



## Barbera N



### Name of the variety in France

Barbera

### Origin

This variety is originally from Northern Italy (Piedmont).

### Synonyms

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

### Legal information

In France, Barbera is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2014 on the A list and classified. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Bulgaria, Cyprus, Croatia, Greece, Italy, Malta and Slovenia.

### Use

Wine grape variety.

### Evolution of cultivated areas in France



### Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a slightly piping distribution of anthocyanin coloration and a high density of prostate hairs,
- the yellow young leaves with slightly bronze spots and a medium to high density of prostate hairs,
- the shoots with long and red-striped internodes,
- the small to medium, circular or pentagonal, dark green adult leaves, with five or sometimes seven lobes, deep U or club-shaped upper lateral sinuses (on the suckers, the leaves can be extremely divided, with very wide and very deep lateral sinuses), a slightly open or closed V-shaped petiole sinus with overlapping lobes, not numerous teeth, medium compared to their width at the base with straight or convex sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a thick, moderately blistered leaf blade, flat or slightly revolute on the edges, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium

density of erect hairs and a low to medium density of prostate hairs,  
- the ellipsoid berries.

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	223	249	182	192	244	238	233	251
Allel 2	133	223	253	186	200	260	254	259	271

## Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks and a half after Chasselas.

## Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Barbera has a semi-erect bearing and a regular fertility. It is vigorous and can produce high yields if its vigor is not managed. It is best to prune it long, with a sufficient trellis as its shoots are long. This variety is adapted to clay-limestone dry and not very fertile soils. It is, in certain circumstances, sensitive to potassium deficiency.

## Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Barbera is a little sensitive to downy mildew and is very sensitive to grey and sour rot. This variety is often affected by grapevine leafroll-associated virus and, in California, by Pierce's disease.

## Technological potentiality

Barbera's bunches are medium in size and compact. Their peduncle is particularly long and remains green or not very lignified. The berries are medium, simple-flavored, with bloom, a moderately thick skin and a juicy pulp. The fruits keep a high acidity when ripe. Barbera is used to produce a large range of wines: sparkling wines of the "spumante" or "frizzante" type, new wines, and with riper grapes, red wines that are aged in wood barrels, colored, rich, generous and elegant.

## Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

## Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.
- Traité général de viticulture, Ampélographie. P. Viala and V. Vermorel, 1901-1909, Ed. Masson, Paris, France.
- Registro nazionale delle varietà di vite. Ministère de l'agriculture italien [[web site](#), visited in 2020].
- Registre Ampélographique International. 1961-1972, Ed. OIV, France.
- Wine Grape Varieties of Australie. G.Kerridge and A. Anticiff, 1999, Ed. CSIRO, Australie.
- Wine Grape Varieties in California. L. Christensen et al., 2003, Ed. University of California Agriculture and Natural Resources, Etats-Unis.
- Grape Cultivars for Wine Production in South Africa. P.G. Goussard, 2008, Ed. Cheviot, Afrique du Sud.



Cette œuvre est mise à disposition selon les termes de la [Licence Creative Commons Attribution - Pas d'Utilisation Commerciale - Partage dans les Mêmes Conditions 4.0 International](#)