

Sophie B

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.



Origin

The variety Sophie (an interspecific hybrid) was obtained under the name Aron by J. Csizmazia and L. Bereznai in Hungary in 1981. This variety would result from the crossbreeding between Villard blanc and Perlette.

Use

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.

Name of the variety in France

Sophie

Synonymy

In Austria and Hungary, Sophie is officially designated as "Aron".

Regulatory data

In France, Sophie is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2013 on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Germany and Austria.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip on the young shoot with a very low to low density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves, with no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with red-striped internodes,
- the wedge-shaped adult leaves, with five lobes, an open V-shaped petiole sinus, moderately long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, no or a very weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a shiny involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ovoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year

2018

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Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	229	237	178	180	248	240	235	239
Allele 2	131	234	253	186	188	262	240	243	249

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Sophie has a semi-erect to erect bearing. This variety is vigorous and productive.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days before Chasselas.

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

Debourrement

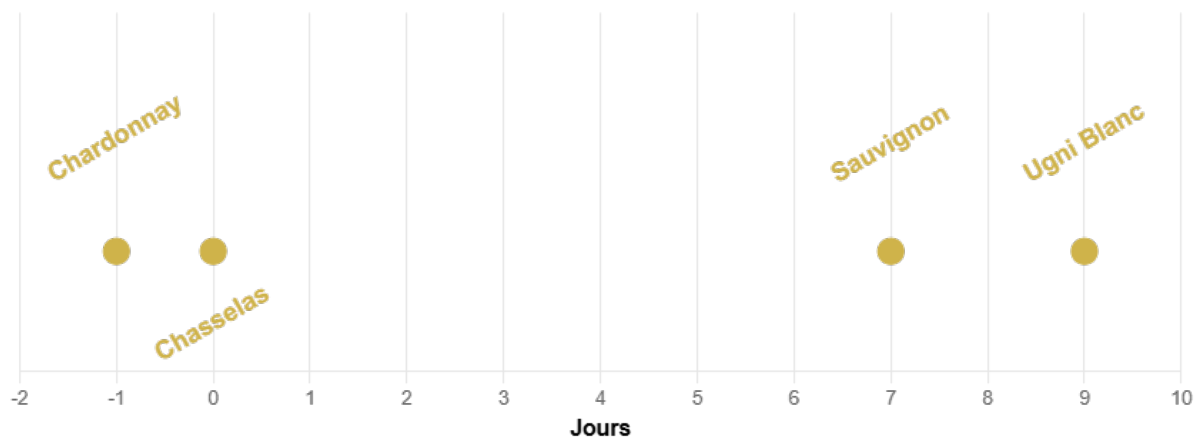
Technological potential

Sophie's bunches are large to very large and moderately compact. The berries are large, simple-flavored, with a thin to moderately thick skin and a firm and juicy pulp.

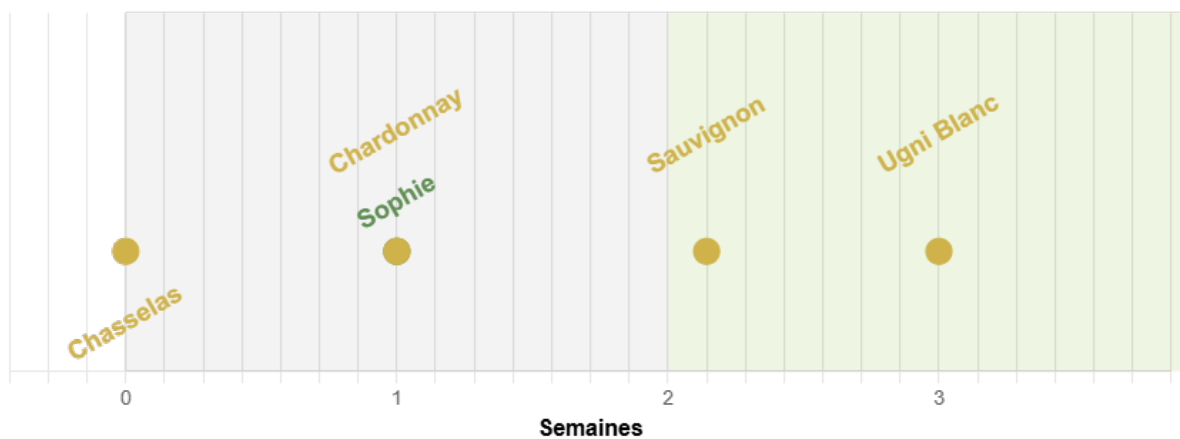
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Sophie is not very sensitive to downy mildew and powdery mildew, but it is a little more susceptible to 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.
- Journal of Horticultural Research 2014, vol. 22(1): 101-107, J. Lisek, Poland.



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