

# Rayon d'Or B

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

Rayon d'Or (an interspecific hybrid) is the result of a crossbreeding between 405 Seibel and 2007 Seibel.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Rayon d'Or

## Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "4986 Seibel" regarding plant propagation material.

## Regulatory data

In France, Rayon d'Or is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of the Netherlands.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the small pentagonal adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, deep lateral sinuses, a slightly open or closed with overlapping lobes U-shaped petiole sinus, large teeth, not numerous, short compared to their width at the base with convex sides, an involute, funnel-shaped, smooth and shiny leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	2000	2008	2018
ha	6965	4412	7	7	6.6

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	178	188	244	236	251	249
Allele 2	131	248	243	186	188	260	240	257	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Rayon d'Or is fairly fertile and can be pruned short or moderately long. It is best to trellis this variety.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Rayon d'Or clone carries the number 1199.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size and compact. The berries are also medium in size and very firm. Rayon d'Or produces quite heavy and ordinary wines.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Rayon d'Or resists well to downy mildew, black rot and to powdery mildew.

Despite the tolerances described, a minimum level of fungicide protection is necessary to provide adequate protection for the vines and the grape harvest, particularly in vintages with high disease pressure.

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



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