



Furmint B



Name of the variety in France

Furmint

Origin

This variety is originally from Hungary. Based on published genetic analyses, Furmint is probably the result of a crossbreeding between Gouais blanc and Alba imputotato.

Synonyms

In the European Union, Furmint is officially called by other names: Kéknyelű (Hungary), Moslavac (Croatia) and Sipon (Slovenia). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Legal information

In France, Furmint 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: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	2018
ha	21	0.2

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 wedge-shaped or circulo-kidney-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, shallow lateral sinuses, an open U-shaped petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, medium teeth compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides or with one side convex and one side concave, clearly mucronate, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a thick, involute and finely blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves a high density of erect and prostate hairs,

- the round-shaped or broad ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	239	176	188	238	238	227	263
Allel 2	151	238	249	191	204	250	240	247	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.

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

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Furmint is a moderately to strong vigorous variety with an erect bearing. It must be pruned short. This variety is sometimes susceptible to millerandage.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Furmint is sensitive to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

Furmint's bunches are small but the berries are large. The sugar potential of this variety is moderate. Furmint produces full-bodied, powerful wines with high acidity. When this variety is harvested after passerillage (raisining) or in presence of noble rot, extraordinary sweet wines can be produced.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Furmint clone carries the number 1149.

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	Titration acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
1149	Bouches-du-Rhône 2010	IFV				
						representative wines of the variety

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