

# Noir Fleurien N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is originally from the Auvergne region and based on published genetic analyses, it is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Noir Fleurien

## 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, Noir Fleurien is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list and classified.

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## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the circular or pentagonal adult leaves, with five lobes, deep upper lateral sinuses, a petiole sinus with parallel edges or overlapping lobes, medium teeth with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a slightly involute leaf blade, folded near the petiole sinus, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	2008	2018
ha	6	0.2	0.1

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	178	188	238	238	227	263
Allele 2	141	238	255	191	204	252	254	259	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Noir Fleurien is vigorous, with an erect bearing and is adapted to fairly dry and limestone terroirs.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Noir Fleurien does not seem particularly susceptible to diseases.

### Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet. A conservatory of 30 or so clones was planted in 2000 in the wine-growing region of Auvergne (Massif Central).

### 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.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size and the berries are small. Noir Fleurien produces colored, balanced and pleasant wines.



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