

# Cinsaut N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This southern variety would appear to originally be from Provence.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Cinsaut

## Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Cinsaut" regarding plant propagation material. In Italy, Cinsaut is officially designated as "Ottavianello".

## Regulatory data

In France, Cinsaut 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: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy and Portugal

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, fairly deep V-shaped lateral sinuses, a slightly open or closed petiole sinus, long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides or with one side concave and one side convex, a slightly involute leaf blade, particularly the main lobe, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs and a medium density of erect hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

# Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	10915	18188	51643	48184	32955	24773	18711

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	243	176	188	256	238	227	255
Allele 2	131	223	247	178	204	260	248	233	261

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

This grape variety is fertile, productive, very drought resistant and not very susceptible to browning. Under fertile conditions, yields are too high and the products obtained are then of low quality. Cinsaut should preferably be grown on poor and dry soils. Under such conditions, steady production can be achieved. It's a not a very vigorous vine (small wood diameter), with drooping branches that must be pruned short. It tends to produce many off shoots and suckers and it must be carefully disbudded. The aging of vine stock is fairly quick. In a limestone area and in the spring, Cinsaut may easily show signs of chlorosis.

### Technological potential

The bunches are large and the berries very large. Juice yield is very high. On good, low fertile terroirs (schist for example) with low yields, it is possible for this variety to obtain, fruity, sometimes spicy, pleasant and supple wines, and particularly excellent rosés.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Cinsaut is susceptible to wood diseases (esca, eutypa dieback), mites, grape moths (European grapevine moth) and grey rot. On the other hand, this variety is moderately sensitive to powdery mildew.

### Clonal selection in France

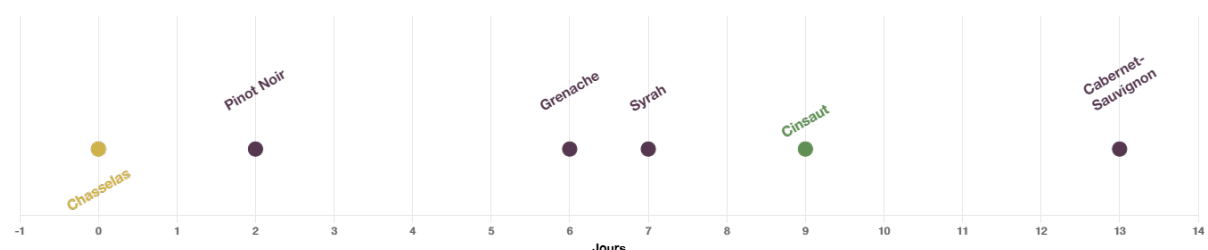
The seventeen certified Cinsaut clones carry the numbers 3, 4, 5, 91, 92, 103, 104, 252, 253, 254, 256, 258, 259, 260, 261, 320 and 322. A conservatory with a hundred or so clones was planted in the wine-growing region of Côtes de Provence (French department of Var) in 2006.

### Phenology

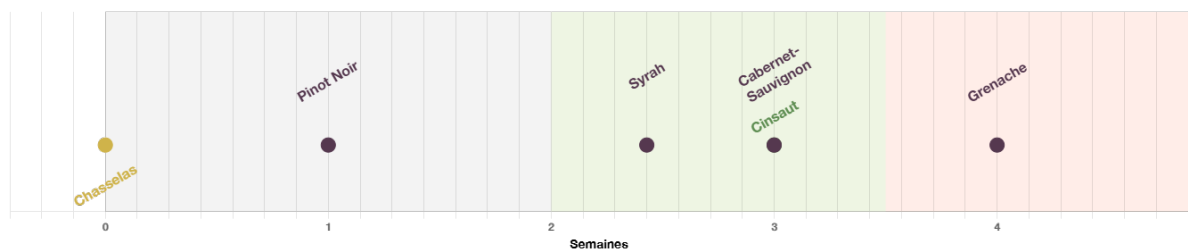
Bud burst: 9 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas

### Debourrement



## Maturité



## 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.



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