**Attiki N**

**Name of the variety in France**

Attiki

**Origin**

This variety was obtained by Vassilis Mikos (Greece). Based on the genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would result from the crossbreeding of Alphonse Lavallée and Black Monukka.

**Synonyms**

In Austria, Attiki is officially designated as "Attica". This synonym is officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

**Legal information**

In France, Attiki is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Austria.

**Use**

Table grape variety.

**Evolution of cultivated areas in France**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>ha</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Descriptive elements**

The identification is based on:
- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze or reddish spots,
- the circular or pentagonal adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, a V-shaped petiole sinus, slightly open or closed, medium teeth with straight sides or one side concave and the other convex, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a moderately blistered, undulate near the petiole sinus leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or very low density of erect and prostate hairs,
- the obtuse ovoid berries, with a slightly depressed hilum.
Genetic profile

<table>
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<th>Microsatellite</th>
<th>VVS2</th>
<th>VVMD5</th>
<th>VVMD7</th>
<th>VVMD27</th>
<th>VRZAG62</th>
<th>VRZAG79</th>
<th>VVMD25</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allel 1</td>
<td>133</td>
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<td>253</td>
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<td>188</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>255</td>
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<tr>
<td>Allel 2</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>238</td>
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<td>204</td>
<td>258</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>271</td>
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</tbody>
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Phenology

Bud burst: 8 days before Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week to 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Attiki has strong vigor and has a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. It must be trained and long pruned.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Attiki is not very sensitive to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

Attiki's bunches are large, not very compact and the berries are medium in size. The skin is of moderate thickness and the pulp is firm. Attiki's berries are generally seedless. When the seeds are present, they are soft and not very noticeable. This variety has a simple flavor but has interesting gustatory qualities.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.

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