



Téoulie N



Name of the variety in France

Téoulie

Origin

Téoulie is a variety originally from Provence. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would result from the crossbreeding of Paugayen and Plant d'Entrechaux.

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, Téoulie 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	1968	1979	2018
ha	126	80	2	0.2

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, a petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes, medium to long teeth with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted, revolute and gophered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	135	234	243	176	188	240	254	247	249
Allel 2	141	236	249	182	204	256	266	257	261

Phenology

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

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Téoulier has an erect bearing and can be trained in gobelet and pruned short. Its early budburst exposes it to the risk of spring frosts.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Téoulier is fairly susceptible to powdery mildew.

Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are large. Téoulier produces deep colored wines, but that are lacking finesse and elegance. These wines are generally not very acidic and have an average degree of alcohol.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Téoulier clone carries the number 1200.

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	
	<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>Titriable 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>
1200	Hérault	IFV - INRA				
	2013	Languedoc-Roussillon				
						representative wines of the variety

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