

Carcajolo N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety can be found in the Mediterranean basin, particularly in Spain and Portugal.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Carcajolo

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Carcaghjolu neru" regarding plant propagation material. In the European Union, Carcajolo is officially called by other names: Bovale (Italy), Parraleta (Spain) and Tinta Caiada (Portugal).

Regulatory data

In France, Carcajolo is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the pentagonal adult leaves, with three or five lobes, lateral sinuses with sometimes a tooth inside, a slightly open or closed petiole sinus, small teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the broad ellipsoid berries with a lot of bloom.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	2000	2008	2018
ha	67	1	1	23

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	219	239	176	186	252	240	243	239
Allele 2	131	236	239	186	188	262	254	257	251

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety is vigorous, fairly productive and must be pruned short.

Clonal selection in France

The three certified Carcajolo clones carry the numbers 946, 1312 and 1339.

A conservatory of twenty or so clones was set up in 2005 in the Corsican wine-growing region.

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

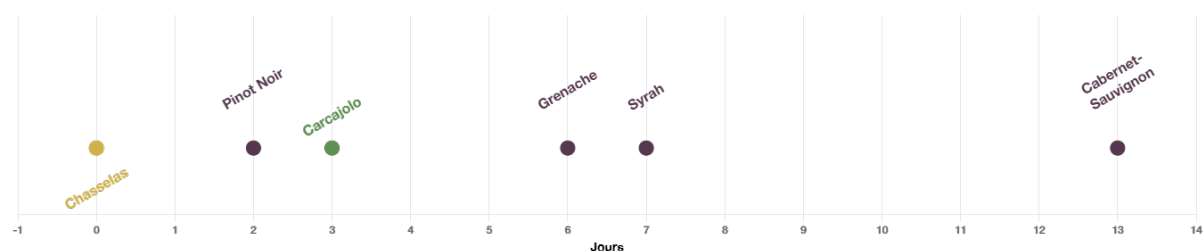
Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are large. Carcajolo's sugar accumulation potential is average. This variety produces very colored, light structured and moderately aromatic wines which are often quite rough and lacking in finesse and acidity.

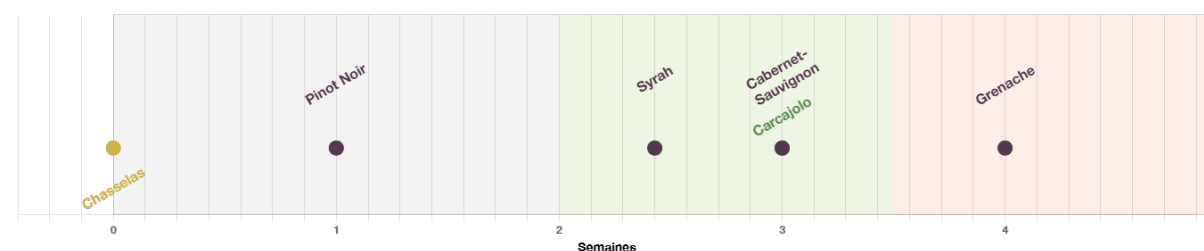
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Carcajolo is not very susceptible to powdery mildew. On the other hand, it is sensitive to sour rot.

Debourrement



Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
- 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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Les cépages insulaires ou le Riacquistu des cépages corses. CRVI de Corse, 2016, San Giuliano, France.
- Registro nazionale delle varietà di vite. Italian Ministry of Agriculture, under the name "Caricagiola", [[web site](#), visited in 2020].



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