

Selenor

(Breeder reference : Col-2293L)

Wine-grape variety from the INRA-ResDur2 series, with polygenic resistance to downy mildew (Rpv1 + Rpv10) and powdery mildew (Run1 + Ren3 + Reng)



Origin / Parentage

Selenor = Mtp 3160-11-3 x Bronner

Breeder : INRAE (France)

Mtp 3160-11-3 : INRAE breeding, bred by A. Bouquet at Montpellier by introgressing the source of resistance *V. rotundifolia*.

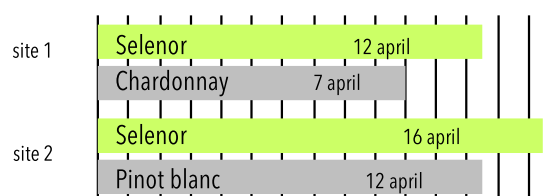
Bronner: Variety bred by the Weinbau Institut of Freiburg (Germany) registered in 1999. It bears resistance factors coming from American and Asian vines (*V. amurensis*) and it shows good resistance to black rot.

Selenor was registered in the official Catalogue in December 2021.

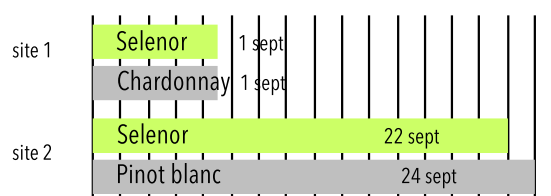
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud burst date (average over 3 years)



Harvesting date (average over 3 years)

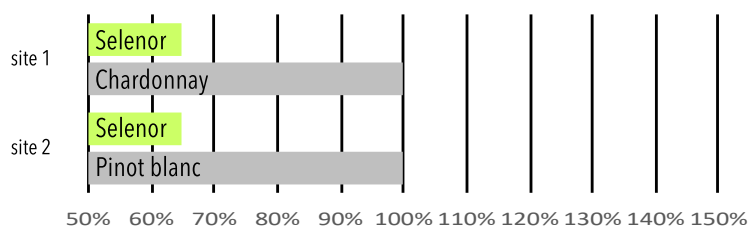


Later bud burst than Chardonnay or Pinot Blanc. Grape maturity : I to II period, comparable to both control varieties.

Vigour and production

Variety of average vigour, with semi-drooping shoots requiring trellising. Selenor is fertile but not very productive due to small, loosy bunches with small berries.

Yield in % of control (average over 3 years)

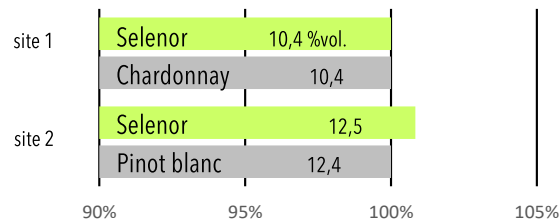


Oenologic traits

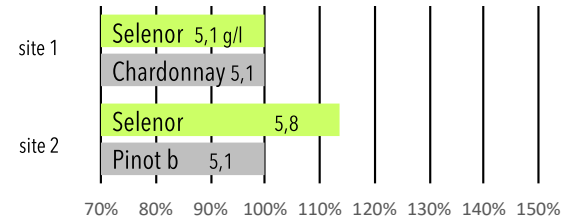
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

When ripe, the sugar content is equivalent to the control grape varieties. The acidity of the berries is equivalent to Chardonnay in Champagne and higher than Pinot Blanc in Alsace.

Alcoholic potential (average over 3 years)



Total acidity in sulphuric acid (average over 3 years)



Wine quality

Suitable for making slightly aromatic white wines with floral notes.

Resistance to fungal diseases

Downy mildew

Without chemical protection, very high resistance on leaves, with the presence of small necroses in case of strong pressure. Rare symptoms on inflorescences or clusters, without impact on the harvest, whereas the control grape varieties are severely impacted

Powdery mildew

Total resistance on all the sites studied, even when there is strong pressure.

Black rot

Partially resistant to black rot. Fungicide protection is essential in a risk situation. The current state of knowledge based on a small number of field trials suggest that two treatments around flowering are enough to prevent damage to clusters and harvesting losses.

Botrytis

Fairly good tolerance, but preventive interventions by means of targeted leaf removal may be necessary in certain situations.

Potential savings in fungicides

Selenor has polygenic resistance to both downy mildew and powdery mildew. To maintain this resistance, as well as for the protection against black rot, it is highly recommended to apply 1 or 2 fungicide treatments.

It leads to savings in fungicides use of around 90%, compared to control grape variety.

Acknowledgements :

The acquisition of agronomic, technological and environmental data, summarised in this sheet, has been supported financially by FranceAgriMer as part of the INNOVRES project. The experimental part was conducted within a partnership between INRAE, IFV and regional organisations (Site 1: CIVC and Site 2: UEAV Inrae Colmar).

Information :

Technical: INRAE Colmar guillaume.arnold@inrae.fr - vincent.dumas@inrae.fr

Vine plants: IFV Le Grau du Roi anastasia.rocque@vignevin.com - laurent.audeguin@vignevin.com