

Katharina Rs

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.



Origin

The variety Katharina was obtained by G. Weiss and G. Mayer in Austria. This interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of Eger and Original.

Use

Variety exclusively for amateurs and private domestic use.

Name of the variety in France

Katharina

Synonymy

There is no officially recognized synonym in France nor in the other countries of the European Union, for this variety.

Regulatory data

In France, Katharina is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2013 on the A list.

Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the copper red young leaves with a medium density of prostrate hairs,
- the shoots with internodes that are red on the dorsal side and red-striped on the ventral side,
- the circulo-kidney-shaped, adult leaves, entire or with three lobes, with shallow lateral sinuses, an open U-shaped petiole sinus, long to medium teeth compared to their width at the base with straight sides or one side concave and one side convex, a strong anthocyanin coloration of veins, a twisted or involute leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of erect and prostrate hairs,
- the ovoid berries.

Evolution of cultivated areas in France

Year

2018

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Genetic profile

	MicrosatelliteVVS2	VVMD5	VVMD7	VVMD27	VRZAG62	VRZAG79	VVMD25	VVMD28	VVMD32
Allele 1	131	223	239	176	194	246	240	227	239
Allele 2	131	234	251	191	194	250	240	257	271

Cultivation and agronomic skills

This variety is vigorous but moderately fertile.

Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

Phenology

Bud burst: 15 days after Chasselas.

Grape maturity: early-season, 1 week after Chasselas.

Debourrement

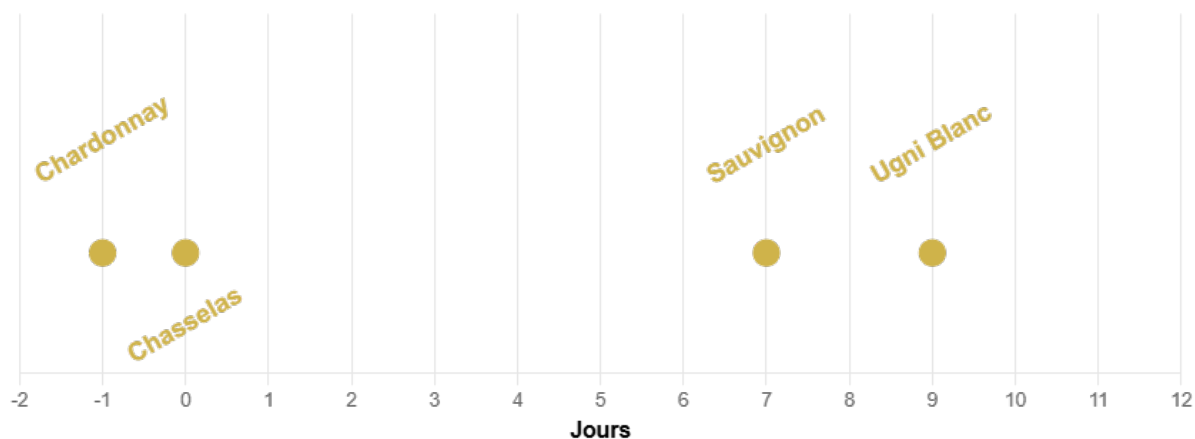
Technological potential

Katharina's bunches are large. The berries are large to very large, with a thin skin and a juicy pulp.

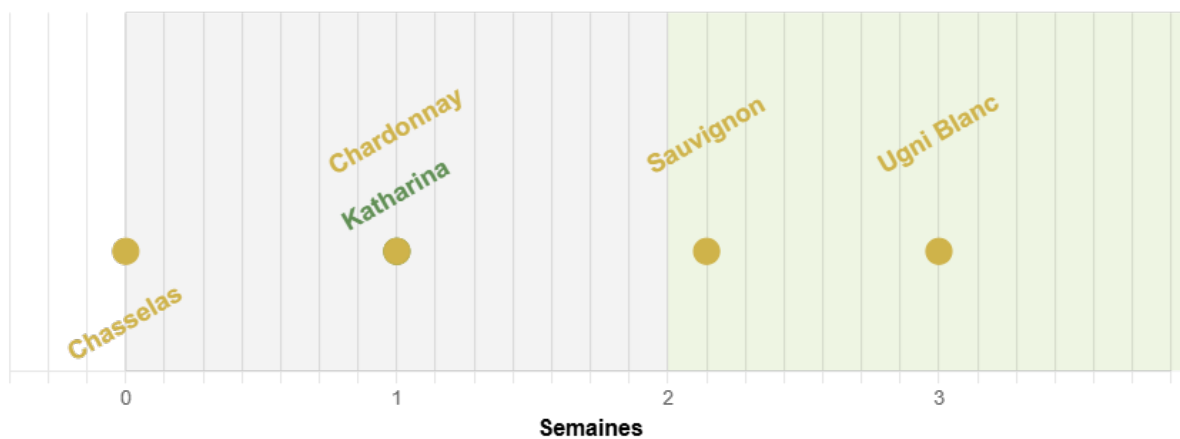
Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Katharina is not very sensitive to downy mildew, powdery mildew and grey rot. This variety is however sensitive to phomopsis.

Despite the tolerances described, a minimum level of fungicide protection is necessary to provide adequate protection for the vines and the grape harvest, particularly in vintages with high disease pressure.



Maturité



Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
- Tafeltrauben: interessante neue Sorten. G. Goetz, 2005, Germany.
- Journal of Horticultural Research 2014, vol. 22(1): 101-107, J. Lisek, Poland.



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