



Viveros Villanueva
vides



The future is grown

Quality grapevine grafts

PHYSIOLOGY, SANITATION AND GENETICS

- Leading grapevine nursery in the production of grafted grapevine plants in Spain.
- A grapevine nursery with more than 100 years of history.
- Fourth generation of the Villanueva Family at the helm of the company.
- Certified product of the highest physiological, sanitary, and genetic quality.
- Custom-made advisory service for your planting project.



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TECHNICAL AND SALES SUPPORT

We would like to highlight those who, in collaboration with our distributors, will provide technical and sales support with the utmost diligence and professionalism. Please, do not hesitate to contact us; we will be happy to assist you.



A trusted team at your service

Quality grapevine grafts

THE ORIGIN OF GREAT VINEYARDS



PHYSIOLOGICAL QUALITY

- Firm and confirmed joining of the grafting point.
- Well-ripened and flexible plant material.
- Root system with good distribution and development.



SANITARY QUALITY

- Traceability of the plant material used in the graft.
- Control of pathogens (viruses, wood fungi...) in the parent fields.
- Integrated nursery cultivation and use of biological control agents.



GENETIC SELECTION

- Propagation of certified clones originating from proven and independent research centers (EVENA, INCAVI, ITACYL, DGA, LM, INRA...).
- Propagation of standard plot mass selection, controlled by Plant Health.
- Selection of signature enological treasures such as Tempranillo Familia Roda 107, Albariño Vitis Frut, or unique vineyards tailored to your specifications...

Grafted plant



STORAGE AND HANDLING ADVICE

Ideal refrigerated storage room temperature of 4°C. Once the cold chain is broken after dispatch, the plant awakens at 10°C. Keep unopened boxes in a refrigerated storage room or a dark, cool room, to ensure they will withstand the days prior to planting.

It is always advisable to rehydrate plants a few hours in advance by immersing them in water. This is essential if they have been kept out of refrigerated storage for too many days and at temperatures above 10°C.

Plants are ready for mechanical planting. If using a manual system, cut the roots as little as possible, as they store reserves and speed up the establishment of the root system.

The grafting point and the grapevine shoot should not be covered with soil. Instead, the soils must be in contact with the cane and buried roots to avoid underground air pockets, which increase the risk of dehydration.

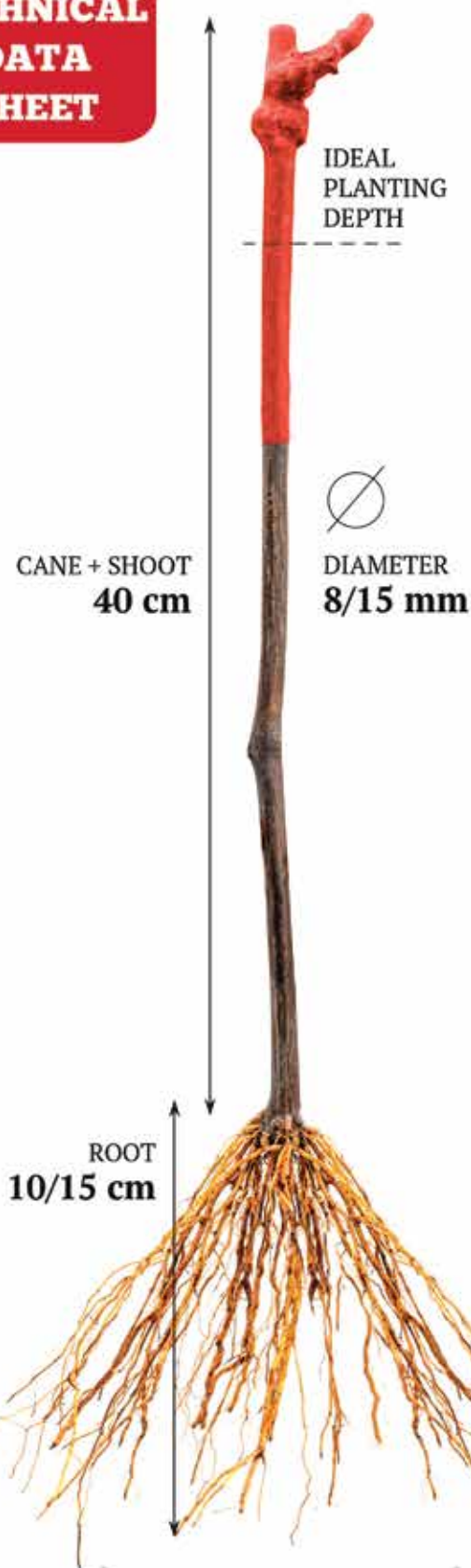
BASIC ADVICE FOR A NEW PLANTING



- Preparation.
- Soil sanitation.
- Soil analysis and testing to make a well-informed decision.
- Apply organic correctors and/or compensate for nutritional deficits.
- Carefully select the vinestock and rootstock of American vines.
- Supply contract well in advance. Ideally 18 months in advance.
- Deep subsoiling followed by surface tilling to break up the soil.
- Irrigate the plot after planting.
- Cultivate the soil to stimulate root development and eliminate unwanted weeds.
- Avoid using herbicides and proactively prevent pests during the first grow cycle.

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

**Approximate measurements*





AVAILABILITY 2026-2027

VARIETIES . CLONES . MASSAL SELECTIONS . ROOTSTOCKS



TRICHODERMA-TREATED PLANT LOTS

A biological agent for the control of grapevine wood fungi

RED GRAPES



BOBAL



ESCURSAC



GARNACHA TINTORERA



GORGOLLOSA



MALBEC



MENCIA

BOBAL (CV-1) **140** Ruggeri
(CV-1) **110** Richter

BRUÑAL (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter

CABERNET FRANC (TEA-3) **Fercal**
(TEA-1) **Fercal**

CABERNET SAUVIGNON (15) **110** Richter

CALADOC (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter →

CALLET (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter →

ESCURSAC (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal std. VV) **140** Ruggeri }



GARNACHA PELUDA (Sel. masal std. VTA) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset

GARNACHA TINTA (EVENA15) **41-B**
(EVENA11) **Fercal**
(ARA-24) **Fercal**
(ARA-24) **110** Richter
(EVENA34) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter
(EVENA15) **110** Richter → →
(Sel. masal std. VVR) **110** Richter
(EVENA34) **140** Ruggeri
(EVENA15) **140** Ruggeri



GARNACHA TINTORERA (803) **1103** Paulsen
(805) **110** Richter
(803) **110** Richter
(803) **140** Ruggeri

GORGOLLOSA (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter →



GRACIANO (Sel. masal std. VVR) **Fercal**
(Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter
(RJ-117) **110** Richter

LASINA (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter

MALBEC (46) **110** Richter →



MANTO NEGRO (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter
(MPL3501) **110** Richter }



MARSELAN (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter →



MATURANA TINTA (CASTETS) (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter

MAZUELA (ARA50) **110** Richter

MENCIA (CL-51) **110** Richter



RED GRAPES



MONASTRELL



PETIT VERDOT



PINOT NOIR



SYRAH



TEMPRANILLO RODA



TEMPRANILLO

MERLOT (519) **110** Richter

MONASTRELL (CV-5) **110** Richter

(Sel. masal std. WV) **140** Ruggeri →



NEGRO SAURI (Sel. masal std. VWL) **110** Richter

PETIT VERDOT (400) **110** Richter

PINOT GRIS (GRIGIO) (ENOTRIA 343) **110** Richter

(ENOTRIA 454) **Sel. Oppenheim 4**

PINOT NOIR (667) **110** Richter

(SMA201) **110** Richter

(CL521) **110** Richter

(ISV-15) **110** Richter

(SMA191) **110** Richter

(CL828) **110** Richter

(162) **110** Richter

(828) **Sel. Oppenheim 4**

(SMA191) **Sel. Oppenheim 4**

(ISV-15) **Sel. Oppenheim 4**

RUFETE TINTO (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

(Sel. masal std. WV) **196-17** Castel

SYRAH (100) **110** Richter

(100) **140** Ruggeri →



T. PAMPANA BLANCA (Sel. masal std. WV) **1103** Paulsen

(Sel. masal std. WV) **140** Ruggeri

TEMPRANILLO RODA (Familia 107) **110** Richter →

(Familia 107) **140** Ruggeri



TEMPRANILLO (RJ43) **1103** Paulsen

(RJ79) **110** Richter

(RJ51) **110** Richter

(RJ43) **110** Richter

(RJ78) **110** Richter

(RJ78) **110** Richter →

(RJ78) **140** Ruggeri

(RJ78) **140** Ruggeri →

(RJ43) **140** Ruggeri



TINTO PAIS (CL98) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset

(CL179) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset →

(CL179) **110** Richter

(242) **110** Richter

(CL98) **110** Richter

(242) **110** Richter

(16) **110** Richter

(32) **110** Richter



RED GRAPES



T. PAMPANA BLANCA



TREPAT

TINTO TORO (306) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset
 (Sel. masal std. VCB) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset
 (311) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset → → →
 (306) **Fercal**
 (280) **110** Richter
 (306) **110** Richter
 (271) **110** Richter
 (306) **140** Ruggeri



TREPAT (Sel. masal std. VVS) **140** Ruggeri
 (I-284) **140** Ruggeri



TABLE GRAPES



FLAME SEEDLESS



MOSCATEL



MOSCATEL HAMBURGO



PIZZUTELLO

ALFONSO LAVALLEE (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

CARDINAL (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

EARLY MUSCAT (MOSCATEL TEMPRANO) (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

FLAME SEEDLESS (Sin pepita) (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

GUSTO FRESA (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

ITALIA (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

MIGUEL DEL ARCO (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

MOSCATEL DE HAMBURGO (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

MOSC ROSETI (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

MOSCATEL ALEJANDRIA (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

PIZZUTELLO BIANCO B. (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

RED GLOBE (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

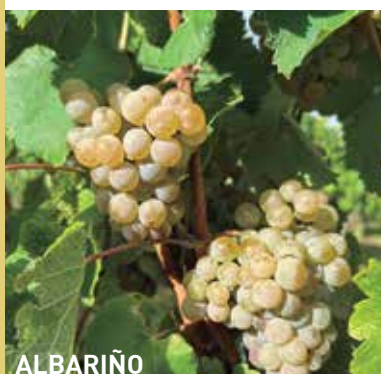
SULTANINA (Sin pepita) (Sel. masal std. WV) **110** Richter

WHITE GRAPES



AIREN

AIREN (20-14) **1103** Paulsen
 (20-14) **1103** Paulsen → → →
 (Sel. masal std. WCM) **1103** Paulsen
 (20-14) **110** Richter
 (20-14) **140** Ruggeri →
 (20-14) **140** Ruggeri
 (Sel. masal std. WCM) **140** Ruggeri



ALBARIÑO

ALARIJE (5TA19) **110** Richter

ALBARIN (Estandar) **196-17** Castel →

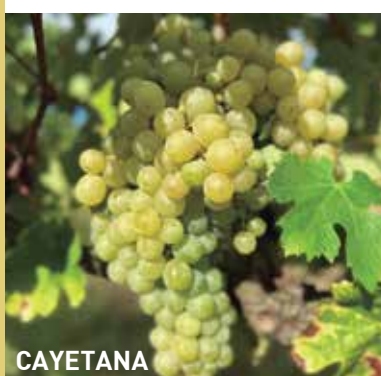


ALBARIÑO (Sel. masal std. VV) **196-17** Castel

(Sel. masal std. VV) **196-17** Castel →



(Sel. masal std. VITISFRUT) **196-17** Castel

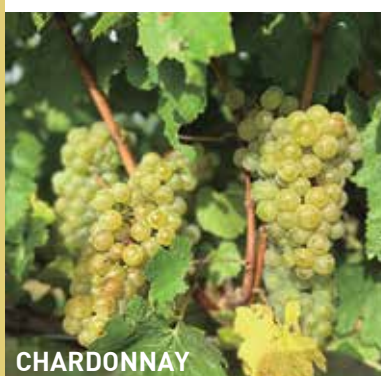


CAYETANA

ALBILLO MAYOR (CL-7) **Fercal** → → →
 (Sel. masal VV) **110** Richter



CAYETANA BLANCA (2AL11) **110** Richter
 (2T013) **110** Richter
 (2S04) **140** Ruggeri

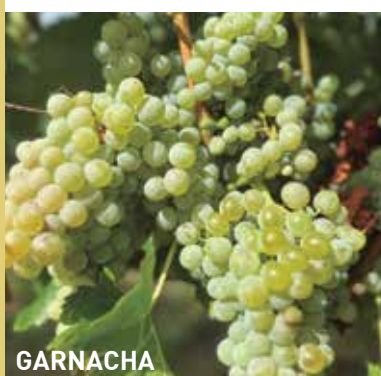


CHARDONNAY

CHARDONNAY (96) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset
 (96) **Fercal**
 (96) **1103** Paulsen
 (96) **110** Richter
 (96) **140** Ruggeri
 (Sel. masal VV) **140** Ruggeri
 (ISV5) **140** Ruggeri

DEBIT (265) **110** Richter

EVA (Sel. masal VV) **110** Richter



GARNACHA

GARNACHA BLANCA (Sel. masal std. VVTA) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset
 (Sel. masal std. VVTA) **Fercal**
 (Torres 2) **110** Richter
 (Sel. masal std. VVTA) **110** Richter
 (Sel. masal std. VVR) **110** Richter
 (141) **110** Richter
 (143) **110** Richter
 (Torres 1) **110** Richter
 (143) **140** Ruggeri
 (143) **140** Ruggeri → → →
 (Sel. masal std. VVTA) **140** Ruggeri



GIRO ROS

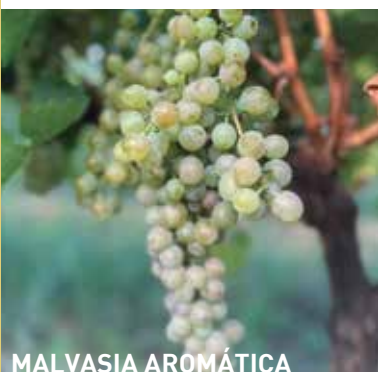
GEWÜRZTRAMINER (VCR6) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset
 (VCR6) **110** Richter

GIRO ROS (Sel. masal std. VVG) **110** Richter →

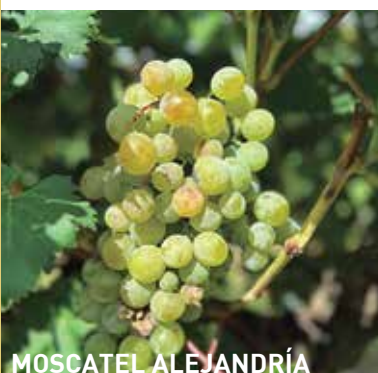




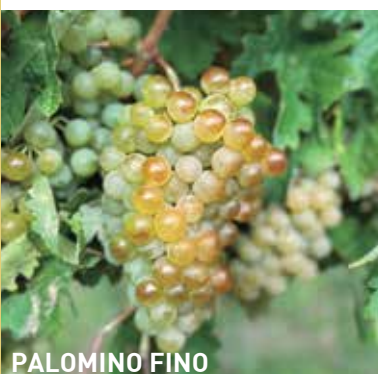
MACABEO



MALVASIA AROMÁTICA



MOSCATEL ALEJANDRÍA



PALOMINO FINO



PARDINA



PARELLADA

GODELLO (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal std. VVR) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal std. VV) **140** Ruggeri

HONDARRABI ZURI (Sel. masal std. WTX) **3309** Couderc
(Sel. masal std. WTX) **Fercal**
(Sel. masal std. WTX) **Sel. Oppenheim 4**



MACABEO (789) **1103** Paulsen
(789) **110** Richter
(789) **Sel. Oppenheim 4**
(789) **140** Ruggeri
(789) **140** Ruggeri →



MALVASÍA AROMÁTICA (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter →



MALVASÍA ISTRIANA (ERSA FVG 120) **110** Richter

MARASTINA (27) **110** Richter
(45) **110** Richter

MATURANA BLANCA (Sel. masal std. VVR) **1103** Paulsen
(Sel. masal std. VVR) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal std. VVR) **Sel. Oppenheim 4**

MOSCATEL GRANO MENUDO (Sel. masal std. VVR) **1103** Paulsen
(Evena 48) **110** Richter

MOSCATEL ALEJANDRÍA (2D) **110** Richter

PALOMINO FINO (La Merced-06) **140** Ruggeri
(La Merced-04) **140** Ruggeri



PARDINA (1S028) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal std. VV) **140** Ruggeri

PARELLADA (I-95) **110** Richter
(I-95) **Sel. Oppenheim 4**
(I-37) **140** Ruggeri

PEDRO XIMENEZ (La Merced 1) **140** Ruggeri
(La Merced 2) **140** Ruggeri
(La Merced 3) **140** Ruggeri
(La Merced 4) **140** Ruggeri

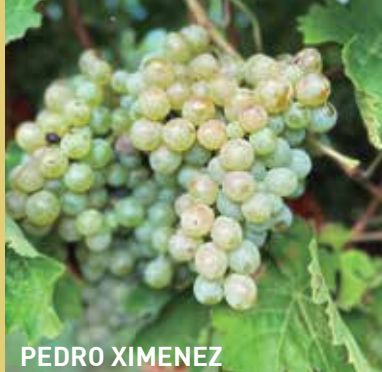
PRENSAL (MOLL) (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal std. VV) **140** Ruggeri



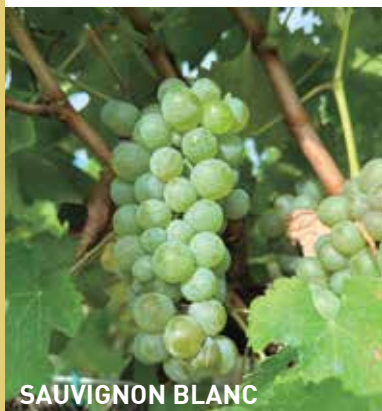
RUFETE BLANCO (Sel. masal VV) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal VV) **196-17** Castel



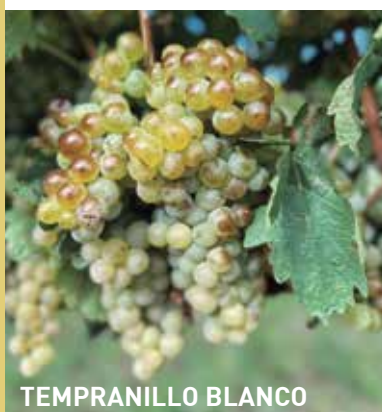
WHITE GRAPES



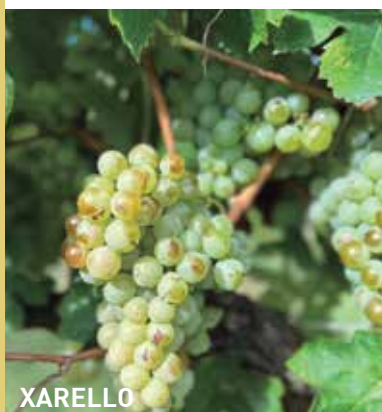
PEDRO XIMENEZ



SAUVIGNON BLANC



TEMPRANILLO BLANCO



XARELLO

SAUVIGNON BLANC (240) **110** Richter
(240) **140** Ruggeri
(240) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset
(240) **Fercal**
(316) **110** Richter

TARDANA (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal std. VV) **140** Ruggeri

TEMPRANILLO BLANCO (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter
(Sel. masal std. VV) **Sel. Oppenheim 4**

TREIXADURA (Sel. masal std. VV) **110** Richter

VERDEJO (21) **110** Richter
(77) **110** Richter
(34) **110** Richter
(101) **110** Richter
(47) **110** Richter



VERMENTINO (640) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset
(CVT84) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset
(MAREM3) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset
(914) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset
(CVT134) **41-B** Millardet-Grasset

VIOGNIER (642) **110** Richter

XARELLO (I-20) **110** Richter
(I-57) **140** Ruggeri
(I-20) **140** Ruggeri
(I-20) **Sel. Oppenheim 4**



BARBADOS



110 RICHTER



41-B MILLARDET-GRASSET

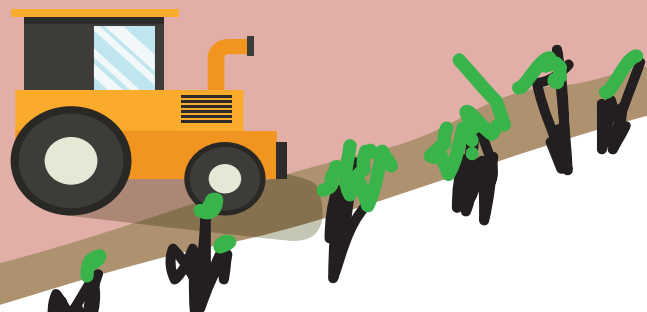


1103 PAULSEN



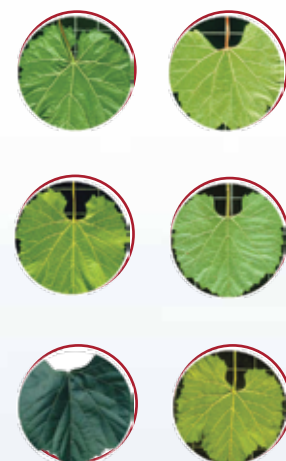
140 RUGGERI

Characteristics of the main American grapevine rootstocks



SOIL ADAPTATION

	Active limestone %	Drought	Humidity	Compaction	Salinity	Acidity	Magnesium deficiency	Nematode resistance
SO4	17	1	2-3	2	0-1	0	0-1	1
3309 C	11	0-1	0-1	1	0-1	0	2	1
5 BB T	20	1	3	2	1	0	0-1	2
333 EM	40	2-3	2	3	1	0	0-1	1
41B M	40	2	0-1	3	1	0	0-1	1
101-14 M	10	1	3	3	1	0	0-1	3
420A M	20	1	2	2	1	0	0-1	1
1616 C	10	1-2	3	2	2-3	0	0-1	3
161-49	25	1-2	2	2	1	0	1	1
196-17 CL	6	3	2	2	2	3	0-1	1
Fercal	40	2-3	2	1-2	1	1	1	2-3
Gravesac	7	1-2	3	3	1-2	2	1	2
99R	25	3	1	3	1	0-1	1	1
110R	17	3	0-1	3	1	1	0-1	1
140Ru	30	3	0-1	2	1	2	2	2
1103 P	17	3	2	3	2-3	1	2	3
R de Lot	14	2	0-1	3	0-1	1	0-1	1



EFFECT ON THE PLANT

	Strength	Vegetative cycle	Effect on ripening	Establishment In the field / workshop		Wood production	Rooting of cuttings
SO4	M	C	A	3	2-3	3	3
3309 C	M	C	A	3	3	3	3
5 BB T	V	ML	R	2-3	2	3	2
333 EM	M	C	A	3	1	1	1
41B M	M	MC	A	3	1	3	1
101-14 M	D	ML	R	2	2	2	2
420A M	D	L	A	2-3	1-2	3	1
1616 C	D	ML	R	3	2	2	2
161-49	M	L	A	3	1-2	3	2
196-17 CL	V	L	R	3	3	3	3
Fercal	M	L	R	2	2	2	3
Gravesac	M	L	R	2	3	1-2	3
99R	V	C	R	2	1-2	2	2
110R	V	L	R	3	2	1-2	1
140Ru	V	ML	R	2	1-2	1-2	1
1103 P	V	ML	R	3	3	1-2	2
R de Lot	V	ML	R	3	3	1	3

EXPRESSION LEVELS:

STRENGTH:

V (very strong)
M (medium strength)
D (weak)

VEGETATIVE CYCLE:

ML (very long)
L (long)
C (short)
MC (very short)

EFFECT ON MATURATION:

R (delayed)
A (advanced)

NUMERICAL NOTATIONS:

0 (most unfavorable level)
1 (unfavorable level)
2 (medium level)
3 (most favorable level)

NOTE: Data from SO4, 1103 P and 140Ru vary according to authors

PLANT CALCULATION PER HECTARE

Most common examples:

ROW WIDTH	DISTANCE BETWEEN GRAPEVINES IN A ROW					
	1 m	1,10 m	1,15 m	1,20 m	1,25 m	1,30 m
3 m	3.333	3.030	2.899	2.778	2.667	2.564
2,80 m	3.571	3.247	3.106	2.976	2.857	2.747
2,60 m	3.846	3.497	3.344	3.205	3.077	2.959
2,50 m	4.000	3.636	3.478	3.333	3.200	3.077
2,40 m	4.167	3.787	3.623	3.472	3.333	3.205
2,30 m	4.348	3.953	3.781	3.623	3.478	3.344
2,20 m	4.545	4.132	3.952	3.787	3.636	3.496
2,10 m	4.762	4.329	4.140	3.968	3.809	3.663
2 m	5.000	4.545	4.348	4.167	4.000	3.846

$$\frac{\text{ROW WIDTH} \times \text{DISTANCE BETWEEN GRAPEVINES}}{\text{AREA TO BE PLANTED 10.000 METERS}} = \text{Nº OF PLANTS PER HECTARE}$$

**For greater accuracy subtract the area of unplanted rows and edges. (5-10%)*

Packaging and transport

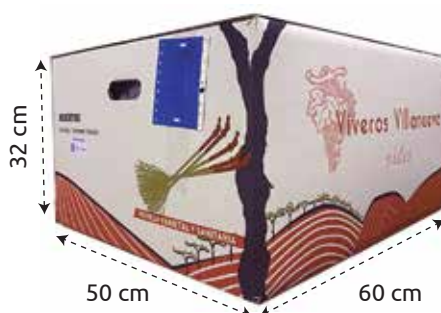
PALLET

- Pallet base: 1.15 x 1.15 m.
- Total pallet height: 2.50 m.
- 7.000-8.400 plants per pallet.
- Weight: 620 kg.

**Approximate data.*



GRAFTED VINES BOX



- 250-300 plants per box.
- Weight: 22 kg.

**Approximate data.*

COLD ROOM STORAGE



Tempranillo Familia Roda 107

SELECTION OF PLANT MATERIAL

"A TIMELESS JOURNEY
AROUND THE MOST
EMBLEMATIC GRAPE
OF SPANISH WINE"

Tempranillo Familia
Roda 107, the origin
of great vineyards.



A selection of survivors to combat genetic erosion

The vision of Bodegas Roda, promoter and main guarantor of this selection of plant material, led them in 1998 to combat the genetic erosion of Tempranillo caused by massive replanting throughout Spain. With this in mind, for three years, they rescued several hundred biotypes of ancient vines from certain extinction, splendid survivors from other times. The idea was therefore to maintain, through a patient and meticulous R&D project, the immense genetic variability of Tempranillo, focusing essentially on the enological quality of the grapes and not so much on their visual appearance.

More than two hundred samples passed the exhaustive quality control and essential sanitary virus tests; they were therefore planted in parent fields as authentic treasures to be preserved, studied and propagated.

A polyclonal vineyard concept featuring complementary biotypes

From there, some time later, the novel idea of creating a selection of "polyclonal" plant material emerged; a vineyard concept envisioned as a family containing twelve heterogeneous, yet synergistic and complementary biotypes. As a pioneering and courageous approach to the prevailing idea of the clonal vineyard, Roda found an ally from the beginning in Viveros Villanueva Vides who provided the capacity to recreate these vines. In this way, they are able to share this experience in the sector with confidence through the exclusive propagation of new plants.

The quality of the grapes has been surprising since the first harvests

Since 2007, Tempranillo Familia Roda 107 has been gradually establishing itself in Spanish vineyards, demonstrating its quality. With the experience gained from a job well done right from the beginning, it allowed us to reinforce our commitment and collaboration. The grapes from this selection have surprised us since the first harvests, offering quality parameters typical of much older vineyards.

Bodegas Roda and Viveros Villanueva Vides invite you to share this journey through time with Tempranillo. These grapes testify to the grapevine's capacity for adaptation and resilience. A solution to modern challenges that nature itself provides, almost without us realizing it, through its natural selection process throughout centuries of viticulture. We guarantee a selection that will revive complex and enriching genetic characteristics in your finest wines. Investing in our certified plants will reward you throughout the entire lifespan of your vineyard.



ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF PLANT MATERIAL SELECTION

The original selection process began by identifying 535 samples through a survey of **old grapevines** conducted in 1998, 1999 and 2000 across the entire traditional Tempranillo habitat. The search focused on samples that represented existing **intravarietal variability** in the vineyard as well as displayed **high-quality potential**, such as small berries, open clusters, low yields and proper ripening. The next step was to assess the plant health, a filter that ultimately left us with 225 morphotypes being selected.

“Polyclonal” selection

Twelve different biotypes are brought together under the concept of family. They are synergistic, harmonious and complementary to enhance the enological quality of the grapes as a whole. This is a pioneering response to clonal homogeneity, with a standard category within the official certification system. And now, it is officially recognized by the OIV as an interesting option for new plantations.

Endorsed by Bodegas Roda, a promoter for more than two decades of a patient and meticulous R&D project to preserve Tempranillo from genetic erosion.

Quality from the first harvest

We associate quality with old grapevines, it is surprising that this selection is demonstrating its enological potential right from the very first harvests of the new grapevines.

Evolving family

The family selection process is dynamic, as it continues to evaluate and enrich it by replacing any morphotypes that may provide better characteristics. The evaluation work continues and will bring pleasant surprises in the future.

Parent fields free from short internodes, coiled I and III and variegated (Elisa test).

Technical Data

- Average yield
- Small berry size
- Baumé: 13,5 Medium-high
- PH: 3,7
- At. 4,2 g/l
- Medium-high color intensity
- Tasting notes: structured, complex, full-bodied

BIPLANT

GRAPEVINE GRAFTS TREATED WITH TRICHODERMA VINTEC,
A POWERFUL BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT



DO YOU WANT PLANTS WITH MAXIMUM SANITARY PURITY?

YOU SHOULD LEARN
ABOUT THIS NEW PRODUCT

Be proactive.
Order your grafts a season
in advance so they
can be treated during
the growing process.

VIVEROS VILLANUEVA VIDES HAS ADDED **A NEW GENERATION OF GRAPEVINE GRAFTS WITH A GREATER HEALTH GUARANTEE** TO ITS PRODUCT LINE. THESE PLANTS ARE TREATED DURING THE GROWING PROCESS WITH THE VINTEC BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENT (TRICHODERMA ATROVIRIDE SC1). THE GOAL IS TO REDUCE THE PRESENCE OF FUNGI THAT CAUSE DESTRUCTIVE GRAPEVINE TRUNK DISEASES.

Viveros Villanueva offers the guarantee of using the **only Trichoderma officially registered for grapevine nurseries**, from **Belchim**, with a high concentration and a proven powerful antagonist against the fungal pathogens that affect vineyards.

This advancement towards more **sustainable, natural and ecological plant protection** is strategic for our company. In our R&D projects, we analyze the efficacy and application methods of Trichoderma, bacteria, and processes such as thermotherapy, which are synergistic and complementary.

Viveros Villanueva is committed to this treatment after a long period of trials that have given us **exclusive ways to determine its efficacy**:

- Incorporation into the plant at the **optimum time**.
- Correct **dosage** and application **times**.
- Proven results in the **reduction of pathogens** in the plant at the end of the vegetative cycle, ready for sale to the grapevine grower.
- **Exhaustive study** of soil pathogens.
- These studies have been endorsed by analyses carried out by Dr. David Gramaje, a specialist in fungal diseases of grapevines from the Institute of Vine and Wine Sciences of La Rioja.

Viveros Villanueva will incorporate this treatment into its new production process for specific batches of plants, focusing on winegrowers and winemakers who have the capacity and willingness to assume a small additional cost for this protection.

AVAILABILITY

PLEASE VISIT THE WEBSITE
FOR A LIST OF AVAILABLE
BIPLANT VARIETIES
FOR THE CURRENT SEASON.

www.viverosvillanueva.es

YOURPLANT

PRESERVATION AND PROPAGATION SERVICE
FROM EXCLUSIVE PLANT MATERIALS



WORK SCHEDULE



Technical support in the **selection** of plant material during the vegetative cycle prior to collection.



Sanitary evaluation of possible viruses, fungal wood diseases and other pests...



In-house laboratory for virus detection using ELISA test and active collaboration with organizations specialized in detection and diagnosis using PCR techniques.



Field collection service of selected old vines and **preservation at controlled temperature and relative humidity.**



Nursery propagation of specific quantities on the desired rootstocks, under client **supervision** and with a **guarantee of exclusivity.**

Recommended lead time: 18 months.



REPOSIPLANT

SPECIAL GRAPEVINE PLANT FOR REPLACING OLD PLANTS

THE NURSERY GROWING PROCESS IS EXTENDED OVER TWO SEASONS TO PROVIDE THE GRAFT WITH A WITHERED DEVELOPED TRUNK AND A MORE POWERFUL ROOT SYSTEM

- Accelerates the planting and development process and reduces labor costs.
- Tied directly to the trellis wire, eliminating the need for stakes and/or protectors (except in areas with voracious pests).
- Tied directly to the stake during open-center (vase) training and development.
- Allows the replacement of old grapevines while maintaining the current vineyard management system with inter-row planting or herbicide barriers.
- Higher success rate.
- Replacement of old grapevines can be planned using the plot's own plant material with advance preparation.

ADVICE FOR GOOD MANAGEMENT OF REPLACEMENT PLANTS:

Fall-Winter: It is recommended to use a mechanical digger to effectively remove dead plants and dig a deep, wide hole, that should be left empty for some time.

Winter-Spring: Before refilling the hole with soil, cut any visible roots from adjacent plants. When filling the hole, incorporate compost and Trichoderma product (tablets) to "clean" the soil as thoroughly as possible. Plant and water the area. It is also beneficial to treat the roots with mycorrhizae and rooting agents. Every little bit helps.

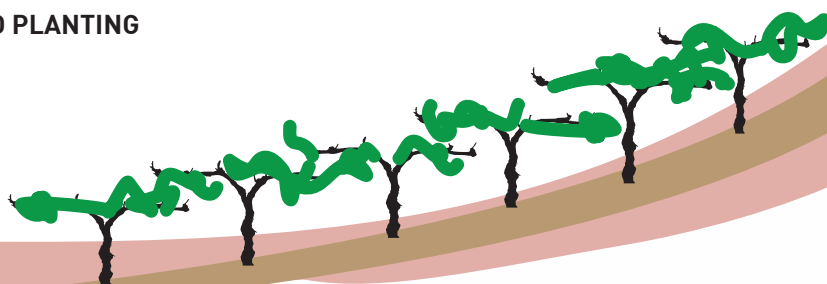
Spring-Summer: Pay special attention to replacements, prune as needed, and water frequently if the soil is inadequate.

These images show the plant selection process and the different stages of their development after planting. Replacing old plants requires soil preparation and specific care to ensure a high success rate.



TERMOPLANT

SPECIAL THERMOTHERAPY TREATMENT SERVICE
TO IMPROVE PLANT MATERIAL HEALTH PRIOR TO PLANTING



CONTROL WORK OF GRAPEVINE GRAFTS WITH DIFFERENT THERMOTHERAPY TREATMENTS



Viveros Villanueva Vides has led the VITISEC-MOMA research project for the past few years to evaluate the efficacy of **hot water immersion** of grapevine plants. A process that ensures viability and improves phytosanitary quality.

After completing the research project, we incorporated the appropriate technology and made a commitment to offer this service to wine-growers and wineries. Thermotherapy is the only method recognized against pests such as *Xylella fastidiosa* or *Flavescence dorée*, and it is also capable of reducing the pathogenic load of fungi and bacteria.

Thermotherapy is widely studied and disseminated technique in the agricultural sector, and its use is endorsed and recommended by the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). Viveros Villanueva Vides works under these guidelines, applying the necessary specifics for grapevines based on our experience with different varieties and rootstocks.

The THERMO machine from RG allows for the immersion of plants with precise time and temperature control.



IN-HOUSE ANALYSIS OF PHYTOSANITARY QUALITY A LABORATORY AT THE SERVICE OF OUR CUSTOMERS



Viveros Villanueva holds the category of Selector and therefore features its own laboratory for analyzing viral diseases in plant material and testing for nematodes in the soil. We offer this service to our customers when they intend to propagate their own varietal selections. In old grapevines, it is crucial to determine if they are affected by the most harmful viruses, such as grapevine fanleaf virus (GFLV), grapevine leafroll-associated viruses (GLRaV-1 and GLRaV-3), grapevine fleck virus (GFVK), arabis mosaic virus (ArMV), or grapevine pinot gris virus (GPGV). Similarly, soil with an excess of nematodes or the presence of highly damaging species (such as *Xiphinema index*...) can compromise the success of the planting.

We also offer guidance on essential soil analyses and plant nutritional status, which are key to choosing the correct variety and rootstock, with the support from collaborating companies.



The strength of the bond between the grapevine and the vintner is what allowed viticulture to flourish, harvest after harvest, through a splendid thousand-year-old past.

Our soil has been foundational to the most prosperous civilizations. Grapes and wine, in all their forms, symbolism, and legacy, were an essential and unquestionable source of nourishment. Today, everything changes quickly, hindering the sector's capacity to adapt and grow. Therefore, now more than ever, it is important to understand that the future is grown.

The grapevines that make up the vineyards we lovingly care for are a legacy of our past and present; the new plantings and production techniques are our future and our most distant horizon.

Viveros Villanueva Vides is committed once again to the grapevine and the vintner, and looks forward to the future.



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