



## Lival N



### Name of the variety in France

Lival

### Origin

This variety was obtained in 1956 by INRA by crossbreeding Alphonse Lavallée and Lignan.

### 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, Lival is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. It is classified as a wine grape variety only in some French department (see the regulations in force). This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Bulgaria and Portugal.

### Use

Wine and table grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	3	89	173	123	54

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with a strong anthocyanin coloration of nodes and internodes,
- the circular or wedge-shaped dark green adult leaves, with seven lobes or more, deep round-shaped lateral sinuses, a slightly open U-shaped petiole sinus with often naked petiole veins, medium teeth with straight sides or with one side convex and one side concave, a strong anthocyanin coloration of veins, a moderately blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs on veins and a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or broad ellipsoid berries.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	247	182	192	252	238	233	261
Allel 2	153	234	255	182	204	252	248	243	271

## Phenology

Bud burst: 8 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: early-season, same as Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Lival has strong vigor with a horizontal bearing. It must be trained and pruned long. This variety is not very susceptible to millerandage and berries bursting.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Lival is susceptible to phomopsis, powdery mildew, downy mildew and mites, but is not very affected by grey rot.

## Technological potentiality

Lival's bunches are medium to large in size, moderately compact with a moderately long peduncle which is not very lignified. The berries also are medium to large in size with a homogeneous color. The skin is moderately thick, the pulp is averagely firm and very juicy with a simple flavor. Lival has a good storage and transport capacity.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Lival clone carries the number 501.

## 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.

## 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	Titriable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
501	1976	INRA Languedoc				

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