

Pinot Noir Clones - Australian Perspective*

Vine Improvement Varieties

Clone	Origin	Also Known As	Clonal Characteristics imparted into Wine
D2V5	UC Davis, USA	8104, FPMS Clone 1A	Can sometimes be one - dimensional and thin; spicy, plum & fresh cherry flavours; can also have green and herbal flavours; low aromatics; higher acidity; structured tannins; medium weight; crops high.
D5V12	UC Davis, USA	2051, FPMS Clone 20	Plum, cherry flavours; moderate tannins; medium weight; viticulturists love it - winemakers don't.
G5V15	UC Davis, USA	D2V6, 8048, FPMS Clone 2A	Good aromatics with dark cherry; may have green, herbal notes; lighter tannins; lighter body; must be cropped low to retain aromatics; sometimes described as simple, but can produce wines that rate and age well; prone to over cropping; better aromatics at higher elevations and in red soil.
G8V3	UC Davis, USA / Switzerland	FPMS Clone 13	Fruity, jammy and succulent; not as vigorous or high yielding as G5V15.
G8V7	UC Davis, USA	FPMS Clone 15	Similar to G8V3, with more aromatics.
H7V15	UC Davis, USA	2325, FPMS Clone 22	Earthy, mushroom, forest berry flavours; more tannin and texture.
Mariafeld	Wadenswil, Switzerland	14	Spicy, low tannin, soft cherry, plummy, rich, higher colour and tannin, full mouth feel; needs to be grown on the proper site and have vine age; doesn't always look or taste like most Pinot Noir clones.
MV6	Clos Veugeot, France	Busby 1832	Most common clone in Australia; floppy canopy; small bunches and berries; concentrated plummy and meaty characters; impressive; rarely over crops; great structure as a "foundation" clone in a blend.
186m	Geisenheim, Germany	13	Medium body; savoury flavours; solid and dependable.
Pommard	UC Davis, USA	Clone 5, Clone 6, D4V2	More structure, dense, chewy texture with "sweeter" nose.

Source Block Varieties

Clone	Origin	Also Known As	Clonal Characteristics imparted into Wine
114	Dijon / Morey St Denis		Early ripening; medium purple hue; complex flavours; dark fruit and red fruit; Burgundian characters; good intensity; balanced; fine and abundant tannin structure in the mouth.
115	Dijon / Morey St Denis		Early ripening; medium colours; flavours more complex & tannic; dark fruit - cherry, plum, blackberry; intense; fine, rounded tannin structure; full bodied. Better complexity and aromatics than UC Davis clones.
386	Dijon / Morey St Denis		Average, not exciting.
521	Dijon / Morey St Denis		Average, not exciting.
667	Dijon / Morey St Denis		Newly released in Australia; holds high hopes; limited track record; beautiful strong colour; elegant bouquet; tannic; quite long; structure for cellaring
777	Dijon / Morey St Denis		Newly released in Australia; holds high hopes; limited track record; strong and intense colours; strong aromas; good balance; round tannins.

* Note: Clonal characteristics will be affected by vineyard site, terroir and vineyard/winemaking practices.

Note: Clone comments have been collected from several leading winemakers and viticultural experts. While opinions may vary, there appears to be reasonable consistency in most of the views expressed.

Note: See *Glossary* for a definition of "clone".

Source: Australian Vine Improvement Association: Regional winemakers & viticulturists.

Pinot Noir Clones - California, Oregon & British Columbia Perspective*

Clone	Origin	Also Known As	Clonal Characteristics Imparted into Wine
Pommard	UC Davis, USA	Clone 5; Clone 6; D4V2	See above
Clone 2A	UC Davis, USA	G5V15; D2V6; FPMS Clone 2A	See above - G5V15
Clone 9	UC Davis, USA	Jackson; FPMS 29	Bright garnet colour and aromatic. Produces light to medium texture wine.
Martini 58	Louis Martini, USA	FPMS 13; G8V3	See above - G8V3
113	Dijon / Morey St Denis		Clear and strong colour, fine floral; bouquet typical of Pinot. Balanced in the mouth. Slightly masked tannins - designed for average keeping.
114	Dijon / Morey St Denis		See above
115	Dijon / Morey St Denis		See above
667	Dijon / Morey St Denis		See above
777	Dijon / Morey St Denis		See above
828	Dijon / Morey St Denis		Newer clone. Early maturing, produces robust and complex wines with good acidity and colour.
91 Ritter	Geisenheim, GY		Floral aromas and sometimes spicy.
David Bruce	Côte d'Or -> Paul Masson -> Martin Ray	DB clone	Earthy, sour cherry, spicy almond aromas, more Burgundian in character.

Pinot Noir Clones - New Zealand Perspective*

Clone	Origin	Also Known As	Clonal Characteristics imparted into Wine
AM 10/5	Wadenswil, Switzerland	Anton Meyer	Dark cherry characteristics with elegance on the palate (variations to this clone often occur in the field)
2/10	Wadenswil, Switzerland		Similar to AM 10/5, but with more depth of ripe berry characters, rather than elegance. Can have stalky elements
Clone 5	UC Davis, USA	Pommard	See above - Pommard
Clone 13	UC Davis, USA	G8V3, Martini 58	See above - G8V3
Abel	Côte d'Or		Rich, aromatic characters.
113	Dijon / Morey St Denis		See above
114	Dijon / Morey St Denis		See above
115	Dijon / Morey St Denis		See above
375	St- Denise-de-Vaux (Saone-et-Loire)		Average colour strength, quality aromas, elegant, fruity. Balanced structure, supple, limited keeping only
667	Dijon / Morey St Denis		See above
777	Dijon / Morey St Denis		See above

* Note: Clonal characteristics will be affected by vineyard site, terroir and vineyard/winemaking practices.

Note: Clone comments have been collected from several leading winemakers and viticultural experts. While opinions may vary, there appears to be reasonable consistency in most of the views expressed.

Note: See Glossary for a definition of "clone". Source: New Zealand Grape Vine Improvement Group; UC Davis FPS; Cornell/Geneva Ag Experiment Station; Australian Vine Improvement Association; Regional winemakers & viticulturists.

Pinot Noir Regional Comparison* (2007 data unless otherwise indicated)

Source: see Resources section of this booklet.

	Mornington Peninsula	Yarra Valley	Macedon Ranges	South Gippsland	Okanagan Valley, BC	East Coast Tasmania	Southern Tasmania	Central Otago	Waipara	Marlborough/Wairarapa	Willamette Valley, OR	Anderson Valley, CA	Cote d'Or
Number of Wineries	61 (2008)	148 (2008)	59 (2008)	19 (2008)	96 (2008)	10 (2008)	34 (2008)	114 (2008)	74 (2008)	63 (2008)	275	28 (2008)	n/a
Vineyard Area	940 ha (2008)	3800 ha (2008)	203 ha	195 ha	3081 ha (2008)	234 ha (2008)	481 ha (2008)	1522 ha (2008)	1732 ha (2008)	855 ha (2008)	3860 ha	6577 ha	9631 ha (2008)
Pinot Noir Area	433 ha (2008)	839 ha (2008)	55 ha	54 ha	269 ha (2008)	105 ha (2008)	216 ha (2008)	1196 ha (2008)	303 ha (2008)	462 ha (2008)	3417 ha	808 ha	5594 ha (2008)
Production	6000 t (2008)	19000 t (2008)	615 t	486 t	22139 t (2008)	479 t (2008)	2328 t (2008)	9495 t (2008)	6881 t (2008)	4105 t (2008)	25869 t	55872 t	75333 t
Pinot Noir Production	2576 t (2008)	4200 t (2008)	193 t	154 t	1937 t (2008)	216 t (2008)	1048 t (2008)	7509 t (2008)	1465 t (2008)	1971 t (2008)	17463 t	5412 t	45333 t
Climate Base	Mornington	Healesville	Kyneton	Leongatha	Kelowna	Swansea	Hobart	Queenstown	Christchurch	Wellington	Portland	Navarro	Dijon
Growing Season													
Rainfall (mm)	386	597	367	530	209	142	359	535	331	626	323	168	429
Growing Season													
Rainfall (days)	63	69	79	77	60	41	89	57	45	60	64	14	90
MTWM (°C)	19.2	18.2	18.5	18.7	19.1	16.9	17.3	16.7	17.4	17.1	19.2	22.7	20
HDD	1435	1227	1072	1294	963	1024	1017	838	939	1035	1205	841	1189
Growing Season													
Ave Mean Temp (°C)	16.8	15.9	15.1	16.2	14.8	14.9	14.8	13.8	14.9	14.8	15.6	18.7	15.4
Growing Season													
Daily Range - DTR (°C)	5.2	6.2	6	5.9	5.4	10.4	4.6	11.1	10.1	6.3	5.2	17.6	5.7
Continentality	9.8	10.9	12.7	10.3	22.9	8.5	10.5	12.6	11.4	8.3	15.3	15	18.1
LTI	417	406	416	402	192.9	303	311	251	273	324	278	473	247
Growing Season													
Sunshine Hours	1420	1490	1629	1384	1602	1492	1423	1388	1402	1099	1660	n/a	1449
Latitude	38° 13' S	37° 45' S	37° 35' S	38° 38' S	49° 57' N	42° 7' S	42° 53' S	45° 03' S	43° 53' S	41° 28' S	45° 32' N	39° 10' N	47° 16' N
Elevation	20-250m	50-400m	350-700m	83m	429m	8m	50-175m	200-450m	65-200m	125m	47-150m	46m	150-300m

* Note vineyard area and production data accuracy vary depending on the response rate to regional winery surveys. Growing season data is for Oct-Apr in the southern hemisphere, Apr-Oct in the northern hemisphere.