Wine Industry Newsletter

Issue number: WIN vol 154
Date: March 2025
ISSN: 1835-8675

Contents

Climate data provides insights on current season

Summaries of the climatic conditions of the current growing season against the previous 3 seasons across all 9 of WA's wine regions has been completed by the department's technical officer Yu-Yi Liao.

This analysis provides wine producers insights on how the current growing season compares to the previous 3 seasons (noting incomplete data set after 28 February 2025).

This summary includes bar graphs for each region illustrating monthly rainfall data for the last 4 seasons from June to May and line graphs showing accumulated growing degree days (GDD) (excluding March to May 2025).

A general rainfall observation for the current growing season is that all regions south of Peel experienced their highest monthly rainfall in August.

In terms of GDD, in all the regions except for Great Southern, the 2024-25 season to date has accumulated fewer GDD units compared to 2023-

24. However, temperature still follows a higher trend line compared to seasons 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Swan District

Figures 1 and 2 show data collected from the BoM Millendon weather station (site number 9281) representing the Swan District wine region.

The average winter rainfall across the last 4 seasons was 375 mm, 2024-25 recorded the highest winter rainfall at 427 mm.

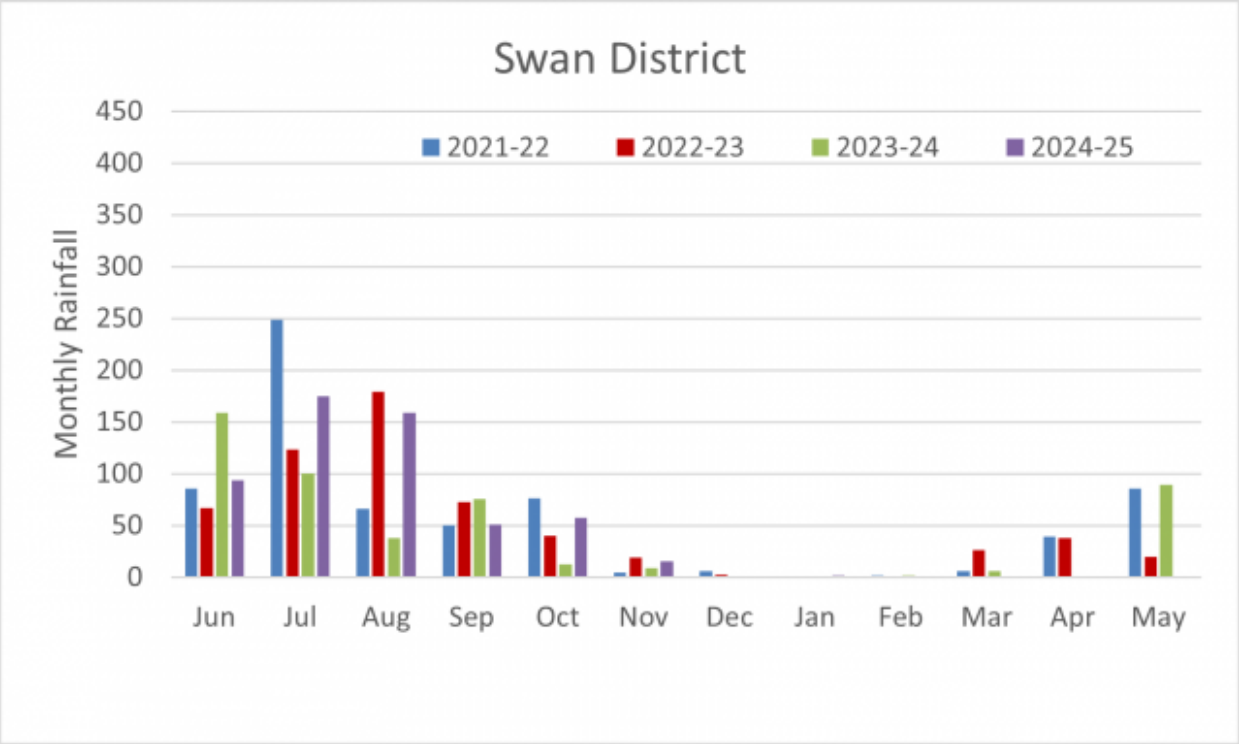


Figure 1 Swan District 2021-25 season monthly rainfall

Current season accumulated GDD is tracking slightly lower than last season by 166 units as of 28 February. If this trend continues until the end of the growing season, it is likely 2024-25 will accumulate the second highest GDD over the last 4 seasons.

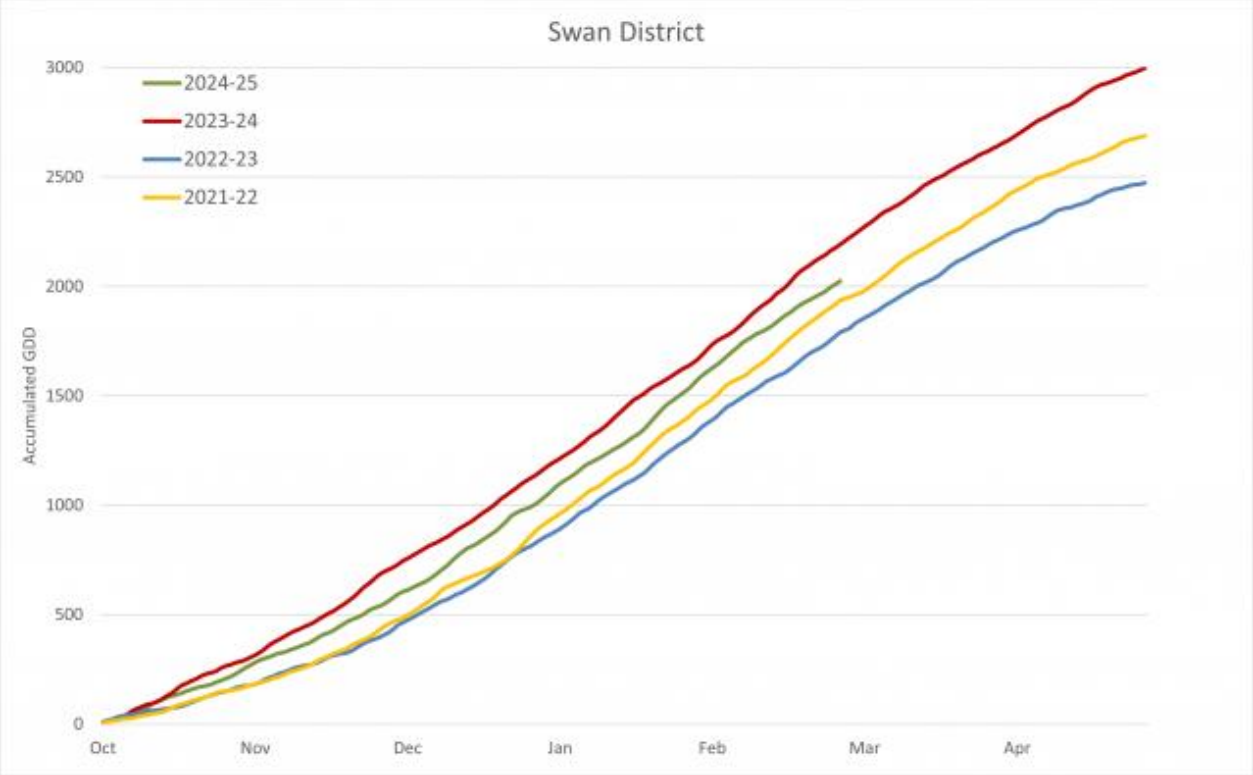


Figure 2 Swan District 2021-25 growing degree days comparison between 4 seasons

Perth Hills

Perth Hills' region data in Figures 3 and 4 are constructed from 2 weather stations, BoM station Bickley (site number 9240) and DPIRD station Glen Eagle.

2024-25 had a similar winter rainfall total as 2021-22, receiving 747 mm of rainfall and 723 mm respectively. Meanwhile, 2022-23 and 2023-24 marked 666 mm and 556 mm in comparison.

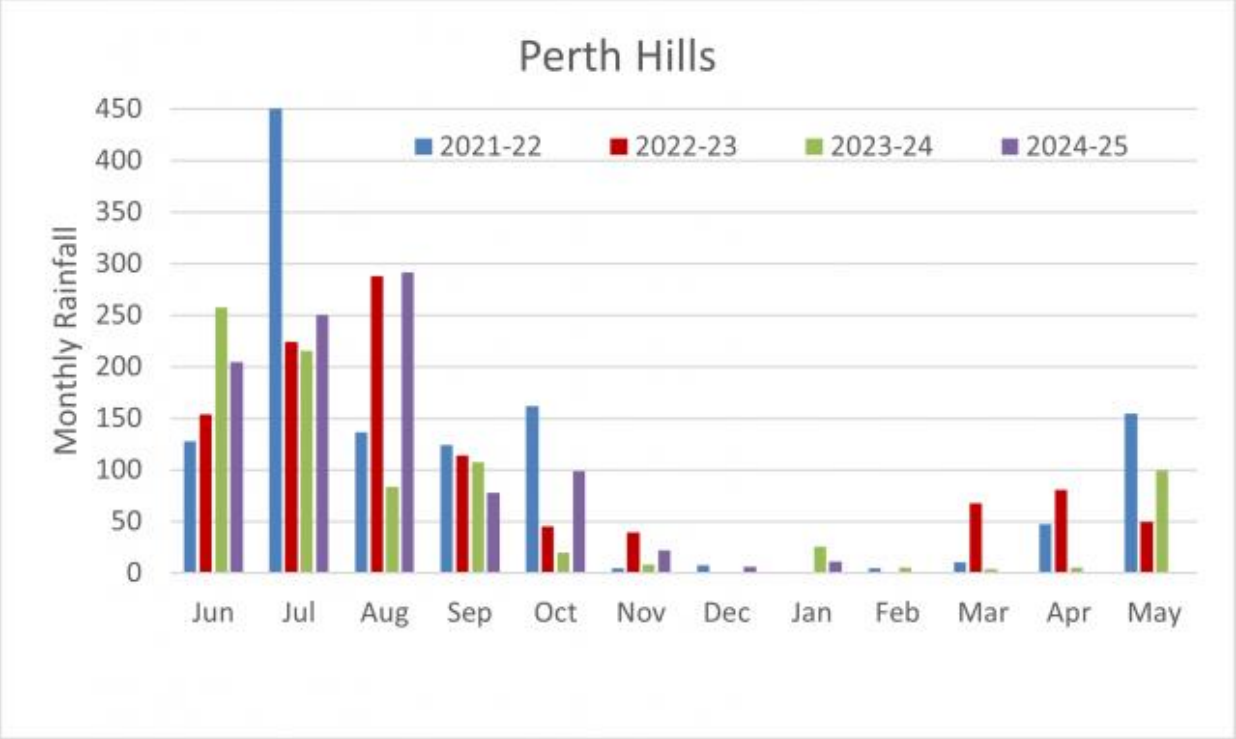


Figure 3 Perth Hills 2021-25 season monthly rainfall

Accumulated GDD had a similar trend as Swan District with 2024-25 (1759 units) being 168 units cooler compared to last season as of 28 February.

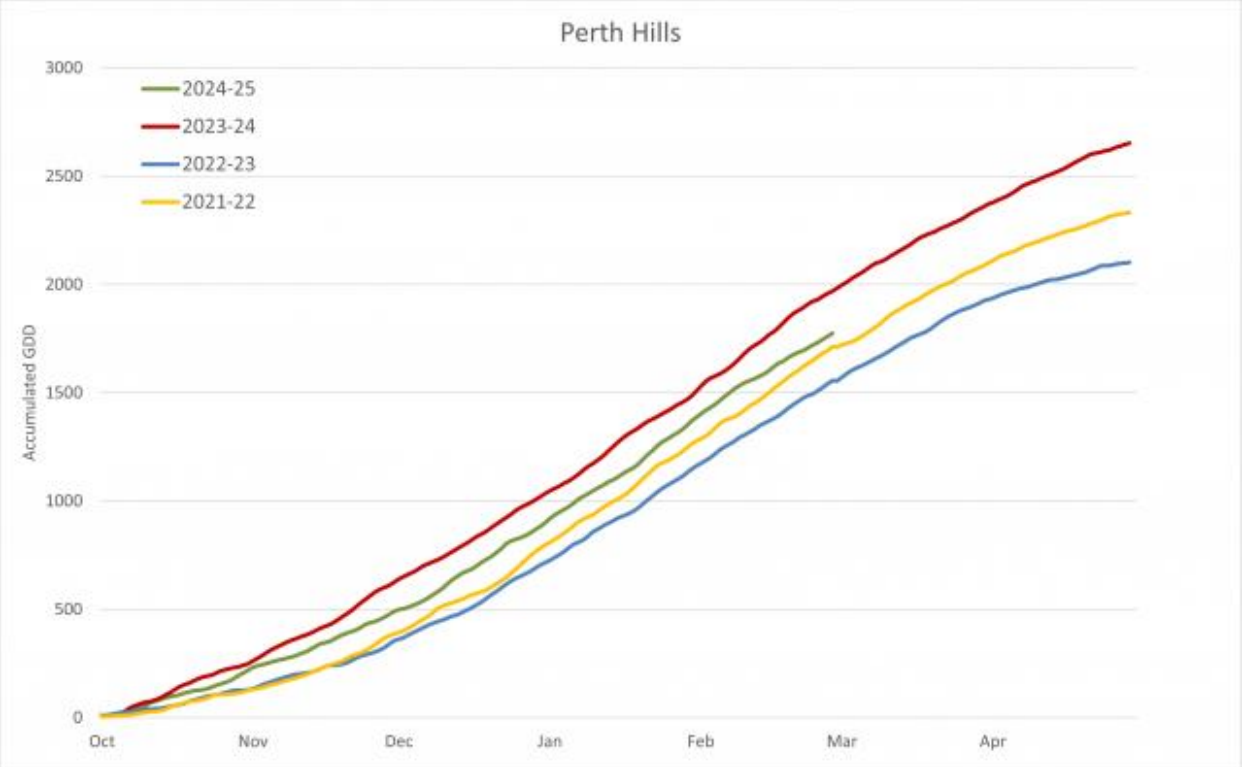


Figure 4 Perth Hills 2021-25 growing degree days comparison between 4 seasons

Peel

Peel's data in Figures 5 and 6 is sourced from BoM Dwellingup weather station (site number 9538).

Peel region experienced the driest winter in the last 4 years (466 mm) with lower than average rainfall in July and August.

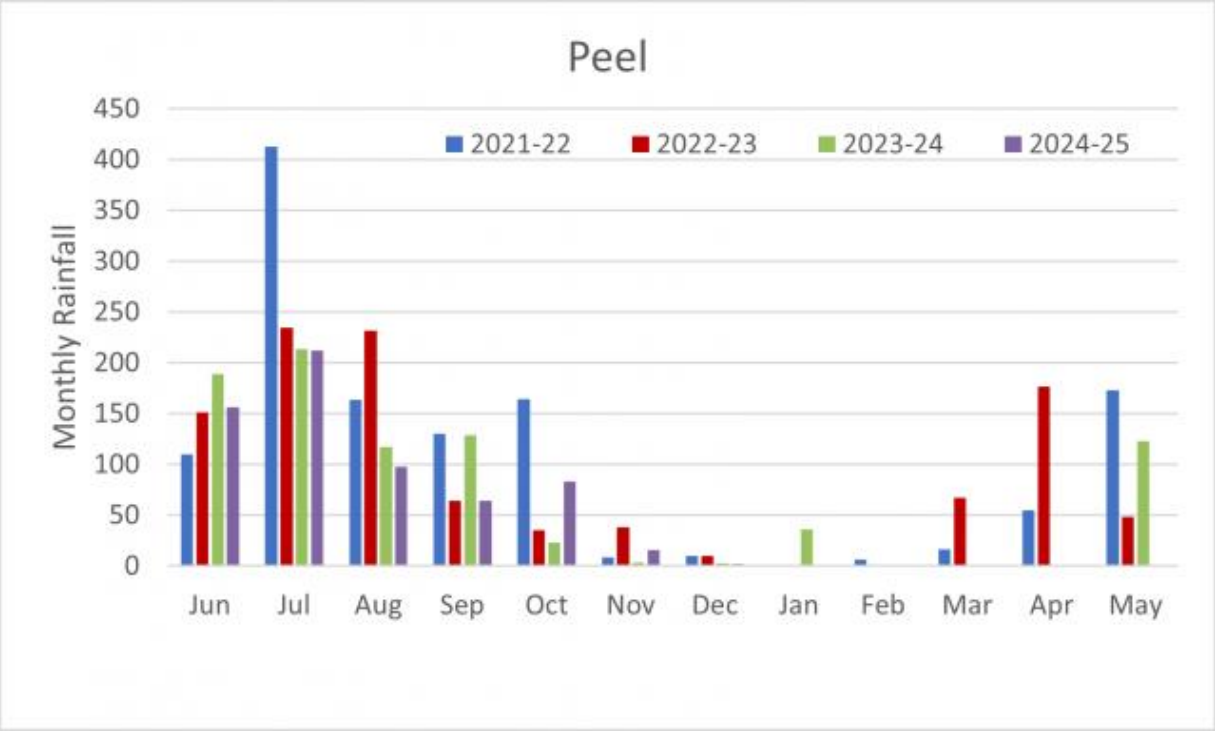


Figure 5 Peel 2021-25 season monthly rainfall

At the end of February 2025, Peel had accumulated 1627 GDD, 162 units lower than this same time in the previous season.

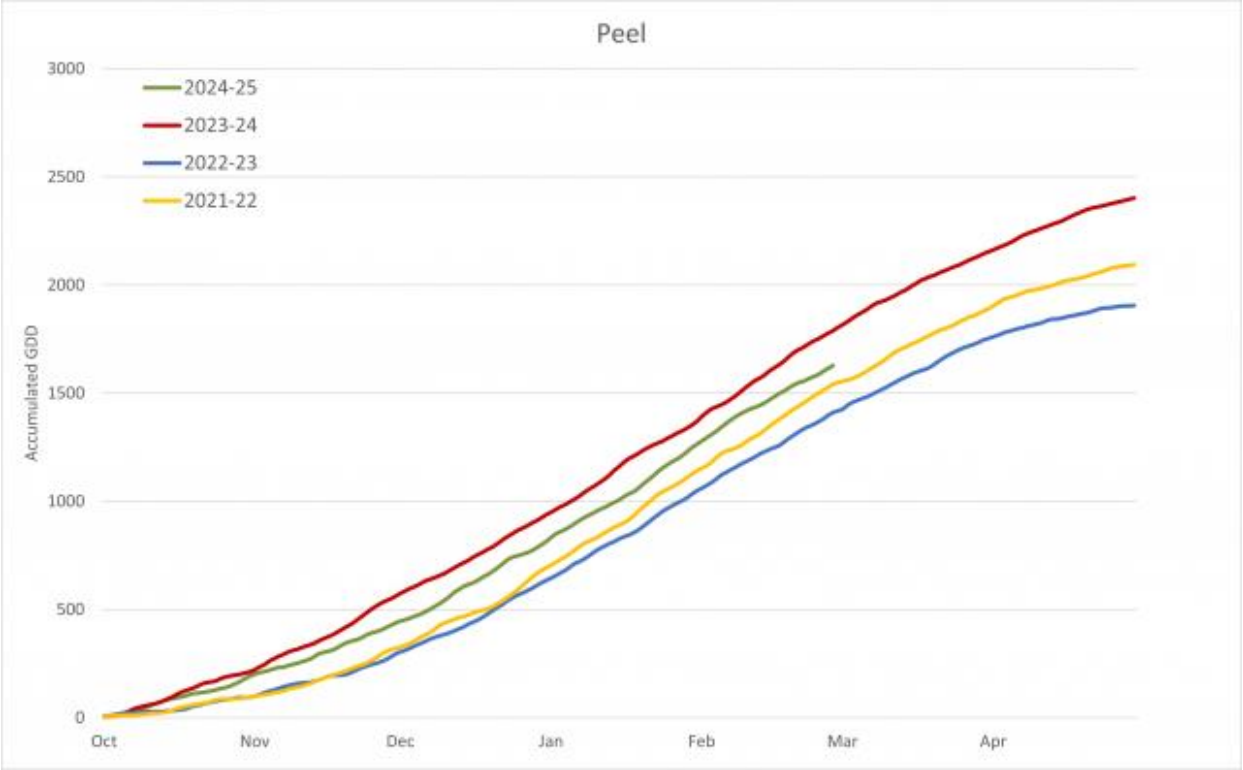


Figure 6 Peel 2021-25 growing degree days comparison between 4 seasons

Geographe

Data derived from DPIRD's weather stations' Capel, Donnybrook and Dardanup 2 were compiled to represent Geographe in Figures 7 and 8.

In the 2024-25 season, the region had the highest winter rainfall (606 mm) compared to the previous 3 years with significantly higher rainfall in June and August.

Spring 2024-25 received consistent rainfall around 50 mm each month, whereas the previous seasons had variability across the spring months.

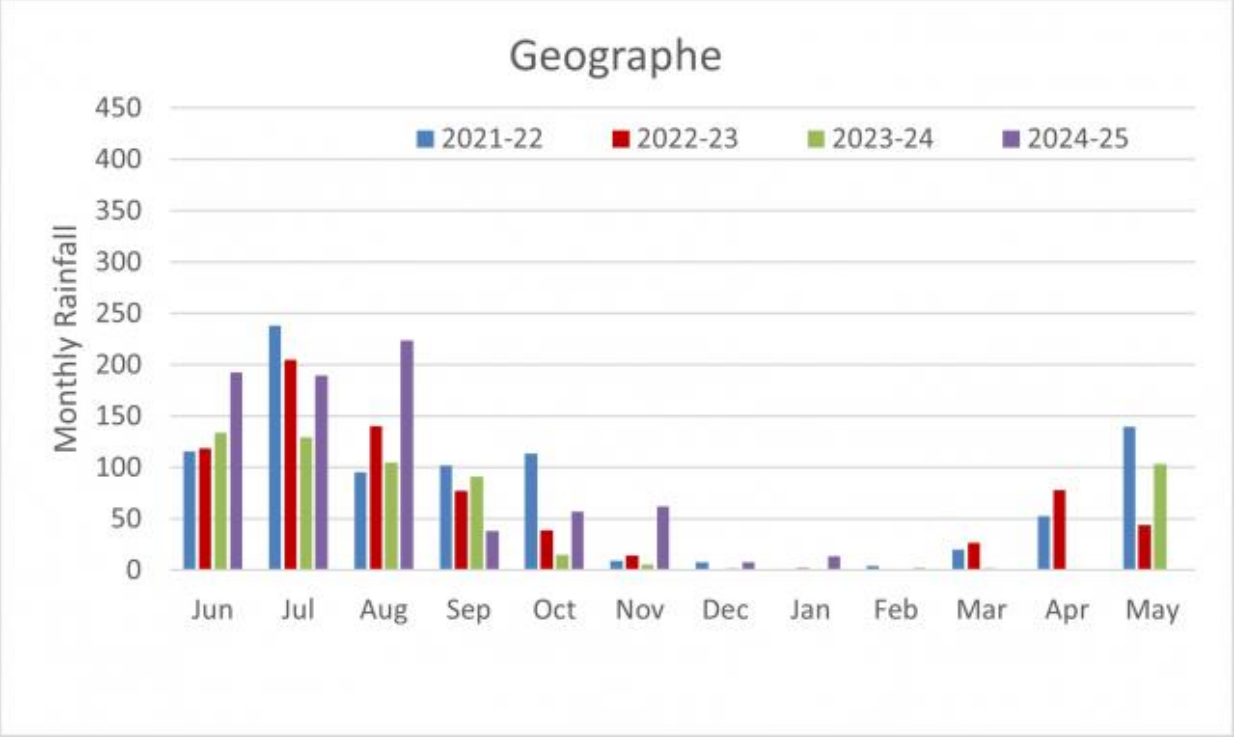


Figure 7 Geographe 2021-25 season monthly rainfall

The current season accumulated GDD has tracked slightly higher (89 units difference) than 2021-22 and 207 units lower than season 2023-24 at the end of February.

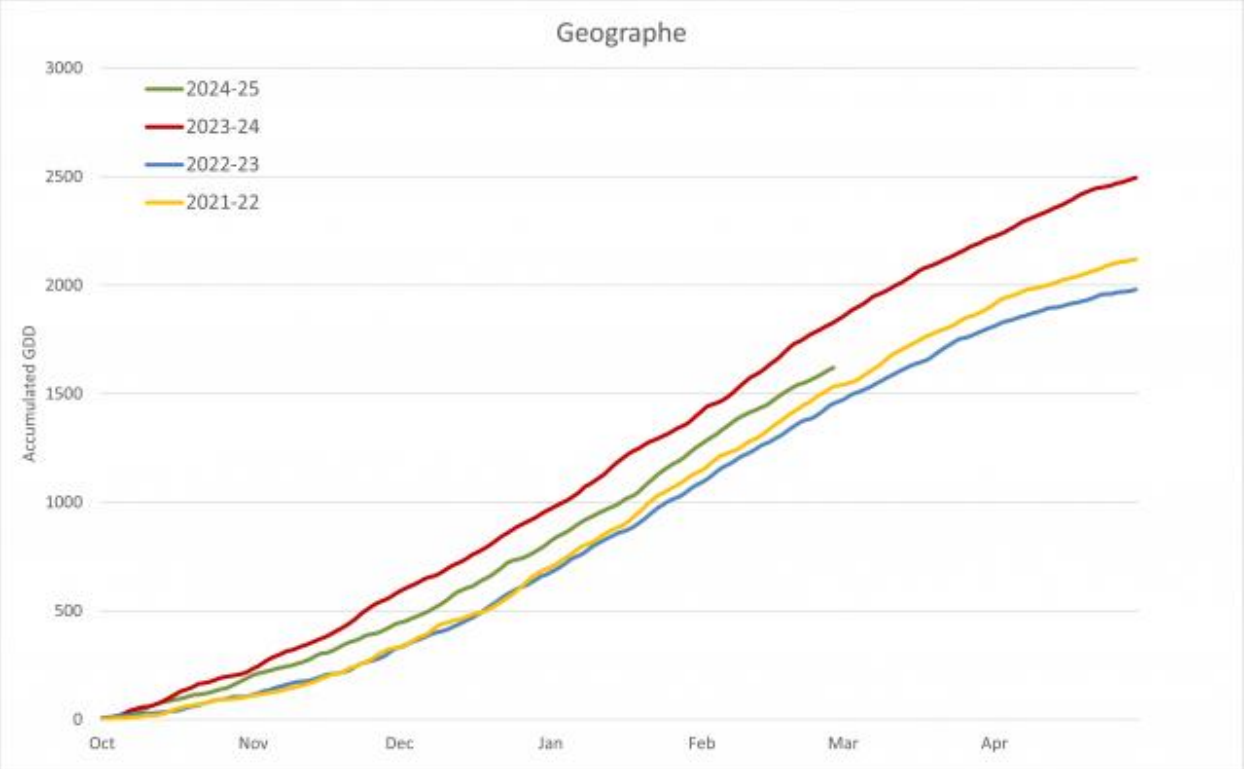


Figure 8 Geographe 2021-25 growing degree days comparison between 4 seasons

Margaret River

Figures 9 and 10 illustrate Margaret River's seasonal data from DPIRD's Vasse, Wilyabrup, Margaret River, Rosa Brook and Karridale weather stations.

Margaret River experienced a spike in rainfall (302 mm) in August 2024-25 compared to the last 3 seasons, contributing to 2024-25 recording the wettest winter, while 2024-25 spring rainfall was less than the average but similar to 2023-24.

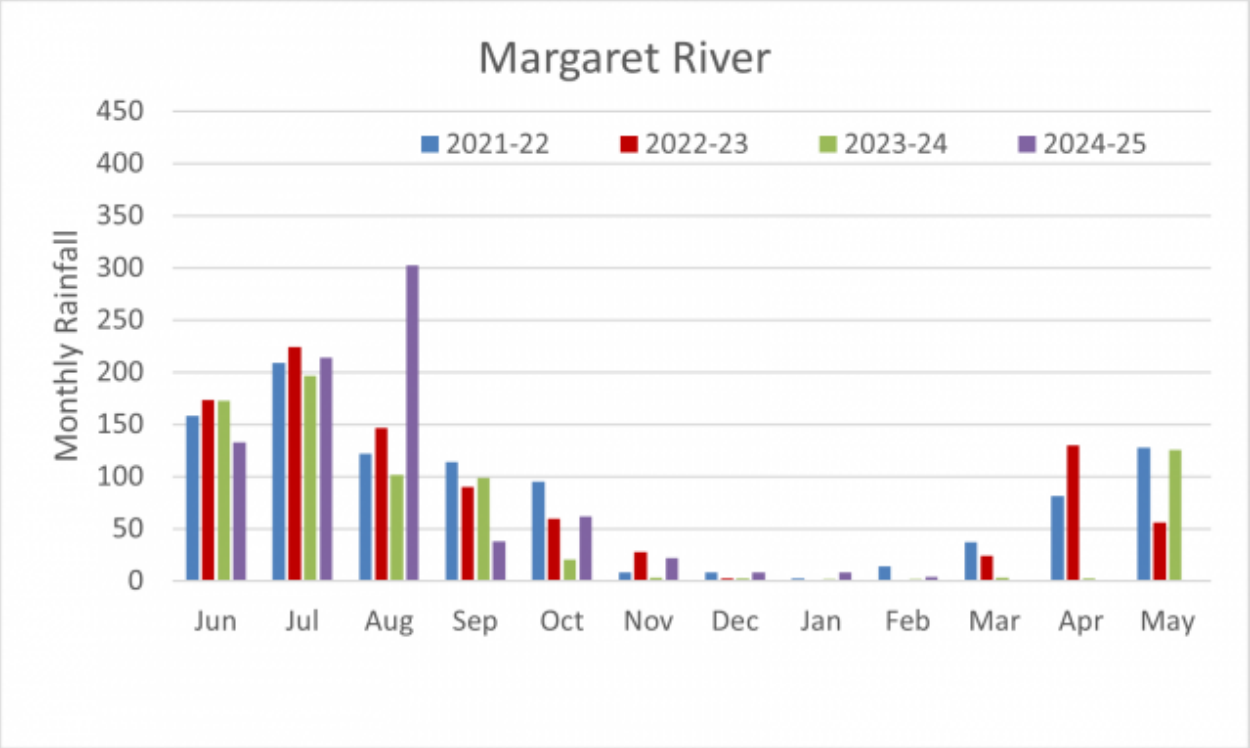


Figure 9 Margaret River 2021-25 season monthly rainfall

As of the end of February 2025, the current season had accumulated 1351 GDD units which is only fractionally higher than 2021-22. Based on this trendline, it is likely the current season will be similar to 2021-22 in terms of accumulated GDD.

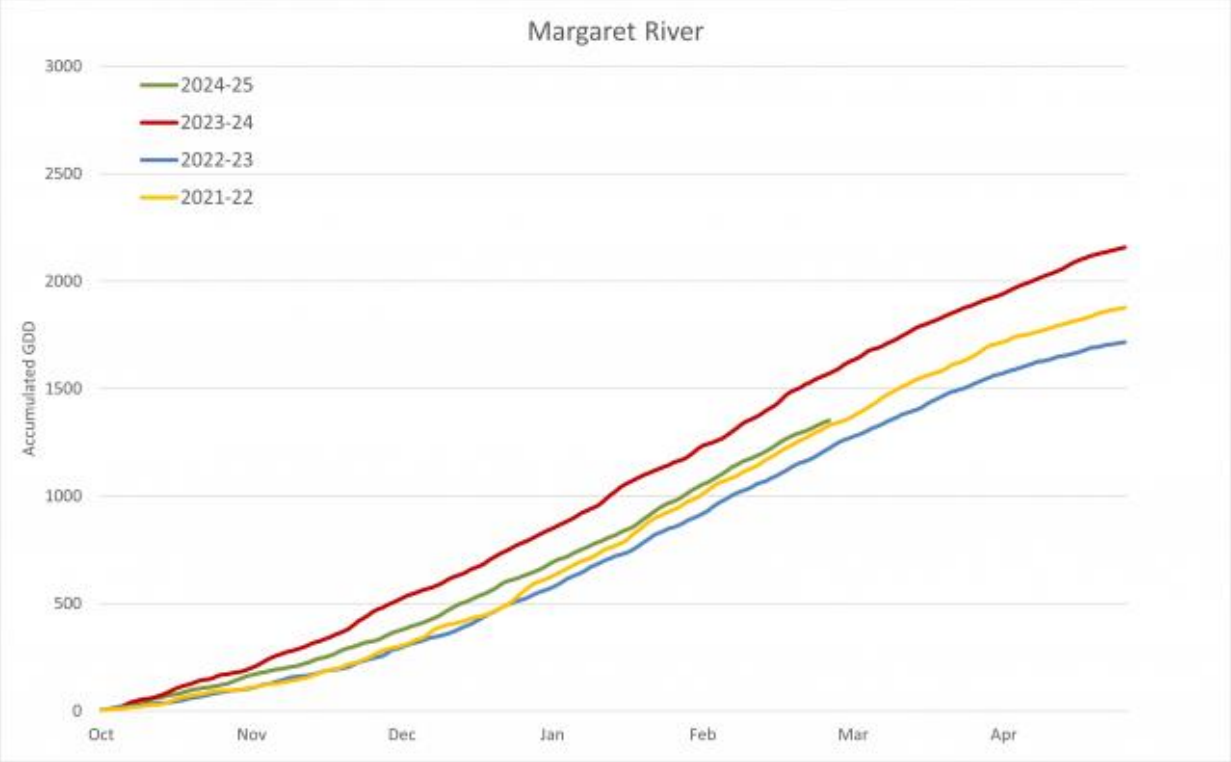


Figure 10 Margaret River 2021-25 growing degree days comparison between 4 seasons

Blackwood Valley

The data from BoM Bridgetown weather station (number 9617) and DPIRD station Nannup are illustrated in Figures 11 and 12, representing the Blackwood Valley wine region.

Like the Margaret River region, Blackwood Valley experienced high winter rainfall in 2023-24 due to August recording 243 mm, which is more than double the amount in contrast with the previous 3 seasons.

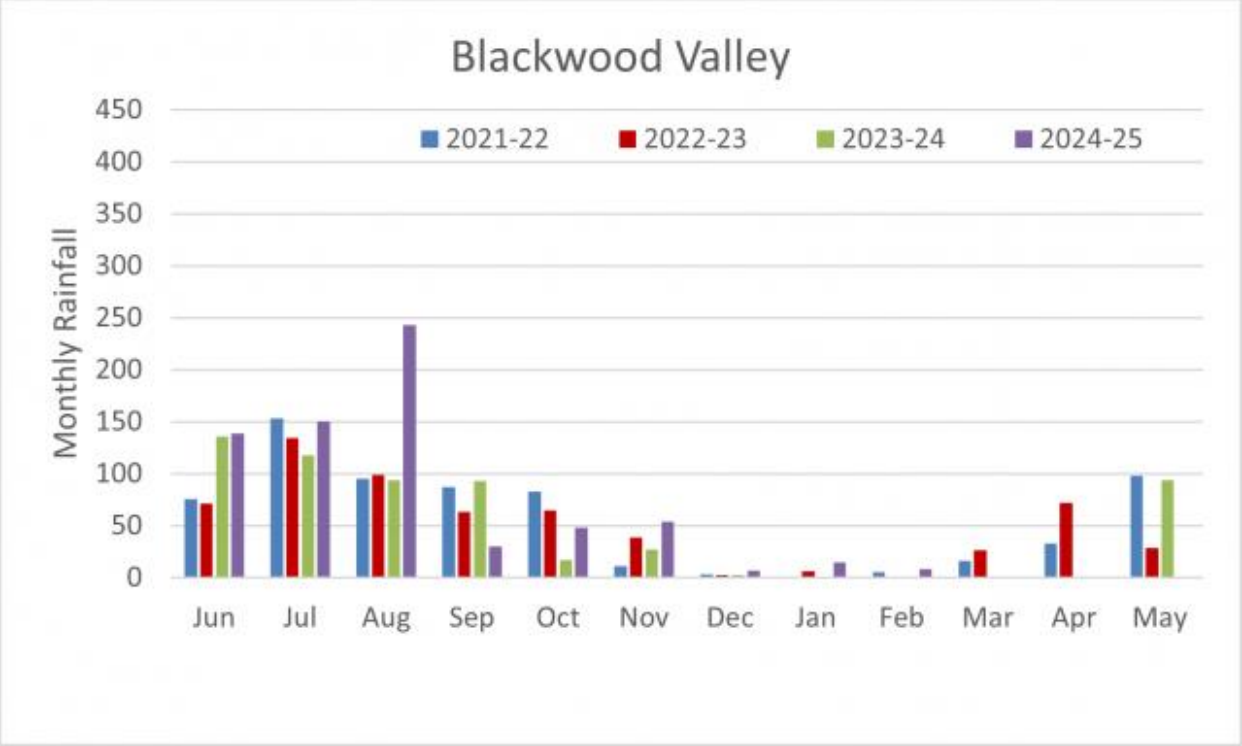


Figure 11 Blackwood Valley 2021-25 season monthly rainfall

2024-25 accumulated GDD follows a lower trendline than the past season, recording 1528 GDD units, which is 145 units less than 2023-24. The trend lines show 2024-25 distinctly higher than 2021-22 and 2022-23.

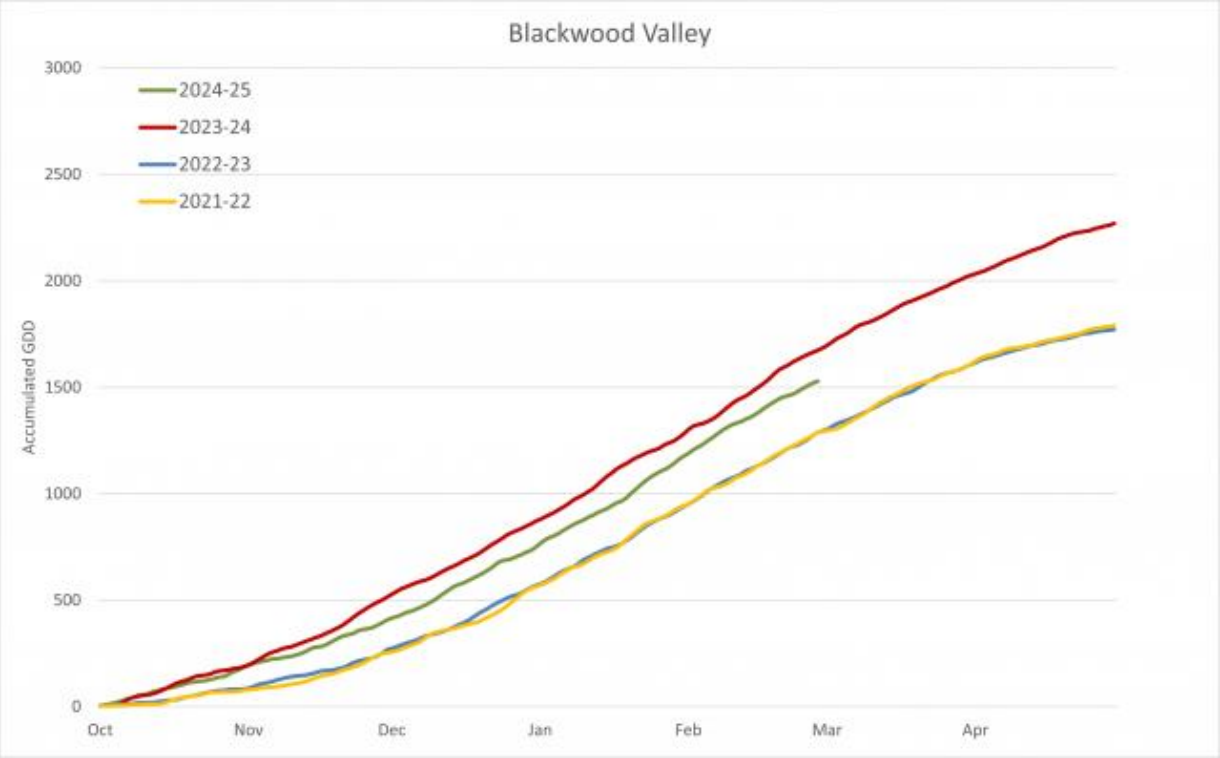


Figure 12 Blackwood Valley 2021-25 season growing degree days comparison between 4 vintages

Manjimup

The BoM weather station at Manjimup (site number 9573) and DPIRD's Manjimup HRS station provided data to represent the growing seasons in Figures 13 and 14.

Similarly, Manjimup region experienced a particularly wetter August in 2024-25 in comparison with the previous seasons. Interesting to observe is the winter rainfall spikes across 3 of the seasons clearly occurred in different months, June in 2023-24, July in 2021-22 and August in 2024-25.

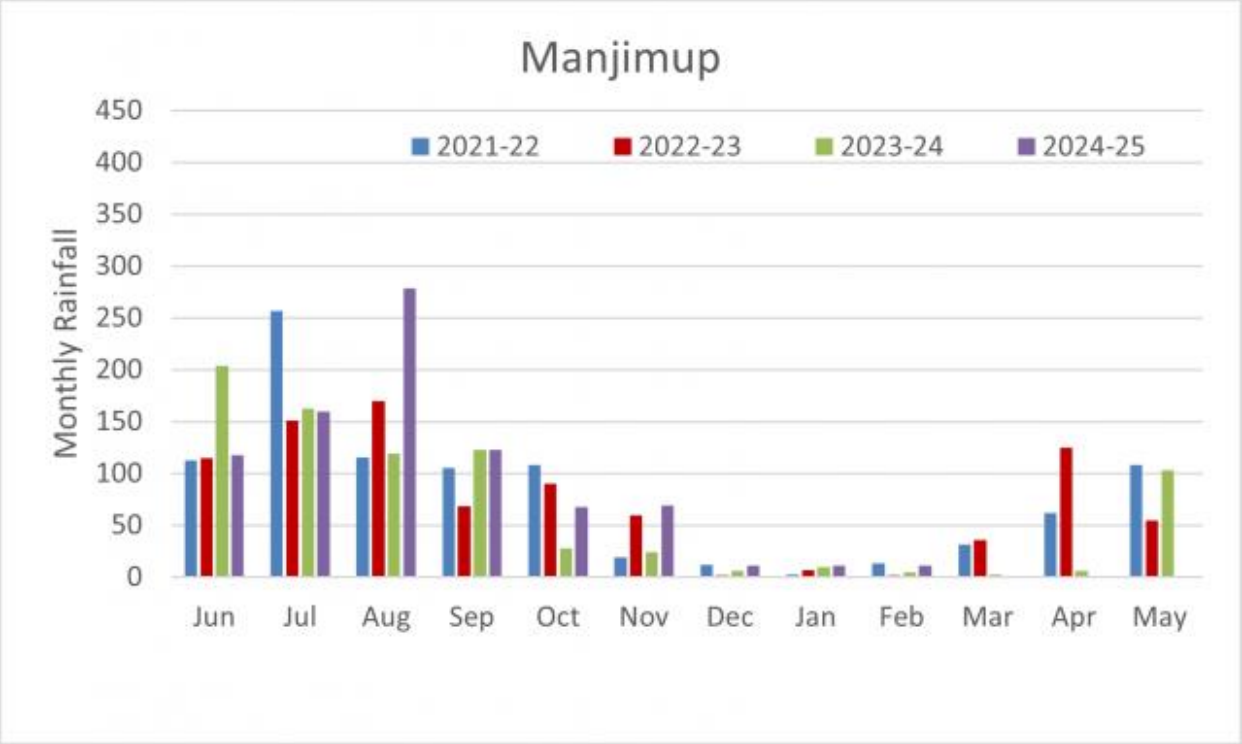


Figure 13 Manjimup 2021-25 degree days comparison between 4 seasons

Up to the end of February, Manjimup marked 1387 GDD units in 2024-25; 105 units less than the previous season.

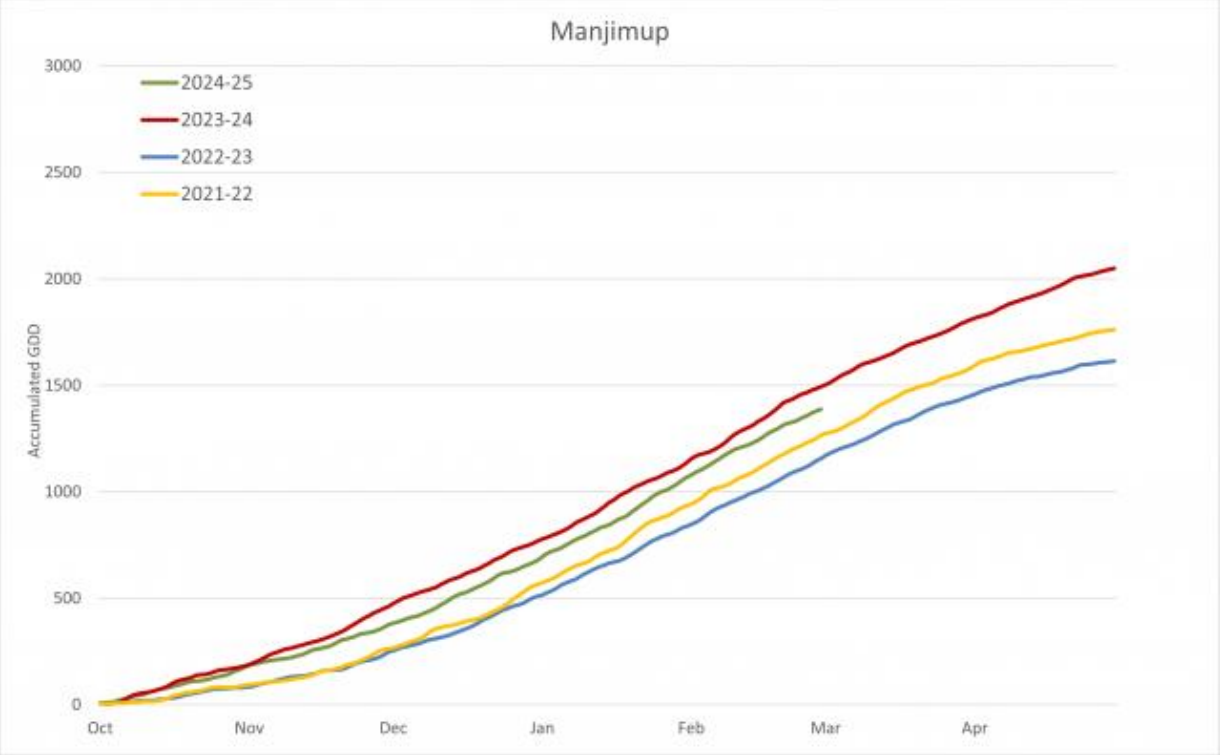


Figure 14 Manjimup 2021-25 growing degree days comparison between 4 seasons

Pemberton

Data from DPIRD Pemberton weather station was collated in Figures 15 and 16.

In comparison to the previous 3 seasons, Pemberton experienced a drier start to winter but progressively caught up with high precipitation in August (362 mm).

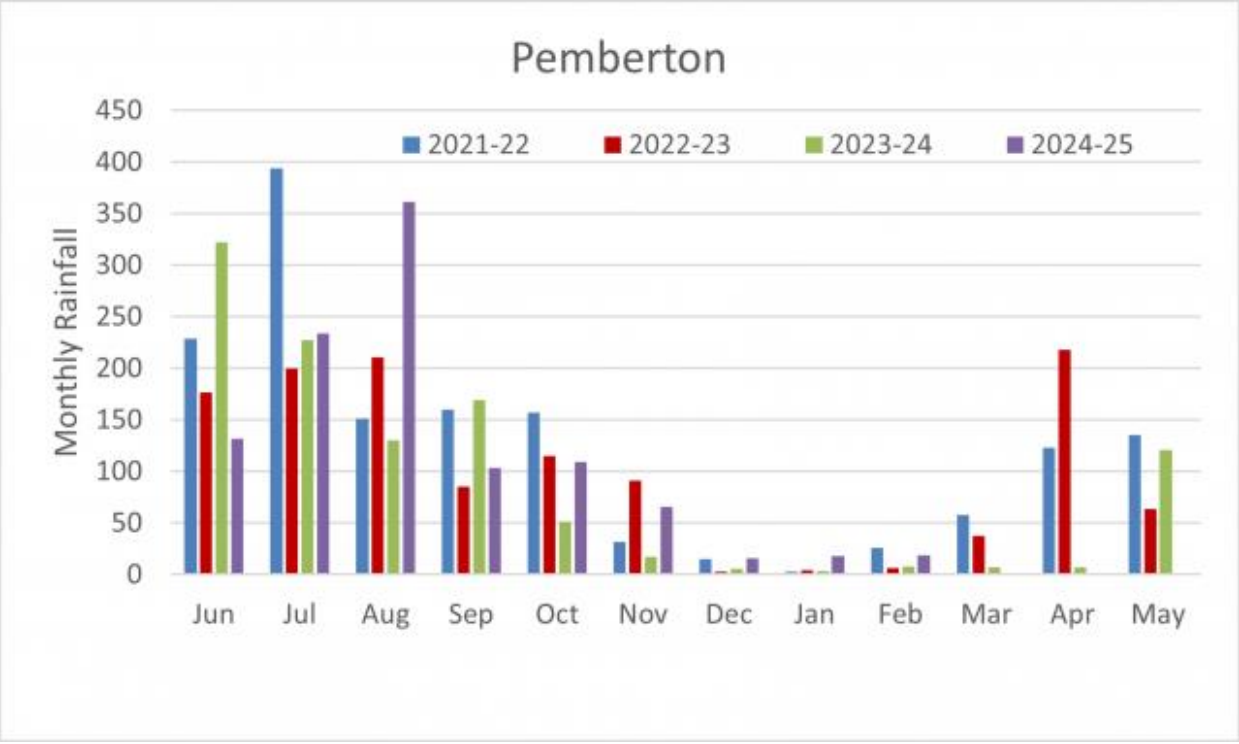


Figure 15 Pemberton 2021-25 season monthly rainfall

Similar trend and comparison with most other regions in terms of GDD, with the 2024-25 season accumulating 1302 GDD units up to the end of February.

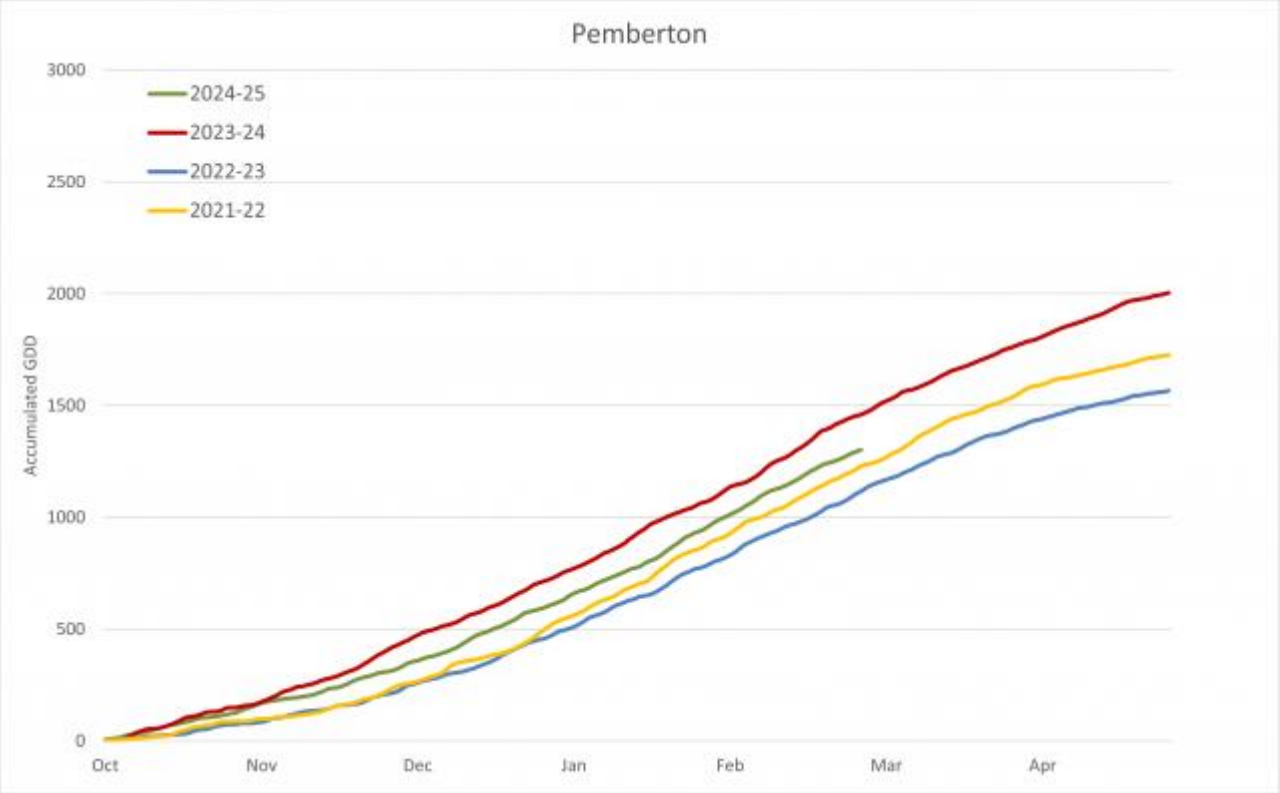


Figure 16 Pemberton 2021-25 growing degree days comparison between 4 seasons

Great Southern

Multiple weather stations from the subregions of the Great Southern were combined to produce Figures 17 and 18. Those stations are BoM's Albany Airport (9741) and Rocky Gully (9964), Water Corporation's Quickup Dam and DPIRD's Denmark, Mt Barker, Stirlings South, Frankland North and Frankland weather stations.

The Great Southern region did not experience a high August rainfall this season like that seen in Geographe, Margaret River, Blackwood Valley, Manjimup and Pemberton. Accumulated rainfall as of February 2025 shows that the current growing season has experienced the lowest rainfall over the last 4 seasons.

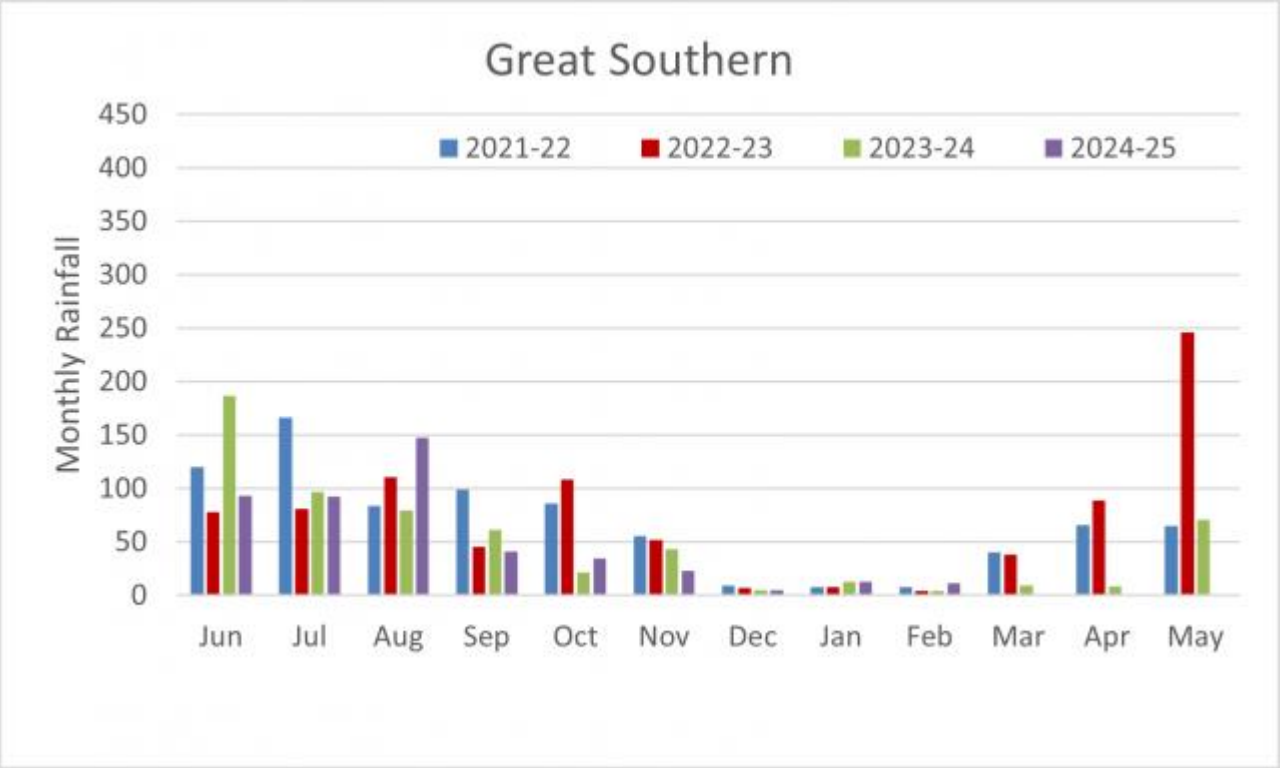


Figure 17 Great Southern 2021-25 season monthly rainfall

Unlike all the other regions, the Great Southern has not accumulated less GDD units than 2023-24, meaning the region as a whole has experienced a similar warm season up to end of February 2025.

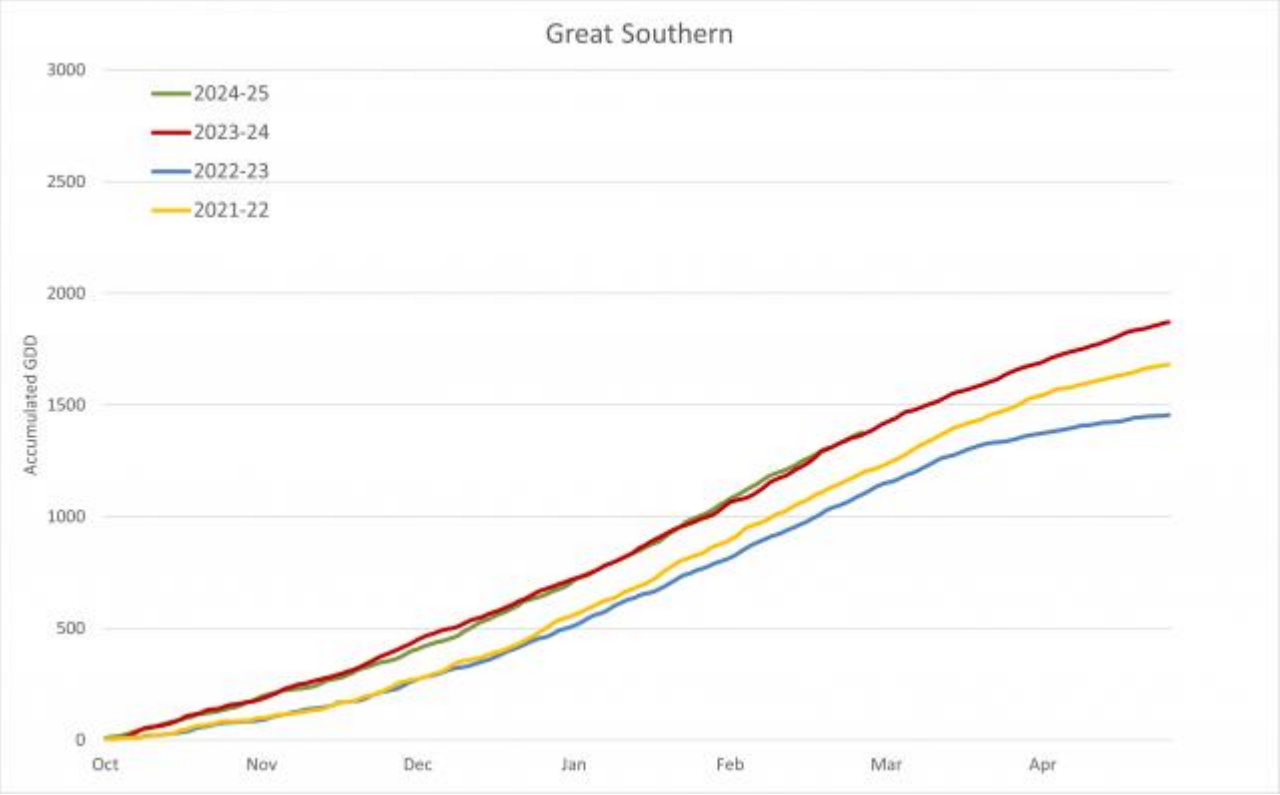


Figure 18 Great Southern 2021-25 growing degree days comparison between 4 seasons

For further information on the data presented, contact **Yu-Yi Liao**.

Water security workshop

In January, the department facilitated a workshop on water security at Ferngrove Wines in Frankland River. Around 20 attendees heard Dr Richard George and Dr Bonny Stutsel from the department's water science team discuss regionally specific information on the collection and protection of water for irrigating vineyards.

The workshop started by reviewing the rainfall figures from the last 4 seasons, revealing no surprises to the audience of a drying trend over this period. Of note was the lack of rain events >25 mm generally needed to generate run-off from farmland and ‘natural’ catchments. Lighter rainfall events meant dams without efficient catchments may not have experienced inflows.

Dr Bonny Stutsel presented strategies to improve dam catchment efficiency, starting with a recap of a 2006 study in Frankland. This study tested chemical sprays and highly compacted clay, achieving runoff from just 4–6 mm of rainfall, less than the 8–12 mm typically required for traditional roaded catchments. A discussion was held about the lack of regular maintenance on existing catchments in the region as a simple way to improve runoff. She concluded with findings from recent WaterSmart Dams trials, where repurposed grain tarps on the catchment generated runoff from as little as 0.8 mm of rainfall, adding an extra 0.8 ML to the dam.

Dr Richard George summarised work from the WaterSmart Farms project covering deep drilling and geophysics, and desalination. The project has been delivering potential solutions for broadacre farming systems in low rainfall regions with some of these of great interest to local wine grape producers.

Dr Richard George introducing the WaterSmart Farms project.

Of particular interest to the audience was the insights given by Dr George into new **geological magnetic mapping** technologies that have been used to identify potential fractures in subsurface rock formations where ground water reservoirs may occur. Coinciding with this mapping activity, 17 bores were dug at depths of 70-120 m between Merredin and Manjimup. Ten of the 17 bores were shown to be successful, however those bores in the lower rainfall regions showed water salinity levels unsuitable for viticulture.

The workshop program then turned to the particulars of reverse osmosis (RO) filtration to lower the salinity levels of ground water down to acceptable levels for irrigation. Case studies of RO units installed in broadacre farms was presented and highlighted the general pros and cons. The exploration and drill costs combined with the purchase of an RO unit and operating costs made the investment significant, plus the challenge of disposing the discharged brine added further complexity making it not a simple fix.

Dr George, when questioned about what the first step should be to increase water supplies, noted that past investment in roaded catchments by wine producers in the region was exceptional (by both scale and adoption).

"However, my observations now are that the systems age, and issues with initial design, are compounding the effects of reduced rainfall (and intensity), resulting in significantly reduced performance," he said.

The presentations from the water science team were concluded with sharing of online decision support tools:

- GeoMap
- Groundwater and salinity
- HydroGuide – surface water and dams
- Regulations

The last part of the workshop program consisted of 2 producers sharing their experiences using new technologies to improve their irrigation practices.

First to present was Hunter Smith from Frankland Estate who had installed Athena IR-Tech around 12 months prior and shared his experience on how the combination of plant and climate data was being used to optimise irrigation scheduling. Hunter also shared how he had integrated the GreenBrain platform to create a user interface with Athena IR-Tech.

The second producer was Shane Wilkes from G5S Viticulture. Having installed Swan Systems to improve irrigation scheduling at Brookland Valley vineyard in Margaret River, Shane was able to share images of the different tools available to measure and predict soil moisture requirements. At the vineyard Shane uses MAIT Industries systems to remotely operate and monitor the various irrigation stations across the vineyard.

Attendees of the workshop left with an improved understanding of the importance of maintaining roaded catchments and how feasible access to local groundwater may be and how it can be treated to be suitable for irrigation purposes. They also heard producer testimonies of how applied technologies can be used to achieve irrigation efficiencies in the vineyard.

Additional information available at:

- WaterSmart Farms (DPIRD)
- WaterSmart Dams (GGA)

The department has a webpage on Roaded catchments in Western Australia that provides information on selecting sites, planning, design, construction and maintenance of roaded catchments.

If wine grape growers or local groups are interested in participating in a demonstration of ways to reform their catchments and increase performance, contact Richard Fennessy at Richard.fennessy@dpird.wa.gov.au.

Wines of WA Sustainability Program: progress and strategic directions

Sustainability industry survey delivers valuable insights

Since December, the Wines of Western Australia (WoWA) Sustainability Program has made significant strides in understanding and addressing the industry's evolving needs.

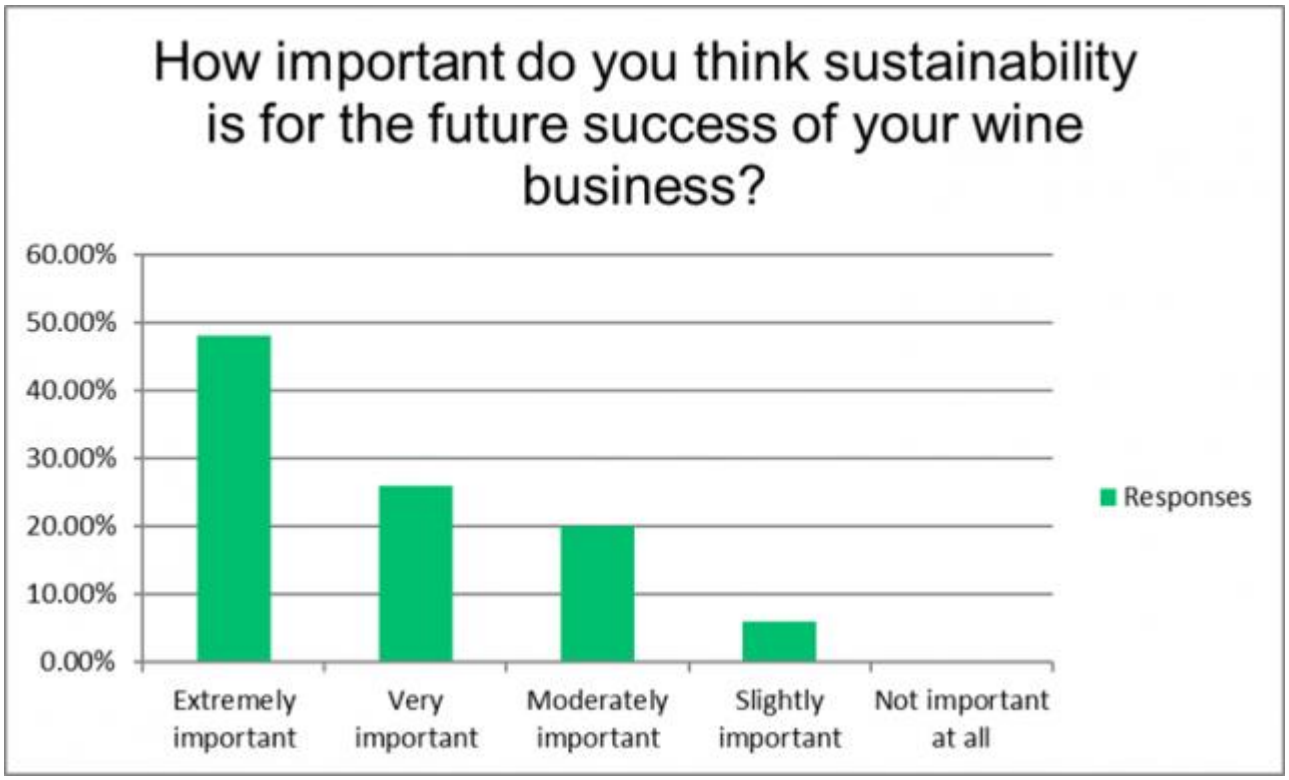
A comprehensive sustainability survey, completed by 50 producers representing approximately 16% of Western Australia's wine businesses, has provided invaluable data that will shape the Strategic Framework 2025-29.

The response distribution across regions was particularly encouraging, with the Great Southern leading participation (15 respondents), followed by Margaret River (12), Geographe (6), Perth Hills (5), Blackwood Valley (4), Swan Valley (4), Southern Forests (3), and Peel (1). This regional diversity ensures the framework will reflect the unique challenges and opportunities faced across Western Australia's wine landscape.

Most respondents represented integrated businesses combining wine production and grape growing (72%), with the majority producing less than 50 tonnes annually (58%). Their primary markets were direct-to-consumer (60%) and domestic Western Australian sales (24%), with export markets (14%) predominantly represented by wineries exceeding 100 tonnes annual production.

Certification awareness vs. adoption: bridging the gap

The survey revealed high awareness of Sustainable Winegrowing Australia (SWA) certification across all production scales. However, a notable gap exists between awareness and adoption, particularly among smaller producers. While larger operations (>500 tonnes) demonstrated higher certification rates, smaller producers cited significant barriers including time constraints, certification costs, and process complexity.



Sustainability industry survey responses

Overall, 24% of respondents participated in sustainability programs, with 14% holding formal certifications (predominantly SWA members). All certified producers who responded were in Margaret River, which demonstrates the importance of providing a supportive sustainability program coordinated by an engagement officer. We are optimistic that WoWA's commitment to delivering a sustainability program with a dedicated project manager will provide the support required to enable adoption across all WA wine regions.

Key motivators and barriers: understanding the path forward

The survey identified several critical barriers to sustainability adoption, with time and financial constraints ranking highest, especially among smaller producers struggling to allocate resources for certification costs and ongoing sustainable practice investments. Process complexity, including multiple audits and extensive paperwork, further deterred producers, particularly when the return on investment remained unclear. Limitations in technical knowledge and access to expertise created additional challenges, especially for smaller operations.

Conversely, strong motivators included potential financial support through grants, subsidies, or incentives, which respondents indicated would significantly boost implementation of sustainable practices. Market differentiation and premium pricing opportunities were also compelling drivers, particularly for export-focused producers where sustainability credentials increasingly influence purchasing decisions. Environmental stewardship emerged as a recurring theme, driven by both ethical considerations and resource preservation for future generations. Cost savings in areas such as energy and water management were also identified as key adoption drivers.

Regional priorities: tailoring solutions to local needs

One of the survey's most valuable outcomes was the identification of region-specific sustainability challenges and priorities. Across all regions, 5 key focus areas emerged:

1. Water management and conservation (30 mentions)
2. Soil health and regenerative agriculture (30 mentions)
3. Sustainability certification options (23 mentions)
4. Sustainable packaging and waste management (23 mentions)
5. Circular economy practices and waste reduction (23 mentions)

Biosecurity, carbon footprint reduction, and waste management solutions followed closely with 22 mentions each.

The regional variation in priorities underscores the importance of tailored approaches. For instance, the Great Southern emphasised soil health, water management, and biodiversity conservation, while Margaret River prioritised biosecurity measures, sustainable packaging, and water management. Perth Hills focused on soil health, waste management, and carbon reduction and the Swan Valley highlighted access to new grapevine genetic material, circular economy practices, and regulatory compliance.

These regional insights are invaluable, allowing us to develop targeted initiatives that address specific local challenges while contributing to our broader sustainability goals. This approach ensures no region is left behind in our sustainability journey.

Workshop series – 2025

Based on the survey findings, a series of workshops addressing the priority areas mentioned above will be developed for delivery across wine regions in 2025. Each workshop will feature expert presentations, case studies, interactive discussions, and practical implementation tools.

Specialised training/workshop opportunities

In addition to the themed workshops, 2 specialised training sessions have been scheduled:

Wastewater workshop (Margaret River, June 2025)

This in-depth session will address wastewater management and compliance, including:

Understanding Annual Compliance Reporting Obligations (DWER)

- Practical demonstration of correctly completing Annual Audit Compliance Reports (AACR) and Annual Environmental Reports (AERs)
- Best practices in wastewater treatment and disposal
- Introduction to the Nutrient Loading Calculator with hands-on training

Freshcare AWISSP training (Great Southern, June 2025)

This essential training opportunity is designed for Sustainable Winegrowing Australia members seeking certification for vintage 2026. The program also includes development of tools aligned with SWA to assist with data collection and reporting.

Aligning with the Sustainability Strategy 2025-2029

The survey findings have directly informed the WA Wine Industry Sustainability Strategy 2025-29, a comprehensive framework that addresses the key challenges and opportunities identified by producers. This strategic document outlines concrete actions across four interconnected pillars: Business & Workforce, Research Development & Adoption, Biosecurity, and Licence to Operate.

The strategy will tackle the highest-priority concerns raised in the survey, including water management, soil health, certification pathways, and waste management solutions through various initiatives tailored to regional needs. It also directly addresses barriers to sustainability adoption by providing financial support mechanisms, simplifying processes, and offering targeted training opportunities.

By setting ambitious targets for certification, carbon reduction, and adoption of sustainable practices, the strategy creates a clear roadmap for achieving the industry's sustainability vision: to be recognised by consumers as one of the top ten regions internationally for sustainable wine production.

The strategy will be developed and reviewed by WoWA's Industry Reference Group before being presented to WoWA's Board for approval. We invite members of the WA wine community who would like further details or wish to provide input to contact Eloise Jarvis (Project Manager) directly via email: projectmanager@winewa.asn.au.

Report from WAVIA Chair

The Western Australian Vine Improvement Association (WAVIA) continues to rely on a team of dedicated volunteers and assistance from DPIRD. I want to thank those on the committee from industry and DPIRD, particular thanks to Chris Harding, who has done a mountain of work for WAVIA this year, including setting up new bank accounts and helping with the plans for maintaining the grapevine collection, updating the order form, as well as the day-to-day running of the association. Thank you to Colleen Gillespie for keeping the WAVIA books. Steve Partridge has kept WAVIA informed of many national projects and VINA updates. Thanks to Jock Riddel, Clint Robertson and Matt Trent for contributing to the management committee. Thank you to Rob Johnson for his work representing the Perth Hills, and we wish you well on your move.

We thank Richard Fennessy from DPIRD and your staff for their support and assistance. Richard continues to assist on the committee and has continued research and development in vine improvement. Thanks to Rohan Prince and his team for working to find solutions to the disease incursions. Also, thank you again to Ian Guthridge, Manager of the Manjimup Horticulture Research Institute (MHRI), for his team's work with maintaining the Germplasm collection.

Unfortunately, the detection of *Diaporthe Ampelina* in the Germplasm Block and the imposed Plant Pest Control Notice prevented WAVIA from accessing the MHRI collection. WAVIA could not supply any propagation material in the 2024 season. Vineyards near the MHRI were monitored for *Diaporthe Ampelina*, and none were found. Treatment was started in the pruning season to eliminate *Diaporthe ampelina* from the collection at MHRI. Propagation material will not be able to be sourced from MHRI for at least the 2025 and 2026 seasons. WAVIA is keen to continue to supply propagation material that it can use in the industry. The WAVIA order form has been updated with a list of varieties that can be sourced through WAVIA’s Source Blocks.

The long-term importance of the WA Germplasm continues to be discussed by WAVIA and the NGC Project as an important National Genetic Repository. The Plant Pest Control Notice does restrict activities, but we continue to plan for the future of the collection and aim to:

- identify priority varieties and clones
- complete virus testing of the collection
- complete genetic verification of varieties and clones
- take and propagate cuttings for any potential re-establishment requirements.

The project ‘Protecting Australia's wine-grape germplasm through the genomic testing project’ has produced some results for DNA identification of specific varieties/clones for the industry. Dr Anthony Borneman of AWRI presented the information from that fantastic work at Margaret River and Great Southern workshops. Richard Fennessy presented a tasting of the Cabernet clonal selection trials, and Jim Campbell-Clause provided a WAVIA and biosecurity update at the workshops.

WAVIA continues to seek new people interested in vine improvement to join the committee. Presently, 3 of the committee have been members for a combined 90 years, and we need new people to join and take over the running of the committee. There is an exciting future for viticulture in the state, and it relies on having access to the best quality propagation material as a base. Access to and testing new clones and varieties is an essential part of the industry's future, and having an active WAVIA is a critical aspect. Please consider joining the WAVIA committee.

Jim Campbell-Clause

Chair Report: January 2024 to January 2025

Western Australian Vine Improvement Association

www.wavia.org.au

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Land use planning for beverage production

The newly released Beverage Production factsheet from the Department of Planning, Lands and Heritage outlines land use planning considerations relevant to alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverage production and incorporates specific agency assessment and legislative requirements for the disposal of wastewater.

The document covers:

- key water and wastewater considerations such as access to potable water supply, treatment and disposal of trade waste
- land use planning considerations covering type of land use, location and site area and transportation impacts.

Also included is a guide to the approvals, licenses and permits issued by different agencies or service providers.

Key messages for businesses planning to develop a beverage production facility is to seek pre-lodgment consultation and to include potential expansion plans where possible as it may mitigate the need for further development approvals in the future.

On Farm Connectivity Program

The Federal Government is continuing to support Australian farmers with cost of living relief and enhanced productivity, with an additional $20 million investment in a new round of the hugely successful On Farm Connectivity Program (OFCP).

The government’s flagship ag-tech grants program was informed by the 2021 Regional Telecommunications Review that found connectivity gaps were impacting the uptake of technology solutions by primary producers.

Previous OFCP rounds have provided rebates of up to 50% for eligible equipment and technology – worth up to $30,000 – for farmers to implement smarter, better connected, more sustainable farming solutions.

Thousands of farmers have taken advantage of this innovative program to date, enhancing on-farm connectivity to monitor activity with real-time data, improve safety and increase productivity on their farms.

These ag-tech solutions are assisting farmers to optimise soil quality and nutrient levels, monitor livestock, automate tank systems and safeguard farming equipment and supplies.

Round 3 will open for applications later in 2025, with grant funding to be delivered in 2025-26.

Ahead of Round 3 opening for applications, the Department of Infrastructure, Transport, Regional Development, Communications and the Arts will review the grant guidelines and processes to ensure the program is optimising opportunities for farmers and best addressing connectivity gaps.

For more information on the OFCP, visit the webpage.

Cancelled agrochemicals

Relevant to Australian grape and wine producers, the AWRI has published a list of agrochemical products that have been cancelled by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) but may still be within their allowed period of use.

It is common for the spray diaries of contracted growers to be reviewed closely by wine companies prior to vintage. When this is done using online spray diary tools, there may be notifications that products used during the season have since been cancelled by the APVMA.

The table below lists agrochemical products that have been cancelled by the APVMA since the publication of the 2024/25 Agrochemicals registered for use in Australian viticulture (‘Dog book’).

For more details about these products, including final use date, visit the cancelled agrochemical products page on the AWRI website.

Cancelled agrochemical products

Product name	Active constituent	Product type
Alliance	amitrole + paraquat	Herbicide
Revolver	diquat + paraquat	Herbicide
Thrash 240 EC	carfentrazone-ethyl	Herbicide
Ruby 100 EC*	penconazole	Fungicide
SuSCon Green	chlorpyrifos	Insecticide
Uniquat 250*	paraquat	Herbicide
Unispray*	diquat + paraquat	Herbicide
Uni-spray*	diquat + paraquat	Herbicide

*Note – product not listed in 2024/25 'Dog book' but registered for use on grapes until date of cancellation.

According to the APVMA, a person may use the cancelled product according to its label instructions, including any conditions relating to shelf life or expiry date, for 12 months after the date of cancellation. In addition, a person may possess the cancelled product or product bearing a cancelled label in accordance with its label instructions for 12 months from the date of cancellation.

This means that an alert from a spray diary tool that a chemical has been cancelled, does not necessarily mean that a grower has breached APVMA requirements.

This information is provided to inform the Australian grape and wine sector and should not be interpreted as an endorsement of any product.

Queries can be directed to the AWRI helpdesk on helpdesk@awri.com.au or 08 8313 6600.

Future events

WA Craft Beer & Spirits Innovation Trade Showcase

This exclusive-trade only event will bring together international and domestic buyers with local WA producers to showcase their latest innovative products. Wineries that offer customers a range of alcoholic beverages as part of their hospitality offering may be interested in attending to sample a range of products including popular, high volume beer or spirits, new and unique flavours mid or low alcohol alternatives and sustainably produced ranges.

When: 1-5pm Tuesday, 1 April 2025

Where: The Camfield, 1 Roger MacKay Drive, Burswood WA

Registration available at https://events.humanitix.com/western-australia-craft-beer-and-spirits-trade-expo.

Wastewater workshop

This workshop is being planned by WoWA to deliver in-depth sessions covering wastewater management and compliance topics, such as:

- Understanding Annual Compliance Reporting Obligations (DWER)
- Practical demonstration of correctly completing Annual Audit Compliance Reports (AACR) and Annual Environmental Reports (AERs)
- Best practices in wastewater treatment and disposal
- Introduction to the Nutrient Loading Calculator with hands-on training

When: June 2025

Where: Margaret River

Further details will be provided from WoWA or contact Eloise Jarvis for more information at projectmanager@winewa.asn.au.

Australian Wine Industry Technical Conference

Held every 3 years since 1970, the Australian Wine Industry Technical Conference (AWITC) combines an extensive program of plenary sessions, workshops, posters, student forum and social events with the industry's most respected and extensive trade exhibition.

The 19th AWITC will be held in Adelaide 20-23 July 2025. This event will incorporate the Outlook Conference in partnership with Australian Grape & Wine and feature the WineTech trade exhibition in collaboration with the Wine Industry Suppliers Australia Inc. and Expertise Events.

Registrations open on 12 March and further details can be found at https://www.awitc.com.au/