

Plant de Brunel N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety comes from a natural sowing, discovered by M. René Brunel in 1982. Base on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would be the result of the crossbreeding between Grenache and Jurançon noir.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Plant de Brunel

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, Plant de Brunel 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 medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the greenish yellow young leaves,
- the circular adult leaves, with five, seven or nine lobes, a closed petiole sinus, medium teeth with straight sides, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins and petioles, a slightly blistered 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 2018

ha 12

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	143	236	243	188	188	258	240	243	249
Allele 2	149	238	262	191	202	260	248	245	251

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Plant de Brunel displays moderate vigor, good fertility with a semi-erect to erect bearing. It is well adapted to short pruning.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Plant de Brunel clone carries the number 1123.

Phenology

Bud burst: 10 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Technological potential

Plant de Brunel's bunches are medium in size, compact with a very short peduncle. The berries are also medium in size with high sugar accumulation potential. Plant de Brunel produces warm, not very acidic, powerful and colored wines.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Plant de Brunel is susceptible to downy mildew and is moderately sensitive to grey rot.

Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.



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