

Couston N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety comes from a natural sowing discovered by Mr. Julien Couston in the beginning of the 1970's in the French department of Ardèche. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would be the result of the crossbreeding between Grenache and Aubun.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Couston

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, Couston 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 low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the circular or wedge-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with an open U-shaped petiole sinus, with sometimes a tooth inside the petiole sinus, small to medium teeth with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year

2018

ha

13.4

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	229	239	176	188	252	240	243	239
Allele 2	143	238	257	191	194	258	240	257	261

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Couston is vigorous, fertile, with a semi-erect bearing and is well adapted to short pruning. In drying climatic conditions, berries are susceptible to shrivelling as maturity approaches.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Couston clone carries the number 1129.

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

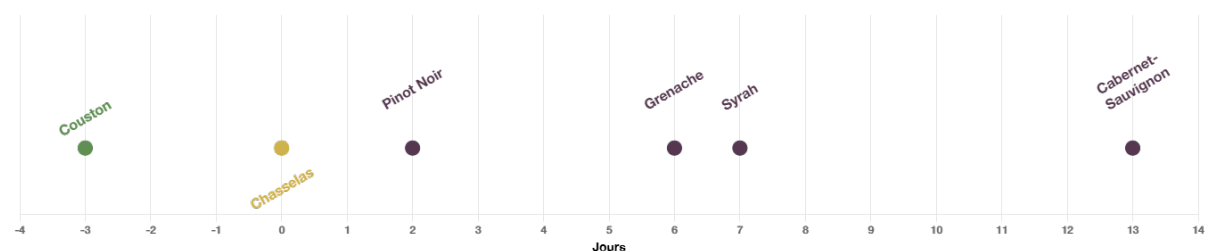
Technological potential

Couston's bunches are medium in size and moderately compact. The berries are also medium in size. The sugar accumulation potential is very high. Couston produces full-bodied, very tannic, very warm and very colored wines.

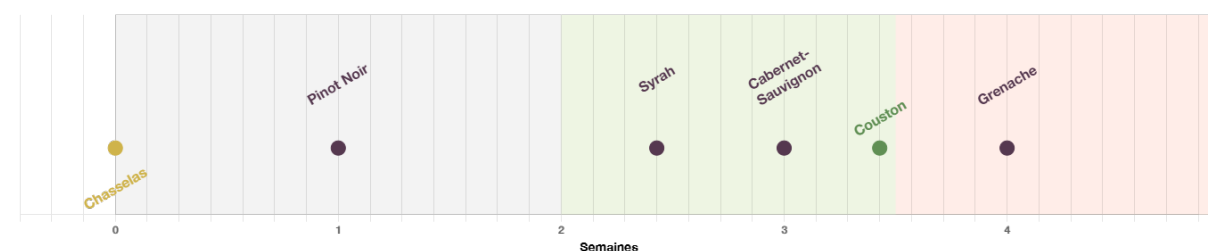
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Couston is susceptible to downy mildew and not very sensitive to grey rot.

Debourrement



Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.



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