

PRODUCTION CHARACTERISTICS OF CLONES OF ITALIAN RIESLING VARIETIES SK-13, SK-54 AND SK-61 ON KOBER 5BB ROOTSTOCK UNDER METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS IN 2021.

Blagojević Milan¹, Rašković Vera¹, Stošić Nemanja¹, Stefan Marković,¹ Vlajić Sobotan²

¹*Academy of Applied Studies Šabac. Unite for Agricultural Business Studies and Tourism, Republic of Serbia*

²*Institute of Field and Vegetable Crops, Novi Sad, Serbia
email: blagojevicmilan@ymail.com*

Abstract

Tests were conducted in the vineyards of Erdut winery (Croatia) during 2021. Riesling Italian is a very heterogeneous variety. Clonal selection was started in 1975, and in 1991 it resulted in the discovery and recognition of three clones at the Institute of Viticulture in Sremski Karlovci. The planting density is 2.8 x 1m, the cultivation form is a one-armed guillotine with a load of 5.1 meshes/m², where one arm with eight meshes and a condir with two meshes are left. The grape yield was determined by measuring the total amount of grapes by variety and expressed in kg/m². The content of sugar (%) and acid (g/l) was determined using an Excel Schwolder, and by titration with NaOH with the help of bromothymol blue. Grape yield for clone SK-13 is 1.39 kg/m², SK-54 is 1.51 kg/m², SK-61 is 1.56 kg/m², and the average is 1.49 kg/m². The average sugar content in grapes for all three clones is 19.53%. The average content of acids in grapes for all three clones is 5.4g/l. The quality of the grapes, expressed through the content of sugar and acids in the grapes, shows that the achieved results are also satisfactory at the level of the Italian Riesling variety. Differences in quality favor clones SK-13 and SK-54. Given that climatic conditions significantly affect the cultivation of vines, it is necessary to continue monitoring these results over several years and different climatic conditions to ensure the results.