Coliris

(breeder reference: Col-2689K)

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.

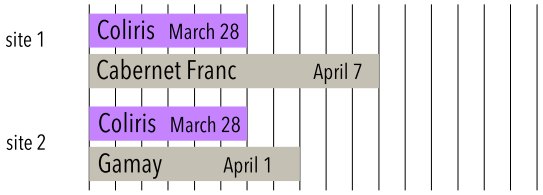
Mtp 3179-90-7: INRAE variety, selected by A. Bouquet in Montpellier by introgressing the resistance source *V. rotundifolia*.

Coliris was listed in the official catalog in August 2022.

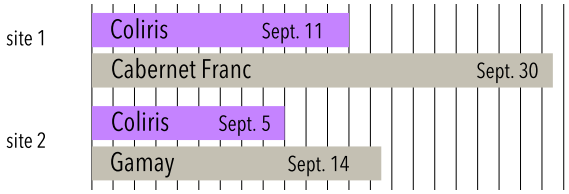
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud break date (3-year average)



Harvest date (3-year average)

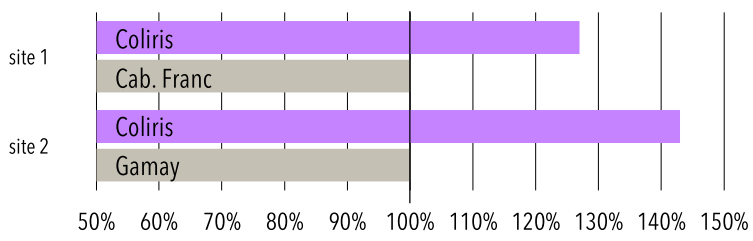


Early bud break. First period ripeness, 1 week before Gamay, 2 weeks before Cabernet Franc.

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)



INRAE Grand Est Colmar
UMR Vine Health and Wine Quality
28 rue de Herrlisheim
68000 Colmar
Tel. +33 3 89 22 49 00

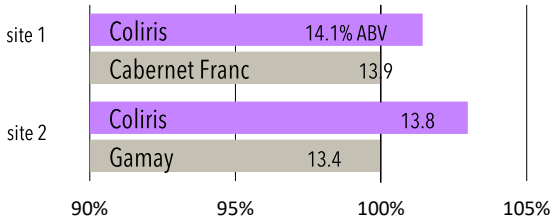
Design and production:
Vincent Dumas
Guillaume Arnold
February 2026

Enological parameters

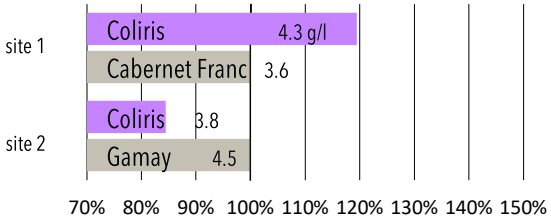
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

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.

ÉCOPHYTO RÉDUIRE ET AMÉLIORER L'UTILISATION DES PHYTOS

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

Acknowledgements:

The acquisition of agronomic, technological, and environmental data summarized in this fact sheet was financially supported by FranceAgriMer as part of the INNOVRES project. The experimental part was carried out within a partnership between INRAE, IFV, and two regional organizations (Site 1: IFV Val de Loire and Site 2: Sicarex Beaujolais).

Information:

Technical: INRAE Colmar - guillaume.arnold@inrae.fr ; vincent.dumas@inrae.fr,

Plants: IFV Le Grau du Roi - anastasia.rocque@vignevin.com ; laurent.audeguin@vignevin.com