

Dattier de Beyrouth B

Table grape variety.



Origin

This table grape variety is of natural origin and is found in many countries.

Use

Table grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Dattier de Beyrouth

Synonymy

In the European Union, Dattier de Beyrouth is officially called by other names: Afuz Ali (Croatia, Hungary, Romania), Bolgar (Bulgaria), Roseti (Spain) and Rozaki (Greece). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Dattier de Beyrouth is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Hungary, Portugal, Romania and Spain.

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 shoots that have long internodes,
- the circular, small to moderate adult leaves, with three or five lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus with parallel edges and often naked petiole veins, small to medium teeth with straight sides, no or a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth shiny leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no erect and prostrate hairs,
- the narrow ellipsoid or cylindrical berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	1508	1591	5695	191	42	49	24

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	182	186	244	248	233	257
Allele 2	133	229	249	182	188	252	254	257	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Dattier de Beyrouth is a vigorous variety with a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. It can be managed by short or long pruning but it must be carefully trained because the shoot base is fragile in the spring and the shoots are sensitive to the wind. Dattier de Beyrouth is also susceptible to coulure and millerandage.

Clonal selection in France

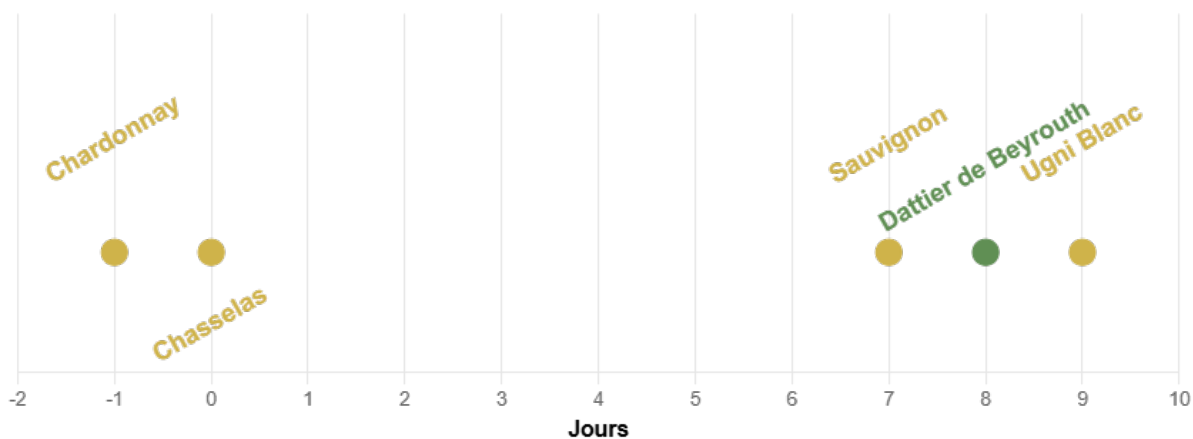
The three certified Dattier de Beyrouth clones carry the numbers 304, 966 and 1223.

Phenology

Bud burst: 8 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Debourrement



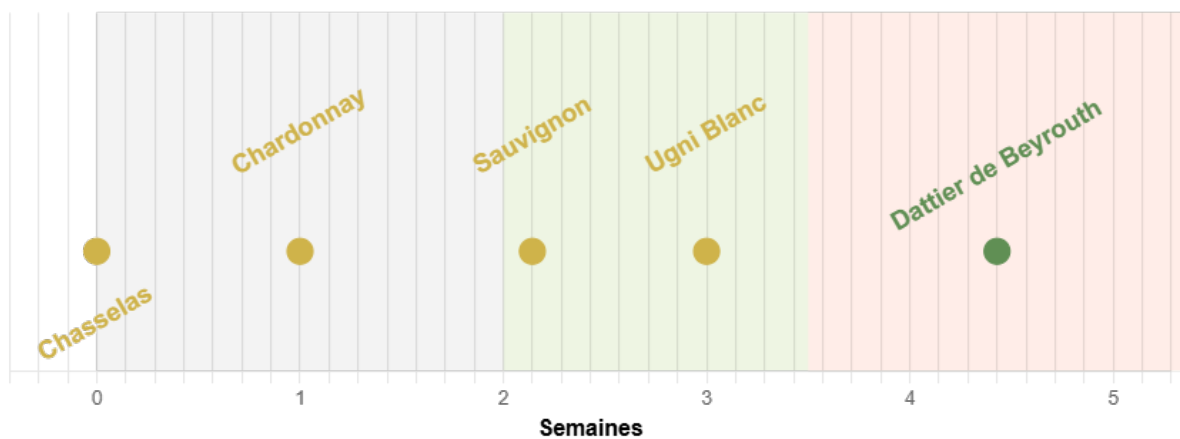
Technological potential

The bunches are very large, loose or moderately compact. The berries are very large, simple-flavored, with a thick skin and a fleshy pulp. This variety has a good storage and transport capacity.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Dattier de Beyrouth is very susceptible to downy mildew and phomopsis. It is also sensitive to grey rot.

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



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