



***agri benchmark* Horticulture Conference**  
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**The Australia Grape Growers Case**

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# Overview

- Oz Wine in its context
- The two typical case regions
- The environmental issues
- Current issues

	Grapes area harvested, ha		Wine production, tonnes	
1	Spain	1,000,000	France	6,590,750
2	France	764,164	Italy	4,673,400
3	Italy	725,353	Spain	3,339,700
4	China	568,450	USA	2,211,300
5	Turkey	472,545	China	1,657,500
6	USA	388,580	Argentina	1,547,300
7	Iran	227,461	<b>Australia</b>	<b>1,133,860</b>
8	Argentina	218,000	Chile	1,046,000
9	Chile	202,000	South Africa	965,500
10	Portugal	179,472	Germany	961,100
11	Romania	176,170	Russia	696,260
12	<b>Australia</b>	<b>167,422</b>	Portugal	694,612
13	Moldova	128,350	Brazil	345,000
14	South Africa	115,000	Greece	303,000
15	India	111,000	Austria	281,476
16	Uzbekistan	111,000	Serbia	224,431
17	Greece	103,200	New Zealand	189,800
18	Germany	99,747	Hungary	176,000

# Oz Wine in its context

- Industry Structure

- 2572 Wine Producers

- 4 have more than 40% market share

- 20 have more than 75%

About 7,000 grape growers

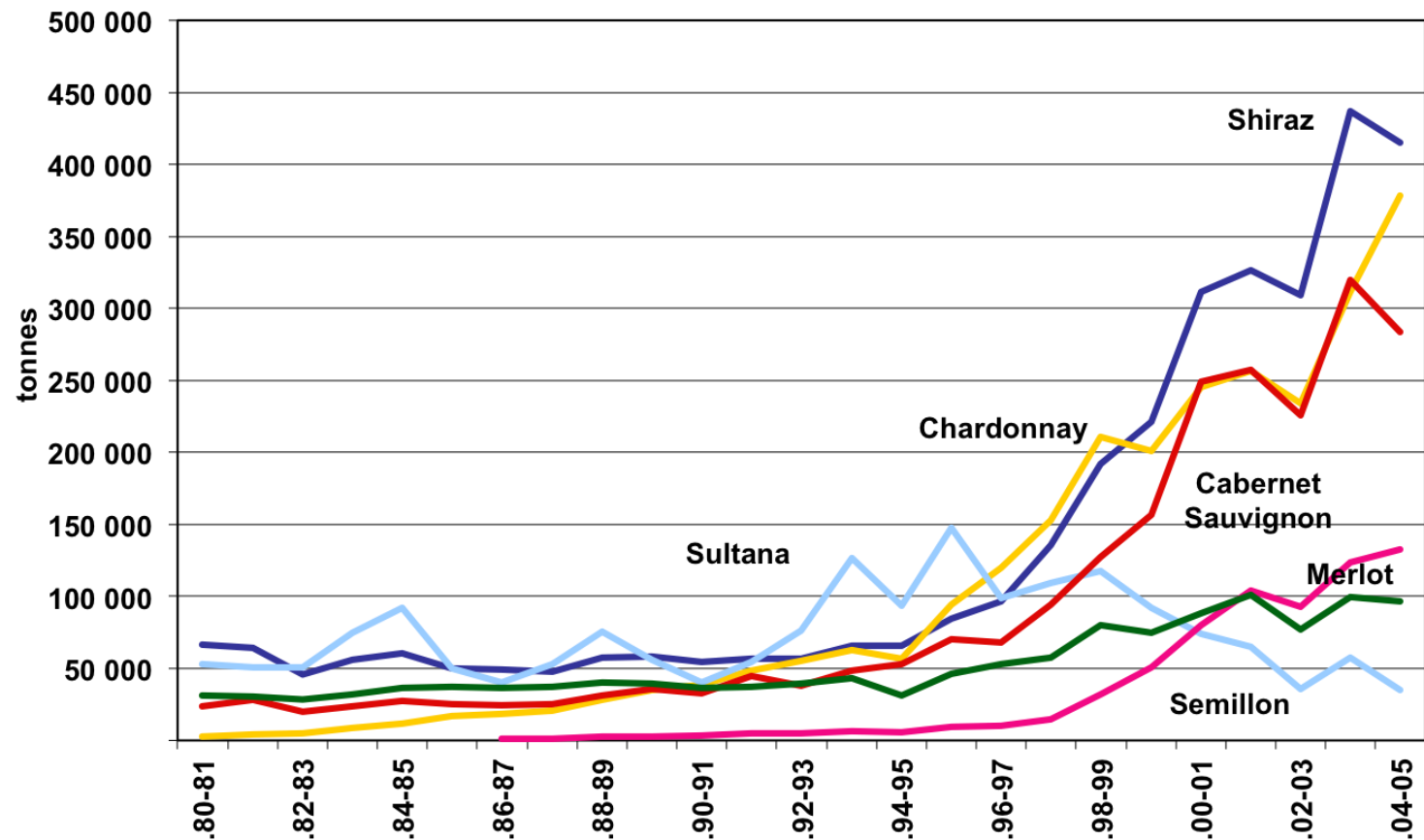
About 148,000 ha, down from 173,000 (2006 high, 15% lower)

Warm zones, around 60% of production, from 16 to 19 t/ha)

- Riverland not uncommon to be around 27 t/ha

Cool zones, less than 8 t/ha, Barossa around 6 t/ha

# Big change in varietal mix since 1990





## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

- 1 Swan District
- 2 Perth Hills
- 3 Peel
- 4 Geographe
- 5 Margaret River
- 6 Blackwood Valley
- 7 Pemberton
- 8 Manjimup
- 9 Great Southern

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

- 10 Southern Flinders Ranges
- 11 Clare Valley
- 12 Barossa Valley
- 13 Eden Valley
- 14 Riverland
- 15 Adelaide Plains
- 16 Adelaide Hills
- 17 McLaren Vale
- 18 Kangaroo Island
- 19 Southern Fleurieu
- 20 Currency Creek
- 21 Langhorne Creek
- 22 Padthaway
- 23 Mount Benson
- 24 Wrattenbully
- 25 Robe
- 26 Coonawarra
- 27 Mount Gambier

## QUEENSLAND

- 28 South Burnett
- 29 Granite Belt

## NEW SOUTH WALES

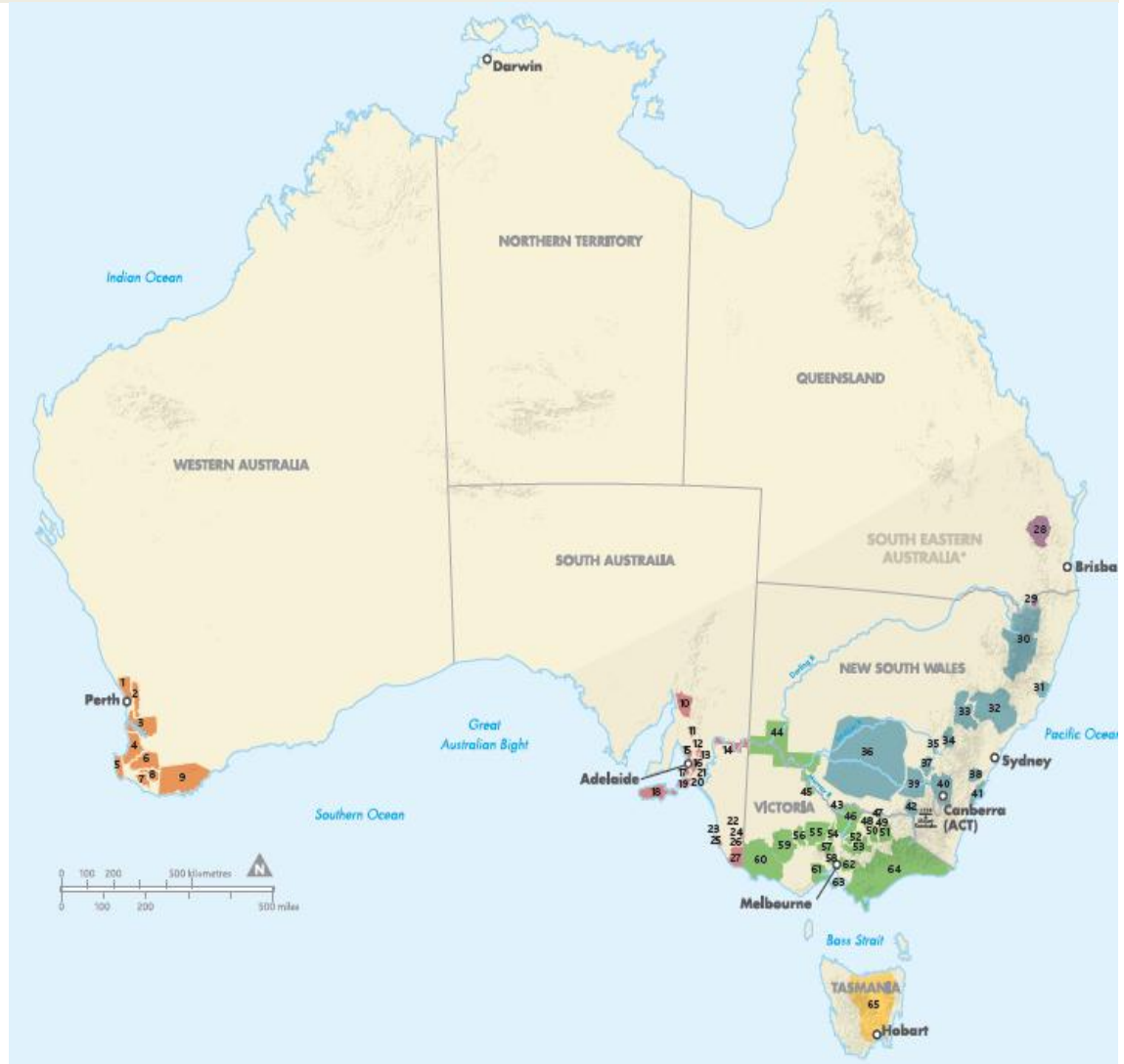
- 30 New England Australia
- 31 Hastings River
- 32 Hunter
- 33 Mudgee
- 34 Orange
- 35 Cowra
- 36 Riverina
- 37 Hilltops
- 38 Southern Highlands
- 39 Gundagai
- 40 Canberra District
- 41 Shoalhaven Coast
- 42 Tumbarumba
- 43 Perricoota

## VICTORIA

- 44 Murray Darling
- 45 Swan Hill
- 46 Goulburn Valley
- 47 Rutherglen
- 48 Glenrowan
- 49 Beechworth
- 50 King Valley
- 51 Alpine Valleys
- 52 Strathbogie Ranges
- 53 Upper Goulburn
- 54 Heathcote
- 55 Bendigo
- 56 Pyrenees
- 57 Macedon Ranges
- 58 Sunbury
- 59 Grampians
- 60 Henty
- 61 Geelong
- 62 Yarra Valley
- 63 Mornington Peninsula
- 64 Gippsland\*

## TASMANIA

- 65 Tasmania\*









Barossa





Region covers 23,145km<sup>2</sup>







The Riverland





The Riverland



# Typical Farm Zones

- South Australia, warm and cool climate
- Riverland
  - Mostly mechanized, major costs associated with water, labour, interest
  - Producers rely on off-farm income
  - Private standards dominate
- Barossa
  - Much more use of hand harvest

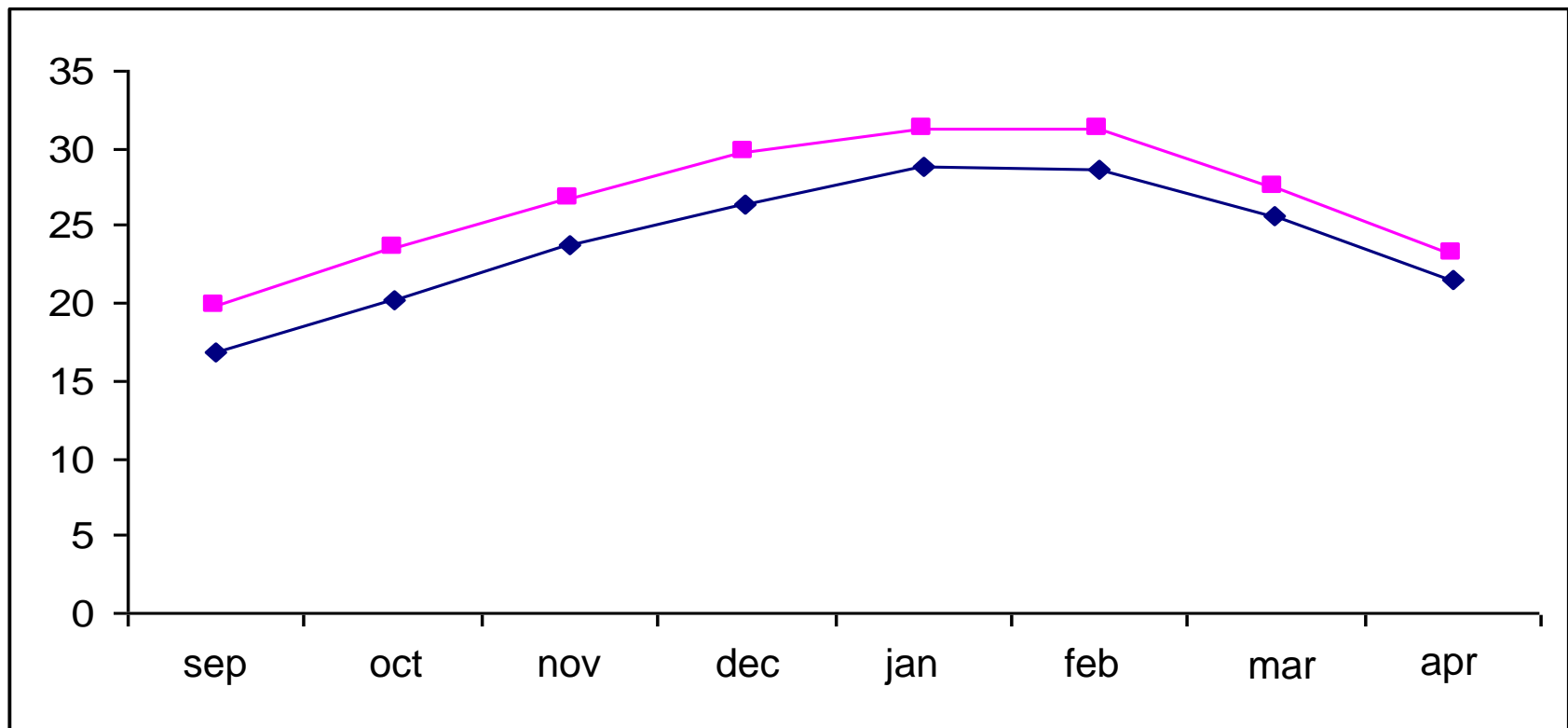
## Land size structure 2012

Region	<10 ha		10 to 24 ha		25 to 49 ha		50 to 99 ha		100+ ha		Total	
	Ha	Growers	Ha	Growers	Ha	Growers	Ha	Growers	Ha	Growers	Ha	Growers
Barossa	1,760	436	2,983	190	2,637	80	2,161	32	4,076	16	13,617	754
Riverland	3,215	635	4,833	310	3,258	96	2,169	30	7,643	34	21,117	1,105

Source: 2012 South Australian Winegrape Crush SurveyPhylloxera and Grape Industry Board

# Mean daily maximum temperature over growing season: **Riverland** and **Barossa**

Riverland = 2.7°C higher on average

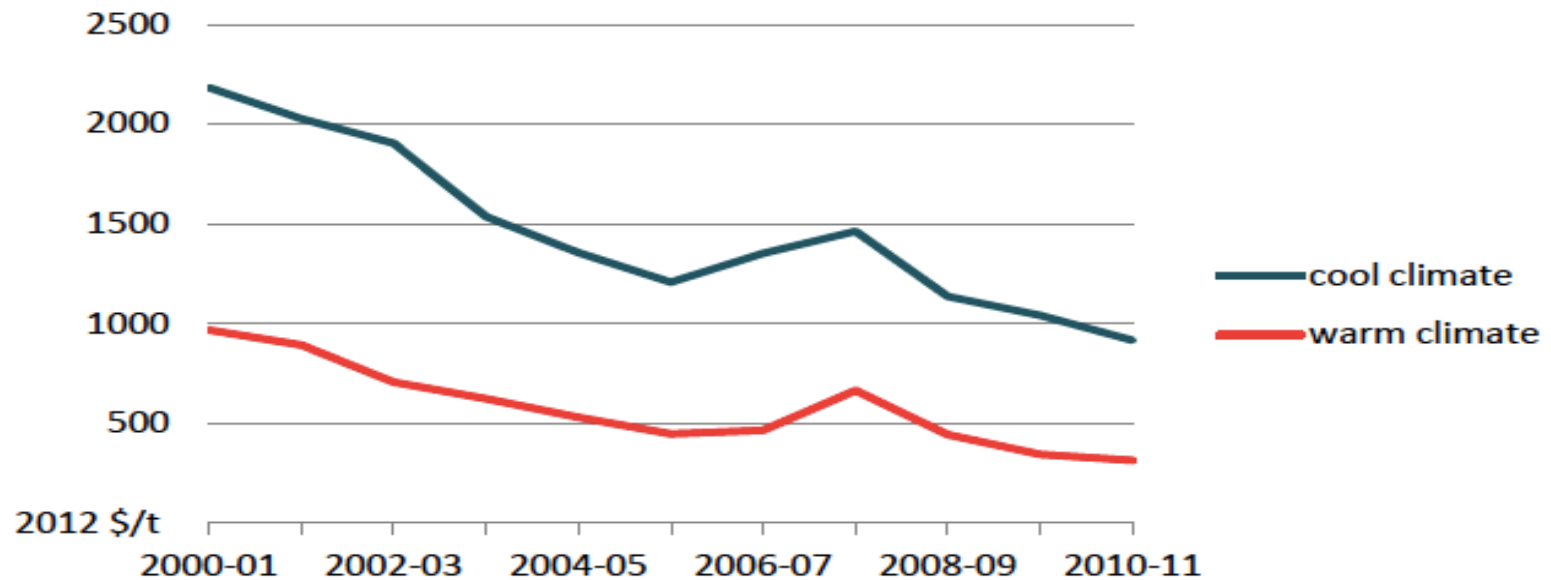




# Why are profits so low in the reference period?

- Low grape prices
- Extended dry period
- Water license lowered
- Borrowing to rent/buy water
- Paying interest

# Average Australian Red Wine Grape Prices



*Data source: Wine Australia 2011 (and previous issues); ABARES*

# Grape Prices Riverland

	Average Purchase Price per ton				
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
<b>Shiraz</b>	\$622	\$383	\$305	\$303	\$351
<b>Cab Sav</b>	\$626	\$397	\$303	\$314	\$384
<b>Chardonnay</b>	\$408	\$278	\$211	\$233	\$286





The Riverland

## The water story

- Water license, permanent or temporary
- Water controlled to allow for environmental flows
- Riverland grape producers need 4 ml/ha minimum
- Reductions in allowance meant buying more
- Salinity and drainage issues
- Barossa
  - maybe use little water
  - but majority have access
  - important for vine health to irrigate post harvest





Nets to protect from birds and kangaroos !

## Relevant regulations and strategies in the wine sector regarding environment

- Australian Natural Heritage Charter
- Burra Charter – the Charter for the Conservation of Places of Cultural Significance
- Environmental Code of Practice for Wineries and Distilleries
- International Chamber of Commerce Business Charter for Sustainable Development
- National Environment Protection Measure for Used Packaging Materials
- National Environmental Health Strategy
- National Greenhouse Response Strategy
- National Principles for the Provision of Water for Ecosystems
- National Strategy for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals
- National Strategy for Cleaner Production
- National Strategy for Ecologically Sustainable Development
- National Strategy for Ozone Protection



- National Strategy for the Conservation of Australia's Biological Diversity
- National Water Quality Management Strategy – Effluent Management Guidelines for
- Wineries and Distilleries
- Our Common Future (alias, the Brundtland Report)
- Planning Guidelines for Wineries and Distilleries in South Australia
- Ramsar Agreement
- Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
- The National Waste Minimisation Recycling Strategy

# Thanks

