

Catalogue of grapevines cultivated in France http://plantgrape.plantnet-project.org © UMT Géno-Vigne® INRA - IFV - Montpellier SupAgro Edited on 12/01/2022

# Assyrtiko B





## Name of the variety in France

## Assyrtiko

## Origin

This variety is originally from Greece.

#### Synonyms

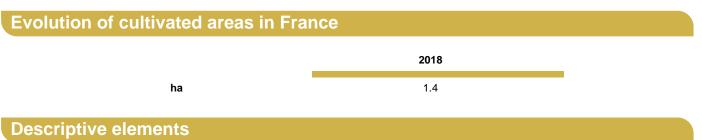
There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

#### Legal information

In France, Assyrtiko is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2015 on the A list and classified.

## Use

Wine grape variety.



The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot with a piping anthocyanin coloration and a medium to high density of prostate hairs,

- the green yellow young leaves, with a medium to high density of prostate hairs,

- the shoots with red-striped internodes,

- the medium to large adult leaves, with three lobes, a very open U- or V-shaped petiole sinus, lateral sinuses with a fairly frequet tooth inside, small and numerous teeth, medium compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly revolute, moderately blistered leaf blade, undulate between the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostate hairs,

- the roud-shaped or ellipsoid berries.

## **Genetic profile**

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	238	243	176	188	252	238	235	255
Allel 2	133	238	249	191	202	258	240	243	257

#### Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas. Grape maturity: late-season, 5 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Assyrtiko is a vigorous, moderately productive and late-season variety, with a semi-erect bearing. In its region of origin, this variety seems to be very tolerant to drought, heat waves and wind. It can be pruned short (gobelet or cordon) or pruned as a simple Guyot.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Assyrtiko is sensitive to grape moths (European Grapevine moth) but does not seem to be particularly susceptible to other diseases.

## Technological potentiality

Assyrtiko's bunches are medium in size and compact. The berries a medium, simple-flavored, with a juicy pulp and a thick, rich in tannins skin. When ripe, the berries of this Mediterranean variety keep a very good acidity, with a moderate to high sugar concentration. Assyrtiko produces white dry or sometime sweet wines or sparkling wines, that are suited to ageig but that may be sensitive to oxidation. This variety's typical and complex aromas are mineral, flinty notes, citrus, wax, hazelnut and pineapple.

## **Clonal selection in France**

The only certified Assyrtiko clone carries the number 1281.

## **Bibliographic references**

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.

- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.
- Ampélographie hellénique. B. Krimbas, 1943, Greece.
- Plaquettes Hellenifera. K. Bakasietas, S. Petropoulos and G. Tavaditis, 2019, Greece.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al., 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.

## **Description of clones certified in France**

	Identity and	availability	Agror	iomic data	Technological data	
Clone no.	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar level	Color potential
	Year of certification	Agronomic references	Bunch weight	Vigor	Titrable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
1281	Grèce	VNB - IFV				
	2018					

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