



# CANNONAU

This vine originated in Spain (Garnacha). It was later grown in southern France (Grenache), more recently it has spread to Sardinia (Cannonau) and then to Veneto, in the province of Vicenza (Tocai Rosso).

**Ampelographic characters:** the variety has a high degree of variability in terms of both vigour and cluster shape and size. The bud has averagely expanded apex, yellowish green with wine-red edges and it is not very tomentose. The leaves are medium-sized, round, three-lobed, hairless and smooth, with an open lyre-shaped petiolar sinus. The underside is arachnoid. It presents a medium-sized, truncated-pyramidal, compact and winged cluster. The medium-sized ovoid berry has an irregularly distributed blue-violet colour. It has a quite thick and pruinose skin and juicy flesh with a simple flavour.

**Cultural aptitude:** this very vigorous vine shows an upright growth habit, medium-sturdy shoots and short internodes. It adapts to different growing areas. It prefers warm climates and, in the north, well-exposed and ventilated hillside areas. The best quality results are obtained by growing it in slightly acidic, stony or slightly calcareous soils.

**Training system and pruning:** it adapts to different training systems, preferring those with medium expansion, such as the spurred cordon. It prefers short and not-too-rich pruning.

**Bud-burst period:** average-late.

**Ripening period:** average.

**Yield:** good and constant.

**Susceptibility to diseases and adverse conditions:** normal, slightly susceptible to botrytis in colder and more humid climates. Susceptible to magnesium deficiency. It shows a considerable incompatibility on SO4, 779 Paulsen and 140Ru.

**Enological potential:** it produces wines of a light ruby-red colour, with a pleasant, special flavour, fruity, well-balanced and lightly structured. In warmer areas, a rosé wine with a delicate, fruity, pleasant scent can be obtained. Normally the potential for sugar accumulation is high, but the colour falls off quickly and the acidity is generally weak, hence maintaining its vigour and its productivity with an accurate training system is crucial.

**Clones in propagation:** Cannonau VCR23, VCR256, CAPVS1, CAPVS2, CAPVS5, CFC13, 1ISMICAPG; Tocai Rosso VCR3, ISVCVI3, ISVCVI17; Grenache (French clones: Inra-Entav) 70, 135, 136, 139, 362, 1064; Garnacha (Spanish clones) ARA2, ARA4, ARA6, ARA24, EVENA11, EVENA13, EVENA14, EVENA15, EVENA22, EVENA34, CL53, CL55, CL224, CL288, CL294.

**Clones undergoing homologation procedure:** Cannonau VCR291, VCR420, VCR423, VCR425, VCR435.



**CULTIVATED AREA IN ITALY**

<b>YEAR</b>	1970	1982	1990	2000	2010
<b>HECTARES (CANNONAU)</b>	13,293	15,232	11,457	6,228	7,667
<b>HECTARES (TOCAI ROSSO)</b>	254	460	489	383	137

**CULTIVATED AREA IN FRANCE**

<b>YEAR</b>	1968	1979	1988	1998	2006
<b>HECTARES</b>	51,931	77,669	86,715	91,619	98,644

**CANNONAU**

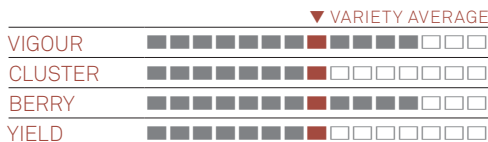
**VCR3**

(Tocai Rosso biotype)

Origin: Barbarano (VI)



Registration year: 1992



**Enological potential:** for young or short-to-averagely aged wines with good structure and fruity.

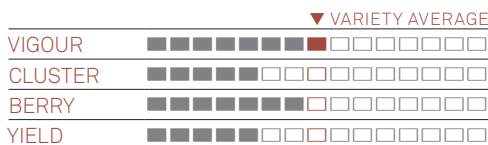
**CANNONAU**

**VCR23**

Origin: Alghero (SS)



Registration year: 2006



**Enological potential:** for fruity wines, even for long ageing, with medium structure and an intense floral-fruity scent. Suitable for production of rosé wines.

**SENSORY ANALYSIS**

● Variety average ● VCR3 ● VCR23

