

# Coliris

(breeder reference: Col-268gK)



A wine grape variety from the INRAE-ResDur2 series, with polygenic resistance to downy mildew (*Rpv1* + *Rpv10*) and powdery mildew (*Run1* + *Ren3* + *Ren 9*)



## Origin/Parentage

**Coliris = Bronner x Mtp 3179-90-7**

Breeder: INRAE (France)

**Bronner:** Variety selected in 1999 by the Weinbau Institut in Freiburg (Germany). It carries resistance factors from American and Asian vines (*V. amurensis*) and is also highly resistant to black rot.

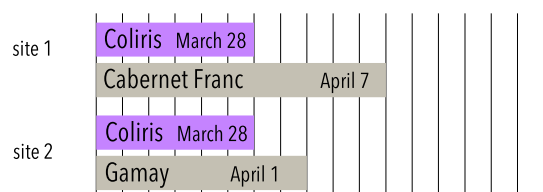
**Mtp 3179-90-7:** INRAE variety, selected by A. Bouquet in Montpellier by introgressing the resistance source *V. rotundifolia*.

Coliris was listed in the official catalog in August 2022.

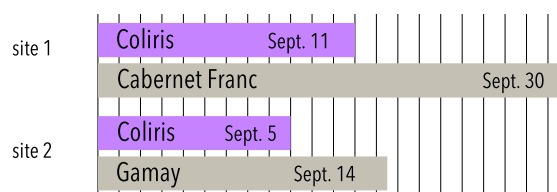
## Agronomic traits

### Phenology

Bud break date (3-year average)



Harvest date (3-year average)

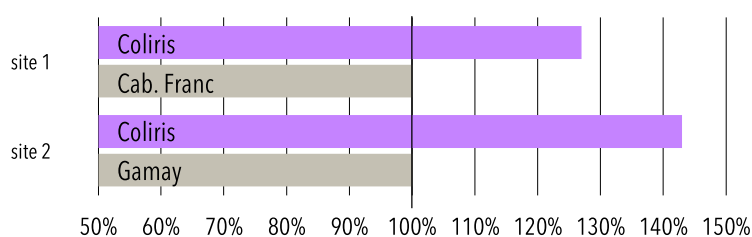


Early bud break. First period ripeness, 1 week before Gamay, 2 weeks before Cabernet Franc.

### Vigour and production

A vigorous variety with semi-erect shoots. Coliris has a high yield potential due to its fertility, which can be regulated by thinning. The bunches are not very compact and consist of small berries.

Yield as a percentage of the control (3-year average)

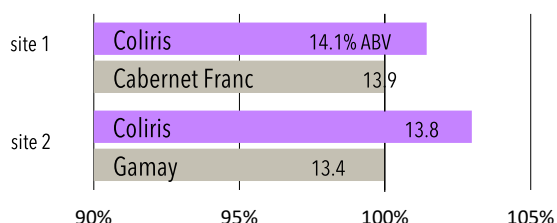


## Enological parameters

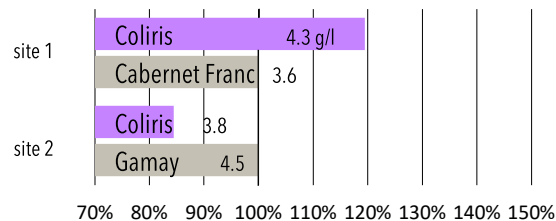
### Sugar content and acidity of grapes

At maturity, sugar content is slightly higher than in the control varieties. Berry acidity is intermediate between Cabernet Franc and Gamay.

Potential alcohol content (average over 3 years)



Total acidity in sulf. ac. (average over 3 years)



### Wine quality

Suitable for producing fruity, powerful, full-bodied wines with high color intensity.

## Resistance to fungal diseases

### Downy mildew

Rare symptoms on inflorescences or clusters, with no impact on the harvest, whereas untreated control varieties are severely affected. Small necroses on foliage in cases of high pressure.

### Powdery mildew

Total resistance observed at all sites, even under high pressure.

### Black rot

**Coliris** carries the resistance factors *Rgb1* and *Rgb3*, conferring limited and insufficient partial resistance. In high-risk situations, fungicide protection is nevertheless essential. Based on current knowledge from a limited number of trials, two treatments around flowering are sufficient to prevent damage to clusters and yield losses.

### Botrytis

Very good resistance to bunch rot.

## Potential savings on fungicides

**Coliris** has polygenic resistance, consisting of two resistance factors against downy mildew and three factors against powdery mildew. In order to preserve these resistance factors, based on current knowledge, it is essential to carry out a minimum of two fungicide treatments. This protection must be increased in the event of high disease pressure. Fungicide savings are between 80% and 90% compared to a susceptible variety.



Variety eligible for the Plant Protection Product Savings Certificates (CEPP) scheme.

### Acknowledgements:

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