

Précoce de Malingre B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety was obtained in the Paris region by M. Malingre during the 19th century. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, Précoce de Malingre would be the result of the crossbreeding between Bicane and Pinot.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Précoce de Malingre

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, Précoce de Malingre 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: Germany and Denmark.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the light green adult leaves, with five lobes, deep lateral sinuses, an open petiole sinus, long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid or ovoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2018

ha 0

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	135	225	239	176	188	246	238	233	251
Allele 2	135	236	243	186	194	256	254	235	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Précoce de Malingre is not very vigorous, must be pruned short and carefully disbudded.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Précoce de Malingre is not very susceptible to fungal diseases but the berries are frequently attacked by wasps.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Phenology

Bud burst: same as Chasselas.

Grape maturity: very early season, half a week before Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are small and the berries are small to medium in size. Précoce de Malingre has a high sugar accumulation potential. It produces wines with a good alcohol-acidity balance but with quite heavy aromas.

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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