

Muscat Bleu N

Table grape variety.



Origin

Muscat bleu or 83/2 Garnier was obtained by M. Garnier in Geneva, Switzerland, in the 1930's. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this interspecific hybrid probably comes from a crossbreeding between 15/6 Garnier (Villard noir x Müller-Thurgau) and Muscat de Saint-Vallier (20473 Seyve-Villard).

Use

Table grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Muscat Bleu

Synonymy

In Austria, this variety is officially designated as "Muskat bleu". This synonym is officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Muscat Bleu is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2013 on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Austria.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with no or a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the young leaves with bronze spots and no prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with red or red-striped internodes,
- the adult leaves entire or with three lobes, an open V- or U-shaped petiole sinus, large teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, a low anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute or sometimes twisted, finely blistered, slightly goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no erect hairs and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2018

ha 0.1

Genetic profile

| Microsatellite | VVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allele 1 | 141 | 223 | 237 | 176 | 180 | 256 | 248 | 235 | 255 |
| Allele 2 | 147 | 236 | 249 | 186 | 186 | 262 | 254 | 237 | 255 |

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Muscat bleu has a semi-erect bearing. This variety is moderately vigorous and it is better to plant it into fertile enough soils. It can be susceptible to coulure and/or millerandage in case of bad weather during flowering.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Muscat bleu is tolerant to downy mildew and powdery mildew, but it must be grafted.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Muscat bleu clone carries the number 1293.

Bibliographic references

- 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.
- Cépages, principales variétés de vigne cultivées en Suisse. Ph. Dupraz et J.-L. Spring, 2010, Ed. Agroscope, Suisse.
- Cépages suisses, histoires et origines, J. Vouillamoz, 2017, Ed. Favre, Lausanne, Suisse.
- Taschenbuch der Rebsorten. W. Hillebrand et al., 2003, Allemagne.

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, same as Chasselas.

Technological potential

Muscat bleu's bunches are medium in size and rather loose. The berries are medium to large, not very acidic, with a slightly muscat flavor, a moderately thick skin and a juicy pulp.



