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# Clairette B







## Name of the variety in France

Clairette

#### Origin

This variety is originally from Provence.

#### **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, Clairette is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is alsoy listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Cyprus and Italy.

#### Use

Wine, table and spirits grape variety.

# **Evolution of cultivated areas in France**

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	14099	12544	5331	3898	3157	2564	2115

#### **Descriptive elements**

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, deep lateral sinuses, a closed petiole sinus with very overlapping lobes, teeth with straight sides, low to medium anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly goffered leaf blade, undulate between the veins near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, a high density of prostate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

#### **Genetic profile**

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32	
Allel 1	135	223	239	176	186	252	240	227	255	
Allel 2	149	229	249	188	204	252	262	257	261	

#### **Phenology**

Bud burst: 8 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks after Chasselas.

#### Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Clairette is a vigorous grape variety, which must be pruned short. Better yields are achieved on limestone, not fertile, lean and dry soils. Careful disbudding is needed. It has a semi-erect bearing and its shoots are a little susceptible to wind. At maturity, the peducunle of bunches lignifies.

# Susceptibility to diseases and pests

This variety is susceptible to grape moths and mites. On the other hand, Clairette is relatively less sensitive to powdery mildew and grey rot.

# Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are medium in size. Clairette gives fairly alcoholic wines (and sometimes sweet with raisining or over-maturation), relatively low in acidity, with noticeable aromas (apple) and sometimes presenting a light harshness or bitterness on the finish. This variety can also be used to make sparkling wine.

### Clonal selection in France

The ten certified Clairette clones carry the numbers 68, 69, 93, 94, 97, 98, 175, 207, 208 and 209. A conservatory of more than 130 clones was planted in spring 2007, in the wine-growing region of Bellegarde (French departement of Gard).

# 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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.

# **Description of clones certified in France**

Selection Agronomic re the used for n (year)  ENTAV Languedoc Rhône-Valley	Berry size	Production level Vigor Susceptibility to rot medium	Titrable acidity	
ea used for n (year)  ENTAV  Languedoc	Berry size	Susceptibility to	o grey Aromatic intensi	ty Oenological suitability
ENTAV Languedoc	high	rot	Aromatic intensi	
Languedoc	low	medium	high	
	low			
				representative wines of the variety
ENTAV	medium	medium	medium	
Languedoc Rhône-Valley	low to medium			
				representative wines of the variety
ENTAV	low	medium	medium	
Languedoc Rhône-Valley	high			
				representative wines of the variety
	Rhône-Valley  ENTAV  Languedoc	Rhône-Valley low to medium  ENTAV low	Rhône-Valley  ENTAV  Languedoc  low to medium  medium	Rhône-Valley  Iow to medium  ENTAV  Iow medium medium  Languedoc high

	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar level	Color potential
Clone no.	Year of certification	Agronomic references	Bunch weight	Vigor	Titrable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitabilit
	Gard	ENTAV	low	low to medium	medium	
94	1971	Languedoc Rhône-Valley	medium			
						representative wines of the variety
NTAV 👚 INRA	© <b>\</b>					
	Gard	ENTAV	medium to high	high	medium	
97	1971	Languedoc Rhône-Valley	high			
						representative wines of the variety
NTAV 🇌 INRA	© <b>\</b>					
	Gard	ENTAV	high	medium to high	medium	
98	1971	Languedoc Rhône-Valley	medium			
	0.45 ha					representative wines the variety
NTAV 👚 INRA	© <b>\</b>					
	Gard	ENTAV	high	medium to high	medium to high	
175	1972	Languedoc Rhône-Valley	medium		medium to high	
	0.10 ha					representative wines of the variety
NTAV 👚 INRA	© <b>\</b>					
	Gard	ENTAV	high	medium to high	medium	
207	1973	Languedoc Rhône-Valley	medium			
						representative wines the variety
NTAV 🃸 INRA	© <b>\</b>					
	Gard	ENTAV	low	low to medium	high	
208	1973	Languedoc Rhône-Valley	medium			
	0.22 ha					representative wines the variety
NTAV 👚 INRA	<b>\</b>					
	Gard	ENTAV	medium	medium	medium	
209	1973	Languedoc Rhône-Valley	medium			
						representative wines of the variety
NTAV 🇌 INRA	0					

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