Selenor
(breeder reference: Col-2293L)

Wine grape variety from the INRAE-ResDur2 series, with polygenic resistance to downy mildew (*Rpv1 + Rpv10*) and powdery mildew (*Run1 + Ren3 + Ren 9*)



Origin/Parentage

Selenor = Mtp 3160-11-3 x Bronner

Breeder: INRAE (France)

Mtp 3160-11-3: INRAE variety, selected by A. Bouquet in Montpellier by introgressing the resistance source *V. rotundifolia*.

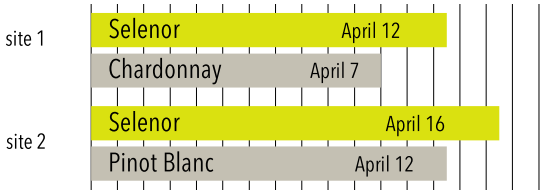
Bronner: Variety selected in 1999 by the Weinbau Institut in Freiburg (Germany). It carries resistance factors from American and Asian vines (*V. amurensis*) and is also highly resistant to black rot.

Selenor was listed in the official catalog in August 2022.

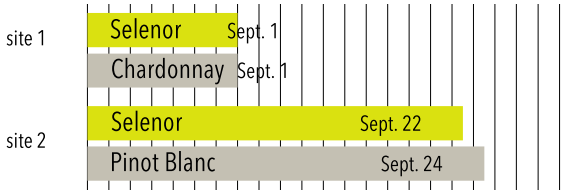
Agronomic traits

Phenology

Bud break date *(3-year average)*



Harvest date *(3-year average)*

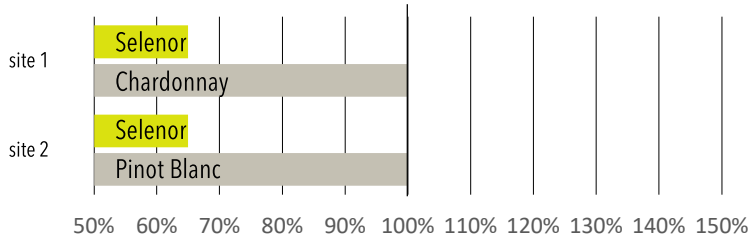


Bud break later than Chardonnay or Pinot Blanc. First period ripeness, comparable to the controls.

Vigour and production

Variety of average vigor, with spreading branches. Selenor is fertile but not very productive due to small, airy clusters made up of small berries.

Yield as a percentage of the control (3-year average)



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Design and production:
Christophe Schneider
Vincent Dumas
Guillaume Arnold
December 2025

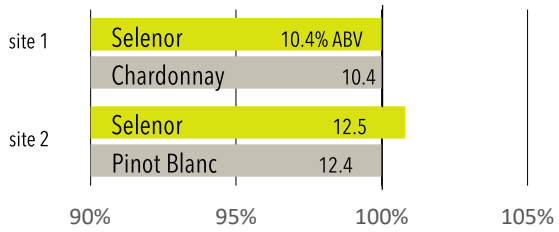
Selenor

Enological parameters

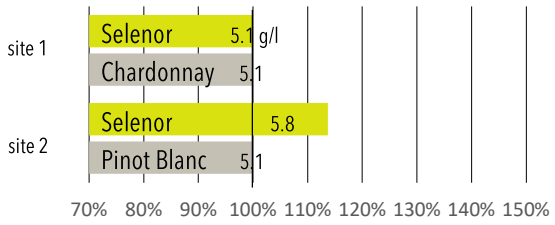
Sugar content and acidity of grapes

At maturity, sugar content is equivalent to that of the control grape varieties. Berry acidity is equivalent to Chardonnay in Champagne and higher than Pinot Blanc in Alsace.

Potential alcohol content *(average over 3 years)*



Total acidity in sulf. ac. *(average over 3 years)*



Wine quality

Suitable for producing slightly aromatic white wines with floral notes.

Resistance to fungal diseases

Downy mildew

Rare symptoms on inflorescences or clusters, with no impact on the harvest, whereas untreated control varieties are severely affected. Small necroses on foliage in cases of high pressure.

Powdery mildew

Total resistance observed on all sites, even under high pressure.

Black rot

Selenor carries the resistance factors *Rgb1* and *Rgb3*, conferring limited and insufficient partial resistance. In high-risk situations, fungicide protection is nevertheless essential. Based on current knowledge from a limited number of trials, two treatments around flowering are sufficient to prevent damage to clusters and yield losses.

Botrytis

Good resistance to botrytis bunch rot.

Potential savings in fungicides

Selenor has polygenic resistance, consisting of two resistance factors against downy mildew and three factors against powdery mildew. In order to preserve these resistance factors, based on current knowledge, it is essential to carry out a minimum of two fungicide treatments. This protection must be increased in the event of high disease pressure. Fungicide savings are between 80% and 90% compared to a susceptible variety.

ÉCOPHYTO RÉDUIRE ET AMÉLIORER L'UTILISATION DES PHYTOS

Variety eligible for the Plant Protection Product Savings Certificates (CEPP) scheme.

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