

## New

# Calys N

Wine grape variety.





#### 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, Calys is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2024 on the A list and classified.

Calys

#### **Description elements**

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoots with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves and a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with red-stripped internodes,

- the medium to large, circular adult leaves, with three lobes, shallow lateral sinuses, a closed petiole sinus, short teeth compared to their width at the base, with straight or convex sides, a low anthocyanin pigmentation of the veins, a blistered, slightly twisted leaf blade, and on the lower side of the blade, a low density of prostrate hairs,

- the round-shaped berries.

# **Genetic profile**

MicrosatelliteVVS2		VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	225	239	186	184	246	236	227	249
Allele 2	143	225	241	186	184	260	240	235	251

#### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Calys is moderately vigorous, moderately fertile, with a horizontal bearing. This variety can be susceptible to magnesium deficiency.

#### **Clonal selection in France**

The only certified Calys clone carries the number 1389.

#### Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days before Chasselas. Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

#### **Bibliographic references**

## Technological potential

Calys' bunches are small and loose. The berries are also small, with a neutral flavor. The sugar accumulation potential is high while maintaining a high acidity. It produces colored, fruity, complex wines, rich in tannins, with ageing capacity.

#### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

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

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



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