

Assyrtiko B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from Greece.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Assyrtiko

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, Assyrtiko is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2015 on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot with a piping anthocyanin coloration and a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green yellow young leaves, with a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with red-striped internodes,
- the medium to large adult leaves, with three lobes, a very open U- or V-shaped petiole sinus, lateral sinuses with a fairly frequent tooth inside, small and numerous teeth, medium compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly revolute, moderately blistered leaf blade, undulate between the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2018

ha 1.4

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	238	243	176	188	252	238	235	255
Allele 2	133	238	249	191	202	258	240	243	257

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Assyrtiko is a vigorous, moderately productive and late-season variety, with a semi-erect bearing. In its region of origin, this variety seems to be very tolerant to drought, heat waves and wind. It can be pruned short (gobelet or cordon) or pruned as a simple Guyot.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Assyrtiko is sensitive to grape moths (European Grapevine moth) but does not seem to be particularly susceptible to other diseases.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Assyrtiko clone carries the number 1281.

Bibliographic references

- 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.
- Ampélographie hellénique. B. Krimbas, 1943, Greece.
- Plaquettes Hellenifera. K. Bakasietas, S. Petropoulos and G. Tavaditis, 2019, Greece.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al., 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: late-season, 5 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

Assyrtiko's bunches are medium in size and compact. The berries are medium, simple-flavored, with a juicy pulp and a thick, rich in tannins skin. When ripe, the berries of this Mediterranean variety keep a very good acidity, with a moderate to high sugar concentration. Assyrtiko produces white dry or sometime sweet wines or sparkling wines, that are suited to age but that may be sensitive to oxidation. This variety's typical and complex aromas are mineral, flinty notes, citrus, wax, hazelnut and pineapple.



