

Saint-Côme B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is native to the Aveyron region and, based on published genetic analyses, it is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc and Moural.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Saint-Côme

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, Saint-Côme 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 yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with a strong anthocyanin coloration,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, round-shaped lateral sinuses, a slightly open V-shaped petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, medium teeth compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a roughly blistered, slightly revolute and goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostrate hairs on the blade and a high density of erect hairs on the veins,
- the round-shaped berries with a significant bloom.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2018

ha 3.3

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	236	247	172	204	238	238	227	239
Allele 2	137	238	249	176	204	248	238	243	249

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Saint-Côme is not very fertile and seems more adapted to long pruning.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

As its grape clusters are compact, Saint-Côme is a little susceptible to grey rot. It does not seem particularly sensitive to other fungus diseases.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Saint-Côme clone carries the number 1298. A conservatory of 3 clones was planted in 2005 in the French department of Aveyron.

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.

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are small to medium and the berries are medium in size. The sugar potential of Saint-Côme is good. This variety produces white wines with high acidity.



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