

# Sultanine B

Table grape variety.



## Origin

This table grape variety of natural origin is grown in many countries.

## Use

Table grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Sultanine

## Synonymy

In the European Union Sultanine is officially called by other names: Sultanina (Bulgaria, Portugal, Spain), Sultanina bianca (Italy) and Soutanina (Greece). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

## Regulatory data

In France, Sultanine is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low or very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the shiny yellow young leaves,
- the circular adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with a petiole sinus with overlapping or very overlapping lobes, short to medium teeth with straight sides, the one corresponding to the main veins are a little longer, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth, thin, shiny, involute on the edges, and sometimes goffered leaf blade, folded near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, no erect and prostrate hairs,
- the narrow ellipsoid or ovoid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2018

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## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	143	232	239	178	188	248	238	216	249
Allele 2	149	232	253	191	188	260	248	243	249

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Sultanine is an extremely vigorous variety, with a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. It must be trellised and pruned long. To obtain good flower initiation, Sultanine requires very favorable light and temperature conditions. As such, in France, its fertility is usually non-existent or very low.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Sultanine is very sensitive to downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, grey rot and phomopsis.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Sultanine clone carries the number 919.

### 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.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks to 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are large, winged and moderately compact. The berries are seedless, medium in size with a moderately thick skin. The pulp is crunchy and not very acidic, with a simple pleasant flavor. For the production of table grapes, gibberellic acid treatments and girdling can increase the size of the berries. Sultanine is also the main variety used for the production of raisins.



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