PETIT VERDOT

Descriptive Elements

The identification is based on:

- The tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostate hairs,
- The yellow young leaves and tendrils,
- The shoots with green internodes,
- The cordate, matte, dark green adult leaves, with three lobes, a slightly open petiole sinus or with parallel edges, and occasionally with a tooth on the edge, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly revolute, blistered leaf blade, undulate between the veins near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of prostate hairs,
- The round-shaped berries.

Origin

This variety is originally from the south west of France.

Synonyms

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Legal Information

In France, Petit Verdot is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the Europen Union: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of Cultivated Areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	685	401	522	338	364	729	1475

Genetic Profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	141	223	239	176	194	252	248	216	239
Allel 2	153	229	262	186	204	256	254	235	239

Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half to 4 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for Cultivation and Agronomic Production

Petit Verdot is a fertile and rather productive variety. It grows soft shoots, fragile at the base, rather long, with horizontal bearing which need trellising. It is well adapted to gravelly soils. In southern areas, Petit Verdot requires regular watering. Formerly, some stumps were sensitive to coulure due to the presence of a stigma malformation. This characteristic has been eliminated in France with selection work.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

This variety is a little sensitive to powdery mildew and mites.

Technological Potentiality

The bunches are medium and berries are small in size. Petit Verdot, when fully ripe, can produce very powerful, rich, colored and tannic wines. These quality wines are suited to ageing, which, when blended, can provide body, color and liveliness to flat wines. Under favorable weather conditions, Petit Verdot can produce grapes that are rich in sugar while maintaining high acidity.

Clonal Selection in France

The four certified Petit Verdot clones carry the numbers 400, 1058, 1273 and 1274. Three conservatories of approximately 150 clones in total were planted since 2002 in the Bordeaux wine-growing region.

Bibliographic References

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.

Description of clones certified in France

Clone no. 1058

Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
Origin	Gironde	**Fertility**	low	**Sugar level**	medium
Selection	CA 33 - ENTAV	**Production level**	low to medium	**Color potential**	medium to high
Year of Certification	2000	**Bunch weight**	medium	**Titrable acidity**	medium
Agronomic references	Bordelais	**Berry Size**	medium	**Tannic structure**	medium
Surface area used for propagation (year)	3.75 ha			**Oenological suitability**	balanced, round and colored wines

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