

# Arvine B

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is originally from the Valais region in Switzerland.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Arvine

## Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Petite Arvine" regarding plant propagation material. In Italy, this variety is officially designated as "Petite Arvine".

## Regulatory data

In France, Arvine 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.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the medium to large, wide, circular or pentagonal adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, shallow lateral sinuses, a closed petiole sinus or with overlapping lobes, short teeth with straight or convex sides, a slightly goffered or folded near the petiole sinus leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

20184.7

## Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	236	257	182	194	240	240	235	239
Allele 2	149	236	262	186	194	252	248	243	249

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Arvine is an average vigor variety that needs trellising or and moderately long pruning. Arvine is adapted to stony and moderately fertile soils.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Arvine is susceptible to downy mildew. It is also sensitive to grey rot at the end of maturation.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Arvine clone carries the number 6001.

### Phenology

Bud burst: same as Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

Arvine's bunches are small and compact. The berries are also small. The sugar accumulation potential of this variety is high. Arvine produces full-bodied, aromatic (flowers, honey, etc) and fine wines with a good acidity.

### Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro | Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
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- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.



