



Thrapsathiri

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By Yiannis Karakasis MW

At a glance

Thrapsathiri is the third of the rare varieties, following Dafní and Plytó, to which producers are showing increasing interest and can be found in varietal expressions—planted already in **100 ha** and expanding.

With controlled yields of approximately 70hl/ha, it has a stunning aromatic profile that retains its freshness and fatty texture on the palate. A promising grape (blended traditionally with Vilana to boost its aromatic intensity) shows an excellent affinity to oak.

Compared to Dafni and Plytó, it produces fuller wines, fruitier, while retaining acidity, primarily when grown at a higher elevation. Aromatically not very intense, it delivers aromas mainly of tropical fruit.

History

It has long been thought close or identical to Athiri, according to Krimpas (1943) and Logothetis (1965). However, recent DNA profiling shows it is more closely related to Vidiano than to Athiri. It has shown a close relationship to

Begleri (which may be considered a coloured mutation) and Dafnato, suggesting a common origin.

It was allegedly used to make Malvasia wine, though there is no concrete evidence of which varieties were used.

?n the vineyard

It is cultivated mainly on Crete (Heraklion, Sitia) and is found in the Cyclades and the Dodecanese. It is a very vigorous, productive and mid-ripening variety that ripens in late August and is either bush trained or wire-trained. It is resistant to drought and downy mildew but susceptible to powdery mildew and botrytis bunch rot.

Terroir

It prefers light calcareous soils to control its naturally high vigour. It is used as the supporting act of Vilana in Sitia PDO (30% of the blend). There, it seems to be at its best as it achieves the much-desired drainage in Sitia's sandy soils.

Wine styles

Single varietal: with fresh acidity, full body that sees oak treatment

Blends: with other Cretan varieties such as ?uscat, Dafní, Vilana, Plytó and Assyrtiko

Ageing potential

As a rule, these wines show their best during the first 3–4 years following the harvest, gaining more layers on the palate and integrating all structural elements with time.

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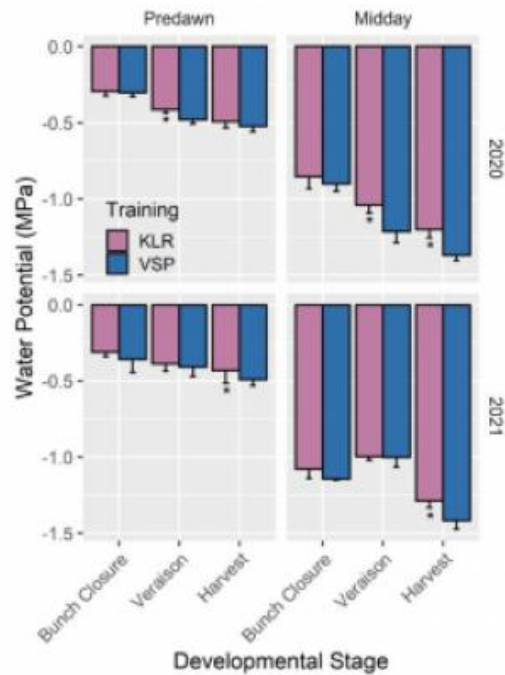
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Figure 2. Water potential: Ψ_{predawn} and Ψ_{leaf} (MPa) at three growth stages (bunch closure, veraison and harvest) of KLR and VSP training systems for 2020 and 2021. The values are averages \pm SD. Averages followed by * are different $p < 0.05$, Tukey's HSD, $n = 5$.



There were significant differences in vine water status between the two training systems depending on the developmental

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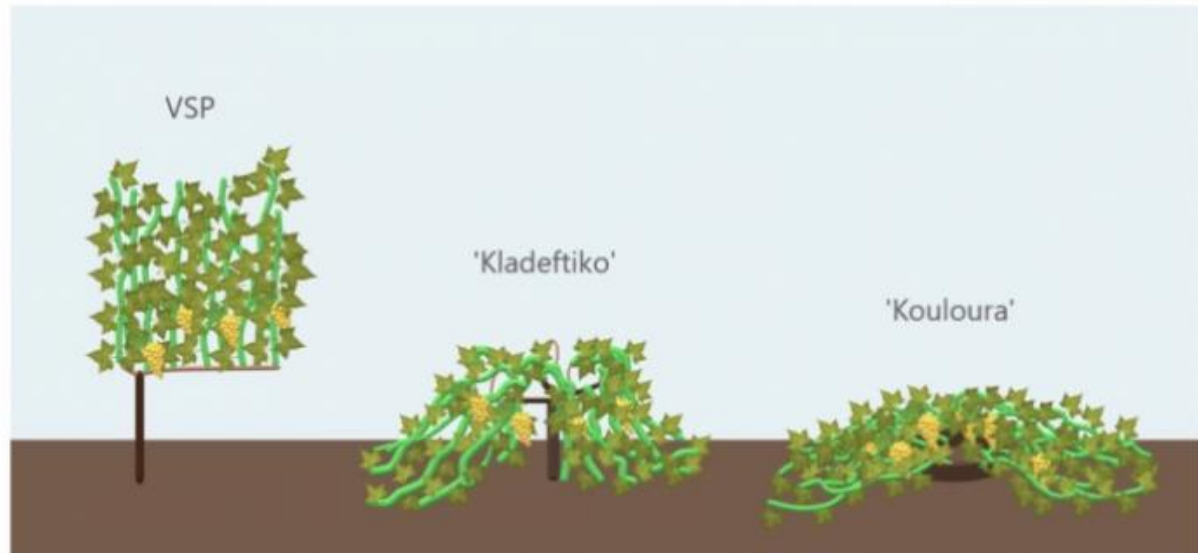
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[Recent study on training systems in Santorini shows that the basked trained system is the best solution to climate change](#) [3]

of 310 mm (average from 1974 through 2015) has been observed, which is even lower than in any regions of Crete (southwest Spain) and Pafos (Cyprus), where the precipitation varies from 380 to 700 mm (García-Martín *et al.*, 2022).

Own-rooted and phylloxera-free vines have been cultivated on the volcanic soil of Santorini for thousands of years. All this time, vines have been cultivated using two traditional training systems, the 'Kouloura' and the 'Kladeftiko' (Figure 1), which are well-adapted to the specific climatic conditions of the island. (Xyrafis *et al.*, 2021).

Figure 1. Illustration of the traditional training systems of Santorini ('Kladeftiko' and 'Kouloura') and the VSP.



The objective of this study was to compare the physiological and agronomic response of Assyrtiko grapevines to the traditional training systems 'Kouloura' and VSP training system over two growing seasons and to establish the factors influencing the performance of each system in the semi-arid conditions of Santorini Island as an alternative training system to adapt viticulture in other warm, dry wine regions.

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Links

[1] <https://www.karakasis.mw/policy>

[2] <https://www.karakasis.mw/filter/tips>

[3] <https://www.karakasis.mw/recent-study-training-systems-and-vine-density-santorini-island-shows-basked-trained-system-best>

[4] <https://www.karakasis.mw/h-koyloyra-i-apantisi-stin-klimatiki-allagi-sti-santorini>

[5] <https://www.karakasis.mw/moralis-kai-krasi>

[6] <https://www.karakasis.mw/beyond-expectations-papagiannakos-honores-2015-and-savatianos-renaissance>