

Aladin N

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.



Origin

This variety was obtained in 1979 by INRA. This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of 7489 INRA and Muscat de Hambourg.

Use

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.

Name of the variety in France

Aladin

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, Aladin is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with sometimes bronze spots,
- the circular dark green adult leaves, with three, five or seven lobes, a slightly open or closed U-shaped petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes, long teeth compared to their width at the base, straight or convex sides, no or slight anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth, slightly gofferred and involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs and no or very low density prostrate hairs,
- the round or broad ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year

2018

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Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	229	247	182	192	240	236	235	255
Allele 2	147	236	260	186	202	262	248	243	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Aladin has moderate vigor. It is rather fertile and has a horizontal bearing. Aladin can be pruned moderately long and must be trained.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Aladin clone carries the number 5001.

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

Debourrement

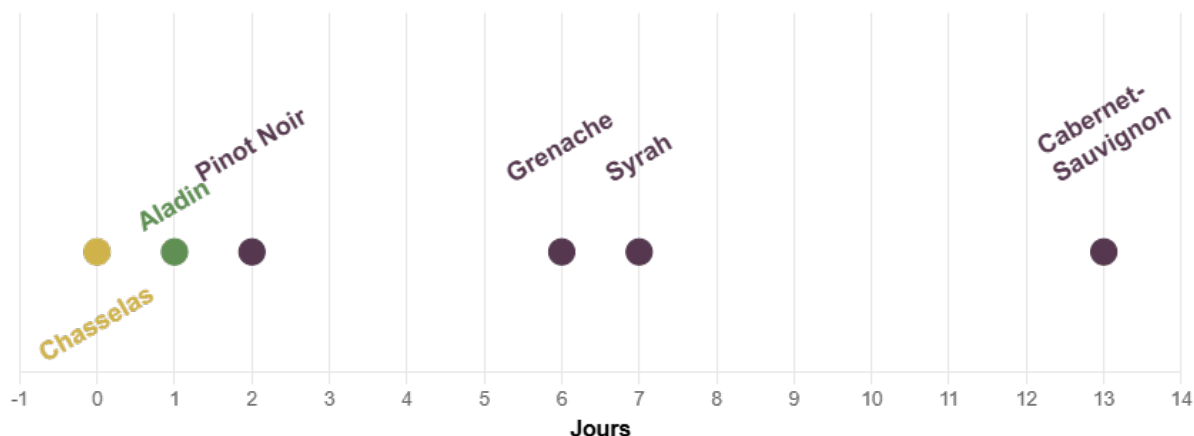
Technological potential

Aladin's bunches are medium to large in size, moderately compact and the berries are small to medium in size, simple-flavored, juicy with a thick skin.

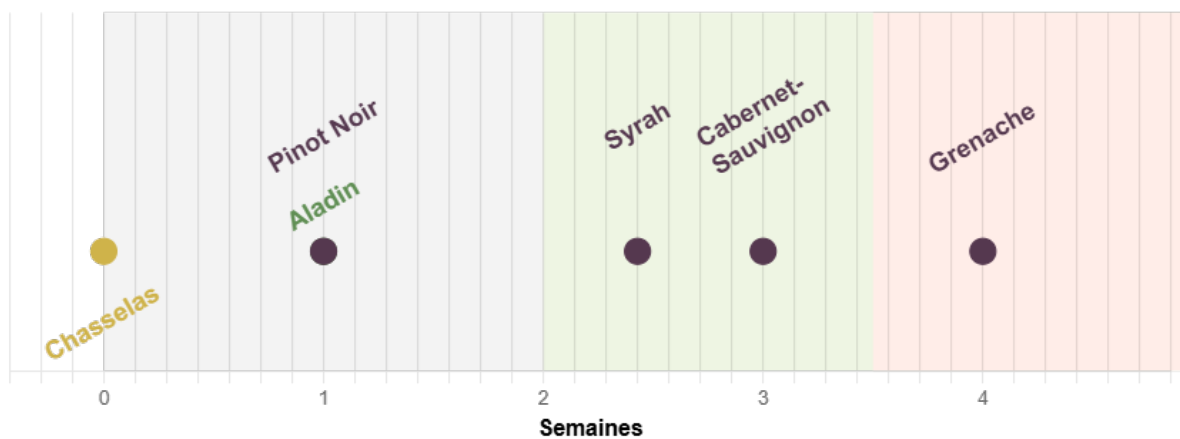
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Aladin is not very sensitive to downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, black rot and grey rot, but it must be grafted.

Despite the tolerances described, a minimum level of fungicide protection is necessary to provide adequate protection for the vines and the grape harvest, particularly in vintages with high disease pressure.



Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.



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