

New

Malvasia fina B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Malvasia fina is a traditional variety from Portugal. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would result from the crossbreeding of Gibi and Afrocheiro.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Malvasia fina

Synonymy

There is no officially recognized synonym in France for this variety. However, it should be pointed out that names based on the term "Malvasia" designate several other distinct varieties in different countries of the European Union (Croatia, Spain, Italy, Portugal, etc.), which should not be confused.

Regulatory data

In France, Malvasia fina is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2023 on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed on the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union : Cyprus, Spain and Portugal.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs and a piping distribution of anthocyanin coloration,
- the yellow young leaves, with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with green internodes,
- the medium to large, circular or pentagonal adult leaves, with three or five lobes, moderately deep upper lateral sinuses with overlapping lobes, a closed U or V-shaped petiole sinus, medium teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a dark green, revolute, twisted, finely blistered and sometimes goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to very low density of erect hairs and a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the berries that are round or slightly ellipsoid.

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	223	239	176	188	248	240	233	251
Allele 2	143	238	257	191	188	252	254	235	255

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Malvasia fina is regularly productive with moderate vigor and a semi-erect bearing. It is sensitive to water stress (berries shrivelling, defoliation) magnesium deficiency and coulure. However, it is not very susceptible to the wind. Malvasia fina adapts to all types of pruning, although cordon pruning is recommended. This variety thrives in deep, well-drained soils. When planted in fertile soils, it should be grafted onto rootstocks with moderate vigor.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks to 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

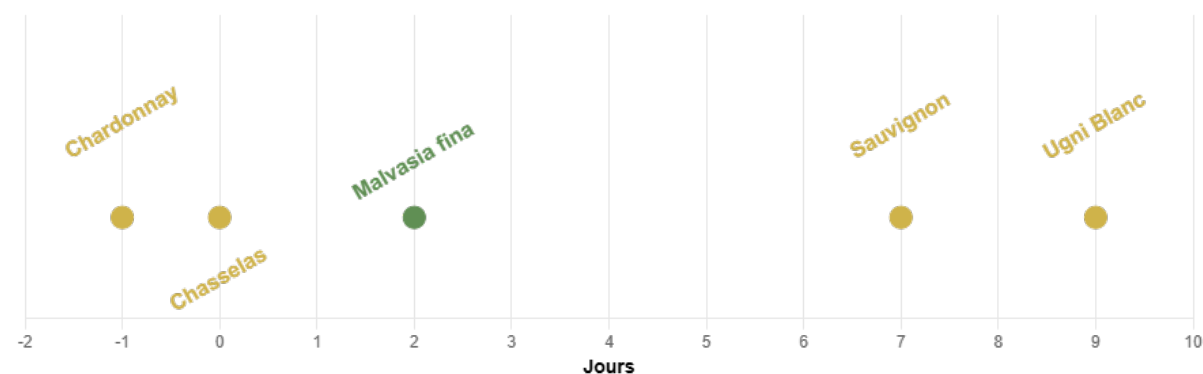
Technological potential

Malvasia fina bunches are medium to large. The berries are medium-sized, with a simple flavor. It produces good quality wines, rich in alcohol and with moderate acidity. but low intensity. In cooler regions, this variety is used to make sparkling wines.

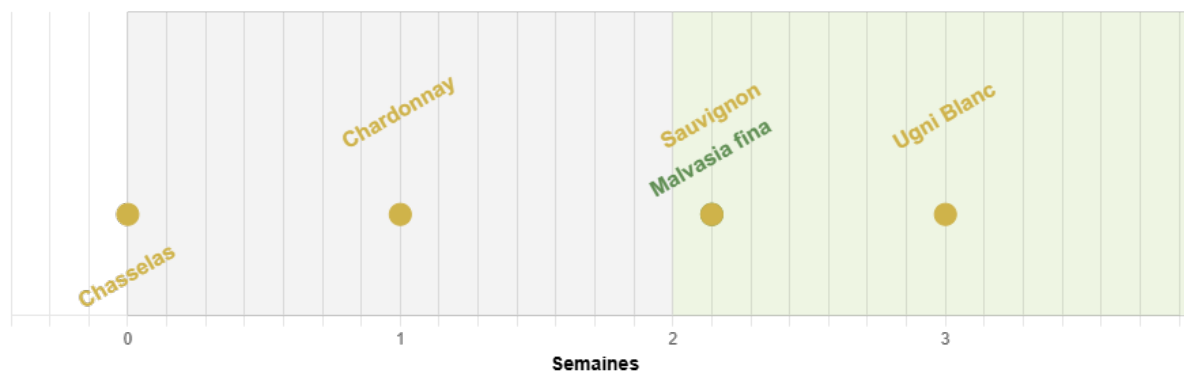
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Malvasia fina is susceptible to powdery mildew and grey rot. On the other hand, it is less sensitive to downy mildew and vine leafhoppers.

Debourrement



Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.
- O grande livro das castas. I. Böhm, 2007, Ed. Chaves Ferreira, Portugal.
- Câtalogo das castas para vinho cultivadas em Portugal. R. Faustino, 2011, Instituto da Vinha e do Vinho, I.P, Portugal.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al., 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.



*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,
plantgrape.fr, UMT Géno-Vigne®
INRAE - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*