



Muresconu N



Name of the variety in France

Muresconu

Origin

This variety is found in Corsica and based on ampelographic and genetic studies carried out in Montpellier, it has been identified as a variety from Sardinia called Nieddu Mannu.

Synonyms

In France, this variety can officially be called "Morescono" regarding plant propagation material. In Italy, Muresconu is officially designated as "Nieddu Mannu".

Legal information

In France, Muresconu is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. 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 young leaves,
- the circular or wedge-shaped, very large adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, deep lateral sinuses, a closed petiole sinus with very overlapping lobes, long teeth with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	239	176	188	258	240	227	261
Allel 2	143	232	249	191	188	262	240	257	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 9 days after Chasselas.
 Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Muresconu is very vigorous, productive with a semi-erect bearing. It must be pruned short.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Muresconu is fairly susceptible to grey rot and moderately sensitive to powdery mildew and sour rot.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are very large and the berries are large. Muresconu produces not very colored, ordinary quality wines, with low acidity.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Muresconu clone carries the number 1100. It is comes from the surveys carried out in the Corsican wine-growing region. A conservatory of 20 or so clones was planted in the wine-growing region of Corsica in 2005.

Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
- 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.
- Les cépages insulaires ou le Riacquistu des cépages corses. CRVI de Corse, 2016, San Giuliano, France.
- Registro nazionale delle varietà di vite. Ministère de l'agriculture italien, under the name "Nieddu Mannu", [[web site](#), visited in 2020].

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
1100	Haute-Corse	CIVAM Corse - ENTAV	medium	medium	medium	medium
	2006	Haute-Corse	low to medium		medium	medium
			medium			representative wines of the variety



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