



# The wine industry in Denmark

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Commercial production of wine has by EU law been allowed in Denmark since 2000. A large number of hobby growers had already started wine growing in the early 1990's and established the Danish Vineyards Association (DVA) in 1993. 8 growers were fast to register as commercial producers and an industry has been emerging since then with about 90 commercial producers in 2012. By 1 April 2012 the DVA had 1430 members. Of these 41 are from the other Scandinavian countries and 1329 members are hobby growers. The 20 largest producers have about 60% of the total area with the biggest ones having about 5 ha each and the remaining growers have mostly between 500 and 2000 plants. The production receive no EU or Governmental support.

Commercial vines grown in western parts of DK			
Blue Cultivars		Green Cultivars	
Rondo	57%	Solaris	40%
Regent	14%	Ortega	15%
Leon Millot	13%	Orion	13%
Cabernet Cortis	6%	Madeleine Angevine	8%
Castel	4%	Zalas Perle	7%
Frühburgunder	3%	Johanitter	4%
Bolero	1%	Bianca	3%
Acc. % of total	95%	Acc. % of total:	90%
Total m <sup>2</sup> planted	112.000	Total m <sup>2</sup> planted	84.000
Of these: Funen	31.000	Funen	39.000
Jutland	81.000	Jutland	45.000

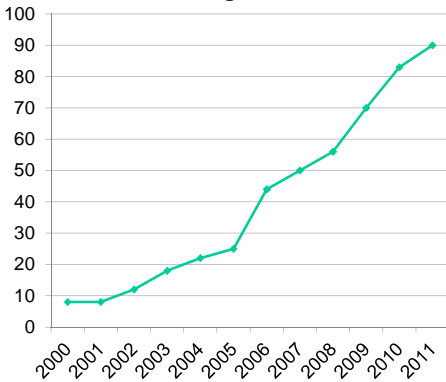
Danish vineyards are wide spread in the country but are predominantly close to the coastline and on the islands. Location of major vineyards are indicated.



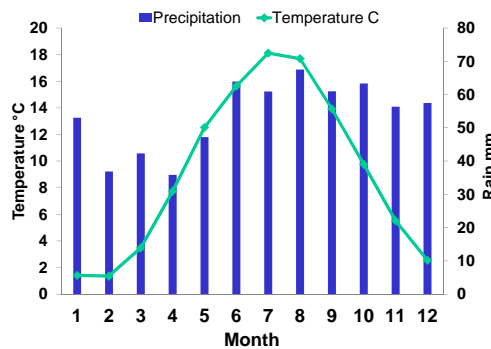
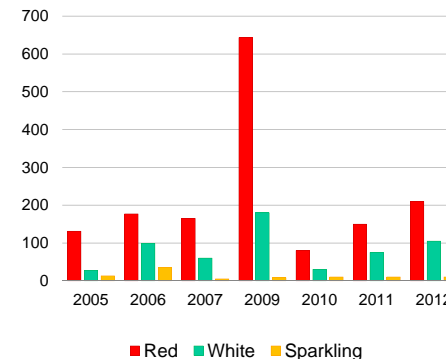
Commercial vines grown in eastern parts of DK			
Blue cultivars		Green cultivars	
Rondo	48 %	Solaris	19%
Regent	14 %	Orion	17%
Leon Millot	13 %	Ortega	11%
Cabernet Cortis	11 %	Zalas Perle	12%
Castel	3 %	Phönix	7%
Frühburgunder	3 %	Chardonnay	5%
Bolero	1 %	Lucie Kühlman	5%
		Madeleine Angevine	4%
Acc. % of total:	93 %	Acc. % of total:	80%
Total m <sup>2</sup> planted	219.500	Total m <sup>2</sup> planted	106.000

**Bornholm**  
10 hobby growers, 2 commercial

The development in registered commercial growers in DK



Commercial Wine Production Hecto Liter



30 year mean for the period 1980-2010. Based on data from climate station in Roskilde. Danish Meteorological Institute.

The climate is mild coastal, with relative warm winters and cool summers. Precipitation is distributed quite evenly over the year. The accumulated temperature sum of the growing season is based on 30 year norm values approximate 1000 calculated with 8 °C as base temperature.

A high number of cultivars are tested (almost 70) with the blue cultivar 'Rondo' as the dominant one. Among the green cultivars 'Solaris' is the most important. Red wine production has initially been very dominating, but a shift with more focus on white wine, rosé and sparkling wine has been seen in the last years. However total production in HL have been low to very low in the last years (2010-2012), especially with the increase in area in mind.

After some optimistic years with relative warm summers the last 3 years have been problematic due to late spring frost (2011), low summer temperatures (2010 and 2012) and high levels of rain (2011 and 2012).

Very few fungicides are approved by the Danish authorities so growing is strongly depended on disease tolerant cultivars.

The wine industry has so far been favoured by a positive interest by media's and consumers so wines are sold at high prices (mostly 15-30 Euro). A significant share of the commercial area is still very young and prices are expected to decrease when full established.

The development in wine quality has been very promising with several producers getting rewards also in international wine shows. However, many also need to improve the growing techniques to obtain higher productivity.