

# JOURNAL of the ADELAIDE BOTANIC GARDENS

AN OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL FOR AUSTRALIAN SYSTEMATIC BOTANY

[flora.sa.gov.au/jabg](http://flora.sa.gov.au/jabg)

Published by the

**STATE HERBARIUM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA**

on behalf of the

**BOARD OF THE BOTANIC GARDENS AND STATE HERBARIUM**

© Board of the Botanic Gardens and State Herbarium,  
Adelaide, South Australia

© Department of Environment, Water and Natural Resources,  
Government of South Australia

All rights reserved

State Herbarium of South Australia  
PO Box 2732  
Kent Town SA 5071  
Australia



Board of the  
Botanic Gardens and  
State Herbarium



## THE GLORY VINE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A. J. Antcliff

CSIRO Division of Horticultural Research, Merbein, Victoria 3505

### Abstract

The name 'Ganzin Glory' is proposed for the ornamental vine derived from the cross *Vitis vinifera* L. x *V. rupestris* Scheele and grown widely in southern Australia under a number of invalid or illegitimate names. This cultivar was produced by Victor Ganzin in France and released by him in 1900 as a rootstock under the code 'ARG 9'.

### Introduction

A hardy, essentially non-fruiting grape vine has become popular as an ornamental in South Australia over the last half century. This cultivar is also common around Mildura and is grown elsewhere in Victoria and New South Wales. It is often called simply the 'Glory Vine', but is sold by nurserymen under a number of names, such as 'Crimson Glory', 'Alicante Bouschet', 'Teinturier' or 'Teinturier Male', none of which is satisfactory. 'Crimson Glory' is used for *Vitis coignetiae* Pulliat (Bailey, 1947) but the cultivar in question does not belong to this species. 'Alicante Bouschet' is a cultivar of *Vitis vinifera* L. which carries the gene for red juice in the fruit and red colouration of the leaves in autumn. The term "teinturier" is now used as a general name for cultivars carrying this gene and any with male flowers could perhaps be described as male teinturiers. However both 'Teinturier' and 'Teinturier Male' have been used as synonyms for the cultivar more particularly known as 'Teinturier du Cher', which was used in breeding 'Alicante Bouschet' (Galet, 1962).

### History

The glory vine is in the vine variety collection of the CSIRO at Merbein, having been imported from the Viticultural Research Station at Nuriootpa in 1963 under the name of 'Tinto' (syn. 'Teinturier Male'). Records of the Department of Agriculture, South Australia, show the origin of the cultivar as Fullarton, 1942, *i.e.* from the former Fullarton vine variety collection maintained by the Department at Urrbrae Agricultural High School. De Castella (1942) lists the 93 cultivars in this collection, 'Tinto' being No. 34, and traces the Fullarton collection to an earlier collection maintained by the Department at Hackney.

The leaf and shoot characters of 'Tinto' are typical of hybrids between *Vitis vinifera* and *Vitis rupestris* Scheele and the cultivar is very similar to the rootstock 'Aramon' x 'Rupestris Ganzin' No. 1 ('ARG 1') used in vineyards in California and north-east Victoria. It differs mainly in having a narrower and V- rather than U-shaped petiolar sinus and less bronzing of the young leaves. This suggests another hybrid of the same series, 'ARG 9', and a check in February 1979 in the vine variety collection of the Victorian Department of Agriculture at Rutherglen, where both are present under those names, indicated that the glory vine is 'ARG 9'.

The Ganzin hybrids were produced by Victor Ganzin (*fl.* 1838-1900), a doctor in law at Le Pradet near Toulon in France. He was the first person in Europe to make the cross of *V. vinifera* and *V. rupestris* and he hoped to combine the fruit characteristics of *V. vinifera* with the resistance of *V. rupestris* to root damage by phylloxera (Ganzin, 1882). This hope was not realised and he later released 'ARG 1' and 'ARG 2' (Ganzin, 1887) and 'ARG 9' (Ganzin, 1900) for use as rootstocks for traditional *V. vinifera* cultivars. It might be thought that 'ARG 9' was released too late to have entered South Australia before the

embargo on the importation of vines was imposed but Ganzin (1900) acknowledges that some 'ARG 9' was mixed with the other two hybrids released earlier. In time it was found that the *V. vinifera* x *V. rupestris* hybrids did not have enough resistance to phylloxera for most situations and, apart from the use of 'ARG 1' mentioned earlier, Ganzin's hybrids are now rarely used for this purpose. By back-crossing to cultivars of *V. vinifera* he produced 'Alicante Ganzin' and 'Clairette dorée Ganzin' which, along with the original hybrids, have been used by other breeders and form part of the ancestry of such successful hybrids as 'Villard blanc' and 'Villard noir' (Galet, 1971).

'ARG 9' is reported as somewhat susceptible to leaf galling by phylloxera (Galet, 1956) which might suggest caution in growing it in areas where phylloxera is present. However Swan found no leaf galls on it in 1956 at Rutherglen when other stocks were severely infested (Buchanan & Hardie, 1978) and no galls were observed on my inspection in 1979. It has enough resistance to the common fungus diseases of the vine to require no protective spraying, making it very suitable for an ornamental subject.

#### Description (Taxonomy)

The name 'Ganzin Glory' is here proposed as the cultivar name for the ornamental vine derived from the cross *Vitis vinifera* x *V. rupestris* and grown widely in southern Australia under a number of invalid or illegitimate names. The cultivar is vigorous with rather glossy, glabrous leaves showing a coppery tint when young, maturing to a somewhat greyish green and colouring to a deep red in autumn. Leaves are usually entire to slightly (occasionally more deeply) 3-lobed, with a narrow V-shaped petiolar sinus. The vine produces numerous inflorescences of male flowers with copious pollen and a strong scent at flowering. The inflorescences then absciss unless, as occasionally happens as the vines age, a few flowers produce functional ovaries and set fruit. This cultivar, produced by V. Ganzin in France and released by him as a rootstock under the code 'ARG 9', is described briefly by Galet (1956) and more fully by Ganzin (1900). Representative specimens (Symon 11957) based on material cultivated in the orchard at the Waite Institute have been deposited in herbaria AD, ADW, MEL, CANB.

#### References

- Bailey, L. H. (1947). "The standard cyclopedia of horticulture". Vol. 3, p. 3491. (New York: Macmillan).
- Buchanan, G.A. & Hardie, W.J. (1978). Phylloxera: the implications of D.C. Swan's observations for viticulture in Victoria. *J. Aust. Inst. agric. Sci.* 44: 77-81.
- De Castella, F. (1942). "The grapes of South Australia: reports to the Phylloxera Board". (Adelaide: Phylloxera Board of S.A.).
- Galet, P. (1956). "Cépages et vignobles de France. Tome I, Les vignes américaines", p. 286. (Montpellier: Paul Déhan).
- Galet, P. (1962). "Cépages et vignobles de France. Tome III, les cépages de cuve", p. 1842. (Montpellier: Paysan du Midi).
- Galet, P. (1971). "Précis d'ampélographic pratique", ed. 3. (Montpellier: Paul Déhan).
- Ganzin, V. (1882). Les premiers hybrids d'Aramon par *V. rupestris*. *Vigne amér. Vitic. Europe* 6: 78-81.
- Ganzin, V. (1887). Les Aramons-Rupestris porte-greffes, hybrides inédits. *Vigne amér. Vitic. Europe* 11: 359-365.
- Ganzin, V. (1900). L'Aramon x Rupestris Ganzin No. 9. *Revue Vitic.* 14: 600-603.