



## Pinot noir N



### Name of the variety in France

Pinot noir

### Origin

This variety is originally from Burgundy.

### Synonyms

In the European Union, Pinot noir is officially called by other names: Blauer Burgunder (Austria), Blauer Spätburgunder (Germany), Modri pinot (Slovenia), Pinot Nero (Italy), Pinot crni (Croatia) and Rulandské modré (Czech republic, Slovakia). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

### Legal information

In France, Pinot noir is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain.

### Use

Wine grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France

	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	8535	11876	17210	21971	25871	28006	36727

### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green or yellow young leaves,
- the shoots with red-striped internodes,
- the dark or very dark green adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with a slightly open or closed petiole sinus, with lobes facing each other towards the lower side of the blade in a coxcomb shape, short teeth, a twisted, strongly blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,

- the round-shaped or slightly ellipsoid berries.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	135	225	239	182	188	240	238	216	239
Allel 2	149	236	243	186	194	246	248	235	271

## Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, half a week to 1 week after Chasselas

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Pinot noir is particularly adapted to temperate climate zones. This variety gives best results in clay-limestone terroirs. In hot climates, grape maturation is very fast. It is sensitive to heat and the berries tend to shrivel quickly when over ripe. Pinot noir is generally trained. It expresses its fulfilment when its vigor is low to moderate and yields are limited. This variety, which requires careful debudding tends to produce a large number of grappillons.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Pinot noir is a delicate variety, sensitive to the main diseases, particularly downy mildew, rotbrenner, grey rot (on clusters and leaves), and vine leafhoppers.

## Technological potentiality

The bunches and berries are very small to small in size. Pinot noir, under favorable conditions, can produce extremely high quality red wines, combining finesse, intensity and aromatic complexity, that are suited for ageing. The sugar accumulation potential is high for a moderate acidity (sometimes insufficient when ripe) and a color which is often not very intense, but can be maintained over time. Pinot noir also makes quality base wines for the production of sparkling wines.



## Clonal selection in France












The 48 certified Pinot noir clones carry the numbers 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 162, 163, 164, 165, 236, 292, 372, 373, 374, 375, 386, 388, 389, 459, 460, 461, 462, 521, 528, 583, 617, 665, 666, 667, 668, 743, 777, 778, 779, 780, 792, 828, 829, 870, 871, 872, 927, 943, 1184, 1185, 1196, 1197 and 1306. Conservatories-collections, planted in Alsace, Burgundy (Côte d'Or and Saône-et-Loire) and in Champagne between 1971 and 1995, gather almost 800 clones.

## 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
111	Year of certification	Agronomic references	Bunch weight	Vigor	Titrrable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
	Côte-d'Or	INRA	medium	medium	medium	
	1971	Burgundy	medium			wines with a fairly tannic structure
				medium to high		
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112	Year of certification	ENTAV				
	Surface area used for propagation (year)					
	Côte-d'Or					
	1971					
ENTAV  INRA®						

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titration acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
Clone not widely distributed.						
113	Côte-d'Or	INRA	medium	medium	medium	
	1971	Burgundy	medium			
	1.42 ha					balanced wines with not very noticeable tannins
ENTAV  INRA®						
114	Côte-d'Or	INRA	medium	low to medium	medium to high	medium to high
	1971	Burgundy	low to medium		medium	medium
	1.81 ha		medium			aromatic, typical and fairly tannic wines
ENTAV  INRA®						
115	Côte-d'Or	INRA	low to medium	low to medium	medium to high	medium
	1971	Burgundy Languedoc	low to medium		low to medium	medium to high
	12.64 ha		medium			typical, complex wines with a good tannic structure
ENTAV  INRA®						
162	Alsace	INRA	medium	medium	medium	
	1972	Alsace	low to medium			
	0.98 ha					suitable for the production of light red wines or rosé wines
ENTAV  INRA®						
163	Côte-d'Or	INRA				
	1972					
ENTAV  INRA®						
Clone not widely distributed.						
164	Côte-d'Or	INRA				
	1972					
ENTAV  INRA®						
Clone not widely distributed.						
165	Côte-d'Or	INRA	medium	medium	medium	
	1972	Burgundy	medium			
	0.39 ha					representative wines of the variety
ENTAV  INRA®						
236	Côte-d'Or	ENTAV	high	high	low	low to medium
	1973	Burgundy Champagne	medium to high		high	low to medium
	3.51 ha		medium	medium to high		recommended for the production of sparkling wines
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292	Jura	ENTAV	medium to high	high	low to medium	
	1973	Burgundy Champagne	high			
	3.96 ha					not very full-bodied red wines
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372	Jura	ENTAV				
	1975					
ENTAV  INRA®						
Clone not widely distributed.						
373	Jura	ENTAV				
	1975					
ENTAV  INRA®						
Clone not widely distributed.						
374	Jura	ENTAV				

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titration acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
1975						

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Clone not widely distributed.

375	Saône-et-Loire	ENTAV	medium to high	high	low to medium	low to medium
	1975	Burgundy Champagne Languedoc	medium to high	medium		medium
	3.92 ha		medium			supple and fruity red wines

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386	Marne	ENTAV	high	medium to high	low to medium	medium
	1975	Burgundy Champagne Languedoc	medium to high		medium to high	medium
	4.62 ha		medium to high			suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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388	Marne	ENTAV	high	medium to high	low	
	1975	Champagne	high			
	2.17 ha		high			suitable for the production of sparkling wines

ENTAV  INRA®

389	Marne	ENTAV	high	medium to high	low	
	1975	Champagne	high			
	2.06 ha		high			suitable for the production of sparkling wines

ENTAV  INRA®

459	Jura	ENTAV	medium to high	high	medium	medium
	1976	Burgundy Languedoc	high		medium	medium to high
	2.65 ha		medium to high			wines with a balanced and tannic structure

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460	Jura	ENTAV				
	1976					

ENTAV  INRA®

Clone not widely distributed.

461	Côte-d'Or	ENTAV				
	1976					

ENTAV  INRA®

Clone not widely distributed.

462	Côte-d'Or	ENTAV				
	1976					

ENTAV  INRA®

Clone not widely distributed.

521	Marne	ENTAV	medium to high	medium to high	medium	
	1976	Champagne	medium to high			
	1.59 ha					suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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528	Non précisée	ENTAV				
	1976					

ENTAV  INRA®

Clone not widely distributed.

583	Côte-d'Or	ENTAV	medium to high	medium	medium	medium to high
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Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titration acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
1978	Burgundy Languedoc	low to medium	medium to high	medium	low to medium	
0.28 ha					representative wines of the variety	

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<b>617</b>	Non précisée	ENTAV				
	1979					

ENTAV  INRA®

Clone not widely distributed.

<b>665</b>	Marne	ENTAV	high	high	low	
	1980	Champagne	high			
	1.37 ha			medium to high		suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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<b>666</b>	Marne	ENTAV	high	high	low	
	1980	Champagne	high			
	1.80 ha					suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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<b>667</b>	Côte-d'Or	ENTAV	low to medium	low to medium	medium to high	medium
	1980	Burgundy	low to medium		medium	medium
	3.54 ha		medium			fine and aromatic wines, good tannic structure

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<b>668</b>	Marne	ENTAV	high	medium to high	low	
	1980	Champagne	low to medium			
	0.74 ha		high			suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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<b>743</b>	Marne	ENTAV	high	high	medium	
	1981	Champagne	high			
	1.23 ha					suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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<b>777</b>	Côte-d'Or	ENTAV	medium	low	high	medium to high
	1981	Burgundy Languedoc	low		low to medium	medium to high
	8.27 ha		low to medium			typical, powerful and aromatic wines with a good tannic structure

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<b>778</b>	Côte-d'Or	ENTAV				
	1981					

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Clone not widely distributed.

<b>779</b>	Cher	ENTAV	medium to high	medium	medium to high	
	1981	Champagne	low to medium			
	0.77 ha					suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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<b>780</b>	Marne	ENTAV	high	medium to high	low	
	1981	Champagne	high			
	0.39 ha		high			suitable for the production of sparkling wines

ENTAV  INRA®

<b>792</b>	Marne	ENTAV	medium to high	medium to high	medium	
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Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titration acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
1984	Champagne	medium to high				
1.38 ha					suitable for the production of sparkling wines	

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828	Côte-d'Or	ENTAV	medium	low	high	medium to high
	1985	Burgundy	low		medium	medium to high
	3.69 ha		low to medium			typical, aromatic, round and balanced wines with a good tannic structure

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829	Saône-et-Loire	ENTAV	high	high	low	
	1985	Burgundy	medium to high			
	0.10 ha					representative wines of the variety

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870	Marne	ENTAV	medium to high	medium to high	medium	
	1986	Champagne	medium to high			
	0.99 ha					suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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871	Marne	ENTAV	medium to high	high	low	
	1988	Champagne	high			
	0.95 ha					suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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872	Marne	ENTAV	medium to high	medium to high	medium	
	1989	Champagne	medium to high			
	0.64 ha					suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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927	Cher	ENTAV	medium to high	medium	medium to high	
	1988	Champagne	low to medium			
	0.57 ha					suitable for the production of sparkling wines

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943	Côte-d'Or	ENTAV	medium	low	high	medium to high
	1989	Burgundy	low		low to medium	medium to high
	0.72 ha		low to medium			colored and concentrated wines

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1184	Saône-et-Loire	CA71 - IFV	low to medium	low to medium	medium to high	medium to high
	2012	Burgundy	low		medium	medium to high
			medium	medium		wines appreciated for their color and structure in the mouth

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1185	Saône-et-Loire	CA71 - IFV	medium to high	low	medium to high	high
	2012	Burgundy	low		medium	medium to high
			low	low		wines appreciated for their color, aromatic complexity and their quality in the mouth

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clone susceptible to millerandage

1196	Saône-et-Loire	CA71 - IFV	medium to high	low to medium	high	high
	2013	Burgundy	medium		medium	
			medium	low		structured wines, with complex and typical aromas of the variety

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Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	<i>Origin</i>	<i>Selection</i>	<i>Fertility</i>	<i>Production level</i>	<i>Sugar level</i>	<i>Color potential</i>
	<i>Year of certification</i>	<i>Agronomic references</i>	<i>Bunch weight</i>	<i>Vigor</i>	<i>Titration acidity</i>	<i>Tannic structure</i>
	<i>Surface area used for propagation (year)</i>		<i>Berry size</i>	<i>Susceptibility to grey rot</i>	<i>Aromatic intensity</i>	<i>Oenological suitability</i>
	clone slightly susceptible to millerandage but less than 1185					
1197	Saône-et-Loire	CA71 - IFV	medium	low to medium	high	medium to high
	2013	Burgundy	medium to high		medium	
			medium	medium	high	wines appreciated for their olfactory intensity and tannin suppleness
erect bearing						
1306	Loire-Atlantique	IFV				
	2019					

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