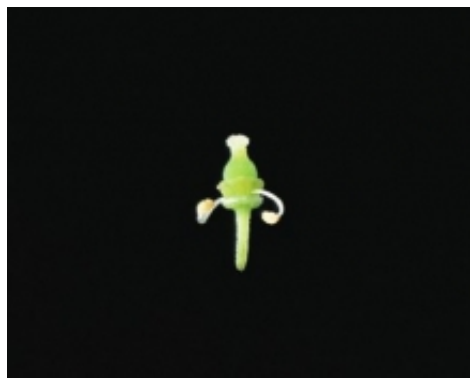




Kober 125 AA



Name of variety in France (and usual designation)

Kober 125 AA (125 AA)

Breeder/selector and year of obtention

Sigmund Teleki and Franz Kober, 1896.

Genetic origin

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

Evolution of mother vine surfaces

| | 1955 | 1965 | 1975 | 1985 | 1995 | 2005 | 2015 |
|----|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| ha | 2 | 1 | 11 | 25 | 14 | 14 | 11 |

Estimated surface area of French vines grafted with the rootstock, and main

200 ha. Alsace.

Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot that is half open or closed, with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the very bronzed young leaves,
- the shoots with a ribbed surface, a slightly elliptic section, a low to moderate anthocyanin coloration of the internodes and a high density of erect hairs on the internodes and the nodes,
- the large, wedge-shaped, dark green adult leaves, entire or with sometimes three lobes for the leaves at the base, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of veins, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs,
- the female flowers,
- the very small, round-shaped berries, with a blue black skin.
- the woody shoots with brown or brown grey internodes, purplish nodes and a high density of erect hairs on the internodes and nodes.

Genetic profile

| Microsatellite | VVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------------|------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allel 1 | 139 | 223 | 231 | 236 | 192 | 252 | 236 | 214 | 259 |
| Allel 2 | 145 | 263 | 251 | 249 | 210 | 260 | 249 | 251 | 259 |

Resistance to soil parasites

125 AA is highly tolerant to the root form of phylloxera.

Adaptation to the environment

125 AA resists up to 13% of "active" limestone. Its resistance to iron chlorosis is thus considered low to moderate and it seems susceptible to excess spring humidity. On the other hand, 125 AA poorly absorbs magnesium.

Interaction with grafts and production objectives

125 AA confers a medium to high vigor to the grafts. It shows a good affinity with Müller-Thurgau.

Vegetative propagation aptitudes

125 AA wood production is medium to good (30 000 to 80 000 m/ha) and has a good cutting capacity. Its internodes are long with a moderate diameter.

Resistance to aerial parasites

125 AA is not very or moderately sensitive to the gall form of phylloxera and is highly resistant to downy mildew.

Clonal selection in France

In France, the 6 certified 125 AA clones carry the numbers 136, 181, 182, 183, 184 and 185.



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