



## Baco blanc B



### Name of the variety in France

Baco blanc

### Origin

Baco blanc was obtained by François Baco (Landes). This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of Folle blanche and Noah (*Vitis labrusca* - *Vitis riparia*).

### Synonyms

In France, this variety can officially be called "Baco 22 A" regarding propagation plant material.

### Legal information

In France, Baco blanc is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

### Use

Wine and spirits grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	24427	20013	8995	4255	2552	1020	787

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the shoots with an absence of anthocyanin coloration and with 2 or less consecutive tendrils,
- the large, circular or wedge-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with deep U-shaped lateral sinuses, an open V or U-shaped petiole sinus, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a moderately or heavily blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a high density of prostrate hairs of the blade and none or in a very low density on the veins,
- the round-shaped berries, with a soft pulp and a slightly foxy flavor.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	122	223	235	178	196	244	238	243	249
Allel 2	131	223	239	184	206	250	238	257	271

## Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.

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

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Baco blanc is moderately to strongly vigorous and has a semi-erect bearing. It is sensitive to chlorosis.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Baco blanc is sensitive to phylloxera, flavescence dorée, powdery mildew, downy mildew on the leaves and to mites. On the other hand, it is not very susceptible to grey rot.

## Technological potentiality

Baco blanc's bunches and berries are medium to large in size. This variety produces wines used for making good quality spiritis.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Baco blanc clone carries the number 1086. A conservatory of twenty or so clones was planted in the French department of Landes in 2006.

## 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.

## Description of clones certified in France

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar level	Color potential
	Year of certification	Agronomic references	Bunch weight	Vigor	Titriable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
1086	Non précisée 2004	CA 32 - ENTAV				

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Clone consistent with the characteristics of the variety.



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