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INRA - IFV - Montpellier SupAgro
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Meunier N





Name of vine variety in France

Meunier

Origin

This variety is a mutation of Pinot, particularly focusing on villosity.

Synonymy

There is no officially recognized synonym in France for this variety. In the European Union, Meunier can officially be called by other names: Mlynarka (Czech Republic), Müllerrebe (Germany), Pinot Meunier (Belgium, Czech Republic, Spain) and Schwarzriesling (Austria).

Regulations

In France, Meunier 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, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Germany, Italy, Netherlands and Spain.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of area under vines in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	5603	7739	10572	11115	10961	10737	12054

Description

The identification is based on:
- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the shoots with red-striped or red internodes and a medium to high density of prostate hairs,
- the circular adult leaves, with five lobes, deep lateral sinuses with often a tooth inside, a slightly open petiole sinus, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, on the upper side of the leaf blade, a low to medium density of prostate hairs, and the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped or broad ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	126	225	239	182	188	240	238	216	239
Allel 2	135	236	243	186	194	246	248	235	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, half a week after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This variety is rather productive and is resistant to winter frosts. Its fruitfulness is also fairly good following a spring frost. Meunier has a tendency to grow many off shoots and suckers. This variety is well suited for limestone terroirs and is not very sensitive to chlorosis.

Sensitivity to diseases and pests

Meunier is not very sensitive to phomopsis, powdery mildew and downy mildew. On the other hand, it is susceptible to grape moths and grey rot.

Technological potential

The bunches are small and the berries very small. This variety is used especially for the production of sparkling wines. It maked moderately acidic wines which evolve quickly.

Clonal selection in France

The fourteen certified Meunier clones carry the numbers 458, 791, 817, 818, 864, 865, 900, 901, 916, 924, 925, 977, 978 and 983. A conservatory of almost 30 clones was planted in Alsace in 1984. An other conservatory of 94 clones has been planted in the wine-growing region of Champagne since 1995.

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 - Montpellier SupAgro, 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.

Description of clones approved in France

	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technical data	
Clone number	***Origin***	***Selection***	***Fertility***	***Production level***	***Sugar content***	***Potential color***
	Year approved	***Agronomic references***	***Weight of grape bunches***	***Vigor***	***Total acidity***	***Tannic structure***
	Growing surface area		***Size of berries***	***Sensitivity to Botrytis***	***Aromatic intensity***	***Oenological aptitudes***
458	Marne	ENTAV	low to medium	irregular	high	
	1975	Champagne	low			
						distinctive wines
ENTAV INRA®	Frequent reverse mutations causing the possible disappearance of «Meunier» character					
791	Marne	ENTAV	high	high	low	
	1984	Champagne	high	medium		

Clone number	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technical data	
	Origin	*Selection*	*Fertility*	*Production level*	*Sugar content*	*Potential color*
	Year approved	*Agronomic references*	*Weight of grape bunches*	*Vigor*	*Total acidity*	*Tannic structure*
	Growing surface area		*Size of berries*	*Sensitivity to Botrytis*	*Aromatic intensity*	*Oenological aptitudes*
1.05 ha					good capacity for producing base wines	
ENTAV INRA®	Earlier maturity clone with leaves with more lobes					
817	Marne	ENTAV	medium	medium	medium	
	1985	Champagne	medium	high		
	1.75 ha					good capacity for producing base wines
ENTAV INRA®	Earlier clone					
818	Marne	ENTAV	medium	medium to high	medium	
	1985	Champagne	high			
	1.26 ha			medium to high		good capacity for producing base wines
ENTAV INRA®	Earlier clone					
864	Marne	ENTAV	medium	medium	medium	
	1985	Champagne	medium			
	0.63 ha					good capacity for producing base wines
ENTAV INRA®						
865	Marne	ENTAV	high	medium	high	
	1986	Champagne	low			
	1.70 ha					good capacity for producing base wines
ENTAV INRA®						
900	Aisne	ENTAV	medium	medium	high	
	1987	Champagne	medium			
	1.58 ha			medium to high		good capacity for producing base wines
ENTAV INRA®	Frequent reverse mutations causing the possible disappearance of «Meunier» character					
901	Loiret	INRA	medium		high	
	1987	Val-de-Loire				
						used for making rosé wines
ENTAV INRA®						
916	Loiret	INRA	medium		high	
	1987	Val-de-Loire				
						used for making rosé wines
ENTAV INRA®						
924	Marne	ENTAV	medium	medium	high	
	1988	Champagne	medium	medium		
	2.40 ha			medium to high		good capacity for producing base wines
ENTAV INRA®						
925	Aube	INRA	medium	high	low	
	1988	Val-de-Loire	high			
	0.65 ha					good capacity for producing base wines
ENTAV INRA®						
977	Marne	ENTAV	high	medium	high	
	1991	Champagne	low	high		
	0.89 ha					good capacity for producing base wines
ENTAV INRA®	Later maturity clone					
978	Marne	ENTAV	medium	medium to high	medium	
	1991	Champagne	medium			
	0.88 ha					good capacity for producing base wines
ENTAV INRA®						
983	Marne	ENTAV	high	high	low	
	1992	Champagne	high			
	0.16 ha					good capacity for producing base wines

	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technical data	
Clone number	*Origin*	*Selection*	*Fertility*	*Production level*	*Sugar content*	*Potential color*
	Year approved	*Agronomic references*	*Weight of grape bunches*	*Vigor*	*Total acidity*	*Tannic structure*
	Growing surface area		*Size of berries*	*Sensitivity to Botrytis*	*Aromatic intensity*	*Oenological aptitudes*
ENTAV INRA®	Frequent reverse mutations causing the possible disappearance of «Meunier» character					

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