



Xinomavro N



Name of the variety in France

Xinomavro

Origin

This variety is originally from Greece.

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, Xinomavro is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2015 on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Greece.

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 high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green yellowish young leaves,
- the shoots with red-striped internodes,
- the dark green, entire adult leaves, with a closed petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a moderately to strongly blistered, sometimes goffered leaf blade, involute on the edges and undulate between the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs and a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries with a significant bloom.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	229	249	176	194	238	238	227	249
Allel 2	131	232	249	178	204	252	240	243	251

Phenology

Bud burst: same as Chasselas.

Grape maturity: late-season, 5 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Xinomavro is a vigorous and productive variety with a semi-erect or erect bearing. It must preferentially be pruned short and grown onto light soils, with a limited fertility, for the production of red wines. As a late-season variety, it needs high temperatures during the season and a good pruning and trellising management to reach a proper maturity. Xinomavro may be susceptible to potassium and boron deficiency.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Xinomavro is sensitive to downy mildew, powdery mildew and grey rot.

Technological potentiality

Xinomavro's bunches and berries are medium in size. The berries have a juicy pulp. The wines have a rather high acidity, tannins and a moderate color. This variety can produce a large range of wines, from the light and aromatic rosé to the tannic, full-bodied red wines that are suited to barrel ageing. Thanks to its acidity level, Xinomavro can also be used to make "blanc de noir" sparkling wines. Too high yields or an insufficient maturity can lead to unbalanced wines. Xinomavro's typical aromas are complex and involve red berries and spices.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Xinomavro clone carries the number 1255.

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.
- Ampélographie hellénique. B. Krimbas, 1943, Greece.
- Plaquettes Hellenifera. K. Bakasietas, S. Petropoulos and G. Tavaditis, 2019, Greece.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al., 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.

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
1255	Grèce	VNB - IFV				
	2016					

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