



SA Winegrape Crush Survey

Regional Summary Report – 2016

Currency Creek Wine Region

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 Wine Australia.

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 are included in the survey collection process. However, not all wineries respond to the survey - therefore the total tonnage reported may underestimate the true crush. It is estimated that the overall response rate for the survey is 90%; however, individual regions may vary. Reported fruit is separated into fruit produced from the winery's own or associated vineyards ("own grown") and from independent vineyards ("purchased").

Calculated average purchase value

The survey requests wineries to provide the total amount paid for each parcel of fruit purchased (or the price per tonne). This is the price paid for fruit of a particular variety at the point of receipt – 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 (May 2016).

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.

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. It should also be noted that in minor varieties there may sometimes be very few purchases contributing towards a calculated average purchase value.

Price dispersion data (shaded columns in Intake Summary tables)

All purchases for each variety are grouped into categories according to the price paid for that fruit. The tonnes in each category are converted into a percentage of the total tonnes purchased, giving an indication of what share of fruit was purchased in each price range category. The categories are given nominal titles of A to E for convenience but these do not correspond with grades used by any particular winery.

Estimated total value of all grapes

The estimated total value of all 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.

Explanations and Definitions cont.

PLANTING DATA

Source of planting data tables

Planting data is not collected by the 2016 Australian Wine Sector Survey. The information is obtained from the vineyard register maintained by Vinehealth Australia (formerly the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia).

Vinehealth Australia 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 Vinehealth Australia, and to report details of their plantings on an annual basis. This information is kept strictly confidential.

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

For more information on registration of vineyards, please contact the Vinehealth Australia office on (08) 8273 0550.

Explanatory notes for planting data tables

1. Planting data tables are current as at April 2016 and include all plantings from the 2015 planting season.
2. 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 2016 report compared with previous reports.
3. Where a zero (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.

CURRENCY CREEK

Vintage report

Cool, dry spring and early summer conditions through to the end of January allowed the whites to develop great flavours and high acidity. Chardonnay and Pinot Gris were picked earlier than past vintages, showing nice fruit forward characters.

The cool, dry conditions became humid and sub-tropical in the last week of January, as an uncharacteristic tropical low sat over the lower Fleurieu Peninsula.

From January 22nd to February 3rd we had 90mm of rain, with the temperature being no higher than 33 degrees and not falling at night below 19.5 degrees, with very little wind and constant cloud cover. These combined conditions proved challenging .

March and April returned to normal average climatic conditions, with the blocks of Shiraz, Grenache, Cabernet Sauvignon and Petit Verdot coming through with little splitting. Harvesting of the reds was completed in the first week of April. Wine produced from the vintage are shaping up as soft with good length and depth.

2016 Currency Creek vintage will be remembered as a challenging vintage, but one which delivered some exceptional parcels of wine.

Nathan Shaw

Shaw Family Vintners

Vintage overview

Overview of vintage statistics

The reported harvest from Currency Creek in 2016 was 10,169 tonnes, much higher than the 2015 harvest of 7,595 tonnes and similar to the 2013 harvest of 10,032 tonnes.

Over the past five years, the average crush was 8,162 tonnes. The 2016 crush was the highest in the five year period, while the minimum crush over the period was 5,748 tonnes in 2012.

The value of fruit from the region was \$8.5 million, compared with \$6.1 million in 2015, as a result of the increased tonnage and a slight rise in average prices. Average prices for the two main varieties, Shiraz and Cabernet Sauvignon, both increased - by \$18 and \$74 per tonne respectively. Sauvignon Blanc increased from \$539 to \$612 per tonne; however Merlot decreased by \$241 to \$702 per tonne.

The price dispersion data shows that 92% of red tonnages were purchased at between \$600 and \$1500, while 89% of the white tonnes were purchased within the same price range – a significant upward shift compared with 2015 where only 19% of whites were purchased at above \$600 per tonne.

There were no new plantings recorded for the region in the 2015-16 season, and there was no change in the net vineyard area.

Variety	Tonnes purchased	E ¹ (less than \$300)	D (\$300-\$600)	C (\$600-\$1,500)	B (\$1,500-\$2,000)	A (above \$2,000)	Total value purchased	Calc avg. purch. value per tonne	Winery grown fruit	Total crushed ²	Est total value ALL grapes
Cabernet Sauvignon	1,047	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	\$948,221	\$906	2,268	3,315	\$3,002,772
Grenache	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		135	135	\$119,181
Malbec	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		11	11	\$9,794
Merlot	150	0%	72%	28%	0%	0%	\$105,115	\$702	69	219	\$153,295
Petit Verdot	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		25	25	\$21,714
Sangiovese	100	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	\$107,645	\$1,076	-	100	\$107,645
Shiraz	1,590	0%	7%	93%	0%	0%	\$1,381,898	\$869	1,557	3,147	\$2,734,933
Tempranillo	46	0%	0%	66%	34%	0%	\$57,857	\$1,253	-	46	\$57,857
Other red	25	na	na	na	na	na	\$18,893	\$750	132	157	\$117,713
Red Total	2,958	0%	7%	92%	1%	0%	\$2,619,628	\$886	4,196	7,154	\$6,324,904
Chardonnay	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		1,275	1,275	\$919,284
Sauvignon Blanc	500	0%	14%	86%	0%	0%	\$305,947	\$612	729	1,229	\$751,980
Semillon	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		60	60	\$43,310
Traminer	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		77	77	\$55,347
Viognier	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		18	18	\$12,852
Other white	130	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	\$148,196	\$1,142	227	357	\$407,639
White Total	630	0%	11%	89%	0%	0%	\$454,143	\$721	2,385	3,015	\$2,190,413
Grand Total	3,588	0%	8%	92%	0%	0%	\$3,073,771	\$857	6,581	10,169	\$8,515,317

¹ Percentages reflect pricing grade's share of purchases for each variety

² It is estimated that the non-response rate (NRR) nationally is 10%, however the NRR will vary for each region. Generally, regions will have a lower NRR when there is a high proportion of purchased winegrapes within the region

CURRENCY CREEK

Current plantings by variety and year planted

Source: Vinehealth Australia

Variety	Current area in hectares					% planted in 2015	
	Pre-2013	2013	2014	2015	Total area		
Red winegrapes							
Cabernet Sauvignon							
Cabernet Sauvignon	291	0	2	0	294	0%	
Grenache	11	0	0	0	11	0%	
Lagrein	1	0	0	0	1	0%	
Merlot	61	0	0	0	61	0%	
Nebbiolo	1	0	0	0	1	0%	
Other Red	2	0	0	0	2	0%	
Petit Verdot	4	0	0	0	4	0%	
Pinot Noir	19	0	0	0	19	0%	
Sangiovese	4	0	0	0	4	0%	
Shiraz	326	0	3	0	329	0%	
Tempranillo	5	0	0	0	5	0%	
Total red varieties	724	0	5	0	729	0%	
White winegrapes							
Chardonnay							
Chardonnay	111	0	0	0	111	0%	
Other White	18	0	0	0	18	0%	
Pinot Gris	17	0	12	0	29	0%	
Sauvignon Blanc	55	0	0	0	55	0%	
Semillon	8	0	0	0	8	0%	
Vermentino	2	0	0	0	2	0%	
Viognier	6	0	0	0	6	0%	
Total white varieties	218	0	12	0	230	0%	
Unknown variety	2	0	0	0	2	0%	
Total all varieties	944	0	17	0	961	0%	