



Auxerrois B



Name of the variety in France

Auxerrois

Origin

Based on published genetic analyses, this variety would be the result of the crossbreeding of Pinot and Gouais blanc. Its development was encouraged by the Laquenexy (Moselle) research station. After 1950, the Station de Recherches Viticoles et Oenologiques de Colmar (The Colmar Viticulture and Oenology Research Station) strongly developed this variety in Alsace vineyards.

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, Auxerrois is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Luxembourg and Netherlands.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	299	486	1193	1579	1904	2225	2514

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the green or yellow young leaves,
- the adult leaves with three lobes, an open V-shaped petiole sinus, short teeth compared to their width with straight sides, low to medium anthocyanin coloration of veins, a blistered, involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	232	239	178	188	244	238	227	249
Allel 2	149	236	243	186	196	246	248	235	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 9 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This variety is well suited to northern areas and to limestone terroirs. Auxerrois is moderately vigorous and has low fertility when pruned short.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Auxerrois is rather susceptible to grape moths, downy mildew, grey rot and particularly to powdery mildew.

Technological potentiality

Auxerrois's bunches and berries are small. The wines produced are quite fine, slightly aromatic and not very acidic.

Clonal selection in France

The two certified Auxerrois clones carry the numbers 56 and 57. A conservatory of more than 200 clones was planted in Alsace in 2007.

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.

Description of clones certified in France

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titration acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
56	Haut-Rhin	INRA	medium	medium	medium to high	
	1971	Alsace	medium			
	4.28 ha					representative wines of the variety
57	Haut-Rhin	INRA	medium to high	medium to high	medium	
	1971	Alsace	medium to high			
	2.66 ha					representative wines of the variety

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