

Orbois B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Based on published genetic analyses, this variety is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc. It appears to originally be from the Loire Valley, more particularly from Touraine or the Loir-et-Cher region.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Orbois

Synonymy

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Regulatory data

In France, Orbois is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the yellow young leaves with bronze spout and a high to very high density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the small adult leaves, entire or with shallow lateral sinuses, a slightly open or closed, V- or lyre-shaped petiole sinus, short teeth compared to their width at the base with convex sides, a strong anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute, blistered leaf blade, undulate between the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a high density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the slightly ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

19581282

19681455

19791145

1988754

1998435

2008270

2018149

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	229	239	176	188	238	248	227	271
Allele 2	149	238	243	186	196	246	252	235	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety has moderate vigor and good fertility.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Despite having very compact grape clusters, Orbois does not seem too susceptible to grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

The three certified Orbois clones carry the numbers 205, 206 and 504. A conservatory of twenty or so clones was planted 2007 in the French department of Loir-et-Cher.

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.

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days before Chasselas.

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

Technological potential

The bunches are medium to large in size and the berries are small. The sugar accumulation potential is relatively high for a fairly low acidity. It is especially used as a base wine to blend it with other grape varieties.



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