



Counoise N



Name of the variety in France

Counoise

Origin

This variety would appear to be originally from the Vaucluse.

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, Counoise is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	660	885	615	510	312

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the adult leaves with five lobes, a closed petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, medium to long teeth compared to their width at the base with convex sides, medium anthocyanin coloration of veins, a thick, blistered and twisted leaf blade, curly on the edges, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs and a high density of prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	247	186	194	248	238	257	239

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 2	131	234	257	191	204	252	240	257	261

Phenology

Bud burst: 12 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half to 4 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This vigorous variety with a semi-erect bearing must be pruned short and may be trained in gobelet. It is particularly adapted to hillside, warm and stony terroir. It tends to have irregular production (fluctuations in production).

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Counoise is not very sensitive to downy mildew, but is fairly susceptible to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are large, sometimes a little heterogeneous in size. Counoise produces fruity, with a certain acidity, but not very colored wines.

Clonal selection in France

The two certified Counoise clones carry the numbers 508 and 725. A conservatory of ten or so clones was planted in 2001 in the Côtes du Rhône.

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

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	Titriable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
508	Vaucluse	ENTAV				
	1976	Languedoc				

ENTAV  INRA®

Little difference between clones 508 and 725. These are not widely distributed.

725	Bouches-du-Rhône	ENTAV				
	1981	Languedoc				

ENTAV  INRA®

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