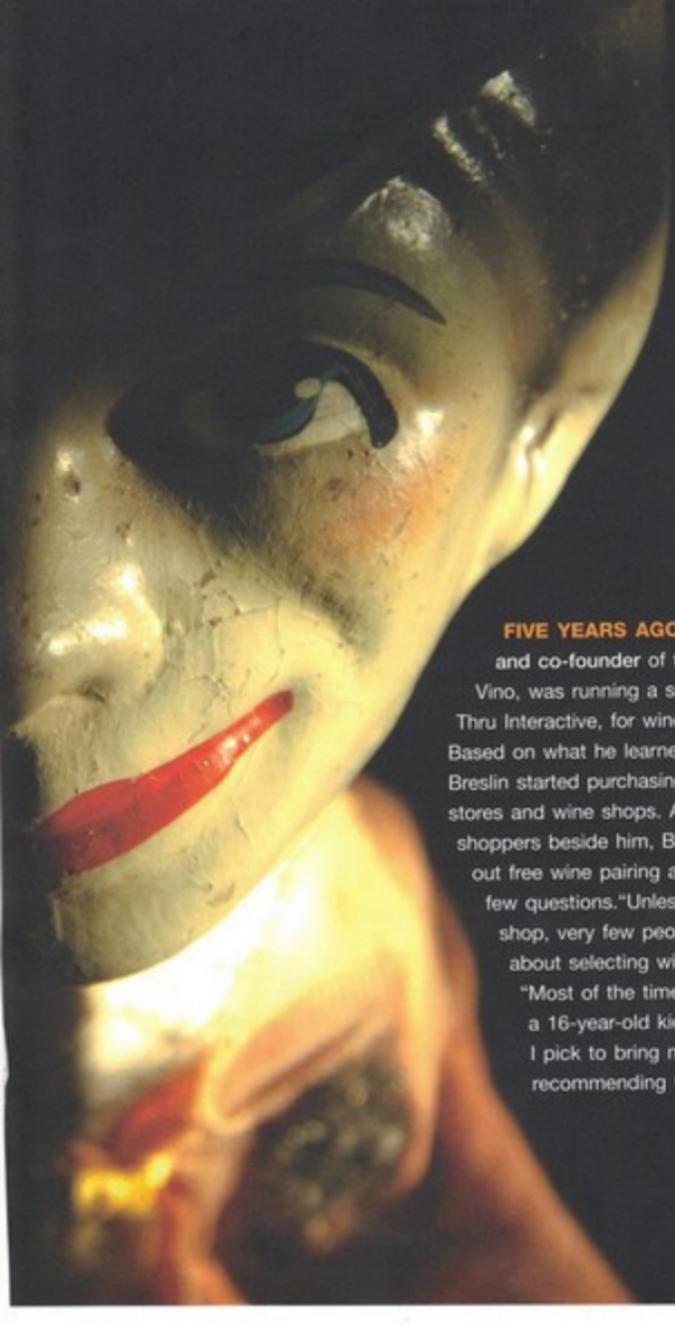


# MAKE MINE MOBILE

By Dawn Reiss

The right planning coupled with a robust database of content can turn a wine app into the perfect pour.



**FIVE YEARS AGO** Rick Breslin, CEO and co-founder of the wine app Hello Vino, was running a small Web agency, Drive Thru Interactive, for wineries in Bristol, Calif. Based on what he learned from his clients, Breslin started purchasing wine at local grocery stores and wine shops. After noticing confused shoppers beside him, Breslin began giving out free wine pairing advice based on a few questions. "Unless it's a specialty wine shop, very few people know anything about selecting wine," Breslin says. "Most of the time someone is asking a 16-year-old kid, 'What wine should I pick to bring my boss?' So I started recommending wines."



Breslin quickly learned that asking a few simple questions could help demystify the wine buying process:

What occasion is the wine for?

Do you prefer red or white?

Is this for sharing?

Is this for a meal?

That's when Breslin decided to package the conversation into an app.

## BUILDING A BRAND

Prior to launching Hello Vino, Breslin and his team of employees from the Web agency and outside consultants and contributors spent six months

inputting tens of thousands of pairings, working directly with wineries to create a robust database that now contains 200,000 wines. The app quickly filters information to help users find what they are looking for by asking two initial questions: "Can we help you choose a wine?" or "Already have wine?" to help with food pairings.

"Having good content that is easily accessible is huge," Breslin says. "We spent a good six months collecting tens of thousands of pairings to get great wine

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— Paul McBray,  
chief strategy  
officer for VinTank

data. Having great information like that is paramount for us so we could tailor our pairings to a U.S. audience."

To grow excitement prior to the Hello Vino's launch, Breslin sought out potential users by creating a blog that now has 1,300 monthly subscribers. He sent out press releases to various media outlets and websites like Mashable, The Huffington Post, KillerStartups.com and Daily App Show that cover the tech and mobile industries, in addition to wine-industry outlets including Wine Business Monthly, Wine Biz Radio, and Vineyard & Winery Management magazine.

Prior to the app's launch, Breslin also grew Hello Vino's fan base on Twitter—a tool that he calls "the greatest free market research tool." He searched the terms "wine," "app" and

"mobile," and followed 2,000 people initially. Hello Vino then focused on search engine optimization to help direct potential fans with searches like "what wine goes with pizza?" and "wine pairing for ham" to HelloVino.com. That competitive research went into an app and a "wine for everybody" brand with a reliable audience by the launch date. Today, Hello Vino has more than 16,400 fans on Twitter, a Facebook page with 3,200 fans and a website that has 80,000 monthly visitors, Breslin says.

Thanks to the extremely competitive market of more than 700,000 iPhone apps and the large amount of time required to achieve meaningful results from engaging users on social networks, "app marketing is a 12-hour-a-day job," Breslin says, adding that "this is especially true if you are not executing any media buys which we were unable to afford as a bootstrapped startup."

Launching at the 2009 Boston Wine Expo helped Hello Vino quickly get in front of a target audience. "We wanted to see if people would actually use the app," Breslin says. "As soon as people started using the app, they loved it."

They loved it enough that 15,000 users downloaded the app in the first weekend, Breslin says, quickly catapulting Hello Vino into first position among wine apps in Apple's App Store and in Google Play for the Android market. Occupying the top wine app spot in iTunes tripled download rates to 2,000 a day, Breslin says. Three years later, Hello Vino is nearing 1 million downloads; almost three-quarters of users opt in to location-based services.

"The way Apple ranks your app is based on aggregating daily downloads, the length of time the app is in the store and the user ratings," Breslin says. "If you don't come out of the gate strong, you'll be forgotten."

## CREATING A SUSTAINABLE MODEL

Despite Breslin's success, there are plenty of wine apps littering the digital landscape. Some, like Crushit, tried to create a wine-based social media channel. Others, like Wine Ph.D., which helped enthusiasts and novices

make wine selections, no longer work. Gary Vaynerchuk, who co-founded a social media consulting brand and started the very popular daily video blog, Wine Library TV, which had been running for few years and built an audience of more than 25,000 followers, tried to transfer his audience over to Daily Grape, an app that connected to the website. After several years, the app closed in August 2011, and Nrvino, a wine ratings guide, was abandoned without any future content updates. "There's certainly no shortage of wine apps that have not been able to acquire a critical mass of users and no longer work," Breslin says.

Treat creating an app like its own company, Breslin says. "Most people just throw an app into an app store," he says. "That's not a sustainable model."

That's something Michael Bottigliero found out the hard way. Bottigliero, a sommelier for The Tasting Room in Chicago and founder of Windy City Wine Guy, a wine event and private consulting company, launched an app called Windy City Wine Guy on Demand in 2011. The idea was to provide a personalized sommelier service—app users could ask Bottigliero questions about wine pairings and he would respond within 15 minutes to an hour. He spent \$1,000 to create the app and charged \$2.99 per download, which

## what's trending: sommelier favorites

Texas-based sommelier Chris McFall for Austin's Paggia House recently earned the distinction of being named one of the Best New Sommeliers of 2012 by Wine & Spirits Magazine.

Like many of his counterparts, McFall has plenty of wine maps at home that he uses as reference points. So when it comes to wine and apps, McFall says he likes the French app "Atlas des Grands Vignobles de Bourgogne," which maps out all of the wine regions within Burgundy, France. Having a list of Burgundy's grand cru, the highest level of vineyard classification, at his fingertips makes a big difference. "When we are tasting, I can show them the place we are tasting from and why it tastes the way it does based on the soil and climate," McFall says. "It is an invaluable tool."

It's also the reason McFall and Jason Carlen, wine director and sommelier of Chicago's Spaggia, like the app "Enogaia Wine Maps – Barolo," which shows the Barolo and Piedmont wine regions within Italy.

"I own all of these maps, but I don't have a pocket-sized map I can carry along," says Carlen, who uses the Barolo app two to three times a week. "I can drill down and learn about the actual vineyard. I can see who is making the wine, how they named the vineyard, how much is planted under each vine, how many cases they have and what their soil composition is. Since I'm expected to know every parcel of earth at every vineyard, this helps a lot."

Having that knowledge is especially helpful when it comes to food and wine pairings during white truffle season and Barolo pairings. "As they say, when it comes to pairing wine, what grows together goes together," Carlen says.



The image displays three screenshots of wine mapping apps. The top screenshot shows a map of the Bourgogne region in France, with labels for 'Bourgogne', 'Côte Chalonnaise', 'Côte de Nuits', 'Côte de Beaune', and 'Bourgogne', along with a legend for 'Vignoble' and 'Vignoble Bourgogne'. The middle screenshot shows a map of the Barolo and Piedmont regions in Italy, with labels for 'Barolo', 'Barbaresco', 'Langhe', 'Monferrato', and 'Piedmont', along with a legend for 'Vignoble', 'Vignoble Barolo', 'Vignoble Barbaresco', 'Vignoble Langhe', 'Vignoble Monferrato', and 'Vignoble Piedmont'. The bottom screenshot is a detailed view of a specific vineyard plot, showing a grid of vines with labels for 'Vignoble', 'Vignoble Barolo', and 'Vignoble Barbaresco'.

TODAY, HELLO VINO HAS MORE THAN  
**17,000** FANS ON TWITTER, A  
 FACEBOOK PAGE WITH **3,400**  
 FANS AND A WEBSITE THAT HAS  
**80,000** MONTHLY VISITORS.

included three questions. Each additional question cost 99 cents. "I had probably 150 downloads in the first month or two and then it kind of took off," Bottiglero says. "I lost a little bit of money on it, but it was worth it to try."

Still, Bottiglero and his wife certainly don't miss the middle-of-the-night phone calls for wine questions. "I don't think I did anything wrong with the app, but it didn't catch enough buzz," says Bottiglero, who has more than 3,000 followers on Twitter. "And I don't have any idea on how to create enough buzz."

Having a successful wine app is more than just creating enough hype, says Paul Mabray, chief strategy officer for VinTank, which does social media intelligence for the wine industry. "The reason many wine apps struggle is a lack of business model and a misunderstanding of what the consumer really wants," Mabray says.

To help wineries follow millions of wine conversations on social media channels, VinTank uses Social Connect, a social media monitoring tool that helps wineries learn who is talking about wine and what they are saying. That can range from a post or tweet such as, "I really liked this wine with my girlfriend" to more detailed information like "I just purchased a great chardonnay from Napa Valley" or "This 2010 Layered Cake Malbec is amazing with spaghetti and meatballs."

To date, Mabray says VinTank has measured more than 300 million conversations across 12.5 million social users, but of that number, only a small percentage have been specific. For example, only 2.75 million users have mentioned a brand, variety or region of wine in their conversation, and only 250,000 users have written a tasting note. "You can see how small the group really is," he says.

Having a concrete revenue model is also essential for building a financially successful app that has a viable business model, Mabray says. "But who do you charge?" he says. "The consumer hasn't been very kind to the app world, because it's not really profitable unless you have hundreds of users." Charging the wine industry isn't a great avenue either, he says. "We, in the wine industry, are notoriously cheap and horrible about spending money on digital tools."

Successful apps in any industry capitalize on what Mabray calls the "cost of caring"—the pain point where someone cares enough or is bothered enough about something to download and then frequently use an app. For example, if someone is at a restaurant

where the wine list is long and confusing, he or she might benefit from using an app.

Since average Americans don't purchase expensive wines, Wine Vino's business model is to only recommend wines that cost \$40 or less. With its "wine for everybody" philosophy, the app focuses on wines sold in major retailers to mirror the average consumer purchasing patterns. Its No. 1 pairing is for pepperoni pizza.

Even though Mabray acknowledges that

## full moon fever

For centuries farmers have plowed according to the moon. These days, many winemakers who use astrological signs and holistic approaches use biodynamic agriculture, a method of organic farming, to prune and harvest their vineyards after a full moon.

For Jason Carlen, wine director and sommelier of Chicago-based Spaggi, keeping track of more than 700 bottles of wine means constantly looking at "Wine tonight?" a biodynamic wine app that tells you which days are best to drink wine and which you should avoid. Based on the moon's magnetic pull, Carlen says wine can be divided into four categories: root, fruit, flower or leaf. Fruit and flower days are considered the best, since wines are more fruit forward or flower forward, while leaf days taste more plant-like. The app gives users a daily update on what type of day it is within the four categories.

"I know it's real geeky," jokes Carlen, who helped Spaggi earn the "Best of Award of Excellence" from Wine Spectator in 2011. "But I use it as a resource because wine tastes differently depending on what day of the calendar it is."

"On a root day, wines can literally taste earthy," he adds. "So on those days, I'm going to choose a really fruit-forward wine." Because it's the worst of all four days, Carlen says most winemakers will never choose to show wines on a root day. "It's like selling a car—you don't want to do it in the dark," he says. "You want to see the bright cherry red paint. That is a fruit day."

When Carlen tastes wines to make sure they are appropriate for service that night, he also checks his "Wine tonight?" app to verify he has chosen his food and wine pairings correctly. "It's a great reference point that comes in handy," says Carlen, whose wine list represents the larger Italian wine regions of Toscana, Piemonte as well as Sicilia, Alto Adige and Friuli.



Hello Vino is one of only a few wine apps with a business model, he says, at the "supermarket model" level; most people aren't going to care if they purchase a bottle of wine they end up disliking if it costs \$20 or less. It's a point that Breslin disputes. Instead, he points to Hello Vino's conversion rate of app users who actually purchase a bottle of wine on the app. Every Hello Vino user is given a suggested wine pairing, which has translated into a purchasing rate of 8.2 percent per "click" or "tap" on the app, almost 12 times greater than benchmarks for other digital and mobile placements, Breslin says.

To help create a sustainable model, Breslin says Hello Vino "went out of the gate" thinking the app will always be free. "We wanted to make money another way through sponsorship, collecting data about consumer trends that we could sell to different outlets, so we don't have to charge consumers," he says. For Breslin, it was more important to have access to raw data and information about his users. He says the app makes money through sponsorship and by collecting anonymous consumer data that can be sold as information to "different outlets" about consumer wine drinking so they don't have to charge consumers.

"Regardless of what the wine industry thinks they know about what consumers want," Breslin says, "if our users are drinking pinot with turkey, we know about it, because that's what we've measured."

In an age driven by user-generated content, many companies are forgetting to put consumer-centric strategies in place, Mabray says. That means changing how people think about purchasing wine by building a stronger connection with the consumer. "There is a fundamental breakdown in the wine industry," Mabray says. "We aren't a marketing industry, per se. We tend to be a manufacturing industry that tries to solve problems through distributions and scores, like Robert Parker's well-known wine rating system, rather than telling stories about the wines." ■

## why do people use wine-related apps?

**47%**  
Meal & Food Pairings

**25%**  
Taste Preferences

**17%**  
Occasions & Holidays

**12%**  
Region of Origin

Source: Hello Vino

