



Pardotte N



Name of the variety in France

Pardotte

Origin

This variety could originally be from the Gironde region.

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, Pardotte is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2014 on the A list and classified.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	2018
ha	1

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot with a piping anthocyanin coloration and a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots and a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with green or slightly striped internodes,
- the adult leaves with five lobes, an open U-or brace-shaped petiole sinus, small teeth, medium compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a finely blistered, flat or involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of erect hairs and a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	229	239	182	188	252	240	243	239
Allel 2	131	236	239	186	204	252	240	247	255

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Pardotte is a vigorous and productive variety, with an erect or semi-erect bearing. It is not very susceptible to coulure. If the load is excessive, Pardotte may have maturation issues.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Pardotte is sensitive to downy mildew, anthracnose and grey rot.

Technological potentiality

Pardotte's bunches are small to medium in size and compact. The berries are also small to medium in size, with a thick skin, a juicy pulp and a slightly herbaceous flavor. This variety produces ordinary, not very alcoholic and often flat wines.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Pardotte clone carries the number 1351.

Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
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- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Registre Ampélographique International. 1961-1972, Ed. OIV, France.
- Cépages du Sud-Ouest. G. Lavignac, 2001, Ed. Rouergue/INRA, France.
- Synonymie du Sud-Ouest. Artozoul and al, 1956, Ed. INRA, 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
1351	Hérault 2020	IFV - INRA				

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