Villard noir N

Wine grape variety.







Origin

Villard noir (an interspecific hybrid) is the result of the crossbreeding between Chancellor (7053 Seibel) and Subéreux (6905 Seibel).

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Villard noir

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "18315 Seyve-Villard" regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Villard noir 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 that is half open, with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the shiny green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the small, entire, circular or wedge-shaped adult leaves, with a slightly opened U- or V-shaped petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, medium to long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, an involute, very strongly goffered, gutter-folded leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect hairs,
- the ellipsoid or ovoid berries.

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Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1998	2008	2018
ha	27174	30375	7785	3245	1679	960

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	137	223	237	184	178	250	242	235	255
Allele 2	141	232	260	186	202	262	254	237	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Villard noir is moderately vigorous, very fertile with a semi-erect bearing. It can be pruned moderately long.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Villard noir clone carries the number 1202.

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day before Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks after Chasselas.

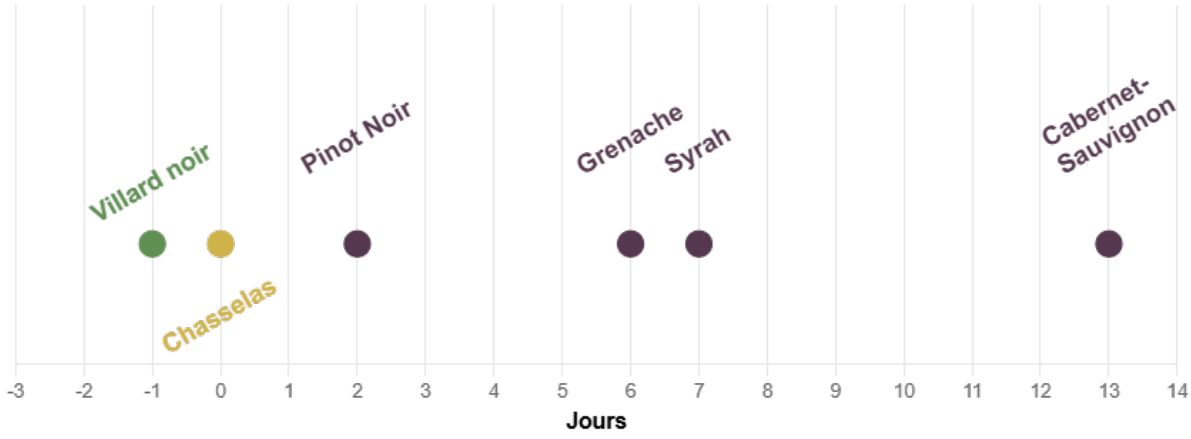
Debourrement

Technological potential

The bunches and berries are medium in size. The sugar potential of this variety is good. Villard noir produces ordinary, well colored wines with diglucoside anthocyanins.

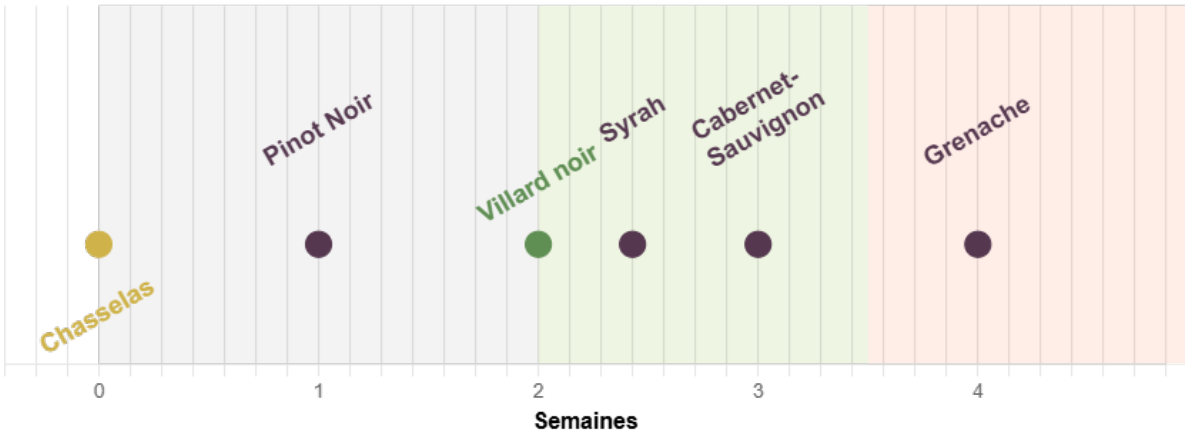
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Villard noir resists well against downy mildew and fairly well to powdery mildew. On the other hand, it is a little susceptible to anthracnose and grey rot and 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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Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
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- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.

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