

# WINE GRAPES



**Planting:** Plant grapes at least 8 feet apart in well-drained soil amended with compost. Choose a site that can provide a long growing season so the fruit can fully ripen. All varieties are self-fertile and hardy to 0° F.

**Culture:** Grapes are adapted to a wide range of soil types. Water newly planted vines regularly; mature vines are deeply rooted and require only occasional water. Watering prior to harvest will increase fruit size. Fertilize in spring if previous season's growth was weak. In general, wine grapes are not resistant to pests and diseases in our area.

**Staking and Pruning:** Let the vines ramble on the ground for the first year to develop a strong root system. In following years they need sturdy staking or an arbor to grow on. Pruning will depend on the individual needs of the plant and its location. Please stop by our Information desk for specifics.

## VARIETIES for 2017

<b>CHARDONNAY</b> Dijon 76 (69)	The great white of Burgundy and Champagne is a rising star in Oregon. This clone is arguably the best overall, with great body, good fruit/acid balance, and a fine aroma.
<b>CHARDONNAY</b> Dijon 96 (70)	The Dijon clones have propelled formerly lackluster Oregon Chardonnay onto the world stage! This excellent clone from Burgundy has great balance and the finest aroma.
<b>GEWURZTRAMINER</b> own root	German variety produces small, spicy, deep pink fruit yielding an aromatic, distinctive, white wine. Moderate crops, great for juice as well.
<b>MUSCAT OTTENEL</b>	Medium sized clusters of firm, yellow grapes typically used for dessert wines. Muscat flavor is so rich that it makes a good eating grape as well.
<b>PINOT BLANC</b> own root	White fruiting pinot.
<b>PINOT GRIS 146</b>	The most planted Oregon white and a great food wine! This Alsatian clone is well adapted to the Willamette valley. 3309C rootstock.
<b>PINOT NOIR</b> (Dijon 115) own root	Arguably the best of the original Dijon clones, 115 has such dimension and balance that it can be bottled unblended! 101-14 rootstock
<b>PINOT NOIR</b> (Dijon 667)	This second-wave Dijon clone has more power and intensity of flavor than most. It also gives good body in blends.
<b>PINOT NOIR</b> (Dijon 777)	Produces wine of strong, intense color and aroma with good balance.
<b>PINOT NOIR</b> (Dijon 943)	The very small berries of this lower yielding variety are often seedless. The high skin-to-juice ratio and low seed count makes a uniquely dark, yet soft and elegant Pinot.
<b>PINOT NOIR</b> (Pommard)	The best all-around old-school clone, this is the grape that brought Oregon to the attention of the wine world. 3309C rootstock
<b>SAUVIGNON BLANC 01</b>	In cool climates, like the Loire, this grape makes fresh, crisp, elegant wines. This clone is responsible for many esteemed New Zealand Sauvignon Blancs.
<b>TROUSSEAU 08</b>	Though used in Portugal for port, this grape originates in France's Jura, along the Swiss border. This unusual grape makes deep red wines with very high acidity.
<b>WHITE RIESLING</b> own root	One of the hardiest of the white varieties, suitable for colder areas. Small, chartreuse fruits yield a classically floral, sweet, white wine. International favorite originating in Germany.