

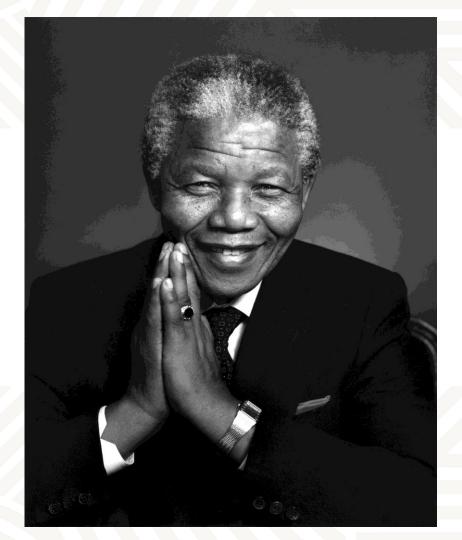
# The South African Wine Industry Cameron Muir and Tara Kruger





### South African Wine History

### How it started!



1652: Arrival of the Dutch in South Africa.



1659: February 2, Jan Van Riebeeck the first wine. 1688: Arrival of the French Huguenot immigrants. 1761: First exports of wine from the Cape. 1778: Vin de Constance winning acclaim in Europe. 1795: British occupation and increase in quality on exports. 1825: Sales of Cape wines in Britain increase. 1906: Formation of the first South African wine co-operatives. 1918: Over production of wine. KWV and Stellenbosch university. 1925: Prof Abraham Izak Perold crosses vines to produce Pinotage. 1945: Development of cold fermentation.

1961: First bottled Pinotage and Stellenbosch Wine Route opened.1973: South African Wine of Origin legislation implemented.

1985: Liquor Amendment Act is gazetted.

1994: End of Apartheid, increase in wine exports.

### The present

- The South African wine industry is backed by various organizations helping to improve the industry.
- The Department of Viticulture and Oenology (DVO) at Stellenbosch University.
- Elsenburg Agricultural College.
- South African Grape and Wine Research Institute (SAGWRI).







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### Viticultural Aspect

### **Climatic conditions**

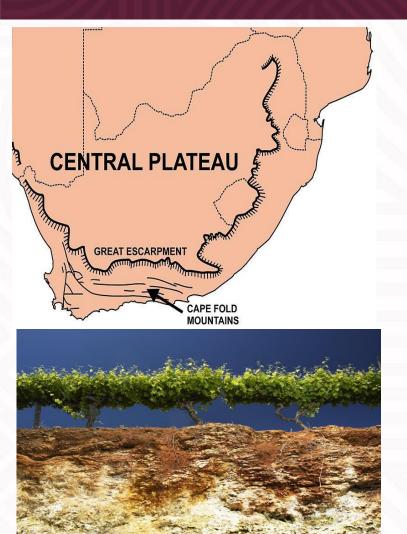




- Most grapevine growing regions are in the Western Cape. (27-34° south)
- Mediterranean climate
- Temperate climate provides warm dry summers and cool wet winters.
- Coastal regions experience helpful cool sea breezes.
- Rainfall is more prominent in more southerly regions and diminishes in a northerly direction.
- Temperature increases in a northerly direction and with distance from the sea.

### Geographical aspect



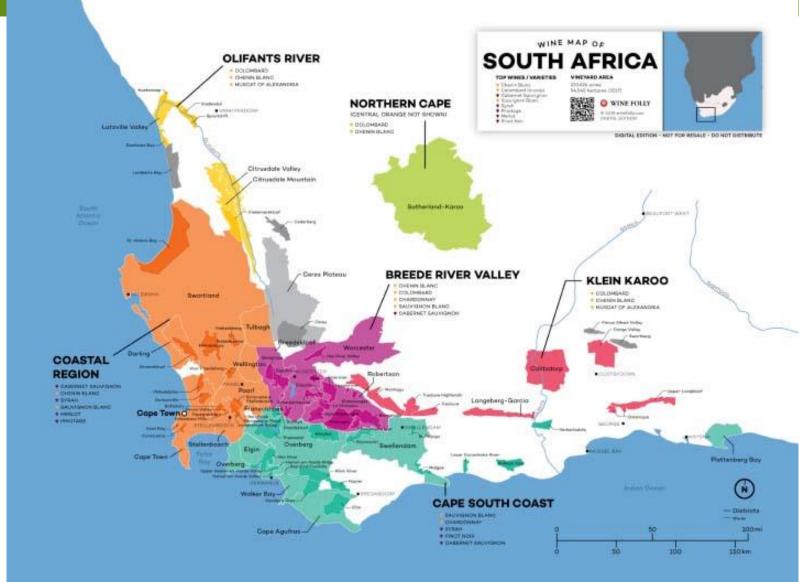


- South Africa has some of the oldest soils that are diverse in characteristics.
- The soils are derived from three main soil types; Table Mountain sandstone, shale and granite.
- The Cape fold mountains form a barrier allowing certain regions different climates.
- Due to the valleys and ridges formed by the mountains create multi-directional slopes which has an impact on the terroir.
- Rain shadows are formed in certain areas.
- The ocean currents also allow for a buildup of moisture up against these mountains.

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### Wine regions

- Stellenbosch
- Paarl
- Constantia
- Franschhoek
- Swartland
- Elgin
- Klein Karoo
- Cape South Coast
- Olifants River



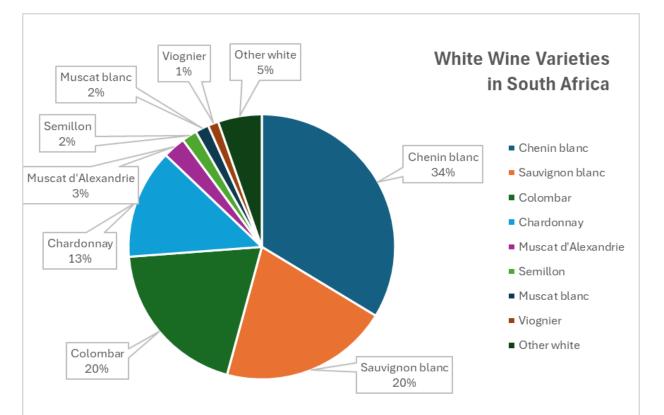




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## Varieties and Wine Styles

### White Wine Varietals and Styles



### Top 3 most widely planted

- 1. Chenin Blanc
- 2. Sauvignon Blanc
- 3. Colombar



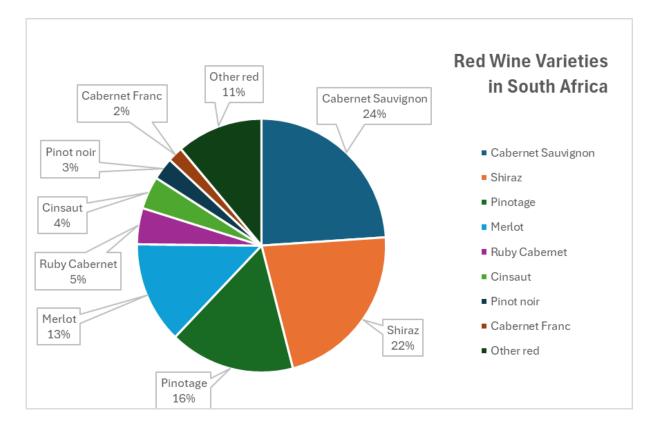


#### SINGLE VARIETALS

#### WHITE BLENDS

- Sauvignon Blanc and Semillon blends
- Mediterranean-style blends (Chenin Driven)

### **Red Wine Varietals and Styles**



### Top 3 most widely planted

- 1. Cabernet Sauvignon
- 2. Shiraz
- 3. Pinotage





#### SIGNLE VARIETALS

#### **RED BLENDS**

- Cape Blend (Unique to SA)
- Traditional French Style blends
- Shiraz-led blends

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### Other Styles Unique to SA



### Methode Cap Classique (MCC) Fortified / Dessert wines





Cape Pink
Cape White
Cape Ruby
Cape Vintage
Cape Late Bottled
Vintage
Cape Tawny
Cape dated Tawny

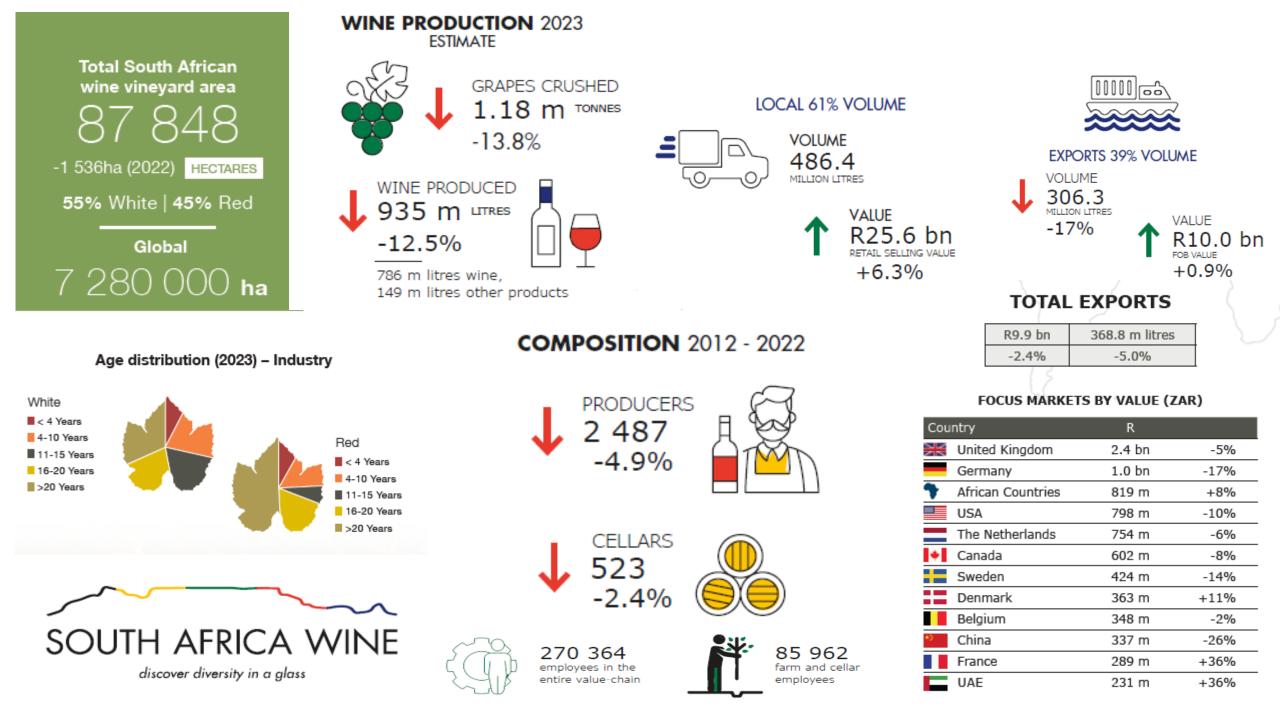


### **Industry Statistics**

### World Ranking



Rank <del>\$</del>	Country	\$ Continent	¢	Quantity (1,000 hl)	\$ % of Total Production
1	Italy	Europe		49,843	19.30%
2	France	Europe		45,590	17.65%
3	💳 Spain	Europe		35,703	13.82%
4	■ U.S.	America		22,385	8.67%
5	🎫 Australia	Oceania		12,745	4.93%
6	느 Chile	America		12,444	4.82%
7	📼 Argentina	America		11,451	4.43%
8	📚 South Africa	Africa		10,155	3.93%
9	E Germany	Europe		8,940	3.46%
10	Portugal	Europe		6,777	2.62%





### Sustainable Production













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Tourism







Thank you Enkosi Dankie