



/WOSAUS

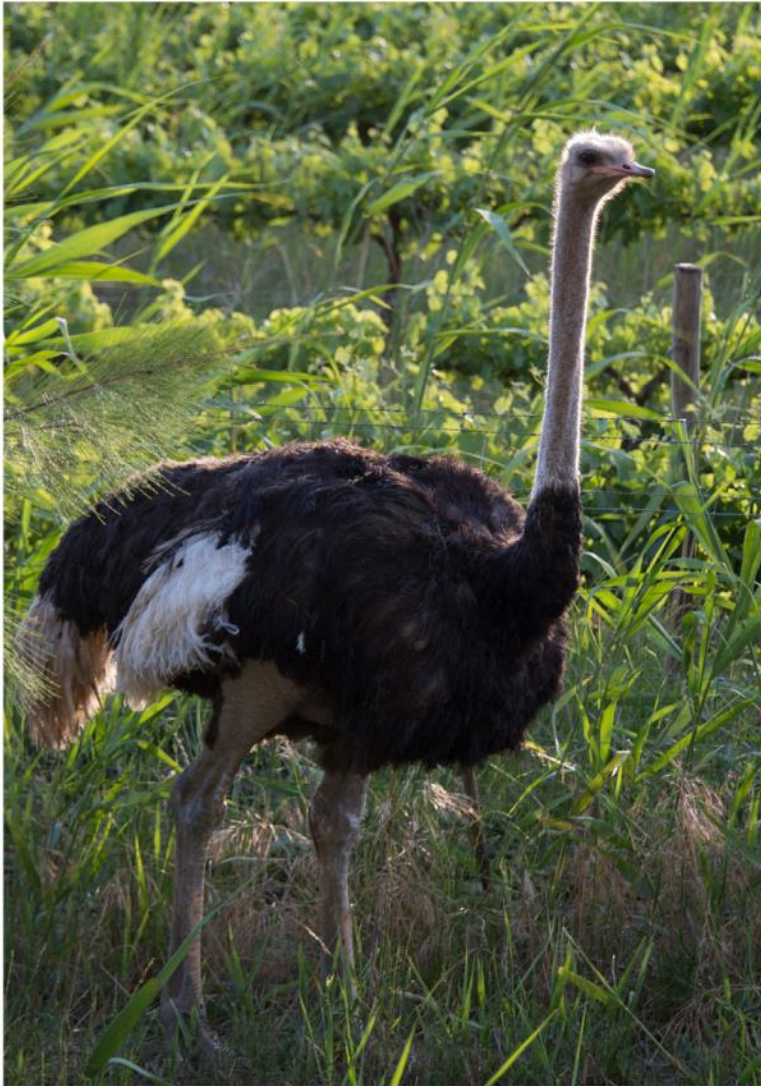


@WOSA\_USA



@WOSA\_USA

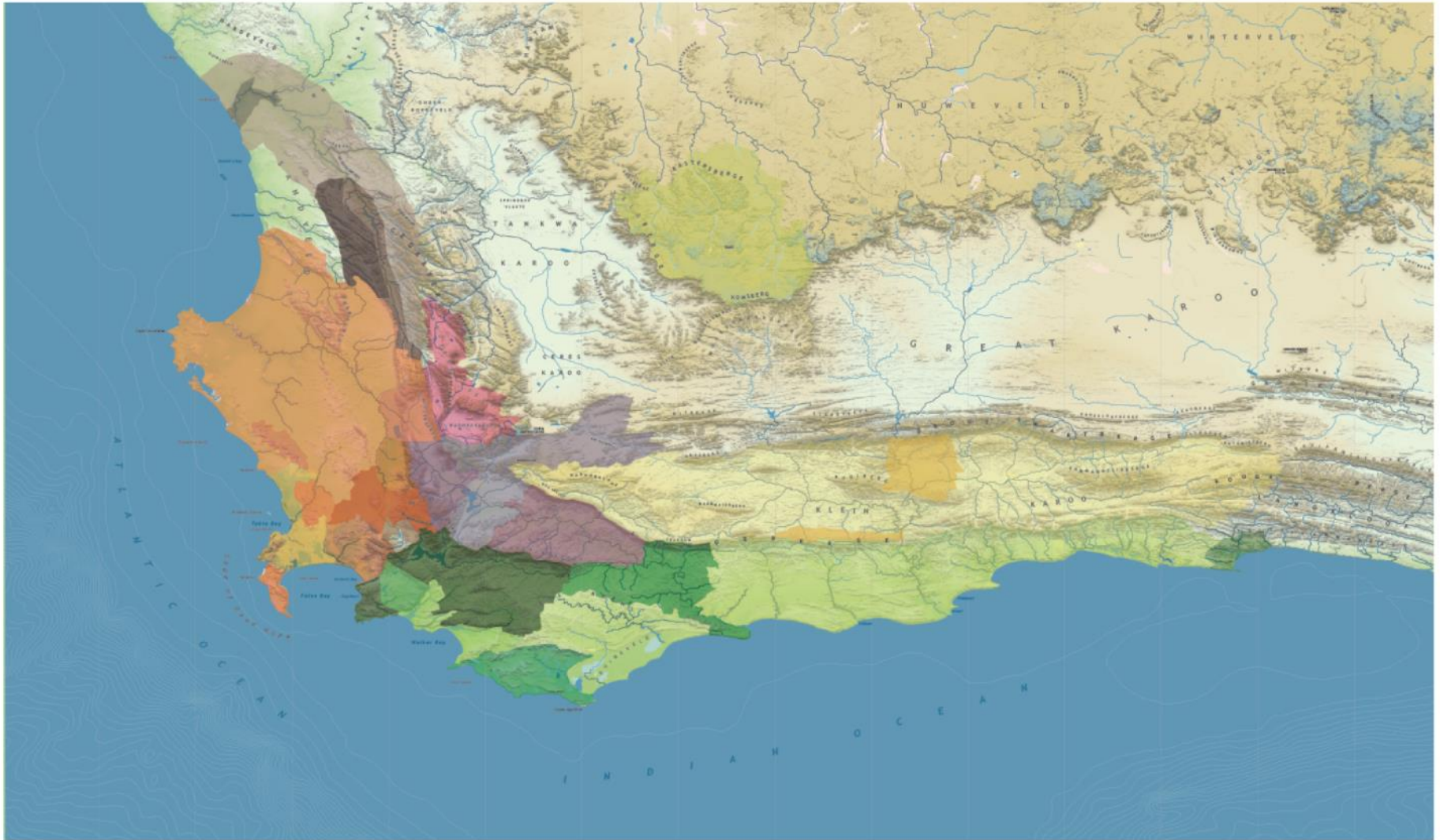
#drinkSA



The Swartland literally translated means 'the black land'.



The area takes its name from the now endangered indigenous renosterbos (rhino bush) which once turned the landscape a dark colour at certain times of the year.



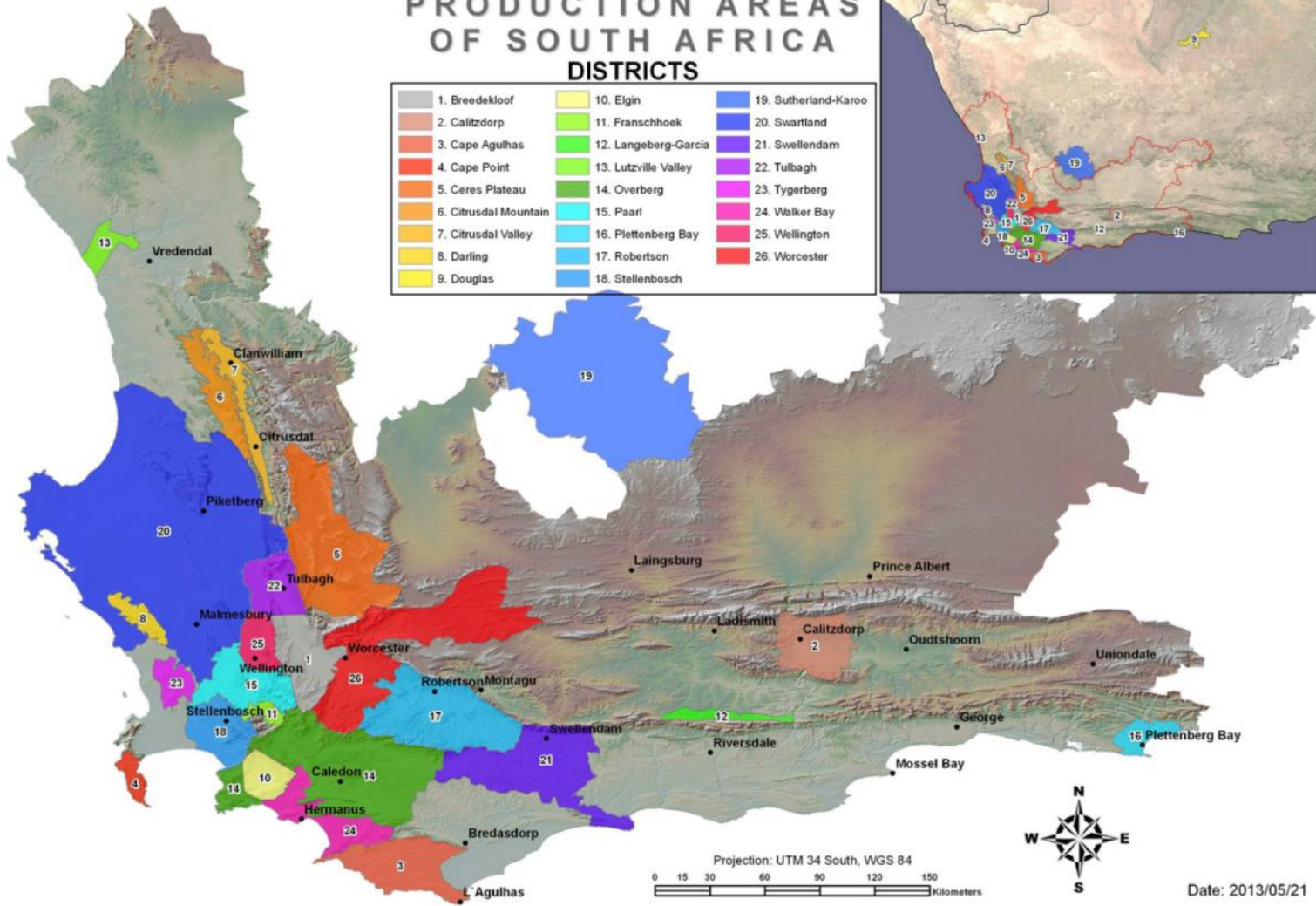
Our winelands are located at the very tip of South Africa.

*Coastal Region*

**Swartland**

# PRODUCTION AREAS OF SOUTH AFRICA DISTRICTS

1. Bredeklouf	10. Elgin	19. Sutherland-Karoo
2. Calitzdorp	11. Franschhoek	20. Swartland
3. Cape Agulhas	12. Langeberg-Garcia	21. Swellendam
4. Cape Point	13. Lutzville Valley	22. Tulbagh
5. Ceres Plateau	14. Overberg	23. Tygerberg
6. Citrusdal Mountain	15. Paarl	24. Walker Bay
7. Citrusdal Valley	16. Plettenberg Bay	25. Wellington
8. Darling	17. Robertson	26. Worcester
9. Douglas	18. Stellenbosch	



Date: 2013/05/21

Districts of South Africa.

# Coastal Region

**Region:** Coastal

**District:** Swartland

**Wards:** Malmesbury

Riebeekberg

St Helena Bay

# White Wine Grapes as a % of total vineyard area

Chenin Blanc	19%
Colombard	2%
Sauvignon Blanc	9%
Chardonnay	6%
Semillon	1%
Viognier	1%
Others: (Grenache Blanc, Palomino...)	2%
<b>Total White:</b>	<b>40%</b>



The most Chenin Blanc plantings in the world



# WHITES, part one

## **Secateurs Chenin Blanc 2017**

Planted 60s/70s      dry-farmed      bushvines

4 tons/ha              7 months in foudre and concrete

## **Survivor Chenin Blanc 2017**

Vine age mixed      6-7 tons/ha      Decomposed granite

30% stainless; 70% barrel-fermented and aged in new, untoasted 500L  
Sylvain oak barrels. Aged 4 months

Reductive winemaking

# WHITES, part two

## **Hogan Chenin Blanc 2016**

40-year-old vines      bushvines      2 tons/ha

barrel fermented in 225L and 300L French oak

No inoculations/additions; no sulfur until after malo

## **Riebeek Cellars Viognier 2017**

Vine age ave. 12 years      bush vines      low/no irrigation

shale soils      10-12 tons/ha      100% stainless

# Young Winemakers: the new generation







This country wine and olive route is renowned for its warm Swartland hospitality. Walks and hikes are popular, as are 4X4 trails, and for the more adventurous there's hang-gliding, paragliding, canoeing, clay-pigeon shooting and horse riding, to name but a few.

*Coastal Region*

**Swartland**



The Swartland was traditionally a grain-producing area.



In summer, the district is marked by green pockets of vineyards.



These clamber up the foothills of the mountains (Piketberg, Porterville, Riebeeckberg and Perdeberg).





They also spread along the banks of the Berg River, where the soil is deep and water retention is such that dryland cultivation can be practised.



Low-yielding bush vines, many of them 30 years and older, can be found mainly in the Malmesbury area.



The district of Swartland borders Piketberg to the north, which is not dissimilar in both geography and climate.



The mean annual rainfall for the largest district in the Western Cape is between 220–2 000 mm (410 mm for Moorreesburg Weather Station) per year, with around 35–40% falling during the growing season.



The mean February temperature is 24.2°C (Moorreesburg Weather Station).



The soils are mainly developed from Malmesbury group shales.



This sediment is older (1 000–550 million years ago) than the Table Mountain sandstone of the coastal region (400–300 million years ago) and the Bokkeveld shale of the Klein Karoo. However, soils derived from Cape granite intrusions (600–500 million years ago) also occur.

*Coastal Region*

**Swartland**



Where material from these granites and Malmesbury shales have mixed with the Table Mountain sandstone found here, particularly in the mountain foothills and next to rivers, you'll find deeper soils with higher vigour potential, suitable for vineyard plantings.





However, the most coveted soils are the deep, well-drained reddish-brown soils developed from pre-weathered granite intrusions north of Malmesbury and along the Darling range of hills.

# Red Wine Grapes as a % of total vineyard area

Shiraz	16%
Cabernet Sauvignon	15%
Pinotage	12%
Merlot	6%
Cinsault	2%
Others:	9%
(Pinot Noir, Cabernet Franc, Cinsault, Mourvedre...)	
<b>Total Red:</b>	<b>60%</b>



Bringing fresh energy and recognition to the area is the Swartland Independent Producers, a group of like-minded producers working together express a true sense of place in the wines of the Swartland.



SWARTLAND INDEPENDENT PRODUCERS: 25 Members

80% of production under own label; “natural” – no nutrients, fining, inoculations, etc.; uses representative varieties; no more than 25% new wood (and no non-European wood); burgundy bottles



Pinotage is unique to South Africa

# Reds, part one

## **Painted Wolf Guillermo Pinotage 2013**

Organically-certified

8 tons/ha

Shale soils

14 months in French, Hungarian, & American oak, 30% new

## **FRAM Shiraz 2016**

Granite and koffeeclip soils

Older 225L barrels

No added yeasts/enzymes



# Reds, part two

## **Terre Brulée Rouge 2016**

50% Shiraz, 40% Cinsault

Granite and shale soils

20-year-old vines

Dry farmed

20% whole bunch

8 months stainless steel

## **Three Foxes Mourvedre 2016**

Shale soils

30-year-old vines

No added yeasts/enzymes



# OLD VINES PROJECT

IAMOLD.CO.ZA



35+ YEARS OLD

Vine Age in Swartland:

< 4 years	5%
4-10	15%
11-15	27.9%
16-20	30.9%
>20 years	21.2%

*Rosa Kruger*



The images used in these presentations have been sourced from various producers, as well as industry and tourism bodies. These presentations are strictly for non-commercial, non-profit, educational purposes only and cannot be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without written permission from Wines of South Africa (WOSA).



/WOSAUS



@WOSA\_USA



@WOSA\_USA

#drinkSA