

Castets N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is from the south west of France (more specifically from the right bank of the Garonne valley) and could originally be from Gironde (the area around Saint-Macaire). Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would be the result of the crossbreeding between Gros Cabernet and Camaraou noir.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Castets

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, Castets is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the very bronzed and orange-colored young leaves,
- the adult leaves with a V-shaped open petiole sinus, fairly shallow lateral sinuses, medium length teeth compared to their width at the base with convex sides, a shiny very blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries, with herbaceous flavor.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

195857

196837

19796

19882

20186

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	234	239	172	188	246	248	227	239
Allele 2	149	236	243	186	188	248	248	233	239

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Castets is vigorous, not very fertile which must be pruned long. Bud burst is very late and it has an erect bearing.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

This variety is a little sensitive to grey rot and especially powdery mildew. It is not very affected by downy mildew.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Castets clone carries the number 1126.

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.

Phenology

Bud burst: 14 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium to large in size and the berries are small. This variety produces wines that can be aged, very colored, relatively alcoholic but not very acidic.

- 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.



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