

# Ekigaïna N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1955 and is the result of a crossbreeding between Tannat and Cabernet-Sauvignon.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Ekigaïna

## 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, Ekigaïna 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 medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves,
- the pentagonal adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, a slightly open or with slightly overlapping lobes U-shaped petiole sinus, with ofte naked petiole veins, medium teeth with convex sides, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of erect hairs and a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	2000	2008	2018
ha	4	4	2.8

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	149	236	239	172	188	240	238	233	239
Allele 2	153	238	249	182	194	248	254	233	255

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety is moderately vigorous, with a semi-erect bearing. Ekigaïna must be trained and pruned long.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Ekigaïna does not seem to be particularly sensitive to diseases.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Ekigaïna clone carries the number 981.

### 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, 2 weeks and a half to 3 weeks after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches and berries are medium in size. Ekigaïna produces colored, balanced, fairly warm and typical wines that are relatively low in acidity.



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