



Muscat Bleu N



Name of the variety in France

Muscat Bleu

Origin

Muscat bleu or 83/2 Garnier was obtained by M. Garnier in Geneva, Switzerland, in the 1930's. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this interspecific hybrid probably comes from a crossbreeding between 15/6 Garnier (Villard noir x Müller-Thurgau) and Muscat de Saint-Vallier (20473 Seyve-Villard).

Synonyms

In Austria, this variety is officially designated as "Muskat bleu". This synonym is officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Legal information

In France, Muscat Bleu is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2013 on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Austria.

Use

Table grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France



Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with no or a very low density of prostate hairs,
- the young leaves with bronze spots and no prostate hairs,
- the shoots with red or red-striped internodes,
- the adult leaves entire or with three lobes, an open V- or U-shaped petiole sinus, large teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, a low anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute or sometimes twisted, finely blistered, slightly gofferred leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no erect hairs and prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	141	223	237	176	180	256	248	235	255
Allel 2	147	236	249	186	186	262	254	237	255

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, same as Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Muscat bleu has a semi-erect bearing. This variety is moderately vigorous and it is better to plant it into fertile enough soils. It can be susceptible to coulure and/or millerandage in case of bad weather during flowering.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Muscat bleu is tolerant to downy mildew and powdery mildew, but it must be grafted.

Technological potentiality

Muscat bleu's bunches are medium in size and rather loose. The berries are medium to large, not very acidic, with a slightly muscat flavor, a moderately thick skin and a juicy pulp.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Muscat bleu clone carries the number 1293.

Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
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- Cépages, principales variétés de vigne cultivées en Suisse. Ph. Dupraz et J.-L. Spring, 2010, Ed. Agroscope, Suisse.
- Cépages suisses, histoires et origins, J. Vouillamoz, 2017, Ed. Favre, Lausanne, Suisse.
- Taschenbuch der Rebsorten. W. Hillebrand et al., 2003, Allemagne.

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	Titriable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
1293	Hérault 2018	IFV				

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