

# Manseng noir N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is originally from the Western Pyrenees.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Manseng noir

## Synonymy

In the European Union, Manseng noir is officially called by other names: Ferron (Spain) and Espadeiron Mole (Portugal). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

## Regulatory data

In France, Manseng noir is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of Portugal and Spain.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a very high density of prostrate hairs,
- the reddish young leaves with very bronze spots,
- the circular or wedge-shaped dark green adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with deep lateral sinuses, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, with sometimes naked petiole veins, short to medium teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a revolute, blistered, goffered or undulate between the veins near the petiole sinus leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1998	2008	2018
ha	790	636	8	4	3	34

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VMD5	VMD7	VMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VMD25	VMD28	VMD32
Allele 1	131	234	239	186	194	252	240	233	239
Allele 2	153	238	249	186	200	252	254	267	239

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Manseng noir is a vigorous variety, not very fertile on the buds of the base, which must be pruned long. However, if not well managed, this variety can produce high yields. Manseng noir adapts well to various soil types.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

This variety does not seem particularly sensitive to diseases and pests.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Manseng noir clone carries the number 897. A conservatory of thirty or so clones was planted in the French department of Pyrénées-Atlantiques in 2013.

### 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.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are medium to large, fairly loose and the berries are small to medium size. Manseng noir produces extremely colored wines with a beautiful dark ruby color. The wines are astringent, slightly acidic but fine and suited to ageing; interesting for blendings.



