

Note On Certified Clones

<http://plantgrape.plantnet-project.org>

Clone table presentation

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>
114	Côte-d'Or	INRA	medium	low to medium	medium to high	medium to high
	1971	Burgundy	low to medium		medium	medium
	1.81 ha		medium			aromatic, typical and fairly tannic wines
clone sometimes irregular but bringing an interesting qualitative potential in blends						
115	Côte-d'Or	INRA	low to medium	low to medium	medium to high	medium
	1971	Burgundy;Languedoc	low to medium		low to medium	medium to high
	12.64 ha		medium			typical, complex wines with a good tannic structure
clone appreciated for its regularity of production, its agronomic characteristics and the quality of the wines obtained. Good aptitude for the production of wines suitable for ageing.						

Identity and availability

Origin: Region, department or winegrowing region in which the “clone mother plant” was identified and selected.

Year of certification : Year in which the clone was certified by the FranceAgriMer board further to a proposal by the Vine section of the CTPS (Permanent Technical Committee for Plant Selection).

Surface area used for propagation (year) : Surface area in hectares (ha) of stock nurseries used for propagation for the year under consideration (in brackets), which allows the available potential to be evaluated. Clones with a surface area of between 0.01 and 0.10 ha are shown as

Selection: Body or bodies which selected the clone. In France, clonal selection is the responsibility of the selection organisations (themselves accredited by the ministry in charge of agriculture), usually in close collaboration with a technical partner working in a winegrowing region.

For clones certified after 1999, the name of the partner or partners who took part in the selection work is also included. (NB: CA = Chamber of Agriculture).

Agronomic references : Region, department or winegrowing region in which the agronomic and technological data were collected.

Agronomic data

Fertility: This is the ratio between the number of bunches and the number of buds left after pruning.

Bunch weight : This is indicated in relation to the average of the clone population. To have a more precise indication of bunch weight, you should refer to the average weight as provided on the grapevine variety datasheet.

Berry size : This is indicated in relation to the average of the clone population.

Production level : This assessment is based on a combination of fertility, bunch weight and berry size.

Vigor: In most cases, this is a rating based on measurement of the weight of the pruned wood.

Susceptibility to grey rot : In most cases, this is a visual assessment of attacks expressed in terms of frequency (number of bunches affected) and intensity (extent of damage to affected bunches). The notion of susceptibility is relative to the architecture and compactness of the bunches and the thickness of the grape skin.

Technological data

Sugar level : This is the sugar content measured at maturity, compared with the average of all the clones observed in the same situation.

Titrate acidity : This is the acidity measured in the must at maturity, or the acidity measured in the finished wine, compared with the average for all the clones observed in the same situation.

Aromatic intensity : This assessment is based on tasting notes and concerns mainly the clones of white varieties.

Color potential : Assessment of this parameter is based on tasting notes and analyses of the must at maturity, or of finished wines (shade, color intensity).

Tannic structure : Assessment of this parameter is based on tasting notes and analyses of the must at maturity, or of finished wines (for example, total polyphenol index).

Oenological suitability: This is based mainly on tasting notes aimed at defining the profile of the wines made from the given clone.

Additional comments:

These comments are set out on a line below the data on the given clone. They give specific descriptors of the clone, or provide information on its health status in relation to type-2 leafroll-associated virus, its cycle, phenotypic traits, or technological potential.

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