

# Rubilande Rs

Wine grape variety.



### Origin

Rubilande (an interspecific hybrid) is the result of crossbreeding Bienvenu (2859 Seibel) and Roi des noirs (4643 Seibel).

### Use

Wine grape variety.

### Name of the variety in France

Rubilande

### Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "11803 Seibel" regarding plant propagation material.

### Regulatory data

In France, Rubilande 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 medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves,
- the circular or wedge-shaped adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, a slightly open U- or V-shaped petiole sinus, long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly involute leaf blade, and ton the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries

## **Evolution of cultivated areas in France**

Year	1958	1968	2000	2008	2018
ha	737	426	11	8	6.3

# Genetic profile

Microsatell	iteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	178	180	244	240	235	239
Allele 2	143	243	255	183	194	256	240	259	249

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Rubilande is a fairly fertile variety with a semi-erect bearing, is susceptible to chlorosis and drought.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Rubilande resists fairly well to downy mildew and to anthracnose, but is susceptible to grey rot and must be grafted.

### **Clonal selection in France**

The only certified Rubilande clone carries the number 1335.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days before Chasselas. Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

### **Technological potential**

The bunches are compact and medium in size. The berries are large and have a juicy pulp. Rubilande can be used either as a table or a wine grape. It produced mediocre quality rosé wines with no diglucoside anthocyanins.

### 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.











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