

Madeleine Céline B

Table grape variety.



Origin

This table grape variety was obtained by P. Giraud in 1880 in Marseille. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, Madeleine Céline would be the result of the crossbreeding between Madeleine angevine and Précoce de Malingre.

Use

Table grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Madeleine Céline

Synonymy

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

Regulatory data

In France, Madeleine Céline is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots and no or a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with red or red-striped internodes,
- the small to medium adult leaves, with five, seven or nine lobes, deep or very deep open lateral sinuses, an open U- or brace-shaped petiole sinus, small teeth, moderately long teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no or a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a blistered, flat sometimes revolute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs,
- the round-shaped berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year 2008 2018

ha 7 0

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	133	225	239	176	194	246	254	216	239
Allele 2	135	238	247	178	204	260	254	233	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Madeleine Céline is moderately vigorous, with an erect bearing and can be pruned short.

Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Madeleine Céline is susceptible to grey rot.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Madeleine Céline clone carries the number 1322.

Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.
- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, 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.

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days after Chasselas.
Grape maturity: very early season, 2 weeks before Chasselas.

Technological potential

The bunches are medium in size and moderately compact. The berries are also medium in size, simple-flavored, with a not very thick skin and a juicy pulp.



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