



Romorantin B



Name of vine variety in France

Romorantin

Origin

This vine variety would appear to originally be from the center of France and based on published genetic studies is derived from the crossbreeding of coloring Pinot teinturier N and Gouais B.

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Danery B" with regard to plant propagation material.

Regulations

In France, Romorantin B is officially listed in the "Catalogue of Vine Varieties".

Use

Wine vine variety

Evolution of area under vines in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	2000	2008	2016
ha	680	581	271	156	231	74	80

Description

Identification signs include:

- the tip of the young shoot has a thick coat of flat-lying hairs,
- the young leaves are yellow with bronze patches,
- the shoot with the internodes are reddish purple,
- adult leaves are dark green, whole or 3 lobed with a V-shaped open petiolar sinus; short teeth compared to width at base, straight sides, upturned leafblade with revolute edges, largely bubbled, cupped and the underside with a moderate coat of upright and flat-lying hairs,
- round or slightly flattened berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	126	232	243	176	188	238	238	227	249
Allel 2	131	236	249	186	204	246	248	235	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after le Chasselas.

Grape maturity: period II, 2 and 1/2 to 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This vine variety is fairly fertile and productive. Grown upright it can be long or short pruned. It must be grown on adapted and early terroirs.

Sensitivity to diseases and pests

Romorantin B is moderately susceptible to grey rot and grape caterpillars.

Technological potential

Grape clusters are moderate to large while the berries are small. Romorantin B produces fairly fine, fruity and pleasant wines.




Clonal selection in France

The 4 approved Romorantin B clones carry the numbers 466, 873, 928 and 929. A conservatory with 50 or so clones was set up in Loir-et-Cher in 2007.

Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi.
- Documentation interne du Domaine de Vassal. 1949-2011, INRA, Marseillan-plage.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1990, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier.
- Ampélographie. P. Viala et V. Vermorel, 1902-1910, Ed. Masson, Paris.

Description of clones approved in France

Clone number	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technical data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar content	Potential color
	Year approved	Agronomic references	Weight of grape bunches	Vigor	Total acidity	Tannic structure
	Growing surface area		Size of berries	Sensitivity to Botrytis	Aromatic intensity	Oenological aptitudes
466	Loir-et-Cher	ENTAV				
	1976	Loir-et-Cher				
ENTAV  INRA® Small distribution clone						
873	Loir-et-Cher	ENTAV				
	1986	Loir-et-Cher				
ENTAV  INRA® Small distribution clone						
928	Non précisée	INRA				
	1988	Loir-et-Cher				
ENTAV  INRA® Small distribution clone						
929	Non précisée	INRA				
	1988	Loir-et-Cher				

Clone number	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technical data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar content</i>	<i>Potential color</i>
	<i>Year approved</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Weight of grape bunches</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Total acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Growing surface area</i>		<i>Size of berries</i>	<i>Sensitivity to Botrytis</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological aptitudes</i>

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Small distribution clone



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