

# Perle de Csaba B

Table grape variety.



## Origin

This variety was obtained in 1904 by A. Stark in Hungary. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would be the result of the crossbreeding between Madeleine angevine and Muscat Fleur d'Oranger.

## Use

Table grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Perle de Csaba

## Synonymy

In the European Union, Perle de Csaba is officially called by other names: Csaba gyöngye (Hungary) and Cabski biser (Croatia). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

## Regulatory data

In France, Perle de Csaba is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also also in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Hungary, Italy and Portugal.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular, small adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with shallow lateral sinuses, a slightly open U-shaped petiole sinus, small teeth with straight or convex sides, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of the petiole and a weak coloration of veins, a finely blistered, slightly twisted leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs and no prostrate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries with muscat flavor.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	2018
ha	60	15	0.4

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	234	247	176	186	256	240	216	271
Allele 2	153	234	249	178	204	260	240	267	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Perle de Csaba displays a low vigor and has a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. This early variety must be trained and can be pruned short or long.

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Perle de Csaba clone carries the number 1121.

### Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days before Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: very early season, 2 weeks and a half before Chasselas.

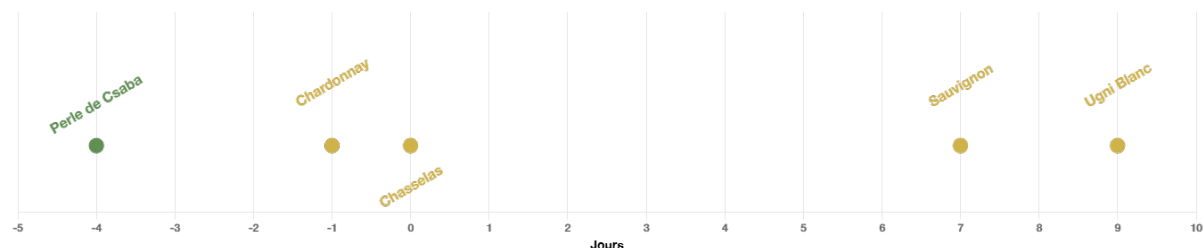
### Technological potential

The bunches are small to medium in size and compact. The berries are medium, with a thin or moderately thick skin, and a juicy pleasantly flavored pulp. This variety has bad storage and transportation capacity.

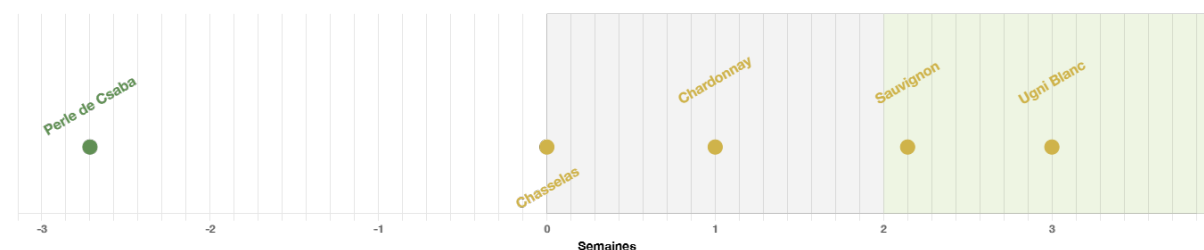
### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Perle de Csaba is not very susceptible to grey rot.

### Debourrement



### Maturité



### Bibliographic references

- Catalogue des variétés et clones de vigne cultivés en France. Collectif, 2007, Ed. IFV, Le Grau-du-Roi, France.  
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- 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.



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