Orellis

(breeders' reference: INRAC-0833P)

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



Origin/Parentage

Orellis = IRAC-1933 x Col-2024G

Breeders: Agroscope (Switzerland) and INRAE (France)

IRAC-1933C: Developed by Agroscope, resulting from a cross between Bronner and Cornalin. It carries resistance factors from American and Asian vines (*V. amurensis*) and is also tolerant to black rot.

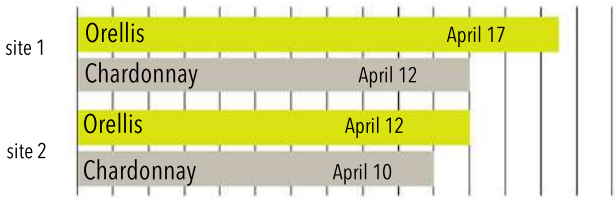
Col-2024G: Developed by INRAE, resulting from a cross between Villaris x Mtp 3159-2-12. It carries resistance factors from American vines (*V. aestivalis, V. rupestris,* and V. *rotundifolia).*

Orellis was registered in the official catalog in February 2026.

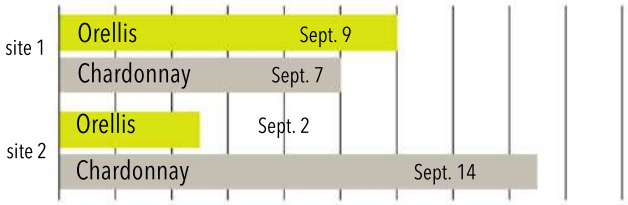
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud break date *(3-year average)*



Harvest date *(3-year average)*

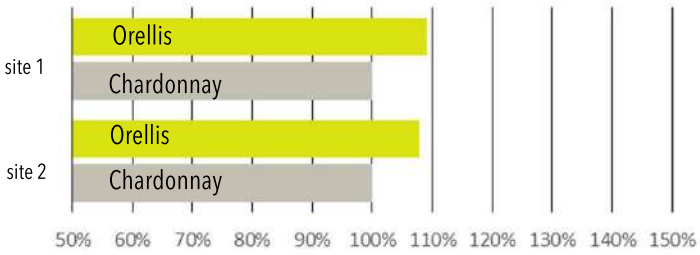


Bud break 3 days later than Chardonnay. First period ripeness, approximately one week before Chardonnay.

Vigour and production

A moderately vigorous variety with a semi-erect growth habit. Orellis has a medium to high yield, slightly higher than the control, with medium to large clusters.

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



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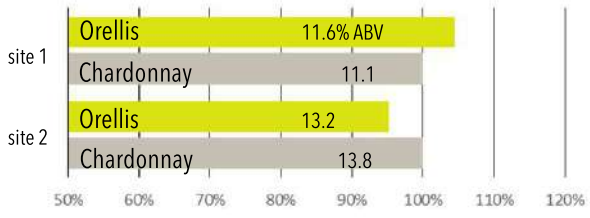
Design and production:
Vincent Dumas
Guillaume Arnold
February 2026

Enological parameters

Sugar content and acidity of the grapes

At maturity, the sugar content is equivalent to that of the control grape variety. The acidity of the berries is equivalent to or slightly higher than that of Chardonnay, which is mainly based on tartaric acid.

Potential alcohol content *(average over 3 years)*



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



Wine quality

Suitable for the production of aromatic white wines, with fruity and floral notes, structured on the palate and supported by lively, well-balanced acidity.

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. 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

Orellis carries the resistance factors *Rgb1* and *Rgb3*, conferring limited and insufficient partial resistance. In high-risk situations, fungicide protection is 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 botrytis.

Potential savings on fungicides

Orellis possesses polygenic resistance, combining two resistance factors to downy mildew and three resistance factors to powdery mildew. To preserve these resistance traits, current knowledge indicates that a **minimum of two fungicide applications** against downy and powdery mildew is essential. This level of protection should be increased under conditions of high disease pressure.
Overall, fungicide use can be reduced by 80–90% compared with a susceptible variety.

ÉCOPHYTO RÉDUIRE ET AMÉLIORER L'UTILISATION DES PHYTOS

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

Acknowledgements:

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