Tannat N

Wine grape variety.







Origin

This variety is originally from the Pyrenees vineyards.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Tannat

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, Tannat 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: Bulgaria, Greece, Italy and Portugal.

Description elements

The identification is based on:
- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves with bronze spots,
- the pentagonal, dark green adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, an elongated central lobe, a slightly open or closed petiole sinus, short teeth with straight sides, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a revolute blistered leaf blade, sometimes undulate between the main veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

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Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	4192	3925	3256	2891	2931	3147	2837

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	236	249	182	194	240	254	233	239
Allele 2	153	238	249	186	200	252	254	243	255

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Tannat is a fairly vigorous variety that is usually pruned long and must be trellised.

Clonal selection in France

The twelve certified Tannat clones carry the numbers 398, 399, 472, 473, 474, 475, 717, 794, 944, 1048, 1154 and 1175. A conservatory of more than 300 clones was planted in 1995 in the French department of Pyrénées-Atlantiques.

Technological potential

The bunches are large while the berries are small to medium in size. Tannat produces colored, very tannic and lively (with slightly harsh acidity) wines. This variety gives powerful, full-bodied quality wines,that are suited to ageing.

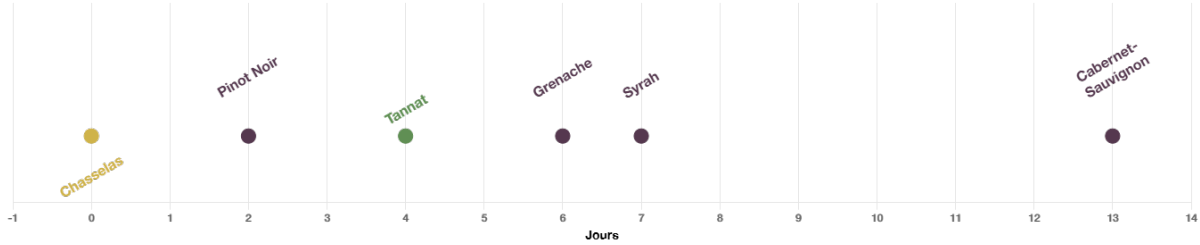
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Tannat is sensitive to mites and vine leafhoppers. It is also a little susceptible to grey rot.

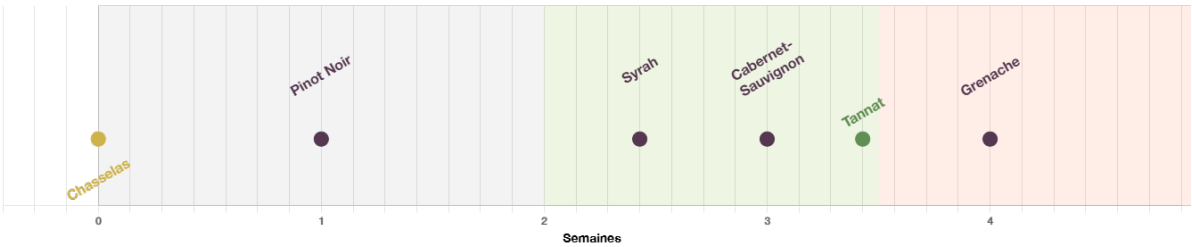
Phenology

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

Debourrement



Maturité



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Bibliographic references

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- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.

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