

Petit Meslier B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the north of France and based on published genetic analyses, would be the result of crossbreeding Gouais blanc and Savagnin.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Petit Meslier

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, Petit Meslier 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 high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the small, circular adult leaves, with five lobes, open U-shaped lateral sinuses, a slightly open petiole sinus or with parallel edges, short teeth, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a matte blistered leaf blade, folded near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	2018
ha	46	19	17	1	16

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	232	249	176	194	238	238	235	271
Allele 2	149	236	257	186	204	252	248	245	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Petit Meslier displays moderate vigor and early budburst which exposes it to spring frosts. It is also susceptible to millerandage and coulure. Preference should be given to long pruning and planting in favorable and well-exposed terroirs.

Technological potential

The bunches and berries are small. Petit Meslier has a good sugar accumulation potential and a low juice yield. This variety produces dry white wines or base wines for good quality, fine and lively sparkling wines with interesting aromatic characteristics.

Clonal selection in France

The two certified Petit Meslier clones carry the numbers 1088 and 1195. A conservatory of 36 clones was planted in 2003 in the Champagne region.

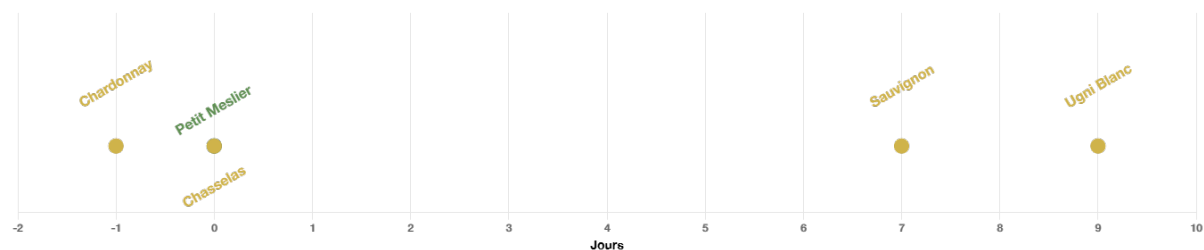
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Petit Meslier is very susceptible to grey rot.

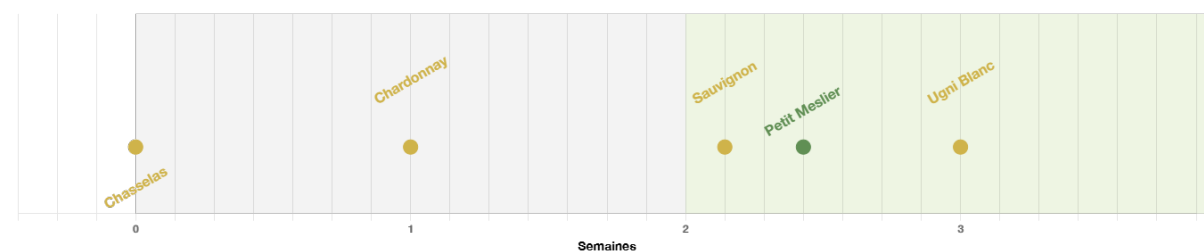
Phenology

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

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.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.



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