

PICPOUL BLANC



Descriptive Elements

The identification is based on:

- The tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostate hairs,
- The green young leaves with slightly bronze spots,
- The shoots with green or slightly red-striped internodes,
- The circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, an open or slightly open U-shaped petiole sinus, medium to long teeth (particularly for those corresponding to the main veins) with convex sides, a weak to moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a blistered involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of erect and prostate hairs,
- The ellipsoid berries.

| Origin | Synonyms |
|---|---|
| This variety corresponds to the white mutation of Piquepoul noir. | Avello, Avillo, Extra, Feher Piquepoul, Languedocien, Picapoll, Picapolla, Picapulla, Picpoul, Picpoul de Pinet, Piquepoul blanc, Piquepoul de Pinet. |

| Legal Information | Use |
|--|---------------------|
| In France, Picpoul blanc is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. | Wine grape variety. |

Evolution of Cultivated Areas in France

| | 1958 | 1968 | 1979 | 1988 | 1998 | 2008 | 2018 |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ha | 903 | 856 | 592 | 594 | 650 | 1235 | 1748 |

Genetic Profile

| Microsatellite | VVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allel 1 | 131 | 223 | 239 | 176 | 188 | 252 | 240 | 233 | 239 |
| Allel 2 | 131 | 229 | 243 | 186 | 188 | 252 | 248 | 235 | 261 |

| Phenology | Suitability for Cultivation and Agronomic Production | |
|---|--|--|
| Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas. Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks and a half after Chasselas. | This variety is fertile, productive and must be pruned short-pruned. It is adapted to clay-limestone terroirs and sandy terrains (it was used to be grown ungrafted in the sands of the Mediterranean coast). As maturity is reached fairly late, it must be planted in warm southern regions. Grafting this variety onto 110 R should be avoided. | |
| Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests | Technological Potentiality | |
| Picpoul blanc is sensitive to grey rot. | The bunches are large and the berries are medium in size. In appropriate terroirs, Picpoul blanc produces typical, lively and pleasant white wines. | |
| Clonal Selection in France | Bibliographic References | |
| The four certified Piquepoul blanc clones carry the numbers 176, 237, 238 and 463. A conservatory of almost 400 clones was planted in 1994 in the French department of Hérault. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. | |

Description of clones certified in France

| Clone no. 01.1 | Source | Treatments | Comments |
|----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| | Château de Beaucastel, France | Microshoot tip tissue culture therapy | Several lesser-known Rhône varieties became part of the Foundation Plant Services grapevine collection in 2004 as a result of a cooperative effort between FPS, UC Davis, the General Partners of Tablas Creek Vineyards in Paso Robles, Robert Haas and the Perrin family in France. Cuttings from those varieties – Vaccarèse, Terret noir, Muscardin, Cinsault, Picardan, Piquepoul blanc, Clairette blanche, and Bourboulenc – were taken by sélection massale from the best performing vines at Château de Beaucastel (the Perrin estate) in Châteauneuf-du-Pape in southern France. The plant material for this selection came to FPS in 2004 to begin the testing process. The original material for Picpoul blanc 01 tested positive for virus and underwent microshoot tip tissue culture therapy at FPS in 2005. After successful completion of testing for the California Grapevine Registration & Certification Program, Picpoul blanc 01 was planted in the FPS Classic Foundation Vineyard in 2010. The treated material (tissue culture) from Picpoul blanc 01 successfully completed testing to qualify for the Russell Ranch Foundation Vineyard in 2012, where it was planted as Picpoul blanc 01.1. |

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Catalogue of grapevines cultivated in France: <http://plantgrape.plantnet-project.org>

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