



## Grolleau N



### Name of the variety in France

Grolleau

### Origin

This variety is undoubtedly from the Touraine region and based on published genetic analyses, it is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc.

### 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, Grolleau 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

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	11409	9725	5869	3837	2488	2406	2070

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the large adult leaves, with three or five lobes, an open petiole sinus, large teeth with straight sides, an involute, blistered, sometimes gophered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

### Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	236	247	172	204	244	240	243	239
Allel 2	141	238	249	178	204	252	254	245	271

## Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This fertile variety is susceptible to browning and must be pruned short with a low load. The young shoots are quite sensitive to the wind. This variety has an acceptable production even after spring frost.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Grolleau is susceptible to peduncular rot and phomopsis.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are medium in size. Grolleau produces light, not very colored wines with a low alcohol degree. It is especially used for the production of rosé wines (or grey wines) or sparkling wines. It is also used to produce supple and fruity red wines when yields are managed.

## Clonal selection in France




The seven certified Grolleau clones carry the numbers 226, 288, 364, 365, 366, 1318 and 1343.

A conservatory of more than 200 clones was planted in the Anjou region in 1996.

## 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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, 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
<b>226</b>	Maine-et-Loire	ENTAV				
	1973	Loire-Valley				
	0.24 ha					
ENTAV  INRA®						
Little difference between clones 226, 288 and 365 which all show a high level of production.						
<b>288</b>	Indre-et-Loire	ENTAV				
	1973	Loire-Valley				
	0.56 ha					
ENTAV  INRA®						
Little difference between clones 226, 288 and 365 which all show a high level of production.						
<b>364</b>	Indre-et-Loire	ENTAV		low		
	1975	Loire-Valley				
ENTAV  INRA®						
Clone not widely distributed.						
<b>365</b>	Indre-et-Loire	ENTAV				
	1975	Loire-Valley				

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titrate acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
0.24 ha						

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Little difference between clones 226, 288 and 365 which all show a high level of production.

<b>366</b>	Indre-et-Loire	ENTAV		medium	medium to high	
	1975	Loire-Valley				
	0.46 ha					

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<b>1318</b>	Val-de-Loire	IFV				
	2019					

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<b>1343</b>	Val-de-Loire	IFV				
	2020					

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