

The origins of Katnook Estate date back to 1867 when the first building, the Woolshed, was commissioned by Coonawarra founder John Riddoch on the site. In the early 1890's Riddoch planted grapevines and his first commercial vintage in 1896 was conducted in that historic Woolshed at Katnook. This building still stands as the barrel room today.

A new era of vines at Katnook Estate was initiated in 1971 when a Coonawarra Cabernet Sauvignon "Selection" clone was planted in the Amara Vineyard. Since then, the Estate has developed and planted various clones with a focus on Cabernet Sauvignon and Shiraz alongside other important and thriving varieties – Merlot, Chardonnay, Sauvignon Blanc, Riesling and Pinot Noir.

The famous red-brown topsoil layer – terra rossa – varies in depth from 20cm to 60cm. The structure, composition and well-draining nature of this soil is ideal for vine growth, supplying nutrients to the vine whilst keeping vine vigour in check. Below this soil is a Calcrete layer which varies in depth but acts as a seal on the boundary between the terra rossa soil and limestone. The layer of limestone directly below the terra rossa extends to a depth of approximately 70 to 90m below the surface. The limestone of the region holds fresh underground water aquifers, which may be used for irrigation as necessary.

Sustainable farming practices are intrinsic to Katnook's viticultural philosophy which is further enhanced by the use of Precision Viticulture. This has been adopted by the team at Katnook to optimise the 100 vineyard sections or management units at the Estate. Each unit requires specialised management and attention so the challenges and opportunities are constant. Precision Viticulture is the application of important technologies and tools to enhance the already high quality and intense viticultural practices that have been in place at Katnook Estate for many years. This style of vineyard management enhances conventional viticultural practice with the use of a range of electronic tools, most importantly the Geographical Positioning System (GPS) and Geographical Information System (GIS). It captures specific information at pinpoint areas within the vineyards during harvest or any other times required. The Viticulturist and Winemaker then follow the process of assessment, evaluation and interpretation of results so they can make the best decisions in the process toward making the best possible wine.

At Katnook Estate Precision Viticulture applications are highly developed and forever evolving. Current practices include:

- **Yield monitoring during harvest;** grapes collected by harvesters are weighed regularly (every second) which is

linked to GPS references. Resulting maps then assist in identifying different "quality zones" within the vineyard.

- **Soil surveys;** use of EM38 (electromagnetic induction sensors) to map out differences in soil characteristics which are then used to schedule irrigation and identify areas in the vineyard which are performing very well or underperforming.
- **Vigour maps;** aerial photos used to highlight differences in vine growth. This information is used to identify areas which require mulch etc. or have other issues such as Eutypa.
- **Pest and disease mapping;** hand held GPS units used to log information gathered during regular pest and disease surveys.
- **Weed mapping;** results are used to show areas with any problem weeds thus saving time in treating large areas where treatment is not required.
- **Point information;** using GPS units (now contained within mobile phones) to make note of areas with broken posts, take photos of unusual vines etc.

Traditional applications are naturally also used in our process of sustainable farming. The team at Katnook Estate is continually in the vineyards investigating the health and performance of vines to ensure production of optimum quality wine. Other practices such as shoot thinning; bunch thinning; encouraging natural predators for pest control, are applied to control yield and improve quality.

Sections of the Estate are being redeveloped to trial new varieties such as Tempranillo and Malbec along with grafting of sections to either improve current clone performance or change varieties within established vineyards, something Katnook pioneered in the Coonawarra region.

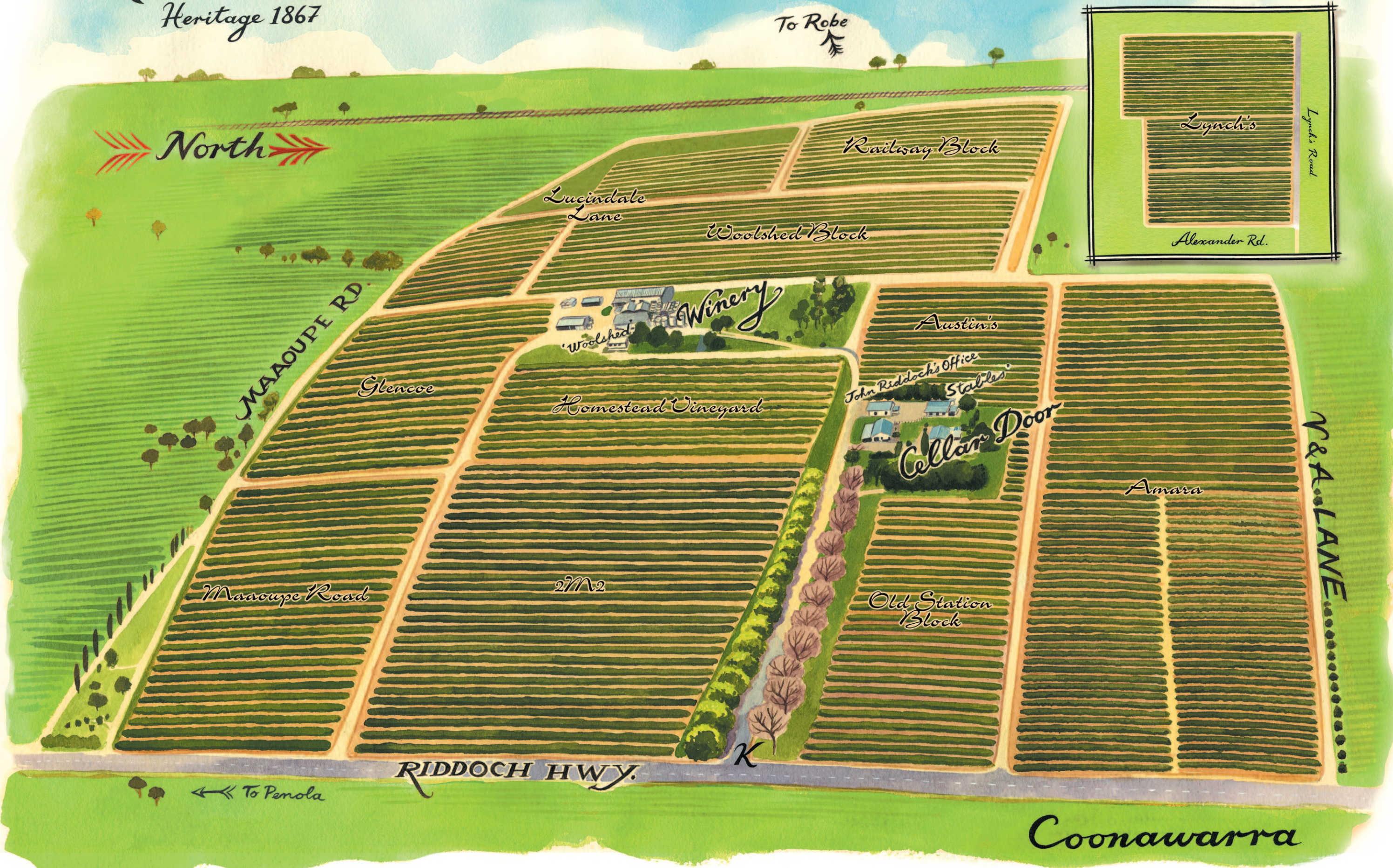
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The Vineyards at Katnook

Katnook Estate

Heritage 1867



	Variety	Area (ha)	Planted	Clone	Soil
Austin's	Pinot Noir	5.3	1986	D5V12	The terra rossa soils are quite shallow on the western side. Subtle changes in soil depths lead to interesting differences in Chardonnay grape flavours.
	Chardonnay	2.6	1986	I10V1	
	Sauvignon Blanc	1.3	2007	F4V6	
	Riesling	0.8	1986	170	
2M2	Shiraz	11	1994	BVRC12	Named to reflect the 'two metre' vine and row spacing. The vineyard changes from shallow terra rossa to areas of deeper soils on the west side. The eastern rows deliver the best quality - the source of the Jimmy Watson Trophy awarded Prodigy Shiraz.
	Chardonnay	9.8	1994	I10V1	
Homestead Vineyard	Sauvignon Blanc	1.2	1994	2414	Terra rossa soils lie on the higher ground (mainly on the western side) and are shallower which has led to slightly earlier flavour development of Sauvignon Blanc. This vineyard is planned for redevelopment to red varieties including Cabernet, Shiraz and Malbec.
	Sauvignon Blanc	4.7	1994	Amara Selection	
	Sauvignon Blanc	2.6	1994	Amara Selection	
Maaoupe Road	Shiraz	15.3	1994	PT23	Mainly terra rossa soils on ridges, some deeper areas on south side and along the centre headland. These vineyards produce parcels of Cabernet Sauvignon for the 'Estate' range with some areas contributing to Katnook Founder's Block.
	Cabernet Sauvignon	9	1990	125 & G9V3	
Glencoe	Cabernet Sauvignon	6.5	1990	125 & G9V3	
	Cabernet Sauvignon	3.5	1990	125	
	Cabernet Sauvignon	7.7	1990	G9V3	
	Cabernet Sauvignon	0.4	1990	CW44	
Woolshed Block	Cabernet Sauvignon	20.2	1974	Coonawarra Selection	"Transitional" soils, includes areas of classic terra rossa and areas of deeper darker soils which contain many limestone fragments. These soils tend to be more resilient in drier seasons. These vines produce exceptional Cabernet Sauvignon which is sometimes included in the Langton's classified Odyssey Cabernet Sauvignon.
Railway Block	Cabernet Sauvignon	10.3	1974	Coonawarra Selection	
Lucindale Lane	Pinot Noir	2.1	1974	D5V12	Darker soils that produce sound Chardonnay and Pinot Noir.
	Cabernet Sauvignon	0.1	2010	Coonawarra Selection	
	Chardonnay	3.9	1980	I10V1	
Old Station Block	Sauvignon Blanc	0.2	1985	F4V6	This vineyard is a lower area with very shallow darker soil. Source for Katnook Estate Merlot.
	Pinot Meunier	0.4	1985	H10V5	
	Pinot Noir	2.0	1985	D5V12	
	Merlot	2.4	1985	D3V14	
Lynch's	Cabernet Sauvignon	3.2	2004	G9V3	Cabernet Sauvignon is consistently some of the best and in some vintages will be included in 'Odyssey'. Very good terra rossa on the east side moving to a lower area with deeper darker soils (on west Chardonnay side).
	Cabernet Sauvignon	1.9	1972	Coonawarra Selection	
	Cabernet Sauvignon	2.0	1972	Coonawarra Selection	
	Chardonnay	5.7	1976	I10V1	
Amara	Cabernet Sauvignon	2.7	1971	Coonawarra Selection	Very good soil, shallow terra rossa, low yielding vineyards that produce best Cabernet Sauvignon in most seasons. The primary source for Odyssey Cabernet Sauvignon.
	Cabernet Sauvignon	3.0	1971	Coonawarra Selection	
	Cabernet Sauvignon	3.3	1971	Coonawarra Selection	
	Cabernet Sauvignon	9.0	2003	G9V3	
	Cabernet Sauvignon	5.3	1976	Coonawarra Selection	
	Sauvignon Blanc	4.1	1976	Coonawarra Selection	
	Sauvignon Blanc	4.0	1983	Coonawarra Selection	
Semillon	0.3	1983	BVR14	Transitional goes from terra rossa on the ridge to darker soils in lower areas, primary source of Estate Sauvignon Blanc.	