

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'ies 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 96 commercial producers in 2017. By 1 April 2017 the DVA had 1230 members. Of these 41 are from the other Scandinavian countries and 1096 members are hobby growers. The 10 largest producers have about 52 % of the total area with the largest ones having about 5 to 10 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 Denmark	
The number of Commercial growers has been	Just now there are 96 registered growers in all Denmark
Stable around 100 growers the last years	A few early starters has stopped and there is a tendency of the largest getting larger and more focussed
The total area covered is	The 10 largest growers accounts for 52 % of the total output
98 hectares	
While red grapes were dominant is is now 50 / 50 % - and mostly the Solaris grape has increased more than 10 %	

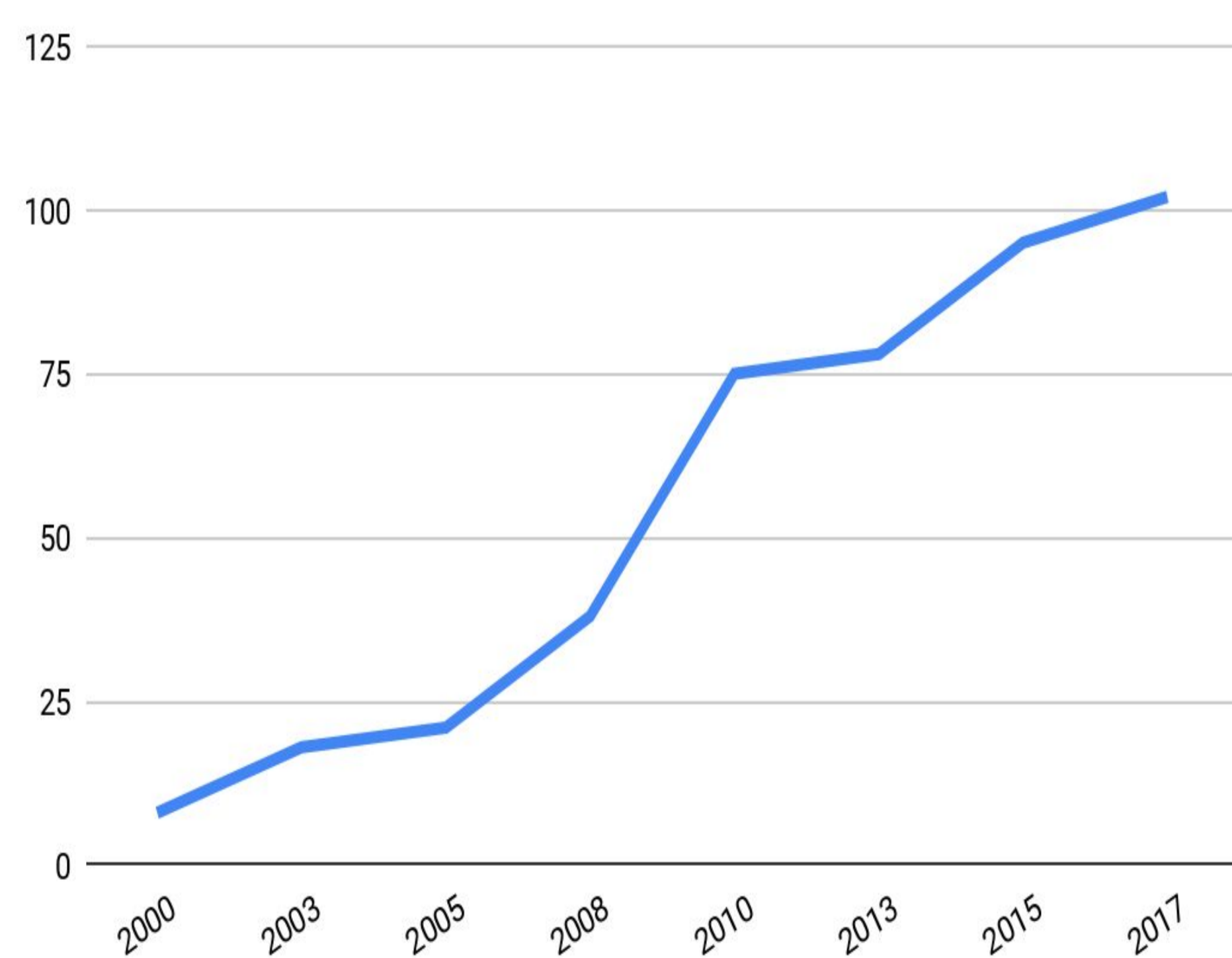
Danish vineyards are wide spread in the country but are predominantly close to the coastline and on the islands. Location of major vineyards are indicated.



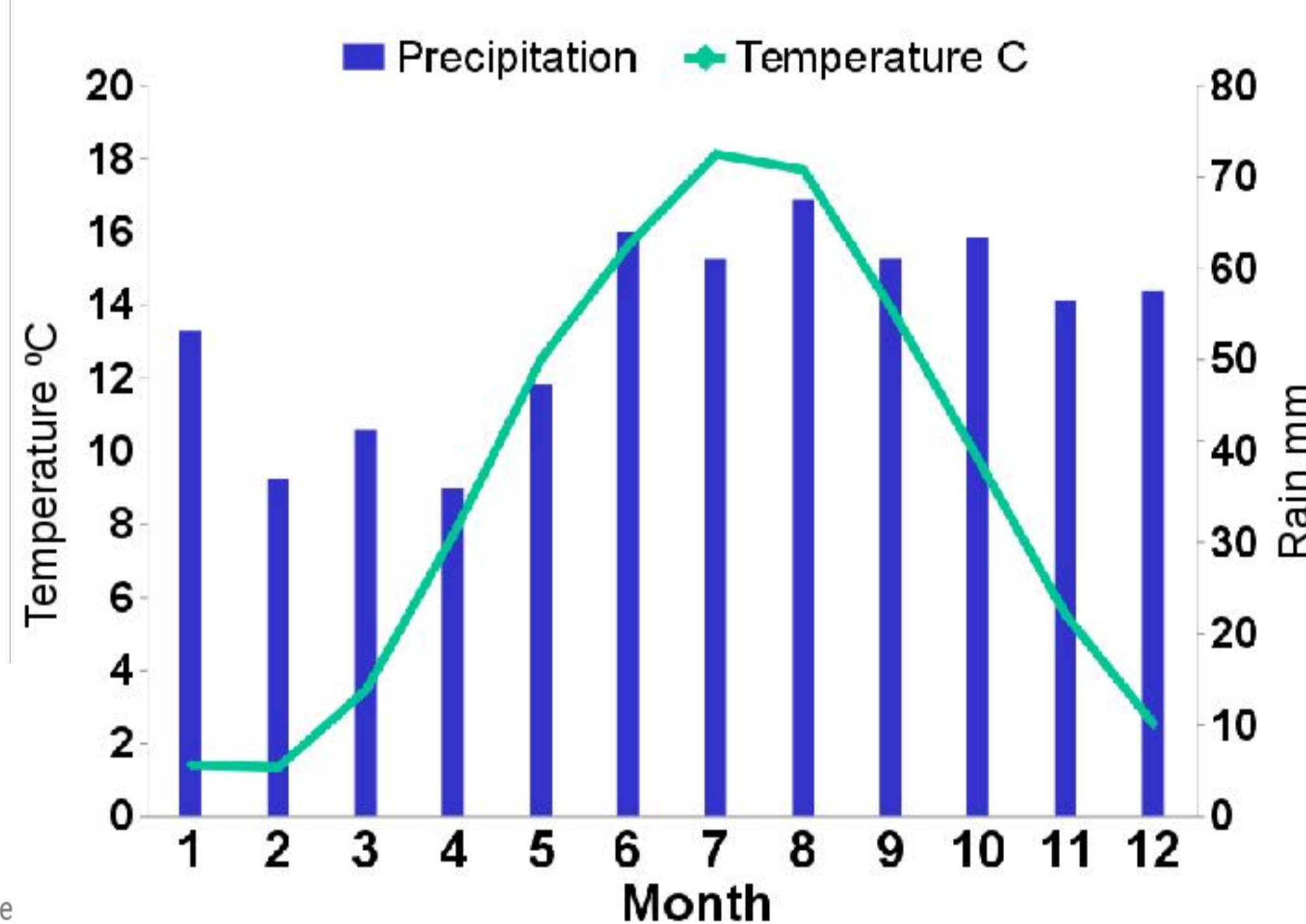
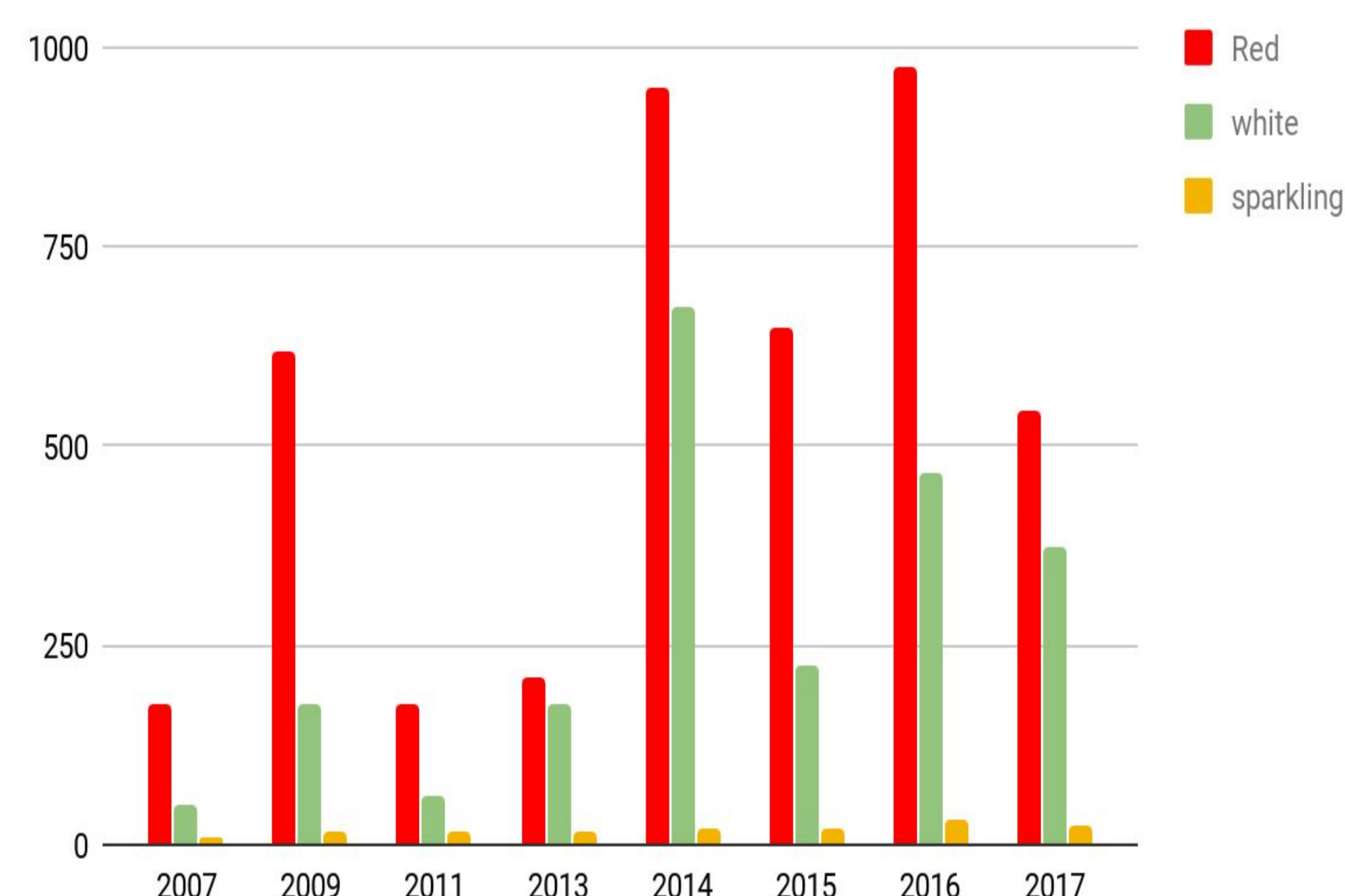
Commercial vines grown in eastern parts of DK			
Blue cultivars		Green cultivars	
Rondo	30 %	Solaris	42 %
Regent	12 %	Orion	12 %
Leon Millot	23 %	Ortega	5 %
Cabernet Cortis	12 %	Zalas Perle	19 %
Castel	3 %	Phönix	5 %
Frühburgunder	3 %	Sauvignier Gris	6 %
Bolero	8 %	Muscaris	5 %
		Madeleine Angevine	4 %
Acc. % of total:	93 %	Acc. % of total:	85 %
Total m ² planted	492.000	Total m ² planted	491.000

Bornholm
10 hobby growers, 1 commercial

Registered Commercial growers in DK



Commercial wine Production (hecto liters)



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 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. Year 2015 had the lowest yield, while 2016 had the highest yield, followed by 2017 which was back to basis, equal year 2014.

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 relative 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.