

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 ha

1958166

1968143

197976

198885

1998139

2008165

2018177

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.

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.

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.

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: 2 days after Chasselas.

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

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.



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