

Pinot gris G



Name of vine variety in France

Pinot gris

Origin

This variety corresponds to the gray mutation of Pinot noir N. It is fairly common to find variations with the white grape form on the same vine trunk. This is much less often the case with the dark form.

Synonymy

There is no officially recognized synonym for this variety in France. In the European Union, Pinot gris G can officially be called by other names: Grauer Burgunder (Austria, Italy), Grauburgunder (Germany, Italy), Pino gri (Bulgaria), Pinot grigio G (Italy, Germany), Pinot (under certain conditions in Italy), Ruländer (Germany, Austria, under certain conditions in Italy, Netherlands, United Kingdom), Rulandské sede (Czech republic, Slovakia), Sivi pinot (Slovenia) and Szürkebarát (Hungary).

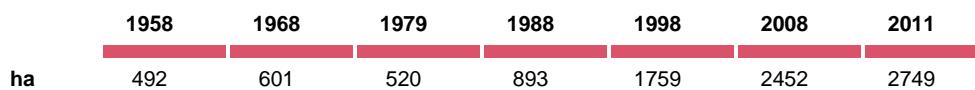
Regulations

In France, le Pinot gris G is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties". This vine variety is likewise listed in the Catalogues of other European Union member states: Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Spain, Great Britain, Italy, Hungary, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Czech Republic, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Use

Wine vine variety

Evolution of area under vines in France



Description

The description corresponds to Pinot noir N, except for the color of the berry skins when ripe, which in this case are gray. In southern areas, this tint can become relatively dark.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	135	225	239	182	188	240	238	216	239
Allel 2	149	236	243	186	194	246	248	235	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: period I, 1 and 1/2 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Pinot gris G is rather vigorous but not very productive. This variety is well adapted to northern regions, rather deep limestone, relatively dry and well exposed terroirs. It is not very sensitive to winter cold and its fruit production is good following spring frost.

Sensitivity to diseases and pests

This variety is a little sensitive to grey rot and downy mildew.

Technological potential

Grape clusters and berries are small or very small in size. Pinot gris G can produce wines of great finesse: very powerful, full-bodied and aromatic. Sugar accumulation potential is high and acidity low to moderate. Wines made from Pinot gris G are generally a pronounced yellow color and have specific aromas compared to Pinot blanc B.

Clonal selection in France

There are 3 approved Pinot gris G clones which carry the numbers 52, 53 and 457. A conservatory collection including 200 or so clones and was set up in Alsace in 1984.

Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi.
 - Documentation interne du Domaine de Vassal. 1949-2011, INRA, Marseillan-plage.
 - Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 2. P. Galet, 1990, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier.
 - Ampélographie. P. Viala et V. Vermorel, 1902-1910, Ed. Masson, Paris.

Description of clones approved in France

Clone number	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technical data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar content	Potential color
	Year approved	Agronomic references	Weight of grape bunches	Vigor	Total acidity	Tannic structure
			Size of berries	Sensitivity to Botrytis	Aromatic intensity	Oenological aptitudes



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