

EVA (DIAGALGES)



Variety from Extremadura, also called Montúa, Chelva, Mantua, Mantuo or Uva del Rey. In Portugal, this variety is known as Diagalves. It was appreciated in the past in Spain for its fresh consumption. From the 60s and 70s of the last century, it began to commercially decline, and has since then been replaced by younger grapes from other areas. In recent years, some companies have committed to its recovery and re-valuation, and have been producing white wines with very interesting results.

Ampelographic characters: the bud, with whitish, cottony apex has a light-reddish edge. The large, pentagonal leaf has marked lateral sinuses and slightly cottony lower side. Medium-large, moderately compact cluster carries a big, elliptical berry.

Cultural aptitude: vigorous variety of creeping growth habits. It prefers temperate environments – warm with dry springs.

Training systems and pruning: favours medium-long pruning.

Bud-burst period: average-late.

Ripening period: late.

Yield: abundant.

Susceptibility to diseases and adverse conditions: medium-low susceptibility to powdery mildew.

Enological potential: it produces fresh and fruity wines with medium alcohol content and average acidity. In addition, it can be used as table grape for fresh consumption.

Clones in propagation: 3AL15, 3AL45.



CULTIVATED AREA IN SPAIN

YEAR	1990	1999	2009
HECTARES	10,606	13,218	6,884

CULTIVATED AREA IN PORTUGAL (DIAGALVES)

YEAR	1989	2000	2011
HECTARES	2,333	1,200	925

Vineyards in Extremadura. Source: Consejo Regulador D.O. Ribera del Guadiana

