

New

# Ribier noir N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

This variety is originally from Ardèche and Drôme vineyards. Based on genetic analysis carried out in Montpellier, Ribier noir is probably a descendant of Gouais blanc.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Ribier noir

## Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "Petit Ribier" regarding plant propagation material.

## Regulatory data

In France, Ribier noir is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2021 on the A list but is not yet 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 young leaves with bronze or copper-coloured spots and a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the red or red-striped shoots,
- the pentagonal or wedge-shaped adult leaves, with three or five lobes, fairly deep lateral sinuses, sometimes with a tooth at the base, an open U-shaped or V-shaped petiole sinus, often naked petiole veins, fairly long teeth, with one side concave and one side convex, mucronate, a low anthocyanin pigmentation of the veins, a flat, finely blistered, matte leaf blade, and on the lower side of the blade, a low to medium density of prostrate and erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

# Genetic profile

|          | MicrosatelliteVVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allele 1 | 131                | 223   | 239   | 178    | 196     | 244     | 238    | 235    | 261    |
| Allele 2 | 131                | 232   | 249   | 178    | 204     | 260     | 240    | 245    | 271    |

## Cultivation and agronomic skills

Ribier noir is regularly fertile, vigorous and has an erect to semi-erect bearing.

## Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

## Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half to 3 weeks after Chasselas.

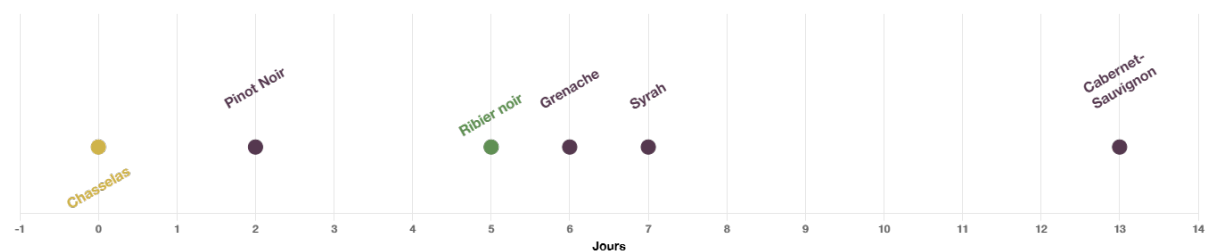
## Technological potential

The bunches are small to medium-sized, sometimes winged, compact. The berries are medium-sized with a thin skin. This variety produces an ordinary wine that is pleasant, light in colour and easy to drink.

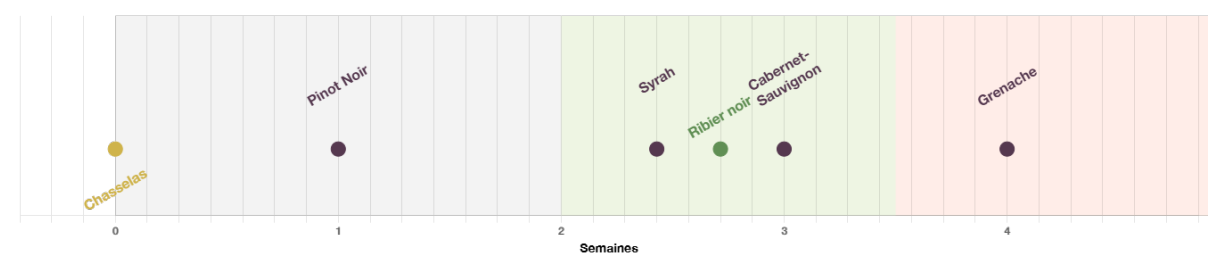
## Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Ribier noir is rather susceptible to fungal diseases.

## Debourrement



## Maturité



## Bibliographic references

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