



Pinotage N



Name of the variety in France

Pinotage

Origin

This variety was obtained by A.I. Perold in South Africa in 1925 and results from the crossbreeding between Pinot noir and Cinsaut.

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, Pinotage is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2012 on the A list and classified.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France



Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the wedge-shaped adult leaves, with five lobes, open lateral sinuses with a fairly frequent tooth inside, an open U-shaped petiole sinus with the a tooth inside, short teeth with straight sides, a finely blistered leaf blade, undulate between the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the clearly ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	239	176	194	240	248	216	239
Allel 2	149	236	247	182	204	246	248	227	261

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Pinotage is moderately vigorous, rather fertile and productive, with an erect bearing. It can be pruned short. Its shoots are quite sensitive to the wind and thus this variety should be trellised.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Pinotage does not seem particularly sensitive to fungal diseases.

Technological potentiality

Pinotage's bunches are small to medium in size, cylindrical, wide and compact, with a short peduncle. The berries are also small to moderate in size. This variety produces rather full-bodied, very typical wines, with a particular aromatic character. It is sometimes used to make rosé wines and even sweet wines.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Pinotage clone carries the number 1186.

Bibliographic references

- 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.
- Registre Ampélographique International. 1961-1972, Ed. OIV, France.
- Guide des cépages : 300 cépages et leurs vins. H. Ambrosi et al., 1997, Ed. Ulmer, France.
- Grape Cultivars for Wine Production in South Africa, PG. Goussard, 2008, Ed. Cheviot, South Africa.

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
1186	Hérault	IFV				
	2012	Languedoc				
						representative wines of the variety

ENTAV  INRA®



Cette œuvre est mise à disposition selon les termes de la [Licence Creative Commons Attribution - Pas d'Utilisation Commerciale - Partage dans les Mêmes Conditions 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)