

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

Kate Tabor and Lucas McIntire

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 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

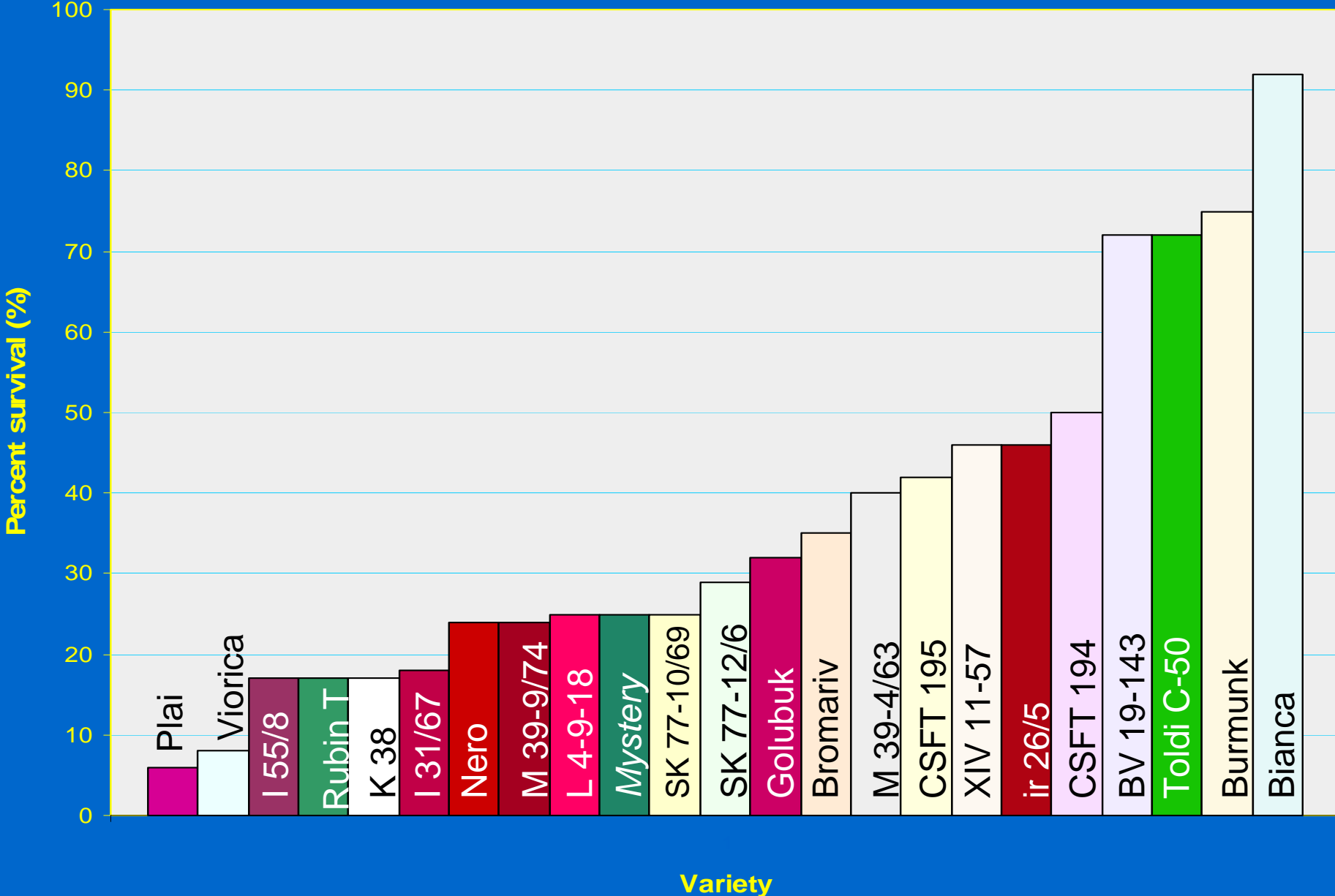
Research Approach

- **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

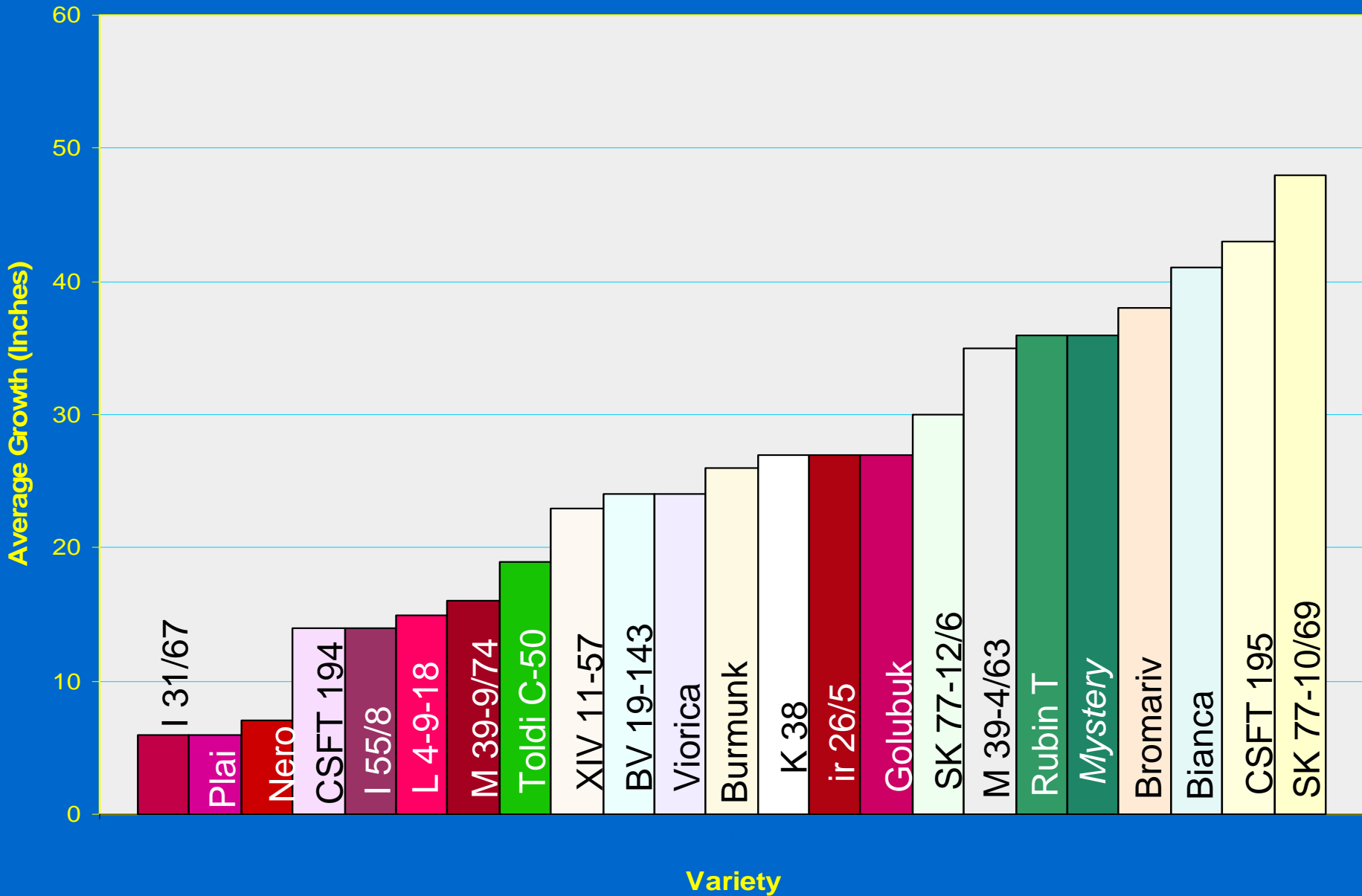
First Year Growth



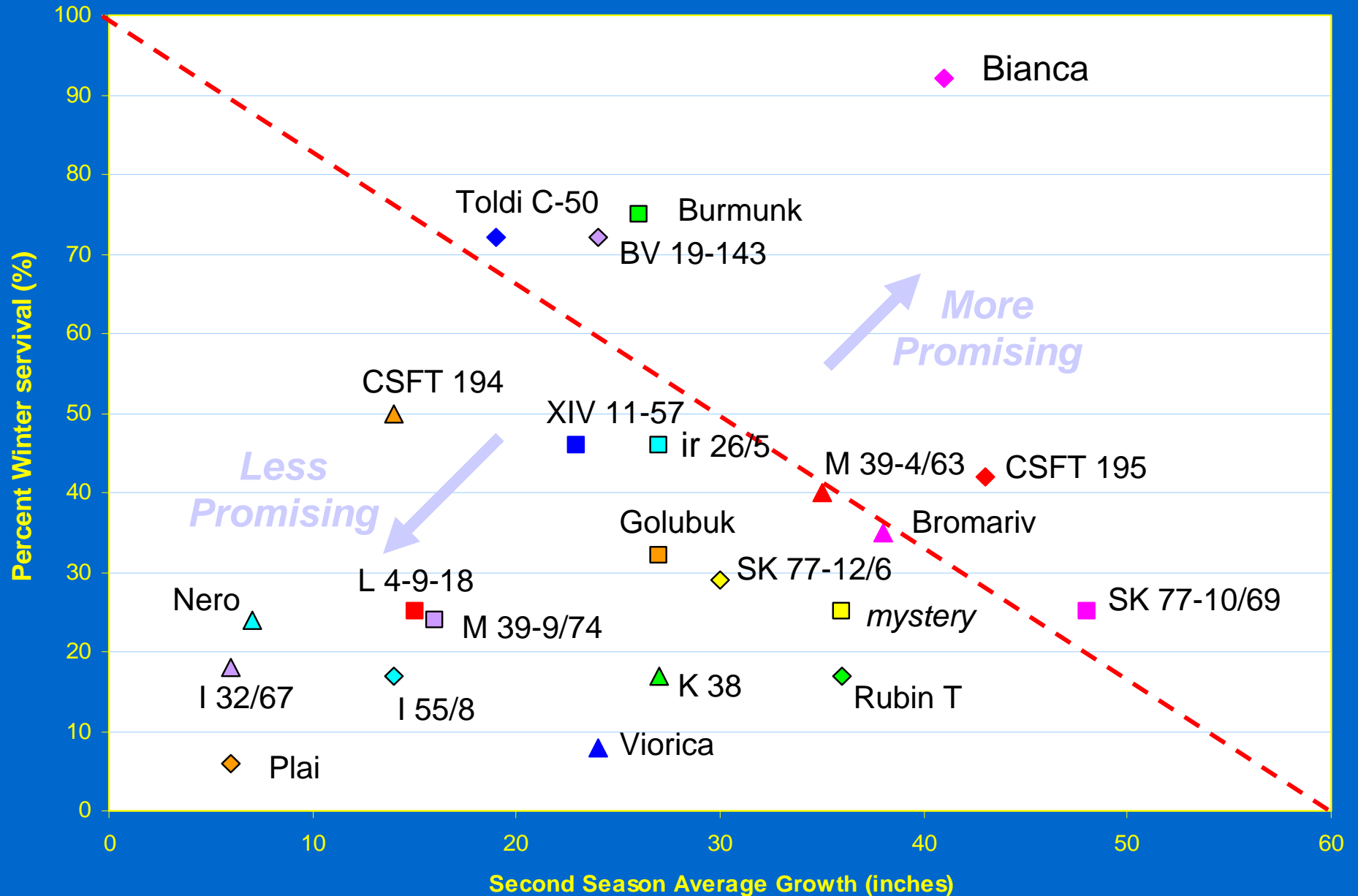
Percent Survival



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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