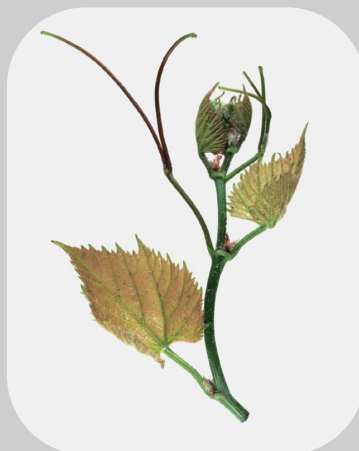


5 C Teleki 5 C



Genetic origin

This variety results from the crossbreeding of *Vitis berlandieri* and *Vitis riparia* derived from Euryale Rességuier.

Name of the variety in France (and usual name)

5 C

Breeder/breeder and year obtained

Alexandre Teleki and Heinrich Birk

Estimated surface area of the French vineyard grafted with this rootstock and main regions of use

900 ha . Alsace, Bourgogne, Franche-Comté.

Elements of ampelographic description

The identification is based on:

- the green tip of the young shoot that is half open or closed, with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the green young leaves,
- the vigorous, elongated, dull and green shoots, with a ribbed contour, a slightly elliptic section and a low to medium density of erect hairs on the veins,
- the bifid or trifid tendrils, sometimes ending with an rudimentary flower bud,
- the large, involute, wedge-shaped adult leaves, with an open U- or V-shaped petiole sinus, mucronate teeth with straight sides, green veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low to medium density of erect hairs, particularly around the vein bifurcation,
- the male flowers,
- the brown purplish woody shoots.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year ha

19450.2

19659

197541

198544

199513

200516

201513

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	143	234	231	238	200	252	238	214	259
Allele 2	147	263	264	246	210	260	246	251	259

Resistance to soil pests

5 C is highly tolerant to the root form of phylloxera. It is also very resistant to *Meloidogyne incognita* nematodes.

Aptitudes for vegetative multiplication

This rootstock wood production is good (40 000 to 90 000 m/ha) and has good cutting and grafting capacities. 5 C internodes are long with a moderate diameter and a limited growth of lateral shoot buds.

Clonal selection in France

In France, the 2 certified 5 C clones carry the numbers 68 and 236. Among those, the clone 236 is multiplied on 6 ha 04 ares of mother vines producing certified material, in 2017.

Datas are extracted from: Les chiffres de la pépinière viticole, 2017, Datas and assesment of FranceAgriMer, may 2018.

Adaptation to the environment

5 C resists up to 35% of "total" limestone and 20% of "active" limestone. Its resistance to iron chlorosis can thus be considered as moderate to good.

Interaction with the graft and production objectives

5 C confers a high vigor to the grafts, without delaying the maturity. It works particularly well with Riesling and gives qualitative products.

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 - Montpellier SupAgro, Marseillan, France.
- Cépages et vignobles de France, tome 1. P. Galet, 1988, Ed. Dehan, Montpellier, France.



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