



Kadarka N



Name of the variety in France

Kadarka

Origin

This variety is originally cultivated in Hungary and in the Balkans that could be of Ottoman origin.

Synonyms

In France, this variety can officially be called "Gamza" regarding plant propagation material. In Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia and Hungary, Kadarka is officially designated as "Gamza".

Legal information

In France, Kadarka is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2013 on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary and Romania.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

ha

2018

0

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot, with a high density of prostate hairs and a piping anthocyanin coloration,
- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots and a medium density of prostate hairs,
- the circular, medium to large, dark green adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with shallow lateral sinuses, a slightly open or closed V-shaped petiole sinus, with sometimes overlapping lobes, rather large teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a thick, involute or sometimes twisted, blistered and goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of erect hairs and a low to medium density of prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	247	182	188	250	238	227	271
Allel 2	133	223	255	191	204	252	254	259	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 10 days after Chasselas.

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

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Kadarka is a vigorous and productive variety with a semi-erect bearing. It must be pruned short to avoid leaves crowding and humidity accumulation in the area of the bunches. If it is pruned long, Kadarka tends to become depleted. This variety tolerates drought conditions but is susceptible to winter frosts.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Kadarka is mostly sensitive to grey rot on the bunches.

Technological potentiality

Kadarka's bunches are medium in size and rarely winged. The berries are also medium in size, simple-flavored, with a thin skin and a juicy pulp. In favorable climatic conditions and if the yields are managed, Kadarka gives aromatic wines with a good tannic structure, a nice alcohol level, but that are not very colored. This variety can also be used to produce rosé wines and sweet wines from raisined grapes.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Kadarka clone carries the number 1181.

Bibliographic references

- 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.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al., 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.

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
1181	Hérault	IFV - INRA				
	2012	Languedoc-Roussillon				
						representative wines of the variety

