



Alvina N



Name of the variety in France

Alvina

Origin

This variety was obtained in 1965 by INRA by crossbreeding Alphonse Lavallée and Sultanine.

Synonyms

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Legal information

In France, Alvina is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list.

Use

Table grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France



Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the large, circular or pentagonal adult leaves, with five lobes, shallow lateral sinuses, a closed petiole sinus with very overlapping lobes, short teeth with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth, twisted, slightly gofferred and undulate near the petiole sinus leaf blade, and the lower side an absence of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the berries are short elliptical shaped.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	232	249	182	186	252	238	243	249
Allel 2	143	236	253	191	188	260	238	243	251

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Alvina is very vigorous and has a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. Alvina must be trained and long pruned. It is very little susceptible to coulure and to millerandage.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Alvina is very little sensitive to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

Alvina's bunches are large to very large, slightly compact with a short peduncle. The berries are small to medium in size with strong bloom, and tend to color irregularly. The skin is fairly thick and the pulp is juicy with a neutral flavor. Alvina's berries are generally seedless and if there are seeds they are soft and not very noticeable. Alvina has a good storage and transport capacity.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Alvina clone carries the number 968.

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 Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.

Description of clones certified in France

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar level	Color potential
	Year of certification	Agronomic references	Bunch weight	Vigor	Titration acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
968	1990	INRA				

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