2014 Viticulturist of the Year

ASVO Awards for Excellence 2014

Gala Dinner
Tuesday 18th November
The Italian Centre
262 Carrington St,
Adelaide

For more information visit: www.asvoawardsforexcellence.wordpress.com
contact Chirs Waters on 0408 493 416 or asvo@evo.com.au

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BAYER
Judging Guidelines

- The processes and decisions of the judges are confidential and not for public release.
- Nominations are to be judged solely on merit as seen by the judges.
- There are four sections to the application form. Please read through the applications and assess the entries against the questions posed in each section, and select your preferred candidate which in your opinion is likely to have the most significant impact on the Australian wine industry.
- Please rank the nominations from 4 (most impact) to 1 (least impact), I will then tally the judges scores for the papers to short list the finalists. The top two names (or possibly more if the scores are tied) will then be circulated (on the 10th of November) to the judges for a deciding ballot.
- The judging panel may decide on a single or a joint winner based on the quality of the field and the number of nominations considered. However, judges are encouraged to nominate a single winner. In the event of a tie, any prize money or sponsored awards will be shared by the winners.
- Agreement on finalists and winners should be reached by consensus if possible. If this is not possible, panels may agree to cast votes to decide on works to be finalists and/or winners. In such cases, panel members will abide by the majority decision.
- The finalists should not be revealed to anyone outside the panel until after the official announcement. Winners of each award are strictly confidential until after the awards ceremony.
- Each judge must select their preferred nomination by 5.00 pm Friday, 7 November 2014.

On behalf of the ASVO I would like to thank you for assisting us with judging the ASVO viticulturist of the year award.

Nominees

1. Ben Harris
2. Cecil Camilleri
3. Liz Riley
4. Matthew Bailey
5. Tony Proffitt
Nominee  Ben Harris

Description of innovation or novel industry practice that the nominee has been responsible for instigating within the wine industry

1. Provide a brief outline of the novel and significant Australian wine industry viticultural innovation or novel industry practice the nominee has been primarily responsible for driving within the business/wine industry. (limit 200 words)

   a) Limestone Coast Grape and Wine Council - Technical Sub Committee, Chair. As current Chair of LCGWC, Technical Sub Committee and my involvement with the project steering committees I have directed the implementation of a number of important projects aimed at affecting positive change within the Limestone Coast (LSC) wine community. These projects include the 'Unearthing Viticulture in the LSC' document, 'The LSC Culture and Practices' project, the 'LSC Soil Stewardship Program', the 'LSC tutored tasting workshops' and a number of other extension workshops. I have been Chair of the Technical Sub Committee since June 2012. b) Vineyard Manager, Wynns Coonawarra Estate. In the past 4.5 years I have been part of the Wynns Coonawarra Estate viticultural team which has driven a suite of projects that address soils/site variability, management practices and the selection of the appropriate planting material for Coonawarra. I have participated in these exciting project in my position as vineyard manager which has involved a significant replanting effort and the extension of some learnings to the broader industry. Wynns are custodians of important vineyards in the heart of the Terra Rossa strip and the recent work has focussed on optimising wine quality, improving diversity, managing climatic variability and climate change.

2. How does the proposed innovation or improvement in industry best practice offer a significant improvement over existing wine industry products/processes? (limit 200 words)

   a) Limestone Coast Grape and Wine Council - Technical Sub Committee, Chair. The LSC Technical Sub Committee projects have assisted with the extension of relevant viticultural and oenology information that is up to date and accurate to the LSC wine community to ensure the key stakeholders have the appropriate information available to make good decisions, in line with industry best practice. Projects like the Soil Stewardship Program and the Tutored Tastings have also allowed the LSC to benchmark itself against other regions to drive a greater understanding and identify opportunities for improvement. b) Vineyard Manager, Wynns Coonawarra Estate. Wynns has shared some of the recent work regarding its planting strategies and variability within Coonawarra with the Australian wine community at the recent ASVO seminar in Mildura with the aim to share our experiences and learnings with the industry.

3. What are the likely benefits that may flow to the broader wine industry through the introduction and adoption of the viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice? (please include some financial metrics if possible - limit 200 words)
a) Limestone Coast Grape and Wine Council - Technical Sub Committee, Chair. The Extension of information to the LSC wine community to assist with decision making and identify improvement opportunities. Documents like 'Unearthing Viticulture in the LSC' are useful references when reviewing current varietal and rootstock mix and soil variability when making replanting and management decisions. Projects like the Tutored Tastings and the Soil Stewardship Project allow the LSC to subjectively review our local wines and practices to drive improvement. b) Vineyard Manager, Wynns Coonawarra Estate. Improved understanding of the variability within Coonawarra to assist with decision making in regards to optimising fruit/wine quality, improving clonal diversity as well as opportunities to use planting material to assist manage climatic variability and climate change. For example different clones and different management practices have shown to performance well if different seasons and different sites. As a result a range of clones and rootstocks have been selected when planting new vineyards.

4. Other sources of information about your proposed viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice

Please find attached a link to Unearthing Viticulture in the Limestone Coast document, http://limestonecoastwine.com.au/regional-info/unearthing-viticulture/. This document has been included as an example of the work completed by the LCGWC Technical Sub Committee. I had a lead role and was on the steering committee for this project. Also, please find attached the paper I presented at the ASVO seminar in Mildura. The paper has been included as a summary of the recent work the Wynns team has completed in Coonawarra and shared with the Australian wine community.

1. Attachments
i. paper presented at the ASVO Seminar, 24 July 2014 at the Mildura Art Centre
Nominee  Cecil Camilleri

Description of innovation or novel industry practice that the nominee has been responsible for instigating within the wine industry

2. Provide a brief outline of the novel and significant Australian wine industry viticultural innovation or novel industry practice the nominee has been primarily responsible for driving within the business/wine industry. (limit 200 words)

Cecil Camilleri commenced work at The Yalumba Wine Company in November 1994 and soon after embarked on what has become his vocation and calling: the development of Yalumba’s ‘Commitment to Sustainable Winemaking’ Programme. This programme of continuous improvement was developed to maximise the opportunity for ongoing social, economic and environmental wellbeing for Yalumba’s employee community and its stakeholders. The programme applies the lifecycle thinking and lifecycle management to all spheres of wine-growing, winemaking, marketing, distribution and consumption of wine. Life Cycle Analysis is applied to the four pillars of sustainability: Land Stewardship, Product Stewardship, Greenhouse Challenge (mitigation and adaptation), Waste Management and Organisational Citizenship. These interlinked sub-programmes are based on feedback from Management Accounting and Information and Communication Technology. The pillars are held in place by good corporate governance: namely, environmental, social and economic due diligence and duty of care. The programme ensures the conservation of the four elements of quality wine (earth, water, energy and air) in a socially and economically responsible way. Significantly, the sustainability programme is the product of ongoing action research by Dr. Camilleri:


3. How does the proposed innovation or improvement in industry best practice offer a significant improvement over existing wine industry products/processes? (limit 200 words)

Yalumba’s ‘Commitment to Sustainable Winemaking’ incorporates all spheres of business activity associated with growing, making, marketing and consumption of wine. The programme has links to food safety systems, quality assurance, workplace safety, and corporate social responsibility. This extensive and inclusive programme is managed through an ISO accredited management system, namely ISO14001. The scope includes “...processes involved in vineyard management, including nursery operations, grapegrower liaison, and grape purchasing management, general winery operations and wine production at the Angaston and Oxford Landing sites, administration, packing, storage, distribution, marketing and sale of wine products, vinegar, spirits and spirit based products,
beers and ciders.” (Certificate Number: 243012017; Expiry Date: 21 June 2014). This approach minimises the administrative imposition on all stakeholders, particularly growers who are notoriously time-poor. Significantly, Yalumba’s whole property approach to continuous improvement in good viticultural practice best practice, ‘Vitis’, is an intrinsic component of the Land Stewardship pillar of sustainability, and aims to sustainably produce quality grapes by creating a balanced vineyard environment that makes efficient use of natural capital, stems environmental decline, regenerates resources and promotes environmental health and safety. ‘Vitis’ is a monitoring, reporting and learning tool specifically developed for Yalumba’s grower community.

4. What are the likely benefits that may flow to the broader wine industry through the introduction and adoption of the viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice? (please include some financial metrics if possible - limit 200 words)

There is certainly no reason why Yalumba’s approach and/or methods and/or tools cannot be modified for adoption by other organisations. In fact, Yalumba has a sub-programme called ‘Sharing Yalumba’ (as an intrinsic component of its organisational citizenship) that aims to promote sustainability by sharing Yalumba’s ‘good news’. In fact, in 2002, Denis Bellamy, Professor Emeritus of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of Wales and chairman of the UK Conservation Management System (CMS) Consortium, described Yalumba’s commitment to sustainable winemaking as an international model based on research that was “…excellent in theory, methodology and critical evaluation…”. Moreover, the action research conducted at doctoral level by this writer ensures the external validity of the programme. This was recognised by the EPA of South Australia when they awarded Yalumba with the only current Accredited Sustainability Licence. Similarly, the ‘Vitis’ programme has been widely shared with the industry as a framework for good viticultural practice. In addition Yalumba’s LCA model was used to develop the carbon calculator for the wine industries in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and America. Yalumba has developed an international sustainability business model that captures the meaning of wine quality (and sustainable competitive advantage) in terms of an authentic caring for the essential elements that make up wine: earth, water, air and energy.

5. Other sources of information about your proposed viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice

In addition to the action research mentioned above, the reader is invited to visit Yalumba’s website at www.yalumba.com. The reader may also find the brochure, Commitment to Sustainable Winemaking, of relevance. This is available at http://yalumba.com/library/commitment%20to%20sustainable%20winemaking.pdf. In addition, the Vitis programme is summarised by the brochure available at: http://www.yalumba.com/library/enviro_viticodeofpractice.pdf. A PowerPoint-based overview of the sustainability programme is available at http://www.yooyahcloud.com/MOSSCOMMUNICATIONS/suGq5b/YALUMBA_Syd_n_Melb.1.pdf. And finally, a short background to Cecil Camilleri is available at http://www.yalumba.com/library/the_good_earth.pdf.

The images highlight the Sustainability Programme and Vitis.
6. Attachments
   ii. Y’s Commitment to Sustainable Winemaking Program.pdf
   iii. Y’s Vitis Program.pdf
Nominee  Liz Riley

Description of innovation or novel industry practice that the nominee has been responsible for instigating within the wine industry

1. Provide a brief outline of the novel and significant Australian wine industry viticultural innovation or novel industry practice the nominee has been primarily responsible for driving within the business/wine industry over the previous five years. (Limit 200 words):

Liz is based in the Hunter Valley as an independent viticultural consultant. As a specialist generalist she has been driving the adoption of best practice in the region. This has encompassed setting up regional demonstrations and facilitating workshops to engage the local grower community with concepts and practices that they were unlikely to otherwise explore. The key projects over the last few years has been the “Field Demonstration and Evaluation of heat stress/sun protection products (sunscreens) to improve Semillon wine quality”, Precision Viticulture and the use of insectary plants (informal) as well as ongoing engagement in regards to pest and disease management. The local work has resulted in some practices being tweaked for local conditions which has in turn made them more successful and resulted in adoption. Local winemakers have also been engaged in the process as appropriate to support these activities.

Liz also actively pushes sustainable fungicide use in what is a high pressure region and encourages the adoption of new planting material (clones and varieties) to ensure the long term sustainability of the grape resources in the region. She is active in engaging with the local industry in regards to technical viticultural issues as they arise e.g. smoke taint (V14), Qld Fruit Fly (2007-8).

2. How does the proposed innovation or improvement in industry best practice offer a significant improvement over existing wine industry products/processes? (Limit 200 words) Comment:

The Hunter is a very traditional region and the level of formal viticultural training is low. Coupled with its isolation from the main viticultural areas (i.e. corporate viticulture and the research hubs) and many traditional practices not being "best practice" there is a need to push new ideas and innovations to ensure that region remains viable in the long term. Growers in the Hunter need to adopt new practices and concepts (appropriate to the regional conditions) and add "tools" to the tool box to help them manage variable seasonal conditions (both hot and dry and hot and wet within the one season).

Showcasing new practices enables growers and winemakers in the region to assess the impact of something new, tweak it to make it suitable and cost effectively and then utilise it on an as needs basis with a large degree of confidence that it is a good investment. In the case of sunscreens the level of adoption on a strategic basis is likely to be high, particularly as key regional winemakers are supportive of its use. It is great to now have another tool to manage vine health and fruit quality outcomes during extreme heat events. In this region this will result in a greater volume of fruit being harvested earlier (less risk) and at the desired or higher quality.

3. What are the likely benefits that may flow to the broader wine industry through the introduction and adoption of the viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice? (please include some financial metrics if possible - limit 200 words):
Unfortunately the Hunter is to a degree a "follower" as a region, however with its 4 million visitors per year and high level of engagement with the wine media there has been the opportunity to engage favorably with consumers about the new practices which are being adopted in the vineyard. It enables us to present a fresh face for the grape growing end of the production chain and to talk about both innovation and sustainability in the vineyard.

Social media has made the ability to communicate about anything very easy. In the instance of the sunscreen project (the Hunter being a phenologically early region) we were able to tweet about the project and this enabled a later region i.e. Tasmania to be aware of the project, the outcomes and implement the use of sunscreens in the same season. A great result.

It should however be noted that as a region with challenging climatic conditions our experience under high pressure e.g. wet seasons and harvests results in us being very good as developing tactics and strategies that work to enable the successful harvest of fruit. These strategies can become useful to other regions when they experience these situations e.g. once in 20 years. Liz has been active in this space in previous seasons.

4. **Other sources of information about your proposed viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice (e.g. magazine articles, flyers, pamphlets, etc – a further 100 words, maximum, may be included to describe these other sources of information)** Please feel free to include up to 3 high quality images if it helps to explain the innovation more clearly to the judging panel:

The Sunscreen Project has not yet been communicated widely as there are some issues with the write up (please refer to Anne Duncan at AGWA regarding this). However it is envisaged that there will be communication at a local level and possibly beyond, prior to Xmas i.e. in time to support adoption prior to the hot part of the 2014-15 season.

Much of the other work towards best practice, adoption of new varieties, best practice spray programs is delivered to clients on a one on one basis. Delivery to the region as a whole is generally via both formal workshops and in season mini workshops e.g. once per month during the growing season.
Nominee  Matthew Bailey

Description of innovation or novel industry practice that the nominee has been responsible for instigating within the wine industry

1. Entry: Provide a brief outline of the novel and significant Australian wine industry viticultural innovation or novel industry practice the nominee has been primarily responsible for driving within the business/wine industry over the previous five years. (Limit 200 words)

*Insectarium concept* (est. 2007)

Taltarni is creating a more sustainable future identity of the Insectarium, without compromising biophysical environmental capital for future generation’s resilience and agroecosystem to absorb disturbance and reorganize while undergoing change to our vineyard practices.

Establishing a self-regulated ecologically with (reduced external inputs) the planting of indigenous plants to provide habitat for natural predators and parasitoids, use of ecosystem engineers, production aligned with Insectariums within our vineyard. Insectarium integration is value adding, builds profit and infrastructure (constructed capital), as well as developing more complex skillsets and knowledge (cultural capital) and increased supply chain networking and cohesion (social capital) with reasonably profitable.

Intrinsic adaptive capacity to build and increase the learning and adaptation of the Insectarium identity will rely on integration of traditional cultivation techniques with modern knowledge and driven by consumer expectations, climate change, profitability and sustainability of the wine industry.

Demand for selective insecticides having the least effect on natural enemies and user friendly is a driver. A principle means of enhancing conditions for natural enemy survival in a vineyard is to limit the use of harmful chemicals and to increase the availability of flowering plants to be used as essential or supplementary food sources achievable with an IPM agroecosystem.

2. How does the proposed innovation or improvement in industry best practice offer a significant improvement over existing wine industry products/processes? (Limit 200 words) Comment

Existing conventional methods heavily rely on external inputs to control pest/disease and sometimes require specific equipment /machinery which are labour intensive operations and/or time consuming. And lets be realistic here, it comes down to the bottom line, is it going to make my vineyard more profitable without effecting yields and quality.

Yes, the concept can reduced your operational inputs while maintaining and improving quality of your product whether it be wine or a horticulture fresh food produce. Isn’t limited to reduced insecticide sprays but in-captures all vineyard operations from weed control, fungicides, repair/maintenance too irrigation and they all require what?, labour which is the largest expense in any agriculture enterprise and the adoption of the Insectarium will reduce you vineyard labour inputs...how?
Insectarium isn’t limited to vegetation corridors but is taken to the vine, we have stopped slashing mid-rows, reduced herbicides to one application and encouraged over the past 4 year’s native grasses to grow under the vines. The flow-on effect has also reduced our fungicide passes and reliance on complex chemicals and coupled with good ground cover I believe it has I reduced the risks of Downey mildew, the biophysical environment of living organisms is improved which break pest cycles.

3. What are the likely benefits that may flow to the broader wine industry through the introduction and adoption of the viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice? (please include some financial metrics if possible - limit 200 words)

Financial

The Insectarium IPM concept has cost saving benefits that can’t be ignored as flippant pie in the sky what-if-dreams it does dramatically reduced operational inputs.

For example I used only one herbicide application and none in our Eco sustainable block compared to 3-4 in a conventional vineyard and 2-3 Insecticide sprays are no longer required to control LBAM or vine moth in our vineyard. The costs saving were achieved up to $100/ha from chemical inputs last year alone and total inputs have almost half each consecutive year since 2011. Labour, fuel, power, machinery and R/M components saving are achievable around $120/ha and over a 100ha vineyard that’s $12k savings annually by converting from conventional farming methods to the agroecosystem.

2005-14 chemical related inputs

The graph shows the economic benefit of implementing the Insectarium IMP concept at Taltarni vineyards. Total combined chemical related inputs reduced from $678/ha in 2005 down to $176/ha in 2014 and forecasted to continue to fall to $124/ha for 2015. Fungicide, herbicide, insecticide components have decreased with labour inputs dramatically reducing as seen from $263/ha in 2005 down to $67/ha in 2014, but note all components can be affected from seasonal conditions as noted in 2011 with the exception of insecticide inputs!
4. Other sources of information about your proposed viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice (e.g. magazine articles, flyers, pamphlets, etc – a further 100 words, maximum, may be included to describe these other sources of information). Please feel free to include up to 3 high quality images if it helps to explain the innovation. Other sources of information about your proposed viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice (e.g. magazine articles, flyers, pamphlets, etc – a further 100 words, maximum, may be included to describe these other sources of information). Please feel free to include up to 3 high quality images if it helps to explain the innovation more clearly to the judging panel. (total of 200 words)

- Grapegrower & Winemaker journal issue: 543/ April 2009 page 17-20
- Australian Viticulture journal issue: Sept/Oct 2010 (vol: 14 no.5) page 40-42
- Wine & Viticulture journal issue: Nov/Dec 2012 (vol: 27 no.6) page 62-66
- AWITC 2010 “Enhancing natural enemy populations: vegetation, chemicals and climate change”
  PowerPoint Presentation on concept (w27)
- Western Victorian Viticulture Annual Seminar. 10/08 &10/09 Concept PPP and research subsequent year
- Pyrenees Growers Association: “walk in the vineyard”. 2009/2010
  PPP on concept and hands-on experience, followed-up on research.
- Insectarium featured on ABC’s Landline in “A Bug’s Life” 03/04/2011
  Insect interaction, native plants, covercrop/grass roller, benefits to industry
  Reducing our foot print “giving back”
- “Establishing and Monitoring Insectariums”
  Concept being used and embraced by the wine industry SA
  CESAR PPP, referring to concept/research. Photos used in “Field Guide Book”
- “Pests and diseases” (AWRI / April 2013 Technical Review page 34)
  Insectariums still a sanctuary for beneficial insects in spite of increased chemical inputs. Wine Viti. J. 27(6), 62–66; 2012
- EE Muir & Sons news letter 2008
  Insectarium appeared in the EE Muir & Sons new letter
The bridging corridors create what I like to call buzzy insect highways moving Beneficial’s further throughtout the vineyard stopping at local pest-station to repletion their various appetite.

1. Attachments
   iv. Predator Shield Bug feed on Vine moth caterpillar.jpg
   v. Pray mantises captured a LBAM.jpg
   vi. Lacewing Larvae.jpg
   vii. Lacewing Larvae with last meals suck to back as camouflage.jpg
   viii. Insectarium Corridor.jpg
   ix. Green Lacewing.jpg
   x. Central Insectarium.jpg
Nominee    Tony Proffitt

Description of innovation or novel industry practice that the nominee has been responsible for instigating within the wine industry

1. Entry: Provide a brief outline of the novel and significant Australian wine industry viticultural innovation or novel industry practice the nominee has been primarily responsible for driving within the business/wine industry over the previous five years. (Limit 200 words)

Researching, using and promoting Precision Viticulture (PV) technologies to improve crop productivity and fruit quality while minimising production costs.

PV technologies allow grape growers and wine producers to see where and how much variation there is in their vineyards. This, in turn, allows them to manage their land differentially rather than uniformly and to make more informed management decisions.

A range of sensors are commercially available which allow areas (zones) within a vineyard to be identified on the basis of similar (or dissimilar) vine performance characteristics. While a single layer of spatial data may provide sufficient information to implement management changes, the analysis of a number of layers of data may provide the added benefit of understanding the underlying cause(s) of vine variability.

Tony continues to be involved in the research, development and application of the technology in commercial vineyards and promotes this viticultural innovation as a service provider, through participation at industry workshops/seminars, by writing articles in popular industry journals, and by giving presentations to University viticulture and oenology students.

He is currently investigating whether unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs) and their associated payloads (i.e. sensors) have an application in commercial vineyards. This is an AGWA regionally funded project

2. How does the proposed innovation or improvement in industry best practice offer a significant improvement over existing wine industry products/processes? (Limit 200 words) Comment

Vineyard blocks no longer need to be managed uniformly. Instead, fruit can be harvested in parcels according to harvest specifications related to intended wine style or brand (Figure 1). In this way, fruit of uniform quality can now be kept separate in the vineyard. Similarly, inputs such as irrigation water, mulch/compost, fertilisers, canopy manipulation, sprays and labour need only be applied to discrete areas within a vineyard block where they are required (Figure 2). This potentially allows production costs to be reduced, or at least maintained.
An understanding of vineyard variability can improve the accuracy of sampling data which has potential benefits associated with fruit intake, wine quality and production costs. Spatial information also provides greater detail for those designing new vineyards and re-developing older vineyards.

As new technologies become commercially available (e.g. those measuring fruit quality attributes) these are likely to find a place in the vineyard of the future.

3. **What are the likely benefits that may flow to the broader wine industry through the introduction and adoption of the viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice?** (please include some financial metrics if possible - limit 200 words)

Targeted harvesting improves the uniformity in quality of parcels of fruit delivered to wineries and maximises the opportunity for winemakers to consistently produce wines of a desired wine style or quality. Cases studies show income benefits of between 3 and 78% for grape production and up to 20% for wine production.

The targeted application of inputs has two potential benefits. Firstly, it provides a means to improve the uniformity in vine performance. Case studies have shown improved vigour, crop yield, fruit quality and water use efficiency in ‘weak’ or ‘poor’ areas of vineyards. Secondly, it provides a means to either reduce or maintain production expenditure. Case studies have shown cost reductions in pruning (12%), canopy management (8-12%) and herbicide spraying (75%).

Sampling and monitoring activities are required throughout the growing season. Case studies have shown that the use of spatial data has improved the accuracy and reliability of yield estimates (5%) and maturity analyses (6%), and reduced pest and disease monitoring time by 30%.

The use of high resolution soil and elevation data has been shown to improve vineyard design through the better delineation of changes in soil type and topography to suit grape variety and irrigation/drainage systems.

4. **Other sources of information about your proposed viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice (e.g. magazine articles, flyers, pamphlets, etc – a further 100 words, maximum, may be included to describe these other sources of information).** Please feel free to include up to 3 high quality images if it helps to explain the innovation. Other sources of information about your proposed viticultural innovation or change to industry best practice (e.g. magazine articles, flyers, pamphlets, etc – a further 100 words, maximum, may be included to describe these other sources of information). Please feel free to include up to 3 high quality images if it helps to explain the innovation more clearly to the judging panel. (total of 200 words)

In the past 5 years, Tony has presented information related to the application of PV at the following events:

1 international conference (New Zealand)
1 local symposium (Perth)

6 workshops (Clare Valley, Coonawarra, Yarra Glen, Gt Western, Moora, Hunter Valley)

In 2006 he co-authored a book published by Winetitles which provides information on how spatial data should be acquired, delivered and used, and the questions a grower or wine producer should ask a service provider.