Opalor
(breeder reference: Col-2383L)

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

Opalor = Mtp 3160-11-3 x Bronner

Breeder: INRAE (France)

Mtp 3160-11-3: INRAE variety, selected by A. Bouquet in Montpellier by introgressing the resistance source *V. rotundifolia*.

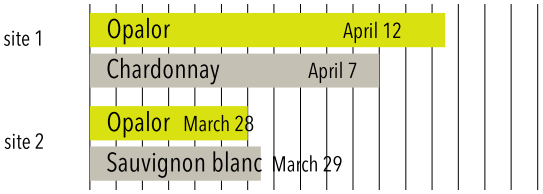
Bronner: Variety selected in 1999 by the Weinbau Institut in Freiburg (Germany). It carries resistance factors from American and Asian vines (*V. amurensis*) and is also highly resistant to black rot.

Opalor was listed in the official catalog in August 2022.

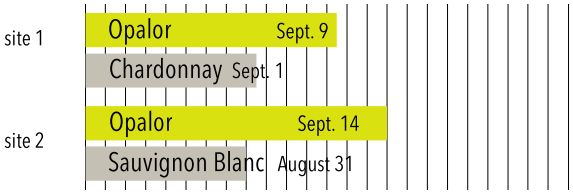
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud break date *(3-year average)*



Harvest date *(3-year average)*

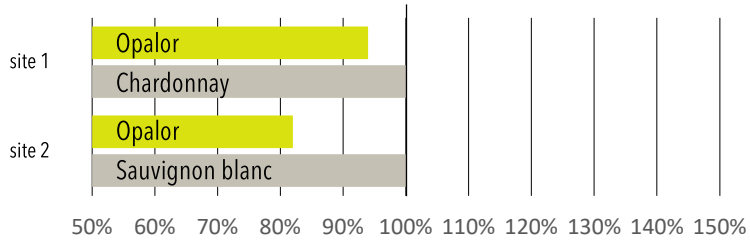


Bud break comparable to Sauvignon Blanc, 1 week later than Chardonnay. Second period ripeness, 2 weeks after Sauvignon Blanc, 1 week after Chardonnay.

Vigour and production

A vigorous variety with a semi-erect growth habit. Opalor has a slightly lower yield than Chardonnay. The clusters are small, consisting of relatively large berries.

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



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Design and production:
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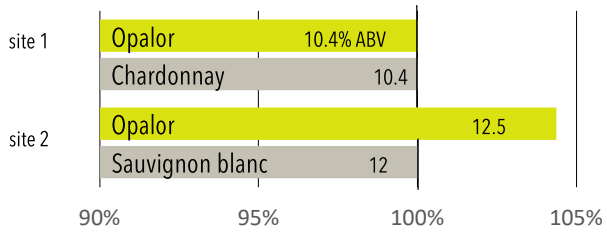
Opalor

Enological parameters

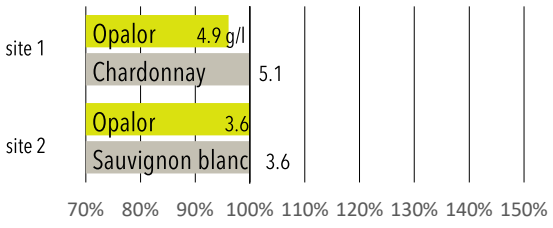
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

At maturity, the sugar content is equivalent to Chardonnay in Champagne and half a degree higher than Sauvignon Blanc. The acidity of the berries is comparable to the two controls.

Potential alcohol content *(average over 3 years)*



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



Wine quality

Suitable for producing aromatic white wines with fruity aromas that are structured and well-balanced.

Resistance to fungal diseases

Downy mildew

Very 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

Opalor carries the resistance factor *Rgb1*, 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

Excellent resistance to bunch rot.

Potential savings on fungicides

Opalor 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.

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