

# Meunier N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is a mutation of Pinot, particularly focusing on villosity.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Meunier

## Synonymy

In the European Union, Meunier is officially called by other names: Mlynarka (Czech Republic), Müllerrebe (Germany), Pinot Meunier (Belgium, Czech Republic, Spain) and Schwarzriesling (Austria). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

## Regulatory data

In France, Meunier 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, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Spain.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the shoots with red-striped or red internodes and a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, deep lateral sinuses with often a tooth inside, a slightly open petiole sinus, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, on the upper side of the leaf blade, a low to medium density of prostrate hairs, and the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or broad ellipsoid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	ha
1958	5603
1968	7739
1979	10572
1988	11115
1998	10961
2008	10737
2018	12054

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	126	225	239	182	188	240	238	216	239
Allele 2	135	236	243	186	194	246	248	235	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety is rather productive and is resistant to winter frosts. Its fruitfulness is also fairly good following a spring frost. Meunier has a tendency to grow many off shoots and suckers. This variety is well suited for limestone terroirs and is not very sensitive to chlorosis.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Meunier is not very sensitive to phomopsis, powdery mildew and downy mildew. On the other hand, it is susceptible to grape moths and grey rot.

### Clonal selection in France

The fourteen certified Meunier clones carry the numbers 458, 791, 817, 818, 864, 865, 900, 901, 916, 924, 925, 977, 978 and 983. A conservatory of almost 30 clones was planted in Alsace in 1984. An other conservatory of 94 clones has been planted in the wine-growing region of Champagne since 1995.

### 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: 3 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: early-season, half a week after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are small and the berries very small. This variety is used especially for the production of sparkling wines. It makes moderately acidic wines which evolve quickly.



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