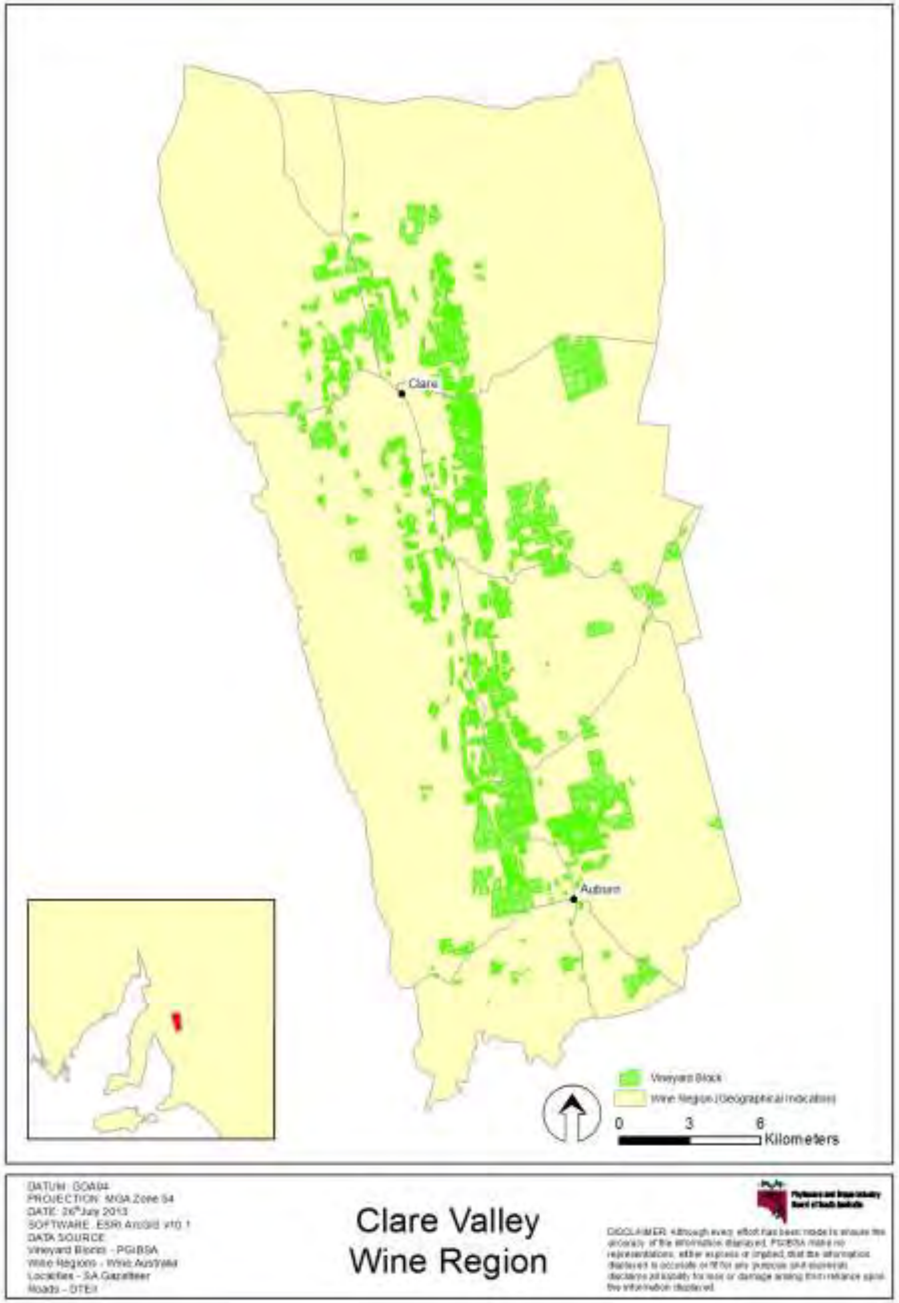


SA Winegrape Crush Survey

Regional Summary Report - 2014

Clare Valley 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 the Board's office.

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 that are known to source fruit from South Australian vineyards are included in the survey collection process. However, not all wineries submit a survey form - therefore the total tonnage reported may underestimate the true crush. An estimate of the non-response rate for each region is provided below each intake summary report. Reported fruit is separated into fruit produced from the winery's own or associated vineyards ("own grown") and from independent vineyards ("purchased").

Crop value data

On the survey forms, wineries are asked to record **total purchase value.** This is the total amount 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.

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. The **estimated total value of purchased grapes** is calculated by multiplying the average purchase value per tonne by the total tonnes purchased. The **estimated total value of total 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.

Note: in small varieties there may sometimes be only one winery contributing towards a calculated average purchase value per tonne.

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.

Highest and lowest price

Wineries are asked to report the highest and lowest prices paid for any parcel of fruit of a particular variety, of any size. The highest of all highest prices, and the lowest of all lowest prices are reported – provided that at least three wineries have provided this information for any particular variety. *Note: the highest or lowest price may be for a very small parcel of fruit - and/or reflect an unusual pricing arrangement - eg payment by the hectare rather than per tonne, "spot market" sales of excess fruit etc.*

FORECASTS

Estimated supply and committed intake

The estimated supply and committed intake report has been removed from the 2014 Winegrape Crush Survey. It has been identified that the methodology used to determine the estimated supply requires review.

To assist industry stakeholders gain an understanding of state and regional estimated supply, the last 5 years actual total tonnes crushed at the state level and each region has been averaged. A range is then provided using the highest and lowest figures from the actual tonnes crushed.

The estimated committed intake is the amount of fruit that wineries are already committed to take in, for 2015. It is made up of winery grown fruit and contract purchases. Only existing or ongoing contracts are included – not intended future signings or renewals.

Explanations and Definitions cont.

PLANTING DATA

Derivation of planting data tables

Planting data is **not** derived from the 2014 South Australian Crush Survey of wineries. The information is obtained from the vineyard register maintained by the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia.

The Board 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 the Board, and to complete an accurate vineyard return each year, giving details of their plantings. This information is kept strictly confidential. An accurate vineyard register enables the Board to produce complete, up-to-date statistical information on vineyard plantings by variety, year planted and location.

For more information on registration of vineyards, please contact the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board office on 08 8362 0488.

Explanatory notes for planting data tables

1. Planting data tables are current as at April 2014 and include all plantings from the 2013 planting season. 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 2013 report compared with previous reports.

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

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.

Clare Valley

Vintage overview

Vintage report

While the Clare Valley wine industry has experienced a challenging season, vintage 2014 looks set to deliver some top quality wines, according to Clare Valley Winemakers Incorporated President Neil Paulett and Clare Region Winegrape Growers Association President Troy van Dulken.

The season started well following above-average winter rains. Mild conditions, below-average spring rainfall and only minor isolated pockets of frost during early spring resulted in a good even bud-burst in mid to late September. A cool period in mid-November extended the flowering period which affected the set of some varieties leading to variable rates of fruit set and berry development in later varieties. The period leading up to Christmas was dry and warm and promoted good growth and berry development. However early January through to mid-February developed into a period of extreme heat and produced early onset of veraison which in turn brought the start of vintage forward to early February.

On February 14 there was a significant rain event when some parts of the valley received more than 100mm of rain. Fortunately the rain resulted in only minimal berry split in early varieties and as conditions dried out rapidly, diseases such as botrytis were hard to find following the rain. The rain had the added benefit of providing relief to any water stress evident in red varieties. Equally importantly from mid-February on, the season changed from mid-summer to autumn, producing mild days and cool nights which were ideal ripening conditions for mid and late season varieties and allowed any split berries to dry out, resulting in little to no effect on wine quality.

Fruit quality was generally good to excellent although heat and rain affected some fruit, particularly on early ripening varieties in the earlier sub-regions. Vineyards without adequate water supply generally suffered from premature leaf fall leading to sunburn and heat effects, but overall canopies held out pretty well considering the extremely dry and hot conditions. Pest and disease issues were virtually non-existent up until the February rain after which only minor issues were detected.

Yields were generally average or slightly below average, with some growers being 15-20 % down on long-term averages. Overall from the three biggest varieties in the Clare Valley, Shiraz and Riesling produced some solid crops, whilst Cabernet Sauvignon was generally below average but produced some excellent fruit later in the vintage period.

Early indications are that there will be some excellent Clare Valley Rieslings again in 2014, especially from later ripening vineyards, and some outstanding Shiraz and Cabernet Sauvignon as well.

In summary, the vintage is slightly below average in terms of total production, but will be a very good follow on to the excellent 2012 and 2013 vintages, once again reinforcing the reputation of the Clare Valley wine region in terms of consistency and quality.

Clare Valley Winemakers Incorporated
Clare Region Winegrape Growers Association

Overview of vintage statistics

The harvest from Clare Valley was 19,796 tonnes in 2014, up by 1,797 tonnes (10%) on the 2013 harvest of 17,999 tonnes. There was an estimated non-response rate of 0.9% across the region. The total value of grapes crushed in the region increased from $18.2 million to $21.7 million. The average purchase value for the red varieties increased – with Shiraz up by $22 per tonne to $1,310 per tonne and Cabernet Sauvignon up by $143 per tonne to $1,193 per tonne. Of the white varieties – Riesling was also up by $111 per tonne to $1,010 per tonne.

There were 49 hectares of new plantings in Clare Valley in spring 2013 (including top-working and replacements) compared with 64 hectares planted in 2012. Cabernet Sauvignon accounted for 46.9% of the new plantings and Shiraz 30.6%. The total planted area of vines in the region has decreased by 0.4% - 5,363 hectares to 5,339 hectares.

Over the last 5 years, the average Clare Valley production was 20,708 tonnes, with a low of 17,999 tonnes in 2013 and a high of 25,216 tonnes in 2009. The 2014 crush is down by 4.6% against the last 5 year average. For 2015, the estimated committed intake is 19,283 tonnes.

Winegrape intake summary - vintage 2014

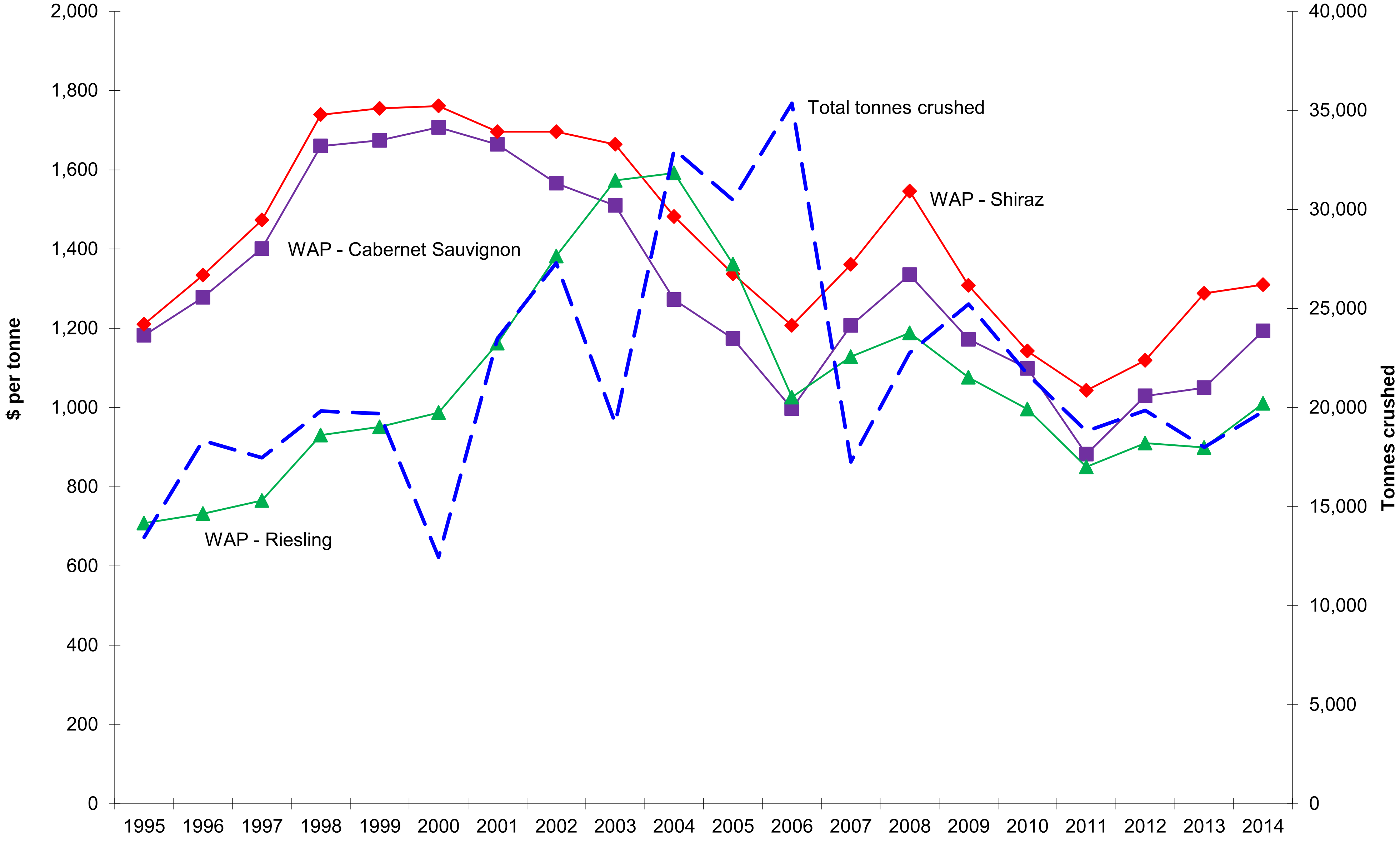
Variety	Tonnes purchased	Lowest price[1]	Highest price[1]	Total value purchased grapes	Calc avg. purch. value per tonne	Winery grown fruit	Total crushed[2]	Est total value ALL grapes
RED								
Cabernet Franc	30	$1,300	$2,000	$52,456	$1,736	37	67	$117,019
Cabernet Sauvignon	1,359	$689	$2,200	$1,620,812	$1,193	2,118	3,476	$4,147,438
Grenache	145	$1,000	$1,800	$188,982	$1,302	92	237	$308,956
Malbec	142	$325	$1,700	$152,078	$1,069	112	254	$271,299
Mataro	75	$800	$2,000	$107,044	$1,432	29	104	$148,558
Merlot	876	$570	$1,800	$674,620	$770	614	1,490	$1,147,557
Other red	5			$6,874	$1,400	97	101	$129,540
Petit Verdot	3			$4,500	$1,500	25	28	$41,550
Sangiovese	99	$340	$1,000	$49,341	$497	30	129	$64,193
Shiraz	3,091	$700	$5,000	$4,048,860	$1,310	2,806	5,896	$7,724,004
Tempranillo	59	$700	$1,200	$58,068	$983	79	138	$135,538
Total Red winegrapes	**5,884**			**$6,963,636**		**6,037**	**11,921**	**$14,235,653**
WHITE								
Chardonnay	609	$500	$1,200	$395,595	$650	441	1,049	$681,926
Other white	28	$1,000	$1,400	$33,495	$1,185	73	102	$106,821
Pinot Gris	134	$1,000	$1,400	$144,213	$1,076	148	282	$303,804
Riesling	3,148	$300	$2,300	$3,179,868	$1,010	2,420	5,567	$5,624,219
Sauvignon Blanc	2			$1,870	$850	74	76	$64,745
Semillon	336	$650	$1,250	$288,485	$860	184	519	$446,273
Traminer	109			$68,394	$627	54	163	$102,531
Viognier	14			$15,141	$1,050	101	115	$121,079
Total White winegrapes	**4,380**			**$4,127,060**		**3,495**	**7,875**	**$7,451,398**
Grand Total All winegrapes	**10,264**			**$11,090,696**		**9,532**	**19,796**	**$21,687,050**

1 Lowest and highest prices are only reported when there are at least three purchasers. Very low or high prices may relate to extremely small parcels of fruit or fruit delivered that was over the contract amount or penalised for other reasons.

2 It is estimated that the non-response rate for Clare Valley is 0.9%.

Clare Valley

Historical Weighted Average Price vs tonnes crushed



Clare Valley

Current plantings by variety and year planted

	Current area in hectares					
Variety	*Pre-2011*	*2011*	*2012*	*2013*	*Total area*	*% planted in 2013*
Red winegrapes						
Cabernet Franc	15	0	1	0	15	*0%*
Cabernet Sauvignon	1,126	6	39	23	1,193	*2%*
Grenache	65	0	0	0	65	*0%*
Malbec	62	2	6	4	74	*5%*
Mataro (Mourvedre)	31	0	1	1	33	*2%*
Merlot	288	0	0	0	288	*0%*
Nebbiolo	4	0	0	0	4	*0%*
Other Red	35	0	2	1	38	*2%*
Sangiovese	33	0	0	0	33	*0%*
Shiraz	1,839	0	11	15	1,865	*1%*
Tempranillo	30	0	2	0	32	*0%*
Total red varieties	**3,528**	**8**	**60**	**44**	**3,640**	***1%***
White winegrapes						
Chardonnay	213	0	0	0	213	*0%*
Other White	24	1	2	4	31	*13%*
Pinot Gris	41	0	5	0	46	*0%*
Riesling	1,155	6	2	1	1,164	*0%*
Sauvignon Blanc	25	0	0	0	25	*0%*
Semillon	143	0	0	0	143	*0%*
Traminer (Gewurztraminer)	34	0	0	0	34	*0%*
Verdelho	4	0	0	0	4	*0%*
Viognier	17	0	0	0	17	*0%*
Total white varieties	**1,656**	**7**	**9**	**5**	**1,677**	***0%***
Unknown variety	21	0	0	0	21	*0%*
Rootstock Block	1	0	0	0	1	*0%*
Total all varieties	**5,206**	**14**	**70**	**49**	**5,339**	***1%***