Négrette N

Wine grape variety.







Origin

This variety is originally from the south west of France.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Négrette

Synonymy

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Regulatory data

In France, Négrette is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

Description 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,
- the circular, dark green adult leaves, entire or with five lobes, with a petiole sinus with parallel edges and the secondary veins start near the petiole sinus, short teeth with convex sides, a flat, shiny, blistered and slightly revolute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of erect hairs and a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or very slightly ellipsoid berries.

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Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	1523	1733	1125	1167	1250	1487	1096

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	176	188	240	238	233	239
Allele 2	131	236	262	182	202	260	238	243	251

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety, with its late budburst, shows good vigor and is sufficiently fertile when pruned short. However, its susceptibility to coulure or to millerandage may sometimes causes irregular production. Bunches peduncles are short. Négrette produces good results on boulbenes, gravelly and even sandy soils.

Clonal selection in France

The five certified Négrette clones carry the numbers 456, 580, 581, 582 and 663. A conservatory of 190 clones was planted in 1997 in the wine-growing region of Fronton (French department of Haute-Garonne). An other conservatory of fifty or so clones was planted in the French department of Vendée in 2012.

Technological potential

The bunches are small and the berries small to medium in size. This variety produces pleasant and fragrant wines that are rich in anthocyanin. As they are generally not very tannic and acidic, these wines lack liveliness and brillance. Their ageing capacity is limited so this wine should preferably be consumed quickly. Négrette also produces balanced rosé wines.

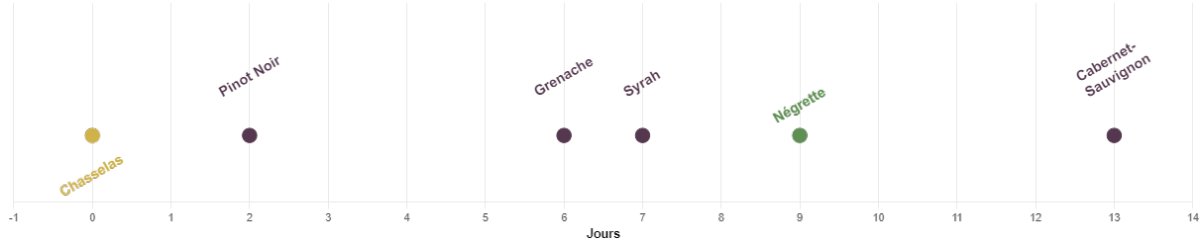
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Négrette is very susceptible to grey rot, powdery mildew, vine leafhoppers and mites.

Phenology

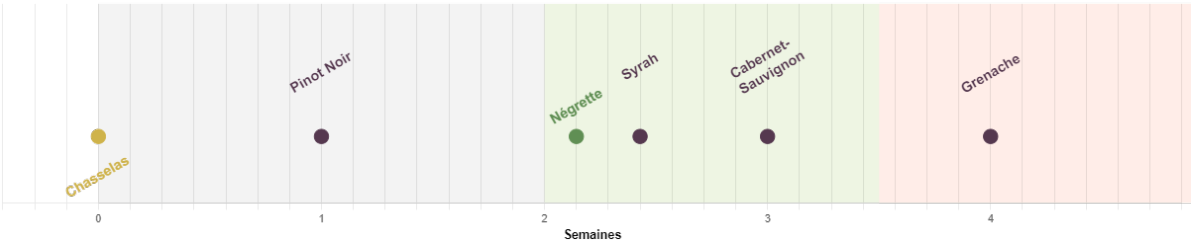
Bud burst: 9 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks to 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Debourrement



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Maturité



Bibliographic references

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- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.

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