

Nouveauté

Vidal blanc B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Vidal blanc was obtained by Jean-Louis Vidal (Charente, France). This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of Ugni blanc and Rayon d'Or (4986 Seibel).

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Vidal blanc

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Vidal 256" regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Vidal blanc is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2021 on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot, with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green or yellow young leaves, with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the pentagonal, medium to large adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with very little lateral sinuses and a closed or with overlapping lobes petiole sinus, medium to large teeth with convex sides, no anthocyanin pigmentation of the veins, a dark green, shiny, tormented, blistered leaf blade, goffered at the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the blade, a low to very low density of prostrate hairs and no erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	180	188	246	236	247	271
Allele 2	131	248	249	186	200	260	240	251	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Vidal Blanc is fairly productive and vigorous, with an erect bearing. This variety is sensitive to winter cold, spring frosts and coulure. However, it recovers well after a spring frost. Depending on where it is planted, Vidal Blanc can be sensitive to potassium or magnesium deficiency.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Vidal Blanc is not very susceptible to diseases, particularly mildew, and resists fairly well to black rot.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Bibliographic references

- 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.
- Guide d'identification des cépages cultivés en climat froid, G. Dubé and I. Turcotte, 2011, Ed. Richard Grenier, Canada.
- Wine Grapes. J. Robinson et al, 2012, Ed. Penguin, England.

Phenology

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

Technological potential

The bunches are medium to long, compact and sometimes winged. The berries are small and have a neutral flavour. This variety produces acidic white wines that are not very aromatic, with a fairly high alcohol content and a slight bitterness. These wines can be used for distillation. In Canada, Vidal Blanc is also used to produce good quality ice wines.



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