

Négret de Banhars N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Négret de Banhars is originally from the Aveyron region. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, it would be the result of crossbreeding Fer and Manseng noir.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Négret de Banhars

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, Négret de Banhars 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 with bronze spots,
- the circular or pentagonal-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with a slightly open V-shaped petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a strongly blistered and sometimes goffered leaf blade, undulate between the veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	2008	2018
ha	1	0.7

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	182	194	252	240	227	239
Allele 2	149	238	249	186	200	252	248	233	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Négret de Banhars is fairly vigorous and with a semi-erect bearing. The shoots are fragile to the wind. Bunches peduncles are very short which makes manual grape harvesting delicate.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are small to medium in size. The skin is very colored and gives the wines a deep color. Négret de Banhars produces not very tannic and not very alcoholic wines.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Négret de Banhars clone carries the number 1374.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

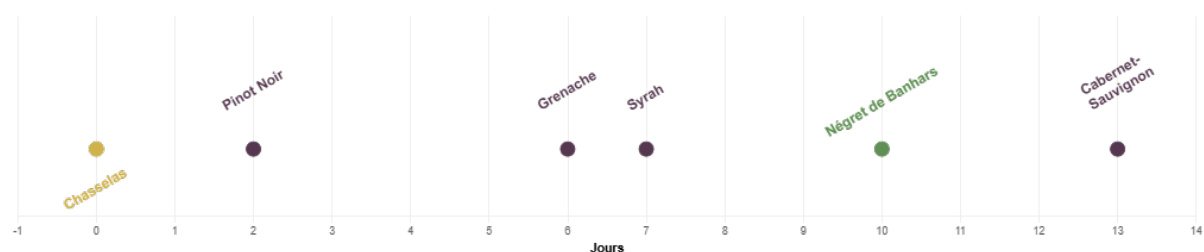
As its bunches are very compact and its grape skins are fragile, Négret de Banhars is susceptible to grey rot. It is also sensitive to phomopsis.

A conservatory of 20 or so clones was planted in 2005 in the French department of Aveyron.

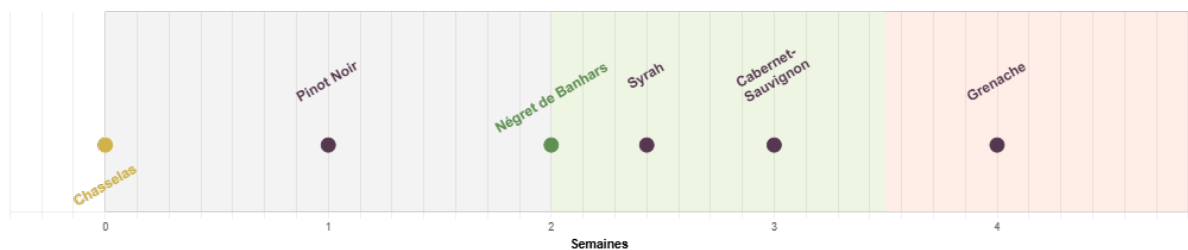
Phenology

Bud burst: 10 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks after Chasselas.

Debourrement



Maturité



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.



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