Lilaro

(breeder reference: Col-2692K)

A wine grape variety from the INRAE-ResDur2 series, with polygenic resistance to downy mildew (*Rpv1 + Rpv10*) and powdery mildew (*Run1 + Ren3 + Ren 9*)

Origin/Parentage

Lilaro = Bronner x Mtp 3179-90-7

Breeder: INRAE (France)

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 highly resistant to black rot.

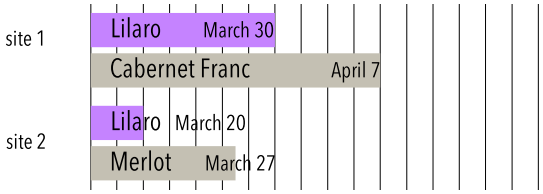
Mtp 3179-90-7: INRAE variety, selected by A. Bouquet in Montpellier by introgressing the resistance source *V. rotundifolia*.

Lilaro was listed in the official catalog in August 2022.

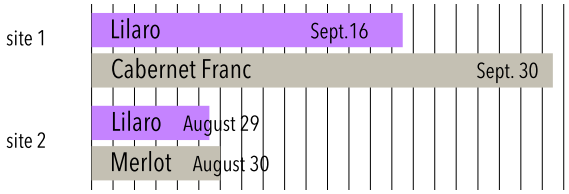
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud break date *(3-year average)*



Harvest date *(3-year average)*

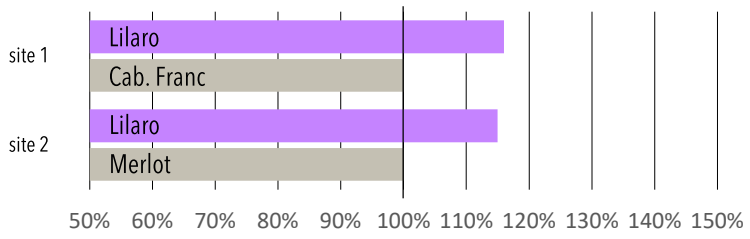


Early bud break, around one week before the controls. Second period ripeness, comparable to Merlot in the Gard region and 2 weeks before Cabernet Franc in the Loire Valley.

Vigour and production

A vigorous variety with semi-erect branches. Lilaro has a fairly high yield potential, exceeding control values by 15% due to its relatively large berries. The clusters are relatively compact.

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



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Design and production:
Christophe Schneider
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December 2025

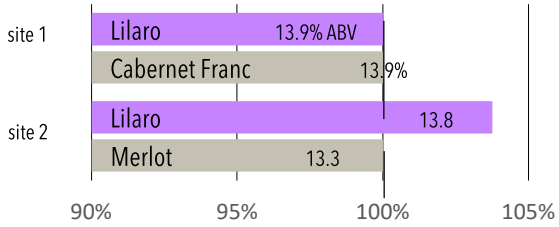
Lilaro

Enological parameters

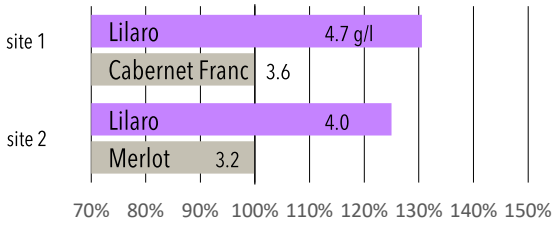
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

At maturity, sugar content is equivalent to Cabernet Franc and 0.5% vol. higher than Merlot. Berry acidity is high, which promotes sugar/acid balance.

Potential alcohol content *(average over 3 years)*



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



Wine quality

Suitable for producing fruity, balanced red wines with fine tannins and good color intensity. When used in rosé production, the wines are fine and expressive, with a pleasant acid structure.

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

Partial resistance to black rot. In high-risk situations, fungicide protection is nevertheless 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 resistance despite compact clusters.

Potential savings in fungicides

Lilaro has polygenic resistance, consisting of two resistance factors against downy mildew and three factors against 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. This protection must be increased in the event of high disease pressure. Fungicide savings 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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