

Servanin N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Servanin is originally from the north of the Isère region.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Servanin

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, Servanin is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves,
- the dark green adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with a very open U- or V-shaped petiole sinus, long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute leaf blade and on the lower side of the leaves, a high density of erect hairs and a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the broad ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	2018
ha	376	344	21	10	1

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	229	239	176	188	256	240	216	239
Allele 2	141	234	260	186	194	260	254	257	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Servanin is very vigorous, fairly fertile but susceptible to millerandage. Some berries stay green at maturity. Servanin is usually managed in high growth vine stocks. It seems well adapted to limestone or marly soils.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Servanin clone carries the number 1153.

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

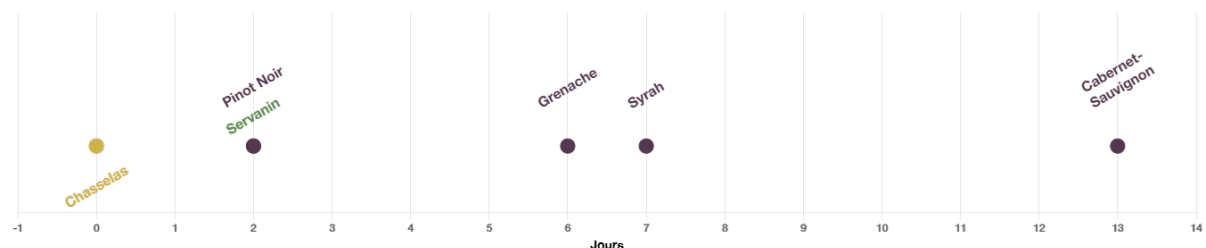
Technological potential

The bunches and berries are small. Servanin produces tannic, acidic wines with good color and low alcohol degree.

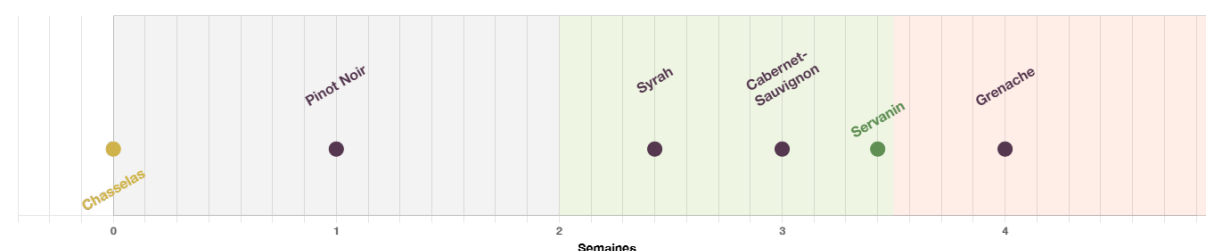
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Servanin is susceptible to downy mildew but is not very affected by 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 de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
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- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.



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