



## Fiano B



### Name of the variety in France

Fiano

### Origin

Fiano is originally from Italy, probablement from the area of Campania.

### 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, Fiano is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2018 on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Bulgaria, Italy and Malta.

### Use

Wine grape variety.

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot, with a piping distribution of anthocyanin coloration, with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with sometimes red-striped internodes,
- the circular adult leaves, with three, five or sometimes seven revolute lobes, a slightly open lyre or V-shaped petiole sinus, mucronate teeth, medium compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a finely blistered, flat or twisted leaf blade, folded near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

### Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	153	223	239	180	188	246	248	227	257

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 2	153	225	239	186	194	252	254	243	261

## Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days before Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Fiano is a vigorous variety with a semi-erect bearing. It is not very fertile, but its production is regular. It is best to prune it long. This variety is adapted to hot and dry climate, and grows well in not very fertile soils. Fiano is sensitive to millerandage in case of rainy springs.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Fiano is sensitive to powdery mildew, especially during flowering. It is however less susceptible to downy mildew.

## Technological potentiality

Fiano's bunches are small to medium and rather compact. The berries are medium in size, simple-flavored, with a lot of bloom, a thin skin and a juicy pulp. Fiano produces round, pale yellow wines, with honey, flowers, hazelnut and spices aromas, and sometimes a slight bitterness on the finish. These wines are suited to bottle ageing.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Fiano clone carries the number 1315.

## Bibliographic references

- 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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala et V. Vermorel, 1901-1910, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Registro nazionale delle varietà di vite. Italian Ministry of Agriculture [[web site](#), visited in 2020].
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al, 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.
- Registre Ampélographique International. 1961-1972, Ed. OIV, 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
1315	Hérault 2019	IFV				

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