



Centennial seedless B



Name of the variety in France

Centennial seedless

Origin

This variety was obtained in 1966 by Harold P. Olmo (California) by crossbreeding Gold and Q 25-6 (F2 Emperor x Sultana moscata B).

Synonyms

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Legal information

In France, Centennial seedless is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Spain, Italy and Portugal

Use

Table grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	2000	2008	2018
ha	2	10	8.8

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves,
- the wedge-shaped or circular adult leaves, with five, seven or more than seven lobes, a slightly open U-shaped petiole sinus, large and long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a moderate to strong anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of prostrate hairs and a low density of erect hairs,
- the narrow ellipsoid or occasionally curved berries, with a simple or slightly aromatic (muscat) flavor.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	133	234	239	176	188	248	238	216	263
Allel 2	133	236	239	191	188	256	254	235	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Centennial seedless is very vigorous and has a semi-erect to horizontally bearing. It must be trellised and pruned long.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Centennial seedless is slightly susceptible to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

Centennial seedless's bunches are large to very large and moderately compact. The berries are seedless, large, with a fairly thin skin, a firm pulp and a very pleasant flavor. Leaf removal must be moderate as the berries are a little sensitive to browning. Under certain conditions, after harvest, the stalks shrivel quickly and the berries have a tendency to fall off. The grapes have a moderate storage and transport capacity.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Centennial seedless clone carries the number 1087

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.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, 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
1087	Non précisée	ENTAV				
	2004	Provence Sud-Ouest				

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Clone consistent with the characteristics of the variety.



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