

A scenic view of a vineyard overlooking a river and mountains. The foreground shows rows of green grapevines. In the middle ground, a river flows through a valley with hills on either side. The background features large, layered mountains under a clear sky.

Developing Economic and Financial Benchmarks for Mechanizing Northwest Vineyards



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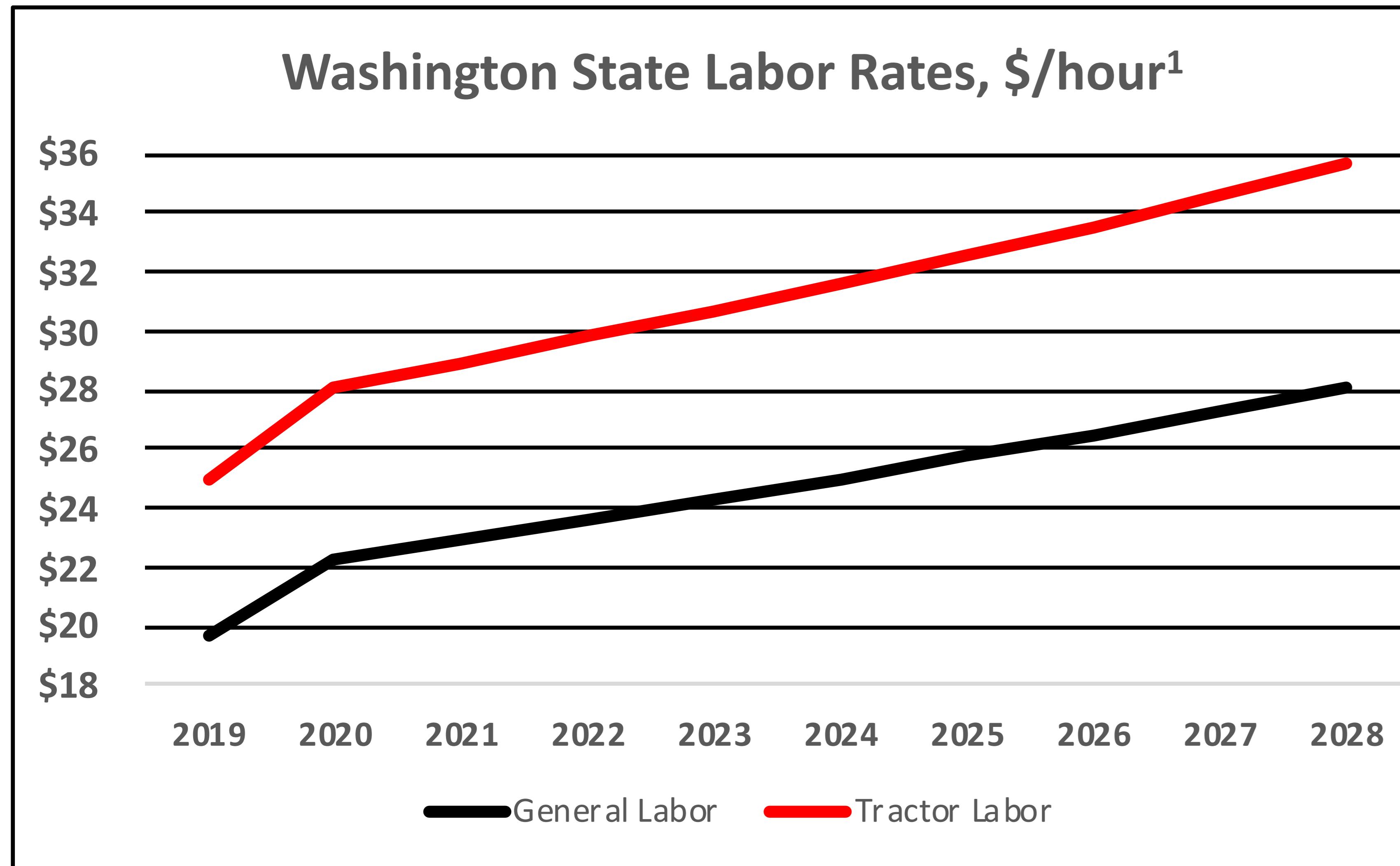
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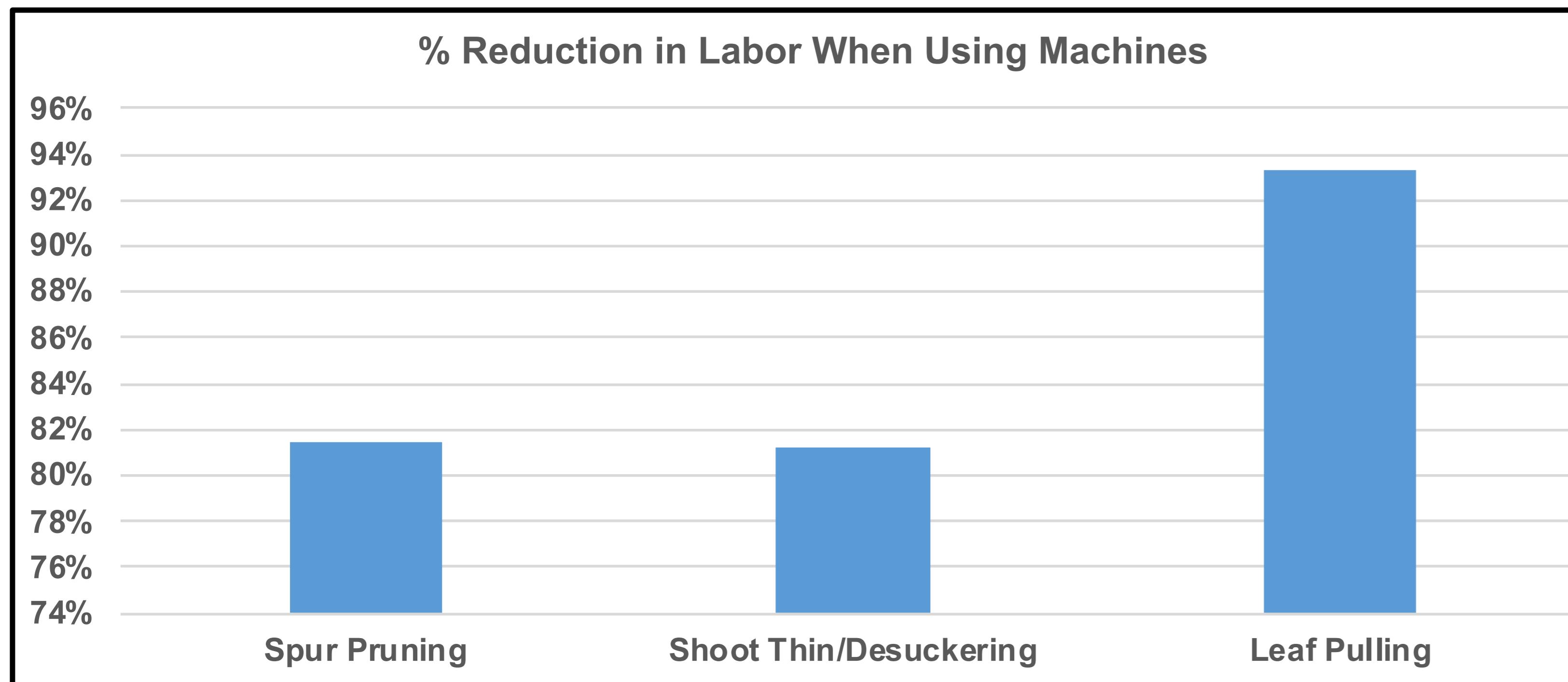
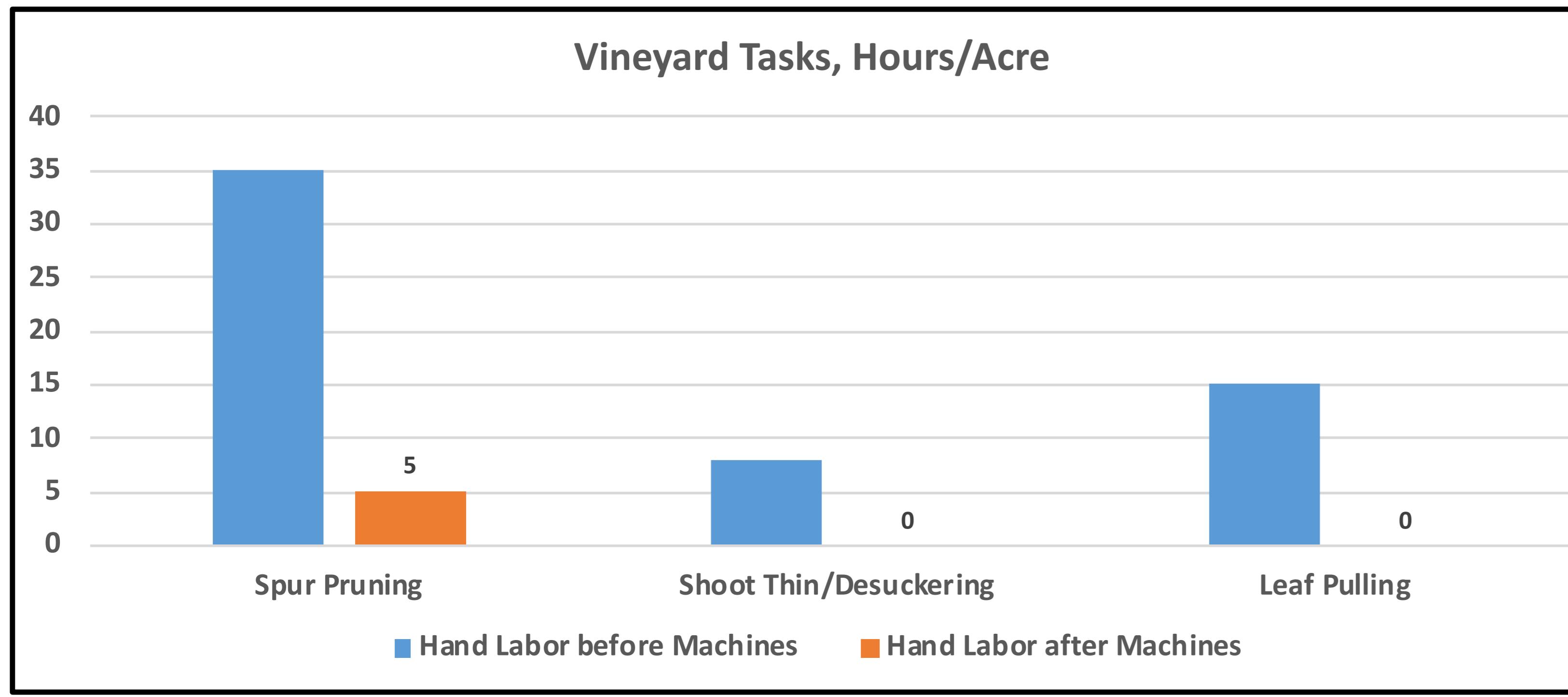
¹Labor rates include a 35-45 percent mark up for employee benefits, including worker's compensation, unemployment insurance and other overhead expenses.

The Issues

- 1) Industry has several vineyard tasks that require many hours of hand labor and a large labor force.
- 2) Experiencing increased labor costs.
- 3) Diminishing workforce.

Potential Solutions

- 1) Mechanization of vineyard tasks.
- 2) Reorganizing staff roles to achieve efficient operations.
- 3) The H-2A program.
- 4) Combination of the above.



Project Goals

- 1) Assess the profitability and feasibility of current labor-saving machines.
- 2) Preserve and enhance fruit and wine quality while using automation.

Project Objectives

- 1) Identify vineyard tasks that would generate the ROI by integrating mechanization.
- 2) Determine the financial requirements to purchase machines by farm size and the minimum acreage required to make the investment feasible.

Procedures

Objective 1:

- 1) Identify two representative vineyard operations in Washington based on acreage to conduct an economic and financial feasibility analysis
- 2) Use OSU's Wine Grape study and Washington industry costs as the basis for each vineyard operation.
- 3) Identify vineyard tasks that require significant labor inputs that can be reduced or eliminated by using mechanization.
- 4) Determine the economic value of using mechanization based on the net present value of each orchard task.

Vineyard Size	Purchase ¹	Custom Hire ²
<u>100-acre Operation</u>		
- Precision pruner	\$30,000	\$ 80/ac
- Shoot thin/desuckering	32,000	NA
- Leaf Pulling	30,000	65/ac
- Harvest	210,000	400/ac
<u>500-acre Operation</u>		
- Pellenc	\$252,000	
- Precision pruner	60,000	80/ac
- Harvest	158,000	400/ac

¹Equipment was evaluated as a separate operation, on its own merits, not combining equipment operations with one power unit.

²Custom hire refers to hiring someone to perform the vineyard task.

Procedures

Objective 2:

- 5) Determine the number of acres a machine can adequately cover based on a window of time to optimize fruit quality and production.
- 2) Determine the liquidity and solvency impacts to a representative vineyard operation in the industry.

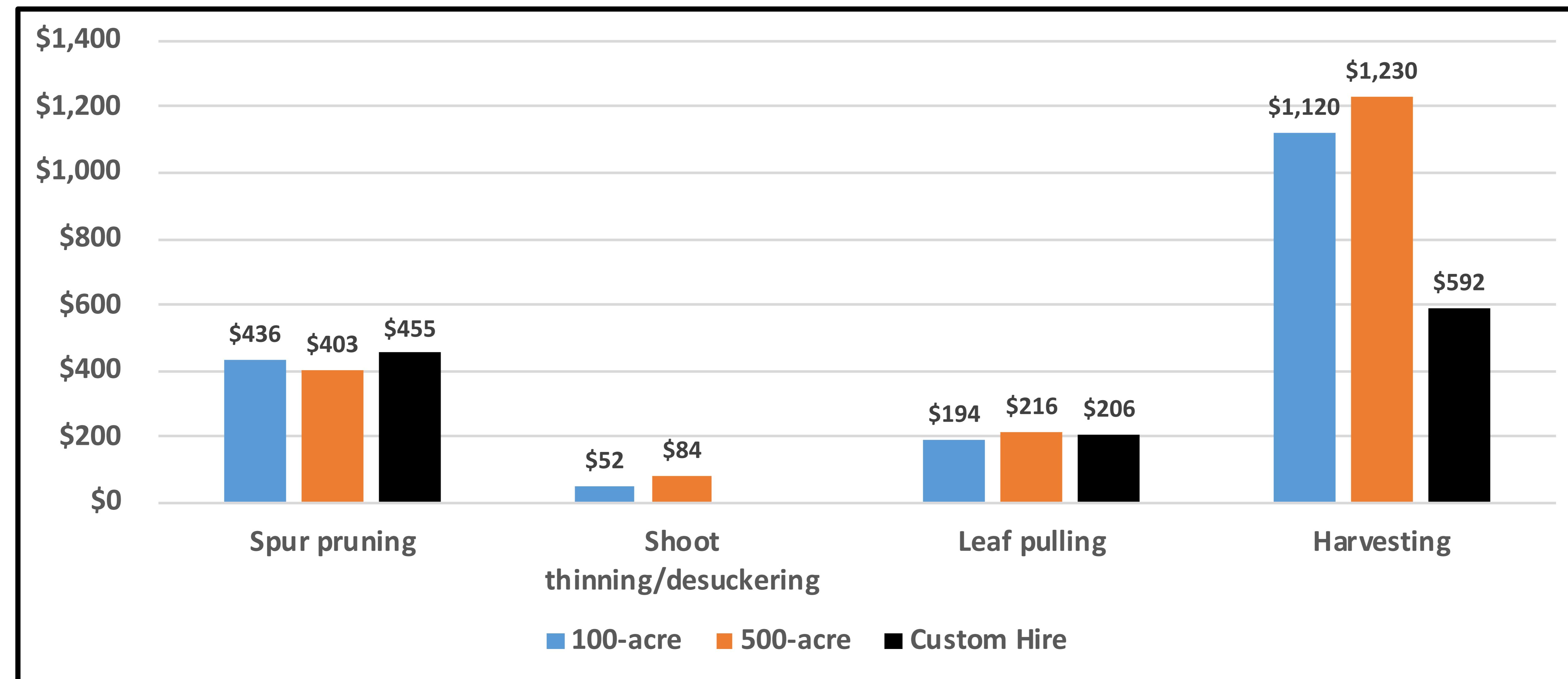
Time During Season to Complete Each Vineyard Task	
Task	Weeks or Acre(s)/Hour
Pruning	12-weeks
Shoot thin/desuckering	4-weeks
Leaf pulling	5-weeks ³
Harvest	1-acre/hour ⁴

³If adjusting for crop load then it becomes two to three weeks or less, depending on grape variety.

⁴Variety dependent, but a general rule.

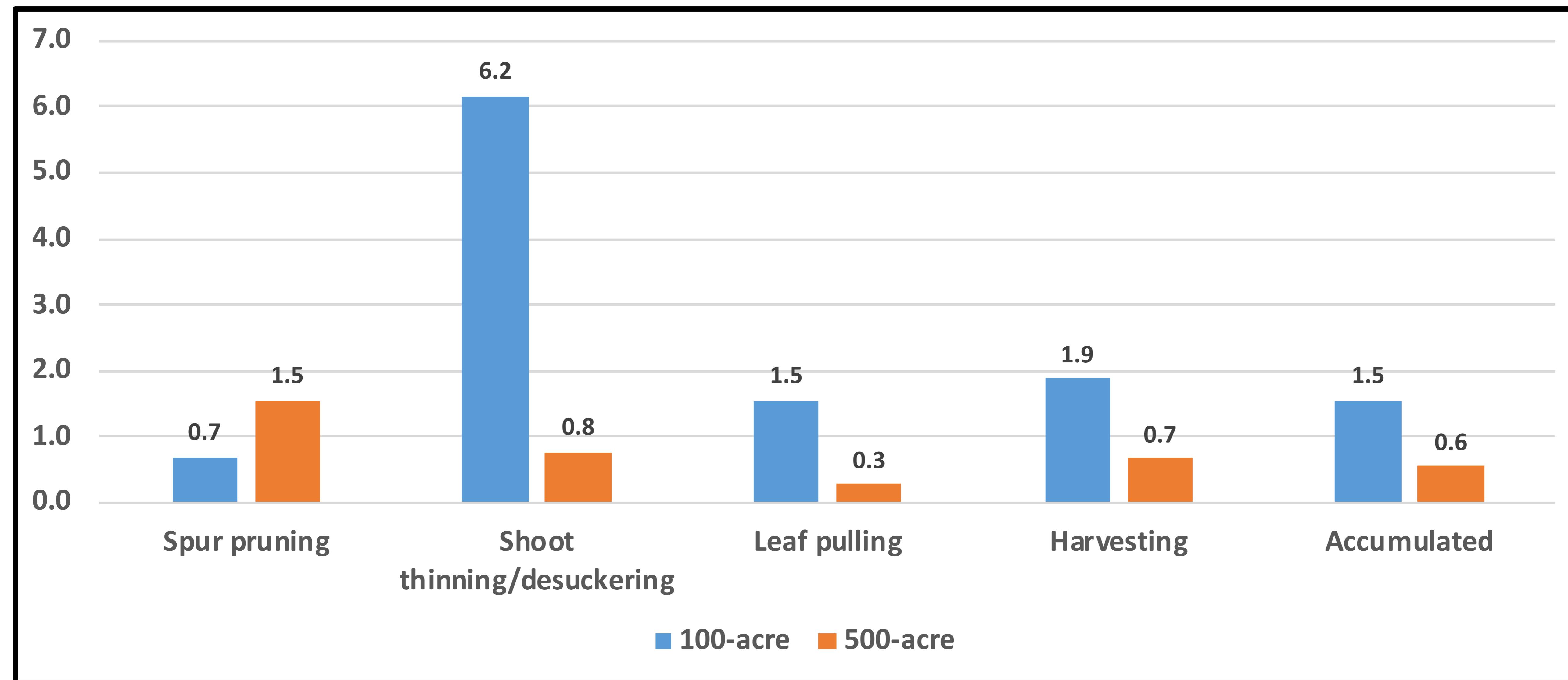
Profitability Results: Net Present Value of Net Returns of Mechanization When Compared to Hand Labor, Including Custom Hiring Operation (\$/acre/yr)

1. Mechanizing vineyard tasks are more profitable than hand labor, using a 6% discount rate.
2. Purchasing equipment would be more profitable than custom hiring tasks, except for pruning and leaf pulling, which have similar results as custom hire.



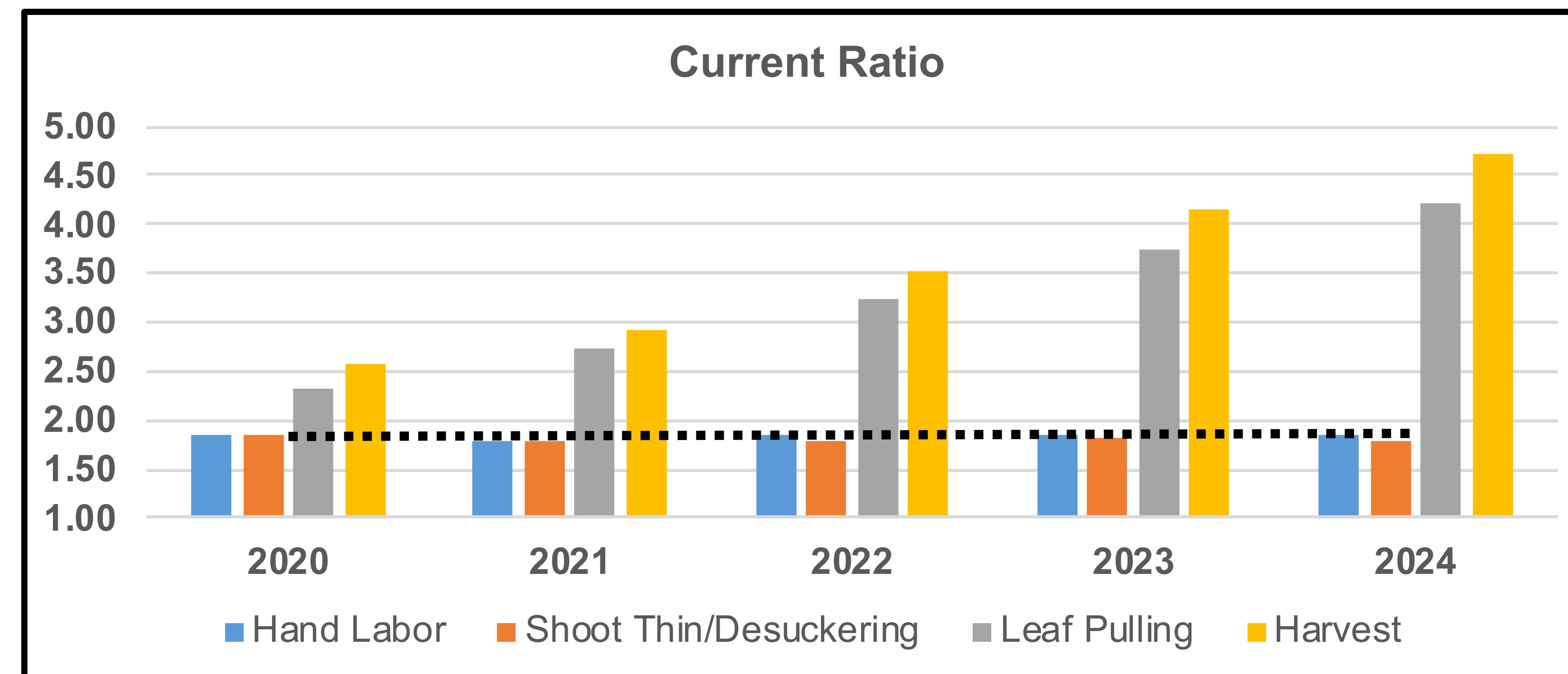
Profitability Results: Payback Period to Purchase Machines

1. Purchasing machines for a 100-acre operation require financing outside of annual cash flows, except for pruning. The 500-acre machine has less than a year payback period except pruning.
2. When purchasing all four labor-saving machines, the 100-acre operation would require financing.



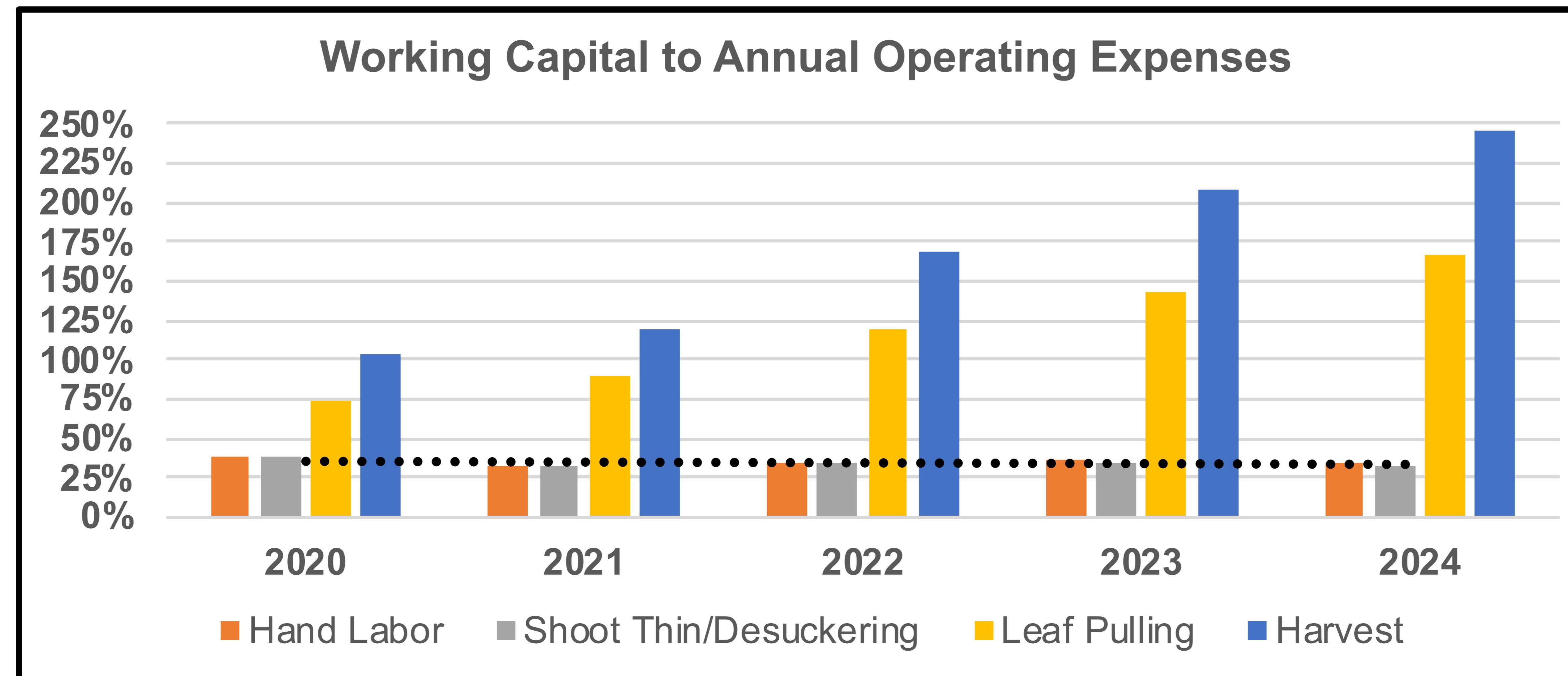
Feasibility Results – 100-acre Vineyard

(Financial Impacts of Purchasing Equipment)



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