

# Madeleine angevine Oberlin B

Table grape variety.



## Origin

This table grape variety was obtained by C. Oberlin during the 19th century in the Alsace region. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would be the result of the crossbreeding between Madeleine angevine and Bouquettraube.

## Use

Table grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Madeleine angevine Oberlin

## 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 Oberlin 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 high density of prostrate hairs,
- the green or yellow young leaves,
- the circular entire adult leaves, with a U-shaped closed petiole sinus or with overlapping lobes, with often naked petiole veins, small teeth with straight sides, no 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 ellipsoid or ovoid berries.

# Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year	1958	1968	2008	2018
ha	427	167	7	0

## Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VMD5	VMD7	VMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VMD25	VMD28	VMD32
Allele 1	133	234	243	178	188	260	254	227	271
Allele 2	133	236	247	178	204	260	254	243	271

### Cultivation and agronomic skills

Madeleine angevine Oberlin is moderately vigorous, with a semi-erect bearing which can be pruned short. This variety is susceptible to millerandage.

### Technological potential

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

### Clonal selection in France

The only certified Madeleine angevine Oberlin clone carries the number 1321.

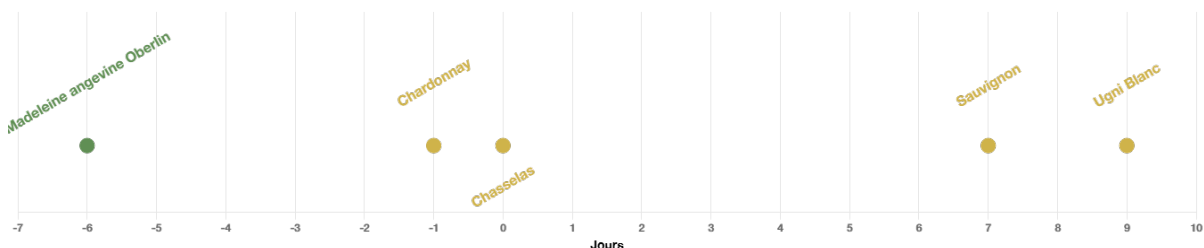
### Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Madeleine angevine Oberlin is not very susceptible to grey rot, powdery and downy mildew.

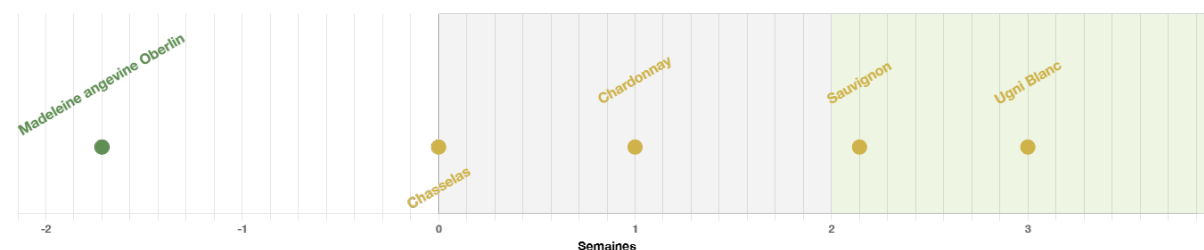
### Phenology

Bud burst: 6 days before Chasselas.  
Grape maturity: very early season, 1 week and a half before Chasselas.

### 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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