

FERCAL (31 RICHTER x BLANCHARD 1B)

Origin: France (R. Pouget – INRA Bordeaux – 1959).

VEGETATIVE FEATURES

Leaf: medium-to-large, wedge-shaped, whole, with a large U-V shaped petiolar sinus; the upper side is hairless, bullous, arachnoid, the lower side is bristly, with a green-colored flap, cup-shaped, convoluted, thick.

Woody shoot: long, uniform, branched, with a prominent development of secondary shoots, ribbed, striated, arachnoid, gray-brown colored; it is prone to form bark fissures like 1103 P.

CULTURAL APTITUDES

Ability to promote fruit setting: excellent.

Root system regeneration: good.

ADAPTABILITY TO SOIL TYPE

Compact: good.

Wet: acceptable.

Dry: good.

Stony: good.

Acidic: acceptable.

Saline: sensitive.

Calcareous: excellent.

Superficial: poor.

Branching pattern of the roots: expanded.

Tendency to the emission of suckers: poor.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DEFICIENCIES OR EXCESSES

Deficiency of K: sensitive.

Deficiency of P: sensitive.

Deficiency of Mg: very sensitive.

Deficiency of Mn: sensitive.

Deficiency of Fe: low sensitivity.

Deficiency of Zn: sensitive.

Resistance to root phylloxera: High.

Resistance to leaf phylloxera: good.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO FUNGAL AND PLANT DISEASES

Downy mildew: low.

Powdery mildew: low.

Botrytis: sensitive.

Anthracoze: low.

Phomopsis cane and Leaf spot: sensitive.

Rachis desiccation: it induces sensitivity.

Esca disease: very sensitive.

Eutypa disease: it induces sensitivity.



OTHER INFORMATION

Behavior in the nursery: the rooting is good in combination with most grape varieties; it induces a good development to the scion; it benefits from mulching and hormone treatments.

Behavior in the propagation block: it doesn't show any difficulties when grown on trellis, so long as the number of green pruning operations is reduced, otherwise it tends to delay the lignification; it is not advisable to breed it sprawling on the ground in cool-temperate environments.

Behavior in the open field: it induces good vigor to the scion; it tends to hasten the ripening process; magnesium absorption is difficult; it requires deep, not sandy soils; it favors rachis desiccation.