Müller-Thurgau B

Wine grape variety.







Origin

Based on published genetic analyses, this variety was obtained in 1882 by Hermann Müller in Germany and would be the result of the crossbreeding between Riesling and Madeleine royale.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Müller-Thurgau

Synonymy

In the European Union, Müller-Thurgau is officially called by other names: Rivaner (Belgium, Luxemburg), Rizlingszilváni (Hungary), Rizvanac (Croatie) and Rizvanec (Slovenia). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Müller-Thurgau 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, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Portugal, Slovakia and Slovenia.

Description elements

The identification is based on:
- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the medium circular adult leaves, with five lobes, U-shaped deep lateral sinuses, a slightly open or closed petiole sinus, with often naked petiole veins, teeth with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted, slightly goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries, simple or slightly aromatic flavored.

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Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	57	59	60	12	4	5	20

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	223	247	178	194	244	248	233	251
Allele 2	149	225	257	178	194	246	254	243	251

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Müller-Thurgau is rather vigorous and is sensitive to chlorosis. It is preferable to plant this variety in sufficiently rich soil. Its very short cycle makes this variety well suited for northern or mountain areas, cold and limit from a climatic point of view. However, its resistance to winter cold is moderate.

Clonal selection in France

The seven certified Müller-Thurgau clones carry the numbers 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649 and 650.

Phenology

Bud burst: same as Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

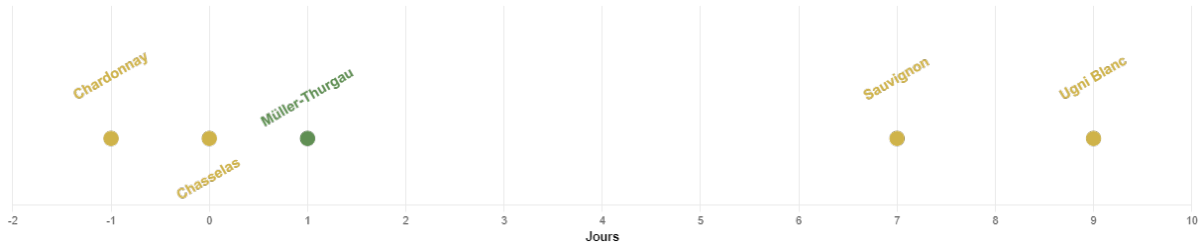
Technological potential

The bunches and berries are small or small to medium in size. Müller-Thurgau can produce aromatic, not very acidic and sometimes heavy wines with fairly high alcoholic degree and can sometimes lack finesse.

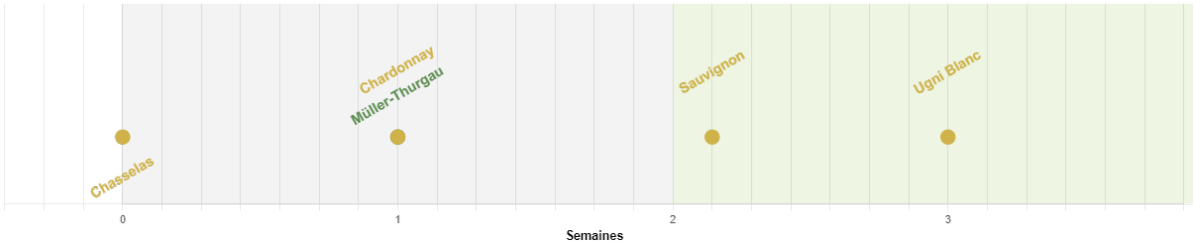
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Müller-Thurgau is sensitive to downy mildew and grey rot.

Debourrement



Maturité



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Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
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- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.

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