



Portugais bleu N



Name of vine variety in France

Portugais bleu

Origin

This vine variety would appear to originally be from Austria.

Synonymy

There are no officially recognized synonyms in France for this variety. In the European Union, Portugais bleu N can officially be called by other names: Blauer Portugieser (Germany, Austria, Italy, Czech Republic), Kékoportó (Hungary), Modry Portugal (Czech Republic, Slovakia), Portugieser Blau (Czech Republic), Oporto (Romania), Portoghese N. (Italy), Portugieser (Italy), Portugalka (Slovenia), Portugiezer N (Netherlands) and Português Azul (Portugal).

Regulations

In France, Portugais bleu N is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties".

This vine variety is likewise listed in the Catalogues of other European Union member states: Germany, Austria, Italy, Hungary, Netherlands, Portugal, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Use

Wine vine variety

Evolution of area under vines in France

	1958	1968	1988	1998	2008	2016
ha	1042	1040	945	270	87	14

Description

Identification signs include:

- the tip of the young shoot has a sparse coat of flat-lying hairs,
- green young leaves with slightly bronze patches,
- whole adult leaves, 3 or 5 lobes with a slightly open petiolar sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes; shallow lateral sinuses, moderate teeth with convex sides; an absence of anthocyanin coloration of veins, a thin fragile leaf blade, jagged, upturned, occasionally cupped, shiny, uniform and the underside with an absence of upright and flat-lying

hairs,
- round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	141	223	243	178	188	250	248	227	251
Allel 2	149	229	255	191	204	260	248	259	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 8 days after Chasselas. Grape maturity: period I, 1/2 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Portugais bleu N is a very early vine variety, vigorous and particularly wind sensitive. It is adapted to cool climate zones. Portugais bleu N is nevertheless fairly sensitive to winter cold and its early bud burst exposes it to spring frost. It is suited to sandy soil and fairly dry and poor terroirs.

Sensitivity to diseases and pests

Portugais bleu N is susceptible to downy mildew, powdery mildew and grey rot.

Technological potential

Grape clusters are moderate size and the berries are large. Portugais bleu N wine is not very tannic, not very acid and rather colored. The wine produced should be consumed quickly or as a primeur.

Clonal selection in France

The only approved Portugais bleu N clone carries the number 939. A conservatory of 40 clones was set up in 2000 in the Auvergne region (Massif Central).

Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi.
- Documentation interne du Domaine de Vassal. 1949-2011, INRA, Marseillan-plage.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 2. P. Galet, 1990, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier.
- Ampélographie. P. Viala et V. Vermorel, 1902-1910, Ed. Masson, Paris.

Description of clones approved in France

Clone number	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technical data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar content	Potential color
	Year approved	Agronomic references	Weight of grape bunches	Vigor	Total acidity	Tannic structure
	Growing surface area		Size of berries	Sensitivity to Botrytis	Aromatic intensity	Oenological aptitudes
939	Tarn	ENTAV				
	1988	Rhône Tarn				

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Clone conforms to variety characteristics



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