

Melon B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the Bourgogne Franche-Comté region and, based on published genetic analyses, would result from the crossbreeding of Pinot and Gouais blanc.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Melon

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, Melon is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Bulgaria.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with green or with slightly red-striped internodes,
- the circular entire adult leaves, with a slightly open or closed petiole sinus, teeth with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a blistered revolute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

| Year | 1958 | 1968 | 1979 | 1988 | 1998 | 2008 | 2018 |
|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| ha | 8516 | 9517 | 9482 | 11346 | 12988 | 12844 | 8605 |

Genetic profile

| Microsatellite | VVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allele 1 | 135 | 236 | 239 | 178 | 194 | 240 | 238 | 227 | 239 |
| Allele 2 | 141 | 238 | 249 | 182 | 204 | 244 | 254 | 235 | 249 |

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety, with a semi-erect bearing, has not very fertile buds at the base. It must be pruned moderately long or possibly short. Melon is well adapted to clay-siliceous terroirs and to fairly cool regions.

Clonal selection in France

The twelve certified Melon clones carry the numbers 177, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 441, 442, 443, 1057 and 1120. A conservatory of almost 300 was planted in 1993 in the wine-growing region of Nantes.

Phenology

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

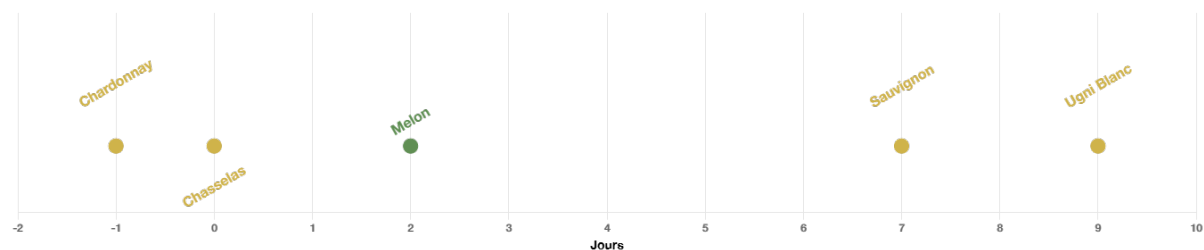
Technological potential

The bunches are small to medium in size with small berries. Melon produces balanced, fresh, light, pleasant with discreet aromas wines. White wines produced are well suited to ageing on lees.

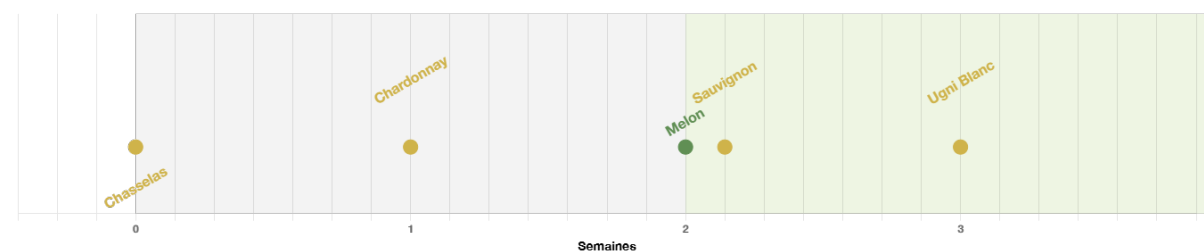
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Melon is fairly sensitive to downy mildew and very sensitive to grey rot. On the other hand, it is not very susceptible to powdery mildew and eutypa dieback.

Debourrement



Maturité



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.
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- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.



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