

Riesling B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is in all likelihood originally from the banks of the Rhine river. Based on published genetic analyses, it is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Riesling

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with slightly bronze spots,
- the shoots with red or red-striped internodes,
- the circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, deep U-shaped lateral sinuses, a petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, medium teeth with convex or straight sides, a weak to moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs and a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the slightly obloid berries.

Synonymy

In the European Union, Riesling is officially called by other names: Rajnai rizling (Hungary), Renski rizling (Slovenia), Rhine Riesling (Cyprus), Riesling renano (Italy), Rizling rýnsky (Czech Republic, Slovakia) and Weißer Riesling (Germany, Austria). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Riesling 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, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	787	1047	2195	2918	3404	3423	3492

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	223	249	178	194	244	248	227	251
Allele 2	149	232	257	186	204	246	254	233	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Riesling has good resistance to winter cold and its fruitfulness after spring frost is good. This variety must be pruned long and trained. It is a little sensitive to dessication of the stems. Its ideal terroirs are varied (limestone, granite) but are mainly made up of schist.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Riesling is sensitive to grey rot, anthracnose and grape moths. Under certain conditions, grey rot attacks on the peduncles can lead to early grape drop.

Clonal selection in France

The eight certified Riesling clones carry the numbers 49, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1094, 1096 and 1097. A conservatory of almost 190 clones was planted in Alsace in 1997.

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

Technological potential

The bunches and berries are small. Riesling produces great quality dry white wines: very aromatic, lively and elegant. The acidity balance is very high. These wines are suited to ageing and their bouquet evolves slowly towards "petroleum" (hydrocarbons) aromas. Riesling, when over-ripened or in the presence of noble rot can produce great liqueur wines.



