



Bibliographic Synthesis

Soft wheat cultivated in Nord-Pas-de-Calais from 1800 to 1930

The evolution of agricultural practices and genetic selection

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An ADEARNCRRG Collaboration



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France-England relationship

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The beginning of economic liberalism

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C – What bread did people eat at that time?

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Warning

I/ Context

A – France in 1800

Introduction

The impact of the revolution
industrial in the
campaigns

France-England relationship

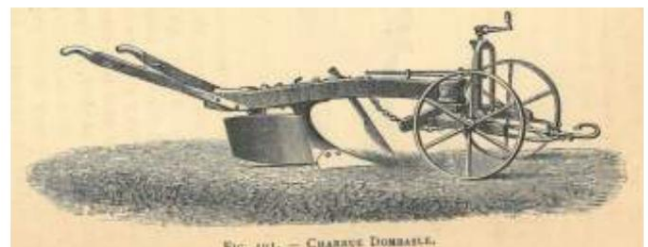


FIG. 101. — CHARRUE DOMBASLE.
Dombasles plow

The beginning of economic liberalism

1

B– NordPasdeCalais and its agriculture

Crop rotations

1

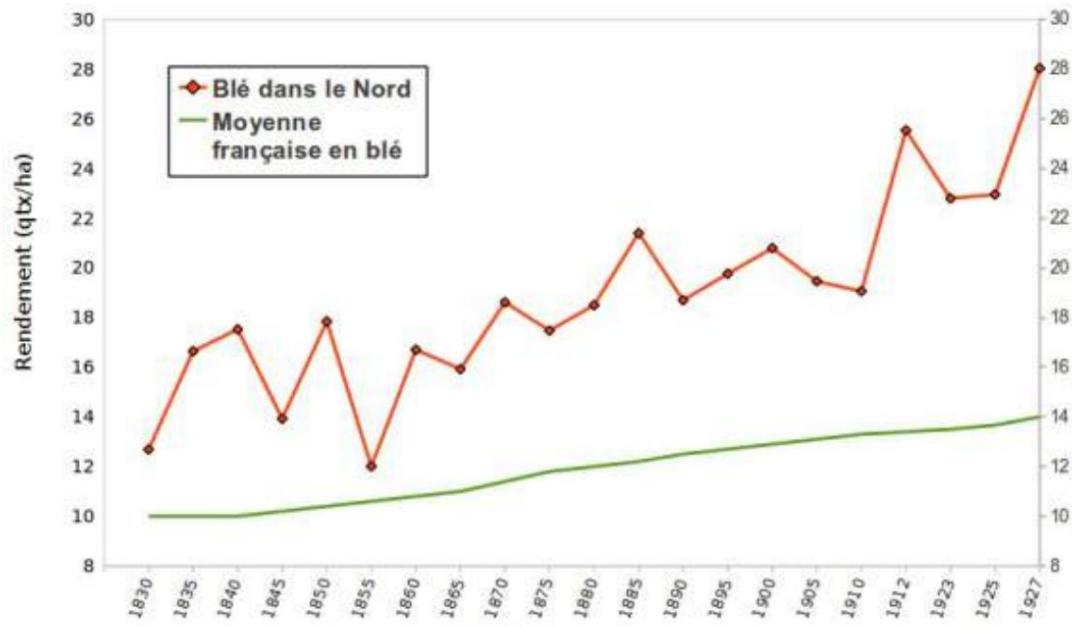
1852				
Disparités régionales en rendement en grain d'après les Statistiques agricoles du Nord				
Type	Fort rendement (>26 qtx/ha)	Rendement moyen (env. 20 qtx/ha)		Faible rendement (<14 qtx/ha)
Grain	Valenciennes	Cambrai	Avesnes	Boulogne
		Douai	Arras	Montreuil
		Dunkerque	Béthune	
	Lille	Hazebrouck	Lille	St Pol
		St Omer		

2

Cereal cultivation

Agricultural modernization and increase in wheat acreage

Figure 1: Evolution of wheat yields in the Nord department



The discovery of chemical fertilizers

3



Advertisement for a fertilizer, 19th century

Conclusion

C – What bread did people eat at that time?



The cereals used

An evolution in the type of flour, brown bread, white bread?

The ferment

A diet that diversifies

5

The place of bread in French society

6

The mill

Improved flour extraction of the techniques

4

7

8

9

Emergence of standards on flour quality

10

11

Figure 2: Evolution of the quality criterion on baking strength from 1920 to 2013

Year	19201940	19401950	19601970	19701980	19801990	19901997	2011	2013 (bio)
W	60 to 80	80 to 100	100 to 110	110 to 130	140 to 170	180 to 200	170 to 300	W > 130

III/ Varieties cultivated in the region

A/ Country wheat

Figure 3: Origin of local wheat grown in northern France from 1800 to 1920



A descriptive sheet has been produced for each of these wheats in Appendix 3.

Characteristics of northern wheat



White of Flanders (2013)

16

17

Selection and multiplication methods

18

2

B/ English wheat

Early selection work

21

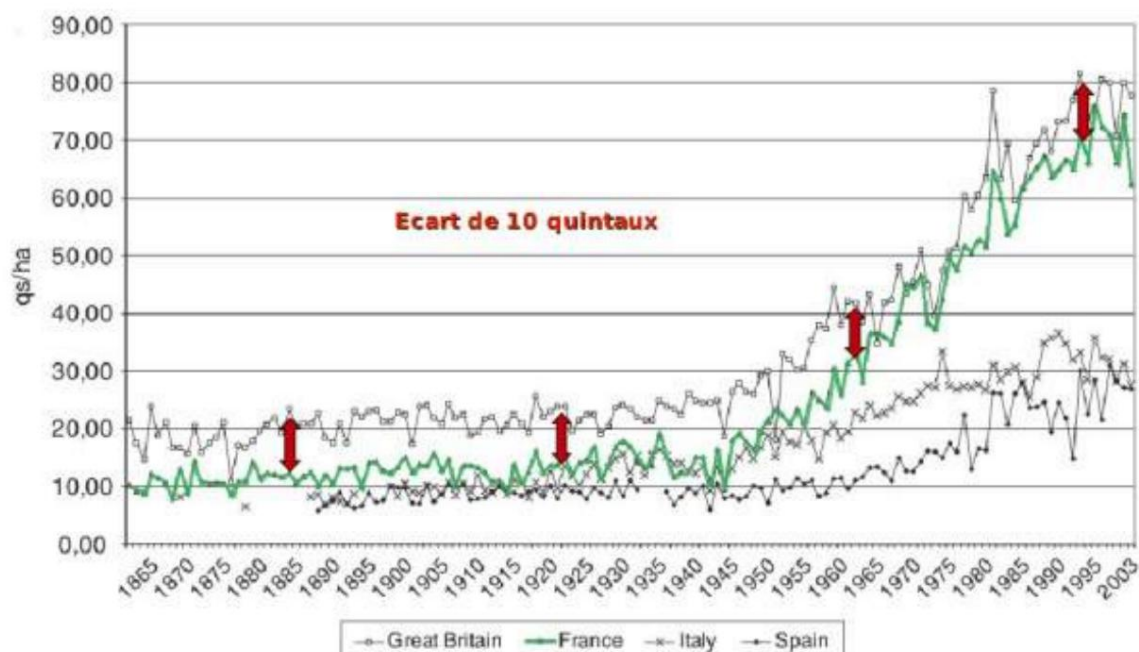
Variety Descriptions

Figure 4: Geographical origin of English wheat varieties cultivated in Nord-Pas-de-Calais from 1800 to 1926



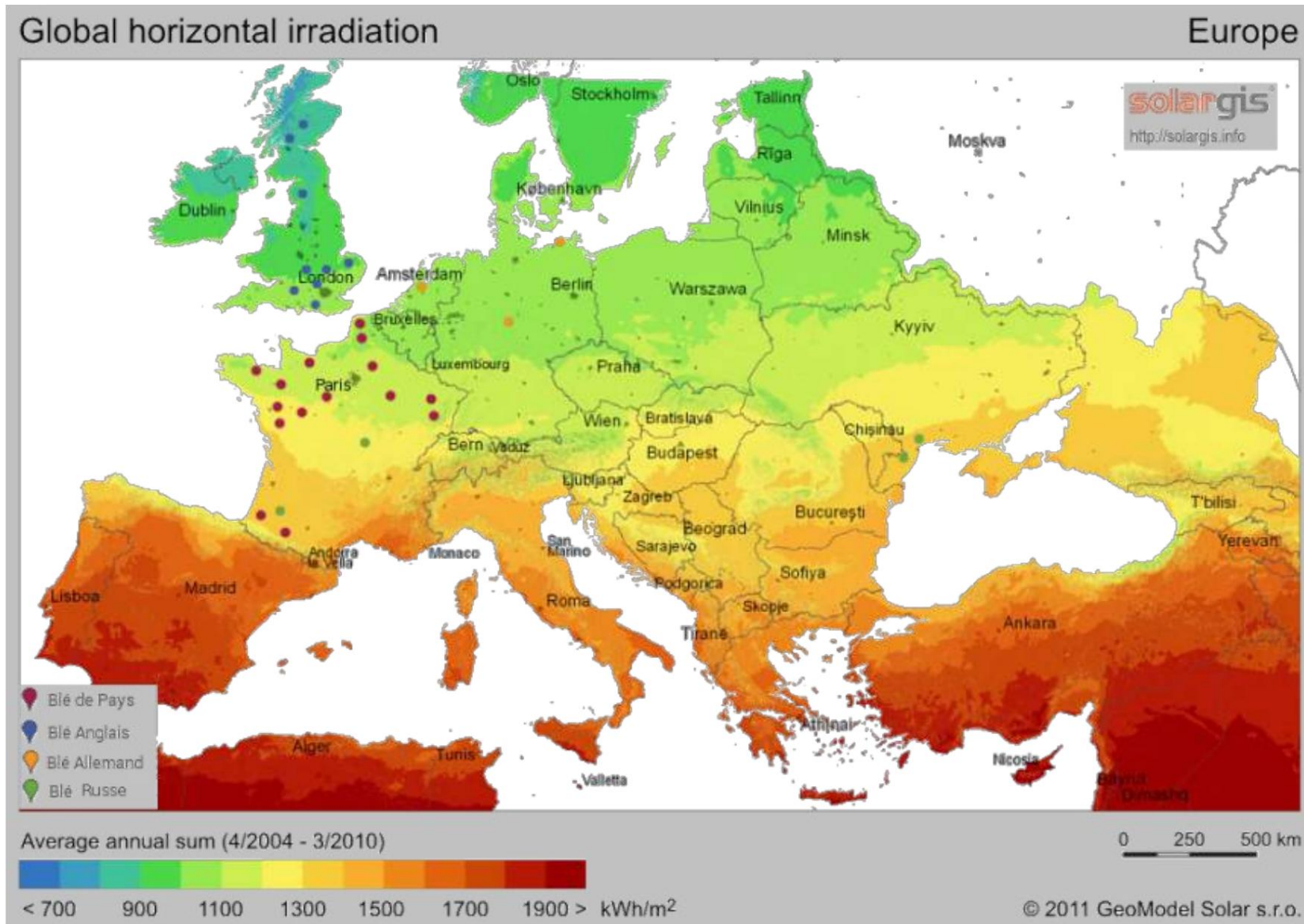
Evolution of yields by country from 1865 to 2003, we see that English wheats have a yield always higher by about 10 qtx than the French national averages. The reputation of these wheats being well known in the breeding circles, it influenced the choice of parents for the crosses made by the seed houses.

Evolution de la culture du blé en Angleterre, France, Italie et Espagne de 1863 à 2003



C/ Aquitaine wheat

D/ Conclusion



This map shows the location of the places of origin of the varieties of wheat cultivated in Nord-Pas-de-Calais from 1800 to 1926. The gradation of colors from blue to red indicates the increase in solar energy.

perceived. It is understandable that to adapt Aquitaine wheat to northern latitudes, it was necessary to cross it with English wheat, particularly for reasons of precocity.

Figure 5: Distribution of the geographical origin of wheat according to the radiation perceived on the ground in Europe.

III/ The first crossings

A/History of the selection

The selection of seed producers

First generation of selected varieties

The discovery of genetics

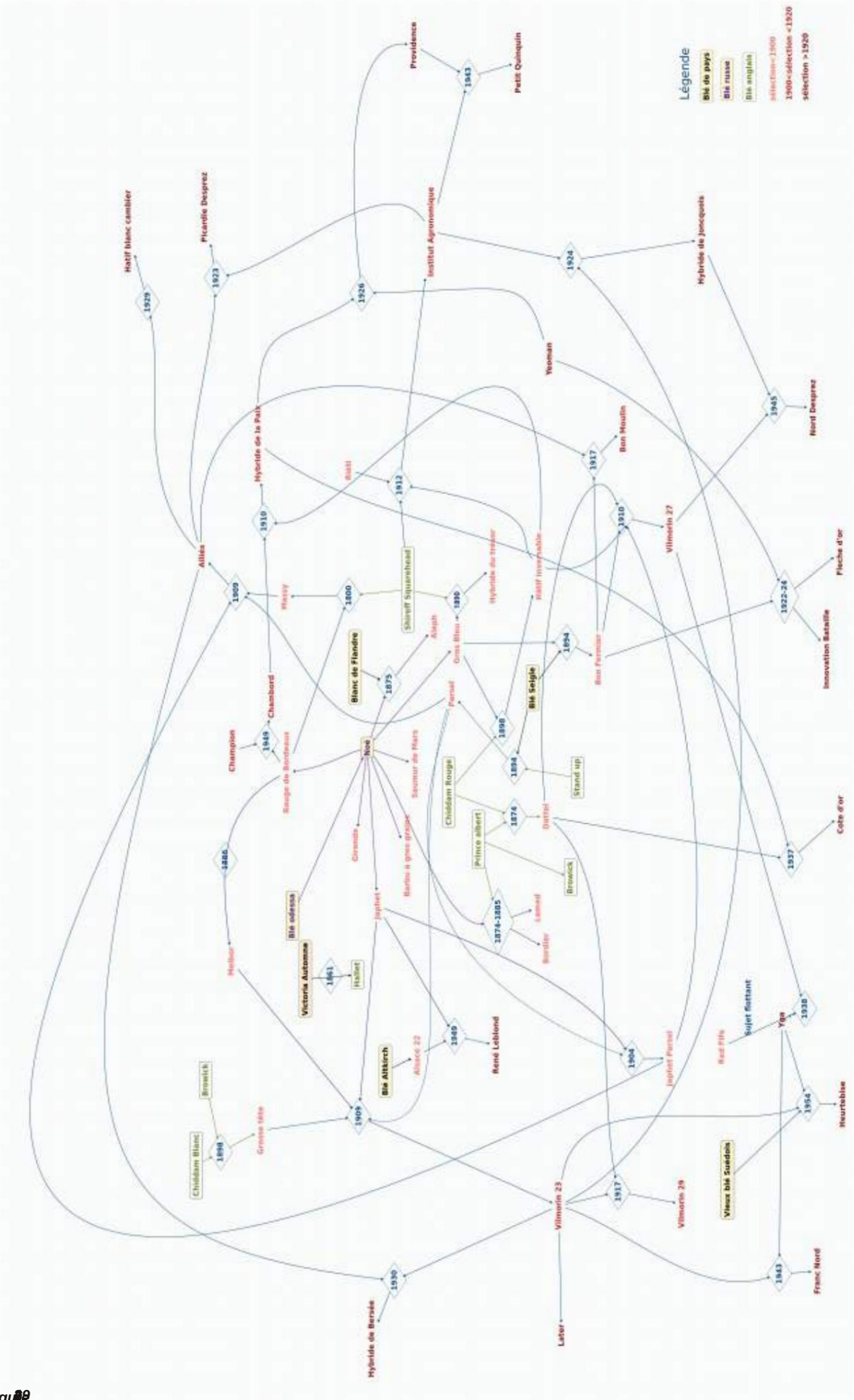
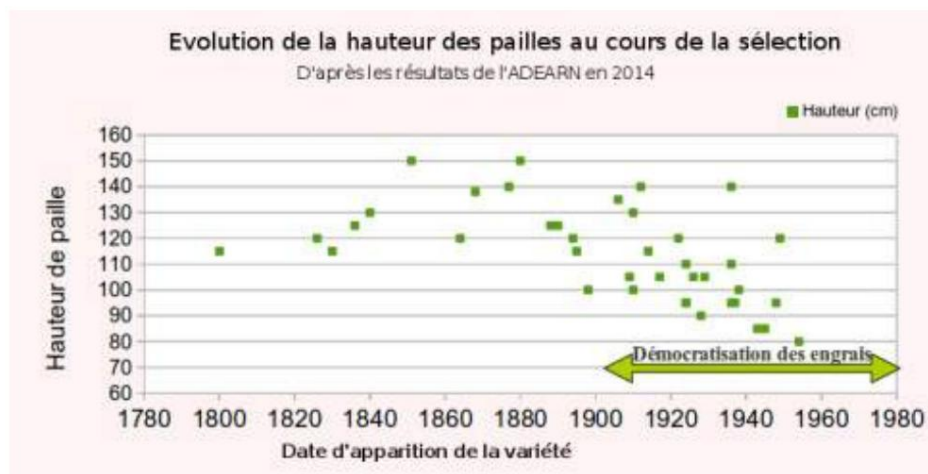


Figure 2

Second generation from a more precise selection

A regulated selection

22

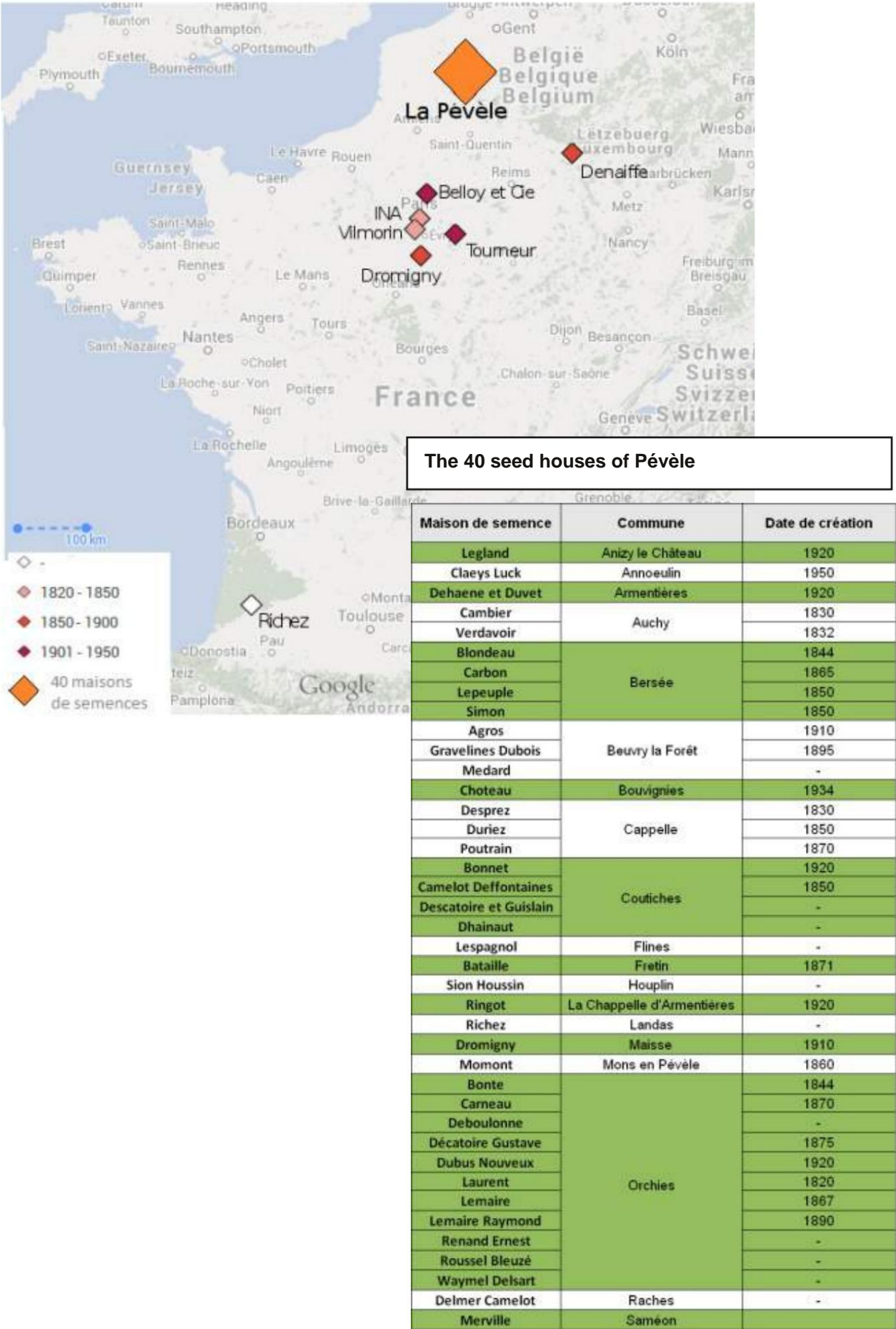


22

B/ The Pévèle selectors

23

Figure 7: Geographic distribution of the breeding houses at the origin of the wheat varieties cultivated in Nord-Pas-de-Calais from 1820 to 1950.



C/ Description of varieties

IV/ Conservation of wheat genetic resources in France

A/ The INRA network

B/ The National Botanical Conservatory of Bailleul (CBNBI)

C/ The Peasant Seed Network

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Summary of Annexes

Appendix 1: European map of the origin of wheat in Europe Free access
on this link: [https://](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1Tf_Ss02SRckIbjfRAvKilzPutS8&usp=sharing)

drive.google.com/open?id=1Tf_Ss02SRckIbjfRAvKilzPutS8&usp=sharing

Appendix 2: Partial representation of the genealogy of wheat cultivated in Nord-Pas-de-Calais between 1800 and 1926.

Appendix 3:

COUNTRY WHEAT:

White Flanders.....	p. I Rye
wheat.....	p. II Bearded
champagne.....	p. III White
chicot.....	p. IV
Roughcast.....	p. V Frank
wheat.....	p. VI Red ear
sheep.....	p. VII Pearl of
Nuisement.....	p. VIII Australian
chicken.....	p. IX Bergues
reed.....	p. X Alsace
red.....	p. XI StLaud
red.....	p. XII Autumn
Saumur.....	p. XIII

ENGLISH WHEAT:

Browick.....	p. XIV Autumn Chiddam
with white spike.....	p. XV Autumn Chiddam with red
ear.....	p. XVI
Goldendrop.....	p. XVII Prince
Albert.....	p. XVIII Shireff
Squarehead.....	p. XIX
Teverson.....	p. XX

AQUITAINE WHEAT:

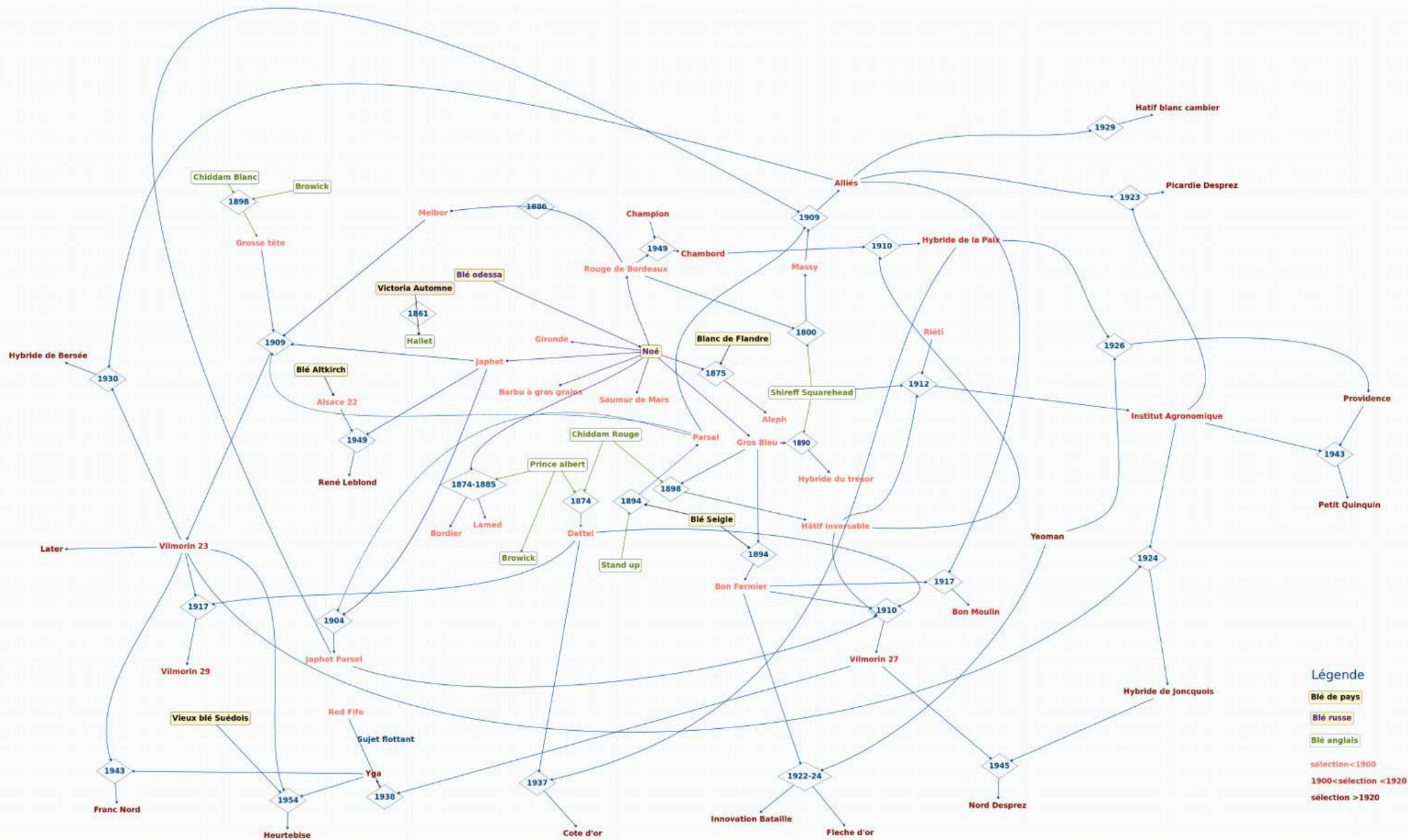
Noah.....	p. XXI Odessa without
beards.....	p. XXII Bordeaux
red.....	p. XXIII

SELECTED WHEAT VARIETIES

Allies.....	p. XXIV Good
farmer.....	p. XXV Good
mill.....	p. XXVI
Bordier.....	p. XXVII

Change.....	p. XXVIII
Chanteclair.....	p. XXIX
Dattel.....	p. XXX Golden
Arrow.....	p. XXXI
Gerbor.....	p. XXXII Big
Blue.....	p. XXXIII Early
Wattines.....	p. XXXIV Early
Reversible.....	p. XXXV
Heurtebise.....	p. XXXVI Hybrid
40.....	p. XXXVII Hybrid of
Peace.....	p. XXXVIII Hybrid of
Treasure.....	p. XXXIX Innovation
Battle.....	p. XL Agronomic
Institute.....	p. XLI
Japhet.....	p. XLII
Later.....	p. XLIII Petit
quinquin.....	p. XLIV Picardie
Desprez.....	p. XLV Preparer
Etienne.....	p. XLVI
Providence.....	p. XLVII René
Leblond.....	p. XLVIII Vilmorin
23.....	p. XLIX Vilmorin
27.....	p. L Vilmorin
29.....	p. LI Wilson
Jaune.....	p. LII
Yga.....	p. LIII

Généalogie des blés NPDC



WHITE OF FLANDERS

Syn. Bergues wheat; white-zea; white wheat; Armentières wheat; Swiss wheat

Priority: 17161

Type Blé de Pays

	Variété fille
Date d'obtention	1875
Nom	Aleph
Obtenteur	Vilmorin
Issue de	Blanc de Flandres x Noé

This emblematic variety of the region was already known in the 18th century in the North of France. It is also called Armentières wheat, because a large part of the farmers of the North bought their seeds from farmers of Armentières specialized in the multiplication of local wheat.

White Flanders wheat is very productive, it gives a beautiful white grain of very good baking quality, with very beautiful and abundant straw. It is a wheat giving good yields, but the sowing must not be too dense because it is sensitive to lodging despite its strong straw. It is late or semi-late, well adapted to the very temperate and maritime climate of its country of origin, as well as in the west of France.

Although it was very popular, it was only used by breeders to create one variety: Aleph wheat. The latter had many drawbacks, and Vilmorin, its breeder, abandoned it after 4 years. In 1930, its grain was still sought after by milling.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880)

White **spike**, slightly more compact at the top, semi-compact.

STRAW

Hollow, high, good quality

GRAIN

white, medium, cylindrical

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: Winter

Earliness: Semi-late

Tillage: Strong

Cold tolerance: Good

Straw height: > 1.5m Diseases:

susceptible to rust

Verse: sensitive

Bakery value

Very good baking quality



WHEAT-RYE

Priority: 18492

Country wheat **type**

	Variétés filles
Date d'obtention	1894
Nom	Parsel
Obtenteur	Vilmorin
Issue de	Blé-seigle x carter à paille raide
Nom	Bon fermier
Obtenteur	Vilmorin
Issue de	Blé-seigle x Gros bleu

Rye wheat actually has the property of succeeding in extremely light soils that one might think were only suitable for growing rye. It would seem that this variety requires less limestone than most other wheats: it is true that it does not tiller much and never gives an extremely full harvest, however it is productive in straw and grain, and provided that the land where it is grown is not completely bad, the quality of the grain is remarkably good. Rye wheat can be sown quite late in the fall; it also succeeds perfectly after winter and can be considered a true spring wheat.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880)

EAR

Long, reddish-brown spike, slightly hairy on the glumes, very tapered and thin, almost always curved.

GRAIN

Yellow grain, elongated, quite thin, often very beautiful and very full.

WHITE

STRAW , very high and at the same time flexible and strong

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: Semi-early

Tillering: Medium

Cold Tolerance: Fair

Straw height: High

Diseases : -

Verse: sensitive

Bakery value: _____

Not specified



CHAMPAGNE BEARDED

Syn Champagne bearded ordinary, Blanc de Champagne
Country wheat **type**

Priority: 18703

It was very widespread in the Troyes region and in Champagne in 1870. It is grown on calcareous soils in a harsh climate. This wheat does not give very high yields and does not grow in very fertile soils. One of its greatest qualities is its resistance to cold.

Unfortunately, like many bearded wheats, it was abandoned at the beginning of the 20th century.

Morphological description (Denaiffe, 1909)

White **COB**

quite long

STRAW

white, thin and hollow

Low

GRAIN

red, big and long

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: Late

Tillering: Good

Straw height: medium

Verse: Quite sensitive

Bakery value

Not specified



*Illustration of the ear by
Denaiffe, 1909*



WHITE CHICOT

Priority: 18584

Syn Chicot without beard
Country Wheat **Type**

Mainly cultivated in the Caen plain. The size of the ears varies depending on the quality of the soil.
In Brittany and Normandy, local wheat quickly gave way to improved wheat because the climate was suitable for growing it.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936)

EAR

white

STRAW

hollow

GRAIN

red, big and short

Agronomic characteristics: _____

Alternativity: winter

Precocity: -

Tilling: -

Straw height: -

Verse: -

Bakery value _____

Produces lower quality bread

4 Isidore, *Comparative studies on the cultivation of cereals, fodder plants and industrial plants*, 1859

PLASTERING

Priority: before 15005

Syn Crépy Wheat
 Country Wheat **Type**

Crépi wheat is one of the oldest French varieties. It has been cultivated since time immemorial throughout the North of France and part of Champagne. The grain was sold at the very famous market of Crépy en Valois. This region with its relatively harsh climate made it robust and rustic.

It was all the more successful in more sheltered lands. Its hardiness allowed it to survive English wheats that could not withstand very cold winters. Good and medium-strong soils are suitable for it. If they contain limestone, the grain is all the more beautiful and heavier.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880) White spike

in

dry years, yellow in wet years.

STRAW

white, tall and thin

GRAIN

pale red, elongated, slightly glazed or horny, but full and of very good quality

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: semi-early

Tillering: strong

Verse: resistant

Bakery value not

provided

*Ear and grains, 2014*



Country wheat

FRANC BLÉ

Priority: 18586

Syn Franc ordinary wheat
Country Wheat **Type**

Wheat from Normandy. It was cultivated in the Caen plain. Very little information has been found. No precise description is currently known for this variety, it is simply cited.

In Brittany and Normandy, local wheat quickly gave way to improved wheat because the climate was suitable for growing it.

Morphological description —

Not specified

Agronomic characteristics —

Not specified

Bakery value —

Produces lower quality bread

6 Isidore, *Comparative studies on the cultivation of cereals, fodder plants and industrial plants*, 1859

RED-EARED SHEEP

Priority: 19367

Country wheat **type**

Wheat from the Eastern region of France. This wheat is known for its high resistance to cold.
Very little bibliographic data has been found for this variety. It has rarely left its original basin.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936)

Fawn-
colored, loose, medium-sized **spike**

STRAW

variable size, half full

GRAIN

red, quite large and oblong

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: -

Precocity: -

Tilling: -

Straw height: -

Verse: -

Diseases : -

Bakery value

Very good baking value

PEARL OF HARM

Priority: 18748

Syn Pearl of Nuisance, Pearl Nuisance
 Country Wheat **Type**

This variety was discovered on Mr. Hermand's Nuisement farm, near Chartres. This wheat has always produced higher yields in the experiments conducted by Vilmorin. It is a productive variety, tillering well, extremely resistant to cold and valuable for warm and light soils. Unfortunately, like all bearded wheats, it tended to be abandoned.

Recommended for warm and light soils.

This wheat does not appear to have been used in crossbreeding.

Morphological description (Denaiffe, 1909) EPIC

Red bearded, big, elongated

STRAW

white, quite strong, does not pour

GRAIN

White, short and swollen

Agronomic characteristics

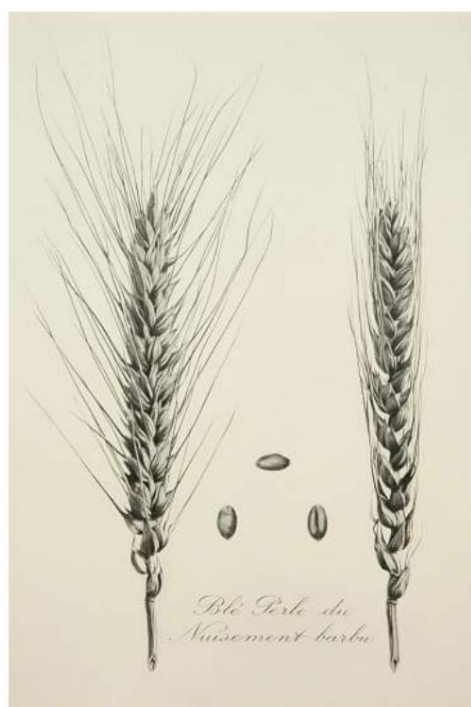
Alternativity: winter

Earliness: semi-late

Verse: resistant

Tillering: strong

Diseases: very resistant to rust



Bakery value

Not specified

AUSTRALIAN CHICKEN

Priority: 18309

Syn Blue Poulard, mouse gray wheat
 Country Wheat **Type**

This European wheat went to Australia and then returned to Europe and took its name of Poulard d'Australie. Its cultivation was very widespread in England during the 19th century and it was really common in the cultures of the North of France from 1870.

The Australian poulard is recommended for several qualities: it is rustic and adapts well to tough, cold and even humid clays; it tillers a lot and gives straw and grain of high quality. It is much closer to soft wheat than that of any other poulard. It should be sown in October or at the beginning of November, a little clear, because it tillers a lot.

It was the only poulard wheat grown in Nord-Pas-de-Calais and quite rarely. It produced good flour and good yields.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880) COB

square, tapering from the base, hairy and more or less dark gray

STRAW

full, high, strong, quite thin

GRAIN

yellow or reddish, quite elongated, very full, barely humped.

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: early

Tillage: Strong

Verse: resistant

Diseases : -



Bakery value

Good quality flour

9 Denaiffe & Sirodot, Wheat cultivated using a new method, p88

BERGUES REED

Syn Wheat Reed
 Country wheat **type**

Priority: 186710

Reed wheat was communicated by Mr. Louis Pilat, from Brebières (Pas-de-Calais), who cultivated it for many years and obtained extraordinary yields. It has already produced more than 50 hectoliters per hectare, which was unusual at the end of the 19th century. Reed wheat takes its name from the firmness and strength of its stem. It is particularly suitable for very rich soils, but gives very good yields in medium clay soils with calcareous subsoil, provided that they are not too dry.

This variety was long held in high esteem in the region. It was still very popular in 1910, but it would not have produced any daughter varieties.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880)

White **COB**

STRAW

Very stiff straight straw

GRAIN

white, large, well swollen, rather obtuse at both ends

Agronomic characteristics:

Alternativity: winter

Precocity: Quite early

Tillering: Good

Straw height: medium

Verse: Resistant



ALSACE RED

Syn Rouge d'Altkirch

Priority: 188011

Country Wheat **Type**

	Variétés filles						
Date d'obtention	1893	1903	1930	1935	1936	1938	1949
Nom	Alsace 22	B2	Président Tardieu	Vieux ferrette	Japhet Alsace	Evolution	René Leblond
Obtenteur	Station Colmar	Schribaux	Leblond	Station Colmar	Benoist	Tourneur	Leblond
Issue de	Sélection dans Rouge d'Alsace	Rouge d'Alsace x Rouge de Bordeaux	Rouge d'Alsace x Japhet	Sélection dans Rouge d'Alsace	Rouge d'Alsace x Japhet	Rouge d'Alsace x C Tourneur	Rouge d'Alsace x Japhet

Variety originating from Alsace, cited in 1896 as winter wheat with good adaptation to cold.

Great hardiness, well adapted to cold and mountainous regions. It makes a flour rich in gluten. Although it is contraindicated to cultivate it outside of Lorraine and Champagne, the farmers of Calais appreciated it on rich soils.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936) Red,

coppery, very tapered **spike**

STRAW

+/- high, reaches 130cm

GRAIN

red

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: Half-winter

Precocity: semi-early

Tillering: medium

Verse: resistant

Diseases: susceptible to yellow and black rust

Bakery value

Very good quality, flour rich in gluten



Syn Wheat from St-Laud
Country Wheat **Type**

Blé rouge de St Land.

Fig. 4007. del.

Lith. Chausson-Girard, Paris.

AUTUMN SAUMUR

Syn Gris de St-Laud
 Country wheat **type**

Priority: 180013

Cultivated since time immemorial from Saumur to Angers, this wheat spread to the North of France from 1800.

At the end of the 19th century, it was found in crops mixed with Noah's wheat which gradually replaced it.

The soils that suit it are rich and well-drained alluvial soils. It also succeeds on good loam or strong, calcareous soils where it gives fairly good yields.

Although it is resistant to lodging, it can lie down in very rich soils.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880)

EPI

large, square

RED

GRAIN , large and

long, often semi-glazed

STRAW

medium to fairly tall, strong and straight

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: semi-early

Tilling:

Cold tolerance: Quite sensitive

Diseases: Resists rust

Verse: resistant

Bakery value

Not specified



BROWICK

Browick Square Spike **Syn Type**

Priority: 184414

Pure Line Variety **Genealogy**Selection in Prince Albert **Breeder** Mr. Browick

	Variétés filles		
Date d'obtention	1896	<1924	<1932
Nom	Vilmorin 27	Yeoman	Winterweizen
Obtenteur	Vilmorin	Biffen	(blé suisse)
Issue de	Browick x Chiddam d'automne à épi blanc	Browick x Red Fife	Browick x Grosse tête
Nom	Briquet jaune	-	-
Obtenteur	Vilmorin		
Issue de	Browick x Chiddam d'automne à épi blanc		

This wheat was selected in a field in Prince Albert by Mr. Browick, in Norfolk. It spread rapidly in England and arrived in France around 1865.

Browick is similar to its parent but smaller, both in terms of straw and ear. It is necessary to select it regularly, because it tends to stretch and take on the appearance of Prince Albert. It is a wheat that produces a lot on good land.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880) COB

dull red

compact, club-shaped

GRAIN

Red, large, a little angular

STRAW

High and steep

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: Winter

Earliness: semi-late

Tillering: medium

Verse: Resistant

Diseases: slightly susceptible to rust

Bakery value

Makes a flour very low in gluten (less than 8%)



AUTUMN CHIDDAM WITH WHITE SPIKE

Syn Chiddam Autumn White

Priority: 184015

Type English wheat

Genealogy Selection in a wheat population

Variétés filles		
Date d'obtention	<1880	1898
Nom	Cambridge	Grosse tête
Obtenteur	-	-
Issue de	sélection dans Chiddam d'automne blanc	Chiddam d'automne blanc x Browick

Chiddam wheat refers to a series of varieties of English wheat, from the County of Sussex, around the village of Chiddam. 3 varieties are naturalized in France: white autumn chiddam, a spring Chiddam and a red-eared autumn Chiddam. It was first widespread in Normandy, on the average lands of the West. In very fertile soils, the weight of the ears can sometimes lead to lodging. Highly esteemed at the beginning of the 20th century, it was cultivated in France and Belgium. It is a late wheat, very productive. Although our Norman friends cultivate it on average lands in order to avoid lodging, this wheat was cultivated in fertile lands north of Paris without suffering from lodging.

It was given a very good baking quality at the end of the 19th century, which was contested during current analyses.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880) COB

almost square, but nevertheless wider on the face than on the profile

STRAW

white, quite thin and strong

Height below average

GRAIN

white, swollen, short and rounded

Agronomic characteristics (vilmorin 1880)

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: semi-early

Tillering: strong

Pouring: good resistance

Diseases : -

Bakery value

Low gluten content



Ear and grains, 2014



RED SPIKED AUTUMN CHIDDAM

Syn Chiddam Autumn Red

Priority: 186416

Type English wheat**Genealogy** selection in a wheat population

	Girl varieties		
Date of obtaining	1874	1890	1898
Name	Date	Champlan	Hasty reversible
Breeder	Vilmorin	Vilmorin	Vilmorin
Issue of	Red Autumn Chiddam x Prince Alber	Red Autumn Chiddam x Prince Albert	Early reversible x Red autumn chiddam x Big blue

Chiddams wheat refers to a series of varieties of English wheat, from the County of Sussex, with surroundings of the village of Chidham. 3 varieties are naturalized in France: white autumn chiddam, a spring Chiddam and a red-eared autumn Chiddam. The red-eared autumn variety is particularly widespread in Brie where it gives excellent results. It is also very widespread in the North of France and will remain cultivated in the North until 1950. Its straw is more short which makes it resistant to lodging despite a heavy ear of large, beautiful grains. Wheat Red-spiked autumn chiddam likes strong, rich soils limestone.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880)**EAR**

dark red or brown, slightly flattened

Slightly curved

STRAW

white, straight, firm, fairly thin, medium sized

GRAIN

White grain, rounded, short, very full

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: semi-early

Tillering: Medium

Verse: resistant

Diseases: generally resistant to brown rust

Bakery value

Low gluten content but bread-making



Ear and grains, 2014

16 Denaiiffe & Sirodot, wheat cultivated using new methods, 1909, p47

GOLDENDROP

Syn Golden Drop, Scottish Red, Blood red, Red Goldendrop, Gold drop, Goldendrop long, Littleton

Date of birth: 1836

Type English wheat

Breeder unknown

	Variété fille
Date d'obtention	1943
Nom	Bretagne
Obtenteur	Desprez
Issue de	Goldendrop x Institut agronomique

This Scottish wheat would have come from the London grain market. Its hardness, its large yield and resistance to lodging make it one of the most valuable varieties for countries with a rigorous climate. Along with Hunter wheat, Scottish red is the one of all foreign wheats that can withstand the greater cold. Only Crépi wheat is superior to them in this respect. Another quality valuable feature of Scottish red wheat is its great resistance to lodging. Except in the lands extremely rich and fresh, it almost never lets itself be blown away by wind or rain.

It has replaced the Date in wetlands and on the edge of forests.

This wheat should be sown early in the fall, in October or before the end of November. During winter, it is easily distinguished from other wheats by the finesse of its foliage which is green grayish, very light. This variety is well suited to medium or strong soils in central France, especially in the slightly mountainous parts in granite or schistose terrain. However, where the lime is lacking in the soil, it requires calcareous amendments.

It remained very popular in Nord-Pas-de-Calais. It remained cultivated until the 1950s.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880)

EAR

Redhead.

Quite long, little or no awning,

STRAW.

High and hollow, very often colored, purplish, grayish.

GRAIN

Red, medium, quite short, slightly hunchbacked.

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: Late

Tillering: Very strong

Verse: Resistant

Diseases: susceptible to yellow rust

Bakery value

Flour quite rich in gluten



Ear and grains, 2014



PRINCE ALBERT

Syn Rostoff, Albert red wheat, red Rostock, Oxford red, prince albert
 red wheat, English, Principe alberto

Priority: 185117

Type Pure line variety

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles		
	1874	1844	1885
Nom	Bordier	Browick	Lamed
Obtenteur	Vilmorin	-	Vilmorin
Issue de	Prince Albert x Noé	sélection dans Prince Albert	Prince Albert x Noé
Nom	Dattel	-	-
Obtenteur	Vilmorin		
Issue de	Prince Albert x Chiddam d'automne rouge		

English wheat from a selection in a population of Oxford red or Rostoff, which do not differ significantly from each other.

Introduced in France in 1851, it experienced a real boom in the North of France in 1880, replacing local varieties.

He was very famous in Nord-Pas-de-Calais until 1912.

This wheat is very leafy and has high and strong straw, which is especially suitable for the rich and deep soils of the plains and valleys. It must be sown early in the fall. Its hardiness is average and it is good to sow it a little thin so that it does not lodge. It ripens a little late.

Morphological description (Vilmorin 1880) Long and very

wide **SPIKE** with large fan-shaped spikelets

STRAW

Very big

Very tall, very leafy, strong and stiff

GRAIN

red or reddish yellow, rarely very full

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: late

Tillering: strong

Verse: resistant

Diseases: sensitive to anthrax



Epi, grains 2014

Baking value Very good according to recent tests.

17 Jonard, *Essay on the classification of soft wheat*, Volume 3, 1936, p213

SHIREFF SQUAREHEAD

Syn. Shireff, Squarehead, White squarehead, English squarehead Sheriff **Type**

Priority: 180018

English wheat

Breeder P. Shireff

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles			
	1855	1886	1890	1910
Nom	Standart	Massy	Hybride du Trésor	Grenadier
Obtenteur	P.Shireff	Vilmorin	Vilmorin	Svalöf
Issue de	sélection dans Shireff	Shireff x Rouge de Bordeaux	Shireff x Gros bleu	sélection dans Shireff

This variety was obtained by Mr. Patrick Shireff, botanist in Scotland. It is remarkable for its resistance to cold and does well in average quality soils.

This wheat replaced local wheat in 1880 in Nord-Pas-de-Calais, but froze in 1891 following a winter exceptionally hard. It is reintroduced a few years later and remains widely cultivated in the North of France.

It gives very good yields in very rich soils.

but also good results on less fertile lands productive.

It was still found in the region in some crops in the 1950s.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880) **COB**

Long, square

Pyramidal

STRAW

White, tall

Straight and strong

GRAIN

White, quite elongated, very beautiful and very full.

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: Late

Tillering: Very strong

Verse: Resistant

Diseases: Fears scalding, resists rust well

Bakery quality

Poor baking quality



Ear and grains, 2014

18 Percival, Wheat in Great Britain, 1934, p109

TEVERSON

Syn Chubb

Date of birth: 1868

Type Pure line variety**Genealogy** unknown

	Variétés filles				
Date d'obtention	1909	1922	<1936	<1936	<1936
Nom	Travenant	Hybride 46	Hybride 48	Epi d'or	Hybride de Way
Obtenteur	<i>Denaille</i>	<i>Desprez</i>	<i>Desprez</i>	<i>Bonte</i>	<i>Denaille</i>
Issue de	Teverson x grosse tête	Teverson x hâtif inversable	Teverson x hâtif inversable	Teverson x Oscar Benoist	Teverson x Vilmorin 23

Wheat of English origin, its genealogy is poorly known. It would seem that it comes from a cross between Shireff squarehead and the Goldendrop. Other sources indicate that it comes from a population of Browick.

It is particularly well suited to the good lands of the North, where it has been widely used since 1870. It is a wheat that tillers a lot, has vigorous growth, is quite resistant to rust and lodging, ripens regularly, although a little late, and gives considerable yields in well-fertilized lands and especially after beets.

It was widely cultivated in Nord-Pas-de-Calais until the First World War, and was still present in fields in the region until 1950.

Morphological description (Vilmorin 1880) Reddish, wide

and compact **spike**

STRAW

hollow, quite high

GRAIN

red, medium to large

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: late

Tillering: good

Verse: -

Diseases: sensitive to scalding

Bakery value

Questionable flour quality, very little gluten



Ear and grains, 2014

NOAH

Syn Blue wheat, Noah's wheat, Little blue, Flouquet, Noah's Island, Noah's Island wheat,

Priority: 182619

Wheat defiance, Noah's red March wheat, blue wheat defiance

Country Wheat **Type**, Russian

	Variétés filles					
Date d'obtention	1830	1875	1888	1890	1892	1894
Nom	Gros bleu	Aleph	Rouge de Bordeaux	Barbu à gros grain	Japhet	Gironde
Obtenteur	-	Vilmorin	-	Vilmorin	Vilmorin	Vilmorin
Issue de	sélection dans Noé	Blanc de Flandres x Noé	Issu d'une population de Noé	sélection dans Noé	sélection dans Noé	sélection dans Noé

This wheat was apparently sorted from a batch from the black soils of Odessa by a miller from Lot et Garonne. One of the first farmers to cultivate the variety was the farmer of Mr. Marquis de Noé, on the Isle of Noé (Gers). Seduced by this high-quality wheat, Mr. de Noé also cultivated it on his land in Bréau, in Beauce, from where it quickly spread. It should be noted, however, that this variety is sensitive to smut and rust. It is early, vigorous and not very prone to lodging, but is easily shelled.

Before maturity and especially towards the time of flowering, the ear, the stem and even the leaves have a very striking glaucous tint which has given it the name of blue wheat. It was very widespread and highly appreciated. Its high grain yield and its very good baking quality compensate for its low straw production, and the advantage it has of ripening perfectly in stooks allows it to be cut before it risks shattering.

Noah's wheat is grown in hot, dry climates as well as in cooler, humid environments. It prefers calcareous soils, whether poor or rich. Its cultivation continued until the 1920s in the South, but was never widely cultivated in the North of France. It gave rise to varieties such as Dattel, Japhet, Gros bleu which were very popular.



<u>Morphological description (P. Jonard, 1936):</u> EPI White, glaucous. Long, little or not awned, tapered. loose to semi-loose. GRAIN Yellow, large, short, swollen STRAW Tall and fine	<u>Agronomic characteristics</u> Alternativity: alternative Earliness: early Tillering: Medium Cold tolerance: Poor Straw height: High Disease susceptibility: Rust Verse: not very sensitive <u>Bakery value</u> Very high baking quality
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Aquitaine wheat

ODESSA WITHOUT BEARDS

Syn Wheat from Algiers, White from Apt, Richelle from March, Richelle from Grignon, White Touzelle from Perthuis, White Touzelle from Porth, Milling wheat from Comtat
Aquitaine wheat **type**
Variety **genealogy** of the Odessa region

BORDEAUX RED

Syn Bordeaux, Red Inversable, Fine Bladette,
 Red Bladette from Lesparre

Aquitaine wheat **type**

Genealogy Selection in Noah

Priority: 187020

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles		
	1886	1895	1903
Nom	Hybride de Massy	Blé de saumur de mars	B2
Obtenteur	Vilmorin	Leblond	Schribaux
Issue de	Rouge de Bordeaux x Shireff	Sélection dans Rouge de Bordeaux	Rouge de Bordeaux x Rouge d'Alsace
Nom	Melbor	-	-
Obtenteur	Vilmorin		
Issue de	Sélection dans Rouge de Bordeaux		



This variety originated in Gers, then first spread around Bordeaux. It comes from a population of Noé. During the winter of 1870-1871, farmers from Seine-et-Oise and Seine-et-Marne, who had taken refuge in Bordeaux because of the war, brought back a few bags as seed, and thus spread it in Brie and Beauce under the name of Bordeaux wheat. It subsequently spread throughout the rest of France.

This variety is quite hardy, very productive, undemanding on the nature of the soil and very resistant to lodging. In spring and until flowering, this wheat is very similar in its vegetation characteristics to Noah's wheat, in particular its very pronounced glaucous tint. Only it rises a little higher and, as maturity approaches, the ears instead of turning white take on an increasingly dark red tint. Bordeaux wheat does well in clayey soils and in loam soils; a calcareous subsoil is very suitable for it. It can be sown from October until mid-

March.

<u>Morphological description</u> (P. Jonard, 1936) Reddish to dark reddish, glaucous spike . GRAIN red, quite short STRAW Half hollow and tall <u>Bakery value</u> Very good baking quality	<u>Agronomic characteristics</u> Alternativity: alternative Earliness: mid-late Tillering: Low Cold tolerance: average Straw height: high Disease susceptibility: yellow rust and scalding Verse: quite resistant
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20 Vilmorin, *The best wheats*, 1880, p86

ALLIES

Syn Hybrid of Allies, Forel

Date of birth: 1909

Type of pure line variety

Genealogy (Massy x Parsel) x (Parsel x Japhet)

Breeder Vilmorin

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles						
	1909	1917	1924	<1930	1936	1940	1944
Nom	Pollu du Tarn	Vilmorin 29	Chanteclair	Hybride de Bersée	Champ joli	Hybride de Cloqueterie	Hybride de Bonnance
Obtenteur	<i>Vilmorin</i>	<i>Vilmorin</i>	<i>Tourneur</i>	<i>Blondeau</i>	<i>Tourneur</i>	<i>Bataille</i>	<i>Bataille</i>
Issue de	Alliés x Hâtif inversable x Rieti	Alliés x Vilmorin 23	Alliés x Hâtif inversable	Alliés x Vilmorin 23	Alliés x Hâtif inversable	Alliés x Hybride à courte paille	Alliés x Hâtif inversable x Rieti
Nom	-	-	-	-	Maximum Cambier	-	Paris
Obtenteur					<i>Cambier</i>		<i>Vilmorin</i>
Issue de					Alliés x K3		Alliés x Hâtif inversable

It was widespread in Nord-Pas-de-Calais and cultivated until the 1930s. Its good baking value and its resistance to lodging were its main qualities. It gave satisfactory yields in good soils.

It is suitable for moderately fertile soils, but does not tolerate extreme cold well.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936) White

spike , slightly awned, semi-compact

STRAW

half hollow but strong

GRAIN

white, hunchbacked, medium to short

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: alternative

Precocity: semi-early

Tillering: good

Verse: holds up well

Diseases: Resists rust, foot rot and scalding

Bakery value

Good value bakery



Allies, ears and grains 2014

GOOD FARMER

Syn Good Farmer Hybrid, Dreadnought Sensation

Date of birth: 1894

Type of pure line variety

Genealogy Gros **Bleu** x Blé seige

Breeder Vilmorin

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles						
	1910	1917	1918	1922	1924	<1936	1944
Nom	Vilmorin 27	Bon moulin	Bon fermal	Innovation Bataille 30	Flèche d'or	Franco Comtois	Hybride de Lobau
Obtenteur	Vilmorin	Vilmorin	Schribaux	Bataille	Station Galluis	Tourneur	Lepeuple
Issue de	Bon fermier x Dattel x Japhet Parsel x Hâtif inversable	Bon fermier x Alliés	Bon fermier x Alliés	Sélection dans Bon fermier	Bon fermier x barbu d'Ukraine x Yeoman	Bon fermier x Vuiteboeuf	Bon fermier x Institut agronomique

It has the milling qualities of Gros bleu and the vigor of local wheat, Blé-seigle.

It was used for a long time in the region. Competition from new varieties did not prevent its culture until the 1930s. It is the parent of more than 10 varieties including Vilmorin 27, a very valued for many years.

It gives excellent yield in any type of soil provided it is well fed. Its quality baker is not guaranteed, we find in the works good as well as bad comments about this.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936)

White **spike** , slightly
awned, wide profile, cylindrical
STRAW

Medium size, excellent hold, hollow.
GRAIN

Medium to short in size, red to dark yellow.

Agronomic characteristics: _____

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: semi-late

Tillering: medium

Verse: resistant

Diseases: Resistant to brown rust and scalding, but susceptible to yellow rust

Bakery value _____

Bad



Bon fermier, épi et grains 2014

GOOD MILL

Date of birth: 1917

Type Pure line varieties

Alliès x Good Farmer **genealogy**

Breeder Vilmorin

Wheat selected by Vilmorin, from a cross between Alliès and Bon fermier.

It is suitable for average to poor soils where it gives good yields.

Its baking value was better than that of the best wheats in 1935.

It was not widely cultivated in Nord-Pas-de-Calais, although it was known for its resistance to cold and lodging. It was still found in 1941 on experimental plots at the

Genech high school.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936) White

spike , more compact at the top

Rather short

STRAW

Half-hollow, half-full.

GRAIN

red, medium to large, wrinkled

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: half-winter, until the end of February

Earliness: late

Tillering: very good

Verse: resistant

Diseases: quite sensitive to yellow and black rust

Bakery value

Very good baking value

W of 234 in 1935



Ear and grains, 2014



*Illustration of
Vilmorin in 1935*

BORDER

Date of birth: 1874

Bordier Hybrid **Syn**

Type Pure line variety

Prince Albert x Noah **genealogy**

Breeder Vilmorin

This variety came from the first crosses made by Vilmorin.

The Bordier hybrid wheat is very well suited to the climate of Paris. It was highly regarded in the early 20th century in the North, until the First World War. It does well on all types of soil, especially granite soils.

It is known to provide a flour high in gluten, although there is little testing to prove this.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880) COB

very white, long, loose

STRAW

very white of average height, quite stiff, very hollow

GRAIN

white, elongated.

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: semi-early

Tillering: good

Verse: quite sensitive

Diseases : -

Bakery value

Good for baking, rich in gluten



Ear and grains, 2014

EARLY WHITE CAMBIER

Syn Early productive white, early white, Cambier 301

Date of birth: 1929

Type of pure line variety

Genealogy Selection in Alliès

Cambier **Breeder**

This variety was cultivated in Pas-de-Calais and replaced Vilmorin 23.

Little information has been collected for this variety.

~~Morphological description (Flandrin, 1949)~~

EAR

white, slightly awned with a fairly wide profile

GRAIN

white, medium short

STRAW

hollow

~~Agronomic characteristics~~

Alternativity: winter

Precocity: semi-early

Tillering: good

Verse: resistant

Diseases: susceptible to black rust

~~Bakery value~~

Good bakery quality

Ear and grains, 2014



CHANTECLAIR

Syn Turner 611

Date of birth: 1924

Type of pure line variety**Genealogy** Hâtif inversable x Alliès**Breeder** Turner

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles		
	1940	1942	1943
Nom	Jade	Sillon d'or	Vague d'épis
Obtenteur	<i>Tourneur</i>	<i>Tourneur</i>	<i>Tourneur</i>
Issue de	Chanteclair x Vilmorin 27	Chanteclair x Vilmorin 27	Chanteclair x Vilmorin 27
Nom	Kirand	-	-
Obtenteur	<i>Tourneur</i>		
Issue de	Chanteclair x Vilmorin 27		

In Pas-de-Calais, this variety replaced Vilmorin 23 as soon as it was created. Chanteclair is made from high yields in rich soils, it does not lodge and can be sown until mid-March if the sowing winter went badly.

In 1938 it still gave good yields in milling.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936)**EAR**

white.

semi-loose, very often semi-compact.

GRAIN

Color: red.

General appearance: average, quite short.

STRAW

Half-hollow, half-full.

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: alternative

Earliness: Semi-late

Tillering: Medium

Verse: Resistant

Diseases: susceptible to rust

Bakery value

Good baking value, appreciated by millers



Ear and grains, 2014

DATEL

Type Pure line variety

Date of birth: 1874

Red-spiked Autumn Chiddam x Prince Albert **genealogy**

Breeder Vilmorin

	Variété fille
Date d'obtention	1917
Nom	Vilmorin 29
Obtenteur	Vilmorin
Issue de	(Dattel x Japhet Parsel) x (Hâtif inversable x Bon fermier)

The Dattel is the result of Vilmorin's first cross in 1874, between Prince Albert Wheat and the red-eared autumn Chiddam. Its open-field cultivation began in 1883 and made a strong impression.

Its use spread rapidly and despite the creation of many other varieties at the beginning of the 20th century, it remained in the crops of many farmers until the 1940s. Indeed, this wheat has a beautiful grain, of a very good baking quality and gives good yields, even during difficult years when other varieties produced little. It is a semi-early wheat that can be grown on land of average to high fertility. From the Dattel, the Vilmorin 27 wheat (Dattel x Japhet Parsel) x (Hâtif inversable x Bon fermier) was created around 1910.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880)

SPIKE reddish to pale red, long, slightly awned, semi-compact

STRAW

Hollow, strong

WHITE

GRAIN

Midsized

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Earliness: Semi-early to late

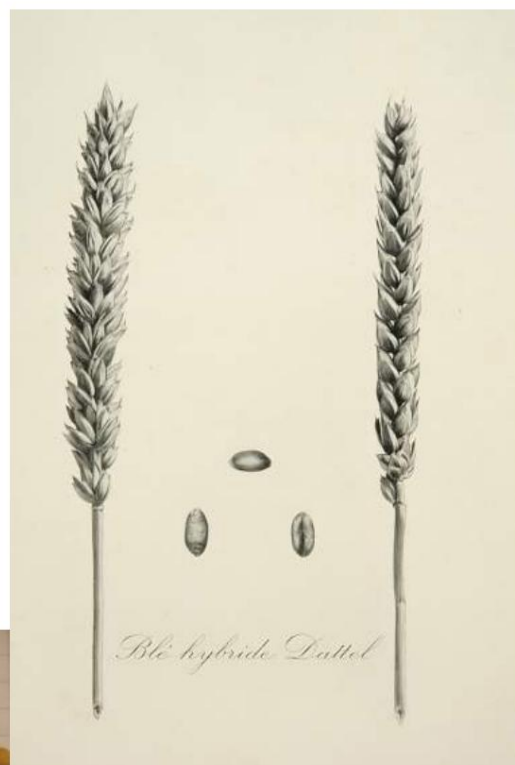
Tillering: Good

Diseases: Rust

Verse: Very resistant

Bakery value

Very good baking quality



Ear and grains, 2014

GOLDEN ARROW

Type Pure line variety

Date of birth: 1924

Genealogy Good Farmer x Ukrainian Bearded x Yeoman

Breeder Galluis Station

	Variété fille
Date d'obtention	1933
Nom	Superhâtif
Obtenteur	Dromigny
Issue de	Sélection dans Flèche d'or

It gives good yields on soils with average fertility. However, this variety does not seem to be very popular: little information has been found.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936)

White **SPIKE**, awned at the top with strong edges. Wide profile

STRAW

Half-hollow, medium sized

GRAIN

pale red, rounded, short, medium

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: alternative

Precocity: early

Tillering: low

Diseases: susceptible to rust and smut

Pour: medium resistance

Bakery value

Good bakery quality

Ear and grains, 2014



GERBOR

Type Pure line variety
Breeder Laurent

Date of birth: 1938

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity:

Earliness: late

Tillering: low

Pouring: average to good resistance

Diseases: very susceptible to black rust, susceptible to brown rust and smut, slightly susceptible to yellow rust

Bakery value: _____
Poor

Ear and grains, 2014



BIG BLUE

Type Selected Wheat

Date of birth: 1830

Noah x Shireff Squarehead **genealogy**

Breeder unknown

Variétés filles					
Date d'obtention	1890	1894	1898	1904	1936
Nom	Trésor	Bon fermier	Hâtif inversable	D.4	Talisman
Obtenteur	Vilmorin	Vilmorin	Vilmorin	Schribaux	Lemaire
Issue de	Gros bleu x Goldendrop	Gros bleu x blé-seigle	Gros bleu x Chiddam d'automne rouge	Gros bleu x Epi carré	Gros bleu x Riéti

This variety is said to have come from a selection between Noé and Shireff wheat in 1830 in the Nivernais. Its ear is stronger than that of its parent, more square at the base; its straw is taller, tillering is better and above all the large blue has much better resistance to rust. It prefers silico-clayey soils but gives good results on any type of soil.

The Gros bleu was a real success in France, but did not seem to be very cultivated in the North of France. It appeared there in 1897, when Vilmorin put it under observation.

Morphological description (Vilmorin, 1880) White

spike , semi-tight, slightly tapered

STRAW

white, thin, hollow, stiff, medium sized

GRAIN

red, large, very full, with a very marked furrow

Agronomic characteristics

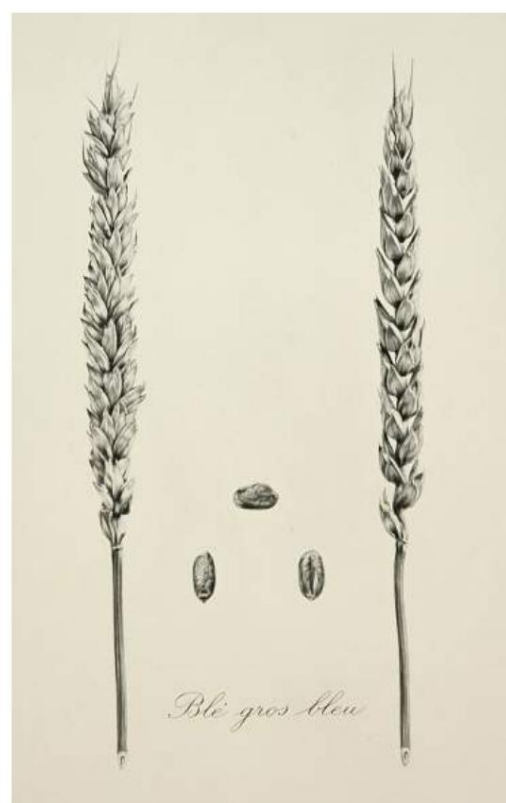
Alternativity: alternative

Earliness: early

Tillering: Good

Verse: not very sensitive

Diseases: resistant to brown rust, but sensitive to yellow rust



Bakery value

Very good baking value



Ear and grains 2014

EARLY WATTINES

Type of pure line variety

Date of birth: 1924

Genealogy selection in Short-straw hybrid

Breeder Desprez

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity:

Precocity: early

Tillering: good

Verse: resistant

Diseases :

Bakery value: W.125

Ear and grains, 2014



EARLY REVERSABLE

Type of pure line variety

Date of birth: 1898

Genealogy Gros Bleu x White-spiked Autumn Chiddam

Breeder Vilmorin

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles							
	1909	1910	1912	1919	1920	1922	1924	1926
Nom	Poilu du Tarn	Zara	Préparateur Etienne	Bataille 28	Prolifique nain	Favori	Chanteclair	Cloches 26
Obtenteur	Vilmorin	Strampelli	Schribaux	Bataille	Tourneur	Bonte	Tourneur	Benoist
Issue de	Hâtif inversable x Allés x Riéti	Hâtif inversable x Riéti	Hâtif inversable x Riéti x Epi carré	Hâtif inversable x Allés	Sélection dans Hâtif inversable	Hâtif inversable x Wilhelmine	Hâtif inversable x Allés	Hâtif inversable x Gironde x Japhet
Nom	-	-	-	-	-	-	Saint Pierre	-
Obtenteur	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tourneur	-
Issue de	-	-	-	-	-	-	Hâtif inversable x Allés	-

Date d'obtention	1927	1928	<1936	<1936	1938	1940	1944
Nom	Rationnel	Rollant	Ile de France	Oscar Benoist	Pévèle	Président Riverain	Hybride de Bonnance
Obtenteur	Laurent	Belloy et Cie	Boremans	Benoist	Desprez	Desprez	Bataille
Issue de	Hâtif inversable x K.3	Hâtif inversable x Hybride à courte paille	Hâtif inversable x Hâtif inversable	Hâtif inversable x Gironde	Hâtif inversable x jaune à épi carré	Hâtif inversable x Epi carré	Hâtif inversable x Allés x Riéti
Nom	-	Wilson jaune	-	-	-	-	Paris
Obtenteur	-	Benoist	-	-	-	-	Vilmorin
Issue de	-	Sélection dans Hâtif inversable	-	-	-	-	Hâtif inversable x Allés

Its main quality is to be productive and to give a quality grain. It combines the qualities of its 2 parents, namely the baking quality of Gros bleu and the productivity of the English Chiddam autumn wheat with white ears. However, this wheat requires good land.

It was very popular with peasants until 1920, particularly in the North of France.

After this date, it was still used by breeders during crossbreeding. At least 18 daughter varieties are referenced to it!

Morphological description (Tribondeau, 1928)

Ear and grains, 2014

EAR

Very white, awned, with very open spikelets

GRAIN

Heavy, gray yellow or pale yellow, large

STRAW

Light yellow almost white short

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: alternative

Earliness: early

Tillering: low

Verse: resistant

Diseases: susceptible to orange rust

Bakery value

Good bakery quality

XXXV



HEURTEBISE

Type Pure line varieties

Date of birth: 1954

Genealogy Vilmorin 23 x Yga x Old Swedish wheat
Blondeau **Breeder**

Although it comes from well-known parents, this variety does not seem to have been very famous. Very little information has been collected. Its date of obtaining corresponds to the period of large post-war productions, and of a significant number of varietal creations.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1955)

EAR

Narrow-eared white

STRAW.

Full and short

GRAIN

Red, quite short, tends to be hunchbacked

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Precocity: early

Tillering: strong

Pour: medium resistance

Diseases: susceptible to black and brown rust, resistant to smut and yellow rust

Bakery value

Average baking quality

Ear and grains, 2014



HYBRID 40

Date of birth: 1928

Syn Bell, Bell 32, Benoist 40**Type** Pure line variety**Genealogy** Selection in Wilson Yellow**Breeder** Benoist

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles			
	1927	1930	1937	1949
Nom	Annie	Président Tardieu	Beauceron	Tadépi
Obtenteur	Dromigny	Leblond	Benoist	Benoist
Issue de	Hybride 40 x Précoce Capelle	Hybride 40 x Alsace x Japhet	sélection dans hybride 40	Hybride 40 x Hybride du Jonquois

It was very famous in the North in 1930 and for several years. It is a wheat that is very demanding on the richness of the soil. It only grows on very fertile land where it gives high yields.

It is known to have very good baking quality in its time.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936)

EAR

White, square sections, semi-compact

STRAW

Hollow or semi-hollow.

Short

GRAIN

pale red

medium to large, wrinkled

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: winter

Precocity: mid-early

Tillering: medium

Verse: Very resistant

Diseases: susceptible to yellow rust



Ear and grains, 2014

Bakery value

Very good

HYBRID OF PEACE

Type of pure line variety

Date of birth: 1910

Chambord x hasty reversible genealogy

Breeder Vilmorin

	Variétés filles		
Date d'obtention	1926	<1935	<1949
Nom	Providence	Paix 13	Monette
Obtenteur	Lemaire	Vilmorin	Tourneur
Issue de	Hybride de la Paix x Yeoman	Sélection dans Hybride de la Paix	Sélection dans Hybride de la Paix
Nom	-	-	Vilmorin sud
Obtenteur			Vilmorin
Issue de			Hybride de la Paix x Ardito

It is grown on rich soils where it gives good yields. It can be sown until February.

Created in 1910 by Vilmorin, this wheat was widely cultivated in the North of France after the First World War.

In 1928 it was found in most of the fertile lands of Pas-de-Calais.

Morphological description (Tribondeau, 1928)

Ear and grains, 2014

EAR

Glaucous red, square shape, thick

GRAIN

Big, yellow, very full

STRAW

Quite rigid, white

Medium sized

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: alternative

Earliness: late

Tillering: medium

Verse: very resistant

Diseases: susceptible to smut and yellow rust

Resistant to orange rust

Bakery value

Fair baking quality



TREASURE HYBRID

Type of pure line variety

Date of birth: 1890

Shireff Squarehead X Big Blue **Genealogy**

Breeder Vilmorin

Synonyms Treasure

Morphological description (Tribondeau, 1928)

Ear and grains, 2014

EAR

GRAIN

STRAW

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity:

Precocity: early

Tillering: strong

Verse: resistant

Diseases :

Bakery value



INNOVATION BATTLE

Syn Battle 30

Date of birth: 1922

Type of pure line variety

Genealogy selection in Good Farmer

Breeder Battle

This wheat gives good yields on average or poor soils in the North of France. It was selected in Pévèle, by Bataille, from a variety well known at the time: the Bon fermier.

Morphological description: (Jonard, 1936)

EAR

white, half loose

STRAW

Half full

Midsized

GRAIN

red, short, big

Agronomic characteristics: _____

Alternativity: alternative

Earliness: semi-late

Tillering: medium

Verse: not very resistant

Diseases: Resists rust

Bakery value: _____

Average baking strength

Ear and grains, 2014



AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE

Type Pure line variety

Date of birth: 1912

Rieti x Epi carré x Hâtif inversable **genealogy**

Breeder Schribaux

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles		
	1924	1941	1943
Nom	Hybride du Joncquois	Hybride de la Tour	Bretagne
Obtenteur	Desprez	Blondeau	Desprez
Issue de	Vilmorin 23 x Institut agronomique	Vilmorin 23 x Institut agronomique x Providence	Institut agronomique x Goldendrop
Nom	-	-	Petit Quinquin
Obtenteur			Blondeau
Issue de			Vilmorin 23 x Institut agronomique x Providence

This wheat was known to be one of the most suitable for the northern region. It was widely used after the First World War. It was resistant to cold and foot rot, and was still cultivated in the 1930s. It gave high yields in rich soils. It was a little sensitive to lodging, but its biggest flaw was its poor baking quality. It was even not recommended for bread making.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936)

EAR

White, very awned with a narrow profile

STRAW

Medium sized, steep hollow

GRAIN

White, medium to large and wrinkled

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity:

Precocity: Very precocious

Tillering: Good

Diseases :

Pour: Medium resistance

Bakery value

Poor baking quality: W<100

Ear and grains, 2014



JAPHET

Syn wheat God, Red marvel, Mansholdts Japhet,

Japhet Vilmorin, Early yellow wheat, Japhet 21

Type of pure line variety

Genealogy From Noah

Breeder Vilmorin

Date of birth: 1892

This wheat was found by Vilmorin in the polders of Mont-Saint-Michel in a population of Noah.

He observed it for several years before marketing it in 1892.

The Japhet has a taller straw than the Noah, its ear is larger and its grain is more elongated. It is very resistant to rust.

Sown in spring, it gives equally good yields than autumn wheat. However, he does not fear winter and can be sown in autumn. It is widely cultivated from its appearance and will only partially lose its popularity in 1910 with the arrival of Gironde wheat and the Good Farmer.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936)

White, non-awned, wide profile **COB**

GRAIN red, often vitreous, medium and short

STRAW half-hollow, tall and thin



Ear and grains, 2014

Agronomic characteristics _____

Alternativity: alternative

Precocity: early

Tillering: medium

Verse: resistant

Diseases: susceptible to smut and yellow rust

Bakery value _____

Very good baking quality, flour rich in gluten



LATER

Date of birth: 1948

Type Pure line variety

Genealogy Selection in Vilmorin 23

Breeder Lemaire

It has the qualities of its parent: resistant to lodging, productive. It also has a better baking quality. This wheat does not seem to have had great success in our region, but it should be noted that it appeared at the same time as Cappelle wheat, a great variety of the time.

Morphological description (Vilmorin 1947) EPI

white, long, tapered, semi-loose

STRAW

Half hollow to hollow , short to medium

GRAIN

red, lying down



Ear and grains, 2014

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: half-alternative

Verse: Resistant

Earliness: late

Tillering: good

Diseases: resistant to yellow rust and smut, susceptible to black and brown rust

Baking value Good.

but its baking strength was rated average in 1956.

LITTLE QUINQUIN

Date of birth: 1943

Type Pure line variety

Genealogy Vilmorin 23/Agronomic Institute//Providence

Blondeau **Breeder**

It is known for having a fairly good baking quality. It is reserved for very good land. It gave correct yields, but lower than other more exceptional varieties.

Few references in Nord-Pas-de-Calais have been found although the selector is from the region.

Morphological description (Flandrin, 1949) White, semi-

loose **spike**

STRAW

half full and short

GRAIN

fat

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: half-alternative

Precocity: semi-early

Tillering: Good

Pouring: good resistance

Diseases: Resistant to yellow rust, but susceptible to black rust, brown rust and smut.

Bakery value

Pretty good



Ear and grains, 2014

PICARDY DESPREZ

Date of birth: 1923

Syn Picardy

Type Pure line variety

Genealogy Agronomic Institute x Alliès

Breeder Desprez

This variety was cultivated in the North without making its mark on its time. It had poor baking quality.

Morphological description (Flandrin, 1949) EPI

white, half loose

STRAW

half full, a little short

GRAIN

white, slightly rounded, good quality

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: alternative

Earliness: early

Tillering: Good

Pouring: very good resistance

Diseases: generally resistant to fungal diseases, sensitive to foot rot

Bakery value

Bad



Ear and grains, 2014

PREPARER ETIENNE

Date of birth: 1912

Type Pure line variety

Rieti x Epi Carre x Hatif Inversable **genealogy**

Breeder Schribaux

Selected in 1912 by Professor Schribaux at the National Institute of Agronomy. This wheat was very widespread in France after the First World War. It replaces the Date on wetlands or on the edge of forests.

This wheat produces good yields on less fertile or less cultivated land. It is particularly appreciated for its resistance to cold.

Wheat widely cultivated after the war in the Nord-Pas-de-Calais region.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936) EPI

white, quite short, awned at the top

STRAW

Hollow, big, strong.

GRAIN

red, big and short

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: Half-winter

Precocity: semi-early

Tillering: medium

Verse: resistant

Diseases: susceptible to yellow and black rust

Bakery value

Average quality



Ear and grains, 2014

PROVIDENCE

Type Pure line variety

Date of birth: 1926

Peace x Yeoman **genealogy**

Breeder Lemaire

	Variétés filles	
Date d'obtention	1941	1943
Nom	Hybride de la Tour	Petit Quinquin
Obtenteur	Blondeau	Blondeau
Issue de	Vilmorin 23 x Institut agronomique x Providence	Vimorin 23 x Institut agronomique x Providence

This wheat produces high yields in good soils. It was very popular in the 1930s. It was particularly renowned for its very good baking quality.

Morphological description (Flandrin, 1936) EPI

white, tapered and fairly narrow
semi-loose

Ear and grains, 2014



STRAW

Half hollow

GRAIN

Red to pale red, medium sized

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: half-winter

Precocity: early

Tillering: strong

Verse: resistant

Diseases : -

Bakery value

Good baking value: W > 150

RENÉ LEBLOND

Date of birth: 1949

Type Pure line variety

Japhet x Alsace **genealogy**

Breeder Leblond

It is little referenced in Nord-Pas-de-Calais because at that time, the varieties were quickly replaced by new selections.

It gives good yields on average to poor soils.

Morphological description (Elandrin, 1949) White,
long,

tapered, semi-loose **spike**

GRAIN

Big, long

STRAW

tall and thin

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: half-alternative

Verse: Resistant

Earliness: late

Tillering: good

Diseases: susceptible to yellow rust and scalding



Ear and grains, 2014

Bakery value

Very good

VILMORIN 23

Syn. Hybrid 23, autumn productive **Type** Pure

Date of birth: 1909

line variety **Genealogy** (Melbor x

Grosse tête) x (Japhet x Parsel)

Breeder Vilmorin

	Variété fille						
Date d'obtention	1917	1924	1926	1927	1929	1930	<1936
Nom	Vilmorin 29	Hybride du Joncquois	Noël	Hybride Canonne	Alma	Hybride Bersée	Epi d'or
Obtenteur	Vilmorin	Desprez	legland	Cambier	Blondeau	Blondeau	Bonte
Issue de	Vilmorin 23 x Allès	Vilmorin 23 x Institut agronomique	Vilmorin 23 x variation de Japhet	Vilmorin 23 x Hâtif de Cambier	Vilmorin 23 x Vilmorin 27 x Allès	Vilmorin 23 x Allès	Teverson x Oscar Benoist

Date d'obtention	1937	1941	1942	1943	1948	1954
Nom	Cote d'or	Hybride de la Tour	Auchy-Cambier	Franc nord	Later	Heurtebise
Obtenteur	Vilmorin	Blondeau	Cambier	Blondeau	Lemaire	Blondeau
Issue de	Vilmorin 23 x Paix 13 x Mouton a épi rouge	Vilmorin 23 x Institut agronomique x Providence	Vilmorin 27 x Vilmorin 29	Vilmorin 23 x Yga	Sélection dans Vilmorin 23	Vilmorin 23 x Yga x Vieux Blé Suédois
Nom			Pax	Petit Quinquin		
Obtenteur	-	-	Cambier	Blondeau	-	-
Issue de			Vilmorin 23 x Vilmorin 27	Vilmorin 23 x Institut agronomique x Providence		

It is not suitable for southern regions where it gets scalded but does not tolerate very cold regions. It seems rather well adapted to our climates, where it gives good yields in all soils if they are nourished.

It was one of the best-known varieties in Nord-Pas-de-Calais between 1920 and 1930.

This wheat will however be abandoned because of its poor baking quality.

Morphological description (Jonard, 1936) EPI

white, quite long, loose

Ear and grains, 2014

STRAW

Half-full, rigid 1.25m

high

GRAIN

dark red, medium tapered

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: alternative

Precocity: Precocious

Tillering: good

Verse: resistant

Diseases: susceptible to rust and resistant to smut

Bakery value

Poor baking quality: W<80 and low gluten %



VILMORIN 27

Syn. Hybrid 27

Date of birth: 1907

Type Pure line variety **Genealogy**

(Dattel x Japhet Parsel) x (Hâtif Inversable x Bon Fermier)

Breeder Vilmorin

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles				
	1929	1938	1940	1942	1943
Nom	Alma	Yga	Kirand	Pax	Vague d'épis
Obtenteur	Blondeau	Blondeau	Tourneur	Cambier	Tourneur
Issue de	Vilmorin 27 x Vilmorin 23 x Allès	Vilmorin 27 x Red Fife	Vilmorin 27 x Chanteclair	Vilmorin 27 x Vilmorin 23	Vilmorin 27 x Chanteclair
Nom	-	Blé de l'Yveline	Druchamp	Sillon d'or	Normandie
Obtenteur		Benoist	Benoist	Tourneur	Leblond
Issue de		Vilmorin 27 x Wilson	Vilmorin 27 x Flèche d'or	Vilmorin 27 x Chanteclair	Vilmorin 27 x Hybride 40
Nom	-	-	Flandres	Auchy-Cambier	Polonium
Obtenteur			Desprez	Cambier	Bormans
Issue de			Vilmorin 27 x PLM	Vilmorin 27 x Vilmorin 29	Vilmorin 27 x Ile de France
Nom	-	-	Jade	-	-
Obtenteur			Tourneur		
Issue de			Vilmorin 27 x Chanteclair		

Date d'obtention	Variétés filles		
	1944	1945	1946
Nom	Renfort	Nord-Desprez	Cappelle
Obtenteur	IRA Versailles	Desprez	Desprez
Issue de	Vilmorin 27 x PLM	Vilmorin 27 x Hybride du Jonquois	Vilmorin 27 x Hybride du Jonquois
Nom	Terroir	-	Champagne
Obtenteur	Bormans		Lafite
Issue de	Vilmorin 27 x St-Hubert		Vilmorin 27 x Hybride de Pologne

Vilmorin selected Vilmorin 27 at the beginning of the 20th century from its first selections.

This wheat gives very good yields on rich soils, plateau silts and alluvial land.

It was very widespread in the North, and became one of the most cultivated wheats until the 1930s.

Around 1950, it remained recognized as a good wheat for bread making with a W of 120 (compared to 240 for Soissons).

Its popularity interested breeders who used it in numerous crosses.

The Desprez house notably created the Cappelle, which was very popular until the 1970s.

Morphological description (Vilmorin 1880) SPIKE:white, slightly tapered, semi-compact **STRAW:** Semi-full**GRAIN:** pale red**Agronomic characteristics**

Alternativity: alternative

Precocity: semi-early

Tillering: good

Verse: resistant

Diseases: Resistant to yellow rust, susceptible to black rust and smut

Bakery quality

Good at baking

W<120



VILMORIN 29

Date of birth: 1917

Genealogy Vilmorin 23 X Allies

Breeder Vilmorin

Hybrid **Synonym** 29



WILSON YELLOW

Syn. Wilson, Caigette

Date of birth: 1936

Genealogy selection in Hâtif Inversable **Breeder**
Benoist

Morphological description

Ear and grains, 2014

EAR

GRAIN

STRAW

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity:

Earliness: semi-late

Tillering: medium

Verse: very resistant

Diseases: black rust

Bakery value:

average



YGA

Type Pure line variety

Date of birth: 1938

Vilmorin 27 x Red Fife **genealogy**

Blondeau **Breeder**

	Variétés filles	
Date d'obtention	1943	1954
Nom	Franc nord	Heurtebise
Obtenteur	Blondeau	Blondeau
Issue de	Yga x Vilmorin 23	Yga x Vilmorin 23 x Vieux Blé Suédois

This variety selected by Blondeau takes its name from the first letter of his 3 daughters.

This wheat produces high yields on rich soils. After the 1950s, it produced many daughter varieties (not listed).

Little information and description has been found.

Agronomic characteristics

Alternativity: Alternative

Precocity: -

Tilling: -

Pouring: good resistance

Diseases: very sensitive to foot rot, sensitive to yellow rust

Bakery value

Good baking value: W between 100 and 150

Ear and grains, 2014

