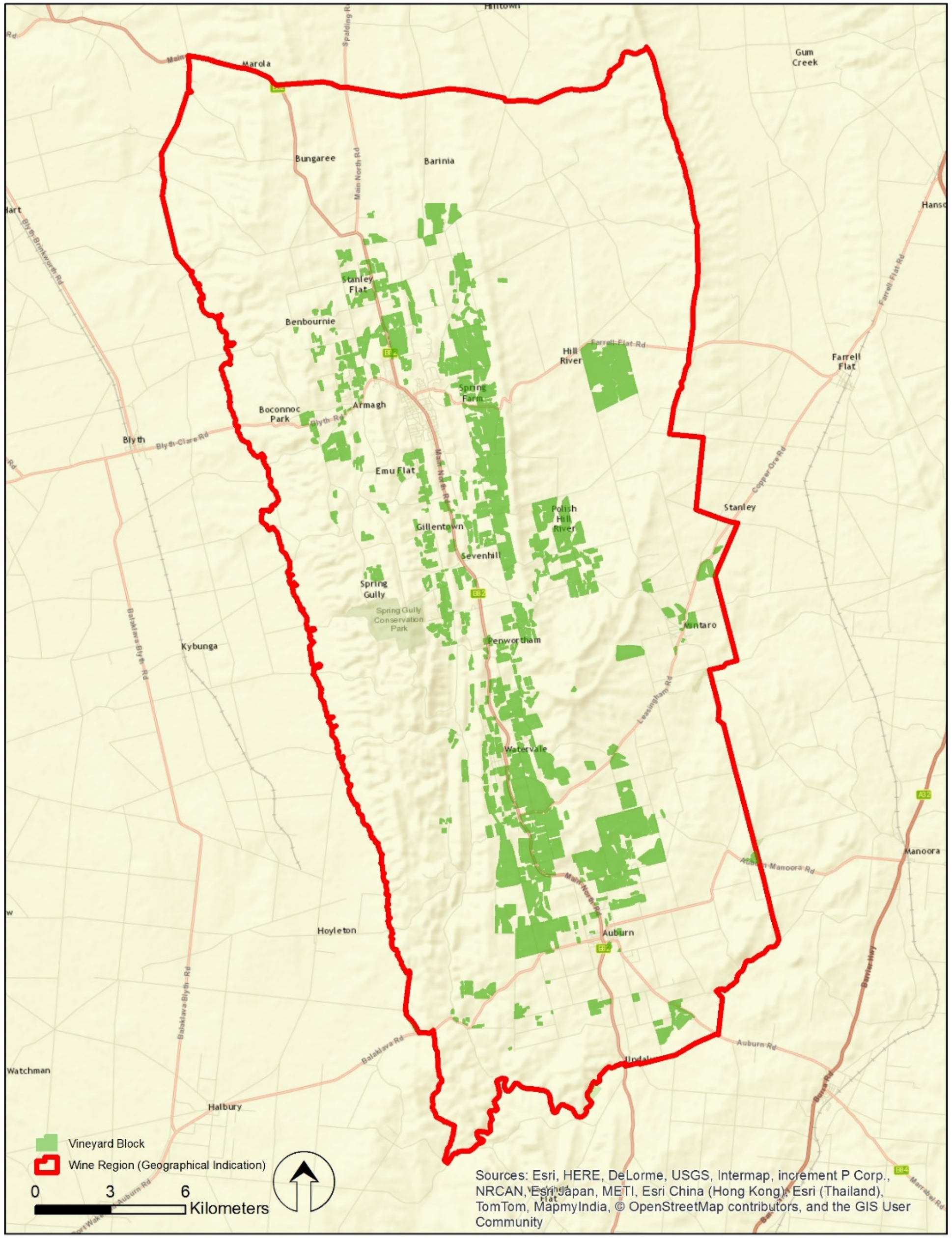

DATUM: GDA94
PROJECTION: MGA Zone 54
DATE: 8th March 2017
SOFTWARE: ESRI ArcGIS v10.4
DATA SOURCE:
Vineyard Block - Vinehealth Australia
Wine Region - Wine Australia

Clare Valley Wine Region

Vinehealth Australia

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SA Winegrape Crush Survey 2020

Regional Summary Report

Clare Valley Wine Region

Wine Australia July 2020

Clare Valley

Vintage overview

VINTAGE REPORT

Below-average winter rainfall led to low soil-moisture reserves at the start of the growing season in September and many vineyards applied irrigation during winter and spring to set up the vines for the forecast dry season. Dry conditions continued during spring, with the three months recording lower than average rainfall, and large volumes of irrigation water were used throughout the district to meet the plants' requirements.

Maximum temperatures were also higher than average during spring which increased the vines' demand for water. A 40°C day on 20 November impacted on the fruit set of several varieties and was one of the factors that led to an extremely low-yielding harvest. Careful management of grapevine water and nutrient requirements was imperative this season to retain vine canopies and maximise yield.

Riesling was the star performer in terms of yield this season with yields down on average by only 15-30 per cent. Red varieties, including Shiraz and Cabernet Sauvignon, recorded lower yields, down on average by 40-80 per cent, challenging the profitability of some enterprises.

Milder temperatures in the New Year, particularly in February, were a welcome relief and provided ideal ripening conditions for flavour development and steady rates of sugar accumulation.

Good vine health and retaining the canopy had a huge bearing on results and growers who achieved this produced excellent quality fruit this year.

Vintage flowed well, with most of the fruit harvested by the end of March.

Record rainfall for the month of April has led to an early break and heralds a good season ahead for 2020-2021.

Lucy O'Brien - General Manager
Clare Valley Wine & Grape Association

OVERVIEW OF VINTAGE STATISTICS

The reported crush of Clare Valley winegrapes was 11,946 tonnes in 2020, down by 23 per cent on the 2019 reported crush of 15,583 tonnes. It was the lowest recorded crush for the region since the survey started in 1996. Over the past five years (up to 2019), the average crush for the Clare Valley has been 20,926 tonnes, making this year's crush 43 per cent below the five-year average.

There were 42 respondents to the survey who reported crushing grapes from the Clare Valley in 2020, compared with 41 in 2019.

The total estimated value of winegrapes in 2020 was just over $19 million compared with $22 million in 2019. The lower production was partly offset by an overall increase in the average purchase value of grapes, which increased by 14 per cent from $1373 in 2019 to $1562 per tonne.

There were increases in average prices for the three largest varieties: Riesling up by 22 per cent to $1406 per tonne, Shiraz up 8 per cent to $1976 per tonne and Cabernet Sauvignon up by 16 per cent to $1747 per tonne.

The price dispersion data for red varieties shows a big upward shift in prices paid, with 71 per cent of reds being purchased at $1500 per tonne and above, compared with 51 per cent in 2019. For white varieties, 41 per cent of tonnes were sold at $1500 or above, compared with just 5 per cent in 2019.

According to Vinehealth Australia data, the total vineyard area in the Clare Valley as at 30 April 2020 is 5050 hectares, a net increase of 34 hectares compared with 2019, but about 200 hectares less than it was 5 years ago.

There were 56 hectares of new vines planted in the region in the 2019-20 season (including top-working and replacements), with one-third being Cabernet Sauvignon and one-third Shiraz.

Clare Valley

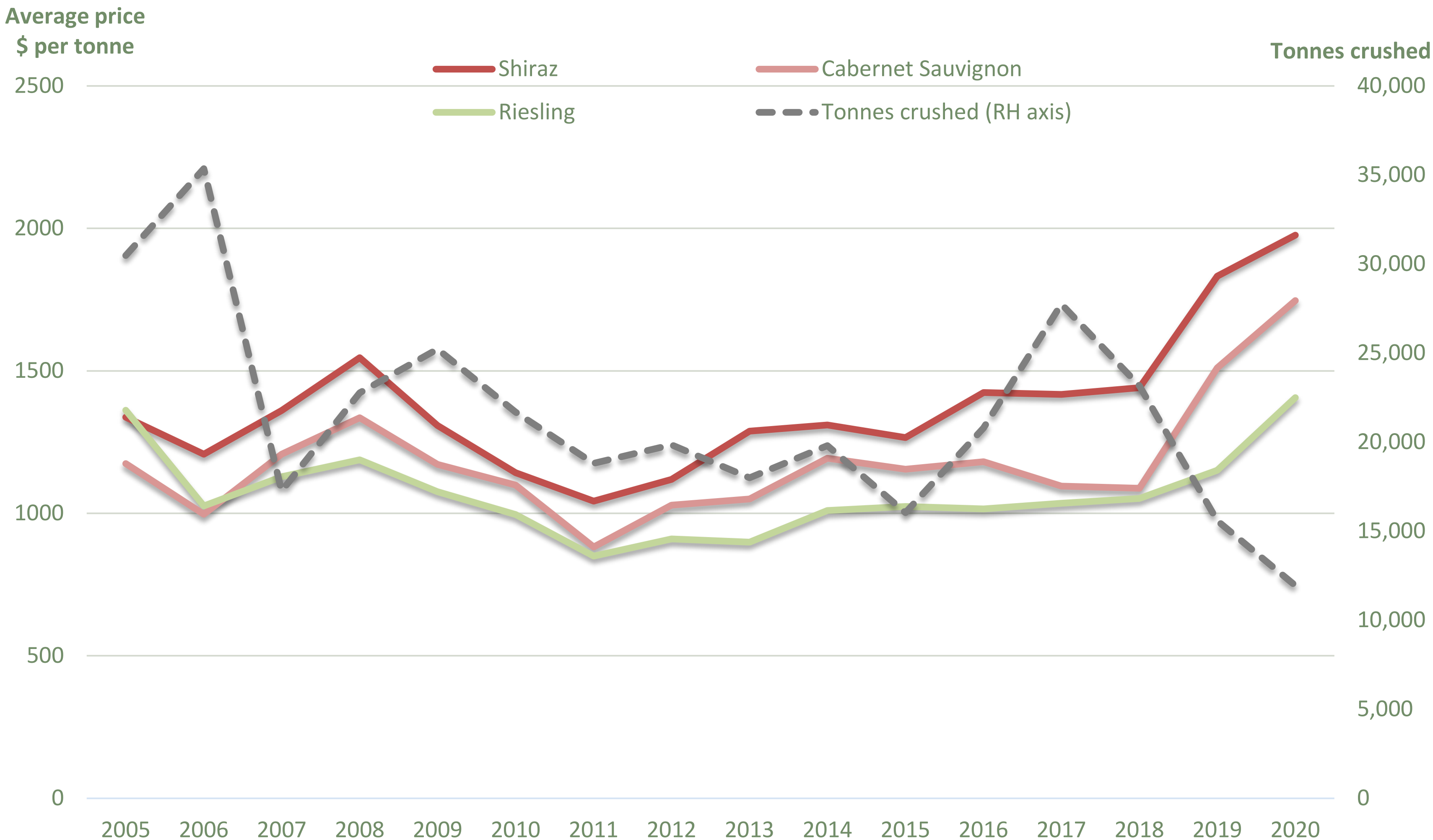
Winegrape intake summary table

	Total tonnes purchased	Price dispersion - number of tonnes in each price range					total value purchased grapes	Average purch. value per tonne	Change in price YoY	Winery grown fruit	Share of winery grown	Total crushed	Est total value ALL grapes
		< $300	$300 to <$600	$600 to <$1500	$1500 to <$2000	$2000+							
Red													
Cabernet Franc	0			0						9	96%	9	$13,349
Cabernet Sauvignon	585			163	268	154	$1,022,828	$1,747	16%	917	61%	1,503	$2,625,168
Graciano										6	100%	6	$11,195
Grenache	39			20	16	3	$55,630	$1,441	-4%	124	76%	163	$234,601
Malbec	44			11	29	4	$69,071	$1,558	6%	91	67%	136	$211,275
Mataro/Mourvedre	51				40	11	$96,211	$1,873	17%	23	31%	75	$139,931
Merlot	298			298			$320,365	$1,076	8%	289	49%	587	$631,690
Montepulciano	2					2				8	79%	11	$21,258
Muscat a petits grains rouges										1	100%	1	$983
Nebbiolo										3	100%	3	$6,117
Petit Verdot	34				34						0%	34	$67,480
Pinot Noir										26	100%	26	$49,864
Sangiovese	25			25			$26,967	$1,084	3%	43	64%	68	$73,882
Shiraz	1,623			281	677	665	$3,208,352	$1,976	8%	2,040	56%	3,663	$7,239,593
Tempranillo	19			8	11		$25,883	$1,376	17%	42	69%	61	$83,573
Touriga Nacional										8	100%	8	$15,306
Other red										3	100%	3	$4,089
Red total	**2,721**			**806**	**1,076**	**840**	**$4,897,695**	**$1,800**	**11%**	**3,634**	**57%**	**6,355**	**$11,429,354**
White													
Chardonnay	128			128			$132,473	$1,032	12%	177	58%	305	$315,151
Fiano	4			4						24	85%	29	$34,284
Gewurztraminer	13			7	6					19	60%	32	$39,118
Pinot Gris/Grigio	66			66			$84,502	$1,273	5%	219	77%	286	$363,643
Riesling	2,818			1,517	1,167	134	$3,961,690	$1,406	22%	1,851	40%	4,669	$6,563,791
Sauvignon Blanc										21	100%	21	$23,844
Semillon	135		1	134			$97,036	$718	12%	28	17%	163	$117,335
Vermentino	3			3							0%	3	$4,116
Viognier	0			0						38	99%	39	$46,572
Other white										43	100%	43	$72,055
White total	**3,169**		**1**	**1,862**	**1,172**	**134**	**$4,301,350**	**$1,357**	**22%**	**2,421**	**43%**	**5,591**	**$7,579,910**
Grand total	**5,890**		**1**	**2,668**	**2,248**	**974**	**$9,199,045**	**$1,562**	**14%**	**6,056**	**51%**	**11,946**	**$19,009,264**

Note: Where there are fewer than three purchasers of a variety, the average price and total value are not reported to protect confidentiality.

Clare Valley

Historical weighted average price vs tonnes crushed



Clare Valley

Current plantings by variety and year planted

Variety	*Pre-2017*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*Total area*	*% planted in 2019*
Red winegrapes						
Cabernet Franc	16	0	0	2	18	11%
Cabernet Sauvignon	1,096	11	11	18	1,136	2%
Grenache	64	2	0	0	66	0%
Malbec	79	3	1	0	83	0%
Mataro (Mourvedre)	33	1	0	0	34	0%
Merlot	248	0	0	6	254	2%
Nebbiolo	3	0	0	0	3	0%
Sangiovese	25	0	0	0	25	0%
Shiraz	1,837	22	26	18	1,903	1%
Tempranillo	37	0	0	0	37	0%
Other Red	43	2	3	0	48	0%
Total red varieties	**3,481**	**41**	**41**	**44**	**3,607**	**1%**
White winegrapes						
Chardonnay	142	0	0	0	142	0%
Pinot Gris	57	0	1	6	64	9%
Riesling	1,035	12	0	6	1,053	1%
Sauvignon Blanc	14	0	0	0	14	0%
Semillon	79	0	0	0	79	0%
Traminer (Gewurztraminer)	23	0	0	0	23	0%
Viognier	10	0	0	0	10	0%
Other White	37	2	1	0	40	0%
Total white varieties	**1,397**	**14**	**2**	**12**	**1,425**	**1%**
Unknown variety	17	0	0	0	17	0%
Rootstock Block	1	0	0	0	1	0%
Total all varieties	**4,896**	**55**	**43**	**56**	**5,050**	**1%**

Source: Vinehealth Australia

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 88 per cent; however, individual regions may vary. Generally, regions will have a higher response rate when there is a high proportion of purchased winegrapes within the region.

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 receival – not including specific amounts paid for 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-June 2020).

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.

Average and total purchase values are not reported where there are fewer than three purchasers of a variety in a particular region. However the values are included in the calculation of totals for each region.

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.

Price dispersion data (shaded columns in Intake Summary tables)

All purchases for each variety are grouped into price segments according to the price paid for that batch of fruit. The sum of tonnes in all the price segments may not match the total tonnes purchased where there are tonnes reported without an associated price.

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 for the same variety across similar regions, or 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 - continued

PLANTING DATA

Source of planting data tables

Planting data is not collected by the Australian National Vintage Survey. The information is obtained from the vineyard register maintained by Vinehealth Australia.

Vinehealth Australia is required under the *Phylloxera and Grape Industry Act 1995* to maintain a complete and accurate register of vineyard owners in the state. Vineyard owners with plantings of 0.5 hectares or more are required to register with Vinehealth Australia, and provide details of any changes made to these vineyard plantings within three months of any such change. This information is kept strictly confidential and provided for this survey in a deidentified and aggregated manner.

For more information on the planting data in this report or about registration of vineyards, please contact the Vinehealth Australia office on (08) 8273 0550.

Explanatory notes for planting data tables

To protect confidentiality, the following rules are applied to reporting varieties:

- where there are fewer than 10 registered owners with plantings of a particular variety across the state, that variety is not separately identified in either the state or the regional reports but is grouped with “other red/white”, AND
- where there are fewer than three registered owners with a particular grape variety in a given region, that variety is not separately identified in the regional report but is grouped with “other red/white” unless it is a white variety listed in the top seven, or red variety in the top five by planted area for the state for the current year.

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- Planting data tables are current as at 30 April 2020 and include all plantings from the 2019–20 planting season.
- Reference to “other varieties” includes rootstock, multi-purpose and table-grape plantings.
- Vines planted in a particular year may include top-worked 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 current report compared with previous reports.
- 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 slight discrepancies in totals.

Acknowledgements

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL VINTAGE SURVEY

The information for this report has been collected and analysed by Wine Australia as part of the Australian National Vintage Survey. The SA Winegrape Crush Survey Report has been prepared by Wine Australia on behalf of the South Australian Wine Industry Association, Wine Grape Growers South Australia and Primary Industries and Regions SA.

The survey publication is available on Wine Australia's website wineaustralia.com, the Vinehealth Australia website vinehealth.com.au and via links from the Wine Grape Council SA website wgcsa.com.au and the South Australian Wine Industry Association website www.winesa.asn.au.

Credits

Images – Wine Australia
GI maps – Vinehealth Australia

About Wine Australia

Wine Australia supports a competitive wine sector by investing in research, development and adoption (RDA), growing domestic and international markets, protecting the reputation of Australian wine and administering the Export and Regional Wine Support Package (ERWSP).

Wine Australia is an Australian Commonwealth Government statutory authority, established under the *Wine Australia Act 2013*, and funded by grape growers and winemakers through levies and user-pays charges and the Australian Government, which provides matching funding for RDA investments and funds the ERWSP.

Disclaimer

Note: data published in this report supercedes that in earlier reports. Minor variations in reported figures can occur due to data revisions.

Any questions about the report should be directed to:

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