

Arinarnoa N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1956. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would result from the crossbreeding of Tannat and Cabernet-Sauvignon.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Arinarnoa

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, Arinarnoa is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the bronzed young leaves,
- the adult leaves with five lobes, often naked petiole veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries, with a herbaceous flavor.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	5	155	164	178

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	137	229	239	172	188	240	248	233	239
Allele 2	153	238	249	182	194	248	254	233	239

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This very late budburst variety is can easily be harvested by machine. Its vigor is medium and Arinarnoa has a steady production.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Arinarnoa resists well against grey rot (loose clusters and thick skin) and conserves well on the vine trunk.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Arinarnoa clone carries the number 723

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.

Phenology

Bud burst: 13 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half to 4 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are large and the berries are medium in size. Wines are well-structured (in acidity and alcohol), colored and tannic, with complex and persistent aromas.



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