

# Monbadon B

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is traditionally grown in the west of France (Charente, Gironde). Based on published genetic analyses, it would result from the crossbreeding between Ugni blanc and Folle blanche.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Monbadon

## 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, Monbadon is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2011 on the A list and classified.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellowish green young leaves or with slightly bronze spots,
- the pentagonal adult leaves, with five, seven or nine lobes, deep lateral sinuses, a slightly open or closed U-shaped petiole sinus, medium teeth with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat or slightly involute and finely blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped and sometimes slightly obloid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

19581786

19681254

1979129

20182.5

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	223	239	176	194	244	240	243	271
Allele 2	149	229	249	178	196	252	248	245	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Monbadon is very productive, moderately vigorous, with an erect bearing.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Monbadon is not very susceptible to powdery and downy mildew. It is on the other hand more sensitive to grey rot.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Monbadon clone carries the number 1258. A conservatory of a hundred or so clones was planted in 2014.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

Monbadon's bunches are large to very large and compact . The berries are medium to large in size. This variety produces acidic and neutral wines with low alcohol content usually intended for distillation.

### Bibliographic references

- 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.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al., 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.
- Synonymie ampélographique de l'Ouest viticole français. Artozoul et al., 1960, Ed. INRA, France.
- Wine Grape Varieties. G.Kerridge and A. Anticliiff, 1999, Ed. CSIRO, Australia.
- Cépages du Sud-Ouest, 2000 ans d'histoire. G. Lavignac, 2001, Ed. Rouergue/INRA, France.



---

*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,  
plantgrape.com, © UMT Géno-Vigne®  
INRA - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*