

Prunelard N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the Gaillac region (Tarn).

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Prunelard

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, Prunelard 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 high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the entire adult leaves, with a slightly open or closed with parallel edges V-shaped petiole sinus, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no or a very weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a shiny revolute leaf blade, sometimes undulate between the veins near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	7	1	2	7	73

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	236	239	182	194	240	238	243	239
Allele 2	141	236	262	186	202	246	254	267	251

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Prunelard is not very productive but is fairly vigorous, with an erect bearing, and can be pruned long.

Clonal selection in France

The two certified Prunelard clones carry the numbers 1232 and 1233. A conservatory of twenty or so clones was planted in 1998 in the wine-growing region of Gaillac (French department of Tarn).

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

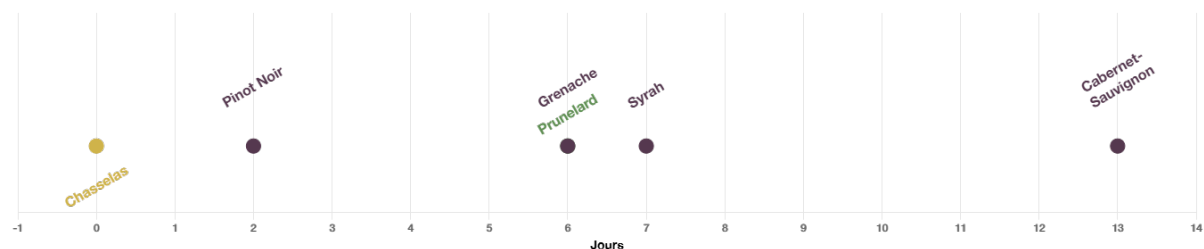
Technological potential

The bunches are small and the berries are medium in size. Prunelard produces colored, full-bodied and balanced wines that are suited to ageing. At full maturity, the alcohol content may be high. The wines have ripe fruit and spicy aromas.

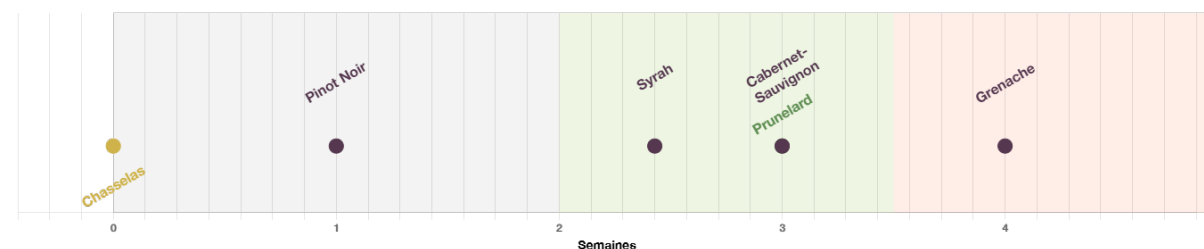
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Prunelard is very susceptible to mites in spring. On the other hand, it is not very sensitive 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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