

420A (BERLANDIERI x RIPARIA GROUP)

Origin: France (Millardet e de Grasset – 1887).

VEGETATIVE FEATURES

Leaf: medium-to-large, wedge-shaped, whole or with a hint of a three-lobed shape, hairless upper side, dark-green flap, bullous, with a V-U-shaped open petiolar sinus; the lower side is arachnoid, green, with light-green main ribs.

Woody shoot: long, branched, with prominent development of secondary shoots, elastic, hairless, of a bright brown-purple color.

CULTURAL APTITUDES

Ability to promote fruit setting: good.

Root system regeneration: slow.

ADAPTABILITY TO SOIL TYPE

Compact: good.

Wet: very poor.

Dry: good.

Stony: good.

Acidic: poor.

Saline: poor.

Branching pattern of the roots: taproot.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DEFICIENCIES OR EXCESSES

Deficiency of K: sensitive.

Deficiency of Mg: sensitive.

Deficiency of P: low sensitivity.

Deficiency of Fe: low sensitivity.

Deficiency of Zn: sensitive.

Resistance to root phylloxera: high.

Resistance to leaf phylloxera: good.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO FUNGAL AND PLANT DISEASES

Downy mildew: low.

Powdery mildew: sensitive.

Anthracoze: sensitive.

Eutypa disease: it induces sensitivity.

Rachis desiccation: it induces moderate sensitivity.



OTHER INFORMATION

Behavior in the nursery: the rooting is good in combination with most grape varieties; however, it is not considered an easy-to-grow rootstock; it benefits from hormone treatments and mulching so to stimulate the rooting process.

Behavior in the propagation block: it is advisable to be grown on trellis, but it is also suitable to be grown sprawling on the ground; it tends to delay the entry into full production.

Behavior in the open field: it is not suitable to replanting; it induces differences in diametric growth at the grafting point; it restrains botrytis attacks and prolongs production capacity.