



Perle de Csaba B



Name of the variety in France

Perle de Csaba

Origin

This variety was obtained in 1904 by A. Stark in Hungary. Based on genetic analyses carried out in Montpellier, this variety would be the result of the crossbreeding between Madeleine angevine and Muscat Fleur d'Oranger.

Synonyms

In the European Union, Perle de Csaba is officially called by other names: Csaba gyöngye (Hungary) and Cabski biser (Croatia). These synonyms are officially recognized in France regarding plant propagation material.

Legal information

In France, Perle de Csaba is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" on the A list. This variety is also also in the catalogues of other Member States of the European Union: Austria, Bulgaria, Croatia, Denmark, Hungary, Italy and Portugal.

Use

Table grape variety.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France



Descriptive elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostate hairs,
- the green young leaves with bronze spots,
- the circular, small adult leaves, entire or with three or five lobes, with shallow lateral sinuses, a slightly open U-shaped petiole sinus, small teeth with straight or convex sides, a moderate anthocyanin coloration of the petiole and a weak coloration of veins, a finely blistered, slightly twisted leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a medium density of erect hairs and no prostate hairs,
- the round-shaped berries with muscat flavor.

Genetic profile

Microsatellite	VVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allel 1	131	234	247	176	186	256	240	216	271
Allel 2	153	234	249	178	204	260	240	267	271

Phenology

Bud burst: 4 days before Chasselas.

Grape maturity: very early season, 2 weeks and a half before Chasselas.

Suitability for cultivation and agronomic production

Perle de Csaba displays a low vigor and has a semi-erect to horizontal bearing. This early variety must be trained and can be pruned short or long.

Susceptibility to diseases and pests

Perle de Csaba is not very susceptible to grey rot.

Technological potentiality

The bunches are small to medium in size and compact. The berries are medium, with a thin or moderately thick skin, and a juicy pleasantly flavored pulp. This variety has bad storage and transportation capacity.

Clonal selection in France

The only certified Perle de Csaba clone carries the number 1121.

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.
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.

Description of clones certified in France

Clone no.	Identity and availability		Agronomic data		Technological data	
	Origin	Selection	Fertility	Production level	Sugar level	Color potential
	Year of certification	Agronomic references	Bunch weight	Vigor	Titration acidity	Tannic structure
	Surface area used for propagation (year)		Berry size	Susceptibility to grey rot	Aromatic intensity	Oenological suitability
1121	Hérault 2008	IFV				

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