

# Peloursin N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

Peloursin is an old variety that probably comes from the Grésivaudan valley, in Isère region. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would be a parent of Durif and Joubertin.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Peloursin

## 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, Peloursin is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2016 on the A list and classified.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot with a piping anthocyanin coloration and a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the young leaves with bronze spots and a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with red-striped internodes,
- the medium size, dark green adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, deep U-shaped lateral sinuses, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, mucronate teeth, medium or long compared to their width at the base with straight sides or with one side concave and one side convex, a weak or moderate anthocyanin coloration, a flat or slightly revolute, sometimes twisted leaf blade, strongly blistered, that can be slightly goffered and folded near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the blade, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or ellipsoid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2018

ha 0.1

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	251	176	194	248	240	235	249
Allele 2	149	229	257	186	200	252	248	247	251

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Peloursin is a vigorous and productive variety, with a semi-erect bearing. It is not susceptible to winter frosts. In the fall, the Peloursin's leaves tend to become pigmented and turn red.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Peloursin does not seem particularly susceptible to powdery and downy mildew. However, it is susceptible to grey rot, black rot and Grape moths (Cochylis).

### Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

### Bibliographic references

- 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.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al., 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

Peloursin's bunches are medium in size and compact. The berries are also medium in size, simple-flavored, with a moderately thick skin, a rather significant bloom and a juicy pulp. This variety gives quite colored, ordinary, not very tannic and not very acidic wines. In its region of origin, Peloursin is blended with Persan or Durif.



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