



Sciaccarello N



Name of the variety in France

Sciaccarello

Origin

This variety, traditionally grown in Corsica, has been identified as the variety Mammolo, originally from Italy (Tuscany), based on ampelographic and genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier. Based on Italian genetic analyses, Sciaccarello would be the result of a crossbreeding between Boggione rosso and Uva delle Vecchie.

Synonyms

In France, this variety can officially be called "Sciaccarellu" regarding plant propagation material. In Italy, Sciaccarello is officially designated as "Mammolo".

Legal information

In France, Sciaccarello is officially listed in the "Catalogue of Vine Varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Italy.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	654	730	395	605	753	1253

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostate hairs,
- the adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with shallow lower lateral sinuses, a slightly open petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, medium to long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a thick, involute leaf blade on the edges, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries, with red black skin.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	239	180	194	246	238	235	251
Allel 2	131	225	247	186	204	246	240	257	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 7 days after Chasselas.

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

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Sciaccarello displays moderate vigor and is suited to hot southern areas. It must be planted in relatively dry terroirs. Moderate pruning and limited yields are required to obtain quality red wines. When overripe, Sciaccarello berries tend to shrivel quickly.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Sciaccarello does not seem particularly susceptible to diseases.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are very large and the berries are large. Sciaccarello produces fine, balanced, not very colored wines, with a good aromatic complexity (strawberry then spicy aromas). This variety has a good sugar accumulation potential while maintaining a fairly good acidity. Sciaccarello is also interesting when blended or for the production of rosé wines.

Clonal selection in France

The nine certified Sciaccarello clones carry the numbers 744, 834, 874, 875, 907, 930, 961, 1275 and 1276. A conservatory of 60 or so clones was planted in the wine-growing region of Corsica in 2005.

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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Registro nazionale delle varietà di vite. Ministère de l'agriculture italien, under the name "Mammolo", [[web site](#), visited in 2020].

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
744	Haute-Corse	ENTAV	high	high	medium	medium
	1980	Haute-Corse	medium	medium	medium	medium
	0.27 ha		medium		medium	representative wines of the variety
834	Haute-Corse	ENTAV	medium	medium	medium	medium
	1985	Haute-Corse	medium	medium	medium	medium
	0.19 ha		medium		medium	representative wines of the variety
874	Haute-Corse	ENTAV				
	1986	Haute-Corse				

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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	Titrate acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability

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Clone not widely distributed, consistent with the characteristics of the variety.

875	Haute-Corse	ENTAV	low	low	high	high
	1986	Haute-Corse	low to medium	medium to high	medium	high
	0.33 ha		medium		high	superior ageing potential in red wine

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907	Haute-Corse	ENTAV		high		
	1987	Haute-Corse				

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930	Haute-Corse	ENTAV				
	1988	Haute-Corse				

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Clone not widely distributed, consistent with the characteristics of the variety. Under study.

961	Haute-Corse	ENTAV				
	1990	Haute-Corse				

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Clone not widely distributed, consistent with the characteristics of the variety. Under study.

1275	Haute-Corse	CRVI - IFV	supérieure	supérieur	inférieure à moyenne	moyen
	2018	Haute-Corse	moyen	moyenne	moyenne à supérieure	inférieure à moyenne
			moyenne à supérieure	moyenne	moyenne à supérieure	vins aromatiques et fruités

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1276	Haute-Corse	CRVI - IFV	low	low	high	medium to high
	2018	Haute-Corse	medium	medium	medium	medium to high
			medium	medium	medium to high	colored and well-structured wines

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