ANNALS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CRAIOVA

Series: ✓*Biology*
✓*Horticulture*
✓*Food products processing technology*
✓*Environmental engineering*

Vol. XXIX (LXV) - 2024

ASPECTS CONCERNING RESULTS OBTAINED THROUGH IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES PERFORMED UPON SOME AUTOCHTHONOUS AND FOREIGN VINE KINDS

Popa Aurel[1], Tuțulescu Felicia[1*]
[1*]University of Craiova, Horticulture Faculty
* *Correspondence author. E-mail*: felixdragomir@yahoo.com

Keywords*: vine kinds; creation; indigenous; foreign; genitors; culture surfaces.*

ABSTRACT

The present work does illustrate through some rather detailed examples the creation process throughout Romania of some new (and most useful in current culture) vine kinds. The materials made use of in this taken action have consisted in both indigenous and foreign (imported after the phylloxera's disaster) kinds. The chosen genitors as well as the surfaces nowadays cultivated with those newly created vine kinds are therefore enumerated in their details. Recommendations are suggested in view of ensuring their best ever respective performances.

INTRODUCTION

Since 1936 in Romania have been founded the Research Stations in Vine Culture and Oenology and due to these taken actions the most suitable circumstances have been therefore created so that the by then present vine kinds could be scientifically studied no matter should these have been autochthonous or foreign ones. As a direct consequence of those successfully carried out studies – a lot of them! – the chosen methodology had therefore been their respective improvement through some undergone germinative processes. A most largely extended initiative in this respect had eventually been materialized. The resulted new oenological creations have of course most successfully exceeded in the respective terms of productive capacity and of held quality levels the assets owned by the genetic types from which these have been issued but most unfortunately until nowadays their inclusion to an extensive culture practice has been – should we say it so! – more than limited.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

In view of most accurately providing a retrospective survey of the specific technical modalities through which the improvement procedures exerted upon the above mentioned autochthonous and foreign vine kinds had by then been successfully carried out and furthermore of illustrating the specific revaluation modalities by then applied to these new oenological creations we have throughout the present work described the actions we have taken that is to say: - to study the undergone evolution of the by then dominant vine kinds' varieties' structure; - to point out the respective individual features and oenological assets held by the

autochthonous vine kinds and by the clones as well as the ones respectively owned by the newly created vine kinds; - to consult the Romanian specialized Register of Vine Plantations which has duly recorded the new creations' respective inclusions to the current cultivation practice; - to consult the specialized legal decisions which in time had concerned the vine cultivated plots and the recommended thus authorized vine kinds technically imparted to each of them.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Throughout our country the scientific activities of the respectively vine kinds'oenological improving processes had come to acquire some quite more accentuated features after 1970. These activities had been therefore mostly performed within the respective frames of the by then active Research Stations in Vine Culture and Wine-making, in the Horticultural Academic Training units as well as within some among the effectively productive units (like for example at Cotnari). Table 1 does hereby present the results respectively obtained through the applying of the clone' selection's method to a number of eleven among the most intensely cultivated autochthonous vine kinds. Let us therefore mention the respective numbers of: - 7 clones for the Fetească Albă; - 3 clones for the Fetească Regală; - 3 clones for the Frâncuşă; - 2 clones for the Galbenă from Odobeşti; - 3 clones for the Grasă from Cotnari; - 3 clones for the Şarba; - 3 clones for the Tămâioasă Românească as well as one clone for each of the vine kinds of respectively Iordană, Majarcă, Mustoasă from Măderat and Plăvaie.

Table 1

Autochthonous vine kinds to which until nowadays (2021) the clone'selection's method has been applied. Obtained results

Nr.	Vine kind	Obtained clone	Research unit
Clones obtained from vine kinds producing white wines			
1	Fetească Albă	Fetească Albă 1 Od.	SCPVV Odobeşti
		Fetească Albă 8 Is.	SCPVV Iaşi
		Fetească Albă 29 Bl.	SCDVV Blaj
		Fetească Albă 97 St.	INCDBH Ştefăne.ti
		Fetească Albă 18 Cot.	S.C. Cotnari S.A.
		Fetească Albă 144 Od.	SCDVV Odobeşti
		Fetească Albă 2 St.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
2	Fetească Regală	Fetească Regală 21 Bl.	SCDVV Blaj
		Fetească Regală 72 St.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
		Fetească Regală 1 Is.	SCPVV Iaşi
3	Frâncuşă	Frâncuşă 14 Is.	SCPVV Iaşi
		Frâncuşă 15 Od.	SCDVV Odobeşti
		Frâncuşă 23 Cot.	S.C. Cotnari S.A.
4	Galbenă from Odobeşti	Galbenă from Odobeşti 33 Od.	SCDVV Odobeşti
		Galbena from Odobeşti 50 Od.	SCDVV Odobeşti
5	Grasă from Cotnari	Grasă from Cotnari 4 Pt.	SCPVV Pietroasa
		Grasă from Cotnari 45 Pt.	SCPVV Pietroasa
		Grasă from Cotnari 1 Cot.	S.C. Cotnari S.A.
6	Iordană	Iordană 9-1 Bl.	SCDVV Blaj
7	Majarcă	Majarcă 204 Mn.	SCPVV Miniş
8	Mustoasă from Măderat	Mustoasă from Măderat 79 Mn.	SCPVV Miniş

9	Plăvaie	Plăvaie 16 Od.	SCDVV Odobeşti
10	Şarbă	Şarbă 3 Od.	SCDVV Odobeşti
		Şarbă 2 St.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
		Şarbă 25 Bj.	SCDVV Blaj
11	Tămâioasă Românească	Tămâioasă Românească 104 Dg.	SCPVV Drăgăşani
		Tămâioasă Românească 36 Pt.	SCPVV Pietroasa
		Tămâioasă Românească 24 Cot.	S.C. Cotnari S.A.
Conclusion: 11 vine kinds out of 11 cultivated			

Table 2

Clones obtained from vine kinds producing red and *rosé* wines

Nr.	Vine kind	Obtained clone	Research unit
Clones obtained from vine kinds producing red and *rosé* wines			
1	Băbească Neagră	Băbească Neagră 94 Pt.	SCPVV Pietroasa
		Băbească Neagră 8 Bj.	SCDVV Bujoru
2	Busuioacă from Bohotin	Busuioacă from Bohotin 26 Pt.	SCPVV Pietroasa
		Busuioacă from Bohotin 5 Is.	SCPVV Iaşi
		Busuioacă from Bohotin 9 Cot.	S.C. Cotnari S.A.
3	Cadârcă	Cadârcă 123 Mn.	SCPVV Miniş
		Cadârcă 2000 Mn.	SCPVV Miniş
4	Fetească Neagră	Fetească Neagră 7 Od.	SCDVV Odobeşti
		Fetească Neagră 4 Vl.	ICDVV Valea Călugărească
		Fetească Neagră 6 St.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
		Fetească Neagră 10 Pt.	SCPVV Pietroasa
		Fetească Neagră 44 Th.	Domeniile Tohani S.A.
		Fetească Neagră 9 Mf.	SCDVV Murfatlar
		Fetească Neagră 27 Cot.	S.C. Cotnari S.A.
5	Roşioară	Roşioară 8 TB.	SDE Tâmbureşti
Conclusion: 5 black vine kinds out of 6 cultivated			

The above mentioned clone'selection's method has as well been applied to a number of twenty-five among the foreign vine kinds which had been admitted into the cultivation process after the disaster caused by the phylloxera's invasion (see Table 3). The following results have therefore been obtained: + for the vine kinds producing table grapes the respective numbers of: - 3 clones for Hamburg Muscat; - 2 clones for Afuz Ali; - 2 clones for Chasselas Doré; - 2 clones for Italia; - 2 clones for Adda Muscat; - 1 clone for Cardinal; - 1 clone for Csaba Pearl; - 1 clone for Perlette. + for the vine kinds producing white wines the respective numbers of: - 3 clones for Aligoté; - 3 clones for Muscat Ottonel; - 3 clones for Pinot Gris; - 3 clones for Sauvignon Blanc; - 2 clones for Chardonnay; - 1 clone for Furmint – 1 clone for Muscadelle; - 1 clone for Neuburger; - 1 clone for Italian Riesling; - 1 clone for Rhine's Riesling;- 1 clone for Steinschiller; - 1 clone for Traminer Rosé.

Table 3

Foreign vine kinds admitte into the cultivation process after the phylloxera's invasion to which until nowadays (2021) the clone'selection's method has been applied. Obtained results

Nr.	Vine kind	Obtained clone	Research unit
Clones obtained from vine kinds producing table grapes and sultanas			
1	Afuz Ali	Afuz Ali 14 GR.	SCPVV Greaca
		Afuz Ali 93 Mf.	SCPVV Murfatlar
2	Cardinal	Cardinal 74 Mf.	SCPVV Murfatlar
3	Chasselas Doré	Chasselas Doré 20 Iş.	SCPVV Iaşi
		Chasselas Rosé 17 Iş.	SCPVV Iaşi
4	Italia	Italia 25 Gr.	SCPVV Greaca
		Italia 93 Mf.	SCPVV Murfatlar
5	Adda Muscat	Adda Muscat Pt.	SCPVV Pietroasa
		Adda Muscat St.	SCPVV Pietroasa
6	Hamburg Muscat	Hamburg Muscat 424Gr.	SCPVV Greaca
		Hamburg Muscat 4Pt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
		Hamburg Muscat 32Mf.	SCPVV Murfatlar
7	Csaba Pearl	Csaba Pearl 115Gr.	SCPVV Greaca
8	Perlette	Perlette 10 Şt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
Clones obtained from vine kinds producing white wines			
1	Aligoté	Aligoté 5 Iş.	SCPVV Iaşi
		Aligoté 63 Şt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
		Aligoté 31 Iş.	SCPVV Iaşi
2	Chardonnay	Chardonnay 25 Mf.	SCPVV Murfatlar
		Chardonnay 15 Şt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
3	Furmint	Furmint 58 Od.	SCDVV Odobeşti
4	Muscat Ottonel	Muscat Ottonel 12 Bl.	SCPVV Blaj
		Muscat Ottonel 16 Şt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
		Muscat Ottonel 49 Bl.	SCPVV Blaj
5	Muscadelle	Muscadelle 1 Iş.	SCPVV Iaşi
6	Neuburger	Neuburger 10 Bl.	SCPVV Blaj
7	Pinot Gris	Pinot Gris 34 Bl.	SCPVV Blaj
		Pinot Gris 13 Mf.	SCPVV Murfatlar
		Pinot Gris 14 Şt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
8	Italian Riesling	Italian Riesling 3 Bl.	SCPVV Blaj
9	Rhine Riesling	Rhine Riesling 7-2 Bl.	SCPVV Blaj
10	Sauvignon Blanc	Sauvignon Blanc 9 Bl.	SCPVV Blaj
		Sauvignon Blanc 62 Dg.	SCPVV Drăgăşani
		Sauvignon Blanc 111 Şt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
11	Steinschiller	Steinschiller 90 Mn.	SCDVV Miniş
12	Traminer	Traminer 60 Bl.	SCPVV Blaj
Clones obtained from black vine kinds producing red and rosé wines			
1	Great Bourguignon	Great Bourguignon 63 Mn.	SCDVV Miniş
		Great Bourguignon 86 Şt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
2	Cabernet Franc	Cabernet Franc 43 Vl.	ICVV Valea Călugărească

		Cabernet Franc 81 Vl.	ICVV Valea Călugărească
3	Cabernet Sauvignon	Cabernet Sauvignon 7 Dg.	SCPVV Drăgăşani
		Cabernet Sauvignon 4 Iş.	SCPVV Iaşi
		Cabernet Sauvignon 33 Vl.	ICVV Valea Călugărească
		Cabernet Sauvignon 131 Şt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
		Cabernet Sauvignon 54 Mn.	SCDVV Miniş
		Cabernet Sauvignon 30 Vl.	ICVV Valea Călugărească
4	Merlot	Merlot 8 Vl.	ICVV Valea Călugărească
		Merlot 17 Od.	SCDVV Odobeşti
		Merlot 202 Şt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
		Merlot 7 Vl.	ICVV Valea Călugărească
5	Pinot Noir	Pinot Noir 5 Vl.	ICVV Valea Călugărească
		Pinot Noir 3 Şt.	INCDBH Ştefăneşti
		Pinot Noir 33 Mn.	SCDVV Miniş

Therefore the clone'selection's method has been applied to the following black vine kinds producing red wines: Great Bourguignon; Cabernet Franc; Cabernet Sauvignon; Merlot; Pinot Noir. From the above mentioned vine kinds have been respectively obtained the following numbers of clones: - 6 clones from Cabernet Sauvignon; - 4 clones from Merlot; - 3 clones from Great Bourguignon; - 3 clones from Pinot Noir; - 2 clones from Cabernet Franc.

The clone'selection activities respectively performed upon the autochthonous kinds are indeed worthy to be praised; however we are as well due to underline the facts that not in all of the occurring cases have them been effectively pursued as permanent ones while on the other hand from the above mentioned highly valuable obtained clones the effective productions of instilling materials have - for almost all of the concerned time interval - been rather deficient. As their immediate consequences the respective presences of these above mentioned clones have not come to be obviously enough pointed out. Another most efficient modality through which our indigenous practice of vine culture has been able to improve its own varietie'structure has been constituted by the creation of some new vine kinds by making use of an autochthonous vine kind as one of the genitors (see Table 4).

As a final statistical result we are therefore entitled to state that the above mentioned vine kinds have respectively been the genuine genitors of new kinds as it follows: - 9 for Băbească Neagră; - 7 for Coarnă Neagră; - 4 for Crâmpoşie; - 2 for respectively the Coarnă Albă, Fetească Regală, Negru Vârtos and Roşioară; - 1 for respectively the Braghină, Grasă de Cotnari, Iordană and Tămâioasă Românească.

Table 4

Autochthonous vine kinds made use of as genitors to obtain some newly created varieties (until 2021)

Nr.	Autochthonous vine kind (genitor)	Newly created vine kind and its genitors	Creative direction of productive process
1	Coarnă Neagră	1. Azur (Coarnă Neagră x Cardinal)	Table grapes
		2. Gelu (Coarnă Neagră - free fecundation)	Table grapes
		3. Mihaela (Coarnă Neagră x Cardinal)	Table grapes
		4. Milcov (Coarnă Neagră x Hamburg Muscat)	Table grapes
		5. Selected Coarnă Neagră (Coarnă Neagră – free fecundation)	Table grapes
		6. Ozana (Coarnă Neagră - free fecundation)	Table grapes
		7. Feredeu Pearl (Hamburg Muscat x Coarnă Neagră)	Table grapes
2	Coarnă Albă	1. (Natural hybrid of Coarnă Albă)	Table grapes
		2. Early Bucureşti Muscat X (Coarnă Albă x Regina Viilor x Csaba Pearl)	Table grapes
3	Crâmpoșie	1. Crâmpoşie selecţionată (Selected Crâmpoşie - free fecundation)	White wines
		2. Unirea (Crâmpoşie x Muscat Ottonel)	White wines
		3. Vilarom (Hamburg Muscat x Crâmpoşie x Muscat Ottonel)	White wines
		4. Early from Cluj (Crâmpoşie x Ghioroc Beauty)	White wines
4	Băbească Neagră	1. Grey Băbească (burgeons'variation of Băbească Neagră)	White wines
		2. Alutus (Băbească Neagră x Saperavi)	Red and rosé wines
		3.Armaş (Cabernet Sauvignon x Băbească Neagră)	Red and rosé wines
		4. Balada (Băbească Neagră x Pinot Noir)	Red and rosé wines
		5. Codana (Băbească Neagră x Fetească Neagră)	Red and rosé wines
		6. Cristina (Chardonnay x Băbească Neagră)	Red and rosé wines
		7. Măgura (Băbească Neagră x Merlot x Alicante Bousquet)	Red and rosé wines
		8. Olivia (Băbească Neagră x Pinot Noir)	Red and rosé wines
		9. Remus (Băbească Neagră x Fetească Neagră x Couderc 14)	Resilient vine kinds
5	Fetească Regală	1. Astra (Fetească Regală x Pinot Gris)	White wines
		2. Vrancea (Traminer x Armaş x Fetească Regală)	White wines
6	Grasă de Cotnari	1. Columna (Pinot gris x Grasă de Cotnari)	White wines
7	Iordană	1. Selena (Iordană x Traminer Rosé) x (Raisin de St. Pierre x Csaba Pearl)	White wines

8	Tămâioasă Românească	1. Aromatic White (natural hybridizing of Tămâioasă Românească)	Aromatic white wines
9	Negru Vârtos	1. Negru de Drăgăşani (Negru Vârtos x Saperavi)	Red and rosé wines
		2. Novac (Negru Vârtos x Saperavi)	Red and rosé wines
10	Braghină	1. Călina (Braghină x Sultanină)	Apyrennial vine kinds
11	Roşioară	1. Haiduc (Roşioară x Cabernet Sauvignon)	Red and rosé wines
		2. Pandur (Roşioară x Cabernet Sauvignon)	Red and rosé wines

Table 5

Newly created in Romania vine kinds admitted to the cultivation process until 2021

Vine kind	Homologation year	Creative unit	Attested culture'surface (hectares)
A. Vine kinds producing table grapes			
1. Augusta	1984	IANB Bucureşti	2,42
2. Azur	1984	SCPVV Drăgăşani	1,00
3. Centenar Pietroasa	1991	SCPVV Pietroasa	0,02
4. Cetăţuia	1979	SCH Cluj Napoca	2,62
5. Gelu	2004	SCDV Iaşi	0,77
6. Greaca	1979	SCPVV Greaca	4,02
7. Istriţa	1995	SCPVV Pietroasa	0,26
8. Milcov	1988	SCPVV Odobeşti	0,66
9. Mioriţa	1980	SCPVV Odobeşti	6,60
10. Napoca	1984	SCH Cluj Napoca	4,16
11. Paula	1997	SCDV Iaşi	0,44
12. Select	1970	IANB Bucureşti	28,43
13. Someşan	1987	SCH Cluj Napoca	0,60
14. Splendid	1984	SCH Cluj Napoca	3,13
15. Tamina	1984	SCPVV Greaca	27,09
16. Victoria	1978	SCPVV Drăgăşani	154,01
17. Xenia	1983	SCPVV Greaca	0,50
Total „A"	X	X	236,73
B. Vine kinds producing white wines			
1. Alb aromat	1998	SCPVV Pietroasa	24,73
2. Astra	1995	SCPVV Blaj	0,21
3. Blasius	1994	SCPVV Blaj	9,97
4.Babeasca gri	1975	SCPVV Odobeşti	295,80
5. Columna	1985	SCPVV Murfatlar	21,86
6.Cramposie selecţionată	1972	SCPVV Drăgăşani	365,77
7. Golia	1999	SCDV Iaşi	1,09
8. Roz de Miniş	1979	SCPVV Miniş	3,38
9. Selena	1995	SCPVV Blaj	0,70
10. Raluca	1994	SCDV Iaşi	3,99
11. Unirea	1989	SCDV Iaşi	0,55
12. Şarbă	1972	SCPVV Odobeşti	306,93
Total „B"	X	X	1034,98

C. Vine kinds producing red and rosé wines			
1. Alutus	2003	SCPVV Drăgăşani	2,16
2. Amurg	1989	SCPVV Blaj	2,00
3. Armaş	1985	SCDV Iaşi	1,15
4. Balada	1994	SCPVV Odobeşti	1,05
5. Haiduc	1988	SDE Tâmbureşti	2,95
6. Mamaia	1991	SCPVV Murfatlar	1,40
7. Negru aromat	1987	ICVV Valea Călugărească	1,54
8. Negru de Drăgăşani	1993	SCPVV Drăgăşani	58,13
9. Novac	1987	SCPVV Drăgăşani	73,24
10. Olivia	2003	ICVV Valea Călugărească	0,14
Total „C”	X	X	143,76
D. Apyrennial vine kinds			
1. Otilia	1987	SCPVV Pietroasa	0,14
Total „D”	X	X	0,14
E. Vine kinds bearing mixed features			
1. Aromat de Iaşi	1980	SCDV Iaşi	62,30
2. Donaris	1979	SCPVV Greaca	0,96
3. Ozana	1982	SCDV Iaşi	0,14
4. Silvania	1980	SCPVV Miniş	4,22
Total „E”	X	X	67,62
F. Highly resilient or tolerant vine kinds			
1. Admira	1995	SCH Cluj Napoca	0,03
2. Andrevit	1995	SCH Cluj Napoca	0,10
3. Purpuriu	1985	ICVV Valea Călugărească	0,04
4. Rosina	2003	ICVV Valea Călugărească	1,04
Total „F”	X	X	1,21
TOTAL SURFACE CULTIVATED WITH NEWLY CREATED VINE KINDS			1484,44

Insofar the table grapes could thus be concerned we are therefore entitled to state that the above mentioned seventeen newly created vine kinds are nowadays occupying a total surface of 236,73 hectares among which the greatest ones do respectively pertain to the vine kinds of Victoria (154 ha) followed by Select (28,43 ha) and Tamina (27,09ha).The newly created vine kinds made use of in order to produce white wines are then to be encountered upon a total cultivated surface of 1034,98 hectares among which the largest areas are respectively imparted to the vine kinds of Selected Crâmpoşie (365,77 ha), Şarba (306,93 ha) and Grey Băbească (295,80 ha). As for the new creations destined to produce red and rosé wines these do hold the largest number of eleven but do occupy a total surface of only 143,76 ha upon which the largest plots are cultivated with the two vine kinds which have been obtained at the Research Station for Vine Culture and Oenology from Drăgăşani namely: Novac (73,24 ha) şi Negru de Drăgăşani (58,13 ha).
There are as well four newly created vine kinds which do bear some mixed features. These do therefore occupy a total surface of 67,62 ha among which the largest plot

is held by the vine kind Aromatic from Iaşi (62,30 ha). We do sadly also have to state that the four newly created vine kinds which do constitute a group which is endowed with some increased resilience capacities are then barely cultivated upon a total surface of 1,21 ha. As a general survey glimpse we do ultimately have to point out the fact that the total surface upon which the above mentioned newly created vine kinds have come nowadays to be cultivated is only of 1484,4 ha among which the largest plots are respectively occupied by the kinds of Selected Crâmpoşie (365,77 ha), Şarbă (306,93 ha) Grey Băbească (295,8 ha) and Victoria (154,01 ha). In our scientific opinion the facts that the above mentioned newly created vine kinds have all achieved as far their quality and productive assets could be concerned better performances than the ones held by the genitors out of which those have been issued are fully accomplished certitudes. We are however due to underline the occurring circumstance that the two determining motivations which have brought their admission to the current cultivation process have been some quite unfortunate ones that is to say: - the total lack of interest manifested by the specialized authorities of the Romanian state in ensuring their adequately well-deserved advertising and promotion; - the local and technically manifested lack of interest in producing out of them the suitable quantities of instilling material. In order to most efficiently support our hereby scientific opinion let us therefore invoke the example of the Victoria vine kind - created at Drăgăşani by Victoria Lepădatu and Gheorghe Condei – which eventually had had the opportunity to cross our country's borders and which nowadays has practically come to be cultivated worldwide. Let us only mention Italy – a great and most highly respected vine cultivating country producing table grapes – which does cultivate the Victoria kind upon a total surface of about 7000 hectares. Yet in spite of all of the accumulated difficulties which we ought overcome let us insist upon the above illustrated argument line that to make use of the above mentioned new oenological creations in order to improve the quality level actually held by our own Romanian varieties structure would be the best action to be taken that could be able to most effectively serve the main interests of the vine culture nowadays practiced throughout Romania.

CONCLUSIONS

Due to the intrinsic and quite harmonic equilibria which do effectively exist among the qualitative assets respectively possessed by many among the Romanian autochthonous kinds as well as to their quantitatively superior owned capacities in regard to the foreign vine kinds do present in our scientific opinion some quite worthy to be taken into a well-deserved consideration economical potentialities;

Until our own days the numbers of clones respectively obtained from these above mentioned autochthonous and foreign vine kinds is not yet significant enough and above all we could not be able to identify the presence of an effective and permanent professional preoccupation to be scientifically vowed in respect to the above evoked clone'selection methodology;

As we have seen above a quite large number of new vine kinds have eventually been created. However in most of their respective cases the extensions granted to their culture have until nowadays remained quite unsignificant;

However for a few among the newly created vine kinds (Victoria, Şarbă, Negru from Drăgăşani, Novac, Selected Crâmpoşie, Aromatic from Iaşi, Grey Băbească) their authors have taken a personal care in order to most efficiently promote them and consequently to ensure their legal authorization in view of being

cultivated upon certain distinctively vocational plots which naturally are the most suitable for them;

With certain quite remarkable exceptions the current unfortunate trend which does consist in a constant disregard manifested towards the promotion activities which ought to be dedicated to the newly created vine kinds has consequently generated an intensely regrettable yet generalized status of uniformity throughout the Romanian vine cultivation practice since for whatever of the concerned regions the respectively held structures of the local vine kinds and sorts are rather pauper in the sense of lacking their originally suitable diversities and furthermore being submitted to some quite pernicious restraints of a managerial nature which do render them almost identical;

In our scientific opinion it should be imperatively necessary to most severely elaborate a strictest inventory list of the until nowadays newly created vine kinds and of their respective clones. Then within the scientific frames of the Research Stations for Vine Culture and Wine-Making these plants ought to be adequately multiplied through the means of some experimental as well as competitionally purposed plantations – which could eventually become successful providers of strings suitable to be engrafted;

In our opinion the Romanian vine culture practitioners ought to be permanently kept in a professional information touch (for the realization of which a lot of modalities do by now indeed exist) - because we do sense the fact that they acutely need it! – insofar could be concerned the results until now achieved in the frame of the above mentioned and successfully performed improvement initiative's programme.

REFERENCES

Boştinaru I. 2023. Cercetări privind comportarea în contextul schimbărilor climatice actuale a unor soiuri din germoplasma podgoriei Drăgăşani şi pretabilitatea acestora pentru obţinerea de vinuri de tip DOC. Teză de doctorat, Universitatea din Craiova, Facultatea de Horticultură.

Constantinescu Ghe., Olga A. 1967. Les cepages roumains. Redaction des revues agricoles, Bucureşti.

Condei Ghe., Lepădatu V. Popa D., Popa A. 2004. La vocation europeenue du cru „Victoria". Cong. Mondial OIV, Viena-Austria.

Gorjan S., Botu M., 2013. Description of some old varieties of grape vines from Drăgăşani vineyard-România. Analele Universităţii din Craiova, seria Horticultură, XVIII, 171-178.

Nicoleanu N. Ghe., 1900. Introduction a l'Ampelographie roumaine. pag. 40, Bucureşti.

Popa A., Giugea N., Genoiu C.T., Tuţulescu F., Mărăcineanu L., 2015. Vocaţia pentru calitate a unor areale viticole din Oltenia. Reconstrucţia şi dezvoltarea lor. Rev. Hortus, nr.14.

Puşcă I. 2006. Vechi soiuri româneşti de viţă de vie. Ed. „Tipografia Intact", Bucureşti.