

Vermentino B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety, grown in Corsica and in Provence for a very long time, would originally be from Italy.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Vermentino

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Rolle", "Garbesso" or "Vermentinu" regarding plant propagation material. In Italy, Vermentino is officially designated as "Favorita" and "Pigato".

Regulatory data

In France, Vermentino 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, Italy, Malta and Spain.

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 circular, dark green adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, deep lateral sinuses, a slightly open petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted, slightly goffered and blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs and a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the slightly ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

| Year | 1958 | 1979 | 1988 | 1998 | 2008 | 2018 |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ha | 2106 | 1057 | 833 | 2507 | 3089 | 6333 |

Genetic profile

| Microsatellite | VVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allele 1 | 131 | 232 | 249 | 176 | 200 | 250 | 240 | 235 | 249 |
| Allele 2 | 149 | 236 | 249 | 178 | 204 | 260 | 248 | 243 | 255 |

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety is rather productive and vigorous, must be pruned short. Careful training is preferable in order to maintain vegetation. This southern variety is well adapted to hot areas and to dry and not very fertile terroirs.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Vermentino is a little sensitive to grey rot, moderately sensitive to sour rot and quite sensitive to powdery mildew.

Clonal selection in France

The fourteen certified Vermentino clones carry the numbers 639, 640, 766, 795, 856, 876, 912, 913, 914, 915, 963, 964, 1081 and 1082. A conservatory of 50 or so clones was planted in the Corsican wine-growing region in 2005.

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 [[web site](#), visited in 2020].

Phenology

Bud burst: 7 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches and berries are large. Vermentino produces quality white wines, pleasant and with nice pale color. These fine balanced and full-bodied wines have an interesting aromatic richness (floral aromas of hawthorn, fruity pear aromas, etc.) even if they sometimes lack acidity.



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