



Arinarnoa N



Name of the variety in France

Arinarnoa

Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1956. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would result from the crossbreeding of Tannat and Cabernet-Sauvignon.

Synonyms

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

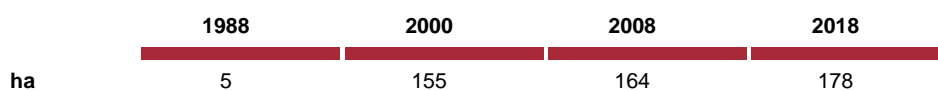
Legal information

In France, Arinarnoa is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France



Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium to high density of prostate hairs,
- the bronzed young leaves,
- the adult leaves with five lobes, often naked petiole veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries, with a herbaceous flavor.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	137	229	239	172	188	240	248	233	239

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 2	153	238	249	182	194	248	254	233	239

Phenology

Bud burst: 13 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half to 4 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This very late budburst variety is can easily be harvested by machine. Its vigor is medium and Arinarnoa has a steady production.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Arinarnoa resists well against grey rot (loose clusters and thick skin) and conserves well on the vine trunk.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are large and the berries are medium in size. Wines are well-structured (in acidity and alcohol), colored and tannic, with complex and persistant aromas.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Arinarnoa clone carries the number 723

Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.

Description of clones certified in France

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar level	Color potential
	Year of certification	Agronomic references	Bunch weight	Vigor	Titration acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
723		INRA				
	1981	Bordelais Sud-Ouest				
	1.64 ha					

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