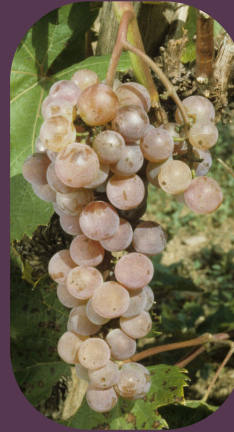


Rubilande Rs

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 on 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

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	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.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Rubilande clone carries the number 1335.

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week and a half after Chasselas.

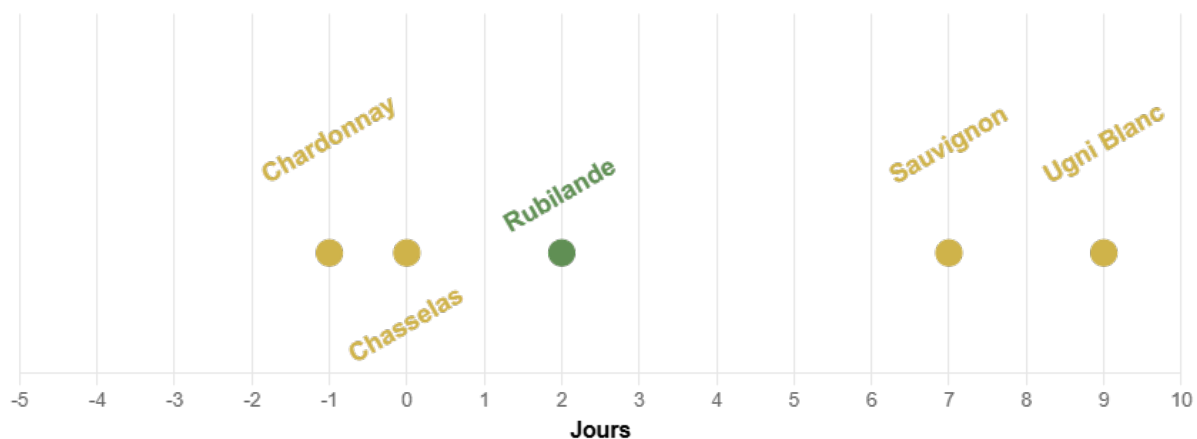
Debourrement

Technological potential

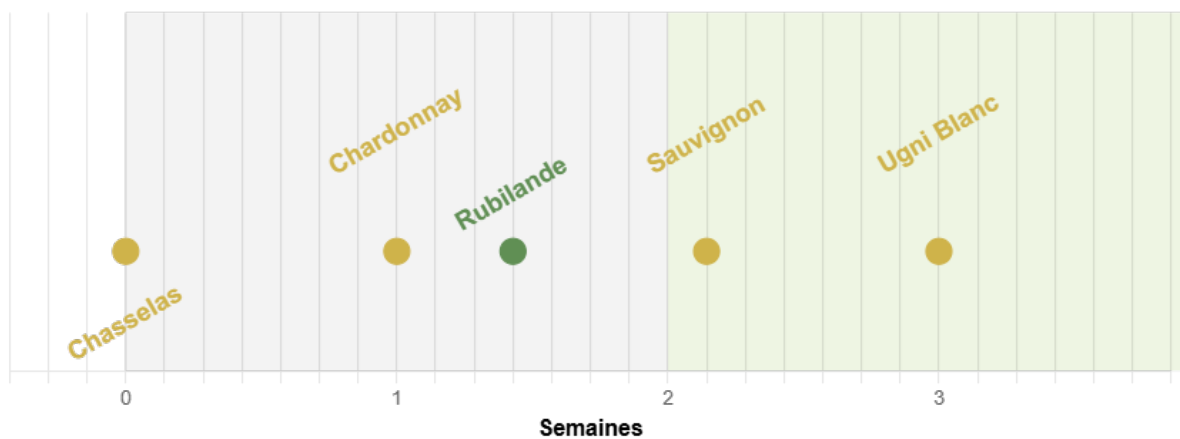
The bunches are compact and medium in size. The berries are large and have a juicy pulp. Rubilande can be used either as a table or a wine grape. It produced mediocre quality rosé wines with no diglucoside anthocyanins.

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. Despite the tolerances described, a minimum level of fungicide protection is necessary to provide adequate protection for the vines and the grape harvest, particularly in vintages with high disease pressure.



Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
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- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.



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