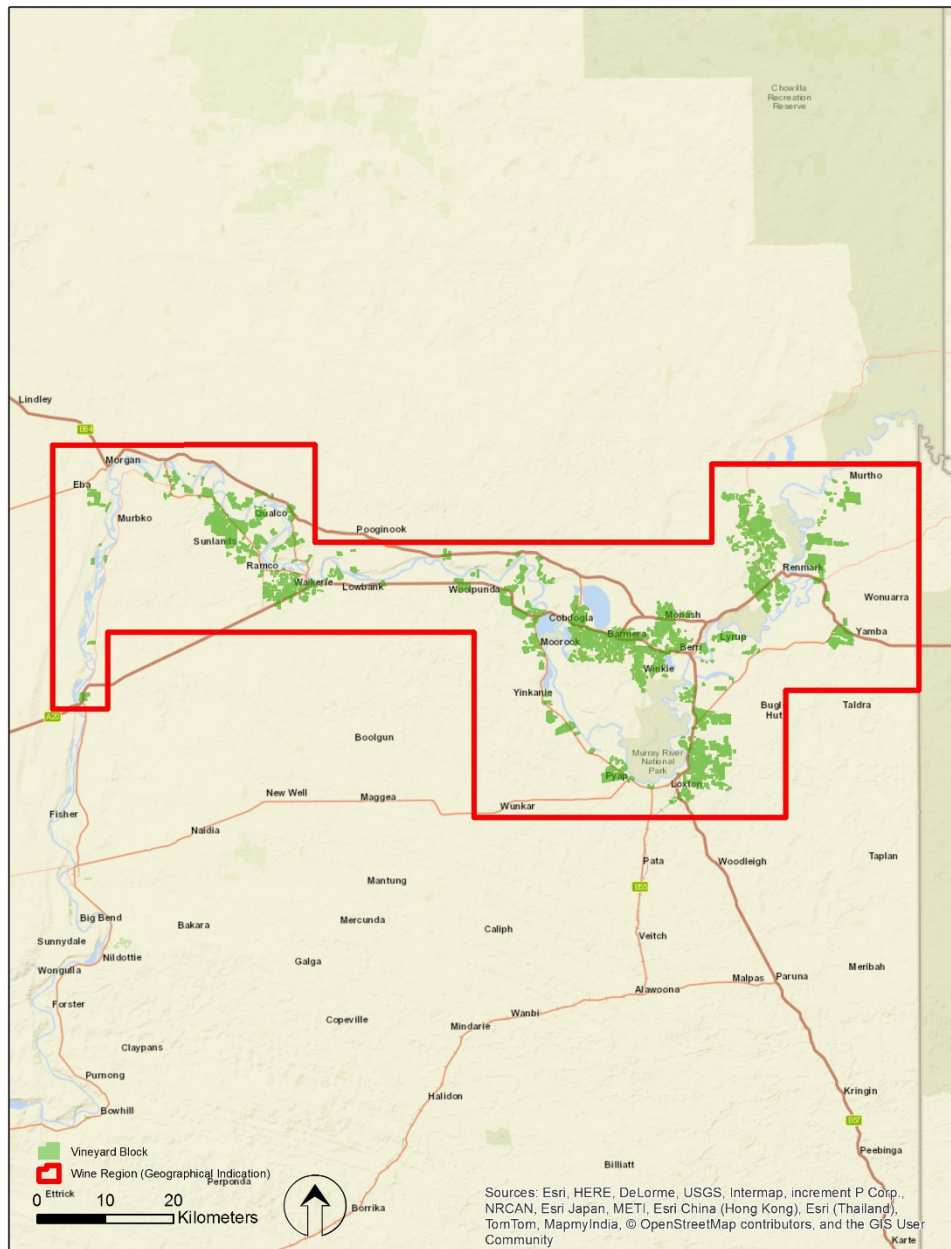


SA Winegrape Crush Survey 2020

Regional Summary Report

Riverland Wine Region

Wine Australia July 2020



DATUM: GDA94
PROJECTION: MGA Zone 54
DATE: 6th March 2017
SOFTWARE: ESRI ArcGIS v10.4
DATA SOURCE:
Vineyard Block - Vinehealth Australia
Wine Region - Wine Australia

Riverland Wine Region



DISCLAIMER: Although every effort has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information displayed, Vinehealth make no representations, either express or implied, that the information displayed is accurate or fit for any purpose and expressly disclaims all liability for loss or damage arising from reliance upon the information displayed.

Riverland

Vintage overview

VINTAGE REPORT

The vintage of 2020 was one of the smallest for many years, with several factors contributing to the lower crop. The vintage period was relatively trouble-free but concluded what was a very challenging season for grape growers. The Riverland was not alone.

The first challenge was the very dry autumn and winter preceding the 2019/20 season. Only 80mm of rain fell from January 2019 to the start of the growing season in September 2019. These dry conditions required regular irrigation through the post-harvest period and winter months to maintain adequate moisture in the rootzone and leach accumulated salts.

Budburst occurred at close to the usual time. Early indications were for average to below average crop potential, based on the observed percentage bud burst, shoot fruitfulness and inflorescence size. The very dry conditions over the post-harvest period and winter months are likely have contributed to this early loss of potential.

The crop potential was further reduced by a widespread frost event soon after budburst for the early varieties. Chardonnay was the main variety affected. A second damaging meteorological event occurred on 4th November when a hailstorm cut a narrow swathe through the Riverland. The damage inside the main impact zone was severe, with total crop loss occurring on some vineyards. Hail damage assessments conducted immediately after the event estimated that about 15,000 tonnes of grapes had been lost.

The spring months were generally mild, with close to long term average temperatures. Spring was also very windy, with the winds usually accompanied by dust storms. The cool conditions were ended by a day of severe heat, hot northerly winds and a dust storm, causing significant crop loss in late flowering varieties with insufficient soil moisture loading prior to the heat.

December 2019 was the hottest in many years and turned out to be the hottest month of the season. The only heatwave event for the season occurred in late December, with the average maximum temperature of the last week being close to 41°C. During this month, growth stages advanced, and a harvest start in late January became likely. Veraison in early varieties and areas started in the Christmas/New Year period.

The temperatures of the harvest months of January to April were below the long-term average, and without the prolonged heatwave events of recent seasons.

The vintage started in late-January for the early table wine varieties, which has become the normal starting time in recent years. The vintage generally proceeded smoothly in the cooler than usual conditions, with wineries able to bring in grapes at optimal sugar levels for most of the vintage. Grape ripening occurred at manageable rates, and the vintage compression of recent vintages was not as evident this season. The reduced crop size also assisted with the smooth and timely intake of grapes. The rates of ripening for heavier crops and late varieties slowed from mid-March and the vintage finished in early-mid April.

The relatively cool ripening conditions leading up to and through the vintage have resulted in excellent wine quality, with wines showing good varietal character and the red varieties showing high colour density. Winemakers have praised grape growers for producing exceptional fruit quality under such difficult circumstances. While grape growers will remember the 2019/20 season for all its climatic challenges, winemakers are delighted with the outcome in wine quality terms, if not volume.

Ian Macrae, CCW

Riverland

Vintage overview

OVERVIEW OF VINTAGE STATISTICS

The reported crush of winegrapes from the Riverland was 461,385 tonnes in 2020, down by 3 per cent compared with the 2019 reported crush of 474,090 tonnes. Over the past five years (up to 2019), the average crush for the Riverland has been 460,460 tonnes, making this year's crush almost identical to the five-year average. The crush from the Riverland has been within 3 per cent of the average in each of the past five years, attesting to the consistency of its production despite varying seasonal conditions.

There were 66 respondents to the survey who reported crushing grapes from the Riverland in 2020, compared with 51 in 2019. It is likely that the increased number of respondents reflects the greater availability of fruit this season compared with other regions.

The total estimated value of winegrapes from the Riverland in 2020 was \$255 million compared with \$227 million in 2019. The slight decrease in production was more than offset by an overall increase in the average purchase value of grapes, which increased by 16 per cent from \$472 per tonne in 2019 to \$546 per tonne.

There were increases in average prices for the three largest varieties: Shiraz up by 13 per cent to \$697 per tonne, Chardonnay up 12 per cent to \$402 per tonne and Cabernet Sauvignon up by 15 per cent to \$698 per tonne.

The price dispersion data for reds shows an upward shift in purchase prices, with 94 per cent of red grapes purchased at \$600 per tonne and above, compared with 72 per cent last year and almost none in 2018. Almost all whites (97 per cent) were purchased at between \$300 and \$600 per tonne.

According to Vinehealth Australia data, the total vineyard area in the Riverland as at 30 April 2020 is 20,575 hectares, compared with 20,366 hectares in 2019. There were 202 hectares of new plantings (including top-working and replacements) in the 2019-20 planting season, the vast majority being Shiraz.

Riverland

Winegrape intake summary table – red varieties

| | 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 | | | | | | | | | 0 | | | | |
| Barbera | 19 | | 7 | 12 | | | | | | | | 19 | \$12,117 |
| Cabernet Franc | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | 1 | 16% | 5 | \$2,609 |
| Cabernet Sauvignon | 54,429 | | 30 | 54,355 | | 44 | \$37,968,075 | \$698 | 15% | 19,310 | 26% | 73,739 | \$51,437,889 |
| Durif | 740 | | | 738 | 2 | | \$555,674 | \$751 | 10% | 403 | 35% | 1,143 | \$857,910 |
| Graciano | 22 | | 4 | 18 | | | \$20,065 | \$904 | 23% | | 0% | 22 | \$20,065 |
| Grenache | 3,745 | | 348 | 3,370 | 27 | | \$2,410,137 | \$643 | 25% | 180 | 5% | 3,926 | \$2,526,039 |
| Lagrein | 17 | | 5 | 7 | 5 | | \$21,389 | \$1,234 | 55% | 18 | 51% | 35 | \$43,464 |
| Malbec | 184 | | 22 | 162 | | | | | | 323 | 64% | 507 | \$302,819 |
| Mataro/Mourvedre | 1,977 | | 10 | 1,931 | 36 | | \$1,333,106 | \$674 | 33% | 110 | 5% | 2,087 | \$1,406,991 |
| Merlot | 17,487 | | 32 | 17,455 | | | \$11,486,192 | \$657 | 10% | 10,699 | 38% | 28,186 | \$18,513,647 |
| Montepulciano | 82 | | 46 | 36 | | | \$63,350 | \$776 | 35% | 24 | 23% | 106 | \$82,344 |
| Muscat a petits grains rouges | 228 | | 104 | 124 | | | | | -100% | | 0% | 228 | \$134,928 |
| Nebbiolo | 9 | | 1 | 8 | | | | | | | 0% | 9 | \$6,003 |
| Nero d'Avola | 4 | | | 3 | 2 | | | | -100% | | 0% | 4 | \$5,531 |
| Petit Verdot | 6,703 | | 3,877 | 2,827 | | | \$3,970,087 | \$592 | 18% | 6,525 | 49% | 13,229 | \$7,834,583 |
| Pinot Noir | 6,189 | | 4,233 | 1,957 | | | \$3,885,431 | \$628 | 27% | 980 | 14% | 7,169 | \$4,500,577 |
| Ruby Cabernet | 1,067 | | 386 | 681 | | | \$623,032 | \$584 | 14% | 1,270 | 54% | 2,337 | \$1,364,512 |
| Sangiovese | 52 | | 36 | 16 | | | | | | 516 | 91% | 567 | \$324,460 |
| Shiraz | 89,555 | | 636 | 88,916 | 4 | | \$62,460,647 | \$697 | 13% | 30,085 | 25% | 119,641 | \$83,443,857 |
| Tempranillo | 834 | | 350 | 483 | | | \$543,166 | \$651 | 20% | 485 | 37% | 1,319 | \$859,104 |
| Touriga Nacional | 37 | | 35 | 2 | | | \$21,812 | \$585 | | 94 | 72% | 131 | \$76,601 |
| Other red | 1,482 | | 245 | 1,231 | 6 | | \$965,147 | \$651 | 22% | 3,646 | 71% | 5,128 | \$3,339,014 |
| Red total | 184,868 | | 10,410 | 174,331 | 82 | 44 | \$126,627,420 | \$685 | 15% | 74,668 | 29% | 259,536 | \$177,095,063 |

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

Riverland

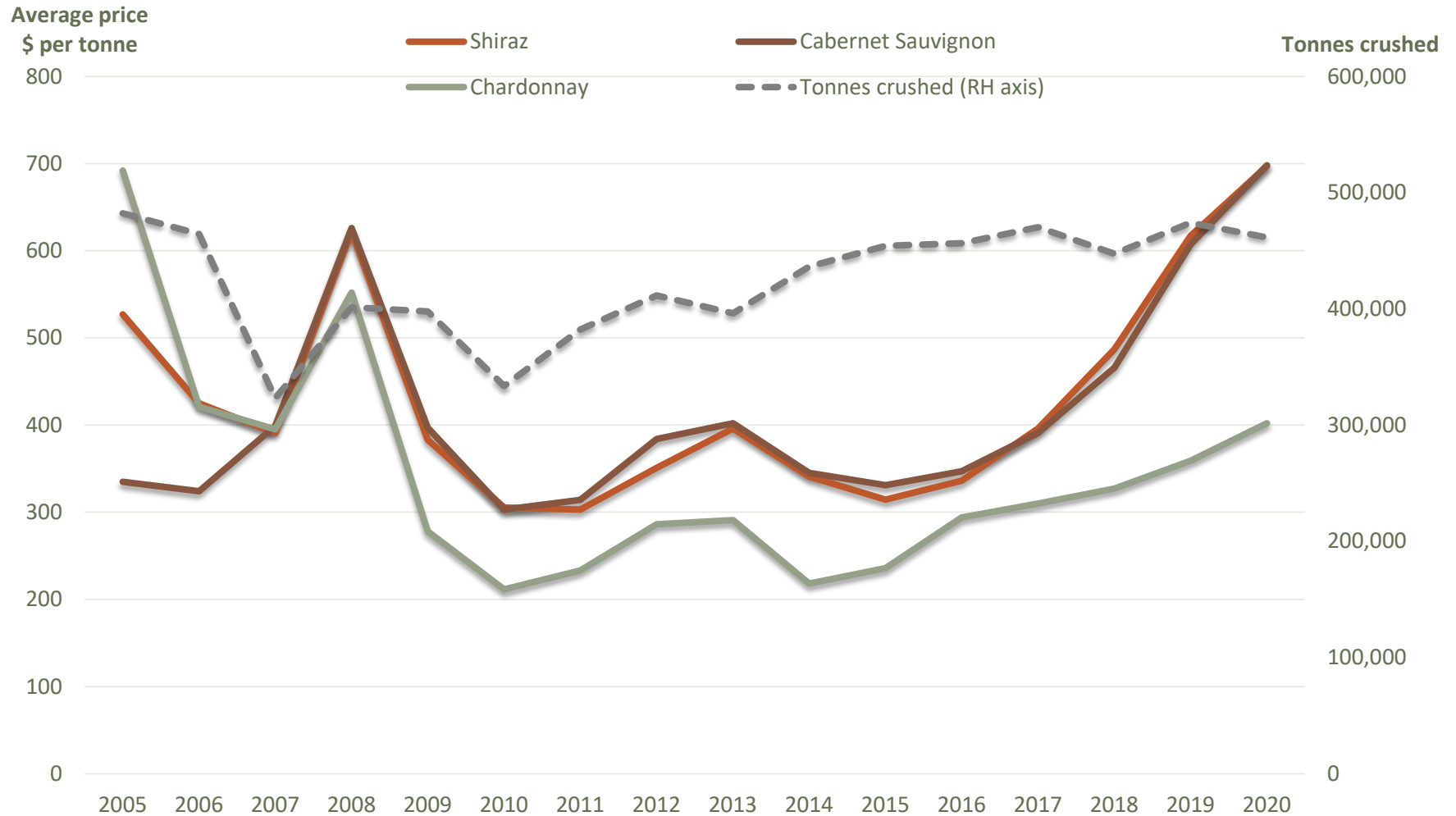
Winegrape intake summary table – white varieties

| | 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+ | | | | | | | |
| White | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chardonnay | 82,867 | | 82,208 | 659 | | | \$33,336,544 | \$402 | 12% | 20,510 | 20% | 103,377 | \$41,587,489 |
| Chenin blanc | 1,446 | 558 | 889 | | | | \$447,939 | \$310 | 18% | | 0% | 1,446 | \$447,939 |
| Colombard | 20,453 | 1,236 | 19,217 | | | | \$6,214,434 | \$304 | 16% | 3,592 | 15% | 24,045 | \$7,305,848 |
| Fiano | 184 | | 174 | 7 | 3 | | \$107,551 | \$584 | 19% | | 0% | 184 | \$107,551 |
| Gewurztraminer | 920 | | 920 | | | | \$347,116 | \$377 | 3% | 1,248 | 58% | 2,168 | \$818,238 |
| Gruner Veltliner | 3 | | 1 | 0 | 2 | | \$3,425 | \$1,088 | | 134 | 98% | 137 | \$148,735 |
| Marsanne | 6 | | | 6 | | | | | | | 0% | 6 | \$5,088 |
| Muscat a petits grains blancs | 3,225 | 127 | 3,097 | | | | \$1,092,408 | \$339 | 11% | 607 | 16% | 3,831 | \$1,297,983 |
| Muscat Gordo Blanco | 19,073 | 421 | 18,653 | | | | \$6,008,133 | \$315 | 22% | 3,683 | 16% | 22,756 | \$7,168,324 |
| Pinot Gris/Grigio | 5,059 | | 4,880 | 179 | | | \$2,657,621 | \$525 | 4% | 1,284 | 20% | 6,343 | \$3,332,239 |
| Prosecco | 112 | | | 112 | | | | | | | 0% | 112 | \$107,038 |
| Riesling | 1,645 | | 1,645 | | | | \$545,890 | \$332 | -2% | 555 | 25% | 2,200 | \$730,066 |
| Roussanne | 4 | | 4 | | | | | | | | 0% | 4 | \$1,200 |
| Sauvignon Blanc | 16,238 | 25 | 16,069 | 145 | | | \$7,479,882 | \$461 | 8% | 4,465 | 22% | 20,703 | \$9,536,759 |
| Semillon | 3,979 | 322 | 3,657 | | | | \$1,331,719 | \$335 | 13% | 4,773 | 55% | 8,752 | \$2,929,212 |
| Verdelho | 884 | 79 | 805 | | | | \$279,925 | \$317 | 6% | 754 | 46% | 1,639 | \$518,762 |
| Vermentino | 447 | | 236 | 211 | | | \$248,147 | \$555 | 31% | 190 | 30% | 637 | \$353,334 |
| Viognier | 1,558 | 468 | 884 | 204 | 2 | | \$679,620 | \$436 | 8% | 546 | 26% | 2,104 | \$917,989 |
| Other white | 1,115 | 1 | 1,079 | 31 | 4 | | \$411,060 | \$369 | 26% | 289 | 21% | 1,404 | \$517,618 |
| White total | 159,219 | 3,236 | 154,417 | 1,554 | 11 | | \$61,304,740 | \$385 | 14% | 42,631 | 21% | 201,850 | \$77,831,411 |
| Grand total | 344,087 | 3,236 | 164,827 | 175,886 | 93 | 44 | \$187,932,160 | \$546 | 16% | 117,299 | 25% | 461,385 | \$254,926,475 |

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

Riverland

Historical weighted average price vs tonnes crushed



Riverland

Current plantings by variety and year planted – white varieties

| <i>Variety</i> | <i>Pre-2017</i> | <i>2017</i> | <i>2018</i> | <i>2019</i> | <i>Total area</i> | <i>% planted in 2019</i> |
|--|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| White winegrapes | | | | | | |
| Chardonnay | 4,313 | 0 | 23 | 3 | 4,339 | 0% |
| Chenin Blanc | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 70 | 0% |
| Colombard | 753 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 753 | 0% |
| Doradillo | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0% |
| Muscadelle (Tokay) | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0% |
| Muscat A Petit Grains Blanc (White Frontignac) | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 113 | 0% |
| Muscat Gordo Blanco | 874 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 876 | 0% |
| Palomino | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0% |
| Pinot Gris | 161 | 42 | 47 | 0 | 250 | 0% |
| Riesling | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0% |
| Sauvignon Blanc | 514 | 16 | 10 | 4 | 544 | 1% |
| Semillon | 309 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 309 | 0% |
| Sultana | 124 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 124 | 0% |
| Traminer (Gewurztraminer) | 110 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 110 | 0% |
| Trebbiano | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0% |
| Verdelho | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86 | 0% |
| Vernmentino | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0% |
| Viognier | 103 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 0% |
| Other White | 62 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0% |
| Total white varieties | 7,783 | 60 | 80 | 7 | 7,930 | 0% |

Source:
Vinehealth
Australia

Riverland

Current plantings by variety and year planted – red varieties

| <i>Variety</i> | <i>Pre-2017</i> | <i>2017</i> | <i>2018</i> | <i>2019</i> | <i>Total area</i> | <i>% planted in 2019</i> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Red winegrapes | | | | | | |
| Cabernet Sauvignon | 3,236 | 44 | 78 | 12 | 3,370 | 0% |
| Grenache | 287 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 294 | 0% |
| Malbec | 26 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 0% |
| Mataro (Mourvedre) | 230 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 232 | 0% |
| Merlot | 1,165 | 4 | 21 | 0 | 1,190 | 0% |
| Petit Verdot | 494 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 496 | 0% |
| Pinot Noir | 287 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 291 | 0% |
| Ruby Cabernet | 119 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 119 | 0% |
| Sangiovese | 14 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 22 | 18% |
| Shiraz | 5,450 | 76 | 51 | 172 | 5,749 | 3% |
| Tempranillo | 53 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 54 | 0% |
| Other Red | 132 | 13 | 8 | 5 | 158 | 3% |
| Total red varieties | 11,493 | 152 | 165 | 195 | 12,005 | 2% |
| Unknown variety | 292 | 81 | 86 | 0 | 459 | 0% |
| Rootstock Block | 25 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 27 | 0% |
| Table grapes - red | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0% |
| Table grapes - white | 26 | 4 | 16 | 0 | 46 | 0% |
| Multi-purpose red | 60 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 0% |
| Multi-purpose white | 25 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 30 | 0% |
| Total all varieties | 19,722 | 297 | 354 | 202 | 20,575 | 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 receipt – 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.

- 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

This information has been made available to assist on the understanding that Wine Australia is not rendering professional advice. Wine Australia does not accept responsibility for the results of any actions taken on the basis of the information contained in this report, nor for the accuracy, currency or completeness of any material contained in it. Wine Australia expressly disclaims all and any liability and responsibility to any person in respect of consequences of anything done in respect of reliance, whether wholly or in part, upon this report.

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:

Wine Australia Market Insights
+61 8 8228 2000
Market.Insights@wineaustralia.com