



## Jurançon noir N



### Name of the variety in France

Jurançon noir

### Origin

This variety would seem to originally be from the south west of France. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, Jurançon noir would be the result of crossbreeding Folle blanche and Cot.

### Synonyms

In France, this variety can officially be called "Dame noire" regarding plant propagation material. In Cyprus, Jurançon noir is officially designated by the name "Dame noir".

### Legal information

In France, Jurançon noir is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Cyprus.

### Use

Wine grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	12325	12099	7035	3789	1934	1122	395

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the circular dark green adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, deep open U-shaped lateral sinuses, a slightly open or closed petiole sinus with sometimes naked petiole veins, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	149	232	239	186	196	252	238	233	239
Allel 2	149	236	262	188	202	260	248	245	251

## Phenology

Bud burst: 7 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This productive and fertile variety has an erect bearing. The young vines are oftentimes vigorous but can weaken quickly with overproduction. For this reason, yields must be managed by pruning short. This variety has a relatively short growing cycle (this is interesting for limit zones), steady production and is easy to grow.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Jurançon noir is susceptible to grey rot but is rarely affected by wood diseases.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are medium in size. Jurançon noir produces slightly or moderately alcoholic wines that are not very intensely colored. The wines are light, simple which must be quickly consumed. Jurançon noir is also used to make lively and fruity rosé wines.

## Clonal selection in France

The two certified Jurançon noir clones carry the numbers 438 and 571. A conservatory of 60 or so clones was planted in the French department of Lot in 2012.

## 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.
- 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.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar level	Color potential
	Year of certification	Agronomic references	Bunch weight	Vigor	Titration acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
438	Haute-Garonne	ENTAV				
	1975	Languedoc Tarn				
571	Haute-Garonne	ENTAV				
	1978	Languedoc Tarn				

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Little difference between the two clones of Jurançon noir (438 and 571). They are not widely distributed.

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