

New

Lilaro N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Lilaro was obtained by INRAE. This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of Bronner and a descendant of *Muscadinia rotundifolia*.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Lilaro

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, Lilaro is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2021 on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the red-striped shoots on the dorsal side and green on the ventral side,
- the medium-sized, wedge-shaped adult leaves, with three or sometimes five lobes, shallow, open lateral sinuses, a slightly open petiole sinus, medium-sized teeth of medium length compared to their width at the base, with straight and convex sides, no anthocyanin pigmentation of the veins, a shiny, goffered, strongly blistered, slightly involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the blade, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the broad ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	241	186	184	240	236	243	239
Allele 2	131	229	243	191	184	252	248	243	249

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Lilaro is vigorous and relatively productive, with a semi-erect bearing, but can be sensitive to magnesium deficiency.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Lilaro clone carries the number 1358.

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 and a half weeks after Chasselas.

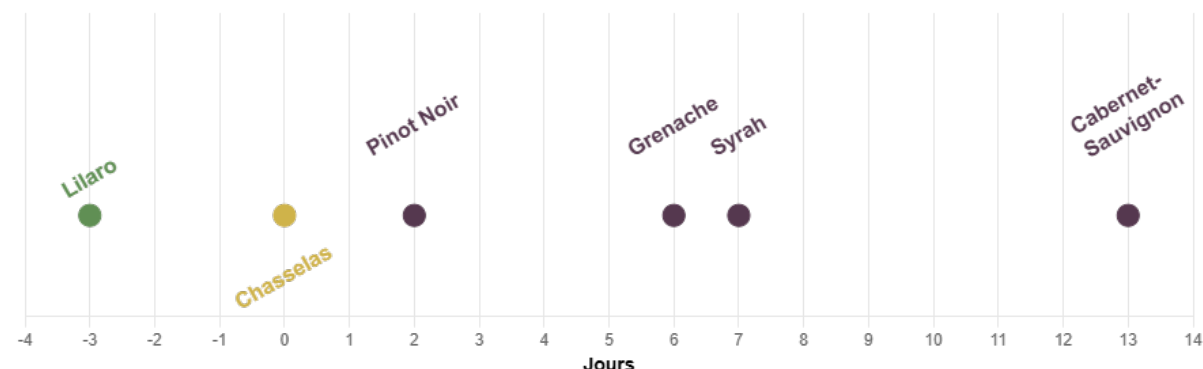
Technological potential

Lilaro's bunches are relatively large and compact, with medium-sized berries. It produces fruity, well-balanced red wines with fine tannins and good colour intensity. Its rosé wines are fine and expressive.

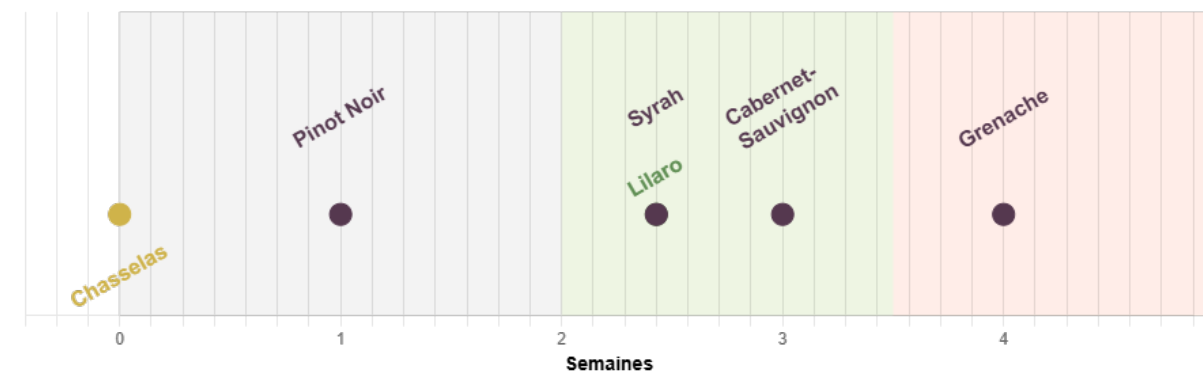
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Lilaro is resistant to downy mildew and powdery mildew. It is also fairly tolerant to black rot. In situations of risk, fungicide protection remains essential.

Debourrement



Maturité



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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