

# 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	1958	1968	1979	2018
ha	1786	1254	129	2.5

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VMD5	VMD7	VMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VMD25	VMD28	VMD32
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.

### 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.

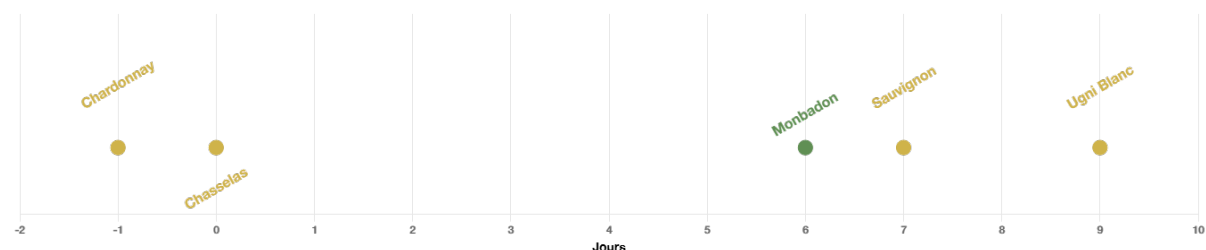
### Technological potential

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.

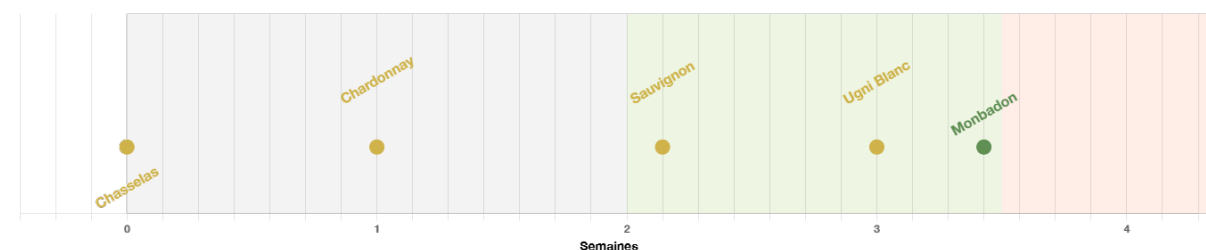
### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

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

### Debourrement



### Maturité



### Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - ©2023 Plantgrape, all rights reserved

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. Anticliff, 1999, Ed. CSIRO, Australia.
- Cépages du Sud-Ouest, 2000 ans d'histoire. G. Lavignac, 2001, Ed. Rouergue/INRA, France.
- Wine Grape Varieties in California. L.J. Bettiga, 2003, Ed. UC Agriculture and Natural Resources, United States of America.



---

*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,  
plantgrape.fr, UMT Géno-Vigne®  
INRAE - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*