



## Molette B



### Name of the variety in France

Molette

### Origin

This variety is native to the Savoie and based on published genetic analyses is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc.

### 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, Molette 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	98	96	36	32	34	30	27

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the large, entire, circular adult leaves, with a slightly open or closed U-shaped petiole sinus, medium to long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute leaf blade and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of erect hairs and a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly obloid berries.

### Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	232	247	176	194	244	248	233	249
Allel 2	141	234	249	178	196	260	254	245	251

## Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Molette is vigorous with a fairly erect bearing. Its fertility is average when pruned short, but production becomes substantial when this variety is pruned long. Molette seems well adapted to clay-limestone and sandy soils.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

This variety is susceptible to grey rot and downy mildew.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are small. Molette produces clear, and acidic, but relatively common and not very aromatic wines, with a fairly high alcohol degree.

## Clonal selection in France

The two certified Molette clones carry the numbers 1039 and 1230. A conservatory of twenty or so clones was planted in 1999 in the wine-growing region of Savoie.

## 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.
- 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	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titration acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
1039	Ain	ENTAV	medium to high	medium to high	medium	
	1997	Savoie	medium		medium to high	
			medium			

ENTAV  INRA®

Clone slightly more productive than the average of the variety.

1230	Ain	IFV	medium	medium	medium	
	2015	Languedoc-Roussillon	medium		medium	
			medium			

ENTAV  INRA®

Clone consistent with the characteristics of the variety.



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