



## Perlette B



### Name of the variety in France

Perlette

### Origin

This variety was obtained in 1936 by Harold P. Olmo in California by crossbreeding Reine des Vignes and Sultanine.

### 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, Perlette is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Croatia, Italy, Portugal, Romania and Spain.

### Use

Table grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France



### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with no or a very low density of prostate hairs,
- the green or yellow young leaves,
- the circular or pentagonal-shaped leaves, entire or with three lobes, with an open U-shaped petiole sinus, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, the teeth corresponding to the main veins are a little longer, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth twisted leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect ans prostate hairs
- the round-shaped berries, generally with a simple flavor, some berries may have a slightly aromatic or muscat flavor.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	232	247	176	188	248	238	233	249
Allel 2	143	234	253	178	204	256	240	243	271

## Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: very early season, half a week before Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Perlette displays a moderate to strong vigor and has a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. This variety must be trained and pruned long.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Perlette is a little susceptible to powdery mildew, downy mildew, phomopsis and to grey rot.

## Technological potentiality

Perlette's bunches are medium to large and fairly compact. The berries are seedless, small to medium in size with a moderately thick skin and a juicy pleasantly flavored pulp.

## Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

## 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.



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