

# Arinarnoa N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1956. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would result from the crossbreeding of Tannat and Cabernet-Sauvignon.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Arinarnoa

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

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## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the bronzed young leaves,
- the adult leaves with five lobes, often naked petiole veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries, with a herbaceous flavor.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	5	155	164	178

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	137	229	239	172	188	240	248	233	239
Allele 2	153	238	249	182	194	248	254	233	239

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

This very late budburst variety is can easily be harvested by machine. Its vigor is medium and Arinarnoa has a steady production.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Arinarnoa resists well against grey rot (loose clusters and thick skin) and conserves well on the vine trunk.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Arinarnoa clone carries the number 723

### 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.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 13 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half to 4 weeks after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are large and the berries are medium in size. Wines are well-structured (in acidity and alcohol), colored and tannic, with complex and persistent aromas.



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