

Semillon B

Wine and spirits grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the Bordeaux vineyards.

Use

Wine and spirits grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Semillon

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, Semillon 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, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the light to medium green adult leaves, with five lobes, an open or slightly open petiole sinus, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, a weak or very weak coloration of veins, a slightly twisted leaf blade, very regularly blistered, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	ha
1958	35993
1968	34129
1979	23340
1988	17573
1998	14969
2008	12535
2018	10287

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	234	239	172	188	248	240	233	239
Allele 2	131	236	257	182	194	252	248	243	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Semillon has moderate vigor and is rather productive. This variety can be pruned moderately long or short. It reacts particularly to the agronomic fertility of the soil. The yields vary enormously depending on the terroirs. Semillon seems well adapted to gravelly or clay-limestone soils.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Semillon is sensitive to grey rot, black rot (on young leaves), to mites and vine leafhoppers. On the other hand, it is not very susceptible to powdery mildew and eutypa dieback.

Clonal selection in France

The seven certified Semillon clones carry the numbers 173, 299, 315, 380, 908, 909 and 910. Two conservatories of more than 130 clones in total have been planted in the Bordeaux wine-growing region in 1997 and 2011.

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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium and the berries are large in size. Semillon, under favorable growing conditions, with adult vines and managed yields, produces full-bodied great quality dry white wines, with moderate to low acidity. These wines can be vinified in barrels and are suitable for ageing. Semillon also produces great white liqueur wines.



*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,
plantgrape.com, © UMT Géno-Vigne®
INRA - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*