



Genouillet N



Name of the variety in France

Genouillet

Origin

This variety is native to the center of France and based on published genetic analyses, would be the result of the crossbreeding between Gouais blanc and Tressot.

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, Genouillet is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2011 on the A list and classified.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

| | 1958 | 2018 |
|----|------|------|
| ha | 2 | 4.3 |

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low to medium density of prostate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with red stripes,
- the wedge-shaped or cordate adult leaves, with three or five lobes, deep upper lateral sinuses, a slightly open V-shaped petiole sinus, small to medium teeth with straight sides or with one side convex and one side concave, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute, twisted and blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of erect hairs and no prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

| Microsatellite | VVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allel 1 | 131 | 223 | 249 | 178 | 200 | 244 | 238 | 216 | 239 |
| Allel 2 | 137 | 232 | 249 | 186 | 204 | 246 | 238 | 245 | 271 |

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Genouillet is moderately vigorous, with a semi-erect bearing, and should preferably be pruned short.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Genouillet is susceptible to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

Genouillet's bunches are medium in size and compact. The berries are also medium in size. This variety produces fresh, light, colored and pleasant wines.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Genouillet clone carries the number 1291.

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.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al., 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.
- Registre Ampélographique International. 1961-1972, Ed. OIV, 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 |
| 1291 | Hérault | IFV | | | | |
| | 2018 | | | | | |

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