New

Calys N

Wine grape variety.

Origin

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

Use

Wine grape variety

Name of the variety in France

Calys

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, Calys is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2024 on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:
- the tip of the young shoots with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves and a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with red-stripped internodes,
- the medium to large, circular adult leaves, with three lobes, shallow lateral sinuses, a closed petiole sinus, short teeth compared to their width at the base, with straight or convex sides, a low anthocyanin pigmentation of the veins, a blistered, slightly twisted leaf blade, and on the lower side of the blade, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	225	239	186	184	246	236	227	249
Allele 2	143	225	241	186	184	260	240	235	251

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Calys is moderately vigorous, moderately fertile, with a horizontal bearing. This variety can be susceptible to magnesium deficiency.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Calys clone carries the number 1389.

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days before Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

Technological potential

Calys' bunches are small and loose. The berries are also small, with a neutral flavor. The sugar accumulation potential is high while maintaining a high acidity. It produces colored, fruity, complex wines, rich in tannins, with ageing capacity.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

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

Bibliographic references

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