

# Ugni blanc B

Wine and spirits grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is originally from Italy (Tuscany) where it is grown under the name Trebbiano toscano.

## Use

Wine and spirits grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Ugni blanc

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves,
- the shoots with indistinct or flattened nodes,
- the large, non-uniform light green adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with a slightly open petiole sinus or with overlapping lobes, medium to long teeth with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted, involute on the edges, slightly gophered and blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the very long grape clusters, foxtail-shaped, sometimes fasciated on the tips,
- the round-shaped berries with skin that can become slightly pink when over ripe.

## Synonymy

In the European Union, Ugni blanc is officially called by other names: Biancame (Italy), Talia (Portugal), Trebbiano (Cyprus, Malta) and Trebbiano toscano (Chypre, Italy Malta). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

## Regulatory data

In France, Ugni blanc 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: Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, Portugal and Spain.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	62399	93762	127468	102973	96740	83182	87039

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	249	176	194	246	240	243	249
Allele 2	141	229	253	180	200	252	254	247	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Ugni blanc is very vigorous. It is well adapted to varied training and pruning systems, as well as diverse cultural and environmental conditions (wide geographical area of cultivation). It is best if trellised, as it can be sensitive to the wind.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Ugni blanc is sensitive to downy mildew and eutypa dieback. It is also very sensitive to root-knot nematodes when it is grown ungrafted in sand. On the other hand, it is not very susceptible to phomopsis and grey rot on the grape clusters.

### Clonal selection in France

The eleven certified Ugni blanc clones carry the numbers 384, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486 and 638. A conservatory of more than 400 clones is in the process of being set up in the wine-growing region of Cognac; the first part was planted in 2006.

### 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.
- Registro nazionale delle varietà di vite. Ministère de l'agriculture italien, under the name "Trebiano Toscano", [[web site](#), visited in 2020].

### Phenology

Bud burst: 9 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half to 4 weeks after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are very large while the berries are small to medium in size. Depending on growing conditions, Ugni blanc can be used to produce relatively neutral and balanced dry white wines. It can also be used to make base wines to produce great quality spirits.



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