

# Mérille N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is originally from the south west of France (Tarn and Garonne).

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Mérille

## 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, Mérille is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

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## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the dark green adult leaves, with three or five lobes, a moderate to strong anthocyanin coloration of veins, a strongly blistered revolute leaf blade, folded near the petiole sinus, undulate between the principle veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the broad ellipsoid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	2422	2458	622	226	105	80	24

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	232	239	182	194	240	248	235	239
Allele 2	149	236	247	188	194	260	254	243	251

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety provides a steady production and high yields when long pruned.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

This variety is not very susceptible to downy and powdery mildew. It is a little sensitive to grey rot and more to mites, grape moths and vine leafhoppers.

### Clonal selection in France

The three certified Mérille clones carry the numbers 444, 445 and 790.

### 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: 4 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are very large and the berries are large. Mérille produces light (low sugar potential) and rather ordinary wines.



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