



Clarín B



Name of the variety in France

Clarín

Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1953. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would result from the crossbreeding of Carignan and Cinsaut.

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, Clarín 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

| | 1988 | 2000 | 2008 | 2018 |
|----|------|------|------|------|
| ha | 4 | 8 | 8 | 4.4 |

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the large circular adult leaves, with seven or nine lobes, sometimes naked petiole veins, medium teeth with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a blistered goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side a medium density of erect hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

| Microsatellite | VVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allel 1 | 131 | 223 | 239 | 176 | 188 | 252 | 240 | 227 | 251 |
| Allel 2 | 143 | 223 | 243 | 182 | 188 | 256 | 248 | 247 | 261 |

Phenology

Bud burst: 9 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This variety is fertile and productive with an erect bearing. It can be pruned short and managed by gobelet training.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Clarín is sometimes a little susceptible to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are large. Wines produced with this variety are relatively neutral.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Clarín clone carries the number 761.

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 | Titration acidity | Tannic structure |
| | Surface area used for propagation (year) | | Berry size | Susceptibility to grey rot | Aromatic intensity | Oenological suitability |
| 761 | 1982 | INRA Languedoc | | | | |

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