



Raisaine B



Name of the variety in France

Raisaine

Origin

This variety is originally from the Cévennes ardéchoises. Based on genetic analysis carried out in Montpellier, it would result from the crossbreeding of Ribier noir and Grec rouge.

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, Raisaine is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2016 on the A list but is not yet classified.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France



Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostate hairs and a piping distribution of anthocyanin coloration,
- the green yellow young leaves with bronze spots and a low density of prostate hairs,
- the shoots with short, red or red-striped internodes,
- the wedge-shaped or circular, dark green adult leaves, with five lobes, deep V-shaped upper lateral sinuses, an open or slightly open V- or brace-shaped petiole sinus, moderately long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides or with one side concave and one side convex, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a thick, finely blistered, twisted, sometimes involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries with rather numerous brown lenticels on the surface.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	247	178	194	244	240	245	261
Allel 2	131	234	249	182	204	252	240	257	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half to 2 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Raisaine is vigorous, productive and has a semi-erect or erect bearing. It can be pruned short.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Raisaine is sensitive to downy mildew and less to powdery mildew.

Technological potentiality

Raisaine's bunches are medium in size and compact. The berries are medium to large, simple-flavored, with a moderately thick skin, a lot of bloom and a firm and juicy pulp. Raisaine produces round, fluid wines with a low acidity and honey and quince aromas. Raisaine could also be used as table grapes.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Raisaine clone carries the number 1297.

Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Le vignoble. A. Mas and V. Pulliat, 1874-1879, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Registre Ampélographique International. 1961-1972, Ed. OIV, 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
1297	Ardèche 2018	IFV				

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