

# 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 gophered, 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.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

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

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VMD5	VMD7	VMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VMD25	VMD28	VMD32
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.

### 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.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Villard noir clone carries the number 1202.

### 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.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.

### Phenology

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

### 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.



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