datos tomada como referencia por la mayoría de autores, empezó almacenando datos ampelográficos-ampelométricos a partir de la base de datos generada en el proyecto Genres 081 (*European Vitis Database*). Desde finales de la primera década de este siglo hasta el año pasado almacenaba unos 900 perfiles de SSR de variedades de *Vitis*, además de información fitosanitaria, genética... de las mismas. Los marcadores SSR publicados fueron los 6 aprobados en el proyecto Genres 081 (VVS2, VVMD5, VVMD7, VVMD27, VrZAG62 y el VrZAG79) [80]. Hoy en día almacena más de 1500 perfiles de SSR caracterizados, con los 6 SSR anteriores, además de los propuestos en el proyecto GrapeGen06 (2007– 2010) (VVMD25, VVMD28 y VVMD32). Desde su página principal, además, se puede acceder a 20 diferentes bases de datos de SSR procedentes de distintos países de todo el mundo (Figura 27).



**Figura 27.** Detalle del apartado *Important links* de la página principal de la base de datos VIVC.

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De entre todas ellas, resaltamos 8 bases de datos, 2 de las cuales son destacadas por proporcionar información de distintas variedades procedentes de todo el mundo, mientras que las otras 6 se caracterizan por su riqueza varietal más a nivel nacional:

- *The European Vitis Database* (<http://www.eu-vitis.de/index.php>) [149], a partir de la cual nació la base de datos VIVC. Esta base de datos europea fue creada a partir de distintos proyectos europeos (Genres 081, GrapeGen06). Actualmente incluye 4360 perfiles de SSR de distintas variedades de distribución europea y mundial [148], junto con más de 2500 imágenes de bayas, hojas, semillas y racimos. Se puede encontrar información acerca del género, subgénero, especie, subespecie, nombre de la variedad, el país de origen y la institución que la sostiene. También se puede acceder al catálogo de variedades autóctonas, el cual incluye fichas descriptivas con imágenes de bayas, semillas y racimos de las variedades descritas en los proyectos Genres081 y GrapeGen06, así como características ampelográficas y agronómicas.
  
- French Vitis Database (<http://www1.montpellier.inra.fr/vassal/collections/liste.php>) [150] (Database of French Network of Grapevine Repositories © 2005-2015 INRA-IFV-Montpellier SupAgro ([http://bioweb.ensam.inra.fr/collections\\_vigne/Home.php](http://bioweb.ensam.inra.fr/collections_vigne/Home.php))). Esta colección ampelográfica posee más de 7000 accesiones de vid procedentes de más de 40 países, de las cuales se han detectado 2300 variedades de la especie *Vitis vinifera* L., 800 híbridos interespecíficos productores, 230 variedades de portainjertos. La base de datos nos proporciona una ficha informativa de las distintas variedades, detallando muchísima información entre ella, el nombre de la variedad, la especie, el uso, el país de origen, el color, el pedigree, descripción morfológica, y en algunas ocasiones el perfil genético de hasta 20 marcadores moleculares (3 microsatélites de cloroplasto y 17 microsatélites nucleares).

Otras bases de datos, a resaltar por su riqueza varietal a nivel nacional, serían:

- Sistema de Identificación de Variedades de Vid Españolas mediante Microsatélites (SIVVEM) (<http://sivvem.monbyte.com/>) [151]. Esta base de datos española destaca por su mayor contenido en cultivares de vid, patrones y vides que crecen en España y, por lo tanto, por ser referencia a nivel estatal. Presenta un total de 574 accesiones de vid que corresponden a 280 variedades distintas. De todas las variedades se proporciona información acerca del nombre, del color de la baya y del uso de dicha variedad, junto con la Denominación de Origen a la que pertenece. Además permite consultar los valores de 6 microsatélites, siendo los 6 marcadores genéticos de referencia por la comunidad científica internacional, anteriormente mencionados.
  
- *Castilla-La Mancha Vitis Database* (<http://pagina.jccm.es/ivicam/>) [152]. Se trata de otra base de datos española, pero de carácter autonómico, la labor de la cual es principalmente preservar

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y estudiar variedades autóctonas minoritarias o en peligro de extinción junto a variedades de distribución peninsular, europea y mundial. Dispone de un listado de 236 variedades donde se detalla el nombre principal de la variedad, sus sinonimias, el color de baya y su utilización. Para cada una de ellas se pueden encontrar los valores de los seis microsatélites nucleares (correspondientes a los aprobados en el proyecto Genres 081).

- *Greek Vitis Database* (<http://gvd.biology.uoc.gr/gvd/index.htm>) [153]. Esta base de datos está subdividida en 6 bases de datos proporcionando distinta información acerca de las variedades griegas: la base de datos de información general acerca de todas sus variedades, la base de datos de microsatélites nucleares (17 nSSR), la base de datos de microsatélites de cloroplasto (5 cpSSR), una base de datos que es una combinación de las dos anteriores (17 nSSR – 5 cpSSR), la base de datos ampelográfica donde se describen las características ampelográficas de 270 variedades y la base de datos de portainjertos que ofrece perfiles moleculares nSSR de especies de *Vitis* e híbridos usados como portainjertos.
- *French Plant Grape Database* (<http://plantgrape.plantnet-project.org/fr/>) [154]. Esta base de datos tiene como objetivo proporcionar información de las variedades y clones de vid cultivados en Francia, y más ampliamente en Europa y el mundo. Proporciona una herramienta intuitiva para el reconocimiento de las variedades a nivel morfológico. Los contenidos de la web toman como punto de partida la segunda edición del *Catalogue des Variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France*, publicado en 2007. Esta base de datos ofrece un catálogo de 341 variedades y 31 portainjertos registrados en Francia junto a un listado de 913 clones aprobados en Francia. En las fichas de las variedades se indica el nombre de la variedad, su origen, las sinonimias aceptadas, el uso de dicha variedad, la evolución de las áreas cultivada en Francia, se detallan los elementos descriptivos ampelográficos junto a fotografías de hojas y racimos. También proporciona información acerca del perfil genético para 9 marcadores microsatélites adoptados en el marco del programa europeo *GrapeGen06* (<http://www1.montpellier.inra.fr/grapegen06>). También se indican la fecha de brotación y de vendimia, junto con habilidades agronómicas del cultivo, su susceptibilidad a las enfermedades y plagas, y su potencial tecnológico.
- *Italian Vitis Database* (<http://www.vitisdb.it/>) [155]. La base de datos italiana contiene 820 accesiones identificadas de las cuales se especifica el tipo de especie, subespecie, el nombre de la variedad, junto con el color y el uso. Además proporciona información de perfiles moleculares (42 nSSR y 5 cpSSR) junto con descriptores ampelográficos y ampelométricos.
- *Swiss Vitis Microsatellite Database (SVMD)* (<http://www1.unine.ch/svmd/>) [156]. La base de datos suiza se caracteriza por poseer alrededor de 170 variedades de vid, sativa o silvestre, junto con portainjertos que crecen en Suiza. Proporcionan información acerca del color de la variedad,

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la especie, el pedigree, el área de cultivo (hectáreas) y sus sinonimias aceptadas. También proporciona resultados de los 6 microsatélites 6 aprobados en el proyecto Genres 081 (VVS2, VVMD5, VVMD7, VVMD27, VrZAG62 y el VrZAG79) [80].

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# 2 OBJETIVOS

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.  
Gemma Marsal Andorrà  
Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

## Objetivos

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Para la elaboración de esta Tesis Doctoral se plantearon dos objetivos generales junto con sus respectivos objetivos específicos:

- 1- Diseñar de una metodología de extracción de ADN aplicable a los distintos tejidos de una planta leñosa como es *Vitis vinifera* L.:
  - a. Diseño de un método rápido, eficiente y económico que nos permita extraer ADN de cualquier tipo de tejido de *Vitis vinifera* L. (hoja joven o adulta, sarmiento y semilla).
  - b. Hacer un estudio comparativo de distintos métodos de extracción de ADN a partir de hoja y de otro tipo de tejido recalcitrante (sarmiento y semilla) aplicables a *Vitis vinifera* L. o a otras plantas leñosas. Optimización del método de extracción de ADN para hojas.
- 2- Estudiar la diversidad genética entre las variedades procedentes de 2 colecciones de vides mediante el análisis de 20 marcadores microsatélites nucleares:
  - a. Caracterización e identificación de 338 accesiones procedentes de la colección de vides de Bodegas Sumarroca SL.
  - b. Caracterización e identificación de 111 accesiones procedentes de las Islas Baleares (103 procedentes de la colección de vides del Instituto de Investigación y Formación Agraria y Pesquera (IRFAP) y 8 procedentes de Binitord Vinyes SL.)
  - c. Detección de sinonimias y homonimias.
  - d. Sentar las bases para la creación de una base de datos de microsatélites de identificación varietal en *Vitis vinifera* L.
  - e. Estudio de la estructura genética de la población de viníferas mediante dos criterios: el geográfico y el genético

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
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# 3 RESULTADOS

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.  
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# Capítulo 1

## Metodología rápida para la extracción de ADN procedente de hojas, sarmientos y semillas de *Vitis vinifera* L.

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Technical Brief

A fast, efficient method for extracting DNA from  
leaves, stems, and seeds of *Vitis vinifera* L.

Artículo publicado en:  
*American Journal of Enology and Viticulture*

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PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.  
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## Capítulo 1

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Actualmente se dispone de una gran cantidad de métodos para la extracción y purificación de ADN procedente de hojas de *Vitis vinifera* L., ya sea en forma de protocolo (más económicos) o de *kit* (más rápidos). Las hojas son un material de fácil manipulación en el laboratorio, pero presentan los inconvenientes de estar sujetas al ciclo biológico y, además, requieren un cuidadoso transporte hasta el laboratorio. La utilización de otro tipo de tejidos mucho más complejos, tales como sarmientos o semillas, superarían las dificultades anteriormente mencionadas, aunque el uso de los mismos representaría una mayor dificultad para la extracción y purificación de ADN. Según fuentes bibliográficas se observa que hay pocos protocolos descritos para este tipo de tejidos en viña y sucede lo mismo para otras especies leñosas. Por otra parte, disponer de un método de extracción de ADN procedente de sarmientos podría ser un primer paso para el control de calidad en los viveros de viña.

En este artículo se abordan dos objetivos primordiales:

1. Extraer ADN procedente de tejido foliar y de otros tejidos mucho más complejos, como son los sarmientos y las semillas.
2. Desarrollar una nueva metodología de extracción y purificación de ADN mucho más rápida que los protocolos convencionales y más económicos que los *kits* comerciales.

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PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.  
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Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

## Technical Brief

# A Fast, Efficient Method for Extracting DNA from Leaves, Stems, and Seeds of *Vitis vinifera* L.

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**Abstract:** A new method to extract DNA that can be applied to the leaves, seeds, and stems of *Vitis vinifera* uses a combination of dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide (DTAB) and cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) and allows for optimal DNA extraction from recalcitrant tissues. The technique is as rapid as commercial kits and requires only small amounts of material. As it does not require RNase treatment, its application is approximately one-eighth of the cost. The possibility of applying the same DNA extraction method to different tissues is advantageous for two reasons: it diminishes a source of heterogeneity and it can be applied to samples obtained during any season of the year, including winter. The proposed method provides high-quality DNA with a good yield from the leaves, seeds, and stems of *V. vinifera* and guarantees identical results of posterior SSR analyses, regardless of the tissue used and the stage of ripening at which it was collected. Furthermore, since this method can be applied to stems, it can be used as a first step for quality control in grapevine nurseries.

**Key words:** DNA extraction, leaves, stems, seeds, SSR, *Vitis vinifera*

Many methods for *Vitis vinifera* DNA extraction and purification have been described in the literature; however, most require three to four hours to develop (Bowers et al. 1993, Thomas et al. 1993, Lodhi et al. 1994, Steenkamp et al. 1994, Hanania et al. 2004). There are also kits that allow the extraction of DNA more quickly but have the drawback of high cost (Bashalkhanov and Rajora 2008, Demeke and Jenkins 2010). Other recent methods that do not involve grinding the samples are being gradually introduced into the market (Manen et al. 2005). These nongrinding methods may even automate the process (Bashalkhanov and Rajora 2008), although their implementation is even more expensive (Demeke and Jenkins 2010). On the other hand, most of these methods work with easily extractable DNA tissues such as young leaves and only several use other tissues such as stems or seeds. Leaves have the obvious advantage of being easy to manipulate in the laboratory but have the disadvantages of a biological cycle and samples have to be carefully cooled during transport. In contrast, the use of recalcitrant tissues such

as stems or seeds have the disadvantage of difficult DNA extraction, but they can be worked with throughout the year and are easier to transport (Manen et al. 2005, Bashalkhanov and Rajora 2008). In recent years some methods have been proposed for DNA extraction from seeds (Sharma et al. 2002) and wood (Khanuja et al. 1999, Aljanabi et al. 1999) of different plant species. Nevertheless, to our knowledge, only one method has been specifically described for the seeds (Manen et al. 2003) and another for the stems (Wolf et al. 2001) of *V. vinifera*.

The aim of this study was to develop a quick, efficient, and economical method for DNA extraction and purification from any tissue of *V. vinifera* (young or mature leaves, stems, or seeds). The protocol must be able to provide high-purity, quality DNA to ensure that the subsequent PCR can be correctly completed. This protocol should be useful in helping grape breeders with quality control at any season of the year and could even be applied to the study of seeds found in archaeological sites.

## Materials and Methods

**Plant material.** Leaves, seeds, and stems were collected from Chardonnay, White Grenache, Tempranillo, and Cabernet Sauvignon cultivar plants from the experimental vineyard of the Rovira i Virgili University in Constantí (A.O.C. Tarragona, Spain). Seeds and stems were collected at three stages of ripening in order to verify that the method works on tissues at any ripening stage: stage 1, ~10 days before veraison; stage 2, ~15 days after veraison; stage 3, when the grapes reach optimal maturity, ~40 to 50 days after veraison depending on the cultivar. Since leaves were used as a control reference, they were only collected at stage 1, using both young leaves and fully developed leaves. However,

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Acknowledgments: This research has been supported by the CICYT (AGL2007-66338/).

Manuscript submitted Aug 2010, revised Nov 2010, Feb 2011, accepted Mar 2011. Publication costs of this article defrayed in part by page fees.

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doi: 10.5344/ajev.2011.10082

DNA extraction in this tissue is easier because it is not conditioned by progressive lignification. Leaves were immediately washed and frozen with liquid nitrogen at the vineyard, whereas seeds and stems were processed in the laboratory. The seeds were directly extracted from the grapes and stems were obtained by cutting off ~25 cm from the shoot tip. The seeds were used directly while the stems were first bored to eliminate the crust. The seeds and bored stems were then washed with deionized water and conserved at -20°C.

**Materials.** All samples were crushed with a mortar and pestle in the presence of liquid nitrogen. From each sample, 0.2 g of the obtained powder was weighed and stored at -20°C in Eppendorf tubes until the time of DNA extraction. The entire experiment to validate this method was performed using Chardonnay seeds, obtained in stage 3.

**Reagents and solutions.** All reagents were of high purity and suitable for use in molecular biology (Sigma, St. Louis, MO). All the solutions were prepared with double distilled water. The lysis and extraction buffer (LE) was composed of 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.6, 100 mM boric acid, 0.75 M NaCl, 22.6 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), and 4% dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide (DTAB). The precipitation buffer (P) consisted of 1 M Tris-HCl pH 8.6, 200 mM boric acid, 1.5 M NaCl, 45.2 mM EDTA, and 1% cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB). Both solutions, LE and P, were sterilized by filtration and stored at room temperature. The TE buffer contained 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0 and 1 mM EDTA pH 8.5. This solution was sterilized by autoclaving and stored at 4°C.

**DNA extraction protocol.** For the DNA extractions, 1400 µL of LE buffer were added to an Eppendorf tube (2 mL) containing 0.2 g crushed and frozen sample that had previously been placed in an ice bath. A Mini-Beadbeater (Biospec Products, Bartlesville, OK) was then used to disrupt the cells, with agitation for 90 sec. The sample was then immediately incubated for 20 min at 65°C, applying a vortex successively every 5 min. Later, the sample was centrifuged for 5 min at a relative centrifugal force (RCF) of 20,000 x g. The pellet was discarded and 0.70 vol of chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (24:1) was added to the supernatant. The tubes were then shaken for 10 min by inversion. After that, the sample was centrifuged at 4°C for 25 min at a RCF of 20,000 x g. The aqueous phase was recovered and 0.75 volumes of P buffer was added. The tubes were shaken by inversion for 2 min and 400 µL cold isopropanol was added. Next, the samples were shaken and incubated at -20°C for 30 min. Samples were then centrifuged at 4°C for 10 min at a RFC of 20,000 x g. The pellet was washed with cold ethanol (70%), dried in a speed vac (Savant SpeedVac SC110; Thermo Scientific, Waltham, MA), suspended in 100 µL of TE buffer, and maintained at -20°C until analysis.

**Estimation of DNA purity and integrity.** The purity of the isolated DNA sample was determined by spectrophotometric index ( $A_{260}/A_{280}$ ) and the yield of the extraction process was measured using the  $A_{260}$  in accordance with a previous method (Surzycki 2000). One µg of the DNA sample was used to determine DNA integrity by means of agarose (Gibco

BRL, Life-Technologies, Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) (2%) gel electrophoresis after staining with ethidium bromide (Sigma). The band was viewed under UV light.

**Microsatellite technique: PCR.** The grapevine gene pool was genotyped at the following six SSR loci: VVS2 (Thomas and Scott 1993); VVMD7, VVMD28 (Bowers et al. 1996); ZAG47, ZAG62 (Sefc et al. 1999); and UCH11 (Lefort et al. 2002). The microsatellite amplifications were made by PCR analysis, using a MyCycler thermocycler (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA). PCR was performed with 50 ng of DNA and 1 µM of each primer with an attached fluorescent dye in the upper primer (6-FAM, HEX, or NED) using the AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). The SSR were divided into three groups according to the different thermocycling required conditions, based on their annealing temperature (Ta) (50°C, 52°C, and 58°C). The program was 95°C for 5 min, 40 cycles of (95°C for 45 sec; Ta for 30 sec; 72°C for 1 min 30 sec), and 72°C for 7 min.

**Microsatellite technique: Allele length measurement.** The six SSR were analyzed by capillary electrophoresis in an ABI PRISM 310 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems [AB]). Amplified fragments were sized with the GeneScan software (AB), through a GA 310 POP-4 (preformulated polymer matrix) (AB). One µL of amplified DNA sample was mixed with 20 µL deionized formamide (AB) and 0.5 µL fluorescent size standard DNA (GeneScan 500 ROX; AB). The sample was then immediately denatured for 3 min at 95°C, and quick-chilled in an ice bath for 5 min before injection. The data collection time was set to 24 min to allow detection of 500 bp (base pairs) of the size standard. Each cultivar was analyzed twice to avoid possible errors.

**Statistics.** All purity indices and yield values are expressed as the arithmetic average ± standard deviation of five replicates. Two and one-factor ANOVA and a Scheffe's test were carried out with SPSS software (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL).

## Results and Discussion

**Proposed DNA extraction method.** This method is based on diverse previously published protocols (Bowers et al. 1993, Lodhi et al. 1994, Steenkamp et al. 1994, Manen et al. 2003, Fort et al. 2008). We used a cationic surfactant CTAB, although some methods use anionic surfactants such as SDS for DNA precipitation (DellaPorta et al. 1983) because SDS has a greater capacity to inhibit PCR efficiency than CTAB (Piest et al. 2001) and protocols based on CTAB provide better yield and a higher purity index (Palomera-Avalos et al. 2007).

Since we were working with recalcitrant tissues (stems and seeds), we used a stronger detergent DTAB, as done previously in other recalcitrant samples (Armaleo and Clerc 1995, Manen et al. 2003). Some authors have stated that the combination of DTAB and CTAB produces good yields and provides satisfactory results in subsequent DNA analyses using PCR or restriction enzymes (Armaleo and Clerc 1995, Manen et al. 2003). Both DTAB and CTAB disrupt the cell membrane, thereby releasing the cell contents. However, they can form complexes with nucleic acids at high temperatures

or with proteins and polysaccharides at low temperatures (Surzycki 2000).

The compositions of the lysis and extraction (LE) and precipitation (P) buffers were chosen based on the reviewed literature (Steenkamp et al. 1994, Manen et al. 2003, Fort et al. 2008) and on the results obtained after conducting some tests and trials of which only the most relevant results are shown. One objective was to keep the detergent amount very low to minimize possible inhibitory effects on subsequent PCR (Piest et al. 2001, Demeke and Jenkins 2010).

The influence of the detergent composition of both buffers (LE and P) on DNA yield and the purity index was determined (Table 1). In general, using DTAB in the LE buffer provided a similar DNA purity index to CTAB, but the yield obtained was somewhat greater at all concentrations. This detergent was therefore selected as the LE buffer in the subsequent trials. However, using DTAB in the P buffer provided a lower DNA purity index than CTAB. Consequently, CTAB was selected in P buffer for the subsequent assays. Finally, the best DNA purity index was obtained when the LE buffer contained 4% DTAB and the P buffer contained 1% CTAB. Hence, these conditions were selected for use in the proposed method.

The influence of incubation time in both buffers on DNA extraction efficiency was also determined (Table 2). Since some authors (Cubero et al. 1998) have suggested that the incubation time in the P buffer can be considerably reduced, we compared results using the standard period (30 min) (Manen et al. 2003) with another, much shorter, time (2 min). Results

clearly indicated that the DNA purity index and yield that were obtained at 2 min were similar to those obtained at higher incubation times. Since these values were adequate, a time of 2 min was chosen for the proposed method. On the other hand, all the studied incubation times in the LE buffer produced similar and suitable results. Therefore, an incubation time of 20 min was chosen because it shortens the protocol while producing an adequate yield.

Some DNA extraction procedures use high salt concentrations for the DNA precipitation step after obtaining the aqueous phase (Bowers et al. 1993, Lodhi et al. 1994, Steenkamp et al. 1994, Wolf et al. 2001, Hanania et al. 2004), primarily because polysaccharides precipitate at high salt concentrations (Surzycki 2000). Different salts and concentrations have been used but 1.2 M of sodium chloride has been proposed for the extraction of DNA from *V. vinifera* seeds (Manen et al. 2003). It has also been suggested that sodium acetate may increase yield (Surzycki 2000). Thus, we compared the effects of no salt as well as diverse concentrations of sodium acetate and sodium chloride on DNA extraction efficiency (Table 3). Sodium acetate considerably increased DNA extraction yield compared to sodium chloride. However, the purity indexes obtained with sodium acetate were lower, suggesting that the extraction of other compounds that may act as interferences had also been enhanced. Only at a relatively low concentration (0.3 M) does it have a reasonable purity index; but in this condition the yield was also very low. Sodium chloride at a standard concentration produced a suitable yield and level of purity. Nevertheless, when no salts were used, satisfactory yield and purity were also obtained. It has been suggested that no salt precipitation step is necessary when DTAB is used (McLoughlin et al. 2001), which our results seem to confirm. Therefore, the method proposed here omits the salt precipitation step.

An agarose gel electrophoregram of the isolated DNA with and without a previous RNase treatment is shown (Figure 1). Because RNA interferes greatly in DNA extraction, most of the typical methods apply an RNase treatment to eliminate RNA. However, some authors have found that RNA can be naturally degraded (Surzycki 2000, Križman et al. 2006) and others have suggested that this treatment is not necessary (Cubero et al. 1998, Križman et al. 2006). It has also been reported that the use of DTAB and/or CTAB can minimize possible RNA contamination (Surzycki 2000, McLoughlin et

**Table 1** Effect of extraction (LE) and precipitation (P) buffer concentration on the index and yield of the DNA extracted.

| LE buffer |          | P buffer |          | $A_{260}/A_{280}$ | Yield ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| DTAB (%)  | CTAB (%) | DTAB (%) | CTAB (%) |                   |                           |
| 4         | -        | 0.5      | -        | 0.97 ± 0.1        | 88.1 ± 9.9                |
| 4         | -        | -        | 0.5      | 1.3 ± 0.1         | 36.2 ± 6.8                |
| 4         | -        | -        | 1.0      | 1.5 ± 0.1         | 40.8 ± 1.3                |
| 8         | -        | 0.5      | -        | 1.1 ± 0.0         | 46.0 ± 5.0                |
| 8         | -        | -        | 0.5      | 1.2 ± 0.1         | 56.4 ± 2.1                |
| -         | 4        | 0.5      | -        | 0.8 ± 0.2         | 27.50 ± 9.4               |
| -         | 4        | -        | 0.5      | 0.9 ± 0.1         | 22.5 ± 3.7                |
| -         | 4        | -        | 1.0      | 1.2 ± 0.6         | 34.1 ± 2.1                |
| -         | 8        | 0.5      | -        | 1.0 ± 0.9         | 17.5 ± 4.0                |
| -         | 8        | -        | 0.5      | 1.2 ± 0.1         | 26.4 ± 5.8                |

**Table 2** Influence of incubation time of extraction (LE) and precipitation (P) buffers on the effectiveness of DNA purification.

| Incubation (min) |          | $A_{260}/A_{280}$ | Yield ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) |
|------------------|----------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| LE buffer        | P buffer |                   |                           |
| 20               | 30       | 1.8 ± 0.1         | 50.4 ± 1.7                |
| 25               | 30       | 1.8 ± 0.2         | 50.2 ± 2.0                |
| 30               | 30       | 1.9 ± 0.1         | 48.2 ± 1.5                |
| 35               | 30       | 1.9 ± 0.3         | 51.3 ± 1.6                |
| 20               | 2        | 1.9 ± 0.1         | 52.2 ± 1.1                |

**Table 3** Influence of salt precipitation step on the effectiveness of DNA extraction.

| Condition                 | Concn | $A_{260}/A_{280}$ | Yield ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) |
|---------------------------|-------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| No salt                   |       | 1.9 ± 0.1         | 52.2 ± 1.1                |
| NaCl                      | 1.2 M | 1.8 ± 0.1         | 48.5 ± 0.9                |
|                           | 3.0 M | 1.0 ± 0.1         | 279.2 ± 5.6               |
|                           | 2.0 M | 1.1 ± 0.1         | 278.9 ± 1.9               |
| $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$ | 1.5 M | 1.1 ± 0.1         | 541.7 ± 6.6               |
|                           | 1.0 M | 1.2 ± 0.2         | 555.7 ± 3.5               |
|                           | 0.3 M | 1.7 ± 0.1         | 15.8 ± 0.9                |

al. 2001). Our results confirm that the two RNA characteristic bands (18 S and 28 S) were not present in the electrophoresis even when no RNase treatment was carried out. Moreover, the obtained DNA bands were well-defined, confirming their integrity. Consequently, we excluded an RNase treatment step from our method.

A critical aspect of this protocol is the separation of the aqueous phase after extraction with organic solvent (chloroform:isoamyl alcohol; 24:1). Sample purity and isolation yield depend heavily on the precision of this separation step.

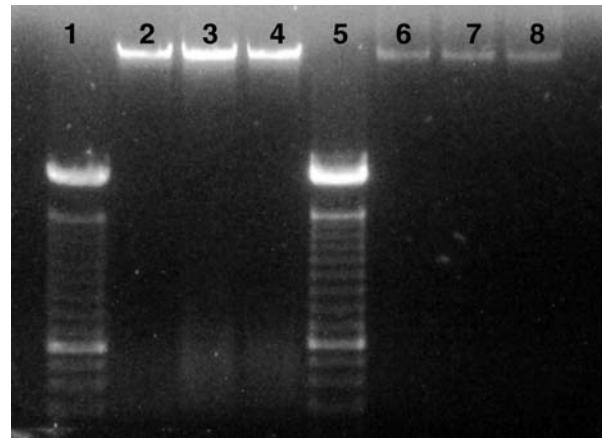
Studies using other plant samples have described methods based on CTAB at one-eighth the cost and providing higher yields than kits (Bashalkhanov and Rajora 2008). The method

we propose here is even faster and less costly because it requires smaller volumes and omits some purification steps.

**Influence of ripening stage on DNA extraction efficiency.** During ripening, stems and seeds progressively lignify, which can severely affect the DNA extraction process. For this reason, we thought it necessary to study the influence of the ripening course on DNA extraction from seeds and stems with regard to yield and functionality. Ripening seems to exert a clear effect on the yield value of DNA extraction (Table 4). In the four cultivars studied, a significant decrease in DNA yield occurred throughout maturation, which would indicate that the progressive seed lignification made DNA extraction difficult. The decrease in DNA yield observed in seeds throughout the ripening process is understandable because lignification produces an impermeable, considerably thick layer of dead cells, which can make it difficult to extract DNA and can increase the presence of contaminants. Nevertheless, in all cases the obtained DNA yield and the purity index can be considered adequate.

The purity index and the DNA extraction yields were obtained from stems at three different ripening stages (Table 5). Unlike the seeds, no clear decrease was found in the DNA extraction yield or in the purity index throughout maturation. The progressive lignification of stems does not seem to affect DNA purification, probably because their crusts were extracted prior to applying the extraction method.

**Microsatellite or SSR analysis.** Microsatellite or SSR analysis of DNA is commonly used for cultivar identification (Thomas and Scott 1993, Bowers et al. 1996). The results obtained applying the proposed method for DNA extraction were identical to those previously obtained using a DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). These results correspond to the *V. vinifera* database maintained by our



**Figure 1** Example of agarose gel electrophoresis of DNA isolated with and without RNase treatment. Lanes 1 and 5: molecular markers (100 base pairs DNA ladder). Lanes 2, 3, and 4: DNA extraction without RNAase treatment. Lanes 6, 7, and 8: extraction with RNAase treatment.

**Table 4** Yield and purity index of seeds during ripening stages. All data are expressed as the average values of five replicates ± standard deviation ( $n = 5$ ).

| Cultivar           | Stage 1                      |                           | Stage 2           |                           | Stage 3           |                           |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
|                    | $A_{260}/A_{280}$            | Yield ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) | $A_{260}/A_{280}$ | Yield ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) | $A_{260}/A_{280}$ | Yield ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) |
| Cabernet Sauvignon | $2.1 \pm 0.1$ a <sup>a</sup> | $286.5 \pm 8.9$ A         | $1.8 \pm 0.0$ a   | $130.2 \pm 4.4$ B         | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ a   | $59.2 \pm 1.8$ C          |
| Tempranillo        | $2.1 \pm 0.2$ a              | $150.6 \pm 2.1$ A         | $2.0 \pm 0.1$ a   | $134.2 \pm 4.7$ B         | $1.9 \pm 0.1$ a   | $86.2 \pm 2.4$ C          |
| White Grenache     | $2.0 \pm 0.1$ a              | $283.8 \pm 5.2$ A         | $2.0 \pm 0.1$ a   | $168.6 \pm 3.8$ B         | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ a   | $135.0 \pm 5.3$ C         |
| Chardonnay         | $1.9 \pm 0.1$ a              | $268.8 \pm 1.8$ A         | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ a   | $82.9 \pm 2.9$ B          | $1.9 \pm 0.1$ a   | $52.2 \pm 1.1$ C          |

<sup>a</sup>Statistical analysis: One-factor ANOVA and Scheffe's test (both,  $p = 0.05$ ). Different letters indicate statistical differences. Lowercase letters are used to compare the purity index ( $A_{260}/A_{280}$ ), whereas capital letters are used to compare yields among the different ripening stages.

**Table 5** Yield and purity index of stem (wood) during ripening. All data are expressed as the average values of five replicates ± standard deviation ( $n = 5$ ).

| Cultivar           | Stage 1                      |                           | Stage 2           |                           | Stage 3           |                           |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
|                    | $A_{260}/A_{280}$            | Yield ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) | $A_{260}/A_{280}$ | Yield ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) | $A_{260}/A_{280}$ | Yield ( $\mu\text{g/g}$ ) |
| Cabernet Sauvignon | $1.9 \pm 0.1$ a <sup>a</sup> | $61.9 \pm 3.2$ A          | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ a   | $54.6 \pm 4.1$ A          | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ a   | $215.0 \pm 4.1$ B         |
| Tempranillo        | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ a              | $63.9 \pm 1.3$ A          | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ a   | $44.4 \pm 3.2$ B          | $1.9 \pm 0.0$ a   | $94.2 \pm 1.2$ C          |
| White Grenache     | $1.9 \pm 0.2$ a              | $80.6 \pm 0.3$ A          | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ a   | $100.2 \pm 0.3$ B         | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ a   | $82.1 \pm 2.4$ A          |
| Chardonnay         | $1.8 \pm 0.1$ a              | $124.4 \pm 6.8$ A         | $1.9 \pm 0.2$ a   | $142.5 \pm 0.3$ B         | $1.8 \pm 0.2$ a   | $159.0 \pm 6.8$ C         |

<sup>a</sup>Statistical analysis: One-factor ANOVA and Scheffe's test (both  $p = 0.05$ ). Different letters indicate statistical differences. Lowercase letters are used to compare the purity index ( $A_{260}/A_{280}$ ), whereas capital letters are used to compare yields among the ripening stages.

**Table 6** DNA yield from tissues of different species using diverse extraction protocols (all with CTAB).

| Protocol                           | Species                     | Yield (µg/g) |         |        |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|---------|--------|
|                                    |                             | Leaves       | Stems   | Seeds  |
| Doyle and Doyle 1987               | Generic                     | up 1000      | -       | -      |
| Bourquin et al. 1991               | <i>Vitis vinifera</i>       | 5–20         | -       | -      |
| Collins and Symons 1992            | <i>Vitis vinifera</i>       | 10–30        | -       | -      |
| Thomas and Scott 1993              | <i>Vitis vinifera</i>       | 25–150       | -       | -      |
| Lodhi et al. 1994                  | <i>Vitis</i>                | 500–1000     | -       | -      |
|                                    | <i>Prunus avicium</i>       | 665          | -       | -      |
|                                    | <i>Prunus persica</i>       | 805          | -       | -      |
|                                    | <i>Malus domestica</i>      | 830          | -       | -      |
|                                    | <i>Rubus idaeus</i>         | 1135         | -       | -      |
| Steenkamp et al. 1994              | <i>Vitis vinifera</i>       | 102–188      | -       | -      |
| Hanania et al. 2004                | <i>Vitis vinifera</i>       | 150–400      | -       | -      |
| DNeasy Plant Mini Kit <sup>a</sup> | <i>Vitis vinifera</i>       | 30–300       | -       | -      |
|                                    | <i>Arabidopsis thaliana</i> | 30–40        | -       | -      |
|                                    | <i>Zea mays</i>             | 150–200      | -       | -      |
|                                    | <i>Quercus robur</i>        | 100–150      | -       | -      |
|                                    | <i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>    | 200–250      | -       | -      |
| MasterPure Plant Kit <sup>a</sup>  | <i>Vitis vinifera</i>       | 14           | -       | -      |
| Khanuja et al. 1999                | <i>Bacopa monnieri</i>      | -            | 25      | -      |
| Aljanabi et al. 1999               | <i>Saccharum</i>            | -            | 500–800 | -      |
| Wolf et al. 2001                   | <i>Vitis vinifera</i>       | -            | 230     | -      |
| Sharma et al. 2002                 | <i>Glycine max</i>          | -            | -       | 50     |
|                                    | <i>Sorghum bicolor</i>      | -            | -       | 40     |
|                                    | <i>Cicer arietinum</i>      | -            | -       | 35     |
| Križman et al. 2006                | <i>Cannabis sativa</i>      | -            | -       | 166    |
| Proposed method                    | <i>Vitis vinifera</i>       | 56–1022      | 44–215  | 52–286 |

<sup>a</sup>DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany), MasterPure Plant Kit (Epicentre Biotechnologies, Madison, WI).

university (data not shown) and are consistent with previously reported data (Bowers et al. 1996, Sefc et al. 1999, Ibáñez et al. 2003).

The allelic lengths obtained with DNA from seeds and stems of Cabernet Sauvignon, Tempranillo, White Grenache, and Chardonnay using six different SSR (VVS2, VVMD7, VVMD28, ZAG47, ZAG62, and UCH11) were identical to those obtained in its corresponding leaves in all ripening stages (data not shown). Therefore, this method makes it possible to extract functional DNA from easy tissues such as leaves and from recalcitrant tissues such as seeds and stems. Hence, this procedure for DNA extraction achieves the efficacy and usefulness necessary for the molecular classification of *V. vinifera* cultivars. It can therefore be concluded that the method is functional, regardless of the state of development of the organ being studied.

**Yield of the proposal method.** A comparison of the proposed method with some of the most common methods and two commercial kits is shown (Table 6). Most of the methods work only with leaves and only a few with seeds or stems. The proposed method allows adequate DNA extraction yields to be obtained in any of the three tissues (leaves, seeds, and stems) and provides similar or better values than the other methods and/or kits. As the obtained purity index ( $A_{260}/A_{280}$ ) was consistently higher than 1.8, the method described here can be considered valid for DNA extraction from all studied *V. vinifera* tissues.

## Conclusions

This method is simple, economical, and rapid and results in a good DNA yield and high purity index. It uses few reagents and eliminates the RNase treatment step. The time involved is similar to a commercial kit, as it requires short incubation times and omits some steps such as salt precipitation. Moreover, the method described here makes DNA extraction possible in samples obtained at any season throughout the year, including winter. Furthermore, DNA can be extracted from the different tissues (leaves, seeds, and stems) of *V. vinifera* and, in the case of seeds, even with samples from previous vintages. Since this technique can be applied identically in the three studied tissues, it allows the results from different plant organs to be compared for the identification of cultivars using SSR. Finally, since this method can be used with stems, it may be a very useful tool in the control of breeding ground quality.

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# Capítulo 2

## Comparación de la eficiencia de los métodos de extracción de ADN más utilizados para plantas leñosas a partir de distintos tejidos de *Vitis vinifera* L.

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Comparison of the efficiency of some of the most usual DNA extraction methods for woody plants in different tissues of *Vitis vinifera* L.

Artículo publicado en:  
*Journal International des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin*

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.  
Gemma Marsal Andorrà  
Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

## Capítulo 2

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La elección de un método de extracción de ADN depende de las condiciones y materiales disponibles, junto con el tipo de muestra a analizar. Algunos métodos de extracción son más útiles para un tipo de tejido vegetal mientras que otros son más generales. Por lo tanto, unos de los criterios discriminativos para la elección de un método es el tejido seleccionado para llevar a cabo dicha extracción. La extracción de ADN de *Vitis vinifera* L. o de otras plantas leñosas resulta difícil debido a su elevada concentración de compuestos tales como polifenoles, polisacáridos y proteínas. El contenido de dichos compuestos es inferior cuando se trata de hojas jóvenes, aumentando su concentración en hojas adultas y siendo muy superior para los tejidos recalcitrantes como es el caso de las semillas o los sarmientos, dificultando así las etapas de purificación y, consecuentemente, la calidad del ADN extraído. El uso de diferentes protocolos de extracción puede influenciar en el resultado de análisis posteriores, dado que algunos de los reactivos más comúnmente usados en sus tampones pueden afectar la efectividad de los mismos. A parte de todo lo mencionado, existen otras razones para elegir una metodología de extracción de ADN *versus* otra. Éstas se centran principalmente en la sencillez de la aplicación del método, su inmediatez para la obtención de los resultados y obviamente, otro factor clave y discriminatorio, es el coste que supone su aplicación. Ante todas estas consideraciones se planteó un estudio bibliográfico y experimental evaluando 13 metodologías distintas, 9 de ellas consistían en métodos tradicionales de laboratorio y los otros 3 eran *kits* comerciales, todos con aplicaciones directa o indirectamente para plantas leñosas según fuentes bibliográficas.

Por todo lo expuesto, este artículo aborda dos objetivos fundamentales:

- 1- Evaluar la eficiencia, el tiempo de análisis y el coste final de diferentes metodologías de extracción de ADN aplicados a distintos tejidos de *Vitis vinifera* L.
- 2- Mejora del método de extracción de ADN Marsal et al. (2011) reduciendo tiempo y coste de análisis para su aplicación en hojas.

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.  
Gemma Marsal Andorrà  
Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

# COMPARISON OF THE EFFICIENCY OF SOME OF THE MOST USUAL DNA EXTRACTION METHODS FOR WOODY PLANTS IN DIFFERENT TISSUES OF *VITIS VINIFERA* L.

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## Abstract

**Aim:** To compare different methods for extracting DNA from non-recalcitrant and recalcitrant tissues of *Vitis vinifera* woody plants and propose a modification of a previously published method to reduce the time and cost of extraction.

**Methods and results:** DNA was extracted from young and mature leaves as well as from stems and seeds using some of the most common methods of DNA isolation and two commercial kits. Another commercial kit, which does not require DNA extraction prior to PCR, was also used. Only two methods provided adequate results in all tissues. Other methods were only applicable to some tissues and some did not yield any functional DNA in any tissue. A modification of the method reported by Marsal *et al.* (2011) is proposed to reduce handling time and cost.

**Conclusion:** All of the methods studied here use a surfactant to improve the extractions. For DNA extraction from recalcitrant tissues to be optimal, it is best to use a combination of dodecyltrimethylammonium bromide (DTAB) and cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB). The changes made to the protocol reported by Marsal *et al.* (2011) enable functional DNA to be obtained from leaves in only 90 minutes and at very low cost (17 €/8 samples). However, this method cannot adequately isolate DNA from recalcitrant tissues (stems and seeds) and so, for this type of sample, we would recommend using the original method.

**Significance and impact of the study:** Nowadays, handling time and cost are key factors in selecting the most suitable DNA extraction method. This study compares not only the effectiveness of the various methods but also the handling time and cost. It also proposes a modification of the fastest and most economic DNA extraction method for leaves so that handling time and processing cost will be reduced even further.

**Key words:** *Vitis vinifera*, DNA extraction, leaf, stem, seed

## Résumé

**Objectif :** Évaluation comparative de différentes méthodes d'extraction d'ADN à partir de tissus non récalcitrants et récalcitrants de plants ligneux de l'espèce *Vitis vinifera* et optimisation de la méthode précédemment publiée afin de réduire le temps de traitement pour en réduire son coût.

**Méthodes et résultats :** Des extractions d'ADN ont été réalisées à partir de feuilles jeunes et adultes, de sarments et de pépins de raisins en utilisant les méthodes les plus courantes ainsi que deux kits commerciaux. Un autre kit commercial, qui ne nécessite pas l'extraction d'ADN avant la PCR, a également été utilisé. Seulement deux méthodes ont donné des résultats satisfaisants pour tous les tissus. D'autres méthodes étaient uniquement applicables à certains tissus et quelques-unes n'ont pas permis d'obtenir de l'ADN fonctionnel. Une modification de la méthode de Marsal *et al.* (2011) est aussi proposée pour en réduire le temps de manipulation et le coût.

**Conclusion :** Toutes les méthodes étudiées utilisent certains tensio-actifs pour améliorer les extractions. Pour une extraction optimale d'ADN à partir de tissus récalcitrants, il est préférable d'utiliser une combinaison de DTAB (bromure de dodecyltriméthylammonium) et de CTAB (bromure de cetyltriméthylammonium). L'optimisation du protocole de Marsal *et al.* (2011) permet d'obtenir l'ADN fonctionnel de feuilles en seulement 90 minutes à un coût très bas (17 €/8 échantillons). Cependant, cette méthode ne permet pas une extraction suffisante d'ADN à partir de tissus récalcitrants (sarments et pépins) de sorte que la méthode sans modifications est recommandée pour ce type d'échantillons.

**Signification et impact de l'étude :** Actuellement, le temps de traitement et le coût sont des facteurs clés dans le choix de la méthode d'extraction d'ADN. Cette étude fournit non seulement une comparaison de l'efficacité des différentes méthodes existantes mais aussi une comparaison des temps de traitement et des coûts. Ainsi, ce travail nous permet de proposer une méthode plus rapide et moins onéreuse pour l'extraction de l'ADN de feuilles de vigne.

**Mots clés :** *Vitis vinifera*, extraction d'ADN, feuille, sarment, pépin

manuscript received 14th March 2013 - revised manuscript received 28th May 2013

*J. Int. Sci. Vigne Vin*, 2013, **47**, n°4, 227-237

## INTRODUCTION

Most of the methodologies for analyzing DNA in plant material start with an extraction and purification step, which is key to the success of all the following steps. Consequently, the efficacy of DNA extraction must be a criterion for selecting the most appropriate procedure.

To be more specific, an efficient extraction and purification protocol must 1) provide pure, intact and functional DNA, 2) give a good yield, 3) be fast and simple, 4) be economic and 5) be reliable (Reddy, 2009). Several methods for the extraction and purification of DNA from woody plants that are theoretically appropriate for *Vitis vinifera* have been described in the literature. Some commercial kits allow faster DNA extraction compared to conventional methods, but they have the drawback of being expensive (Bashalkhanov and Rajora, 2008; Demeke and Jenkins, 2010). Other recent methodologies (Manen *et al.*, 2005) or kits, which do not require the grinding of samples, are also becoming available. These «non-grinding» methods may even automate the process (Bashalkhanov and Rajora, 2008; Ki *et al.*, 2007) but are more expensive (Demeke and Jenkins, 2010). This wide range of options makes it difficult to choose the most appropriate protocol for a given application.

Moreover, most of these methods are usually used in tissues from which it is easy to extract DNA such as young leaves (Doyle and Doyle, 1987; Thomas *et al.*, 1993; Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; Steenkamp *et al.*, 1994; Hanania *et al.*, 2004; Marsal *et al.*, 2011) and very few are appropriate for more complicated tissues such as stems (Aljanabi *et al.*, 1999; Khanuja *et al.*, 1999; Wolf *et al.*, 2001; Barzegari *et al.*, 2010; Marsal *et al.*, 2011) or seeds (Kang *et al.*, 1998; Sharma *et al.*, 2002; Kamiya and Kiguchi, 2003; Manen *et al.*, 2003; Marsal *et al.*, 2011). For this reason, stems and seeds are usually regarded as recalcitrant tissues for DNA extraction and purification. While leaves and other non-recalcitrant tissues have the obvious advantage of being easy to handle in the lab, they also have two drawbacks: first, the obvious dependence on the biological cycle, which prevents any DNA extraction during periods of dormancy (winter) and, second, the fragility of the tissues, which requires careful refrigeration during transport. In contrast, recalcitrant tissues (stems or seeds) have the disadvantage of being more «resistant» to DNA extraction but the advantages of being available year-round and easier to transport (Manen *et al.*, 2005; Ki *et al.*, 2007; Bashalkhanov and Rajora, 2008). In recent years, various methods for extracting DNA from seeds

(Kang *et al.*, 1998; Sharma *et al.*, 2002; Kamiya and Kiguchi, 2003) and woody samples (Aljanabi *et al.*, 1999; Khanuja *et al.*, 1999; Barzegari *et al.*, 2010) have been proposed for different plant species. Nevertheless, to our knowledge, only two have been specifically described for seeds (Manen *et al.*, 2003; Marsal *et al.*, 2011) and stems (Wolf *et al.*, 2001; Marsal *et al.*, 2011) in *Vitis vinifera*.

Extraction of high-quality DNA from the various organs of woody plants, such as grapevine, is particularly complicated because of the high concentrations of polysaccharides, polyphenols and other secondary metabolites that hinder the purification process. Some authors have also shown that the use of different DNA extraction protocols may influence the results of subsequent analyses (Jones *et al.*, 1997; Boiteux *et al.*, 1999). Specifically, the method may involve the presence of problematic contaminants, which consequently, may affect the quality of the purified DNA. The presence of phenolic

compounds and polysaccharides, even at relatively low concentrations, can seriously inhibit the enzymatic activities of restriction endonucleases, polymerases and ligases (Barzegari *et al.*, 2010; Do and Adams, 1991; Fang *et al.*, 1992; Kim and Hamada, 2005), which may limit the success of further analysis. In addition, some of the reagents commonly used in most of these protocols can also affect the effectiveness of subsequent steps. In particular, it has been reported that some detergents (cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB), sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS), sarkosyl, etc.), antibiotics, enzymes (proteinase K), polysaccharides, lipids, proteins (casein), and other organic (polyphenols) and inorganic (sodium acetate, sodium chloride) compounds can affect or even inhibit the PCR reaction (Demeke and Jenkins, 2010; Rossen *et al.*, 1992; Wilson, 1997; Peist *et al.*, 2001; Rådström *et al.*, 2008; Roux *et al.*, 2009).

It is therefore obvious that the suitability of the DNA extraction method and the optimization of the PCR process are key strategies for guaranteeing a reliable DNA template for molecular analysis such as gene expression (Demeke and Jenkins, 2010) and organism identification using Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism (AFLP) (Vos *et al.*, 1995; Cervera *et al.*, 1998; Cervera *et al.*, 2000) and Simple Sequence Repeats (SSR) (Thomas and Scott, 1993; Thomas *et al.*, 1993; Bowers *et al.*, 1996; This *et al.*, 2004).

In this context, the choice of the method should depend on the tissue selected and downstream applications. Moreover, the simplicity, speed and cost of the procedure must also be taken into account. For

these reasons, the aim of this study was to compare some of the most usual DNA extraction methods in different tissues of *Vitis vinifera* in order to make it easier for researchers to make decisions. To this end, we compared nine laboratory protocols (Dellaporta *et al.*, 1983; Doyle and Doyle, 1987; Bowers *et al.*, 1993; Thomas *et al.*, 1993; Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; Steenkamp *et al.*, 1994; Wolf *et al.*, 2001; Manen *et al.*, 2003; Marsal *et al.*, 2011), two extraction kits (DNeasy Plant Mini Kit and MasterPure™ Plant Leaf DNA Purification Kit) and one «non-grinding» kit (Phire Plant Direct PCR Kit) in three organs (leaves, stems and seeds) from the woody plant *Vitis vinifera*. We also modified a previously reported method (Marsal *et al.*, 2011) in order to improve its simplicity, speed and cost.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### 1. Plant materials

Young and mature leaves, mature seeds and lignified stems were collected from Cabernet Sauvignon cultivar plants at the experimental vineyard of the Rovira i Virgili University in Constantí (A.O.C. Tarragona, Spain). Young leaves were collected in May and mature leaves in mid-July. The mature stems were collected at the end of August and the mature seeds on the day of harvest (21 September). The leaves were immediately washed and frozen in liquid nitrogen at the vineyard, whereas the seeds and stems were processed in the laboratory. The seeds were directly extracted from the grapes and the stems were obtained by cutting at about 25 cm from the shoot tip. The seeds were used directly while the stems were first bored to remove the crust. The seeds and bored stems were then washed with deionized water. All the samples were kept at -20°C until analysis.

### 2. Reagents and solutions

Reagents were of high purity and suitable for use in molecular biology (Sigma, St. Louis, MO). For each DNA extraction method, solutions were prepared as described in the literature. In the particular case of the proposed modified method, the following solutions were used. The lysis-extraction buffer (LE) consisted of 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.6, 100 mM boric acid, 0.75 M NaCl, 22.6 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid (EDTA), 4% DTAB, and 2% (w/v) polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP) (added just before use). The precipitation buffer (P) consisted of 1 M Tris-HCl pH 8.6, 200 mM boric acid, 1.5 M NaCl, 45.2 mM EDTA, and 1% CTAB. Both LE and P solutions were sterilized by autoclaving and stored at room temperature. The TE buffer consisted of 10 mM Tris-

HCl pH 8.0 and 1 mM EDTA pH 8.5. This solution was sterilized by autoclaving and stored at 4°C.

### 3. DNA extraction

#### a. DNA extraction methods

DNA was extracted in accordance with each of the following published protocols: Dellaporta *et al.* (1983), Doyle and Doyle (1987), Bowers *et al.* (1993), Thomas *et al.* (1993), Lodhi *et al.* (1994), Steenkamp *et al.* (1994), Wolf *et al.* (2001), Manen *et al.* (2003), and Marsal *et al.* (2011). The following kits were used: DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany), MasterPure™ Plant Leaf DNA Purification Kit (Epicentre Biotechnologies, Madison, USA), and Phire Plant Direct PCR Kit (Finnzymes, Espoo, Finland).

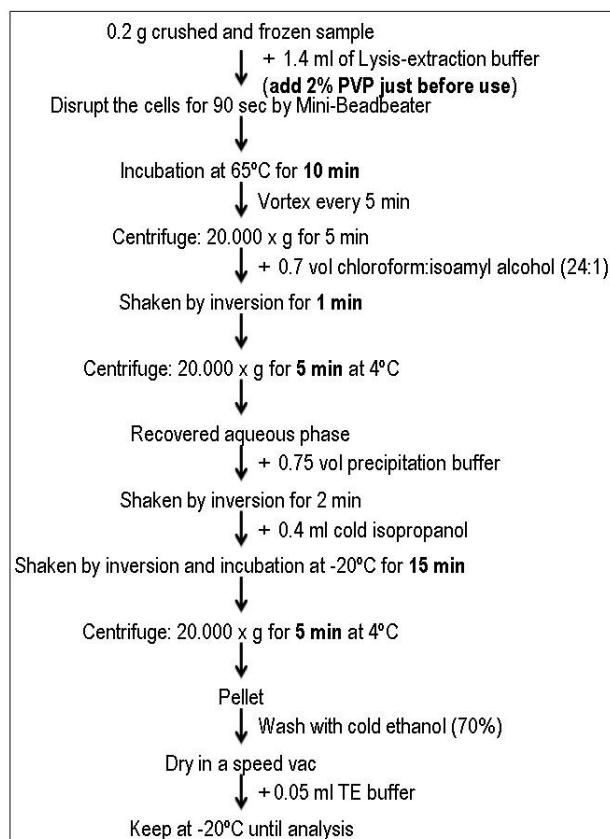
#### b. Optimized method

In an attempt to develop a faster method for extracting DNA, the original procedure of Marsal *et al.* (2011) was modified. Specifically, all the solutions were prepared in accordance with the original procedure, with the only exception of the LE buffer, which contained 2% (w/v) PVP. This compound was added just before use to improve the removal of polyphenols (Lodhi *et al.*, 1994). The following specific changes were also made to the original method (Figure 1, modifications in bold type). After the cells had been disrupted, the sample was incubated for 10 min (instead of 20 min). The initial «mixing by inversion» step lasted for 1 min (instead of 10 min). Then, the sample was centrifuged for 5 min (instead of 25 min). Incubation with isopropanol took place at -20°C for 15 min (instead of 30 min). Finally, the last centrifugation step lasted 5 min instead of 10 min.

A complementary study was carried out to determine the effect of conservation time after freezing (immediately after freezing, 1 day and more 30 days) on the extracted DNA yield. This study was performed in young and mature leaves using the original method developed by Marsal *et al.* (2011) and the proposed modified method.

### 4. Estimation of DNA purity and integrity

The purity of the isolated DNA samples was determined by spectrophotometric analysis (A260/A280) and the yield of the extraction process was measured using the A260 in accordance with a previously reported method (Surzycki, 2000). One µg of DNA sample was used to determine DNA integrity by means of agarose (Gibco BRL, Life-Technologies, Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) (2%) gel electrophoresis



**Figure 1 - Flux diagram of the proposed modified method. The modifications from Marsal *et al.* (2011) are shown in bold type.**

after staining with ethidium bromide (Sigma, St Louis, MO). The band was observed under UV light.

## 5. Microsatellite technique: PCR and allele length measurement

The grapevine gene pool was genotyped at the following six SSR loci: VVS2 (Thomas and Scott, 1993); VVMD5 and VVMD7 (Bowers *et al.*, 1996); VVMD27 (Bowers *et al.*, 1999); and VrZAG62 and VrZAG79 (Sefc *et al.*, 1999). The microsatellite amplifications were made by PCR analysis using a MyCycler thermocycler (Bio-Rad Laboratories, Hercules, CA), with the only exception of the Phire Plant Direct PCR kit, for which we used the thermocycler advised by the manufacturer (Piko Thermal Cycler, Finnzymes). PCR was performed with 50 ng of DNA and 1 µM of each primer labelled with a fluorescent dye in the upper primer (6-FAM, HEX, or NED) using the AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) for all DNA extraction protocols, except the three commercial kits, for which we used the supplied DNA Polymerase. The SSR were divided into three groups according to Marsal *et al.* (2011). Amplification

products were mixed with 20 µL of deionized formamide and 0.5 µL of DNA size standard (GeneScan 500-ROX, Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA), and denatured at 95°C for 5 min. The amplified fragments were separated by capillary electrophoresis and measured with an ABI PRISM 3730 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA).

## 6. Statistical study

All purity indices and yield values are expressed as the arithmetic average ± standard deviation of five replicates. Statistical comparisons between values were established with one-factor ANOVA and Scheffe's test using SPSS software ( $p < 0.05$ ).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. General characteristics of the methods studied

Several protocols have been drawn up in an attempt to improve DNA extraction from *Vitis* species and/or other woody plants (Dellaporta *et al.*, 1983; Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; Aljanabi *et al.*, 1999; Hanania *et al.*, 2004).

All these protocols use detergents such as SDS, CTAB, DTAB and sarkosyl in the extraction buffer (Zain *et al.*, 2008; Marsal *et al.*, 2011).

Anionic detergents (SDS and sarkosyl) are used to selectively solubilize membrane proteins, whereas cationic detergents (CTAB and DTAB) are used to enhance the solubility of membrane- and lipid-associated proteins and/or proteins with hydrophobic domains. All these detergents disrupt the cell membrane, thereby releasing the cell contents (Surzycki, 2000; Palomera-Avalos *et al.*, 2008). However, the use of the cationic detergents DTAB and CTAB improves solubilization efficiency in plant tissues (Manen *et al.*, 2003; Marsal *et al.*, 2011).

It has been reported that sarkosyl and CTAB give better results than SDS in the particular case of recalcitrant tissues (Zain *et al.*, 2008). Nevertheless, the combination of DTAB and CTAB is probably the best option (Armaleo and Clerc, 1995; Manen *et al.*, 2003; Marsal *et al.*, 2011).

Here DNA was extracted using ten of the most common procedures for DNA isolation (including the modified procedure) and two commercial kits. Another commercial kit that does not require DNA isolation prior to PCR was also used. Table 1 summarizes the main characteristics of all these methods.

**Table 1 - Main characteristics of the methods studied**

| Authors/Company                                | Starting weight sample (mg) | Extraction System       | Use of RNase | Volume Tubes |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Dellaporta <i>et al.</i> (1983)                | 750                         | SDS lysis               | no           | high         |
| Doyle and Doyle (1987)                         | 750                         | CTAB lysis              | yes          | high         |
| Bowers <i>et al.</i> (1993)                    | 3000                        | CTAB lysis              | yes          | high         |
| Thomas <i>et al.</i> (1993)                    | 2000                        | Sarkosyl lysis          | yes          | high         |
| Lodhi <i>et al.</i> (1994)                     | 500                         | CTAB lysis              | yes          | high         |
| Steenkamp <i>et al.</i> (1994)                 | 1500                        | CTAB lysis              | yes          | high         |
| Wolf <i>et al.</i> (2001)                      | 500                         | CTAB-Urea lysis         | no           | low          |
| Manen <i>et al.</i> (2003)                     | 200                         | DTAB lysis              | no           | low          |
| Marsal <i>et al.</i> (2011)                    | 200                         | DTAB lysis              | no           | low          |
| Modified method of Marsal <i>et al.</i> (2011) | 200                         | DTAB lysis              | no           | low          |
| DNeasy Plant Mini Kit                          | 100                         | Silica membrane binding | yes          | low          |
| MasterPure Plant Kit                           | 35                          | *                       | no           | low          |
| Phire Plant. Direct PCR Kit                    | #                           | #                       | no           | low          |

(\*) Data not provided by the company. (#) Not required.

The methods reported by Dellaporta *et al.* (1983), Doyle and Doyle (1987), Bowers *et al.* (1993), Thomas *et al.* (1993), Lodhi *et al.* (1994), Steenkamp *et al.* (1994) and Wolf *et al.* (2001) have the drawback of needing high amounts of starting sample ( $\geq 500$  mg). In contrast, the methods described by Manen *et al.* (2003), Marsal *et al.* (2011), and the two standard commercial kits (DNeasy Plant mini Kit and MasterPure Plant Kit) have the advantage of requiring low amounts of starting sample ( $\leq 200$  mg). Moreover, the methods described by Dellaporta *et al.* (1983), Doyle and Doyle (1987), Bowers *et al.* (1993), Thomas *et al.* (1993), Lodhi *et al.* (1994) and Steenkamp *et al.* (1994) also need high volumes of all solutions. In contrast, the methods reported by Wolf *et al.* (2001), Manen *et al.* (2003), Marsal *et al.* (2011), and both standard commercial kits only require small volumes of all solutions. Consequently, they have the advantage that work can be done in Eppendorf tubes.

Some of these methods also have the disadvantage of needing an incubation process in the presence of RNase (Doyle and Doyle, 1987; Bowers *et al.*, 1993; Thomas *et al.*, 1993; Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; Steenkamp *et al.*, 1994; DNeasy Plant Mini Kit), whereas the other methods do not.

All the methods tested also have different extraction buffer composition, especially in the surfactants used. To be more specific, one method uses SDS (Dellaporta *et al.*, 1983), one method uses sarkosyl (Thomas *et al.*, 1993), four methods use CTAB (Doyle and Doyle, 1987; Bowers *et al.*, 1993; Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; Steenkamp *et al.*, 1994), one method uses a combination of CTAB and urea (Wolf *et al.*, 2001) and

two methods use DTAB (Manen *et al.*, 2003; Marsal *et al.*, 2011). In the particular case of the standard commercial kits, the MasterPure Plant Kit provides no information about the composition of the extraction buffer and the DNeasy Plant Mini Kit uses a silica membrane binding system for DNA extraction. Neither of them provides any information about any of the solvents used. Finally, the Phire Plant Direct PCR Kit does not need DNA extraction.

Nowadays, the cost of a lab process is one of the main criteria for choosing the most suitable analysis method. It is obvious, then, that the time and cost of processing are key factors. From this point of view, working with high amounts of starting sample is more expensive because higher quantities of reagents are required. Moreover, higher sampling volumes require larger tubes, which also increases the final cost of the process. In contrast, the possibility of working with Eppendorf tubes notably reduces the cost. Moreover, using RNase is also more expensive because of its high price and the longer processing time.

## 2. Yield and quality of extracted DNA

It is difficult to extract nucleic acids (DNA and RNA) from *Vitis vinifera* and other woody plants because of the presence of high concentrations of compounds such as polyphenols, polysaccharides and proteins (Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; Hanania *et al.*, 2004; Tattersall *et al.*, 2005; Fort *et al.*, 2008). DNA extraction from mature leaves is considered to be more complicated than from young leaves because of the higher presence of these compounds (Marsal *et al.*, 2011). Other tissues such as seeds and stems also contain

Table 2 - Comparison of results obtained by the different methods studied

| Method  | Organ       | A <sub>260/280</sub> | Yield<br>(µg/g<br>tissue) | SSR  |       |       |        |         |         |
|---|-------------|----------------------|---------------------------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|
|   |             |                      |                           | VVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VrZAG62 | VrZAG79 |
| Dellaporta <i>et al.</i><br>(1983)                | young leaf  | 0.7±0.1              | 97±10                     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | mature leaf | 0.9±0.1              | 52±09                     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | wood        | 0.5±0.05             | 25±04                     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | seed        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
| Doyle and Doyle<br>(1987)                         | young leaf  | 1.3±0.1              | 264±18                    | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | mature leaf | 1.2±0.1              | 198±19                    | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | wood        | 0.9±0.05             | 53±06                     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | seed        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
| Bowers <i>et al.</i> (1993)                       | young leaf  | 1.8±0.1              | 43±05                     | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | mature leaf | 1.4±0.1              | 7±01                      | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | wood        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | seed        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
| Thomas <i>et al.</i> (1993)                       | young leaf  | 1.8±0.1              | 129±09                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | mature leaf | 1.6±0.1              | 39±05                     | +    | -     | -     | -      | +       | +       |
|   | wood        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | seed        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
| Lodhi <i>et al.</i> (1994)                        | young leaf  | 1.9±0.1              | 526±21                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | mature leaf | 1.7±0.1              | 349±27                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | wood        | 1.3±0.05             | 131±16                    | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | seed        | 0.8±0.05             | 39±15                     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
| Steenkamp <i>et al.</i><br>(1994)                 | young leaf  | 1.8±0.1              | 172±15                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | mature leaf | 1.4±0.1              | 27±03                     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | wood        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | seed        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
| Wolf <i>et al.</i> (2001)                         | young leaf  | 2.0±0.05             | 488±39                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | mature leaf | 1.9±0.1              | 421±41                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | wood        | 1.9±0.1              | 220±12                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | seed        | 1.1±0.1              | 48±03                     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
| Manen <i>et al.</i> (2003)                        | young leaf  | 1.8±0.1              | 411±31                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | mature leaf | 1.8±0.1              | 332±39                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | wood        | 1.9±0.1              | 297±19                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | seed        | 1.9±0.1              | 81±10                     | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
| Marsal <i>et al.</i> (2011)                       | young leaf  | 2.0±0.05             | 547±39                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | mature leaf | 1.9±0.1              | 419±41                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | wood        | 1.8±0.1              | 403±24                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | seed        | 1.8±0.1              | 108±24                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
| Modified method of<br>Marsal <i>et al.</i> (2011) | young leaf  | 2.0±0.1              | 560±32                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | mature leaf | 1.9±0.2              | 330±9                     | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | wood        | 1.3±0.1              | 160±24                    | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | seed        | 1.1±0.1              | 60±11                     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
| DNeasy Plant Mini<br>Kit                          | young leaf  | 1.9±0.1              | 405±51                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | mature leaf | 2.0±0.05             | 351±29                    | +    | +     | +     | +      | +       | +       |
|   | wood        | 1.1±0.05             | 123±17                    | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | seed        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
| MasterPure Plant Kit                              | young leaf  | 1.5±0.1              | 25±03                     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | mature leaf | 1.2±0.1              | 13±01                     | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | wood        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | seed        | -                    | -                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
| Phire Plant Direct<br>PCR Kit                     | young leaf  | #                    | #                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | mature leaf | #                    | #                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | wood        | #                    | #                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |
|   | seed        | #                    | #                         | -    | -     | -     | -      | -       | -       |

(+) positive answer; (-) negative answer; (#) not done.

high amounts of these compounds. In addition, seeds and stems are difficult to grind, which complicates the extraction process even more. These are some of the reasons why seeds and stems are often perceived as recalcitrant tissues (Manen *et al.*, 2003; Marsal *et al.*, 2011). Table 2, which shows the DNA purity indices and yields, confirms this fact.

DNA yield from young leaves was higher than from mature leaves, seeds and stems in most of the methods compared. The methods using DTAB in the extraction buffer (Manen *et al.*, 2003; Marsal *et al.*, 2011) produced the best yields with adequate purity indices ( $A_{260}/280 = 1.8\text{--}2.0$ ) in all the tissues studied. The method reported by Wolf *et al.* (2001) also gave good results in both young and mature leaves, and in stems but not in seeds. The methods described by Lodhi *et al.* (1994) and the proposed modified method of Marsal *et al.* (2011) also provided good results in young and mature leaves but not in recalcitrant tissues (seeds and stems). Other methods (Bowers *et al.*, 1993; Thomas *et al.*, 1993; Steenkamp *et al.*, 1994) only provided adequate results in young leaves. The remaining protocols all gave inadequate purity indices, although some gave adequate yield.

The DNeasy Plant Mini Kit gave acceptable results in young and mature leaves but not in recalcitrant tissues. In contrast, the MasterPure Plant Kit gave very low yields and purity indices in all the tissues.

Table 2 also shows the results obtained by microsatellite analysis. These results are very clear and confirm that the results of the microsatellite analysis

were positive only when the DNA purity indices were acceptable. However, when the DNA quality was inadequate, the amplifications were negative. Therefore, DNA extraction needs to be efficient if these techniques are to be used in cultivar identification because the presence of contaminants probably interferes with DNA isolation and/or PCR analysis (Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; Steenkamp *et al.*, 1994; Marsal *et al.*, 2011). In all, these results show that only the combination of DTAB and CTAB provides good DNA yields and satisfactory results in subsequent microsatellite analysis in all tested tissues, with the only exception of the proposed modified method of Marsal *et al.* (2011). This method is only applicable to leaves but has the advantage of considerably reducing the processing time.

### 3. Economic comparison of the different protocols

As has been mentioned above, nowadays economic aspects are fundamental in the choice of a procedure. Table 3 compares the performance (processing time and number of samples per day) and the estimated cost of each of the procedures studied. Cost was estimated based on the following factors: the cost of the reagents and the cost of the processing time (8 euros/work hour according to Tattersall *et al.* (2005)). For purposes of simplification, these data were considered only for DNA extraction in young leaves. Naturally, the methods that did not yield any functional DNA were not considered.

**Table 3 - Main economic traits: Final cost for eight samples, cost per mg DNA extracted and estimation of number of samples processed per day**

| Protocols or commercial kits                   | Cost of reagents (€) |           | Cost handling time per 8 samples (€) |                        | Final cost per 8 samples | Final cost per mg (€) extracted per 8 samples (+) | Estimated DNA samples per day (°) |
|--|----------------------|-----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
|  | A sample             | 8 samples | Estimated extraction time (h)        | Cost hands-on-time (°) |                          |   |                                   |
| Bowers <i>et al.</i> (1993)                    | 20.38                | 163.02    | 8.00                                 | 64.00                  | 227.02                   | 659.94  | 8                                 |
| Thomas <i>et al.</i> (1993)                    | 3.17                 | 25.37     | 3.00                                 | 24.00                  | 49.37                    | 47.84   | 36                                |
| Lodhi <i>et al.</i> (1994)                     | 3.95                 | 31.63     | 3.80                                 | 30.40                  | 62.03                    | 14..74  | 24                                |
| Steenkamp <i>et al.</i> (1994)                 | 4.00                 | 32.02     | 3.30                                 | 26.40                  | 58.42                    | 42.46   | 24                                |
| Wolf <i>et al.</i> (2001)                      | 0.50                 | 4.01      | 3.00                                 | 24.00                  | 28.01                    | 7.17  | 36                                |
| Manen <i>et al.</i> (2003)                     | 0.29                 | 2.36      | 3.50                                 | 28.00                  | 30.36                    | 9.23  | 24                                |
| Marsal <i>et al.</i> (2011)                    | 0.63                 | 5.08      | 2.50                                 | 20.00                  | 25.08                    | 5.73  | 48                                |
| Modified method of Marsal <i>et al.</i> (2011) | 0.63                 | 5.08      | 1.50                                 | 12.00                  | 17.08                    | 3.81  | 96                                |
| DNeasy Plant Mini Kit                          | 4.10                 | 32.80     | 2.50                                 | 20.00                  | 52.80                    | 16.30   | 48                                |

(^) 8€/h (Tattersall *et al.* (2005)). (+) Samples: young leaves. (°) Calculated on the basis of the column of estimated extraction time

**Table 4 - Influence of conservation time after freezing on DNA yield**

| Method   | Age of the leaf | DNA yield (ng/g)      |                   |                   |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
|  |                 | Immediately processed | 1                 | > 30              |
| Marsal <i>et al.</i> (2011)                    | Young           | 547.1 ± 39 A, a       | 248.7 ± 31.2 B, a | 220.9 ± 15.4 B, a |
|  | Mature          | 419.6 ± 41.3 A, b     | 191.1 ± 2.49 B, b | 126.6 ± 9.6 C, b  |
| Modified method of Marsal <i>et al.</i> (2011) | Young           | 560.9 ± 32.6 A, a     | 227.5 ± 8.9 B, a  | 219.4 ± 15.6 B, a |
|  | Mature          | 330.3 ± 9.2 A, b      | 110.0 ± 11.3 B, b | 93.0 ± 9.4 B, b   |

Statistical analysis: One-factor ANOVA and Scheffe's test (both  $p = 0.05$ ). Different letters indicate statistical differences. Lower-case letters are used to compare the DNA yield from leaves of different ages, whereas capital letters are used to compare yields with respect to freezing time.

One of the most important aspects in this economic comparison was the cost of the reagents. It varied widely among methods, ranging between 0.29 €/sample for the cheapest method (Manen *et al.*, 2003) and 20.38 €/sample for the most expensive one (Bowers *et al.*, 1993). In total, four of these methods can be regarded as relatively economic (Manen *et al.*, 2003; Wolf *et al.*, 2001; Marsal *et al.*, 2011 and its modification) with a cost between 0.29 and 0.63 €/sample. The other methods (Thomas *et al.*, 1993; Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; Steenkamp *et al.*, 1994) are considerably more expensive with costs ranging between 3.17 and 4.00 €/sample. These wide differences are affected by many factors, among which the handling volume and the use of RNase are probably the most important. The higher the handling volume, the more reagents are required. Costs are particularly high for those methods that use expensive reagents such as RNase and high volumes.

Another aspect to be borne in mind is the handling time for each method, which also varied considerably: from 1 hour and 30 minutes for the fastest method (modified method of Marsal *et al.*, 2011) to 8 hours for the slowest (Bowers *et al.*, 1993), with the other methods ranging between 2 hours and 30 minutes and almost 4 hours. These handling times determine the number of samples that can be processed by one technician in a day, which is also a criterion that has to be assessed. In batteries of eight samples, the method that performed best was the modified method of Marsal *et al.* (2011), which can be used to process 96 samples a day. In contrast, the method that performed worst was the one reported by Bowers *et al.* (1993), which only processes eight samples a day.

Taking both the cost of the reagents and the cost of the handling time into account, the final cost of the different protocols varies considerably. The cheapest is the modified method of Marsal *et al.* (2011), which

has an overall cost of 17€ for eight samples, and the most expensive is the protocol reported by Bowers *et al.* (1993), with a cost of 227€ for eight samples. Once again, some of the methods are economic (Marsal *et al.*, 2011 and its modification; Wolf *et al.*, 2001; Manen *et al.*, 2003) with costs below 31€ for eight samples. On the other hand, the other methods (Thomas *et al.*, 1993; Steenkamp *et al.*, 1994; Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; Bowers *et al.*, 1993) are much more expensive.

Commercial kits are usually faster than standard protocols. In theory, this is the advantage that compensates for their higher price. As has been mentioned above, only one of the two commercial kits successfully extracted DNA from young leaves (DNeasy Plant Mini Kit). The estimated extraction time of this commercial kit is around 2 hours and 30 minutes, which means that 48 samples can be processed per day. This extraction time is shorter than for the other methods with the exception of the method reported by Marsal *et al.* (2011) and its proposed modification. The estimated cost of this commercial kit is 52.80€ for 8 samples. Although this cost is reasonable, it is more expensive than the methods regarded as being economic (Marsal *et al.*, 2011; Wolf *et al.*, 2001; Manen *et al.*, 2003) and nearly three times more expensive than the most economic one (modified method of Marsal *et al.*, 2011).

Taking all these data into account, the proposed modification of the protocol reported by Marsal *et al.* (2011) provides the best performances as far as cost and processing time are concerned. However, this method only works well for leaves and therefore should not be considered for other tissues.

#### 4. Influence of the time of conservation after freezing on DNA yield

Table 4 shows the results obtained by applying Marsal *et al.*'s method (2011) and its proposed modification to three different samples of young and mature leaves: leaves that were processed immediately, and leaves that had been frozen for 1 day or more than 30 days at -20°C. In general terms, the results indicate that freezing led to significant decreases in DNA yield after only 24 hours of storage at -20°C. These decreases seemed to be greater for mature leaves. However, in all cases, the DNA extraction yield was high enough to be used for further DNA analysis. Moreover, no significant differences were found between samples processed 24 hours and more than 30 days after sampling. This data confirms that it is possible to sample leaves some days before DNA extraction as long as the samples are frozen and stored appropriately.

## CONCLUSIONS

The comparison of several protocols for extracting DNA from different *Vitis vinifera* tissues indicates that very few of them provide acceptable results in young and mature leaves, stems and seeds (Manen *et al.*, 2003; Marsal *et al.*, 2011). One method (Wolf *et al.*, 2001) can be used in young and mature leaves and stems but not in seeds. The others can be used in young and mature leaves (Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; DNeasy Plant Mini Kit) or in young leaves only (Bowers *et al.*, 1993; Thomas *et al.*, 1993; Steenkamp *et al.*, 1994). The other methods studied do not provide acceptable results in any *Vitis vinifera* tissue.

Some of the methods for leaf DNA extraction are very time-consuming and/or expensive (Thomas *et al.*, 1993; Steenkamp *et al.*, 1994; Lodhi *et al.*, 1994; Bowers *et al.*, 1993). The other protocols can be regarded as adequate.

This article proposes some modifications to the method reported by Marsal *et al.* (2011). This modified method, which is very fast and economic, allows the processing of about 96 samples per day at a really low cost, however, it is only applicable to leaves.

**Acknowledgments:** We wish to thank Santiago Moreno and Rosa Pastor for their skilful technical assistance and Isabel Pardo and Sergi Ferrer for their sound advice.

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Annex - Cost of reagents

| Protocols or commercial kits   | Buffer/Reagent                        | Composition                            | Formula lineal reagent  | WM (g/mol) or [ ] | Container size (g o ml) | Cost container (€) | Commercial company | Cost g or ml of reagent (€) | Volume solution (ml) | g or ml of reagent for solution | Cost solution (€) | Quantity of buffer/reagent per sample (ml or g) | Cost per sample (€) | Cost per 8 samples (€) | Cost of reagents(*) (€) |                     |        |  |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|---|---------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------|--|
|                                |                                       |  |   |                   |                         |                    |                    |                             |                      |                                 |                   |   |                     |                        | ext ADN / sample        | ext ADN / 8 samples |        |  |
| 1) Dellaporta et al. 1983      | EXTRACTION BUFFER (EB)                | 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5                 | C4H11NO3· HCl   | 157.6             | 50                      | 44.8               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.89                        | 250                  | 3.94                            | 0.02              | 15  | 0.32                | 2.52                   | 2.23                    | 17.84               |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 50 mM EDTA·2H <sub>2</sub> O pH 8      | C10H14N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 372.24            | 250                     | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.22                        |                      | 4.65                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 500 mM NaCl                            | NaCl  | 58.44             | 500                     | 40                 | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.08                        |                      | 7.31                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 10 mM 2-mercaptopetanol                | H5CH2CH2OH  | 78.13             | 25                      | 12.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.50                        |                      | 0.20                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | SDS                                   | 20% SDS                                | CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>11</sub> OSO <sub>3</sub> Na                  | 288.38            | 100                     | 99.4               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.99                        | 250                  | 50.00                           | 0.2               | 1   | 0.20                | 1.59                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | Potassium acetate                     | 5 M Kac                                | CH <sub>3</sub> COOK  | 98.14             | 500                     | 119.5              | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.23                        | 250                  | 123.91                          | 0.12              | 5   | 0.59                | 4.74                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | ISOPROPANOL                           | 100% isopropanol                       | (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHOH  | 60.1              | 500                     | 46                 | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.09                        | ---                  | ---                             | ---               | 10  | 0.92                | 7.36                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | TE BUFFER                             | 50 mM Tris-HCl                         | C4H11NO3· HCl   | 157.6             | 50                      | 44.8               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.90                        | 250                  | 1.97                            | 0.01              | 0.7   | 0.01                | 0.04                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 10 mM EDTA·2H <sub>2</sub> O pH 8      | C10H14N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 372.24            | 250                     | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.22                        |                      | 0.93                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | Sodium acetate                        | 3 M NaAc                               | CH <sub>3</sub> COONa   | 82.03             | 250                     | 23.2               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.09                        | 250                  | 62.14                           | 0.02              | 0.075   | 0.002               | 0.01                   |                         |                     |        |  |
| 2) Doyle and doyle et al. 1987 | ISOPROPANOL                           | 100% isopropanol                       | (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHOH  | 60.1              | 500                     | 46                 | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.09                        | ---                  | ---                             | ---               | ---   | 0.5                 | 0.05                   | 0.37                    | 5.40                | 43.18  |  |
|                                | ETANOL                                | 80% Ethanol                            | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH  | 46.07             | 500                     | 94.3               | VWR-Merck          | 0.19                        | 250                  | 200.00                          | 0.19              | 0.8   | 0.15                | 1.21                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | TE BUFFER                             | 10 mM Tris-HCl                         | C4H11NO3· HCl   | 157.6             | 50                      | 44.8               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.90                        | 250                  | 0.39                            | 0.001             | 0.1   | 0.0002              | 0.001                  |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 1 mM EDTA·2H <sub>2</sub> O pH 8       | C10H14N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 372.24            | 250                     | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.22                        |                      | 0.09                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | ISOLATION BUFFER (CTAB 2%)            | 2% CTAB                                | CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>15</sub> N(Br)(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> | 364.45            | 250                     | 118.5              | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.47                        | ---                  | 5.00                            | ---               | 5   | 0.16                | 1.31                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 1.4 M NaCl                             | NaCl  | 58.44             | 500                     | 40                 | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.08                        | 250                  | 20.45                           | 0.03              | 10  | 0.35                | 28.24                  |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 0.2% 2-mercaptopetanol                 | H5CH2CH2OH  | 78.13             | 25                      | 12.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.51                        |                      | 0.50                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 20 mM EDTA·2H <sub>2</sub> O           | C10H14N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 372.24            | 250                     | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.22                        |                      | 1.86                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8                   | C4H11NO3· HCl   | 157.6             | 50                      | 44.8               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.90                        |                      | 3.94                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
| 3) Bowers et al. 1993          | CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)     | 100% CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1) | ---   | ---               | 500                     | 147.5              | FLUKA              | 0.30                        | ---                  | ---                             | ---               | ---   | 2.86                | 0.84                   | 6.74                    | 33.33               | 266.62 |  |
|                                | ISOPROPANOL                           | 100% ISOPROPANOL                       | (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHOH  | 60.1              | 500                     | 46                 | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.09                        | ---                  | ---                             | ---               | 2.38  | 0.22                | 1.75                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | WASH BUFFER (EtOH + Ammonium acetate) | 76% ETHANOL                            | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH  | 46.07             | 500                     | 94.3               | VWR-Merck          | 0.19                        | 250                  | 190.00                          | 0.01              | 1   | 0.002               | 0.01                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 10 mM NH4Ac                            | CH <sub>3</sub> COONH <sub>4</sub>  | 77.08             | 250                     | 41.1               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.16                        |                      | 0.20                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | TE BUFFER                             | 10 mM Tris-HCl                         | C4H11NO3· HCl   | 157.6             | 50                      | 44.8               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.90                        | 250                  | 0.39                            | 0.001             | 1   | 0.002               | 0.01                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 1 mM EDTA·2H <sub>2</sub> O pH 7.4     | C10H14N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 372.24            | 250                     | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.22                        | 250                  | 0.09                            | 0.001             | 2   | 0.003               | 0.02                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 100 μg/ml RNase                        | ---   | ---               | 1                       | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 55.7                        |                      | ---                             |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 10 μg/ml RNase                         | ---   | ---               | 1                       | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 55.7                        | 250                  | 0.39                            | 0.001             | 2   | 0.003               | 0.02                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 1 mM EDTA·2H <sub>2</sub> O pH 7.4     | C10H14N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 372.24            | 250                     | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.22                        |                      | 0.09                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | Ammonium acetate                      | 7.5 M NH4Ac, pH 7.7                    | CH <sub>3</sub> COONH <sub>4</sub>  | 77.08             | 250                     | 41.1               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.16                        | 250                  | 147.47                          | 0.16              | 0.67  | 0.11                | 0.88                   |                         |                     |        |  |
| 4) Bowers et al. 1993          | EIOH                                  | 76% ETHANOL                            | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH  | 46.07             | 500                     | 94.3               | VWR-Merck          | 0.19                        | 250                  | 190.00                          | 0.19              | 2.5   | 0.47                | 3.77                   | 5.40                    | 43.18               |        |  |
|                                | TE BUFFER                             | 10 mM Tris-HCl                         | C4H11NO3· HCl   | 157.6             | 50                      | 44.8               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.90                        |                      | 0.39                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 1 mM EDTA·2H <sub>2</sub> O pH 7.4     | C10H14N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 372.24            | 250                     | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.22                        | 250                  | 0.09                            | 0.001             | 0.1   | 0.0002              | 0.001                  |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 2% CTAB                                | CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>15</sub> N(Br)(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> | 364.45            | 250                     | 118.5              | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.47                        |                      | 5.00                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | EXTRACTION BUFFER II                  | 1.4 M NaCl                             | NaCl  | 58.44             | 500                     | 40                 | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.08                        | 250                  | 20.45                           | 0.04              | 20  | 0.71                | 5.65                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 100 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.5                 | C4H11NO3· HCl   | 157.6             | 50                      | 44.8               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.90                        |                      | 3.94                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 20 mM EDTA                             | C10H14N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 372.24            | 250                     | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.22                        |                      | 4.65                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 0.5% BME, pH 8                         | H5CH2CH2OH  | 78.13             | 25                      | 12.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.51                        |                      | 0.50                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)     | 100% CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1) | ---   | ---               | 500                     | 147.5              | FLUKA              | 0.30                        | ---                  | ---                             | ---               | 11.43   | 3.37                | 26.97                  |                         |                     |        |  |
| 5) Bowers et al. 1993          | 10% CTAB                              | 10% CTAB                               | CH <sub>3</sub> (CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>15</sub> N(Br)(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> | 364.45            | 250                     | 118.5              | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.47                        | 250                  | 5.00                            | 0.04              | 4   | 0.14                | 1.13                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 1.4 M NaCl                             | NaCl  | 58.44             | 500                     | 40                 | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.08                        |                      | 20.45                           |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 100 mM Tris                            | C4H11NO3· HCl   | 157.6             | 50                      | 44.8               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.90                        |                      | 3.94                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 20 mM EDTA                             | C10H14N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 372.24            | 250                     | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.22                        |                      | 4.65                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 0.5% BME, pH 8                         | H5CH2CH2OH  | 78.13             | 25                      | 12.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.51                        | 250                  | 0.50                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)     | 100% CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1) | ---   | ---               | 500                     | 147.5              | FLUKA              | 0.30                        |                      | ---                             | ---               | ---   | 12.67               | 3.74                   | 29.90                   |                     |        |  |
|                                | CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)     | 100% CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1) | ---   | ---               | 500                     | 147.5              | FLUKA              | 0.30                        | ---                  | ---                             | ---               | 11.08   | 3.27                | 26.15                  |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | ISOPROPANOL                           | 100% ISOPROPANOL                       | (CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHOH  | 60.1              | 500                     | 46                 | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.09                        | ---                  | ---                             | ---               | 14.55   | 1.34                | 10.71                  |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | WASH BUFFER (EtOH + Sodium acetate)   | 76% ETHANOL                            | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH  | 46.07             | 500                     | 94.3               | VWR-Merck          | 0.19                        | 250                  | 190.00                          | 0.28              | 1   | 0.28                | 2.25                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 0.2 M NaAc                             | CH <sub>3</sub> COONa   | 82.03             | 250                     | 23.2               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.09                        |                      | 4.14                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | WASH BUFFER (EtOH + Ammonium acetate) | 76% ETHANOL                            | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH  | 46.07             | 500                     | 94.3               | VWR-Merck          | 0.19                        | 250                  | 190.00                          | 0.35              | 1   | 0.35                | 2.82                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 0.01 M NH4Ac                           | CH <sub>3</sub> COONH <sub>4</sub>  | 77.08             | 250                     | 41.1               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.16                        |                      | 0.20                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | EIOH                                  | 76% ETHANOL                            | CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OH  | 46.07             | 500                     | 94.3               | VWR-Merck          | 0.19                        | 250                  | 190.00                          | 0.19              | 1   | 0.19                | 1.51                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | TE BUFFER                             | 10 mM Tris-HCl                         | C4H11NO3· HCl   | 157.6             | 50                      | 44.8               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.90                        |                      | 0.39                            | 0.001             | 4   | 0.01                | 0.05                   |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                |                                       | 1 mM EDTA·2H <sub>2</sub> O pH 7.4     | C10H14N <sub>2</sub> Na <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub> · 2H <sub>2</sub> O               | 372.24            | 250                     | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 0.22                        | 250                  | 0.09                            |                   |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |
|                                | 100 μg/ml RNase                       | ---                                    | ---   | ---               | 1                       | 55.7               | SIGMA-ALDRICH      | 55.7                        |                      | ---                             | ---</td           |   |                     |                        |                         |                     |        |  |

|                             |   |  |  |                |       |       |               |               |      |        |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--|----------------|-------|-------|---------------|---------------|------|--------|--------|-------|-------|--------|-------|--------|--|
|                             | Protease K (Sigma)                              | 1 mg/ml (ref. 20mg/ml)   | ---                                    | ---            | 1     | 556   | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 556           | ---  | ---    | ---    | 0.02  | 11.12 | 88.96  |       |        |  |
|                             | Phenol-chloroform-isoamyl alcohol (25:24:1 v/v) |  | ---                                    | ---            | 500   | 213   | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.43          | ---  | ---    | ---    | 4     | 1.70  | 13.63  |       |        |  |
|                             | CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)               | 100% CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)                                 | ---                                    | ---            | 500   | 147.5 | FLUKA         | 0.30          | ---  | ---    | ---    | 4.00  | 1.18  | 9.44   |       |        |  |
|                             | Ammonium acetate                                | 7.5 M NH4Ac, pH 7.7  | CH3COONH4                              | 77.08          | 250   | 41.1  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.16          | 250  | 147.47 | 0.16   | 3.12  | 0.51  | 4.10   |       |        |  |
|                             | ETANOL  | 80% Ethanol  | CH3CH2OH                               | 46.07          | 500   | 94.3  | VWR-Merck     | 0.19          | 250  | 200.00 | 0.19   | 10    | 1.89  | 15.09  |       |        |  |
|                             | EOH   | 76% ETHANOL  | CH3CH2OH                               | 46.07          | 500   | 94.3  | VWR-Merck     | 0.19          | 250  | 190.00 | 0.19   | 1     | 0.19  | 1.51   |       |        |  |
|                             | TE BUFFER                                       | 10 mM Tris-HCl   | C4H11NO3 · HCl                         | 157.6          | 50    | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90          | 250  | 0.39   | 0.001  | 0.5   | 0.001 | 0.006  |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 1 mM EDTA·2H2O pH 7.4  | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O                   | 372.24         | 250   | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22          |      | 0.09   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
| 4) Thomas et al.<br>1993    | Buffer A  | 0.25M NaCl   | NaCl                                   | 58.44          | 500   | 40    | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.08          |      | 20.45  |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 0.2M TRIS-C1 (pH 8.0)  | C4H11NO3 · HCl                         | 157.6          | 50    | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90          |      | 0.39   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 50 mM EDTA   | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O                   | 372.24         | 250   | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22          |      | 0.09   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 0.1% v/v 2-mercaptoethanol   | HSCH2CH2OH                             | 78.13          | 25    | 12.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.51          |      | 0.50   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 2.5% w/v polyvinyl-pyrrolidone (MW 40,000)                             | (C6H9NO)x                              | ---            | 100   | 42.4  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.42          |      | 5.00   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             | Buffer B  | 0.5M NaCl  | NaCl                                   | 58.44          | 500   | 40    | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.08          |      | 20.45  |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 0.2M TRIS-C1 (pH 8.0)  | C4H11NO3 · HCl                         | 157.6          | 50    | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90          |      | 0.39   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 50 mM EDTA   | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O                   | 372.24         | 250   | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22          |      | 0.09   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 0.1% v/v 2-mercaptoethanol   | HSCH2CH2OH                             | 78.13          | 25    | 12.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.51          |      | 0.50   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 2.5% w/v polyvinyl-pyrrolidone (MW 40,000)                             | (C6H9NO)x                              | ---            | 100   | 42.4  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.42          |      | 5.00   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
| 5) Lodhi et al.<br>1994     | ISOPROPANOL                                     | 3% sarkozyl  | CH3(CH2)10CON(CH3)CH2COONa             | 293.38         | 250   | 164.5 | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.66          |      | 7.50   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 20% ETOH   | CH3CH2OH                               | 46.07          | 500   | 94.3  | VWR-Merck     | 0.19          |      | 190.00 |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 100% CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)                                 |  | ---            | 500   | 147.5 | FLUKA         | 0.30          |      | ---    | ---    | 4.29  | 1.27  | 10.12  | 2.16  | 17.30  |  |
|                             |   | 100% ISOPROPANOL   | (CH3)2CHOH                             | 60.1           | 500   | 46    | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.09          | 250  | ---    | ---    | 2.03  | 0.19  | 1.49   |       |        |  |
|                             |   | TE BUFFER  | 10 mM Tris-HCl                         | C4H11NO3 · HCl | 157.6 | 50    | 44.8          | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90 | 250    | 0.39   | 0.001 | 0.6   | 0.0001 | 0.007 |        |  |
|                             | Ammonium acetate                                | 1 mM EDTA·2H2O pH 7.4  | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O                   | 372.24         | 250   | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22          |      | 0.09   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 7.5 M NH4Ac, pH 7.7  | CH3COONH4                              | 77.08          | 250   | 41.1  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.16          | 250  | 147.47 | 0.16   | 3.12  | 0.3   | 0.05   | 0.39  |        |  |
|                             |   | 100% ISOPROPANOL   | (CH3)2CHOH                             | 60.1           | 500   | 46    | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.09          |      | ---    | ---    | ---   | 0.389 | 0.04   | 0.29  |        |  |
|                             |   | TE BUFFER  | 10 mM Tris-HCl                         | C4H11NO3 · HCl | 157.6 | 50    | 44.8          | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90 | 250    | 0.39   | 0.001 | 0.2   | 0.0003 | 0.002 |        |  |
|                             |   | 1 mM EDTA·2H2O pH 7.4  | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O                   | 372.24         | 250   | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22          |      | 0.09   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
| 6) Steenkamp<br>et al. 1994 | Extraction Buffer                               | 20 mM sodium EDTA  | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O                   | 372.24         | 250   | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22          |      | 0.09   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 100 mM Tris-HCl  | C4H11NO3 · HCl                         | 157.6          | 50    | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90          |      | 0.39   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 1.4 M NaCl   | NaCl                                   | 58.44          | 500   | 40    | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.08          |      | 20.45  |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 2% CTAB, pH 8  | CH3(CH2)15N(Br)(CH3)3                  | 364.45         | 250   | 118.5 | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.47          |      | 5.00   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 0.2 % B-mercaptoethanol (it is added to Extraction Buffer, just        | HSCH2CH2OH                             | 78.13          | 25    | 12.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.51          |      | 0.50   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             | PVP   | (100 mg PVP / g leaf tissue)   | (C6H9NO)x                              | ---            | 100   | 42.4  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.42          | 250  | 5.00   | ---    | 0.05  | 0.53  | 4.24   |       |        |  |
|                             |   | Chloroform:octanol   | 6 ml Chloroform:octanol                | ---            | 500   | 147.5 | FLUKA         | 0.30          | ---  | ---    | ---    | 6     | 1.77  | 14.16  | 23.04 | 184.31 |  |
|                             |   | Chloroform:octanol   | 6 ml Chloroform:octanol                | ---            | 500   | 147.5 | FLUKA         | 0.30          | ---  | ---    | ---    | 6     | 1.77  | 14.16  |       |        |  |
|                             |   | NaCl   | 5M NaCl                                | NaCl           | 58.44 | 500   | 40            | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.08 | 250    | 20.45  | 0.13  | 2.2   | 0.29   | 2.36  |        |  |
|                             |   | EtOH   | 8.82 ml 95% EtOH (cold)                | CH3CH2OH       | 46.07 | 500   | 94.3          | VWR-Merck     | 0.19 | 250    | 190.00 | 0.19  | 8.82  | 1.66   | 13.31 |        |  |
| RNase                       | TE BUFFER                                       | 1 ml 76% EtOH COLD (rentar)  | CH3CH2OH                               | 46.07          | 500   | 94.3  | VWR-Merck     | 0.19          | 250  | 190.00 | 0.19   | 1     | 0.19  | 1.51   |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 10 mM Tris-HCl   | C4H11NO3 · HCl                         | 157.6          | 50    | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90          |      | 0.39   |        | 0.001 | 0.3   | 0.0004 | 0.003 |        |  |
|                             |   | 1 mM EDTA·2H2O pH 7.4  | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O                   | 372.24         | 250   | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22          |      | 0.09   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 0.003 ml RNase A (1 µl RNase A per 100 µl DNA solution). 10µg/ml RNase | ---                                    | ---            | 0.01  | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 55.7          |      | ---    | ---    | 0.003 | 16.71 | 133.68 |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 3% CTAB,   | CH3(CH2)15N(Br)(CH3)3                  | 364.45         | 250   | 118.5 | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.47          |      | 5.00   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
| 6) Steenkamp<br>et al. 1994 | Extraction Buffer                               | 1.4 M NaCl,  | NaCl                                   | 58.44          | 500   | 40    | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.08          |      | 20.45  |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 20 mM EDTA,  | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O                   | 372.24         | 250   | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22          |      | 0.09   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             |   | 1.0 M Tris-HCl, pH 8   | C4H11NO3 · HCl                         | 157.6          | 50    | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90          |      | 0.39   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |
|                             | 2-mercaptoethanol                               | each tube to give a final concentration of 0,2% (v/v)                  | HSCH2CH2OH                             | 78.13          | 25    | 12.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.51          | 250  | 0.50   | ---    | 0.015 | 0.01  | 0.06   |       |        |  |
|                             |   | chloroform:isoamyl alcohol (24:1 (v/v))                                | 100% CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1) | ---            | 500   | 147.5 | FLUKA         | 0.30          | ---  | ---    | ---    | 6.44  | 1.90  | 15.20  | 63.81 | 510.51 |  |
|                             | isopropanol cold                                | 100% ISOPROPANOL   | (CH3)2CHOH                             | 60.1           | 500   | 46    | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.09          | 250  | ---    | ---    | 3.76  | 0.35  | 2.77   |       |        |  |
|                             | wash-buffer                                     | 76% EtOH,  | CH3CH2OH                               | 46.07          | 500   | 94.3  | VWR-Merck     | 0.19          |      | 190.00 |        | 0.24  | 20    | 4.81   | 38.45 |        |  |
|                             | TE BUFFER                                       | 10 mM Tris-HCl   | C4H11NO3 · HCl                         | 157.6          | 50    | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90          |      | 0.39   |        | 0.001 | 1     | 0.001  | 0.01  |        |  |
|                             |   | 1 mM EDTA·2H2O pH 7.4  | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O                   | 372.24         | 250   | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22          |      | 0.09   |        |       |       |        |       |        |  |

|                                   |  |   |   |   |                                     |   |   |                                      |  |  |       |      |        |        |      |      |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|---|-------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|-------|------|--------|--------|------|------|
| 7) Wolf et al.<br>2001            | RNase  | 10ug/ml RNase   | ---   | ---   | 1                                   | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 55.7                                 | ---                                    | ---                                    | ---   | 1    | 16.71  | 133.68 | 1.02 | 8.13 |
|                                   | TF BUFFER  | 10 mM Tris-HCl  | C4H11NO3 · HCl  | 157.6                                       | 50                                  | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.90                                 | 250                                    | 0.39                                   | 0.001 | 1    | 0.001  | 0.01   |      |      |
|                                   |  | 1 mM EDTA.2H2O pH 7.4   | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O  | 372.24                                      | 250                                 | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.22                                 |  | 0.09                                   |       |      |        |        |      |      |
|                                   | Ammonium acetate   | 7.5 M NHAc, pH 7.7  | CH3COONH4   | 77.08                                       | 250                                 | 41.1  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.16                                 | 250                                    | 147.47                                 | 0.16  | 1    | 0.16   | 1.32   |      |      |
|                                   | ETANOL   | 80% Ethanol   | CH3CH2OH  | 46.07                                       | 500                                 | 94.3  | VWR-Merck   | 0.19                                 | 250                                    | 200.00                                 | 0.19  | 4    | 0.75   | 6.04   |      |      |
|                                   | TE BUFFER  | 10 mM Tris-HCl  | C4H11NO3 · HCl  | 157.6                                       | 50                                  | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.90                                 | 250                                    | 0.39                                   | 0.001 | 1    | 0.001  | 0.01   |      |      |
|                                   |  | 1 mM EDTA.2H2O pH 7.4   | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O  | 372.24                                      | 250                                 | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.22                                 |  | 0.09                                   |       |      |        |        |      |      |
|                                   | Extraction Buffer  | 20 mM sodium EDTA,<br>100 mM Tris-HCl,<br>1.4 M NaCl,                                     | C4H11NO3 · HCl  | 157.6                                       | 50                                  | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.90                                 |  | 0.09                                   |       |      |        |        |      |      |
|                                   |  | 2% CTAB, pH 8   | CH3(CH2)15N(Br)(CH3)3   | 364.45                                      | 250                                 | 118.5   | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.47                                 | 250                                    | 5.00                                   | 0.02  | 1.5  | 0.03   | 0.22   |      |      |
|                                   |  | 0.2% B-mercaptoethanol (it is added to Extraction Buffer, just                            | H5CH2CH2OH  | 78.13                                       | 25                                  | 12.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.51                                 |  | 0.50                                   |       |      |        |        |      |      |
| 8) Manen et<br>al.2003            | PVPP   | 100 mg PVP / g leaf tissue  | (C6H9NO)x   | ---   | 100                                 | 42.4  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.42                                 | ---                                    | 5.00                                   | ---   | 0.05 | 0.02   | 0.17   | 0.49 | 3.89 |
|                                   | Chloroform:octanol   | Chloroform:octanol  | ---   | ---   | 500                                 | 147.5   | FLUKA   | 0.30                                 | ---                                    | ---                                    | ---   | 0.5  | 0.15   | 1.18   |      |      |
|                                   | Chloroform:octanol   | Chloroform:octanol  | ---   | ---   | 500                                 | 147.5   | FLUKA   | 0.30                                 | ---                                    | ---                                    | ---   | 0.75 | 0.22   | 1.77   |      |      |
|                                   | NaCl   | 5 M NaCl  | NaCl  | 58.44                                       | 500                                 | 40  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.08                                 | 250                                    | 20.45                                  | 5.84  | 0.49 | 0.04   | 0.31   |      |      |
|                                   | EtOH   | 96% EtOH  | CH3CH2OH  | 46.07                                       | 500                                 | 94.3  | VWR-Merck   | 0.19                                 | 250                                    | 200.00                                 | 0.19  | 1.96 | 0.37   | 2.96   |      |      |
|                                   | EtOH   | 76% EtOH  | CH3CH2OH  | 46.07                                       | 500                                 | 94.3  | VWR-Merck   | 0.19                                 | 250                                    | 190.00                                 | 0.19  | 1    | 0.19   | 1.51   |      |      |
|                                   | TE BUFFER  | 10 mM Tris-HCl  | C4H11NO3 · HCl  | 157.6                                       | 50                                  | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.90                                 | 250                                    | 0.39                                   | 0.001 | 0.1  | 0.001  | 0.01   |      |      |
|                                   |  | 1 mM EDTA.2H2O pH 7.4   | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O  | 372.24                                      | 250                                 | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.22                                 |  | 0.09                                   |       |      |        |        |      |      |
|                                   | Extraction Buffer  | 5.5% DTAB,<br>1 M NaCl,<br>70 mM Tris-HCl,<br>30 mM EDTA, pH 8                            | C15H34Br8N  | 308.34                                      | 100                                 | 353.5   | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 3.54                                 |  | 10.00                                  |       |      |        |        |      |      |
|                                   |  | 100% CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)  | ---   | ---   | 500                                 | 147.5   | FLUKA   | 0.30                                 | ---                                    | ---                                    | ---   | 0.4  | 0.12   | 0.94   |      |      |
| 9_Marsal et<br>al.2011            | CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)  | 0.5% CTAB,<br>0.04 M NaCl,<br>70 mM Tris-HCl,<br>30 mM EDTA, pH 8                         | CH3(CH2)15N(Br)(CH3)3   | 364.45                                      | 250                                 | 118.5   | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.47                                 | 250                                    | 5.00                                   | 0.02  | 0.7  | 0.02   | 0.12   | 0.75 | 6.03 |
|                                   | CTAB Buffer  | NaCl  | 58.44   | 500   | 40                                  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.08  | 250                                  | 10.96                                  | 1.97                                   | 2.10  |      |        |        |      |      |
|                                   | NaCl   | 1,2M NaCl   | NaCl  | 58.44                                       | 500                                 | 40  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.08                                 | 250                                    | 10.96                                  | 1.4   | 0.1  | 0.01   | 0.06   |      |      |
|                                   | EtOH   | 100% EtOH   | CH3CH2OH  | 46.07                                       | 500                                 | 94.3  | VWR-Merck   | 0.19                                 | ---                                    | ---                                    | 0.19  | 0.25 | 0.05   | 0.38   |      |      |
|                                   | EtOH   | 70% EtOH  | CH3CH2OH  | 46.07                                       | 500                                 | 94.3  | VWR-Merck   | 0.19                                 | 250                                    | ---                                    | 0.19  | 1    | 0.19   | 1.51   |      |      |
|                                   | TE BUFFER  | 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0   | C4H11NO3 · HCl  | 157.6                                       | 50                                  | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.90                                 | 250                                    | 0.39                                   | 0.001 | 0.02 | 0.001  | 0.01   |      |      |
|                                   |  | 1 mM EDTA.2H2O pH 8.5   | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O  | 372.24                                      | 250                                 | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.22                                 |  | 0.09                                   |       |      |        |        |      |      |
|                                   | EXTRACTION BUFFER (LE -->DTAB 4%)  | 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.6<br>100 mM boric acid<br>22.6 mM EDTA.2H2O<br>0.75 M NaCl<br>4% DTAB | C4H11NO3 · HCl<br>H3BO3<br>C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O<br>NaCl<br>C15H34Br8N | 157.6<br>61.83<br>372.24<br>58.44<br>308.34 | 50<br>1000<br>250<br>500<br>100     | 44.8<br>89.1<br>55.7<br>40<br>353.5   | SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90<br>0.09<br>0.22<br>0.08<br>3.54 | 250                                    | 1.97<br>1.55<br>2.10<br>10.96<br>10.00 | 0.15  | 1.4  | 0.22   | 1.73   |      |      |
|                                   | Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP)   | 2% PVP  | (C6H9NO)x   | ---   | 100                                 | 42.4  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.42                                 | ---                                    | 5.00                                   | ---   | 1.4  | 0.01   | 0.09   |      |      |
|                                   | CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)  | 100% CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)  | ---   | ---   | 500                                 | 147.5   | FLUKA   | 0.30                                 | ---                                    | ---                                    | ---   | 0.8  | 0.24   | 1.89   |      |      |
| EXTRACTION BUFFER (LE -->DTAB 4%) | 1 M Tris-HCl pH 8.6<br>200 mM boric acid<br>45.2 mM EDTA.2H2O<br>1.5 M NaCl<br>1% CTAB | C4H11NO3 · HCl<br>H3BO3<br>C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O<br>NaCl<br>CH3(CH2)15N(Br)(CH3)3          | 157.6<br>61.83<br>372.24<br>58.44<br>364.45                           | 50<br>1000<br>250<br>500<br>250             | 44.8<br>89.1<br>55.7<br>40<br>118.5 | SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90<br>0.09<br>0.22<br>0.08<br>0.47  |                                      | 39.40<br>3.09<br>4.21<br>21.92<br>2.50 | 0.16                                   | 0.765 | 0.12 | 0.97   | 0.75   | 6.03 |      |
|                                   | ISOPROPANOL  | 100% ISOPROPANOL  | (CH3)2CHOH  | 60.1  | 500                                 | 46  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.09                                 | ---                                    | ---                                    | 0.09  | 0.4  | 0.04   | 0.29   |      |      |
|                                   | ETANOL   | 70% ETHANOL   | CH3CH2OH  | 46.07                                       | 500                                 | 94.3  | VWR-Merck   | 0.19                                 | 250                                    | 175.00                                 | 0.019 | 0.7  | 0.13   | 1.06   |      |      |
|                                   | TE BUFFER  | 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0   | C4H11NO3 · HCl  | 157.6                                       | 50                                  | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.90                                 | 250                                    | 0.39                                   | 0.001 | 0.05 | 0.0001 | 0.001  |      |      |
|                                   |  | 1 mM EDTA.2H2O pH 8.5   | C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O  | 372.24                                      | 250                                 | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.22                                 |  | 0.09                                   |       |      |        |        |      |      |
|                                   | EXTRACTION BUFFER (LE -->DTAB 4%)  | 50 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.6<br>100 mM boric acid<br>22.6 mM EDTA.2H2O<br>0.75 M NaCl<br>4% DTAB | C4H11NO3 · HCl<br>H3BO3<br>C10H14N2Na2O8 · 2H2O<br>NaCl<br>C15H34Br8N | 157.6<br>61.83<br>372.24<br>58.44<br>308.34 | 50<br>1000<br>250<br>500<br>100     | 44.8<br>89.1<br>55.7<br>40<br>353.5   | SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH<br>SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90<br>0.09<br>0.22<br>0.08<br>3.54 | 250                                    | 1.97<br>1.55<br>2.10<br>10.96<br>10.00 | 0.15  | 1.4  | 0.22   | 1.73   |      |      |
|                                   | Polyvinylpyrrolidone (PVP)   | 2% PVP  | (C6H9NO)x   | ---   | 100                                 | 42.4  | SIGMA-ALDRICH   | 0.42                                 | ---                                    | 5.00                                   | ---   | 1.4  | 0.01   | 0.09   |      |      |

|  |   |  |                      |        |       |               |               |      |       |        |      |       |      |        |       |      |      |
|--|---|--|----------------------|--------|-------|---------------|---------------|------|-------|--------|------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|------|
| 10. Modified method's Marsal et al. 2011 | CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1)       | 100% CHLOROFORM:ISOAMYL ALCOHOL (24:1) | ---                  | ---    | 500   | 147.5         | FLUKA         | 0.30 | ---   | ---    | ---  | 0.8   | 0.24 | 1.89   | 0.75  | 6.03 |      |
|  | 1 M Tris-HCl pH 8.5                     | C4H11NO3 - HCl                         | 157.6                | 50     | 44.8  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90          |      | 39.40 |        |      |       |      |        |       |      |      |
|  | 200 mM boric acid                       | H3BO3                                  | 61.83                | 1000   | 89.1  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.09          |      | 3.09  |        |      |       |      |        |       |      |      |
|  | 45.2 mM EDTA.2H2O                       | C10H14N2Na2O8 - 2H2O                   | 372.24               | 250    | 55.7  | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22          |      | 4.21  |        |      |       |      |        |       |      |      |
|  | 1.5 M NaCl                              | NaCl                                   | 58.44                | 500    | 40    | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.08          |      | 21.92 |        |      |       |      |        |       |      |      |
|  | 1% CTAB                                 | CH3(CH2)15N(Br)(CH3)3                  | 364.45               | 250    | 118.5 | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.47          |      | 2.50  |        |      |       |      |        |       |      |      |
|  | ISOPROPANOL                             | 100% ISOPROPANOL                       | (CH3)2CHOH           | 60.1   | 500   | 46            | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.09 | ---   | ---    | 0.09 | 0.4   | 0.04 | 0.29   |       |      |      |
|  | ETANOL                                  | 70% ETHANOL                            | CH3CH2OH             | 46.07  | 500   | 94.3          | VWR-Merck     | 0.19 | 250   | 175.00 | 0.19 | 0.7   | 0.13 | 1.06   |       |      |      |
|  | TE BUFFER                               | 10 mM Tris-HCl pH 8.0                  | C4H11NO3 - HCl       | 157.6  | 50    | 44.8          | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.90 |       | 0.39   |      | 0.001 | 0.05 | 0.0001 | 0.001 |      |      |
|  | DNeasy Plant Mini Kit <sup>a</sup>      | 1 mM EDTA.2H2O pH 8.5                  | C10H14N2Na2O8 - 2H2O | 372.24 | 250   | 55.7          | SIGMA-ALDRICH | 0.22 |       | 0.09   |      |       |      |        |       |      |      |
|  | MasterPure Plant Kit <sup>b</sup>       | #                                      | #                    | #      | #     | #             | #             | #    | #     | #      | #    | #     | #    | #      | 4.1   | 32.8 |      |
|  | Phire Plant Direct PCR Kit <sup>c</sup> | #                                      | #                    | #      | #     | #             | #             | #    | #     | #      | #    | #     | #    | #      | 1.95  | 15.6 |      |
|  |   |  |                      |        |       |               |               |      |       |        |      |       |      |        |       | 1.4  | 11.2 |

<sup>(a)</sup> samples: young leaf. <sup>(b)</sup>DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany); <sup>(c)</sup>MasterPure Plant Kit (Epicentre Biotechnologies, Madison); <sup>(d)</sup>Phire Plant. Direct PCR Kit (Finnzymes, Espoo,Finland). <sup>(e)</sup> The Kit's price is 203€ (2013) and it is used to 200 analyses. So, every analyse costs around 1 €.

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PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.  
Gemma Marsal Andorrà  
Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

# Capítulo 3

**Caracterización e identificación de 338  
accesiones de *Vitis vinifera* L.  
procedentes de 24 países diferentes,  
recolectadas en una colección privada  
(AOC Penedes, España), mediante la  
técnica de los microsatélites**

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Characterization and identification of 338  
*Vitis vinifera* L. accessions from 24 different  
countries from a private collection (AOC  
Penedes, Spain) by SSR technique

Artículo enviado para ser publicado en:  
*Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution*

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## Capítulo 3

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Hoy en día aproximadamente 16 variedades son las responsables del 90% de la producción mundial de vino, además unos 26 vidueños representan el 9% de la misma y el 1% restante, está formado por el resto de cultivares (alrededor de 5000). Esto nos conduce a una más que remarcable homogenización del mercado del vino, y de esta manera no es de extrañar que en distintas zonas del mundo se puedan encontrar vinos con las mismas variedades y por lo tanto con semejantes características organolépticas. Ante esta situación el consumidor cada día más exigente, y más cansado de degustar casi los mismos sabores, de oler casi los mismos aromas..., apuesta por descubrir nuevos productos que le ofrezcan un mayor elenco de nuevas sensaciones a experimentar. Ante esta situación el sector vitivinícola ha reaccionado buscando nuevas estrategias que le permitan descubrir el potencial de otros vidueños (este 1% restante) que aporten al consumidor nuevas experiencias organolépticas.

Con el fin de contribuir al estudio y al desarrollo de vinos poco usuales, Bodegas Sumarroca S.L. (AOC Penedes, España) junto con el Grupo de Investigación de Tecnología Enológica (TECNENOL) llevaron a cabo el proyecto CDTI (TAM20030074) titulado: “Estudio de las aptitudes enológicas de 400 variedades de *Vitis vinifera* L. procedentes de diversas regiones vitivinícolas del mundo”, que se realizó a partir de la colección de vides de las mismas bodegas conocida como “La Viña del mundo”. Dicho proyecto consistía, en primer lugar, en caracterizar variedades minoritarias distribuidas en todo el mundo y, en segundo lugar, llevar a cabo microvinificaciones de las variedades caracterizadas, con el fin de seleccionar aquellas que presentasen mayor potencial para obtener vinos de alta calidad en el mercado, pero a la vez, novedosos y originales.

Por todo lo expuesto, este artículo aborda tres objetivos fundamentales:

- 1- Caracterizar e identificar 338 accesiones procedentes de 24 países (conservadas en la colección de plantas de vid de Bodegas Sumarroca S.L.) mediante la técnica de los microsatélites (con 20 marcadores moleculares)
- 2- Crear los cimientos de una base de datos que: a) refleje la real complejidad de la colección de plantas de vid de Bodegas Sumarroca S.L., y b) contribuya a preservar la biodiversidad varietal.
- 3- Comprobar la hipótesis de flujo genético establecido entre las variedades caracterizadas para contribuir al estudio de eventos de domesticación, origen y filogenia de *Vitis vinifera* L.

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
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Gemma Marsal Andorrà  
Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

## Capítulo 3

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# Characterization and identification of 338 *Vitis vinifera* L. accessions from 24 different countries from a private collection (AOC Penedes, Spain) by SSR technique

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**ABSTRACT:** A collection of 338 grapevine accessions from 24 countries planted on the estates of Sumarroca winery (AOC Penedes) was genotyped with 20 microsatellite markers. A total of 295 different molecular profiles were obtained. About seven of them there is neither information nor ampelographic SSR-molecular profiles described. Moreover, about 15 of them only ampelographic information was found, so their SSR-molecular profiles have been presented by first time. Twenty accession names are considered as new synonymies, which are all commonly used in several regions. From the analysis of the genetic structure of this population is confirmed the existence of all six Secondary Domestication Centres described in the literature (Fertile Crescent area, Balkan Peninsula, centre-south of Italy, eastern Iberian Peninsula, northern Italy and Central Europe). Furthermore, the existence of another five Secondary Domestication Centres is proposed: the Balkans area (which is separated from Greece), two centres located in the north-west and in the center-south-west of the Iberian Peninsula, and two more located in south-eastern and northern France. The results obtained suggest the existence of different ecotypes of *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris* which were developed from the refuges that there were in the last glaciation. Since, it is proposed that these Secondary Domestication Centres were mainly originated from the presence of abovementioned wild ecotypes (together with other factors).

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**KEYWORDS:** *Vitis vinifera*; SSR; Characterization; Secondary domestication centre; Genetic structure

## Introduction

The vine appeared in the world before *Homo sapiens* (Hidalgo 2011). The first fossils of the genus *Vitis*, for the species *Vitis sezannensis*, *Vitis ampelophyllum*, *Vitis olriki* Heer and *Vitis arctica* Heer (Sézanne (France), Verona (Italy), Switzerland, Greenland and Germany), were found approximately 55 million years ago

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(Paleocene (Tertiary period) in travertines (limestone)). However, to our knowledge the first reference to *Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *sylvestris* (Gmelin) Hegi dates from the Pleistocene (Quaternary). With regard to the *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*, it has been postulated that the wild vine colonized the Near East and the Mediterranean Basin. Levadoux (1956) and Zohary and Spiegel-Roy (1975) reported that this colonization took place after the last glaciation of Würm (about 12000 years ago) concretely from refuges of the Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Southern Balkans, Southern Italy and Iberia Peninsula. These areas became putative sources of genetic diversification during postglacial colonization. As a result, these zones may have constituted secondary domestication centres (SDC) (Arroyo-García et al. 2006; Imazio et al. 2006; Ocete et al. 2007) or biodiversity centres, that have led to the contemporary varieties. Therefore the current varieties are the result of three actions that are not exclusive, which occurred in these places to the same time: a) the selection of the native wild vine in each zone, b) and/or miscegenation in the strictest sense due to the introgression of the wild genome in other cultivars imported from elsewhere (Myles et al. 2010; De Andrés et al. 2012), c) and/or the mutations that may it have undergone during the process of domestication, subsequent evolution, until the present day.

In spite of the difficulty of accurately identifying the birthplace of grape species and the area where humans first cultivated the grape, there is archaeological evidence which places grape pips in the Transcaucasian region, and specifically in Shulaveri (Georgia), as early as 6,000 BC (McGovern 2003a; Arroyo-García et al. 2006; Imazio et al. 2013). Human use of grape species has evolved from consumption as fruit (in the pre-domestication stage), to their preservation as raisins, until the chance discovery of a palatable fermented beverage (in the post-domestication stage). The grapevine's domestication is connected with the discovery of wine (McGovern 2003a; Ocete et al. 2007; De Andrés et al. 2012). The oldest remains of wine and winepresses were found in Georgia (8,000 BC) and Iran (north of Zagros, 7,400-7,000 BC). Vine cultivation and winemaking procedures spread very quickly in Mesopotamia and all the countries of eastern Mediterranean, Palestine, Greece and Egypt. Phoenician, Greek and Roman sailors then developed the wine trade and introduced the cultivation of vines to the western Mediterranean. During the Great Age of Discovery, explorers and conquerors from the Old World brought grape species with them, planting vineyards and introducing viticulture virtually all over the world (McGovern 2003a).

According to Galet (2000) there are more than 9,600 grapevine varieties (*Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *vinifera*) in the world and around 12,500 cultivars (*Vitis vinifera*) appear in the *Vitis* International Variety Catalogue (VIVC) (Maul et al. 2015). Many cultivars have therefore acquired different names over the course of their historic distribution around the world (Bowers et al. 1996; Fossati et al. 2001; Pollefeyns and Bousquet 2003), which has created several synonymies that make their classification very difficult. Moreover,

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different cultivars are sometimes called by the same name (homonyms) in different regions, which generates even greater confusion (Ulanovsky et al. 2002; Ibáñez et al. 2003). Ampelography is the traditional method used for grape cultivar identification. Nevertheless, ampelographic taxonomy only classifies cultivars by their morphological characteristics. It is therefore subject to environmental influences and it fails to distinguish between cultivars with similar appearances (Thomas et al. 1994; Ibáñez et al. 2003). For this reason, more objective methods based on molecular techniques have been applied to grapevine cultivar identification and classification. The Simple Sequence Repeats (SSR) or Microsatellites are probably the most commonly used for studying grapevine germoplasm (Lopes et al. 1999; Sefc et al. 2000; Grassi et al. 2003; Hamblin et al. 2007; Cipriani et al. 2010; Stajner et al. 2014).

Molecular evidence shows that sexual reproduction and asexual multiplication combined with the mutations have played a major role in the expansion and diversification of grapevines. Alleweldt and Dettweiler (1994) estimated the number of different varieties of *Vitis vinifera* held in germplasm collections around the world at 10,000. However, the current speculations suggest that a more accurate estimate of variety numbers might be closer to 5,000 varieties, based on DNA profiling results (Tessier et al. 1999; Duque and Yáñez 2005; This 2006).

In recent years, the number of cultivated grapevine varieties has fallen dramatically in most European countries, because current market trends have boosted the production of wines using only some selected cultivars (Ortiz et al. 2004; Ocete et al. 2007; Stajner et al. 2014). Since many new plantings have taken place with these varieties, areas planted with old autochthonous cultivars are diminishing to a dangerous extent (Vallecillo and Vega 1995; Ulanovsky et al. 2002; Ocete et al. 2007; Stajner et al. 2014), leaving many countries facing the rapid erosion of their native germplasm. Interestingly, only 16 varieties account for approximately 90% of today's wine production worldwide. Around another 26 cultivars account for 9% of production and the remaining 1% of wine production is made up of the remaining varieties (Ocete et al. 2007; Hidalgo 2011). Although some of these native varieties can produce high quality wines, they are underused due to a lack of high quality propagation material and insufficient knowledge about their agronomic traits and their use in winemaking. The consequence of this is increasing homogenization of wine. Together with other factors, such as the phylloxera crisis, this has led to the disappearance of many autochthonous cultivars (genetic erosion) (Vallecillo and Vega 1995; Ocete et al 2007; Hidalgo 2011).

Sumarroca Winery (AOC Penedes, Spain) carried out an experimental project of different accessions of *Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *vinifera* from all over the world in order to contribute to the study and development of unusual vines. This project is called the "Vineyard of the World" and aims to recover unusual varieties providing new and original wines for the market. It involves two main tasks: the characterization of these

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varieties using molecular biology techniques, and micro-scale winemaking of each variety to select those with the greatest potential for producing high quality wines.

This work is focused on the study of the collection of Sumarroca Winery, which is made up of 338 accessions from 24 countries planted on the estates of the same winery. This study corresponds to first above-named task. The characterization of these grape varieties was carried out through the SSR technique, with 20 microsatellite markers. The first objective was to create a database that reflects the real complexity of this collection, in which the varietal biodiversity should be preserved. The second objective was to try to understand better the process of domestication of the vine through this collection in order to confirm the existing theories and provide new hypothesis to help to clarify this process.

## Material and Methods

### Plant material

A set of 338 grapevine accessions (*Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *vinifera*) was obtained from the Sumarroca Winery collection planted in Subirats (AOC Penedes, Spain; 41°23' 6.23'' (N) and 2°10'24.252'' (E)). This grapevine collection was planted during the period 1999-2003, with vines from, theoretically, 19 different countries. The number of accessions per country of this genetic material is as follows, taking into account that some of the countries mentioned no longer retain the name listed: 5/Argentina, 3/Austria, 2/Bulgaria, 1/Commonwealth of Independent States, 1/Cyprus, 1/Egypt, 11/Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 64/France, 1/Georgia, 12/Germany, 16/Greece, 3/Hungary, 1/Israel, 78/Italy, 19/Portugal, 1/South Africa, 103/Spain, 1/Turkey and 15/USA. Additionally, four well-characterized cultivars were included as a control sample as reported previously (Marsal et al. 2011): these were Chardonnay blanc, Garnacha blanca, Tempranillo tinto and Cabernet sauvignon cultivar plants from the experimental vineyard of the Universitat Rovira i Virgili in Constantí (A.O.C. Tarragona, Spain; 41°9'16.04'' (N) and 1°11'1.28'' (E)). Electronic Supplementary Material 1 (ESM1) presents the list of all studied accessions with their main characteristics (code, accession name, code country, colour, use) together with other information.

### Microsatellite genotyping

The leaves were collected in spring and immediately stored at -20 °C. DNA was extracted according to a previously reported method based on Fort et al. (2008) (Marsal et al. 2011), which was improved for leaves by Marsal et al. (2013).

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The grapevine genepool was genotyped at twenty SSR markers, which were selected for their quality and polymorphism based on previous studies (VVS2, VVS3, VVS29 (Thomas and Scott 1993); VVMD5, VVMD6, VVMD7 (Bowers et al. 1996); VVMD27, VVMD28, VVMD36 (Bowers et al. 1999b); VrZAG21, VrZAG47, VrZAG62, VrZAG64, VrZAG79, VrZAG83 (Sefc et al. 1999); scu06vv (Scott et al. 2000b); VvUCH11, VvUCH12, VvUCH19 (Lefort et al. 2002); VChr19a (Cipriani et al. 2010)). Six are used as genetic markers of reference by the international scientific community (This et al. 2004).

Microsatellite amplifications were performed by Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis, using a MyCycler thermocycler (BioRad Laboratories, Hercules, California, USA). The PCR fragments were separated by capillary electrophoresis with an ABI PRISM 3730® Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Amplified fragments were sized with the Peak Scanner Software (Applied Biosystems, New Jersey, USA). Each cultivar was analyzed twice to prevent possible errors.

### Data Analysis

To distinguish homozygotes and heterozygotes for each locus, the data were considered as codominant when carrying out the data analysis. GenAIEx 6.5 software (GenAIEx 6.5 (Peakall and Smouse 2006; Peakall and Smouse 2012) was used to estimate the following genetic parameters: the number of different alleles (Na), number of effective alleles (Ne), observed heterozygosity (Ho), expected heterozygosity (He) and polymorphic information content (PIC). The probability of identity (PI) and the estimated frequency of null alleles (r) were calculated using Identity 1.0 software.

Population structure and identification of admixed individuals was performed using the model-based software program, STRUCTURE 2.3 (Pritchard et al. 2000; Falush et al. 2003), a model-based Bayesian clustering method. In this model, a number of populations (K) are assumed to be present, each of which is characterized by a set of allele frequencies at each locus. The individuals in the sample are assigned to populations (clusters), or jointly to more populations if their genotypes indicate that they are admixed. All loci are assumed to be independent, and each K population is assumed to follow the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The subsequent probabilities were estimated using the Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method. The MCMC chains were run with a 100,000 burn-in period, followed by 1,000,000 iterations using a model allowing for admixture and correlated allele frequencies. At least ten runs of STRUCTURE were performed by setting K from 1 to 35, and an average likelihood value, L (K), across all runs was calculated for each K. To determine the number of clusters most appropriate for the interpretation of our data, the first step was to calculate the mean log probability of the data for each K, and determined the value of K for

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which this probability was the highest. Secondly, the  $\Delta K$  was calculated according to the method described in Evanno et al. (2005).  $\Delta K$  is a quantity based on the rate of change in the log probability of the data between successive K values.

The frequency-based assignment test (Paetkau et al. 1995; Paetkau et al. 2004), also available in GenAIEx 6.5, was first used to reassign the accessions to each sub-population generated by Structure software, and accessions located arbitrarily by country or geographical area (grouping of neighboring countries) according to the literature (Galet 2000; Maul et al. 2015). A log likelihood value was calculated for each sub-population in each accession, using the allele frequencies of respective sub-populations. An individual was assigned to the sub-population with the highest log likelihood value.

In addition, principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) by GenAIEx 6.5 was used to further examine the genetic relationships between detected populations based on the same SSR data. PCoA was based on standardized covariance of genetic distances calculated for co-dominant markers.

The phylogenetic tree was displayed with the Tree-View software (Page 1996) using the Neighbor-joining method (based on balanced minimum evolution) from a Nei's standart distance matrix built by Population software (Langella 2002).

Identity 1.0 software (Wagner and Sefc 1999) was also used to verify the probability of parent-progeny relationships. This software prepares a list of the probable parent-progeny relationships, based on codominant inheritance i.e. when the progeny receives one allele from one parent and the other allele from the other parent.

## Results and discussion

### *SSR Polymorphism*

The characterization of the efficiency of the 20 SSR markers studied is shown in ESM2 for a population containing only 295 genomic profiles (ESM3 is the 6 international SSR). 43 accessions (of the 338 initial accessions) were not included because the results obtained indicated that they were synonymies of other accessions. The mean number of alleles by locus (Na) in the gene pool collection was 17.4, ranging from 7 alleles (in the case of VVS29 and VVMD6) to 31 (in the case of VVMD28), with a total of 348 alleles for the whole collection.

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The heterozygosity observed ( $H_o$ ) varied between 0.444 (VVS29) and 0.919 (ssZAG64), with a mean value of 0.783. Likewise, the expected heterozygosity ( $H_e$ ) ranged from 0.471 (VVS29) to 0.921 (VVMD27). The average expected heterozygosity was 0.791, this high heterozygosity value is consistent with the natural process of expansion and reproduction of *Vitis vinifera* (Bowers et al. 1996), and may be a consequence of both natural and human selection in this plant (Sefc et al. 2000).

The PIC values are always slightly lower than the corresponding values of  $H_e$ . Moreover, the  $N_e$  values are also correlated with the corresponding values of PIC. In this case the microsatellite VVMD27 has the highest values ( $N_e$ : 12.7; PIC: 0.914), while the microsatellite VVS3 has the lowest values ( $N_e$ : 2; PIC: 0.396).

The probability of null alleles at SCU6, UCH12, VVMD6, VVMD36, ZAG47, VVMD27, ZAG79, VVS29 and VChr19a is very low, meaning that there is a very small proportion of heterozygosity excess.

The PI values ranged from 0.012 (VVMD27) to 0.355 (VVS3) and the probability of obtaining identical genotypes using all 20 markers is  $3.9 \times 10^{-26}$  (cumulative PI). The used alleles of the SSR markers were found to be uniformly distributed in this collection, meaning that the probability (PI) of two different cultivars presenting identical SSR profiles is very low. In fact, our PI values were in 12 cases (VVS3, VVS29, VVMD6, VVMD7, ssrZAG21, ssrZAG62, ssrZAG83, UCH11, UCH12, UCH19, SCU6, VChr19a) higher than the threshold (0.05) at which a microsatellite is considered hyperpolymorphic in grape (Costantini et al. 2005), and only VVS3, VVS29 and VVMD6 had values higher than 0.1. The probability of obtaining identical genotypes using all 20 markers is very low. The value is small enough to ensure that two plants with the same molecular profile in all loci are the same cultivar, with sports being the sole exception.

The highest information content was provided by the markers VVMD5 ( $N_a$ : 19 /  $N_e$ : 7.5 / PI: 0.032 /  $r$ : -0.001), VVMD28 ( $N_a$ : 31 /  $N_e$ : 11.6 / PI: 0.014 /  $r$ : 0.010), and ssZAG64 ( $N_a$ : 20 /  $N_e$ : 7.2 / PI: 0.035 /  $r$ : -0.031). These SSR were particularly informative for identification purposes, due to the large number of alleles found, the absence of null alleles and the low identity probability (Ibáñez et al. 2003; Crespan 2003b). In contrast, the usefulness of the markers VVS3 ( $N_a$ : 8 /  $N_e$ : 2 / PI: 0.355 /  $r$ : -0.057), VVS29 ( $N_a$ : 7 /  $N_e$ : 1.9 / PI: 0.311 /  $r$ : 0.019), and VVMD6 ( $N_a$ : 7 /  $N_e$ : 3.3 / PI: 0.143 /  $r$ : 0.035) was very limited.

### *Cultivar analysis: confirmation of accession name*

The aim of this section is to confirm whether the name given to every accession (338 individuals studied) matches the same variety. Considering the vast diversity of names for the different varieties of grapevine,

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we decided it was necessary to perform an exhaustive bibliographic study consisting of two parts. The first deals with confirming whether the accession name is internationally known. Consequently, the names were checked in the ampelographic section of the *Vitis* International Variety Catalogue (VIVC). If the name was not listed in the VIVC, it was verified in other databases and/or scientific articles. The second part consisted of comparing our molecular profiles (MP-SSR) with the MP-SSR found in the bibliography. Accordingly, confirming the names was an arduous task, in which involving consultation of the main international databases and hundreds of scientific papers and works, making it difficult to list them all.

To obtain a better understanding, the results of the literature reviews of all accessions are also presented in the ESM1 (in this table is possible the interaction with the data). This table was made up of three parts (Original information, Bibliographic information, Conclusive information), but in some particular instances the observations were detailed. The first included the original information provided by Sumarroca Winery (code, accession name, country, color grape and its use). The second part specified whether all information - both name references and MP-SSR had been compared. The third part presented the conclusive information. In some cases, the remarks appeared to give the information in detail.

In relation with the obtained results, there are 124 accession names matching the Prime name of the variety, of which we emphasize the accession Barbarossa (code: 20). The name "Barbarossa" was found to cover various published molecular profiles (Zulini et al. 2002; Constantini et al. 2005; Torello et al. 2009; Carimi et al. 2010). These results have similarities, but no total matches are observed, except our results which matched the tally by the author Torello et al. (2009). Given the vast diversity of molecular profiles found for this variety, it is just conceivable that the difference between molecular profiles might be due to triallelic results, loss of alleles (presence of null allele) and/or other mistakes caused by the technique itself. All of these accessions might therefore be members of Barbarossa's family. It is important to avoid using the same name for different cultivars, because this creates confusion. It is necessary to unify criteria and establish a unique molecular profile for every cultivar.

Likewise, another 65 accessions names corresponding to catalogued synonyms were detected, such as Brancellao (code: 32) the prime name of which is Alvarelhao, and Loureiro (code: 145) with a prime name of Loureiro blanco. A case worth noting is the accession Falanghina (code: 88), which shares the same molecular profile as Falanghina beneventana according to Constantini et al. (2005). In this case, the name of Falanghina beneventana is not recognized by the VIVC, but given that it has a different molecular profile from the Falangina, we thought it appropriate to point out that this is another Falanghina, and to consider Falanghina beneventana as a prime name. While 9 accessions names were lexical variations on the prime name of the variety that led us to a prime name, such as Esperó de gall (code: 87), for which the prime

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name is Epero de gall, and Salzenc (code: 271) that led us to Salceno, which is a synonymy of Parraleta. We propose these 9 accession names as new synonyms for their cultivars (theses accessions names are highlighted in bold type in ESM1). While there are 2 accessions (Béquignol (code: 23) and Palote (code: 216)) whose names are not synonyms of the variety to which their molecular profile are matched, but curiously, these accession names are synonyms of other varieties which do not match their molecular profile.

On the other hand, a total of 20 groups of synonymies have been identified. These groups include 12 new synonyms that have never been previously described (accessions names also highlighted in bold type in ESM1). Since all these synonyms are commonly used in several parts of Spain, these names should be included in the list of synonyms in the VIVC. Moreover, five groups of sports are also present in this germoplasm, and consist of individuals from the Catarrato, Garnacha, Perlette, Pinot and Xarello families.

From whole collection a group of 50 individuals its prime name does not match its molecular profile (mislabeling). All these accessions names are highlighted in red colour together with the symbol # in the table ESM1. Some of these accessions matched other varieties described. It was possible to identify 31 varieties among all these samples. Interestingly, the Arinto and Verdello accessions (which have the same SSR-MP) are very closed with a molecular profile called “Gual<sup>2</sup>” (Rodríguez-Torres 2013). The remaining 19 accessions correspond to 18 different molecular profiles which were called “unknown”, given that no matches with the molecular profiles consulted in the literature. One example is the accession Invernenga # (code: 122), which is named as Unknown 14.

On the other hand, a list of 11 accessions was labeled as dubious names. In this case, there is some bibliographic information regarding their ampelographic and molecular data. Although these accessions have some similarities with reported data, they do not fully match the molecular profile of these accessions. Under these conditions, a couple of cases are particularly important because of their peculiarities. These are the Albillo and Franceset accessions. In specific terms, the name Albillo is used in several cultivars according to various databases. To our knowledge, at least the following accessions use this name: Albillo (alone), Albillo mayor, Albillo de Albacete, Albillo del pozo and Albillo real de Granada, all of which present different molecular profiles (Martín et al. 2003; Ibáñez et al. 2003; Maul et al. 2015; Spanish *Vitis* Database;...). Our accession called Albillo (code: 9) has some similarities to Albillo de Albacete (Spanish *Vitis* Database) and to Albillo del pozo (Mena et al. 2014). However, no absolute concordance was found. Given these results, we think that this accession might belong to the Albillo family, but this cannot be stated with any certainty. The other example is the accession called Franceset (code: 52), which is a recognized synonymy of Chasselas blanc according to the VIVC. Nevertheless, their molecular profiles do not completely match each other,

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although they appear to be related. In fact, the Franceset accession has more similarities with the variety Chasselas des Bouches du Rhône, according to the data published by Lacombe et al. (2013). Considering this comparative study of molecular profiles, the Franceset accession can be assumed to be related to the Chasselas family. Finally, there are some accessions, such as Inzolia (code: 123) and Listan (code: 143), with names that are used to refer to different varieties (Maul et al. 2015; Spanish *Vitis* Database), and are therefore a clear case of homonymy. To our knowledge, at least 5 varieties of Inzolia and 14 varieties of Listan have been described (Maul et al. 2015; Spanish *Vitis* Database). Moreover, after collating all the bibliographic molecular profiles with those of our accessions, no matches were obtained. In this case, the accession name was used as prime name for all these 11 accessions. However, in the table ESM1 these individuals were highlighted in pink colour together with the symbol # # to indicate the prime name of these cultivars is questionable.

Another main characteristic of this table is related to 15 accessions for which only ampelographic information (prime name, origin, color and use of each variety) was found in the VIVC. In this case, the original name of these accessions has also been retained, since their molecular profile cannot be compared with any others described in the literature or with a similar name. These accessions names were highlighted in blue colour in the ESM1. Finally, no information was found for the 8 accession names (whose prime names were highlighted in green colour together with the symbol \* in the ESM1). Coincidentally, according to the original information, almost all of them are used for winemaking and are native to Spain (Cep de la Maria (code: 47), Ginebra (code: 110), Mamella de monja (code: 157), Moc de gall (code: 180), Molinero negro (code: 182), Moro negre (code: 192), Vilanova (code: 325)), with the sole exception of the accession Gauson (code: 107), which is from France. Since no references about these individuals exist, their accession names were used as prime name, except for the case of Ginebra and Mamella de monja, given that they had the same molecular profile. It was named Ginebra as Prime name and Mamella de monja was considered its synonymy. We propose that they should be recognized in the VIVC as new genomic profiles.

It is interesting to point out that sometimes some accessions have many similarities, with a percentage of similarity of between 85% and 99%, although their molecular profiles do not completely match. In this case these individuals were called biotype of its closest cultivar. According to this criterion, only 5 biotypes were found in the germoplasm studied. Two groups with 92.5% similarity, one of them was composed of "Cua de molto ##" (code 69) and "Cua de molto ## - biotype" (code 164), which may be considered biotypes according to the abovementioned criterion. The other one included the accession Pinot noir and Pinot meunier, which is quite logical as the Pinot meunier has been reported as coming from a mutation (3 alleles) of Pinot noir (Stenkamp et al. 2009; Vezzulli et al. 2012). As can be seen, there are two

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other accessions which may be closely related (90% of similarity) to the described varieties; it is the case of Moristel (code 131) with Moristel - Biotype (code 130) and Malvasia bianca di Candia (code 256) with Malvasia bianca di Candia – Biotype (code 154). Finally, this table also shows two accessions with 85% similarity, they are Unknown 17 (code 132) with Unknown 17 – biotype (code161), which may be considered biotypes but are unknown. The cultivars labeled as biotypes were highlighted in purple colour in ESM1.

The Identity software was used to identify pedigrees by means of the 20 SSR analyses. A total of 17 pedigrees were found (see ESM1), all of them had been reported beforehand.

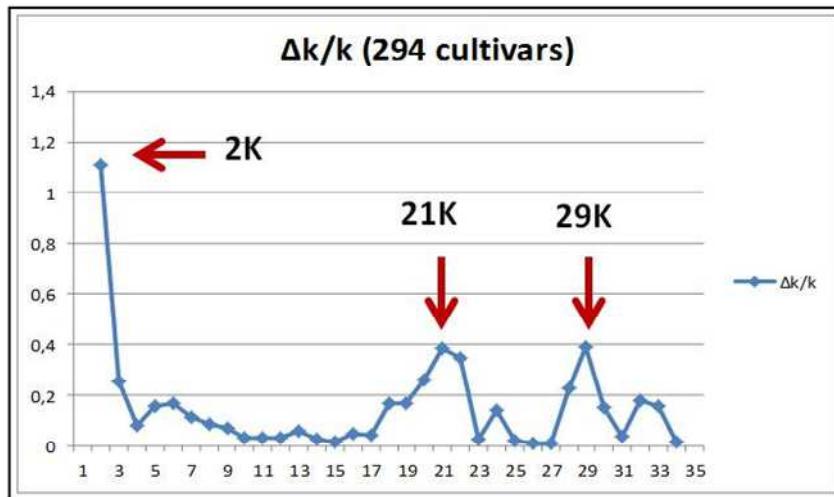
### *Genetic Structure: Design of subpopulations*

The study of Genetic Structure of a population was carried out according to two strategies: 1) the genomic affinity and 2) the geographical origin. In relation to the strategy by genomic affinity, the variety Noah was excluded, given that it is an American hybrid (*Vitis labrusca* x *Vitis riparia*) according to Robinson et al. (2013) (data not shown). In this case, the Structure program divided the population of 294 viniferous into subpopulations depending on the affinity of genomic profiles.

Figure 1 shows the distribution given by the Structure program with the calculus of the K according to the method described in Evanno et al. (2005). The graphic representation of “ $\Delta K / K$ ” the proposal “K = 2” is the best allocation ( $\Delta K / K = 1.113$ ). The ESM4-a illustrates the graphic distribution of 294 individuals for “K = 2”, with a 99% of goodness of fit (ESM4-b). The remaining 1% are 4 cultivars that are misallocated: Tempranillo tinto, Durella, Cereza and Emerald seedless. Under these circumstances, the graph of the assignment test (ESM4-c) presents no significant observation.

The ESM5 displays the detailed distribution for every variety including the place of origin according to the literature (Galet 2000; Maul et al. 2015). The majority subpopulation (POP1, red) consists of 217 individuals, while the minority (POP2, green) is made up of 77 cultivars. Interestingly, POP2 includes representatives of ancient families like the Muscat or Lambrusco families, to the extent that some authors describe them as descendants or mixed with *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris* (Grassi et al. 2003; Frare et al. 2010; Crespan 2010). Emmanuelli et al. (2013) also describes close ties between wild and cultivated cultivars in the Iberian Peninsula. In this study 36 of the 77 accessions belonging to this subpopulation (POP2) originally come from the Iberian Peninsula and 20 from the Italian Peninsula, both Peninsulas are SDC (Arroyo-García et al. 2006).

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**Fig. 1** The choice of the number of subpopulations ( $k$ ) according to Evanno et al. (2005) for a population with 294 individuals (excluding the variety Noah).

This subpopulation (POP2) consequently groups all specimens (with allocation percentage from 50% to 99%) which have retained part of the genetic information from the wild vine of each particular area in their genome. This would be the important conclusion reached if only “ $K = 2$ ” was analyzed. However, our interest goes further, and we assume that these clusters ( $K > 2$ ) have a greater allocation error, so the test based on allocation studies by Paetkau (Paetkau et al. 1995; Paetkau et al. 2004) was applied and the reallocations were subsequently performed to achieve the best percentage of good allocation. Figure 1 shows that the second value in importance after “ $K = 2$ ” is for “ $K = 29$ ” ( $\Delta K / K = 0.392$ ). However, very close to this is another peak ( $\Delta K / K = 0.384$ ) for  $K = 21$ . The ESM6 presents in detail both the percentage of goodness allocation and the graph of the subpopulations in relation to the value of  $K$  according to the Structure program. As expected, fewer groups mean that the individuals are located well in their clusters, thus for “ $K = 21$ ” it has a goodness allocation of 79% and for “ $K = 29$ ” it has a 76% goodness. This dysfunction between what is shown in Figure 1 and ESM6 is because the values for “ $\Delta K / K$ ” in Figure 1 include the results of the 10 iterations for each  $K$  (the average), whereas the assignment test is obtained from the best iteration, i.e. the one with the highest value for the logarithm of the probability of  $K$  ( $\ln P(K)$ ) and the lowest error for that logarithm ( $\text{Var}[\ln P(K)]$ ). The most suitable result is therefore from the best iteration. The second iteration (run 202) is chosen for “ $K = 21$ ”, which is “ $\ln P(K) = -20161.2$ ” and  $\text{Var}[\ln P(K)] = 2561.6$ , and for “ $K = 29$ ” the tenth iteration (run 290) is chosen, which is “ $\ln P(K) = -20237.6$ ” and “ $\text{Var}[\ln P(D)] = 3162.3$ ” (data not shown). Analyzing these results and considering the assignment test (ESM6), we concluded that the best distribution of subpopulations is for “ $K = 21$ ”. For these 21 subpopulations, a 79% of goodness of fit is obtained, which means that 61 individuals have misallocation. After carrying out a

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re-assignment of these misallocated varieties, the goodness improved up by to 98% (data not shown), in which there only are 6 varieties ranging from two populations (previously discussed). Surprisingly, three subpopulations (subpopulations 2, 3 and 6) disappeared, so the structure of our population of 294 viniferous species is divided into 18 subpopulations with a 98% of good of fit for the individuals to each cluster.

The second strategy of this study involves obtaining the best genetic structure for our population when the geographical origin is the criterion of the formation of subpopulations. To date, most studies have reported the grouping of the individuals by country (Sefc et al. 2000) or by areas (clusters of nearby countries) (Labra et al. 2002; Imazio et al. 2006; Arroyo-García et al. 2006; Bacilieri et al. 2013), usually based on the published literature. In our case, the groups of the samples were classified by areas because some of the countries have a small number of accessions. In this strategy, the Noah variety was reincluded and the population was therefore made up of 295 individuals. According to the literature (Labra et al. 2002; Imazio et al. 2006; Arroyo-García et al. 2006; Bacilieri et al. 2013), 9 subpopulations have been defined: CAU (Armenia and Georgia), NE (Cyprus, Egypt and Lebanon), GRE (Greece), BALK (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia), ITA (Italy), CE (Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Hungary), FRA (France), PI (Spain and Portugal), NW (Argentina, United States, South Africa). According to this criterion, the percentage of correctly assigned individuals is 67%, and as such 98 varieties must be reassigned (data not shown). The final goodness of fit was 91%, after relocating them. It should be noted that three subpopulations remained fixed without reassigning (CAU, NE, NW). In the case of CAU and NE, subpopulations are formed by only three accessions, which have large genetic distances among them, so they are far apart. This would be the case, for instance, with the Georgian variety called Rkatsiteli, described by some authors as a variety that is very distant genetically from the pool of viniferous (Frare et al. 2010; Crespan 2010). Due to the reasons mentioned above, these groups would therefore disappear as a result of the reallocation of their members in favor of other clusters. Similarly, the subpopulation NW is integrally made up of American hybrid vines, viniferous or both, and the genetic distances between some of them will be also considerable, meaning this subpopulation will also remain fixed (Bacilieri et al. 2013). When the individuals from the other 6 subpopulations were reassigned, 100% of good assignment was achieved. However, when the CAU, NE and NW subpopulations were included this percentage decreased to 91%. It can be therefore concluded that is not correct to assume a simple geographic location based only on the literature, because this can lead to mismatches which may influence the final conclusions of one study. It must be taken into account that the results obtained from a population study, based on geographical origin, depend on both the nature of the varieties and on the number of cultivars within the study.

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Some authors have considered the existence of several SCD (Aradhya et al. 2003; This et al. 2006; Arroyo-García et al. 2006; Forni 2006) apart from those described in the Anatolian-circummesopotamica (6th-5th millennium BC) and Transcaucasus regions (6th-4th millennium BC) (Forni 2006). For this reason, the possibility of fragmenting certain geographic areas which have classically been described in other previous works was considered (Labra et al. 2002; Imazio et al. 2006; Arroyo-García et al. 2006; Bacilieri et al. 2013). The following divisions were therefore proposed: 1) the Italian Peninsula into two zones, one covering the south-central (IT-CS) (Grassi et al. 2003; Grassi et al. 2006; Forni 2006; Crespan 2010; Frare et al. 2010) and the other to the north (IT-N) (Forni 2006; Crespan 2010; Frare et al. 2010), 2) France into two areas, one in the south (FR-S) and specifically in the Languedoc region (Terral et al. 2010) and the other in the north-central zone (FR-CN), 3) the Iberian Peninsula into 3 areas, the West (PI-CSW-CS), which also covers the south, the north (PI- N-NW) and finally the East Peninsula (PI-NE-E). These areas have already been hypothesized by De Andrés et al. (2012) and Forni (2012). The remaining subpopulations would be the same as those described above and with the same conditions (with 3 fixed subpopulations). Based on all these considerations, 13 subpopulations were therefore proposed (Figure 2) with relevant representatives located in each subpopulation according to the literature (references not shown). These proposed classifications present an allocation percentage (55%) that much lower than that found in classical classifications (67%), because the number of subpopulations has increased. However, when some subpopulations are reallocated, a goodness of fit of 92% was achieved, which can reach the 98% when the fixed areas (CAU, NE and NW) are not included (data not shown). This new hypothesis consequently enables more reliable way classification than the origin of the studied variety subpopulations.

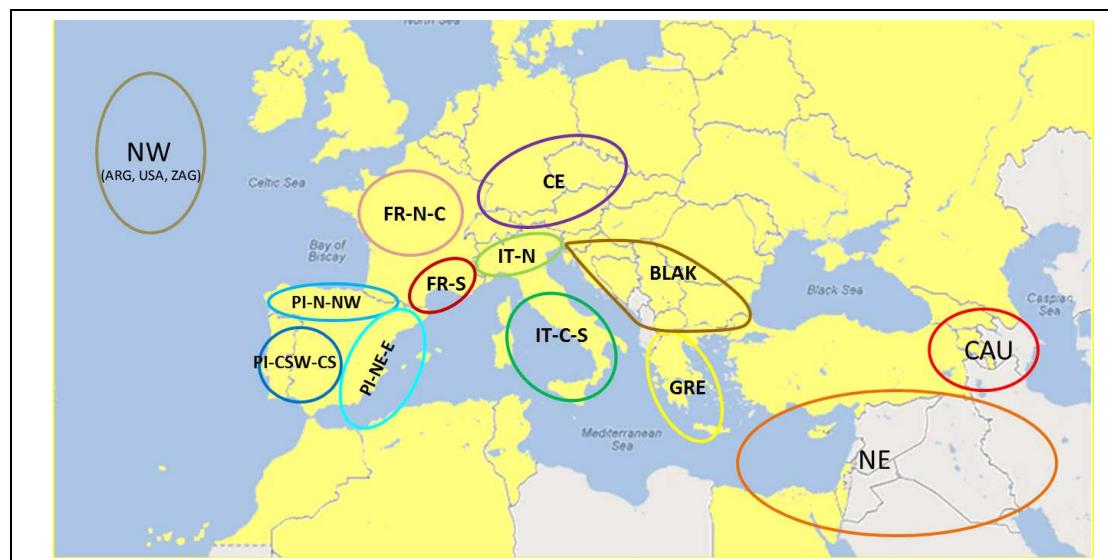


Fig. 2 Map of the location of the 13 subpopulations for the New Geographical Classification.

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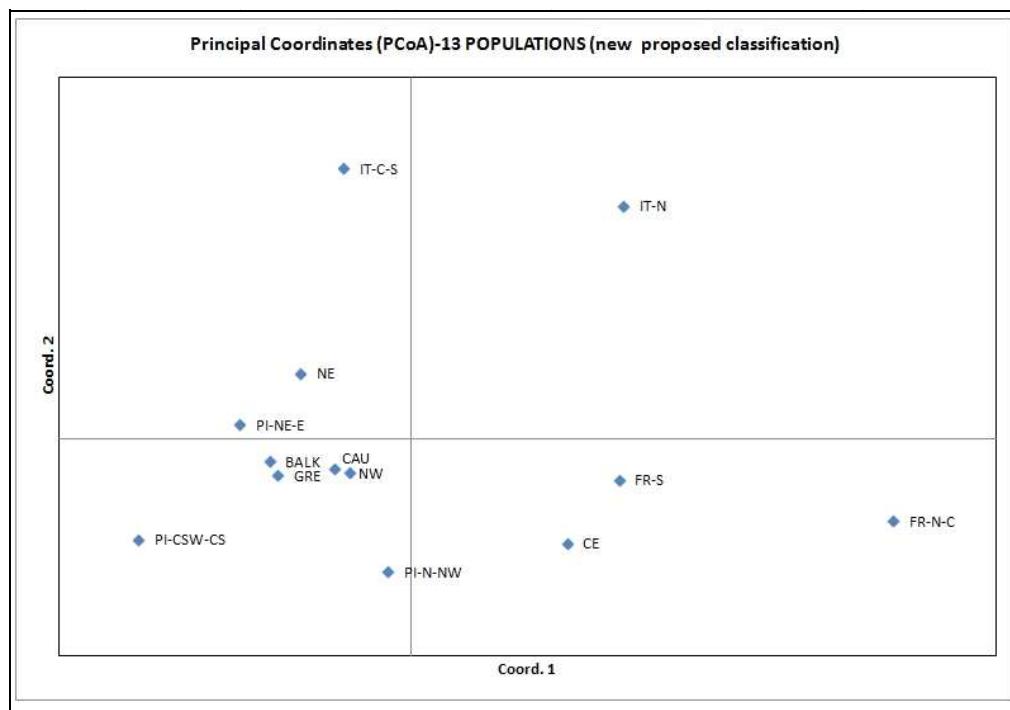
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### *Genetic Structure: analysis of subpopulations by geographical criterion*

This section first analyzes the subpopulations based on geographical criterion. As mentioned previously, the new classification to establish subpopulations enables us to make a better prediction about the origin of the varieties studied. However, the classical classification will not be disregarded, given that it will be used as a supplement in our reasoning.

Figure 3 shows the principal coordinates for the 13 subpopulations generated in new proposed classification. Firstly, coordinate 1 is divided among the 13 subpopulations, forming two sectors according to the chronology of appearance (antiquity) of the different SDC. Four clusters (IT-N, CE, FR-S and FR-N-C) are located in the right sector. This sector includes the subpopulations IT-N (V-SDC (Northern Italy): which is dated between 1st millennium BC) and CE (VI-SDC (Central Europe): Roman Empire Age), which were described by Forni (2012) as the most recent, and the FR-S and FR-NC subpopulations that are not described by any author. The remaining 9 subpopulations are located in the left sector. These clusters correspond to the oldest SDC according to Forni (2012): NE (Ia-SDC (Anatolian Region-circum Mesopotamia): 6th - 5th millennium BC), CAU (Ib-SDC (Southern Caucasus): 6th - 4th millennium BC), BALK and GRE (IIa-SDC (Southern Balkans and Aegean Region): 5th - 4th millennium BC), IT-C-S (III-SDC (Southern Italy): 3rd - 2nd millennium BC), PI-NE-E (IV-SDC (South Eastern Iberia): 2nd - 1st millennium BC), PI-N-NW(not described) and PI-CSW-CS (not described). Coordinate 2, which is highly influenced by maintaining the vestiges of wild *Vitis*, divides the diagram into two sectors. The top sector includes subpopulations related with the Ia-SDC described by Forni (2012). This SDC corresponds roughly to the area of the subpopulation NE and is therefore the oldest. Moreover, 66.66% of the varieties which belong to NE perfectly preserved traits of wild vine in their genomic profile (data not show). This sector also includes IT-N (the farthest; 100% of accessions with wild traits), IT-C-S (heavily influenced by GRE; 30.1% of accessions assigned to the wild vine group) and PI-NE-E (influenced by BALK and GRE; 68.75% of accessions with wild traits). The subpopulations situated in the bottom sector are influenced by CAU and GRE (Ib-SDC and IIb-SDC respectively according Forni (2012)). These subpopulations have slight wild traits, with the exception of PI-CSW-CS (28.57% of wild traits) and BALK (42.1% of wild traits). In general, the Fst (ESM7) is very low for all subpopulations, indicating that the gene flow is very high and the genetic drift very low between these subpopulations. These results are quite logical, considering that the varieties analyzed are from the same species and from relatively close geographical areas. The pairwise that are farthest apart are (in this order) CAU and NE, IT-N and IT-C-S, and FR-C-N. These are followed by FR-S, CE and BALK, and the three PI regions (PI-CSW-CS, PI-N-NW and PI-NE-E). The GRE and specially NW areas have the lowest Fst values.

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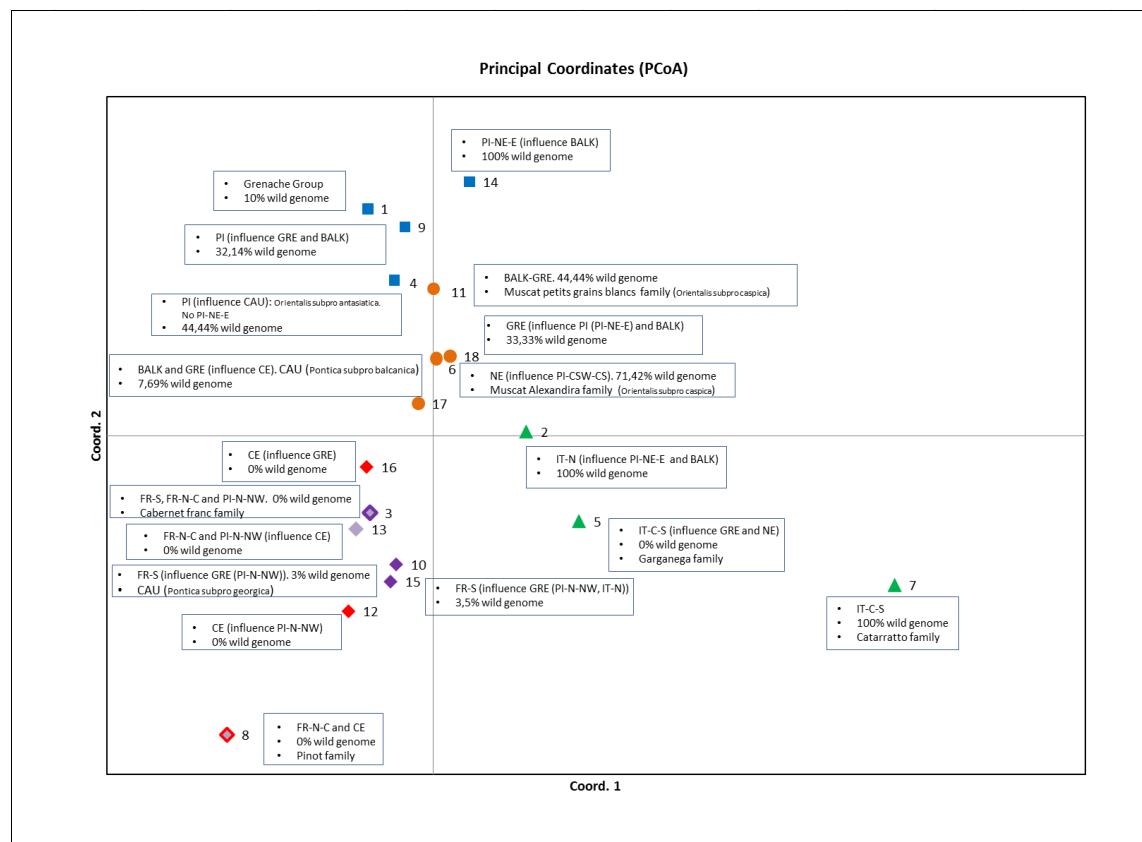


**Fig. 3** Representation of all subpopulations by Principal Coordinates according to Geographical criterion for New Classification

### *Genetic Structure: Analysis of subpopulations based on genetic profiles*

Two graphical representations (Principal Coordinates and Phylogenetic Tree) and Fst statistical analysis were performed to interpret these results. Figure 4 shows the graphical representation using principal coordinates. Coordinate 1 mostly separates subpopulations which retain vestiges of the ancient wild vine in their genomic profiles (on the right: the 76.62% of individuals with wild traits) from the subpopulations in which miscegenation has led to their practical disappearance (on the left: the 23.37% of individuals with wild traits). This coordinate corresponds to the coordinate 2 of Figure 3, and the distribution of the subpopulations and their members on both sides of the shaft are therefore also the same. However, coordinate 2 (Figure 4) divides the subpopulations which are mainly influenced by BALK from the clusters that are not influenced. Consequently, on the top there are BALK and PI subpopulations (excluding most of the cultivars which belong to PI-N-NW, which are situated in the central European and French area). On the bottom are the subpopulations from Central Europe, France and Italy, with or without the influence of GRE but with almost no Balkan influence. All the four quadrants are defined based on these premises (see Figure 4 and ESM8, in this table is possible the interaction with the data):

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**Fig. 4** Graphical representation using Principal Coordinates of 18 subpopulations originated by genomic criterion.

- 1) The top left quadrant mainly consists of cultivars of PI and the most representative Balkan cultivars (clusters 1, 9, 4 and 17). Cluster 1 is mainly formed by the Garnacha family, with 10 representatives. These cultivars are characterized by being located in PI-NE-E and their genome having no trace of the wild vine. Although several authors believe that Garnacha has an Italian origin (Frare et al. 2010; Crespan 2010), this work points to the confirmation of the hypothesis of De Mattia et al. (2009) which rules out the Italian origin as well as its relationship to the Sardinian wild vine. The subpopulation no. 9 is made of 28 members, all coming from different sub-areas of PI (PI-CSW-CS (53.57%), PI-NE-E (28.57%) and PI-N-NW (10.71%)), except the Emperor seedless variety (NW) and the Dimyat cultivar, which belong to BALK (*Prole Pontica sub-proles balcanica*). Only 32% of these cultivars, one of which is Tempranillo tinto, have been related with the wild vine. De Andrés et al. (2012) described the variety Benedicto, one of the fathers of Tempranillo tinto (Ibáñez et al. 2012), as closely related to the wild vine. Furthermore, most of the descendant varieties from the cultivar Heben are included in this group. The next cluster corresponds to no. 4, with 9 individuals, four of which are directly related to the wild vine. Its members mostly come from the PI although they also have some Balkan influence. There are also individuals from NW and the only Armenian representative (Dabouki) of the collection belonging to the *Prole Orientalis sub-proles*

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*antasiatica*. The last group is no. 17, which is composed of 26 genomic profiles and only includes 2 individuals associated with the wild vine. This subpopulation includes a big "pool" of 12 Balkan varieties and also a large presence of 9 Greek individuals, as well as 4 representative cultivars from the CE subpopulation and the Georgian variety Rkatsiteli (*Prole Pontica sub-proles balcanica*) with a particular genome (Frare et al. 2010; Crespan 2010).

2) Subpopulations no. 14 and 18 are displayed the right upper quadrant, and no. 11 and 6 are right on the axis. The subpopulations located in this quadrant are under the influence of the wild vine, because this quadrant includes several cultivars belonging to *Prole Orientalis subproles caspica* (Frare et al. 2010; Crespan 2010). It is characterized by having a core of genomic profiles located in GRE, and also by having a considerable number of individuals from BALK, PI-NE-E and NW. Subpopulation no. 14 (100% of individuals related to the wild vine) has 6 varieties assigned to the subpopulation PI-NE-E, although with strong Balkan influence. Interestingly, all of them are present in the Balearic Islands and there is a kinship between three of them (García Muñoz 2011). Cluster no. 11 has 9 individuals and includes the oldest variety of the Muscat family (related to the wild vine (Crespan 2010)), the Muscat à petits grains blancs (ranging from GRE and BALK). This subpopulation is also characterized by 5 varieties from NW, as well as two varieties assigned to BALK (Aleatico (*Prole Orientalis subproles caspica*) and Tamjanika-crna) and another one to GRE (Muscat fleur d'oranger, which is the offspring of Muscat à petit grains blancs). The 44.44% of these varieties have vestiges of the wild vine in their genome. The location of Muscat of Alexandria (the progeny of Muscat à petits grains blancs according to Cipriani et al. (2010)) is in subpopulation no. 6, with 74.42% of the varieties related with wild vine. This subpopulation is made up of 4 varieties from NW (Argentina), 2 varieties from PI (Palomino fino and Listan Prieto). The Muscat of Alexandria and Listan prieto are the parents of 3 of the 4 Argentinian cultivars mentioned above. Finally, subpopulation no. 18 consists of 24 genomic profiles, of which 13 have been assigned to GRE, 6 located in PI-NE-E (the latter with a strong relationship with the wild vine), 3 located in PI-N-NW, 1 in PI-CSW-CS and the other one in BALK. Most of the varieties in this group were located in Spain or France according to the literature, and only two of its members (Kotsifali and Malagouzia) were located in GRE.

3) The lower right quadrant contains 3 Italian subpopulations (nos. 2, 5 and 7). Subpopulations no. 2 and no. 7 have a close relationship with the wild vine. Cluster no. 2 is composed of 32 cultivars, 75% of which have been assigned to IT-N or ITA (according to the classical classification). However, this cluster is also influenced to some extent by BALK and PI-NE-E. This is probably the reason why it is right on the upper shaft contiguous to the upper right quadrant. In addition, this group contains the variety Afus ali, belonging to the fixed cluster NE, and the variety Isabelle, which is a hybrid (*Vitis lambrusca* L. x *Vitis*

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*vinifera* ssp. *vinifera*) and the viniferous it is related to is unknown (Robinson et al. 2013). Cluster no. 5, with 12 cultivars, is characterized by its strong Greek influence, even though most of its varieties (75%) are located in IT-C-S. This group also includes the variety Ophtalmo from NE and one of the descendants of the Garganega variety, Trebiano toscano. The other progeny of Garganega are located in the cluster no. 7, with the sole exception of Albana, which is in cluster no. 10. No vestiges of the wild vine are present in cluster no. 5, which is surely due to their Greek influence. Finally, cluster no.7 includes 4 varieties of the Catarratto bianco family (sports) and the family of the Malvasia bianca di Candia (biotypes). As mentioned above, all of them are progeny of the Garganega variety, but with the difference that their genomes have better preserved the vestiges of the Italian wild vine.

4) The lower left quadrant shows the clusters that are related to the areas CE, FR-N-C, FR-S and PI-N-NW (most of the individuals). The influence of the wild vine is almost negligible in this quadrant. All the members of subpopulation no. 16, with 15 cultivars, are from the subpopulation CE, with the sole exception of Ribolla gialla, which belongs to GRE. In addition, there are 2 representatives of *Prole Pontica sub-proles balcanica* (Pamid and Berbecel) and another one of *Prole Orientalis sup-proles caspica* (Cinsaut). Cluster no. 3 is made up of 12 members located in FRA or GRE. This group includes the Cabernet franc family, with members assigned to the subpopulations FR-S and FR-N-C, and the variety Ruby cabernet (a progeny of Cabernet sauvignon) which is from NW. This group also contains three cultivars from PI which originally come from Greece. The next group is no. 13, with 17 cultivars coming mainly from PI-N-NW (47%) and FR-N-C (35.29%). The remaining 17.71% is broken down into three more areas (CE, NW and FR-S) which include the cultivars Colombard, Royalty and Egiodola respectively. The main representation of the subpopulation FR-S is in clusters no. 10 (70% of their individuals) and no. 15 (75% of their individuals). In spite of being under the influence of GRE and PI, cluster no.10 has one cultivar from CE (Elbling weiss), another one from FR-N-C (Manseng petit blanc) and another from the CAU group which originally comes from Georgia (Mtsvane, *Prole Pontica sup-proles georgica*). Cluster no. 15 is also under the influence of GRE, but it has cultivars from neighboring zones (PI-N-NW and IT-N). It must be emphasized that this group includes the Early muscat variety, which is a cross between Muscat Hamburg and Koenigin der Weingaerten. The cultivar Muscat Hamburg is in turn a cross between Schiava grossa (a member of this group) and Muscat of Alexandria (Lacombe et al. 2013). Cluster no. 12 includes individuals from two subpopulations, CE with 7 closely related components genuinely from this area, as well as 3 varieties located in PI-N-NW. Finally, cluster no. 8 has 13 individuals belonging exclusively to the Pinot family. It is characterized by being geographically located within the subpopulations FR-N-C and CE, inasmuch as many of its members are a cross between Pinot and varieties belonging to the latter group (Bowers et al. 1999a).

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The analysis of the parameter Fst based on genetic profiles is shown in ESM9. In general, the values of Fst are higher than the values obtained by geographic criterion, confirming the increase in specificity of each subpopulation with the increase in the number of subpopulations. The 4 subpopulations that are farthest from the rest are no. 7, for the group of Catarratto and Malvasia bianca di Candia (IT-C-S), no. 8 which is made up of the Pinot family (FR- N-C and CE), no. 1, which includes the family of Garnacha (PI-NE-E) and no. 14 with the group of native varieties from the Balearic Islands (PI-NE-E), according to the literature. The closest subpopulations to the rest, and therefore those with the lowest values of Fst, are no. 18 and no. 17. Both subpopulations mainly include varieties native to Greece that are located predominantly in GRE, but also in BALK, PI-NE-E and CE.

Figure 5 shows the Phylogenetic Tree for these 18 subpopulations. This representation is based on the Neighbor-joining (NJ) method.

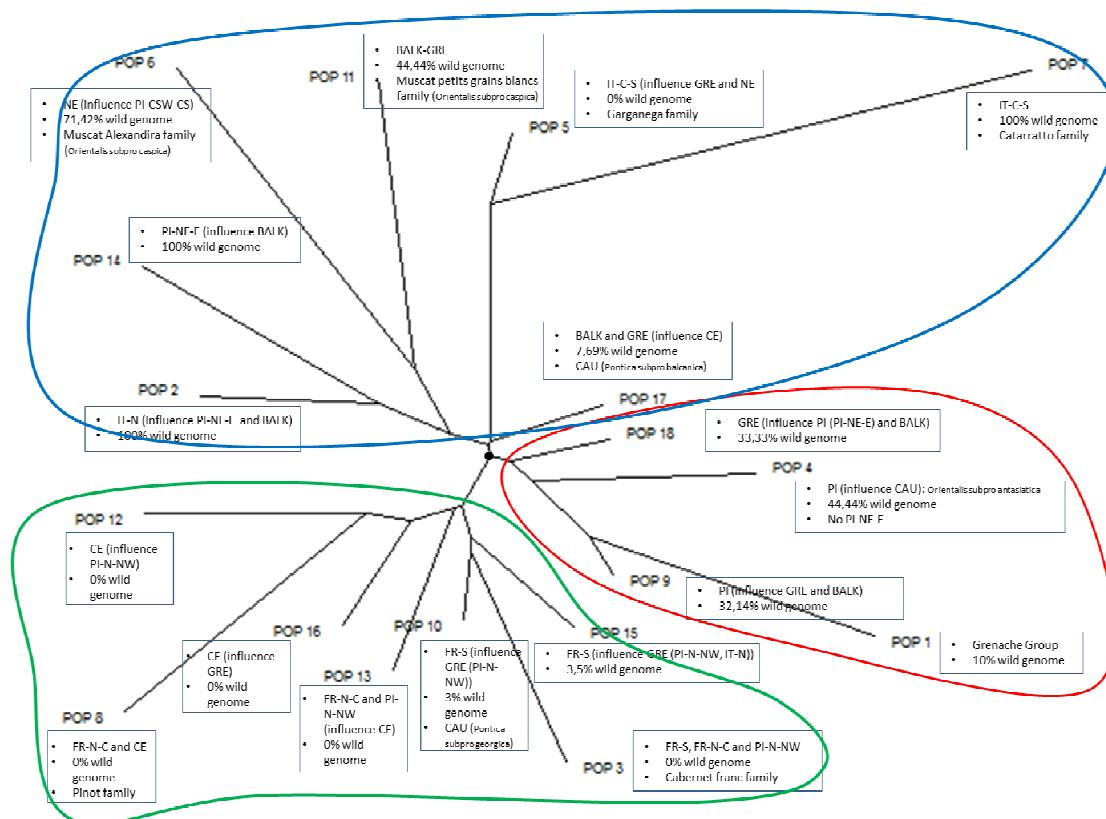


Fig. 5 Graphical representation using the Phylogenetic tree of 18 subpopulations originated by genomic criterion.

Three main branches are ramified from the hub of the tree:

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- 1) The upper branch (which includes 93 individuals and is surrounded by a blue line) encompasses 7 subpopulations, which are the oldest in this study. It contains the majority of individuals who retain vestiges of wild vine (68.83% of total) in their genome. The first node of this upper branch takes on three sub-branches: a) the first one is subpopulation no. 17, b) the second sub-ramification contains varieties from southern Italy (subpopulations no. 5 and no. 7), c) the third sub-ramification splits into two branches: the first is made up of subpopulations no. 11 (with the Muscat à petits grains blancs family) and no. 6 (with the Muscat of Alexandria family). Both clusters include individuals from *Prole Orientalis sub-proles caspica*, which is the oldest (before the Muslim domestication) and has a large number of recessive traits, according to Negrul (1946). This author suggests that this *prole* derives from *Vitis vinifera* ssp *sylvestris* var. *aberrans*. The second branch is subpopulations no. 2 and no. 14, which are made up of varieties with traces of the wild vine (100% of its members) and with a BALK influence, despite belonging to populations from IT-N and PI-NE-E.
- 2) The right branch consists of four subpopulations (which include 71 individuals and are surrounded by a red line). In this case, only 28.57% of these cultivars are related to wild vine. This branch contains the majority of representatives of PI. The first node divides subpopulation no. 18 from the main branch. This subpopulation includes cultivars of Greek origin which are assigned to GRE and PI-NE-E. The second node is subpopulation no. 4 which has slight Balkan influence. Finally, the third node divides subpopulation no. 1 from no. 9. Subpopulation no. 9 is made up of varieties from the three areas of PI (PI-N-NW, PI-NE-E, and PI-CSW-CS). Subpopulation no. 1 includes members of the Garnacha family, assigned entirely to PI-NE-E. This subpopulation has hardly any traces of wild vine, and is very far from other individuals belonging to "the right branch".
- 3) The third and last major branch is located at the bottom of the tree (surrounded by a green line) and encompasses 7 clusters (nos. 3, 10, 15, 13, 16, 12 and 8, with 127 individuals in total) which are the most recent SDC. These varieties are barely related to the ancestral vine. According to Forni (2012) this area was defined as the last SDC from the VI- SDC. The first node shows a late divergence in two sub-branches (compared to the first nodes in the other branches). The first includes the populations with the most individuals assigned to the FR-S and includes subpopulations 10, 3 and 15. This sub-branch is first divided into subpopulation 15, which basically consists of varieties which are located in FR-S with a Greek influence, and two individuals assigned to the area of PI-N-NW. The next branch is divided into 2 groups (nos. 3 and 10). Subpopulation no. 3 is very mixed, as it is made up of individuals from FR-S, FR-N-C, and with less proportion, PI-N-NW. The Cabernet franc family is also included in this group. Subpopulation 10 mostly consists of individuals from FR-S, but with a Greek influence and with nuances of the PI-N-NW. The

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second major sub-branch includes subpopulations 13, 16, 8 and 12, which mostly contain individuals assigned to FR-N-C and CE. This sub-branch splits quickly to another node, isolating subpopulation no. 13 which mainly includes individuals assigned to PI-N-NW (47%) and also belonging to the area FR-N-C (35.29%). The third node isolates subpopulation no. 16, which is mainly made up of individuals from CE zone, with Greek and Balkan influence and other individuals located in the FR-S area. Finally, the last two branches, which come from the fourth node, are subpopulations no. 12 and no. 8. The length of these two branches and the location of the subpopulations denote evidence of a major divergence between them and from the rest of the individuals in this study. Subpopulation no. 12 consists of the core majority of the individuals from CE and to a lesser extent, individuals from PI-N-NW. Subpopulation no. 8, which includes the Pinot family, is one of the most distant subpopulations, and therefore highlights the uniqueness of the genomic profiles in this group.

After analyzing the data in this section, we can consider that:

- a) Subpopulations no. 18 and no. 17 are more heavily influenced by the miscegenation. According to Forni (2012), these subpopulations could originate near the I-SDC (a, b) and II (a, b). The human civilizations in these areas were more developed and more evolved, and consequently these regions contain the oldest SDC. This fact denotes that the directional flow was from the east of the Mediterranean basin to the western area (Myles et al. 2010, Emanuelli et al. 2013).
- b) Five subpopulations are described as more distant of the others, and happen to coincide with the SDC described by Forni (2012): no. 7 (III-SDC), no. 1 and no. 14 (IV-SDC), no. 12 (VI-SDC) and no. 8 (after the VI-SDC). However, there is also subpopulation no. 2, which is mainly made up of individuals assigned to IT-N. This area is V-SDC which is the only SDC of Forni (2012) that has not been described in this section, as this subpopulation does not stand out in either the graphic representations or in the Fst values.
- c) The analysis of subpopulations according to genetic profile criteria showed that in certain cases, individuals with the same origin were distributed in different subpopulations. These individuals were mainly from CAU (3 individuals (ind) scattered through 3 subpopulations (subp)), NE (3 ind / 3 subp), NW (20 ind / 10 subp), PI-N-NW (27 ind / 8 subp) and GRE (32 ind / 7 subp). It should be noted that the individuals from subpopulations CAU, NE and NW were fixed in the geographical criterion. The dispersion of these individuals can be explained by: a) the small number of the individuals in the cluster and the large genetic distances between all the individuals in the same cluster; b) the great influence of its genome on the genomes of modern varieties, and c) the group consisting of genomic profiles from geographical areas belonging to the New World vines (which are integrally made up of American hybrid vines, viniferous or

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both). The above provides further evidence supporting the hypothesis on the major role of "El Camino de Santiago" in miscegenation in cultivars from the North PI (Casanova 2008; Santana et al. 2010). The areas FR-S, CE and FR-N-C are the principal source of miscegenation. However, we must bear in mind that the gene flow is always bidirectional. The wood therefore came from Central Europe to the Northern Iberian Peninsula and from the Northern Iberian Peninsula to Central Europe. The individuals assigned to GRE subpopulation are distributed in 7 genomic subpopulations, this fact denotes the existence of a bidirectional flow among these subpopulations. Finally, the subpopulations with low levels of miscegenation in this study are IT-N (26 ind / 3 subp), IT-CS (13 ind / 2 subp) and FR-S (50 ind / 4 subp).

d) With regard to the *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*, it has been postulated that the wild vine colonized the Near East and the Mediterranean Basin. Levadoux (1956) and Zohary and Spiegel-Roy (1975) reported that this colonization took place after the last glaciation of Würm (about 12000 years ago) and from refuges in areas in the Caucasus, the Black Sea, the Southern Balkans, Southern Italy and Iberia Peninsula. Due to the diversity of ecosystems, the colonization led to the emergence of various ecotypes. Negrul (1946) consequently described two types of wild vine in the Caspian Sea area: *Vitis vinifera* ssp *sylvestris* var. *aberrans* and *Vitis vinifera* ssp *sylvestris* var. *typica*, which are quite distinct from each other. Similarly, De Andrés et al. (2012) described two very different wild vines in the PI depending on whether they were from the north or south of the peninsula. Arroyo-García et al. (2006), Myles et al. (2010) and Emanuelli et al. (2013) also described different wild vines depending on their place of origin, with varying genetic proximity. Based on these considerations, we endorse Negrul's theory on the existence of varieties from *Vitis vinifera* ssp *sylvestris*.

e) As regards the population structure built according to the genomic criterion, the varieties were obviously grouped according to their genomic similarity, regardless of any other criterion. However, in the case of the population structure built by the geographical criterion, the varieties were grouped indirectly considering two criteria. The first is based on their genomic affinity, and the second has geographical connotations. This latter factor must have a powerful role as in this case the values achieved by test of Population Assignment were up to 98% for the non-fixed populations. The criterion with geographical connotations therefore plays a leading role in the grouping of individuals. We hypothesized that this criterion is due to the "autochthonous variety" of *Vitis vinifera* ssp *sylvestris* in each area, which is the wild ecotype that has adapted and evolved in each specific area. The "autochthonous variety" of *Vitis vinifera* ssp *sylvestris* will be more or less apparent in the genomic profile of the viniferous which characterizes this geographical area. The geographical area of IT-C-S is one of the clearest examples. This area includes genomic clusters no.5 and no.7. Subpopulation no.7 contains 4 individuals that are closely related to the

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variety Garganega (Crespan et al. 2008), and it is characterized by a genomic profile that we described as close to the wild vine. However, the influence of the cluster GRE on subpopulation no. 5 means that the members of this group apparently present hardly any vestiges of it, even though its position in Figure 4 suggests a major influence by the indigenous ecotype from *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*. Likewise, the subpopulation PI-N-NW mentioned above includes 27 individuals which were distributed in 8 genomic subpopulations. We propose that the main reason for keeping them together in this geographical area forming a subpopulation is the wild vine described by De Andrés et al. (2012). However, this is not readily apparent in their genomic profile due to the miscegenation experienced because of "El Camino de Santiago".

f) Arroyo-García et al. (2006) was one of the first studies to propose the Iberian Peninsula as a SDC. Forni (2012) proposed the PI-NE-E as the IV-SDC in that study. As mentioned above, De Andrés et al. (2012) made a distinction between two ecotypes of peninsular wild vine. The results obtained, in this paper, suggest that in this region three SDC could exist (PI-N-NW, PI-NE-E and PI-CSW-CS). We have discussed the northern area (PI-N-NW) extensively, and justified its existence in point e) of this section. The eastern area (PI-NE-E) in this study consists of 32 cultivars, which are distributed among six genomic subpopulations (no. 1 (25%), no. 2 (9%), no. 9 (25%), no. 10 (3%), no. 14 (19%) and no. 18 (19%)). The PI-NE-E is mainly characterized by 68.75% of its individuals having traces of wild vine from the eastern peninsula. The other SDC discussed in this paper is from the geographical area PI-CSW-CS. This subpopulation is made up of 21 cultivars distributed in 5 genomic subpopulations: no. 3 (4.76%), no. 4 (9.52%), no. 6 (9.52%), no. 9 (71.42%) and no. 18 (4.76%). Considering that De Andrés et al. (2012) described a wild vine characteristic of the South Iberian Peninsula, we propose the subpopulation PI-CSW-CS as a possible new SDC. To reiterate, and from our point of view, the main reason for all these genomic subpopulations remaining together in the same geographical area is due to the vestiges of ecotype of wild vine which emerged in this particular area.

g) Although Forni (2012) described V-SDC as covering part of the area of FR-S, we have always considered FR-S and IT-N as two different SDC. In fact, 92.3% of individuals in IT-N belong to genomic subpopulation no. 2, while 50 individuals of FR-S are distributed among 4 genomic subpopulations: no. 3 (10%), no. 10 (46%), no. 13 (2%) and no. 15 (42%). In this study, the members of cluster FR-S are always assigned to FRA (classical classification) and FR-S, although many of them have Italian names (20 individuals). However, 25% of the individuals from IT-N display BALK influence and the remaining individuals are Italians, and three of them have a French name. Likewise, these two subpopulations (FR-S and IT-N) are quite distinct in all the graphical representations of this study (Figure 3 and 4) and therefore in different quadrants.

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However, the gene flow is medium, which shows that there is some relationship between the two clusters, as would be expected in neighboring areas. As mentioned above, Terral et al. (2010) and Bouby et al. (2013) reported that seeds of wild vine and seeds of the intermediate stages (moderately selected) were found in the Languedoc region. Furthermore, Terral et al. (2010), in his dissertation on varietal distribution based on morphometric studies of seed, located the families of Syrah, Cabernet franc and Merlot in Southeast France, which matches our results. For all these reasons, we propose that this area (FR-S) is considered as a new SDC.

h) One of the most recent SDC we propose is FR-N-C, with 16 individuals scattered in five genomic groups, mostly located in the lower left quadrant of Figure 4 (no. 2 (6.25%), no. 3 (12.5%), no. 8 (37.5%), no. 10 (6.25%) and no. 13 (37.5%)). The individuals of the Pinot family are located in this region. Terral et al. (2010) described Pinot noir as one of the oldest, considering it to be the parent of more than 46 modern cultivars. Regner et al. (2000a) proposed that one parent of Pinot was the variety Savagnin blanc, whose best-known synonymy is Traminer. In addition, Regner et al. (2000a) also set out two theories on the origin of the Pinot family: 1) due to their morphological traits (ampelographic) a close relationship with the wild vine is assumed, and 2) the Romans were responsible for the expansion thereof. Myles et al. (2010) suggested varieties such as Pinot noir, Chenin blanc, Sauvignon blanc, Bequignol and Petit manseng blanc, among others, as progeny of the variety Savagnin blanc, and curiously all of them are part of the subpopulation FR-N-C. Terral (2010), in turn, also described a relationship between Sauvignon blanc and Pinot noir, and emphasized once again the hypothesis of hybridization between the wild vine and an imported viniferous from Rome (which in this case could be the variety Traminer (as progeny of the variety Sauvignon blanc)). In addition, legends suggest that the origin of the Traminer family is the village of Tramin, in South Tyrol (Italy), and in this study the variety Gewürztraminer belongs to the subpopulation IT-N and genomic group no. 2, which includes mainly individuals from IT-N. For all these reasons (which were also mentioned by Emanuelli et al. (2013)) it can therefore be hypothesized that the subpopulation FR-N-C is a new SDC, and the last one proposed in this study.

## Conclusions

From the results obtained from the study of this collection based on cultivar analysis, it can be concluded that:

- 1) A total of 295 different molecular profiles are obtained from 338 accessions.

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- 2) Seven varieties are described by first time (of which have no bibliographic references in relation to its name and its MP-SSR).
- 3) Molecular profiles of 15 varieties are presented for which only ampelographic information was available in the VIVC.
- 4) Thirty mislabeling names were detected and subsequently they were been identified.
- 5) Twenty accession names are considered new synonymies. These names should be included in the VIVC list of synonyms, as they are all commonly used in several regions.

As for the analysis of the genetic structure, we can also conclude that:

- 1) This study confirms all SDC described in to the literature, which are, in order of appearance: the Fertile Crescent area (Negrul 1946; Arroyo-García et al. 2006; Forni 2006; Forni 2012), the Balkan Peninsula (Arroyo-García et al. 2006; Forni 2006; Forni 2012; Bacilieri et al. 2013), the centre-south of Italy (Grassi et al. 2003; Grassi et al. 2006; Forni 2006; Crespan 2010; Frare et al. 2010; Forni 2012), the eastern Iberian Peninsula (Forni 2012), northern Italy (Forni 2006; Crespan 2010; Frare et al. 2010; Forni 2012) and Central Europe (Arroyo-García et al. 2006; Forni 2006; Forni 2012; Bacilieri et al. 2013).
- 2) In addition to the abovementioned SDC, the existence of another four SDC in the following areas are proposed: two centres located in the north-west (PI-N-NW) and in the center-south-west (PI-CSW-CS) of the Iberian peninsula, and two more located in south-eastern (FR-S) and northern (FR-N) France, which are later than the SDC located in CE.
- 3) The major role of "El Camino de Santiago" is confirmed by the extensive miscegenation in cultivars from the PI-N-NW, FR-S, CE and FR-N-C. However, it must be remembered that the gene flow is always bidirectional, since the wood was carried from North Iberian Peninsula to Central Europe and from Central Europe to North Iberian Peninsula.
- 4) All the accessions in the vine collection studied can be subdivided into two major groups according to genomic criteria: one is more closely related to the *Vitis vinifera* ssp *sylvestris*, and in the other group miscegenation has probably erased the traces of wild vine.
- 5) Current varieties of each area are the result of: a) the selection of the native wild vine in each zone, b) and/or miscegenation in the strictest sense due to the introgression of the wild genome in other

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cultivars imported from elsewhere, c) and/or the mutations that may it have undergone during the process of domestication, subsequent evolution, until the present day.

**Acknowledgments** This research has been supported by the CDTI (Project TAM20030074) and by Bodegas Sumarroca S.L. The authors are grateful to Professors Josep Cano, Magdalena Constantí, Isabel Pardo and Sergi Ferrer for his valuable support, and also to PhD. David Díez del Molino for his helpful propositions for the STRUCTURE analysis. We are thankful to Rosa Pastor, Santiago Moreno, Agustí Villarroya and Catalina Baig for their support in the laboratory.

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## ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

## Electronic Supplementary Material 1. Main characteristics of 338 accessions

| Original information from Sumarroca winery |                           |                           |         |       | Bibliographic information found (Data base and scientific paper)         |                            |     |                           | Conclusive information about variety |          |        |  |  | Observations |  |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------|-------|--|----------------------------|-----|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|--|--|--------------|--|
| Code                                       | Accession name            | Code country <sup>a</sup> | Colour* | Use + | Category of accession name by VIVC <sup>b</sup> (PN / S / PN* / S* / NE) | Ampelographic <sup>c</sup> | SSR | Prime name                | Code Country                         | Colour * | Use +  | Putative parentages <sup>c</sup> (Parent1 x Parent2) | Category / Labeling of some varieties                          |              |  |
| 1  | Abouriou                  | FRA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Abouriou                  | FRA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 115  | Granito de oro            | ESP                       | W       | T     | NE   | Yes                        | Yes | Afus ali                  | LBN                                  | W        | T      | ---  | New synonymy: Granito de oro / Mislabeling: Afartapobres #     | ---          |  |
| 2  | Afartapobres #            | ESP                       | W       | T     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 3  | Agiorgitiko               | GRC                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Agiorgitiko               | GRC                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 4  | Aglanico                  | ITA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Aglanico                  | ITA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 5  | Airen                     | ESP                       | W       | V-T   | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Airen                     | ESP                                  | W        | T-V    | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 6  | Barcelones                | ESP                       | W       | V     | PN* / S  | Yes                        | Yes | Alarije                   | ESP                                  | W        | V      | ---  | Synonyms / Mislabeling: Vinyater #                             | ---          |  |
| 150  | Subirat parent            | ESP                       | W       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 326  | Vinyater #                | ESP                       | W       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Albana                    | ITA                                  | W        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 7  | Albana                    | ITA                       | W       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 9  | Albilló                   | ESP                       | W       | V     | PN / S*  | Yes                        | Yes | Albillo ##                | ESP                                  | W        | V      | ---  | Questionable cultivar name                                     | ---          |  |
| 10   | Aleatico                  | ITA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 11   | Alfrocheiro               | PRT                       | W       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Alfrocheiro               | PRT                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 12   | Alicante henri bouschet   | FRA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Alicante henri bouschet   | FRA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 32   | Brancellao                | PRT                       | R       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Alvarelhao                | PRT                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 8  | Albariño                  | ESP                       | W       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 14   | Ancellotta                | ITA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Ancellotta                | ITA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 15   | Aramon                    | FRA                       | R       | T-V   | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Aramon noir               | FRA                                  | R        | T-V    | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 17   | Assyrtiko                 | GRC                       | W       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Assyrtiko                 | GRC                                  | W        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 19   | Baga                      | PRT                       | R       | V     | PN / S*  | Yes                        | Yes | Baga                      | PRT                                  | R        | V      | ---  | Mislabeling: Moreto do Dao #                                   | ---          |  |
| 191  | Moreto do Dao #           | PRT                       | R       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 20   | Barbarossa                | ITA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Barbarossa                | ITA                                  | Rs       | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 21   | Barbera                   | ITA                       | R       | V     | S / S*   | Yes                        | Yes | Barbera nera              | ITA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 13   | Alicantí                  | ESP                       | W       | V     | NE   | Yes                        | Yes | Beba                      | ESP                                  | W        | T-V    | ---  | Synonyms / New synonym: Alicanti / Mislabeling: Tressot noir # | ---          |  |
| 126  | Iso                       | ESP                       | W       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 171  | Mateu                     | ESP                       | W       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Bebe                      | ESP                                  | W        | T-V    | ---  | Synonyms / New synonym: Bebe / Mislabeling: Tressot noir #     | ---          |  |
| 308  | Tressot noir #            | FRA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 23   | Béquignol                 | FRA                       | R       | V     | S*   | Yes                        | Yes | Bequignol noir            | FRA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 135  | Kokorko                   | BGR                       | W       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Berbecel                  | BGR                                  | W        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 24   | Biangetta trevigiana      | ITA                       | W       | V     | NE (changed lexic)   | Yes                        | No  | Bianchetta trevigiana     | ITA                                  | W        | V      | ---  | Molecular bibliographic information not found                  | ---          |  |
| 25   | Blau fränkische           | AUT                       | R       | T-V   | NE   | Yes                        | Yes | Blaufränkisch             | AUT                                  | R        | T-V    | ---  | Synonyms / New synonym: Blau Fränkische                        | ---          |  |
| 26   | Francia                   | ITA                       | R       | T-V   | S  | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 28   | Bobal                     | ESP                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Bobal                     | ESP                                  | R        | V      | ---  | Synonyms   | ---          |  |
| 247  | Provechón                 | ESP                       | R       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 35   | Caiño                     | ESP                       | R       | V     | S*   | Yes                        | Yes | Borracal                  | ESP                                  | R        | V      | ---  | Synonyms   | ---          |  |
| 295  | Tinta femia               | ESP                       | R       | V     | S / S*   | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 30   | Bourboulenc               | FRA                       | W       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Bourboulenc               | FRA                                  | W        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 31   | Brachetto                 | ITA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Brachetto                 | ITA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 33   | Cabernet franc            | FRA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Cabernet franc            | FRA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 34   | Cabernet sauvignon        | FRA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Cabernet sauvignon        | FRA                                  | R        | V      | Cabernet franc x Sauvignon blanc                     | ---  | ---          |  |
| 36   | Calabrese nero            | ITA                       | R       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Calabrese                 | ITA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 37   | Caladoc                   | FRA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Caladoc                   | FRA                                  | R        | V      | Cot x Garnacha tinta                                 | ---  | ---          |  |
| 38   | Calitor                   | FRA                       | R       | V     | S / S*   | Yes                        | Yes | Calitor noir              | FRA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 40   | Canaiolo nero             | ITA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Canaiolo nero             | ITA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 41   | Carifena                  | ESP                       | R       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Carignan noir             | ESP                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 42   | Carmenère                 | FRA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Carmenere                 | FRA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 129  | Joa de Santarem           | PRT                       | W       | T-V   | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Castelao                  | PRT                                  | R        | V      | Alfrocheiro x Cayetana blanca                        | ---  | ---          |  |
| 43   | Catarrato bianco comune   | ITA                       | W       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Catarrato bianco comune   | ITA                                  | W        | V      | ---  | Sport  | ---          |  |
| 44   | Catarrato bianco lucido   | ITA                       | W       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Catarrato bianco lucido   | ITA                                  | W        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 45   | Cayetana                  | ESP                       | W       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Cayetana blanca           | ESP                                  | W        | T-V    | ---  | Synonyms / Mislabeling: Chelva #                               | ---          |  |
| 54   | Chelva #                  | ESP                       | W       | T-V   | S  | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 219  | Parda                     | PRT                       | W       | V     | S / S*   | Yes                        | Yes | Centurion                 | USA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | Molecular bibliographic information not found                  | ---          |  |
| 46   | Centurian                 | USA                       | R       | V     | S  | Yes                        | No  |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |
| 47   | Cep de la Maria           | ESP                       | W       | V     | NE   | No                         | No  | Cep de la Maria *         | ESP                                  | W        | V      | ---  | Bibliographic information not found                            | ---          |  |
| 48   | Cereza                    | ARG                       | R       | T-V   | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Cereza                    | ARG                                  | R        | T-V    | Listan prieto x Muscat of Alexandria                 | ---  | ---          |  |
| 50   | Cesanese comune           | ITA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | No  | Cesanese comune           | ITA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | Molecular bibliographic information not found                  | ---          |  |
| 51   | Chardonnay                | FRA                       | W       | V     | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Chardonnay blanc          | FRA                                  | W        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 53   | Chasselas                 | FRA                       | W       | T-V   | S / S*   | Yes                        | Yes | Chasselas blanc           | CHE                                  | W        | T-V    | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 55   | Chenin blanc              | FRA                       | W       | T     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Chenin blanc              | FRA                                  | W        | V      | Gewuerztraminer x Sauvignon blanc                    | ---  | ---          |  |
| 56   | Ciliegiolo                | ITA                       | R       | T-V   | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Ciliegiolo ##             | ITA                                  | R        | T-V    | ---  | Questionable cultivar name                                     | ---          |  |
| 57   | Cinsaut                   | FRA                       | R       | T-V   | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Cinsaut                   | FRA                                  | R        | RS-T-V | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 58   | Collio de galli           | ESP                       | R       | T     | NE   | Yes                        | Yes | Collio de galli ##        | ESP                                  | R        | V      | ---  | Questionable cultivar name                                     | ---          |  |
| 59   | Colombard                 | FRA                       | W       | T-V   | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Colombard                 | FRA                                  | W        | T-V    | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 60   | Colorino                  | ITA                       | R       | V     | S / S*   | Yes                        | Yes | Colorino                  | ITA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 62   | Cortese                   | ITA                       | W       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Cortese                   | ITA                                  | W        | T-V    | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 63   | Corvina veronese          | ITA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Corvina veronese          | ITA                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 64   | Cot                       | FRA                       | R       | T-V   | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Cot                       | FRA                                  | R        | T-V    | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 65   | Counoise                  | FRA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Counoise                  | FRA                                  | R        | T-V    | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 67   | Criolla grande sanjuanina | ARG                       | R       | T     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Criolla grande sanjuanina | ARG                                  | R        | T-V    | Listan prieto x Muscat of Alexandria                 | ---  | ---          |  |
| 68   | Croatina                  | ITA                       | R       | V     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Croatina                  | HRV                                  | R        | V      | ---  | ---  | ---          |  |
| 69   | Cua de moltó              | ESP                       | W       | V     | NE   | No                         | Yes | Cua de moltó ##           | ESP                                  | W        | V      | ---  | Questionable cultivar name                                     | ---          |  |
| 164  | Mantua #                  | ESP                       | W       | V     | S / S*   | Yes                        | Yes | Cua de moltó ## - Biotype | ESP                                  | W        | T-V    | ---  | Mislabeling: Mantua # / Close to Unknown 6                     | ---          |  |
| 70   | Dabouki                   | ISR                       | W       | T     | PN   | Yes                        | Yes | Dabouki                   | ARM                                  | W        | T-V    | ---  | Questionable cultivar name                                     | ---          |  |
| 259  | De rosa                   | ESP                       | R       | T     | NE   | No                         | Yes | De rosa ##                | ESP                                  | R        | T      | ---  | Questionable cultivar name                                     | ---          |  |
| 72   | Dimiat                    | BGR                       | W       | T-V   | S  | Yes                        | Yes | Dimyat                    | BGR                                  | W        | T-V    | ---  | Synonyms   | ---          |  |
| 279  | Smederevka                | FRY                       | W       | T-V   | S  | Yes                        | Yes |                           |                                      |          |        |  |  |              |  |

## Capítulo 3

| Original information from Sumarroca winery |                                |     | Bibliographic information found (Data base and scientific paper) |     |            | Conclusive information about variety |     |                                     |         |    |         | Observations                    |   |
|--|--------------------------------|-----|--|-----|------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------------|---------|----|---------|---------------------------------|---|
|  |                                |     |  |     |            |                                      |     |                                     |         |    |         |                                 |   |
| 73   | Dobricic                       | FRY | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Dobricic                            | HRV     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 74   | Dolcetto nero                  | ITA | R  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Dolcetto                            | ITA     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 75   | Domina                         | DEU | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Domina                              | DEU     | R  | V       | Pinot noir x Portugieser blau   | ---   |
| 76   | Doradillo                      | ESP | W  | V   | S/S* / PN* | Yes                                  | Yes | Doradillo                           | ESP     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 77   | Durella                        | ITA | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Durella                             | ITA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 78   | Early muscat                   | USA | W  | T-V | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Early muscat                        | USA     | W  | T-V     | ---                             | ---   |
| 79   | Egiòdola                       | FRA | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Egiòdola                            | FRA     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 80   | Elbling                        | DEU | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Elbling weiss                       | DEU     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 81   | Emerald riesling               | USA | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Emerald riesling                    | USA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 82   | Emerald seedless               | USA | W  | T-V | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Emerald seedless                    | USA     | W  | T-V     | ---                             | ---   |
| 83   | Emperor seedless               | USA | R  | T   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Emperor seedless                    | USA     | R  | T       | ---                             | ---   |
| 87   | Esperó de gall                 | ESP | R  | V   | NE         | Yes                                  | Yes | Epero de gall                       | ESP     | R  | V       | ---                             | New synonymy: Esperó de gall  |
| 84   | Erbaluce                       | ITA | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Erbaluce bianca                     | ITA     | W  | T-V     | ---                             | ---   |
| 85   | Escursach                      | ESP | R  | V   | NE         | Yes                                  | Yes | Escursach                           | ESP     | R  | V       | ---                             | New synonymy: Escursach   |
| 88   | Falanghina                     | ITA | W  | V   | S*         | Yes                                  | Yes | Falanghina beneventana <sup>1</sup> | ITA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 241  | Plavina #                      | FRY | W  | V   | S*         | Yes                                  | Yes | Plavina #                           | FRY     | W  | V       | ---                             | Mislabeled: Plavina #   |
| 90   | Fernaopires                    | PRT | W  | T-V | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Fernaopires                         | PRT     | W  | T-V     | ---                             | ---   |
| 92   | Fiano                          | ITA | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Fiano                               | ITA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 93   | Flame seedless                 | USA | Rg   | T   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Flame seedless                      | USA     | Rg | T       | ---                             | ---   |
| 95   | Fogoneu                        | ESP | R  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Fogoneu                             | ESP     | R  | V       | Excursach x Giro nero           | ---   |
| 96   | Folle blanche                  | FRA | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Folle blanche                       | FRA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 98   | Forcallat negre                | ESP | R  | V   | NE         | Yes                                  | Yes | Forcallat tinta                     | ESP     | R  | V       | ---                             | New synonymy: Forcallat negre   |
| 52   | Franceset                      | ESP | W  | T-V | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Franceset #                         | ESP     | W  | T       | ---                             | Questionable cultivar name  |
| 99   | Freisa                         | ITA | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Freisa                              | ITA     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 296  | Sauvignonasse                  | FRA | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Friulano                            | ITA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 100  | Furmint                        | HUN | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Furmint                             | HUN     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 101  | Gamay                          | FRA | R  | V   | S/S*       | Yes                                  | Yes | Gamay noir                          | FRA     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 102  | Garganega                      | ITA | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Garganega                           | ITA     | W  | T-V     | ---                             | ---   |
| 103  | Garnatxa blanca                | ESP | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Garnacha blanca                     | ESP     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 144  | Lledoner pelut                 | ESP | R  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Garnacha peluda                     | ESP     | R  | V       | ---                             | Sport   |
| 104  | Garnatxa                       | ESP | R  | V   | S*         | Yes                                  | Yes | Garnacha tinta                      | ESP     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 160  | Mandó                          | ESP | R  | V   | S/S*       | Yes                                  | Yes | Garro                               | ESP     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 105  | Garrido fino                   | ESP | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Garrido fino                        | ESP     | W  | T-V     | ---                             | ---   |
| 107  | Gauson                         | FRA | R  | V   | NE         | No                                   | No  | Gauson *                            | FRA     | R  | V       | ---                             | Bibliographic information not found   |
| 109  | Gewürztraminer                 | FRA | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Gewuerztraminer                     | AUT-ITA | Rg | V       | ---                             | Synonyms / Mislabeled: Traminer blanc #   |
| 261  | Roter traminer                 | FRA | W  | V   | S/S*       | Yes                                  | Yes | Traminer blanc #                    | FRY     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 302  | Traminer blanc #               | FRA | W  | V   | S*         | Yes                                  | Yes | Traminer blanc #                    | FRY     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 110  | Ginebra                        | ESP | R  | V   | NE         | No                                   | No  | Ginebra *                           | ? (ESP) | R  | V       | ---                             | New synonymy: Mamella de monja (Bibliographic information not found) / Mislabeled: Grumet negre # |
| 157  | Mamella de monja               | ESP | R  | V   | NE         | No                                   | No  | Grumet negre #                      | ESP     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 121  | Grumet negre #                 | ESP | R  | V   | NE         | Yes                                  | Yes | Grumet negre #                      | ESP     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 111  | Giro                           | ESP | R  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Giro nero                           | ITA     | R  | V (T-V) | ---                             | ---   |
| 246  | Prosecco                       | ITA | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Glera                               | ITA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 113  | Godello                        | ESP | W  | V   | S / PN*    | Yes                                  | Yes | Gouveio                             | PRT     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 114  | Parraleta #                    | ESP | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Graciano                            | ESP     | R  | V       | ---                             | Mislabeled: Parraleta #, Verdelli #   |
| 317  | Verdiell #                     | ESP | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Verdiell #                          | FRY     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 116  | Grechetto                      | ITA | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Grechetto #                         | ITA     | W  | V       | ---                             | Questionable cultivar name  |
| 117  | Greco di Tufo                  | ITA | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Greco bianco di Tufo                | ITA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 118  | Grignolino                     | ITA | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Grignolino                          | ITA     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 120  | Grolleau                       | FRA | R  | V   | S/S*       | Yes                                  | Yes | Grolleau noir                       | FRA     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 16   | Arinto #                       | PRT | W  | V   | PN / S*    | Yes                                  | Yes | Arinto #                            | PRT     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 315  | Verdello #                     | ESP | W  | V   | PN / S*    | Yes                                  | Yes | Verdello #                          | ESP     | W  | V       | ---                             | Mislabeled: Arinto #, Verdello # / Close to Gual <sup>2</sup>                                     |
| 71   | De maduixa                     | ESP | R  | V   | NE         | Yes                                  | Yes | Isabelle                            | USA     | R  | T-V     | ---                             | Synonyms / New synonym: De Maduixa  |
| 124  | Isabella                       | USA | R  | T-V | PN / S*    | Yes                                  | Yes | Isabella                            | USA     | R  | T-V     | ---                             | ---   |
| 123  | Inzolia                        | ITA | W  | V   | PN / S*    | Yes                                  | Yes | Inzolia #                           | ITA     | W  | V       | ---                             | Questionable cultivar name  |
| 127  | Jampal                         | PRT | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Jampal                              | PRT     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 128  | Jaumin                         | ESP | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | No  | Jaumin                              | ESP     | W  | T-V     | ---                             | Molecular bibliographic information not found   |
| 133  | Kadarka                        | HUN | R  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Kadarka kek                         | HUN     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 134  | Kerner                         | DEU | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Kerner                              | DEU     | W  | V       | Riesling weiss x Schiava grossa | ---   |
| 136  | Kocifali                       | GRC | R  | V   | NE         | Yes                                  | Yes | Kocifali                            | GRC     | R  | V       | ---                             | New synonymy: Kocifali  |
| 139  | Lambrusco maestri              | ITA | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Lambrusco maestri                   | ITA     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 141  | Liatiko                        | GRC | R  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Liatiko                             | GRC     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 142  | Línnio                         | GRC | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Línnio                              | GRC     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 143  | Listán                         | ESP | W  | T-V | PN / S*    | Yes                                  | Yes | Listán #                            | ESP     | W  | T-V     | ---                             | Questionable cultivar name  |
| 66   | Criolla chica                  | ARG | R  | V   | S / PN*    | Yes                                  | Yes | Criolla chica                       | ESP     | R  | T-V     | ---                             | Synonymy  |
| 179  | Mission                        | USA | R  | V   | S / S*     | Yes                                  | Yes | Mission                             | ESP     | R  | T-V     | ---                             | ---   |
| 145  | Loureiro                       | PRT | W  | V   | NE         | Yes                                  | Yes | Loureiro blanco                     | ESP     | W  | V       | ---                             | New synonymy: Loureiro  |
| 148  | Malagouzia                     | GRC | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | No  | Malagouzia                          | GRC     | W  | V       | ---                             | Molecular bibliographic information not found   |
| 149  | Malvar                         | ESP | W  | T-V | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Malvar                              | ESP     | W  | T-V     | ---                             | ---   |
| 151  | Malvasia de Sitges             | ESP | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Malvasia aromática <sup>2</sup>     | ESP     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 256  | Robola #                       | GRC | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Malvasia bianca di Candia           | ITA     | W  | V       | ---                             | Mislabeled: Robola #  |
| 154  | Malvasia de Candia aromatica # | ITA | W  | T-V | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Malvasia bianca de Candia - Biotype | ITA     | W  | T-V     | ---                             | Mislabeled: Malvasia de Candia aromatica # / Close to Malvasia bianca di Candia                   |
| 152  | Malvasia del Chianti           | ITA | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Malvasia bianca lunga               | ITA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 155  | Malvasia istriana              | ITA | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Malvasia istriana                   | HRV     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 156  | Malvasia nera di Basilicata    | ITA | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | No  | Malvasia nera di Basilicata         | ITA     | R  | V       | ---                             | Molecular bibliographic information not found   |
| 159  | Mandilaria                     | GRC | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Mandilaria #                        | GRC     | R  | V       | ---                             | Questionable cultivar name  |
| 91   | Ferrón                         | ESP | R  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Manseng noir                        | FRA     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 162  | Petit manseng                  | FRA | W  | V   | S          | Yes                                  | Yes | Manseng petit blanc                 | FRA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 163  | Manto negro                    | ESP | R  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Manto negro                         | ESP     | R  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 166  | Mariensteiner                  | DEU | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Mariensteiner                       | DEU     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |
| 167  | Marsanne                       | FRA | W  | V   | PN         | Yes                                  | Yes | Marsanne                            | FRA     | W  | V       | ---                             | ---   |

## Capítulo 3

| Original information from Sumarroca winery |                             |     | Bibliographic information found (Data base and scientific paper) |     |                    | Conclusive information about variety |     |                               |     |    |       | Observations                               |  |
|--|-----------------------------|-----|--|-----|--------------------|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|----|-------|--|--|
|  |                             |     |  |     |                    |                                      |     |                               |     |    |       |  |  |
| 168  | Marselan                    | FRA | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Marselan                      | FRA | R  | V     | Cabernet sauvignon x Garnacha tinta        | —  |
| 169  | Marzemino                   | ITA | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Marzemino                     | ITA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 170  | Massacamps                  | ESP | W  | V   | PN/S*              | Yes                                  | No  | Massacamps                    | ESP | W  | V     | —  | Molecular bibliographic information not found  |
| 172  | Mauzac #                    | FRA | W  | V   | S*                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Mauzac blanc                  | FRA | W  | V     | —  | Mislabeled: Mauzac #   |
| 173  | Mavrodaphne                 | GRC | R  | V   | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Mavrodaphni                   | GRC | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 174  | Muscadet                    | FRA | W  | V   | S/S*               | Yes                                  | Yes | Melon                         | FRA | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 175  | Mencia                      | ESP | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Mencia                        | ESP | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 176  | Merlot blanc                | FRA | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Merlot blanc                  | FRA | W  | V     | Folie blanche x Merlot noir                | —  |
| 177  | Merlot                      | FRA | R  | V   | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Merlot noir                   | FRA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 178  | Merseguera                  | ESP | W  | V   | PN/PN*/S*          | Yes                                  | Yes | Merseguera                    | ESP | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 297  | Monastrell blanca #         | ESP | W  | V   | NE                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Moc de gall *                 | ESP | W  | V     | —  | Mislabeled: Monastrell blanca #  |
| 180  | Moc de gall                 | ESP | W  | V   | NE                 | No                                   | No  | Molinera                      | ESP | R  | T     | —  | Bibliographic information not found  |
| 181  | Molinera                    | ESP | R  | T   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Molinera                      | ESP | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 182  | Moliner negro               | ESP | R  | V   | NE                 | No                                   | No  | Moliner negro *               | ESP | R  | V     | —  | Bibliographic information not found  |
| 198  | Negramoll                   | ESP | R  | T-V | S/S*               | Yes                                  | Yes | Mollar cano                   | ESP | R  | T-V   | —  | —  |
| 106  | Garrut                      | ESP | R  | T-V | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Monastrell                    | ESP | R  | T-V   | —  | Synonyms / New synonyms: Giro Alcant, Morastell / Mislabeled: Sauvignon gris #                                       |
| 112  | Giro Alcant                 | ESP | R  | ?   | NE                 | Yes                                  | Yes |                               |     |    |       |  |  |
| 183  | Monastrell                  | ESP | R  | T-V | PN/S*              | Yes                                  | Yes |                               |     |    |       |  |  |
| 188  | Morastrell                  | ESP | R  | V   | NE                 | Yes                                  | Yes |                               |     |    |       |  |  |
| 275  | Sauvignon gris #            | FRA | Rg   | V   | PN/S*              | Yes                                  | Yes |                               |     |    |       |  |  |
| 184  | Mondeuse                    | FRA | R  | V   | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Mondeuse noire                | FRA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 29   | Bombino nero #              | ITA | R  | V   | PN/S*              | Yes                                  | Yes | Montepulciano                 | ITA | R  | V     | —  | Mislabeled: Bombino nero #   |
| 185  | Montepulciano               | ITA | R  | V   | PN/S*              | Yes                                  | Yes | Montepulciano                 | ITA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 186  | Montils                     | FRA | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Montils                       | FRA | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 187  | Montonic bianco             | ITA | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Montonic bianco               | ITA | W  | T-V   | —  | —  |
| 189  | Moravia                     | ESP | R  | T-V | S/S*               | Yes                                  | Yes | Moravia agria                 | ESP | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 190  | Morenillo                   | ESP | R  | V   | PN/S*              | Yes                                  | Yes | Morenillo                     | ESP | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 131  | Juan Ibáñez                 | ESP | R  | V   | S/S*               | Yes                                  | Yes | Moristel                      | ESP | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 130  | Juan García #               | ESP | R  | T-V | S/S*               | Yes                                  | Yes | Moristel - Biotype            | ESP | R  | V     | —  | Mislabeled: Juan García # / Close to Moristel  |
| 192  | Moro negre                  | ESP | R  | T-V | NE                 | No                                   | No  | Moro negre *                  | ESP | R  | T-V   | —  | Bibliographic information not found  |
| 196  | Mitsvané                    | CIS | W  | V   | S*                 | Yes                                  | No  | Mitsvane                      | GEO | W  | V     | —  | Molecular bibliographic information not found  |
| 197  | Mueller thurgau             | DEU | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Mueller thurgau               | DEU | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 199  | Muscadelle                  | FRA | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Muscadelle                    | FRA | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 195  | Moschoudi                   | GRC | W  | T-V | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Muscat a petits grains blancs | GRC | W  | T-V   | —  | Synonyms   |
| 200  | Muscat de Frontignan        | FRA | W  | T-V | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes |                               |     |    |       |  |  |
| 213  | Orange muscat               | FRA | R  | T-V | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Muscat fleur d'oranger        | FRA | W  | T-V   | asselas blanc x Muscat a petits grains bla | —  |
| 201  | Muscat ottone #             | FRA | W  | T-V | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Muscat Hamburg                | UK  | R  | T-V   | —  | Mislabeled: Muscat ottone #  |
| 193  | Moscatel de Alexandria      | EGY | W  | T-V | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Moscat of Alexandria          | EGY | W  | R-T-V | —  | —  |
| 203  | Nebbiolo                    | ITA | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Nebbiolo                      | ITA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 204  | Negoska                     | GRC | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | No  | Negoska                       | GRC | R  | V     | —  | Molecular bibliographic information not found  |
| 205  | Negrara trentina            | ITA | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Negrara trentina              | ITA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 206  | Negro amaro                 | ITA | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Negro amaro                   | ITA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 209  | Ondarrabi zuri #            | ESP | W  | V   | PN*                | Yes                                  | Yes | NoaI                          | USA | W  | V     | —  | Mislabeled: Ondarrabi zuri #   |
| 207  | Okatac                      | FRY | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Okatac                        | HRV | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 208  | Beltza                      | ESP | R  | V   | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Ondarrabi beltza              | ESP | R  | T-V   | —  | —  |
| 210  | Ondenc                      | FR  | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Ondenc                        | FRA | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 211  | Ophitalmo                   | CYP | R  | T-V | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Ophitalmo                     | CYP | R  | T-V   | —  | —  |
| 212  | Optima                      | DEU | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Optima                        | DEU | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 214  | Ortega blanc                | DEU | W  | V   | NE                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Ortega                        | DEU | W  | T-V   | —  | New synonymy: Ortega blanc   |
| 215  | Palomino                    | ESP | W  | T-V | S/S*               | Yes                                  | Yes | Palomino fino                 | ESP | W  | T-V   | —  | —  |
| 217  | Pamidi                      | GRC | R  | T-V | S/PN*              | Yes                                  | Yes | Pamidi                        | BGR | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 218  | Pampolat girat              | ESP | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Pampolat girat                | ESP | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 220  | Pardillo                    | ESP | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Pardillo                      | ESP | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 221  | Parellada                   | ESP | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Parellada                     | ESP | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 271  | Salzenc                     | ESP | R  | V   | NE                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Parraleta                     | ESP | R  | V     | —  | New synonymy: Salzenc  |
| 222  | Pascal tinta #              | FRA | R  | V   | NE                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Pascal blanc                  | FRA | W  | V     | —  | Mislabeled: Pascal tinta #   |
| 224  | Pedro ximenes               | ESP | W  | V   | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Pedro ximenes                 | ESP | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 226  | Perlette                    | USA | W  | T   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Perlette                      | USA | W  | T-R   | —  | —  |
| 227  | Loose perlette              | USA | W  | T   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Perlette loose                | USA | W  | T     | —  | Sport  |
| 39   | Peu de garça                | ESP | R  | V   | NE (changed lexic) | Yes                                  | No  | Peu de garça                  | ESP | R  | V     | —  | Molecular bibliographic information not found  |
| 229  | Phoenix                     | DEU | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Phoenix                       | DEU | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 238  | Piquepoul noir #            | FRA | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Picapoll negro                | ESP | R  | V     | —  | Mislabeled: Piquepoul noir #   |
| 231  | Piediroso                   | ITA | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Piediroso                     | ITA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 232  | Pignolo                     | ITA | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Pignolo                       | ITA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 233  | Pinot blanc                 | FRA | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Pinot blanc                   | FRA | W  | V     | —  | Synonyms: Pinot blanc and Weisser burgunder / Sports: Pinot blanc, Pinot gris and Pinot noir / Mislabeled: Mammolo # |
| 331  | Weisser burgunder           | FRA | W  | V   | S/S*               | Yes                                  | Yes |                               |     |    |       |  |  |
| 234  | Pinot gris                  | FRA | Rg   | V   | PN/S*              | Yes                                  | Yes |                               |     |    |       |  |  |
| 236  | Pinot noir                  | FRA | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Pinot noir                    | FRA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 158  | Mammolo #                   | ITA | R  | V   | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes |                               |     |    |       |  |  |
| 235  | Pinot meunier               | FRA | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Pinot meunier                 | FRA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 237  | Pinotage                    | ZAF | R  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Pinotage                      | ZAF | R  | V     | Cinsaut x Pinot noir                       | —  |
| 240  | Planta nova                 | ESP | W  | T-V | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Planta nova                   | ESP | W  | T-V   | —  | —  |
| 242  | Blauer portugieser          | AUT | R  | T-V | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Portugieser blau              | AUT | R  | T-V   | —  | —  |
| 243  | Prieto picudo               | ESP | W  | V   | S/S*               | Yes                                  | Yes | Prieto picudo tinto           | ESP | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 244  | Primitivo                   | ITA | R  | V   | PN/S*              | Yes                                  | Yes | Primitivo                     | HRV | R  | V     | —  | Synonyms   |
| 337  | Zinfandel                   | ITA | R  | V   | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Quigat                        | ESP | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 248  | Quigat                      | ESP | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Quigat                        | ESP | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 249  | Raboso piave                | ITA | R  | V   | PN/S*              | Yes                                  | No  | Raboso piave                  | ITA | R  | V     | —  | Molecular bibliographic information not found  |
| 250  | Red globe                   | USA | R  | T   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Red globe                     | USA | Rg | T     | —  | —  |
| 251  | Refosco dal peduncolo rosso | ITA | R  | V   | NE                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Refosco dal peduncolo rosso   | ITA | R  | V     | —  | New synonymy: Refosco dal pedunculo rosso  |
| 252  | Refosco di Faedis           | ITA | R  | V   | S                  | Yes                                  | Yes | Refosco runcis                | ITA | R  | V     | —  | —  |
| 253  | Ribolla gialla              | ITA | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Ribolla gialla                | ITA | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 254  | Riesling                    | DEU | W  | V   | S/S*               | Yes                                  | Yes | Riesling weiss                | DEU | W  | V     | —  | —  |
| 255  | Rkatsiteli                  | GEO | W  | V   | PN                 | Yes                                  | Yes | Rkatsiteli                    | GEO | W  | T-V   | —  | —  |

## Capítulo 3

| Original information from Sumarroca winery |                                |     |   | Bibliographic information found (Data base and scientific paper) |                    |     | Conclusive information about variety |                            |       |    |     | Observations                         |  |
|--|--------------------------------|-----|---|--|--------------------|-----|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|----|-----|--------------------------------------|--|
|  |                                |     |   |  |                    |     | GRC                                  | Rs                         | T-V   |    |     |                                      |  |
| 257  | Rhoditis                       | GRC | R | T-V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Roditis                    | GRC   | Rs | T-V | ---                                  | ---  |
| 260  | Rossignola                     | ITA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | No                                   | Rossignola                 | ITA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | Molecular bibliographic information not found          |
| 61   | Cornalin                       | ITA | R | V  | S/S*               | Yes | Yes                                  | Rouge du Pays              | CHE   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 262  | Roussanne                      | FRA | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Roussanne                  | FRA   | W  | T-V | ---                                  | ---  |
| 263  | Royalty                        | USA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | No                                   | Royalty                    | USA   | R  | T-V | ---                                  | Molecular bibliographic information not found          |
| 264  | Rubired                        | USA | R | T-V  | PN                 | Yes | No                                   | Rubired                    | USA   | R  | T-V | ---                                  | Molecular bibliographic information not found          |
| 265  | Ruby cabernet                  | USA | R | T-V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Ruby cabernet              | USA   | R  | T-V | Cabernet sauvignon x Carignan noir   | ---  |
| 266  | Rubyseedless                   | USA | R | T  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Rubyseedless               | USA   | R  | T   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 267  | Rufete                         | ESP | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Rufete                     | PRT   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 268  | Sabaté                         | ESP | R | T-V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Sabate                     | ESP   | R  | T-V | ---                                  | ---  |
| 269  | Sagrantino                     | ITA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Sagrantino                 | ITA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 270  | Saint laurent                  | FRA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Saint laurent              | FRA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 272  | Sangiovese                     | ITA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Sangiovese                 | ITA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 147  | Magdalens                      | ESP | W | V  | NE                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Santa Magdalena            | ESP   | W  | T-V | ---                                  | New synonymies: Magdalens, Sant Jaume                  |
| 273  | Sant Jaume                     | ESP | W | T  | NE                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Santa Magdalena            | ESP   | W  | T-V | ---                                  |  |
| 274  | Sauvignon blanc                | FRA | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Sauvignon blanc            | FRA   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 276  | Scheurebe                      | DEU | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Scheurebe                  | DEU   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 311  | Tröllinger blauduftiger #      | DEU | R | V  | NE (changed lexic) | Yes | Yes                                  | Schива grossa              | ITA   | R  | T   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Tröllinger blauduftiger #                  |
| 277  | Sciaccarello                   | FRA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Sciaccarello               | ITA   | R  | T-V | ---                                  | ---  |
| 27   | Boal #                         | PRT | W | T-V  | S/S*               | Yes | Yes                                  | Semillon                   | FRA   | W  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Boal #                                     |
| 278  | Sémillon                       | FRA | W | T-V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Semillon                   | FRA   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 86   | Esgana cao                     | PRT | W | V  | S/S*               | Yes | Yes                                  | Sercial                    | PRT   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 282  | Sylvaner                       | DEU | W | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Silvaner gruen             | AUT   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 283  | Syrah                          | FRA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Syrah                      | FRA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 194  | Moscato rosa                   | ITA | R | V  | S/S*               | Yes | Yes                                  | Tamjanika crna             | SRB   | R  | T-V | ---                                  | ---  |
| 284  | Tannat                         | FRA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Tannat                     | FRA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 285  | Tarragoní                      | ESP | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Tarragoni                  | ESP   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 286  | Faerbertraube                  | DEU | R | V  | S/S*               | Yes | Yes                                  | Teinturier                 | FRA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 287  | Tempranillo                    | ESP | R | T-V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Tempranillo tinto          | ESP   | R  | T-V | ---                                  | Synonymies   |
| 294  | Tinta de toro                  | ESP | R | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Tinta barroca              | PRT   | R  | V   | ---                                  |  |
| 216  | Paiote                         | ESP | W | T-V  | S*                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Teneron                    | ESP   | W  | T-V | ---                                  | ---  |
| 288  | Teroldego                      | ITA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Teroldego                  | ITA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 289  | Terrano                        | ITA | R | V  | PN/S*              | Yes | Yes                                  | Terrano                    | ITA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 291  | Timorasso #                    | ITA | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Terret noir                | FRA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Timorasso #                                |
| 290  | Terret noir                    | FRA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Terret noir                | FRA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 18   | Athiri #                       | GRC | W | V  | S*                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Thapsathiri                | GRC   | W  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Athiri #                                   |
| 292  | Tinta barroca                  | PRT | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Tinta barroca              | PRT   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 293  | Tinta cao                      | PRT | R | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Tinto cao                  | PRT   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 298  | Torrontés mendocino            | ARG | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Torrontes mendocino        | ARG   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 299  | Torrontés sanjuanino           | ARG | W | T-V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Torrontes sanjuanino       | ARG   | W  | T-V | Listan prieto x Muscat of Alexandria | ---  |
| 300  | Touriga francesa               | PRT | R | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Touriga franca             | PRT   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 301  | Touriga nacional               | PRT | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Touriga nacional           | PRT   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 306  | Treixadura                     | ESP | W | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Trajadura                  | ESP   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 304  | Trbiljan                       | FRY | W | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Trbiljan ##                | SRB   | W  | V   | ---                                  | Questionable cultivar name                             |
| 305  | Ugni blanc                     | ITA | W | V  | S/S*               | Yes | Yes                                  | Trebbiano toscano          | ITA   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 125  | Isidros                        | ESP | R | ? NE   | NE                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Trepat                     | ESP   | R  | V   | ---                                  | Synonymies / New synonym: Isidros                      |
| 303  | Traput                         | ESP | R | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Tricideira                 | PRT   | R  | T-V | ---                                  |  |
| 307  | Trepat                         | ESP | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Trobart                    | ESP   | R  | V   | ---                                  |  |
| 309  | Trincadeira                    | PRT | R | T-V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Tricideira                 | PRT   | R  | T-V | ---                                  |  |
| 310  | Trobat                         | ESP | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Trobart                    | ESP   | R  | V   | ---                                  |  |
| 94   | Flamenca #                     | ESP | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 7                  | (ESP) | W  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Flamenca #                                 |
| 97   | Forastera #                    | ITA | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 8                  | (ITA) | W  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Forastera #                                |
| 108  | Genre #                        | TUR | R | T  | S/S*               | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 10                 | (TUR) | R  | T   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Genre #                                    |
| 119  | Grillo #                       | ITA | W | V  | PN/S*              | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 13                 | (ITA) | W  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Grillo #, Lambrusco marani #               |
| 140  | Lambrusco marani #             | ITA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 25                 | (ITA) | W  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Incrozo manzoni #                          |
| 165  | Incrozo manzoni #              | ITA | W | V  | NE (changed lexic) | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 14                 | (ITA) | W  | T-V | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Inverenga #                                |
| 122  | Inverenga #                    | ITA | W | T-V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 17                 | (FRA) | R  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Jurançon #                                 |
| 161  | Gros manseng blanc #           | FRA | W | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 17 - Biotype       | (FRA) | W  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Gros manseng blanc # / Close to Unknown 17 |
| 138  | Imbrusco a foglia frastagliata | ITA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 18                 | (ITA) | R  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Imbrusco a foglia frastagliata #           |
| 153  | Malvasia del Lazio #           | ITA | W | V  | PN/S*              | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 20                 | (ITA) | W  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Malvasia del Lazio #                       |
| 202  | Nasco #                        | ITA | W | V  | PN/S*              | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 30                 | (ITA) | W  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Nasco #                                    |
| 223  | Passerina #                    | GRC | W | T-V  | S/S*               | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 31                 | (GRC) | W  | T-V | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Passerina #                                |
| 225  | Perla #                        | HUN | W | T-V  | S/PN*              | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 32                 | (HUN) | W  | T-V | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Perla #                                    |
| 230  | Picolit #                      | ITA | R | V  | PN/PN*             | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 33                 | (ITA) | R  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Picolit #                                  |
| 245  | Procupátz #                    | FRY | R | V  | NE                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 34                 | (SRB) | R  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Procupátz #                                |
| 258  | Rondinella #                   | ITA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 35                 | (ITA) | R  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Rondinella #                               |
| 281  | Suscan #                       | FRY | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 37                 | (HRV) | R  | V   | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Suscan #                                   |
| 319  | Verdoncho #                    | ESP | W | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Unknown 39                 | (ESP) | W  | T-V | ---                                  | Mislabeled: Verdoncho #                                |
| 312  | Uva di Troia                   | ITA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Uva di Troia               | ITA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 313  | Valdiguié                      | FRA | R | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Valdiguié                  | FRA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 239  | Planta muta                    | ESP | R | T-V  | S/S*/PN*           | Yes | Yes                                  | Valenci tinto              | ESP   | R  | T-V | ---                                  | ---  |
| 314  | Verdejo                        | ESP | W | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Verdejo blanco             | ESP   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 316  | Verdicchio bianco              | ITA | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Verdicchio bianco          | ITA   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 228  | Petit verdot                   | FRA | R | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Verdot petit               | FRA   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 320  | Verduzzo friulano              | ITA | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | No                                   | Verduzzo friulano          | ITA   | W  | V   | ---                                  | Molecular bibliographic information not found          |
| 22   | Bellone #                      | ITA | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Vermentino                 | ITA   | W  | T-V | ---                                  | Synonymies / Mislabeled: Bellone #                     |
| 89   | Favorite                       | ITA | W | T-V  | S/PN*              | Yes | Yes                                  | Vermentino                 | ITA   | W  | V   | ---                                  |  |
| 321  | Vermentino                     | FRA | W | T-V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Vermentino                 | ITA   | W  | V   | ---                                  |  |
| 322  | Vernaccia                      | ITA | W | V  | S/S*               | Yes | Yes                                  | Vernaccia di Oristano      | ITA   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 323  | Vernaccia di San gimignano     | ITA | W | V  | PN                 | Yes | Yes                                  | Vernaccia di San Gimignano | ITA   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 325  | Vilanova                       | ESP | W | V  | NE                 | No  | No                                   | Vilanova *                 | ESP   | W  | V   | ---                                  | Bibliographic information not found                    |
| 324  | Vigrieta                       | ESP | W | V  | S/S*               | Yes | Yes                                  | Vijrieta comun             | ESP   | W  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |
| 280  | Souson                         | PRT | R | V  | S                  | Yes | Yes                                  | Vinhao                     | PRT   | R  | V   | ---                                  | ---  |

## Capítulo 3

| Original information from Sumarroca winery |                   |     |   |     | Bibliographic information found [Data base and scientific paper] |     |     | Conclusive information about variety |     |    |   |                                | Observations  |
|--|-------------------|-----|---|-----|--|-----|-----|--------------------------------------|-----|----|---|--------------------------------|---|
| 327  | Viognier          | FRA | W | V   | PN   | Yes | Yes | Viognier                             | FRA | W  | V | —                              | —   |
| 328  | Viosinho          | PRT | W | V   | PN   | Yes | Yes | Viosinho                             | PRT | W  | V | —                              | —   |
| 329  | Vitouska          | FRY | W | V   | S/PN*  | Yes | Yes | Vitouska garganija                   | SVN | W  | V | Malvasia blanca lunga x Glera  | —   |
| 49   | Cerverola         | ESP | W | ?   | NE   | Yes | Yes | Viura                                | ESP | W  | V | —                              | Synonyms / New synonymies: Verdiguell and Cerverola |
| 146  | Macabeu           | ESP | W | V   | S/S*   | Yes | Yes |                                      |     |    |   |                                |   |
| 318  | Verdiguell        | ESP | W | V   | NE   | Yes | Yes | Vranac                               | MNE | R  | V | —                              | —   |
| 330  | Vranac            | FRY | R | V   | PN   | Yes | Yes | Vugava                               | HRV | W  | V | —                              | Mislabeling: Kujundusa #                            |
| 137  | Kujundusa #       | FRY | W | V   | NE   | Yes | Yes | Xarel-lo                             | ESP | W  | V | —                              | —   |
| 332  | Xarel-lo          | ESP | W | V   | PN / S*  | Yes | Yes | Xarello rosado                       | ESP | Rs | V | —                              | Sport   |
| 333  | Xarel-lo verrell  | ESP | R | V   | NE   | Yes | Yes | Xynomavro                            | GRC | R  | V | —                              | —   |
| 334  | Xynomavro         | GRC | R | T-W | PN   | Yes | Yes | Zalema                               | ESP | W  | V | —                              | —   |
| 335  | Zalema            | ESP | W | V   | PN   | Yes | Yes | Zilavka                              | BIH | W  | V | —                              | —   |
| 336  | Zilavka           | FRY | W | V   | PN   | Yes | Yes | Zweigeltrebe blau u                  | AUT | R  | V | Blaufraenkisch x Saint Laurent | —   |
| 338  | Zweigeltrebe blau | AUT | R | V   | PN   | Yes | Yes |                                      |     |    |   |                                | —   |

Accession name in bold type: new synonymies

Code Country\*: Country codes were assigned according to the ISO 3166-1 standard

ARG (Argentina), ARM (Armenia), AUT (Austria), AUT-ITA (Austria-Italy), BIH (Bosnia and Herzegovina), BGR (Bulgaria), CHE (Switzerland), CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States), CYP (Cyprus), DEU (Germany), EGY (Egypt), ESP (Spain), FRA (France), FRY (Federal Republic of Yugoslavia), GEO (Georgia), GRC (Greece), HRV (Croatia), HUN (Hungary), ISR (Israel), ITA (Italy), LBN (Lebanon), MNE (Montenegro), PRT (Portugal), SRB (Serbia), SVN (Slovenia), TUR (Turkey), UK (United Kingdom), USA (United States of America), ZAF (South Africa)

Colour\*: R: Red; Ig: Rouge; Rs: Rose; W: White

Use #: R: Raisin; T: Table; V: Vinification

Category of accession name by VIVC\*: PN: Prime name; S: accepted synonymy; PN\*: Prime name of other cultivar; S\*: accepted synonym of other cultivar; NE: as such does not exist, it is necessary to change lexic

Ampelographic\*: It only provides information about: Prime name, origin, colour and use according to *Vitis* International Variety Catalogue.

Prime name: Variety without molecular bibliographic information

Prime name<sup>1</sup>: Variety without any bibliographic information

Prime name<sup>2</sup>: Variety closer to another variety (biotype)

Prime name<sup>3</sup>: Questionable prime name, there are several bibliographic molecular profiles and no one matches with ours.

Accession name<sup>4</sup>: Mislabeling name

Prime name<sup>1</sup>: Prime name according to Constantini *et al* 2005.

Prime name<sup>2</sup>: Prime name according to Rodríguez-Torres *et al* 2013.

Putative parentages<sup>c</sup> (Parent1 x Parent2): pedigree detected in this germplasm collection

### Electronic Supplementary Material 2. Characterization of the twenty microsatellite markers used in this study

| Locus                            | N   | Na   | Ne   | Ho    | He    | r      | PIC    | PI      |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| VVS2                             | 295 | 24   | 6.9  | 0.851 | 0.856 | 0.003  | 0.840  | 0.036   |
| VVS3                             | 295 | 8    | 2.0  | 0.597 | 0.510 | -0.057 | 0.396  | 0.355   |
| VVS29                            | 295 | 7    | 1.9  | 0.444 | 0.471 | 0.019  | 0.451  | 0.311   |
| VVMD5                            | 295 | 19   | 7.5  | 0.868 | 0.866 | -0.001 | 0.846  | 0.032   |
| VVMD6                            | 295 | 7    | 3.3  | 0.634 | 0.694 | 0.035  | 0.647  | 0.143   |
| VVMD7                            | 295 | 16   | 4.7  | 0.827 | 0.788 | -0.022 | 0.765  | 0.070   |
| VVMD27                           | 295 | 22   | 12.7 | 0.871 | 0.921 | 0.026  | 0.914  | 0.012   |
| VVMD28                           | 295 | 31   | 11.6 | 0.895 | 0.914 | 0.010  | 0.894  | 0.014   |
| VVMD36                           | 295 | 30   | 7.1  | 0.807 | 0.860 | 0.028  | 0.831  | 0.033   |
| ssrZAG21                         | 295 | 10   | 5.2  | 0.858 | 0.808 | -0.027 | 0.781  | 0.064   |
| ssrZAG47                         | 295 | 19   | 8.6  | 0.834 | 0.884 | 0.027  | 0.871  | 0.024   |
| ssrZAG62                         | 295 | 12   | 5.4  | 0.831 | 0.815 | -0.009 | 0.798  | 0.056   |
| ssrZAG64                         | 295 | 20   | 7.2  | 0.919 | 0.860 | -0.031 | 0.840  | 0.035   |
| ssrZAG79                         | 295 | 21   | 10.6 | 0.868 | 0.905 | 0.020  | 0.901  | 0.016   |
| ssrZAG83                         | 295 | 16   | 5.5  | 0.814 | 0.817 | 0.002  | 0.787  | 0.058   |
| UCH11                            | 295 | 20   | 5.2  | 0.871 | 0.809 | -0.034 | 0.781  | 0.061   |
| UCH12                            | 295 | 20   | 4.0  | 0.668 | 0.748 | 0.046  | 0.724  | 0.087   |
| UCH19                            | 295 | 17   | 4.9  | 0.817 | 0.798 | -0.011 | 0.766  | 0.066   |
| SCU6                             | 295 | 15   | 4.0  | 0.617 | 0.750 | 0.076  | 0.717  | 0.089   |
| VChr19a                          | 295 | 14   | 4.8  | 0.763 | 0.791 | 0.016  | 0.749  | 0.068   |
| Mean                             | 295 | 17.4 | 6.2  | 0.783 | 0.793 | 0.0052 | 0.7649 |         |
| Total alleles / Total Cumulative |     | 348  |      |       |       |        |        | 3.9E-26 |

N (number individuals), Na (number of alleles), Ne (Effective number of alleles), Ho (Observed Heterozygosity), He (Expected heterozygosity), r (Probabilities of null alleles), PIC (Polymorphic information content), PI (Probability of Identity).

## Capítulo 3

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**Electronic Supplementary Material 3.** Results of 6 international SSR from 295 varieties

| Prime name               | vv2 | vvmd5 | vvmd7 | vvmd27 | zag62 | ssrZAG79 |
|--------------------------|-----|-------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| Abouriou                 | 130 | 149   | 232   | 232    | 246   | 246      |
| Afus Ali                 | 130 | 132   | 224   | 230    | 238   | 248      |
| Agiorgitiko              | 140 | 142   | 228   | 236    | 242   | 248      |
| Aglianico                | 149 | 154   | 228   | 242    | 238   | 238      |
| Airen                    | 140 | 142   | 224   | 232    | 242   | 252      |
| Alarije                  | 140 | 142   | 230   | 232    | 238   | 238      |
| Albana                   | 130 | 140   | 222   | 228    | 246   | 248      |
| Albillon ##              | 131 | 149   | 232   | 236    | 239   | 246      |
| Aleatico                 | 129 | 131   | 222   | 224    | 238   | 248      |
| Alfrocheiro              | 140 | 149   | 222   | 234    | 252   | 256      |
| Alicante henri bouschet  | 130 | 142   | 222   | 234    | 238   | 242      |
| Alvarelhao               | 129 | 149   | 221   | 225    | 238   | 238      |
| Alvarinho                | 132 | 149   | 218   | 228    | 238   | 238      |
| Ancellotta               | 129 | 153   | 230   | 230    | 238   | 261      |
| Aramon noir              | 130 | 140   | 230   | 230    | 238   | 242      |
| Assyrtiko                | 130 | 132   | 236   | 236    | 242   | 248      |
| Baga                     | 140 | 154   | 228   | 236    | 236   | 238      |
| Barbarossa               | 133 | 142   | 225   | 237    | 232   | 238      |
| Barbera nera             | 130 | 132   | 222   | 222    | 248   | 252      |
| Beba                     | 132 | 140   | 234   | 238    | 242   | 248      |
| Bequignol noir           | 136 | 149   | 228   | 232    | 238   | 256      |
| Berbecel                 | 140 | 140   | 234   | 242    | 238   | 248      |
| Bianchetta trevigiana    | 130 | 142   | 222   | 232    | 246   | 246      |
| Blaufraenkisch           | 140 | 140   | 222   | 236    | 238   | 248      |
| Bobal                    | 142 | 144   | 226   | 232    | 238   | 242      |
| Borracal                 | 130 | 132   | 228   | 234    | 238   | 238      |
| Bourboulenc              | 130 | 130   | 222   | 222    | 238   | 238      |
| Brachetto                | 130 | 136   | 224   | 232    | 232   | 246      |
| Cabernet franc           | 136 | 145   | 222   | 236    | 238   | 262      |
| Cabernet sauvignon       | 136 | 149   | 228   | 236    | 238   | 238      |
| Calabrese                | 140 | 149   | 222   | 236    | 238   | 248      |
| Caladoc                  | 142 | 149   | 222   | 234    | 238   | 238      |
| Calitor noir             | 130 | 130   | 222   | 234    | 238   | 248      |
| Canaiolo nero            | 130 | 132   | 224   | 236    | 232   | 238      |
| Carignan noir            | 140 | 142   | 222   | 224    | 238   | 238      |
| Carmenere                | 136 | 145   | 222   | 234    | 238   | 262      |
| Castelao                 | 140 | 142   | 232   | 234    | 242   | 256      |
| Catarratto bianco comune | 140 | 149   | 222   | 222    | 238   | 248      |
| Catarratto bianco lucido | 140 | 149   | 222   | 222    | 238   | 248      |
| Cayetana blanca          | 134 | 142   | 230   | 232    | 242   | 248      |
| Centurion                | 134 | 140   | 224   | 236    | 238   | 242      |
| Cep de la Maria *        | 142 | 142   | 230   | 236    | 238   | 242      |

## Capítulo 3

| Prime name                          | vvs2 | vvmid5 | vvmid7 | vvmid27 | zag62 | ssrZAG79 |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|----------|
| Cereza                              | 132  | 146    | 224    | 230     | 246   | 248      |
| Cesanese comune                     | 130  | 149    | 222    | 232     | 248   | 256      |
| Chardonnay blanc                    | 134  | 140    | 230    | 234     | 238   | 242      |
| Chasselas blanc                     | 130  | 140    | 224    | 232     | 238   | 246      |
| Chenin blanc                        | 130  | 149    | 224    | 228     | 238   | 256      |
| Ciliegiolo ##                       | 130  | 130    | 224    | 232     | 238   | 262      |
| Cinsaut                             | 129  | 129    | 222    | 222     | 242   | 246      |
| Collo de gall ##                    | 132  | 145    | 228    | 234     | 238   | 248      |
| Colombard                           | 140  | 149    | 228    | 236     | 238   | 238      |
| Colorino                            | 132  | 149    | 222    | 224     | 232   | 262      |
| Cortese                             | 130  | 149    | 222    | 232     | 248   | 248      |
| Corvina Veronese                    | 149  | 154    | 228    | 236     | 238   | 238      |
| Cot                                 | 130  | 149    | 224    | 234     | 238   | 262      |
| Counoise                            | 130  | 130    | 222    | 232     | 246   | 256      |
| Criolla grande sanjuanina           | 130  | 146    | 226    | 236     | 246   | 248      |
| Croatina                            | 136  | 149    | 232    | 232     | 246   | 248      |
| Cua de molto ##                     | 138  | 140    | 224    | 231     | 238   | 242      |
| Cua de molto ## - Biotype           | 138  | 140    | 231    | 231     | 238   | 242      |
| Dabouki                             | 132  | 149    | 232    | 232     | 246   | 248      |
| De rosa ##                          | 134  | 142    | 224    | 230     | 238   | 242      |
| Dimyat                              | 140  | 140    | 236    | 242     | 238   | 248      |
| Dobricic                            | 142  | 149    | 229    | 229     | 246   | 248      |
| Dolcetto                            | 136  | 140    | 230    | 242     | 246   | 254      |
| Domina                              | 134  | 149    | 228    | 234     | 238   | 254      |
| Doradilla                           | 140  | 142    | 232    | 234     | 238   | 242      |
| Durella                             | 130  | 132    | 222    | 232     | 244   | 246      |
| Early muscat                        | 130  | 132    | 232    | 234     | 246   | 248      |
| Egioldola                           | 130  | 149    | 232    | 234     | 238   | 246      |
| Elbling weiss                       | 140  | 149    | 234    | 236     | 248   | 256      |
| Emerald riesling                    | 132  | 142    | 222    | 232     | 242   | 246      |
| Emerald seedless                    | 132  | 149    | 224    | 232     | 238   | 248      |
| Emperor seedless                    | 130  | 132    | 232    | 232     | 242   | 248      |
| Epero de gall                       | 129  | 142    | 224    | 232     | 242   | 248      |
| ErbalucebBianca                     | 142  | 149    | 222    | 224     | 246   | 252      |
| Excursach                           | 140  | 142    | 224    | 238     | 238   | 238      |
| Falanghina beneventana <sup>1</sup> | 131  | 153    | 222    | 224     | 244   | 246      |
| Fernao pires                        | 142  | 149    | 222    | 236     | 238   | 238      |
| Fiano                               | 154  | 154    | 222    | 224     | 238   | 238      |
| Flame seedless                      | 130  | 149    | 230    | 232     | 238   | 252      |
| Fogoneau                            | 130  | 142    | 234    | 238     | 238   | 246      |
| Folle blanche                       | 130  | 149    | 222    | 230     | 238   | 238      |
| Forcallat tinta                     | 134  | 140    | 218    | 231     | 238   | 248      |
| Franceset ##                        | 140  | 140    | 230    | 232     | 238   | 238      |
| Freisa                              | 130  | 154    | 222    | 228     | 246   | 248      |

## Capítulo 3

| Prime name                                 | vvs2 | vvmid5 | vvmid7 | vvmid27 | zag62 | ssrZAG79 |
|--|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|----------|
| Friulano                                   | 130  | 149    | 224    | 234     | 238   | 256      |
| Furmint                                    | 130  | 151    | 222    | 236     | 238   | 248      |
| Gamay noir                                 | 130  | 134    | 230    | 234     | 238   | 248      |
| Garganega                                  | 130  | 140    | 222    | 228     | 246   | 248      |
| Garnacha blanca                            | 134  | 142    | 222    | 236     | 238   | 242      |
| Garnacha peluda                            | 134  | 142    | 222    | 236     | 238   | 242      |
| Garnacha tinta                             | 134  | 142    | 222    | 236     | 238   | 242      |
| Garro                                      | 140  | 149    | 224    | 238     | 238   | 238      |
| Garrido fino                               | 130  | 130    | 224    | 232     | 238   | 248      |
| <b>Gauson *</b>                            | 134  | 149    | 222    | 234     | 238   | 242      |
| Gewuerztraminer                            | 149  | 149    | 228    | 234     | 242   | 256      |
| <b>Ginebra *</b>                           | 129  | 149    | 225    | 231     | 248   | 252      |
| Giro nero                                  | 130  | 130    | 224    | 234     | 246   | 248      |
| Glera                                      | 130  | 140    | 222    | 242     | 238   | 246      |
| Gouveio                                    | 134  | 149    | 222    | 234     | 238   | 242      |
| Graciano                                   | 136  | 149    | 224    | 234     | 238   | 238      |
| <b>Grechetto ##</b>                        | 132  | 149    | 234    | 236     | 232   | 238      |
| Greco bianco di Tufo                       | 129  | 154    | 224    | 228     | 246   | 248      |
| Grignolino                                 | 130  | 132    | 222    | 242     | 246   | 254      |
| Grolleau Noir                              | 130  | 140    | 234    | 234     | 246   | 248      |
| <b>Gual<sup>2</sup> - Biotype</b>          | 131  | 140    | 222    | 236     | 238   | 256      |
| <b>Inzolia ##</b>                          | 149  | 149    | 222    | 224     | 242   | 248      |
| Isabelle                                   | 119  | 149    | 236    | 236     | 234   | 248      |
| Jampal                                     | 130  | 134    | 222    | 232     | 242   | 256      |
| Jaumin                                     | 130  | 130    | 234    | 236     | 232   | 238      |
| Kadarka kek                                | 130  | 132    | 222    | 222     | 246   | 254      |
| Kerner                                     | 149  | 154    | 222    | 232     | 246   | 256      |
| Kotsifali                                  | 140  | 142    | 222    | 236     | 238   | 246      |
| Lambrusco maestri                          | 131  | 153    | 228    | 232     | 252   | 256      |
| Liatiko                                    | 132  | 140    | 236    | 236     | 238   | 242      |
| Limnio                                     | 130  | 142    | 222    | 222     | 248   | 252      |
| <b>Listan ##</b>                           | 129  | 142    | 232    | 236     | 238   | 238      |
| Listan prieto                              | 130  | 132    | 224    | 236     | 238   | 248      |
| Loureiro blanco                            | 140  | 149    | 228    | 228     | 250   | 262      |
| Malagouzia                                 | 130  | 130    | 224    | 242     | 238   | 238      |
| Malvar                                     | 140  | 142    | 232    | 236     | 238   | 242      |
| Malvasia aromática *                       | 140  | 142    | 224    | 224     | 242   | 248      |
| Malvasia bianca di Candia                  | 130  | 140    | 222    | 234     | 248   | 262      |
| <b>Malvasia bianca di Candia - Biotype</b> | 130  | 140    | 222    | 234     | 248   | 262      |
| Malvasia bianca lunga                      | 142  | 142    | 224    | 238     | 238   | 252      |
| Malvasia istriana                          | 138  | 140    | 224    | 242     | 236   | 238      |
| Malvasia nera di Basilicata                | 130  | 132    | 222    | 228     | 238   | 252      |
| <b>Mandilaria ##</b>                       | 142  | 142    | 222    | 236     | 238   | 248      |

## Capítulo 3

| Prime name                    | vvs2 | vvm5d | vvm7d | vvm27d | zag62 | ssrZAG79 |
|-------------------------------|------|-------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| Manseng noir                  | 130  | 154   | 232   | 236    | 238   | 248      |
| Manseng petit blanc           | 149  | 154   | 228   | 234    | 238   | 256      |
| Manto negro                   | 130  | 143   | 230   | 232    | 238   | 242      |
| Mariensteiner                 | 140  | 149   | 222   | 228    | 242   | 256      |
| Marsanne                      | 130  | 130   | 222   | 228    | 238   | 252      |
| Marselan                      | 136  | 142   | 222   | 228    | 238   | 242      |
| Marzemino                     | 130  | 130   | 222   | 228    | 238   | 262      |
| Massacamps                    | 130  | 134   | 222   | 234    | 242   | 248      |
| Mauzac blanc                  | 130  | 149   | 226   | 228    | 238   | 248      |
| Mavrodaphni                   | 138  | 140   | 225   | 231    | 236   | 238      |
| Melon                         | 134  | 140   | 234   | 236    | 238   | 248      |
| Mencia                        | 142  | 149   | 222   | 232    | 248   | 256      |
| Merlot blanc                  | 149  | 149   | 222   | 232    | 238   | 246      |
| Merlot noir                   | 136  | 149   | 222   | 232    | 238   | 246      |
| Merseguera                    | 140  | 142   | 230   | 236    | 238   | 242      |
| <b>Moc de gall *</b>          | 142  | 147   | 232   | 242    | 246   | 246      |
| Molinera                      | 134  | 142   | 230   | 234    | 242   | 248      |
| <b>Molinero negro *</b>       | 132  | 154   | 224   | 224    | 238   | 252      |
| Mollar cano                   | 140  | 142   | 218   | 236    | 238   | 238      |
| Monastrell                    | 129  | 149   | 224   | 238    | 248   | 248      |
| Mondeuse noire                | 130  | 136   | 222   | 228    | 238   | 260      |
| Montepulciano                 | 129  | 142   | 222   | 224    | 246   | 248      |
| Montils                       | 130  | 149   | 222   | 230    | 242   | 248      |
| Montonico bianco              | 140  | 142   | 228   | 228    | 238   | 248      |
| Moravia agria                 | 142  | 149   | 224   | 232    | 238   | 252      |
| Morenillo                     | 130  | 140   | 218   | 232    | 238   | 248      |
| Moristel                      | 140  | 142   | 230   | 232    | 238   | 246      |
| <b>Moristel - Biotype</b>     | 140  | 142   | 230   | 232    | 238   | 246      |
| <b>Moro negre *</b>           | 130  | 130   | 218   | 236    | 238   | 238      |
| Mtsvane                       | 130  | 142   | 220   | 236    | 238   | 238      |
| Mueller thurgau               | 140  | 149   | 222   | 224    | 246   | 256      |
| Muscadelle                    | 137  | 140   | 224   | 230    | 238   | 252      |
| Muscat a petits grains blancs | 130  | 130   | 226   | 232    | 232   | 248      |
| Muscat fleur d'oranger        | 130  | 130   | 226   | 232    | 246   | 248      |
| Muscat Hamburg                | 132  | 146   | 230   | 234    | 246   | 246      |
| Muscat of Alexandria          | 130  | 146   | 226   | 230    | 246   | 248      |
| Nebbiolo                      | 154  | 154   | 228   | 232    | 246   | 248      |
| Negoska                       | 130  | 134   | 222   | 224    | 238   | 248      |
| Negrara trentina              | 132  | 136   | 222   | 222    | 246   | 248      |
| Negro amaro                   | 142  | 149   | 222   | 232    | 248   | 248      |
| Noah                          | 121  | 125   | 246   | 246    | 234   | 254      |
| Okatac                        | 130  | 142   | 224   | 236    | 238   | 248      |

## Capítulo 3

| Prime name                  | vv2 | vvm5 | vvm7 | vvm27 | zag62 | ssrZAG79 |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|----------|
| Ondarrabi beltza            | 130 | 136  | 222  | 232   | 248   | 262      |
| Ondenc                      | 130 | 149  | 222  | 234   | 238   | 256      |
| Ophtalmo                    | 132 | 147  | 228  | 234   | 248   | 252      |
| Optima                      | 149 | 149  | 222  | 222   | 246   | 248      |
| Ortega                      | 132 | 140  | 222  | 232   | 246   | 246      |
| Palomino fino               | 130 | 142  | 224  | 236   | 238   | 248      |
| Pamid                       | 132 | 140  | 222  | 242   | 238   | 238      |
| Pampolatgirat               | 130 | 140  | 232  | 236   | 242   | 248      |
| Pardillo                    | 142 | 156  | 232  | 236   | 238   | 248      |
| Parellada                   | 130 | 140  | 224  | 230   | 242   | 248      |
| Parraleta                   | 130 | 130  | 218  | 234   | 238   | 238      |
| Pascal blanc                | 130 | 140  | 222  | 222   | 246   | 248      |
| Pedro ximenes               | 130 | 142  | 232  | 236   | 238   | 238      |
| Perlette                    | 130 | 142  | 230  | 232   | 246   | 252      |
| Perlette loose              | 130 | 142  | 230  | 232   | 246   | 252      |
| Peu de garsa                | 130 | 142  | 222  | 236   | 238   | 238      |
| Phoenix                     | 140 | 149  | 224  | 232   | 246   | 250      |
| Picapoll negro              | 134 | 149  | 222  | 228   | 238   | 248      |
| Piedirocco                  | 140 | 149  | 228  | 232   | 248   | 262      |
| Pignolo                     | 129 | 153  | 222  | 228   | 246   | 256      |
| Pinot blanc                 | 134 | 149  | 224  | 234   | 238   | 242      |
| Pinot gris                  | 134 | 149  | 224  | 234   | 238   | 242      |
| Pinot meunier               | 125 | 134  | 224  | 234   | 238   | 242      |
| Pinot noir                  | 134 | 149  | 224  | 234   | 238   | 242      |
| Pinotage                    | 129 | 149  | 222  | 234   | 238   | 246      |
| Planta nova                 | 134 | 147  | 222  | 224   | 238   | 238      |
| Portugieser blau            | 140 | 149  | 222  | 228   | 242   | 254      |
| Prieto picudo tinto         | 140 | 149  | 222  | 234   | 238   | 256      |
| Primitivo                   | 130 | 140  | 222  | 232   | 246   | 248      |
| Quigat                      | 142 | 149  | 230  | 232   | 242   | 248      |
| Raboso piave                | 132 | 140  | 224  | 228   | 246   | 256      |
| Red globe                   | 132 | 149  | 232  | 234   | 238   | 248      |
| Rebosco dal pedunculo rosso | 130 | 130  | 222  | 228   | 238   | 246      |
| Rebosco runcis              | 149 | 154  | 222  | 228   | 248   | 262      |
| Ribolla gialla              | 140 | 149  | 228  | 230   | 238   | 248      |
| Riesling weiss              | 140 | 149  | 222  | 230   | 248   | 256      |
| Rkatsiteli                  | 130 | 138  | 230  | 236   | 246   | 252      |
| Roditis                     | 130 | 142  | 222  | 224   | 246   | 248      |
| Rossignola                  | 149 | 154  | 230  | 232   | 238   | 246      |
| Rouge du Pays               | 129 | 136  | 222  | 224   | 246   | 261      |
| Roussanne                   | 129 | 129  | 224  | 230   | 238   | 252      |
| Royalty                     | 142 | 149  | 230  | 234   | 248   | 256      |
| Rubired                     | 130 | 142  | 230  | 230   | 248   | 262      |

## Capítulo 3

| Prime name           | vvs2 | vvmid5 | vvmid7 | vvmid27 | zag62 | ssrZAG79 |
|----------------------|------|--------|--------|---------|-------|----------|
| Ruby cabernet        | 140  | 149    | 222    | 228     | 238   | 238      |
| Ruby seedless        | 130  | 149    | 224    | 232     | 238   | 248      |
| Rufete               | 130  | 156    | 222    | 232     | 238   | 256      |
| Sabate               | 130  | 130    | 224    | 230     | 238   | 242      |
| Sagrantino           | 130  | 136    | 228    | 228     | 238   | 248      |
| Saint laurent        | 134  | 149    | 224    | 224     | 238   | 256      |
| Sangiovese           | 130  | 130    | 222    | 232     | 238   | 262      |
| Santa Magdalena      | 129  | 142    | 226    | 236     | 238   | 246      |
| Sauvignon blanc      | 130  | 149    | 224    | 228     | 238   | 256      |
| Scheurebe            | 140  | 149    | 222    | 234     | 246   | 248      |
| Schiava grossa       | 132  | 154    | 232    | 234     | 246   | 246      |
| Sciaccarello         | 130  | 130    | 222    | 224     | 238   | 246      |
| Semillon             | 130  | 130    | 232    | 234     | 238   | 256      |
| Sercial              | 130  | 149    | 222    | 234     | 238   | 252      |
| Sylvaner gruen       | 149  | 151    | 222    | 228     | 242   | 246      |
| Syrah                | 130  | 130    | 222    | 228     | 238   | 238      |
| Tamjanika crna       | 129  | 131    | 232    | 236     | 238   | 248      |
| Tannat               | 140  | 154    | 234    | 236     | 248   | 248      |
| Tarragoni            | 130  | 142    | 228    | 236     | 242   | 248      |
| Teinturier           | 134  | 149    | 234    | 234     | 238   | 242      |
| Tempranillo tinto    | 140  | 142    | 232    | 232     | 238   | 252      |
| Teneron              | 130  | 142    | 230    | 234     | 238   | 238      |
| Teroldego            | 134  | 154    | 222    | 224     | 238   | 246      |
| Terrano              | 132  | 154    | 225    | 227     | 244   | 246      |
| Terret noir          | 130  | 130    | 222    | 222     | 242   | 246      |
| Thrapsathiri         | 130  | 140    | 236    | 242     | 238   | 246      |
| Tinta barroca        | 140  | 149    | 224    | 232     | 238   | 242      |
| Tinto cao            | 130  | 130    | 228    | 230     | 238   | 262      |
| Torrontes mendocino  | 130  | 130    | 224    | 228     | 248   | 248      |
| Torrontes sanjuanino | 130  | 146    | 226    | 236     | 238   | 248      |
| Touriga franca       | 140  | 149    | 222    | 224     | 238   | 242      |
| Touriga nacional     | 140  | 149    | 222    | 232     | 238   | 238      |
| Trajadura            | 140  | 149    | 222    | 232     | 238   | 250      |
| Trblijan ##          | 130  | 142    | 222    | 222     | 238   | 246      |
| Trebbiano toscano    | 130  | 140    | 222    | 228     | 248   | 252      |
| Trepat               | 130  | 140    | 222    | 230     | 242   | 248      |
| Trincadeira          | 130  | 149    | 230    | 234     | 238   | 248      |
| Trobat               | 136  | 140    | 232    | 234     | 246   | 262      |
| Unknown 7            | 130  | 140    | 224    | 230     | 242   | 248      |
| Unknown 8            | 130  | 140    | 222    | 230     | 246   | 248      |
| Unknown 10           | 130  | 142    | 230    | 232     | 242   | 248      |
| Unknown 13           | 132  | 149    | 222    | 224     | 246   | 262      |
| Unknown 25           | 132  | 140    | 222    | 236     | 238   | 246      |
| Unknown 14           | 132  | 144    | 222    | 230     | 238   | 242      |

## Capítulo 3

| Prime name                 | vv2 | vvm5 | vvm7 | vvm27 | zag62 | ssrZAG79 |
|----------------------------|-----|------|------|-------|-------|----------|
| Unknown 17                 | 130 | 132  | 224  | 236   | 238   | 246      |
| Unknown 17 -Biotype        | 130 | 132  | 224  | 236   | 238   | 256      |
| Unknown 18                 | 140 | 147  | 222  | 224   | 248   | 248      |
| Unknown 20                 | 142 | 142  | 222  | 232   | 238   | 248      |
| Unknown 30                 | 140 | 149  | 222  | 236   | 246   | 246      |
| Unknown 31                 | 142 | 149  | 224  | 228   | 248   | 252      |
| Unknown 32                 | 140 | 151  | 232  | 234   | 246   | 250      |
| Unknown 33                 | 132 | 149  | 222  | 228   | 238   | 262      |
| Unknown 34                 | 132 | 140  | 228  | 232   | 246   | 246      |
| Unknown 35                 | 140 | 140  | 218  | 236   | 238   | 238      |
| Unknown 37                 | 140 | 149  | 222  | 222   | 238   | 246      |
| Unknown 39                 | 140 | 149  | 228  | 232   | 238   | 242      |
| Uva di Troia               | 140 | 149  | 222  | 228   | 242   | 252      |
| Valdiguié                  | 140 | 149  | 222  | 234   | 238   | 262      |
| Valenci tinto              | 130 | 130  | 232  | 236   | 238   | 248      |
| Verdejo blanco             | 149 | 156  | 222  | 234   | 238   | 256      |
| Verdicchio bianco          | 130 | 154  | 224  | 236   | 238   | 246      |
| Verdot petit               | 140 | 154  | 222  | 228   | 238   | 262      |
| Verduzzo friulano          | 130 | 149  | 222  | 232   | 238   | 262      |
| Vermentino                 | 129 | 149  | 230  | 234   | 248   | 248      |
| Vernaccia di Oristano      | 130 | 154  | 228  | 242   | 248   | 262      |
| Vernaccia di San Gimignano | 132 | 140  | 222  | 222   | 238   | 248      |
| Vijiriega comun            | 134 | 142  | 232  | 236   | 238   | 248      |
| Vilanova *                 | 142 | 142  | 232  | 236   | 238   | 242      |
| Vinhao                     | 130 | 132  | 218  | 222   | 238   | 262      |
| Viognier                   | 130 | 136  | 222  | 228   | 238   | 248      |
| Viosinho                   | 130 | 149  | 228  | 228   | 238   | 242      |
| Vitouska garganija         | 130 | 142  | 222  | 238   | 238   | 246      |
| Viura                      | 130 | 142  | 230  | 232   | 236   | 238      |
| Vranac                     | 130 | 130  | 222  | 222   | 246   | 248      |
| Vugava                     | 130 | 149  | 236  | 236   | 238   | 248      |
| Xarello                    | 130 | 140  | 232  | 236   | 238   | 242      |
| Xarello rosado             | 130 | 140  | 232  | 236   | 238   | 242      |
| Xynomavro                  | 130 | 130  | 228  | 230   | 248   | 248      |
| Zalema                     | 130 | 142  | 232  | 236   | 238   | 238      |
| Zilavka                    | 130 | 151  | 222  | 234   | 238   | 238      |
| Zweigeltrebe blau          | 134 | 140  | 222  | 224   | 238   | 238      |

**Prime name:** Variety without molecular bibliographic information

**Prime name \***: Variety without bibliographic information

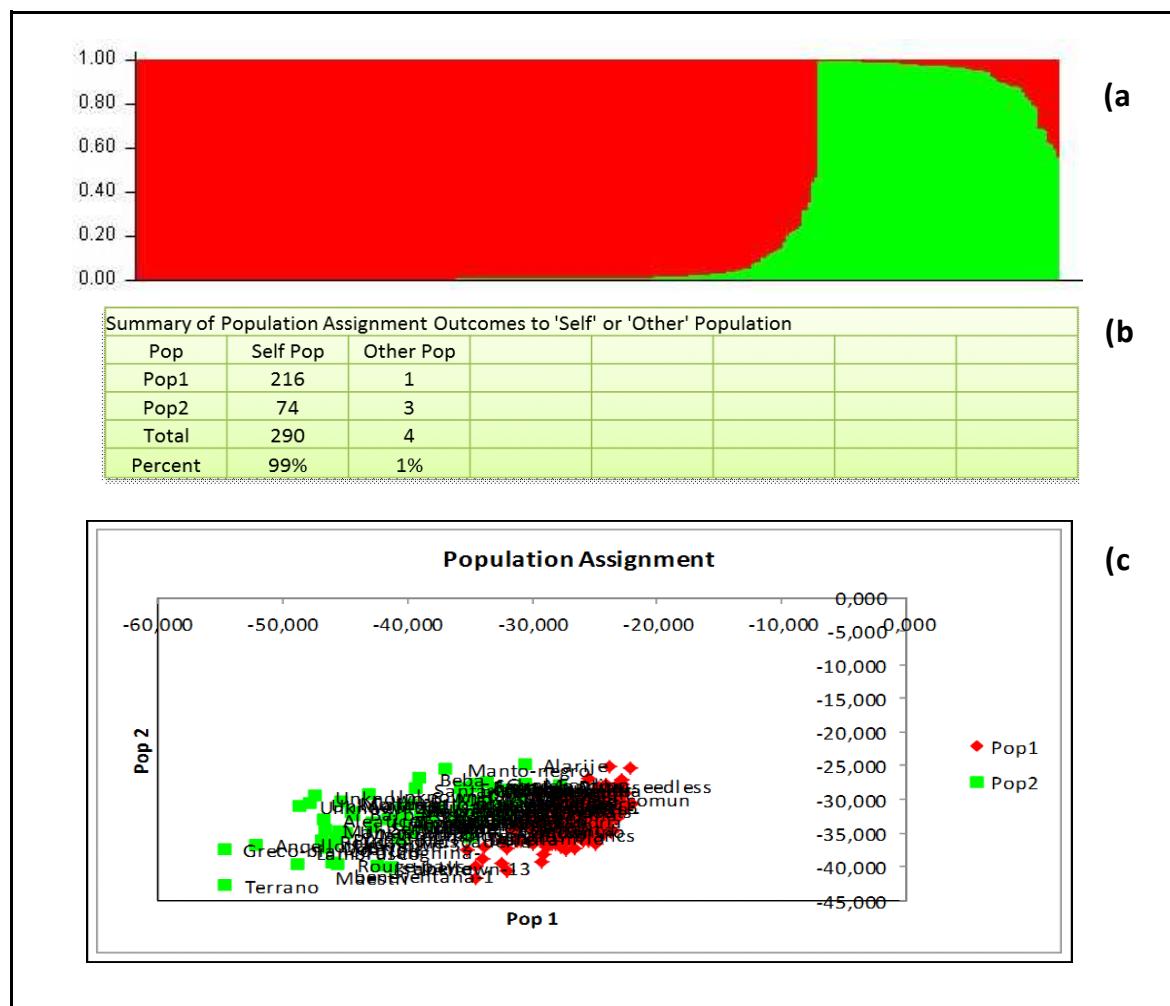
**Prime name :** Variety closes to another variety (biotype)

**Prime name ##:** Questionable prime name, there are several bibliographic molecular profiles and no one matches with ours.

**Prime name <sup>1</sup>:** Prime name according to Constantini et al. 2005.

**Prime name <sup>2</sup>:** Prime name according to Rodríguez-Torres et al. 2013.

## Capítulo 3



**Electronic Supplementary Material 4.** Analysis of the population with 294 individuals: a) Graphical representation of the best allocation ( $K = 2$ ) by Structure program. The red color corresponds to the majority subpopulations and the green color is to minority subpopulation; b) Assignment Test for  $K = 2$  by the program GenAIEx 6.5; c) Graphical representation of this Assignment Test.

**Electronic Supplementary Material 5.** Result of the assignation of the 294 accessions in detail ( $K=2$ ). In addition, extra information is also included (origin country and the Prole according to literature).

| Code   | Prime name       | K=2 | Geographical classical classification** | Observations |
|--------|------------------|-----|---|--------------|
| 212 DG | Optima           | 1   | CE                                      |              |
| 1 DG   | Abouriou         | 1   | FRA                                     |              |
| 23 DG  | Bequignol-noir   | 1   | FRA                                     |              |
| 55 DG  | Chenin-blanc     | 1   | FRA                                     |              |
| 63 DG  | Corvina-veronese | 1   | ITA                                     |              |
| 75 DG  | Domina           | 1   | CE                                      |              |
| 99 DG  | Freisa           | 1   | ITA                                     |              |
| 107 DG | Gauson*          | 1   | FRA                                     |              |
| 167 DG | Marsanne         | 1   | FRA                                     |              |
| 169 DG | Marzemino        | 1   | ITA                                     |              |
| 174 DG | Melon            | 1   | FRA                                     |              |
| 197 DG | Mueller-Thurgau  | 1   | CE                                      |              |
| 208 DG | Ondarrabi-beltza | 1   | PI                                      |              |

## Capítulo 3

| Code   | Prime name               | K=2 | Geographical classical classification** | Observations             |
|--------|--------------------------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| 214 DG | Ortega                   | 1   | CE                                      |                          |
| 233 DG | Pinot-blanc              | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 236 DG | Pinot-noir               | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 269 DG | Sagrantino               | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 270 DG | Saint-Laurent            | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 328 DG | Viosinho                 | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 11 DG  | Alfrocheiro              | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 50 DG  | Cesanese-comune          | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 59 DG  | Colombard                | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 65 DG  | Counoise                 | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 80 DG  | Elbling-weiss            | 1   | CE                                      |                          |
| 86 DG  | Sercial                  | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 96 DG  | Folle-blanche            | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 102 DG | Garganega                | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 123 DG | Inzolia##                | 1   | CE                                      |                          |
| 127 DG | Jampal                   | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 132 DG | Unknown-17               | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 134 DG | Kerner                   | 1   | CE                                      |                          |
| 156 DG | Malvasia-nera-Basilicata | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 161 DG | Unknown17-Biotype        | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 166 DG | Mariensteiner            | 1   | CE                                      |                          |
| 175 DG | Mencia                   | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 186 DG | Montils                  | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 203 DG | Nebbiolo                 | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 210 DG | Ondenc                   | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 234 DG | Pinot-gris               | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 238 DG | Picapoll-negro           | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 243 DG | Prieto-picudo-tinto      | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 254 DG | Riesling-weiss           | 1   | CE                                      |                          |
| 276 DG | Scheurebe                | 1   | CE                                      |                          |
| 280 DG | Vinhao                   | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 281 DG | Unknown-37               | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 284 DG | Tannat                   | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 286 DG | Teinturier               | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 296 DG | Friulano                 | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 305 DG | Trebbiano-toscano        | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 311 DG | Schiava-grossa           | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 319 DG | Unknown-39               | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 330 DG | Vranac                   | 1   | BALK                                    |                          |
| 338 DG | Zweigeltrebe-blau        | 1   | CE                                      |                          |
| 8 DG   | Alvarinho                | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 64 DG  | Cot                      | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 81 DG  | Emerald-riesling         | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                          |
| 92 DG  | Fiano                    | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 118 DG | Grignolino               | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 133 DG | Kadarka-Kek              | 1   | CE                                      | Pontica subpro balcanica |
| 137 DG | Vugava                   | 1   | BALK                                    |                          |
| 142 DG | Limnio                   | 1   | GRE                                     |                          |
| 148 DG | Malagouzia               | 1   | GRE                                     |                          |
| 168 DG | Marselan                 | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 202 DG | Unknown-30               | 1   | BALK                                    |                          |
| 204 DG | Negoska                  | 1   | GRE                                     |                          |
| 205 DG | Negrara-trentina         | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 207 DG | Okatac                   | 1   | BALK                                    |                          |
| 223 DG | Unknown-31               | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 242 DG | Portugieser-blau         | 1   | CE                                      |                          |
| 244 DG | Primitivo                | 1   | BALK                                    |                          |
| 253 DG | Ribolla-gialla           | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |

## Capítulo 3

| Code   | Prime name              | K=2 | Geographical classical classification** | Observations             |
|--------|-------------------------|-----|---|--------------------------|
| 274 DG | Sauvignon-blanc         | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 288 DG | Teroldego               | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 290 DG | Terret-noir             | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 306 DG | Trajadura               | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 313 DG | Valdiguié               | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 322 DG | Vernaccia-Oristano      | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 327 DG | Viognier                | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 3 DG   | Agiorgitiko             | 1   | GRE                                     |                          |
| 17 DG  | Assyrtiko               | 1   | GRE                                     |                          |
| 34 DG  | Cabernet-sauvignon      | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 46 DG  | Centurion               | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                          |
| 60 DG  | Colorino                | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 62 DG  | Cortese                 | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 68 DG  | Croatina                | 1   | BALK                                    |                          |
| 78 DG  | Early-Muscat            | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                          |
| 90 DG  | Fernao-pires            | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 101 DG | Gamay-noir              | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 103 DG | Garnacha-blanca         | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 136 DG | Kotsifali               | 1   | GRE                                     |                          |
| 145 DG | Loureiro-blanco         | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 170 DG | Massacamps              | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 217 DG | Pamid                   | 1   | BALK                                    | Pontica subpro balcanica |
| 231 DG | Piedirocco              | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 251 DG | Refosco-pedunculo-rosso | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 252 DG | Refosco-runcis          | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 272 DG | Sangiovese              | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 309 DG | Trincadeira             | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 310 DG | Trobat                  | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 316 DG | Verdicchio-bianco       | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 323 DG | Vernaccia-San-Gimignano | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 334 DG | Xynomavro               | 1   | GRE                                     |                          |
| 21 DG  | Barbera-nera            | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 25 DG  | Blaufraenkisch          | 1   | CE                                      |                          |
| 30 DG  | Bourboulenc             | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 36 DG  | Calabrese               | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 37 DG  | Caladoc                 | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 40 DG  | Canaiolo-nero           | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 144 DG | Garnacha-peluda         | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 153 DG | Unknown-20              | 1   | BALK                                    |                          |
| 176 DG | Merlot-blanc            | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 187 DG | Montonico-bianco        | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 228 DG | Verdot-petit            | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 239 DG | Valenci-tinto           | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 260 DG | Rossignola              | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 265 DG | Ruby-cabernet           | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                          |
| 300 DG | Touriga-franca          | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 15 DG  | Aramon-noir             | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 38 DG  | Calitor-noir            | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 39 DG  | Peu-garsa               | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 42 DG  | Carmenere               | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 51 DG  | Chardonnay-blanc        | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 94 DG  | Unknown-7               | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 104 DG | Garnacha-tinta          | 1   | PI                                      |                          |
| 159 DG | Mandilaria##            | 1   | GRE                                     |                          |
| 184 DG | Mondeuse noire          | 1   | FRA                                     |                          |
| 206 DG | Negro-amaro             | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 246 DG | Glera                   | 1   | ITA                                     |                          |
| 285 DG | Tarragoni               | 1   | PI                                      |                          |

## Capítulo 3

| Code   | Prime name              | K=2 | Geographical classical classification** | Observations                  |
|--------|-------------------------|-----|---|-------------------------------|
| 298 DG | Isabella                | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                               |
| 325 DG | Vilanova *              | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 7 DG   | Albana                  | 1   | ITA                                     |                               |
| 52 DG  | Franceset##             | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 76 DG  | Doradilla               | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 91 DG  | Manseng-noir            | 1   | FRA                                     |                               |
| 162 DG | Manseng-petit-blanc     | 1   | FRA                                     |                               |
| 165 DG | Unknown-25              | 1   | GRE                                     |                               |
| 189 DG | Moravia-Agria           | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 249 DG | Raboso-Piave            | 1   | ITA                                     |                               |
| 250 DG | Red-globe               | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                               |
| 259 DG | De-rosa##               | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 267 DG | Rufete                  | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 304 DG | Trbljan##               | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 320 DG | Verduzzo-friulano       | 1   | ITA                                     |                               |
| 4 DG   | Aglianico               | 1   | ITA                                     |                               |
| 128 DG | Jaumin                  | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 333 DG | Xarello-rosado          | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 335 DG | Zalema                  | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 277 DG | Sciacarello             | 1   | ITA                                     |                               |
| 332 DG | Xarello                 | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 336 DG | Zilavka                 | 1   | BALK                                    |                               |
| 31 DG  | Brachetto               | 1   | ITA                                     |                               |
| 58 DG  | Collo de gall##         | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 105 DG | Garrido-fino            | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 120 DG | Grolleau-noir           | 1   | FRA                                     |                               |
| 141 DG | Liatiko                 | 1   | GRE                                     |                               |
| 177 DG | Merlot-noir             | 1   | FRA                                     |                               |
| 192 DG | Moro-negre*             | 1   | GRE                                     |                               |
| 245 DG | Unknown-34              | 1   | CE                                      |                               |
| 108 DG | Unknown-10              | 1   | GRE                                     |                               |
| 216 DG | Teneron                 | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 220 DG | Pardillo                | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 221 DG | Parellada               | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 271 DG | Parraleta               | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 301 DG | Touriga-nacional        | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 12 DG  | Alicante-Henri-Bouschet | 1   | FRA                                     |                               |
| 257 DG | Roditis                 | 1   | GRE                                     |                               |
| 84 DG  | Erbaluce-bianca         | 1   | ITA                                     |                               |
| 129 DG | Castelao                | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 312 DG | Uva-Troia               | 1   | ITA                                     |                               |
| 18 DG  | Thapsathiri             | 1   | GRE                                     |                               |
| 237 DG | Pinotage                | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                               |
| 292 DG | Tinta-barroca           | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 180 DG | Moc-de-gall*            | 1   | BALK                                    |                               |
| 45 DG  | Cayetana-blanca         | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 33 DG  | Cabernet-franc          | 1   | FRA                                     |                               |
| 190 DG | Morenillo               | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 56 DG  | Ciliegiolo##            | 1   | FRA                                     |                               |
| 74 DG  | Dolcetto                | 1   | ITA                                     |                               |
| 263 DG | Royalty                 | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                               |
| 53 DG  | Chasselas-blanc         | 1   | CE                                      |                               |
| 230 DG | Unknown-33              | 1   | ITA                                     |                               |
| 41 DG  | Carignan-noir           | 1   | PI                                      |                               |
| 258 DG | Unknown-35              | 1   | BALK                                    |                               |
| 172 DG | Mauzac-blanc            | 1   | FRA                                     |                               |
| 70 DG  | Dabouki                 | 1   | CAU                                     | Orientalis subpro antasiatica |
| 255 DG | Rkatsiteli              | 1   | CAU                                     | Pontica subpro balcanica      |

### Capítulo 3

| Code   | Prime name               | K=2 | Geographical classical classification** | Observations              |
|--------|--------------------------|-----|---|---------------------------|
| 138 DG | Unknown-18               | 1   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 122 DG | Unknown-14               | 1   | PI                                      |                           |
| 135 DG | Berbecel                 | 1   | BALK                                    | Pontica subpro balcanica  |
| 100 DG | Furmint                  | 1   | CE                                      | Pontica subpro balcanica  |
| 218 DG | Pampolat-girat           | 1   | PI                                      |                           |
| 211 DG | Ophtalmo                 | 1   | NE                                      |                           |
| 222 DG | Pascal-blanc             | 1   | FRA                                     |                           |
| 224 DG | Pedro-Ximenes            | 1   | PI                                      |                           |
| 47 DG  | Cep-de-la-Maria*         | 1   | PI                                      |                           |
| 235 DG | Pinot-meunier            | 1   | FRA                                     |                           |
| 57 DG  | Cinsaut                  | 1   | FRA                                     | Orientalis subpro caspica |
| 116 DG | Grechetto##              | 1   | FRA                                     |                           |
| 226 DG | Perlette                 | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |
| 227 DG | Perlette-loose           | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |
| 196 DG | Mtsvane                  | 1   | CAU                                     | Pontica subpro georgica   |
| 83 DG  | Emperor-seedless         | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |
| 229 DG | Phoenix                  | 1   | CE                                      |                           |
| 213 DG | Muscat-fleur-oranger     | 1   | FRA                                     | Orientalis subpro caspica |
| 5 DG   | Airen                    | 1   | PI                                      |                           |
| 66 DG  | Listan-prieto            | 1   | PI                                      |                           |
| 114 DG | Graciano                 | 1   | PI                                      |                           |
| 264 DG | Rubired                  | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |
| 93 DG  | Flame-seedless           | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |
| 79 DG  | Egiadola                 | 1   | FRA                                     |                           |
| 283 DG | Syrah                    | 1   | FRA                                     |                           |
| 82 DG  | Emerald-seedless         | 1   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |
| 24 DG  | Bianchetta-trevigiana    | 1   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 293 DG | Tinto-cao                | 1   | PI                                      |                           |
| 35 DG  | Borracal                 | 1   | PI                                      |                           |
| 329 DG | Vitouska-garganija       | 1   | BALK                                    |                           |
| 69 DG  | Cua-molto##              | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 110 DG | Ginebra *                | 2   | BALK                                    |                           |
| 164 DG | Cua-molto##-Biotype      | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 10 DG  | Aleatico                 | 2   | ITA                                     | Orientalis subpro caspica |
| 117 DG | Greco-bianco-Tufo        | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 43 DG  | Catarratto-bianco-comune | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 44 DG  | Catarratto-bianco-lucido | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 181 DG | Molinera                 | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 262 DG | Roussanne                | 2   | FRA                                     |                           |
| 14 DG  | Ancellotta               | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 20 DG  | Barbarossa               | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 73 DG  | Dobricic                 | 2   | BALK                                    |                           |
| 143 DG | Listan##                 | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 155 DG | Malvasia-istriana        | 2   | BALK                                    |                           |
| 13 DG  | Beba                     | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 173 DG | Mavrodaphni              | 2   | GRE                                     |                           |
| 289 DG | Terrano                  | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 163 DG | Manto-negro              | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 225 DG | Unknown-32               | 2   | BALK                                    |                           |
| 29 DG  | Montepulciano            | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 201 DG | Muscat-Hamburg           | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 9 DG   | Albilllo##               | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 139 DG | Lambrusco-Maestri        | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 147 DG | Santa-Magdalena          | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 194 DG | Tamjanika-crna           | 2   | BALK                                    |                           |
| 85 DG  | Excursach                | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 2 DG   | Afus-Ali                 | 2   | NE                                      |                           |
| 152 DG | Malvasia-bianca-lunga    | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |

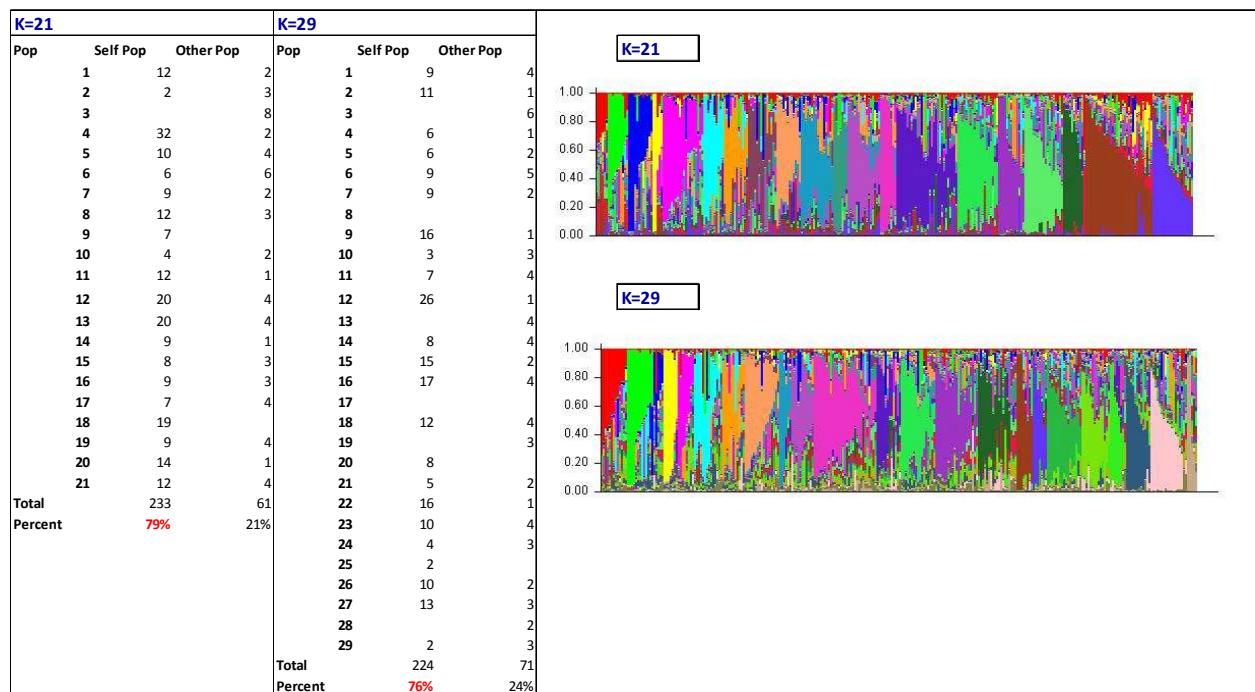
## Capítulo 3

| Code   | Prime name                     | K=2 | Geographical classical classification** | Observations              |
|--------|--------------------------------|-----|---|---------------------------|
| 199 DG | Muscadelle                     | 2   | FRA                                     |                           |
| 232 DG | Pignolo                        | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 95 DG  | Fogoneau                       | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 32 DG  | Alvarelhao                     | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 6 DG   | Alarije                        | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 182 DG | MolineroNegro*                 | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 88 DG  | Falanghina-beneventana-1       | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 109 DG | Gewuerztraminer                | 2   | CE                                      |                           |
| 154 DG | Malvasia-bianca-Candia-Biotype | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 193 DG | Muscat-Alexandria              | 2   | NE                                      | Orientalis subpro caspica |
| 268 DG | Sabate                         | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 113 DG | Gouveio                        | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 314 DG | Verdejo-blanco                 | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 215 DG | Palomino-fino                  | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 97 DG  | Unknown-8                      | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 16 DG  | Gual <sup>2</sup> -Biotype     | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 72 DG  | Dimyat                         | 2   | BALK                                    | Pontica subpro balcanica  |
| 22 DG  | Vermentino                     | 2   | ITA                                     | Pontica subpro balcanica  |
| 287 DG | Tempranillo tinto              | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 71 DG  | Isabelle                       | 2   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |
| 98 DG  | Forcallat-tinta                | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 149 DG | Malvar                         | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 198 DG | Mollar-cano                    | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 278 DG | Semillon                       | 2   | FRA                                     |                           |
| 178 DG | Merseguera                     | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 61 DG  | Rouge-pays                     | 2   | CE                                      |                           |
| 130 DG | Moristel-Biotype               | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 282 DG | Sylvaner-gruen                 | 2   | CE                                      |                           |
| 119 DG | Unknown-13                     | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 67 DG  | Criolla-grande-sanjuanina      | 2   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |
| 195 DG | Muscat-petits-grains-blancs    | 2   | GRE                                     | Orientalis subpro caspica |
| 49 DG  | Viura                          | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 131 DG | Moristel                       | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 28 DG  | Bobal                          | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 77 DG  | Durella                        | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 240 DG | Planta-nova                    | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 256 DG | Malvasia-bianca-Candia         | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 299 DG | Torrontes-sanjuanino           | 2   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |
| 111 DG | Giro-nero                      | 2   | ITA                                     |                           |
| 307 DG | Trepat                         | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 151 DG | Malvasia-aromatica             | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 19 DG  | Baga                           | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 183 DG | Monastrell                     | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 160 DG | Garro                          | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 248 DG | Quigat                         | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 87 DG  | Epero-gall                     | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 324 DG | Vijiriega-comun                | 2   | PI                                      |                           |
| 48 DG  | Cereza                         | 2   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |
| 266 DG | Ruby-seedless                  | 2   | NEW WORLD                               |                           |

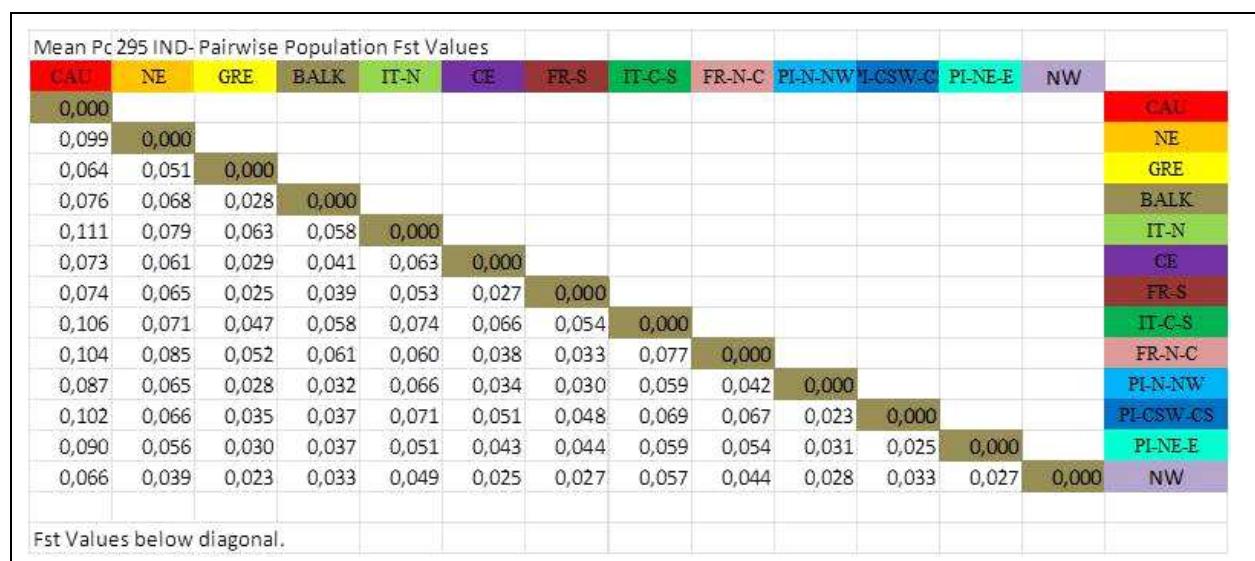
**Prime name :** Variety without molecular bibliographic information**Prime name \***: Variety without bibliographic information**Prime name :** Variety close to another variety (biotype)**Prime name \*\*:** Questionable prime name, there are several bibliographic molecular profiles and no one matches with ours.**Prime name <sup>1</sup>:** Prime name according to Constantini et al. 2005.**Prime name <sup>2</sup>:** Prime name according to Rodríguez-Torres et al. 2013.**Geographical classical classification\*\*:** BALK (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia); CAU (Armenia, Georgia); CE (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland); FRA (France); GRE (Greece); ITA (Italy); NE (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon); NEW WORLD (Argentina, United States of America, South Africa); PI (Portugal, Spain)

\*Fixed Population

## Capítulo 3



**Electronic Supplementary Material 6.** Results of the Assignment Test for K = 21 and K=29 by the program GenAIEx 6.5. Graphical representation of their distribution by Structure program.



**Electronic Supplementary Material 7.** Matrix of Fst values for the New Classification

## Capítulo 3

**Electronic Supplementary Material 8.** Details of the location of each variety in the 18 subpopulations by genomic criterion. In addition, it is shown the percentage of assignment into mixed cluster (red color) and the wild cluster (green color) in both geographical classification (classical and new), along with the observations (Proles according Negrul (1946) and pedigrees (in cases in which information has been found))

| Prime Name               | K=18 | K=2           |               | Geographical<br>new<br>classification* | Geographical<br>classical<br>classification** | Observations   |
|--------------------------|------|---------------|---------------|--|---|--|
|                          |      | %<br>Prob.Ass | %<br>Prob.Ass |  |   |  |
| Garnacha-blanca          | 1    | 99.34         | 0.66          | PI-NE-E                                | PI  |  |
| Garnacha-tinta           | 1    | 99.13         | 0.87          | PI-NE-E                                | PI  |  |
| Garnacha-peluda          | 1    | 99.16         | 0.84          | PI-NE-E                                | PI  |  |
| Alicante-Henri-Bouschet  | 1    | 98.49         | 1.51          | PI-NE-E                                | PI  | Parents: Bouchet Petit x Garnacha tinta                                  |
| De-rosa##                | 1    | 98.96         | 1.04          | PI-NE-E                                | PI  |  |
| Caladoc                  | 1    | 99.21         | 0.79          | PI-NE-E                                | PI  | Parents: Garnacha tinta x Cot  |
| Centurion                | 1    | 99.25         | 0.75          | NEW WORLD*                             | NEW WORLD*                                    | Parents: Olmo F2-7 (Carignan noir x Cabernet sauvignon) x Garnacha tinta |
| Marselan                 | 1    | 99.36         | 0.64          | PI-NE-E                                | PI  | Parents: Cabernet sauvignon x Garnacha tinta                             |
| Planta-nova              | 1    | 87.91         | 12.09         | PI-NE-E                                | PI  | Parents: Rojal Tinta x Heptakilo   |
| Emerald riesling         | 1    | 99.43         | 0.57          | NEW WORLD*                             | NEW WORLD*                                    | Parents: Garnacha tinta x Muscadelle Du Bordelais Faux                   |
| Cua-molto##-Biotype      | 2    | 99.59         | 0.41          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Cua-molto##              | 2    | 99.59         | 0.41          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Ancellotta               | 2    | 99.28         | 0.72          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Pignolo                  | 2    | 98.38         | 1.62          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Greco-bianco-Tufo        | 2    | 99.53         | 0.47          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Ginebra *                | 2    | 99.60         | 0.40          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Terrano                  | 2    | 99.24         | 0.76          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Mavrodaphni              | 2    | 99.19         | 0.81          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Lambrusco-Maestri        | 2    | 98.81         | 1.19          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Forcallat-tinta          | 2    | 95.88         | 4.12          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Gouveio                  | 2    | 97.35         | 2.65          | FR-N-C                                 | ITA   | Parents: Gewuerztraminer x Castellana blanca                             |
| Molinera                 | 2    | 99.37         | 0.63          | PI-NE-E                                | PI  |  |
| Ustan##                  | 2    | 99.25         | 0.75          | PI-NE-E                                | PI  |  |
| Alvarelhao               | 2    | 97.86         | 2.14          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Gewuerztraminer          | 2    | 97.37         | 2.63          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Semillon                 | 2    | 95.32         | 4.68          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Roussanne                | 2    | 99.39         | 0.61          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Rouge-pays               | 2    | 94.36         | 5.64          | IT-N                                   | ITA   | Parents: Petit Rouge x Mayolet   |
| Sylvaner-gruen           | 2    | 92.28         | 7.72          | IT-N                                   | ITA   | Parents: Gewuerztraminer x Oesterreichisch Weiss                         |
| Falanghina-beneventana-1 | 2    | 97.37         | 2.63          | IT-N                                   | BALK  |  |
| Muscat-Hamburg           | 2    | 99.03         | 0.97          | IT-N                                   | BALK  |  |
| Unknown-32               | 2    | 99.11         | 0.89          | IT-N                                   | BALK  |  |
| Malvasia-istriana        | 2    | 99.33         | 0.67          | IT-N                                   | ITA   |  |
| Verdejo-blanco           | 2    | 97.27         | 2.73          | IT-N                                   | ITA   | Parents: Gewuerztraminer x Castellana blanca                             |
| Barbarossa               | 2    | 99.34         | 0.66          | PI-NE-E                                | PI  |  |
| Vermentino               | 2    | 96.61         | 3.39          | IT-N                                   | ITA   | Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica  |
| Muscadelle               | 2    | 98.43         | 1.57          | IT-N                                   | ITA   | Parents: Heunisch Weiss x ?  |
| Montepulciano            | 2    | 99.01         | 0.99          | BALK                                   | ITA   |  |
| Dobricic                 | 2    | 99.33         | 0.67          | BALK                                   | BALK  |  |
| MolineroNegro*           | 2    | 97.46         | 2.54          | IT-N                                   | BALK  |  |
| Isabelle                 | 2    | 96.45         | 3.55          | NEW WORLD*                             | NEW WORLD*                                    | Parents: Vitis Lambrusca L. x Vitis Vinifera Sub. Vinifera L.            |
| Afus-Ali                 | 2    | 98.48         | 1.52          | NE*                                    | NE*   |  |
| Merlot-noir              | 3    | 98.75         | 1.25          | FR-S                                   | FRA   | Parents: Magdeleine Noire Des Charentes x Cabernet Franc                 |
| Cabernet-franc           | 3    | 97.89         | 2.11          | FR-S                                   | FRA   |  |
| Carmenere                | 3    | 99.06         | 0.94          | FR-N-C                                 | FRA   | Parents: Moural x Cabernet Franc   |
| Cabernet-sauvignon       | 3    | 99.26         | 0.74          | FR-N-C                                 | FRA   | Parents: Sauvignon Blanc x Cabernet Franc                                |
| Trobat                   | 3    | 99.31         | 0.69          | PI-CSW-CS                              | GRE   |  |
| Piedirocco               | 3    | 99.35         | 0.65          | FR-S                                   | FRA   |  |
| Unknown-37               | 3    | 99.55         | 0.45          | FR-S                                   | FRA   |  |
| Ondarrabi-beltza         | 3    | 99.62         | 0.38          | FR-S                                   | FRA   |  |
| Unknown-14               | 3    | 96.40         | 3.60          | PI-N-NW                                | GRE   |  |
| Collo de gall##          | 3    | 98.70         | 1.30          | PI-N-NW                                | GRE   |  |
| Ruby-cabernet            | 3    | 99.21         | 0.79          | NEW WORLD*                             | NEW WORLD*                                    | Parents: Carignan noir x Cabernet Sauvignon                              |
| Moristel                 | 4    | 88.58         | 11.42         | PI-CSW-CS                              | BALK  |  |
| Moristel-Biotype         | 4    | 94.28         | 5.72          | PI-CSW-CS                              | BALK  |  |
| Red-globe                | 4    | 94.04         | 0.96          | NEW WORLD*                             | NEW WORLD*                                    | Parents: OLMO L12- 80 (Hunisia x Emperor) x (Hunisia x Emperor) x Nocera |

## Capítulo 3

| Prime Name                     | K=18 | K=2        |            | Geographical new classification* | Geographical classical classification** | Observations   |
|--------------------------------|------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|---|--|
|                                |      | % Prob.Ass | % Prob.Ass |                                  |   |  |
| Dabouki                        | 4    | 96.61      | 3.09       | CAU*                             | CAU*                                    | Prole: Orientalis subpro antasiatica   |
| Xarello                        | 4    | 98.80      | 1.20       | PI-N-NW                          | PI                                      | Parents: Heben x Brustiano Faux  |
| Xarello-rosado                 | 4    | 98.91      | 1.09       | PI-N-NW                          | PI                                      | Parents: (Aramon noir x Vitis ruprestris) x Alicante Henri Brouschet x Tinto cao               |
| Rubired                        | 4    | 78.50      | 21.50      | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              |  |
| Albillo ##                     | 4    | 98.93      | 1.07       | IT-N                             | BALK                                    |  |
| Bobal                          | 4    | 88.47      | 11.53      | PI-N-NW                          | PI                                      |  |
| Garganega                      | 5    | 99.51      | 0.49       | IT-C-S                           | GRE                                     |  |
| Unknown-31                     | 5    | 99.36      | 0.64       | IT-C-S                           | GRE                                     |  |
| Malvasia-nera-Basilicata       | 5    | 99.47      | 0.53       | IT-C-S                           | GRE                                     |  |
| Cortese                        | 5    | 99.31      | 0.69       | IT-C-S                           | GRE                                     |  |
| Trebbiano-toscano              | 5    | 99.50      | 0.50       | IT-C-S                           | GRE                                     |  |
| Montonico-bianco               | 5    | 99.23      | 0.77       | IT-C-S                           | GRE                                     |  |
| Uva-Troia                      | 5    | 98.35      | 1.65       | IT-C-S                           | GRE                                     | Parents: Bombino Bianco x Quagliano  |
| Calabrese                      | 5    | 99.19      | 0.81       | IT-C-S                           | GRE                                     |  |
| Unknown-18                     | 5    | 96.50      | 3.50       | IT-C-S                           | GRE                                     |  |
| Ophtalmo                       | 5    | 95.23      | 4.77       | NE*                              | NE*                                     |  |
| Agiorgitiko                    | 5    | 99.35      | 0.65       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |  |
| Unknown-25                     | 5    | 99.01      | 0.99       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |  |
| Criolla-grande-sanjuanina      | 6    | 90.28      | 9.72       | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              |  |
| Torrontes-sanjuanino           | 6    | 85.48      | 14.52      | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              | Parents: Listan Prieto x Muscat of Alexandria  |
| Cereza                         | 6    | 59.66      | 40.34      | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              | Parents: Listan Prieto x Muscat of Alexandria  |
| Muscat-Alexandria              | 6    | 97.40      | 2.60       | NE*                              | NE*                                     | Parents: Muscat of Alexandria x Listan Prieto  |
| Listan-prieto                  | 6    | 82.33      | 17.67      | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      | Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica / Parents: Muscat à petits grains blancs x Axina de tres bias |
| Palomino-fino                  | 6    | 97.23      | 2.77       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Torrontes-mendocino            | 6    | 99.11      | 0.89       | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              |  |
| Catarrato-bianco-lucido        | 7    | 99.42      | 0.58       | IT-C-S                           | ITA                                     |  |
| Catarrato-bianco-comune        | 7    | 99.43      | 0.57       | IT-C-S                           | ITA                                     |  |
| Malvasia-bianca-Candia-Biotype | 7    | 97.35      | 2.65       | IT-C-S                           | ITA                                     |  |
| Malvasia-bianca-Candia         | 7    | 87.71      | 12.29      | IT-C-S                           | ITA                                     |  |
| Pinot-blanc                    | 8    | 99.61      | 0.39       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |  |
| Pinot-gris                     | 8    | 99.54      | 0.46       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |  |
| Pinot-noir                     | 8    | 99.58      | 0.42       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |  |
| Pinot-meunier                  | 8    | 92.79      | 7.21       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |  |
| Saint-Laurent                  | 8    | 99.55      | 0.45       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |  |
| Domina                         | 8    | 99.62      | 0.38       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Portugieser Blau x Pinot Noir   |
| Teinturier                     | 8    | 99.45      | 0.55       | FR-N-C                           | CE                                      |  |
| Chardonnay-blanc               | 8    | 99.09      | 0.91       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Heunisch Weiss x Pinot  |
| Pinotage                       | 8    | 98.17      | 1.83       | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              | Parents: Cinsaut x Pinot noir  |
| Gamay-noir                     | 8    | 99.35      | 0.65       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Pinot noir x Heunisch Weiss   |
| Melon                          | 8    | 99.55      | 0.45       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Heunisch Weiss x Pinot blanc  |
| Inzolia##                      | 8    | 99.45      | 0.55       | CE                               | CE                                      |  |
| Zweigeltrebe-blau              | 8    | 99.46      | 0.54       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Saint Laurent x Blaufraenkisch  |
| Zalema                         | 9    | 98.86      | 1.14       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Doradilla                      | 9    | 98.99      | 1.01       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Unknown-7                      | 9    | 99.07      | 0.93       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Pardillo                       | 9    | 98.60      | 1.40       | PI-N-NW                          | PI                                      |  |
| Tarragoni                      | 9    | 99.08      | 0.92       | PI-N-NW                          | GRE                                     |  |
| Pedro-Ximenes                  | 9    | 94.39      | 5.61       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Cayetana-blanca                | 9    | 97.97      | 2.03       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      | Parents: Antao Vaz x Rabo De Ovelha  |
| Vilanova *                     | 9    | 99.13      | 0.87       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Merceguera                     | 9    | 95.19      | 4.81       | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |  |
| Alarije                        | 9    | 97.46      | 2.54       | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |  |
| Teneron                        | 9    | 98.56      | 1.44       | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |  |
| Vijiriega-comun                | 9    | 62         | 38         | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Jaumin                         | 9    | 98.93      | 1.07       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Thrapathiri                    | 9    | 98.25      | 1.75       | PI-CSW-CS                        | GRE                                     |  |
| Liatiko                        | 9    | 98.74      | 1.26       | PI-CSW-CS                        | GRE                                     |  |
| Airen                          | 9    | 85.06      | 14.94      | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Cep de la Maria*               | 9    | 94.33      | 5.67       | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |  |
| Viura                          | 9    | 89.25      | 10.75      | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      | Parents: Heben x Brustiano Faux  |
| Valenci-tinto                  | 9    | 99.18      | 0.82       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Emperor-seedless               | 9    | 87.17      | 12.83      | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              |  |
| Malvar                         | 9    | 95.73      | 4.27       | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      | Parents: Heben x Planta nova   |

### Capítulo 3

| Prime Name                  | K=18    | K=2        |            | Geographical new classification* | Geographical classical classification** | Observations  |
|-----------------------------|---------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
|                             |         | % Prob.Ass | % Prob.Ass |                                  |   |   |
| Pampolat-girat              | 9       | 95.65      | 4.35       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |   |
| Dimyat                      | 9       | 96.71      | 3.29       | BALK                             | PI                                      | Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica / Parents: Heunisch Weiss x Coarna Alba                                       |
| Garrido-fino                | 9       | 98.71      | 1.29       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |   |
| Santa-Magdalena             | 9       | 98.78      | 1.22       | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      | Parents: Planta Fina x Agostenga  |
| Quigat                      | 9       | 68.03      | 31.97      | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |   |
| Tempranillo tinto           | 9       | 96.55      | 3.45       | PI-CSW-CS                        | GRE                                     | Parents: Albillo Mayor x Benedicto  |
| Trincadeira                 | 9       | 99.32      | 0.68       | PI-N-NW                          | CE                                      |   |
| Verdot-petit                | 10      | 99.19      | 0.81       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Vinhao                      | 10      | 99.54      | 0.46       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Sciaccarello                | sabella | 98.84      | 1.16       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Corvina-veronese            |         | 99.58      | 0.42       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Mondeuse-noire              | 10      | 99.06      | 0.94       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     | Parents: Mondeuse Blanche x Tressot   |
| Syrah                       | 10      | 75.51      | 24.49      | FR-S                             | FRA                                     | Parents: Mondeuse Blanche x Dureza  |
| Alvarinho                   | 10      | 99.40      | 0.60       | PI-N-NW                          | FRA                                     |   |
| Unknown17-Biotype           | 10      | 95.50      | 0.50       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Fiano                       | 10      | 99.43      | 0.57       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Colorino                    | 10      | 99.34      | 0.66       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Boracal                     | 10      | 55.52      | 44.48      | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Aglianico                   | 10      | 98.95      | 1.05       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Cesanese-comune             | 10      | 99.50      | 0.50       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Unknown-33                  | 10      | 97.47      | 2.53       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Unknown-17                  | 10      | 99.52      | 0.48       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Viognier                    | 10      | 99.41      | 0.59       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Marsanne                    | 10      | 99.61      | 0.39       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Canaiolo-nero               | 10      | 99.16      | 0.84       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Grechetto##                 | 10      | 92.11      | 7.89       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Mtsvane                     | 10      | 88.31      | 11.69      | CAU*                             | CAU*                                    | Prole: Pontica subpro georgica  |
| Vernaccia-San-Gimignano     | 10      | 99.44      | 0.56       | PI-N-NW                          | GRE                                     |   |
| Ondenc                      | 10      | 99.54      | 0.46       | PI-N-NW                          | FRA                                     |   |
| Baga                        | 10      | 78.83      | 21.17      | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |   |
| Albana                      | 10      | 99         | 1          | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Counoise                    | 10      | 99.47      | 0.53       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Cot                         | 10      | 99.36      | 0.64       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     | Parents: Magdeleine Noir Des Charentes x Prunelard  |
| Elbling-weiss               | 10      | 99.52      | 0.48       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: ? x Heunisch Weiss   |
| Picapoll-negro              | 10      | 99.52      | 0.48       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Mauzac-blanc                | 10      | 97         | 3          | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Manseng-noir                | 10      | 99.01      | 0.99       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Verduzzo-friulano           | 10      | 98.99      | 1.01       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Manseng-petit-blanc         | 10      | 99.04      | 0.96       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |   |
| Valdiguié                   | 10      | 99.39      | 0.61       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Muscat-petits-grains-blancs | 11      | 89.92      | 10.08      | BALK                             | BALK                                    | Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica  |
| Ruby-seedless               | 11      | 56.16      | 43.84      | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              | Parents: Emperor x Sultanina  |
| Muscat-fleur-oranger        | 11      | 86.19      | 13.81      | GRE                              | GRE                                     | Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica / Parents: Muscat à petits grains blancs x Chasselas blanc                   |
| Perlette                    | 11      | 89.69      | 10.31      | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              | Parents: Koenigin Der Weingarten x Sultanina  |
| Perlette-loose              | 11      | 89.53      | 10.47      | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              |   |
| Tamjanika-crna              | 11      | 98.69      | 1.31       | BALK                             | BALK                                    |   |
| Flame-seedless              | 11      | 77.73      | 22.27      | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              | Parents: (Cardinal X Sultanina) x ((Red Malaga X Tifafih Ahmer) X (Muscat of Alexandria X Thompson Seedless)) |
| Aleatico                    | 11      | 99.46      | 0.54       | BALK                             | BALK                                    | Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica  |
| Emerald-seedless            | 11      | 68.48      | 31.52      | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              | Parents: Emperor x Sultanina Moscata  |
| Mueller-Thurgau             | 12      | 99.56      | 0.44       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Riesling Weiss x Madeleine Royale  |
| Optima                      | 12      | 99.65      | 0.35       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: (Silvaner x Riesling) x Mueller Thurgau  |
| Mariensteiner               | 12      | 99.45      | 0.55       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Silvaner Gruen x Mueller Thurgau   |
| Riesling-weiss              | 12      | 99.45      | 0.55       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: ? (Vitis sylvestris x Traminer) x Heunisch Weiss   |
| Ortega                      | 12      | 99.61      | 0.39       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Mueller Thurgau x Siegerrebe   |
| Scheurebe                   | 12      | 99.52      | 0.48       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Riesling Weiss x Bukettrebe  |
| Phoenix                     | 12      | 86.68      | 13.32      | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Bacchus Weiss x Villard Blanc  |
| Touriga-nacional            | 12      | 98.56      | 1.44       | PI-N-NW                          | CE                                      |   |
| Touriga-franca              | 12      | 99.15      | 0.85       | PI-N-NW                          | CE                                      | Parents: Marufo x Touriga Nacional  |
| Tinta-barroca               | 12      | 98.19      | 1.81       | PI-N-NW                          | GRE                                     | Parents: Marufo x Touriga Nacional  |
| Chenin-blanc                | 13      | 99.61      | 0.39       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |   |
| Prieto-picudo-tinto         | 13      | 99.53      | 0.47       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |   |
| Sauvignon-blanc             | 13      | 99.35      | 0.65       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |   |

## Capítulo 3

| Prime Name              | K=18 | K=2        |            | Geographical new classification* | Geographical classical classification** | Observations  |
|-------------------------|------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
|                         |      | % Prob.Ass | % Prob.Ass |                                  |   |   |
| Friulano                | 13   | 99.54      | 0.46       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |   |
| Bequignol-noir          | 13   | 99.57      | 0.43       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |   |
| Alfrocheiro             | 13   | 99.51      | 0.49       | PI-N-NW                          | FRA                                     |   |
| Colombard               | 13   | 99.46      | 0.54       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Royalty                 | 13   | 97.68      | 2.32       | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              | Parents: Heunisch Weiss x Chenin Blanc  |
| Egiódola                | 13   | 76.95      | 23.05      | FR-S                             | FRA                                     | Parents: Abouriou x Molar (Tinta de Madeira)  |
| Rufete                  | 13   | 99.05      | 0.95       | PI-N-NW                          | FRA                                     | Parents: Perepinhao Portalegre x Molar (Tinta de Madeira)                                 |
| Jampal                  | 13   | 99.53      | 0.47       | PI-N-NW                          | FRA                                     |   |
| Castelao                | 13   | 98.44      | 1.56       | PI-N-NW                          | PI                                      | Parents: Cayetana Blanca x Alfrocheiro  |
| Mencia                  | 13   | 99.53      | 0.47       | PI-N-NW                          | FRA                                     |   |
| Viosinho                | 13   | 99.63      | 0.37       | FR-N-C                           | FRA                                     |   |
| Franceset#              | 13   | 99         | 1          | PI-N-NW                          | GRE                                     |   |
| Unknown-39              | 13   | 99.50      | 0.50       | PI-N-NW                          | FRA                                     |   |
| Fernao-pires            | 13   | 99.35      | 0.65       | PI-N-NW                          | GRE                                     |   |
| Excursach               | 14   | 98.57      | 1.43       | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |   |
| Fogoneau                | 14   | 98         | 2          | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    | Parents: Excursach x Giro Nero  |
| Manto-negro             | 14   | 99.13      | 0.87       | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      | Parents: Callet Cas Concos x Sabate   |
| Beba                    | 14   | 99.25      | 0.75       | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |   |
| Sabate                  | 14   | 97.38      | 2.62       | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |   |
| Giro-nero               | 14   | 83.24      | 16.76      | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |   |
| Refosco-runcis          | 15   | 99.31      | 0.69       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Nebbiolo                | 15   | 99.48      | 0.52       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Negrara-trentina        | 15   | 99.43      | 0.57       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Schiava-grossa          | 15   | 99.45      | 0.55       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Freisa                  | 15   | 99.59      | 0.41       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Vernaccia-Oristano      | 15   | 99.44      | 0.56       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Sagrantino              | 15   | 99.58      | 0.42       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Unknown-34              | 15   | 98.71      | 1.29       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Early-Muscat            | 15   | 99.30      | 0.70       | NEW WORLD*                       | NEW WORLD*                              | Parents: Muscat Hamburg (Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria) x Koenigin der Weingärten |
| Tannat                  | 15   | 99.51      | 0.49       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Marzemino               | 15   | 99.63      | 0.37       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Rossignola              | 15   | 99.16      | 0.84       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Raboso-Piave            | 15   | 99.01      | 0.99       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Teroldego               | 15   | 99.4       | 0.6        | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Barbera-nera            | 15   | 99.24      | 0.76       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Erbaluce-bianca         | 15   | 98.40      | 1.60       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Abouriou                | 15   | 99.59      | 0.41       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Loureiro-branco         | 15   | 99.32      | 0.68       | PI-N-NW                          | FRA                                     | Parents: Amaral x Branco Escola   |
| Pascal-blanc            | 15   | 95.02      | 4.98       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Grignolino              | 15   | 99.37      | 0.63       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Unknown-13              | 15   | 92.1       | 7.9        | IT-N                             | ITA                                     |   |
| Limnio                  | 15   | 99.39      | 0.61       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Refosco-pedunculo-rosso | 15   | 99.27      | 0.73       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Chasselas-blanc         | 15   | 97.61      | 2.39       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Tinto-cao               | 15   | 64.49      | 35.51      | PI-N-NW                          | FRA                                     | Parents: Schiava Grossa x Riesling Weiss  |
| Kerner                  | 15   | 99.53      | 0.47       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Sercial                 | 15   | 99.55      | 0.45       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Croatina                | 15   | 99.30      | 0.70       | FR-S                             | FRA                                     |   |
| Montils                 | 16   | 99.52      | 0.48       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Folle-blanche           | 16   | 99.47      | 0.53       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Blaufraenkisch          | 16   | 99.19      | 0.81       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Heunisch Weiss x ?   |
| Xynomavro               | 16   | 99.29      | 0.71       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Aramon-noir             | 16   | 99.11      | 0.89       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Heunisch Weiss x Ouliven   |
| Ribolla-gialla          | 16   | 99.43      | 0.57       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Negoska                 | 16   | 99.43      | 0.57       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Portugieser-blau        | 16   | 99.37      | 0.63       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Massacamps              | 16   | 99.28      | 0.72       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Gauson*                 | 16   | 99.56      | 0.44       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Merlot-blanc            | 16   | 99.21      | 0.79       | CE                               | CE                                      | Parents: Merlot Noir x Folle Blanche  |
| Grolleau-noir           | 16   | 98.70      | 1.30       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Pamid                   | 16   | 99.34      | 0.66       | CE                               | CE                                      | Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica   |
| Cinsaut                 | 16   | 92.09      | 7.91       | CE                               | GRE                                     | Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica  |
| Berbecel                | 16   | 96.28      | 3.72       | CE                               | CE                                      | Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica   |

## Capítulo 3

| Prime Name                 | K=18 | K=2        |            | Geographical new classification* | Geographical classical classification** | Observations  |
|----------------------------|------|------------|------------|----------------------------------|---|---|
|                            |      | % Prob.Ass | % Prob.Ass |                                  |   |   |
| Vranac                     | 17   | 99.53      | 0.47       | BALK                             | GRE                                     |   |
| Okatac                     | 17   | 99.37      | 0.63       | BALK                             | GRE                                     |   |
| Primitivo                  | 17   | 99.37      | 0.63       | BALK                             | GRE                                     |   |
| Vugava                     | 17   | 99.43      | 0.57       | BALK                             | GRE                                     |   |
| Zilavka                    | 17   | 98.81      | 1.19       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Glera                      | 17   | 99.13      | 0.87       | BALK                             | GRE                                     |   |
| Furmint                    | 17   | 95.77      | 4.23       | CE                               | CE                                      | Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica / Parents: Heunisch Weiss x Alba Imputotato |
| Vitouska-garganija         | 17   | 53.39      | 46.61      | BALK                             | BALK                                    | Parents: Glera x Malvasia Bianca Lunga                                      |
| Unknown-20                 | 17   | 99.24      | 0.76       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Rkatsiteli                 | 17   | 96.73      | 3.27       | CAU*                             | CAU*                                    | Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica   |
| Moc-de-gall*               | 17   | 98.09      | 1.91       | BALK                             | GRE                                     |   |
| Mandilaria##               | 17   | 99.12      | 0.88       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Verdicchio-bianco          | 17   | 99.31      | 0.69       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Negro-amaro                | 17   | 99.10      | 0.90       | BALK                             | GRE                                     |   |
| Roditis                    | 17   | 98.47      | 1.53       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Malvasia-bianca-lunga      | 17   | 98.36      | 1.64       | BALK                             | BALK                                    |   |
| Dolcetto                   | 17   | 97.71      | 2.29       | CE                               | CE                                      |   |
| Brachetto                  | 17   | 98.69      | 1.31       | BALK                             | GRE                                     |   |
| Bianchetta-trevigiana      | 17   | 68.07      | 31.93      | BALK                             | GRE                                     | Parents: Brambana x Durella   |
| Unknown-30                 | 17   | 99.36      | 0.64       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Durella                    | 17   | 88.41      | 11.59      | BALK                             | BALK                                    |   |
| Unknown-10                 | 17   | 98.62      | 1.38       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Assyrtiko                  | 17   | 99.31      | 0.69       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Kadarka-Kek                | 17   | 99.43      | 0.57       | CE                               | CE                                      | Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica   |
| Sangiovese                 | 17   | 99.31      | 0.69       | GRE                              | GRE                                     | Parents: Cilegiolo x Calabrese di Montenuovo                                |
| Cilegiolo##                | 17   | 97.71      | 2.29       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Calitor-noir               | 18   | 99.13      | 0.87       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Moro-negre*                | 18   | 98.73      | 1.27       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Morenillo                  | 18   | 97.76      | 2.24       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Terret-noir                | 18   | 99.35      | 0.65       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Parraleta                  | 18   | 98.63      | 1.37       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Epero-gall                 | 18   | 62.19      | 37.81      | PI-NE-E                          | GRE                                     | Parents: Heben x Monastrell   |
| Monastrell                 | 18   | 69.12      | 30.88      | PI-NE-E                          | GRE                                     |   |
| Peu-garsa                  | 18   | 99.15      | 0.85       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Moravia-Agraria            | 18   | 98.99      | 1.01       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Bourboulenc                | 18   | 99.22      | 0.78       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Malagouzia                 | 18   | 99.39      | 0.61       | PI-N-NW                          | GRE                                     |   |
| Triblian##                 | 18   | 98.99      | 1.01       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Trajadura                  | 18   | 99.36      | 0.64       | PI-N-NW                          | GRE                                     |   |
| Graciano                   | 18   | 79.77      | 20.23      | PI-NE-E                          | GRE                                     |   |
| Garro                      | 18   | 68.92      | 31.08      | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      | Parents: Heben x Graciano   |
| Trepat                     | 18   | 81.81      | 18.19      | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |   |
| Parellada                  | 18   | 98.59      | 1.41       | PI-N-NW                          | GRE                                     |   |
| Unknown-35                 | 18   | 97.11      | 2.89       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Mollar-cano                | 18   | 95.59      | 4.41       | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |   |
| Malvasia-aromatica         | 18   | 79.52      | 20.48      | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Carignan-noir              | 18   | 97.34      | 2.66       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Unknown-8                  | 18   | 97.12      | 2.88       | BALK                             | BALK                                    |   |
| Kotsifali                  | 18   | 99.28      | 0.72       | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Gual <sup>2</sup> -Biotype | 18   | 96.73      | 3.27       | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |   |

Prime name: Variety without molecular bibliographic information

Prime name \*: Variety without bibliographic information

Prime name : Variety closes to another variety (biotype)

Prime name ##: Questionable prime name, there are several bibliographic molecular profiles and no one matches with ours.

Prime name <sup>1</sup>: Prime name according to Constantini et al. 2005.

Prime name <sup>2</sup>: Prime name according to Rodríguez-Torres et al. 2013.

Geographical new classification\*: BALK (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia); CAU (Armenia, Georgia); CE (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland); FR-S (south France); FR-CN (centre-north France) GRE (Greece); IT-CS (centre-south Italy); IT-N (north Italy) NE (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon); NEW WORLD (Argentina, United States of America, South Africa); PI-CSW-CS (centre-southwest and centre-south Iberian Peninsula); PI-N-NW (north and northwest Iberian Peninsula); PI-NE-E (northeast and east Iberian Peninsula)

Geographical classical classification\*\*: BALK (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia); CAU (Armenia, Georgia); CE (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland); FRA (France); GRE (Greece); ITA (Italy); NE (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon); NEW WORLD (Argentina, United States of America, South Africa); PI (Portugal, Spain)

\*Fixed Population

## Capítulo 3

| 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    | 12    | 13    | 14    | 15    | 16    | 17    | 18 |  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|--|
| 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 1  |  |
| 0.094 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 2  |  |
| 0.093 | 0.057 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 3  |  |
| 0.099 | 0.060 | 0.072 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 4  |  |
| 0.104 | 0.058 | 0.082 | 0.078 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 5  |  |
| 0.130 | 0.077 | 0.115 | 0.095 | 0.092 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 6  |  |
| 0.178 | 0.103 | 0.154 | 0.158 | 0.104 | 0.172 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 7  |  |
| 0.134 | 0.076 | 0.091 | 0.110 | 0.112 | 0.116 | 0.201 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 8  |  |
| 0.060 | 0.052 | 0.063 | 0.043 | 0.062 | 0.076 | 0.137 | 0.102 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 9  |  |
| 0.086 | 0.039 | 0.038 | 0.057 | 0.047 | 0.071 | 0.126 | 0.057 | 0.047 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 10 |  |
| 0.115 | 0.060 | 0.093 | 0.077 | 0.084 | 0.083 | 0.168 | 0.106 | 0.069 | 0.063 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       | 11 |  |
| 0.113 | 0.075 | 0.080 | 0.083 | 0.080 | 0.094 | 0.161 | 0.083 | 0.081 | 0.056 | 0.094 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       | 12 |  |
| 0.081 | 0.047 | 0.054 | 0.063 | 0.057 | 0.089 | 0.144 | 0.063 | 0.047 | 0.032 | 0.079 | 0.063 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       | 13 |  |
| 0.116 | 0.056 | 0.100 | 0.077 | 0.101 | 0.101 | 0.155 | 0.123 | 0.058 | 0.075 | 0.079 | 0.111 | 0.084 | 0.000 |       |       |       | 14 |  |
| 0.102 | 0.043 | 0.046 | 0.065 | 0.055 | 0.071 | 0.137 | 0.063 | 0.054 | 0.024 | 0.063 | 0.059 | 0.041 | 0.087 | 0.000 |       |       | 15 |  |
| 0.094 | 0.055 | 0.070 | 0.060 | 0.058 | 0.074 | 0.147 | 0.072 | 0.052 | 0.037 | 0.064 | 0.049 | 0.052 | 0.073 | 0.049 | 0.000 |       | 16 |  |
| 0.091 | 0.049 | 0.067 | 0.051 | 0.046 | 0.077 | 0.132 | 0.076 | 0.039 | 0.038 | 0.052 | 0.070 | 0.047 | 0.064 | 0.038 | 0.039 | 0.000 | 17 |  |
| 0.081 | 0.042 | 0.047 | 0.046 | 0.051 | 0.084 | 0.126 | 0.088 | 0.036 | 0.033 | 0.062 | 0.073 | 0.042 | 0.062 | 0.041 | 0.047 | 0.034 | 18 |  |

Fst Values below diagonal.

**Electronic Supplementary Material 9.** Matrices of Fst values for 18 subpopulations by genemtic crietiorrn.

# Capítulo 4

## Contribución al estudio de variedades autóctonas de *Vitis vinifera* L. de las Islas Baleares

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Contribution to the study of local grapevine  
varieties (*Vitis vinifera* L.) of the Balearic  
Islands

Artículo elaborado para ser enviado a:  
*Annals of Applied Biology*

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.  
Gemma Marsal Andorrà  
Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

## Capítulo 4

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La problemática de la pérdida de la biodiversidad es un hecho a escala mundial. Desde hace unos años se están llevando a cabo distintos programas de investigación destinados a la preservación de los recursos fitogenéticos de *Vitis vinifera* L., debido a la importante erosión genética que está experimentando esta especie.

El viñedo de las Islas Baleares debido a la localización estratégica de las mismas, posee una Biodiversidad remarcable. García Muñoz lo pone manifiesto por primera vez en su Tesis Doctoral (2011). En ella se caracterizan las variedades locales (minoritarias) existentes en la colección de Palma de Mallorca del “Instituto de Investigación y Formación Agraria y Pesquera” (IRFAP) recogidas hasta el año 2007. Desde entonces hasta la actualidad esta colección de vides se ha incrementado con nuevos individuos procedentes de toda la geografía insular. Por este motivo y con el ánimo de contribuir a la actualización de la información de esta colección de vides, iniciamos el siguiente trabajo de investigación, que además analizará 8 variedades procedentes de Binitord Vinyes S.L. (Menorca), con los objetivos principalmente focalizados en:

1. La caracterización e identificación de 111 accesiones procedentes de las Islas Baleares mediante la técnica de los SSR o microsatélites, concretamente se trabajará con 20 cebadores
2. El estudio de la diversidad genética presente en las Islas Baleares
3. La elaboración de una hipótesis sobre el origen de las variedades del archipiélago balear
4. La confección de un listado de variedades locales de las Islas Baleares

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
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Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

## Capítulo 4

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# Contribution to the study of local grapevine varieties (*Vitis vinifera* L.) of the Balearic Islands

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**ABSTRACT:** Biodiversity loss is a worldwide problem, and the vine is one of the affected species. The number of cultivated varieties of vine has decreased in recent years, and the autochthonous varieties of each region have been displaced to the detriment of the varieties that have expanded internationally due to globalization of markets. One of the peculiarities of isolated areas is that they preserve unique species due to their singularity. This is true of the Balearic Islands. This work focuses on the characterization and identification of 111 accessions from the Balearic Islands by microsatellite analysis, with 20 molecular markers. A total of 58 different genotypes were identified, of which 16 are conceived local varieties (Argamusa, Callet, Callet cas Concos blanco, Callet cas Concos negro, Epero de gall, Excursach, Fogoneau, Gafarro, Giro ros, Gorgollasa, Manses de Tibbus together with its biotypes, Manto negro, Sabate and Valent blanc). Thirty-one names commonly used in the Islands are considered new synonyms. Six cases of homonyms were detected and 4 cases of mislabeling were described. The purpose of this characterization was to study the genetic diversity among 58 varieties identified in order to determine possible kinship relations and contribute to understanding the geographical movement which Balearic varieties have experienced throughout history, and to predict the origin of the varieties studied. The results suggest that local varieties with an Iberian Peninsula origin have a Balkan influence and many varieties present an Eastern origin. Furthermore, in their genome most Balearic cultivars preserve vestiges of the wild vine from their region of origin.

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**KEYWORDS:** *Vitis vinifera*; Minor varieties; Genetic structure; SSR; Characterization

## Capítulo 4

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### Introduction

The grapevine, a member of the *Vitaceae* family, is one of the oldest and the most important perennial fruit crops worldwide, with more than 7.4 million hectares planted in temperate and tropical climatic regions (Adam-Blondon *et al.*, 2011). The science of plant taxonomy divides the species *Vitis vinifera* L. into two subspecies, *Vitis vinifera* ssp *sylvestris* (the wild form) and *Vitis vinifera* ssp *vinifera* (the domesticated form) (This *et al.*, 2006). The wild grapevine is dioecious, with male and female plants, while most modern cultivars (the domesticated form) are hermaphrodite plants. Nevertheless, like other species of fruit crops, grape cultivars are highly heterozygous, requiring vegetative propagation to maintain their phenotypic characteristics (Picq *et al.*, 2014).

The development of *Vitis vinifera* L. over thousands of years, resulting from natural and human influences (Schneider and Raimondi, 2014), has produced thousands of different cultivars. Based on DNA profiling results, there are around 5,000 grapevine varieties (*Vitis vinifera* L.) around the world ((Duque and Yáñez, 2005; This *et al.*, 2006). However, there is today clear loss of biodiversity not only in the domesticated form, but also in the wild form of *Vitis vinifera* L. (Bouquet, 2014). Several factors have created this genetic erosion, which is significantly concentrated in the last two centuries. The spread of pests (*Daktulosphaira vitifoliae*) and diseases (*Plasmopara viticola* and *Uncinula necator*) caused by human activities and trade have been the factors most harmful to the vine, not only destroying European vineyards, but severely affecting wild vines in the region. The subsequent sharp reduction of cultivated areas of vineyards in areas where vine diversity was very high (Old World), together with other actions such as the rules on wine appellations and marketing trends (establishing the varieties to be used), have all contributed to the reduction and disappearance of grape genetic resources (Schneider and Raimondi, 2014). It is therefore necessary to conserve wild forms and aboriginal cultivars of grape to maintain genetic variability and to avoid the genetic erosion of valuable genetic resources for grape breeding (Ekhvaia *et al.*, 2014). The main objectives of the specialists in this field are currently the recovery, preservation and enhancement of grapevine biodiversity, increased knowledge of grapevine repositories, and their use for breeding objectives (Crespan, 2014; Šimon and Pejić, 2014). Since the beginning of this century, the Institute of research and formation agricultural and fishing (IRFAP) in the Balearic Islands (an archipelago in the western Mediterranean Sea, near the eastern coast of the Iberian Peninsula) has collected grapevine specimens for its ampelographic collection. The Balearic Islands Germplasm Collection (BIGC) currently contains the main varieties of grapes grown in the archipelago, as well as all minor varieties which it was possible to collect before their disappearance (García-Muñoz, 2011).

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The Balearic Islands cultivars have been widely and thoroughly studied. Thirty-three accessions collected between 2000 and 2007 and preserved in BIGC, together with 33 other Balearic individuals from the collection of the *Vitis* Germplasm Bank (VGB) "Finca El Encín" (IMIDRA Alcalá de Henares, Spain) were characterized and identified in a meticulous study presented in 2011 (García-Muñoz, 2011), which has published several articles (Gaforio *et al.*, 2011; García-Muñoz *et al.*, 2012; García-Muñoz *et al.*, 2014). Today, there are more than a hundred accessions in this *in vivo* field collection, and for this reason it has been decided to continue the characterization and identification of new members of this germplasm.

The aim of this study is to perform the characterization of varieties incorporated since 2007. These are identified by the SSR technique (Simple Sequence Repeats) or microsatellites to find new synonyms, homonyms, sports, mislabeling and biotypes. It would also be interesting to study the genetic diversity, the population structure and to try to find new pedigrees. Finally, these genetic profiles will be compared with those found in a previous study by Marsal *et al.* (2016) from 24 countries, and the relationships between them will then be located.

### **Material and Methods**

#### Plant material

A set of 103 grapevine accessions (*Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *vinifera*) was obtained from BIGC of IRFAP. Another 8 accessions from the winery "Binitord Vinyes S.L." from Menorca were attached. In addition, four well-characterized cultivars were included as control samples, as previously reported (Marsal *et al.*, 2011): these were Chardonnay blanc, Garnacha blanca, Tempranillo tinto and Cabernet sauvignon cultivar plants from the Universitat Rovira i Virgili experimental vineyard in Constantí (A.O.C. Tarragona, Spain; 41°9'16.04" (N) and 1°11'1.28" (E)). Table 1 shows the main original information of all accessions (code, accession name, sample location, colour and use) in detail, together with other information.

**Table 1.** The main characteristics of the 111 accessions studied

| Code  | Original information |                              |          |       | Conclusive information about variety <sup>b</sup> |                           |          |       |   |   | Observations |
|-------|----------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------|---|---------------------------|----------|-------|---|---|--------------|
|       | Accession name       | Sample location <sup>a</sup> | Colour * | Use + | Prime name  | Code Country <sup>a</sup> | Colour * | Use + | Putative parentages <sup>c</sup><br>(Parent1 x Parent2) |   |              |
| 32 IB | Mamella de vaca      | IRFAP                        | W        | T     | Afus ali  | LBN                       | W        | T     | ---   | Synonyms / New synonyms: Mamella de vaca, Pepita rosaki |              |
| 41 IB | Pepita de oro        | IRFAP                        | W        | T     |   |                           |          |       |   |   |              |
| 84 IB | Pepita rosaki        | IRFAP                        | W        | T     |   |                           |          |       |   |   |              |
| 89 IB | Rosaki               | IRFAP                        | W        | T     |   |                           |          |       |   |   |              |
| 87 IB | Pepita de gra gros   | IRFAP                        | W        | T     | Afus ali - Biotype                                | LBN                       | W        | T     | ---   | New synonyms: Pepita de gra gros                        |              |
| 48 IB | Al-leluia            | IRFAP                        | W        | V     | Aleluya   | ESP                       | W        | V     | Malvar x Palomino fino                                  | New synonyms: Al-leluia                                 |              |
| 14 S  | Sa farola-2          | Binitord Vinyes S.L.         | R        | T     | Alphonse Lavallee                                 | FRA                       | R        | R-T-V | ---   | Synonyms  |              |
| 15 S  | Sa farola-3          | Binitord Vinyes S.L.         | R        | T     |   |                           |          |       |   |   |              |
| 16 IB | Argamusa             | IRFAP                        | W        | V     |   |                           |          |       |   |   |              |
| 13 IB | Jaumes               | IRFAP                        | W        | V     | Beba  | ESP                       | W        | T-V   | ---   | Synonyms  |              |
| 25 IB | Mateu                | IRFAP                        | W        | V     |   |                           |          |       |   |   |              |

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|        | Original information  |                              |          |       | Conclusive information about variety <sup>b</sup> |                           |          |        |  | Observations   |
|--------|-----------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------|---|---------------------------|----------|--------|--|--|
| Code   | Accession name        | Sample location <sup>a</sup> | Colour * | Use + | Prime name  | Code Country <sup>a</sup> | Colour * | Use +  | Putative parentages <sup>c</sup> (Parent1 x Parent2) |  |
| 35 IB  | Calop                 | IRFAP                        | W        | T-V   | Beba - Biotype                                    | ESP                       | W        | T-V    | ---  | Synonyms   |
| 36 IB  | Calop blanc           | IRFAP                        | W        | T-V   |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 50 IB  | Planta B              | IRFAP                        | W        | V     | Beba roja   | ESP                       | Rg       | T-V    | ---  | Beba mutation  |
| 7 IB   | Calop roig            | IRFAP                        | Rg       | T-V   | Boba  | ESP                       | R        | V      | ---  | Synonyms / New synonyms: Vinater tinto   |
| 4 IB   | Vinater tinto         | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Bronx seedless                                    | USA                       | Rs       | R-T    | ---  | Mislabeled: Bombino nero #   |
| 10 IB  | Boal                  | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Callet  | ESP                       | R        | V      | Callet cas Concos x Fogoneau                         | Synonyms   |
| 93 IB  | Fresa #               | IRFAP                        | Rs       | T     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 21 IB  | Callet                | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Callet cas Concos blanco                          | ESP                       | W        | V      | Beba x Giro nero                                     | Synonyms / New synonym: Santadria / Sports: Callet cas Concos blanco, Callet cas Concos negro / Mislabeled: Manto negro #, Batista algaida # |
| 63 IB  | Callet Jb             | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 97 IB  | Callet                | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Callet cas Concos negro                           | ESP                       | R        | V      | Beba x Giro nero                                     | Synonyms   |
| 49 IB  | Planta A              | IRFAP                        | W        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 11 S   | Santandria            | Binitor Vinyes S.L.          | W        | V     | Canari noir                                       | FRA                       | R        | T-V    | ---  | Synonyms   |
| 57 IB  | Manto negro ?#        | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 61 IB  | Callet cas concos     | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Centennial seedless                               | USA                       | W        | R-T    | ---  | Synonyms   |
| 68 IB  | Ccc?                  | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 73 IB  | Batista algaida #     | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Chasselas ciutat                                  | CHE                       | W        | T-V    | ---  | New synonyms: Peu de rata  |
| 8 IB   | Batista               | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 58 IB  | Batista               | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Cardinal  | USA                       | Rg       | T-V    | ---  | Synonyms / New synonym: Cardinal felanitx, Cardinale, Oral   |
| 71 IB  | Batista               | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 81 IB  | Cardinal felanitx     | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Cardinal - Biotype                                | USA                       | Rg       | T-V    | ---  | New synonyms: Oral   |
| 95 IB  | Cardinale             | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 86 IB  | Oral                  | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Centennial seedless                               | USA                       | Rg       | T-V    | ---  | Synonyms   |
| 77 IB  | Superior              | IRFAP                        | W        | T     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 88 IB  | Superior jugar gran   | IRFAP                        | W        | T     | Chasselas ciutat                                  | CHE                       | W        | T-V    | ---  | New synomy: Espero de gall   |
| 51 IB  | Peu de rata           | IRFAP                        | W        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 15 IB  | Sinsó                 | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Cinsaut   | FRA                       | R        | RT-T-V | ---  | ---  |
| 24 IB  | Espero de gall        | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 1 IB   | Escursac              | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Epero de gall                                     | ESP                       | R        | V      | ---  | ---  |
| 6 IB   | Fernandella           | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 14 IB  | Fogomeu francès       | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Excursach   | ESP                       | R        | V      | Excursach x Giro nero                                | Synonyms / New synonym: Fogomeu frances  |
| 23 IB  | Fogoneu               | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 42 IB  | Gafarró               | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Fogoneau  | ESP                       | R        | V      | Callet cas Concos x Fogoneau                         | ---  |
| 18 IB  | Galmater              | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 20 IB  | Mancés de Capdell     | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Garro   | ESP                       | R        | V      | ---  | New synonym: Galmater  |
| 65 IB  | 5?                    | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 66 IB  | 6?                    | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Giro nero   | ESP                       | R        | V      | ---  | Synonyms / New synonym: Puig major / Mislabeling: Manto negro Tc #, Manto negro Tc3 #  |
| 69 IB  | 2?                    | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 70 IB  | Giró                  | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Giro ros  | ESP                       | W        | V      | ---  | Synonyms   |
| 54 IB  | Manto negro Tc #      | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 55 IB  | Manto negro Tc3 #     | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Isabelle  | USA                       | R        | T-V    | ---  | New synonym: Gorgollassa   |
| 103 IB | Puig major            | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 22 IB  | Giró ros              | IRFAP                        | W        | V     | Italia  | ITA                       | W        | T-V    | ---  | Synonyms / Mislabeling: Moscatell #, Pepita de oro #   |
| 47 IB  | Giró ros              | IRFAP                        | W        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 12 S   | Sa vinyota de Montefí | Binitor Vinyes S.L.          | W        | V     | Manses de Tibbus                                  | ESP                       | R        | V      | ---  | New synonym: Mance de Tibus  |
| 5 IB   | Gorgollassa           | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 67 IB  | 9?                    | IRFAP                        | R        | T     | Manses de Tibbus - Biotype 1                      | ESP                       | R        | V      | ---  | ---  |
| 38 IB  | Moscatell #           | IRFAP                        | W        | T-V   |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 40 IB  | Pepita de oro #       | IRFAP                        | W        | T     | Manses de Tibbus - Biotype 2                      | ESP                       | R        | V      | ---  | ---  |
| 79 IB  | "Empeltades 1"        | IRFAP                        | W        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 83 IB  | Moscatell Italy       | IRFAP                        | W        | T     | Manto negro                                       | ESP                       | R        | V      | Callet cas Concos x Sabate                           | Synonyms / Mislabeling: Giró Tc #  |
| 11 IB  | Mancés de Tibús       | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 72 IB  | Pollença              | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Manses de Tibbus - Biotype 1                      | ESP                       | R        | V      | ---  | ---  |
| 74 IB  | Sa costera            | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 12 IB  | Cabellis              | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Manses de Tibbus - Biotype 2                      | ESP                       | R        | V      | ---  | ---  |
| 26 IB  | Manto negro           | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 52 IB  | Manto negro Ps        | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Manto negro                                       | ESP                       | R        | V      | ---  | Synonyms / Mislabeling: Molinera #, Molinera Ps #  |
| 53 IB  | Manto negro Jb        | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 56 IB  | Manto negro Pau1      | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Molinera x Alphonse Lavallee                      | ITA                       | R        | T-V    | ---  | ---  |
| 59 IB  | Mn?                   | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 60 IB  | Manto negro 2Ps?      | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Muscat d'Istambul                                 | ESP                       | R        | T-V    | ---  | Mislabeling: Moscatell romà #  |
| 62 IB  | Giró Tc #             | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 91 IB  | Michelle parielli     | IRFAP                        | R        | T     | Michele palieri                                   | ITA                       | R        | T      | Molinera x Alphonse Lavallee                         | ---  |
| 2 IB   | Mandó                 | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Monastrell  | ESP                       | R        | T-V    | ---  | ---  |
| 33 IB  | Moscatell romà #      | IRFAP                        | W        | T-V   | Muscat d'Istambul                                 | ?                         | W        | T-V    | ---  | Mislabeling: Moscatell romà #  |
| 39 IB  | Molinera #            | IRFAP                        | R        | T     | Muscat Hamburg                                    | UK                        | R        | T-V    | Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria                | Synonyms / Mislabeling: Molinera #   |
| 80 IB  | Moscatell negre       | IRFAP                        | R        | T-V   |   |                           |          |        |  |  |
| 19 IB  | Moll encin            | IRFAP                        | W        | V     | Pensal blanca                                     | ESP                       | W        | V      | ---  | Synonyms / New synomy: Moll encin, Moll binissalem   |
| 27 IB  | Moll binissalem       | IRFAP                        | W        | V     |   |                           |          |        |  |  |

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| Code   | Original information         |                              |          |       | Conclusive information about variety <sup>b</sup> |                |          |       |   |  | Observations |
|--------|------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|-------|---|----------------|----------|-------|---|--|--------------|
|        | Accession name               | Sample location <sup>a</sup> | Colour * | Use + | Prime name  | Code Country ^ | Colour * | Use + | Putative parentages <sup>c</sup><br>(Parent1 x Parent2) |  |              |
| 44 IB  | Batista #                    | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Perlon  | ARG            | Rg       | R-T-V | Emperor x Perlette                                      | Synonyms / Mislabeling: Batista #, Quigat #                        |              |
| 98 IB  | Batista #                    | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 99 IB  | Quigat #                     | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 100 IB | Batista #                    | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 101 IB | Batista #                    | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 102 IB | Quigat #                     | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 13 S   | Sa farola-1                  | Binitor Vinyes S.L.          | W        | V     | Planta fina                                       | ESP            | W        | T-V   | ---   | ---  |              |
| PC2    | Pabordies                    | Binitor Vinyes S.L.          | W        | V     | Planta fina - Biotype                             | ESP            | W        | T-V   | ---   | ---  |              |
| PC4    | Bernutxot garnaxot           | Binitor Vinyes S.L.          | R        | T     | Quiebratinajas tinto                              | ESP            | R        | T-V   | ---   | ---  |              |
| 31B    | Massa camps                  | IRFAP                        | W        | V     | Quigat  | ESP            | W        | V     | ---   | Synonyms / New synonymy: Massa camps / Mislabeling: Valent blanc # |              |
| 29 IB  | Quigat                       | IRFAP                        | W        | V     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 31 IB  | Valent blanc #               | IRFAP                        | W        | V     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 76 IB  | Red globe                    | IRFAP                        | Rg       | T     | Red globe   | USA            | Rg       | T     | ---   | ---  |              |
| 90 IB  | King rubí                    | IRFAP                        | R        | T     | Rubyseedless                                      | USA            | R        | T     | ---   | ---  |              |
| 17 IB  | Sabater                      | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Sabate  | ESP            | R        | T-V   | ---   | ---  |              |
| 28 IB  | Magdalena                    | IRFAP                        | W        | V     | Santa Magdalena                                   | ESP            | W        | T-V   | ---   | Synonyms / New synonymy: Jaumillo                                  |              |
| 45 IB  | Jaumillo                     | IRFAP                        | W        | V     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 43 IB  | Sultanina                    | IRFAP                        | W        | T     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 75 IB  | "Sense identificar 1"        | IRFAP                        | W        | T     | Sultanina   | TUR            | W        | R-T-V | ---   | Synonyms   |              |
| 92 IB  | Flandixel de gra petit       | IRFAP                        | W        | T     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 94 IB  | Sense identificar 2          | IRFAP                        | W        | T     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 34 IB  | Valent negra                 | IRFAP                        | R        | V     | Tinto Velasco                                     | ESP            | R        | V     | ---   | Synonyms / New synonymy: Valent negra                              |              |
| 64 IB  | Mn zTc?                      | IRFAP                        | R        | V     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 78 IB  | Black seedless               | IRFAP                        | R        | T     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 82 IB  | Empeltades 2                 | IRFAP                        | R        | T     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 85 IB  | Empeltades 3                 | IRFAP                        | R        | T     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| 96 IB  | Varietat mallorquina antigua | IRFAP                        | R        | T     |   |                |          |       |   |  |              |
| PC3    | S'Hort d'en Squella          | Binitor Vinyes S.L.          | R        | T     | Unknown 1IB                                       | ?              | R        | T     | ---   | Bibliographic information not found                                |              |
| 37 IB  | Calop negre                  | IRFAP                        | R        | T-V   | Unknown 2IB                                       | ?              | R        | T     | ---   | Bibliographic information not found                                |              |
| 30 IB  | Valent blanc                 | IRFAP                        | W        | V     | Unknown 3IB                                       | ?              | R        | T     | ---   | Bibliographic information not found                                |              |
| 46 IB  | Callet blanc                 | IRFAP                        | W        | V     | Unknown 4IB                                       | ?              | R        | T     | ---   | Bibliographic information not found                                |              |
| 9 IB   | Vinater blanc                | IRFAP                        | W        | V     | Unknown 5IB                                       | ?              | R        | T     | ---   | Bibliographic information not found                                |              |
|        |                              |                              |          |       | Valenci tinto                                     | ESP            | R        | T-V   | ---   | ---  |              |
|        |                              |                              |          |       | Valent blanc                                      | ESP            | W        | V     | ---   | Synonyms / New synonymy: Callet blanc                              |              |
|        |                              |                              |          |       | Vinater   | ESP            | W        | V     | ---   |  |              |

Accession name in bold type: new synonyms

Accession name #: Mislabeling name

Sample location<sup>a</sup>: IRFAP (Institute of research and formation agricultural and fishing from Balearic Islands), Binitor Vinyes S.L.

Colour \*: R: Red; Rg: Rouge; Rs: Rose; W: White

Use +: R: Raisin; RT: Rootstock; T: Table; V: Vinification

Conclusive information about variety<sup>b</sup>: It only provides information about prime name, origin, colour, use and pedigree according to *Vitis* International Variety Catalogue.

Prime name-biotype: Variety closes to another variety (biotype)

Code Country ^: Country codes were assigned according to the ISO 3166-1 standard

ARG (Argentina), CHE (Switzerland), ESP (Spain), FRA (France), ITA (Italy), LBN (Lebanon), TUR (Turkey), UK (United Kingdom), USA (United States of America), ? (Unknown)

Putative parentages<sup>c</sup> (Parent1 x Parent2): pedigree detected in BIGC together with germplasm collection from Marsal *et al.* (2016)

Putative parentages C (Parent1 x Parent2): Pedigrees from exclusively BIGC

## Microsatellite genotyping

The leaves were collected and immediately stored at - 20 °C. DNA was extracted according to a previously reported method based on Fort *et al.* (2008) (Marsal *et al.*, 2011), which was improved for leaves by Marsal *et al.* (2013). The grapevine gene pool was genotyped at twenty SSR markers, which were selected for their discrimination capacity and polymorphism in agreement with previous studies (VVS2, VVS3, VVS29 (Thomas and Scott, 1993); VVMD5, VVMD6, VVMD7 (Bowers *et al.*, 1996); VVMD27, VVMD28, VVMD36 (Bowers *et al.*, 1999); VrZAG21, VrZAG47, VrZAG62, VrZAG64, VrZAG79, VrZAG83 (Sefc, 1999); scu06vv (Scott, 2000); VvUCH11, VvUCH12, VvUCH19 (Lefort, 2002); VChr19a (Cipriani, 2010)). Six of them are used as genetic markers of reference by the international scientific community (This, 2004). The main characteristics for the chosen loci (Repeat Unit of Cloned Allele, Sequence, Length in Bases, Annealing Temperature, Allele size range, Chromosomal location and Reference) are shown in Marsal *et al.* 2016.

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Microsatellite amplifications were performed by means of the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) analysis, using a MyCycler thermocycler (BioRad Laboratories, Hercules, California, USA). PCR was carried out with 50 ng of DNA and 1  $\mu$ M of each primer with an attached fluorescent dye in the upper primer (6-FAM: VVS3, VVMD7, VVMD28, VVMD36, VrZAG47, VrZAG62, VrZAG83, VvUCH11 and VvUCH19; HEX: VVS2, VVS29, VVMD6, VVMD27, VrZAG21, VrZAG79 and VChr19a; NED: VVMD5, VrZAG64, scu06vv, VvUCH12) using the AmpliTaq DNA Polymerase kit (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). The SSR were divided into three groups according to Marsal *et al.* (2011). The amplification products were mixed with 20  $\mu$ L of deionized formamide and 0.5  $\mu$ L of DNA size standard (GeneScan 500-ROX, Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA), and denatured at 95° C for 5 min. The fragments were separated by capillary electrophoresis with an ABI PRISM 3730® Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA). Peak Scanner Software (Applied Biosystems, New Jersey, USA) was used for sizing the amplified fragments. Each cultivar was analyzed twice to prevent possible errors.

### Data Analysis

GenAIEx 6.5 software (GenAIEx 6.5 (Peakall and Smouse 2006, 2012) was used to estimate the five genetic parameters: the number of different alleles ( $N_a$ ), the number of effective alleles ( $N_e$ ), observed heterozygosity ( $H_o$ ), expected heterozygosity ( $H_e$ ), and polymorphic information content (PIC). The probability of identity (PI) and the estimated frequency of null alleles ( $r$ ) were calculated using Identity 1.0 software (Wagner and Sefc, 1999). To distinguish homozygotes and heterozygotes for each locus, the data were considered as codominant when carrying out the data analysis.

Population structure and identification of admixed individuals was performed using the model-based software program STRUCTURE 2.3 (Pritchard *et al.*, 2000; Falush *et al.*, 2003), a model-based Bayesian clustering method. In this model, a number of populations ( $K$ ) are assumed to be present, each of which is characterized by a set of allele frequencies at each locus. Individuals in the sample are assigned to populations (clusters), or jointly to more populations if their genotypes indicate that they are admixed. All loci are assumed to be independent, and each  $K$  population is assumed to follow the Hardy-Weinberg equilibrium. The subsequent probabilities were estimated using the Markov Chain Monte Carlo (MCMC) method. The MCMC chains were run with a 100,000 burn-in period, followed by 1,000,000 iterations using a model allowing for admixture and correlated allele frequencies. At least ten runs of STRUCTURE were performed by setting  $K$  from 1 to 35, and an average likelihood value,  $L(K)$  across all runs was calculated for each  $K$ . To determine the number of clusters most appropriate for the interpretation of our data, we first

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calculated the mean log probability of the data for each  $K$ , and determined the value of  $K$  for which this probability was the highest. We then calculated  $\Delta K$  following the method described in Evanno *et al.* (2005).  $\Delta K$  is a quantity based on the rate of change in the log probability of the data between successive  $K$  values.

In addition, principal coordinate analysis (PCoA) in GenAIEx 6.5 was used to examine further the genetic relationships among detected populations on the basis on the same SSR data. PCoA was based on standardized covariance of the genetic distances calculated for co-dominant markers.

The frequency-based assignment test (Paetkau *et al.*, 1995; Paetkau *et al.*, 2004), also available in GenAIEx 6.5, was first used to assign the accessions to each sub-population generated by Structure software. For each accession, a log likelihood value was calculated for each sub-population using the allele frequencies of respective sub-populations. An individual was assigned to the sub-population with the highest log likelihood value.

The phylogenetic tree was displayed with Treeview software (Page, 1996) using the Neighbor-joining method (based on balanced minimum evolution) from a Nei's standart distance matrix built using Populations 1.2.31 software.

Identity 1.0 software (Wagner and Sefc, 1999) was used to identify putative parentage relationships. This software prepares a list of the probable parent-progeny relationships, based on codominant inheritance i.e. when the progeny receives one allele from one parent and the other allele from the other parent.

## Results

### *SSR Polymorphism*

The characterization of the efficiency of the 20 SSR markers studied is shown in ESM1 for a population containing only 58 genomic profiles. Fifty-three accessions (of the 111 initial accessions) were not included because the results obtained indicated that they were synonymies of other accessions. The mean number of alleles by locus ( $N_a$ ) in the gene pool collection was 11.6, ranging from 3 alleles (in the case of VVS3) to 19 (in the case of VVMD28), with a total of 232 alleles for the whole collection. The heterozygosity observed ( $H_o$ ) varied between 0.357 (VVS29) and 0.964 (ssZAG64), with a mean value of 0.787. Likewise, the expected heterozygosity ( $H_e$ ) ranged from 0.332 (VVS29) to 0.879 (ssrZAG47), and in this case the average expected heterozygosity was 0.774. The probability of null alleles at VVS3, ssrZAG21, ssrZAG64,

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UCH19, VChr19a, VVMD36, ssrZAG62, VVMD7, ZAG79, UCH11, VVS29, VVMD5, VVMD28 is very low, meaning that there is a very small proportion of heterozygosity excess. The PI values ranged from 0.014 (VVMD27) to 0.375 (VVS3) and the probability of obtaining identical genotypes using all 20 markers is  $8.0 \times 10^{-26}$  (cumulative PI).

The 6 international SSR for all 58 cultivars identified are shown in the ESM2.

### *Cultivar analysis: confirmation of accession names*

The aim of this section is to identify all 111 accessions studied in this study, and to confirm whether the name given to each accession is known to the scientific community. The names were checked in the ampelographic section of the *Vitis* International Variety Catalogue (VIVC), and were also verified in other databases and/or scientific articles. The list of the 111 accessions (103 from IRFAP and 8 from Binitord Vinyes S.L.) with their original information is shown in Table 1, followed by the conclusive information and observations. Of the 111 accessions, 106 accessions were identified, which corresponded to 53 different genotypes. The remaining 5 accessions, corresponding to 5 different genotypes, did not match any known genotype in the databases consulted. These genotypes were named unknown from 1 to 5. Of the 53 identified genotypes, 47 were exclusively from IRFAP, 4 exclusively from Binitord Vinyes S.L. and the remaining 2 varieties, Callet cas Concos blanco and Giro ros, were in both collections. Of the unknown genotypes, 4 were from IRFAP and the last one was from Binitord Vinyes S.L. Among all the results obtained, 24 cases of synonyms were detected, which were made up of 77 accessions. In all the accessions studied, thirty-one accession names were considered new synonyms from 25 different varieties, with the following prime names (PN): Mamella de vaca, Pepita rosaki and Pepita de gra gros (PN: Afus ali), Al-leluia (PN: Aleluya), Argamussa (PN: Argamus), Calop blanc (PN: Beba), Vinater tinto (PN: Bobal), Santandria (PN: Callet cas Concos blanco), Cardinal felanitx, Cardinale, Oral (PN: Cardinal), Superior, Superior jugar gran (PN: Centennial seedless), Peu de rata (PN: Chasselas ciutat), Esperó de gall (PN: Epero de gall), Fogomeu francès (PN: Fogoneau), Galmater (PN: Garro), Puig major (PN: Giro nero), Gorgollassa (PN: Gorgollasa), Moscatell Italy (PN: Italia), Mancès de Tibus, Pollença (PN: Manses de Tibbus), Moscatell negre (PN: Muscat Hamburg), Moll encin, Moll binissalem (PN: Pensal blanca), Bernutxot garnaxot (PN: Quiebratinajas tinto), Massa camps (PN: Quigat), Jaumillo (PN: Santa Magdalena), Callet blanc (PN: Valent blanc), Valent negra (PN: Tinto Velasco) and Vinater blanc (PN: Vinater). These accession names are highlighted in bold type in Table 1. Furthermore, a total of 17 accessions were highlighted in red, together with the symbol # in the Table to indicate that these cases were mislabeling (Fresa, Molinera, Moscatell and Moscatell romà) or

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homonyms (Batista, Giro, Manto negro, Pepita de oro, Quigat and Valent blanc), all of which were identified. In addition, the cultivars with a percentage of similarity equal to or greater than 85% were named biotypes of their closest cultivar, according to the same criterion established by Marsal *et al.* (2016). Six biotypes were found in the whole collection. The cultivar with 97.5% similarity to variety Beba was Beba-Biotype; this was followed by the Manses de Tibbus-Biotype 2 and Planta fina-Biotype, with 95% similarity to their respective cultivars; Cardinal-Biotype together with Manses de Tibbus-Biotype 1 had 90% similarities; and finally, Afus ali-Biotype had a similarity of 87.5% to the cultivar Afus ali. In this case, the cultivars named biotypes are highlighted in purple in Table 1.

### *Putative parentage relationships*

The parentage analysis was assessed using 334 unique genotypes, all of which were characterized with the same 20 SSR markers. This dataset of different molecular profiles (MPs-SSR) was made up of 295 profiles reported previously (Marsal *et al.*, 2016) and the remaining 58 belonged to both collections from the Balearic Islands used in this study. Since 19 accessions were present in both collections, the final number of samples was 334. A total of 10 pedigrees were found (Table 1).

### Genetic structure

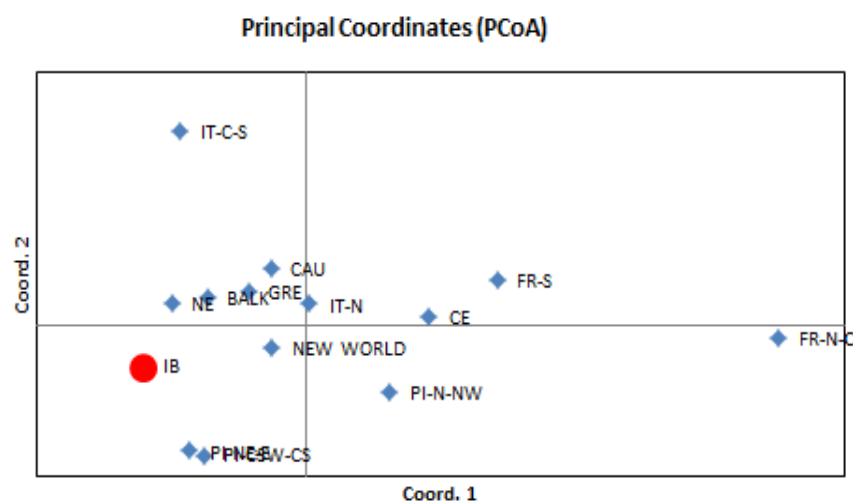
#### *Genetic structure of the Balearic population (based on worldwide and Balearic Islands representation): geographical criterion*

In this part, the genetic structure of current collection from the Balearic Islands (BIGC) was analyzed based on geographical criterion. First, its possible location and "impact" worldwide was presented, and second, it focused on the genetic structure of the 58 varieties identified from this archipelago. A dataset of 295 unique genotypes from 24 countries was used as a benchmark to carry out the first step. This collection was identified using the same 20 SSR as in a previous work (Marsal *et al.*, 2016). According to geographical criterion, Marsal *et al.* (2016) reported a new proposal for classification, in which certain geographic areas were fragmented based on the secondary domestication centre (SDC) reported in the literature, without underestimating the information obtained from the "classic" classification (Marsal *et al.*, 2016). As a result, in the analysis of the Balearic Islands population based on geographical criterion, 13 subpopulations were taken into account (CAU (Armenia, Georgia), NE (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon), GRE (Greece), BALK (Bosnia-

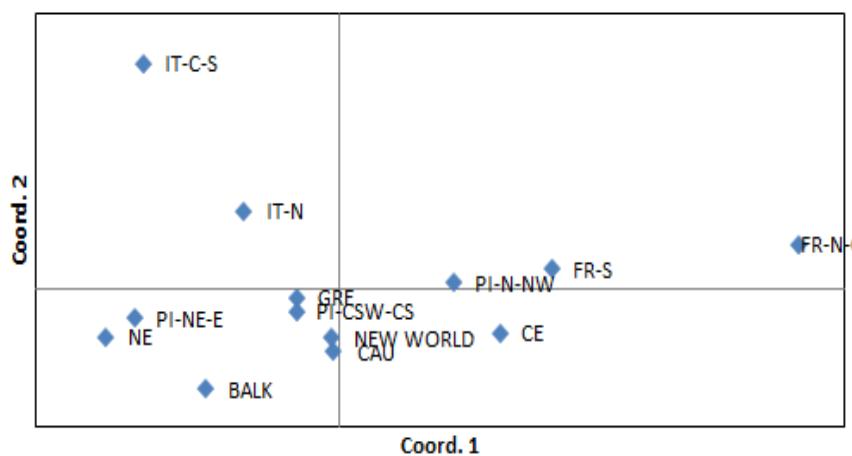
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Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia), IT-CS (centre-south Italy), IT-N (north Italy), CE (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland), FR-S (south France), FR-N-C (centre-north France), PI-CSW-CS (centre-southwest and centre-south Iberian Peninsula), PI-N-NW (north and northwest Iberian Peninsula), PI-NE-E (northeast and east Iberian Peninsula) and NW (Argentina, United States of America, South Africa)) in which the 58 varieties would be distributed.

Figure 1a shows the location acquired by the Balearic Islands population (58 genomes) on the world map.



a)



b)

**Fig. 1** Representation of all subpopulations by Principal Coordinates according to Geographical criterion: a) IB population is considered one subpopulation. b) individuals from IB population are distributed among 13 subpopulations defined.

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It is located in the lower left quadrant, with two subpopulations from the Iberian Peninsula, one situated in the northeastern and eastern part of Iberian Peninsula (PI-NE-E) and the other one located in the centre-southwest and centre-south of PI (PI-CSW-CS), and also with the New World subpopulation (NW). However, the upper left quadrant contains the subpopulations known as BALK and NE, which are also very close to the Balearic Islands population. The NW subpopulation consists of 20 genomes from Argentina, the United States and South Africa. This subpopulation is mainly composed of hybrids of American and/or viniferous vines, and for this reason the NW subpopulation often appears near to GRE (Greece) and NE subpopulations. In Figure 1b, the 58 varieties from IB population are distributed among the 13 subpopulations, generating a new global distribution of these subpopulations generated according to Marsal *et al.* (2016). The world population has thereby grown from 295 to 334 genomes, given that 19 varieties from the Balearic Islands population were already included in the previous study. The number of countries represented has also increased from 24 to 25, since the Balearic Islands germplasm included Sultanina, one of the most iconic varieties from Turkey. It must be remembered that in the previous study (Marsal *et al.*, 2016) the subpopulations CAU (Armenia and Georgia), NE (Cyprus, Egypt and Lebanon) and NW remained fixed when each individual was assigned to a subpopulation. In this case, after including the allocation of individuals from the Balearic Islands, the population of NE (previously with only 3 individuals) has substantially increased the number of its components, and for this reason NE is not fixed (see Electronic Supplementary Material 3 (ESM3)).

The individuals from the Balearic Islands population were assigned to the world subpopulations with a 100% goodness-of-fit (results not shown), which fell to 95% when two fixed subpopulations (CAU and NW) were added. In Table ESM3, the individuals which belong to the Balearic Islands collection are highlighted in violet. This Table shows 25.87% of the individuals from the Balearic Islands in the NE subpopulation, 1.72% in GRE, 1.72% in CE, 1.72% in FR-S, 5.17% in PI-N-NW, 5.17% in PI-CSW-CS and 53.47% in PI-NE-E, in addition to the three varieties (5.17%) in the NW (fixed subpopulation). Figure 1b shows the new worldwide distribution of the subpopulations based on the results obtained from the assignments mentioned above. In this case, the quadrants on the right are occupied by four subpopulations. Three of these (CE, FR-S, FR-N-C) are from the most recent SDC, and the other one (PI-N-NW) is related to "El camino de Santiago" which is heavily influenced by previous subpopulations. The same figure clearly shows the singularity of the two ecotypes of wild *Vitis* that colonized the North (IT-N) and the South (IT-C-S) of the Italian Peninsula (Marsal *et al.*, 2016), which are exclusively displayed on the upper left quadrant. The remaining subpopulations are located in the lower left quadrant.

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### *Genetic structure of the Balearic population (based on worldwide and Balearic Islands representation): genetic criterion*

The study of the population structure in relation to the genetic criterion was carried out similar to the case mentioned above (geographical criterion), using the world population dataset of Marsal *et al.* (2016) as a benchmark. In this case, the *modus operandi* was in accordance with Marsal *et al.* (2016), first using the Structure program (Pritchard *et al.*, 2000; Falush *et al.*, 2003). After obtaining the most probable subpopulations (no. K), the percentage of good location was validated using the assignment test by GenAIEx 6.5 program (Paetkau *et al.*, 1995; Paetkau *et al.*, 2004).

Given that 19 varieties from the Balearic Islands were already included in the previous work, the world population increases from 295 to 333 genomes (the US variety Noah was excluded because it is a hybrid between two American species). Based on 333 genomes, the Structure program proposed three types of clusters (ESM4): K = 2 (2K), K = 3 (3K) and K = 19 (19K). The percentage of goodness allocation was of 98% for 2K, 94% for 3K and 85% for 19K. The reallocation of genomes was performed to reach 100% of good allocation in all cases. In this process, cluster 19K lost one subpopulation, so in the end this cluster consisted of 18 groups (results not shown).

The ESM5 shows the distribution of all individuals when the worldwide population is divided into 2, 3 and 18 groups (2K, 3K and 18K, respectively). This Table shows the interaction with the data, which highlights each specific case (2K, 3K and 18K), but also gives information in relation to the distribution of the same individuals in other divisions. When the population of 333 genomes is divided into two subpopulations (2K), 219 genomes (65.77%) are assigned to the first subpopulation (POP1-2K) and the remaining 114 genomes (34.23%), to the POP2-2K. For the vines from the Balearic Islands (highlighted in purple), 52 of the 58 cultivars are located in POP2-2K, and the remaining six cultivars (Canari noir, Chasselas cioutat, Cinsaut, Red globe, Tinto Velasco, Valenci tinto) are assigned to POP1-2K. The subpopulation POP1-2K includes all the members of the CAU, CE, FR-N-C and FR-S subpopulations. It also contains large percentages of the following subpopulations: GRE (97.87%), PI-N-NW (90%), IT-C-S (70%), PI-CSW-CS (63.64%) and NW (63.16%). Meanwhile, the subpopulation POP2-2K includes all members of NE and IT-N, 97.37% of members of PI-NE-E and 66.66% of individuals from BALK. Interestingly, POP2-2K contains the individuals in the oldest viniferous groups, such as the Muscat family or the Lambrusco family (Frare *et al.*, 2010; Crespan, 2010). When the worldwide population is divided into 3 groups (3K), the majority subpopulation is POP1-3K with 131 genomes, followed by the subpopulation POP2-3K with 110 members, and by subpopulation POP3-3K with 92 varieties. In the Balearic Islands population, 75.86% of its cultivars are located in subpopulation POP3-3K, representing 47.83% of all the cultivars belonging to POP3-3K. The other individuals in the Balearic

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Islands population are located in POP1-3K (22.42%) and POP2-3K (1.72%), the last one includes only 1 individual from the Balearic Islands - Chasselas ciutat. POP1-3K is mainly composed of individuals belonging to subpopulations of CAU (100%), PI-CSW-CS (87.88%), GRE (85.11%), IT-C-S (80%), PI-N-NW (60%) and NW (57.89%). POP2-3K is comprised of the subpopulations of FR-S (97.87%), FR-N-C (90%) and CE (70.97%). Finally, the subpopulation POP3-3K consists mainly of individuals from the subpopulations of IT-N (96.15%), NE (94.44%) and PI-NE-E (84.21%). Interestingly, POP3-3K accounts for 80.70% of the individuals belonging to the genetic subpopulation POP2-2K, which includes the varieties most closely related to the wild vine (Muscat families, Lambrusco, etc.). When the worldwide population is divided into 18 groups (18K), the 333 genomes are split according to the best allocation (100%). The varieties from Balearic collection have been divided into 11 groups (2, 4, 6, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18), meaning that in this case, only the groups which include varieties from Balearic population are described. Subpopulation no. 2, with 29 individuals is very homogeneous. All of its cultivars belong to subpopulations POP2-2K and POP3-3K. Moreover, it includes 86.21% of the varieties belonging to IT-N and the remaining four belonging to NE (three of which are part of the Balearic germplasm). The genomic grouping no. 4 with 9 individuals is highly controversial. This group includes 3 cultivars from fixed subpopulations, 2 from NW and 1 from CAU. The latter is Dabouki, an Armenian variety which belongs to the *Prole Orientalis subpro antasiatica* according to Negrul (1946). Apart from these 3 cultivars, the other individuals are assigned to PI, although 3 of them have a Balkan influence. 55.56% of this group is in POP1-2K, while 77.77% is in POP1-3K and the remaining 22.23% belongs to POP3-3K. This cluster no. 4 includes 2 varieties belonging to the collection of vines from the Balearic Islands. Subpopulation no. 6, with 7 cultivars, is set around the variety Muscat of Alexandria. This group includes four individuals from subpopulation NW, 2 from NE and 1 belonging to subpopulation PI-CSW-CS. 71.43% of the ultivars are located in POP2-2K and POP3-3K, and this group only has one individual from the Balearic collection. As regards subpopulation no. 9, 94.28% of its varieties are located in the three geographical areas described in Spain according to the new classification. In addition, this group contains 57.14% of the individuals allocated to POP2-2K and POP1-3K, 2.86% in POP2-3K and 40% in POP3-3K. Eleven of the 35 individuals belonging to this group are cultivars from the Balearic Islands collection. Subpopulation no. 11, with 57.14% of its individuals from the Balearic Islands collection, has 5 individuals belonging to the subpopulation NW. This is due to group no. 11, which includes two very old varieties (*Prole Orientalis* (Negrul, 1946)), called Muscat a petits grains blancs and Sultanina, from which many hybrids have been created. This group is characterized mainly by its individuals being part of the clusters POP2-2K (80.95%) and POP3-3K (66.67%). Furthermore, 66.67% of its members are assigned to the subpopulation NE, albeit under the Balkan influence. The following subpopulation is no. 13, which is mainly of the French origin and with Greek influence. 50% of its members belong to the geographic subpopulation PI-N-NW. It

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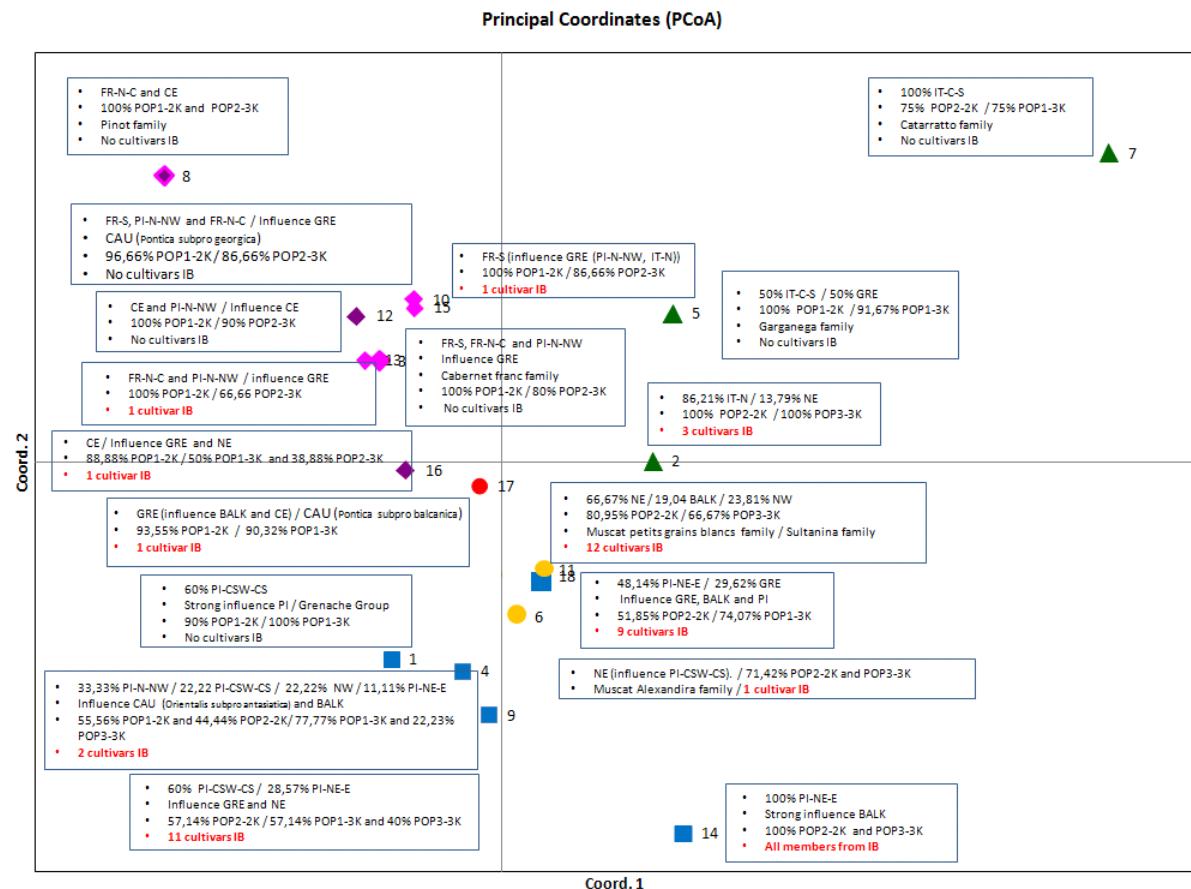
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also has one individual from the Balearic collection, 100% of its individuals are assigned to POP1-2K and 66.66% to the genomic subpopulation POP2-3K. In group no. 14, with 14 individuals which are fully Balearic, all the individuals are assigned to the genomic subpopulations POP2-2K and POP3-3K. Another characteristic of this group is that all the individuals belong to the geographic subpopulation PI-NE-E, which in this case is characterized by being strongly influenced by the BALK subpopulation. Another French group of Greek origin is no. 15, which is made up of 33 individuals. The entire group is assigned to the genomic subpopulation POP1-2K and 86.66% of its individuals are in the group POP2-3K. This group differs from no. 13 because its individuals mainly come from the geographic grouping FR-S, whereas the individuals of subpopulation no. 13 are of FR-N-C origin. Group no. 15 also includes one individual from the Balearic collection, which is Chasselas ciutat (this variety is the marbled leaf mutation of Chasselas blanc (French Plant Grape Database). Subpopulation no. 16, containing 18 individuals, is of CE origin but with some influence from GRE and NE. 88.88% of its individuals are located in POP1-2K, which at the same time are distributed among POP1-3K (50%), POP2-3K (38.88%) and POP3-3K (11.11%). The American cultivar called Isabella is the only variety from the Balearic collection. Group no. 17 is characterised by its Greek origin, although with slight BALK and CE influences. Practically all the individuals belonging to this group have been assigned to the clusters POP1-2K (93.55%) and POP1-3K (90.32%). Tinto Velasco is the only variety from the Balearic collection belonging to group no. 17, which consists of 31 cultivars. Finally, group no. 18, with 27 varieties is mainly of Spanish origin but with strong Greek roots and slight Balkan traits. Its cultivars are spread between POP1-2K (48.14%) and POP2-2K (51.86%). When the whole population is divided into three subpopulations, 74.07% of individuals are assigned to POP1-3K and the remaining 25.93% are assigned to POP3-3K. Interestingly, 9 varieties in this group come from the Balearic collection.

The graphical representation of the Principal Coordinates (PC) was used to establish the genetic relationship between these 18 groups (Figure 2). Coordinate 1 separates the subpopulations with percentages with over 50% of individuals belonging to the POP2-2K and POP3-3K (on the right), from the subpopulations which are presented as individuals of POP1-2K and other options for 3K. Groups 5 and 18 are the exceptions for the right quadrants. In the case of the quadrants on the left side, groups no. 4 and no. 9, which are very close to the coordinate 1, are the only ones which present cultivars belonging to groups POP2-2K and POP3-3K. However, coordinate 2 divides the groups, with individuals that are located on the bottom, which are from NE and BALK and/or with influence of NE and BALK (with cultivars belonging to the *Prole Orientalis* and the *Prole Pontica subprole balkania*), from the groups which are located in the upper zone (where there are cultivars belonging to the *Prole Pontica subprole georgica*). It is interesting to observe how the Italian subpopulations are located in the right upper quadrant, the French and Central European subpopulations in the upper left quadrant, and the Iberian Peninsula subpopulations in the lower

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quadrants. The lower right quadrant contains the most subpopulations with members of NE, BALK and PI-NE-E, and the left quadrant contains the subpopulations with a clear representation of PI-CSW-CS and GRE. Interestingly, the individuals in the subpopulation PI-N-NW are scattered among the groups in the left quadrants (no. 4, 10, 12, 13 and 15). Finally, the cultivars from the Balearic collection are mainly located in the lower right quadrant (64.28%) and in group no. 9 (19.64%) which borders the aforementioned quadrant ( $64.28\% + 19.64\% = 83.92\%$ ).



**Fig. 2** Graphical representation using the Principal Coordinates according of 18 subpopulations originated by genomic criterion.

From the information obtained in Figure 3 and ESM6, it is possible to establish the close phylogenetic relations for all these 18 subpopulations. In this case, the information related to the Balearic collection will be described. Three main branches that are very distant from each other (see bootstraps in the ESM6) are ramified from the hub of this tree without roots (red circle). The first branch consists only of group no. 17, which includes a large "pool" of cultivars of Greek origin. The second branch encompasses two groups which are quite closely related, given that both of them include the Muscat family. The first node of this

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upper branch takes on two sub-branches which are the following groups: 1) no. 11 consists of two emblematic varieties belonging to the *Prole Orientalis* of Negrul (1946), the Muscat a petits grains blancs (*sub-prole caspica*) and Sultanina (*sub-prole antasiatica*) among other related individuals; and 2) no. 6 is basically formed by the varieties Muscat of Alexandria (offspring of Muscat a petits grains blancs) and hybrids, and the cultivar Listan prieto whose origin is located in PI. The final branch includes the vast majority of the varieties. This branch splits quickly; the first node takes on two sub-branches: 1) the branch at the bottom (colored blue) includes the groups belonging to the Italian and Iberian Peninsulas, and 2) the upper branch (colored violet) includes all the French subpopulations and the Central European subpopulation.

Following the sub-branch of the blue grouping leads to a second node which divides into another two sub-branches: 1) one contains the groups no. 1, 4 and 9 which are mainly the majority of representatives of PI-CSW-CS and to a lesser extent, of PI-NE-E and PI-N-NW; and 2) the other sub-branch is made up almost entirely of Italian individuals and of a large number of individuals belonging to PI-NE-E (those with a marked influence of BALK and GRE). A third node divides the latter sub-branch into two sub-branches: a) the first is formed by group no. 18, with most individuals from PI and GRE; and b) the second encompasses the Italian individuals, divided into those from North (IT-N) together with a very singular subpopulation of cultivars of PI-NE-E with BALK influence, and two groups with individuals from the South which are influenced by GRE (group no. 5 with the Garganega variety) and another one without this influence (progeny of the Garganega variety). There is some distance between the groups belonging to this third node (no. 18, 2, 14, 5 and 7) except no. 5 and no. 7, due to their relationship (ESM6). The other third node (nearest to the right) is for the groups from PI (no. 4, 9 and 1). The farthest group is the no. 4 with a strong influence of BALK and with the presence of the Armenian variety called Dabouki, which is described as belonging to the *Prole Orientalis Sub-pro antasiatica* by Negrul (1946). Groups no. 9 and no. 1 are closely related (bootstrap of 75%) and with have roots in PI, group no.1 which includes the Garnacha family, is particularly singular. In the violet groups, a second node is clearly visible from the first, which divides the individuals from CE into two sub-branches: 1) the first consists of group no. 16 (CE), which has a major influence of GRE and NE; and 2) the second sub-branch encompasses the subpopulations CE without this influence, in addition to the French subpopulations derived from this (with or without GRE influence). Interestingly, the groups that encompass the cultivars from FR-S (all with GRE influence) are derived from this sub-branch sooner than the subpopulations which include cultivars from FR-N-C, with group no. 13 with GRE influence appearing later, and then group no. 8 without this influence. The relationships of closeness are distant among the groups which form the violet cluster, and all are less than 50% (ESM6). This is apparent in Figure 3, which also shows the most distant subpopulations which are further away from the

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whole. This specifically applies to no. 7, followed by no. 14 and on the same level groups no. 1, 6 and 8 (ESM6), which have the biggest Fst values compared to other groups (ESM7). Groups no. 17 and no. 18 (both with a large proportion of individuals belonging to GRE or with a Greek influence) have the lowest values of Fst.

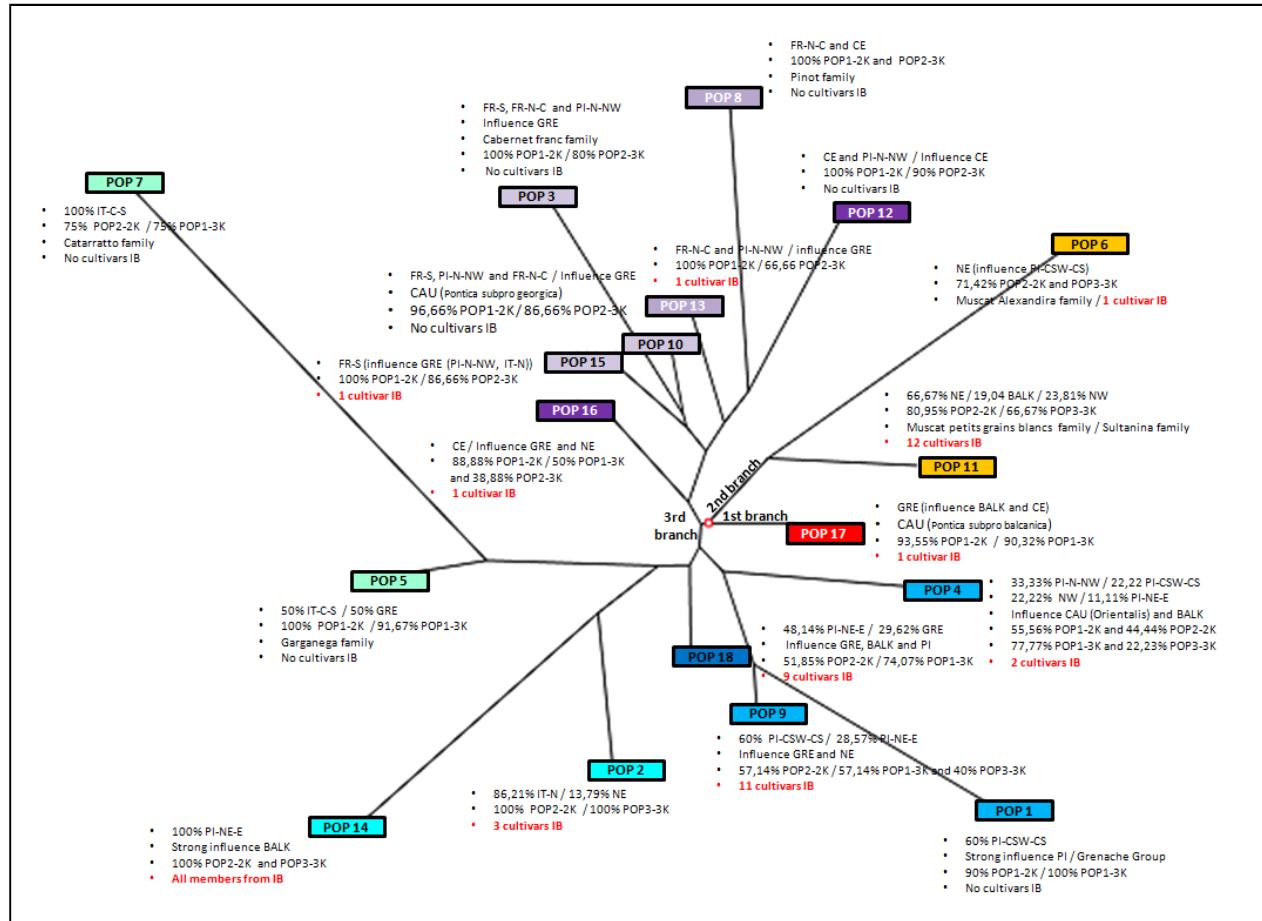
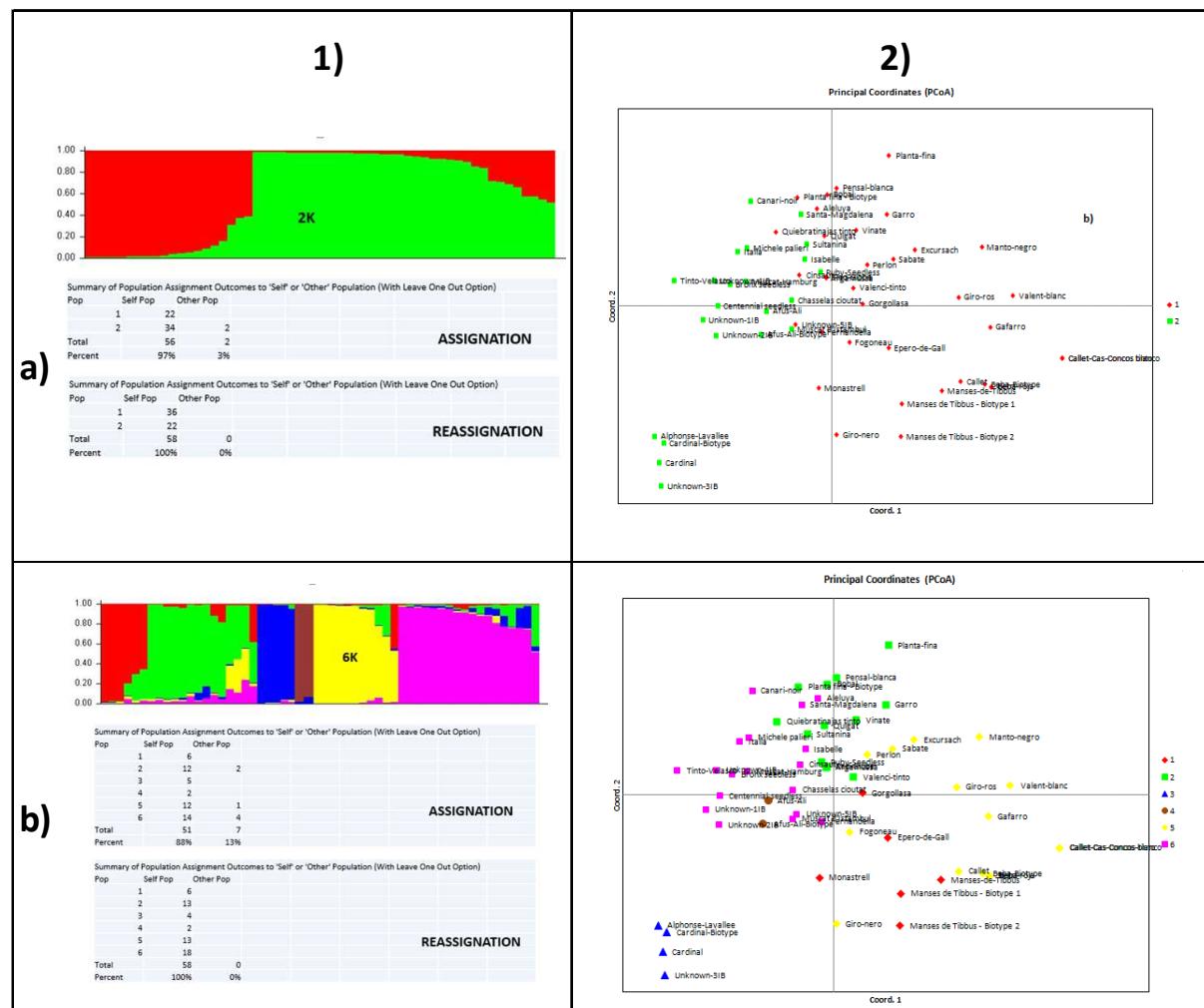


Fig. 3 Graphical representation using the phylogenetic tree of 18 subpopulations originated by genomic criterion.

### Genetic structure of the current viniferous population of the Balearic Islands

This section focuses on the Balearic population, which consists of 58 unique genomes. Structure software was used to obtain several genetic distributions for this population (ESM8), with the best distribution being K=2, followed by K=6, and both were studied. Figure 4 presents various information relating to both distributions. Figures 4a is related to the results obtained for K=2, while Figures 4b gives information related to K=6. The distribution produced made by the Structure program is presented in both cases, together with the results of the reassignment test (Figure 4: a-1 and b-1), and graphical representations using the principal coordinates (Figure 4: a-2 and b-2).

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**Fig. 4** Representation of 58 varieties from IB by Principal Coordinates according to genetic criterion: a) IB population is divided in 2 groups ( $K=2$ ). b) IB population is divided in 6 groups ( $K=6$ )

The reassignment tests were carried out until a 100% goodness-of-fit was obtained in both cases (Figure 4: a-1 and b-1). Figure 4 a-2 shows the distribution of the individuals when the population is divided into 2 groups ( $K=2$ ). This split is clearly apparent in coordinate 1, where the red subpopulation (IB POP1-2K) is located in the right quadrants and the green subpopulation is located in the left quadrants. The main characteristic of the cultivars belonging to the red group (IB POP1-2K) is that most of them were assigned to the geographic subpopulation PI-NE-E (with a great influence from BALK and PI, and a slight influence of GRE), whereas the cultivars belonging to green group (IB POP2-2K) have an influence of GRE, and the great majority of these cultivars are located in the geographic subpopulation NE, but some were also assigned to PI, only one to FR-S and another one to NW. This distribution can be confirmed in the interactive Table ESM9, which shows every individual case (2K and 6K), but also gives information relating to the distribution of the same individuals in other circumstances. Likewise, Figure 4 b-2 shows the population divided into 6

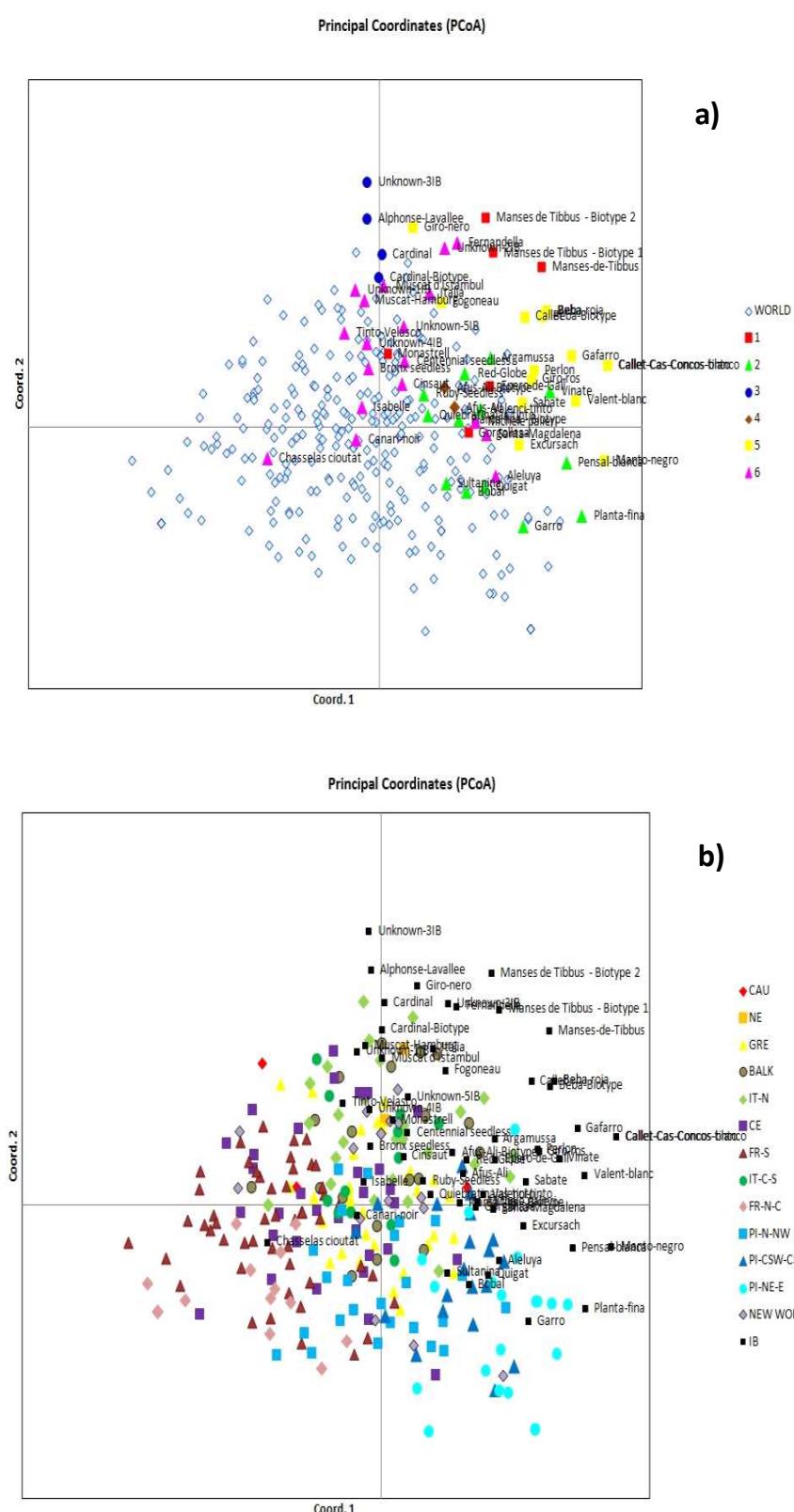
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groups ( $K=6$ ). Like the case mentioned above, coordinate 1 split the individuals assigned to geographic subpopulation PI-NE-E (individuals situated on the right quadrants) from the individuals located in NE (on the left quadrants). Furthermore, coordinate 2 divides the cultivars with influence from PI and CE (upper quadrants) from the cultivars with BALK influence. The exceptions are the groups no. 3 and 4. This distribution means that the upper left quadrant is occupied by group no. 4 and by most of individuals belonging to group no. 6. However, the right upper quadrant is occupied by most of the individuals in group no. 2. On the other hand, the right lower quadrant includes almost all the cultivars belonging to groups no. 1 and 5. Lastly, group no. 3 is practically alone in the lower left quadrant, at some distance from the rest. The composition of each group can also be seen in Table ESM9. In this case, group no. 1 consists of 6 individuals belonging to the IB POP1-2K (the red group mentioned above) together with the geographic subpopulation PI-NE-E - therefore with GRE and BALK influence. Group no. 2 is a little more mixed with 13 individuals, two of which (15.38%) belong to IBPOP2-2K (the green group mentioned above); these varieties are Ruby Seedless and Sultanina. 53.85% of its members were assigned to the geographic subpopulation PI-NE-E, and the remaining cultivars were distributed equally among PI-CSW-CS, PI-N-NW and NW. It mostly presents an unequivocal influence of PI and to a lesser extent of GRE (Sultanina). Groups no. 3 and 4, with 4 and 2 individuals respectively, are located in the group IB POP2-2K (the green group mentioned above). They are also shown as originating from the NE area. Another very uniform group is no. 5, with 13 individuals, all belonging to IB POP1-2K (the red group mentioned above) and to the geographic subpopulation PI-NE-E. Although it has a very strong influence of BALK, the cultivar Sabate was assigned to subpopulation PI in the classic classification. Finally, group no. 6 consists of 18 cultivars, 77.77% of which belong to the IB POP2-2K (the green group mentioned above). 50% of the geographical subpopulations were assigned to NE, whereas 16.66% were located in PI-NE-E, and the remaining 6 individuals were distributed in six different subpopulations (PI-CSW-CS, IP-N-NW, FR-S, CE, GRE and NW). This group is mainly influenced by NE and GRE, and to a lesser extent by PI and FRA.

Figure 5 shows the whole worldwide population by PC representation, highlighting the location of all the Balearic individuals taking account two different criteria (a: genetic criterion, b: geographic criterion). Figure 5a shows the location of all 6 groups from the Balearic Islands collection, which are mostly located in the upper right quadrant, where the geographical subpopulations from IT-N, NE and BALK are mainly located (Figure 5b). On the other hand, the Balearic varieties which are mainly influenced by PI (in groups no. 2, 5 and 6) mainly occupy the centre of the right quadrants, where there are individuals from PI-CSW-CS, PI-NE-E and PI-N-NW (Figure 5b). Like other cultivars, the varieties which were not native to Balearic Islands, but they were also collected in this study invade the left quadrants, where the individuals located are almost exclusively from FR, CE, and to a lesser extent IT.

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**Fig. 5** Representation of IB population together with worldwide population by Principal Coordinates according to 2 criteria: a) the 6 subpopulations from the IB population are distributed in the worldwide population according to genomic criterion. b) IB population is distributed among 13 subpopulations according to geographic criterion.

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### Discussion

#### *SSR Polymorphism*

The average expected heterozygosity was 0.774, which is considered relatively high, and is very similar to that described by some authors (Costantini *et al.*, 2005 (0.79); Martinez *et al.*, 2006 (0.807); Stajner *et al.*, 2014 (0.79)). Therefore the Balearic population shows a great genetic diversity. The cumulative PI is very low; therefore the 20 SSR used are a great set to distinguish varieties very closed. The value is small enough to ensure that two plants with the same molecular profile in all loci are the same cultivar, with sports being the sole exception. In fact, our PI values were in 12 cases (VVS3, VVS29, VVMD6, VVMD7, ssrZAG21, ssrZAG62, ssrZAG83, UCH11, UCH12, UCH19, SCU6, VChr19a) higher than the threshold (0.05) at which a microsatellite is considered hyperpolymorphic in grape (Costantini *et al.*, 2005), and only VVS3, VVS29 and VVMD6 had values higher than 0.1.

The highest information content was provided by the markers VVMD5 (Na: 13 / Ne: 7.7 / PI: 0.031 / r: -0.002), ssrZAG47 (Na: 15 / Ne: 8.3 / PI: 0.026 / r: 0.021), and ssrZAG79 (Na: 16 / Ne: 7.3 / PI: 0.012 / r: -0.036). These SSR were particularly informative for identification purposes, due to the large number of alleles found, the absence of null alleles and the low identity probability (Ibáñez *et al.*, 2003; Crespan, 2003b). In contrast, the usefulness of the markers VVS3 (Na: 3 / Ne: 1.9 / PI: 0.356 / r: -0.131), VVS29 (Na: 8 / Ne: 1.5 / PI: 0.301 / r: -0.019), and VVMD6 (Na: 6 / Ne: 3.5 / PI: 0.142 / r: 0.072) was very limited.

#### *Cultivar analysis: confirmation of the accession name and the local varieties*

According to Bota (2012), a specialist of Balearic cultivars, the “autochthonous” varieties from Balearic Islands are divided into three groups depending on their use and category: 10 Table grape varieties, 5 majority varieties of wine, and 25 minority varieties of wine. The distribution of these varieties in the three groups mentioned above is interesting. According to our results many of these cultivars considerate like “autochthonous” really are synonyms of other varieties which have already been described. It would be the cases of Pepita de oro which is a synonym of the Afus ali variety, Calop family which is a Beba variety together with its sports, Batista (PN: Canari noir), Jaumes (PN: Beba), Mando and Galmater (PN: Garro), Mances de Capdell (PN: Giro nero) among others. Firstly, we want to emphasize we agree with Crespan (2014) to replace the adjective “autochthonous” with “local” since, as it has just demonstrated, the assignment of a variety of a country rather than another is arbitrary. Interestingly according to Bota (2012), 39% of Balearic Islands vineyards are accounted for by Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay blanc, Merlot and

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Syrah. Meanwhile, 38% is made up of local varieties, of which Manto negro, Callet and Pensal blanca are the main varieties used. The remaining 23% consists of other varieties. The grapevine varieties that have spread internationally have practically the same proportion as the local varieties. However, when producing wines entitled to use the Designations of Origin (DO) from Balearic Islands (Binissalem DO and Pla i Llevant DO) winemakers are only allowed to use 19 varieties of grapes, 13 of which international grapevine varieties and only 6 are local varieties from the Balearic Islands, 4 are from red grapevines (Callet, Fogoneu, Gorgollasa and Manto Negro) and 2 from white grapevines (Premsal Blanco and Giro Ros) (Denominations and Marks from Balearic Islands, 2015). This clearly shows that the international grapevines are today replacing the local varieties. For this reason, it is very important to survey the plant material in each area to distinguish the local cultivars from the foreign cultivars, and consequently to preserve the characteristic varietal richness of each region.

The 111 accessions analyzed in this work had 58 different genotypes. As regards the 58 varieties identified, 32 match the varieties considered “autochthonous” cultivars from Balearic Islands mentioned by Bota (2012). The remaining 26 varieties identified include the Alphonse Lavalle, Cardinal and Chasselas cioutat varieties, which are today present under natural conditions in the Balearic Islands, but according to the literature they originate in France and the United States. Another one is Callet cas Concos which is related to several crosses, and is the parent of the Manto negro variety, which is one of the most important wine varieties in the Balearic Islands. Lastly, there are 5 different genotypes named as unknown, given that they match no molecular profiles consulted in the literature.

The 111 accessions analyzed include 31 accessions whose names are not officially recognized by the VIVC. Given that these names are commonly used in the Balearic Islands, they have been labeled as new synonymies in Table 1 (where they are shown in bold type). We propose that these names are included in the VIVC in the ampelographic section, in the synonym list, for the 24 varieties previously mentioned in the results part. A large number of varieties (18) with mislabeling was found. The transfer of plant material from one place to another over time, together with poor habits in terms of changing the name of foreign varieties for other more familiar names are some reasons for the existence of synonyms, homonyms and mislabeling (Labra *et al.*, 2002; Aradhya *et al.*, 2003). As a whole, this makes it more difficult to predict the origin of the varieties which have spread all over the world over the years.

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### *Putative parentage relationships*

Six of the 10 pedigrees found were from exclusively Balearic collections (highlighted in orange in Table 1). Fogoneu and Callet cas Concos the varieties take part in the most of these crosses. All the crosses were consistent with 20 SSR studied and all of them are confirmed in the bibliography.

### Genetic structure

The viniferous population of the Balearic Islands consists of 58 different genomes belonging to local cultivars and foreign cultivars. García-Muñoz (2012) suggested that the modern varieties from the islands and their characteristics are the result of two processes occurring over the history of the archipelago: 1) the exchange of plant material and 2) the natural crossings that took place between plant material of various origins (local and /or foreign). According to García-Muñoz, the key periods were in the seventh century, during the Islamic expansion, and between the thirteen and fifteenth centuries, during the expansion of the crown of Aragon and the county of Barcelona, and finally during the phylloxera crisis at the end of the nineteenth century. All these historical events have shaped what the modern vineyard in this archipelago. However, current trade trends and legislation are other factors that also have a bearing on these circumstances.

### *Population structure based on geographical criterion (the Balearic Islands in the World)*

In order to acquire a general perspective of the nature of the Balearic collection of vines, a graphical representation was built using PC analysis, placing the Balearic islands population in the world (Figure 1a). The allocation of all the clusters obtained suggests that the Balearic population was mainly influenced by the subpopulations PI-NE-E, PI-CSW-CS, NE, BALK and GRE. We then carried out another PC analysis (Figure 1b) in which the cultivars from the Balearic Islands were distributed among the 13 geographical subpopulations proposed by Marsal *et al.* (2016). The inclusion of the genomes from Balearic Islands has obviously led to displacements of these subpopulations in relation to the representation above. However, the essence of the distribution of the subpopulations is maintained. The displacements of these subpopulations are more perceptible in areas where the Balearic genomes were located (see ESM3). The Balearic Islands varieties were consequently distributed mainly among the subpopulations NE and PI-NE-E, followed by PI-N-NW, PI-CSW-CS and GRE, and to a lesser extent among CE and FR-S. The classical

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classification (ESM3) also reveals a considerable influence of the BALK subpopulation on the Balearic collection. The displacements of the BALK, NE and PI-NE-E subpopulations (Figure 1b) are very clear. This confirms that the Balearic collection has a major influence of NE and PI-NE-E together with BALK. In addition, there is a significant closeness between the subpopulations PI-CSW-CS and GRE-NW (all these locations are supported by statistical Fst (results not shown)). These results demonstrate the high degree of historical interaction, and therefore the miscegenation that has occurred between the Eastern varieties and the varieties from the Western Mediterranean basin (Myles 2011). This background would justify the oriental influence on the modern Balearic collection, without underestimating the influence of native vines from PI.

### *Population structure based on genomic criterion (the Balearic Islands in the World)*

After hypothesizing the geographical origin of the Balearic collection, the next step was to study the population structure based on the relationship between their genomic profiles. Table ESM5 shows the distribution of the cultivars in the worldwide population (333 varieties) based on each K (K=2, 3 or 18).

When K=2, 15.79% of the cultivars in POP2-2K were located in the geographical subpopulations NE (Anatolian-circummesopotamica region (6th-5th millennium BC) according to Forni (2012)) and 5.26% were located in BALK (Southern Balkans and Aegean Region (5th - 4th millennium BC) according to Forni (2012)). These varieties were those which maintained well-preserved vestiges of the wild vine in their genomes (Marsal *et al.*, 2016). Some of them have been described as "old" varieties (the Muscat family, the Lambrusco family and the Benedicto variety (the parent of Tempranillo)), and some authors therefore describe them as descendants or mixed with *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris* (Grassi *et al.*, 2003; Frare *et al.*, 2010; Crespan, 2010; Ibáñez, 2012). Emmanuelli *et al.* (2013) also described close relationships between wild and cultivated varieties on the Iberian Peninsula. This would therefore be the reason why 52 of the 114 accessions belonging to this POP2-2K group originate in the Iberian Peninsula (45.61%) and 29 in the Italian Peninsula (25.44%), both are secondary domestication centres (SDC) (Arroyo-Garcia *et al.*, 2006; Marsal *et al.*, 2016). All these subpopulations constitute the group POP2-2K, which curiously also encompasses 91.1% of the Balearic varieties. This can be explained because almost all the genomic profiles from Balearic Islands retain the vestiges of the old *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris*; either the Eastern ecotype or one of the ecotypes from the Iberian Peninsula, which mainly characterize the geographic areas of NE, PI-NE-E and PI-CSW-CS (Marsal *et al.*, 2016).

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When K=3, the POP1-2K group is practically divided into two groups, POP1-3K and POP2-3K. The POP2-3K group mostly encompasses genomes from CE, FR and to a lesser extent PI-N-NW (Camino de Santiago), and the remaining individuals in POP1-2K were located in the group POP1-3K. The POP3-3K group is composed exclusively of members from POP2-2K (78.94% of POP2-2K), including the genomes of the most ancient families (Muscat and Lambrusco). However, cultivars such as Tempranillo and Catarratto (bianco and lucido), which also belonged to POP2-2K, are located in POP1-3K, together with a large number of varieties from GRE among others. Both examples have ancestors from this group. On the one hand, the Greek influence on the Tempranillo variety through the classical classification is reflected in it, and on the other hand, the Catarratto variety is closely related to the Italian cultivar Garganega (it could be its offspring) and it originated in Greece (Crespan 2008). The grouping POP1-3K thus encompasses a small but significant group of varieties belonging to POP2-2K, with traces of wild vine in their genomes, meaning that these varieties were slightly more mixed in relation to those which were located in POP3-3K. 73.21% of Balearic cultivars are located in this group POP3-3K, which accounts for 45.56% of all its individuals (POP3-3K). This is reflected in the fact that the vestiges of *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris* are preserved in the current Balearic cultivars.

When K=18, the subpopulation distribution were very similar to results obtained by Marsal *et al.* (2016), although in this case the world population grew from 295 to 333 genomes. The acquired distribution of all 18 genomic subpopulations (Figure 2) leads to the conclusion that the coordinate 1 divides the subpopulations that best preserve the vestiges of the wild vine in their genomes (except clusters 4 and 9 which are very close to the axis) from those which have not been able to do so due to mixing or lineage (left quadrants). Meanwhile, coordinate 2 is focused on an influence of NE and/or BALK. The subpopulations which encompass individuals with this influence are situated mainly in the bottom quadrants. The Figure 3, together with the ESM6, confirms the distribution found in Figure 2, but in addition it also gives a phylogenetic perspective. The phylogenetic tree together with Fst values (ESM7) show which subpopulations are the most distinctive based on the distance between them. Due to these considerations, it can be seen that the 82.77% of Balearic cultivars are distributed mainly in 4 genomic subpopulations (no. 9, 11, 14 and 18), whereas in relation to geographic criterion the 79.31% of Balearic cultivars are dispersed principally in 2 subpopulations (NE and PI-NE-E, the last one under BALK, GRE, PI influence). The results suggest a clear connection between both criteria.

As for the Balearic cultivars, 38 out of 58 cultivars are located in the lower right quadrant (Figure 2) which contains subpopulations with individuals of NE and PI-NE-E with Balkan influence. In this quadrant there is the subpopulations no. 6, 11, 14 and 18, which are located in the second and third branch in the

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Figure 3 (ESM 6 and ESM7), and moreover they are quite closely related to wild vine. On the one hand, the second branch includes the subpopulations no. 11 and 6 from NE (Muscat family). On the other hand, the third branch contains the subpopulations no. 14 and 18 located in the sub-branch which presents the blue subpopulations, which are characterized by having a strong GRE influence and lesser extent BALK and PI influences. The subpopulation no. 18 includes mainly cultivars of GRE and PI-NE-E with a strong GRE influence, and the subpopulation no. 14 only encompasses varieties belonging to Balearic collection (of PI-NE-E with strong BALK influence). These results suggest that 65.72% of cultivars belonging to Balearic collection have their origin in East Mediterranean Sea and Near East Region. Nevertheless, 63.16% of them are located in the PI-NE-E SDC, this fact is due to this SDC has PI and BALK influences. This lower right quadrant (Figure 2) includes almost of cultivars which are proposed like local varieties, twelve of them are located in the subpopulation no. 14 (Callet, Callet cas Concos blanco, Callet cas Concos negro, Excursach, Fogoneau, Gafarro, Giro ros, Manses de Tibbus together with its biotypes, Manto negro and Valent blanc), another two are located in the subpopulation no. 18 (Epero de gall and Gorgollasa).

Fourteen cultivars from Balearic collection are located in the lower left quadrant (Figure 2) which contains groups no. 1, 4, 9 and 17, which the subpopulation no. 1 include no Balearic cultivars. The groups no. 4 and 17 shows light wild vestiges, and the group no. 9 has the 50% of its varieties with wild vestiges. In the Figure 3 (ESM 6 and ESM7) these subpopulations are located in the first branch and in the third branch. The cluster no. 17 is the single subpopulation of the first branch and the cultivar Valenci tinto (synonym: Calop negre) is the only variety from Balearic collection, curiously it is located in the GRE subpopulation (new classification and classical classification). In relation to the third branch, one of the sub-branches includes 3 subpopulations of PI, two of them corresponding to the subpopulations no. 4 and 9. The group no. 4 is made up of two varieties from Balearic collection (Red globe and Bobal) which are considered clearly foreign varieties and do not conserve wild vestiges. The subpopulation no. 9 encompasses 11 Balearic cultivars, most of them are from Iberian Peninsula and preserve wild vestiges in their genome. We propose Sabate and Argamusa like local varieties.

The remaining 6 varieties from Balearic collection are located in the both upper quadrants (Figure 2). The right quadrant, which encompasses Italian varieties, is made up of 3 subpopulations (no. 2, 5 and 7). The subpopulation no. 2 is the only one with varieties from Balearic collection (Italia (synonym: Moscatell Italy), Afus Ali and its biotype (synonyms: Mamella de vaca, Pepita rosaki). The left quadrant includes the varieties from Europe Centre, France and the North of Iberian Peninsula (Camino de Santiago). Only the subpopulations no. 13 (Canari noir (synonym: Batista)), no. 15 (Chasselas ciutat (synonym: Peu de rata)), and no. 16 (Isabella) encompass one variety from Balearic collection in the Island.

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### *Genetic structure of the current viniferous population of the Balearic Islands*

In broad terms, the Balearic collection can be divided into two groups (see ESM8, Figure 4 and ESM9): 1) the group IB POP1-2K is made up of 36 cultivars (which are mainly from Iberian Peninsula), 16 of them have been proposed previously like the local varieties from Balearic Islands, and 2) the group IB POP2-2K which includes foreign varieties such as Isabella, Sultanina, Canari noir, and the Chasselas ciutat, among others.

Another proposal of this study would be to divide the Balearic population into 6 groups (see also ESM8 and Figure 4). ESM9 shows the individuals in each group, with its geographic allocation and other observations. The graphical representation using principal coordinates (Figure 4: b-2) shows that the groups located in the right quadrants (no. 1, 2 and 5) include a majority of Balearic varieties with an influence of BALK or PI. This grouping of varieties would correspond to those previously mentioned as local varieties. On the other hand, the left quadrants are occupied by the vast majority of foreign varieties. This distribution exactly matches that obtained by Figure 4: b-1 ( $K = 2$ ). Interestingly, there is a grouping of viniferous hybrids in the lower left quadrant, whose best-known varieties are Alphonse Lavallee, with its progeny known as Cardinal, all of which were assigned to NE. Nevertheless, despite having been assigned to NE, the Lebanese variety Afus ali and the Afus ali biotype show more affinity by the groupings with the European varieties which occupy the upper left quadrant. There is also a clear separation between the most of the local varieties, given that the varieties influenced by the Iberian genomes are located in the right upper quadrant, whereas the lower right quadrant is occupied by the varieties with a Balkan influence (subpopulation no. 14 in the world study). The upper right quadrant contains the varieties descended from the mainland cultivar known as Heben (García-Muñoz *et al.*, 2012), although other individuals such as Epero de gall and Gorgollasa are in group no. 1, together with their parent of Greek origin (Monastrell). These varieties occupy the top of the lower right quadrant. The same quadrant contains Balearic individuals which despite being geographically located in PI-NE-E have a strong Balkan influence (the rest of the individuals belonging to groups no. 1 and no. 5). These are all descendants and varieties related to Callet cas Concos (García-Muñoz *et al.*, 2012), in addition to the variety of Manses de Tibbus and two unknown varieties (11IB and 12IB).

García-Muñoz *et al.* (2012) reported the pedigree of Callet cas Concos, which turned out to be one of the most influential groups in their research, and has Beba and Giro ros as parents. Callet cas Concos is also the progenitor of: 1) Manto negro, through a cross with the Sabate, 2) Callet and Unknown 1IB and Gafarró, through a cross with the variety Fogoneu (which is an offspring of the cross between Excursach and

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Giro nero). They all therefore unequivocally constitute group no. 5 of the Balearic population, and group no.14 in the worldwide collection (Marsal *et al.*, 2016), whose origin is assigned to PI-NE-E, but which shows denotes a strong Balkan influence. Although García-Muñoz *et al.* (2012) proposed a Greek origin for the cultivars Giro ros, Excursach and Giro nero based on their clorotype, we disagree and propose a mixed origin between the ecotype of *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris*, which grew in the geographical area PI-NE-E, and the ecotype of *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *sylvestris*, which grew in the Balkan area. The Beba variety is another similar case, given that García-Muñoz *et al.* (2012) proposed an Oriental origin or an origin located in North Africa. However, we propose the same mixed origin as mentioned above. Nevertheless, we agree with the origin proposed for the Pampolat Girat variety (a variety not included in the Balearic population, but belonging to worldwide collection by Marsal *et al.* (2016)).

Figure 5 shows how these 6 subpopulations are distributed worldwide. Obviously, the indications mentioned above are maintained. On the one hand, most subpopulations encompassing local varieties are located in the upper right quadrant (Figure 5a), where there are majority of Balkan varieties (Figure 5b). Meanwhile, the other local varieties, which are mostly related to PI and in group no. 2 (Figure 5a) are located at the top of right lower quadrant, where there are mainly subpopulations PI-NE-E and PI-CSW-CS (Figure 5b). However, it is interesting to observe the global distribution of all the cultivars. According to Figure 5b, the lower left quadrant is occupied by varieties of CE, FR-S, FR-N-C together with a large number of cultivars of PI-N-NW. Nevertheless, the upper left quadrant mainly encompasses the subpopulations CE, FR-S together with individuals from both Italian subpopulations, and to a lesser extent cultivars belonging to BALK. This latter subpopulation occupies half of this quadrant bordering the neighboring quadrant. The upper right quadrant contains the other Italian individuals (north and south) together with varieties of NE, the rest of BALK and some of PI. The lower right quadrant is almost entirely occupied by individuals from PI-CSW-CS and PI-NE-E. Finally, the subpopulation GRE is distributed in the central part of the graphic, occupying all quadrants. This distribution shows the major influence that Greece has had on the domestication history of *Vitis vinifera* L.

### *Proposal of local varieties*

The aim of this section is justified why these 16 varieties, which belong to PI-NE-E subpopulation, are proposed like local from Balearic Islands.

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The justifications of this paragraph are based on the documents relative to the history, molecular profiles (García-Muñoz *et al.*, 2012) and the studies about cultivar names (Favà, 2001). In relation to Callet cas Concos blanc, Callet cas Concos negre and Gafarro varieties have no bibliographic references in relation to their origin or geographic distribution. Sabate and Argamusa cultivars are located exclusively in Balearic Islands according to García-Muñoz (2011) and Favà (2001). Although Favà, a specialist in grapevine lexicology, suggests that the name of Argamusa would be a Muslim Origin, it seems that this variety would have brought to the Islands from Near East. However, our results show that the Argamusa variety has a clear PI influence (Classical classification). Concerning Excursach and Giro ros, García-Muñoz (2011) suggested a Greek ancestral origin due to its chlorotype. Excursach cultivar was brought through North Africa or by travelers from Iberian Peninsula to Corsica; and Giro ros variety is located both Sardinia and Balearic Islands, but it is not known if its origin is from Sardinia or Balearic Islands. According to our results, both cultivars have a BALK influence. Curiously, Favà (2001) also describes the name of Giro ros in the Sardinia Island, nevertheless, the Excursach name is only referenced in Balearic Islands. About Fogoneau, Callet and Manto negro (with BALK influence), García-Muñoz (2011) propose an uncertain origin, but Favà (2001) points out that Fogoneau and Callet are local varieties, and Manto negro name is presented in other countries. We suppose that it is a local variety because it is an offspring of Sabate and Callet cas Concos. Lastly, the remaining 6 varieties (Epero de gall, Gorgollasa, Manses de Tibbus together with its biotypes and Valent blanc) neither García-Muñoz (2011) nor Favà (2001) specify their origin, but they situate these cultivars almost exclusively in Balearic Islands. Our results show that Epero de gall and Gorgollasa have GRE influence, and Manses de Tibbus presents BALK influence.

The Figure 6 strengthens the hypothesis that 16 are local varieties of the Balearic Islands. Especially 10 of them (Callet, Callet cas Concos blanco, Callet cas Concos negro, Gafarro, Giro ros, Manses de Tibbus together with its biotypes, Manto negro and Valent blanc), have very distant genomic profiles relative to the pool of our global population (334 varieties). In the area closer to the center, there are the cultivars with GRE and PI influence, as well as Fogoneau and Excursach varieties probably with less BALK influence with reference to the above mentioned 10 cultivars. The position of Manto negro variety is very curious, it would be explained due to it is an offspring of the Sabate cultivar (with PI influence). On the other hand, these results also could suggest that the essential of this distribution comes mainly from two varieties, Beba and Giro nero cultivars, both of them with BALK influence and they are the origin of the pedigree of the most local varieties (García-Muñoz *et al.*, 2012).

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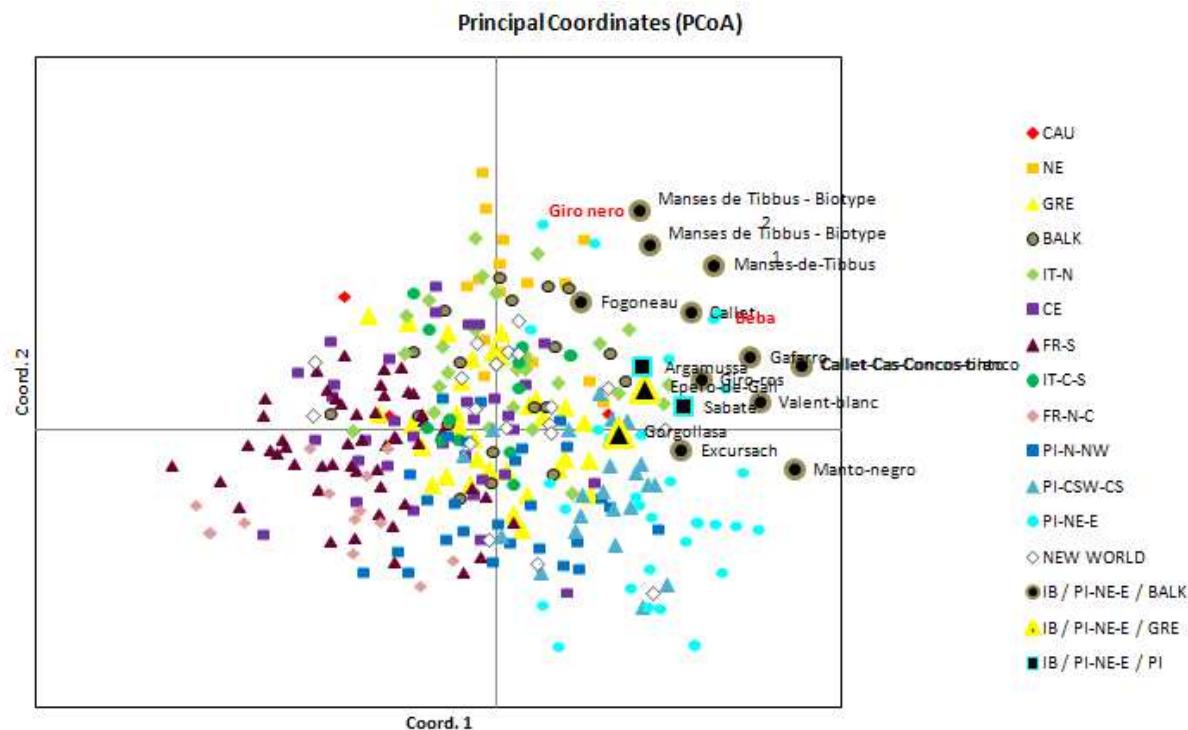


Fig 6. Representation of 16 local varieties from Balearic Islands together with worldwide population by Principal Coordinates.

## Conclusions

In summary, 58 unique genotypes are identified from 111 accessions. Thirty-one names commonly used in the Balearic Islands are considered new synonymies, and their names are proposed for inclusion in the VIVC list of synonyms. Six cases of homonyms were detected (Batista, Giro, Manto negro, Pepita de Oro, Quigat and Valent blanc), and 4 cases of mislabeling were described (Fresa, Moscatell, Moscatell romà, Molinera).

Furthermore, we conclude that:

- The current Balearic collection studied encompasses: 1) 51.72% of them belong to PI-NE-E under either BALK or PI influence, 2) 25.86% correspond to varieties belonging to NE, 3) the subpopulations NW, PI-CSW-CS and PI-N-NW include 3 cultivars each one (5.17%), 4) the remaining 3 cultivars belong to the CE, FR-S and GRE subpopulations.
- All 16 varieties proposed like local of Balearic Islands belongs to the subpopulation PI-NE-E: Callet, Callet cas Concos blanco, Callet cas Concos negro, Excursach, Fogoneau, Gafarro, Giro ros, Manses de Tibbus

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together with its biotypes, Manto negro and Valent blanc with BALK influence, Epero de gall and Gorgollasa with GRE influence, and Argamusa and Sabate with PI influence.

c) Most of the local cultivars of Balearic collection preserve vestiges of the wild vine, except Epero de gall and Gorgollasa which are offspring of Monastrell (variety with Greek origin)

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### ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

**Electronic Supplementary Material 1.** Characterization of the twenty microsatellite markers used in this study

| Locus                            | N  | Na   | Ne  | Ho    | He    | r       | PI      |
|----------------------------------|----|------|-----|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| VVS2                             | 58 | 16   | 7.9 | 0.821 | 0.873 | 0.027   | 0.038   |
| VVS3                             | 58 | 3    | 1.9 | 0.679 | 0.484 | -0.131  | 0.375   |
| VVS29                            | 58 | 8    | 1.5 | 0.357 | 0.332 | -0.019  | 0.314   |
| VVMD5                            | 58 | 13   | 7.7 | 0.875 | 0.871 | -0.002  | 0.035   |
| VVMD6                            | 58 | 6    | 3.5 | 0.589 | 0.713 | 0.072   | 0.146   |
| VVMD7                            | 58 | 11   | 4.8 | 0.857 | 0.792 | -0.036  | 0.072   |
| VVMD27                           | 58 | 14   | 7.8 | 0.768 | 0.872 | 0.056   | 0.014   |
| VVMD28                           | 58 | 19   | 6.3 | 0.839 | 0.840 | 0.000   | 0.016   |
| VVMD36                           | 58 | 14   | 4.1 | 0.839 | 0.754 | -0.049  | 0.035   |
| ssrZAG21                         | 58 | 10   | 5.0 | 0.946 | 0.798 | -0.082  | 0.066   |
| ssrZAG47                         | 58 | 15   | 8.3 | 0.839 | 0.879 | 0.021   | 0.026   |
| ssrZAG62                         | 58 | 9    | 4.1 | 0.839 | 0.756 | -0.047  | 0.058   |
| ssrZAG64                         | 58 | 10   | 5.8 | 0.964 | 0.828 | -0.075  | 0.033   |
| ssrZAG79                         | 58 | 16   | 7.3 | 0.929 | 0.862 | -0.036  | 0.017   |
| ssrZAG83                         | 58 | 10   | 5.8 | 0.732 | 0.827 | 0.052   | 0.059   |
| UCH11                            | 58 | 12   | 5.3 | 0.875 | 0.811 | -0.035  | 0.059   |
| UCH12                            | 58 | 13   | 5.0 | 0.714 | 0.801 | 0.048   | 0.085   |
| UCH19                            | 58 | 14   | 4.8 | 0.911 | 0.793 | -0.066  | 0.060   |
| SCU6                             | 58 | 12   | 6.7 | 0.500 | 0.850 | 0.189   | 0.093   |
| VChr19a                          | 58 | 7    | 3.9 | 0.857 | 0.742 | -0.066  | 0.072   |
| Mean                             | 58 | 11.6 | 5.4 | 0.787 | 0.774 | -0.0089 |         |
| Total alleles / Total Cumulative |    | 232  |     |       |       |         | 8.0E-26 |

N (number individuals), Na (number of alleles), Ne (Effective number of alleles), Ho (Observed Heterozygosity), He (Expected heterozygosity), r (Probabilities of null alleles), PI (Probability of Identity).

**Electronic Supplementary Material 2.** Results of 6 international SSR from 58 varieties

| Prime name         | vvs2 |     | vvmd5 |     | vvmd7 |     | vvmd27 |     | zag62 |     | ssrZAG79 |     |
|--------------------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|-------|-----|----------|-----|
| Afus ali           | 130  | 132 | 224   | 230 | 238   | 248 | 183    | 183 | 184   | 186 | 242      | 250 |
| Afus ali - Biotype | 130  | 132 | 224   | 234 | 238   | 248 | 183    | 183 | 184   | 186 | 242      | 250 |
| Aleluya            | 140  | 142 | 224   | 236 | 242   | 248 | 177    | 181 | 186   | 192 | 256      | 256 |
| Alphonse Lavallee  | 130  | 132 | 224   | 234 | 248   | 254 | 183    | 183 | 184   | 202 | 238      | 250 |
| Argamusa           | 130  | 134 | 224   | 232 | 238   | 238 | 178    | 191 | 186   | 194 | 246      | 256 |
| Beba               | 132  | 140 | 234   | 238 | 242   | 248 | 178    | 186 | 186   | 202 | 242      | 246 |
| Beba - Biotype     | 132  | 140 | 234   | 238 | 242   | 248 | 178    | 186 | 186   | 202 | 242      | 246 |
| Beba roja          | 132  | 140 | 234   | 238 | 242   | 248 | 178    | 186 | 186   | 202 | 242      | 246 |
| Bobal              | 142  | 144 | 226   | 232 | 238   | 242 | 179    | 186 | 186   | 186 | 242      | 246 |
| Bronx seedless     | 119  | 149 | 232   | 236 | 238   | 240 | 179    | 183 | 186   | 200 | 236      | 246 |

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| Prime name                   | vvs2 |     | vvmd5 |     | vvmd7 |     | vvmd27 |     | zag62 |     | ssrZAG79 |     |
|------------------------------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|-------|-----|----------|-----|
| Callet                       | 130  | 140 | 234   | 238 | 238   | 248 | 178    | 186 | 186   | 194 | 242      | 246 |
| Callet cas Concos blanco     | 140  | 143 | 232   | 234 | 238   | 248 | 178    | 186 | 186   | 202 | 242      | 246 |
| Callet cas Concos negro      | 140  | 143 | 232   | 234 | 238   | 248 | 178    | 186 | 186   | 202 | 242      | 246 |
| Canari noir                  | 140  | 150 | 230   | 236 | 238   | 252 | 177    | 187 | 186   | 198 | 244      | 250 |
| Cardinal                     | 132  | 132 | 224   | 234 | 248   | 248 | 177    | 183 | 184   | 184 | 250      | 254 |
| Cardinal - Biotype           | 132  | 132 | 224   | 234 | 242   | 248 | 177    | 183 | 184   | 184 | 250      | 258 |
| Centennial seedless          | 132  | 132 | 234   | 236 | 236   | 238 | 177    | 191 | 186   | 186 | 246      | 254 |
| Chasselas cioutat            | 130  | 140 | 224   | 232 | 238   | 246 | 183    | 187 | 192   | 202 | 250      | 258 |
| Cinsaut                      | 129  | 129 | 222   | 222 | 242   | 246 | 178    | 180 | 186   | 202 | 254      | 258 |
| Epero de gall                | 129  | 142 | 224   | 232 | 242   | 248 | 177    | 179 | 186   | 202 | 246      | 260 |
| Excursach                    | 140  | 142 | 224   | 238 | 238   | 238 | 176    | 178 | 186   | 194 | 246      | 250 |
| Fernandella                  | 129  | 142 | 226   | 226 | 232   | 248 | 178    | 178 | 202   | 202 | 246      | 248 |
| Fogoneau                     | 130  | 142 | 234   | 238 | 238   | 246 | 176    | 178 | 194   | 202 | 246      | 250 |
| Gafarro                      | 130  | 140 | 232   | 238 | 238   | 248 | 176    | 178 | 186   | 194 | 246      | 246 |
| Garro                        | 140  | 149 | 224   | 238 | 238   | 238 | 180    | 191 | 184   | 186 | 256      | 258 |
| Giro nero                    | 130  | 130 | 224   | 234 | 246   | 248 | 176    | 178 | 202   | 202 | 246      | 250 |
| Giro ros                     | 140  | 143 | 232   | 238 | 238   | 238 | 176    | 178 | 184   | 186 | 246      | 251 |
| Gorgollasa                   | 140  | 149 | 220   | 238 | 238   | 248 | 177    | 192 | 186   | 202 | 256      | 260 |
| Isabelle                     | 119  | 149 | 236   | 236 | 234   | 248 | 178    | 182 | 200   | 202 | 236      | 246 |
| Italia                       | 129  | 147 | 230   | 236 | 242   | 246 | 177    | 177 | 190   | 202 | 254      | 256 |
| Manses de Tibbus             | 129  | 149 | 220   | 224 | 242   | 248 | 178    | 178 | 186   | 202 | 246      | 246 |
| Manses de Tibbus - Biotype 1 | 140  | 149 | 220   | 224 | 242   | 248 | 178    | 178 | 186   | 202 | 246      | 250 |
| Manses de Tibbus - Biotype 2 | 129  | 149 | 220   | 224 | 246   | 248 | 178    | 178 | 186   | 202 | 246      | 250 |
| Manto negro                  | 130  | 143 | 230   | 232 | 238   | 242 | 178    | 192 | 186   | 186 | 246      | 256 |
| Michele palieri              | 132  | 134 | 236   | 236 | 242   | 254 | 182    | 191 | 186   | 202 | 250      | 256 |
| Monastrell                   | 129  | 149 | 224   | 238 | 248   | 248 | 177    | 187 | 186   | 202 | 250      | 260 |
| Muscat d'Istambul            | 130  | 140 | 226   | 234 | 246   | 248 | 175    | 185 | 184   | 202 | 243      | 256 |
| Muscat Hamburg               | 132  | 146 | 230   | 234 | 246   | 246 | 175    | 183 | 184   | 190 | 239      | 256 |
| Pensal blanca                | 134  | 140 | 232   | 232 | 238   | 242 | 176    | 192 | 186   | 194 | 248      | 256 |
| Perlon                       | 140  | 142 | 234   | 238 | 244   | 246 | 178    | 178 | 186   | 202 | 244      | 246 |
| Planta fina                  | 140  | 142 | 226   | 238 | 238   | 242 | 177    | 192 | 184   | 186 | 251      | 257 |
| Planta fina - Biotype        | 129  | 140 | 226   | 238 | 234   | 242 | 176    | 191 | 184   | 186 | 251      | 257 |
| Quiebratinajas tinto         | 134  | 155 | 223   | 232 | 238   | 242 | 181    | 181 | 182   | 184 | 247      | 251 |
| Quigat                       | 142  | 149 | 230   | 232 | 242   | 248 | 178    | 180 | 184   | 186 | 246      | 260 |
| Red globe                    | 132  | 149 | 232   | 234 | 238   | 248 | 179    | 179 | 184   | 186 | 246      | 258 |
| Ruby seedless                | 130  | 149 | 224   | 232 | 238   | 248 | 178    | 192 | 186   | 202 | 256      | 258 |
| Sabate                       | 130  | 130 | 224   | 230 | 238   | 242 | 182    | 192 | 186   | 194 | 236      | 256 |
| Santa Magdalena              | 129  | 142 | 226   | 236 | 238   | 246 | 183    | 192 | 184   | 192 | 239      | 256 |
| Sultanina                    | 142  | 149 | 224   | 232 | 238   | 252 | 178    | 192 | 186   | 186 | 246      | 258 |
| Tinto Velasco                | 130  | 130 | 230   | 236 | 232   | 252 | 177    | 183 | 198   | 202 | 236      | 250 |
| Unknown 1IB                  | 130  | 154 | 233   | 233 | 246   | 254 | 180    | 182 | 190   | 202 | 246      | 250 |
| Unknown 2IB                  | 130  | 134 | 242   | 242 | 248   | 254 | 180    | 183 | 200   | 202 | 250      | 256 |
| Unknown 3IB                  | 130  | 132 | 224   | 234 | 248   | 248 | 183    | 183 | 184   | 190 | 250      | 250 |
| Unknown 4IB                  | 127  | 130 | 224   | 235 | 244   | 246 | 179    | 185 | 184   | 202 | 254      | 256 |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name    | vvs2 |     | vvmd5 |     | vvmd7 |     | vvmd27 |     | zag62 |     | ssrZAG79 |     |
|---------------|------|-----|-------|-----|-------|-----|--------|-----|-------|-----|----------|-----|
| Unknown 5IB   | 129  | 129 | 224   | 234 | 238   | 246 | 178    | 178 | 198   | 202 | 247      | 251 |
| Valenci tinto | 134  | 140 | 226   | 234 | 238   | 242 | 178    | 186 | 186   | 194 | 242      | 246 |
| Valent blanc  | 140  | 140 | 224   | 238 | 238   | 238 | 176    | 178 | 186   | 186 | 244      | 246 |
| Vinate        | 142  | 142 | 230   | 232 | 238   | 242 | 181    | 192 | 184   | 186 | 250      | 256 |

**Electronic Supplementary Material 3.** Details of the location of each variety in the 13 subpopulations by geographic criterion.

It is shown the location in the classical classification to see its influencial area. In addition, in the remarks is shown the Proles according Negrul (1946) and pedigrees (in cases in which information has been found in the literature).

| Prime name          | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Mtsvane             | CAU                               | CAU                                      | <b>Prole: Pontica subpro georgica</b>  |
| Rkatsiteli          | CAU                               | CAU                                      | <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>   |
| Dabouki             | CAU                               | CAU                                      | <b>Prole: Orientalis subpro antasiatica</b>  |
| Afus-Ali            | NE                                | NE                                       |  |
| Muscat-Alexandria   | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Muscat a petits grains blancs x Heptakilo (=Axina de tres bias) / <b>Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica</b> |
| Muscat d'Istanbul   | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Muscat d'alexandrie X Beba  |
| Centennial seedless | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Gold X (Emperor X Pirovano 75) F2   |
| Unknown-1IB         | NE                                | NE                                       |  |
| Cardinal            | NE                                | NE                                       | <sup>a</sup> Parents: Alphonse Lavallee x Koenigin der weingaerten   |
| Unknown-3IB         | NE                                | NE                                       |  |
| Afus-Ali-Biotype    | NE                                | NE                                       |  |
| Alphonse-Lavallee   | NE                                | NE                                       | <sup>b</sup> Parents: Muscat Hamburg x Dodrelyabi  |
| Cardinal-Biotype    | NE                                | NE                                       | <sup>a</sup> Parents: Alphonse Lavallee x Koenigin der weingaerten   |
| Unknown-2IB         | NE                                | NE                                       |  |
| Unknown-4IB         | NE                                | NE                                       |  |
| Muscat-Hamburg      | NE                                | NE                                       | <sup>c</sup> Parents: Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria / <b>Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica</b>              |
| Italia              | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Bicane X Muscat Hamburg   |
| Bronx seedless      | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: (Goff X Iona) X Sultanina =(New York 8536 X Sultanina)  |
| Michele palieri     | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Molinera X Alphonse Lavalle   |
| Dimyat              | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Coarna Alba X Heunisch weiss / <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>                                     |
| Unknown-32          | NE                                | NE                                       |  |
| Roditis             | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Assyrtiko           | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Kotsifali           | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Unknown-10          | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Pascal-blanc        | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Sangiovese          | GRE                               | GRE                                      | Parents: Ciliegiolo x Calabrese di Montenuovo  |
| Verdicchio-bianco   | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Canaiolo-nero       | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Moro-negre*         | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Mandilaria##        | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Agiorgitiko         | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Morenillo           | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Trbljan##           | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Unknown-25          | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Carignan-noir       | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Terret-noir         | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Ciliegiolo##        | GRE                               | GRE                                      | Parents: Muscat Rouge de Madere x Sangiovese   |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name                  | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Peu-garsa                   | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Calitor-noir                | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Parraleta                   | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-35                  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Valdigue                    | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Moravia-Agría               | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Erbaluce-bianca             | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Picapoll-negro              | GRE                               | FRA                                      |   |
| Unknown-30                  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Ribolla-gialla              | GRE                               | CE                                       |   |
| Limnio                      | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Tinto-Velasco               | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Ophtalmo                    | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Vugava                      | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Moc-gall*                   | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-20                  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Negro-amaro                 | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-18                  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Glera                       | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Okatac                      | GRE                               | GRE                                      | Parents: Plavac mali x Vugava   |
| Unknown-33                  | GRE                               | FRA                                      |   |
| Cortese                     | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Vranac                      | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Kadarka-Kek                 | GRE                               | CE                                       | Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica   |
| Zilavka                     | GRE                               | CE                                       |   |
| Trebbiano-toscano           | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Primitivo                   | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Bourboulenc                 | GRE                               | FRA                                      |   |
| Thapsathiri                 | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Malvasia-aromatica          | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Vitouska-garganija          | BALK                              | GRE                                      | Parents: Glera x Malvasia bianca lunga  |
| Tamjanika-crna              | BALK                              | NE                                       |   |
| Bianchetta-trevigiana       | BALK                              | GRE                                      | Parents: Brambana x Durella   |
| Malvasia-bianca-lunga       | BALK                              | GRE                                      |   |
| Durella                     | BALK                              | GRE                                      |   |
| Muscat-petits-grains-blancs | BALK                              | NE                                       | Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica  |
| Aleatico                    | BALK                              | NE                                       | Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica  |
| Brachetto                   | BALK                              | GRE                                      |   |
| Muscat-fleur-oranger        | BALK                              | NE                                       | Parents: Muscat a petits grains blancs x Chasselas blanc / Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica |
| Pignolo                     | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Terrano                     | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Ancellotta                  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Lambrusco-Maestri           | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Unknown-13                  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Rouge-pays                  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      | Parents: Petit rouge x Mayolet  |
| Greco-bianco-Tufo           | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Roussanne                   | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Muscadelle                  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      | Parents: Heunisch Weiss x ?   |
| Ginebra*                    | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Cua-molto##-biotype         | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Forcallat-tinta             | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Cua-molto##                 | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Mavrodaphni                 | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name               | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations   |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Malvasia-istriana        | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |  |
| Molinero-negro*          | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |  |
| Falanghina-beneventana-1 | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |  |
| Sylvaner-gruen           | IT-N                              | ITA                                      | Parents: Gewuerztraminer x Oesterreichisch Weiss                                   |
| Gouveio                  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      | Parents: Gewuerztraminer x Castellana blanca                                       |
| Alvarelhao               | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |  |
| Verdejo-blanco           | IT-N                              | ITA                                      | Parents: Gewuerztraminer x Castellana blanca                                       |
| Gewuerztraminer          | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |  |
| Semillon                 | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |  |
| Montepulciano            | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |  |
| Dobricic                 | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |  |
| Barbarossa               | IT-N                              | PI                                       |  |
| Elbling-weiss            | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: ? x Heunisch Weiss  |
| Mariensteiner            | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Silvaner gruen x Mueller thurgau  |
| Mueller-Thurgau          | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Riesling weiss x Madeleine royale   |
| Optima                   | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: (Silvaner x Riesling) x Mueller thurgau                                   |
| Ortega                   | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Mueller thurgau x Siegerrebe  |
| Phoenix                  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Bacchus weiss x Villard blanc   |
| Riesling-weiss           | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: ( <i>Vitis sylvestris</i> x Traminer) x Heunisch weiss                    |
| Scheurebe                | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Riesling weiss x Bukettrebe   |
| Portugieser-blau         | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Inzolia##                | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Negoska                  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Xynomavro                | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Dolcetto                 | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Blaufraenkisch           | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x ?  |
| Grolleau-noir            | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Aramon-noir              | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x Ouliven  |
| Zweigeltrebe-blau        | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Saint Laurent x Blaufraenkisch  |
| Cinsaut                  | CE                                | GRE                                      | <b>Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica</b>  |
| Berbcel                  | CE                                | CE                                       | <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>   |
| Montils                  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Merlot-blanc             | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Merlot noir x Folle blanche   |
| Gamay-noir               | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Pinot noir x Heunisch weiss   |
| Melon                    | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x Pinot blanc  |
| Folle-blanche            | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Gauson*                  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Chardonnay-blanc         | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x Pinot  |
| Colombard                | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x CheninBlanc  |
| Massacamps               | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Pamid                    | CE                                | CE                                       | <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>   |
| Furmint                  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x Alba imputotato / <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b> |
| Prieto-picudo-tinto      | CE                                | FRA                                      |  |
| Viognier                 | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Counoise                 | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Marsanne                 | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Manseng-noir             | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Mauzac-blanc             | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Grechetto##              | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Unknown-37               | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Croatina                 | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Verduzzo-friulano        | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Rossignola               | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name                     | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations                                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Corvina-veronese               | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Albana                         | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Cesanese-comune                | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Fiano                          | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Aglianico                      | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Ondarrabi-beltza               | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Sercial                        | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Marzemino                      | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Raboso-Piave                   | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Colorino                       | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Sagrantino                     | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Piedirocco                     | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Chasselas-blanc                | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Syrah                          | FR-S                              | FRA                                      | Parents: Mondeuse blanche x Dureza           |
| Sciaccarello                   | FR-S                              | FRA                                      | Parents: Boggione Rosso X Uva dei Vecchi     |
| Teroldego                      | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Refesco-runcis                 | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Barbera-nera                   | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Grignolino                     | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Vernaccia-Oristano             | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Refesco-pedunculo-rosso        | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Mondeuse-noire                 | FR-S                              | FRA                                      | Parents: Mondeuse blanche x Tressot          |
| Verdot-petit                   | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Negrara-trentina               | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Nebbiolo                       | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Freisa                         | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Tannat                         | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Vinhao                         | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Borracal                       | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Schiava-grossa                 | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Kerner                         | FR-S                              | FRA                                      | Parents: Schiava grossa x Riesling weiss     |
| Unknown-34                     | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Abouriou                       | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Egiadola                       | FR-S                              | FRA                                      | Parents: Abouriou x Molar (Tinta de Madeira) |
| Unknown-17                     | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Unknown-23                     | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Chasselas-ciutat               | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Malvasia-nera-Basilicata       | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      |  |
| Malvasia-bianca-Candia         | IT-C-S                            | ITA                                      |  |
| Garganega                      | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      |  |
| Uva-Troia                      | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      | Parents: Bombino bianco x Quagliano          |
| Calabrese                      | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      |  |
| Catarratto-bianco-comune       | IT-C-S                            | ITA                                      |  |
| Catarratto-bianco-lucido       | IT-C-S                            | ITA                                      |  |
| Malvasia-bianca-Candia Biotype | IT-C-S                            | ITA                                      |  |
| Unknown-31                     | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      |  |
| Montonico-bianco               | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      |  |
| Sauvignon-blanc                | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |  |
| Pinot-blanc                    | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |  |
| Pinot-gris                     | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |  |
| Pinot-meunier                  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |  |
| Pinot-noir                     | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |  |
| Saint-Laurent                  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |  |
| Chenin-blanc                   | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |  |

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| Prime name              | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations  |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Teinturier              | FR-N-C                            | CE                                       |   |
| Carmenere               | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      | Parents: Moural x Cabernet franc                          |
| Cabernet-sauvignon      | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      | Parents: Sauvignon blanc x Cabernet franc                 |
| Bequignol-noir          | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Viosinho                | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Manseng-petit-blanc     | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Friulano                | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Marselan                | FR-N-C                            | PI                                       | Parents: Cabernet sauvignon x Garnacha tinta              |
| Cot                     | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      | Parents: Magdeleine noir des Charentes x Prunelard        |
| Caladoc                 | FR-N-C                            | PI                                       | Parents: Garnacha tinta x Cot                             |
| Merlot-noir             | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      | Parents: Magdeleine noire des Charentes x Cabernet franc  |
| Cabernet-franc          | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Domina                  | FR-N-C                            | CE                                       | Parents: Portugieser blau x Pinot noir                    |
| Alvarinho               | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      |   |
| Touriga-franca          | PI-N-NW                           | CE                                       | Parents: Marufo x Touriga nacional                        |
| Mencia                  | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      |   |
| Trajadura               | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Collo-gall##            | PI-N-NW                           | CE                                       |   |
| Touriga-nacional        | PI-N-NW                           | CE                                       |   |
| Tinta-barroca           | PI-N-NW                           | CE                                       | Parents: Marufo x Touriga nacional                        |
| Jampal                  | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      |   |
| Rufete                  | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      | Parents: Perepinhao portalegre x Molar (Tinta de Madeira) |
| Malagouzia              | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Xarello                 | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Brustiano faux                           |
| Xarello-rosado          | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Brustiano faux                           |
| Ondenc                  | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      |   |
| Alfrocheiro             | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      |   |
| Parellada               | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Tarragoni               | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       |   |
| Castelao                | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       | Parents: Cayetana blanca x Alfrocheiro                    |
| Trincadeira             | PI-N-NW                           | CE                                       |   |
| Fernao-pires            | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-14              | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Vernaccia-San-Gimignano | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Franceset##             | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Canari-noir             | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Quiebratinajas-tinto    | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       |   |
| Liatiko                 | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      |   |
| Tinto-cao               | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      |   |
| Baga                    | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       |   |
| Unknown-39              | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      |   |
| Loureiro-branco         | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      | Parents: Amaral x Branco escola                           |
| Bobal                   | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       |   |
| Airen                   | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Cayetana-blanca         | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Antao vaz x Rabo de ovelha                       |
| Mollar-canó             | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Tempranillo-tinto       | PI-CSW-CS                         | GRE                                      | Parents: Albilllo mayor x Benedicto                       |
| Doradilla               | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Garrido-fino            | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Palomino-fino           | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Pedro-Ximenes           | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x ?  |
| Vijiriega-comun         | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Zalema                  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Moristel-biotype        | PI-CSW-CS                         | BALK                                     |   |
| Unknown-7               | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name                   | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations                                  |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Moristel                     | PI-CSW-CS                         | BALK                                     |   |
| Pampolat-girat               | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Valenci-tinto                | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Trobat                       | PI-CSW-CS                         | GRE                                      |   |
| Vilanova*                    | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Listan-prieto                | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Aleluya                      | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Malvar x Palomino fino               |
| De-rosa##                    | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Teneron                      | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Jaumin                       | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Cep-Maria*                   | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Garnacha-blanca              | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Garnacha-tinta               | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Garnacha-peluda              | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Alicante-Henri-Bouschet      | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Bouchet petit x Garnacha tinta       |
| Sultanina                    | PI-CSW-CS                         | GRE                                      | <b>Prole Orientalis subproles antasiatica</b> |
| Planta-nova                  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Rojal tinta x Heptakilo              |
| Malvar                       | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Planta nova                  |
| Alarije                      | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Planta nova                  |
| Merseguera                   | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Planta nova                  |
| Pardillo                     | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Excursach                    | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Fogoneau                     | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     | Parents: Excursach x Giro nero                |
| Viura                        | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Brustiano faux               |
| Garro                        | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Graciano                     |
| Manto-negro                  | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     | Parents: Callet cas Concos x Sabate           |
| Monastrell                   | PI-NE-E                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Sabate                       | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Giro-nero                    | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Epero-gall                   | PI-NE-E                           | GRE                                      | Parents: Heben x Monastrell                   |
| Trepat                       | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Beba                         | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Beba-roja                    | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Gual-Biotipo                 | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Molinera                     | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Graciano                     | PI-NE-E                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Santa-Magdalena              | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       | Parents: Planta fina x Agostenga              |
| Listan##                     | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Quigat                       | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Gorgollasa                   | PI-NE-E                           | GRE                                      | Parents: Heben x Monastrell                   |
| Vinate                       | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Albillo mayor                |
| Manses-de-Tibbus             | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Argamusa                     | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Penosal-blanca               | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Callet                       | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     | Parents: Callet cas Concos x Fogoneau         |
| Valent-blanc                 | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Beba-Biotype                 | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Gafarro                      | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     | Parents: Callet cas Concos x Fogoneau         |
| Giro-ros                     | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     | Parents: Valent blanc x Albaranzeuli bianco   |
| Callet-Cas-Concos-blanco     | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     | Parents: Beba x Giro nero                     |
| Callet-Cas-Concos-negro      | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     | Parents: Beba x Giro nero                     |
| Manses de Tibbus - Biotype 1 | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Manses de Tibbus - Biotype 2 | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Planta-fina                  | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Planta fina - Biotype        | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name                | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations  |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Albillon##                | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Perlon                    | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Fernandella               | PI-NE-E                           | GRE                                      | Parents: Emperor x Perlette   |
| Vermentino                | PI-NE-E                           | ITA                                      | <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>  |
| Unknown-51B               | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Unknown-8                 | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Cereza                    | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Muscat of Alexandria x Listan Prieto   |
| Criolla Grande Sanjuanina | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Listan Prieto x Muscat of Alexandria   |
| Torrontes Mendocino       | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                |   |
| Torrontes Sanjuanino      | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Listan Prieto x Muscat of Alexandria   |
| Centurion                 | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Olmo F2-7 (Carignan noir x Cabernet sauvignon) x Garnacha tinta                              |
| Isabella                  | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: <i>Vitis labrusca</i> x <i>Vitis vinifera</i> sub. <i>vinifera</i> L.                        |
| Early Muscat              | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Muscat Hamburg (Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria) x Koenigin der Weingaerten            |
| Emerald Riesling          | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Garnacha tinta x Muscadelle du Bordelais faux  |
| Emerald Seedless          | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Emperor x Sultana moscata  |
| Emperor Seedless          | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Emperor mutation  |
| Flame Seedless            | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: (Cardinal x Sultanina) x ((Red Malaga x Tifafih Ahmer) x (Muscat of Alexandria x Sultanina)) |
| Noah                      | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: <i>Vitis labrusca</i> x <i>Vitis riparia</i>   |
| Perlette                  | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Koenigin der Weingaerten x Sultanina   |
| Perlette Loose            | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Koenigin der Weingaerten x Sultanina (Perlette mutation)                                     |
| Red Globe                 | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: OLMO L12-80 (Hunisia x Emperor) x ((Hunisia x Emperor) x Nocera)                             |
| Royalty                   | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Alicante ganzin x Trouseau  |
| Rubired                   | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: ((Aramon noir x <i>Vitis ruprestris</i> ) x Alicante Henri Brouschet) x Tinto cao            |
| Ruby Cabernet             | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Carignan noir x Cabernet sauvignon   |
| Ruby Seedless             | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Emperor x (Muscat of Alexandria x Sultanina)   |
| Pinotage                  | NEW WORLD                         | NEW WORLD                                | Parents: Pinot noir x Cinsaut   |

Prime name \*: Variety without bibliographic information

Prime name ##: Questionable prime name, there are several bibliographic molecular profiles and no one matches with ours.

Prime name <sup>1</sup>: Prime name according to Constantini *et al.* (2005)

**Geographical new classification\***: BALK (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia); CAU (Armenia, Georgia); CE (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland); FR-S (south France); FR-CN (centre-north France) GRE (Greece); IT-CS (centre-south Italy); IT-N (north Italy) NE (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon); NEW WORLD (Argentina, United States of America, South Africa); PI-CSW-CS (centre-southwest and centre-south Iberian Peninsula); PI-NW (north and northwest Iberian Peninsula); PI-NE-E (northeast and east Iberian Peninsula)

**Geographical classical classification\*\***: BALK (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia); CAU (Armenia, Georgia); CE (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland); FRA (France); GRE (Greece); ITA (Italy); NE (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon); NEW WORLD (Argentina, United States of America, South Africa); PI (Portugal, Spain)

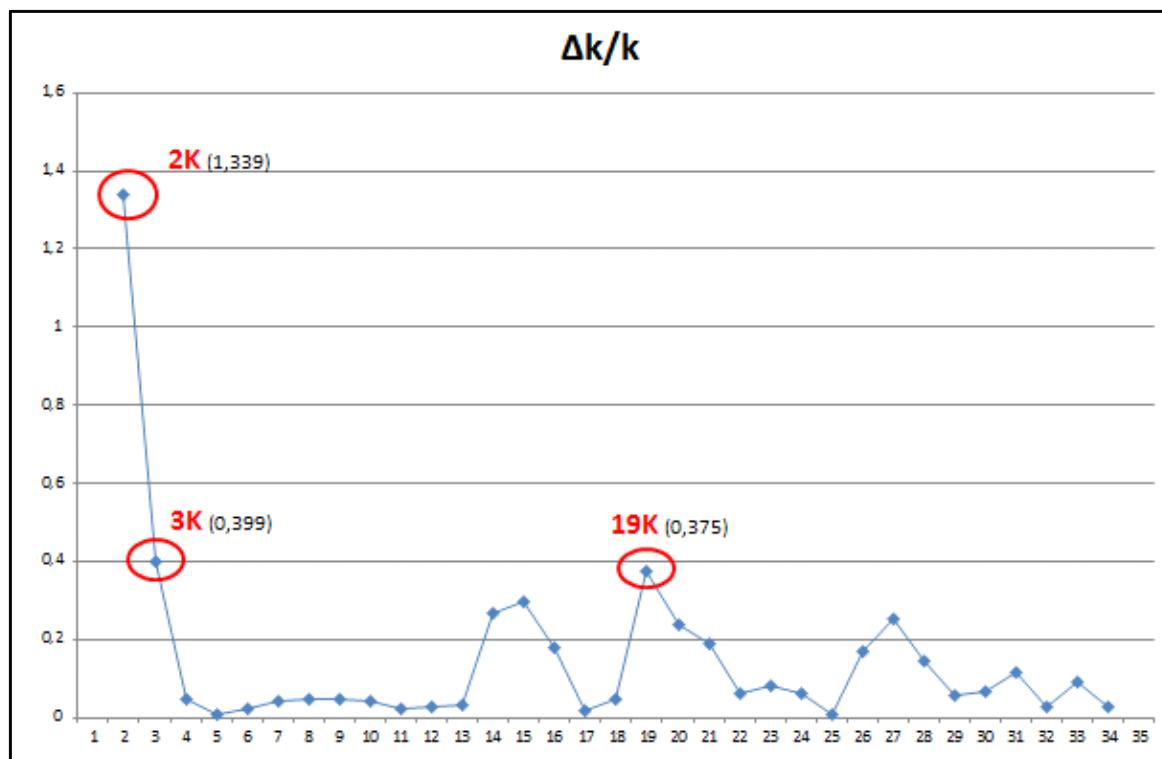
<sup>a</sup>Parents: **Alphonse Lavallee** (Muscat Hamburg (Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria (Muscat à petits grains x Heptaliko) x **Dodrelyabi** (Tigvoasa x Kadarka)) x **Koenigin der weingaerten** (Afus ali x Csava gyoengye (Madeleine Angevine x Muscat fleur d'oranger (Muscat à petits grains blancs x Chasselas blanc)))

<sup>b</sup>Parents: **Muscat Hamburg** (Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria (Muscat à petits grains x Heptaliko) x **Dodrelyabi** (Tigvoasa x Kadarka))

<sup>c</sup>Parents: **Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria** (Muscat à petits grains x Heptaliko)

The individuals which belong to the Balearic Islands collection are highlighted in violet

## Capítulo 4



**Electronic Supplementary Material 4.** The choice of the number of subpopulations (K) according to Evanno et al. (2005) for a population with 333 individuals (excluding the variety Noah). Genomic criterion.

**Electronic Supplementary Material 5.** Result of the assignation of the 333 accessions in detail when the worldwide population is divided in 2, 3 and 18 groups (2K, 3K and 18K). In addition, extra information is also included (the location in both classifications, and in some cases it is shown the Proles and pedigrees according to literature).

| Prime name              | 18K | 2K | 3K | Geographical<br>new<br>classification<br>* | Geographical<br>classical<br>classification<br>** | Observations  |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|--|---|---|
|                         |     |    |    |  |   |   |
| Garnacha-blanca         | 1   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |   |
| Garnacha-tinta          | 1   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |   |
| Garnacha-peluda         | 1   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |   |
| Alicante-Henri-Bouschet | 1   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  | Parents: Bouchet petit x Garnacha tinta                                     |
| De-rosa##               | 1   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |   |
| Caladoc                 | 1   | 1  | 1  | FR-N-C                                     | PI  | Parents: Garnacha tinta x Cot   |
| Centurion               | 1   | 1  | 1  | NW   | NW  | Parents: Olmo F2-7 (Carignan noir x Cabernet sauvignon)<br>x Garnacha tinta |
| Marselan                | 1   | 1  | 1  | FR-N-C                                     | PI  | Parents: Cabernet sauvignon x Garnacha tinta                                |
| Planta-nova             | 1   | 2  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  | Parents: Rojal tinta x Heptakilo  |
| Emerald-riesling        | 1   | 1  | 1  | NW   | NW  | Parents: Garnacha tinta x Muscadelle du Bordelais faux                      |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name               | 18K | 2K | 3K | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations  |
|--------------------------|-----|----|----|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Cua-molto##-biotype      | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Cua-molto##              | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Ancellotta               | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Pignolo                  | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Greco-bianco-Tufo        | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Ginebra*                 | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Terrano                  | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Mavrodaphni              | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Lambrusco-Maestri        | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Forcallat-tinta          | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Gouveio                  | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      | Parents: Gewuerztraminer x Castellana blanca  |
| Alvarelhao               | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Gewuerztraminer          | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Semillon                 | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Roussanne                | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Rouge-pays               | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      | Parents: Petit rouge x Mayolet  |
| Sylvaner-gruen           | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      | Parents: Gewuerztraminer x Oesterreichisch Weiss  |
| Falanghina-beneventana-1 | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Unknown-32               | 2   | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       |   |
| Malvasia-istriana        | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Verdejo-blanco           | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      | Parents: Gewuerztraminer x Castellana blanca  |
| Barbarossa               | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | PI                                       |   |
| Muscadelle               | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      | Parents: Heunisch Weiss x ?   |
| Montepulciano            | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Dobricic                 | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Molinero-negro*          | 2   | 2  | 3  | IT-N                              | ITA                                      |   |
| Afus-Ali                 | 2   | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       |   |
| Italia                   | 2   | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Bicane X Muscat Hamburg  |
| Afus-Ali-biotype         | 2   | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       |   |
| Merlot-noir              | 3   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      | Parents: Magdeleine noire des Charentes x Cabernet franc                                  |
| Cabernet-franc           | 3   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Carmenere                | 3   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      | Parents: Moural x Cabernet franc  |
| Cabernet-sauvignon       | 3   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      | Parents: Sauvignon blanc x Cabernet franc   |
| Trobat                   | 3   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | GRE                                      |   |
| Piedirocco               | 3   | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |   |
| Unknown-37               | 3   | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |   |
| Ondarrabi-beltza         | 3   | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |   |
| Unknown-14               | 3   | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Ruby-cabernet            | 3   | 1  | 2  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: Carignan noir x Cabernet sauvignon   |
| Moristel                 | 4   | 2  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | BALK                                     |   |
| Moristel-biotype         | 4   | 2  | 3  | PI-CSW-CS                         | BALK                                     |   |
| Red-globe                | 4   | 1  | 1  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: OLMO L12-80 (Hunisia x Emperor) x ((Hunisia x Emperor) x Nocera)                 |
| Dabouki                  | 4   | 1  | 1  | CAU                               | CAU                                      | <b>Role: Orientalis subpro antasiatica</b>  |
| Xarello                  | 4   | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Brustiano faux   |
| Xarello-rosado           | 4   | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Brustiano faux   |
| Rubired                  | 4   | 1  | 1  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: ((Aramon noir x <i>Vitis ruprestris</i> ) x Alicante Henri Bouschet) x Tinto cao |
| Albillon##               | 4   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name                     | 18K | 2K | 3K | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations  |
|--------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Bobal                          | 4   | 2  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       |   |
| Garganega                      | 5   | 1  | 2  | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-31                     | 5   | 1  | 1  | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      |   |
| Malvasia-nera-Basilicata       | 5   | 1  | 1  | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      |   |
| Cortese                        | 5   | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Trebbiano-toscano              | 5   | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Montonico-bianco               | 5   | 1  | 1  | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      |   |
| Uva-Troia                      | 5   | 1  | 1  | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      | Parents: Bombino bianco x Quagliano   |
| Calabrese                      | 5   | 1  | 1  | IT-C-S                            | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-18                     | 5   | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Ophtalmo                       | 5   | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Agiorgitiko                    | 5   | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-25                     | 5   | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Criolla-grande-sanjuanina      | 6   | 2  | 3  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: Listan Prieto x Muscat of Alexandria   |
| Torrontes-sanjuanino           | 6   | 2  | 3  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: Listan Prieto x Muscat of Alexandria   |
| Cereza                         | 6   | 2  | 3  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: Muscat of Alexandria x Listan Prieto   |
| Muscat-Alexandria              | 6   | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Muscat a petits grains blancs x Heptakilo<br>(=Axina de tres bias) / Prole: <i>Orientalis subpro caspica</i> |
| Listan-prieto                  | 6   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Torrontes-mendocino            | 6   | 1  | 2  | NW                                | NW                                       |   |
| Muscat d'Istanbul              | 6   | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Muscat d'alexandrie X Beba   |
| Catarratto-bianco-lucido       | 7   | 2  | 1  | IT-C-S                            | ITA                                      |   |
| Catarratto-bianco-comune       | 7   | 2  | 1  | IT-C-S                            | ITA                                      |   |
| Malvasia-bianca-Candia Biotype | 7   | 2  | 3  | IT-C-S                            | ITA                                      |   |
| Malvasia-bianca-Candia         | 7   | 1  | 1  | IT-C-S                            | ITA                                      |   |
| Pinot-blanc                    | 8   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Pinot-gris                     | 8   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Pinot-noir                     | 8   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Pinot-meunier                  | 8   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Saint-Laurent                  | 8   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Domina                         | 8   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | CE                                       | Parents: Portugieser blau x Pinot noir  |
| Teinturier                     | 8   | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | CE                                       |   |
| Chardonnay-blanc               | 8   | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x Pinot   |
| Pinotage                       | 8   | 1  | 2  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: Pinot noir x Cinsaut   |
| Gamay-noir                     | 8   | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Pinot noir x Heunisch weiss  |
| Melon                          | 8   | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x Pinot blanc   |
| Inzolia##                      | 8   | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       |   |
| Zweigeltrebe-blau              | 8   | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Saint Laurent x Blaufraenkisch   |
| Zalema                         | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Doradilla                      | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Unknown-7                      | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Pardillo                       | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Pedro-Ximenes                  | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x ?  |
| Cayetana-blanca                | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Antao vaz x Rabo de ovelha   |
| Vilanova*                      | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Merseguera                     | 9   | 2  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Planta nova  |
| Alarje                         | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Planta nova  |
| Teneron                        | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Vijiriega-comun                | 9   | 2  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name              | 18K | 2K | 3K | Geographical<br>new<br>classification<br>* | Geographical<br>classical<br>classification<br>** | Observations                                       |
|-------------------------|-----|----|----|--|---|--|
| Jaumin                  | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |  |
| Liatiko                 | 9   | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                                    | FRA   |  |
| Airen                   | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |  |
| Cep-Maria*              | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |  |
| Viura                   | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | PI  | Parents: Heben x Brustiano faux                    |
| Valenci-tinto           | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |  |
| Emperor-seedless        | 9   | 2  | 1  | NW   | NW  | Emperor mutation                                   |
| Malvar                  | 9   | 2  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  | Parents: Heben x Planta nova                       |
| Pampolat-girat          | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |  |
| Tempranillo             | 9   | 2  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | GRE   | Parents: Albilllo mayor x Benedicto                |
| Palomino-fino           | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |  |
| Vinate                  | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | PI  | Parents: Heben x Albilllo mayor                    |
| Pensal-blanca           | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | PI  |  |
| Aleluya                 | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  | Parents: Malvar x Palomino fino                    |
| Michele palieri         | 9   | 2  | 3  | NE   | NE  | Parents: Molinera X Alphonse Lavalle               |
| Quiebratinajas tinto    | 9   | 2  | 1  | PI-N-NW                                    | PI  |  |
| Listan##                | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | PI  |  |
| Santa-Magdalena         | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | PI  | Parents: Planta fina x Agostenga                   |
| Sabate                  | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | PI  |  |
| Argamussa               | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | PI  |  |
| Planta fina - Biotype   | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | PI  |  |
| Molinera                | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | PI  |  |
| Garrido-fino            | 9   | 1  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                                  | PI  |  |
| Planta-fina             | 9   | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | PI  |  |
| Verdot-petit            | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Vinhao                  | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Sciacarello             | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   | Parents: Boggione Rosso X Uva dei Vecchi           |
| Corvina-veronese        | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Mondeuse-noire          | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   | Parents: Mondeuse blanche x Tressot                |
| Syrah                   | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   | Parents: Mondeuse blanche x Dureza                 |
| Alvarinho               | 10  | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                                    | FRA   |  |
| Unknown-23              | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Fiano                   | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Colorino                | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Borracal                | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Aglianico               | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Cesanese-comune         | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Unknown-33              | 10  | 1  | 2  | GRE  | FRA   |  |
| Unknown-17              | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Viognier                | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Marsanne                | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Canaiolo-nero           | 10  | 1  | 1  | GRE  | GRE   |  |
| Grechetto##             | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Mtsvane                 | 10  | 1  | 1  | CAU  | CAU   | Prole: Pontica subpro georgica                     |
| Vernaccia-San-Gimignano | 10  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                                    | GRE   |  |
| Ondenc                  | 10  | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                                    | FRA   |  |
| Baga                    | 10  | 2  | 3  | PI-N-NW                                    | PI  |  |
| Albana                  | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |  |
| Cot                     | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                                     | FRA   | Parents: Magdeleine noir des Charentes x Prunelard |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name                  | 18K | 2K | 3K | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations  |
|-----------------------------|-----|----|----|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Elbling-weiss               | 10  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: ?x Heunisch Weiss  |
| Picapoll-negro              | 10  | 1  | 2  | GRE                               | FRA                                      |   |
| Mauzac-blanc                | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |   |
| Manseng-petit-blanc         | 10  | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Valdiguié                   | 10  | 1  | 2  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Muscat-petits-grains-blancs | 11  | 2  | 3  | BALK                              | NE                                       | <b>Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica</b>   |
| Ruby-seedless               | 11  | 2  | 1  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: Emperor x (Muscat of Alexandria x Sultanina)   |
| Muscat-fleur-oranger        | 11  | 2  | 3  | BALK                              | NE                                       | Parents: Muscat a petits grains blancs x Chasselas blanc / <b>Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica</b>    |
| Perlette                    | 11  | 1  | 1  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: Koenigin der Weingaerten x Sultanina   |
| Perlette-loose              | 11  | 1  | 1  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: Koenigin der Weingaerten x Sultanina (Perlette mutation)                                     |
| Tamjanika-crna              | 11  | 2  | 3  | BALK                              | NE                                       |   |
| Flame-seedless              | 11  | 1  | 1  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: (Cardinal x Sultanina) x ((Red Malaga x Tifafih Ahmer) x (Muscat of Alexandria x Sultanina)) |
| Aleatico                    | 11  | 2  | 3  | BALK                              | NE                                       | <b>Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica</b>   |
| Emerald-seedless            | 11  | 2  | 1  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: Emperor x Sultana moscata  |
| Sultanina                   | 11  | 2  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | GRE                                      | <b>Prole Orientalis subproles antasiatica</b>   |
| Centennial seedless         | 11  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Gold X (Emperor X Pirovano 75) F2  |
| Cardinal                    | 11  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       | <sup>a</sup> Parents: Alphonse Lavallee x Koenigin der weingaerten                                    |
| Unknown-3IB                 | 11  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       |   |
| Cardinal-biotype            | 11  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       | <sup>a</sup> Parents: Alphonse Lavallee x Koenigin der weingaerten                                    |
| Bronx seedless              | 11  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: (Goff X Iona) X Sultanina =(New York 8536 X Sultanina)                                       |
| Alphonse-Lavallee           | 11  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       | <sup>b</sup> Parents: Muscat Hamburg x Dodrelyabi   |
| Unknown-2IB                 | 11  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       |   |
| Muscat-Hamburg              | 11  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       | <sup>c</sup> Parents: Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria / <b>Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica</b> |
| Unknown-1IB                 | 11  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       |   |
| Unknown-4IB                 | 11  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       |   |
| Early-Muscat                | 11  | 1  | 2  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: Muscat Hamburg (Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria) x Koenigin der Weingaerten            |
| Mueller-Thurgau             | 12  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Riesling weiss x Madeleine royale  |
| Optima                      | 12  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: (Silvaner x Riesling) x Mueller thurgau  |
| Mariensteiner               | 12  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Silvaner gruen x Mueller thurgau   |
| Riesling-weiss              | 12  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: ? ( <i>Vitis sylvestris</i> x Traminer) x Heunisch weiss                                     |
| Ortega                      | 12  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Mueller thurgau x Siegerrebe   |
| Scheurebe                   | 12  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Riesling weiss x Bukettrebe  |
| Phoenix                     | 12  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Bacchus weiss x Villard blanc  |
| Touriga-nacional            | 12  | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                           | CE                                       |   |
| Touriga-franca              | 12  | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                           | CE                                       | Parents: Marufo x Touriga nacional  |
| Tinta-barroca               | 12  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | CE                                       | Parents: Marufo x Touriga nacional  |
| Chenin-blanc                | 13  | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Prieto-picudo-tinto         | 13  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | FRA                                      |   |
| Sauvignon-blanc             | 13  | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Friulano                    | 13  | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Bequignol-noir              | 13  | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                            | FRA                                      |   |
| Alfrocheiro                 | 13  | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      |   |
| Colombard                   | 13  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x Chenin Blanc  |
| Royalty                     | 13  | 1  | 1  | NW                                | NW                                       | Alicante ganzin x Trouseau  |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name       | 18K | 2K | 3K | Geographical<br>new<br>classification<br>* | Geographical<br>classical<br>classification<br>** | Observations  |
|------------------|-----|----|----|--|---|---|
| Egiodola         | 13  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   | Parents: Abouriou x Molar (Tinta de Madeira)              |
|                  | 13  | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                                    | FRA   | Parents: Perepinhao portalegre x Molar (Tinta de Madeira) |
|                  | 13  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                                    | FRA   |   |
|                  | 13  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                                    | PI  | Parents: Cayetana blanca x Alfrocheiro                    |
|                  | 13  | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                                    | FRA   |   |
|                  | 13  | 1  | 2  | FR-N-C                                     | FRA   |   |
|                  | 13  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                                    | GRE   |   |
|                  | 13  | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                                    | FRA   |   |
|                  | 13  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                                    | GRE   |   |
|                  | 13  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                                    | GRE   |   |
| Excursach        | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  | Parents: Excursach x Giro nero                            |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  | Parents: Callet cas Concos x Sabate                       |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
| Mances-de-Tibbus | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  | Parents: Callet cas Concos x Fogoneau                     |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
|                  | 14  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                                    | BALK  |   |
| Refosco-runcis   | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
| Negrara-trentina | 15  | 1  | 1  | GRE  | GRE   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
| Abouriou         | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                                    | FRA   | Parents: Amaral x Branco escola                           |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | GRE  | GRE   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |
| Chasselas-blanc  | 15  | 1  | 2  | IT-N                                       | ITA   |   |
|                  | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                                       | FRA   |   |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name            | 18K | 2K | 3K | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations   |
|-----------------------|-----|----|----|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| Tinto-cao             | 15  | 1  | 2  | PI-N-NW                           | FRA                                      |  |
| Kerner                | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Croatina              | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Chasselas-cioutat     | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Manseng-noir          | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Bourboulenc           | 15  | 1  | 2  | GRE                               | FRA                                      |  |
| Kotsifali             | 15  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Limnio                | 15  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Sercial               | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Counoise              | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Verduzzo-friulano     | 15  | 1  | 2  | FR-S                              | FRA                                      |  |
| Montils               | 16  | 1  | 1  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Folle-blanche         | 16  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Blaufraenkisch        | 16  | 1  | 1  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x ?  |
| Xynomavro             | 16  | 1  | 1  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Aramon-noir           | 16  | 1  | 1  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x Ouliven  |
| Negoska               | 16  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Portugieser-blau      | 16  | 1  | 1  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Massacamps            | 16  | 1  | 1  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Gauson*               | 16  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Merlot-blanc          | 16  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Merlot noir x Folle blanche   |
| Grolleau-noir         | 16  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Pamid                 | 16  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>   |
| Trincadeira           | 16  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | CE                                       |  |
| Isabella              | 16  | 2  | 3  | NW                                | NW                                       | Parents: <i>Vitis labrusca</i> x <i>Vitis vinifera</i> sub. <i>vinifera</i> L.     |
| Berbecel              | 16  | 1  | 2  | CE                                | CE                                       | <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>   |
| Dimyat                | 16  | 2  | 3  | NE                                | NE                                       | Parents: Coarna Alba X Heunisch weiss / <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>     |
| Ribolla-gialla        | 16  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | CE                                       |  |
| Collo-galli##         | 16  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | CE                                       |  |
| Vranac                | 17  | 1  | 2  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Okatac                | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Primitivo             | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Vugava                | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Zilavka               | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | CE                                       |  |
| Glera                 | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Furmint               | 17  | 1  | 1  | CE                                | CE                                       | Parents: Heunisch weiss x Alba imputotato / <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b> |
| Vitouska-garganija    | 17  | 1  | 1  | BALK                              | GRE                                      | Parents: Glera x Malvasia bianca lunga   |
| Unknown-20            | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Rkatsiteli            | 17  | 1  | 1  | CAU                               | CAU                                      | <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>   |
| Moc-gall*             | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Mandilaria##          | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Verdicchio-bianco     | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Negro-amaro           | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Roditis               | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |  |
| Malvasia-bianca-lunga | 17  | 2  | 3  | BALK                              | GRE                                      |  |
| Dolcetto              | 17  | 1  | 1  | CE                                | CE                                       |  |
| Brachetto             | 17  | 1  | 1  | BALK                              | GRE                                      |  |
| Bianchetta-trevigiana | 17  | 1  | 1  | BALK                              | GRE                                      | Parents: Brambana x Durella  |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name         | 18K | 2K | 3K | Geographical new classification * | Geographical classical classification ** | Observations                                  |
|--------------------|-----|----|----|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Unknown-30         | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Durella            | 17  | 2  | 1  | BALK                              | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-10         | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Assyrtiko          | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Kadarka-Kek        | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | CE                                       | <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>        |
| Tinto-Velasco      | 17  | 1  | 3  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Thapsathiri        | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-35         | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Carignan-noir      | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Trbljan##          | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Sangiovese         | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      | Parents: Ciliegiolo x Calabrese di Montenuovo |
| Ciliegiolo##       | 17  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      | Parents: Muscat Rouge de Madere x Sangiovese  |
| Moro-negre*        | 18  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Morenillo          | 18  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Terret-noir        | 18  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Parraleta          | 18  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Epero-gall         | 18  | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                           | GRE                                      | Parents: Heben x Monastrell                   |
| Monastrell         | 18  | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Peu-garsa          | 18  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Moravia-Agría      | 18  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Malagouzia         | 18  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Trajadura          | 18  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Graciano           | 18  | 1  | 1  | PI-NE-E                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Garro              | 18  | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       | Parents: Heben x Graciano                     |
| Trepat             | 18  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Parellada          | 18  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Mollar-cano        | 18  | 2  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                         | PI                                       |   |
| Malvasia-aromatica | 18  | 2  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-8          | 18  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Gual-biotype       | 18  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Gorgollasa         | 18  | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                           | GRE                                      | Parents: Heben x Monastrell                   |
| Quigat             | 18  | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                           | PI                                       |   |
| Perlon             | 18  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     | Parents: Emperor x Perlette                   |
| Tarragoni          | 18  | 1  | 1  | PI-N-NW                           | PI                                       |   |
| Cinsaut            | 18  | 1  | 1  | CE                                | GRE                                      | <b>Prole: Orientalis subpro caspica</b>       |
| Fernandella        | 18  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                           | GRE                                      |   |
| Unknown-51B        | 18  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                           | BALK                                     |   |
| Vermentino         | 18  | 2  | 3  | PI-NE-E                           | ITA                                      | <b>Prole: Pontica subpro balcanica</b>        |
| Calitor-noir       | 18  | 1  | 1  | GRE                               | GRE                                      |   |

Prime name : Variety without bibliographic information

Prime name ##: Questionable prime name, there are several bibliographic molecular profiles and no one matches with ours.

Prime name <sup>1</sup>: Prime name according to Constantini *et al.* (2005)

**Geographical new classification\***: BALK (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia); CAU (Armenia, Georgia); CE (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland); FR-S (south France); FR-CN (centre-north France) GRE (Greece); IT-CS (centre-south Italy); IT-N (north Italy) NE (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon); NEW WORLD (Argentina, United States of America, South Africa); PI-CSW-CS (centre-southwest and centre-south Iberian Peninsula); PI-N-NW (north and northwest Iberian Peninsula); PI-NE-E (northeast and east Iberian Peninsula)

**Geographical classical classification\*\***: BALK (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia); CAU (Armenia, Georgia); CE (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland); FRA (France); GRE (Greece); ITA (Italy); NE (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon); NEW WORLD (Argentina, United States of America, South Africa); PI (Portugal, Spain)

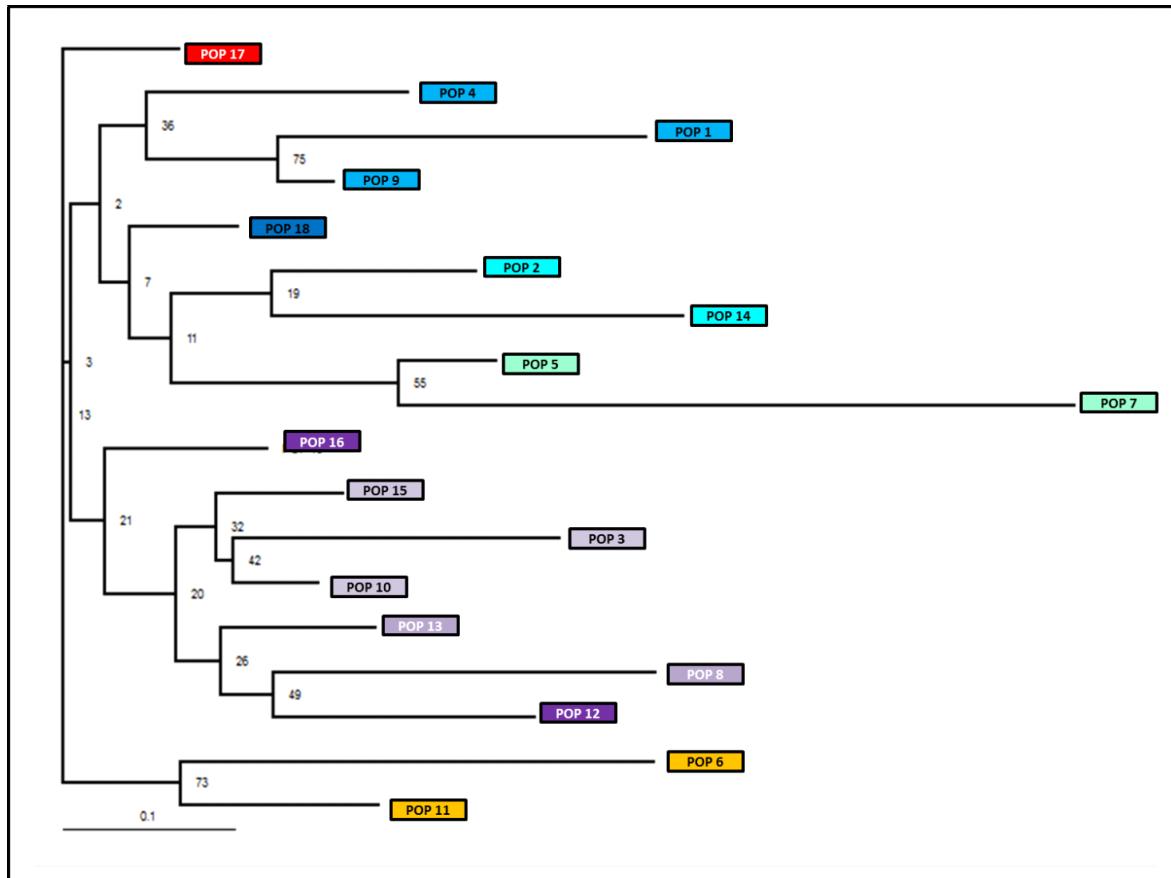
<sup>a</sup>Parents: **Alphonse Lavallée** (Muscat Hamburg (Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria (Muscat à petits grains x Heptaliko) x Dodrelyabi (Tigvoasa x Kadarka)) x **Koenigin der weingärten** (Afus ali x Csava gyroengye (Madeleine Angevine x Muscat fleur d'oranger (Muscat à petits grains blancs x Chasselas blanc))

<sup>b</sup>Parents: **M uscat Hamburg** (Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria (Muscat à petits grains x Heptaliko) x **Dodrelyabi** (Tigvoasa x Kadarka)

<sup>c</sup>Parents: **Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria** (Muscat à petits grains x Heptaliko)

The individuals which belong to the Balearic Islands collection are highlighted in violet

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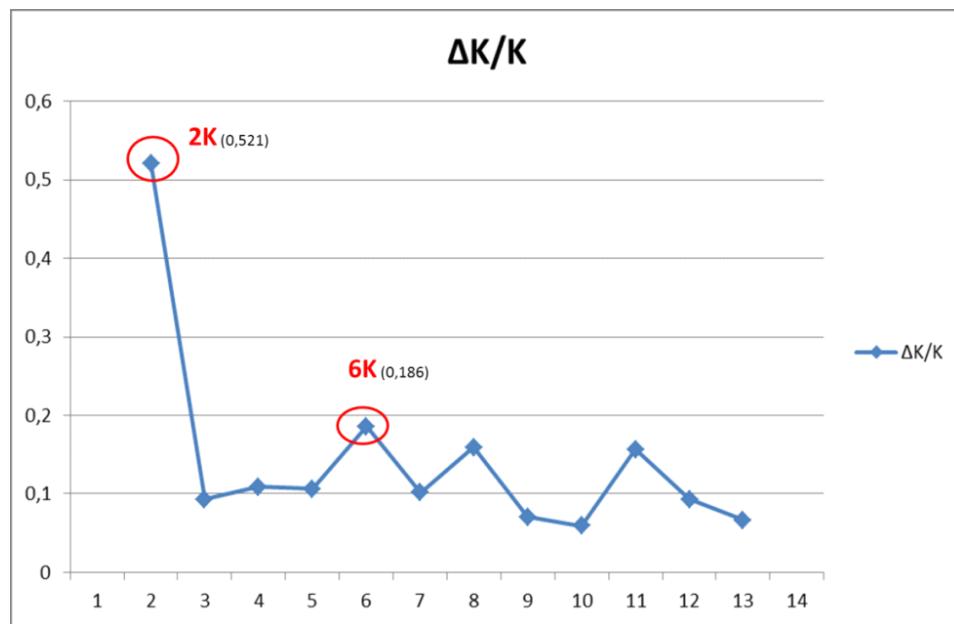
**Electronic Supplementary Material 6.** Graphical representation using the dendograms of 18 subpopulations originated by genomic criterion.

| 1     | 2     | 3     | 4     | 5     | 6     | 7     | 8     | 9     | 10    | 11    | 12    | 13    | 14    | 15    | 16    | 17    | 18    |    |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----|
| 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 1     |    |
| 0.096 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 2     |    |
| 0.096 | 0.064 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 3     |    |
| 0.099 | 0.062 | 0.078 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 4     |    |
| 0.104 | 0.059 | 0.089 | 0.078 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 5     |    |
| 0.141 | 0.085 | 0.124 | 0.099 | 0.096 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 6     |    |
| 0.178 | 0.101 | 0.156 | 0.158 | 0.104 | 0.179 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 7     |    |
| 0.134 | 0.078 | 0.098 | 0.110 | 0.112 | 0.121 | 0.201 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 8     |    |
| 0.057 | 0.045 | 0.070 | 0.042 | 0.061 | 0.078 | 0.136 | 0.097 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 9     |    |
| 0.087 | 0.041 | 0.044 | 0.059 | 0.048 | 0.077 | 0.126 | 0.056 | 0.048 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       |       | 10    |    |
| 0.104 | 0.041 | 0.086 | 0.061 | 0.058 | 0.067 | 0.139 | 0.089 | 0.050 | 0.046 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       |       | 11    |    |
| 0.113 | 0.077 | 0.084 | 0.083 | 0.080 | 0.101 | 0.161 | 0.083 | 0.079 | 0.057 | 0.079 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       |       | 12    |    |
| 0.081 | 0.047 | 0.059 | 0.060 | 0.056 | 0.093 | 0.141 | 0.061 | 0.043 | 0.031 | 0.060 | 0.062 | 0.000 |       |       |       |       | 13    |    |
| 0.130 | 0.060 | 0.112 | 0.081 | 0.104 | 0.112 | 0.157 | 0.134 | 0.065 | 0.084 | 0.072 | 0.104 | 0.093 | 0.000 |       |       |       | 14    |    |
| 0.099 | 0.043 | 0.047 | 0.062 | 0.052 | 0.072 | 0.134 | 0.063 | 0.050 | 0.021 | 0.043 | 0.057 | 0.038 | 0.090 | 0.000 |       |       | 15    |    |
| 0.091 | 0.052 | 0.073 | 0.055 | 0.056 | 0.075 | 0.144 | 0.068 | 0.045 | 0.034 | 0.044 | 0.050 | 0.047 | 0.074 | 0.043 | 0.000 |       | 16    |    |
| 0.086 | 0.047 | 0.071 | 0.047 | 0.043 | 0.078 | 0.128 | 0.076 | 0.036 | 0.035 | 0.035 | 0.067 | 0.043 | 0.078 | 0.033 | 0.034 | 0.000 | 17    |    |
| 0.082 | 0.038 | 0.054 | 0.043 | 0.049 | 0.085 | 0.123 | 0.085 | 0.030 | 0.035 | 0.038 | 0.069 | 0.040 | 0.057 | 0.038 | 0.039 | 0.027 | 0.000 | 18 |

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**Electronic Supplementary Material 7.** Pairwise Population Fst Values. Fst Values below diagonal.

## Capítulo 4



**Electronic Supplementary Material 8.** The choise of the number of subpopulations (K) according to Evanno et al. (2005) for a population with 58 individuals from Balearic Islands

**Electronic Supplementary Material 9.** Result of the assignation of the 58 accessions in detail when the IB population is divided in 2 and 6 groups (2K and 6K). In addition, extra information is also included (the location in both classifications, and in some cases it is shown the Proles and pedigrees according to literature).

| Prime name                   | 6K | 2K | Geographical new classification* | Geographical classical classification** | Observations   |
|------------------------------|----|----|----------------------------------|---|--|
| Manses de Tibbus - Biotype 2 | 1  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |  |
| Manses-de-Tibbus             | 1  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |  |
| Manses de Tibbus - Biotype 1 | 1  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |  |
| Monastrell                   | 1  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | GRE                                     |  |
| Epero-de-Gall                | 1  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | GRE                                     | Parents: Heben x Monastrell  |
| Gorgollasa                   | 1  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | GRE                                     | Parents: Heben x Monastrell  |
| Pensal-blanca                | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |  |
| Planta-fina                  | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |  |
| Garro                        | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      | Parents: Heben x Graciano  |
| Argamusa                     | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |  |
| Red-Globe                    | 2  | 1  | NW                               | NW                                      | Parents: OLMO L12-80 (Hunisia x Emperor) x ((Hunisia x Emperor)x Nocera) |
| Bobal                        | 2  | 1  | PI-N-NW                          | PI                                      |  |
| Ruby-Seedless                | 2  | 2  | NW                               | NW                                      | Parents: Emperor x (Muscat of Alexandria x Sultanina)                    |
| Sultanina                    | 2  | 2  | PI-CSW-CS                        | GRE                                     | Origin: Turquia / Prole Orientalis subproles antasiatica                 |
| Quigat                       | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |  |
| Vinate                       | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      | Parents: Heben x Albilllo mayor  |
| Valenci-tinto                | 2  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      |  |
| Quiebratinajas tinto         | 2  | 1  | PI-N-NW                          | PI                                      |  |
| Planta fina - Biotype        | 2  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |  |
| Cardinal                     | 3  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      | <sup>a</sup> Parents: Alphonse Lavallee x Koenigin der weingaerten       |
| Unknown-3IB                  | 3  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      |  |
| Cardinal-Biotype             | 3  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      | <sup>a</sup> Parents: Alphonse Lavallee x Koenigin der weingaerten       |
| Alphonse-Lavallee            | 3  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      | <sup>b</sup> Parents: Muscat Hamburg x Dodrelyabi                        |
| Afus-Ali-Biotype             | 4  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      |  |
| Afus-Ali                     | 4  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      | Origin: Lebanon  |

## Capítulo 4

| Prime name               | 6K | 2K | Geographical new classification* | Geographical classical classification** | Observations  |
|--------------------------|----|----|----------------------------------|---|---|
| Gafarro                  | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    | Parents: Callet cas Concos x Fogoneau   |
| Callet-Cas-Concos-blanco | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    | Parents: Beba x Giro nero   |
| Callet-Cas-Concos-negro  | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    | Parents: Beba x Giro nero   |
| Callet                   | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    | Parents: Callet cas Concos x Fogoneau   |
| Beba                     | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |   |
| Beba-roja                | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |   |
| Beba-Biotype             | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |   |
| Valent-blanc             | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |   |
| Fogoneau                 | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    | Parents: Excursach x Giro nero  |
| Giro-ros                 | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    | Parents: Valent blanc x Albaranzeuli bianco   |
| Excursach                | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |   |
| Giro-nero                | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |   |
| Perlon                   | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    | Parents: Emperor x Perlette   |
| Manto-negro              | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    | Parents: Callet cas Concos x Sabate   |
| Sabate                   | 5  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      |   |
| Isabella                 | 6  | 2  | NW                               | NW                                      | Parents: <i>Vitis Labrusca</i> x <i>Vitis vinifera</i> sub. <i>vinifera</i> L.                        |
| Muscat-Hamburg           | 6  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      | <sup>c</sup> Parents: Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria / Prole: <i>Orientalis subpro caspica</i> |
| Unknown-4IB              | 6  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      |   |
| Italia                   | 6  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      | Paarents: Bicane X Muscat Hamburg   |
| Canari-noir              | 6  | 2  | PI-N-NW                          | GRE                                     | Origin: France  |
| Unknown-5IB              | 6  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | BALK                                    |   |
| Cinsaut                  | 6  | 1  | CE                               | GRE                                     | Origin: France / Prole: <i>Orientalis subpro caspica</i>  |
| Chasselas-cioutat        | 6  | 2  | FR-S                             | FRA                                     | Origin: France  |
| Aleluya                  | 6  | 1  | PI-CSW-CS                        | PI                                      | Parents: Malvar x Palomino fino   |
| Unknown-2IB              | 6  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      |   |
| Michele palieri          | 6  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      | Parents: Molinera X Alphonse Lavalle  |
| Tinto-Velasco            | 6  | 2  | GRE                              | GRE                                     |   |
| Unknown-1IB              | 6  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      |   |
| Santa-Magdalena          | 6  | 2  | PI-NE-E                          | PI                                      | Parents: Planta fina x Agostenga  |
| Fernandella              | 6  | 1  | PI-NE-E                          | GRE                                     |   |
| Muscat d'Istanbul        | 6  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      | Parents: Muscat d'alexandrie X Beba   |
| Bronx seedless           | 6  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      | Parents: (Goff X Iona)X Sultanina -(New York 8536 X Sultanina)  |
| Centennial seedless      | 6  | 2  | NE                               | NE                                      | Parents: Gold X (Emperor X Pirovano 75) F2  |

**Geographical new classification\***: BALK (Bosnia-Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Slovenia, Montenegro, Serbia, Croatia); CAU (Armenia, Georgia); CE (Austria, Germany, Hungary, Switzerland); FR-S (south France); FR-CN (centre-north France) GRE (Greece); IT-CS (centre-south Italy); IT-N (north Italy) NE (Cyprus, Egypt, Lebanon); NEW WORLD (Argentina, United States of America, South Africa); PI-CSW-CS (centre-southwest and centre-south Iberian Peninsula); PI-N-NW (north and northwest Iberian Peninsula); PI-NE-E (northeast and east Iberian Peninsula)

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<sup>a</sup>Parents: **Alphonse Lavallee** (Muscat Hamburg (Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria (Muscat à petits grains x Heptaliko) x Dodrelyabi (Tigvoasa x Kadarka)) x Koenigin der weingärten (Afus ali x Csava gyoengye (Madeleine Angevine x Muscat fleur d'oranger (Muscat à petits grains blancs x Chasselas blanc))

<sup>b</sup>Parents: **Muscat Hamburg** (Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria (Muscat à petits grains x Heptaliko) x Dodrelyabi (Tigvoasa x Kadarka)

<sup>c</sup>Parents: **Schiava grossa x Muscat of Alexandria** (Muscat à petits grains x Heptaliko)

# 4

# DISCUSIÓN GENERAL

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.  
Gemma Marsal Andorrà  
Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

## Discusión general

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El Grupo de Investigación de Tecnología Enológica (TECNENOL), hace unos años decidió abrir una nueva línea de investigación a partir de una propuesta de Bodegas Sumarroca S.L. Ante la homogenización del mercado del vino esta empresa se marcó el objetivo a medio plazo, de lanzar un producto estrella al mercado que fuese original y único, no sólo por sus características organolépticas sino porque, a poder ser, estuviese elaborado a partir de una o varias variedades exóticas preservadas en su propia colección de plantas denominada “La Vinya del Món” (La Viña del Mundo). Durante años la familia Sumarroca recolectó y plantó alrededor de 400 accesiones (unos 10 pies de cada accesión) procedentes de diversos países con esta finalidad. El objetivo era, a partir de la realización de microvinificaciones (caracterización enológica y organoléptica), escoger los mejores productos a partir de variedades poco conocidas o minoritarias, plantarlas de manera extensiva y finalmente, realizar vinificaciones para corroborar los resultados obtenidos a pequeña escala. Pero la gran pregunta que nos planteamos era como saber si realmente cada accesión se correspondía definitivamente con una variedad. A partir de aquí nos propusimos llevar a cabo, antes de las microvinificaciones, la caracterización molecular de cada entrada y de esta manera identificar con la máxima fiabilidad posible, cada una de las variedades de la colección “La Vinya del Món”.

Antes de proceder a la puesta a punto de la metodología escogida que, en este caso, fueron los SSR o también conocidos como microsatélites, trabajamos con muestras de la finca experimental de la Facultad de Enología de Tarragona. Obviamente el material de partida tenía que ser tejido foliar joven (así lo describían casi la totalidad de protocolos consultados), y por lo tanto uno de los factores clave para trabajar en óptimas condiciones fue el transporte del mismo. Se extremaron las condiciones de transporte, pero si queríamos recoger un número elevado de muestras, al alargar el proceso, algunas pocas llegaban al laboratorio en un estado más que reprochable y por lo tanto se tenían que recolectar de nuevo. Este problema se acrecentó cuando la recolección se realizó en la colección “La Vinya del Món” ubicada en Sant Sadurní d’Anoia, a unos 70 Km. A partir de este momento barajamos la posibilidad de realizar un muestreo con hojas más bien adultas o bien extraer ADN a partir de sarmiento (madera). Evidentemente nos enfrentábamos a un tipo de material que almacenaría muchos más contaminantes (aparte de tener una estructura mucho más compleja) y por lo tanto el primer procesado de la muestra, la extracción y purificación del ADN, quedaría inexorablemente afectado.

A partir de este momento y después de testar otros protocolos descritos, nuestro objetivo fue diseñar una metodología de extracción y purificación de ADN adaptada a nuestras necesidades no sólo del presente, sino también del futuro. Esta nueva metodología tendría que ser:

## Discusión general

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1. lo más cómoda posible. El uso de pequeñas cantidades de material de partida nos supondría trabajar con gran comodidad ya que la utilización exclusiva de tubos Ependorff se haría imprescindible.
2. igual o más rápida que las metodologías descritas en la bibliografía i/o los *kit* comerciales. Temporizaciones teóricas aproximadas o bien reales realizadas en nuestros laboratorios, nos llevaron a concluir que casi la totalidad de protocolos publicados destinados a la obtención de ADN del género *Vitis* o vegetal puro, tenían una duración igual o superior a 3 horas. En cambio el uso de los *kit* comerciales (la mayoría) suponía por una parte, la reducción de 30 minutos y por la otra, un encarecimiento de los costes. Aún con esto, existía un *kit* que llegaba a proporcionar ADN en 30 minutos, pero estaba asignado a plantas herbáceas y con poca acumulación de polifenoles. De esta manera quedaban automáticamente excluidas la viníferas.
3. polivalente. La polivalencia para nosotros era un aspecto fundamental no solo por el hecho de que podríamos usar un solo protocolo para todo tipo de tejidos minimizando errores, sino por la posibilidad de que en un futuro se podría llegar a implantar un sistema de trazabilidad y control de calidad en viveros, por ejemplo. La lectura de diversos artículos científicos sobre caracterización de variedades de *Vitis vinifera* L. nos alertó de la problemática existente sobre la variación del número de pares de bases para una misma longitud alélica, correspondiente a una variedad determinada según los autores de cada estudio. Por suerte This y col. (2004) ponían remedio a esta problemática de la reproductibilidad entre laboratorios diseñando un código que unificaría perfiles genómicos cualquiera que fuera su procedencia. Pero además en este mismo artículo se apuntaba como posibles fuentes de esta variabilidad, por un lado, a la diferente tecnología utilizada para la detección ya sea de bandas (geles de poliacrilamida), o de picos (secuenciadores, incluso las diferentes marcas de los mismos), y por el otro lado, a una disfunción de la *Taq* polimerasa durante la PCR (por ejemplo el tartamudeo). Por su parte Benjak y col. (2006) también apuntaron al uso de distintas metodologías usadas para la extracción del ADN como posible causa de la obtención de distintos perfiles de AFLP (*Amplified Fragment Length Polymorphism*) para identificar un mismo clon de *Vitis vinifera* L. En la bibliografía existen diversos artículos que confirman la ralentización e incluso inhibición de la *Taq* polimerasa en presencia de reactivos químicos como los que configuran un determinado tampón perteneciente a un protocolo de extracción y purificación de ADN determinado. Por lo tanto si contemplamos la posibilidad de utilizar diferentes tipos de tejido vegetal para la obtención de ADN, o bien utilizamos diferentes protocolos con diferentes reactivos en sus correspondientes tampones, o bien, diseñamos un protocolo polivalente que nos va a

## Discusión general

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permitir minimizar errores debidos a la metodología, y de esta manera nuestras muestras serán más comparables entre ellas.

4. lo más económico posible. La consecución de una metodología que nos permita trabajar con pequeños volúmenes, minimizaría el impacto económico a dos niveles, uno a nivel de material de plástico y el otro a nivel de volumen de tampones, soluciones químicas y reactivos. Y por otro lado el hecho de diseñar un protocolo de laboratorio igual o más rápido que los existentes, sin duda alguna va a suponer una reducción en el presupuesto final debido a la mano de obra.

El artículo titulado *A fast, efficient method for extracting DNA from leaves, stems, and seeds of Vitis vinifera L.* publicado en la revista *America Journal of Enology and Viticulture* en el año 2011 es la metodología que reúne todas las características anteriormente mencionadas (Capítulo 1). Se desarrolla de manera cómoda en tubos *ependorff*, por su simplicidad (sin precipitación con sales y sin usar RNAasa) puedes obtener un ADN puro e íntegro en 2h 30 minutos aproximadamente, a partir de hoja (joven y adulta), sarmiento y semillas, y es substancialmente más barato que cualquier protocolo descrito en la bibliografía o *kit* comercial. La única salvedad es que comprobamos *a posteriori*, que la adición en el tampón de extracción de PVP, mejora mucho más los índices de pureza sobre todo cuando el material a partir del cual se extrae, es recalcitrante (madera o semillas).

La experiencia adquirida hasta el momento, nos llevó a plantearnos la posibilidad de acortar aún más este protocolo. Así nació el artículo titulado *Comparison of the efficiency of some of the most usual DNA extraction methods for woody plants in different tissues of Vitis vinifera L.* publicado en la revista *Journal International des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin* en el año 2013. En este Capítulo 2 se compararon las principales metodologías de obtención de ADN puro para vid (comerciales o no). Esta vez cada una de ellas fue desarrollada en nuestro laboratorio, pudiéndose demostrar que las modificaciones efectuadas en el protocolo Marsal y col. (2011) habían dado efecto. Se diseñó pues, una metodología que en 1h 30' era capaz de proporcionar ADN íntegro y de máxima calidad a partir de hoja joven y adulta. Además por su rapidez, permite procesar hasta unas 90 muestras diarias. La gran ventaja es que Marsal y col. 2011 y Marsal y col. 2013, utilizan los mismos tampones y por lo tanto los mismos reactivos, hecho que nos permite tener controlado bajo mínimos los errores metodológicos. Este artículo además proporciona al lector (en el anexo), un laborioso y detallado estudio económico que demuestra una vez más que los protocolos diseñados por TECNENOL son los más asequibles.

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Una vez escogido el método de extracción y purificación del ADN, se procedió a la aplicación y desarrollo de la metodología propia de los marcadores moleculares más utilizados para la caracterización de viníferas, los SSR.

La colección de vides “La Vinya del Món” constó finalmente de 338 accesiones (después de haber eliminado muestras repetidas y dudosas) procedentes de 24 países (considerando la información actualizada). Cada una de ellas fue analizada con 20 cebadores de SSR dando finalmente 295 perfiles genómicos únicos. Después de un arduo trabajo de comprobación de nombres asignados y perfiles genómicos, con las principales bases de datos mundiales pero sobretodo con el VIVC (la cual cogimos como punto de referencia), y con centenares de artículos científicos, se confeccionó la base de datos definitiva para esta colección de vides. Este fue el punto de partida de las microvinificaciones que permitirían la primera toma de decisiones y por lo tanto la primera selección de variedades a plantar a escala de vinificación. Nosotros por nuestra parte, realizamos un estudio de estructura genética de poblaciones, de esta manera se gestó el artículo titulado: “Characterization and identification of 338 *Vitis vinifera* L. accessions from 24 different countries from a private collection (AOC Penedes, Spain) by SSR technique” que actualmente está enviado a la revista *Genetic Resources and Crop Evolution* y que configura el Capítulo 3 de esta Tesis. Aunque en este estudio se confirmen la mayor parte de hipótesis y tesis sobre el proceso de domesticación de *Vitis vinifera* spp. *sylvestris* que han visto la luz con anterioridad a este trabajo, si queremos comentar algún aspecto más que interesante y novedoso:

1. en el estudio de la estructura genética de nuestra población de vides según el criterio genómico (en este caso 294 por la exclusión de Noah), en primera instancia, la población se divide en dos grandes clústeres. En la agrupación minoritaria se aprecian claramente los individuos que, a pesar de su mestizaje, han sido capaces de mantener en sus genomas vestigios de la ancestral *Vitis vinifera* spp. *sylvestris*. De esta manera y a título de ejemplo decir que, forman parte de esta subpoblación miembros de las familias más antiguas de las vides actuales. Se trata de la familia de la variedades Muscat y de la familia de los cultívares Lambrusco además de la variedad Tempranillo, cuyo progenitor menos conocido (Benedicto) también se relaciona estrechamente con la vid silvestre de la Península Ibérica. En este sentido y gracias a este trabajo, se proponen por primera vez un grupo de variedades que estarán vinculadas en diferente grado a la vinífera que colonizó la cuenca del Mediterráneo y Asía menor después de la glaciación del Würm hace unos 12.000 Ma, a partir de los refugios ubicados en estas zonas. Aún con eso, se tiene claro que esta subpoblación fluctuará en función de la incorporación de nuevas variedades a la población total, haciendo emigrar las que poseen menos reminiscencias de la *Vitis vinifera* spp. *sylvestris*.

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2. en el estudio de la estructura genética de nuestra población de vides según el criterio geográfico (en este caso 295 incluida Noah), se presentan dos estrategias para agrupar a esta población. La estrategia conocida como “clasificación clásica”, que es la que casi todos los autores han utilizado hasta este momento para asignar las variedades a una zona determinada y, que suele coincidir con los actuales países o pequeñas agrupaciones de los mismos. En cambio la estrategia que se propone en esta tesis denominada “clasificación nueva”, se revela como mucho más exacta que la anterior. Esta nueva clasificación se construye en base a los Centros de Domesticación descritos hasta este momento, más los que se proponen en esta Tesis como nuevos. Para llevar a cabo ambas estrategias se sugiere, que una vez se disponga de las variedades agrupadas según la bibliografía, se proceda a la realización de diferentes asignaciones y/o reasignaciones con el objetivo de que cada subpoblación englobe, lo más verazmente posible, los cultívares que la han de caracterizar. Esta es una manera de minimizar los errores intrínsecos a la distribución de vidueños en función de la bibliografía.
3. se proponen 4 nuevos Centros de Domesticación Secundarios y se confirman los descritos con anterioridad a esta Tesis. A partir de la información publicada por diferentes autores en la que se presentaban indicios de la existencia ya sea, de una *Vitis vinifera* spp. *sylvestris* diferente en el norte y en el sur de la Península Ibérica (De Andrés y col., 2012), ya sea de semillas procedentes de vides en diferentes grados de domesticación al sur de Francia (Terral y col. 2010, Bouby y col., 2013), junto con los resultados hallados en esta Tesis, se definieron en estas áreas los nuevos Centros de Domesticación Secundarios propuestos. Así la Península Ibérica se plantea que pase de poseer 1 Centro de Domesticación Secundario a 3, uno en el Norte, uno en el Sur y el ya descrito por Forni (2012) en el Este (de Norte a Sur). Para Francia donde no se ha descrito ningún Centro de Domesticación Secundario, se proponen 2: uno en la zona Centro y Norte, y el otro en la zona del actual Languedoc-Roussillon (Sureste).
4. cuando se tomó como punto de referencia las 18 subpoblaciones genómicas formadas a partir del estudio de la estructura genética de nuestra población de vides (criterio genómico), sorprendió observar como principalmente las agrupaciones nº 1, 7, 8 y 14 quedaban en todas las representaciones gráficas además del parámetro estadístico Fst, muy alejadas del resto. Esto denota la gran singularidad de los genomas que componen estos clústeres. Analizando detenidamente cada agrupación vemos que la subpoblación nº 1 está compuesta básicamente por miembros de la familia de la variedad Garnacha caracterizados por no presentar vestigios asilvestrados, y que junto con la subpoblación nº 14 constituida por genomas básicamente del

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archipiélago balear y con una fuerte relación con la vid silvestre, ambas pertenecen al Centro de Domesticación Secundario del Este de la Península Ibérica. En cambio las subpoblaciones nº 7 formada por individuos de las familias de los vidueños Catarratto y Malvasia bianca di Candia todos ellos asilvestrados, y nº 8 compuesta por miembros de la familia del cultivar Pinot sin indicios aparentes de la vid silvestre, se ubican en los Centros de Domesticación Secundarios de Italia del Sur y Francia del Centro-Norte respectivamente. La particular peculiaridad de los genomas de cada una de estas agrupaciones los hace candidatos para que continúen siendo estudiadas.

En este sentido, el capítulo cuarto de esta Tesis pretende profundizar en el estudio de la subpoblación nº 14, el clúster del archipiélago balear. Para ello se ha elaborado un artículo científico para ser enviado a la revista *Annals of Applied Biology*. Este trabajo se titula *Contribution to the study of local grapevine varieties (*Vitis vinifera* L.) of the Balearic Islands*.

El estudio parte del análisis de 103 accesiones procedentes de la colección de vides que posee el Instituto de Investigación y Formación Agraria y Pesquera (IRFAP) del Gobierno Balear, más 8 individuos procedentes de las Bodegas Binitord Vinyes S.L. A partir de los 111 individuos estudiados se hallaron 58 perfiles genómicos. Una vez cotejados con la base de datos procedente del capítulo 3 de esta Tesis, se vio que 19 perfiles coincidían con individuos que ya poseíamos. Se procedió a la comprobación de nombres y perfiles genómicos en las principales bases de datos y artículos científicos, con la finalidad de caracterizar definitivamente los 39 nuevos perfiles genómicos. Se tiene que puntualizar que la colección de las Islas Baleares ha sido ampliamente estudiada en la Tesis Doctoral de la Dra. Sonia García Muñoz, sin embargo pensamos que la continua incorporación de nuevos ejemplares recogidos por toda la geografía insular año tras año junto con el enfoque diferente que se aborda en este capítulo 4, hacen que el interés por esta colección de vides se mantenga aún vigente.

Especialistas en esta temática (Bota, 2012), proponen 40 cultivares como autóctonos del archipiélago. Forman parte de esta propuesta variedades denominadas por ejemplo Calop blanco, Batista, Jaumes, Mances de Capdell o Pepita de oro. Se sabe que finalmente estos nombres no son más que denominaciones propias de las Islas Baleares, sinonimias locales que se han implantado con el tiempo, pero que en realidad corresponden a los perfiles genómicos de variedades tales como Beba, Canari noir, Santa Magdalena, Giro nero o Afus Ali, respectivamente. Los resultados de nuestros análisis junto con el hecho de que diversos autores las han descrito exclusivas de este archipiélago basándose en información histórica, lexicográfica y/o molecular, apuntan a que el actual viñedo de las Islas Baleares está constituido solamente por un 27.59% de vidueños que se podrían considerar locales, todos ellos pertenecientes al Centro de Domesticación Secundaria de PI-NE-E. Se trata de 16 variedades, de las cuales 12 (Callet, Callet cas Concos

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blanco, Callet cas Concos negro, Excursach, Fogoneau, Gafarro, Giro ros, Manses de Tibbus junto con sus dos biotipos, Manto negro and Valent blanc) también presentan influencia de las vides balcánicas, Argamusa y Sabate con influencia de los ejemplares de la Península Iberica, y Epero de gall y Gorgollasa con influencia de griega. Respecto a estos últimos, decir que son los únicos cultivares de estas 16 variedades propuestas como locales, que no presentan en su genoma vestigios de la vid silvestre ancestral. En definitiva las variedades locales de las Islas Baleares se han revelado como genomas muy genuinos y particulares.

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# 5

# CONCLUSIONES GENERALES

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
PROCEDENTES DE DOS COLECCIONES AMPELOGRÁFICAS.  
Gemma Marsal Andorrà  
Dipòsit Legal: T 1702-2015

## Conclusiones

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Las conclusiones de esta Tesis Doctoral pueden resumirse en los siguientes puntos:

1. Del diseño de las metodologías de extracción de ADN se concluye que:
  - 1-a. Se ha diseñado un método de extracción de ADN sencillo i rápido, comparable a un *kit* comercial, pero siendo más económico y polivalente, dado que permite extraer ADN de distintos tejidos de *Vitis vinifera* L. (de hoja, sarmiento y semilla) obteniendo buenos rendimientos y índices de pureza.
  - 1-b. Sólo se han hallado 2 métodos eficientes para extraer ADN procedente de hoja, semilla o sarmiento de *Vitis vinifera* L., el de Manen y col. (2003) y el de Marsal y col. (2011), siendo el método descrito por Marsal y col. (2011) más rápido y económico.
  - 1-c. El método Marsal y col. (2013) (modificado de Marsal y col. (2011)) permite extraer ADN a partir de hoja en sólo 90 minutos, siendo éste método el más sencillo, rápido y económico para hojas de *Vitis vinifera* L.
2. Del análisis de las 2 colecciones ampelográficas mediante el uso de 20 marcadores microsatélites nucleares se concluye que:
  - 2-a. En el análisis de las 338 accesiones de vid procedentes de la colección de Bodegas Sumarroca S.L., se han identificado 295 genotipos diferentes procedentes de 24 países, de los cuales 22 perfiles moleculares corresponden a variedades no descritas anteriormente. Referente a las 111 accesiones de procedentes de las Islas Baleares, se han identificado 58 genotipos distintos. La caracterización e identificación varietal ha permitido detectar un total de 44 grupos de sinonimias junto con 68 casos de errores en la denominación de distintas variedades, poniéndose de manifiesto la problemática de las homonimias y errores en la denominación de las variedades de vid. Cincuenta y un nombres de variedades son considerados nuevas sinonimias y deberían ser reconocidas en el VIVC.
  - 2-b. Como resultado del trabajo de identificación genética de las 449 accesiones estudiadas se han sentado las bases para la creación de una base de datos de

## Conclusiones

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identificación varietal de la Universidad Rovira i Virgili, la cual destacará por estar especializada en variedades minoritarias originarias de las Islas Baleares, Islas Canarias y Catalunya junto con otras variedades internacionales.

3. De los estudios de diversidad genética entre las variedades identificadas en la colección de Bodegas Sumarroca S.L. se concluye:

- 3-a. Mediante el análisis de la estructura genética de la colección de Bodegas Sumarroca S.L. se ha confirmado la existencia de los 6 Centros de Domesticación Secundarios previamente descritos, y se han propuesto como novedad la existencia de 4 nuevos Centros de Domesticación: 2 localizados en el noroeste y en el centro-sudoeste de la Península Ibérica (PI-N-NW y PI-CSW-CS), y los otros 2 localizados en el sudeste y nordeste de Francia.
- 3-b. Se ha detectado un elevado nivel de mestizaje entre los cultivares localizados en el norte de la Península Ibérica y los del Centro de Europa, probablemente debido al flujo genético bidireccional ocasionado por tránsito de peregrinos por el Camino de Santiago.
- 3-c. La colección de vides estudiada, se puede dividir en dos grandes grupos en función de su grado de cercanía con la *Vitis vinifera* ssp. *sylvestris*, expandida ésta, a partir de los diferentes “refugios” (glaciación del Würm) ubicados en la cuenca mediterránea y en Asia Menor.
- 3-d. Para desarrollar estudios de estructura poblacional a partir de poblaciones de vides agrupadas según una área geográfica basados en la bibliografía (países o agrupaciones de países), se recomienda utilizar un programa de asignación que reubique mejor a los componentes de cada agrupación geográfica antes de empezar el estudio propiamente dicho.
- 3-e. Aunque la agrupación geográfica clásica (por países actuales) es la más utilizada para llevar a cabo este tipo estudios, no se ha elegido como óptima. En esta Tesis se propone una nueva clasificación basada en los Centros de Domesticación

## Conclusiones

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Secundarios, como la mejor estrategia para llevar a cabo estudios de estructura poblacional a partir de poblaciones geográficas.

4. De los estudios de la diversidad genética entre las variedades estudiadas en la colección de las Islas Baleares se concluye:

- 4-a. La colección de vides del archipiélago Balear se caracteriza por poseer principalmente dos agrupaciones de variedades: una formada por variedades con origen peninsular, marcadas por una fuerte influencia balcánica y, en menor medida con influencia griega, y la otra caracterizada por poseer un elevado número de variedades (e híbridos de las mismas) procedentes de Oriente Medio.
- 4-b. Se proponen 16 variedades que por su genoma tan peculiar y característico, sean consideradas como variedades locales del archipiélago Balear: Argamusa, Callet, Callet cas Concos blanco, Callet cas Concos negro, Epero de gall, Excursach, Fogoneau, Gafarro, Giro ros, Gorgollasa, Manses de Tibbus junto con sus biotipos, Manto negro, Sabaté y Valent blanc.
- 4-c. La gran mayoría de cultívares locales de las Islas Baleares han sido capaces de mantener en su genoma vestigios de la ancestral *Vitis vinifera* spp. *sylvestris*.

UNIVERSITAT ROVIRA I VIRGILICARACTERIZACIÓN E IDENTIFICACIÓN DE 449 ACCESIONES DE VITIS VINIFERA L.  
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