

Kotsifali



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By Yiannis Karakasis MW

At a glance

Kotsifali could probably be considered the alter ego of Mandilari, in the way Merlot is so considered for Cabernet Sauvignon in Bordeaux. It is grown mainly on Crete, where it is one of the most important red varieties. It makes wines that are not very deeply coloured and tend to turn a brick colour relatively quickly. It is widely planted, covering an area of **400 ha**.

Relatively low in tannins and acidity but high in alcohol, it often needs the support of robust Mandilari. However, producers increasingly experiment with single varietal fruity versions as they seem to value its noble characteristics—a promising variety.

Intensely aromatic, with aromas of red berries like cherry, plum and strawberry, sweet spices and Mediterranean herbs.

History

Contrary to Mandilari, it is primarily planted on Crete. The name comes from the word *kotsyfi* (blackbird) and is linked to the bird's preference for its medium-sized berries.

In the vineyard

It is a vigorous, productive and disease-resistant variety somewhat prone to downy mildew and botrytis, with medium-large bunches. It ripens in mid to late August to early September. **The prime challenge is balancing its high alcohol and providing colour and tannins to the must**, all-natural traits of Mandilari, its ideal partner. However, better viticulture and lower yields have led to more interesting single varietal wines that present a more structured and balanced version of the variety.

So far, Kotsifali presents high clonal diversity with five biotypes under research.

Terroir

The variety behaves best in areas with hot summers, low altitudes, and light and dry soils. There are infestations during the ripening period in humid locations and rainy years, sometimes intense, from botrytis.

In Archanes PDO (a major part of the blend with Mandilari)

Archanes is the western valley that runs up the eastern foothills of Mt Youchtas, within sight of Psilirotis. Gravelly soils at a maximum 450 m elevation.

Kotsifali is well-suited to the soil and climatic conditions of Archanes and gives high-quality wines with intensely aromatic characteristics. In contrast, Mandilari offers wines of high acidity with intense purple colour. No specific blending proportions exist, although a 75%–25% Kotsifali/Mandilari is often adopted.

In Peza and Candia (a major part of the blend with Mandilari)

Peza is the eastern valley of Mt Youchtas with limestone soils at 500–600 m elevation. It produces red wines of Kotsifali and Mandilari mainly in a ratio of 75%–25%.

In Candia PDO, a broader area, it is co-fermented with Mandilari in a proportion of 30–70%.

Wine styles

Single varietal: either in a simple fruity style or a more structured and age-worthy style that needs time to tame the tannins.

Blends: It is blended in Peza or Archanes PDO with Mandilari or with international varieties in other areas

Ageing potential

Kotsifali wines can be delicious when young, combining all the perfume and the brightness of red fruit. Depending on the style, drink the wines 2–6 years following the harvest.

Perfect pairing

Try it with charcuterie and bbq dishes.

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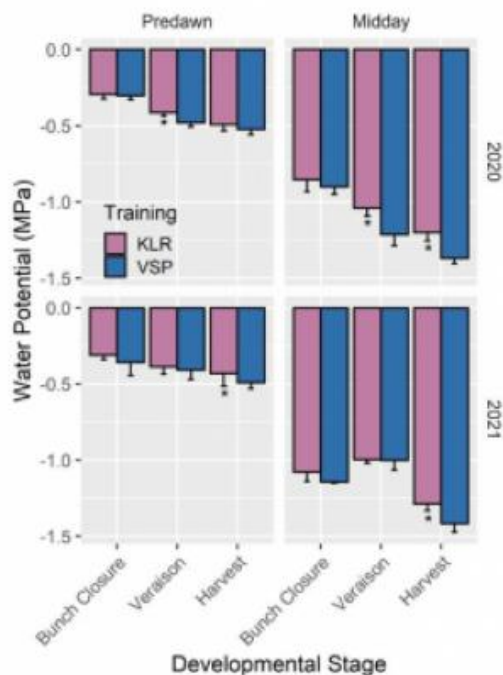
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Figure 2. Water potential: Ψ_{predawn} and Ψ_{leaf} (MPa) at three growth stages (bunch closure, veraison and harvest) of KLR and VSP training systems for 2020 and 2021. The values are averages \pm SD. Averages followed by * are different $p < 0.05$, 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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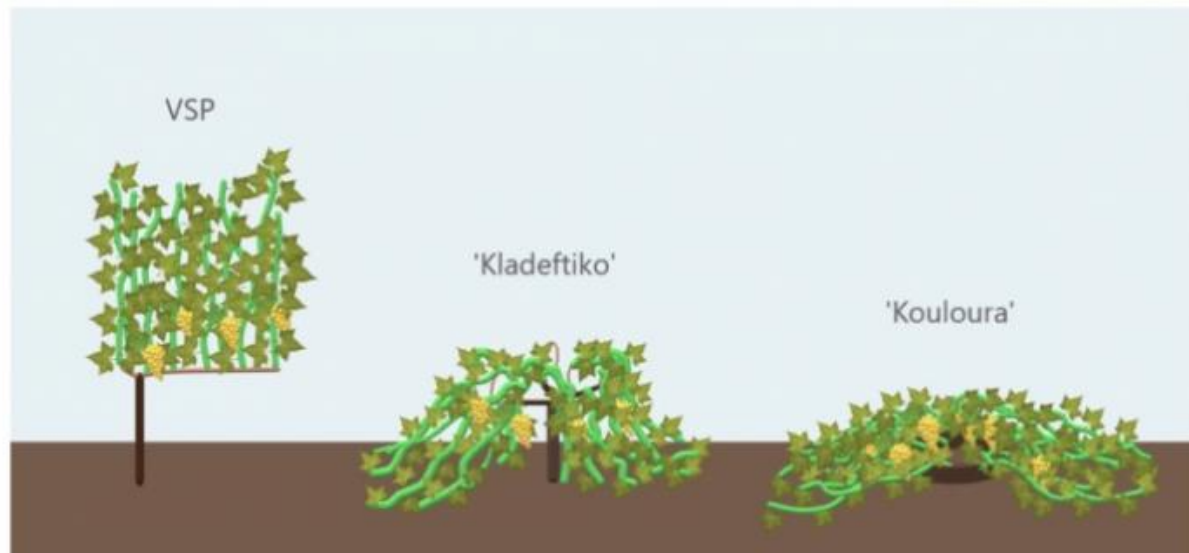
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[Recent study on training systems in Santorini shows that the basked trained system is the best solution to climate change](#) [3]

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-Martin *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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[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>

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