



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

0

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium to high density of prostrate hairs and a piping distribution of anthocyanin coloration,
- the green yellow young leaves, with a medium density of prostrate 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 prostrate 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 - Institut Agro | Montpellier, Marseillan, 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	Titriable acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
1248	Hérault	IFV - INRA				
	2016					

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