

Colobel N

Wine grape variety.



Origin

Colobel (an interspecific hybrid) would come from the crossbreeding of 6150 Seibel and Plantet (5455 Seibel).

Use

Wine grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Colobel

Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "8357 Seibel" regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Colobel 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 low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with reddish spots,
- the entire circular adult leaves, with a slightly open V-shaped petiole sinus, medium teeth with straight sides, an involute, shiny, blistered, slightly gophered near the petiole sinus leaf blade which reddens in autumn, and on the lower side of the leaves, no or a very low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries, and the pulp slightly colored.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1988	2000	2008	2018
ha	1269	925	105	46	11	6.6

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	182	178	252	240	235	249
Allele 2	131	223	251	188	188	260	248	259	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Colobel has a moderate vigor and an erect to semi-erect bearing. It can be managed by long pruning.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Phenology

Bud burst: 2 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks after Chasselas.

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.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size, compact and the berries are also medium in size. Colobel produces fairly colored wines of very mediocre quality, with the presence of diglucosid anthocyanins.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Colobel is not very affected by downy mildew but is susceptible to anthracnose and should preferably be grafted. Despite the tolerances described, a minimum level of fungicide protection is necessary to provide adequate protection for the vines and the grape harvest, particularly in vintages with high disease pressure.



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