Taranis
(breeder reference: INRAC-0396P)

A wine grape variety from the INRAE-ResDur3 series, with polygenic resistance to downy mildew (*Rpv1 + Rpv3.1 + Rpv3.3 + Rpv10*) and powdery mildew (*Run1 + Ren3 + Ren9*)



Origine / Filiation

Taranis = IRAC-1933 x Voltis

Obtenteurs : Agroscope (Suisse) et INRAE (France)

IRAC-1933C : Obtention Agroscope, issue du croisement Bronner x Cornalin du Valais. Elle porte des facteurs de résistance provenant de vignes américaines et asiatiques (*V.amurensis*).

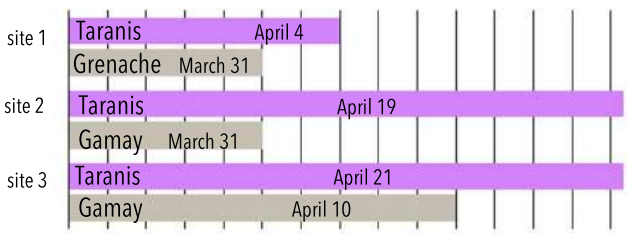
Voltis : Variety selected in 2018 by INRAE Grand Est – Colmar. It carries resistance factors from American vines (*V. aestivalis, V. rupestris,* and V. *rotundifolia).*

Taranis was added to the official catalog in February 2026

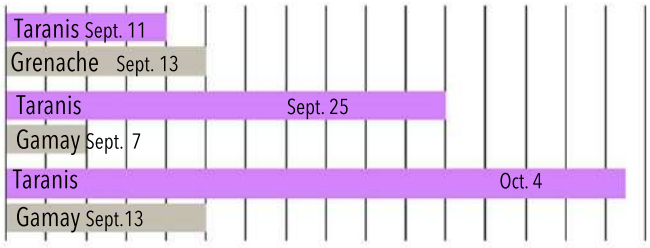
Aptitudes viticoles

Phenology

Bud break date *(3-year average)*



Harvest date *(3-year average)*

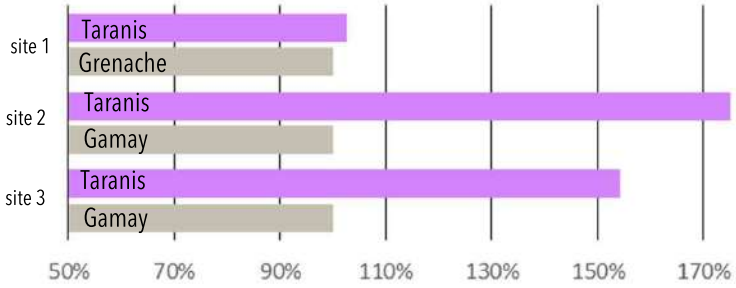


Late bud break, 10 days after Gamay. Third period ripeness, 3 weeks after Gamay, which is similar to Grenache.

Vigour and production

Variety of average vigor, with semi-erect shoots. **Taranis** has medium to high production potential, is moderately fertile, and produces large, compact clusters.

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



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Design and production:
Vincent Dumas
Guillaume Arnold
February 2026

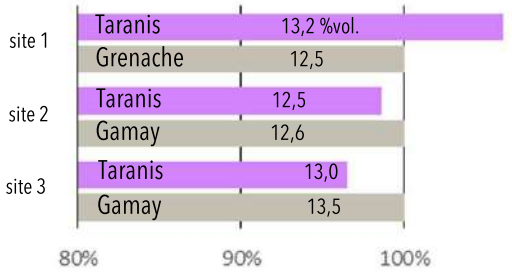
Taranis

Enological parameters

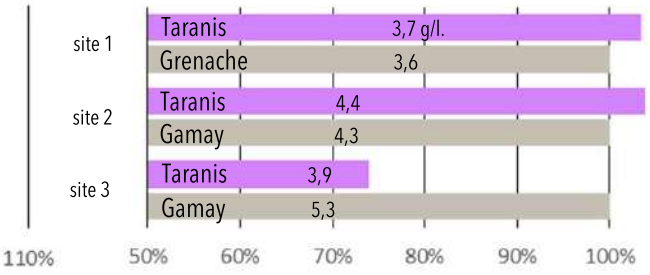
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

At maturity, sugar content and total acidity are equivalent to the control grape varieties.

Potential alcohol content *(3-year average)*



Total acidity in sulf. ac. *(3-year average)*



Wine quality

Suitable for producing high-quality red wines that are structured and fruity, with robust tannins and high color intensity.

Resistance to fungal diseases

Downy mildew

Slight symptoms on inflorescences or bunches, 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

Taranis has no identified resistance factors to black rot. 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 bunches and crop losses.

Botrytis

Good tolerance to rot despite compact clusters

Potential savings on fungicides

Taranis 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 Plant Protection Product Savings Certificates (CEPP) scheme.

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