## Grgich Hills Estate

### Economics of Organic Viticulture

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#### Grgich Hills Estate Vineyards



5 Vineyards, 366 Acres, 100% Estate Grown

Farming Practice	Started in
Organic	2001
Biodynamic	2003
Regenerative	2019

### Conventional vs Organic/Regenerative

	Conventional Farming	Regenerative Organic
	Oversimplification of Complex System	Based on an Agro-Ecological Orientation
Chemical use	Intensive use of pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers	Minimal, Only Organic Products
Use of Extern Resources	"Subsidizing" nutrients through chemical fertilizers → High input	Cycling nutrients within the farm; predominantly farm produced materials →Low input
Soil Preparation	Extensive Plowing and Tilling	No/Minimal Soil disturbance
Weed Contro	Chemical Herbicides and mechanical weeding → Huge Oportunity Cost!	( <b>Crop Rotation</b> ) Considered Companion Plants, Essential, provide service while alive and when dead as mulch layer.
Pest control	Chemical Pesticides	Biological control, competition, predation
Long Term / Sustainability	Using up soil fertility ( <b>Soil mining</b> ) resulting in OM degradation, Soil loss, Water pollution and loss of biodiversity	Conservation of soil fertility, Organic Matter, Microbiome, water quality and agroecosystem diversity.
Cost	Expensive due to High Input Costs	Lower costs, Low input and using farm-based resources

Savings
&
Optimization
of Resources

#### Our Regenerative Practices

- Living roots → Diverse Cover Crop
- Minimal Soil Disturbance / No-Till
  - Sheep Grazing
  - Crimping / Mowing
- Keep Soil protected
- Biodiversity
  - Natural enemies and competition
  - Reduced pesticides + Use Natural Products
- Animal Integration

- 1. "Weeds" compete with vines
  - 2. Ineffective at controlling Pests or Disease
  - 3. Produces a lower yield
  - 4. Too expensive to maintain

Companion plants feed vines and improve soil

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Higher Diversity Above and Below Ground

- → Competition and predation
- → Disease suppressive soils

Better nutritional and water status of the vines

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### Organic Grape yield

#### Chardonnay yield

Year	Chardonnay Yield (Tons/Acre)	
rear	Napa Avg.	Grgich Hills Avg.
2016	4	3.2
2017	3.2	2.3
2018	4.6	4.5
2019	3.5	4.8
2020	2.3	2.5
2021	2.4	3.1
2022	2.4	3.1
2023	-	3.4
2024	-	2.9
AVERAGE	3.20	3.31

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#### Soil Cover Management

<u>2024</u>		
Mowing Event	Cost	
Sheep Grazing	\$100 per acre	
Tractor Mowing/rolling (2 times)	\$64 per acre	
Shovel Pass/Hand Mower (1 time)	•	
	\$249 per acre	

We are working toward a cover crop that grows low and tight, so mowing becomes unnecessary.

### Total Faming Cost and Vineyard Longevity

Age	# of Acres	% of all Chardonnay Vines
< 5 years	5 acres	4%
14 years	13 acres	12%
23 years	54 acres	21%
33 years	40 acres	36%
	112 Acres Total	

### Total Faming Cost and Vineyard Longevity

	Yearly Farming Cost per Acre	Yearly Depreciation of Vineyard per Acre
Napa Valley Average	\$15,000	\$3,800
Grgich Hills Average	\$11,000	\$1,300

#### "Intangible" Benefits

- "something that exists but that cannot be touched, exactly described, or given an exact value"
- Higher nutrient density = Higher quality grapes
- Improved customer perception
- · Health and wellbeing of farm workers.

## Thank You

