**‘Rosette’**

**Synonyms:** Seibel 1000 (4).

**Pedigree:** derived from an unknown *V. rupestris* x ‘Jaeger 70’ cross (5).

**Origin:** France, bred by Albert Seibel (1).

**Introduction:** Introduced into the United States from France in 1927 (1). Named by the Finger Lakes Wine Growers Association in 1970 (4).

**Type:** Interspecific hybrid (includes *V. vinifera, V. rupestris, V. lincecumii*) (4).

**Color:** Black

**Berry:** Galet (4) described the vine as medium sized and spherical; blue-black with bloom; pulpy flesh and clear juice (4).

**Cluster:** Small to medium; compact and cylindrical (4).

**Viticultural Characteristics:** Galet (4) described the vine as very vigorous. He added that it is capricious about setting fruit and known as a small producer.

**Disease/Pests:** According to Dami et al. (2), ‘Rosette’ is highly susceptible to powdery mildew; moderately susceptible to black rot, downy mildew, Phomopsis cane and leaf spot and crown gall and slightly susceptible to Botrytis bunch rot. They added that it is not sensitive to injuries caused by sulfur applications, but cautioned that it is highly sensitive to injuries from copper when applied under cool, slow drying conditions.

**Wine Quality and Characteristics:** Galet (3) described the wine as acidic (but without a bad taste) and “hybrid-like”. The fruit lacks the intense color of some other red wine varieties and is used for rosé wines (6), red wines and often for blending (7).

**Season:** Mid-late Season (7).

**Cold Hardiness:** Hardy to -15° F (7).

**Use:** Due to its high vigor, it’s often used in an arbor (4).

**Notes:** The first French hybrid import to be introduced into Canada and also the first French hybrid introduced into Ohio in 1941 (1).
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Literature Cited


