



Brustianu B



Name of the variety in France

Brustianu

Origin

Brustianu is originally from Corsica, probably from the area of Ajaccio.

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, Brustianu is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2020 on the A list and temporarily classified.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot with a piping anthocyanin coloration and a high to very high density of prostate hairs,
- the green or yellow young leaves,
- the shoots with red-striped or slightly red internodes,
- the large adult leaves with three or five involute lobes, a slightly open V-shaped petiole sinus, very small mucronate teeth, medium compared to their width at the base with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a blistered, slightly gofferred, flat or a little bit twisted leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a moderate to high density of erect and prostate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	141	225	239	176	188	252	240	233	249
Allel 2	141	238	257	178	194	260	254	270	255

Phenology

Bud burst: 7 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Brustianu is a very productive variety and has a semi-erect bearing.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Brustianu is sensitive to powdery mildew and to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

Brustianu's bunches are quite large, compact and winged. The berries are medium to large, simple-flavored, with a thin skin, a lot of bloom and a juicy pulp. This variety produces pale yellow wines, expressive on the nose, with honey, citrus fruits and aniseed. In the mouth, they lack a little liveliness and body.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Brustianu clone carries the number 1310.

A conservatory of two clones has been planted in Corsica in 2006.

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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Les cépages insulaires ou le Riacquistu des cépages corses. CRVI de Corse, 2016, San Giuliano, France.

Publications of CIVAM Corse : Lexique des noms corses de cépages, November 1989, updated in December 1992 ; Caractéristiques générales et aptitudes des cépages corses, May 1995.

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>
1310	Hérault 2019	IFV - INRA				

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