

Perdea B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1954 and is the result of the crossbreeding between Raffiat de Moncade and Chardonnay.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Perdea

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, Perdea 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 or yellow young leaves,
- the circular entire adult leaves, with a slightly open petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, short to medium teeth compared to their width at the base with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat smooth leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly obloid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

19583

19883

20009

20083

20181.9

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	232	243	186	188	246	240	227	239
Allele 2	141	238	249	186	188	252	254	233	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety displays good vigor. It can be pruned moderately long and preferably trained even though it has a fairly erect bearing. This variety is sometimes a little susceptible to millerandage but still produces good yields.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Perdea is not very susceptible to grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Perdea clone carries the number 742.

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.

Phenology

Bud burst: 7 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are large and the berries are small to medium in size. Perdea produces pleasant and quality dry white wines, which are generally aromatic and sufficiently acidic.



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