Elaris

(breeder reference: INRAC-1049P)

A wine grape variety from the INRAE-ResDur3 series, with polygenic resistance todowny mildew (*Rpv1* + *Rpv3.1* + *Rpv3.3* + *Rpv10*) and powdery mildew (*Run1* + *Ren3* + *Ren 9*)

Origin/Parentage

Elaris = 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.

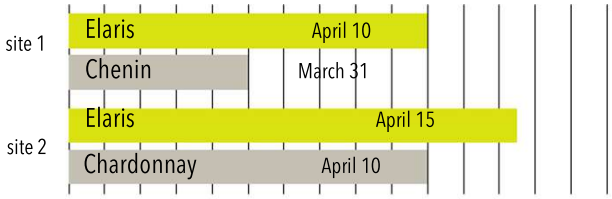
Col-2024G: Developed by INRAE, resulting from a cross between Villaris x Mtp 3159-2-12. It carries resistance factors from American vines (*V. aestivalis, V. rupestris,* and V. *rotundifolia).*

Elaris was added to the official catalog in February 2026.

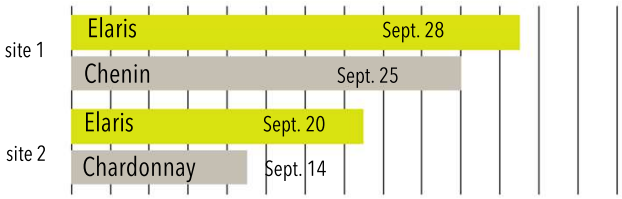
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud break date *(3-year average)*



Harvest date *(3-year average)*

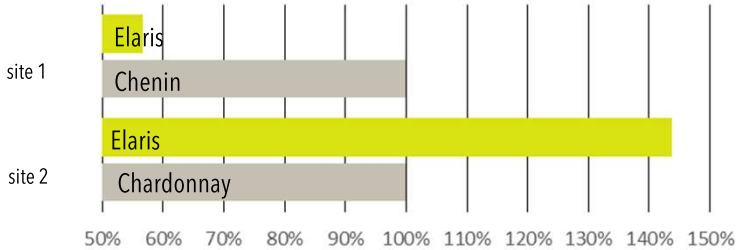


Average bud break, 5 days after Chardonnay. Second period ripeness, 1 week after Chardonnay.

Vigour and production

Semi-erect growth habit, medium to high vigor. Elaris has high production potential with 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

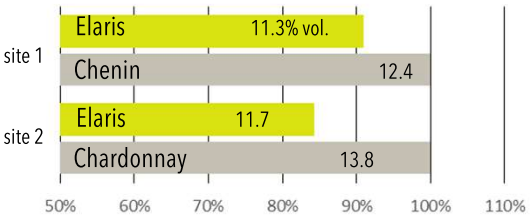
Elaris

Enological parameters

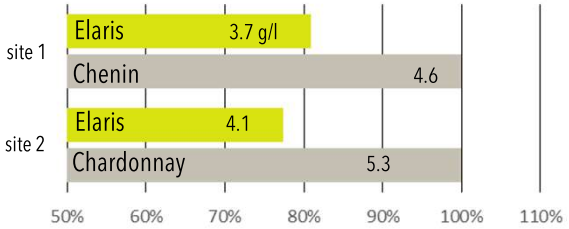
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

At maturity, sugar content is lower than in the control varieties. Similarly, berry acidity is lower than in the controls and consists mainly of tartaric acid.

Potential alcohol content *(average over 3 years)*



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



Wine quality

Suitable for producing fresh, lively, and relatively neutral white wines.

Resistance to fungal diseases

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

Elaris 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 small number of trials, two treatments around flowering are sufficient to prevent damage to clusters and crop losses.

Botrytis

Good resistance to botrytis.

Potential savings on fungicides

Elaris 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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