Conclusions

Since its establishment, the cv. Chardonnay has undergone a – direct or indirect – selection favoring the biotypes with highly acidic must, intended for the production of sparkling wine. This character is very stable within the clone, as shown by the constancy of the figures evaluated on different vintages as well as from the small standard deviation for this character among the progeny seedlings.

Also to be taken into account and further tested in any future breeding program is the finding that in this cultivar a larger bunch but a smaller berry size parallel a higher acidic content.

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Characterization of *Vitis vinifera* biotypes through biochemical methods

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A b s t r a c t : We have shown that the soluble protein fraction from pollen wall was clone specific and independent of environmental as well as cultural conditions.

Along this line, we have compared several biotypes belonging to the cultivar Nebbiolo; the samples were collected in two distinct, typical areas. When analyzed with two different electrophoretic procedures, the protein pattern varied extensively b e t w e e n the groups while it was constant w i t h i n each group.

Three supposedly distinct cultivars – Vermentino, Pigata and Favorita – grafted on the same rootstock and grown in the same farm, gave exactly the same electrophoretic pattern for pollen wall proteins as well as storage and enzyme components from the seed. This evidence suggests that the three cultivars share an identical genetic background.