

# Raisaine B

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is originally from the Cévennes ardéchoises. Based on genetic analysis carried out in Montpellier, it would result from the crossbreeding of Ribier noir and Grec rouge.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Raisaine

## 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, Raisaine is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2016 on the A and classified.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs and a piping distribution of anthocyanin coloration,
- the green yellow young leaves with bronze spots and a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with short, red or red-striped internodes,
- the wedge-shaped or circular, dark green adult leaves, with five lobes, deep V-shaped upper lateral sinuses, an open or slightly open V- or brace-shaped petiole sinus, moderately long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides or with one side concave and one side convex, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a thick, finely blistered, twisted, sometimes involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries with rather numerous brown lenticels on the surface.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

20180.1

## Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	247	178	194	244	240	245	261
Allele 2	131	234	249	182	204	252	240	257	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Raisaine is vigorous, productive and has a semi-erect or erect bearing. It can be pruned short.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Raisaine is sensitive to downy mildew and less to powdery mildew.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Raisaine clone carries the number 1297.

### Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro | Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Le vignoble. A. Mas and V. Pulliat, 1874-1879, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Registre Ampélographique International. 1961-1972, Ed. OIV, France.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days before Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half to 2 weeks after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

Raisaine's bunches are medium in size and compact. The berries are medium to large, simple-flavored, with a moderately thick skin, a lot of bloom and a firm and juicy pulp. Raisaine produces round, fluid wines with a low acidity and honey and quince aromas. Raisaine could also be used as table grapes.

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