196-17 Castel

Genetic origin

This variety results from the crossbreeding of 1203 Couderc (*Vitis vinifera* - *Vitis rupestris*) and *Vitis riparia* cv. Gloire de Montpellier.

Name of the variety in France (and usual name)

196-17 Cl

Breeder\/breeder and year obtained

Pierre Castel, 1906.

Estimated surface area of the French vineyard grafted with this rootstock and main regions of use

1 500 ha . Languedoc-Roussillon.

Elements of ampelographic description

The identification is based on:
- the tip of the young shoot that is half open, with no or a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with a smooth surface and a moderate to strong anthocyanin coloration,
- the circular, involute, funnel-shaped adult leaves, with a slightly open or closed petiole sinus, an undulate leaf blade between the veins, large teeth with straight sides,
- the male flowers,
- the browny red or purplish woody shoots with no erect and prostrate hairs.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1945	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015
ha	3	3	13	23	16	9	9	3.5

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	263	249	238	188	256	238	214	239
Allele 2	143	263	264	240	200	262	240	243	239

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Resistance to soil pests

196-17 Cl is moderately tolerant to the root form of phylloxera and it is best to plant it under unfavorable conditions for this pest. It is aldo sensitive to *Meloidogyne arenaria* and *Meloidogyne incognita* nematodes.

Aptitudes for vegetative multiplication

196-17 Cl has a moderate wood production (30 000 to 60 000 m/ha) but has good cutting and grafting capacities.

Clonal selection in France

In France, the only certified 196-17 Cl clone carries the number 99 and it is multiplied on 3 ha 63 ares of mother vines producing certified material, in 2017.

Datas are extracted from: Les chiffres de la pépinière viticole, 2017, Datas and assesment of FranceAgriMer, may 2018.

Bibliographic references

Adaptation to the environment

196-17 Cl is sensitive to chlorosis and only resists up to 6% of "active" limestone and to an IPC of 5. It is well adapted to drought and acidic soils. 196-17 Cl is particularly suited to schist or granitic, dry, poor, superficial and stony soils along to sandy soils if there is no endoparasitic nematodes. This rootstock is also slightly tolerant to chlorides.

Interaction with the graft and production objectives

196-17 Cl gives a significant vigor to the graft and can be used to replace missing plants.

- 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 - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.