



## Caladoc N



### Name of the variety in France

Caladoc

### Origin

This variety was obtained in 1958 by INRA by crossbreeding Grenache and Cot.

### 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, Caladoc is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of the Member States of the European Union: Bulgaria and Portugal

### Use

Wine grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	64	914	2258	5066

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of young shoot with a medium density of prostate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the shoots with green internodes,
- the adult leaves, with three lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, small teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of the veins, slightly undulate leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a very low density of prostate hairs,
- the berries that are slightly ellipsoid with particular spots (punctuations) on the bloom.

### Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	143	223	239	188	188	258	240	233	239
Allel 2	149	236	239	191	188	260	248	243	251

### Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half to 4 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Caladoc is moderately vigorous. It can be pruned short and trained in gobelet. The production is steady and it is not susceptible to coulure.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Caladoc has a good resistance to grey rot and is slightly susceptible to powdery mildew.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches are large, moderately compact and the berries are medium in size. This variety produces very full-bodied and typic wines, with intense color and an interesting tannic structure (tannins are rather supple, with no bitterness yet very present). Caladoc can also be used to make fruity and balanced rosé wines.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Caladoc clone carries the number 724

## 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.

## 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	Titrate acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
724		INRA				
	1982	Languedoc Provence				
	16.21 ha					

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