

Colombard B

Wine and spirits grape variety.



Origin

Based on published genetic analyses, this variety would result from a crossbreeding of Gouais blanc and Chenin.

Use

Wine and spirits grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Colombard

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, Colombard 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, Cyprus, Portugal and Spain.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular or kidney-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with a very open V-shaped petiole sinus, small teeth, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute leaf blade, slightly curly on the edges, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density or erect and prostrate hairs,
- the broad ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	13105	11892	5829	4911	6740	7459	11099

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	229	239	172	188	244	248	245	255
Allele 2	149	238	239	178	196	248	254	247	267

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Colombard is a fertile, very vigorous and productive variety. It can be pruned long or short, depending on production objectives. Pruning is fairly difficult because Colombard wood is hard. At maturity, this variety has a tendency to berry shedding.

Clonal selection in France

The fourteen certified Colombard clones carry the numbers 551, 552, 553, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 625, 626, 695, 938, 1179 and 1180. More than 180 clones are gathered in two conservatories planted in 1995 and in 2002 in the French department of Gers. An other conservatory of almost 200 clones was planted in 2010 in the French department of Charente.

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

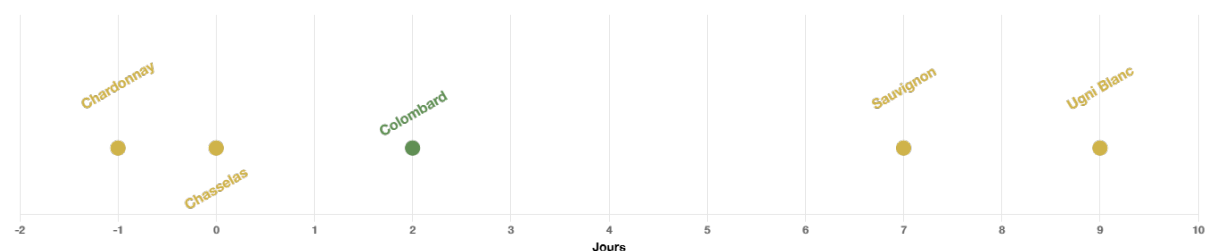
Technological potential

The bunches and berries are medium in size. This variety produces pleasant, aromatic wines with a good acidity. Spirits obtained from Colombard are of average quality and are mostly blended.

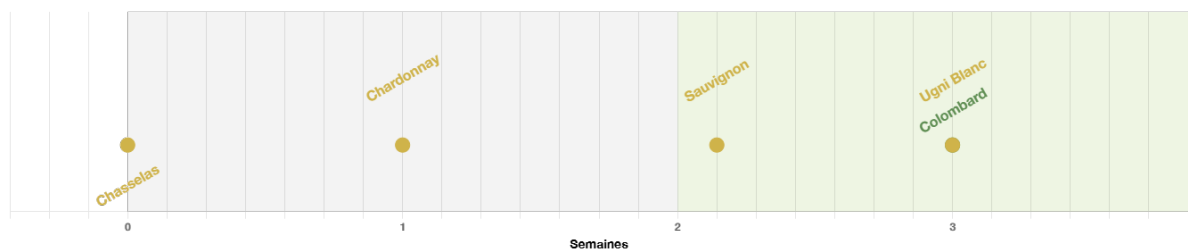
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

This variety is slightly susceptible to powdery mildew on the leaves and grey rot when the grapes are ripe.

Debourrement



Maturité



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



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