

Cabernet-Sauvignon N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the Bordeaux region. Based on published genetic studies, this variety would result from the crossbreeding between Cabernet franc and Sauvignon.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Cabernet-Sauvignon

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, Cabernet-Sauvignon 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, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the red young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, with seven or nine lobes, club-shaped or U-shaped lateral sinuses, a petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes, sometimes naked petiole veins, medium to large length teeth with convex sides, a blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	7841	11882	22992	36468	49393	60385	47751

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VMD5	VMD7	VMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VMD25	VMD28	VMD32
Allele 1	137	229	239	172	188	248	238	233	239
Allele 2	149	238	239	186	194	248	248	235	239

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Cabernet-Sauvignon has a late budburst. It is vigorous, with large-diameter vine shoots under fertile conditions, very long branches (elongated internodes) and lignified tendrils. This variety requires careful trellishing. The pruning, which can be long or short in southern areas, is relatively slow. Large pruning wounds should be avoided. The removal of woods, which are hard, also requires considerable time consuming work. Cabernet-Sauvignon frequently produces better results on gravelly and draining ground, rather acid and well-exposed. This variety sometimes suffers from dessication of the stems and this risk is increased by the use of certain rootstocks such as S04.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Cabernet-Sauvignon is not very susceptible to grey rot. On the other hand, it is very susceptible to wood diseases (eutypa dieback, esca) and powdery mildew.

Clonal selection in France

The eighteen certified Cabernet-Sauvignon clones carry the numbers 15, 169, 170, 191, 216, 217, 218, 219, 267, 269, 337, 338, 410, 411, 412, 685, 1124 and 1125. A collection-conservatory, planted in the Bordeaux wine-growing region, includes more than 250 clones based on surveys carried out between 1966 and 1988.

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

Technological potential

The bunches and berries are small. Cabernet-Sauvignon makes wines with a very interesting tannic structure and a deep color when it has reached a proper maturity. These wines are generally suitable for ageing and maturing in wood. This variety vegetal aromas are replaced by much more pleasant and complex aromas once the grapes have reached a proper maturity. On the other hand, when vinified alone and not blended, Cabernet-Sauvignon often lacks body and fullness.



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