

Cabernet franc N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Cabernet franc is probably originally from the south west of France.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Cabernet franc

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, Cabernet franc 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: Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the greenish-red young leaves with bronze spots,
- the pentagonal adult leaves, with three or five lobes, lateral sinuses with often a tooth inside, a petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes, medium teeth with straight sides, a hammered, shiny leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	ha
1958	9743
1968	17864
1979	22606
1988	30256
1998	35163
2008	38691
2018	32676

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	137	223	239	178	194	248	238	227	239
Allele 2	145	238	262	186	204	260	254	235	257

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This fairly vigorous variety must be trained with moderately long pruning or short pruning in more favorable climatic zones. In terms of terroir, best results are generally achieved on clay-limestone soils, but good results may also be achieved with sandy soils in the absence of water stress.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Cabernet franc is moderately resistant to grey rot and is moderately sensitive to eutypa dieback and esca. It is susceptible to vine leafhoppers.

Clonal selection in France

The thirty-one certified Cabernet franc clones carry the numbers 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 326, 327, 332, 393, 394, 395, 396, 407, 408, 409, 542, 543, 544, 545, 622, 623, 678, 1155, 1156, 1158, 1166, 1167, 1203, 1204 and 1311. A conservatory of 100 clones was planted in 2001, in the wine-growing region of Anjou. Another conservatory of more than 100 clones was planted in the Bordeaux wine-growing region in 2003 and 2004 ; it is based on surveys conducted in Gironde and in the Pyrénées foothills.

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: 5 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half to 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are small. This variety is used to produce quality aromatic wines with average ageing potential. However, the 'sugar', 'acid' and 'polyphenol' (coloring intensity and tannic structure) potentials are moderate.



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