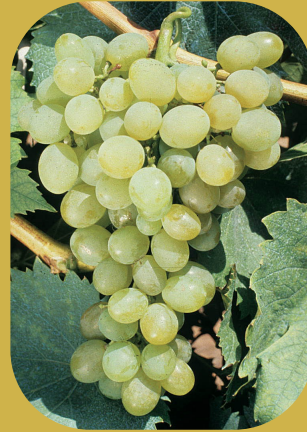


Amandin B

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.



Origin

This variety was obtained in 1979 by INRA. This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of 7489 INRA and Muscat de Hambourg.

Use

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.

Name of the variety in France

Amandin

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, Amandin is officially 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 low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the shiny and green young leaves with bronze or reddish spots,
- the wedge-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with an open petiole sinus, medium to long teeth compared to their width at the base, straight sides, no or weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth, involute leaf blade and on the lower side of the leaves, no or very low density of prostrate hairs and a low density of erect hairs,
- ellipsoid or ovoid berries with a slight muscat flavor.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2018

ha 0

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	133	229	247	176	186	256	240	235	255
Allele 2	143	236	249	186	192	262	254	243	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Amandin has moderate to strong vigor. This variety is fairly fertile and has a semi-erect or horizontal bearing. Amandin can be managed with moderately long pruning and must be trained.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Amandin clone carries the number 5002.

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

Technological potential

Amandin's bunches are medium to large in size, not very compact and the berries are medium in size, juicy with a thick skin.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Amandin is not very sensitive to downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, black rot and grey rot, but it must be grafted. Despite the tolerances described, a minimum level of fungicide protection is necessary to provide adequate protection for the vines and the grape harvest, particularly in vintages with high disease pressure.

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 de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.



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