

Study of grapevine cultivars used for the production of Malvasia wine using ampelographic and molecular methods

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Peloponnese

Cyclades

Rhodes

Crete

- Malvasia, the famous Greek wine, that has been internationally known since the 14th century was probably made by the use of several grape cultivars. Main cultivars were (or among these cultivars) Monevasia, Athiri, Thrapsathiri, Aidani, Trifera, Glykerithra, Ladikino, Tactas etc which are characterized by their peculiar light aroma.
- It is not exactly known when the import of the Greek grape cultivars in the countries of Western Europe started. Although in Greece there was and still is only one variety with the name Monevasia, in Western Europe a great number of cultivars with the general name Malvasia (or Malvazia, Malvatica, Malvoisie) are mentioned (ROVASENDA 1887; POULIAT 1888; MOLON 1906; VIALA et VERMOREL 1904). In this group there are cultivars, the name of which indicates a Greek origin such as Malvasia Candia (or M. di Candia, M. bianca di Candia), Malvasia nera di candia (or M.nera, Malvosie noire musquee), Malvasia greca, malvasia di Zante, Malvasia aspri and the cultivars Malvasia bianca di Piemonte, M. lipari, M. lunga, M. del Cianti, M. aromatica, M. rojia, M. bianca di trani, M. candida etc. It is highly possible that most of the above cultivars originated from local cultivars which were renamed in Malvasia irrespective of whether they had the aromatic character or not.

Code	Cultivars	Berry color
1	Athiri	(W)
2	Thrapsathri	(W)
3	Thrapsa	(B)
4	Aidani	(W)
5	Glykadi	(W)
6	Agrioglykadi	(W)
7	Glykerithra	(W)
8	Tryfera	(W)
9	Plyto	(W)
10	Liatiko	(B)
11	Dafni	(W)
12	Vidiano	(W)
13	Vilana	(W)
14	Ladikino	(B)
15	Monemvasia	(W)
16	Malvasia di candia	(W)
17	Malvasia chianti	(W)
18	Malvasia lunga	(W)
19	Malvasia aromatica	(W)
20	Malvasia istria	(W)
21	Malvasia lazio	(W)
22	Malvasia nera	(B)

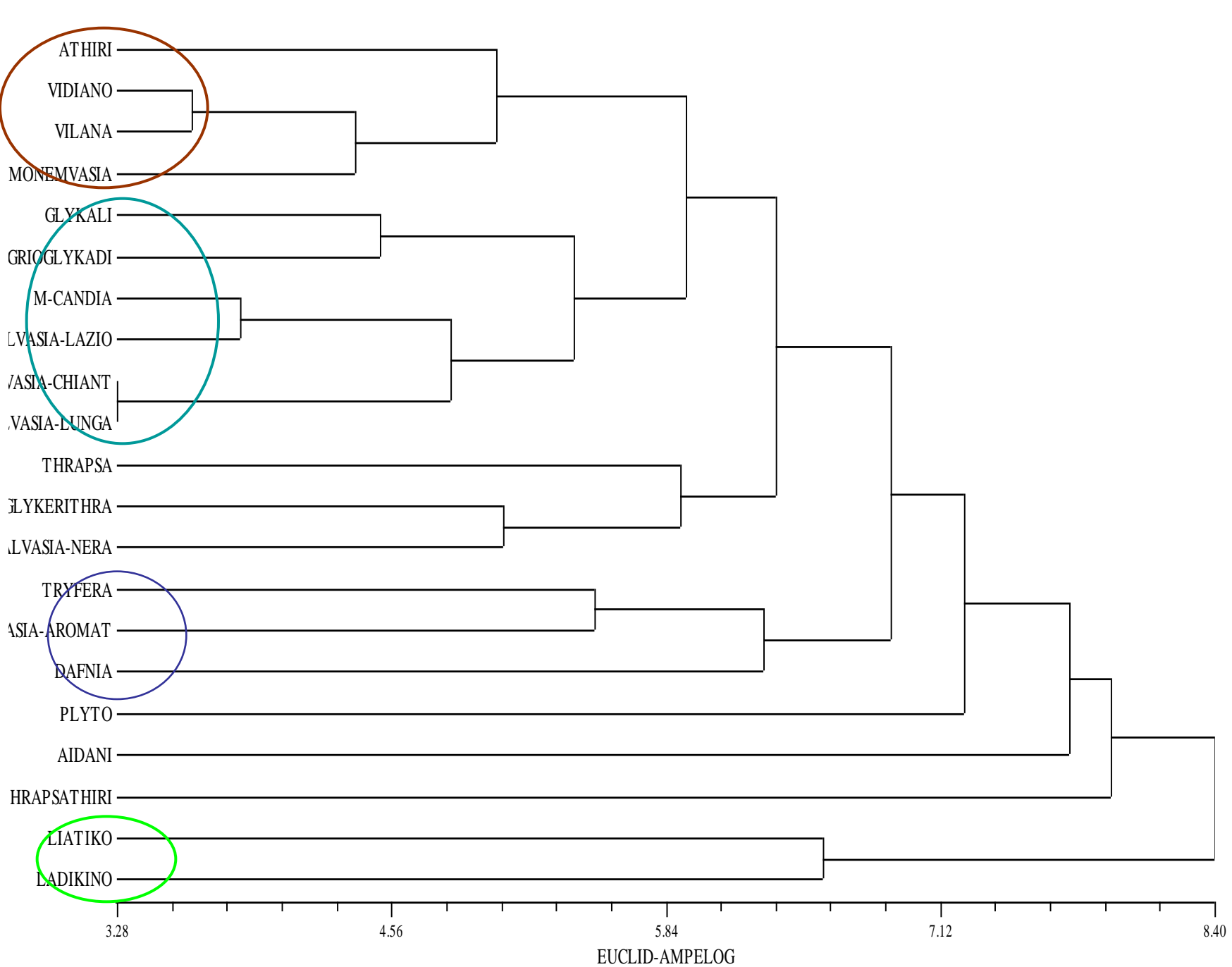
Materials and Methods



- Collection of young and fully expanded leaves in the period of rapid increase of shoots
- Storage at - 80 °C

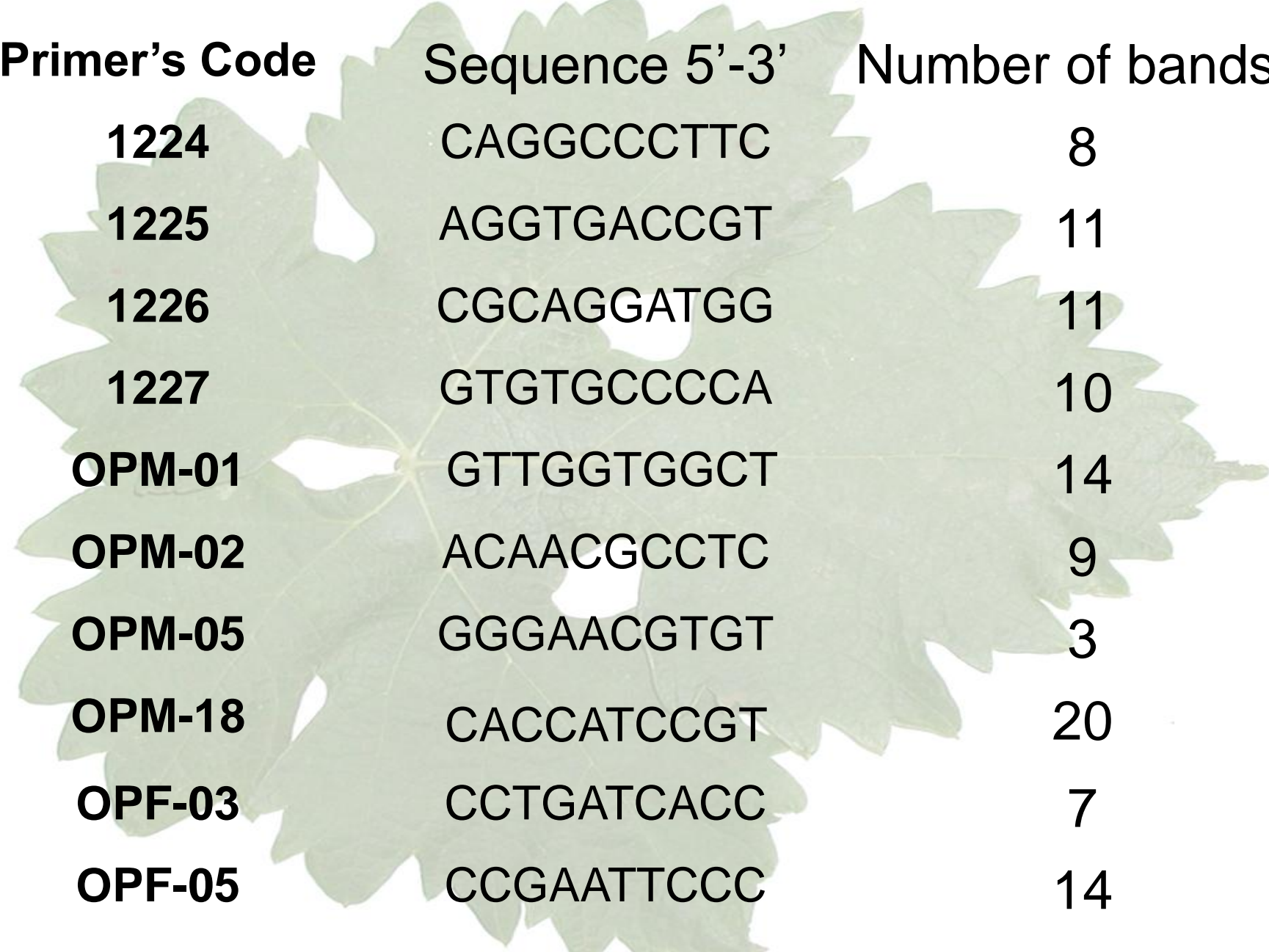
DNA extraction

- According to Thomas et al (1993) with minor modifications



PCR reaction

- H₂O
- Buffer solution
- 200 μM from each deoxynucleotide (dATP, dGTP, dCTP and dTTP)
- 50 ng primer
- 60 ng DNA
- 1 unit polymerase (Qiagen)
- Final volume of reaction 25 μl



Primer's Code	Sequence 5'-3'	Number of bands
1224	CAGGCCCTTC	8
1225	AGGTGACCGT	11
1226	CGCAGGATGG	11
1227	GTGTGCCCCA	10
OPM-01	GTTGGTGGCT	14
OPM-02	ACAACGCCTC	9
OPM-05	GGGAACGTGT	3
OPM-18	CACCATCCGT	20
OPF-03	CCTGATCACC	7
OPF-05	CCGAATTCCC	14

Amplification conditions

• 5 min

94 °C

• 1 min

94 °C

• 1 min

44 °C

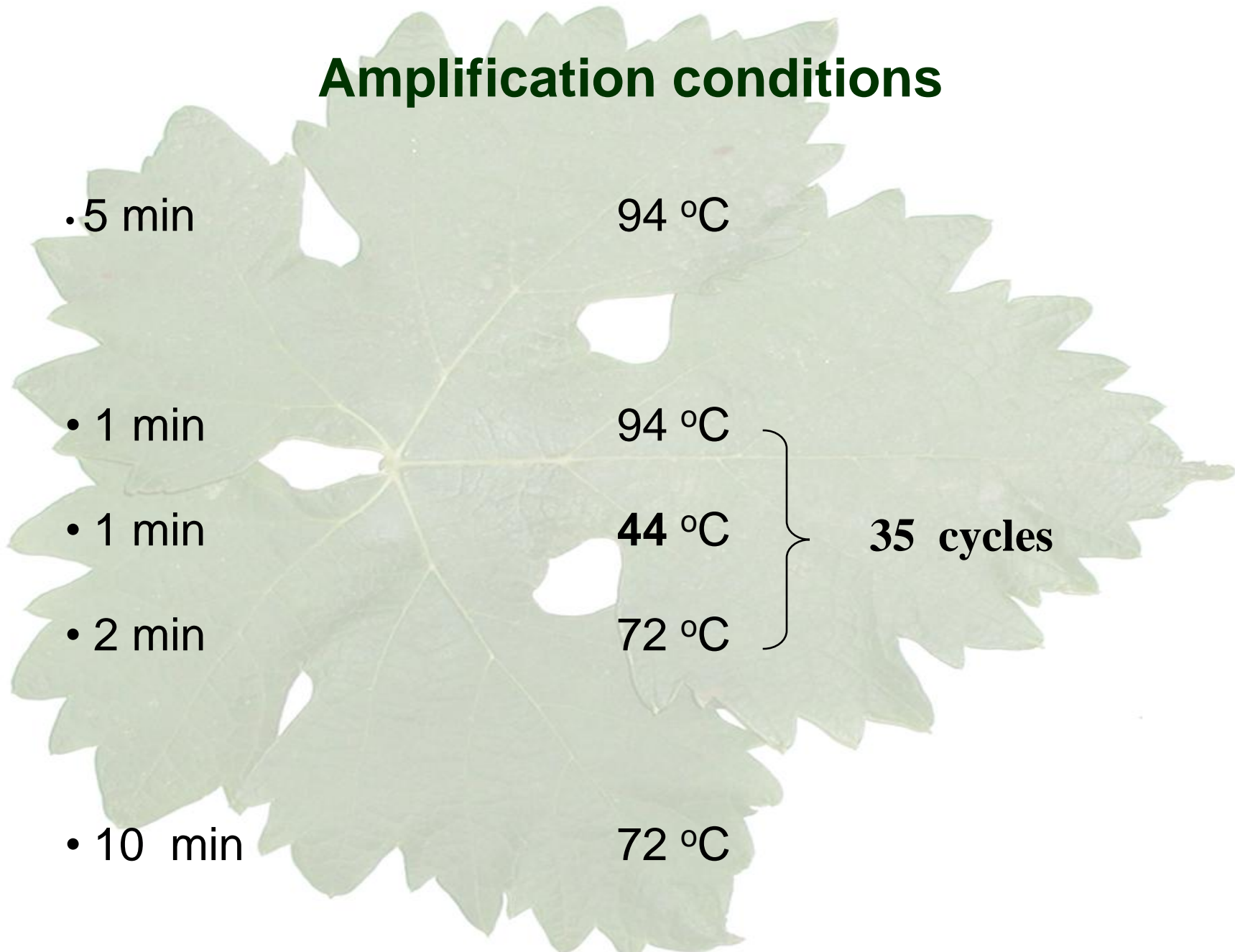
• 2 min

72 °C

35 cycles

• 10 min

72 °C

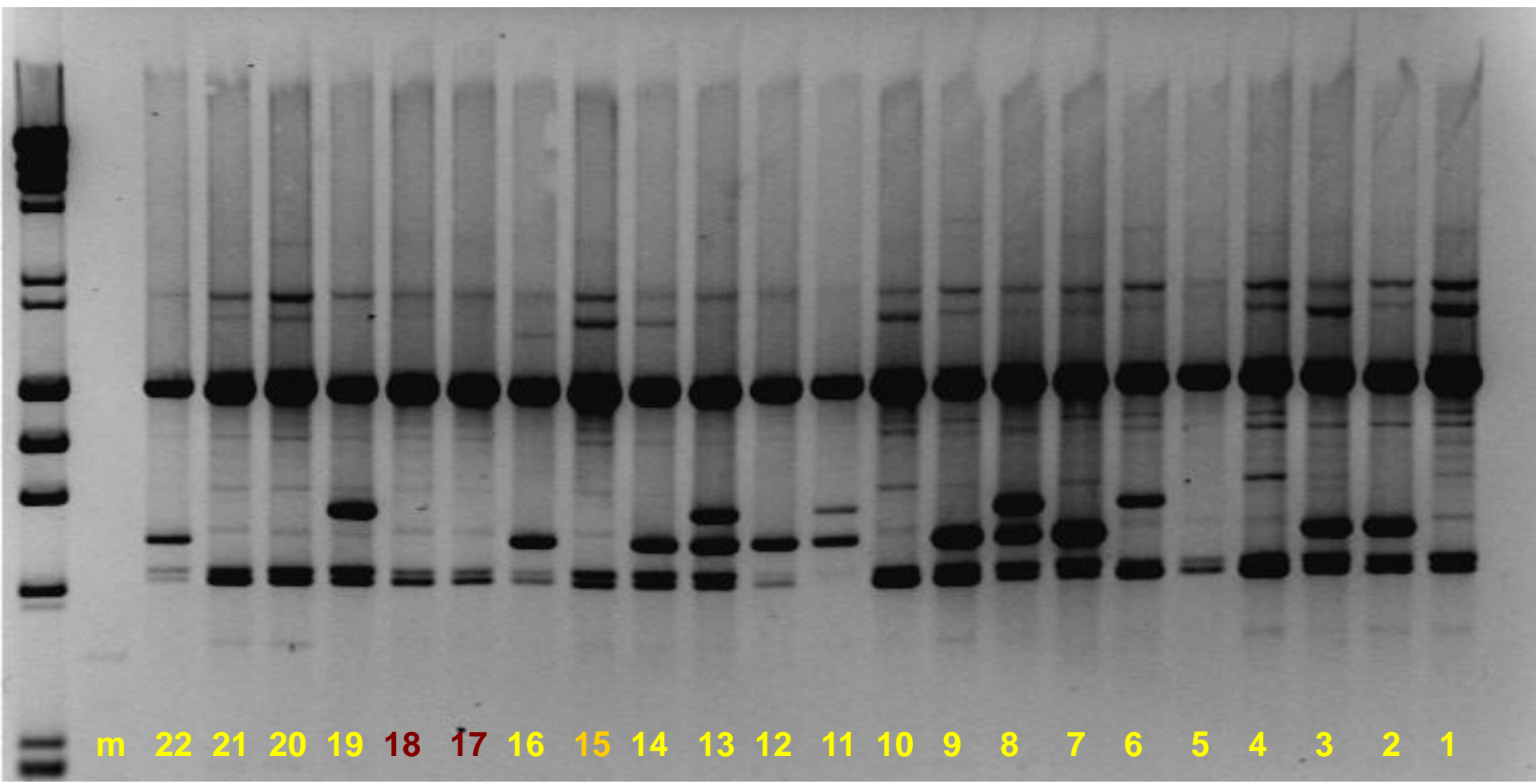


Electrophoresis

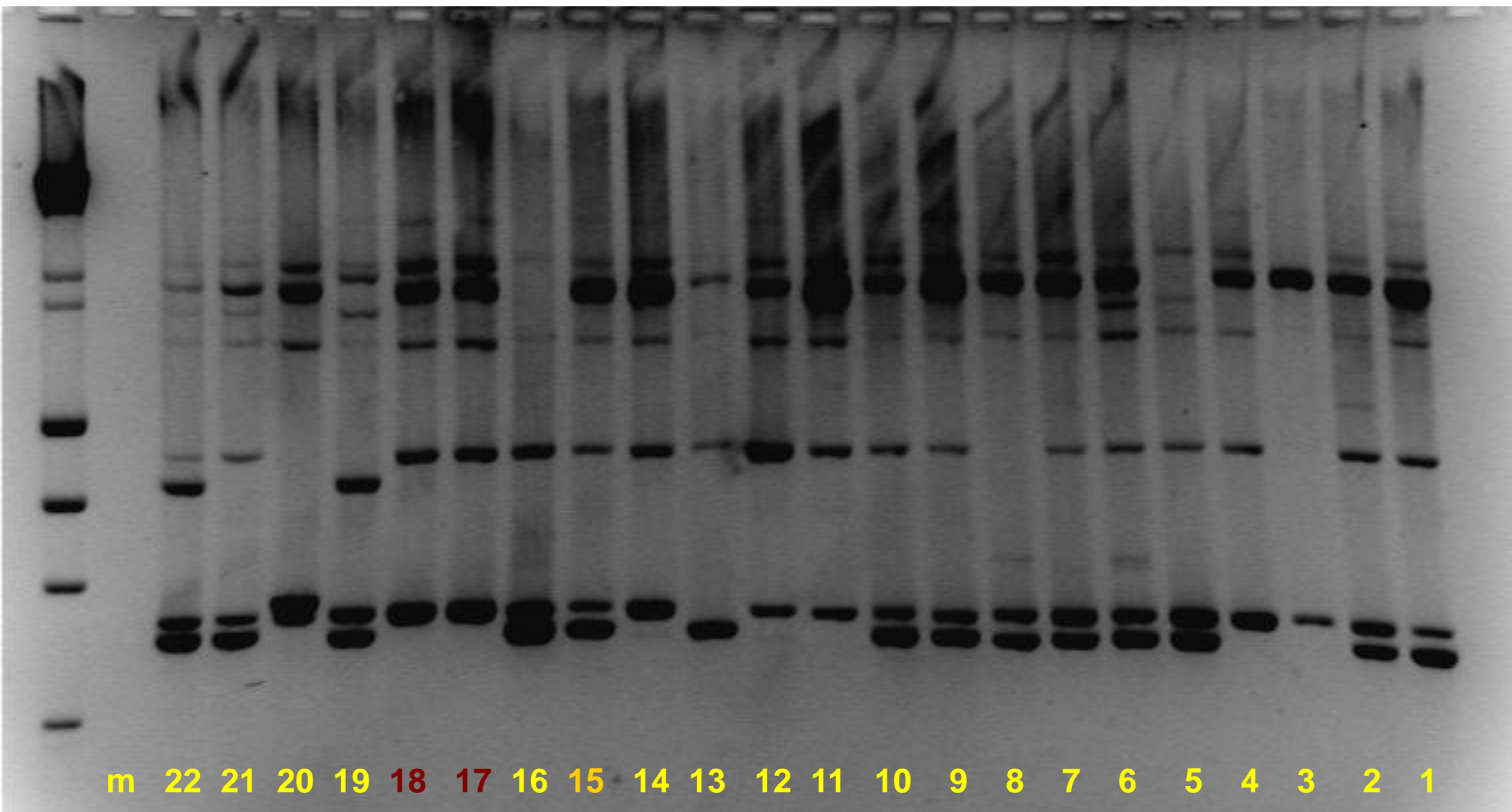
- Gel concentration 2 % agarose in TAE buffer
- 120 V for 4 hours
- Staining with EtBr
- Photograph gels on Gel- Doc 1000 (Biorad)

Statistical analysis

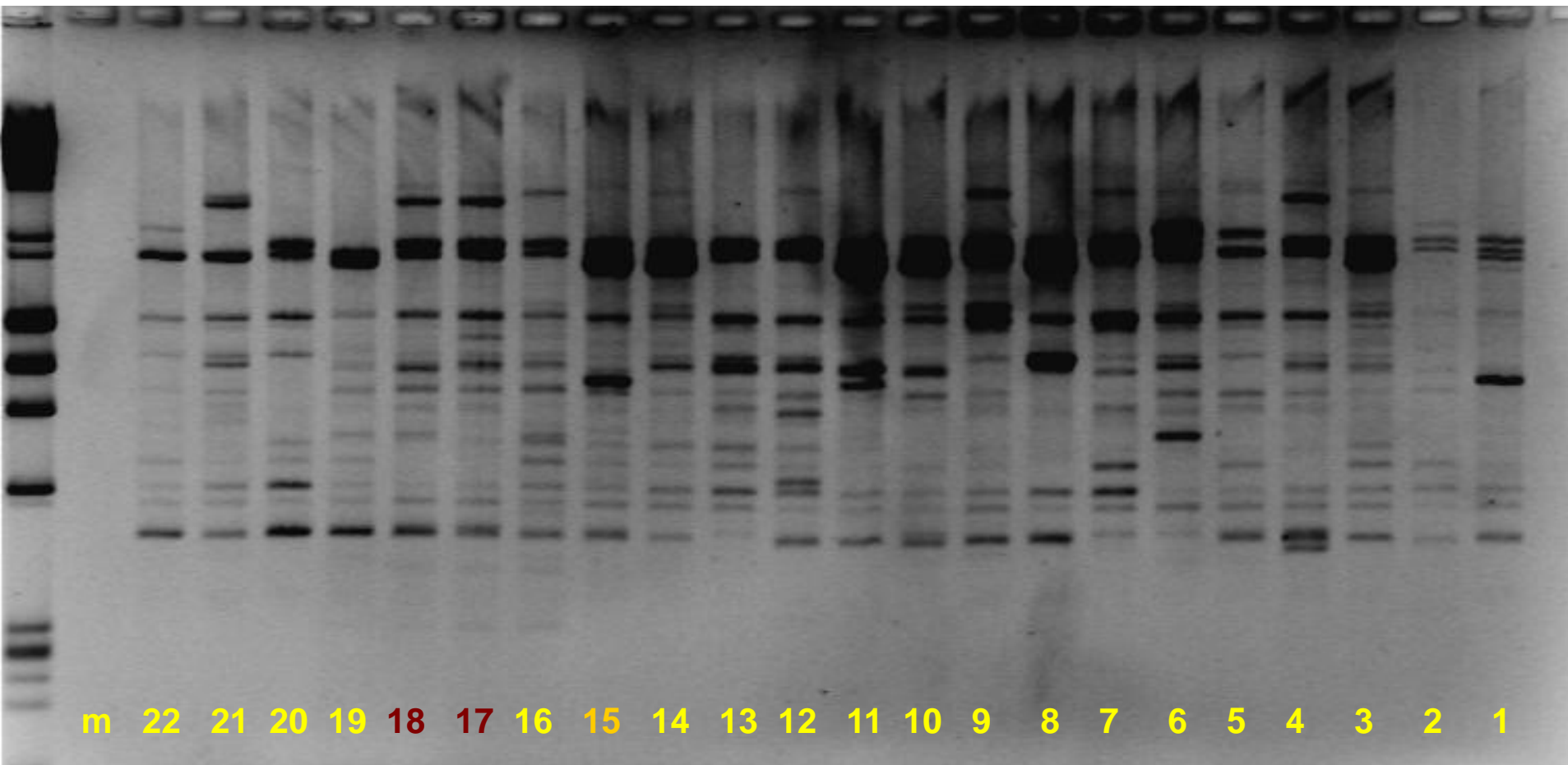
- Calculation of degree of genetic similarity with the type
 $I = n / m + n$, where n is the number of common bands of x and y cultivars.
- Dendrogram with the statistical program NT-SYSTEM 1.8 developed by Rohlf, based on method UPGMA



OPM-02

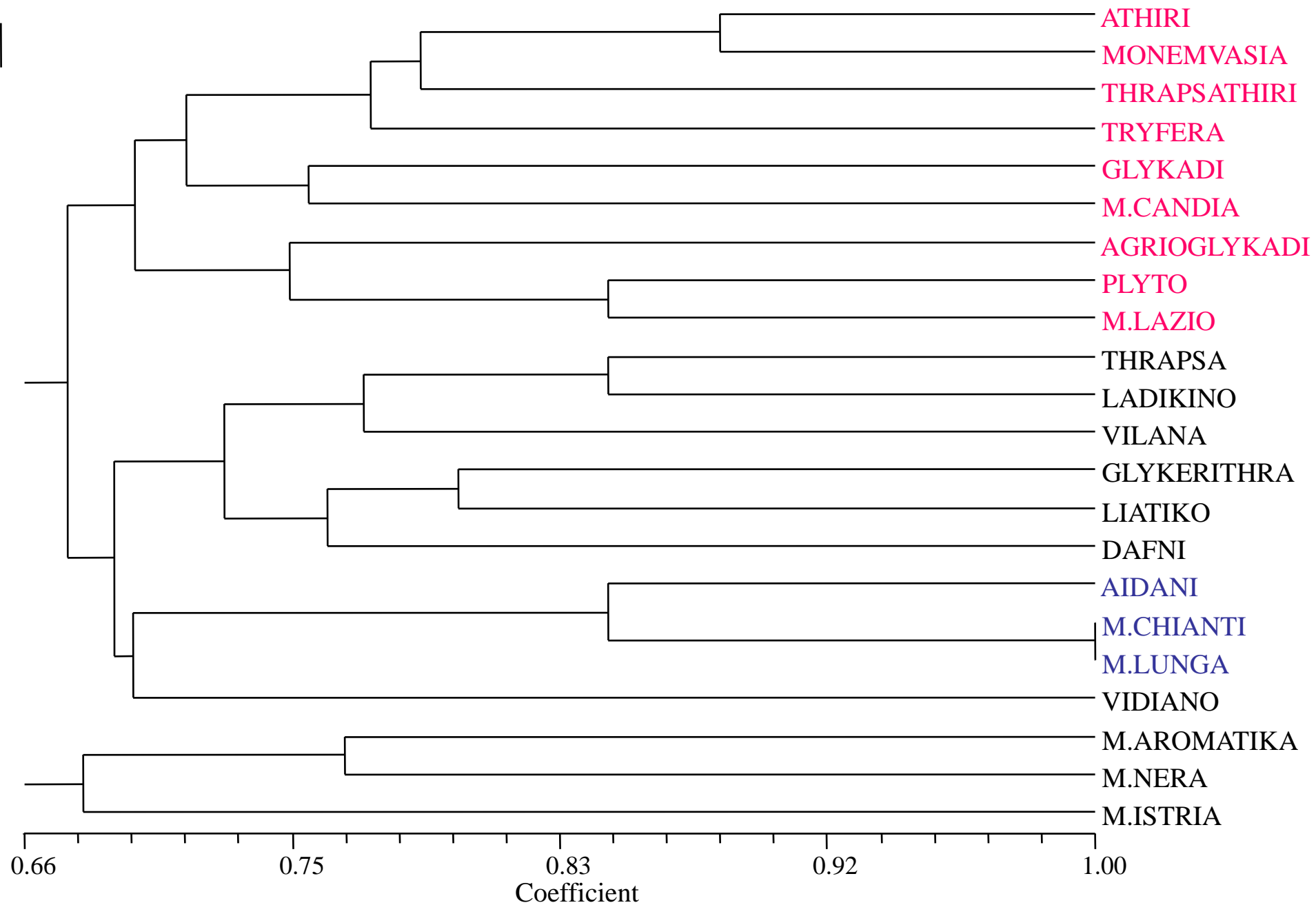


OPM-18



	ATHIRI	THRAPSATHIRI	THRAPSA	AIDANI	GLYKADI	AGRIOGLYKADI	GLYKERITHRA	TRYFERA	PLYTO	LIATIKO	DAFNI	VIDIANO	VILANA	LADIKINO	MONEMVASIA	M.CANDIA	M.CHIANTI	M.LUNGA	M.AROMATICA	M.ISTRIA	M.LAZIO	M.NERA
ATHIRI	1,00																					
THRAPSATHIRI	0,79	1,00																				
THRAPSA	0,66	0,66	1,00																			
AIDANI	0,70	0,67	0,71	1,00																		
GLYKADI	0,70	0,75	0,62	0,70	1,00																	
AGRIOGLYKADI	0,65	0,67	0,59	0,67	0,68	1,00																
GLYKERITHRA	0,65	0,74	0,75	0,72	0,66	0,76	1,00															
TRYFERA	0,79	0,74	0,64	0,65	0,66	0,72	0,72	1,00														
PLYTO	0,72	0,72	0,75	0,74	0,68	0,74	0,76	0,72	1,00													
LIATIKO	0,68	0,75	0,69	0,68	0,60	0,73	0,80	0,71	0,73	1,00												
DAFNI	0,71	0,71	0,69	0,64	0,60	0,66	0,73	0,68	0,68	0,79	1,00											
VIDIANO	0,64	0,75	0,62	0,71	0,69	0,68	0,73	0,61	0,71	0,67	0,72	1,00										
VILANA	0,55	0,65	0,78	0,62	0,54	0,65	0,79	0,62	0,67	0,68	0,68	0,70	1,00									
LADIKINO	0,65	0,69	0,85	0,67	0,63	0,65	0,76	0,67	0,74	0,73	0,75	0,68	0,76	1,00								
MONEMVASIA	0,88	0,79	0,59	0,67	0,75	0,69	0,67	0,79	0,69	0,75	0,68	0,66	0,58	0,67	1,00							
M.CANDIA	0,67	0,79	0,70	0,62	0,75	0,65	0,72	0,67	0,67	0,75	0,68	0,73	0,67	0,69	0,72	1,00						
M.CHIANTI	0,66	0,66	0,72	0,85	0,69	0,63	0,68	0,63	0,68	0,74	0,69	0,69	0,66	0,73	0,66	0,73	1,00					
M.LUNGA	0,66	0,66	0,72	0,85	0,69	0,63	0,68	0,63	0,68	0,74	0,69	0,69	0,66	0,73	0,66	0,73	1,00	1,00				
M.AROMATICA	0,63	0,73	0,62	0,61	0,65	0,59	0,59	0,68	0,61	0,67	0,62	0,60	0,66	0,61	0,68	0,68	0,67	0,67	1,00			
M.ISTRIA	0,67	0,69	0,68	0,65	0,56	0,62	0,65	0,69	0,72	0,66	0,61	0,61	0,65	0,69	0,65	0,60	0,66	0,66	0,68	1,00		
M.LAZIO	0,70	0,73	0,69	0,71	0,72	0,75	0,75	0,73	0,85	0,76	0,65	0,69	0,66	0,68	0,70	0,73	0,72	0,72	0,69	0,75	1,00	
M.NERA	0,63	0,73	0,60	0,61	0,67	0,73	0,73	0,68	0,68	0,74	0,67	0,67	0,70	0,70	0,68	0,70	0,67	0,67	0,76	0,68	0,79	1,00

	ATHIRI	THRAPSATHIRI	THRAPSA	AIDANI	GLYKADI	AGRIOGLYKADI	GLYKERITHRA	TRYFERA	PLYTO	LIATIKO	DAFNI	VIDIANO	VILANA	LADIKINO	MONEMVASIA	M.CANDIA	M.CHIANTI	M.LUNGA	M.AROMATICA	M.ISTRIA	M.LAZIO	M.NERA
ATHIRI	1,00																					
THRAPSATHIRI	0,79	1,00																				
THRAPSA	0,66	0,66	1,00																			
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TRYFERA	0,79	0,74	0,64	0,65	0,66	0,72	0,72	1,00														
PLYTO	0,72	0,72	0,75	0,74	0,68	0,74	0,76	0,72	1,00													
LIATIKO	0,68	0,75	0,69	0,68	0,60	0,73	0,80	0,71	0,73	1,00												
DAFNI	0,71	0,71	0,69	0,64	0,60	0,66	0,73	0,68	0,68	0,79	1,00											
VIDIANO	0,64	0,75	0,62	0,71	0,69	0,68	0,73	0,61	0,71	0,67	0,72	1,00										
VILANA	0,55	0,65	0,78	0,62	0,54	0,65	0,79	0,62	0,67	0,68	0,68	0,70	1,00									
LADIKINO	0,65	0,69	0,85	0,67	0,63	0,65	0,76	0,67	0,74	0,73	0,75	0,68	0,76	1,00								
MONEMVASIA	0,88	0,79	0,59	0,67	0,75	0,69	0,67	0,79	0,69	0,75	0,68	0,66	0,58	0,67	1,00							
M.CANDIA	0,67	0,79	0,70	0,62	0,75	0,65	0,72	0,67	0,67	0,75	0,68	0,73	0,67	0,69	0,72	1,00						
M.CHIANTI	0,66	0,66	0,72	0,85	0,69	0,63	0,68	0,63	0,68	0,74	0,69	0,69	0,66	0,73	0,66	0,73	1,00					
M.LUNGA	0,66	0,66	0,72	0,85	0,69	0,63	0,68	0,63	0,68	0,74	0,69	0,69	0,66	0,73	0,66	0,73	1,00	1,00				
M.AROMATICA	0,63	0,73	0,62	0,61	0,65	0,59	0,59	0,68	0,61	0,67	0,62	0,60	0,66	0,61	0,68	0,68	0,67	0,67	1,00			
M.ISTRIA	0,67	0,69	0,68	0,65	0,56	0,62	0,65	0,69	0,72	0,66	0,61	0,61	0,65	0,69	0,65	0,60	0,66	0,66	0,68	1,00		
M.LAZIO	0,70	0,73	0,69	0,71	0,72	0,75	0,75	0,73	0,85	0,76	0,65	0,69	0,66	0,68	0,70	0,73	0,72	0,72	0,69	0,75	1,00	
M.NERA	0,63	0,73	0,60	0,61	0,67	0,73	0,73	0,68	0,68	0,74	0,67	0,67	0,70	0,70	0,68	0,70	0,67	0,67	0,76	0,68	0,79	1,00



- In general, there was genetic variation among the cultivars studied. It is interesting that Greek grape cultivars Thrapsa, Ladikino, Vilana, Glykerithra, Liatiko and Dafni were grouped in a single branch of the tree while *Malvasia aromatica*, *Malvasia nera* and *Malvasia istria* were grouped in a different branch.
- The same holds for the cultivars Aidani, *Malvasia del Chianti* and *Malvasia lunga*.
- Another interesting finding was the comparatively lower degree of genetic similarity between the grape cultivar Monemvasia and the group of *Malvasia* cultivars which varies from 0.65 – 0.72
- Athiri and *Malvasia di Candia* grouped to a single branch of the tree

Ευχαριστώ

