



## Milgranet N



### Name of the variety in France

Milgranet

### Origin

This variety is originally from the Garonne Valley and based on published genetic analyses, is probably the result of a crossbreeding between Gouais blanc and Négret du Tarn.

### 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, Milgranet 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

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	290	336	28	13	3	3	0.9

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of erect hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the adult leaves with five lobes, deep open lateral sinuses, an open V-shaped petiole sinus, medium teeth with straight sides, a weak to moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, an occasionally gophered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a high density of erect hairs and a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the slightly obloid or round-shaped berries

### Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	232	249	176	204	238	238	227	239
Allel 2	137	236	249	182	204	252	238	243	249

## Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Milgranet is fertile when pruned long. This variety should in general be trained and planting in excessively dry terroirs should be avoided.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Milgranet is a little susceptible to powdery mildew.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are small. Milgranet's berries have a low sugar accumulation potential. This variety produces round and fruity wines, but if the yields are not well managed the wines are not well appreciated as they are green and astringent.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Milgranet clone carries the number 1115. A conservatory of 30 clones was planted in 2003 in the French department of Tarn-et-Garonne.

## 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 - Institut Agro | Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, 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
1115	Gironde	IFV				
	2007					

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