

Chenanson N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety was obtained in 1958 by INRA by crossbreeding Grenache and Jurançon.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Chenanson

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, Chenanson is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow or green young leaves,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, short to medium teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	250	571	605	437

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	135	223	239	188	188	252	248	233	239
Allele 2	149	236	262	191	202	258	254	243	251

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Chenanson is a very fertile variety which must be pruned short. This variety can be trained in gobelet and is adapted to hot and dry terroirs. Production needs to be managed, especially in the first years, since browning and dessication of the stems symptoms may appear (especially with SO4).

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Chenanson is not very susceptible to grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Chenanson clone carries the number 602.

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.

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half to 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are large and the berries are small. This variety produces supple, fruity, generous and distinctive wines.



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