

Etraire de la Dui N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the Isère region.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Etraire de la Dui

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, Etraire de la Dui 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 green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the large adult leaves, with five lobes, a petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes, medium teeth with convex sides, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly gophered leaf blade, undulate between the veins near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the broad ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	406	387	48	16	7	6	4.1

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VMD5	VMD7	VMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VMD25	VMD28	VMD32
Allele 1	131	225	239	176	188	252	238	233	239
Allele 2	149	232	243	186	194	256	248	267	239

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety is very vigorous, fairly fertile and productive. It can be managed by short pruning. Etraire de la Dui is quite sensitive to winter frosts. It grows well on deep clay-limestone terroirs and on hillsides. When ripe, it has a tendency to berry shedding.

Clonal selection in France

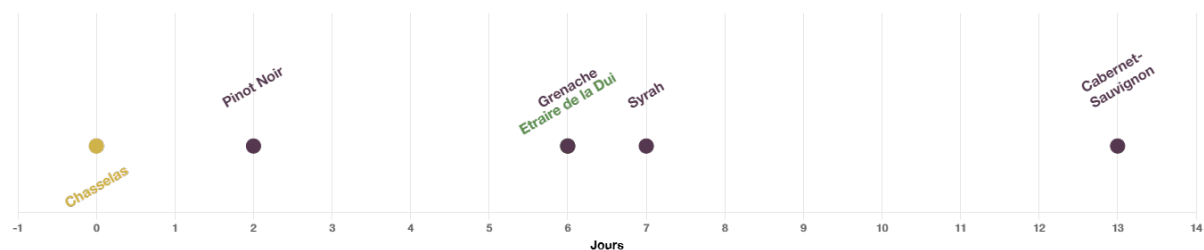
The only certified Etraire de la Dui clone carries the number 1070. A conservatory of a dozen clones was planted in 1999 in the wine-growing region of Savoie.

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.

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

Debourrement



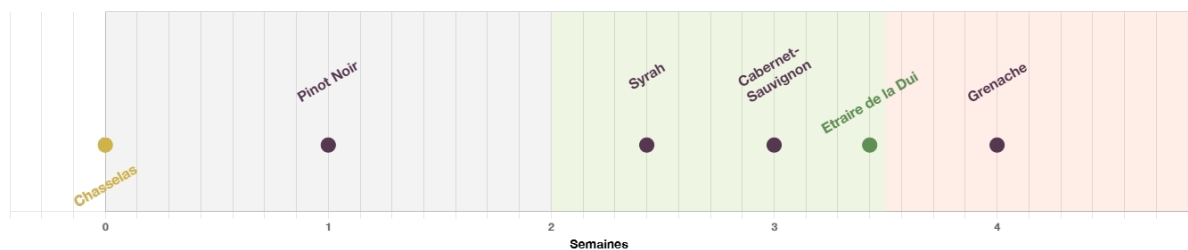
Technological potential

The bunches and berries are medium to large in size. Etraire de la Dui can produce colored, full-bodied and tannic wines (sometimes astringent) that have good ageing ability.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

This variety is not very sensitive to powdery mildew.

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.



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