



Montils B



Name of the variety in France

Montils

Origin

This variety is originally from the west of France and based on published genetic analyses, it 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, Montils is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Use

Wine and spirits grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	324	174	10	5	141	160	188

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 dark green adult leaves, with five lobes, U-shaped lateral sinuses, a closed petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes or parallel sides, short teeth compared to their width at the base, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth flat or slightly involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	243	178	196	244	238	245	239
Allel 2	149	232	249	182	204	252	248	257	249

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This variety is not very vigorous and should be moderately pruned. Its fairly early budburst exposes it to the risk of spring frosts.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Montils is susceptible to grey rot when the grapes reach maturity. It is however not very sensitive to wood diseases.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are small to medium. Distilling Montils wines produces good quality spirits. Musts obtained from this grape variety can be used to make mistelles.

Clonal selection in France

The three certified Montils clones carry the numbers 984, 985 and 986. A conservatory of almost 130 clones was planted in the French department of Charente in 2004.

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	Titration acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
984	Charente-Maritime	ENTAV		low		
	1992	Charente				
	0.67 ha					representative wines of the variety
ENTAV INRA®						
985	Charente-Maritime	ENTAV				
	1992	Charente				
	0.54 ha					
ENTAV INRA®						
not much difference with clone 984						
986	Charente-Maritime	ENTAV				
	1992	Charente				
	0.74 ha					
ENTAV INRA®						
not much difference with clone 984						



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