

Perdin B

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.



Origin

This variety was obtained in 1981 by INRA. This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of 7489 INRA and Perle de Csaba.

Use

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.

Name of the variety in France

Perdin

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, Perdin is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze or reddish spots,
- the circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, a U-shaped petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, with often naked petiole veins, short to medium teeth with straight sides, a weak to moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a moderately blistered, twisted or involute leaf blade, sometimes gofferred or undulate near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of erect hairs and no or a very low density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped or broad ellipsoid berries, with a mucat or aromatic flavor.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year

2018

ha

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Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	229	247	176	202	256	240	245	271
Allele 2	143	234	260	186	204	262	240	267	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Perdin displays moderate vigor. This variety, with a semi-erect to horizontal bearing, must be trained and can be pruned short or long. Perdin is a little susceptible to millerandage.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Perdin clone carries the number 5003.

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

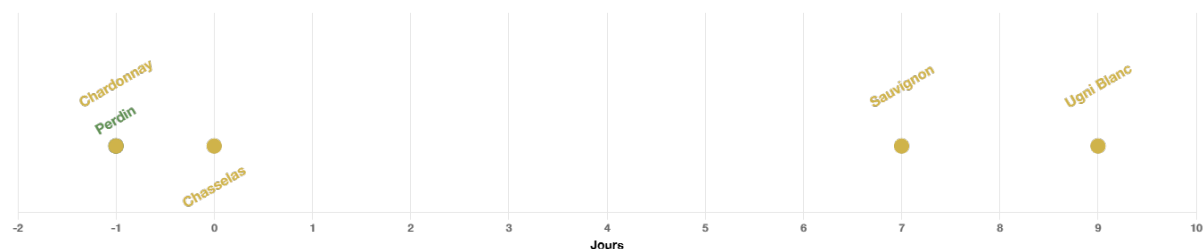
Technological potential

Perdin's bunches are medium in size. The berries are also medium in size, juicy with a thin skin.

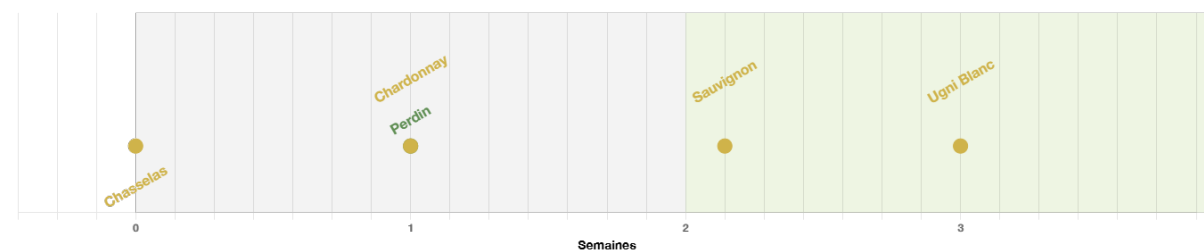
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Perdin is not very susceptible to downy mildew, powdery mildew and grey rot, but it must be grafted. Despite the tolerances described, a minimum level of fungicide protection is necessary to provide adequate protection for the vines and the grape harvest, particularly in vintages with high disease pressure.

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.



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