



## Sacy B



### Name of the variety in France

Sacy

### Origin

This variety is native to the Allier region and, based on published genetic studies, it would be the result of the crossbreeding between Pinot and Gouais blanc.

### Synonyms

In France, this variety can officially be called "Tressallier" regarding plant propagation material.

### Legal information

In France, Sacy is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

### Use

Wine grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	655	484	209	109	172	56	71

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with red-striped internodes,
- the adult leaves, entire or with five lobes, with a slightly open petiole sinus, medium teeth with straight sides, an involute blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

### Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	225	239	176	194	238	238	216	239
Allel 2	135	238	249	186	204	246	238	227	271

## Phenology

Bud burst: same as Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Sacy is a vigorous variety. Usually pruned long, this fertile variety can also be pruned short.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Sacy does not seem particularly susceptible to diseases.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are small. Sacy mostly produces base wines for sparkling wines. They are light, fairly acidic with low alcohol degree. This variety can also be used to produce elegant still wines with character.

## Clonal selection in France

The three certified Sacy clones carry the numbers 793, 833 and 965. A conservatory of almost 70 clones was planted in the French department of Allier 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 - 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
793	Allier	ENTAV	high	high	low	
	1984	Centre		high	high	
	0.37 ha					representative wines of the variety
833	Allier	ENTAV	low	medium	high	
	1985	Centre		high	low	
	0.39 ha					representative wines of the variety
965	Allier	INRA				
	1990					

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Clone not widely distributed.



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