



## Saint-Côme B



### Name of the variety in France

Saint-Côme

### Origin

This variety is native to the Aveyron region and, based on published genetic analyses, it is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc and Moural.

### 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, Saint-Côme 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

	2018
ha	3.3

### 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 bronze spots,
- the shoots with a strong anthocyanin coloration,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, round-shaped lateral sinuses, a slightly open V-shaped petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, medium teeth compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a roughly blistered, slightly revolute and gofferred leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostate hairs on the blade and a high density of erect hairs on the veins,
- the round-shaped berries with a significant bloom.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	236	247	172	204	238	238	227	239
Allel 2	137	238	249	176	204	248	238	243	249

## Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Saint-Côme is not very fertile and seems more adapted to long pruning.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

As its grape clusters are compact, Saint-Côme is a little susceptible to grey rot. It does not seem particularly sensitive to other fungus diseases.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches are small to medium and the berries are medium in size. The sugar potential of Saint-Côme is good. This variety produces white wines with high acidity.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Saint-Côme clone carries the number 1298. A conservatory of 3 clones was planted in 2005 in the French department of Aveyron.

## 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.

## 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	Titration acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
1298	Tarn 2018	IFV				

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