



## Gamaret N



### Name of the variety in France

Gamaret

### Origin

This variety was obtained in 1970 at the Changins station in Switzerland and is the result of the crossbreeding between Gamay and Reichensteiner.

### Synonyms

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

### Legal information

In France, Gamaret is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Italy.

### Use

Wine grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France



### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostate hairs,
- the green or yellow young leaves,
- the circular or wedge-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with an open or slightly open V-shaped petiole sinus, small short teeth with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly ellipsoid berries.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	225	239	178	194	242	238	216	239
Allel 2	149	232	257	178	194	260	248	247	263

## Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Gamaret is a fairly vigorous variety, with regular fertility and a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. It is preferable to prune it short and this variety must be trained. This variety is a little susceptible to drought. This sensitivity has to be taken into account for the choice of rootstock, under conditions that are prone to water stress.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Gamaret is not very susceptible to black rot and grey rot, but on the other hand, it is a little sensitive to downy mildew, powdery mildew, flavescence dorée and esca.

## Technological potentiality

Gamaret's bunches are small to medium in size and not very compact. The berries are also small to medium in size. The sugar accumulation potential is moderate to good for an average acidity. Gamaret is well adapted for a whole-bunch vinification. When it reaches full-maturity, this variety produces balanced, spicy wines that are suited to ageing and that are well appreciated for their color and their tannic structure.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Gamaret clone carries the number 1117.

## Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al., 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.

## Description of clones certified in France

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar level	Color potential
	Year of certification	Agronomic references	Bunch weight	Vigor	Titration acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
1117	Suisse	Sicarex Beaujolais - IFV				
	2008	Beaujolais				

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Clone consistent with the characteristics of the variety.



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