

Olivette blanche B

Table grape variety.



Origin

This variety is of unknown origin and does not correspond to the white form of Olivette noire.

Use

Table grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Olivette blanche

Synonymy

In Italy, Olivette blanche is officially designated as "Ciminnita". This synonym is officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Olivette blanche is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Italy.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, entire or with five lobes, with shallow lateral sinuses, an open V-shaped petiole sinus, small teeth, short compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no coloration of veins, a smooth shiny leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the female flowers,
- the ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	2000	2008	2018
ha	19	15	1	2	1.1

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	133	232	243	182	188	252	254	243	261
Allele 2	135	236	249	191	204	258	254	259	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Olivette blanche is a late-season variety, moderately vigorous with an erect or semi-erect bearing. It can be managed by long pruning. Due to its female flowers, Olivette blanche is very susceptible to coulure and millerandage.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Olivette blanche is very little susceptible to grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.

Phenology

Bud burst: 7 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: late-season, 5 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are loose and small to medium in size. The berries are large, of irregular size due to millerandage, simple-flavored, with a thick skin and a fleshy pulp.



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