

# Florental N

# Wine grape variety.



# Origin

Florental (an interspecific hybrid) is the result of the crossbreeding between 8365 Seibel and Gamay.

# Use

Wine grape variety.

# Name of the variety in France

Florental

# Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "7705 Burdin" regarding plant propagation material.

# Regulatory data

In France, Florental is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of the Netherlands.

# **Description elements**

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with reddish spots,
- the circular or wedge-shaped adult leaves, with five lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs on the veins,
- the round-shaped berries.

# **Evolution of cultivated areas in France**

Year	2000	2008	2018
ha	44	33	20

# **Genetic profile**

Microsatelli	teVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	135	236	243	184	188	246	238	216	249
Allele 2	147	261	249	186	194	250	254	251	271

# Cultivation and agronomic skills

Florental is not very vigorous.

# Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Florental is sensitive to grey rot and must be grafted.

#### **Clonal selection in France**

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

# 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.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days before Chasselas. Grape maturity: very early season, 1 week before Chasselas.

# **Technological potential**

Florental's bunches are compact, small to medium in size and the berries are medium in size. This variety is used to produce ordinary, light wines without diglucoside anthocyanins.











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