Florisia

(breeder reference: INRAC-0257P)

Wine variety from the INRAE-ResDur3 series, with polygenic resistance to downy mildew (*Rpv1 + Rpv3.1 + Rpv10*) and powdery mildew (*Run1 + Ren3 + Ren 9*)



Origin/Parentage

Florisia = Voltis x Divico

Breeders: Agroscope (Switzerland) and INRAE (France)

Voltis: Variety selected in 2018 by INRAE Grand Est – Colmar. It carries resistance factors from American vines (*V. aestivalis, V. rupestris,* and V. *rotundifolia).*

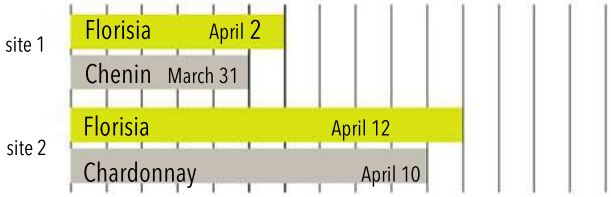
Divico: Variety selected in 2013 by Agroscope, resulting from a cross between Gamaret and Bronner. It carries resistance factors from American and Asian vines (V. amurensis) and is also tolerant to black rot.

Florisia was registered in the official catalog in February 2026.

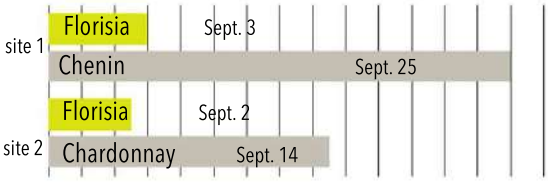
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud break date *(3-year average)*



Harvest date *(3-year average)*

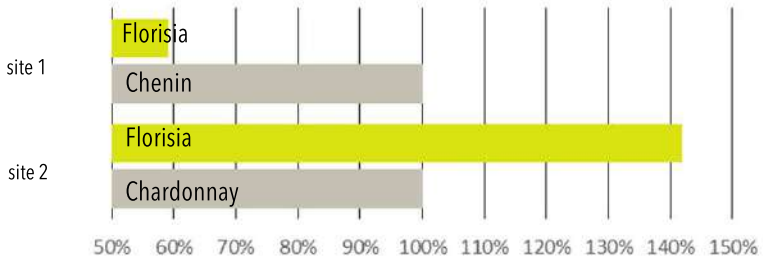


Early bud break, 2 days after Chardonnay. First period ripeness, 10 days before Chardonnay.

Vigour and production

Variety with a semi-erect growth habit, medium to low vigor. Florisia has high to very a high yield potential, with large clusters.

Yield as a percentage of the control *(average over 3 years)*



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Design and production:
Vincent Dumas
Guillaume Arnold
February 2026

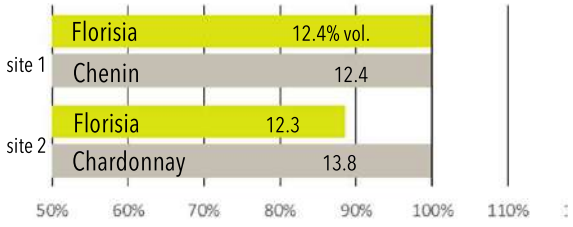
Florisia

Enological parameters

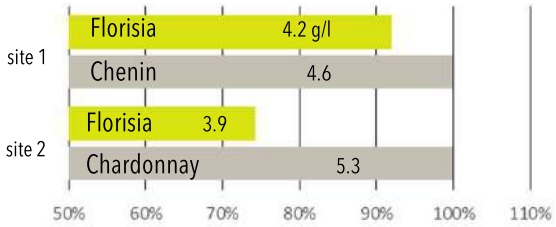
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

At maturity, sugar content is equivalent to that of the control varieties. Berry acidity is lower than Chardonnay and equivalent to Chenin.

Potential alcohol content *(average over 3 years)*



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



Wine quality

Suitable for producing high-quality white wines that are structured, full-bodied, and very aromatic, with fruity notes and exotic fruit flavors.

Resistance to fungal diseases

Mildew

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

Powdery mildew

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

Black rot

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

Botrytis

Very good resistance to botrytis.

Potential savings on fungicides

Florisia has polygenic resistance, consisting of three factors of resistance to downy mildew and three factors of resistance to 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** against downy mildew and powdery mildew. This protection must be increased in the event of high disease pressure.
The savings in fungicides are between 80% and 90% compared to a susceptible variety.

ÉCOPHYTO RÉDUIRE ET AMÉLIORER L'UTILISATION DES PHYTOS

Variety eligible for the Phytopharmaceutical Product Economy Certificates (CEPP) scheme.

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