

Meunier N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is a mutation of Pinot, particularly focusing on villosity.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Meunier

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the shoots with red-striped or red internodes and a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, deep lateral sinuses with often a tooth inside, a slightly open petiole sinus, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, on the upper side of the leaf blade, a low to medium density of prostrate hairs, and the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or broad ellipsoid berries.

Synonymy

In the European Union, Meunier is officially called by other names: Mlynarka (Czech Republic), Müllerrebe (Germany), Pinot Meunier (Belgium, Czech Republic, Spain) and Schwarzriesling (Austria). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Meunier 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: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Spain.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	5603	7739	10572	11115	10961	10737	12054

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	126	225	239	182	188	240	238	216	239
Allele 2	135	236	243	186	194	246	248	235	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety is rather productive and is resistant to winter frosts. Its fruitfulness is also fairly good following a spring frost. Meunier has a tendency to grow many off shoots and suckers. This variety is well suited for limestone terroirs and is not very sensitive to chlorosis.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Meunier is not very sensitive to phomopsis, powdery mildew and downy mildew. On the other hand, it is susceptible to grape moths and grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

The fourteen certified Meunier clones carry the numbers 458, 791, 817, 818, 864, 865, 900, 901, 916, 924, 925, 977, 978 and 983. A conservatory of almost 30 clones was planted in Alsace in 1984. An other conservatory of 94 clones has been planted in the wine-growing region of Champagne since 1995.

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: 3 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, half a week after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are small and the berries very small. This variety is used especially for the production of sparkling wines. It makes moderately acidic wines which evolve quickly.



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