

# Perdea B

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1954 and is the result of the crossbreeding between Raffiat de Moncade and Chardonnay.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Perdea

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

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## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green or yellow young leaves,
- the circular entire adult leaves, with a slightly open petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, short to medium teeth compared to their width at the base with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat smooth leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly obloid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	3	3	9	3	1.9

## Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	232	243	186	188	246	240	227	239
Allele 2	141	238	249	186	188	252	254	233	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety displays good vigor. It can be pruned moderately long and preferably trained even though it has a fairly erect bearing. This variety is sometimes a little susceptible to millerandage but still produces good yields.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Perdea clone carries the number 742.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 7 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks after Chasselas.

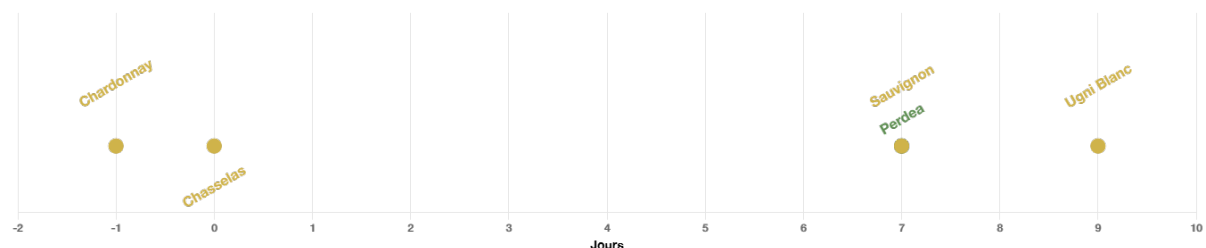
### Technological potential

The bunches are large and the berries are small to medium in size. Perdea produces pleasant and quality dry white wines, which are generally aromatic and sufficiently acidic.

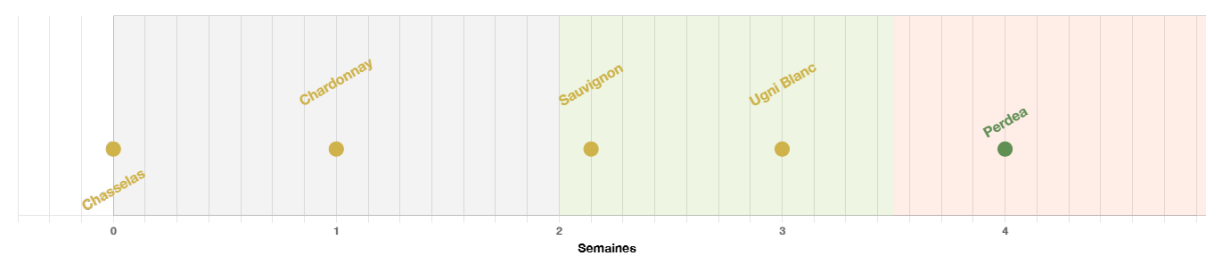
### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Perdea is not very susceptible to grey rot.

### Debourrement



### Maturité



## 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.



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