

# Barbera N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is originally from Northern Italy (Piedmont).

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Barbera

## 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, Barbera is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2014 on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta and Slovenia.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a slightly piping distribution of anthocyanin coloration and a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with slightly bronze spots and a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with long and red-striped internodes,
- the small to medium, circular or pentagonal, dark green adult leaves, with five or sometimes seven lobes, deep U or club-shaped upper lateral sinuses (on the suckers, the leaves can be extremely divided, with very wide and very deep lateral sinuses), a slightly open or closed V-shaped petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, not numerous teeth, medium compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a thick, moderately blistered leaf blade, flat or slightly revolute on the edges, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs and a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2018

ha 0.5

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VMD5	VMD7	VMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VMD25	VMD28	VMD32
Allele 1	131	223	249	182	192	244	238	233	251
Allele 2	133	223	253	186	200	260	254	259	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Barbera has a semi-erect bearing and a regular fertility. It is vigorous and can produce high yields if its vigor is not managed. It is best to prune it long, with a sufficient trellis as its shoots are long. This variety is adapted to clay-limestone dry and not very fertile soils. It is, in certain circumstances, sensitive to potassium deficiency.

### Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

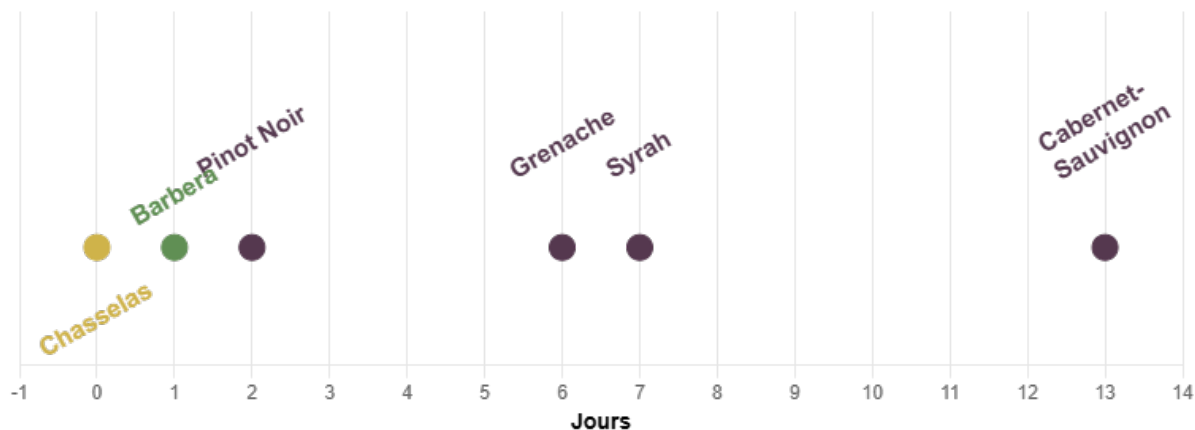
### Debourrement

### Technological potential

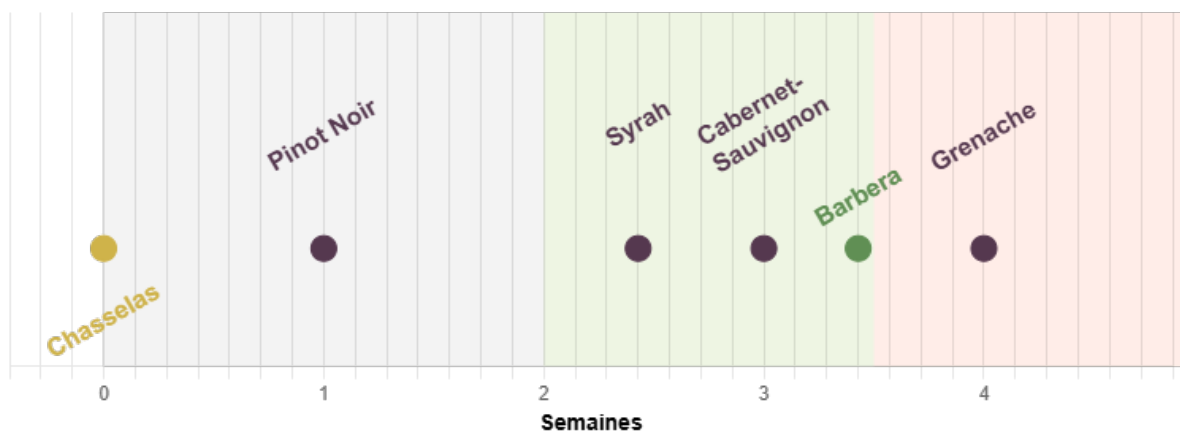
Barbera's bunches are medium in size and compact. Their peduncle is particularly long and remains green or not very lignified. The berries are medium, simple-flavored, with bloom, a moderately thick skin and a juicy pulp. The fruits keep a high acidity when ripe. Barbera is used to produce a large range of wines: sparkling wines of the "spumante" or "frizzante" type, new wines, and with riper grapes, red wines that are aged in wood barrels, colored, rich, generous and elegant.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Barbera is a little sensitive to downy mildew and is very sensitive to grey and sour rot. This variety is often affected by grapevine leafroll-associated virus and, in California, by Pierce's disease.



## Maturité



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