

Claverie B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the south west of France.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Claverie

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, Claverie is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Description elements

with base of petiole sinus tissue often absent

- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green or yellow young leaves,
- the dark green circular adult leaves, with three or five lobes, a closed petiole sinus with often naked petiole veins, small teeth, medium to long compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted, goffered and blistered leaf blade, and in the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the broad ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	213	100	43	23	3	1	3.8

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	249	178	200	252	240	233	239
Allele 2	145	238	249	186	202	260	254	267	257

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Claverie is a vigorous variety, but not very fertile when pruned short.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Claverie is very susceptible to powdery mildew and anthracnose.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Claverie clone carries the number 1116. A conservatory of 45 clones was planted in 2003 in the Landes region.

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.

Phenology

Bud burst: 9 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are large and the berries are medium to large in size. Claverie produces light, fairly neutral, moderately alcoholic and relatively acidic wines.



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