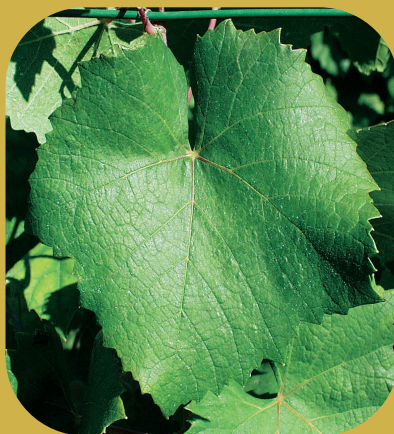


# Aligoté B

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

Based on published genetic studies, this variety grown in Bourgogne (Burgundy) would result from the crossbreeding of Pinot and Gouais blanc.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Aligoté

## 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, Aligoté 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, Romania and the Czech Republic.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the entire adult leaves, with a V or U-shaped slightly open petiole sinus, medium length teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a high anthocyanin coloration of veins, a revolute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaf, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

# Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	1883	1753	1188	1276	1724	1897	1974

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	225	239	176	194	244	238	227	239
Allele 2	135	238	239	186	196	246	238	235	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Aligoté is a fertile variety adapted to northern areas. It is frequently affected by millerandage.

### Clonal selection in France

The seven certified Aligoté clones carry the numbers 263, 264, 402, 651, 920, 935 and 936. Two conservatories of more than 30 clones were planted in the French departments of Saône-et-Loire and Cote-d'Or in 1991 and 1993.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas

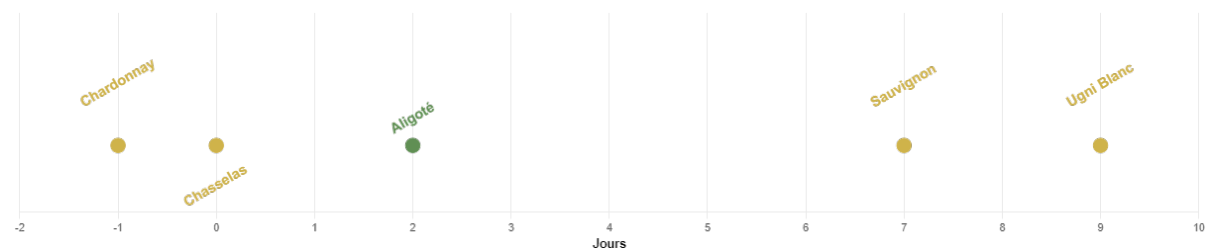
### Technological potential

The bunches and the berries are small. Aligoté wines are lively and thus are not suitable for ageing. Depending on the terroir, the vintage and the yeilds, they are more or less aromatic and can display a particular typicality.

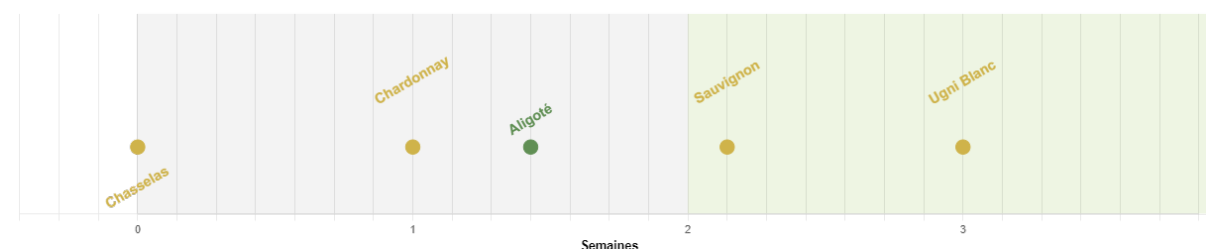
### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

This variety is not very affected by powdery mildew, but is quite susceptible to downy mildew and grey rot.

### 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.
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- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.



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