

Seinoir N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Seinoir (an interspecific hybrid) is the result of crossbreeding 5163 Seibel and 880 Seibel.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Seinoir

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "8745 Seibel" regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Seinoir 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 low density of prostrate,
- the bronzed young leaves,
- the pentagonal or circular adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with a slightly open V-shaped petiole sinus or closed with slightly overlapping lobes, very long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides or with one side convex and one side concave, an involute, gophered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped or broad ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1998	2008	2018
ha	5139	4478	190	109	62

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	242	243	178	188	244	240	237	255
Allele 2	137	261	249	186	194	260	242	241	255

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Seinoir is moderately vigorous.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Seinoir clone carries the number 1368.

Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days before Chasselas.
Grape maturity: early-season, same as Chasselas.

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.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.

Technological potential

The bunches are small to medium in size and the berries are medium size with a foxy and herbaceous flavor. Seinoir produces mediocre, very colored wines with the presence of diglucoside anthocyanins.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Seinoir is susceptible to downy mildew and grey rot but resists well against powdery mildew. It must be grafted.
Despite the tolerances described, a minimum level of fungicide protection is necessary to provide adequate protection for the vines and the grape harvest, particularly in vintages with high disease pressure.



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