

New

Gouveio B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Gouveio is probably originally from the Douro region of Portugal. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would result from the crossbreeding of Castellana blanc and Savagnin.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Gouveio

Synonymy

In Spain, Gouveio is officially designated as "Godello". This synonym is officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Gouveio is officially listed in the "Catalogue of Vine Varieties" on the A list since 2023 and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues in other Member States of the European Union: Spain, Italy and Portugal.

Description elements

[Redaction in progress]

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	149	223	239	182	186	252	248	233	251
Allele 2	155	236	243	186	188	252	248	257	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Gouveio is a fertile, moderately vigorous variety with a semi-erect bearing. Its production is moderate to high and steady. It is usually pruned long. This variety adapts well to a wide range of climatic conditions, from continental to maritime. It performs best in deep, well-drained soils; excessively hot areas should be avoided. Gouveio is sensitive to water stress and heat ("sunburn"). It is moderately susceptible to coulure and millerandage.

Clonal selection in France

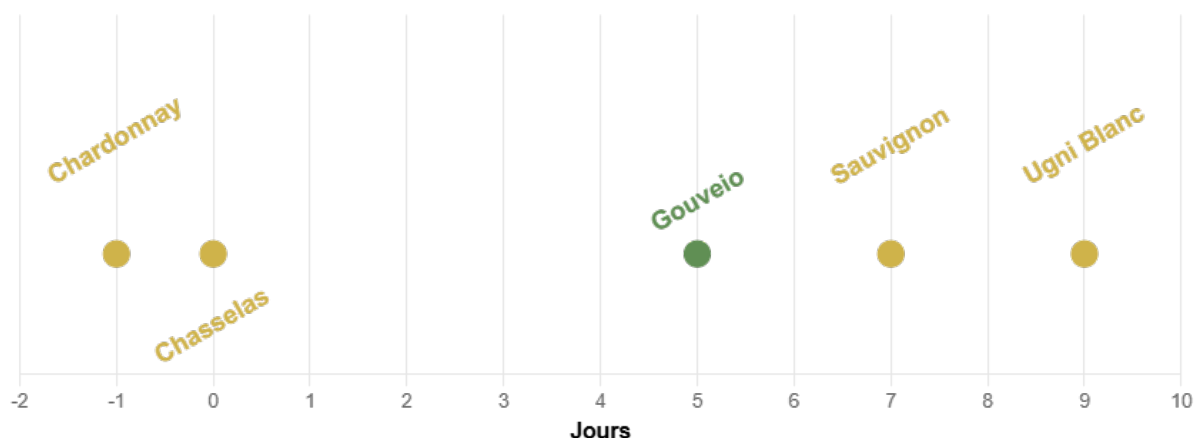
There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks after Chasselas.

Debourrement



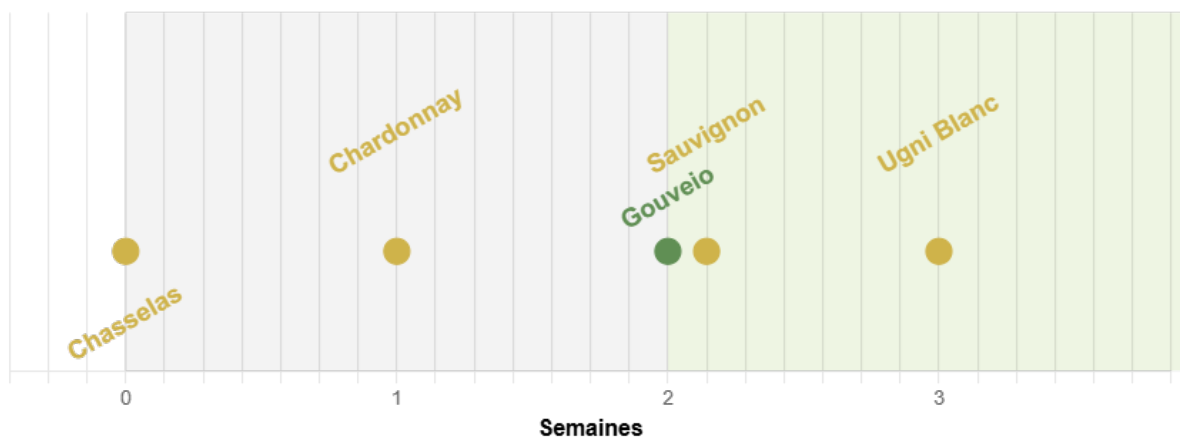
Technological potential

The bunches are small to medium-sized and compact. The berries are medium-sized and quite bloomed. This grape variety has a high sugar accumulation potential for high acid content. Dry white wines made from Gouveio are aromatic, fruity, and balanced, with good aging potential and fairly high acidity. This grape variety is also used for the production of fortified wines.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Gouveio is very sensitive to grey rot and moderately susceptible to downy mildew and powdery mildew.

Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Montpellier, France.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Note sur les cépages portugais et leur synonymie. P. Truel, 1983, Ed. Progrès Agricole et Viticole, France.
- El vino uva a uva. C. Cidon et C. Gallego, 2006, Ed. Everest Publishing, Spain.
- O grande livro das castas. I. Böhm, 2007, Ed. Chaves Ferreira, Portugal.
- Câtalogo das castas para vinho cultivadas em Portugal. R. Faustino, 2011, Instituto da Vinha e do Vinho, I.P, Portugal.
- Variedades de Vid en España, F. Cabello Sàenz de Santa María, 2011, Ed. Agrícola Española, Spain.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al., 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.



*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,
plantgrape.fr, UMT Géno-Vigne®
INRAE - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*