



Grolleau N



Name of the variety in France

Grolleau

Origin

This variety is undoubtedly from the Touraine region and based on published genetic analyses, it is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc.

Synonyms

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Legal information

In France, Grolleau is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	11409	9725	5869	3837	2488	2406	2070

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the large adult leaves, with three or five lobes, an open petiole sinus, large teeth with straight sides, an involute, blistered, sometimes gophered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	236	247	172	204	244	240	243	239
Allel 2	141	238	249	178	204	252	254	245	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This fertile variety is susceptible to browning and must be pruned short with a low load. The young shoots are quite sensitive to the wind. This variety has an acceptable production even after spring frost.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Grolleau is susceptible to peduncular rot and phomopsis.

Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are medium in size. Grolleau produces light, not very colored wines with a low alcohol degree. It is especially used for the production of rosé wines (or grey wines) or sparkling wines. It is also used to produce supple and fruity red wines when yields are managed.

Clonal selection in France

The seven certified Grolleau clones carry the numbers 226, 288, 364, 365, 366, 1318 and 1343.

A conservatory of more than 200 clones was planted in the Anjou region in 1996.

Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.

Description of clones certified in France

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar level	Color potential
	Year of certification	Agronomic references	Bunch weight	Vigor	Titriable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
226	Maine-et-Loire	ENTAV				
	1973	Loire-Valley				
	0.24 ha					
ENTAV  INRA®						
Little difference between clones 226, 288 and 365 which all show a high level of production.						
288	Indre-et-Loire	ENTAV				
	1973	Loire-Valley				
	0.56 ha					
ENTAV  INRA®						
Little difference between clones 226, 288 and 365 which all show a high level of production.						
364	Indre-et-Loire	ENTAV		low		
	1975	Loire-Valley				
ENTAV  INRA®						
Clone not widely distributed.						
365	Indre-et-Loire	ENTAV				
	1975	Loire-Valley				

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titration acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
0.24 ha						

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Little difference between clones 226, 288 and 365 which all show a high level of production.

366	Indre-et-Loire	ENTAV		medium to high	medium to high	
	1975	Loire-Valley				
	0.46 ha					

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1318	Val-de-Loire	IFV	medium	medium	medium to high	medium to high
	2019	Val-de-Loire	medium to low	medium	medium	medium to high
			medium	low		wines appreciated for their olfactory quality

ENTAV INRA®

Lower sensitivity to Botrytis

1343	Val-de-Loire	IFV	medium	low to medium	high	medium to high
	2020	Val-de-Loire	low	medium to high	medium	medium to high
			medium to low	low		colorful wines with good aromatic persistence and good overall quality

ENTAV INRA®

Lower sensitivity to Botrytis



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