

GRAPE



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Origin: The grape has its origins in our country at the time of the viceroyalty, when the Spanish planted it for the first time in the Valle de la Convencion (Cuzco) in 1550. In the 16th century, grapes arrived in Peru from the Canary Islands, brought by the Marquis Francisco de Caravantes. Chroniclers of the time point out that it was at the Marcahuasi farm, in Cuzco, where the first winemaking in South America took place. They also say that Mateo Atiquipa was the first American winemaker. However, it was in the valleys of Ica that these crops expanded widely due to the favorable climatic conditions of the place, which is why it is in this area where it developed with great force.

Background: Various chroniclers such as Guamán Poma de Ayala, Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa, Fray Martín de Murúa, Bernabé Cobo and Pedro Cieza de León credit the existence of this geographical reference (Pisco) since the beginning of the Colony, highlighting, in addition, the cultivation of the vine as well as the production of wines and spirits in said area. Likewise, Miguel Cabello de Balboa, in his "Antarctic Miscellanies" written in 1586 expressly mentions the valleys of Ica, Yumay and Pisco when describing the southern coast of Peru. From the seventeenth century, as reported by various chroniclers and other historical sources, there is the interaction of a land conducive to grapes, with a technological culture developed in the valleys of southern Peru.

Growing areas: Until 2019, Peru counted 20,000 hectares dedicated to the cultivation of table grapes. The regions with the largest areas of table grapes are: Ica with 8,800 hectares and Piura with 7,200 hectares. Between both regions they account for 80% of the total. They are followed by Lambayeque with 1,700, La Libertad with 1,100, and to a lesser extent Arequipa, Ancash, Lima and Moquegua. The Red Globe variety is the most widely sown with an area of 5,600 hectares destined exclusively for its cultivation. Next are the Crimson Seedless variety with 2,400 hectares and the Superior Seedless variety with 2,000 hectares.

Main grapes producers



As for the patented varieties Sweet Globe has 1,800 hectares dedicated to its cultivation, followed by the Sweet Celebration variety with 800 hectares and Jack's Salute with 765 hectares.

Varieties grown in Peru: The main export variety is the "Red Globe" grape with about 80% of the total export volume, followed by other varieties such as "Flame", "Seedles", "Sugarone", "Crimson", "Autumn Royals", "Thompson Seedles", "White Seedles". Most of the vineyards for export are located in the Ica region.

- **Red Globe:** Among the export table grape varieties that are grown in Peru, is the Red Globe grape. The highlight of this variety is the long size of the clusters that contain round and large berries, the size of plums. It is dark red in color with a slight sheen. It has a fleshy pulp, consistent and with a fine skin. Its average caliber is 24-28mm. Its harvest season is between the months of October-December.



**Nutritional composition
per 100 g**

Component	Content
Calories	90 Kcal
Fats	1 g
Carbohydrates	24 g
Fiber	1 g
Sugar	23 g
Proteins	1 g
Vitamin A	2 g
Vitamin C	25 g
Calcium	2 mg
Iron	2 mg

- **Crimson Seedless:** The main characteristic of this grape is the absence of seeds. Its production is concentrated in the Ica region, being the main producer of grapes of this type in Peru. It is characterized by being bright red in color, spherical in shape, with a very sweet neutral flavor and a very thick, crunchy pulp. It has an average caliber between 17mm to 22mm. Its harvest season occurs between the months of October-December.



**Nutritional composition
per 100 g**

Component	Content
Calories	67 Kcal
Carbohydrates	15,2 g
Fiber	1,5 g
Sugar	23 g
Proteins	0,68 g
Vitamin A	5,5 g
Vitamin C	4,2 g
Calcium	12 mg
Iron	0,41 mg

- **Superior Seedless (Sugraone):** It is a light green to yellowish green grape, with fleshy berries but low in juiciness, crisp and fruity and with a high sugar content, they have a slight muscat color. Lacks seeds. It has an average caliber between 17-20mm. It is sown mainly in Ica. Its production occurs from October-January.



**Nutritional composition
per 100 g**

Component	Content
Calories	43 Kcal
Fats	1 g
Carbohydrates	11,3 g
Fiber	1 g
Sugar	23 g
Proteins	0,3 g
Vitamin A	2 g
Vitamin C	25 g
Calcium	5 mg
Iron	0,8 mg

- **Flame Seedless:** It is another variety of seedless grapes. Berries with a neutral flavor, slightly aromatic. Its skin is purplish red. The fruit has a hard and crunchy pulp, quite juicy, without peculiar aromas or flavors, very sweet. With a caliber between 20-22 mm. Its production occurs mainly in the Ica valley. Its production window is between October-January



**Nutritional composition
per 100 g**

Component	Content
Calories	67 Kcal
Fats	0,4 g
Carbohydrates	17 g
Fiber	0,9 g
Sugar	23 g
Proteins	0,6 g
Vitamin A	2 g
Vitamin C	4 mg
Calcium	14 mg
Iron	0,3 mg

- **Thompson seedless:** It is a very juicy grape, also seedless with elliptical, light green berries and a sweet taste. The sowing of this variety is concentrated in the Ica valley and it is harvested in the months of October-April. It has an average caliber of 18-20 mm. Neutral flavor and crunchy pulp.



**Nutritional composition
per 100 g**

Component	Content
Calories	73 Kcal
Fats	0,1 g
Carbohydrates	19,65 g
Fiber	0,6 g
Sugar	19,05 g
Proteins	0,48 g
Vitamin A	2 g
Vitamin C	25 g
Calcium	2 mg
Iron	2 mg

Harvest time: The harvest calendars vary according to the grape variety, but most of the harvest in the Peruvian market begins in October and ends in March.

PERUVIAN FRESH GRAPE PRODUCTION CALENDAR

Grape/Variety	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
% de producción anual	11.80%	12.90%	13.70%	10.40%	2.60%	1%	1.10%	1.10%	1.40%	8.60%	18.70%	16.70%
Red Globe												
Flame Seedles												
Sugraone												
Thompson Seedless												
Crimson Seedless												

Source: PROINVERSION/MINAGRI

Exportable offer: In the 2020/2021 campaign, the grape was the most exported vegetable product from Peru, exceeding 400,000 thousand tons. In 2019, Peru was positioned as the third world exporter of fresh grapes, with 19,500 hectares certified for export purposes, of which 5,600 hectares correspond to the Red Globe variety. In the first quarter of 2021, grape production reached 364.00 tons, the Ica region being the main producer of grapes with 254,392 tons produced from January-March, it is in this region where 69.7% of the production of grapes. It is followed in the ranking by Lima with 39,125 tons (8.6%), and 10.7% of production, La Libertad with 21,115 tons (0.03%), 5.8% of the national total, and Piura with 19,173 tons (28.4%), the 5.3% of production.

