

Milgranet N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the Garonne Valley and based on published genetic analyses, is probably the result of a crossbreeding between Gouais blanc and Négret du Tarn.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Milgranet

Synonymy

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Regulatory data

In France, Milgranet is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of erect hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the adult leaves with five lobes, deep open lateral sinuses, an open V-shaped petiole sinus, medium teeth with straight sides, a weak to moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, an occasionally goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a high density of erect hairs and a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the slightly obloid or round-shaped berries

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

1958290

1968336

197928

198813

19983

20083

20180.9

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	232	249	176	204	238	238	227	239
Allele 2	137	236	249	182	204	252	238	243	249

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Migranet is fertile when pruned long. This variety should in general be trained and planting in excessively dry terroirs should be avoided.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Milgranet is a little susceptible to powdery mildew.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Milgranet clone carries the number 1115. A conservatory of 30 clones was planted in 2003 in the French department of Tarn-et-Garonne.

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.

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are small. Milgranet's berries have a low sugar accumulation potential. This variety produces round and fruity wines, but if the yields are not well managed the wines are not well appreciated as they are green and astringent.



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