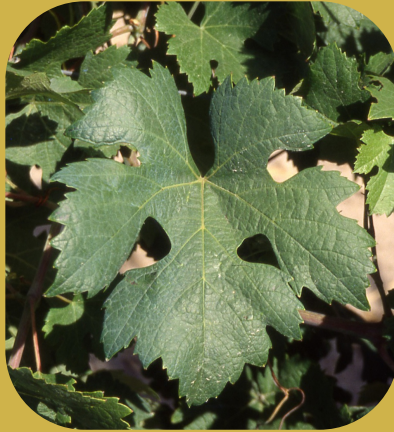


Chasan B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety was obtained by INRA in 1958. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would be the result of the crossbreeding between Listan and Pinot.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Chasan

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, Chasan is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Spain.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low or very density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the circular adult leaves, with seven or more lobes, U-shaped deep lateral sinuses, an open petiole sinus, medium teeth with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	238	1058	960	428

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	143	225	239	182	194	240	240	216	239
Allele 2	149	236	239	182	194	252	248	247	255

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Chasan must be trellised and pruned short due to it being a fertile and productive variety which grows long branches with a drooping bearing.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Chasan clone carries the number 538.

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, a half week after Chasselas.

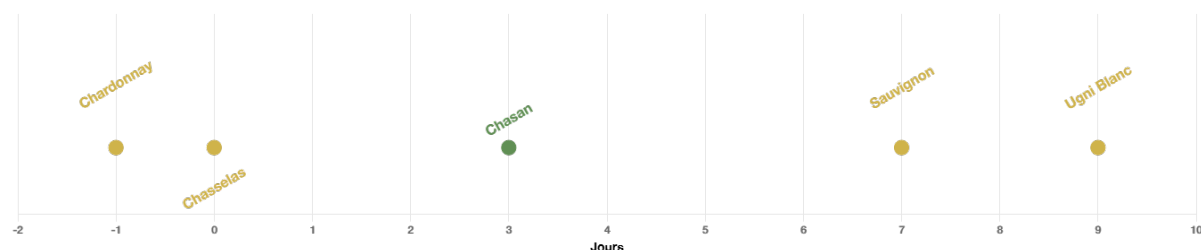
Technological potential

The bunches are very large and the berries are medium in size. Chasan produces aromatic products that are sensitive to oxidation. This variety is well suited to cool areas as acidity drops quickly during maturation and often reaches very low levels in southern regions.

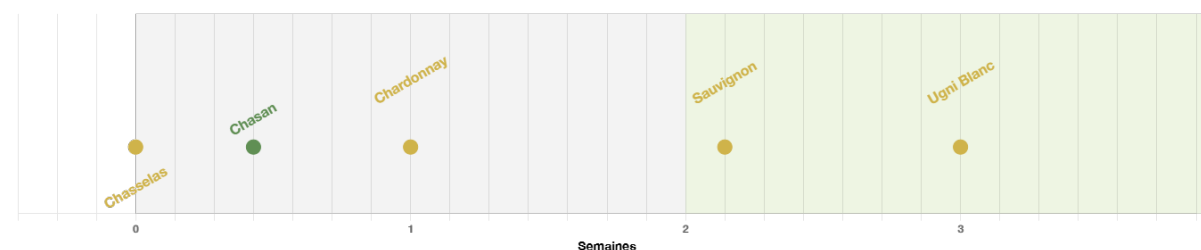
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

This early variety resists very well to grey rot but is susceptible to phomopsis, powdery mildew and to a lesser extent to downy mildew and mites.

Debourrement



Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
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- 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.



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