

Garonnet N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Garonnet (an interspecific hybrid) results from the crossbreeding of Chancellor (7053 Seibel) and Subéreux (6905 Seibel).

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Garonnet

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "18283 Seyve-Villard" regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

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

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, a slightly open or closed U-shaped petiole sinus, medium teeth with straight sides, an involute goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or ovoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

| Year | 1958 | 1968 | 1988 | 2000 | 2008 | 2018 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ha | 4902 | 4604 | 56 | 29 | 19 | 10 |

Genetic profile

| Microsatellite | VVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allele 1 | 131 | 223 | 243 | 184 | 188 | 250 | 240 | 227 | 255 |
| Allele 2 | 143 | 232 | 251 | 186 | 194 | 262 | 240 | 257 | 271 |

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Garonnet is vigorous, fairly fertile with a semi-erect bearing. It can be managed by moderate long pruning. Garonnet is also a little susceptible to drought.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Garonnet is fairly susceptible to downy mildew, powdery mildew and grey rot. This variety must be grafted.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Garonnet clone carries the number 1193.

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.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.

Phenology

Bud burst: same as Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium to large in size, compact and the berries are medium in size. Garonnet produces ordinary wines, not very intensely colored but with the presence of diglucoside anthocyanins.



*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,
plantgrape.fr, UMT Géno-Vigne®
INRAE - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*