

Portugais bleu N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety would appear to originally be from Austria.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Portugais bleu

Synonymy

In the European Union, Portugais bleu is officially called by other names: Blauer Portugieser (Germany, Austria), Kékoportó (Hungary), Modry Portugal (Czech Republic, Slovakia), Oporto (Romania), Portoghese (Italy), Portugalka (Slovenia), Portugizac (Croatia) and Português Azul (Portugal). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

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 slightly bronze spots,
- the adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with shallow lateral sinues, a slightly open petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, medium teeth with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a thin shiny, fragile, involute, twisted, smooth and sometimes goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

In France, Portugais bleu 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: Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1958	1968	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	1042	1040	945	270	87	14

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	223	243	178	188	250	248	227	251
Allele 2	149	229	255	191	204	260	248	259	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Portugais bleu is a very early variety, vigorous and particularly sensitive to the wind. It is adapted to cool climate zones. Portugais bleu is nevertheless fairly sensitive to winter cold and its early budburst exposes it to spring frosts. It is suited to sandy, fairly dry and poor soils.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Portugais bleu clone carries the number 939. A conservatory of 40 or so clones was planted in 2000 in the wine-growing region of Auvergne (Massif Central).

Phenology

Bud burst: 8 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, half a week after Chasselas.

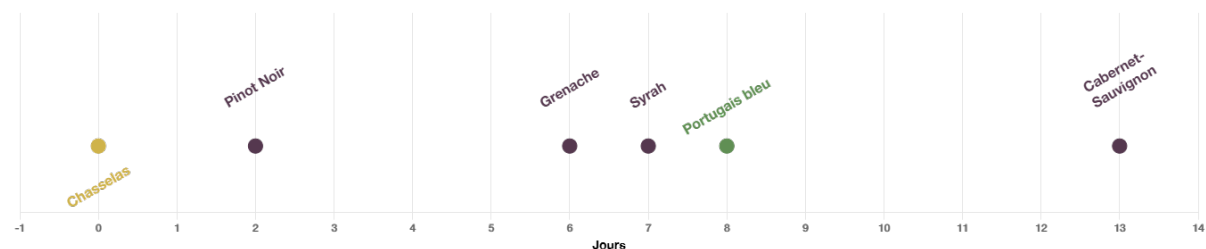
Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are large. Portugais bleu produces not very tannic, not very acidic and rather colored wines. The wines should be consumed quickly or as a primeur.

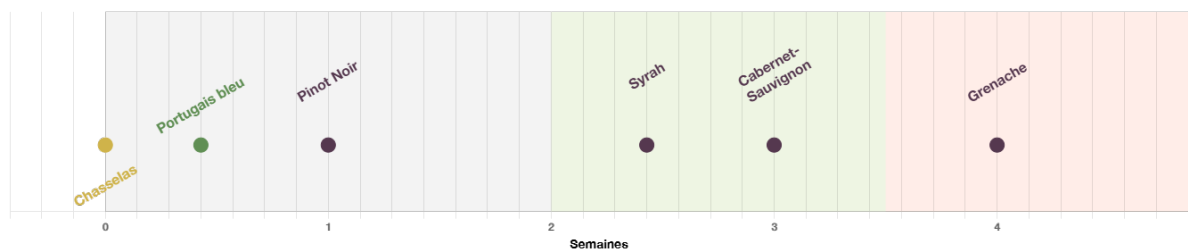
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Portugais bleu is susceptible to downy mildew, powdery mildew and 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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.



*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,
plantgrape.fr, UMT Géno-Vigne®
INRAE - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*