



Pinot gris G



Name of the variety in France

Pinot gris

Origin

This variety corresponds to the grey mutation of Pinot noir. It is fairly common to find variations with the white grape form on the same vine trunk. This is much less often the case with the dark form.

Synonyms

In the European Union, Pinot gris is officially called by other names: Grauer Burgunder (Austria), Pinot grigio (Italy), Ruländer (Germany, Austria, Netherlands), Rulandské sede (Czech republic, Slovakia), Sivi pinot (Slovenia) and Szürkebarat (Hungary). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Legal information

En France, le Pinot gris is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	492	601	520	893	1759	2452	3073

Descriptive elements

The description corresponds to that of Pinot noir, except for the skin color of the berries when ripe, which in this case is grey. In southern areas, this tint can become relatively dark.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	135	225	239	182	188	240	238	216	239
Allel 2	149	236	243	186	194	246	248	235	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Pinot gris is rather vigorous but not very productive. This variety is well adapted to northern regions, rather deep limestone, relatively dry and well exposed terroirs. It is not very sensitive to winter cold and its fruit production is good following spring frost.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

This variety is a little sensitive to grey rot and downy mildew.

Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are small or very small in size. Pinot gris can produce wines of great finesse: very powerful, full-bodied and aromatic. The sugar accumulation potential is high and acidity low to moderate. Pinot gris produces wines that generally have a pronounced yellow color and specific aromas compared to Pinot blanc.

Clonal selection in France

The five certified Pinot gris clones carry the numbers 52, 53, 457, 1329 and 1344.

A conservatory collection of 200 or so clones and was planted in Alsace in 1984. Two other conservatories have been planted: one of 9 clones in the Champagne wine-growing region and one of 14 clones in the French department of Côte-d'Or in 1993.

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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, 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	Titrate acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
52	Allemagne (Pays de Bade)	INRA	medium	medium	medium to high	
	1971	Alsace	medium			
	6.17 ha					fine and well-balanced wines
53	Allemagne (Pays de Bade)	INRA	medium	medium to high	medium	
	1971	Alsace	medium to high			
	2.27 ha					representative wines of the variety
457	Bourgogne	ENTAV	medium to high	medium	medium to high	
	1975	Alsace	low to medium			
	1.96 ha					fine and balanced wines

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titrate acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>

ENTAV  INRA®

1329	Haut-Rhin	CIVA - IFV				
	2019					

ENTAV  INRA®

1344	Alsace	CIVA - IFV				
	2020					

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