



Manseng noir N



Name of the variety in France

Manseng noir

Origin

This variety is originally from the Western Pyrenees.

Synonyms

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Legal information

In France, Manseng noir is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1998	2008	2018
ha	790	636	8	4	3	34

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves with very bronze spots,
- the circular or wedge-shaped dark green adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with deep lateral sinuses, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, with sometimes naked petiole veins, short to medium teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a revolute, blistered, goffered or undulate between the veins near the petiole sinus leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	234	239	186	194	252	240	233	239
Allel 2	153	238	249	186	200	252	254	267	239

Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Manseng noir is a vigorous variety, not very fertile on the buds of the base, which must be pruned long. However, if not well managed, this variety can produce high yields. Manseng noir adapts well to various soil types.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

This variety does not seem particularly sensitive to diseases and pests.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are medium to large, fairly loose and the berries are small to medium size. Manseng noir produces extremely colored wines with a beautiful dark ruby color. The wines are astringent, slightly acidic but fine and suited to ageing; interesting for blendings.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Manseng noir clone carries the number 897. A conservatory of thirty or so clones was planted in the French department of Pyrénées-Atlantiques in 2013.

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 - Institut Agro | Montpellier, 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
897	Pyrénées-Atlantiques	INRA				
	1987	Sud-Ouest				

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Properly managed, this clone produces full-bodied and very colored wines, in line with the typicity of the variety.



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