

Touriga nacional N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from Portugal.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Touriga nacional

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, Touriga nacional is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2012 on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Croatia, Cyprus, Portugal and Spain.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the circular or circulo-kidney-shaped adult leaves, with five lobes, U-shaped lateral sinuses, an open or slightly open petiole sinus, very short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight or concave sides, a finely blistered leaf blade, undulate between the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

20081

201811.7

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	223	239	178	188	246	248	233	239
Allele 2	149	234	239	186	194	246	254	267	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Touriga nacional is a variety with moderate vigor, with a semi-erect bearing. It can be pruned long. This variety must be trained. Touriga nacional should not be planted in soils that are too superficial.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Touriga nacional is not particularly sensitive to fungal diseases, except for phomopsis.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Touriga nacional clone carries the number 1201.

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

Touriga nacional's bunches are small with rather long peduncle. The berries are small to medium in size. This variety produces excellent quality, complex, aromatic, full-bodied, structured and very colored wines that are suited to ageing.

Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro | Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Câtalogo das castas para vinho cultivadas em Portugal. R. Faustino, 2011, Instituto da Vinha e do Vinho, I.P, Portugal.
- O grande livro das castas. I. Böhm, 2007, Ed. Chaves Ferreira, Portugal.
- Wine Grape Varieties. G.Kerridge and A. Anticliiff, 1999, Ed. CSIRO, Australia.
- Grape Cultivars for Wine Production in South Africa. PG Goussard, 2008, Ed. Cheviot, South Africa.
- General viticulture. A. J. Winckler et al., 1974, United Stated of America.
- Note sur les cépages portugais et leur synonymie. P. Truel, 1983, Ed. Progrès Agricole et Viticole, France.



*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,
plantgrape.com, © UMT Géno-Vigne®
INRA - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*