



Muscat Ottonel B



Name of the variety in France

Muscat Ottonel

Origin

This variety was obtained by Mr Moreau-Robert in the 19th century. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would result from the crossbreeding between Chasselas and Muscat d'Eisenstadt.

Synonyms

In the European Union, Muscat Ottonel is officially called by other names: Moschato Samou (Cyprus) and Ottonel muskotály (Hungary). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Legal information

In France, Muscat Ottonel is officially listed in the "Catalogue of Vine Varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Romania, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	192	446	429	158	162	158

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves,
- the shoots with red-striped internodes and long tendrils,
- the circular adult leaves, with three or five lobes, a slightly open or closed petiole sinus, short or medium teeth compared to their width at the base with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat, smooth leaf blade, with a low to medium density of erect hairs on the veins on the upper side of the leaves, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of erect hairs

- round-shaped berries with muscaté flavor.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	239	176	188	256	248	257	239
Allel 2	141	225	243	186	194	260	254	267	263

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, same as Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Muscat Ottonel is an early and weak variety, with a horizontal bearing. Not very sensitive to chlorosis, it is well adapted to clay-limestone terroirs. However, it is sensitive to coulure.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Muscat Ottonel is sensitive to downy mildew and grey rot.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are small to medium in size and the berries are medium to large. This variety has a good sugar potential and can produce aromatic dry wines and liqueur wines.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Muscat Ottonel clone carries the number 59.

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	Titriable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
59	Haut-Rhin	INRA				
	1971	Alsace				
	1.24 ha					

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In study collection, the behaviour of this clone is consistent with the characteristics of the variety. Its wines are characterized by a good level of quality and typicity.



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