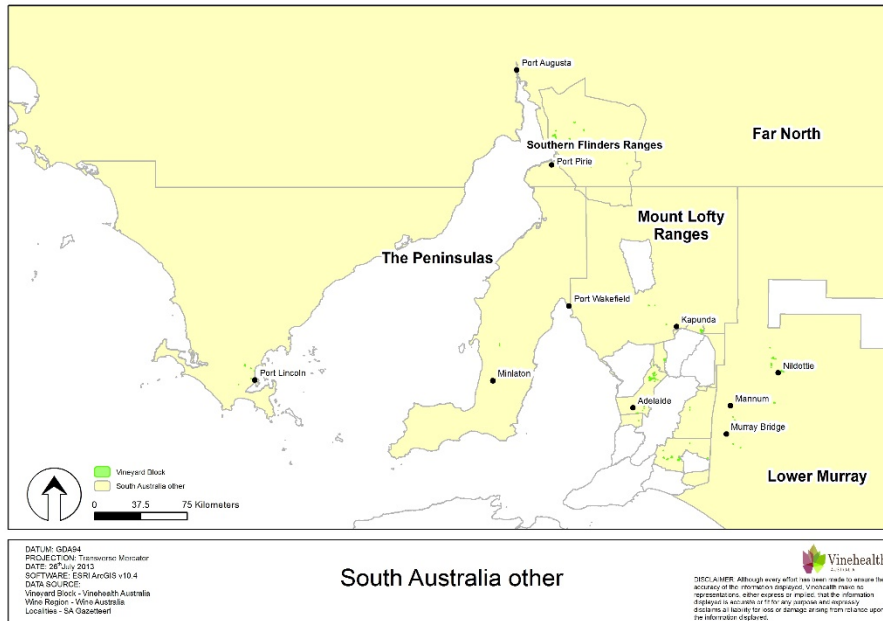


# SA Winegrape Crush Survey Regional Summary Report – 2016

## South Australia (Other)



## 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.

## **SOUTH AUSTRALIA (OTHER)**

*South Australia (other) includes the GI region of Southern Flinders Ranges, the Peninsulas zone, and the vineyards in Mount Lofty Ranges (other) and Lower Murray zone (other) – see map on cover page. The total area of vines included in this definition is 1,017 hectares.*

## **Vintage overview**

### *Overview of vintage statistics*

The harvest from South Australia (other) in 2016 was 4,709 tonnes, compared with 4,029 tonnes in 2015.

The five-year average crush for this group of regions is 3,852 tonnes, implying that 2016 yields were up on average. The smallest vintage in the past five years was 2,942 tonnes recorded in 2013 while the largest was the 2016 crush.

The total value of fruit from these vineyards is estimated at just under \$3 million. The average purchase values for Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay were higher than in 2015 but the average price for Shiraz dropped significantly.

The price dispersion data shows that 28% of red tonnages were purchased at between \$600 and \$1500 per tonne and 61% at below \$600, compared with 54% and 23% respectively in 2015 – indicating a downward shift in price dispersion. For the whites, all the fruit was sold at below \$600 per tonne, with 57% at less than \$300 per tonne. Last year 11% was sold at \$600 or above.

There were very small net decreases in planted area in two of the regions included in South Australia (other), resulting in a total net decrease of 12 hectares.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA (OTHER)**

**Winegrape intake summary – vintage 2016**

Variety	Tonnes purchased	E (less than \$300)	1 D (\$300- \$600)	C (\$600- \$1,500)	B (\$1,500- \$2,000)	A (above \$2,000)	Total value purchased	Calc avg.		Total crushed <sup>2</sup>	Est total value ALL grapes
								purch. value per tonne	Winery grown fruit		
Cabernet Sauvignon	546	0%	75%	9%	12%	4%	\$361,175	\$661	216	762	\$503,777
Merlot	249	0%	68%	32%	0%	0%	\$152,108	\$612	29	277	\$169,539
Petit Verdot	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		8	8	\$5,433
Sangiovese	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		30	30	\$21,731
Shiraz	1,697	0%	54%	34%	10%	1%	\$1,300,460	\$767	552	2,248	\$1,723,245
Other red	24	na	na	na	na	na	\$8,505	\$350	-	24	\$8,505
<b>Red Total</b>	<b>2,516</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>28%</b>	<b>9%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>\$1,822,247</b>	<b>\$724</b>	<b>833</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>\$2,432,229</b>
Chardonnay	824	69%	31%	0%	0%	0%	\$233,246	\$283	15	839	\$237,480
Riesling	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		33	33	\$9,996
Viognier	-	na	na	na	na	na	\$0		9	9	\$2,880
Other white	463	36%	64%	0%	0%	0%	\$159,042	\$344	16	479	\$164,443
<b>White Total</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>57%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>\$392,287</b>	<b>\$305</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>\$414,798</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,803</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>1%</b>	<b>\$2,214,535</b>	<b>\$582</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>4,709</b>	<b>\$2,847,027</b>

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

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA (OTHER)**

**Current plantings by variety and year planted**

Source: Vinehealth Australia

**Southern Flinders Ranges**

Variety	Current area in hectares				Total area	% planted in 2015
	Pre-2013	2013	2014	2015		
<b>Red winegrapes</b>						
Cabernet Sauvignon	20	0	0	0	20	0%
Merlot	6	0	0	0	6	0%
Other Red	3	0	0	0	3	0%
Shiraz	134	0	0	0	134	0%
<b>Total red varieties</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total white varieties</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total all varieties</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>0%</b>

**The Peninsulas**

Variety	Current area in hectares				Total area	% planted in 2015
	Pre-2013	2013	2014	2015		
<b>Red winegrapes</b>						
Cabernet Sauvignon	9	0	0	0	9	0%
Other Red	3	0	0	0	3	0%
Shiraz	12	0	0	0	12	0%
<b>Total red varieties</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>Total white varieties</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0%</b>
Unknown	37	0	0	0	37	0%
<b>Total all varieties</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0%</b>

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA (OTHER)**

**Current plantings by variety and year planted**

Source: Vinehealth Australia

Variety	Current area in hectares				Total area	% planted in 2015
	Pre-2013	2013	2014	2015		
<b>Lower Murray zone - other</b>						
<b>Red winegrapes</b>						
Cabernet Sauvignon	73	0	0	0	73	0%
Merlot	18	0	0	0	18	0%
Other Red	20	0	0	0	20	0%
Petit Verdot	16	0	0	0	16	0%
Shiraz	135	0	0	3	138	2%
<b>Total red varieties</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>1%</b>
<b>White winegrapes</b>						
Chardonnay	85	0	0	0	85	0%
Colombard	16	0	0	0	16	0%
Other White	27	0	0	0	27	0%
Riesling	12	0	0	0	12	0%
Sauvignon Blanc	12	1	0	0	12	0%
<b>Total white varieties</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>0%</b>
Unknown variety	14	0	0	0	14	0%
<b>Total all varieties</b>	<b>427</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>1%</b>

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA (OTHER)**

**Current plantings by variety and year planted**

Source: Vinehealth Australia

Variety	Current area in hectares				Total area	% planted in 2015
	Pre-2013	2013	2014	2015		
<b>Mount Lofty Ranges zone - other</b>						
<b>Red winegrapes</b>						
Cabernet Sauvignon	71	3	0	0	74	0%
Merlot	9	0	0	0	9	0%
Other Red	21	3	0	0	24	0%
Petit Verdot	6	0	0	0	6	0%
Sangiovese	12	0	0	0	12	0%
Shiraz	185	6	5	0	196	0%
<b>Total red varieties</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>0%</b>
<b>White winegrapes</b>						
Chardonnay	4	0	0	0	4	0%
Other White	11	0	0	0	11	0%
Riesling	5	0	0	0	5	0%
<b>Total white varieties</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0%</b>
Germplasm	4	0	0	0	4	0%
Unknown variety	4	0	0	0	4	0%
<b>Total all varieties</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>0%</b>