

# Trousseau N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety, originally from the Jura region is, based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, probably a descendant of Savagnin.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Trousseau

## Synonymy

In the European Union, Trousseau is officially called by other names: Bastardo (Cyprus, Portugal) and Merenzao (Spain). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

## Regulatory data

In France, Trousseau 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: Cyprus, Portugal and Spain.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs and a piping distribution of anthocyanin coloration,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, shallow lateral sinuses, a slightly open petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes with opposing edges towards the lower side, short teeth with convex sides, no or a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted, slightly goffered, very blistered and folded near the petiole sinus leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	166	143	76	85	139	165	177

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	236	239	172	188	246	248	233	239
Allele 2	149	236	257	186	188	248	254	247	255

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Trousseau is a vigorous variety which must be planted in well exposed terroirs to reach proper maturity. Short or long pruning suits it well according to climatic conditions.

### Clonal selection in France

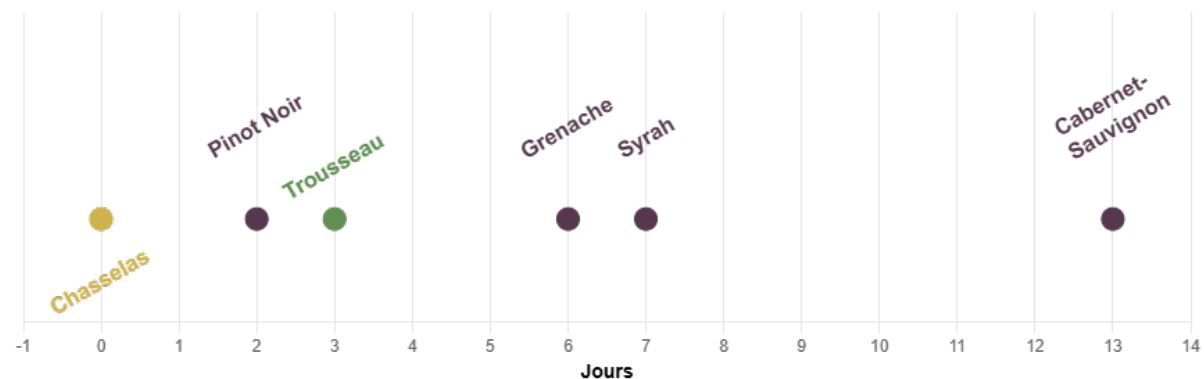
The seven certified Trousseau clones carry the numbers 1004, 1017, 1021, 1026, 1114, 1277 and 1278. A conservatory of fifty or so clones was planted in the French department of Jura in 2005. An other conservatory of ten clones was planted in the French department of Charente in 2013.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days after Chasselas.

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

### Debourrement



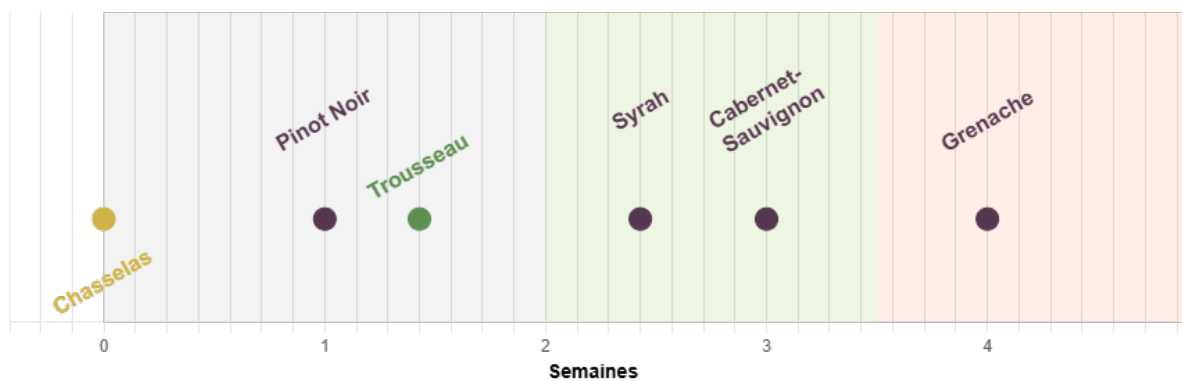
### Technological potential

The bunches are small and the berries are medium in size. Trousseau produces characteristic, warm and full-bodied wines, with a light color if the yields are high. This variety's sugar accumulation potential is high.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Trousseau is fairly susceptible to diseases, particularly to grey rot. It is also quite susceptible to vine leafhoppers and sensitive to wood diseases.

## Maturité



## 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.



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