

Geography/History

Seedless Grape is a fruiting berry of the deciduous woody vines of the botanical genus described as Vitis. Grapes are a non-climacteric type of fruit, generally occurring in clusters.

Ancient Egytian hieroglyphics record the cultivation of purple grapes, and history attests to the ancient Greeks, Phoenicians and Romans growing purple grapes for both eating and wine production. The growing of grapes would later spread to other regions in Europe, as well as North Africa, and eventually in North America.



See the table below for in depth analysis of nutrients: Grapes, red or green (European type, Thompson seedless), Nutritive Value per 100 g, ORAC Value 3,277 (Source: USDA National Nutrient data base) Percentage of 69 Kcal 3.5% Energy Carbohydrates 18 g 14% Protein 0.72 g 1% 0.5% Total Fat 0.16 g 0 mg 0% Cholesterol **Dietary Fiber** 0.9 g 2% Folates 2 µg 0.5% Niacin 0.188 mg 1% Pantothenic acid 0.050 mg 1% Pyridoxine 0.086 mg 7.5% Riboflavin 0.070 mg 5% Thiamin 0.069 mg 6% Vitamin A 66 IU 3% Vitamin C 10.8 mg 18% Vitamin E 0.19 mg 1% Vitamin K 12% 14.6 µg Sodium 0% 1 mg Potassium 191 mg 4% Calcium 10 mg 1% 0.127 mg 14% Copper Iron 0.36 mg 4.5% 2% Magnesium 7 mg Manganese 0.071 mg 3% 0.07 mg 0.5% Zinc **Phyto-nutrients** Carotene-a 1 µg --Carotene--ß 39 µg

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0 µg

72 µg

Crypto-xanthin-ß

Lutein-zeaxanthin

Description/Taste

There are three types of **Seedless Grapes**: red, white and black. Medium-sized, crisp and crunchy, seedless grapes offer a sweet-tart flavor. Grapes can be eaten raw or they can be used for making jam, juice, jelly, wine, grape seed extract, raisins, vinegar, and grape seed oil.

