ROUSSANNE

Descriptive Elements

The identification is based on:

- The shoots with green internodes,
- The adult leaves with five or seven lobes, very deep lateral sinuses, a slightly open petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, very short teeth compared to their width at the bas, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly revolute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a very low or low density of erect and prostate hairs,
- The round-shaped berries.

Origin

This variety is originally from the north of the Rhône valley.

Synonyms

Barbin, Bergeron, Courtoisie, Fromental, Fromental Jaune, Fromenteau, Greffon, Greffou, Martin Cot, Picotin blanc, Plant de Seyssel, Rabellot, Rabelot, Ramoulette, Ramoullette, Rebellot, Rebolot, Remoulette, Roussane blanc, Roussette

Legal Information

In France, Roussanne 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, Italy and Spain.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of Cultivated Areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	71	54	51	120	676	1074	2179

Genetic Profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	239	182	196	240	240	257	251
Allel 2	131	229	253	186	200	252	248	257	255

Phenology

Bud burst: 8 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for Cultivation and Agronomic Production

Roussanne has very long shoots and, as a consequence, requires carefull trellising. This variety can be pruned short or moderately long. This grape variety is well suited to poor clay-limestone soils that are rather stony and well exposed.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Roussanne is very sensitive to powdery mildew, grey rot, mites and thrips.

Technological Potentiality

The bunches are small to moderate. The berries are small in size and turn red when fully ripe. Roussanne producespowerful wines of great finesse and complexity (floral and fruity notes of honey, hawthorn and apricot) with a good acidity balance. These wines are suited for ageing. This variety highlights and brings out the nuances of excellent terroirs.

Clonal Selection in France

The five certified Roussanne clones carry the numbers 467, 468, 469, 522 and 1040. A conservatory of over 50 clones was planted in the Rhône valley in 2001.

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.

Description of clones certified in France

	Source	Treatments	Comments
Clone no. 05.1	France via Tablas Creek Vineyards in Paso Robles, California	Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy	This selection (Tablas Creek Vineyard selection C) is one of two Roussanne clones donated to the Foundation Plant Services public collection in 2010 by Tablas Creek Vineyards in Paso Robles, California. Roussanne FPS 04 and 05 are reported to be from unique vine sources in France. The original mother plants for both selections came to the United States through the quarantine program in Geneva, New York, in the 1980's. They came to FPS in 2010 and began the disease testing process. The original material for Roussanne 05 successfully completed disease testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program in 2012 and was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard. The original material for this selection underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 2010. That treated material successfully completed testing in 2013 to qualify for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard, where it was planted as Roussanne 05.1.