

Sylvaner B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety would originally be from central Europe (Austria). Based on published genetic analyses, Sylvaner would result from the crossbreeding of Savagnin and Österreichisch Weiß.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Sylvaner

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the shoots with green internodes
- the shiny, circular, entire adult leaves, with a slightly open petiole sinus with parallel edges or slightly overlapping lobes, short teeth with convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted 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.

Synonymy

In the European Union, Sylvaner is officially called by other names: Grüner Silvaner (Germany), Silvanac zeleni (Croatia), Silvanske zelené (Czech Republic, Slovakia), Sylvaner verde (Italy), Zeleni silvanec (Slovenia) and Zöld szilvani (Hungary). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Sylvaner 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: Austria, Belgium,

Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	2489	2830	2644	2617	2168	1603	945

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	149	223	243	186	188	250	240	227	271
Allele 2	151	229	247	191	204	252	248	235	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Sylvaner is a variety with a steady production. It is however rather sensitive to spring frosts and its wood sometimes has difficulty to lignify. Sylvaner is not suited to terroirs that induce too much chlorosis.

Clonal selection in France

The two certified Sylvaner clones carry the numbers 50 and 487. A conservatory of approximately 300 clones was planted in Alsace in 1990.

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.

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

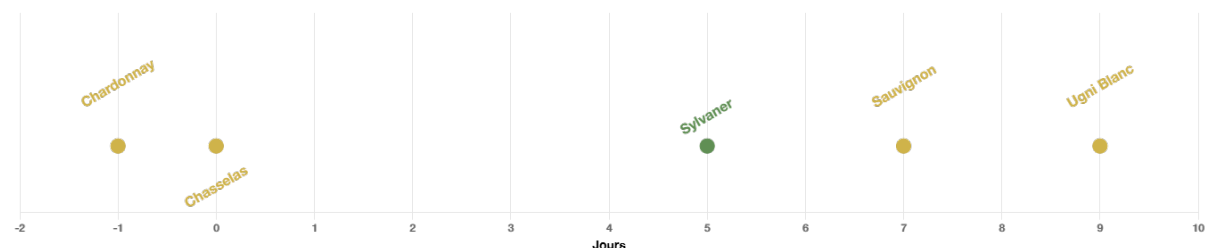
Technological potential

The bunches are small and the berries are small to medium in size. Sylvaner produces fairly lively wines with delicate aromas. Under favorable circumstances and with managed yields, this variety can produce wines that are ampler and with more complexity.

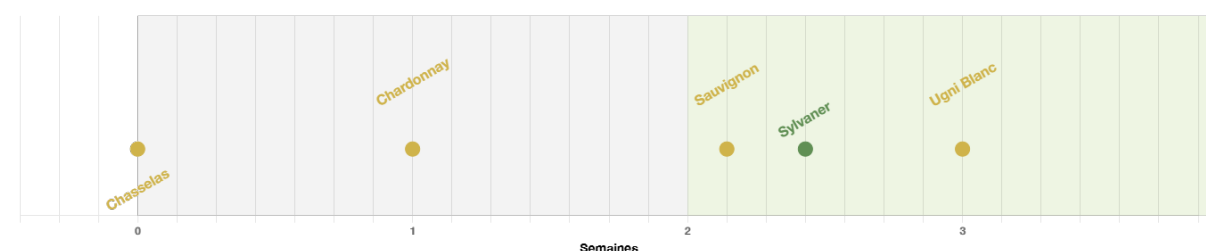
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Sylvaner is very sensitive to powdery mildew, downy mildew and grey rot.

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 - 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.



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