

Seyval B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Seyval (an interspecific hybrid) is the result of the crossbreeding between 5656 Seibel and Rayon d'Or (4986 Seibel).

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Seyval

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "5276 Seyve-Villard" regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Seyval is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Netherlands and Romania.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the entire circular adult leaves, with a slightly open or closed with overlapping lobes U-shaped petiole sinus, small to medium teeth with convex sides, a shiny and involute leaf blade, curly on the edges, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the obloid or round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1998	2008	2018
ha	1309	1288	159	119	90

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	237	186	178	260	236	235	249
Allele 2	131	250	243	186	188	262	236	251	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Seyval is vigorous and fertile. It can be pruned short or moderately long and is preferably trained.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Seyval clone carries the number 1336.

Phenology

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

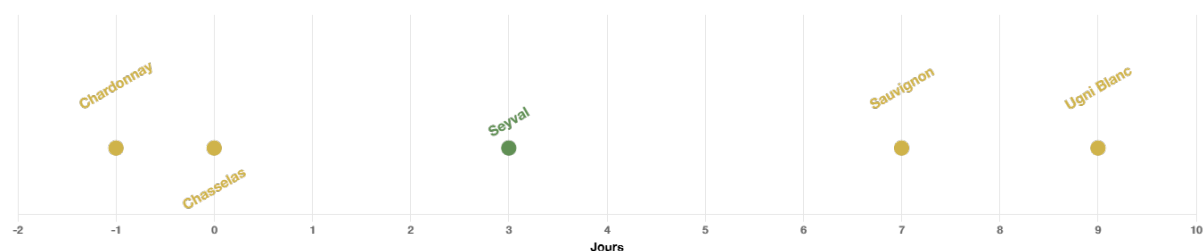
Technological potential

The bunches are small to medium in size. The berries are also small to medium and very bloomed. Seyval produces wines of acceptable quality.

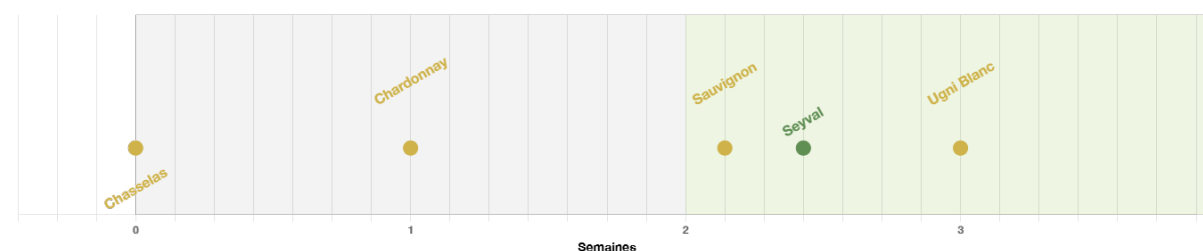
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Seyval resists moderately well to downy mildew. It is slightly susceptible to grey rot and it 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.

Debourrement



Maturité



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 - ©2023 Plantgrape, all rights reserved

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



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