



Danuta B



Name of the variety in France

Danuta

Origin

This variety was obtained in 1964 by INRA by crossbreeding Dattier de Beyrouth and Sultana moscata.

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, Danuta is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France



Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, with a slightly open U-shaped petiole sinus with often naked petiole veins, medium teeth with straight or convex sides, a slight anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat slightly involute, shiny and finely blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ovoid or narrow ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	133	223	239	182	186	248	248	233	249

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 2	147	232	249	191	188	252	254	267	257

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Danuta has a moderate to strong vigor and a semi-erect bearing. The shoots are long and sensitive to the wind. Therefore, it must be carefully trained and pruned long. Danuta is not very sensitive to coulure and millerandage but its berries are sometimes subject to bursting if it rains at the end of ripening.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Danuta is sensitive to powdery mildew, downy mildew and phomopsis. This variety is however not very susceptible to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

Danuta's bunches are very large, long and not very compact. The berries are seedless, medium in size with a not very thick skin, a simple-flavored firm pulp and an average gustative quality. When the seeds are present, they are soft and not very noticeable. Pinching out the clusters can improve the presentation. It is better that the clusters are well exposed in order to obtain good berry coloration. This variety has average storage and transport capacity.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Danuta clone carries the number 973.

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.

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	Titrrable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
973	1990	INRA				

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