

New

Sirano N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

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

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Sirano

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, Sirano 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 tip of the young shoots with a piping anthocyanin coloration and a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the green shoots,
- the large, wedge-shaped adult leaves, with five lobes, shallow or fairly deep, usually closed upper lateral sinuses, a slightly overlapping petiole sinus, medium-sized teeth, short compared to their width at the base, with straight and convex sides, no anthocyanin pigmentation of the veins, a shiny, blistered, slightly involute leaf blade, revolute on the edges, and on the lower side of the blade, a low density of prostrate and erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	135	223	241	186	184	252	238	243	239
Allele 2	143	225	247	191	194	260	240	243	239

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Sirano is very productive and vigorous and requires careful training. This variety has an erect to semi-erect bearing.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Sirano clone carries the number 1359.

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.

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

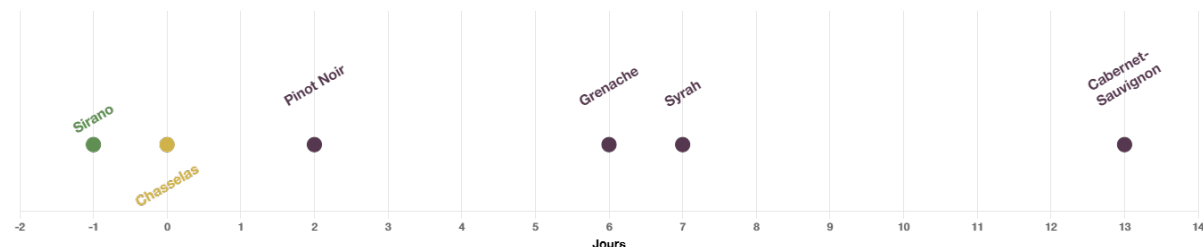
Technological potential

Sirano's bunches are medium-sized and compact, with medium-sized berries of simple flavour. This variety produces wines with mostly spicy aromas and positive vegetal notes. The wines are fresh and full-bodied, with fine tannins and a fairly high colour intensity.

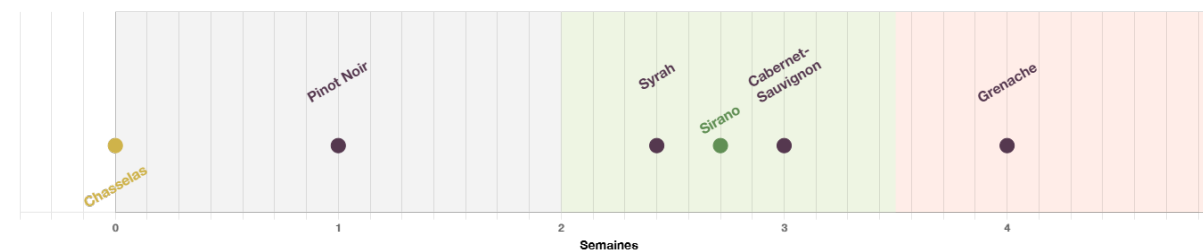
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Colaris is resistant to downy mildew and powdery mildew. In situations of risk, fungicide protection remains essential. It is also fairly tolerant to black rot, but it can be slightly susceptible to grey rot and vine leafhoppers.

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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