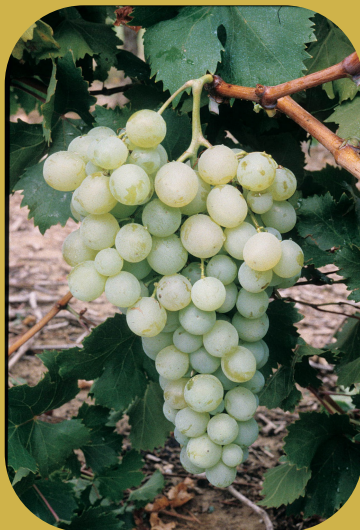


# Datal B

Table grape variety.



## Origin

This variety was obtained in 1956 by INRA by crossbreeding Dattier de Beyrouth and Muscat d'Alexandrie.

## Use

Table grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Datal

## 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, Datal is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Portugal.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular or wedge-shaped adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus with parallel edges, medium teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a slight or moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth twisted leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs and no prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid or obovoid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

20180

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	133	223	239	182	186	248	248	233	271
Allele 2	147	229	249	191	188	252	248	267	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Datal displays a moderate vigor and its production potential is high. The shoots have a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. It must be trained and pruned short. It is not very susceptible to coulure but can sometimes be affected by millerandage.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Datal is a little susceptible to grey rot.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Datal clone carries the number 500.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days before Chasselas.

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

### Technological potential

Datal's bunches are very large with a long and not very lignified peduncle. The berries are very large, simple-flavored, with a firm, not very juicy pulp with seeds.

The grapes must be well exposed in order to obtain good coloration. This variety has a fairly good transport capacity.

### 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.

INRAE



L'INSTITUT  
agro Montpellier



Geno Vigne

