

Gewurztraminer Rs

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety corresponds to the pink and aromatic mutation of Savagnin blanc.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Gewurztraminer

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostrate hairs,
- the small adult leaves, with three lobes, a slightly open or with overlapping lobes petiole sinus, short to medium teeth compared to their width at the base with convex sides, a low to moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a blistered, slightly gofferred leaf blade, twisted or revolute on the edges, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries with a pink (purplish) skin when ripe.

Synonymy

In the European Union, Gewurztraminer is officially called by other names: Diseci traminac (Slovenia), Roter Traminer (Germany), Traminac (Croatia), Traminer (Austria), Tramin cerveny (Czech Republic, Slovakia), Traminer aromatico (Italy) and Traminer roz (Romania). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Gewurztraminer is officially listed in the "[Catalogue of vine varieties](#)" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	1470	1972	2430	2590	2607	2920	3501

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	149	229	243	186	188	246	248	233	239
Allele 2	149	236	257	186	194	252	248	235	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety is of fairly high vigor, not very productive and sensitive to coulure. It must be pruned long. Gewurztraminer is rather demanding regarding terroir (preferably marly), and is sensitive to chlorosis. It is also sensitive to dessication of the stems. This relatively early variety is sometimes affected by spring frosts but resists well against winter frost.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Gewurztraminer is a little sensitive to downy mildew, grape moths and to grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

The eight certified Gewurztraminer clones carry the numbers 47, 48, 643, 1075, 1076, 1077, 1078 et 1079. A conservatory of almost 140 clones was planted in Alsace in 1998.

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: same as Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches and the berries are small. Gewurztraminer has a good sugar accumulation potential and in favorable terroirs, produces excellent quality wines, moderately acidic, full-bodied and generous with powerful and particular aromas (rose, litchis). These aromas tend to become heavier and less elegant in warm climatic zones.



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