



## Ekigaïna N



### Name of the variety in France

Ekigaïna

### Origin

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

### 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, Ekigaïna is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

### Use

Wine grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France



### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium to high density of prostate 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 prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

## Genetic profile

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

## Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half to 3 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

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.

## Technological potentiality

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

## 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 - 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	Titriable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
981	1991	INRA Bordelais Sud-Ouest				

ENTAV 



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