

Nouveauté

Enfariné noir N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

This variety is originally from the North-East of France, traditionnally grown in the Jura vineyards. Based on genetic analysis carried out in Montpellier, Enfariné noir is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Enfariné noir

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, Enfariné noir is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2020 on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the white tip of the young shoot with a piping anthocyanin coloration and a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the shoots with red internodes,
- the medium-sized adult leaves, with three or five lobes, club-shaped or U-shaped deep upper lateral sinuses that are usually open, with a fairly frequent tooth inside, a slightly open or closed petiole sinus, fairly large teeth, medium to long compared to their width at the base, with straight sides, low to medium anthocyanin pigmentation of veins, a dark green, involuted leaf blade and, on the lower side of the blade, a low density of prostrate hairs and a high to very high density of erect hairs, especially on the veins,
- the round-shaped berries that have a lot of bloom (with a greyish-white appearance, hence the name given to this variety).

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	2018	1968	1979
ha	90	0.1	56	6

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	225	239	178	194	240	238	233	251
Allele 2	149	232	249	182	204	244	262	245	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Enfariné noir is a fairly late-season variety, fertile, with regular production, low sensitivity to coulure and average vigour. It is preferable to prune it short or moderately long. It has a semi-erect bearing and needs to be trained. It is well adapted to chalky or marly soils. It is fairly resistant to winter frosts, but its foliage is liable to heat in very hot weather.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Enfariné noir is not very susceptible to downy mildew, black rot or grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Bibliographic references

- 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.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Monographie des cépages de l'Aube. J. Guicherd, 1905, Ed. Nouei, Troyes, France.
- Les vignobles du Jura et de la Franche-Comté. Ch. Rouget, 1897, Ed. Cote. Lyon, France.
- Le vignoble. A. Mas and V. Pulliat, 1874-1879, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 and a half weeks after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium-sized, cylindrical, often winged and compact, with a long, rather fragile herbaceous stalk. The berries are also medium-sized, with a fairly thick skin and juicy pulp with a slightly bitter flavour. The wines are tannic and fairly astringent, with good acidity potential and good ageing potential. In the context of climate change, this variety has characteristics that are likely to be of interest in blending.



