



## Sérénèze N



### Name of the variety in France

Sérénèze

### Origin

This variety is originally from Isère region. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would be the result of crossbreeding Gouais blanc and Chatus.

### 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, Sérénèze 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



### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, small to medium teeth with straight sides or with one side convex and one side concave, no or a slight anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute, twisted, finely blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium erect hairs and no or a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly obloid berries.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	249	178	188	244	238	235	271
Allel 2	131	232	249	191	204	252	240	245	271

## Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Sérénèze is moderately vigorous, with a semi-erect to erect bearing, and is generally pruned long. It resists fairly well to winter frosts.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Sérénèze is very susceptible to downy mildew and is also sensitive to grey rot.

## Technological potentiality

Sérénèze's bunches and berries are medium in size. This variety produces light, fruity, not very colored and relatively acidic wines.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Sérénèze clone carries the number 1300.

## 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.

## 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
1300	Hérault 2018	IFV				

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