

# Cot N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is originally from the south west of France. Based on genetic analysis carried out in Montpellier, it would be the result of the crossbreeding between Magdeleine noire des Charentes and Prunelard.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Cot

## Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Malbec" regarding plant propagating material. In the European Union, Cot is officially called by other names: Malbec (Spain, Czech Republic), Malbec (Italy) and Malbek (Austria).

## Regulatory data

In France, Cot 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, Czech Republic, Italy and Spain.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot, with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with a U or V-shaped open petiole sinus, small teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a revolute leaf blade, undulate between the veins near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	10752	9765	4801	5279	6166	6676	7625

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	225	239	186	188	246	238	233	239
Allele 2	149	236	262	188	202	260	248	267	251

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

This vigorous variety is sensitive to coulure, but clonal selection has greatly reduced this defect. Plant vigor should be managed by high density plantations and by using low-productive rootstock. This variety is fairly sensitive to winter frosts during the first years after plantation. Following spring frosts, the shoots from secondary buds are not very fertile. At maturity, there is sometimes the risk of berry shedding.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Cot does not seem particularly sensitive to fungal diseases except perhaps to phomopsis. It is also sensitive to vine leafhoppers.

### Clonal selection in France

The nineteen certified Cot clones carry the numbers 42, 46, 180, 279, 353, 419, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 1061, 1127, 1128, 1288, 1289 and 1342.

Two conservatories of approximately 220 clones were planted in the French department of Lot in 1993 and in 2003. An other conservatory of thirty or so clones was planted in the French department of Gironde between 2011 and 2012.

### 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: 4 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas

### Technological potential

The bunches and berries are medium in size. With a well-managed production, this early variety can produce quite colored, aromatic and tannic wines with good ageing capacity. Rosé wine-making also gives good results. Generally speaking, sufficient maturity of grapes must be reached to avoid herbaceous and vegetal aromas of Cot to be too present, which can sometimes be hard and bitter.



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