

# Madeleine angevine B

Table grape variety.



## Origin

This table grape variety was obtained by Mr. Vibert in 1857 in Angers. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would be the result of the crossbreeding between Madeleine royale and Blanc d'Ambre.

## Use

Table grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Madeleine angevine

## 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 angevine 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: Denmark and Sweden.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular adult leaves, with five or seven lobes, very deep lateral sinuses, an open or slightly open U-shaped petiole sinus, with sometimes naked petiole veins, short teeth with straight sides, a weak anthocyanin coloration of veins, a strongly blistered, twisted and goffered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the female flowers,
- the ellipsoid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

195821

1968141

20087

20180

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	133	234	247	178	194	250	240	216	239
Allele 2	153	238	247	191	204	260	254	243	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Madeleine angevine is an early variety, moderately vigorous, with a semi-erect bearing which can be pruned short. Due to its female flowers, Madeleine angevine is particularly susceptible to coulure and to millerandage.

### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Madeleine angevine is not very susceptible to grey rot.

### Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

### 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 before Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: very early season, 1 week and a half before Chasselas.

### Technological potential

The bunches are small and loose. The berries are medium in size, simple-flavored, with a moderately thick skin and a soft pulp.



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