



Syrah N



Name of vine variety in France

Syrah

Origin

This variety is seemingly originally from the northern Côtes du Rhône or the Dauphiné region. Based on published genetic analyses, it is the result of crossbreeding between Mondeuse blanche B and Dureza N.

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Shiraz N" or "Serine N" with regard to plant propagating material. In the European Union, Syrah N can officially be called by other names: Shiraz (Germany, Italy, Cyprus, Malta), Sira (Bulgaria).

Regulations

En France, la Syrah N is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties".

This vine variety is likewise listed in the Catalogues of other European Union member states: Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Spain, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Malta, Portugal and Slovenia.

Use

Wine vine variety

Evolution of area under vines in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2016
ha	1602	2658	12282	27041	44823	67834	65592

Description

Identification signs include:

- the tips of the young shoot have a very dense coat of flat-lying hairs,
- the young leaves are green,
- the shoot has a ribbed surface and long green internodes,
- adult leaves are 5-lobed with an open petiole sinus and a base sometimes limited by a vein near the petiole point; open lateral sinuses; short to moderate size teeth with convex sides; absence of anthocyanin coloration of veins;

sometimes cupped leaf blade and the underside with a sparse to moderate coat of flat-lying hairs,
- elliptical-shaped berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	239	186	188	246	240	216	239
Allel 2	131	229	239	188	194	252	240	227	271

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 variety produces long and fragile shoots with regard to spring winds and must be carefully trellised. In most cases, short pruning is sufficient in southern zones. Syrah N is a variety which is sensitive to chlorosis, poorly adapted to soils with high active limestone content. Blending with 110 R must absolutely be avoided. This variety ripens quickly, which translates by a relatively short véraison-ripeness period. The optimum harvest period is short and is evaluated not only by sugar and acidity content, but also by the weight of the berries, grape cluster and berry analysis and berry tasting.

Sensitivity to diseases and pests

Syrah N is rather sensitive to mites and grey rot, especially at the end of the ripening period. This variety has a specific vine stock decline behavior characterized by foliar reddening accompanied by cracks at the grafting points, which can in the long term cause the vine stocks to die. To date, the causes remain unknown and no pathogenic agents have been identified, but important behavioral differences between clones have been noted.

Technological potential

Grape clusters are small to moderate in size and the berries small. Syrah N can produce top quality red wine with a good alcohol degree, and capacity for ageing. These wines tend to have an intense (bluish) color, are very aromatic, fine and with complex nuances (violet, olive, leather-animal, etc), tannic, robust with relatively low acidity (pH is sometimes rather high, particularly on schist soils). Syrah N likewise produces very fruity and interesting rosé wines.

Clonal selection in France



















The 12 approved Syrah N clones carry the numbers 100, 174, 300, 470, 471, 524, 525, 747, 877, 1140, 1141 and 1188. A conservatory with over 600 clones was set up in 1995 in the Drôme. An additional conservatory including 50 or so clones was set up in 2002 in the Rhône.

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 2. 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
100	Drôme	ENTAV	high	high	low to medium	low to medium
	1971	Côtes-du-Rhône Languedoc Provence Sud-Ouest	high		medium	low to medium
	26.83 ha		high	medium to high		distinctive wines of the vine variety, but sometimes lacking structure

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	Growing surface area		Size of berries	Sensitivity to Botrytis	Aromatic intensity	Oenological aptitudes
ENTAV  INRA  Clone generally presenting high levels of blight symptoms. Compact grape clusters. Productive clone.						
174	Drôme	ENTAV	medium to high	medium	medium to high	medium
	1972	Côtes-du-Rhône Languedoc Provence Sud-Ouest	low to medium	medium	medium	medium to high
	43.09 ha		low to medium	medium		aromatic, balanced wines with long finish
ENTAV  INRA  Clone presenting varying degrees of blight symptoms. Slightly compact grape clusters. Clone appreciated for its increased upright growth, its agronomic characteristics and the quality of wines produced.						
300	Drôme	ENTAV	medium	medium	medium to high	medium to high
	1973	Côtes-du-Rhône Languedoc Provence	low		medium	medium
	20.89 ha		low	medium		round wines with good olfactory intensity
ENTAV  INRA  Clone generally presenting moderate levels of blight symptoms. Increased upright growth. Clone appreciated for its agronomic characteristics and quality of wines produced.						
470	Tarn-et-Garonne	ENTAV	very low	low	high	high
	1976	Côtes-du-Rhône Languedoc Provence	low	high	medium to high	high
	18.83 ha		medium	low		aromatic, concentrated wines with good tannic structure
ENTAV  INRA  Clone presenting very few blight symptoms. Low production level, especially under limiting conditions. High vigor and drooping growth. Fairly loose grape clusters. Clone appreciated for the grape cluster configuration, its low production potential and the color and quality of the wines produced.						
471	Drôme	ENTAV	medium to high	medium to high	medium to high	medium to high
	1976	Côtes-du-Rhône Languedoc Provence	medium	high	medium	medium to high
	12.64 ha		medium	medium		round wines with good tannic structure on the palate
ENTAV  INRA  Clone generally presenting few blight symptoms. Less compact grape clusters. Good maturity despite production level.						
524	Drôme	ENTAV	high	high	medium	
	1976	Côtes-du-Rhône Languedoc Provence	high		medium	
	7.37 ha		medium to high	medium		distinctive wines of the vine variety
ENTAV  INRA  Clone presenting very few blight symptoms. Less compact grape clusters.						
525	Drôme	ENTAV	medium	medium	medium to high	medium to high
	1976	Côtes-du-Rhône Languedoc Provence	medium		medium to high	medium to high
	21.55 ha		low to medium	medium to high		balanced and well-structured wines
ENTAV  INRA  Clone displaying moderate to high rate of dieback symptoms. Somewhat compact grape clusters. Clone appreciated for its agronomic characteristics and quality of the wines obtained.						
747	Tarn-et-Garonne	ENTAV	medium to high	high	low to medium	low to medium
	1981	Côtes-du-Rhône Languedoc Sud-Ouest	medium to high		medium	low to medium
	16.57 ha		high			distinctive wines of the vine variety
ENTAV  INRA  Clone presenting very few blight symptoms						
877	Tarn-et-Garonne	INRA	low to medium	low	high	high
	1986	Côtes-du-Rhône Languedoc Sud-Ouest	low		medium	high
	20.56 ha		low to medium	low to medium		aromatic, concentrated wines with good tannic structure
ENTAV  INRA  Clone generally presenting moderate blight symptoms. Less compact grape clusters. Clone appreciated for its agronomic characteristics and quality of wines produced.						
1140	Drôme	CA26 - IFV	medium to high	medium to low	high	medium to high
	2012	Côtes-du-Rhône	low	medium	medium	high
			low	medium to low		Wines appreciated for their olfactory quality and the balance on the palate.


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	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar content</i>	<i>Potential color</i>
	<i>Year approved</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Weight of grape bunches</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Total acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Growing surface area</i>		<i>Size of berries</i>	<i>Sensitivity to Botrytis</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological aptitudes</i>

ENTAV  INRA[®] Clone presenting very few blight symptoms. Appreciated for the quality of the wines produced.

1141	Rhône	CA26 - IFV	medium to low	low	high	medium to high
	2012	Côtes-du-Rhône	low	medium	medium	high
			low	medium to low		Wines appreciated for their olfactory quality and the balance on the palate.

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1188	Rhône	CA26 - IFV	high	medium	high	medium to high
	2012	Côtes-du-Rhône	low	medium	medium	high
			low	medium to low		Wines appreciated for their olfactory quality and the balance on the palate.

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