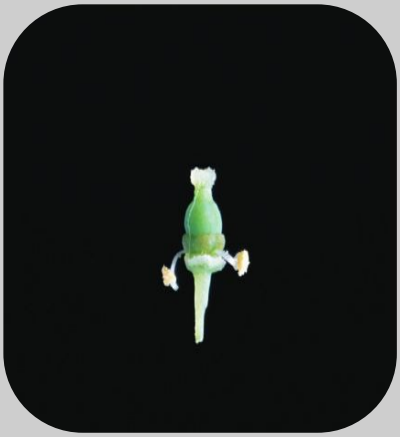
1616 Couderc



Genetic origin

This variety results from the crossbreeding of *Vitis longii* and *Vitis riparia*.

Name of the variety in France (and usual name)

1616 C

Breeder\/breeder and year obtained

Georges Couderc, 1882.

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

150 ha . Languedoc-Roussillon.

Elements of ampelographic description

The identification is based on:
- the tip of the young shoot that is closed, with a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the shoots with no erect and prostrate hairs,
- the wedge-shaped adult leaves, with a very open petiole sinus, very long teeth compared to their width with one side concave and one side convex (the three terminal teeth of the central main vein and the two main adjacent lateral veins are longer and more developed), and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of erect hairs,
- the female flowers,
- the very small, round-shaped berries, with a blue black skin,
- the woody shoots with no erect and prostrate hairs.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1945	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015
ha	6	8	6	4	1	0.1	0.1	0.4

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	137	261	239	238	190	256	238	241	236
Allele 2	139	265	251	242	191	258	242	249	236

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

Resistance to soil pests

1616 C is highly tolerant to the root form of phylloxera and is well resistant to *Meloidogyne arenaria* and *Meloidogyne incognita* nematodes.

Aptitudes for vegetative multiplication

1616 C wood production is moderate (40 000 to 60 000 m/ha) and has good cuttings rooting and grafting capacities. With vigorous grafts, the bulging at the graft union can become quite large.

Clonal selection in France

In France, the 2 certified 1616 C clones carry the numbers 98 and 763. The clone 98 is multiplied on 32 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

1616 C is not very or moderately tolerant to chlorosis and it only resists up to 11% of "active" limestone. It is fairly well adapted to humidity in addition to its tolerance to chlorides. 1616 C is well suited to sandy-clay soils.

Interaction with the graft and production objectives

The vigor confered by 1616 C is low. The varieties grafted onto this rootstock produce good quality products.

- 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.