

New

Selenor B

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Selenor was obtained by INRAE. This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of a descendant of *Muscadinia rotundifolia* and Bronner.

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Selenor

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, Selenor is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2021 on the A list and classified.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoots with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the shoots with red or red-striped nodes and green internodes,
- the circular, medium-sized adult leaves, with five lobes, moderately deep or deep V-shaped or U-shaped open upper lateral sinuses, an overlapping petiole sinus, teeth of medium length compared to their width at the base, with straight and concave sides, no anthocyanin pigmentation of the veins, a matte green, goffered, finely blistered blade, and on the lower side of the blade, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the broad ellipsoid berries, slightly mottled, with a visible hilum.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	135	225	239	186	184	246	238	243	239
Allele 2	143	225	241	186	184	260	238	243	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Selenor is moderately vigorous, with a horizontal bearing that requires a thorough training. This variety is fertile but moderately productive due to the architecture of its bunches.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Selenor clone carries the number 1355.

Phenology

Bud burst: 5 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 and a half week after Chasselas.

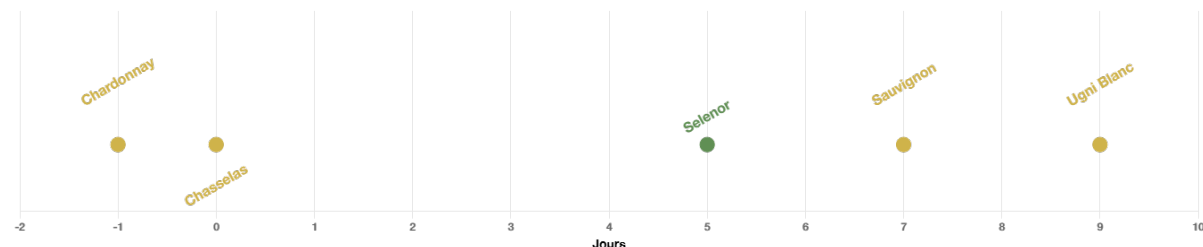
Technological potential

Selenor's bunches are small, of medium compactness, with medium to small berries. It produces lightly aromatic white wines with floral and muscat aromas.

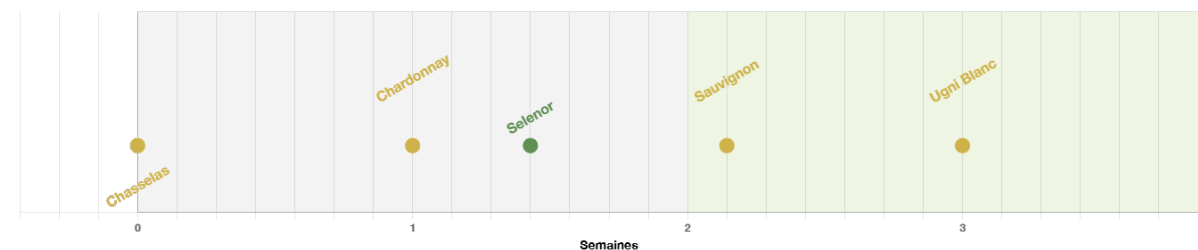
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Selenor is resistant to downy mildew and powdery mildew. It is also fairly tolerant to black rot. In situations of risk, fungicide protection remains essential.

Debourrement



Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.



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