



fondazione banfi

SANGUIS JOVIS
ALTA SCUOLA DEL SANGIOVESE

VI Edizione

SUMMER SCHOOL SANGUIS JOVIS

SANGIOVESE

PHYGITAL:

**L'impatto della tecnologia
dalla vigna al Metaverso**

Le grandi risorse genetiche della vite nei confronti degli stress ambientali e biotici

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Le grandi risorse genetiche della vite nei confronti degli stress ambientali e biotici

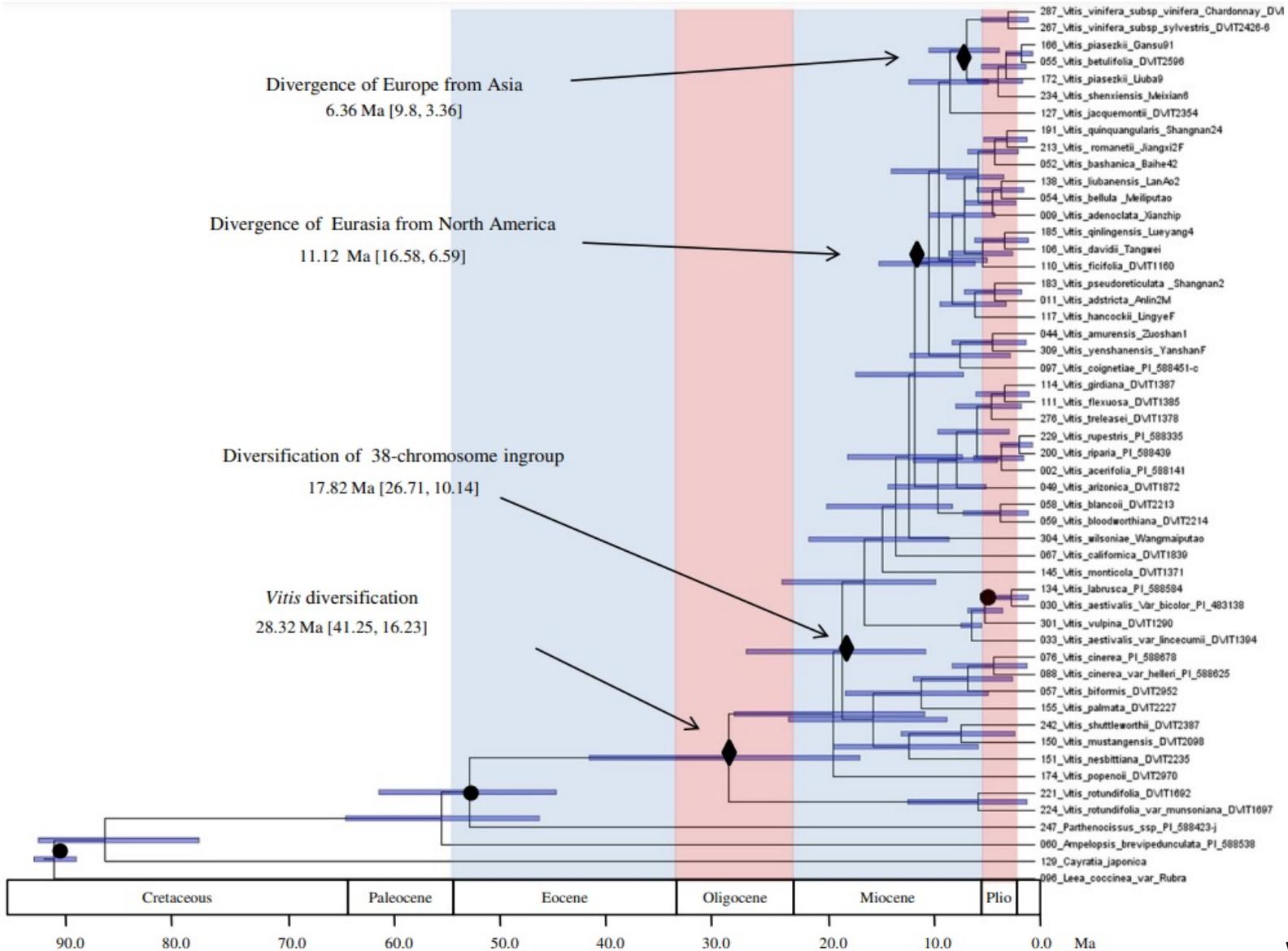
- Diversità del genere *Vitis*
- Adattamento all'ambiente: il ruolo del portinnesto
- Innovazione genetica dei portinnesti
- Combinazioni d'innesto: il Sangiovese



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Origine del genere *Vitis*



Diffusione del genere *Vitis*



Figure 1 Native geographic distribution of the genus *Vitis* (grey shading¹) and geographic regions of origin of *Vitis* species used in this study. Dashed lines indicate southern borders of the polar ice cap during the most recent ice age². Dash-dot lines indicate ice age refugia of the forest flora². Areas labeled 1 through 4 were used in ancestral area optimization (reversible parsimony, Additional file 14). Redrawn from ¹Alleweldt et al. [7], ²Reinig [14].

Diversità del genere *Vitis*

Klein et al., 2018

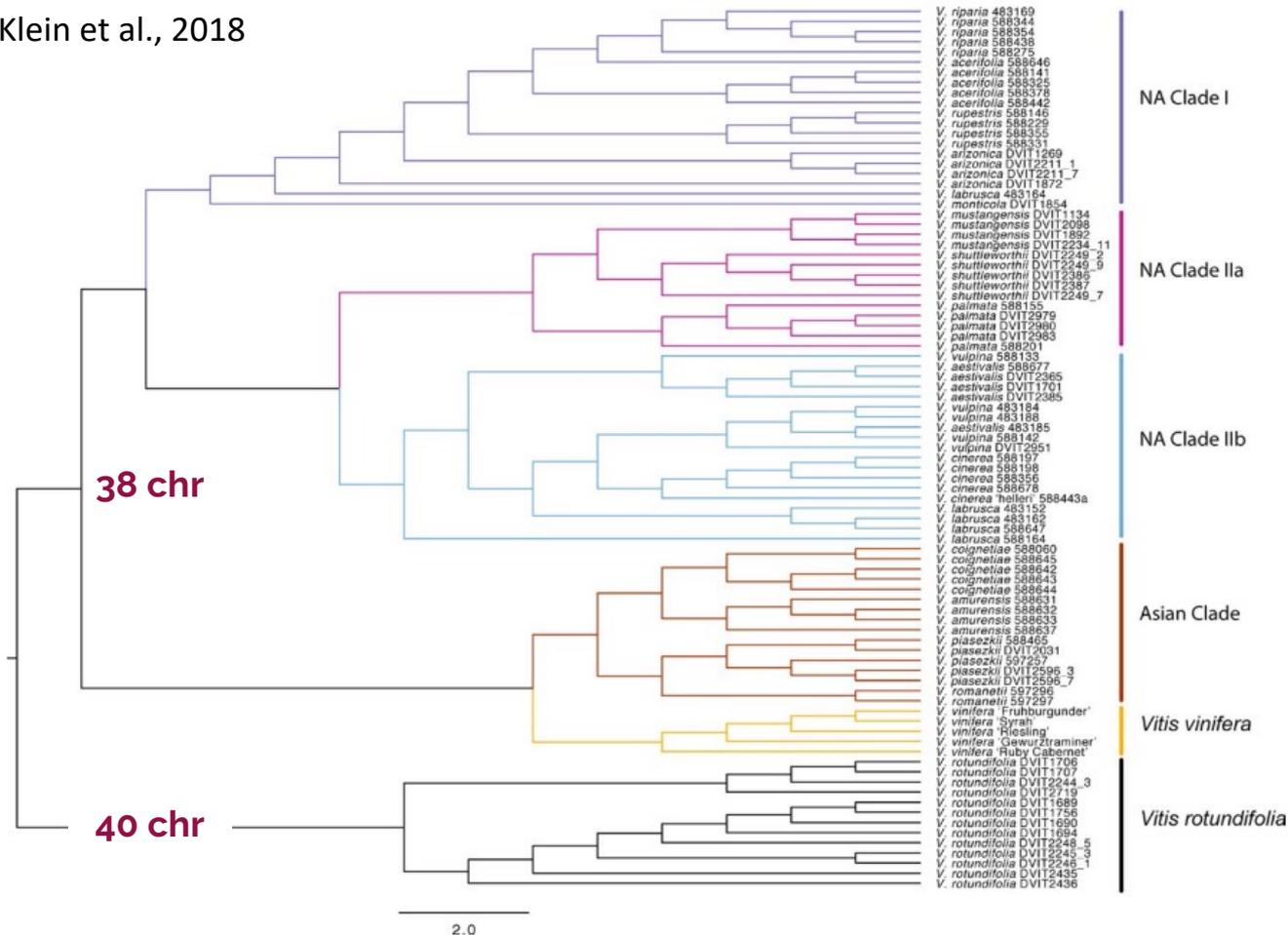


FIGURE 1. Species tree generated in SVDquartets using the reduced *Vitis* data set ($n = 87$) to represent 18 *Vitis* species. *Vitis rotundifolia* represents subg. *Muscadinia*. North American and Eurasian *Vitis* species form two clades within subg. *Vitis*. Within the North American *Vitis* clade, two subclades are present: NA Clades I (*V. acerifolia*/*V. arizonica*/*V. monticola*/*V. riparia*/*V. rupestris*) and II (*V. aestivalis*/*V. cinerea*/*V. labrusca*/*V. mustangensis*/*V. palmata*/*V. shuttleworthii*/*V. vulpina*). NA Clade II is further divided by subclades 'a' and 'b'.

Utilizzi del genere *Vitis*

Klein et al., 2018

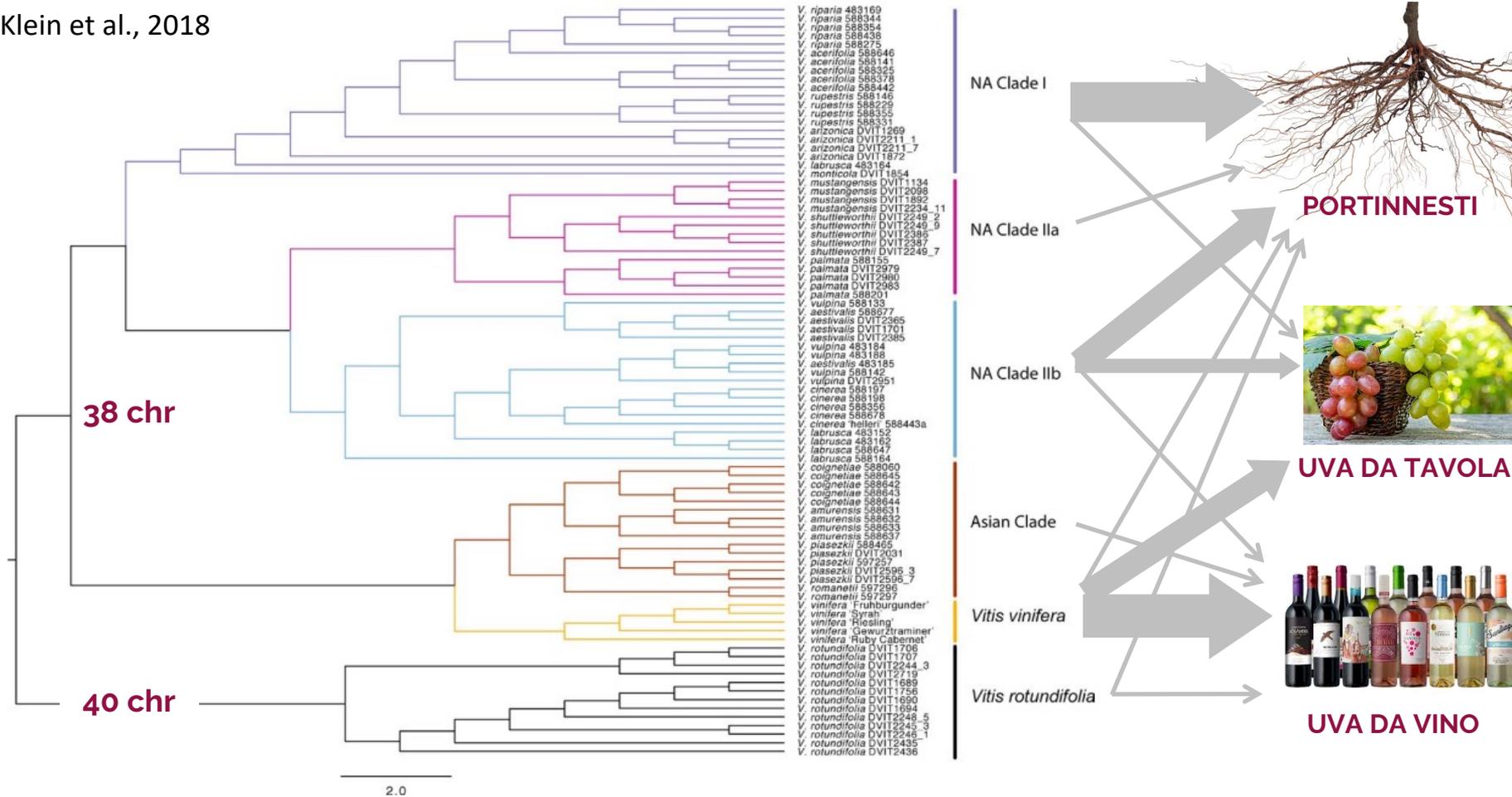
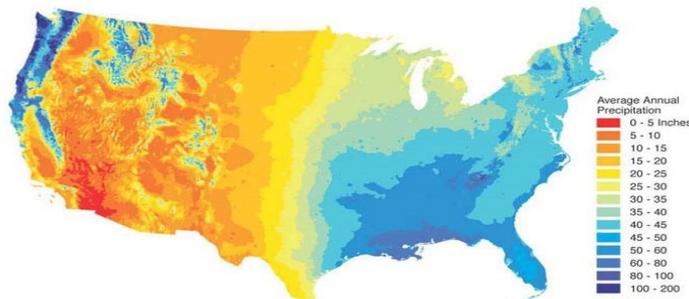


FIGURE 1. Species tree generated in SVDquartets using the reduced *Vitis* data set ($n = 87$) to represent 18 *Vitis* species. *Vitis rotundifolia* represents subg. *Muscadinia*. North American and Eurasian *Vitis* species form two clades within subg. *Vitis*. Within the North American *Vitis* clade, two subclades are present: NA Clades I (*V. acerifolia*/*V. arizonica*/*V. monticola*/*V. riparia*/*V. rupestris*) and II (*V. aestivalis*/*V. cinerea*/*V. labrusca*/*V. mustangensis*/*V. palmata*/*V. shuttleworthii*/*V. vulpina*). NA Clade II is further divided by subclades 'a' and 'b'.

Nord America – *Vitis rotundifolia*

Precipitazioni medie



V. rotundifolia



Boschi montani o planiziali,
paludi, argini fluviali, pinete

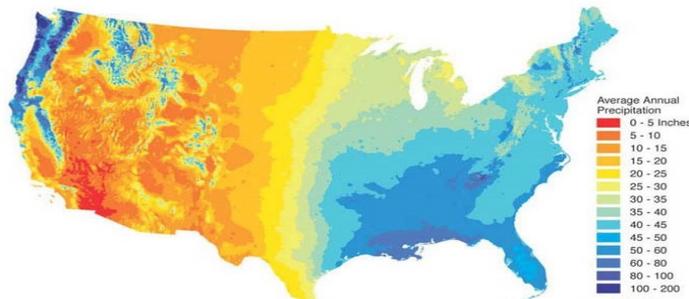


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Nord America – Clade I

Precipitazioni medie



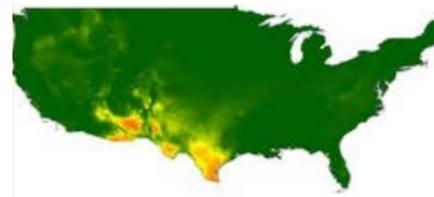
V. arizonica
argini fluviali, dune,
pendii rocciosi

V. riparia
Ruscelli, aree paludose,
boschi alluvionali



V. acerifolia
argini fluviali, dune,
pendii rocciosi

V. rupestris
argini calcarei e
ghiaiosi



V. monticola
altopiano di Edwards,
zone secche

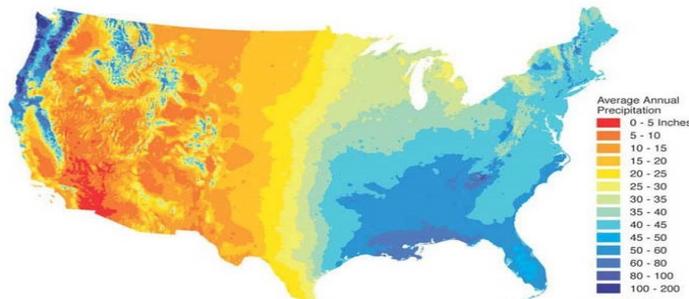


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Nord America – Clade Ila

Precipitazioni medie



V. mustangensis
Boschi di pianura

V. shuttleworthii
pinete e boschi ben drenati
della Florida peninsulare



V. palmata
argini fluviali e boschi
alluvionali

V. cinerea
Gotene, paludi, canyon, pendii
calcarei, pianure alluvionali.

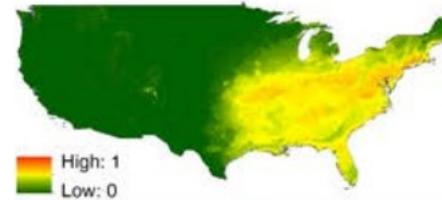
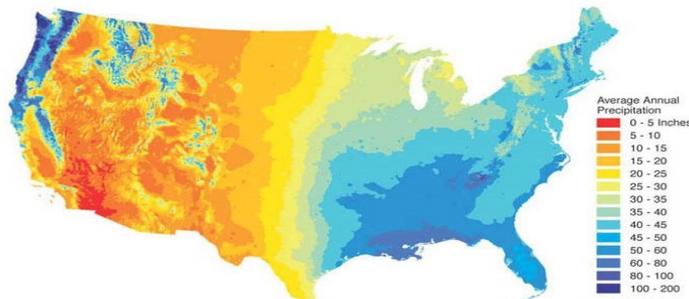


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Nord America – Clade IIb

Precipitazioni medie



V. aestivalis
boschi planiziali,
ruscelli, pianure
alluvionali



V. labrusca
boschi di montagna o
di fondovalle



V. vulpinia
boschi di montagna
e golene



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Nord America

<i>Vitis</i>	NI	NI/I	NI	NI/I	NI	NI	NI/I	NI	NI/I	NI	NI/I	NI	NI/I	Total	Mean score
Species	A	A	g_s	g_s	A/g_s	Ψ_{π}	Ψ_{π}	Grad	Grad	$\Delta\Psi$	$\Delta\Psi$	PWt	PWt		
<i>champinii</i>	1	9	1	2	12	8	2	4	3	1	1	1	4	50	a
<i>doaniana</i>	12	1	2	1	15	10	10	2	11	3	6	3	4	80	ab
<i>longii</i>	2	2	11	5	3	15	15	9	7	7	5	4	7	92	abc
<i>girdiana</i>	9	5	7	6	10	14	16	5	8	5	4	2	3	94	abc
<i>arizonica</i>	7	14	6	11	10	8	13	3	1	4	3	7	8	95	abc
<i>californica</i>	10	16	3	10	16	3	9	1	2	2	2	11	14	99	abc
<i>vinifera</i>	4	6	12	12	4	4	5	8	8	9	9	14	10	105	bcd
<i>cordifolia</i>	3	4	9	4	5	6	12	7	13	10	14	12	12	111	bcde
<i>treleasei</i>	6	7	13	14	2	17	11	13	5	10	7	9	1	115	bcde
<i>monticola</i>	8	11	5	8	13	1	1	16	10	15	11	10	16	125	bcde
<i>rupestris</i>	5	8	15	15	1	5	7	15	16	16	17	5	6	131	bcde
<i>candicans</i>	14	17	4	7	17	12	4	12	4	13	8	8	11	131	bcde
<i>solonis</i>	12	10	14	9	6	13	17	14	11	13	11	6	2	138	cde
<i>riparia</i>	11	12	10	13	8	1	6	11	15	7	15	13	17	139	cde
<i>berlandieri</i>	15	3	7	3	14	11	14	17	14	17	16	16	8	155	de
<i>lincecumii</i>	15	15	16	16	9	16	3	10	6	12	10	15	15	158	de
<i>cineria</i>	17	13	17	17	6	7	8	16	16	6	13	17	12	165	e

TOLLERANZA SICITÀ

²NI = not irrigated, I = irrigated, A = net CO₂ assimilation rate, g_s = stomatal conductance, A/g_s = intrinsic water use efficiency, Ψ_{π} = predicted predawn osmotic potential at a Ψ_{PD} of -0.205 MPa, Grad = $((\Psi_{PD} - \Psi_{stem}) / (\Psi_{PD} - \Psi_I)) \times 100$, $\Delta\Psi = \Psi_{stem} - \Psi_I$, PWt = pruning weight.

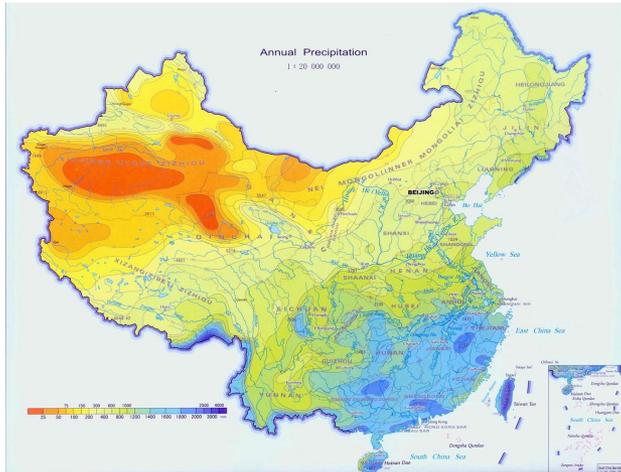


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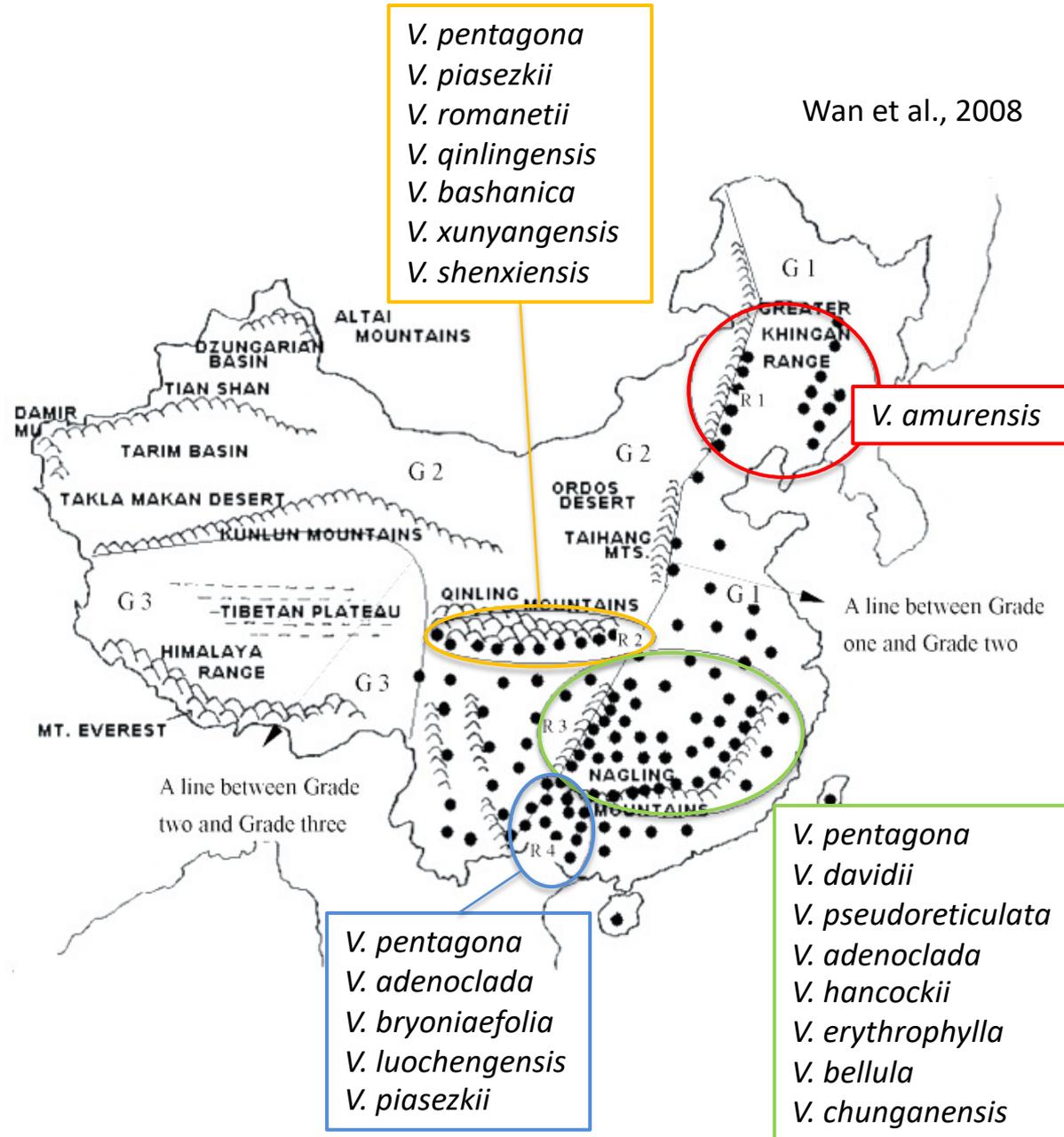
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Asiatiche

Precipitazioni medie



Wan et al., 2008

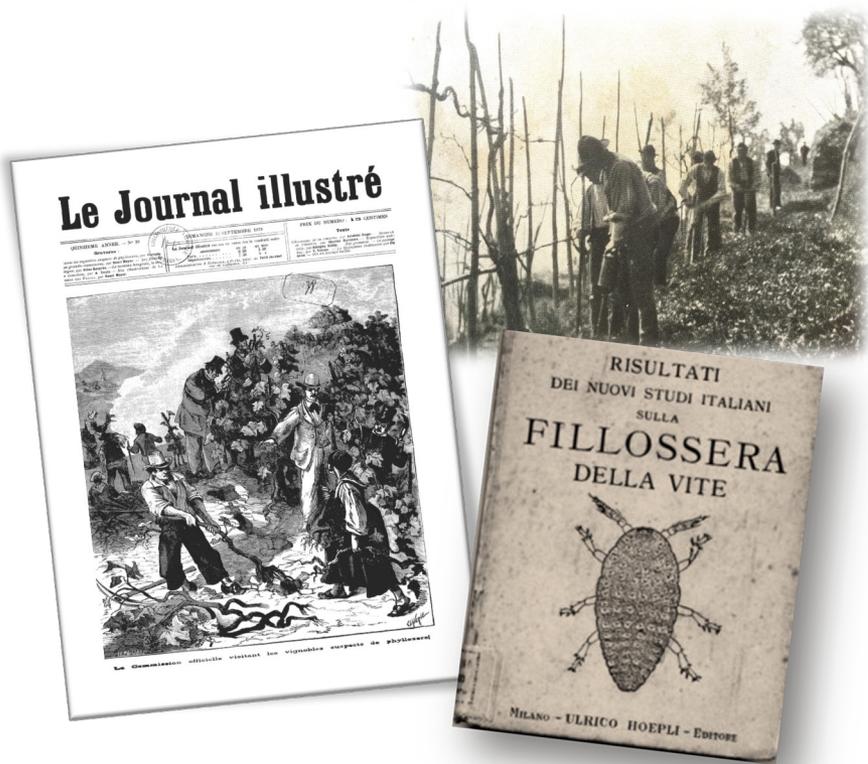


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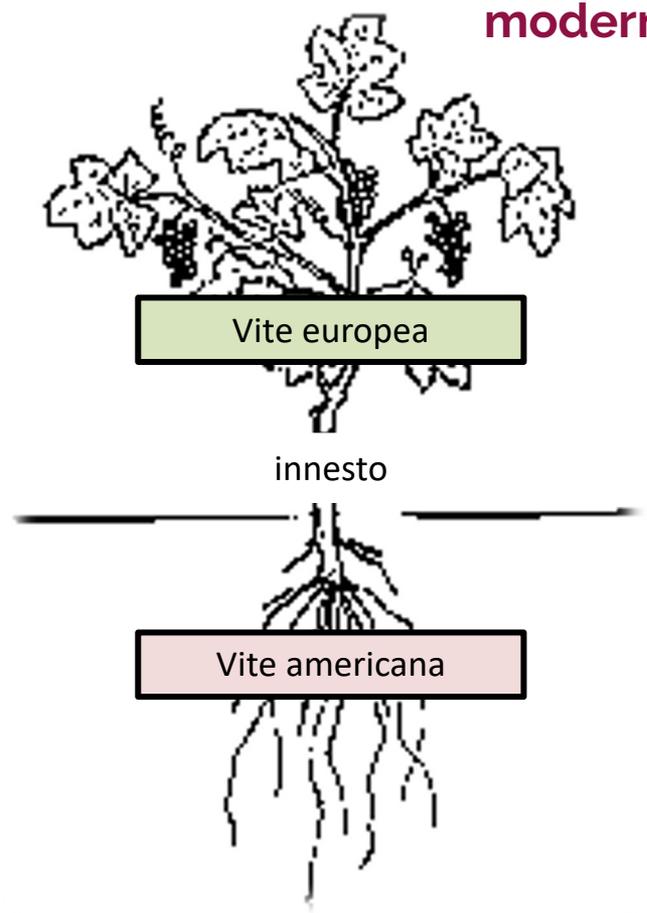
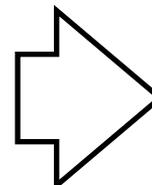
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Il portinnesto

Fine '800



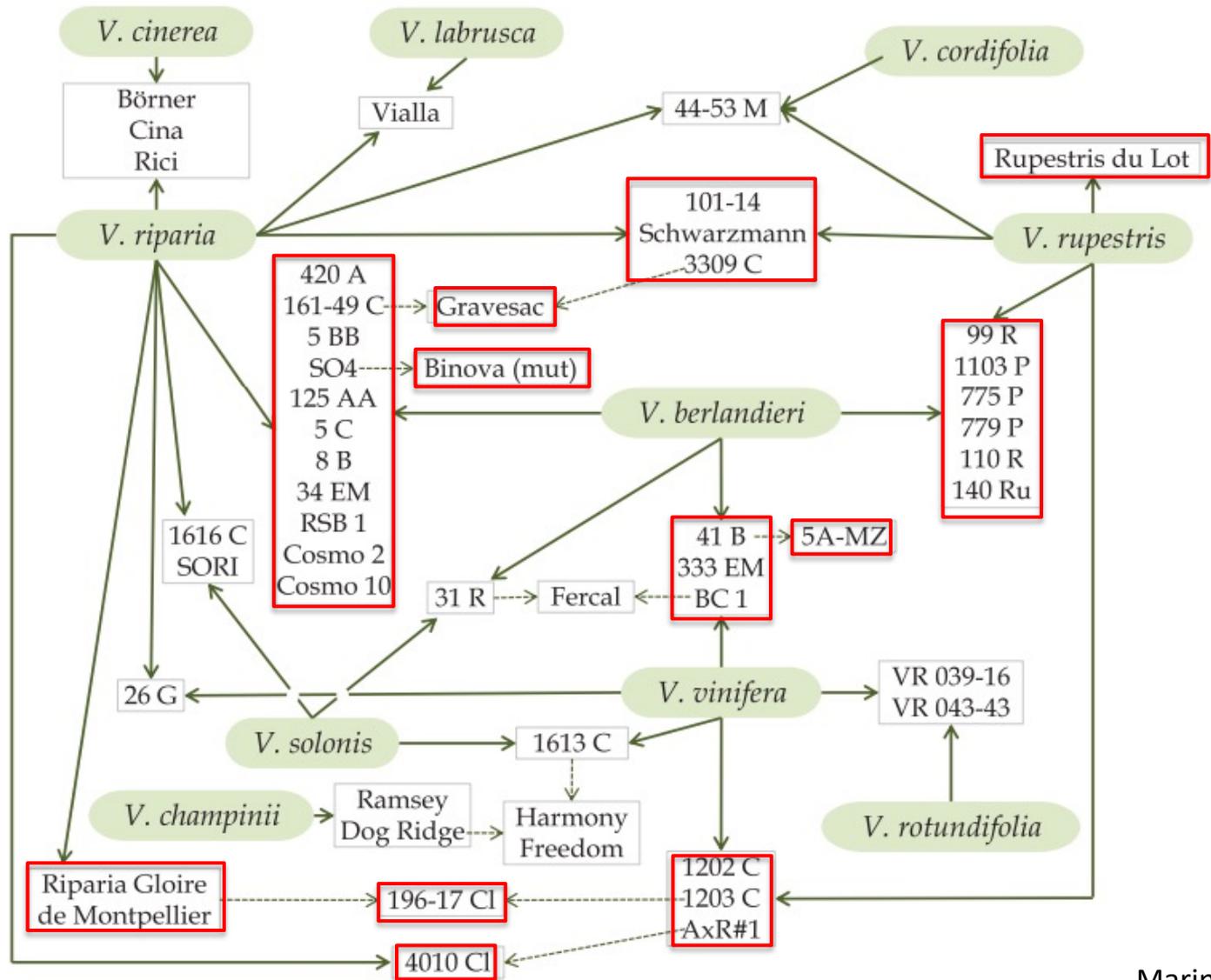
Viticultura
moderna



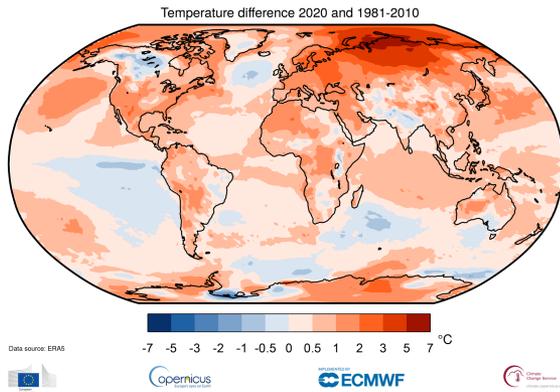
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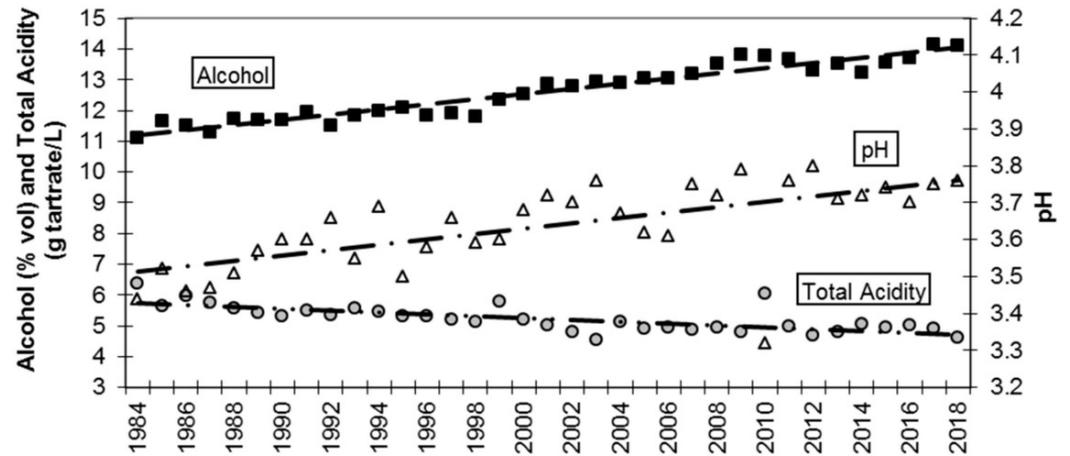
I portinnesti tradizionali



Il portinnesto oggi



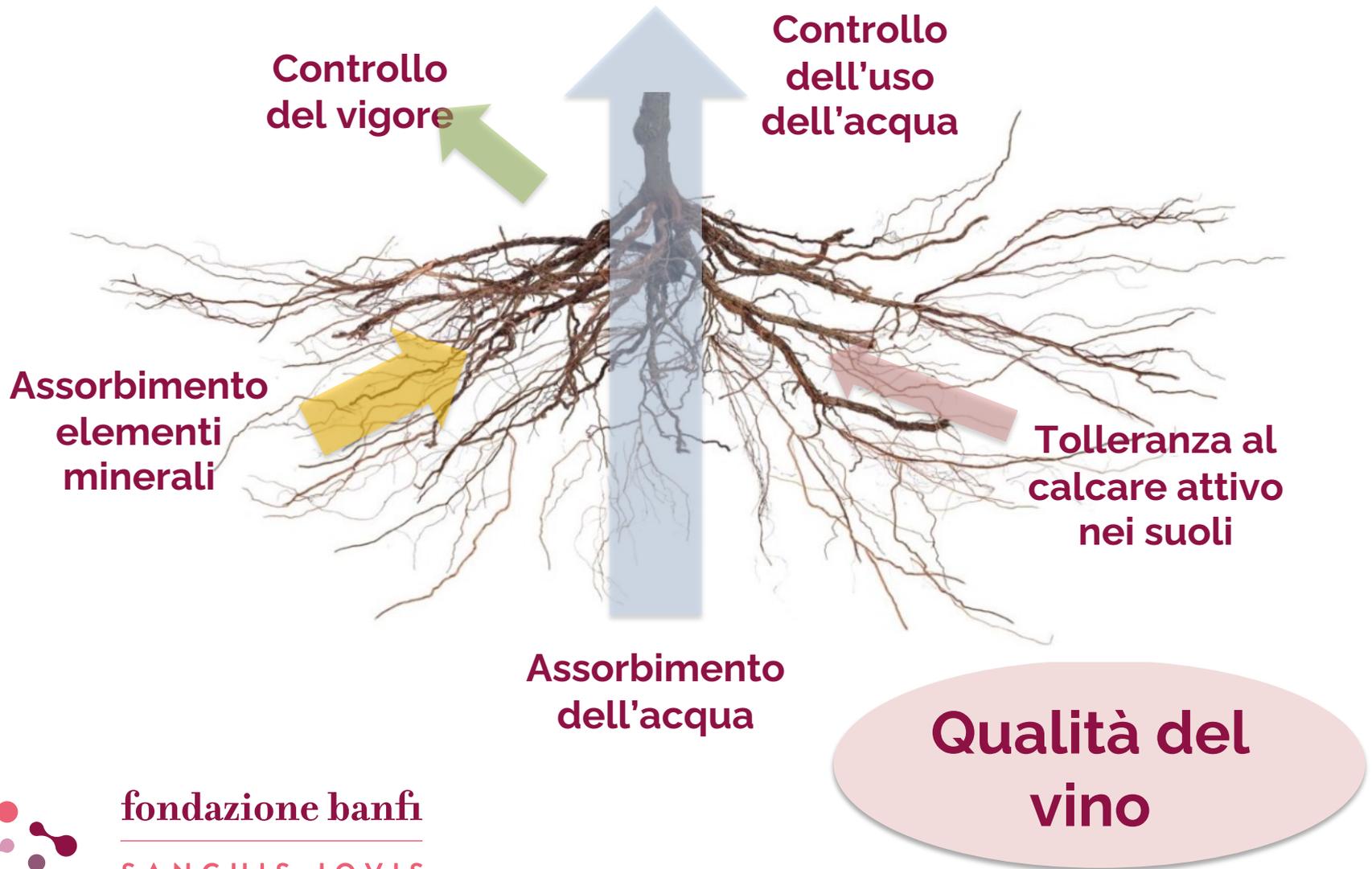
Van Leeuwen et al., 2019



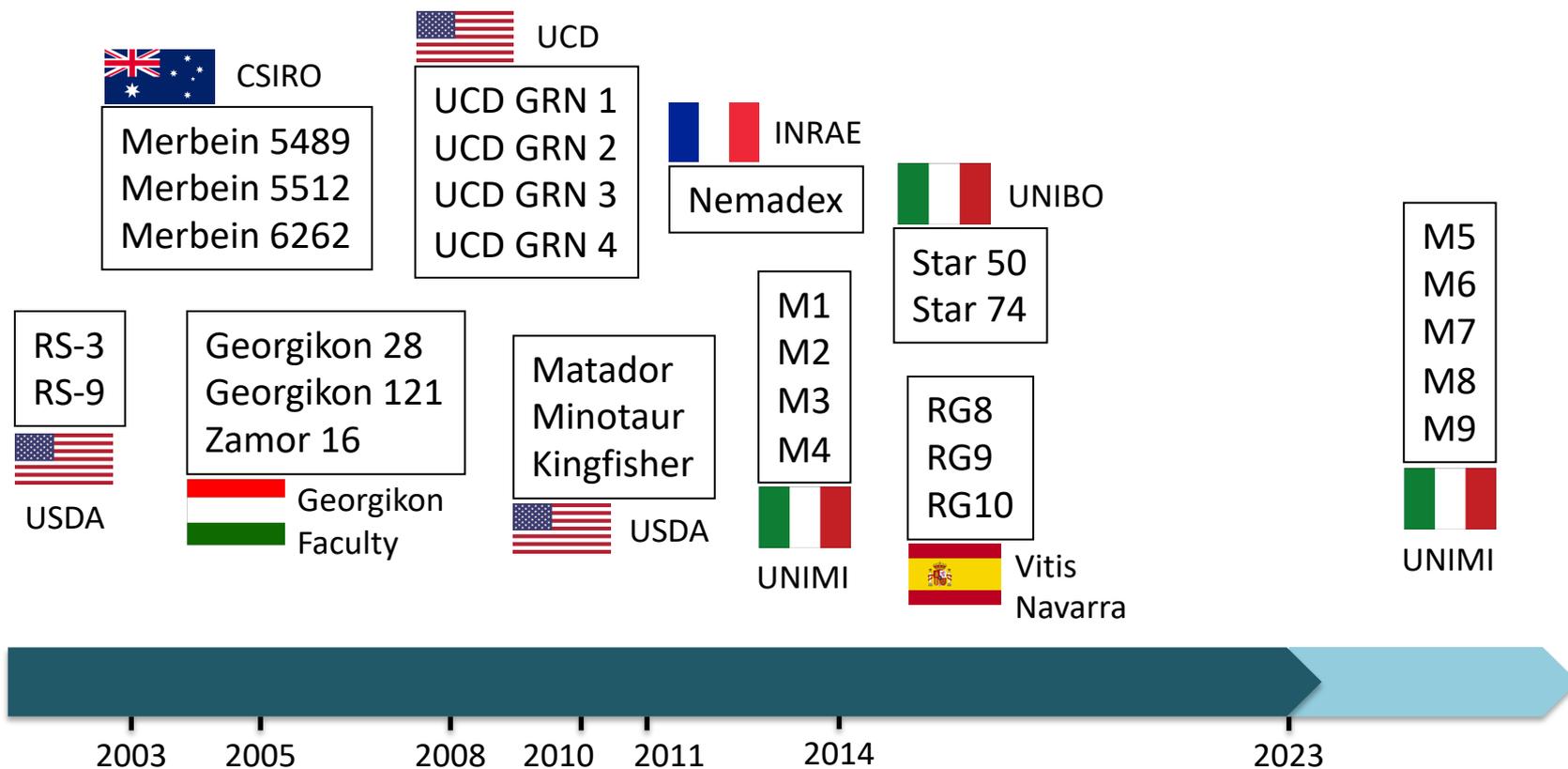
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Il portinnesto oggi



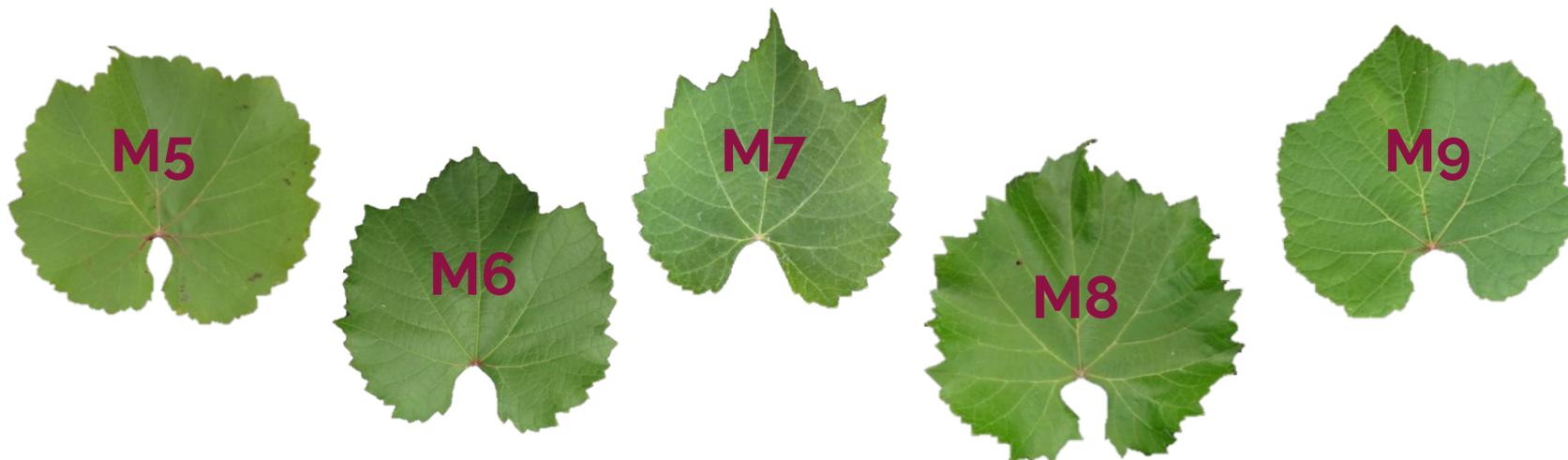
Innovazione genetica



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La seconda serie M



Article

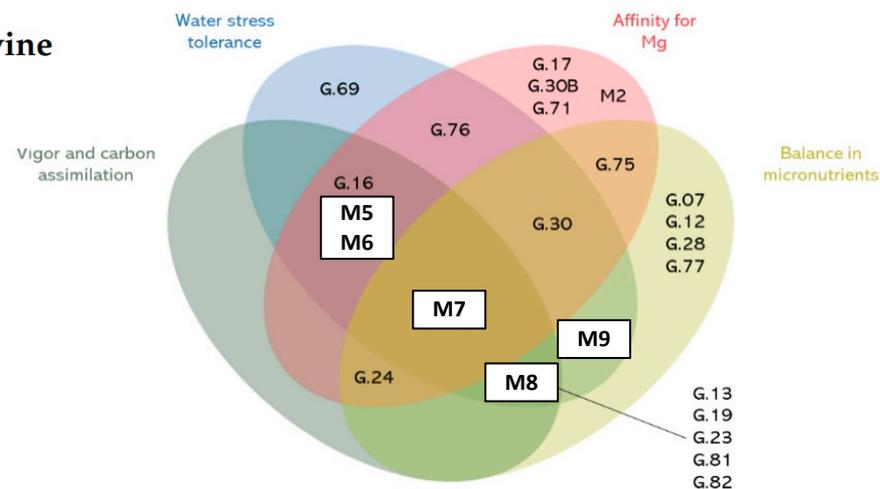
Water Use Efficiency and Nutritional Status of a New Grapevine Rootstock Selection

Davide Bianchi * and Lucio Brancadoro *

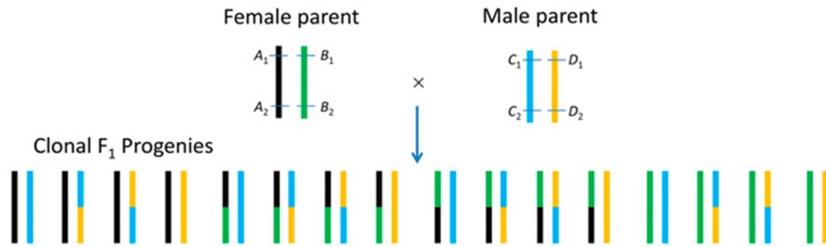


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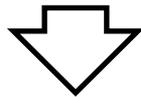
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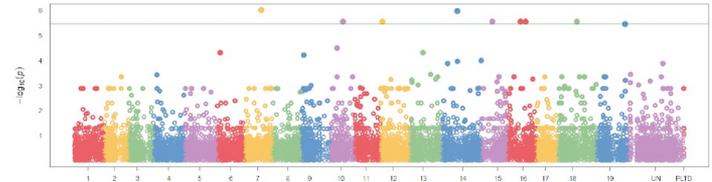
Nuovi programmi di breeding



Screening e
fenotipizzazione per
la tolleranza agli
stress abiotici



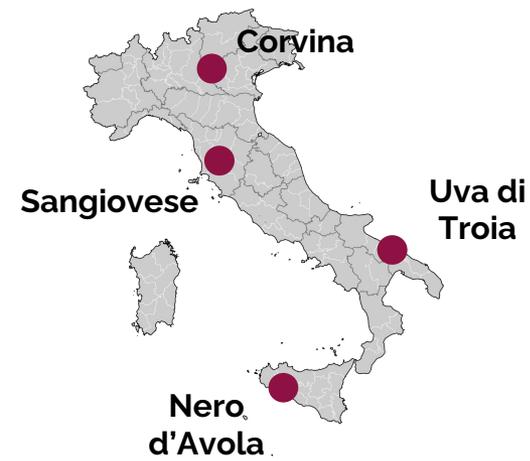
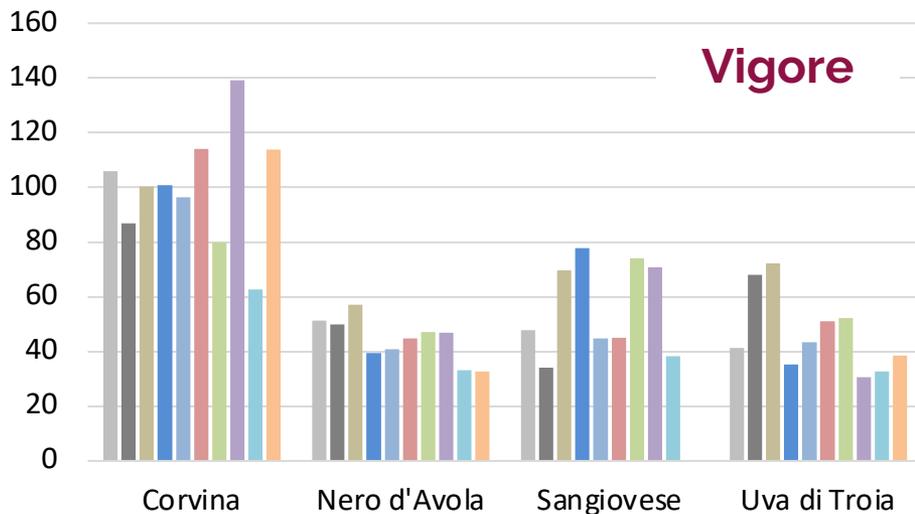
**Selezione di nuovi
portinnesti**



Individuazione e utilizzo
di marcatori genici per la
selezione assistita



La prima serie M



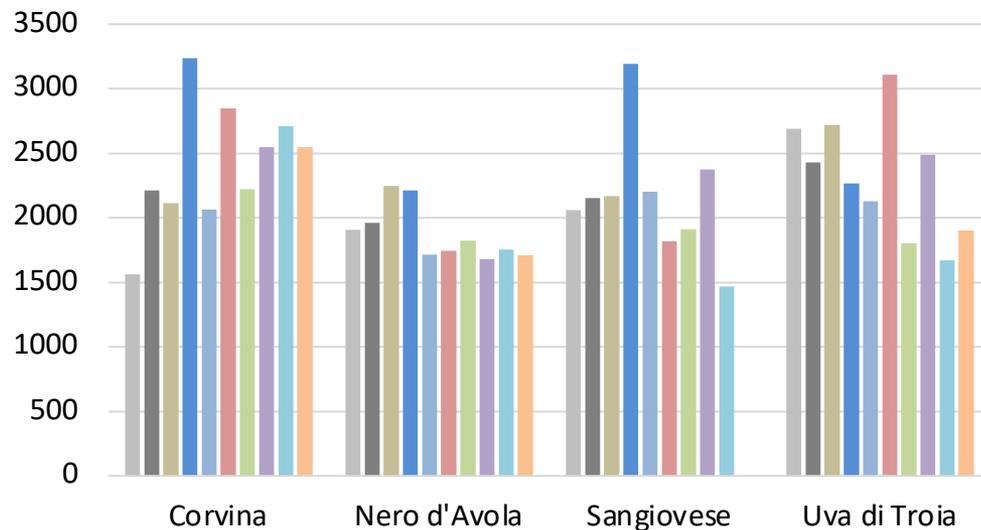
Dati medi del periodo 2007/2016



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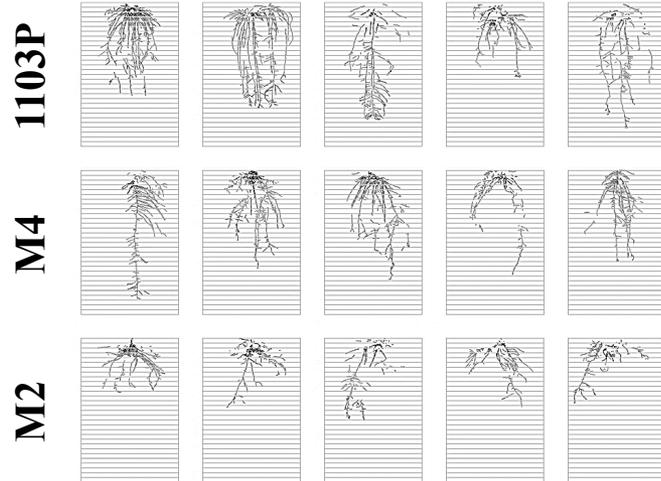
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Produzione



Sviluppo radicale

In ambiente controllato



In pieno campo



Combinazioni d'innesto: il Sangiovese in Toscana



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Sangiovese in Chianti



Vendemmie
2016/2017

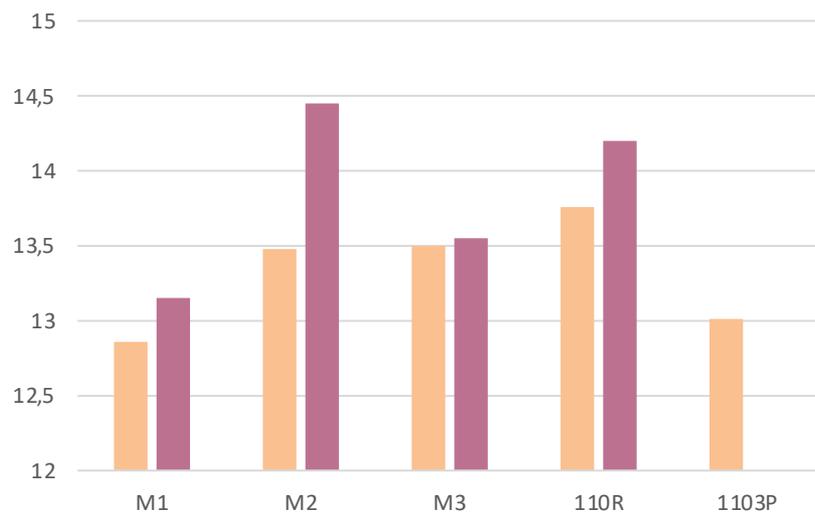


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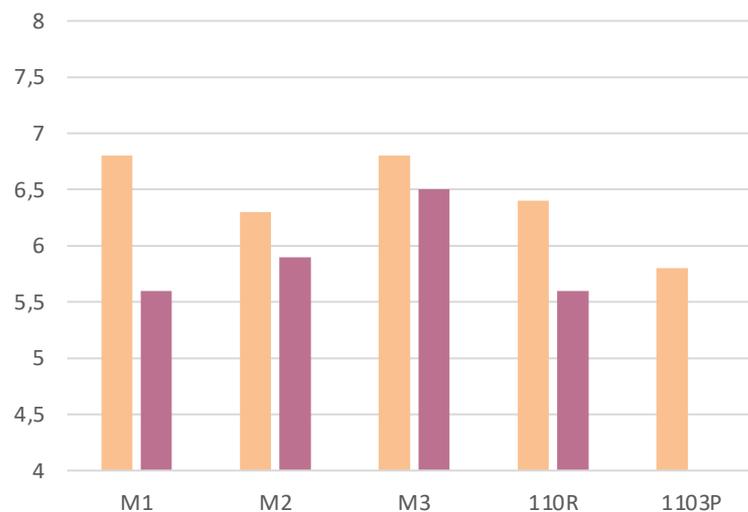
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Caratteristiche tecnologiche

Alcool [%]



Acidità totale [g/L]



● 2017
● 2016

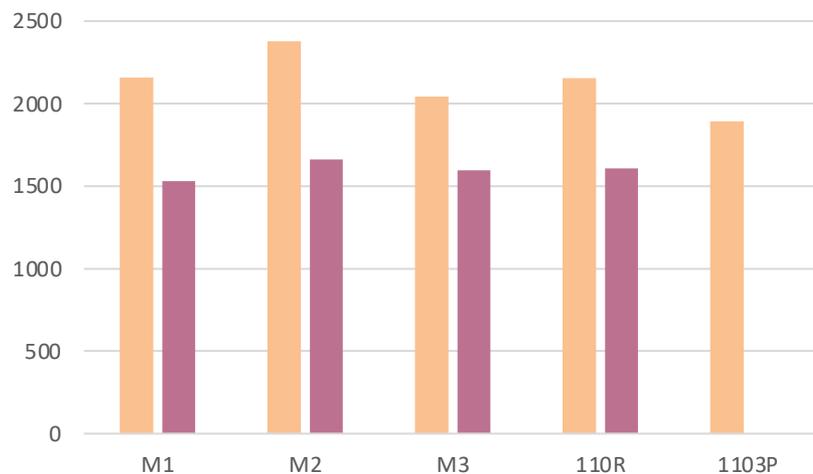


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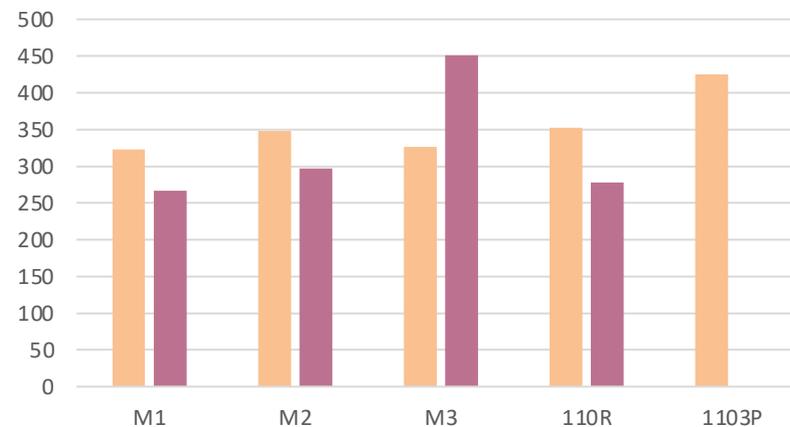
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Composizione fenolica

Polifenoli totali [mg/L]



Antociani totali [mg/L]



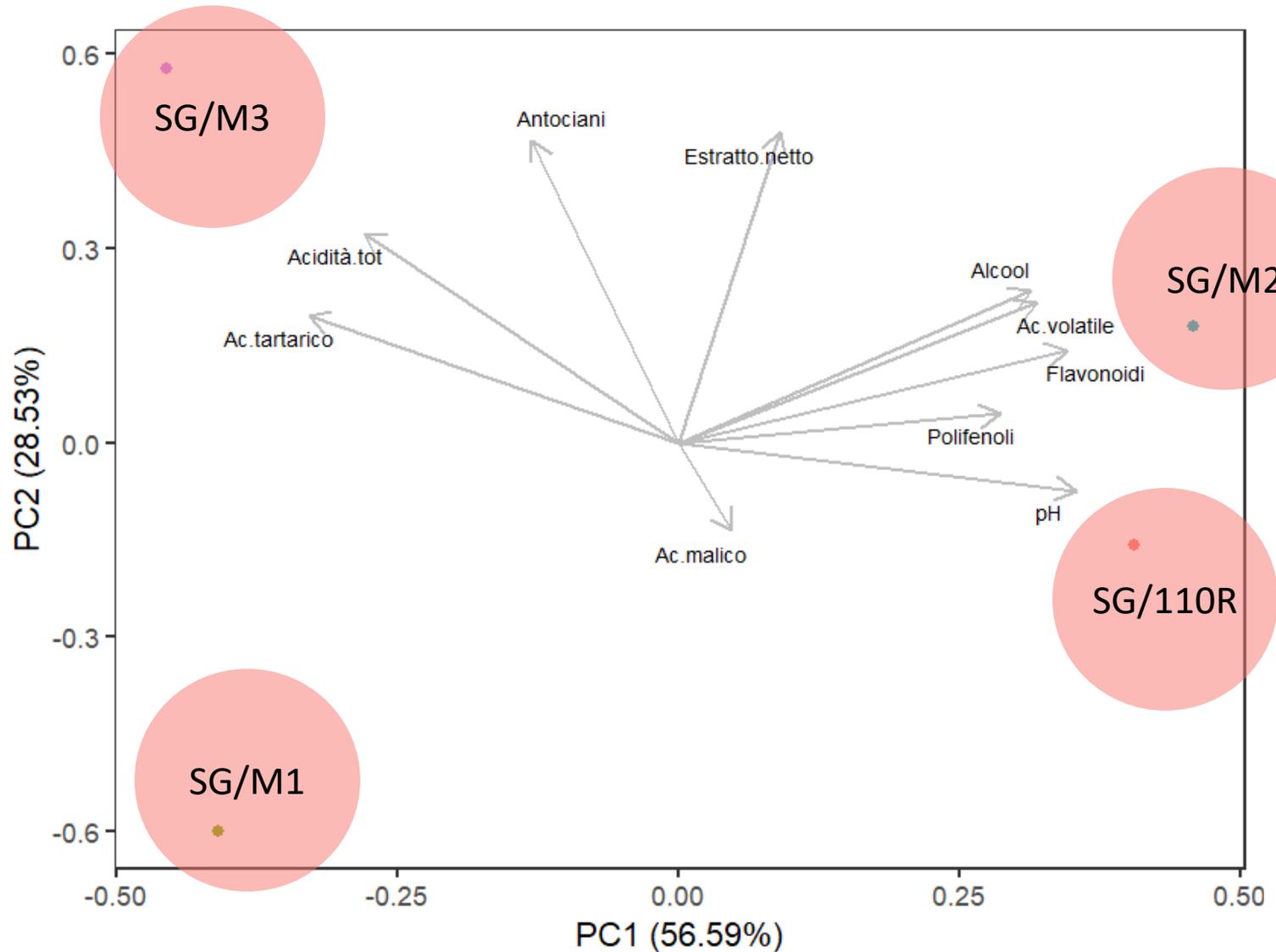
● 2017
● 2016



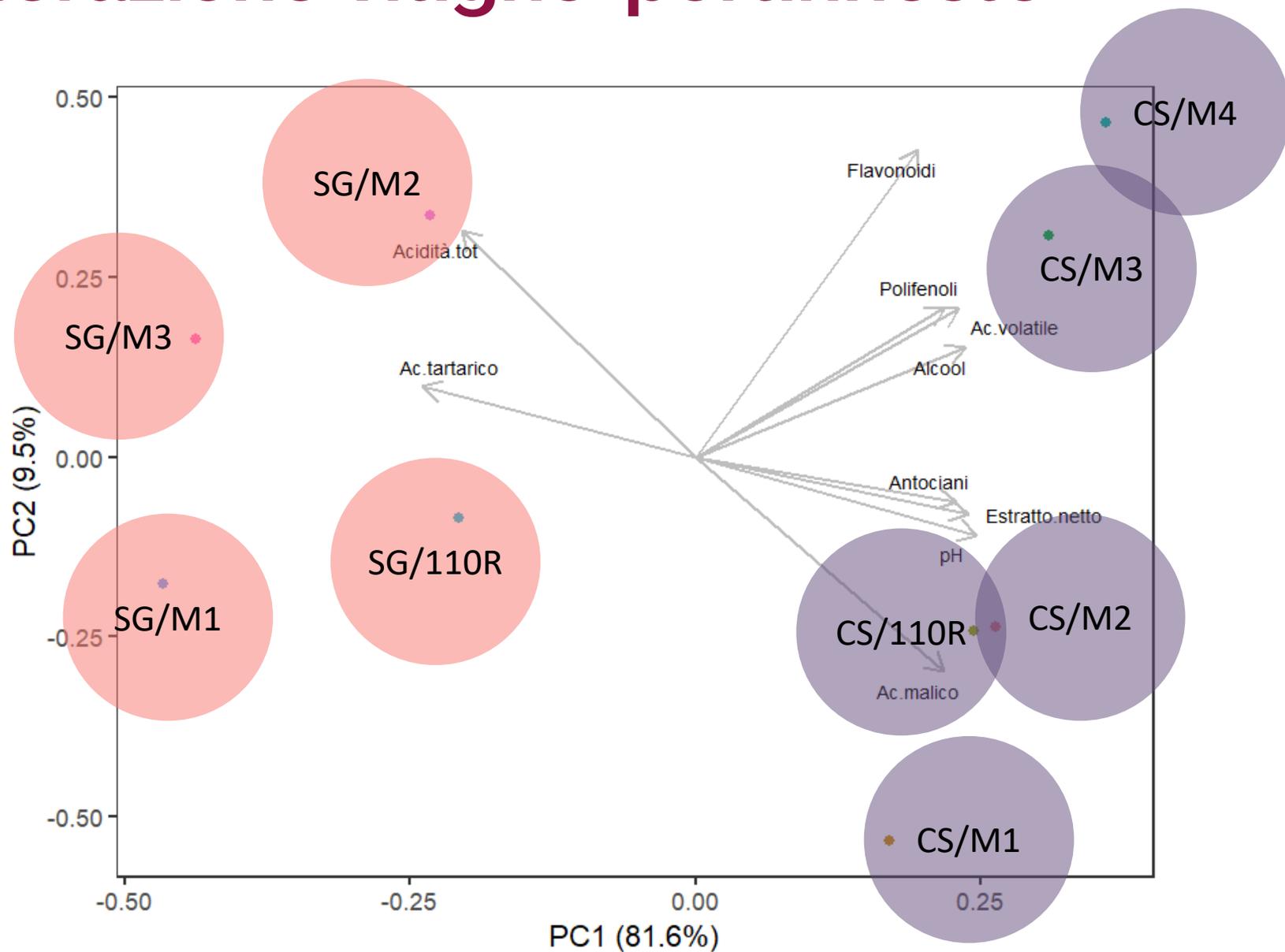
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Caratteristiche medie



Interazione vitigno-portinnesto



Sangiovese a Montalcino



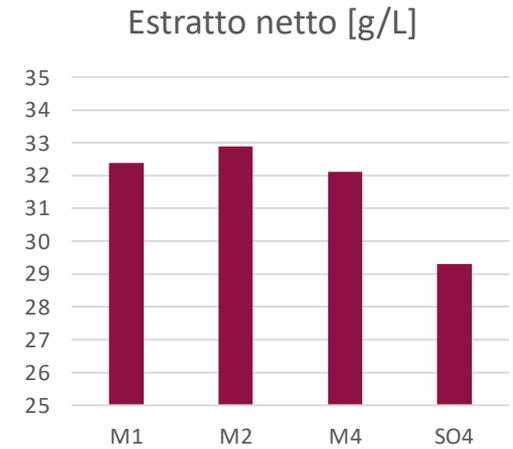
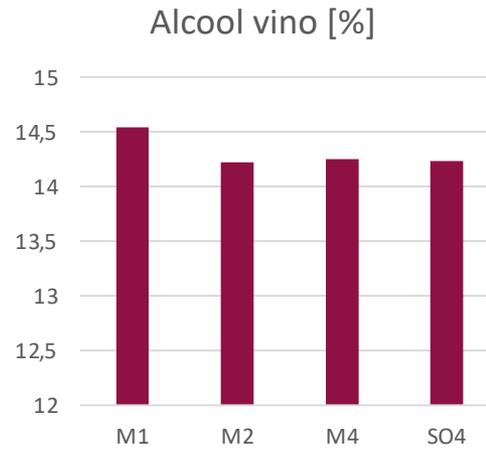
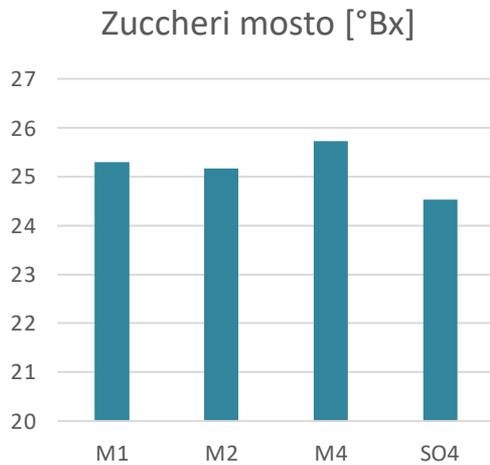
Vendemmia
2022



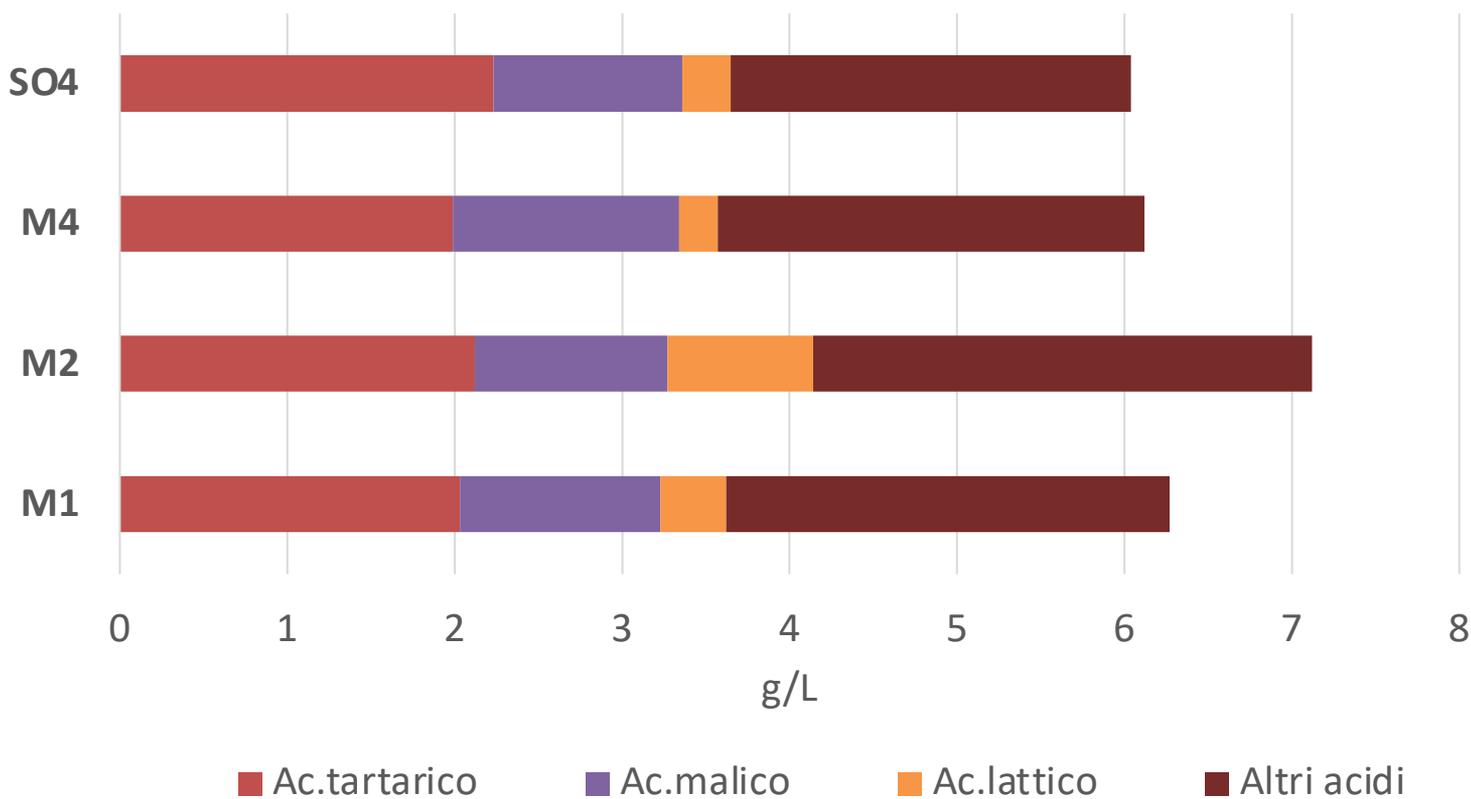
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Caratteristiche tecnologiche



Profilo acido

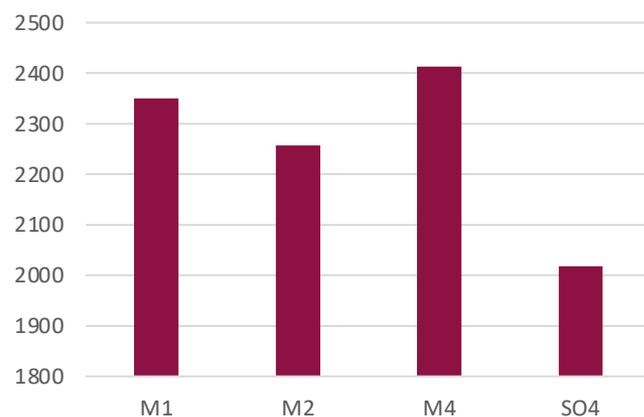


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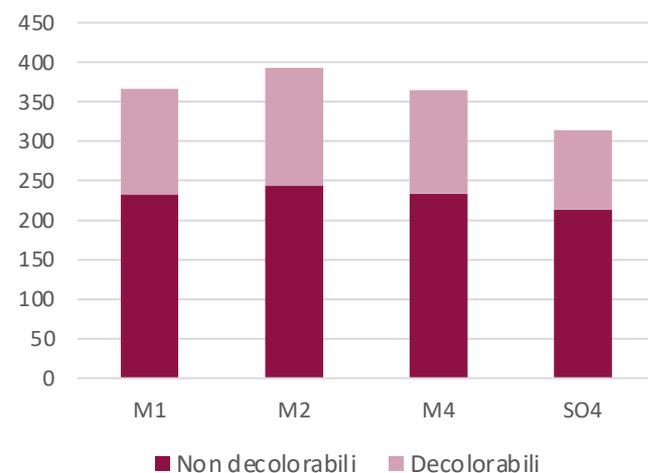
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Composizione fenolica

Polifenoli totali [mg/L]



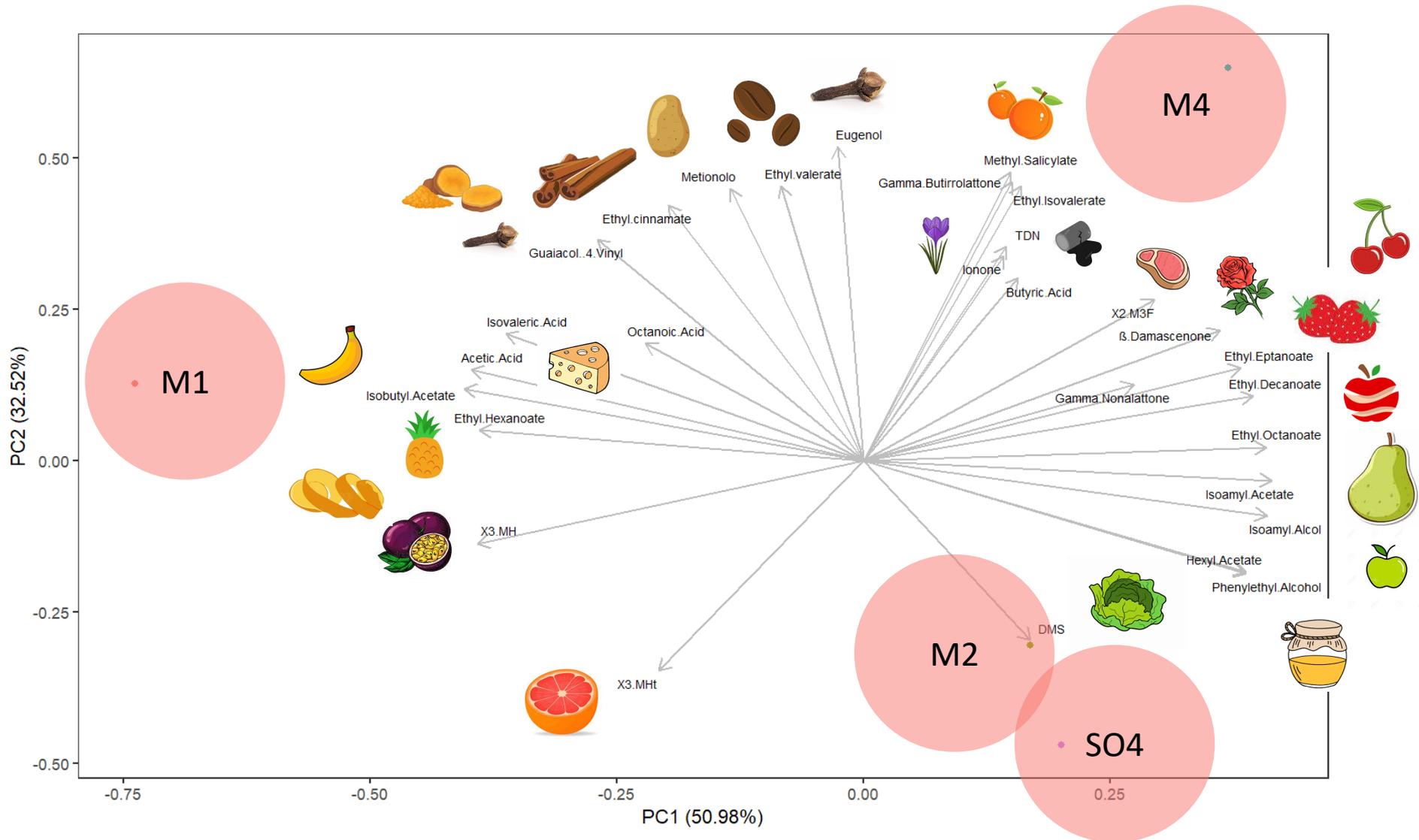
Antociani [mg/L]



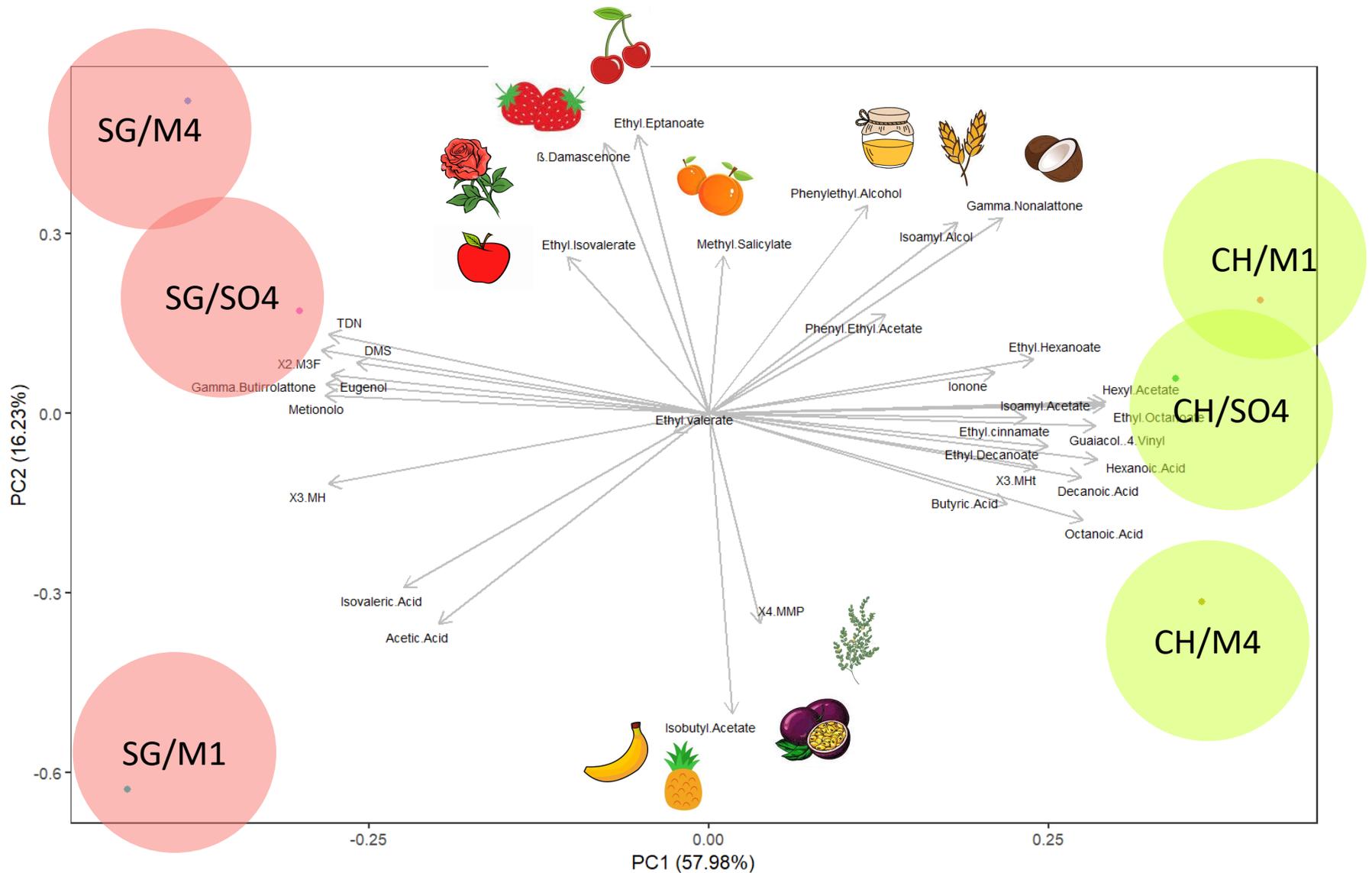
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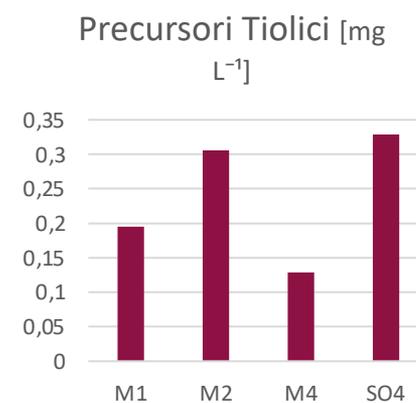
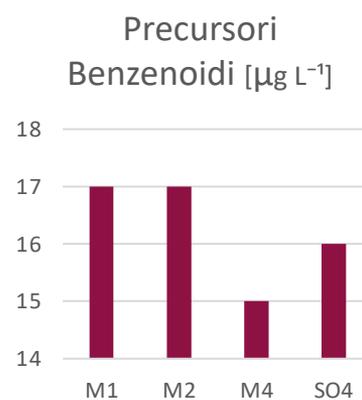
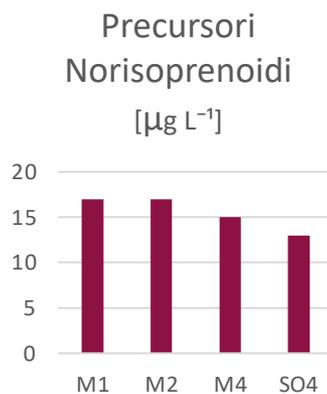
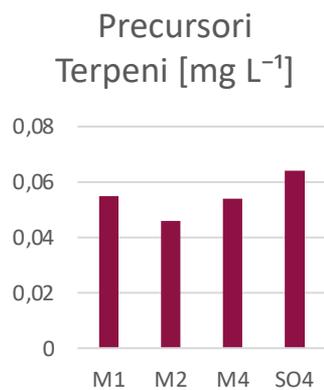
Composizione aromatica



Interazione vitigno-portinnesto



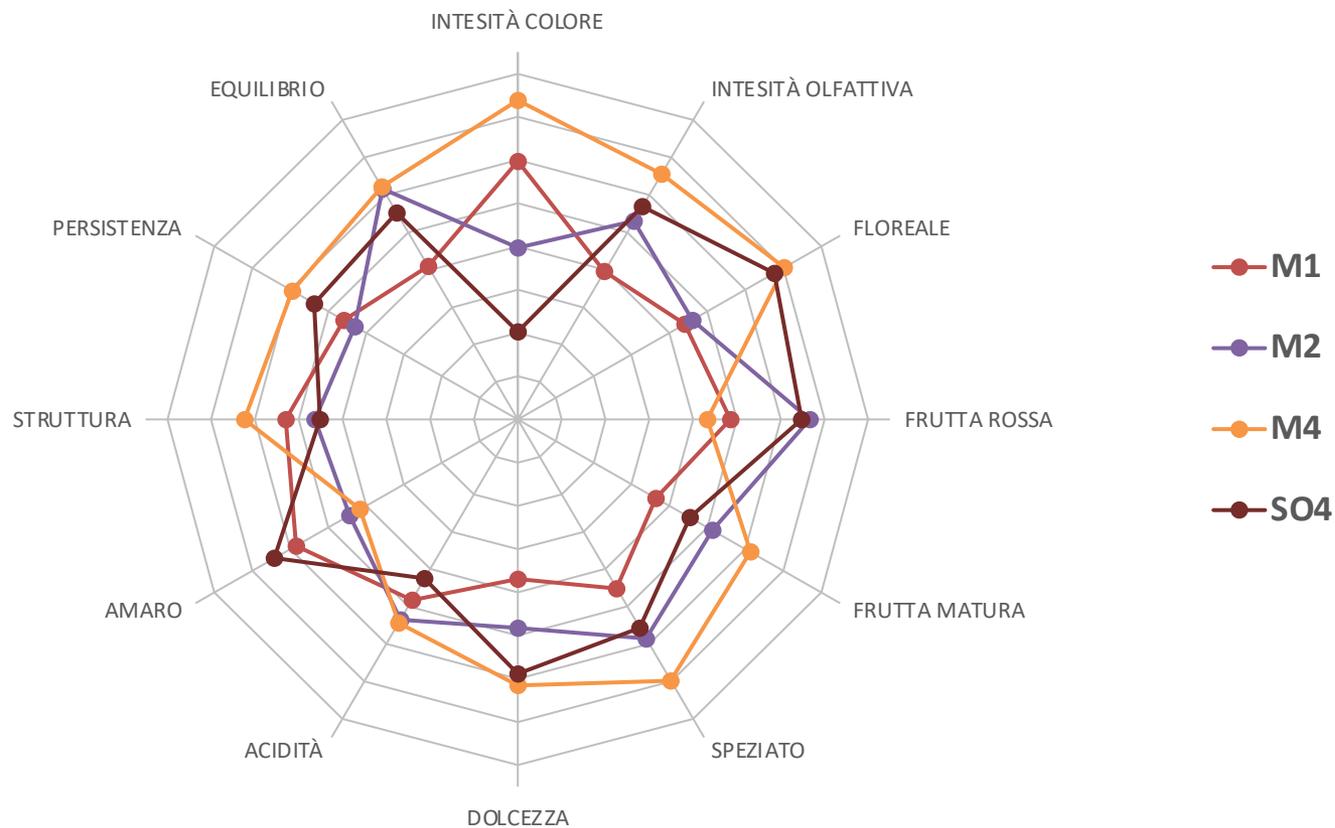
Precursori aromatici



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Profilo sensoriale



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Test di ordinamento

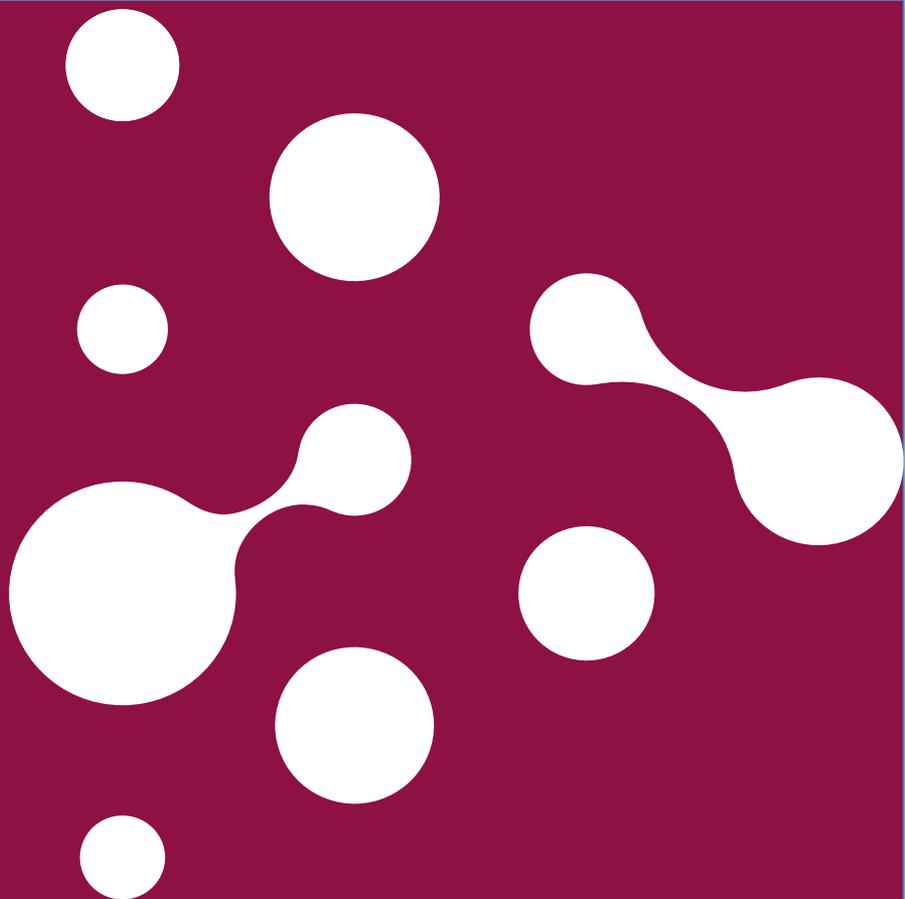


Risultati 



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