

# Philipp N

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.



## Origin

The variety Philipp was obtained by G. Weiss and G. Mayer in Austria. This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of Eger and Original.

## Use

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.

## Name of the variety in France

Philipp

## 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, Philipp is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2013 on the A list.

## Description elements

The identification is based on :

- the tip of the young shoot that is half-open or closed with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots and no or a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with red internodes on the ventral side and red-striped internodes on the dorsal side,
- the circular or pentagonal adult leaves, with three lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, very long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides or one side concave and one side convex, a medium to strong anthocyanin coloration of veins, a folded, gophered leaf blade, with no or a very low blistering, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the finger-shaped and very pointed berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2018

ha 0

## Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	229	239	182	194	240	240	227	271
Allele 2	141	234	251	186	194	262	240	233	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Philipp has a semi-erect to erect bearing and is moderately productive.

### Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 16 days after Chasselas.

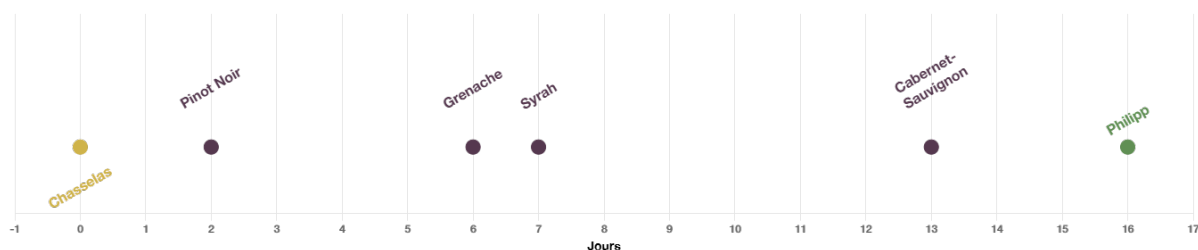
### Debourrement

### Technological potential

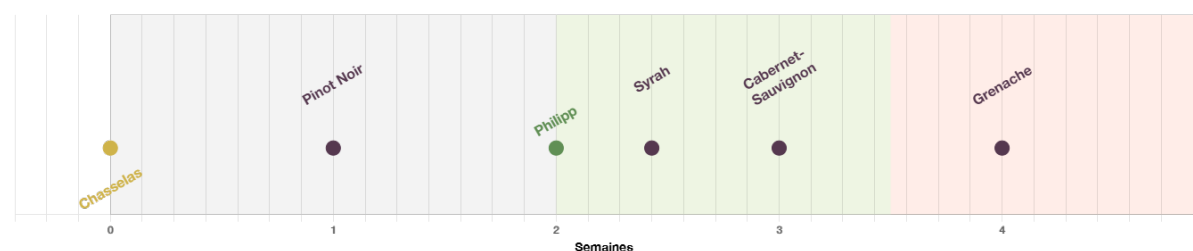
Philipp's bunches are medium to large in size and compact. The berries are also medium to large, with a slightly colored, not very juicy and very firm pulp.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Philipp is quite tolerant to downy mildew, powdery mildew and grey rot. 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.



### Maturité



### Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
- Tafeltrauben: interessante neue Sorten. G. Goetz, 2005, Allemagne.



---

*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,  
plantgrape.fr, UMT Géno-Vigne®  
INRAE - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*