



Perdea B



Name of the variety in France

Perdea

Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1954 and is the result of the crossbreeding between Raffiat de Moncade and Chardonnay.

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, Perdea 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	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	3	3	9	3	1.9

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green or yellow young leaves,
- the circular entire adult leaves, with a slightly open petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, short to medium teeth compared to their width at the base with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat smooth leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly obloid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	232	243	186	188	246	240	227	239
Allel 2	141	238	249	186	188	252	254	233	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 7 days after Chasselas.

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

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This variety displays good vigor. It can be pruned moderately long and preferably trained even though it has a fairly erect bearing. This variety is sometimes a little susceptible to millerandage but still produces good yields.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Perdea is not very susceptible to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are large and the berries are small to medium in size. Perdea produces pleasant and quality dry white wines, which are generally aromatic and sufficiently acidic.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Perdea clone carries the number 742.

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	Titration acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
742		INRA				
	1982	Bordelais Sud-Ouest				

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