

# Chasselas B

Wine and table grape variety.



## Origin

This variety would seem to originally be from Burgundy or from Switzerland.

## Use

Wine and table grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Chasselas

## Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Chasselas doré" regarding plant propagation material. In the European Union, Chasselas is officially called by other names: Bela zlahtnina (Slovenia), Chasselas dorato (Italy), Chrupka bila (Czech Republic), Gutedel (Austria), Weisser Gutedel (Germany) and Plemanka bijela (Croatia).

## Regulatory data

In France, Chasselas is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. It is classified as a wine grape variety only in some French department (see the regulations in force). This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia and Spain.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves,
- the shoots with very long tendrils,
- the light green pentagonal adult leaves, with five lobes, a slightly open petiole sinus, short to medium teeth compared to their width at the base with convex sides, 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	1958	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	24400	11040	3595	2615	958

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	225	239	182	194	252	240	216	239
Allele 2	141	234	247	186	204	260	254	267	239

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety can be managed with short or long pruning. Depending on climatic conditions, it is sometimes susceptible to millerandage. It is also rather susceptible to magnesium deficiency (especially in potassium-rich soils) and to dessication of the stems.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Chasselas is not very susceptible to grey rot and mites. On the other hand, it is sensitive to powdery mildew, phomopsis and eutypa dieback.

### Clonal selection in France

The thirty-three certified Chasselas table grapes clones carry the numbers 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 201, 303, 532, 887, 889, 890, 891, 1221, 1222 and 1234. The three certified Chasselas wine grapes clones carry the numbers 60, 110 and 158. A conservatory of more than 100 clones was planted in 2001 in the wine-growing region of Moissac (French department of Tarn-et-Garonne).

### 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 (average over 50 years at the Domaine de Vassal): March 21st.  
Grape maturity (average over 50 years at the Domaine de Vassal): early-season (by definition), August 14th.

### Technological potential

The bunches and berries are medium in size. The skin is thin, the pulp is soft and juicy with a pleasant taste. Chasselas has a good storage and transport capacity. Wines produced from Chasselas are rather fine, but often rather neutral in terms of aromatic potential and sometimes lack acidity.



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