



Gamay Fréaux N



Name of the variety in France

Gamay Fréaux

Origin

This variety comes from a mutation of Gamay de Bouze.

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, Gamay Fréaux is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Bulgaria.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	1701	1285	1469	128	71	54

All the teinturier Gamay varieties.

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the very bronzed young leaves,
- the skin of the berries is grey before veraison and the pulp is colored at maturity.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	232	239	178	194	244	238	216	239

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 2	135	236	249	186	204	246	238	245	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

The aptitudes are close to those of other types of teinturier Gamay and Gamay.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Gamay Fréaux's behavior towards diseases and pests is the same as that of Gamay.

Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are small. The wines are relatively acidic and not very interesting in terms of quality, but more colored than wines made with Gamay de Bouze ore Gamay de Chaudenay and much more tannic than Gamay wines. Gamay Fréaux is to be used only for blending purposes.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Gamay Fréaux clone carries the number 361. A conservatory of 25 clones was planted in 2006 in the wine-growing region of 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
361	Val-de-Loire	ENTAV	medium to high	medium to high	medium	very high
	1975	Beaujolais	medium to high	medium	high	very high
			low	medium		very colored, very tannic, acidic wines with vegetal aromas

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