



Rossula bianca B



Name of the variety in France

Rossula bianca

Origin

This variety is probably originally from South Corsica.

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, Rossula bianca is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2020 on the A list but is not yet classified.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots with a high density of prostate hairs,
- the shoots with red-striped internodes,
- the pentagonal, dark green adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with a closed V-shaped petiole sinus or with overlapping lobes and sometimes a tooth on the edge, small to medium teeth, rather long compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a blistered, involute leaf blade, slightly revolute on the edges, undulate between the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, no erect hairs and a high density of prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	137	223	239	178	194	248	238	235	249

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 2	149	232	249	188	200	250	248	257	251

Phenology

Bud burst: 7 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks to 4 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Rossula bianca is vigorous and fertile. This variety has a semi-erect to erect bearing and it is a little sensitive to wind and to drought.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Rossula bianca does not seem to be particularly susceptible to downy mildew and powdery mildew. It is also not very affected by grey rot. However, this variety is sensitive to esca.

Technological potentiality

Rossula bianca's bunches are medium in size and compact. The berries are also medium, simple-flavored, with a moderately thick skin. Rossula bianca wines are alcoholic, full-bodied, not very expressive and they last long on the palate. The wines can sometimes lack a little bit of acidity.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Rossula bianca clone carries the number 1334.

A conservatory of 14 clones was planted in Corsica.

Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Les cépages insulaires ou le Riacquistu des cépages corses. CRVI de Corse, 2016, San Giuliano, France.

Publications of CIVAM Corse : Lexique des noms corses de cépages, November 1989, updated in December 1992 ; Caractéristiques générales et aptitudes des cépages corses, May 1995.

Description of clones certified in France

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titration acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
1334	Corse 2019	IFV				

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