

Water and energy savings from using mulch in vineyards



Background

Future-proofing vineyards to enable them to withstand the impacts of climate change is critical. A key part of this is to prepare vineyards to withstand the impacts of extreme heat and drought. Undervine mulching of vineyards increases soil moisture levels, lowering the ambient temperature of the vineyard and increasing the ability of vines to maintain evaporative cooling. Mulching also increases soil organic matter and may increase soil carbon sequestration.

Straw mulching vineyards

The use of mulch in Australian vineyards has not been widely adopted. It is likely that its use is limited by the cost of purchase and spreading, the requirement for specialised spreading equipment and some of the risks associated with its use. This case study focuses on the potential water and energy savings from straw mulch use; however, other benefits and risks should be considered prior to its use (Table 1).

Table 1. Benefits and risks associated with the use of mulch in vineyards.

Advantages	Disadvantages
Increases soil moisture	May increase risk of frost
Increases soil carbon	Fire hazard
Increases soil nutrients	Habitat for invertebrate pests
Improves weed control	Workplace health and safety (slip hazard)
Decreases herbicide use	May impede machinery operations
Enhances biodiversity	High cost in some years

Mulch trials at Yalumba Family Vignerons – Eden Valley

At Yalumba, the move away from cultivating the soil in the 1970s coincided with investment in trials looking at ways to retain soil moisture, buffer soil temperature, increase soil biodiversity and reduce herbicide use. Early trials at Eden Valley showed that it is preferable to mulch under the vines as opposed to the entire vineyard floor because of the risk of waterlogging. Trialling different thicknesses of mulch revealed that if the straw is spread to a depth just below the dripper line (approximately 30 cm) in early autumn, rain settles it to a manageable and effective depth.

More recent trials at Eden Valley have focused on measuring the effect of mulch on soil moisture and the associated water savings. Wheaten straw mulch was applied undervine and measurements were taken to assess its effect on soil temperature, soil moisture, grape yield and production cost over three seasons. Results were also analysed to quantify the effect of straw mulch on greenhouse gas emissions, with reductions caused through reduced water demand by the vines and therefore less electricity used to pressurise irrigation.

Total cost of straw mulch (\$/Ha/year)^a = \$1,050

Value add from increased yield (\$/Ha/year)^b = \$9,350

^a Purchase price and cost of application averaged over the three-year life of the straw

^b Based on fruit value of \$1,700/tonne (Eden Valley Riesling)

The cost to purchase and spread the mulch was significantly less than the additional income received from fruit sales. This was a result of increased yield

with no detrimental effects on fruit composition. Under straw mulch the soil temperature was lower and was buffered against extreme temperatures.

Improved soil moisture retention under straw mulch saved an average of 0.5 ML/ha and saved 266 hours of pumping time. It is estimated that around 6.81 t CO₂-e emissions were avoided through the use of straw mulch.

Straw mulch improved soil moisture retention

Water savings = 0.5 ML/ha

GHGs mitigated = 105 kg CO₂-e/ha



Yalumba Family Vignerons

Yalumba has been developing its own sustainable viticulture program since the mid 1990s. This starts in the vineyard and extends to every aspect of winemaking, production, packaging and distribution. Many awards and milestones have resulted due to sustainability now being at the core of the business. Yalumba is the first wine company in the world to receive the Climate Protection Award from the US Environmental Protection Agency, 2007.

Yalumba runs an extensive environmental management program, setting aside hundreds of hectares of land for conservation management. For every hectare of vineyard owned, there is at least one hectare of natural vegetation. Thousands of trees have been planted over the past few decades.

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Contact

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