

Nouveauté

Gouais blanc B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This ancient European variety geographic origin is indeterminate. It was usually grown in the North-East vineyards of France. Gouais blanc may originally be from the Western Balkans or central Europe.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Gouais blanc

Synonymy

In the European Union, Gouais blanc is officially called by other names: "Branco Valente" (Portugal), "Heunisch Weiss" (Germany) and Liseiret (Italy). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Gouais blanc is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2021 on the A list but is not yet classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Germany Italy, Portugal and Switzerland.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot with a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots and a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the red or red-striped shoots,
- the wedge-shaped or cordate adult leaves, entire or sometimes with three lobes, with a slightly open or closed V-shaped petiole sinus, shallow lateral sinuses, medium teeth with straight sides or with one side concave and one convex, a slight anthocyanin pigmentation at the petiolar point or up to the first bifurcation of the veins, a frank green leaf blade, thick and shiny, flat or involuted, finely bubbled, wavy and on the lower side of the blade, a low density of prostrate hairs and a medium density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	232	239	176	196	238	238	227	249
Allele 2	141	238	249	178	204	244	254	245	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Gouais Blanc is very productive and regular. It is not very sensitive to cold in winter. It may be subject to millerandage.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Gouais blanc is fairly susceptible to fungal diseases, particularly to grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Registre Ampélographique International. 1961-1972, Ed. OIV, France.
- Le Gouais, un cépage clé du patrimoine viticole européen. JM. Boursiquot et al, 2004, Bulletin de l'OIV 77 (875/876):5-19.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al, 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 and a half weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium to long and fairly compact. The berries are medium-sized, simple in flavour and have a thin skin. Gouais blanc produces wines that are neutral, low in alcohol, very acidic and generally considered to be of mediocre quality.



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