

Candin B

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.



Origin

This variety was obtained in 1981 by INRA. This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of 7489 INRA and Muscat de Hambourg.

Use

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.

Name of the variety in France

Candin

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, Candin is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the circular, light green adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides or one side concave and one side convex, no or very weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a shiny, thin, smooth and involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries with a muscat flavor.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2018

ha 0

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	229	247	176	194	238	236	243	271
Allele 2	133	236	260	186	196	252	254	245	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Candin has a moderate vigor and a semi-erect to erect bearing. This variety can be managed with moderate long pruning.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Candin clone carries the number 5004.

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

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.

Technological potential

Candin's bunches are medium to large in size, not very compact and the berries are large with a firm and not very juicy pulp.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Candin is not very susceptible to downy mildew, powdery mildew, anthracnose, black rot and grey rot but it must be grafted.
Despite the tolerances described, a minimum level of fungicide protection is necessary to provide adequate protection for the vines and the grape harvest, particularly in vintages with high disease pressure.



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