**INTRODUCTION**

Malagousia is a white grape indigenous to the western part of Central Greece².

- **1920s** - Phylloxera destroyed stock⁴.
- **1970s** - Rediscovered in Etoioakarnania in western central Greece⁶.
- **1990s** - Successfully rebuild the variety through commercialization⁷.

**HISTORY OF RESOURCE DEPLETION**

![Greek Vineyard Plantation Timeline](image)

- A native to eastern North America, Phylloxera is a pest of grapevines, which attacks the leaves and roots of the plant⁷.
- Many parts of Greece was impacted, especially in Macedonia and Epirus in the northwest, where approximately 70% of the vineyard was destroyed⁴.
- As result, the Malagousia was no longer commercially grown, but faint traces of the variety were still found in residential areas across Greece⁸.

**REBUILDING INVENTORIES THROUGH GRAFTING**

Aristotle University of Thessaloniki’s School of Agriculture & the Domaine Porto Carras Vineyard collaborated to replant some rare grape varieties, which included the Malagousia¹.

- Initially, these grapes were vinified together, without evaluating the individual potential of each variety⁴.
- Later, it was realized that Malagousia was a truly distinctive variety and was propagated in large volume¹.
- Now, the Malagousia is widely cultivated across Greece⁵.

**PRODUCT LABEL**

Distinguishable product label can be created and placed on the wine bottles of varieties undergoing rebuild to increase public awareness.

**EXPAND CULTIVATION TO USA**

Malagousia can be introduced and cultivated in Southern California of USA, which has similar climate to Greece to increase footprint of variety⁷.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**