

Nouveauté

Torrontés riojano B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Torrontés riojano is originally from Argentina. Based on published genetic analysis, it would result from the crossbreeding of Mission (Listan Prieto) and Muscat d'Alexandrie.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Torrontés riojano

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, Torrontés riojano is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2021 on the A list and temporarily classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot with with a piping anthocyanin coloration with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the young leaves with bronze spots and a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the large, wedge-shaped adult leaves, with three or five lobes, U-shaped lower lateral sinuses and an open U-shaped petiole sinus, small teeth, short compared to their width at the base, with straight sides, no anthocyanin pigmentation on the veins, a dark green leaf blade that is tormented, thick and coarsely blistered, and on the lower side of the blade, a medium density of prostrate hairs and no erect hairs,
- the round-shaped or ellipsoid berries with a waxy appearance.

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	225	249	176	186	252	238	243	257
Allele 2	133	229	249	182	194	256	248	243	263

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Torrontés Riojano is productive and very vigorous. It has a semi-erect bearing. This variety is quite adaptable and grows well in a variety of terroirs.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Torrontés Riojano is fairly susceptible to downy mildew and grey rot, but less prone to powdery mildew.

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.
- Variedades de vid que se cultivan en la region de Cuyo. Vega et al. 1962, Argentina.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al, 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.

Phenology

Bud burst: 11 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half to 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium to large. The berries are also medium to large, with a muscat flavour and a fairly thick skin. This variety produces fresh, light, highly aromatic wines with floral notes and good acidity. Depending on the growing conditions, it can also produce more alcoholic wines that can sometimes be bitter.



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