



## Silara N



### Name of the variety in France

Silara

### Origin

Silara is an interspecific hybrid obtained by Seibel. Its parents are not known.

### Synonyms

In France, this variety may officially be called "10796 Seibel" concerning plant propagating material.

### Legal information

In France, Silara is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2017 on the A list.

### Use

Grape variety intended for the production of fruit juices.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France

ha

2018

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### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium to high density of prostate hairs and a piping distribution of anthocyanin coloration,
- the green yellow young leaves, with a medium density of prostate hairs and a low density of erect hairs,
- the thin red shoots,
- the small adult leaves, entire or with five lobes, with an open V-shaped petiole sinus, moderately long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides or with one side convex and one side concave, elongated star-shaped main veins (with the five corresponding teeth that are prominent and clearly longer than the others compared to their base), a weak to moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a shiny, involute, folded, slightly goffered and roughly blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to very low density of erect and prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped or obloid berries.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	122	219	249	191	186	252	248	243	249
Allel 2	147	248	249	191	194	252	254	247	255

## Phenology

Bud burst: 13 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Silara has a horizontal or semi-erect bearing and looks like its leaves have been thinned out. This variety is fertile and produces a lot of grappillons that can almost be a second harvest. Silara is sensitive to potassium deficiency and chlorosis.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Silara is sensitive to powdery mildew and moderately sensitive to phomopsis. This variety is not very affected by vine leafhoppers and by bud mite disease.

## Technological potentiality

Silara's bunches are small to medium in size and moderately compact. The berries are medium, with a slightly foxy flavor, a moderately thick skin and a fleshy pulp. Silara must have a nice color potential, a pronounced acidity and a moderate sugar content.

## Clonal selection in France

The only certified Silara clone carries the number 1248.

## Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.

## Description of clones certified in France

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>Titriable 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>
1248	Hérault	IFV - INRA				
	2016					

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