

Gros Manseng B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the Pyrenees vineyards.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Gros Manseng

Synonymy

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Regulatory data

In France, Gros Manseng 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: Bulgaria and Spain.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the green or yellow young leaves,
- the shoots with green internodes,
- the circular, entire adult leaves, with a petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes, short teeth with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly gophered leaf blade, involute and slightly curly on the edges, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	51	59	584	1051	2022	2834	3818

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	137	229	239	186	194	252	238	227	239
Allele 2	149	236	257	186	194	252	248	233	239

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This vigorous variety is rather fertile. Generally pruned long, Gros Manseng can also be pruned short.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Gros Manseng is sensitive to powdery mildew. It has a good resistance to grey rot and grapes conserve well on the vine trunk to obtain sweet wines.

Clonal selection in France

The eight certified Gros Manseng clones carry the numbers 397, 439, 572, 634, 661, 662, 731 and 764. More than 200 clones have been planted in two conservatories: one in the French department of Pyrénées-Atlantiques (Jurançon) in 1996, and the other in the French department of Gers 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 - Institut Agro Montpellier, 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.

Phenology

Bud burst: same as Chasselas.
Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size while the berries are very small. This variety has a good sugar accumulation potential while maintaining high acidity. It can produce high quality dry and sweet wines.



