Serelis
(breeder reference: Col-1301N)

Wine grape 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

Serelis = Artaban x Bronner

Breeder: INRAE (France)

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

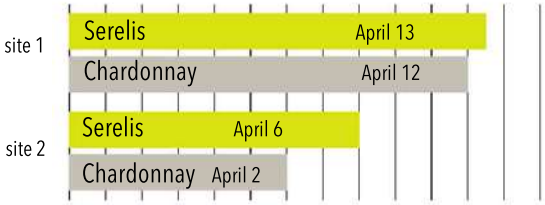
Bronner: Variety selected in 1999 by the Weinbau Institut in Freiburg (Germany). It carries resistance factors from American and Asian vines (*V. amurensis*) and is also tolerant to black rot.

Seleris was added to the official catalog in February 2026.

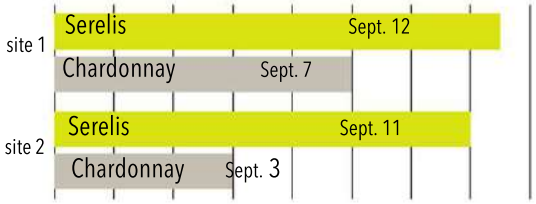
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud break date *(3-year average)*



Harvest date *(3-year average)*

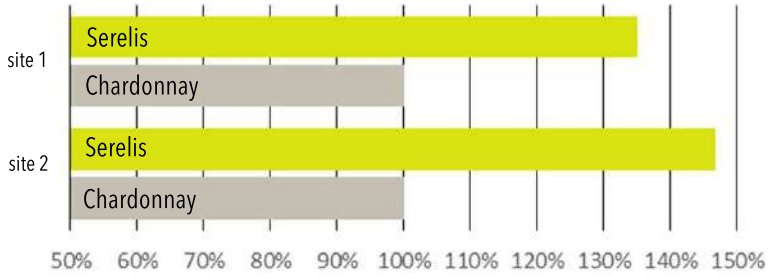


Bud break similar to Chardonnay. Second period ripeness, one week after Chardonnay.

Vigour and production

A moderately vigorous variety with a semi-erect growth habit. Serelis has a high yield potential and large clusters.

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
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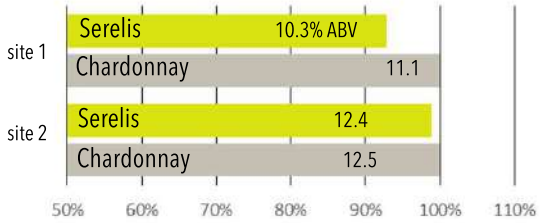
Design and production:
Vincent Dumas
Guillaume Arnold
February 2026

Enological parameters

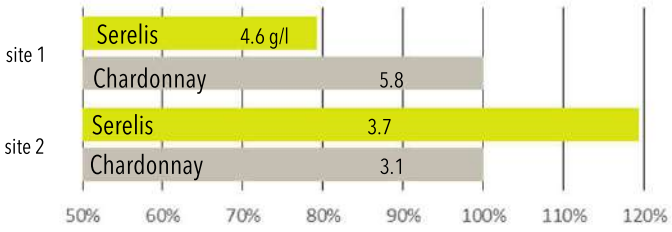
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

At maturity, the sugar content is equivalent to that of the control grape varieties. The acidity of the berries is lower than or equivalent to that of Chardonnay.

Potential alcohol content *(average over 3 years)*



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



Wine quality

Suitable for the production of balanced, lightly aromatic wines with harmonious acidity that provides pleasant freshness, making it particularly well suited to sparkling wine or base wines intended for distillation.

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 necrosis on foliage in cases of high pressure.

Powdery mildew

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

Black rot

Serelis 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

Good tolerance to botrytis bunch rot, but requires attention in the event of high pressure.

Potential savings on fungicides

Serelis possesses polygenic resistance, combining three resistance factors to downy mildew and three resistance factors to powdery mildew. To preserve these resistance factors, 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 Phytopharmaceutical Product Economy Certificates (CEPP) scheme.

Acknowledgments:

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