

New

Coliris N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Coliris was obtained by INRAE. This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of Bronner and a descendant of *Muscadinia rotundifolia*.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Coliris

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, Coliris is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2021 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 high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the green shoots,
- the circular, medium-sized, adult leaves, with three or five lobes, usually closed shallow to moderately deep upper lateral sinuses, a not very open petiole sinus, fairly small teeth, long compared to their width at the base, with straight sides, no anthocyanin pigmentation of the veins, a shiny dark green, involute, blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the blade a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the broad ellipsoid berries, with a mottled bloom.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	186	188	240	236	243	239
Allele 2	131	225	247	191	194	258	248	243	249

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Coliris is a fairly vigorous variety with a semi-erect bearing. It is productive due to its high fertility, which can be controlled by thinning.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Coliris clone carries the number 1357.

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, same as Chasselas.

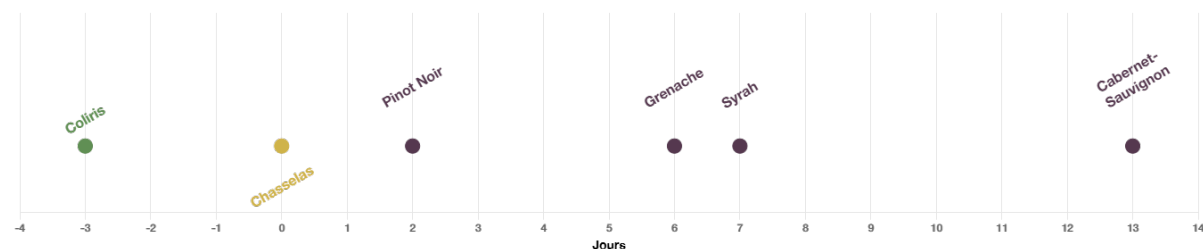
Technological potential

The bunches are medium-sized and not very compact, with small berries of neutral flavour. This variety produces fruity, powerful, full-bodied wines with strong colour intensity.

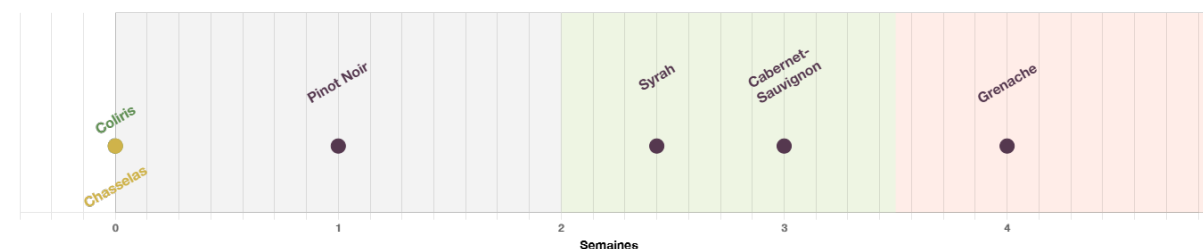
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Coliris is resistant to downy mildew and powdery mildew. It is also fairly tolerant to black rot and grey rot. In situations of risk, fungicide protection remains essential.

Debourrement



Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.



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