

# Serna INTA Rs

# Table grape variety.



## Origin

This table grape variety was obtained by the INTA station in San Rafael (Argentina) by A. Gargiulo by crossbreeding Moscatel rosado with a descendant of Cardinal and Sultanine.

#### Use

Table grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Serna INTA

#### 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, Serna INTA 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 very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, deep lateral sinuses, an open petiole sinus, medium teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, a strong anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted, slightly blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no erect and prostrate hairs
- the round-shaped berries with a muscat flavor and that are pink when fully ripe.

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

Year	2011	2018
ha	1	1

## Genetic profile

MicrosatelliteVVS2		VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	147	225	239	176	186	248	248	243	249
Allele 2	149	232	249	178	188	256	248	257	271

#### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Serna INTA has a moderate vigor with a horizontal bearing. This variety is sensitive to magnesium deficiency, must be trellised and pruned moderately long.

#### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Serna INTA is not very sensitive to fungal diseases.

## **Clonal selection in France**

The only certified Serna INTA clone carries the number 1139.

## Bibliographic references

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

## Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas. Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are conical-shaped and medium in size, sometimes a little heterogenous. The berries are also medium in size, sometimes a little variable, with rudimentary seeds which are barely or not noticeable in the mouth. The pink coloring of the berries is sometimes irregular but the flavor is very pleasant, muscaté with a nice balance between sugar and acidity.











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