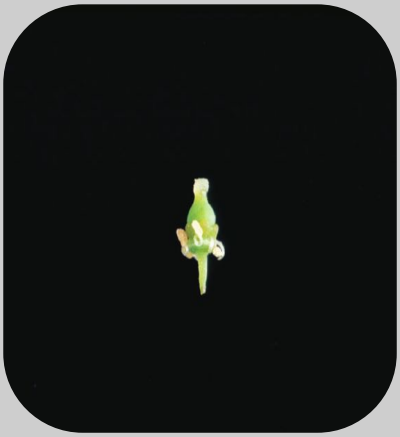
Rességuier Sélection Birolleau 1



Genetic origin

This variety results from the crossbreeding of *Vitis berlandieri* and *Vitis riparia* derived from Euryale Rességuier.

Name of the variety in France (and usual name)

RSB 1

Breeder\/breeder and year obtained

Mr Léné, Mr Birolleau and Mr Lafon, 1896.

Estimated surface area of the French vineyard grafted with this rootstock and main regions of use

20 000 ha . Charentes, Languedoc-Roussillon.

Elements of ampelographic description

The identification is based on:
- the tip of the young shoot that is half open with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the slightly bronzed young leaves,
- the elongated shoots with a ribbed surface, green internodes and red nodes on the ventral side, and red internodes on the dorsal side, and a low density of erect hairs on the nodes,
- the bifid or trifid tendrils,
- the wedge-shaped, large, dark green adult leaves, with a blistered, sometimes slightly revolute leaf blade, undulate between the veins and folded near the petiole sinus, a lyre-shaped petiole sinus, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of erect hairs,
- the female flowers,
- the very small, round-shaped berries, with a blue black skin
- the dark brown woody shoots.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015
ha	45	33	44	36	40

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	**VVS2**	**VVMD5**	**VVMD7**	**VVMD27**	**VRZAG62**	**VRZAG79**	**VVMD25**	**VVMD28**	**VVMD32**
Allele 1	139	223	233	236	200	252	236	235	259
Allele 2	147	263	264	246	214	260	246	243	259

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Resistance to soil pests

RSB 1 is highly tolerant to the root form of phylloxera.

Aptitudes for vegetative multiplication

RSB 1 wood production is very good (50 000 to 90 000 m/ha) and has moderate cuttings rooting and grafting capacities, especially with Ugni blanc. Its internodes are long with a medium to large diameter.

Clonal selection in France

In France, the 4 certified RSB 1 clones cary the numbers 107, 108, 109 and 141. The clone number 109 sometimes seems to have joining problems. Among those, the clones multiplied are:
- clone No. 107: 6 ha 25 ares ares of mother vines producing certified material, in 2017,
- clone No. 108: 2 ha 20 ares ares of mother vines producing certified material, in 2017,
- clone No. 109: 10 ha 30 ares ares of mother vines producing certified material, in 2017,
- clone No. 141: 24 ha 49 ares ares of mother vines producing certified material, in 2017.

Datas are extracted from: Les chiffres de la pépinière viticole, 2017, Datas and assesment of FranceAgriMer, may 2018.

Adaptation to the environment

RSB 1 resists up to 40% of "total" limestone, 20% of "active" limestone and an ICP of 50. It is highly resistant to iron chlorosis but it does not absorb magensium very well. This rootstock is adapted to temporary water excess during the spring and its resistance to summer drought is good. RSB 1 is well suited to not very fertile and limestone soils.

Interaction with the graft and production objectives

RSB 1 has a good compatibility with grafts. It confers a high vigor, especially during the first part of the vine life (first 15 years) and induces fairly high yields. RSB 1 is very well suited to Ugni blanc.

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 - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.