



Terret noir N



Name of the variety in France

Terret noir

Origin

Terret noir is originally from the Languedoc region.

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, Terret 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	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	131	151	1149	808	623	273	65

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green or yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the adult leaves with three lobes, U-shaped lateral sinuses with overlapping lobes, a slightly open or closed petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, medium teeth with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly ellipsoid berries.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	243	176	188	252	238	257	239

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 2	131	223	247	182	204	252	240	257	239

Phenology

Bud burst: 9 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Terret noir has an erect bearing and is well adapted to gobelet or cordon training systems.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Terret noir is rather sensitive to downy mildew and powdery mildew. It is also susceptible to wood diseases.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are large and the berries are medium in size. Terret noir produces light, not very alcoholic and not very colored wines.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Terret noir clone carries the number 1084.

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	
	<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>Titrate 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>
1084	Hérault	ENTAV	medium	low to medium	medium	
	2004	Domaine de l'Espiguette Languedoc	low		medium	
			low to medium			representative wines of the variety

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