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INRA - IFV - Montpellier SupAgro
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Vialla



Name of vine variety in France (and common name)

Vialla

Breeder and year of obtention

Léo Laliman, 1870

Genetic origin

Although its exact origin is unknown, this variety is derived from the crossbreeding involving Vitis labrusca and Vitis riparia.

Evolution of areas under rootstock nurseries

	1945	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015
ha	8	32	34	41	19	8	5	4

Estimated surface area of French vineyards grafted with this rootstock and the

7 000 ha. Rhône-Alpes (Beaujolais), Aquitaine

Ampelographic description

Identification signs include:
- the tip of the Young shoot is half-open to closed with a heavy coat of flat-lying hairs and anthocyanin coloration on the edges,
- the Young leaves are yellow and the underside with a heavy coat of flat-lying hairs on the leaf blade and a slight coat on the veins,
- the vine shoots have a ribbed contour and the presence of 3 consecutive or more tendrils.
- adult leaves are large, whole, upturned with a slightly open lyre-shaped petiolar sinus, a thick leaf blade, teeth with straight sides and the underside with a slight to moderate coat of flat-lying and upright hairs,
- female flowers with bulging flower buds,
- moderate to large size berries, round-shaped with foxy aromas and a bluish black skin,
- dark Brown and ribbed vine shoots.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	122	263	235	234	202	250	234	224	245
Allel 2	133	263	251	234	202	256	234	235	245

Resistance to soil parasites

Low to moderate degree of tolerance to radicicolae phylloxera. For this reason, Vialla should only be used under unfavorable conditions for this pest. It likewise has just moderate resistance to Meloidogyne arenaria nématodes.

Adapt to environment

Vialla is extremely susceptible to chlorosis and it resists only up to 4% active limestone and a CPI of 2. It is likewise susceptible to drought and must be used under conditions with sufficient water input. this root stock is well adapted to acid and decalcified soils: sandy, granite or fairly deep argilo-siliceous soils.

Interaction with grafts and production objectives

Vialla generally displays good compatibility and good affinity with grafts as the diameter of the stem is comparable to grafts. Vialla vigor is fairly strong but induced fertility is limited. This root stock influences early vegetative cycles and tends to produce less acidic products. Vialla gives good results with Gamay N.

Aptitudes for plant propagation

This root stock is a low wood producer (15 000 to 50 000 m/ha). Debudding and cuttings are difficult due to substantial number of tendrils. Vialla displays good aptititude for propagation by cuttings and grafting wih occasional substantial calluses.

Resistance to aerial parasites

Fairly high resistance to gallicolae phylloxera with good resistance to downy mildew.

Clonal selection in France

The 5 approved Vialla clones carry the numbers 116, 258, 266, 267 and 760.

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