

PALOMINO FINO



Vine mainly spread in Andalusia, more precisely between Jerez de la Frontera, El Puerto de Santa Maria and Sanlúcar de Barrameda. Its origin is unknown. Recommended for the autonomous community of Andalusia, it is an authorized variety in the autonomous communities of the Canary Islands, Cantabria, Castile and Leon and Galicia. Also cultivated in France (Listan), Algeria (Bayoud Merseguera), Portugal (Malvasia Rei) and in other New World countries.

Ampelographic characters: the bud has an open yellowish-green apex with slightly ciliate edges. The leaves are large and pentagonal with five very marked lobes and an open V-shaped petiolar sinus. The cluster is medium-large, sometimes winged, and sparse. The berry is medium-large, oval and with thin skin.

Cultural aptitude: vine of high vigour and semi-upright growth habit. Well adaptable to very calcareous and chlorotic soils. Rustic variety with excellent resistance to droughts and sun strikes. Susceptible to wind breakage.

Training systems and pruning: well adaptable to several systems of pruning, including cordon type. Prefers short pruning or shoot tying practices thus avoiding wind breakages.

Bud-burst period: average.

Ripening period: average (2nd epoch).

Yield: good and abundant.

Susceptibility to diseases and adverse conditions: susceptible to downy mildew, powdery mildew, botrytis and anthracnose.

Enological potential: it produces generous soft wines with not much body and yellow-greenish color. This variety tends to be neutral, susceptible to oxidation, low in sugar and acidity content. It produces Fino, Oloroso or Amontillado wines. It is the key variety in the production of Sherry wines.

Clones in propagation: Palomino LM4, LM6.



CULTIVATED AREA IN SPAIN

YEAR	1990	1999	2009
HECTARES	32,419	21,539	23,167

CULTIVATED AREA IN PORTUGAL

YEAR	2000	2011
HECTARES	6,500	2,016

CULTIVATED AREA IN FRANCE

YEAR	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2006
HECTARES	1,252	1,269	899	770	530	228

Vineyards in Andalusia

