

Ferradou N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1966 and results from the crossbreeding between Merlot and Fer.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Ferradou

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, Ferradou 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 pentagonal or wedge-shaped adult leaves, with five lobes, club- or U-shaped lateral sinuses, with a fairly frequent tooth inside, a closed petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, medium teeth, short compared to their width at the base with convex or straight sides, a weak to moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted, slightly goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year 2018

ha 0.5

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	137	223	239	186	188	246	238	227	239
Allele 2	137	234	239	188	194	260	238	233	239

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Ferradou has a moderate vigor, with an erect bearing. It is easy to train and has an average production potential. Ferradou demonstrates good tolerance to water stress but the berries are a little sensitive to shrivelling when over ripe.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Ferradou clone carries the number 1148.

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas

Technological potential

Ferradou's bunches are medium in size and moderately compact. The berries are small to medium in size. The sugar accumulation potential is high. Ferradou produces balanced and colored wines.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Ferradou is not very susceptible to downy mildew, powdery mildew and to grey rot but seem sensitive to wood diseases.

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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