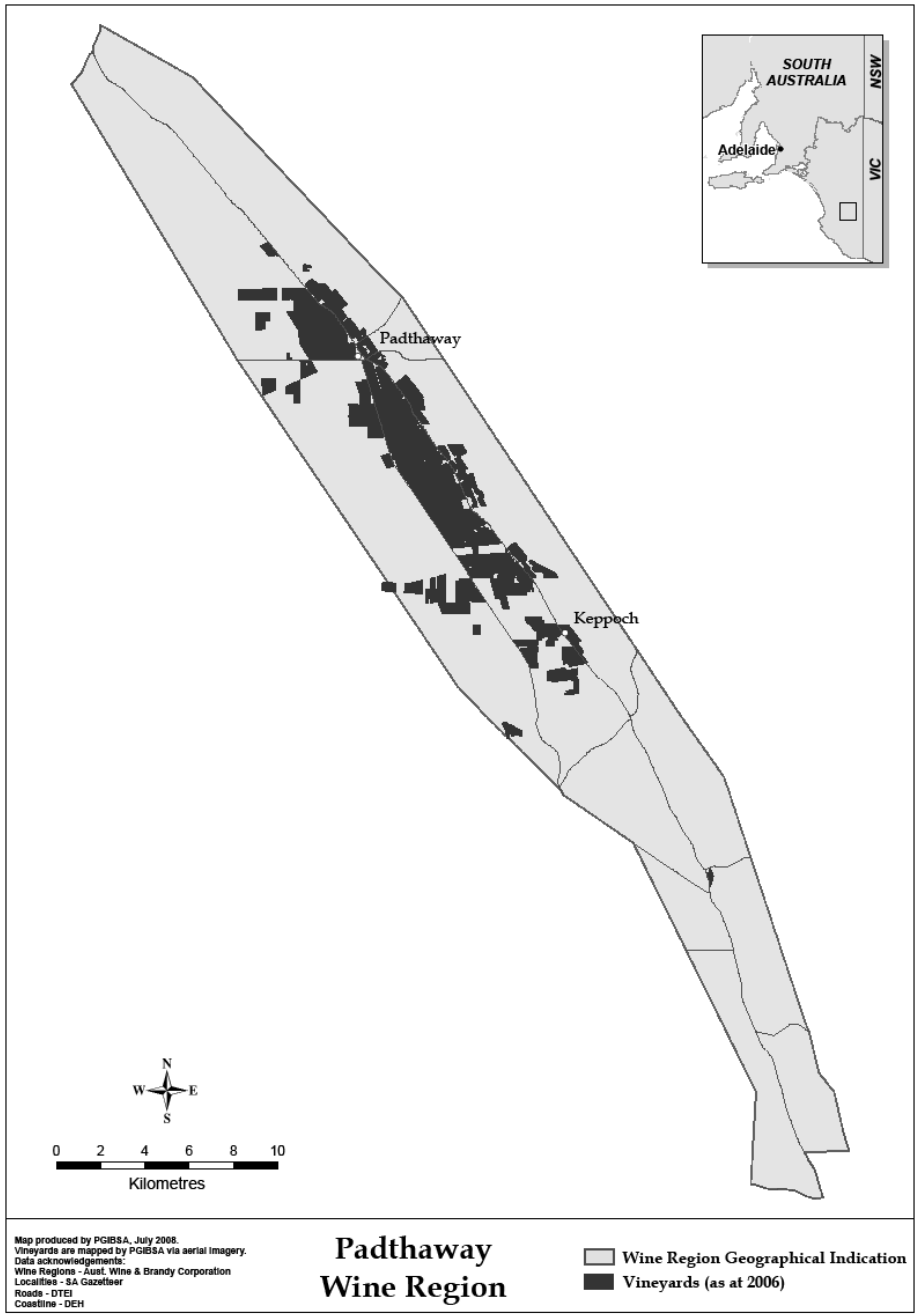

Padthaway wine region

Regional summary report

2010

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This survey has been produced by the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia on behalf of the **South Australian Wine Industry Association,** the **Wine Grape Council of SA Inc** and **Primary Industries and Resources SA,** who jointly fund the survey.

The publication of this survey is made possible through the support of the South Australian and interstate wineries that processed fruit from South Australian vineyards in 2010. The information is provided voluntarily by wineries on the understanding and assurance that information from individual wineries will be kept strictly confidential. Only aggregate responses are reported. Draft results and supply forecasts are checked by regional industry representatives. Vintage reports have been provided by the regional representatives, local growers or industry associations. Particular thanks for their assistance go to: Jim Caddy, David Edwards, James Freckleton, Juliet Henderson, Elise Heyes, Lian Jaensch, Murray Leake, Frank Nicholls, Louise Rose, Stuart Sharman, Nigel Squire, Michelle Stehbans, David Watkins, and Daniel Zuzolo.

The survey publication is available on the Board's website www.phylloxera.com.au. The state summary and regional reports can be downloaded as PDF files. Previous reports (since 2000) are also available on the website, and hard copies of reports from previous years back to 1998 are available from the Board's office.

COVER IMAGE

Photograph by Catherine Cox, Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of SA.

REPORT PREPARATION

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DISCLAIMER

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DOCUMENT STRUCTURE AND LAYOUT

The full survey report incorporates 15 stand-alone regional reports, covering the major declared GI regions in South Australia, and a state summary section with aggregate data, forecasts by variety and historical comparisons. The report may be downloaded as one document or in sections as a series of PDF files from the PGIBSA website www.phylloxera.com.au.

INTERPRETATION OF REPORT INFORMATION

Please refer to the **EXPLANATIONS AND DEFINITIONS** for definitions, limitations and interpretations of different statistics reported.

Any questions about the report should be directed to:

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Explanations and Definitions

INTAKE (CURRENT VINTAGE) DATA

Definition of regions

Regions have been defined in accordance with Geographical Indication (GI) boundaries. If a GI region has not been declared, or produces less than 5,000 tonnes, then the data is aggregated into the relevant GI zone. Disaggregation of data into smaller regions such as Southern Fleurieu and Mount Benson is available on request from the Board's office.

Total crush

The **total crushed** is the total tonnes of grapes crushed from a particular source region, whether processed in that region, another region in SA or interstate. All wineries in Australia that are known to source fruit from South Australian vineyards are included in the survey collection process. However, not all wineries submit a survey form - therefore the total tonnage reported may underestimate the true crush. An estimate of the non-response rate for each region is provided below each intake summary report. Reported fruit is separated into fruit produced from the winery's own or associated vineyards ("own grown") and from independent vineyards ("purchased").

Crop value data

On the survey forms, wineries are asked to record **total purchase value.** This is the total amount paid for fruit of a particular variety at the point of receival – NOT including freight. It includes any penalties or bonuses (eg Baumé) applied at the weighbridge, but DOES NOT INCLUDE other bonuses or adjustments such as end use quality bonuses, which are not available at the time the survey is conducted.

The **calculated average purchase value per tonne** is the average amount paid per tonne of fruit across all wineries. Winery grown grapes are not included in the calculation of average purchase value; nor are grapes grown by companies connected with the winery or under lease arrangements. The **estimated total value of purchased grapes** is calculated by multiplying the average purchase value per tonne by the total tonnes purchased. The **estimated total value of total grapes** is calculated by multiplying the average purchase value per tonne by all tonnes crushed. If there is a variety where there are no purchases, then the average purchase value across all other varieties of the same colour in the same region is used to determine an estimated value for the own grown grapes.

Note: in small varieties there may sometimes be only one winery contributing towards a calculated average purchase value per tonne.

Important note on average purchase value

There is considerable variation in the pricing arrangements made by different wineries. For example, some wineries make adjustment payments based on the average value per tonne reported in this survey and some pay quality bonuses based on the end use of the product. These additional payments are not included in the reported figures. The average price also does not give any indication of the distribution of prices, or variables that go into individual contracts. Therefore the average price should not be compared directly with an individual grower's arrangement.

Highest and lowest price

Wineries are asked to report the highest and lowest prices paid for any parcel of fruit of a particular variety, of any size. The highest of all highest prices, and the lowest of all lowest prices are reported – provided that at least three wineries have provided this information for any particular variety. *Note: the highest or lowest price may be for a very small parcel of fruit - and/or reflect an unusual pricing arrangement - eg payment by the hectare rather than per tonne, "spot market" sales of excess fruit etc.*

FORECASTS

Estimated supply

Supply forecasts have been calculated independently using the planting information obtained from the PGIBSA vineyard register (see below). They are calculated by multiplying the area of vines by an estimated yield figure determined separately for each variety in each region, which takes into account industry practices and objectives as well as historical averages. However, the supply forecasts do not make any allowance for future vine removals or mothballing, yield capping or the effects of ongoing water restrictions or unusual seasonal conditions.

Committed intake

Committed intake is the amount of fruit that wineries are *already* committed to take in, for a given future year. It is made up of winery grown fruit and contract purchases. Only existing or ongoing contracts are included – not intended future signings or renewals.

Explanations and Definitions

Available supply

Available supply (uncommitted fruit) is the difference between estimated supply and committed intake. It is the amount of fruit estimated to be available on the open (spot) market. NB If the committed intake is higher than the estimated supply, this indicates a discrepancy between the independent supply forecasts and the wineries' estimates of future production. In this case, available supply is recorded as zero – rather than as a negative number.

Comparing supply and committed intake

In order to compare supply with committed intake, the latter figures are "raised" to compensate for non-respondents. There is no raising of supply figures because it is assumed that the PGIBSA vineyard planting information is close to 100% complete. The non-response rate is calculated separately for each region and is indicated below the relevant tables.

Demand (required intake)

Following consultation with industry during 2009, it was decided to omit demand figures from the 2010 survey. These figures were considered by the majority of respondents to be unreliable and/or unhelpful. They also add considerably to the survey load for the wineries. Readers of this report are encouraged to provide feedback on this decision either directly to SAWIA or the WGCSA, or to the PGIBSA.

PLANTING DATA

Derivation of planting data tables

Planting data is **not** derived from the 2010 South Australian Utilisation and Pricing Survey of wineries. The information is obtained from the vineyard register maintained by the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia.

The Board is required under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995* to maintain a complete and accurate register of grapegrowers in the state. All vineyard owners with more than 0.5 hectares are required by law to register with the Board, and to complete an accurate vineyard return each year, giving details of their plantings. This information is kept strictly confidential. An accurate vineyard register enables the Board to produce complete, up-to-date statistical information on vineyard plantings by variety, year planted and location.

For more information on registration of vineyards, please contact the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board office on 08 8362 0488.

Explanatory notes for planting data tables

1. Planting data tables are current as at April 2010 and include all plantings from the 2009 planting season. Vines planted in a particular year may include topworked or replaced vines, as well as new plantings in virgin ground. Where vines have been replaced or topworked, the old variety record is removed. This explains why the area planted for earlier years may be different in the 2010 report compared with previous reports.

2. Vineyard plantings are recorded by Geographical Indication. Planting details for smaller regions not included in the survey report are available on request from the Board.

3. Where a 0 appears in a table, this may indicate the presence of a planting of less than 0.5 hectares, or it may indicate zero plantings. Rounding may produce a slight error in totals or percentages.

Vintage report

Rainfall for the 09/10 growing season was slightly above the long term average. This had all growers excited as the past two seasons had been between 85 – 90mm below the LTA. Minimum temperatures only produced one or two frost events, depending on where vineyards were situated in the Padthaway region, and no major losses were recorded.

Maximum temperatures were relatively mild until November, when a nine day heatwave occurred. Some varieties were susceptible to the heat at flowering, causing poor set, but the majority of vineyards managed to avoid this.

The good winter rainfall saw strong healthy canopy growth early in the growing season, and the warmer November temperatures kept the pest and disease risk to a minimum. The combination of adequate rainfall and warm weather caused most phenological events to be up to two weeks in advance on long term averages.

Late season rainfall and average temperature events caused ripening to occur at a steady rate leading to good flavour development and promising fruit quality in the vineyard.

Vintage commenced on the 4th February which is approximately one to two weeks earlier than average, and concluded in the first week of April, which is a week earlier than average.

March rainfall events during harvest caused some splitting to occur to Shiraz but with the majority of growers were up to date with their spray programs and there was only minimal Botrytis incidence occurring in isolated pockets of the region.

Chardonnay yields were down by around 15-20% to average, while Riesling, Sauvignon Blanc & Semillon were all around long term average levels. There are some early signs of some excellent quality Chardonnay wines from the region as the growers strive for improvements in quality for the region's most consistent white variety.

Red grape varieties also had mixed yield results with Shiraz yielding slightly above LTA and Cabernet Sauvignon slightly below. The average temperatures in February allowed for a lengthening to the ripening period which then allowed for an extended period to develop the regional flavour characteristics for Cabernet Sauvignon and Shiraz in particular.

David Edwards
President, Padthaway Grape Growers Association

Overview of vintage statistics

The harvest from Padthaway in 2010 was 37,256 tonnes, about 8% below the 2009 harvest which in turn was 20% below the 2008 harvest. The total value of grapes from the region decreased from $47 million in 2008 to $35 million in 2009 with a further drop in 2010 to $29.8 million. Average purchase values for Shiraz and Cabernet Sauvignon decreased again by a further $160 and $90 per tonne respectively. The CAPV for Chardonnay also fell, but only by $10 per tonne.

There was very little new planting in Padthaway in spring 2009 (35 hectares). The total area of vines in the region decreased for the second year in a row, this time by 50 hectares.

The estimated production from the Padthaway region for 2011 is 41,000 tonnes. The wineries' committed intake is 36,000 tonnes, leaving around 5,000 tonnes as yet uncontracted. In 2015 the estimated production changes little at around 41,000 tonnes, of which around half (20,500 tonnes) is already under contract or winery grown fruit. This leaves around 20,000 tonnes available on the open market.

Across the state, assuming "normal" growing conditions, there is expected to be a 278,000 tonne surplus compared with demand in 2015 (see State Summary section).

Winegrape intake summary - vintage 2010

Variety	Tonnes purchased	Lowest price[1]	Highest price[1]	Total value purchased grapes	Calc avg. purch. value per tonne	Winery grown fruit	Total crushed[2]	Est total value ALL grapes
RED								
Cabernet Franc	0					80	80	$67,952
Cabernet Sauvignon	2,974	$400	$6,000	$2,549,059	$857	2,822	5,795	$4,967,775
Malbec	188			$166,554	$887	0	188	$166,554
Merlot	455	$400	$1,200	$227,575	$501	1,463	1,917	$959,601
Pinot Noir	870			$777,533	$894	381	1,251	$1,118,200
Shiraz	4,953	$300	$3,000	$4,251,717	$858	6,553	11,506	$9,876,618
Tempranillo	8			$15,808	$1,905	0	8	$15,808
Total Red winegrapes	**9,447**			**$7,988,246**		**11,298**	**20,745**	**$17,172,508**
WHITE								
Chardonnay	3,991	$180	$1,358	$2,608,650	$654	5,778	9,769	$6,385,036
Muscat a Petit Grains Blanc	0					83	83	$64,928
Other White	0					2	2	$1,565
Pinot Gris	1,722			$1,721,500	$1,000	396	2,118	$2,117,500
Riesling	249			$248,560	$1,000	1,709	1,958	$1,957,540
Sauvignon Blanc	858	$500	$1,500	$769,479	$896	296	1,154	$1,034,736
Semillon	0					488	488	$381,378
Traminer	239			$161,016	$674	339	578	$389,683
Verdelho	0					258	258	$201,770
Viognier	58			$57,940	$1,000	46	104	$103,860
Total White winegrapes	**7,117**			**$5,567,146**		**9,395**	**16,511**	**$12,637,996**
Grand Total All winegrapes	**16,564**			**$13,555,391**		**20,693**	**37,256**	**$29,810,504**

1 Lowest and highest prices are only reported when there are at least three purchasers. Very low prices may relate to extremely small parcels of fruit or fruit delivered that was over the contract amount or penalised for other reasons.

2 It is estimated that the non-response rate for Padthaway is 1%.

Current plantings by variety and year planted

Variety	Current area in hectares					
	Pre-2007	*2007*	*2008*	*2009*	*Total area*	*% planted in 2009*
Red winegrapes						
Cabernet Franc	11	0	0	0	11	*0%*
Cabernet Sauvignon	852	0	10	3	864	*0%*
Grenache	0	0	0	2	2	*100%*
Malbec	18	0	0	0	18	*0%*
Merlot	187	0	0	0	187	*0%*
Meunier (Pinot Meunier)	1	0	0	0	1	*0%*
Petit Verdot	2	0	0	0	2	*0%*
Pinot Noir	90	0	7	15	112	*13%*
Sangiovese	4	0	0	0	4	*0%*
Shiraz	1182	16	18	9	1224	*1%*
Tempranillo	0	0	0	5	5	*100%*
Total red winegrapes	**2347**	**16**	**35**	**33**	**2431**	***1%***
White winegrapes						
Chardonnay	1071	0	0	0	1071	*0%*
Muscat A Petit Grains Blanc	12	0	0	0	12	*0%*
Other white	4	0	5	2	10	*14%*
Pinot Gris	152	0	0	0	152	*0%*
Riesling	189	0	0	0	189	*0%*
Sauvignon Blanc	85	3	6	0	94	*0%*
Semillon	46	0	0	0	46	*0%*
Traminer (Gewurtztraminer)	39	0	0	0	39	*0%*
Verdelho	33	0	0	0	33	*0%*
Viognier	21	0	0	0	21	*0%*
Total white winegrapes	**1653**	**3**	**11**	**2**	**1669**	***0%***
Total all varieties	**4001**	**19**	**46**	**35**	**4100**	***1%***

Padthaway

Estimated supply and committed intake 2011 - 2015

Variety	2011 Est Supply [1]	2011 Committed intake[2] Winery grapes	2011 Committed intake[2] Contract purchases	2011 Committed intake[2] Total committed intake	2013 Est Supply [1]	2013 Committed intake[2] Winery grapes	2013 Committed intake[2] Contract purchases	2013 Committed intake[2] Total committed intake	2015 Est Supply [1]	2015 Committed intake[2] Winery grapes	2015 Committed intake[2] Contract purchases	2015 Committed intake[2] Total committed intake
Red winegrapes												
Cabernet Franc	135	65	0	65	135	0	0	0	135	0	0	0
Cabernet Sauvignon	6,855	3,329	2,988	6,317	6,881	2,920	1,040	3,960	6,881	1,947	341	2,287
Malbec	181	0	185	185	181	0	185	185	181	0	159	159
Merlot	2,247	1,259	375	1,634	2,247	1,259	228	1,487	2,247	560	0	560
Pinot Noir	936	406	657	1,064	1,025	406	865	1,271	1,025	406	379	785
Shiraz	10,819	5,181	3,670	8,850	10,933	4,619	1,380	5,999	10,933	3,847	419	4,266
Tempranillo	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
Total red winegrapes	**21,242**	**10,240**	**7,876**	**18,115**	**21,499**	**9,204**	**3,699**	**12,903**	**21,499**	**6,760**	**1,298**	**8,058**
White winegrapes												
Chardonnay	12,849	7,029	3,219	10,248	12,849	6,685	1,476	8,161	12,849	5,191	673	5,864
Muscat a Petit Grains Blanc	124	150	0	150	124	150	0	150	124	150	0	150
Other White	66	0	0	0	83	0	0	0	83	0	0	0
Pinot Gris	2,133	377	2,001	2,378	2,133	377	2,001	2,378	2,133	377	1,926	2,303
Riesling	1,892	2,002	284	2,286	1,892	2,002	284	2,286	1,892	2,002	284	2,286
Sauvignon Blanc	1,083	379	667	1,046	1,109	320	571	890	1,109	320	467	786
Semillon	550	459	0	459	550	459	0	459	550	459	0	459
Traminer	390	357	171	528	390	357	0	357	390	357	0	357
Verdelho	334	325	0	325	334	325	0	325	334	325	0	325
Viognier	213	53	104	157	213	53	104	157	213	53	104	157
All white winegrapes	**19,633**	**11,131**	**6,447**	**17,578**	**19,676**	**10,728**	**4,436**	**15,163**	**19,676**	**9,233**	**3,454**	**12,687**
Total all winegrapes	**40,875**	**21,370**	**14,322**	**35,693**	**41,175**	**19,932**	**8,135**	**28,066**	**41,175**	**15,993**	**4,752**	**20,745**

[1] *Supply forecast produced by PGIBSA based on the South Australian vineyard register*

[2] *A raising factor of 1.01 has been applied to committed intake to allow for non-respondents*