



## Riesling B



### Name of the variety in France

Riesling

### Origin

This variety is in all likelihood originally from the banks of the Rhine river. Based on published genetic analyses, it is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc.

### Synonyms

In the European Union, Riesling is officially called by other names: Rajnai rizling (Hungary), Renski rizling (Slovenia), Rhine Riesling (Cyprus), Riesling renano (Italy), Rizling rýnsky (Czech Republic, Slovakia) and Weißer Riesling (Germany, Austria). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

### Legal information

In France, Riesling 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, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

### Use

Wine grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	787	1047	2195	2918	3404	3423	3492

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with slightly bronze spots,
- the shoots with red or red-striped internodes,
- the circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, deep U-shaped lateral sinuses, a petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, medium teeth with convex or straight sides, a weak to moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly

goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs and a low density of prostate hairs,  
 - the slightly obloid berries.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	141	223	249	178	194	244	248	227	251
Allel 2	149	232	257	186	204	246	254	233	271

## Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.  
 Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Riesling has good resistance to winter cold and its fruitfulness after spring frost is good. This variety must be pruned long and trained. It is a little sensitive to dessication of the stems. Its ideal terroirs are varied (limestone, granite) but are mainly made up of schist.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Riesling is sensitive to grey rot, anthracnose and grape moths. Under certain conditions, grey rot attacks on the peduncles can lead to early grape drop.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are small. Riesling produces great quality dry white wines: very aromatic, lively and elegant. The acidity balance is very high. These wines are suited to ageing and their bouquet evolves slowly towards "petroleum" (hydrocarbons) aromas. Riesling, when over-ripened or in the presence of noble rot can produce great liqueur wines.



## Clonal selection in France

The eight certified Riesling clones carry the numbers 49, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1094, 1096 and 1097. A conservatory of almost 190 clones was planted in Alsace in 1997.

## 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	Titrrable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
49	Alsace	INRA	high	high	low to medium	
	1971	Alsace	high	medium	medium to high	
	4.06 ha		medium to high			representative wines of the variety
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1089	Alsace	INRA - CIVA	low	low	high	
	2006	Alsace	low	medium	low to medium	
	0.20 ha		medium			wines appreciated in tasting
ENTAV  INRA®						
1090	Alsace	INRA - CIVA	medium	low	high	

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>Titriable 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>
2007	Alsace	low	medium	medium		
0,65 ha		medium			wines appreciated in tasting	

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this clone should not be grafted onto 3309C or Gravesac, as these associations may lead to dysfunctional affinities

1091	Alsace	INRA - CIVA	medium	medium	high	
	2006	Alsace	medium to high	medium	low to medium	
	0,20 ha		low to medium			wines appreciated in tasting

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this clone should not be grafted onto 3309C or Gravesac, as these associations may lead to dysfunctional affinities

1092	Alsace	INRA - CIVA	medium	low to medium	medium	
	2008	Alsace	medium	medium	medium	
	0,35 ha		low to medium			wines appreciated in tasting

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1094	Alsace	INRA - CIVA	medium to high	medium	medium	
	2008	Alsace	low to medium	medium to high	medium	
	0,36 ha		medium to high			wines appreciated in tasting

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1096	Alsace	INRA - CIVA	medium	medium	medium	
	2010	Alsace	medium	high	medium	
	0,28 ha		medium			wines appreciated in tasting

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1097	Alsace	INRA - CIVA	low to medium	medium	medium	
	2008	Alsace	medium to high	medium	medium	
	0,15 ha		medium			wines appreciated in tasting

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