

New

Exelys B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Exelys 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

Exelys

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, Exelys is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2024 and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots, and a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green and red shoots,
- the circular, medium adult leaves, with seven lobes, deep lateral sinuses, a petiole sinus with very overlapping lobes, medium teeth compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a very blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the broad ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	225	239	186	188	240	236	227	249
Allele 2	137	225	239	186	188	246	238	235	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Exelys is very vigorous, moderately fertile, with a semi-drooping bearing.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Exelys clone carries the number 1399.

Phenology

[Writing in progress]

Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
- Exelys variety note. INRAE Grand-Est Colmar, 2026.

Technological potential

Exelys' bunches are small in size and moderately compact. The berries are also medium and simple-flavored.

Exelys produces balanced, aromatic wines, with floral notes and low color.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

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



*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,
plantgrape.fr, UMT Géno-Vigne®
INRAE - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*