



Sultanine B



Name of the variety in France

Sultanine

Origin

This table grape variety of natural origin is grown in many countries.

Synonyms

In the European Union Sultanine is officially called by other names: Sultanina (Bulgaria, Portugal, Spain), Sultantina bianca (Italy) and Soultantina (Greece). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Legal information

In France, Sultanine is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Use

Table grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France



Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low or very low density of prostate hairs,
- the shiny yellow young leaves,
- the circular adult leaves, entire or with threelobes, with a petiole sinus with overlapping or very overlapping lobes, short to medium teeth with straight sides, the one corresponding to the main veins are a little longer, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth, thin, shiny, involute on the edges, and sometimes gofferred leaf blade, folded near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, no erect and prostate hairs,
- the narrow ellipsoid or ovoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	143	232	239	178	188	248	238	216	249
Allel 2	149	232	253	191	188	260	248	243	249

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.

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

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Sultanine is an extremely vigorous variety, with a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. It must be trellised and pruned long. To obtain good flower initiation, Sultanine requires very favorable light and temperature conditions. As such, in France, its fertility is usually non-existent or very low.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Sultanine is very sensitive to downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, grey rot and phomopsis.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are large, winged and moderately compact. The berries are seedless, medium in size with a moderately thick skin. The pulp is crunchy and not very acidic, with a simple pleasant flavor. For the production of table grapes, gibberellic acid treatments and girdling can increase the size of the berries. Sultanine is also the main variety used for the production of raisins.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Sultanine clone carries the number 919.

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	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titrate acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
919	Hérault 1988	ENTAV				



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Clone consistent with the characteristics of the variety.



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