





CULTIVATED AREA IN ITALY

| YEAR | 1970 | 1982 | 1990 | 2000 | 2010 |
|----------|------|------|------|-------|-------|
| HECTARES | 153 | 52 | 102 | 1,038 | 7,014 |

CULTIVATED AREA IN FRANCE

| YEAR | 1968 | 1979 | 1988 | 1998 | 2006 |
|----------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| HECTARES | 2,658 | 12,282 | 27,041 | 44,823 | 67,592 |

SYRAH

Of middle eastern origin, perhaps from the city of Shiraz, it is successfully grown in many viticultural areas in France (Rhône and neighbouring areas), Spain, Greece, Italy, Portugal, and in the warmer areas of the New World (Australia, California, Argentina, South Africa).

Ampelographic characters: the vine has medium-to-very productive biotypes that give birth to wines of different quality levels. The bud is medium or globose, cottony, greenish-white coloured with carminate edge. The leaf, with a smooth or slightly wavy flap and a lower side averagely rich in short hairs, is five-lobed, medium-to-large and has a U-shaped or closed lyre-shaped petiolar sinus with slightly overlapping edges. The cluster is medium-sized, elongated, sometimes winged, cylindrical, from compact to semi-sparse depending on the clones. The berry is medium-sized, oval with very pruinose skin and has a sweet and savoury pulp. Cultural aptitude: vine of good vigour with expanded growth habit and long and fragile shoots, therefore susceptible to spring winds. Well adaptable to warm, bright and dry environments, but not such as to induce it to water stress.

Training systems and pruning: it prefers relatively expanded training systems and long pruning. In warmer areas spur pruning may be convenient. In less warm and/or windy climates, shoot tying and strong green pruning are crucial.

Bud-burst period: average-late.

Ripening period: average.

Yield: good and constant, for some clones even high, in which case the quality level is unsatisfactory.

Susceptibility to diseases and adverse conditions: susceptible to botrytis, especially when fully ripe, and mites. Good resistance to winter cold and late frosts. Susceptible to chlorosis. Poorly compatible to the graft with 140Ru. It suffers from a pathological manifestation called "Syrah decline": all the French clones start showing the symptoms after 5/6 years. It is currently recommended not to use the most susceptible French clones such as 99, 73, 381, 383, 301, 382 and 585. Clone ISV-R1 does not appear to be affected by this syndrome.

Enological potential: it produces a ruby-red wine tending to violet, of good structure and good alcoholic level, very aromatic, fine and complex, tannic. Wines can be made especially fruity and interesting also for blending with less aromatic wines of other varieties.

Clones in propagation: Syrah VCR246, VCR261; ISV-R1; French clones: Inra-Entav 100, 174, 300, 382, 470, 471, 524, 525, 585, 747, 877.

Clones undergoing homologation procedure: Syrah VCR115, VCR116, VCR117, VCR189, VCR249.

SYRAH ISV-R1

Origin: Australia



| | ▼ VARIETY AVERAGE |
|---------|-------------------|
| VIGOUR | |
| CLUSTER | |
| BERRY | |
| YIELD | |

Enological potential: for wines of great colour and body, spicy; pronounced typicalness (Australian Syrah).

Registration year: 2003

SYRAH VCR246

Origin: Nanto (VI)

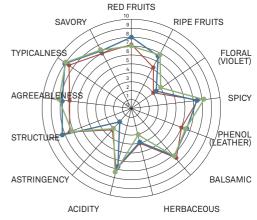


| | ▼ VARIETY AVERAGE |
|---------|-------------------|
| VIGOUR | |
| CLUSTER | |
| BERRY | |
| YIELD | |

Enological potential: it produces wines of intense ruby red colour, good structure but with exceptionally soft tannins. The aromatic profile is complex, to the spiciness are added pleasant notes of red fruits. For medium-to-long aging wines.

SENSORY ANALYSIS





Registration year: 2015