



Muscadelle B



Name of the variety in France

Muscadelle

Origin

This variety is probably originally from the south west of France. Muscadelle can be found at trace levels in the center of France (Cher). Based on published genetic analyses, it is seemingly 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, Muscadelle is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Romania.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	6257	5720	3710	2763	2151	1713	1434

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the wedge-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a low anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs and a low density of prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	137	223	239	176	188	238	238	245	261
Allel 2	141	232	239	182	196	252	254	247	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 11 day after Chasselas.

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

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This vigorous variety must be carefully trained and planted on well exposed plots in order to limit the risks of brottritis bunch rot.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Muscadelle is susceptible to powdery mildew, wasps, grape moths and very sensitive to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are medium in size. Once maturity has been reached, Muscadelle can produce moderately alcoholic, not very acidic and slightly aromatic wines. These wines can sometimes be sensitive to oxidation.

Clonal selection in France

The three certified Muscadelle clones carry the numbers 610, 1216 and 1217. A conservatory of almost 90 clones was planted in the Bergeracois region (French department of Dordogne) in 1996. An other conservatory of almost 50 clones was planted in the French department of Lot-et-Garonne in 2006.

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
610	Gironde	INRA	medium to high	high	medium	
	1979	Bordelais	high		medium	
	3.09 ha			medium		representative wines of the variety
1216	Dordogne	CA 24 - IFV	low to medium	low to medium	high	
	2014	Sud-Ouest	medium		medium	
				medium	high	well-balanced semi-sweet wines with a high aromatic intensity
1217	Dordogne	CA 24 - IFV	medium	medium	medium to high	
	2014	Sud-Ouest	medium to high		medium	
				medium	medium to high	semi-sweet wines with a high gustatory quality

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