



## Gramon N



### Name of the variety in France

Gramon

### Origin

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

### Synonyms

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

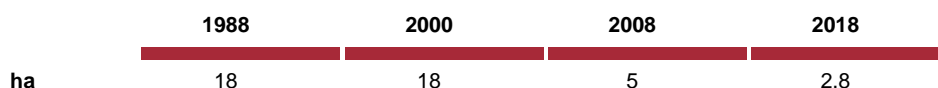
### Legal information

In France, Gramon 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



### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with a slightly open petiole sinus, short teeth with straight sides, a revolute slightly gophered leaf blade, undulate between the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

### Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	232	243	191	188	258	240	227	239

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 2	143	238	243	191	188	258	240	243	249

## Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Gramon has an erect bearing. It is sufficiently fertile to be pruned short and trained in gobelet. It sometimes displays a certain susceptibility to millerandage.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Gramon resists well against grey rot but is susceptible to mites.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches are large and berries are medium in size. Gramon has a good sugar accumulation potential and produces generous wines which are not very tannic but are moderately colored.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Gramon clone carries the number 535.

## 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 - Institut Agro | Montpellier, 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
535		INRA				
	1976	Languedoc				

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