



Prunelard N



Name of the variety in France

Prunelard

Origin

This variety is originally from the Gaillac region (Tarn).

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, Prunelard 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	1998	2008	2018
ha	7	1	2	7	73

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the entire adult leaves, with a slightly open or closed with parallel edges V-shaped petiole sinus, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no or a very weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a shiny revolute leaf blade, sometimes undulate between the veins near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	236	239	182	194	240	238	243	239
Allel 2	141	236	262	186	202	246	254	267	251

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Prunelard is not very productive but is fairly vigorous, with an erect bearing, and can be pruned long.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Prunelard is very susceptible to mites in spring. On the other hand, it is not very sensitive to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are small and the berries are medium in size. Prunelard produces colored, full-bodied and balanced wines that are suited to ageing. At full maturity, the alcohol content may be high. The wines have ripe fruit and spicy aromas.

Clonal selection in France

The two certified Prunelard clones carry the numbers 1232 and 1233. A conservatory of twenty or so clones was planted in 1998 in the wine-growing region of Gaillac (French department of Tarn).

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	Titrrable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
1232	Tarn	IFV	medium	medium to slightly high	medium	medium
	2015	Sud-Ouest	medium to high	medium	medium	medium
			medium	medium	medium to high	structured and complex wines with a good aromatic intensity especially spicy aromas



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1233	Tarn	IFV	medium	medium	medium	medium
	2015	Sud-Ouest	medium	medium	medium	medium
			medium	medium	medium to high	structured wines with a good aromatic intensity



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