

Danlas B

Wine and table grape variety.



Origin

This variety was obtained in 1958 by INRA by crossbreeding Dabouki and Chasselas.

Use

Wine and table grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Danlas

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, Danlas is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. It is classified as a wine grape variety only in some French department (see the regulations in force). This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Portugal.

Description elements

Identification signs include:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves,
- the shoots with a strong anthocyanin pigmentation of the nodes and the internodes,
- the pentagonal adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, a slightly open or closed V-shaped petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes, large teeth, medium compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a moderate to strong anthocyanin pigmentation of veins, a twisted, moderately blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs and no or a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	7	109	321	263	162

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	225	239	176	188	248	240	216	239
Allele 2	149	232	249	182	194	252	244	257	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Danlas displays strong vigor and a horizontal bearing. As it is sensitive to the wind, it must be trained and pruned long. It is not very susceptible to millerandage and coulure.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Danlas clone carries the number 499.

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

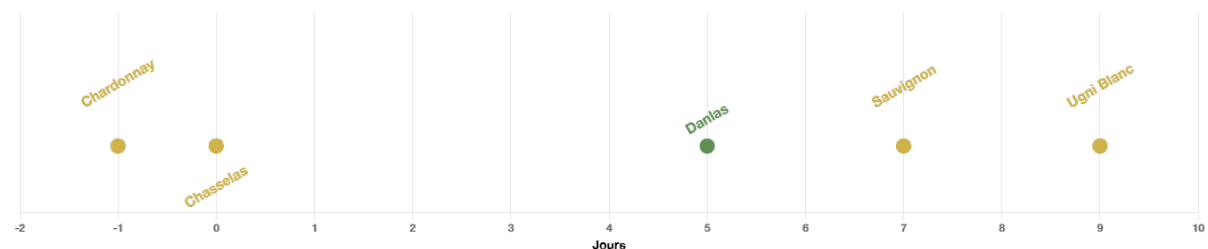
Technological potential

Danlas's bunches are large, moderately compact with a long and pigmented peduncle. The clusters are homogeneous, easy to pick and to package. The berries are medium to large in size. The skin is thick and the pulp relatively juicy, soft with a neutral flavor. Danlas has a good storage and transport capacity. When vinified, Danlas produces ordinary and not very aromatic wines.

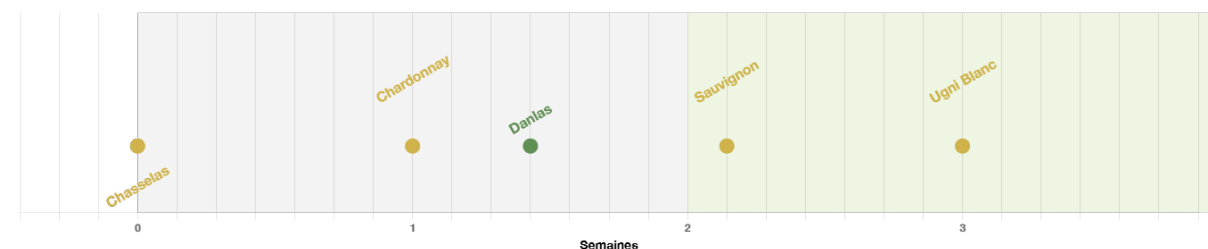
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Danlas is very susceptible to phomopsis, downy and powdery mildew. On the other hand, it is not very sensitive to grey rot.

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.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.



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