

# Ravat blanc B

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

Ravat blanc (Ravat 6) is an interspecific hybrid obtained by J-F. Ravat. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would result from the crossbreeding of 8724 Seibel and Plantet (5455 Seibel).

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Ravat blanc

## Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Ravat 6" regarding plant propagation material

## Regulatory data

In France, Ravat blanc is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the shiny green young leaves,
- the kidney-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with a very open U- or V-shaped petiole sinus, medium teeth with straight or convex sides, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a shiny leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	2000	2008	2018
ha	600	567	1	21	15	8.9

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	182	188	250	240	237	249
Allele 2	147	261	243	184	188	260	254	251	249

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Ravat blanc is not very fertile, with a semi-erect bearing, and must be pruned long.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Ravat blanc clone carries the number 1198.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are small. The berries are also small and can become pink at maturity. The sugar potential of Ravat blanc is good but the wines produced are sensitive to oxidation and are of average quality.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Ravat blanc resists well against downy mildew but is very sensitive to powdery mildew, anthracnose and grey rot. It must also be grafted.

### 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.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.



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