Valpesia
(breeder reference: INRAC-0326P)

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*)

Origin / Parentage

Valpesia = Col-2024G x Divico

Breeders: Agroscope (Switzerland) and INRAE (France)

Col-2024G: INRAE variety, 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).*

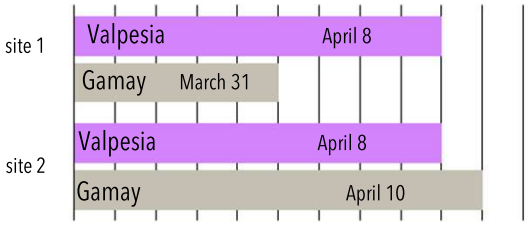
Divico: Variety selected in 2013 by Agroscope, resulting from a cross between Gamaret x Bronner. It carries resistance factors from American and Asian vines (V. amurensis) and is also tolerant to black rot.

Valpesia was added to the official catalog in February 2026.

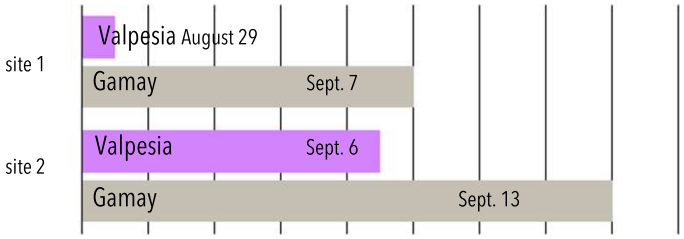
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud break date *(3-year average)*



Harvest date *(3-year average)*

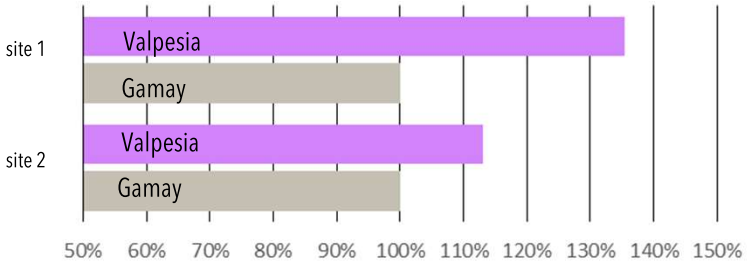


Early bud break. First period ripeness, 1 week before Gamay

Vigour and production

A variety of medium vigor, with semi-erect shoots, showing very susceptible to potassium deficiency. **Valpesia** has medium to high production potential, is fertile, and has moderately 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

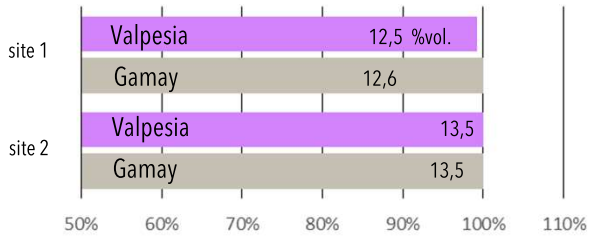
Valpesia

Enological parameters

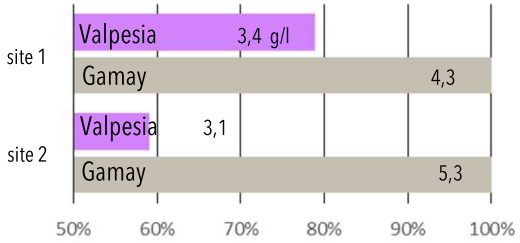
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

At maturity, sugar content is equivalent to that in the Gamay control variety. Berry acidity is lower than the control.

Potential alcohol content *(average over 3 years)*



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



Wine quality

Suitable for producing high-quality red wines that are colorful, structured, balanced, and fruity, with spicy notes and supple tannins.

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

Valpesia carries the resistance factor *Rgb1*, 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 bunches and crop losses.

Botrytis

Good tolerance to rot

Potential savings on fungicides

Valpesia 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.

Acknowledgments:

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