

# Couderc noir N

Wine grape variety.



## Origin

Le Couderc noir (7120 Couderc) is an interspecific hybrid selected by G. Couderc, that would result from a crossbreeding of Munson (70 Jaeger = *Vitis aestivalis* x *Vitis rupestris*) and a *Vitis vinifera* variety. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety is Raisaine.

## Use

Wine grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Couderc noir

## Synonymy

In France, this variety can officially be called "7120 Couderc" regarding plant propagation material.

## Regulatory data

In France, Couderc noir 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 to medium density of prostrate hairs and a strong piping anthocyanin coloration,
- the shiny and green young leaves with slightly bronze spots,
- the pentagonal or circular light green adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with shallow U-shaped lateral sinuses, a slightly open V-shaped petiole sinus or with slightly overlapping lobes, short teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	1979	1988	1998	2008	2018
ha	26616	23291	7737	2595	585	242	93

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	234	249	178	194	244	240	245	271
Allele 2	145	243	251	198	204	246	242	247	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Couderc noir is susceptible to chlorosis. It is fairly vigorous and productive. This variety has an erect to semi-erect bearing and can be pruned short.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Couderc noir clone carries the number 1249.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days after Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: late-season, 4 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

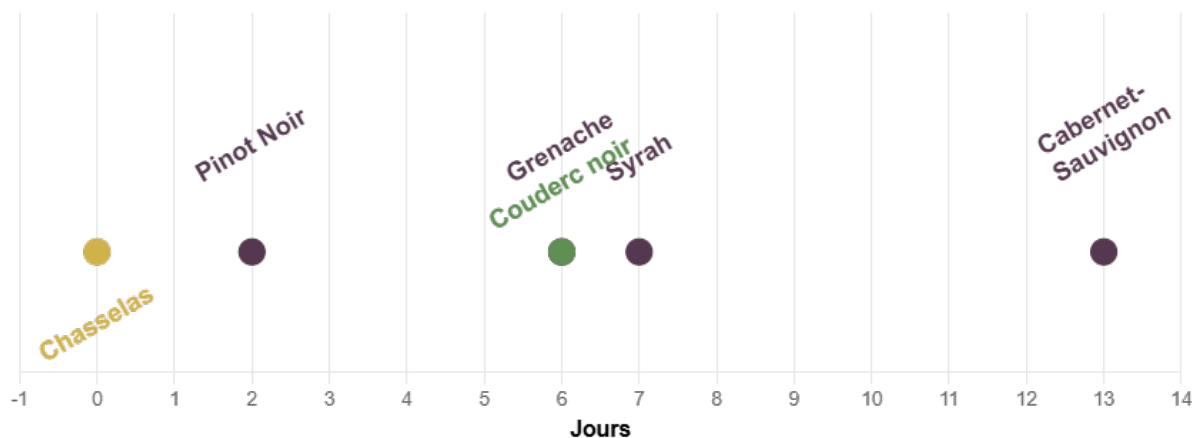
### Debourrement

### Technological potential

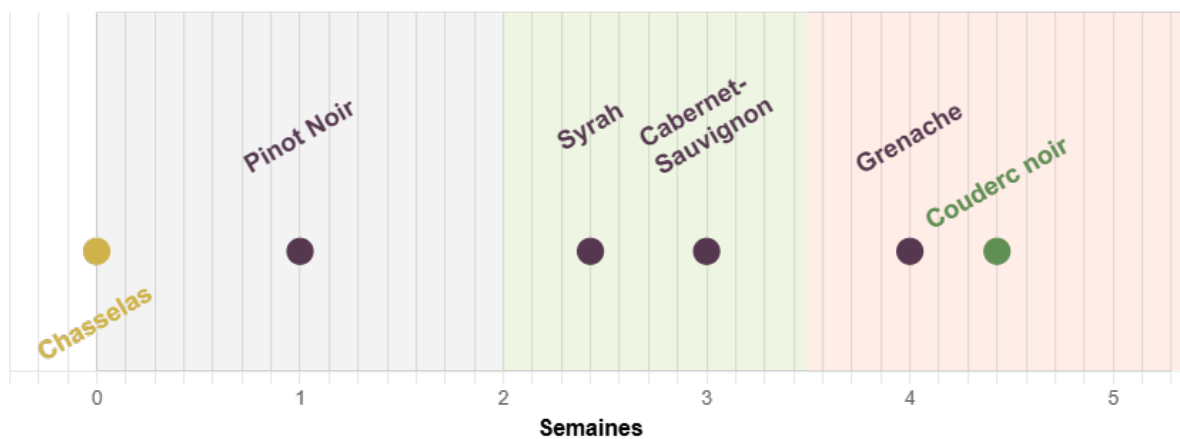
The bunches are compact and small to medium in size. The berries are medium in size and not very juicy. Sugar potential is moderate. Couderc noir produces very colored wines with the presence of diglucosid anthocyanins. Best results are obtained when it is vinified as rosé.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Couderc noir is not very affected by downy mildew, powdery mildew and grey rot, but it is fairly susceptible to phylloxera. 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.



## Maturité



## Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
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- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.



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