

# Nielluccio N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety was traditionally grown in Corsica and is originally from Italy (Tuscany) where it is grown under the name Sangiovese.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Nielluccio

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with slightly bronze spots,
- the wedge-shaped, medium green, slightly matte adult leaves, entire or with five lobes, shallow lateral sinuses, with a U-shaped petiole sinus, long or very long teeth compared to their width at the base (particularly those corresponding to the main veins) with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs and no or a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

## Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Niellucci" regarding plant propagation material. In the European Union, Nielluccio is officially designated by other names: Sangiovese (Austria, Cyprus, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta, Romania) and Prugnolo gentile (Italy).

## Regulatory data

In France, Nielluccio is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta and Romania.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1979	1988	1998	2000	2008	2018
ha	508	2552	1399	1625	1646	1510	1928

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	176	194	244	240	233	251
Allele 2	131	234	262	182	196	260	240	243	255

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Nielluccio has moderate vigor and an early budburst. It should be pruned short in gobelet or cordon. This variety resists well against drought and appears adapted to low fertility soils.

### Clonal selection in France

The six certified Nielluccio clones carry the numbers 902, 903, 904, 960, 997 and 998. A conservatory of 20 or so clones was planted in the win-growing region of Corsica in 2005.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

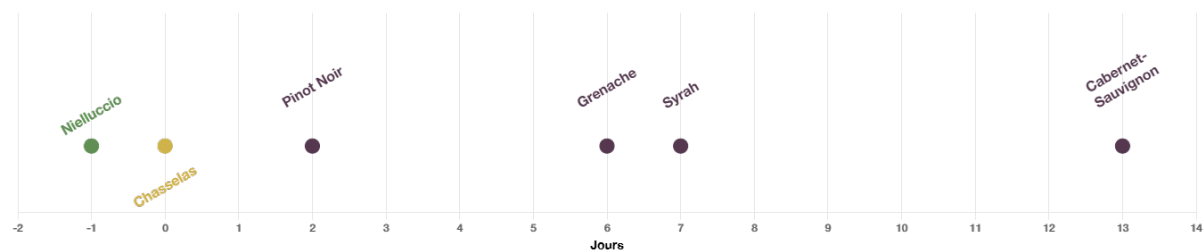
### Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are large. Nielluccio can produce full-bodied, fruity wines evolving towards spicy aromas, that are suited to ageing. These wines can be characterized by a grand finesse and a good balance. The wine color decreases as the yields increase. This variety also makes good quality rosé wines.

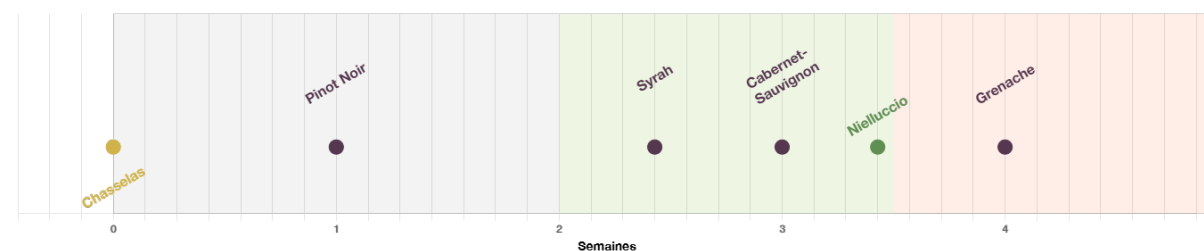
### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Nielluccio is susceptible to flavescence dorée. On the other hand, it is moderately susceptible to powdery mildew and not very sensitive to grey rot.

### Debourrement



### Maturité



## Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
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- 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 [ [web site](#), visited in 2020].



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