Jurançon noir N

Wine grape variety.







Origin

This variety would seem to originally be from the south west of France. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, Jurançon noir would be the result of crossbreeding Folle blanche and Cot.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Jurançon noir

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Dame noire" regarding plant propagation material. In Cyprus, Jurançon noir is officially designated by the name "Dame noir".

Regulatory data

In France, Jurançon noir is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogue of Cyprus.

Description elements

The identification is based on:
- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the circular dark green adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, deep open U-shaped lateral sinuses, a slightly open or closed petiole sinus with sometimes naked petiole veins, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium to high density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

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Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	12325	12099	7035	3789	1934	1122	395

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	149	232	239	186	196	252	238	233	239
Allele 2	149	236	262	188	202	260	248	245	251

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This productive and fertile variety has an erect bearing. The young vines are oftentimes vigorous but can weaken quickly with overproduction. For this reason, yields must be managed by pruning short. This variety has a relatively short growing cycle (this is interesting for limit zones), steady production and is easy to grow.

Clonal selection in France

The two certified Jurançon noir clones carry the numbers 438 and 571. A conservatory of 60 or so clones was planted in the French department of Lot in 2012.

Technological potential

The bunches and berries are medium in size. Jurançon noir produces slightly or moderately alcoholic wines that are not very intensely colored. The wines are light, simple which must be quickly consumed. Jurançon noir is also used to make lively and fruity rosé wines.

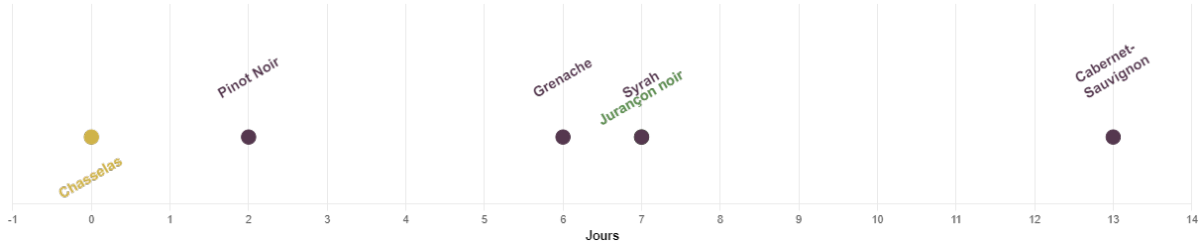
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Jurançon noir is susceptible to grey rot but is rarely affected by wood diseases.

Phenology

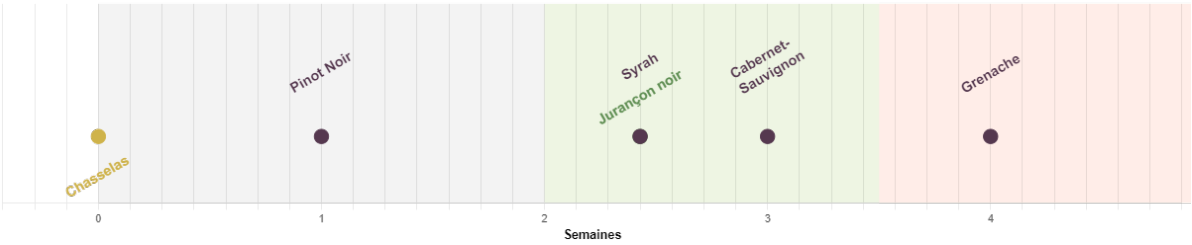
Bud burst: 7 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Debourrement



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Maturité



Bibliographic references

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