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## Berry color mutants of traditional grapevine cultivars

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The color of the berries is one of the most important fruit traits in grape and varv from green/yellow blue/black. Responsible for the coloration is mainly the anthocyanin composition and concentration in the berry skin, whereas the berry flesh mostly remains colorless. It has been shown that anthocyanin biosynthesis is controlled by two adjacent MYB-related transcription factor genes, VvmybA1 and VvmybA2, located on chromosome 2. Loss-of-function mutations in both genes, an insertion of a Ty3-gypsy-type retrotransposon (Gret1) in the promoter region of VvmybA1 and two amino acid-changing mutations in the coding sequence of VvmybA2, were identified leading in combination to a nonfunctional allele. Independent genetic studies revealed that white-skinned cultivars are homozygous for the nonfunctional allele, whereas coloredskinned cultivars possess at least one functional allele.

Because berry color mutations are a relatively frequent event, a lot of different color mutants have been selected since the rise of viticulture. Color recoveries, from white to red berries, are the most observed mutations, all of which may have a different molecular reason. Large scale parentage analysis identified the white-skinned cultivar 'Heunisch Weiss', with at least 120 offsprings in the European wine growing countries, as the most prolific grape since its rise in the first millennium A.D. in Western Europe. For example, it could be confirmed that 'Heunisch Weiss' is a parent of the famous cultivars 'Riesling', 'Chardonnay', 'Elbling', 'Gamay' and 'Blaufränkisch'.

This study focuses on the analysis of the molecular basis of color recovery in the bud sports 'Heunisch Dreifarbig', 'Heunisch Rotgestreift', 'Riesling Rot' and 'Elbling Rot' and its underlying mechanisms.