

Grézot 1



Genetic origin

Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety results from a 1202 Couderc seedling (*Vitis rupestris* - *Vitis vinifera* cv. Mourvèdre).

Name of the variety in France (and usual name)

G 1

Breeder/breeder and year obtained

Victor Grézot, 1894.

Estimated surface area of the French vineyard grafted with this rootstock and main regions of use

10 ha .

Elements of ampelographic description

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot that is half open with no or a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the slightly bronzed young leaves are slightly bronze,
- the shoots with no erect and prostrate hairs,
- the involute kidney-shaped adult leaves, with an open petiole sinus, teeth with one side slightly convex and one side slightly concave,
- the female flowers,
- the very small, round-shaped berries, with a blue black skin.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1945	1965	1975	1985	2015
ha	0.4	12	17	3	0

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	135	250	239	236	188	256	236	241	237
Allele 2	149	265	249	262	191	262	262	243	237

Resistance to soil pests

G 1 is moderately resistant to phylloxera. This rootstock must therefore be plated under unfavorable conditions for this pest.

Aptitudes for vegetative multiplication

This rootstock wood production is low to moderate (25 000 to 40 000 m/ha) but it has a good cutting and grafting capacities.

Clonal selection in France

In France, there is no certified clone for this variety yet.

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 - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.

Adaptation to the environment

G 1 is susceptible to chlorosis and only resists up to 6% of "active" limestone. It is also susceptible to drought. This rootstock absorbs easily magnesium and is not very sensitive to magnesium deficiency. However, it absorbs potassium with difficulty in the soil. G 1 is also susceptible to chlorides and its use must be avoided if there is a risk of salinity.

Interaction with the graft and production objectives

G 1 generally shows a good affinity to grafts and provides a moderate to high vigor. This rootstock works well with Chasselas.



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