

# Aléatico N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety has been found in Corsica for a long time and would seemingly be from Italy (Tuscany).

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Aléatico

## Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Aleaticu" regarding plant propagation material.

## Regulatory data

In France, Aléatico 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: Italy and Malta.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the bronzed and reddish young leaves,
- the adult leaves with three or five lobes, a barely open petiole sinus, long teeth with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or very low density of erect hairs and a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round or obloid berries, slightly muscat flavored with a blue black or red black skin when ripe.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

195842

198825

199830

200814

201820

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	176	186	250	248	235	263
Allele 2	133	225	249	191	196	256	254	245	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety is fairly fertile and has good vigor. It has an erect bearing and can be short pruned. It is recommended for hot and dry terrain.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Aléatico is very sensitive to powdery mildew, grey rot and sour rot.

### Clonal selection in France

The seven certified Aléatico clones carry the numbers 802, 859, 860, 861, 892, 893 and 894.

### 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.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches and berries are medium in size. This variety with muscat aromas, has good accumulation potential of sugars in the berries and satisfactory titrable acidity. It gives bright, shiny but not very intense in color wines. It seems well adapted for making natural sweet wines. The muscat flavor is often slight and sometimes fleeting.

- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Les cépages insulaires ou le Riacquistu des Cépages Corses. CRVI de Corse, 2016, San Giuliano, France.
- Registro nazionale delle varietà di vite. Ministère de l'agriculture italien [ [web site](#), visited in 2020].



*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,  
plantgrape.com, © UMT Géno-Vigne®  
INRA - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*