LEVADOUX, L.; 1956: Les populations sauvages et cultivées de *Vitis vinifera*. Ann. Amélior. Plantes **1**, 59-118.

MATTIVI, F.; SCIENZA, A.; FAILLA, O.; VILLA, P.; ANZANI, R.; TEDESCO, G.; GIANAZZA, E.; RIGHETTI, P.; 1990: *Vitis vinifera* – a chemotaxonomic approach: Anthocyanins in the skin. Proc. 5th Intern. Symp. Grape Breeding, 12-16 Sept. 1989, St. Martin/Pfalz, FRG.

SCIENZA, A.; 1983: Notizie ed importanza di alcuni recenti ritrovamenti di *Vitis vinifera silvestris* GMELIN in Italia. Not. Ortoflorofrutticolt. **6**, 297-310.

– – ; ANZANI, R.; FAILLA, O.; MATTIVI, F.; VILLA, P. L.; TEDESCO, G.; RIGHETTI, P. G.; ETTORI, C.; MAGENES, S.; GIANAZZA, E.; 1990: *Vitis vinifera* – a chemotaxonomic approach: Seed storage proteins. Proc. 5th Intern. Symp. Grape Breeding, 12-16 Sept. 1989, St. Martin/Pfalz, FRG.

– – ; FAILLA, O.; ANZANI, R.: Wild grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L. *silvestris* GMEL.) in Italy: Diffusion, characteristics and germplasm preservation. Proc. Germplasm Preservation of Horticultural Crops: Wild and Cultivated Plants, 1-3 Sept. 1988, Bejing, Chin. Pop. Rep. (in print).

– – ; PROTTI, A.; CONCA, E.; ROMANO, F.; 1986: Diffusione e caratteristiche della *Vitis vinifera silvestris* GMELIN in Italia. Proc. 4th Intern. Symp. Grape Breeding, 13-18 April 1985, Verona, Italia.

TEDESCO, G.; CARGNELLO, G.; ZANARDINI, E.; VILLA, P.; MANINI, F.; GIANAZZA, E.; 1990: *Vitis vinifera* – a chemotaxonomic approach: Pollen wall proteins. Proc. 5th Intern. Symp. Grape Breeding, 12-16 Sept. 1989, St. Martin/Pfalz, FRG.

Genealogy of old and creation of new resistance donors

V. KRAUS

Faculty of Horticulture, CS-691 44 Lednice na Morave, Czechoslovakia

A b s t r a c t : The genealogy of the old French hybrids of GANZIN, CASTEL, GAILLARD, COUDERC, SEIBEL, OBERLIN, BACO was compared with the genealogy of the new hybrids which serve as resistance donors. The percentage of *V. vinifera* genome was not modified. The proportion of *V. riparia*, *V. aestivalis*, *V. labrusca* and to a certain extent also of *V. rupestris* in the new French hybrids decreased. The proportion of *V. lincecumii*, *V. berlandieri* and *V. cinerea* increased significantly. At the same time the quality of the fruits also increased. The species *V. lincecumii*, *V. berlandieri* and *V. cinerea* seem to mask the rough flavor of *V. riparia*, *V. rupestris* and *V. aestivalis*.

If resistance donors or their hybrids are bred: S. 13666 x S. V. 12375, S. 13666 x S. 4986, S. 13666 x S. 5276, than it is possible to increase the genomes which are responsible for better quality of flavor.

Future programmes in the breeding for resistance should create new resistance donors with better proportional representation of American and Asian *Vitis*. The new resistance donors will be created from ecotypes with the best properties of resistance and fruit quality. From *V. vinifera* cvs only those new creations which have high wine quality and are derivated from old high quality cvs should be selected. The creation of new resistance donors is a programme for international collaboration.