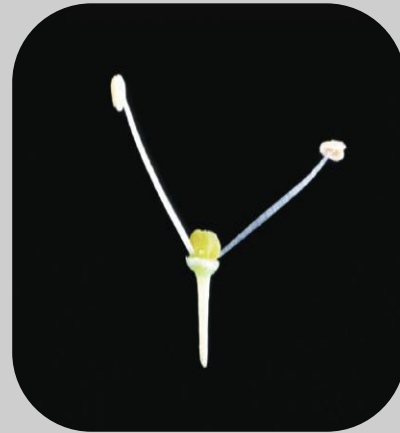
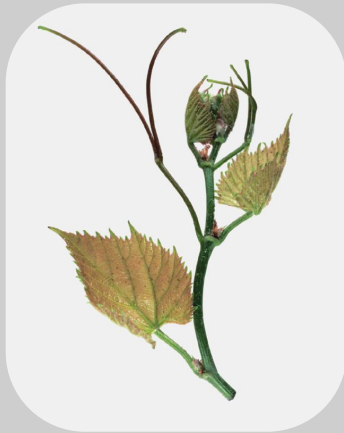


Teleki 5 C



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, 1896.

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 mother vine surfaces

Year	1945	1965	1975	1985	1995	2005	2015
ha	0.2	9	41	44	13	16	13

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 m³/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.

Bibliographic references

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.

- 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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