

Danuta B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety was obtained in 1964 by INRA by crossbreeding Dattier de Beyrouth and Sultana moscata.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Danuta

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, Danuta is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, with a slightly open U-shaped petiole sinus with often naked petiole veins, medium teeth with straight or convex sides, a slight anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat slightly involute, shiny and finely blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ovoid or narrow ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	2000	2008	2018
ha	3	2	1.1

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VMD5	VMD7	VMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VMD25	VMD28	VMD32
Allele 1	133	223	239	182	186	248	248	233	249
Allele 2	147	232	249	191	188	252	254	267	257

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Danuta has a moderate to strong vigor and a semi-erect bearing. The shoots are long and sensitive to the wind. Therefore, it must be carefully trained and pruned long. Danuta is not very sensitive to coulure and millerandage but its berries are sometimes subject to bursting if it rains at the end of ripening.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Danuta is sensitive to powdery mildew, downy mildew and phomopsis. This variety is however not very susceptible to grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Danuta clone carries the number 973.

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.

Phenology

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

Technological potential

Danuta's bunches are very large, long and not very compact. The berries are seedless, medium in size with a not very thick skin, a simple-flavored firm pulp and an average gustative quality. When the seeds are present, they are soft and not very noticeable. Pinching out the clusters can improve the presentation. It is better that the clusters are well exposed in order to obtain good berry coloration. This variety has average storage and transport capacity.



