



## Perlaut B



### Name of the variety in France

Perlaut

### Origin

This variety was obtained in 1956 by INRA by crossbreeding Cinsaut and Perle de Csaba.

### 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, Perlaut is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Portugal.

### Use

Table 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 prostate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, with three or five lobes, a closed V-shaped petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, medium size, mucronate teeth with convex sides or one side concave and one side convex, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a moderately blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostate and erect hairs
- the round-shaped berries.

## Genetic profile

| Microsatellite | VVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allel 1        | 131  | 223   | 247   | 178    | 186     | 260     | 238    | 216    | 261    |
| Allel 2        | 131  | 234   | 249   | 178    | 204     | 260     | 240    | 233    | 271    |

## Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: very early season, 1 week before Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Perlaut displays a low to moderate vigor and has a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. This variety must be trained and can be pruned short or long.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Perlaut is not very susceptible to grey rot.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches are medium in size, supple and not very compact. The berries are also medium in size with a thin skin and juicy pulp. They tend to shrivel when over-ripe. This variety has a bad storage and transport capacity.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Perlaut clone carries the number 502.

## 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.

## 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 |
| 502       | 1976                                     | INRA                 |                |                            |                    |                         |

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