

Barbera N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from Northern Italy (Piedmont).

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Barbera

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, Barbera is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2014 on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta and Slovenia.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a slightly piping distribution of anthocyanin coloration and a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with slightly bronze spots and a medium to high density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with long and red-striped internodes,
- the small to medium, circular or pentagonal, dark green adult leaves, with five or sometimes seven lobes, deep U or club-shaped upper lateral sinuses (on the suckers, the leaves can be extremely divided, with very wide and very deep lateral sinuses), a slightly open or closed V-shaped petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, not numerous teeth, medium compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a thick, moderately blistered leaf blade, flat or slightly revolute on the edges, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs and a low to medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

Year

2018

ha

0.5

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	249	182	192	244	238	233	251
Allele 2	133	223	253	186	200	260	254	259	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Barbera has a semi-erect bearing and a regular fertility. It is vigorous and can produce high yields if its vigor is not managed. It is best to prune it long, with a sufficient trellis as its shoots are long. This variety is adapted to clay-limestone dry and not very fertile soils. It is, in certain circumstances, sensitive to potassium deficiency.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

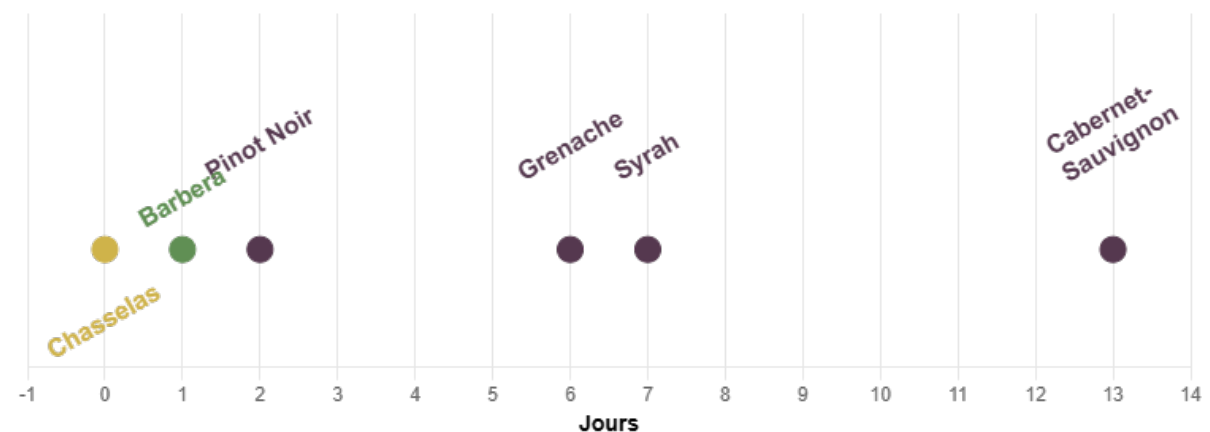
Debourrement

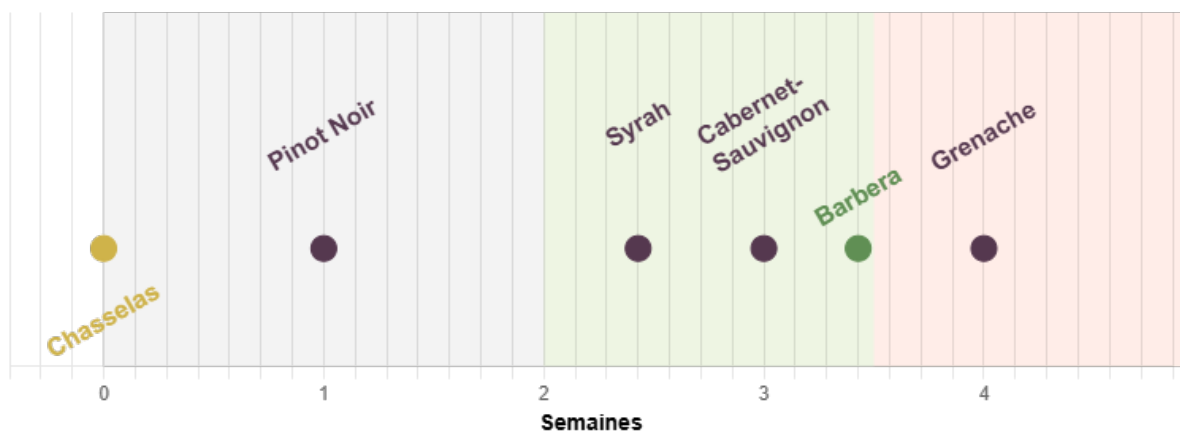
Technological potential

Barbera's bunches are medium in size and compact. Their peduncle is particularly long and remains green or not very lignified. The berries are medium, simple-flavored, with bloom, a moderately thick skin and a juicy pulp. The fruits keep a high acidity when ripe. Barbera is used to produce a large range of wines: sparkling wines of the "spumante" or "frizzante" type, new wines, and with riper grapes, red wines that are aged in wood barrels, colored, rich, generous and elegant.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Barbera is a little sensitive to downy mildew and is very sensitive to grey and sour rot. This variety is often affected by grapevine leafroll-associated virus and, in California, by Pierce's disease.





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