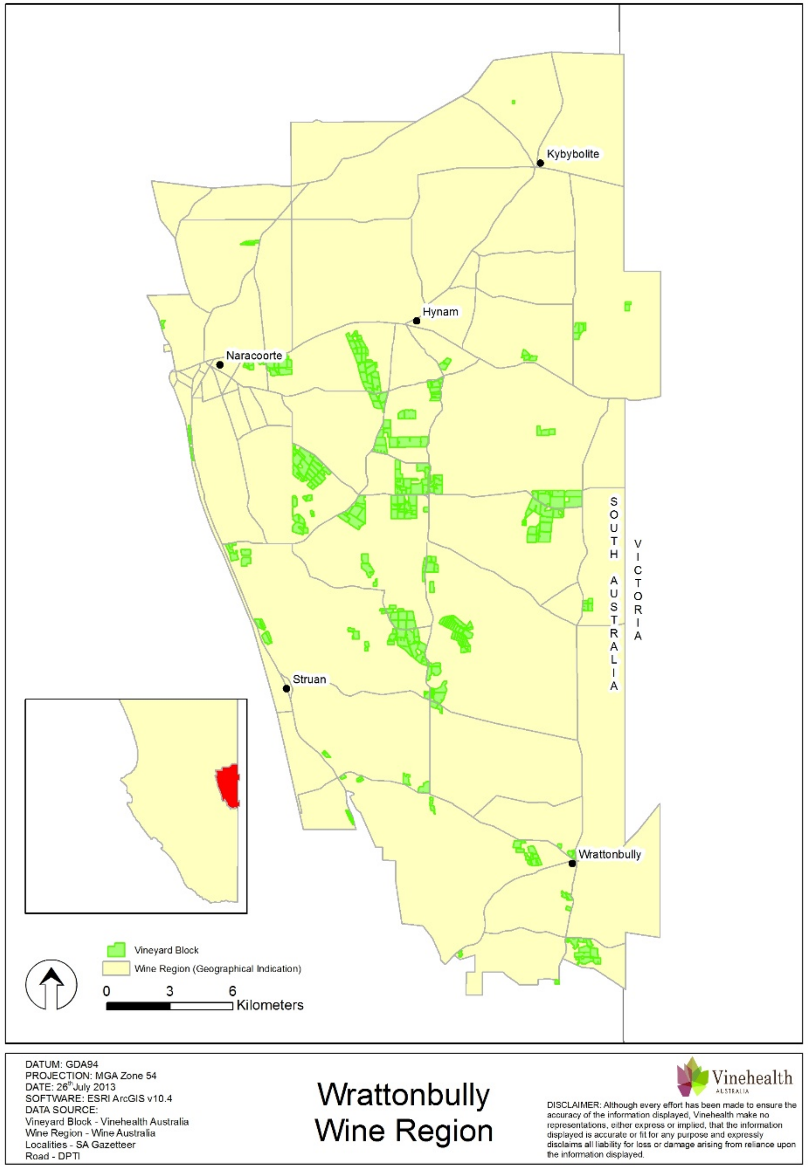

SA Winegrape Crush Survey

Regional Summary Report – 2016

Wrattonbully 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 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 (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.

WRATTONBULLY Vintage overview

Vintage report

The 2016 vintage will be remembered for all the right reasons. For the first time in a long time we can describe a vintage as being good for both quality and tonnage. Quality hasn't been an issue for recent vintages, but tonnage certainly has so it was very rewarding to return to volumes that are more favourable. Although there were larger yields this season, vines were in balance and only minimal thinning was undertaken across the district.

Winter was particularly dry in 2015 with only 112mm of rainfall against the long term average of 180mm. As a result, early irrigation was required to replenish the soil profile. It remained dry throughout spring and summer with only 106mm of rainfall against the long term average of 203mm.

Mean maximum temperatures throughout November were near normal, but October and December were significantly above average – setting new monthly mean records. As a result, flowering for the second year in a row was early and particularly quick. From the beginning of October there were almost weekly heatwaves and this continued up until the last two weeks of January, after which conditions were ideal.

Some sites to the south received significant damage as a result of a frost on December 2nd, which would have been bitterly disappointing at such a late stage. Fortunately most growers either escaped or only had small pockets of damage.

For the second year in a row harvest commenced early in February. Many growers harvested their whites earlier than their previous records, which were in most cases set in 2015. The reds, whilst early in comparison to the whites, progressed at a more sedate pace as a result of the milder conditions. Temperatures were quite consistent through February and March with no extremes. This coupled with very little rain delivered perfect conditions to progress through vintage with minimal interruptions.

Easter continues to be a surprisingly accurate way to predict the end of vintage regardless of when it falls, with the vast majority of the region's fruit harvested by this time.

White wines are showing lovely varietal flavours, backed by crisp natural acidity. The vintage was a standout for reds with incredibly deep red colours. The flavours are rich and intense in balance with supple tannins that support the wines well.

James Freckleton – Chairperson, Wrattonbully Wine Region Association

Overview of vintage statistics

The harvest from Wrattonbully was 23,606 tonnes in 2016 compared with 16,557 tonnes in 2015.

The five-year average crush for Wrattonbully is 19,253 tonnes. The 2016 crush was the highest in the five year period and 23% above the five year average. The smallest vintage in the past five years was 16,557 tonnes in 2015.

The total value of grapes increased from $17 million to $22.7 million; the average price for Cabernet Sauvignon increased by $31 to $1208 per tonne while Shiraz decreased by $46 to $975 per tonne.

The price dispersion data shows that 82% of red tonnages were purchased at between $600 and $1500 and 10% at above $1500, while for the whites, 72% was purchased between $600 and $1500 and 28% between $300 and $600. This represents a downward shift in price dispersion for red and white varieties.

There was a small reduction in the net area of vineyards in the region, although there were six hectares of Cabernet Sauvignon planted in the 2015-16 season.

WRATTONBULLY **Winegrape intake summary – vintage 2016**

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	3,995	0%	4%	85%	6%	6%	$4,824,270	$1,208	4,152	8,147	$9,838,063
Malbec	51	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	$52,627	$1,038	-	51	$52,627
Merlot	1,001	0%	38%	47%	15%	0%	$761,537	$761	1,668	2,669	$2,030,095
Pinot Noir	212	0%	17%	83%	0%	0%	$161,333	$761	944	1,156	$879,964
Sangiovese	-	na	na	na	na	na	$0		63	63	$66,785
Shiraz	3,133	0%	2%	90%	6%	2%	$3,055,562	$975	2,577	5,710	$5,568,709
Tempranillo	52	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	$68,120	$1,300	-	52	$68,120
Other red	17	na	na	na	na	na	$17,591	$1,054	26	42	$44,635
Red Total	8,461	0%	8%	82%	7%	3%	$8,941,039	$1,057	9,430	17,891	$18,548,999
Chardonnay	1,509	0%	38%	62%	0%	0%	$937,013	$621	1,131	2,640	$1,639,017
Pinot Gris and Pinot Grigio	468	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	$463,403	$989	1,469	1,937	$1,916,350
Sauvignon blanc	341	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	$174,006	$510	474	815	$415,957
Semillon	-	na	na	na	na	na	$0		64	64	$42,889
Other white	131	0%	84%	16%	0%	0%	$68,870	$524	128	260	$136,246
White Total	2,450	0%	28%	72%	0%	0%	$1,643,293	$671	3,266	5,716	$4,150,459
Grand Total	10,911	0%	12%	80%	5%	3%	$10,584,331	$970	12,695	23,606	$22,699,457

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

WRATTONBULLY

Current plantings by variety and year planted

Source: Vinehealth Australia

	Current area in hectares					
Variety	Pre-2013	2013	2014	2015	Total area	% planted in 2015
Red winegrapes						
Cabernet Sauvignon	1,202	5	0	6	1,213	0%
Malbec	5	0	2	0	7	0%
Merlot	285	0	0	0	285	0%
Other Red	9	0	0	0	9	0%
Petit Verdot	4	0	0	0	4	0%
Pinot Noir	63	0	0	0	63	0%
Shiraz	679	0	10	0	689	0%
Tempranillo	9	0	0	0	9	0%
Total red varieties	**2,256**	**5**	**12**	**6**	**2,279**	**0%**
White winegrapes						
Chardonnay	198	0	0	0	198	0%
Marsanne	2	0	0	0	2	0%
Pinot Gris	97	0	0	0	97	0%
Riesling	7	0	0	0	7	0%
Sauvignon Blanc	57	1	0	0	58	0%
Semillon	5	0	0	0	5	0%
Viognier	6	0	0	0	6	0%
Total white varieties	**372**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**373**	**0%**
Unknown variety	22	0	0	0	22	0%
Total all varieties	**2,649**	**6**	**12**	**6**	**2,673**	**0%**