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Discrimination of Portuguese grapevines based on microsatellite markers

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Abstract

A set of 46 grapevine denominations was genotyped at 11 microsatellite loci in order to discriminate them. Ninety four alleles with a mean number of 8.55 alleles per locus were observed in a total of 37 detected unique genotypes. Previously assumed synonyms were confirmed and several cases of homonymy resolved. Comparison of the data obtained in this study with data of 32 genotypes previously reported enabled the detection of three parent offspring relationships, and identified other putative parent/progeny relationships. These data allowed understanding the origin of some Portuguese cultivars. The integration of the obtained data with ampelographic data would be very important for the accurate identification of the Portuguese cultivars and can become a significant tool for the certification of quality wines produced in specific regions.

Keywords: *Vitis vinifera*; Genotyping; Microsatellites; SSRs; Germplasm management; Portugal

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