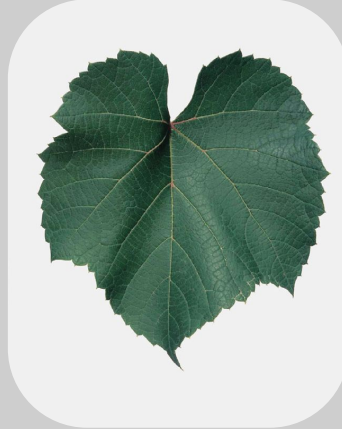


Vialla



Genetic origin

Although its exact origin is unknown, this variety results from a crossbreeding involving *Vitis labrusca* and *Vitis riparia*.

Breeder/breeder and year obtained

Léo Laliman, 1870.

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

7 000 ha - Rhône-Alpes (Beaujolais), Aquitaine.

Elements of ampelographic description

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot that is half open to closed, with high density of prostrate hairs and a piping anthocyanin coloration,
- the yellow young leaves, with, on the lower side of the leaves, a high density of prostrate hairs on the blade and a low density of erect hairs on the veins,
- the shoots with a ribbed surface, and three or more consecutive tendrils,
- the large, involute, entire adult leaves, with a slightly open lyre-shaped petiole sinus, a thick leaf blade, teeth with straight sides, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the female flowers with bulging flower buds,
- the medium to large, round-shaped berries, with foxy aromas and a blue black skin,
- the dark brown woody shoots with a ribbed surface.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year	1945	1955	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015
ha	8	32	34	41	19	8	5	3.5

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	122	263	235	234	202	250	234	224	245
Allele 2	133	263	251	234	202	256	234	235	245

Resistance to soil pests

Vialla has a low to moderate tolerance to the root form of phylloxera. For this reason, Vialla should only be planted under unfavorable conditions for this pest. It is also moderately resistant to *Meloidogyne arenaria* nematodes.

Aptitudes for vegetative multiplication

Vialla wood production is low (15 000 to 50 000 m/ha). Cleaning and disbudding is difficult due to the large number of tendrils. Vialla has good cutting and grafting aptitudes, with sometimes large calluses on the graft point.

Clonal selection in France

In France, the 5 certified Vialla clones carry the numbers 116, 258, 266, 267 and 760. Among those, the clones multiplied are:

- clone No. 116: 2 ha 86 ares of mother vines producing certified material, in 2017,
- clone No. 266: 47 ares of mother vines producing certified material, in 2017,
- clone No. 267: 13 ares of mother vines producing certified material, in 2017.

Datas are extracted from: Les chiffres de la pépinière viticole, 2017, Datas and assesment of FranceAgriMer, may 2018.

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

Vialla is extremely susceptible to chlorosis and it only resists up to 4% of "active" limestone and an ICP of 2. It is also susceptible to drought and must be used under conditions with a sufficient water input. This rootstock is well adapted to acidic and decalcified soils as sandy, granitic or fairly deep argilo-siliceous soils.

Interaction with the graft and production objectives

Vialla generally has a good compatibility and affinity with grafts as the diameter of its shoot is similar to that of the grafts. Vialla confers a fairly high vigor but induces a limited fertility. This rootstock has an influence on the earliness of the vegetative cycle and the varieties grafted onto it tend to produce less acidic products. Vialla works well with Gamay.



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