

## Artaban (originally known as )

Mother: Regent

Father: known as VRH/Mtp 3082-1-42, an intergeneric cross between Vitis vinifera x Muscadinia rotundifolia. Bred by INRA at Montpellier.  
It contains genes of Aubun, Cabernet Sauvignon, Garnacha Tinta and Merlot, as well as Muscadina.

A red Piwi/disease-resistant variety. The French term for this is ResDur.

One of the first four French varieties resistant to fungal diseases, that in 2021 have become affiliated to the Vitis vinifera L. botanical taxon by the European Community Plant Variety Office (CPVO).  
Now eligible for producing PDO wines; and on the fast track to French AOC recognition, a move that was previously unthinkable.

The cross-breeding strategy, using the technique of Marker-Assisted Selection (MAS), based on knowledge of resistance genes, is specific to the INRA ResDur program. This has enabled selection of varieties which combine two downy mildew resistance genes and two powdery mildew resistance genes, originating from the species Vitis rotundifolia and a group of species dominated by Vitis rupestris. These new varieties are technically neither crossings nor hybrids.

The polygenic resistance of these varieties allows huge reducion in operating costs relating to the use of plant health products; 96% reduction in the use of treatments with fungicides, herbicides and insecticides.

Year of breeding: 2000; a new project by INRA (Montpellier, France) in collaboration with the the Julius Kühn Institute (Siebeldingen, Rheinpfalz, Germany).

Country of origin: France and Germany, certified in 2017

Breeder/License holder: the French National Research Institute for Agriculture and the Environment (INRAE)

Number of clones: 1 (has the number 1267)

Year of entry into the French Varieties Register: 2018. It is on the A list and classified.

Area planted in France: in 2016, the first commercial planting was 4500 Artaban vines on 1.35 hectares. The first harvest was on 12 September, 2018, producing 5000 bottles.  
Area planted in England: none

Wine Character: light, silky, well colored wines that are dominated by fruity aromas and suitable for early consumption.



Photo by the French National Research Institute for Agriculture and the Environment (INRAE).

Time of bud-burst: one day before Chasselas

Strength of growth: moderate, semi-erect growth  
Growth of side-shoots:

Flowering time:  
Flowering strength:

Leaf:

- shoots: with green internodes, the tip of the young shoot has a low density of prostate hairs.
- size:
- shape: circular adult leaves with five lobes, V-shaped upper lateral sinuses with overlapping lobes.
- colour: young leaves with bronze spots and a low density of prostate hairs, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins.
- surface undulation: a moderately blistered, involute leaf blade. The lower side of the leaves has no or a very low density of erect and prostate hairs.
- petiolar sinus: V-shaped, closed or with parallel edges in extension of the main vein, moderately long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides.

Grape bunch:

- size: large, conical
- density: compact

Berries:

- size: small
- shape: obloid or round-shaped, with a mottled bloom but no bloom around the hilum.
- skin colour: a thin skin and a soft and juicy pulp

Time of veraison:  
Time of harvest: mid-season, 1 week after Chasselas

Grape yield:  
Must-weight: average  
Must-acidity: moderate; wines have a 'good balance' of acidity

Wood ripening:  
Winter hardiness:  
Wood colour:

Resistance against:

- Oidium: total control is claimed
- Peronospora: extremely high
- Botrytis: can be a little sensitive to grey mould
- Roter Brenner:
- Phomopsis:
- Stem-atrophy:
- Chlorosis:

Preferred soil: sensitive to magnesium deficiency, particularly young vines, hence it may show intense reddening of the foliage in the autumn, as well as some wood-ripening delay because of its late vegetative growth.  
Suitable rootstocks:

Normal stem height:  
Normal row spacing:  
Vine spacing in the row:

Winter Pruning:      eyes/buds per sq. metre of land occupied by the plant.

**Advantages:**

**Disadvantages:**

[www.winegrowers.info](http://www.winegrowers.info)