

# Chardonnay B

# Wine grape variety.







# Origin

This variety is originally from Bourgogne (Burgundy) and based on published genetic analyses, would result from the crossbreeding of Pinot and Gouais blanc.

# Use

Wine grape variety.

### Name of the variety in France

Chardonnay

### 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, Chardonnay 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, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden.

### **Description elements**

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the circular adult leaves, entire or with five lobes, with a slightly open petiole sinus, often naked petiole veins, short teeth compared to their width with straight sides, a slightly blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

# **Evolution of mother vine surfaces**

| Year | 1958 | 1968 | 1979  | 1988  | 1998  | 2008  | 2018  |
|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| ha   | 7325 | 9805 | 13042 | 19869 | 33070 | 42017 | 54993 |

# Genetic profile

| MicrosatelliteVVS2 |     | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|--------------------|-----|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allele 1           | 135 | 232   | 239   | 178    | 188     | 244     | 238    | 216    | 239    |
| Allele 2           | 141 | 236   | 243   | 186    | 196     | 246     | 254    | 227    | 271    |

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Chardonnay is generally pruned long. However, in areas with favorable climatic conditions for floral initiation, vines may also be pruned short. This variety is suited to moderately fertile soils with dominant limestone or marly. In Mediterranean areas, intense drought situations are to be avoided.

#### **Clonal selection in France**

The thirty-one certified Chardonnay clones carry the numbers 75, 76, 77, 78, 95, 96, 116, 117, 118, 119, 121, 122, 124, 125, 128, 130, 131, 132, 277, 352, 414, 415, 548, 549, 809, 1066, 1067, 1068, 1145, 1146 and 1147. A conservatory of more than 340 clones was planted in 1994 in the French department of Saône-et-Loire. An other conservatory of 53 clones was planted in the French department of Champagne in 2015.

#### Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

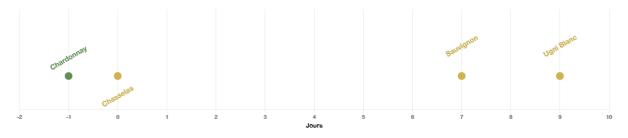
### **Technological potential**

The bunches and berries are small. This variety has an extermely high quality potential and is used to produce dry white wines, sparkling wines and even liqueur wines. The sugar content of the berries can reach high levels while maintaining high acidity. This is what enables the production of particularly well balanced, powerful and ample wines (full-bodied and with volume). The typical aromas are complex and intense (dried fruit, hazel nut, grilled flavor, exotic fruit, butter, etc). Chardonnay is also suited to barrel fermentation and barrel ageing.

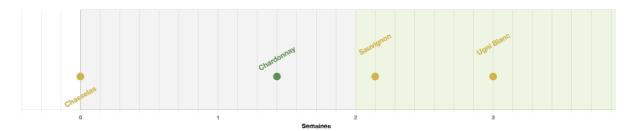
## Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Chardonnay is susceptible to powdery mildew and strongly express grapevine yellows. At the end of its maturation and under strong vigor conditions, grey rot may cause significant damage.

### Debourrement



### Maturité



# Bibliographic references

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- 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.











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