

Duras N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the Gaillac or Ariège region. Based on genetic analysis carried out in Montpellier, it would be the result of the crossbreeding between Savagnin and Tressot.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Duras

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

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 circular adult leaves, with five, seven or nine lobes, very deep U-shaped lateral sinuses with frequently a tooth inside, sometimes naked petiole veins, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted revolute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	87	75	476	761	949	1063	794

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	137	223	243	176	188	246	238	233	239
Allele 2	149	236	249	186	200	256	248	267	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety displays good fertility and must be ideally pruned short. Duras wood is hard and has a erect bearing.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Duras is fairly susceptible to phomopsis, powdery mildew, mites (particularly during spring) and to eutypa dieback.

Clonal selection in France

The four certified Duras clones carry the numbers 554, 555, 627 and 654. More than 120 clones are conserved since 1998 in the wine-growing region of Gaillac (French department of Tarn).

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: 5 days after Chasselas.

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

Technological potential

The bunches are medium to large and the berries are medium in size. Duras has a good sugar accumulation potential. Wines obtained are moderately colored but very distinctive (peppery).



