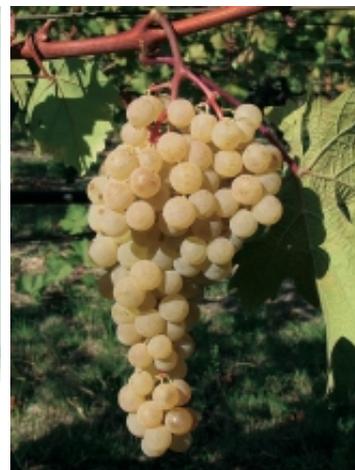




Danlas B



Name of the variety in France

Danlas

Origin

This variety was obtained in 1958 by INRA by crossbreeding Dabouki and Chasselas.

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, Danlas is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. It is classified as a wine grape variety only in some French department (see the regulations in force). This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Portugal.

Use

Wine and table grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	7	109	321	263	162

Descriptive elements

Identification signs include:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves,
- the shoots with a strong anthocyanin pigmentation of the nodes and the internodes,
- the pentagonal adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, a slightly open or closed V-shaped petiole sinus with slightly overlapping lobes, large teeth, medium compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a moderate to strong anthocyanin pigmentation of veins, a twisted, moderately blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs and no or a very low density of prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	225	239	176	188	248	240	216	239
Allel 2	149	232	249	182	194	252	244	257	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.

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

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Danlas displays strong vigor and a horizontal bearing. As it is sensitive to the wind, it must be trained and pruned long. It is not very susceptible to millerandage and coulure.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Danlas is very susceptible to phomopsis, downy and powdery mildew. On the other hand, it is not very sensitive to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

Danlas's bunches are large, moderately compact with a long and pigmented peduncle. The clusters are homogeneous, easy to pick and to package. The berries are medium to large in size. The skin is thick and the pulp relatively juicy, soft with a neutral flavor. Danlas has a good storage and transport capacity. When vinified, Danlas produces ordinary and not very aromatic wines.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Danlas clone carries the number 499.

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	Titration acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
499	1976	INRA				

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