

<p><b>Grapes</b> are self-pollinating, and all grapes carried by Edwards Greenhouse are on their own rootstock (not grafted). Clone number refers to the specific mother plant from which the grape cutting is taken. Wine makers may have a preference for a specific clone to maintain various grape characteristics, like color, flavor, aroma, quality, foliage, disease resistance, etc. Of course, thousands of other things affect grape quality, for example: weather, climate, soil, care and feeding. Clone indicates a tendency but is not a guarantee. Grape sources are certified by the Clean Plant Center Northwest.</p>	
<b><u>Seeded Grapes</u></b>	
<b>Cabernet Sauvignon Clone 47</b>	Zones 5-9. A seeded blue-black wine grape that is vigorous and cold hardy with late bud break and maturity. Makes a robust and full bodied ruby-red wine, best flavor after 5-10 years. Resistant to cracking and bunch rots. Ripens September/October.
<b>Malbec Clone 04</b>	Zones 6/7 to 10 (less hardy than some). A seeded blue/purple wine grape, often used as a component of Bordeaux blends. Malbec wine is deep red and full bodied. Disease resistant vines bud out early and ripen in September.
<b>Orange Muscat 01A</b>	Zones 6-10. Also known as Muscat Fleur d'Oranger. A seeded white wine and table grape that is famous for its flavors and scents of oranges, orange blossoms, and apricots. Used to make sweet white wines, dry white wines, and a popular orange wine, which is produced by the red wine method of fermentation, including long maceration of the grapes. Orange Muscat is also great for fresh eating and making white grape juice. Ripens August-September.
<b>Pinot Gris Clone 05 (2023)/09 (2024)</b>	Zones 5-9. Seeded white wine grape with round fruit that varies in color: pink, copper/gray, and brown/pink and are held in small, compact clusters. Makes a light bodied, floral wine that may be deep yellow to copper, depending on the grape color. Resists bunch rot. Ripens late September.
<b>Pinot Noir Clone 91 (2023)/Precoce (2024)</b>	Zones 6/7 to 10 (less hardy than some). Seeded blue/black wine grape that makes deep red wine with complex flavor and aroma. Also used to make rosé. Tight clusters of berries are held in pinecone-shaped bunches (hence the French name). Can be a challenge to grow, but the results make your labor worthwhile. Ripens August-September.
<b>Riesling Clone 17</b>	Zones 6-10. Seeded white wine grape with a flowery aroma. Used to make dry, semi-sweet, sweet, and sparkling white wines. The berries are held in tight bunches, which make them susceptible to botrytis (a mold). Used to make popular wines made of "highly botrytized fruit." Ripens late September.
<b>Sauvignon Blanc Clone Gist</b>	Zones 6-10. A seeded green wine grape used to make dry or sweet white wine or for blending. Vigorous vines produce compact clusters of small, round to oval berries. Ripens mid-August to early September.
<b>Syrah Clone JP</b>	Zones 6-10. A seeded blue/black wine grape used to make a rich red wine and also used to make juices and jellies or to eat fresh as a table grape. Berries are held in small to medium clusters on fast growing and vigorous vines. Ripens September/October.
<b>Tempranillo Clone 02</b>	Zones 6-7 to 10 (less hardy than some). A seeded blue/black wine grape used to make a full-bodied red wine - the famous Spanish wine, Rioja. Enormously popular in Spain and gaining popularity in the U.S. Vigorous and productive vines, thinning out the many grape clusters may be necessary. Ripens late September.
<b>Viognier Clone 01</b>	Zones 7-12. A seeded yellow to amber wine grape used to make a distinctly aromatic wine. Berries are small and oval to round in medium clusters. Vines have low to moderate vigor. Ripens early season.
<b>Zinfandel Clone 06</b>	Zones 6-10. Seeded purple-black grape that is aromatic and has a very high sugar content. Originally grown as a table grape (and still good for that) but more commonly known as a wine grape used to make deep red wines and rosés. Vigorous and productive vines produce medium size, round berries held in tight bunches. <i>Vitis vinifera</i> (European grape) and originally came from Croatia. Ripens August.

<b>Seedless Grapes</b>	
<b>Canadice</b>	Zones 5-8. A seedless red grape that is early, sweet, and spicy. It is good for table, jelly, juice and wine. Vigorous and productive vines produce long, large clusters of medium size, firm fruit. Some resistance to Black Rot and somewhat susceptible to mildews. Ripens mid-August - September.
<b>Concord Seedless</b>	Zones 5-8. A seedless blue/black grape with slightly smaller clusters and berries than seeded Concord. Excellent for pies, jams, jelly, and fresh eating. Vigor and production increases as the vine becomes established. Ripens September.
<b>Flame</b>	Zones 6-9. A seedless red grape with sweet-tart, crunchy, and juicy berries held in large clusters. Has a fine flavor for fresh eating and raisins, and the high sugar content makes Flame popular for wine making. Vines are vigorous and productive. Needs hot summers and ripens late July. This is the red grape commonly found in supermarkets.
<b>Himrod</b>	Zones 5-8. A seedless golden yellow grape with sweet and juicy berries held in long, large, loose clusters of medium size. Nearly identical to Interlaken except the grapes are larger and ripen about a week later. Good as table grape, for juice, or for raisins. Very hardy. Ripens late August - early September.
<b>Interlaken</b>	Zones 5-6 to 9. A seedless golden grapes that is crisp, meaty, sweet and tangy. Berries are held in medium, tapering clusters. Good for eating fresh and for raisins. Vigorous, disease resistant vines are very productive. Ripens mid to late August. Cross of Thompson Seedless and Ontario.
<b>Monukka</b>	Zones 6-11. A seedless blue-black grape. Berries are large, sweet, and intensely flavored. Crisp with tender skins and held in long clusters. Excellent fresh, dried (raisins), and processed for juice, jelly and wine. Productive and vigorous vines. Ripens August-September.
<b>Suffolk Red</b>	Zones 6-8. A seedless red grape with medium, round berries held in long, loose clusters. Can be pink to red depending on how much direct sun they receive. Berries are soft and sweet, delicious fresh and make great raisins. Very vigorous vines if kept well watered - mulch well. Somewhat susceptible to mildews but almost disease free. Ripens September.
<b>Summer Royal</b>	Zones 6-10. A seedless blue-black grape with sweet, medium size, crisp, and juicy berries with a strong Muscat flavor that are held in loose clusters. Delicious as a table grape and for juice, jelly, and wine. Robust, productive vines. Ripens late August to September.
<b>Thompson Seedless</b>	Zones 7-9 (may be tricky in the Treasure Valley. Mulch well). A seedless green grape with medium size berries that are sweet and juicy and held in large, well-filled clusters. Best when allowed to ripen to more yellow than green. Great fresh, for raisins (Thompson is the grape most often used for golden raisins), juice, and wine. Productive vines. This is the green grape you find in grocery stores. Introduced in the 1890s and was the first seedless grape sold commercially. Ripens late August-September.
<b>Vanessa</b>	Zones 5-9. A seedless red grape that has fruity, mild flavored with thin skin, similar to Flame. The grapes are firm and crisp and held in loose clusters. Among the best of the seedless reds, it is an excellent grape for dessert, juice, jelly, or raisins. One of the hardiest seedless grapes and disease resistant. Ripens mid-September.