

# Alvina N

# Table grape variety.



### Origin

This variety was obtained in 1965 by INRA by crossbreeding Alphonse Lavallée and Sultanine.

### Use

Table grape variety.

### Name of the variety in France

Alvina

### Synonymy

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

### Regulatory data

In France, Alvina is offically listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list.

### **Description elements**

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the large, circular or pentagonal adult leaves, with five lobes, shallow lateral sinuses, a closed petiole sinus with very overlapping lobes, short teeth with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth, twisted, slightly goffered and undulate near the petiole sinus leaf blade, and the lower side an absence of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the berries are short elliptical shaped.

## **Evolution of cultivated areas in France**

Year	2000	2008	2018
ha	1	1	0

# **Genetic profile**

Microsatell	iteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	232	249	182	186	252	238	243	249
Allele 2	143	236	253	191	188	260	238	243	251

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Alvina is very vigorous and has a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. Alvina must be trained and long pruned. It is very little susceptible to coulure and to millerandage.

### **Clonal selection in France**

The only certified Alvina clone carries the number 968.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

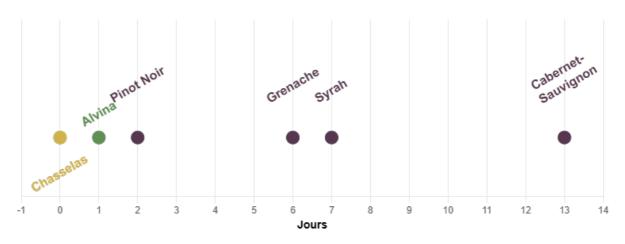
### **Technological potential**

Alvina's bunches are large to very large, slightly compact with a short peduncle. The berries are small to medium in size with strong bloom, and tend to color irregularly. The skin is fairly thick and the pulp is juicy with a neutral flavor. Alvina's berries are generally seedless and if there are seeds they are soft and not very noticeable. Alvina has a good storage and transport capacity.

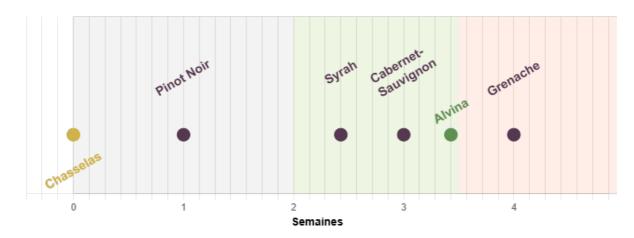
### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Alvina is very little sensitive to grey rot.

### Debourrement



### Maturité



### Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
- Documentary collections of the Centre Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.











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