

Romorantin B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety would originally be from the center of France and based on published genetic studies, it would be the result of the crossbreeding between Pinot teinturier and Gouais blanc.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Romorantin

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Danery" regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Romorantin 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 high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with purplish-red internodes,
- the dark green adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with an open V-shaped petiole sinus, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a roughly blistered, goffered, involute leafblade with revolute edges, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostrate hairs
- the round-shaped or slightly obloid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	680	581	271	156	231	74	79

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	126	232	243	176	188	238	238	227	249
Allele 2	131	236	249	186	204	246	248	235	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety is fairly fertile and productive, with an erect bearing. Romorantin can be pruned long or short. It must be grown on adapted and early terroirs.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Romorantin is moderately susceptible to grey rot and grape moths.

Clonal selection in France

The four certified Romorantin clones carry the numbers 466, 873, 928 and 929. A conservatory of 50 or so clones was planted in the French department of Loir-et-Cher in 2007.

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: 1 day after le Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half to 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium to large while the berries are small. Romorantin produces fairly fine, fruity and pleasant wines.



*Plantgrape, all rights reserved,
plantgrape.fr, UMT Géno-Vigne®
INRAE - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier*

