



Muscat d'Alexandrie B



Name of the variety in France

Muscat d'Alexandrie

Origin

This variety is originally from the Mediterranean region. Based on published genetic analyses, Muscat d'Alexandrie would be the result of a crossbreeding between Muscat à petits grains blancs and Heptakilo.

Synonyms

In the European Union, Muscat d'Alexandrie is officially called by other names: Damaszener Muskat (Austria), Moscatel Graúdo (Portugal), and Zibibbo (Italy, Malta). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Legal information

In France, Muscat d'Alexandrie is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. It is classified as a wine grape variety only in some French department (see the regulations in force). This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain.

Use

Wine and table grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	2142	3170	3127	3162	2981	2923	2409

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the bronzed young leaves,
- the small, circular adult leaves, with five lobes, V-shaped lateral sinuses, a slightly open petiole sinus, small teeth with straight sides, long compared to their width at the base, an anthocyanin coloration limited to petiole sinus,
- the ellipsoid or obovoid berries with muscat flavor.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	225	249	176	186	248	248	243	263
Allel 2	147	229	251	191	204	256	248	267	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Muscat d'Alexandrie is slightly vigorous with a drooping bearing. It is generally managed with short pruning, in gobelet. This variety is well adapted to drought and to gravelly, acidic or decalcified terroirs. Muscat d'Alexandrie vines tend to age fairly quickly. Muscat d'Alexandrie requires hot temperatures so that the grapes ripen properly and for the lignification of the vine wood.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Muscat d'Alexandrie is sensitive to powdery mildew, grey rot and to insects.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are large and the berries very large. Muscat d'Alexandrie can produce sweet wines with powerful, elegant and floral aromas. The sugar potential of this variety can only be expressed in climatic situations adapted to its particular needs. Muscat d'Alexandrie can also produce dry wines, possibly sparkling or can be blended to provide aromatic input.

Clonal selection in France

The five certified Muscat d'Alexandrie clones carry the numbers 308, 635, 866, 979 and 1014. A conservatory of twenty or so clones was planted in the French department of Pyrénées-Orientales in 2013.

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	
	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
308	Hérault	ENTAV		medium	medium to high	
	1973	Languedoc-Roussillon	medium	medium	high	
	3.87 ha					representative wines of the variety
635	Hérault	ENTAV		medium	medium	
	1979	Languedoc-Roussillon	medium			

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>
0.63 ha					representative wines of the variety	

ENTAV  INRA®

866	Pyrénées-Orientales	ENTAV		medium	medium	
	1986	Roussillon	medium		medium to high	
	0.44 ha					representative wines of the variety

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979	Pyrénées-Orientales	ENTAV		medium to high	medium	
	1981	Roussillon	medium	medium to high	medium	
						representative wines of the variety

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1014	Pyrénées-Orientales	CA 66 - IFV	high	high	medium	
	2008	Roussillon	high	medium to high	medium	
			heterogeneous		high	aromatic wines with notes of ripe fruits, honey, dried fruits and candied orange

ENTAV  INRA®

Good viticultural behaviour. Clone brings a complementary aromatic range compared to the existing range.
high production level and low susceptibility to coulure and millerandage



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