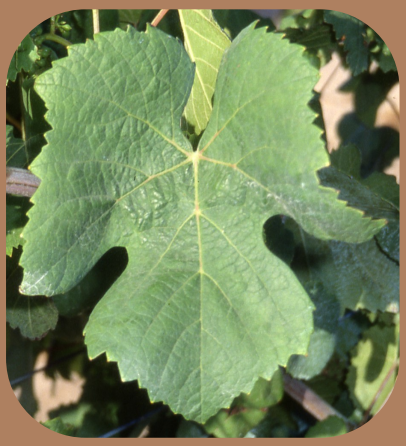
Pinot gris G

Wine grape variety.







Origin

This variety corresponds to the grey mutation of Pinot noir. It is fairly common to find variations with the white grape form on the same vine trunk. This is much less often the case with the dark form.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Pinot gris

Description elements

The description corresponds to that of Pinot noir, except for the skin color of the berries when ripe, which in this case is grey. In southern areas, this tint can become relatively dark.

Synonymy

In the European Union, Pinot gris is officially called by other names: Grauer Burgunder (Austria), Pinot grigio (Italy), Ruländer (Germany, Austria, Netherlands), Rulandské sede (Czech republic, Slovakia), Sivi pinot (Slovenia) and Szürkebarat (Hungary). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

En France, le Pinot gris is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

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Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	492	601	520	893	1759	2452	3073

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	135	225	239	182	188	240	238	216	239
Allele 2	149	236	243	186	194	246	248	235	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Pinot gris is rather vigorous but not very productive. This variety is well adapted to northern regions, rather deep limestone, relatively dry and well exposed terroirs. It is not very sensitive to winter cold and its fruit production is good following spring frost.

Clonal selection in France

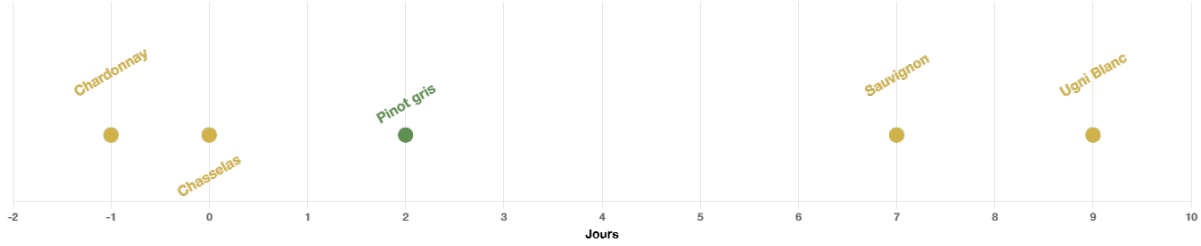
The seven certified Pinot gris clones carry the numbers 52, 53, 457, 1237, 1238, 1329 and 1344.

A conservatory collection of 200 or so clones and was planted in Alsace in 1984. Two other conservatories have been planted: on of 9 clones in the Champagne wine-growing region and one of 14 clones in the French department of Côte-d'Or in 1993.

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

Debourrement



Technological potential

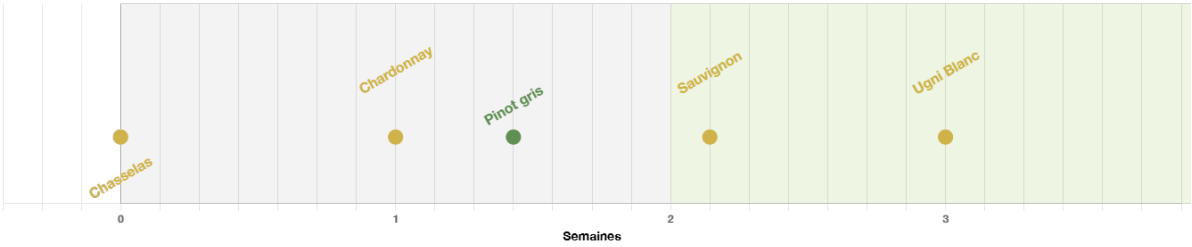
The bunches and berries are small or very small in size. Pinot gris can produce wines of great finesse: very powerful, full-bodied and aromatic. The sugar accumulation potential is high and acidity low to moderate. Pinot gris poduces wines that generally have a pronounced yellow color and specific aromas compared to Pinot blanc.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

This variety is a little sensitive to grey rot and downy mildew.

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Maturité



Bibliographic references

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