

# Téoulier N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

Téoulier is a variety originally from Provence. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would result from the crossbreeding of Pougayen and Plant d'Entreachaux.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Téoulier

## 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, Téoulier 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 high density of prostrate hairs,
- the young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, a petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes, medium to long teeth with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted, revolute and gophered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	2018
ha	126	80	2	0.2

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	135	234	243	176	188	240	254	247	249
Allele 2	141	236	249	182	204	256	266	257	261

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Téoulier has an erect bearing and can be trained in gobelet and pruned short. Its early budburst exposes it to the risk of spring frosts.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Téoulier clone carries the number 1200.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

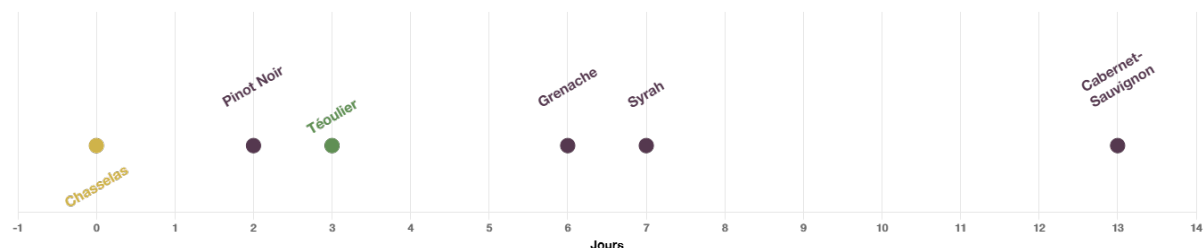
### Technological potential

The bunches and berries are large. Téoulier produces deep colored wines, but that are lacking finesse and elegance. These wines are generally not very acidic and have an average degree of alcohol.

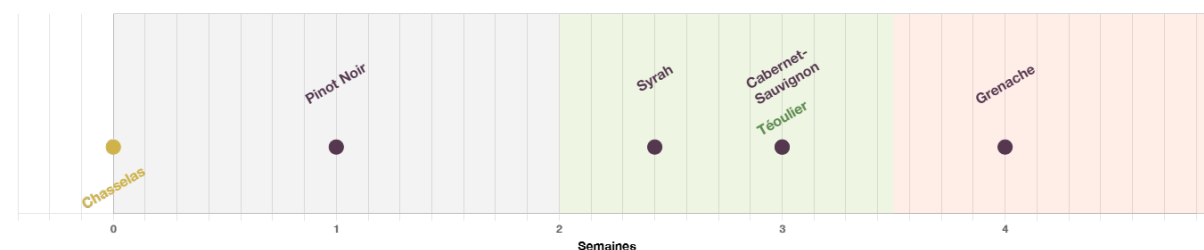
### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Téoulier is fairly susceptible to powdery mildew.

### Debourrement



### Maturité



### Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.  
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- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
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- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.



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