



Sérénèze N



Name of vine variety in France

Sérénèze

Origin

This vine variety is originally from Isère and based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier is derived from the crossbreeding of Gouais B and Chatus N.

Synonymy

Regulations

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of area under vines in France



Description

Identification signs include:

- the tip of the young shoot has a moderate to dense cover of flat-lying hairs,
- the young leaves have bronze patches,
- orbicular-shaped adult leaves, 5 lobes with an open U-shaped petiolar sinus, small to moderate size teeth with straight sides or with one side convex and the other side concave; an absence or slight anthocyanin coloration of veins; an upturned and jagged leaf blade, finely bubbled and the underside with a slight to moderate coat of upright hairs and an absence or very slight coat of flat-lying hairs,
- round or slightly flat-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	249	178	188	244	238	235	271

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 2	131	232	249	191	204	252	240	245	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: period II, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Sérénèze N is moderately vigorous and is generally long pruned. It resists fairly well to winter frost and the shoots grow semi-erect to erect.

Sensitivity to diseases and pests

Sérénèze N is very susceptible to downy mildew and is also susceptible to grey rot.

Technological potential

Sérénèze N grape clusters and berries are moderate size. This grape variety can produce light and fruity, but not very colored and relatively acid wines.

Clonal selection in France

There are no existing approved clones for this vine variety at the present time.

Bibliographic references



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