

# Two new registered table grape varieties

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**Summary:** Two table grape varieties – Kósa and Narancsízű – were registered of the hybrids bred in the Research Institute for Viticulture and Enology in Hungary. Both varieties ripe early and are much in demand for the attractive clusters and flavours. As they are hybrids of *Vitis vinifera* they require similar growing conditions. In the same time with their qualification the two varieties are included in the variety list and allowed to be propagated.

In Hungary vine breeding is one of the tasks imposed by the State in the Research Institute for Viticulture and Enology. An organized breeding program has been going on since the second World War. Results include 20 registered varieties issued from crosses and 20 registered clones from selection.

In the Institute wine grape and table grape varieties are developed. The breeding of table grape varieties initiated mostly the collection left by the famous vine breeders János Mathiász and Pál Kocsis in Kecskemét (Katonatelep) and it was enlarged in the 1960s with resistance breeding. In 2000 the Council of Variety Qualification registered two table grape variety candidates bred by Sándor Szegedi, their successor.

KM.4 received the name of Narancsízű (orange-flavoured) and KM.164 became Kósa. In both varieties one of the gene sources includes Queen of Vineyards Muscat white of János Mathiász and Pearl of Csaba.

Another important gene source includes Chasselas types and the variety Korai Piros (Early Red) by Pál Kocsis. Both registered varieties ripe early, inherited probably of the variety Pearl of Csaba (Figure 1).

Both combinations are early ripening, have large clusters and berries, favourable cluster structure, delicate taste and nice skin colour. The varieties are of Eurasian (*Vitis vinifera* L.) origin and thus, their resistance is not remarkable. They are rather sensitive to frosts and ought to be cultivated under warm conditions. They require usual control methods.

A detailed description and colour photos (Figure 2 & 3) represent the two varieties.

## KÓSA

### Origin

Bred by Sándor Szegedi and co-workers in 1953 by crossing the varieties Poczik III. and Korai piros (Early Red) (Figure 1). The variety was named after one of the breeder's friends Antal Kósa.

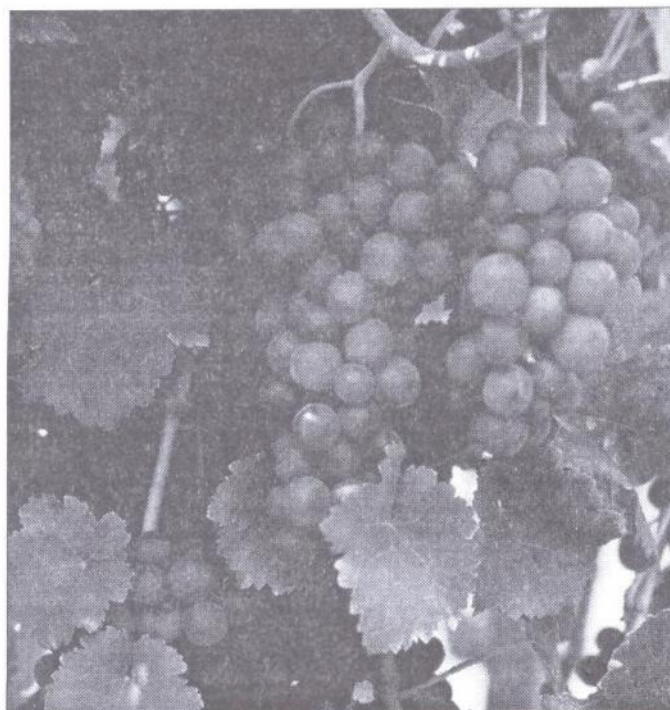


Figure 1

### Qualification

Released in the year 2000.

### Morphological characteristics (Figure 2)

**Stock:** vigorous growth; **wood:** mid-thick, yellowish brown; **shoot:** green with red hue. Despite of lateral shoot the foliage is airy; **shoot tip:** lanate and bronze;

**Leaf:** moderately large, heart-shaped, incised, 5-lebed; **shoulder sinus:** closed and mid-deep; **side-sinus:** closed or closing, narrow, pointed; **leaf blade:** grass green, expanded, slightly blistered; the back side is lanate; veins are green; the leaf is red at the bottom; **leaf edge:** dented, serrated, unevenly, shallowly incised; **petiole:** reddish green, mid-long.

**Cluster:** large (304 g), shouldery, favourably loose; **peduncle:** long with red hue, tough; **berry:** mid-large (3.7 g), red flesh, globe-shape, slightly bloomy, the skin adheres to the flesh and is perceptible, flesh is juicy, spicy, seeds are hardly perceptible.



Figure 2

### Production value (Table 1)

Short growing period, mid-early bud pushing and early harvest (end of August, beginning of September), fertile buds, high, uniform yield. The peduncle does not break, berries do not drop. No, or hardly any rot. Sensitive to frosts.

Table 1 Harvest data of KÓSA and NARANCSÍZŰ Kecskemét

Harvest time	Yield kg/m <sup>2</sup>	Cluster		Berry			
		weight g	size cm x cm	weight g	size mm x mm	sugar refr.	acid g/l
<b>K Ó S A</b>							
03. 09. 1977	1.51	350	20.5 x 19.9	3.6	17.9 x 17.5	16.5	4.5
01. 09. 1978	1.41	360	18.0 x 17.4	3.6	18.0 x 17.4	16.9	4.1
29. 08. 1979	1.41	340	20.0 x 18.8	3.5	16.5 x 16.1	18.0	3.5
08. 09. 1980	1.62	320	21.0 x 10.6	3.5	17.8 x 17.4	17.0	3.3
30. 08. 1981	1.35	245	18.0 x 15.8	4.1	18.2 x 18.0	17.1	3.6
05. 09. 1982	1.40	267	17.8 x 12.3	4.2	18.7 x 18.1	17.6	2.8
30. 09. 1983	1.35	350	19.5 x 12.0	3.6	17.7 x 16.8	13.3	4.0
08. 09. 1984	1.40	258	21.0 x 11.0	3.5	18.3 x 17.9	16.8	3.8
01. 09. 1985	1.45	250	20.0 x 11.0	3.9	18.4 x 18.0	16.5	4.0
25. 08. 1986	1.52	300	20.0 x 12.0	3.8	19.0 x 18.5	17.0	4.5
<i>Average</i>	<i>1.44</i>	<i>304</i>	<i>19.6 x 15.2</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>18.1 x 17.6</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>0.08</i>	<i>45.7</i>	<i>1.23 3.54</i>	<i>0.26</i>	<i>0.68 0.70</i>	<i>1.27</i>	<i>0.53</i>
<b>N A R A N C S Í Z Ű</b>							
15. 08. 1977	1.28	308	18.6 x 11.7	4.4	16.8 x 19.5	11.3	4.8
26. 09. 1978	0.64	400	23.0 x 13.0	4.3	17.8 x 17.7	15.2	4.9
21. 08. 1979	0.74	325	24.2 x 11.8	5.1	19.8 x 19.2	14.7	4.0
26. 08. 1980	1.15	427	24.3 x 12.0	5.3	19.6 x 19.2	17.0	5.0
31. 08. 1981	1.07	243	17.1 x 10.6	4.8	20.0 x 19.3	18.5	3.4
23. 08. 1982	1.44	213	13.0 x 9.0	5.1	21.2 x 20.2	16.2	4.5
10. 08. 1983	0.86	263	10.3 x 16.0	4.3	19.0 x 19.2	14.2	2.5
20. 08. 1984	1.58	390	19.3 x 11.0	4.4	19.7 x 19.1	19.0	2.5
06. 08. 1985	(0.32*)	203	17.5 x 10.0	4.3	17.8 x 11.3	16.2	6.0
25. 08. 1986	0.96	400	23.0 x 13.0	4.8	19.0 x 18.6	17.5	6.0
<i>Average</i>	<i>1.08</i>	<i>317</i>	<i>19.0 x 11.8</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>19.1 x 18.3</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>4.4</i>
<i>s</i>	<i>0.38</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>4.78 1.94</i>	<i>0.39</i>	<i>1.29 2.55</i>	<i>2.27</i>	<i>1.26</i>
CONTROL:							
<b>C H A S S E L A S B L A N C</b>							
1977–1986	1.33	165	13.5 x 13.3	3.2	16.5 x 17.5	14.0	8.6
<b>F A V O R I T</b>							
1977–1986	0.95	312	18.1 x 13.5	5.1	19.1 x 20.3	16.7	6.9

\* frost damage

It requires careful summer pruning. Due to its long peduncle and uniform clusters it can be harvested selectively. 80% of the harvest can be sold as table grapes.

#### Market value

The berry has an exceptionally nice flesh-red colour. Clusters and berries have uniform shape, size and colour. It is similar to the red Chasselas varieties, but it has larger and heavier clusters and larger and more savoury berries. Clusters can be transported and packed easily. It is very marketable. Due to its flesh-red colour, flavour and cracking flesh it is very popular especially at the end of August.

## NARANCSÍZŰ

#### Origin

Bred by Sándor Szegedi and co-workers in 1950 by crossing the varieties Chasselas Queen Victoria White and Szőlőskertek királynője muskotály (Queen of Vineyards Muscat). It got its name of its orange flavour (Figure 1).

#### Qualification

Released in the year 2000.

#### Morphological characteristics (Figure 3)

Stock: vigorous growth; wood: mid-thick, long internodes, yellowish brown; shoot: with a green hue, airy foliage; shoot tip: bare, bright, bronze-green;

Leaf: mid-large, pentagonal, hardly incised; shoulder sinus: shallow and open, seldom closing; side-sinus: shallow, narrow, open, seldom closed; leaf blade: grass green, wavy, smooth, slightly blistered; back side: bare; veins: green; leaf edge: dented, serrated, densely and shallowly incised; petiole: long and green.

Cluster: large (317 g), slightly shouldery, loose; peduncle: long thin and tough; berry: mid-large (4,7 g), globe-shaped, yellow, bloomy. The skin is thin and slightly tough. The flesh is juicy, spicy (orange-flavoured) aromatic and sweet.

#### Production value (Table 1)

Short growing period, early pushing and early ripening (second decade of August). Productive. Due to its long peduncle clusters are easily harvested almost without culls. Sensitive to frosts and susceptible to powdery mildew. No, or hardly any rot. It requires long pruning. Summer pruning is simple.

#### Market value

It can be transported and packed easily. Its large clusters are attractive. It is popular due to its shape, size and colour. A marketable variety.

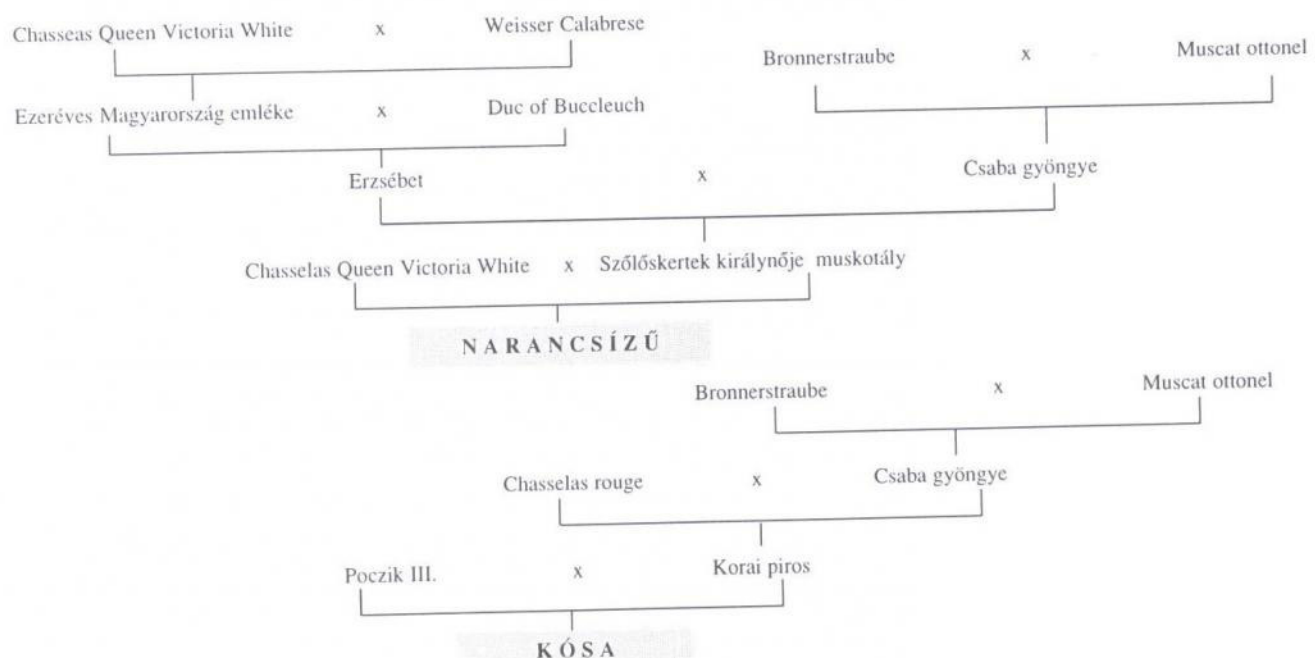


Figure 3 Pedigree of the table grape varieties NARANCSÍZŰ and KÓSA