

RUPESTRIS DU LOT (RUPESTRIS group)



Synonyms: Alberella, Monticola.

Origin: France (Sijas – 1879).

VEGETATIVE FEATURES

Leaf: small, kidney-shaped, whole, with a very open brace-shaped petiolar sinus; the upper side is glossy and hairless; the lower side is hairless, and the flap is green, slightly bent, thick, with reddish ribs.

Woody shoot: short, not uniform, very branched, hairless, pruinose, reddish-purple.

CULTURAL APTITUDES

Ability to promote fruit setting: good.

Root system regeneration: average.

ADAPTABILITY TO SOIL TYPE

Compact: good.

Wet: very poor.

Dry: excellent.

Stony: excellent.

Acidic: poor.

Saline: good.

Branching pattern of the root system: taproot.

Tendency to emission of suckers high.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DEFICIENCIES OR EXCESSES

Deficiency of N: very sensitive.

Deficiency of K: sensitive.

Deficiency of Mg: very sensitive.

Deficiency of P: very sensitive.

Deficiency of Fe: sensitive.

Resistance to root phylloxera: excellent.

Resistance to leaf phylloxera: poor.

SUSCEPTIBILITY TO FUNGAL AND PLANT DISEASES

Downy mildew: low.

Powdery mildew: low.

Botrytis: sensitive.

Anthracoze: sensitive.

Melanosis: sensitive.

Eutypa disease: it reduces sensitivity.

Rachis desiccation: it induces sensitivity.



OTHER INFORMATION

Behavior in the nursery: the rooting is good in combination with most vine varieties; it induces a considerable development to the scion; the production of roots comes easily.

Behavior in the propagation block: it is advisable to breed it on trellis due to the tendency to emit secondary branches.

Behavior in the open field: it induces considerable vigor; it enhances any predisposition to coulure and millerandage; it tends to delay the vegetative cycle and enhances the acidic component of the must; it is not subject to rapid decay despite being sensitive to fan leaf virus complex and rugose wood diseases; to be used in dry and shallow soils.