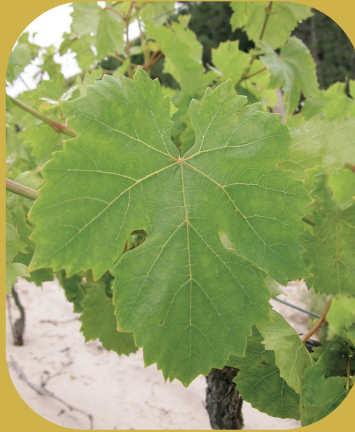


Reine des Vignes B

Table grape variety.



Origin

This variety was obtained in 1916 by Jean Mathiasz in Hungary by crossbreeding Dattier de Beyrouth and Perle de Csaba.

Use

Table grape variety.

Name of the variety in France

Reine des Vignes

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,
- the circular adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with shallow lateral sinuses, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, medium teeth with straight or convex sides, those corresponding to the main veins are a little longer, no or a very weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a smooth slightly twisted leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect hairs and no or a very low density of prostrate hairs,
- the ellipsoid berries with a muscat or simple flavor.

Synonymy

In the European Union, Reine des Vignes is officially called by other names: Königin der Weingärten (Austria), Kraljica vinograda (Croatie), Regina dei vigneti (Italy), Reina de las Viñas (Spain) and Szolokertek királynője (Hungary). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Regulatory data

In France, Reine des Vignes is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also listed in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	2018
ha	59	19	0

Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	247	176	186	252	240	233	271
Allele 2	133	234	249	182	204	256	254	267	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

Reine des Vignes is a weak variety with a semi-erect or horizontal bearing. This variety is susceptible to millerandage and can be pruned short or long. Reine des Vignes tends to produce many grappillons.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Phenology

Bud burst: 3 days before Chasselas.
Grape maturity: very early season, half a week before Chasselas.

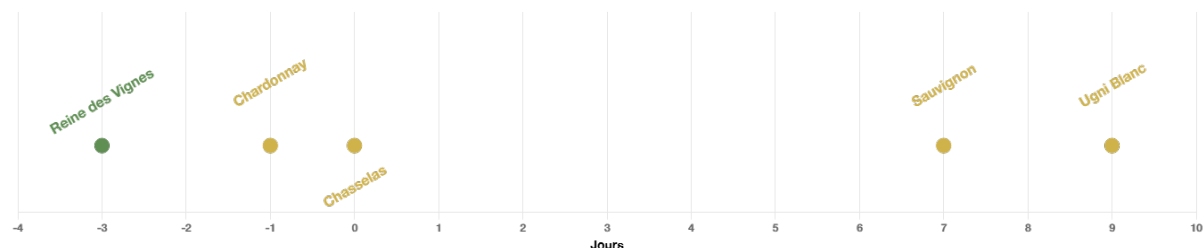
Technological potential

The bunches are medium to large size and moderately compact. The berries are large with a juicy pleasantly flavored pulp.

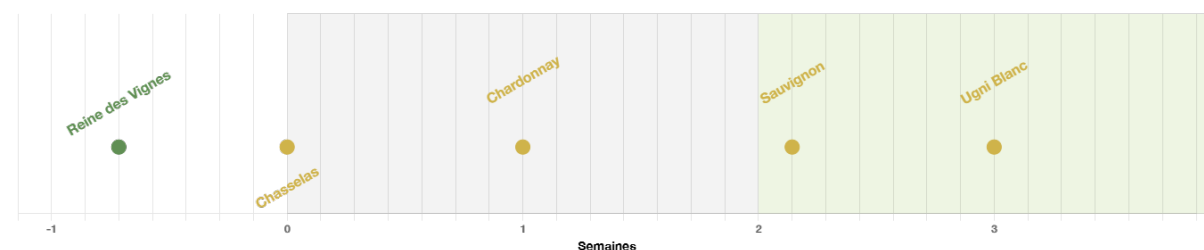
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Reine des Vignes is susceptible to grey rot, downy and powdery mildew.

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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