

Chambourcin N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Based on genetic analyses, Chambourcin (an interspecific hybrid) would be the result of the crossbreeding between 11369 Joannès Seyve and Plantet (5455 Seibel).

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Chambourcin

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "26205 Joannès Seyve" regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Chambourcin 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 density of prostrate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with bronze spots,
- the slightly colored shoots,
- the circular or kidney-shaped adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with shallow lateral sinuses, an open U or V-shaped petiole sinus, long teeth compared to their width at the base with convex sides or with one side convex and one side concave, slight anthocyanin coloration of veins, a moderate density of erect hairs of the petiole, a smooth slightly twisted leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped or slightly obloid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	64	1571	3363	1204	1803	948	516

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	236	239	182	188	260	240	251	239
Allele 2	143	242	251	186	194	262	254	257	249

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Chambourcin resists well to winter cold but is sensitive to chlorosis and drought. It is very vigorous with a horizontal bearing, can be pruned short but is sometimes susceptible to millerandage.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Chambourcin is not very affected by downy mildew and powdery mildew but is susceptible to phylloxera.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Chambourcin clone carries the number 1257.

Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.

Phenology

Bud burst: 9 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: mid-season, 2 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium to large and the berries are medium in size. This variety's sugar accumulation potential is good. Chambourcin produces colored wines of acceptable quality with the presence of diglucosid anthocyanins.



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