Coliris

(Breeder reference : Col-2689K)

Wine-grape variety from the INRA-ResDur2 series, with polygenic resistance to downy mildew (Rpv1 + Rpv10) and powdery mildew (Run1 + Ren3 + Ren9)

Origin / Parentage

Coliris = Bronner x Mtp 3179-90-7

Breeder:INRAE (France)

Bronner: Variety bred by the Weinbau Institut of Freiburg (Germany) registered in 1999. It bears resistance factors coming from American and Asian vines (V. *amurensis*) and it shows good resistance to black rot.

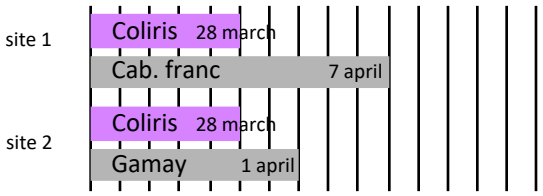
Mtp 3179-90-7 : INRAE breeding, bred by A. Bouquet at Montpellier by introgressing the source of resistance V. *rotundifolia*.

Coliris was registered in the official Catalogue in December 2021.

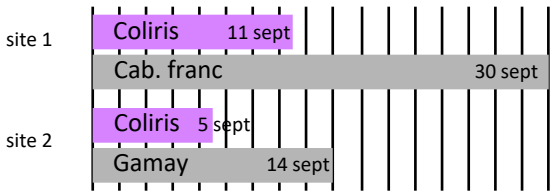
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud burst date *(average over 3 years)*



Harvesting date *(average over 3 years)*

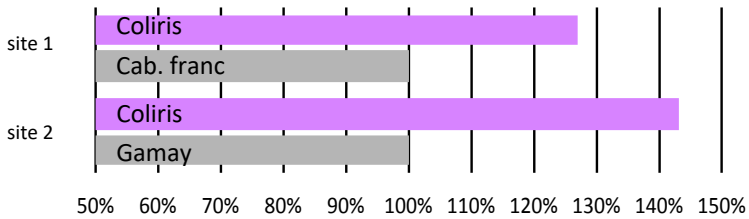


Early bud burst, a few days before Gamay. Grape maturity : period I, a week before Gamay, 3 weeks before Cabernet Franc.

Vigour and production

Vigorous variety with fairly erected shoots. Coliris has a high production potential due to its fertility, which can be regulated. The bunches are not very compact with small berries and a very good tolerance to grey rot.

Yield, % of control *(average over 3 years)*



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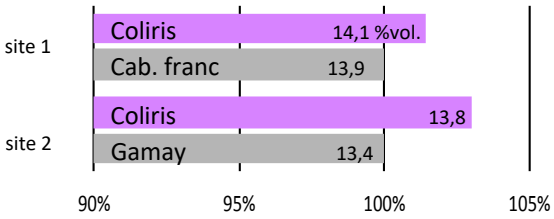
Design and production :
Christophe Schneider
Vincent Dumas
Guillaume Arnold
Mars 2022

Oenologic traits

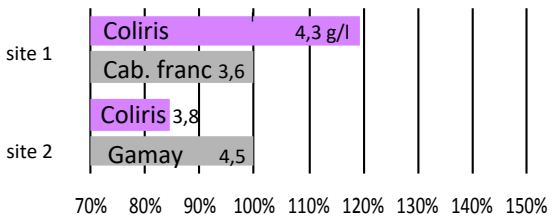
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

When ripe, the sugar is slightly higher than the control grape varieties. The acidity of the berries is at an intermediate level between Cabernet Franc and Gamay.

Alcoholic potential *(average over 3 years)*



Total acidity in sulphuric acid *(average over 3 years)*



Wine quality

The wines obtained are fruity, powerful and full-bodied with a high color intensity.

Resistance to fungal diseases

Downy mildew

Without chemical protection, very high resistance on leaves, with the presence of small necroses in case of strong pressure. Rare symptoms on inflorescences or clusters, without impact on the harvest, whereas the control grape varieties are severely impacted.

Powdery mildew

Total resistance, on all the sites studied, even when there is strong pressure.

Black rot

Partially resistant to black rot. Fungicide protection is essential in a risk situation. The current state of knowledge based on a small number of field trials suggest that two treatments around flowering are enough to prevent damage to clusters and harvesting losses.

Grey rot

Very good tolerance to grey rot.

Potential savings in fungicides

Coliris has polygenic resistance to both downy mildew and powdery mildew. To maintain this resistance, as well as for the protection against black rot, it is highly recommended to apply 1 or 2 fungicide treatments.
It leads to savings in fungicides use of around 90%, compared to control grape variety.

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