

New

# Kyoho N

Table grape variety.



## Origin

Kyoho was obtained in Japan by Yasushi Ohinoue in 1935. This tetraploid (or 4N) interspecific hybrid results from the crossbreeding of Centennial (a 4N mutant of Dattier de Beyrouth) and Ishihara wase (a 4N mutant of Campbell early).

## Use

Table grape variety.

## Name of the variety in France

Kyoho

## 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, Kyoho is officially listed in the "Catalogue of vine varieties" since 2023 on the A list.

## Description elements

The identification is based on:

- the tip of the young shoot with a moderate density of prostrate hairs,
- the young leaves with bronze spots and a moderate density of prostrate hairs,
- the green and red shoots,
- the circular or wedge-shaped, flat, adult leaves, with three or five lobes, shallow lateral sinuses, an open brace- or U-shaped petiole sinus, small teeth, long compared to their width at the base with straight sides, no anthocyanin coloration of veins, a finely blistered leaf blade, and on the lower side of the leaves, a low density of prostrate hairs,
- the obovoid or ellipsoid berries.

# Genetic profile

|          | MicrosatelliteVVS2 | VVMD5 | VVMD7 | VVMD27 | VRZAG62 | VRZAG79 | VVMD25 | VVMD28 | VVMD32 |
|----------|--------------------|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|
| Allele 1 | 120                | 229   | 235   | 176    | 186     | 238     | 239    | 224    | 239    |
| Allele 2 | 131                | 234   | 239   | 182    | 204     | 244     | 248    | 229    | 257    |
| Allele 3 | 133                | 247   | 248   | 254    | 257     | 271     |        |        |        |
| Allele 4 | 249                | 252   |       |        |         |         |        |        |        |

## Cultivation and agronomic skills

Colombard is a very vigorous and productive variety. It is sensitive to coulure, frost and sometimes to the dessication of the stems

## Clonal selection in France

There is no certified clone for this variety yet.

## Phenology

Bud burst: 1 day after Chasselas. Grape maturity: mid-season, 3 weeks after Chasselas.

## Bibliographic references

- Documentary collections of the Centre de Ressources Biologiques de la Vigne de Vassal-Montpellier, INRAE - Institut Agro Montpellier, Marseillan, France.
- Farbatlas Rebsorten, 300 Sorten und ihre Weine. H. Ambrosi, 2011, Ed. Ulmer, Germany.
- Grape varieties in China. Liu et al. 2014
- Dictionnaire encyclopédique des cépages et de leurs synonymes. P. Galet, 2015, Ed. Libre&Solidaire, France.

## Technological potential

Kyoho's bunches are medium in size and rather loose. The berries are large to very large, with a foxy flavor, a thick skin, a rather firm or gelatinous pulp and with seeds. The berry skin is heavily bloomed and black in color, but can sometimes be heterogeneously colored when the load is heavy. At maturity, bunches may be prone to shedding, and their storage capacities are average.

## Susceptibility to Diseases and Pests

Kyoho is tolerant to fungal diseases



Plantgrape, all rights reserved,  
plantgrape.fr, UMT Géno-Vigne®  
INRAE - IFV - L'Institut Agro Montpellier