



## Jurançon noir N



### Name of vine variety in France

Jurançon noir

### Origin

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

### Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Dame noire N" with regard to plant propagation matter. In Cyprus, Jurançon noir N can officially be called by the name "Dame noir".

### Regulations

In France, Jurançon noir N is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties".

This variety is likewise listed in the Catalogue of Cyprus.

### Use

Wine vine variety

### Evolution of area under vines in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2016
ha	12325	12099	7035	3789	1934	1122	417

### Description

Identification signs include:

- the tip of the young shoot has a heavy coat of flat-lying hairs,
- adult leaves are orbicular, dark green, 5 or 7 lobes with a slightly open or closed petiolar sinus occasionally limited by the vein near the petiolar point, deep and open lateral sinuses with a U-shaped base, short teeth compared to width at base, straight sides, moderate anthocyanin pigmentation of veins; flat leaf blade and the underside with a moderate to heavy coat of upright and flat-lying hairs,
- 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: period II, 2 and 1/2 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

This productive and fertile variety grows upright. The young vines are oftentimes vigorous but can weaken quickly with overproduction. For this reason, care needs to be taken to manage yields with short pruning. This vine variety has a relatively short growing cycle (this is interesting for limit zones), steady production and is easy to grow.

## Sensitivity to diseases and pests

Jurançon noir N is susceptible to grey rot but is not frequently affected by wood diseases.

## Technological potential

Grape clusters and berries are moderate size. Jurançon noir N produces slight or moderately alcoholic wines with not very intense color. The wines are light, simple and quickly consumed. Jurançon noir N is also used to make lively and fruity rosé wines.

## Clonal selection in France

The 2 approved Jurançon noir N clones carry the numbers 438 and 571.

## Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi.
- Documentation interne du Domaine de Vassal. 1949-2011, INRA, Marseillan-plage.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1990, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier.
- Ampélographie. P. Viala et V. Vermorel, 1902-1910, Ed. Masson, Paris.

## Description of clones approved in France

Clone number	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technical data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar content	Potential color
	Year approved	Agronomic references	Weight of grape bunches	Vigor	Total acidity	Tannic structure
	Growing surface area		Size of berries	Sensitivity to Botrytis	Aromatic intensity	Oenological aptitudes
438	Haute-Garonne	ENTAV				
	1975	Languedoc Tarn				
Little difference between the two Jurançon noir N clones (438 and 571). Both are small distribution.						
571	Haute-Garonne	ENTAV				
	1978	Languedoc Tarn				
Little difference between the two Jurançon noir N clones (438 and 571). Both are small distribution.						



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