



Lakemont B



Name of the variety in France

Lakemont

Origin

Lakemont has been obtained by J. Einset in 1972 in the United States of America. This interspecific hybrid would result from a crossbreeding between Ontario and Sultanine.

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, Lakemont is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2017 on the A list.

Use

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

2018

ha

0

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the green tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green yellow young leaves, with a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with green or red-striped internodes,
- the pentagonal, dark green, entire adult leaves, with a closed petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, mucronate teeth, very short compared to their width at the base with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat, gofferred, finely blistered leaf blade, undulate between the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	120	232	235	178	188	248	239	225	239
Allel 2	149	236	253	182	202	248	248	243	249

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, same as Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Lakemont is productive, moderately vigorous and has a semi-erect bearing.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Lakemont is a little sensitive to downy mildew and powdery mildew, and it is sensitive to phomopsis.

Technological potentiality

Lakemont's bunches are medium to large and rather compact. The berries are medium in size, simple-flavored, with a thin skin, a lot of bloom and a not very juicy pulp. The berries are usually seedless, and if there are seeds, they are soft and not very noticeable.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Taschenbuch der Rebsorten. W. Hillebrand et al., 2003, Allemagne.
- Table grapes for cool climates, B. Reisch et al., 1993, Etats-Unis.
- New York's food and life sciences bulletin, J. Einset, 1972, Etats-Unis.



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