ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This survey has been produced by the Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of South Australia on behalf of the **South Australian Wine Industry Association,** the **Wine Grape Council of SA Inc** and **Primary Industries and Resources SA,** who jointly fund the survey. Some additional funding is provided by the Grape and Wine Research and Development Corporation, as part of the National Utilisation and Pricing Survey project.

The publication of this survey is made possible through the support of the South Australian and interstate wineries who processed fruit from South Australian vineyards in 2008. The information is provided voluntarily by wineries on the understanding and assurance that information from individual wineries will be kept strictly confidential. Only aggregate responses are reported. Draft results are checked by regional industry representatives. Vintage reports have been provided by the regional representatives or their local committees. Particular thanks go to: Max Arney, Tom Ayers, Pete Balnaves, Peter Bird, Jim Caddy, Graham Kaye, Tom Keelan, Greg Koch, Robin Nettelbeck, Ali Phillips, Amy Richards, Alex Sas, David Watkins, Kirsty Waller and Graeme Wellman.

The survey publication is available on the Board's website www.phylloxera.com.au. The state summary and regional reports can be downloaded as PDF files. Previous reports (since 2000) are also available on the website, and hard copies of reports from previous years back to 1998 are available from the Board's office.

REPORT PREPARATION

Report prepared by Sandy Hathaway and Rachel Inness, Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of SA.

MAPS

Maps of the GI regions produced by Martin Nolan, GIS Project Officer, Phylloxera and Grape Industry Board of SA.

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DISCLAIMER

DOCUMENT STRUCTURE AND LAYOUT

The full survey report incorporates 14 regional reports, covering the major declared GI regions in South Australia, and a state summary section with aggregate data, forecasts by variety and historical comparisons. The report may be downloaded in sections as a series of PDF files from the PGIBSA website www.phylloxera.com.au.

INTERPRETATION OF REPORT INFORMATION

Please refer to the **EXPLANATIONS AND DEFINITIONS** for definitions, limitations and interpretations of different statistics reported.

Explanations and Definitions

INTAKE (CURRENT VINTAGE) DATA

Definition of regions

Regions have been defined in accordance with declared or interim 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, Southern Flinders Ranges 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 who source fruit from South Australian vineyards are included in the survey collection process. Reported fruit is separated into fruit produced from the winery's own vineyards ("own grown") and from independent grower owned 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

Supply forecasts have been calculated independently by the Australian Bureau of Agriculture and Resource Economics (ABARE), on behalf of the wine industry, using the bearing area information collected by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in its annual vineyard survey. The supply forecasts do not make any allowance for large-scale grubbings, yield capping or the effects of ongoing water restrictions or unusual seasonal conditions.

Committed intake

Committed intake is the amount of fruit that wineries are *already* committed to take in, for a given future year. 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

Available supply

Available supply (uncommitted fruit) is the difference between estimated supply and committed intake. It is the amount of fruit estimated to be available on the open (spot) market. NB If the committed intake is higher than the estimated supply, this indicates a discrepancy in production forecasts between the wineries and ABARE. In this case, available supply is recorded as zero – rather than as a negative number.

Demand (required intake)

T**he demand figure** (required intake) is the tonnage required by wineries to achieve sales forecasts. Demand figures are no longer reported for individual regions, although they are collected on that basis. This is because, for the majority of fruit purchased, the requirement is not specifically regional – but rather it is price/quality based and therefore interchangeable at least to some extent between regions. Demand (fruit requirement) is reported for "warm" vs "cool" climate fruit (Riverland vs. the rest of South Australia) and for the whole of South Australia. Therefore it is important to read the state summary report in conjunction with the individual regional reports.

Note: not all wineries provide estimates of future intakes - particularly for the later forecast years. Therefore forecasts for later years tend to underreport actual demand. The projections of future intake should be interpreted and used cautiously. It should be noted that there is considerable variation from one survey to the next in demand projections for the same future forecast year, as marketing indications change. The projections should only be interpreted as general indications of current levels of confidence, and trends in varietal preferences.

Comparing supply and demand

In order to compare supply with demand and committed intake, the latter figures are "raised" to compensate for non-respondents. There is no raising of supply figures because it is assumed that the ABS vineyard planting information is close to 100% complete. The non-response rate is calculated separately for each region and is indicated below the relevant tables.

PLANTING DATA

Derivation of planting data tables

Planting data is **not** derived from the 2008 South Australian Utilisation and Pricing 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 2008 and include all plantings from the 2007 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 2008 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 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.