

Trousseau gris G

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety corresponds to the grey mutation of Trousseau.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Trousseau gris

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Chauché gris" regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Trousseau gris is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties", since 2011 on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The description corresponds to that of Trousseau, except for the skin color of the berries when ripe, which is in that case grey.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

20183.7

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 gris is vigorous and must be planted in well exposed terroirs. Short or long pruning are suitable depending on climatic conditions, taking care to aerate the center of the vine trunks to create a microclimate favorable for the bunches.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Trousseau gris is fairly susceptible to diseases, particularly to grey rot. It can also be sensitive to mites and wasp attacks.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Trousseau gris clone carries the number 1259. A conservatory of 5 clones was planted in Charente in 2009.

Bibliographic references

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Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day 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 gris produces typical, aromatic and full-bodied wines. This variety has high sugar accumulation potential, making it suitable for the production of mistelle wines or liqueur wines.



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