

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 peliole 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 mother vine surfaces

Year	2018
ha	4.7

Genetic profile

Microsatell	iteVVS2	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.

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.

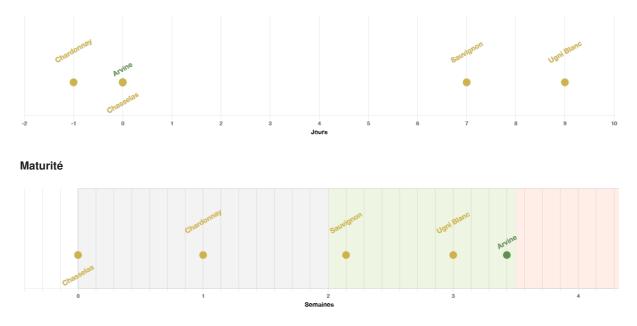
Debourrement

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.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

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



Bibliographic references

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.



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