

Nebbiolo N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from Northern Italy (Piedmont).

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Nebbiolo

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, Nebbiolo 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 medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the small, wedge-shaped adult leaves, with three or five lobes, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, small teeth with straight or convex sides, no or a slight anthocyanin coloration of veins, a flat, slightly blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	2008	2018
ha	0.5	0.5	1	4.4

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	153	229	247	182	194	244	238	235	239
Allele 2	153	234	249	186	200	252	240	267	261

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Nebbiolo is a variety with very thin shoots, elongated internodes and numerous secondary shoots. This variety must be trained carefully with proper height and pruned long.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Nebbiolo is slightly sensitive to powdery mildew and grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Nebbiolo clone carries the number 1190.

Bibliographic references

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Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days before Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half to 3 weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

Nebbiolo's bunches and berries are small to medium in size. Under good growing conditions, this variety, produces relatively acidic, very tannic, moderately colored very high quality wines, that are suitable for ageing.



