Villard blanc B

Wine grape variety.







Origin

Villard blanc is an interspecific hybrid that results from a crossbreeding involving Subéreux (6905 Seibel).

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Villard blanc

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "12375 Seyve-Villard" regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Villard blanc is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Hungary.

Description elements

The identification is based on:
- the tip of the young shoot that is half open, with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish, very shiny young leaves,
- the circular or slightly kidney-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with shallow lateral sinuses, an open U-shaped petiole sinus with sometimes naked petiole veins, big teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, a weak or moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth shiny leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ovoid or narrow ellipsoid berries.

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Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1998	2008	2018
ha	19199	21397	1129	439	133

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	229	237	178	178	256	240	233	239
Allele 2	141	234	251	186	194	262	254	235	255

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Villard blanc is vigorous, fairly fertile with a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. It can be pruned short or moderately long and preferably trellised.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Villard blanc clone carries the number 1304.

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks after Chasselas.

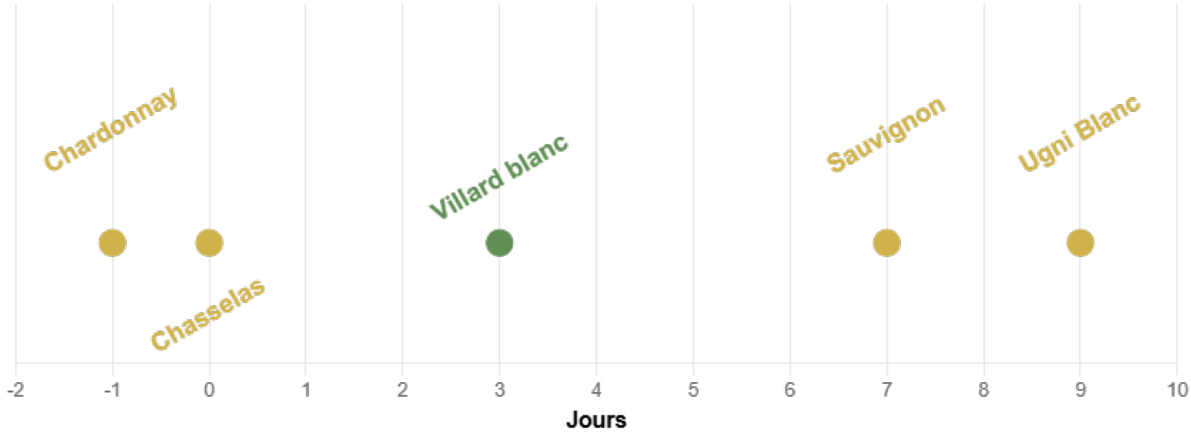
Technological potential

The bunches are medium to large size, not very compact and the berries are also medium to large. Villard blanc produces ordinary quality wines.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

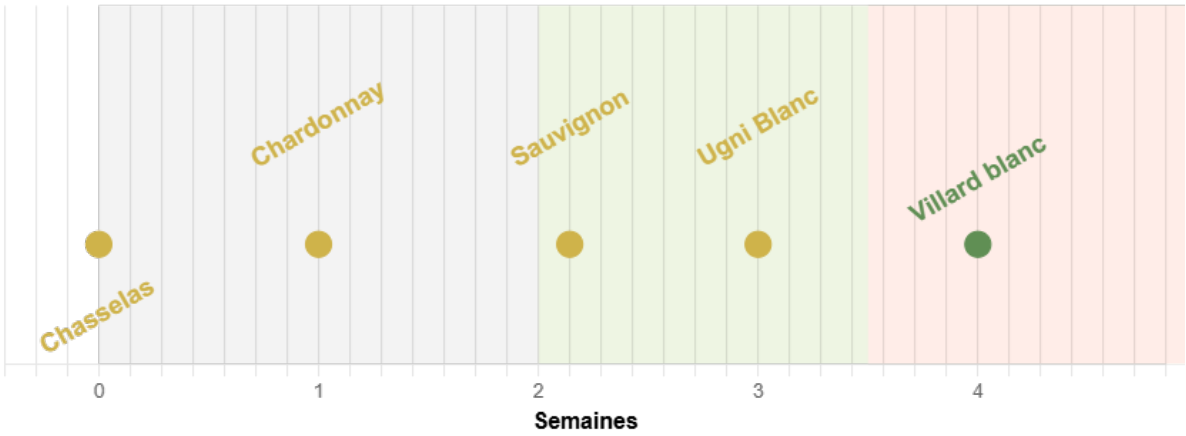
Villard blanc resists well to downy mildew and grey rot but is a little susceptible to powdery mildew and anthracnose. It should preferably be grafted.
Despite the tolerances described, a minimum level of fungicide protection is necessary to provide adequate protection for the vines and the grape harvest, particularly in vintages with high disease pressure.

Debourrement



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Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
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- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.

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