



Egiodola N



Name of the variety in France

Egiodola

Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1954. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would be the result of a crossbreeding between Abouriou and Tinta da Madeira.

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, Egiodola is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Bulgaria.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	243	320	342	184

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, a petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes, frequently with a tooth on the edge, medium teeth with straight or convex sides, an involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the blade, a medium density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	234	239	178	188	246	240	243	239
Allel 2	149	236	247	186	204	260	248	247	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Egiodola is early, fertile, with moderate to strong vigor. This variety can produce a high and steady production. Pruning should be moderate in order to limit yields.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Egiodola is not very sensitive to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are medium in size. Egiodola can produce very colored, generous and tannic wines.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Egiodola clone carries the number 600.

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	Titriable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
600	1978	INRA Bordelais Sud-Ouest				

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