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THE GROWING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE VINES OF FETEASCA ALBA GRAPE VARIETY IN DIFFERENT WINE REGIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

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The wine sector is the calling card of the Republic of Moldova, the wines being highly appreciated at numerous international competitions. At the moment, the global trend is oriented towards the production of wines from local varieties. Feteasсă Albă, is a white wine variety for local wine, cultivated for centuries in the Republic of Moldova, occupies the largest area among the local varieties registered in the Wine Register - approx. 748 ha. The current research is limited to the comparative study of the Feteasca albá variety for white wines in different growing conditions of the Republic of Moldova.

The research was carried out with the financial support of the National Vine and Wine Office in the period 2017-2021, within the project - „Quality grapes" - „Dissemination of good practices through field schools for winegrowers". The object of study was the Feteasca albă wine variety, cultivated in 2 wine-growing regions intended for the production of Codru and Stefan Voda PGI Wines. The experimental plots are located in the Speia and Purcari localities. The plantation in the Purcari experimental sector was established in 2010, managed according to the bilateral Royat cordon form with a planting scheme of 2.5 x 1.2 m and the plantation in the Speia experimental sector was established in 2015, managed according to the regular bilateral Guyot stump shape and the 2.2 x 1.4 m planting scheme. Following the determination of the agrobiological indices, the following data were obtained: for the Purcari experimental sector, we can mention that the relative fertility coefficient (RFC), on average, was 1.11. The absolute fertility coefficient (AFC) was on average 1.3. Relative productivity indices (RPI), on average constituted 140.15 g. The absolute productivity index (API) averaged 161.04 g. The mass concentration of soluble dry substances varied between 20.4-22.4 % Brix and the titratable acidity was between 4.5-5.2 g/dm^3. For the experimental sector Speia - the RFC, on average, obtained the value of 1.69, and AFC, on average, constituted 1.72. The RPI averaged 253.68 g and the API averaged 257.46 g. The mass concentration of soluble dry substances varied between 20.6-22.3 % Brix and the titratable acidity was between 5.5-4.0 g/dm^3. After analyzing the climatic conditions in the reference years, we can mention that they differ from year to year and from one region to another. They directly influence the beginning of the first phenological phase and the duration of the vegetation period of the vine, which was between 188-224 days.

The value of the quality and productivity indices of the vine depends on the culture system, load and of course the pedoclimatic and orographic conditions of the region.

Keywords: Feteasca albá, stump, wine-growing regions.