

Agiorgitiko N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from Greece.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Agiorgitiko

Synonymy

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Regulatory data

In France, Agiorgitiko 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 Italy.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with slightly bronze spots and a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with a medium anthocyanin coloration of internodes,
- the large, pure green adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, a closed petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, medium length teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a very weak to weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a moderately blistered, rather twisted or involute leaf blade, 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.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

20180

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	229	243	172	200	248	238	257	255
Allele 2	143	238	249	182	202	248	240	257	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Agiorgitiko is a vigorous variety with a semi-erect or horizontal bearing. It is best to trellis it and to prune it short. If the pruning is not properly managed, this variety has a tendency to produce high yields. Agiorgitiko is adapted to drought, to different terroirs and poor soils. It is a little susceptible to potassium deficiency.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Agiorgitiko is sensitive to grey rot and mites. It is also susceptible to wood diseases (esca).

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Agiorgitiko clone carries the number 1252.

Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro | Montpellier, 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.

Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

Agiorgitiko's bunches and berries are medium to large in size. The bunches are rather compact and often have a wing. The berries have a rather thin skin and a juicy pulp. This variety produces different type of wines : fresh, light and aromatic rosés ; more tannic red wines that are suitable for ageing. The color is easily extracted. Agiorgitiko's typical aromas are cherry, forest fruits, dried fruits and spices. Height can change the aromatic profile from fruity to spicy.



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