

# Aramon N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety from the Languedoc is, based on published genetic analyses, probably a descendant of Gouais blanc and Ouliven.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Aramon

## Synonymy

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

## Regulatory data

In France, Aramon is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Cyprus and Portugal.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high or very high density of prostrate hairs and a piping anthocyanin coloration,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the adult leaves with three lobes, a V-shaped open petiole sinus, small teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight sides or with one side concave and one convex, and an involute leaf blade,
- the round-shaped berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	150230	124052	63487	34666	11943	4429	1141

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	232	239	178	188	240	240	227	249
Allele 2	141	232	243	191	196	260	254	259	249

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Aramon is a very fertile variety, with low vigor and has a drooping bearing. It must be short pruned. In hot climates and too fertile soils, it sometimes has a tendency to become depleted. It is sensitive to heat ("sunburn").

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Aramon is not very susceptible to powdery mildew but can be more affected by downy mildew and phomopsis. It is also very sensitive to mites.

### Clonal selection in France

The five certified Aramon clones carry the numbers 204, 323, 324, 325 and 401. A conservatory of almost 80 clones was planted in 1997 in the French department of Aude.

### 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 - Institut Agro Montpellier, 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.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are large and the berries very large. This variety is very productive and generally produces not very characteristic products that lack color. Berries' sugar accumulation potential is low.







