

Berlandieri - Colombard 2



Genetic origin

Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety results from the crossbreeding of *Vitis berlandieri* and *Vitis vinifera* cv. Ugni blanc.

Name of the variety in France (and usual name)

BC 2

Breeder/breeder and year obtained

Mr Blanchard and Jean-Louis Vidal, 1894.

Estimated surface area of the French vineyard grafted with this rootstock and main regions of use

35 ha .

Elements of ampelographic description

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot that is open, with a high density of prostrate hairs and a piping anthocyanin coloration,
- the bronzed young leaves,
- the shoots with a very ribbed surface,
- the medium to large, wedge-shaped adult leaves, with a fairly thick leaf blade, shallow upper lateral sinuses, a slightly open lyre-shaped petiole sinus, long teeth compared to their width with straight or convex sides, and a low to medium density of erect hairs on petioles and on the veins on the lower side of the leaves,
- the hermaphrodite flowers,
- the small, round-shaped berries with a blue black skin.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1945	1975	1985	2005	2015
ha	0.03	1	1	0	0

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	141	223	231	252	192	250	252	233	243
Allele 2	143	234	249	254	194	252	254	247	249

Resistance to soil pests

BC 2 is moderately to strongly tolerant to the root form of phylloxera.

Aptitudes for vegetative multiplication

BC 2 cutting capacity is medium and its grafting aptitude is good.

Clonal selection in France

In France, the only certified BC 2 clone carries the number 1369.

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

Adaptation to the environment

BC 2 is well adapted to limestone soil and can resist up to 40% of "active" limestone.

Interaction with the graft and production objectives

Plants grafted onto this rootstock develop quickly.



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