



Exalta B



Name of the variety in France

Exalta

Origin

This variety was obtained in 1966 by INRA by crossbreeding Muscat de Hambourg and Perlette.

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

Use

Table grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France



Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with long yellow tendrils,
- the circular, matte, light green adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, medium to long teeth with straight sides or with one side convex and one side concave, a smooth involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ovoid or narrow ellipsoid berries with a slightly aromatic or muscat flavor.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	229	249	176	186	240	240	233	249

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 2	133	232	253	182	188	256	254	243	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Exalta has moderate to strong vigor and a semi-erect bearing. This variety must be trellised and pruned long.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Exalta is not very sensitive to rot.

Technological potentiality

Exalta's bunches are medium to large in size. The berries are small to medium in size with a fairly thin skin and juicy pulp, with a slightly muscat flavor and a very pleasant floral character. The clusters must be well exposed in order to obtain a good coloration. The non-lignified grape seed tissues are present but not very noticeable. This variety is not very sensitive to berry shedding and have a good storage and transport capacity.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Exalta clone carries the number 969.

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	Titriable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
969	1990	INRA				

ENTAV  INRA®



Cette œuvre est mise à disposition selon les termes de la [Licence Creative Commons Attribution - Pas d'Utilisation Commerciale - Partage dans les Mêmes Conditions 4.0 International](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)

