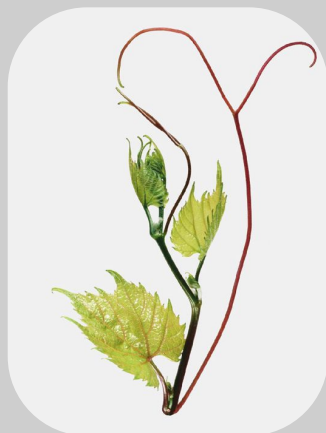


Gravesac



Genetic origin

This variety results from the crossbreeding of 161-49 Couderc and 3309 Couderc.

Breeder/breeder and year obtained

INRA, 1962.

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

Elements of ampelographic description

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot that is closed, with a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the slightly bronzed young leaves,
- the shoots with an elliptic or circular section and a strong anthocyanin coloration,
- the medium , circular, entire adult leaves, with an open U-shaped petiole sinus, with sometimes naked petiole sinus, a smooth, slightly involute leaf blade, sometimes slightly goffered or hammered, a strong anthocyanin coloration of veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs and no prostrate hairs,
- the male flowers,
- the brownish red to purplish woody shoots, with no erect and prostrate hairs.

14 000 ha . Aquitaine, Midi-Pyrénées, Val de Loire, Languedoc-Roussillon, Alsace.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015
ha	19	37	52	97	110

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	139	261	245	236	190	256	236	239	265
Allele 2	159	263	251	238	192	258	238	241	265

Resistance to soil pests

Gravesac is very highly tolerant to the root form phylloxera. It is however sensitive to *Meloidogyne incognita* and *Meloidogyne arenaria* nematodes.

Aptitudes for vegetative multiplication

Gravesac has medium to large diameter internodes and the growth of lateral shoot buds is limited. Gravesac canes are fairly hard and its wood production production is good (40 000 to 70 000 m/ha). This rootstock also has good cutting and grafting capacities.

Clonal selection in France

In France, the only certified Gravesac clone carries the number 264 and it is multiplied on 112 ha 44 ares of mother vines producing certified material, in 2017.

Datas are extracted from: Les chiffres de la pépinière viticole, 2017, Datas and assesment of FranceAgriMer, may 2018.

Bibliographic references

Adaptation to the environment

Gravesac resists up to 15% of "total" limestone, 6% of "active" limestone and an ICP of 5. Its resistance to iron chlorosis is thus low to moderate. It has a very good behavior into acidic soil (soil enricher to increase soil pH are however necessary before planting under acidic conditions). This rootstock is also adapted to temporary water excess conditions during the spring and its resistance to drought is moderate. Gravesac is adapted to sandy or gravelly soils.

Interaction with the graft and production objectives

Gravesac shows a good affinity with grafts and the vigor conferred is moderate to high. The varieties grafted onto this rootstock produce steady and rather high yields, and their fruits are usually good quality.

- 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.



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