

# **SURVIVAL OF EAST EUROPEAN WINE GRAPE VARIETIES IN IOWA – PRELIMINARY RESULTS**

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Tabor Home Vineyard and Winery

*in collaboration with*

Southwest Missouri State University

Grape Importation Program

*Presented at the*

**Iowa Grape Growers Conference**

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# 2 PATHWAYS FOR INTRODUCTION OF CULTIVARS

Hybridization



5-6 years

Novel Genetic  
Variety

Extant Variety with Desirable  
Characteristics



3 years

Novel Variety to  
Region

# Southwest Missouri State University

## Grape Plant Importation Program

- Awarded license to import grape plant material by the Plant Introduction Service of USDA, 1992
- Selection Criteria:
  - Low Temperature Tolerance
  - High Disease Resistance (powdery and downy mildew)
  - High Wine Quality
- East European Countries: Czech Republic, Hungary, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Moldova, and Romania

# SMSU IMPORTATION PROSPOSAL

Imported Grapes Quarantined



> 2 years

Released for Field Evaluation



> 3 years

Wine

# Eastern European Countries of Origin



# Varieties by Country of Origin

## Hungary

Toldi C-50

CSFT-195

M39-4/63

M39-9/74

ir 26/5

Nero

CSFT-194

Burmunk

K-38

Bianca

SK77-12/69

## Romania

Bromariv

## Yugoslavia

SK77-10/69

## Czech

L4 9-18

BV19-143

Rubin T

## Bulgaria

I 31/67

I 55/8

## Moldova

XIV 11-57

Viorica

## Ukraine

Plai

Golubok

*Mystery Grape\**

Color code: Red variety; White variety; unknown color

\* Unknown origin  
or color

# Eastern European Wine Grape Varieties Evaluation: Grant

- Producer Grant Program; North Central Region SARE; University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- Main Objective
  - Identify new, quality wine grape varieties that are well adapted and acceptable for commercial use in Iowa
- Information Outreach
  - Publish evaluation on IGGA website, [www.iowagrapegrowers.org](http://www.iowagrapegrowers.org) and in IGGA newsletter “Crushing News”
  - Final report will be available to producers, local extension and RC&D offices and published on Tabor Home Winery website, [www.taborwines.com](http://www.taborwines.com)

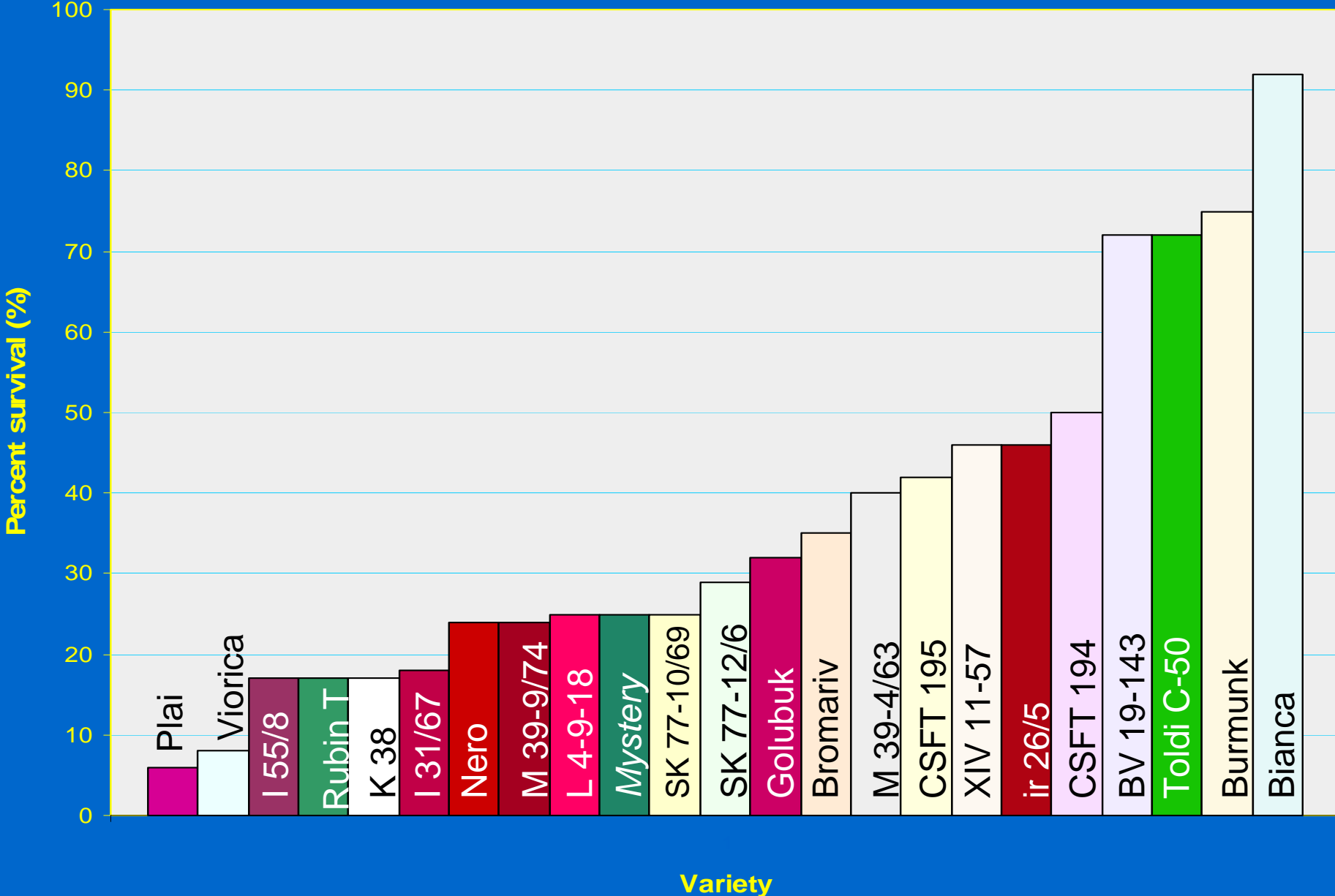
# Research Approach

- **Problem:** Midwest wineries have a limited number of cold hardy quality wine grapes available.
- **Solution:** Test extant varieties from wine producing areas of other parts of the world with similar climates for their commercial acceptability in Iowa.
  - Evaluate four important characteristics of the EE grape varieties: **Viticulture Parameters, Disease Resistance, Winter Hardiness and Grape Harvest Parameters**
  - Analyses include ranking of EE varieties relative to each other and comparison to M. Foch (a well known variety in the area)
- **Benefit:** Selection of EE varieties will enhance the natural resource base of commercial wine grape varieties available for Iowa. If EE varieties prove to be commercially acceptable, it would provide the opportunity Iowa wineries will have the desirable flavor characteristics of European wines

# First Year Growth



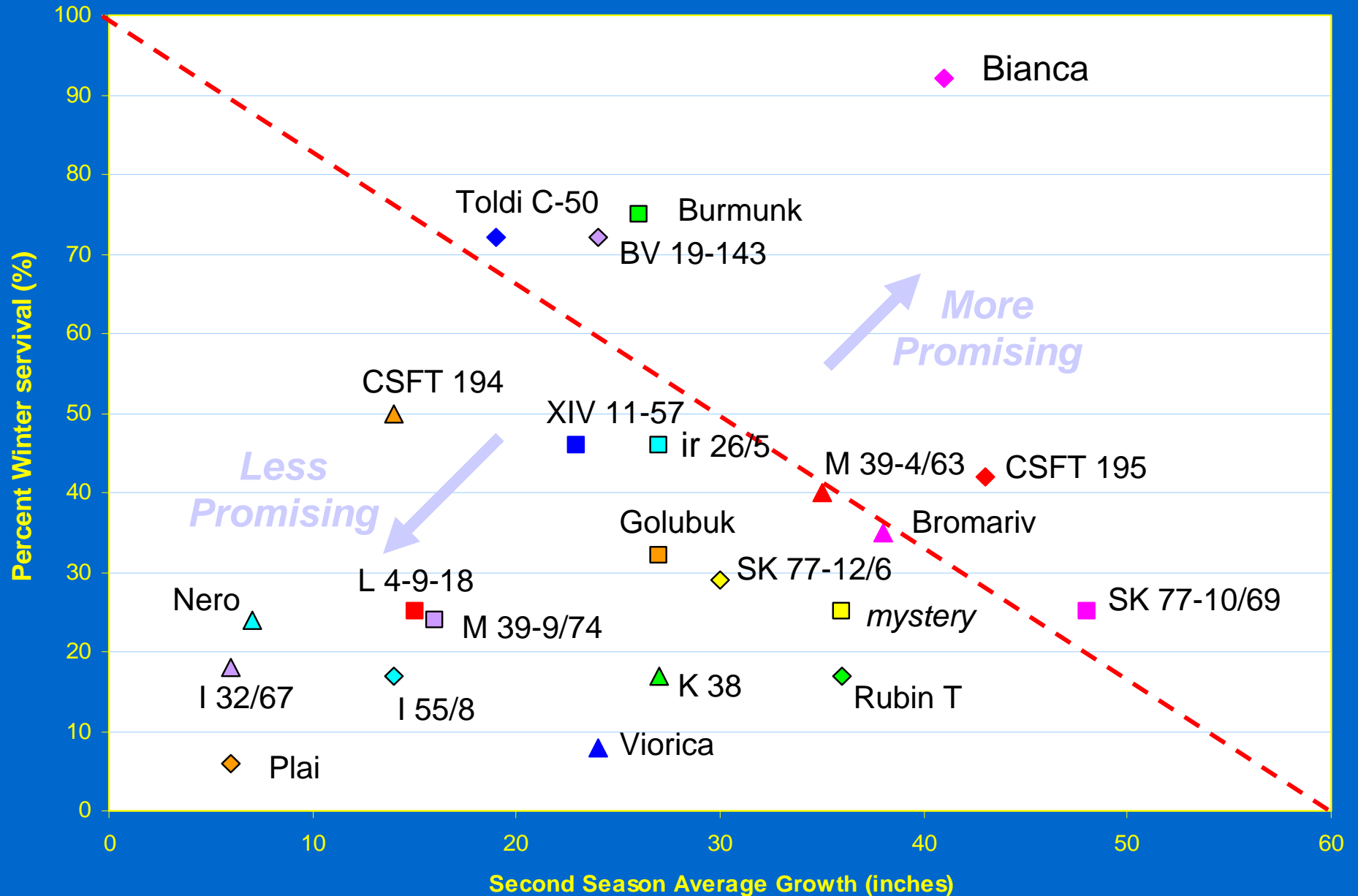
# Percent Survival



# Second Year Growth



# Grape Variety Hardiness



# Preliminary Results

- White Prospects:
  - Bianca, Burmunk, CSFT 195 (Hungary)
  - BV 19-143 (Czech Republic)
  - SK 77-10/69 (Yugoslavia)
- Red Prospects:
  - Golubuk (Ukraine)
  - ir 26/5 (Hungary)
- Mystery Prospects:
  - Toldi c-50 (Hungary)

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