

# Potential changes in water deficit and phenology of grapevine under climate change conditions in NE Spain: A modelling approach to watershed level.

Robert Savé<sup>1</sup>, Felicidad de Herralde<sup>1</sup>, Xavier Aranda<sup>1</sup>, Eduard Pla<sup>2</sup>, Diana Pascual<sup>2</sup>,  
Inmaculada Funes<sup>1</sup>, Beatriz Grau<sup>1</sup>, Carmen Biel<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>IRTA, Torre Marimon, E- 08140 Caldes de Montbui, Barcelona, Spain

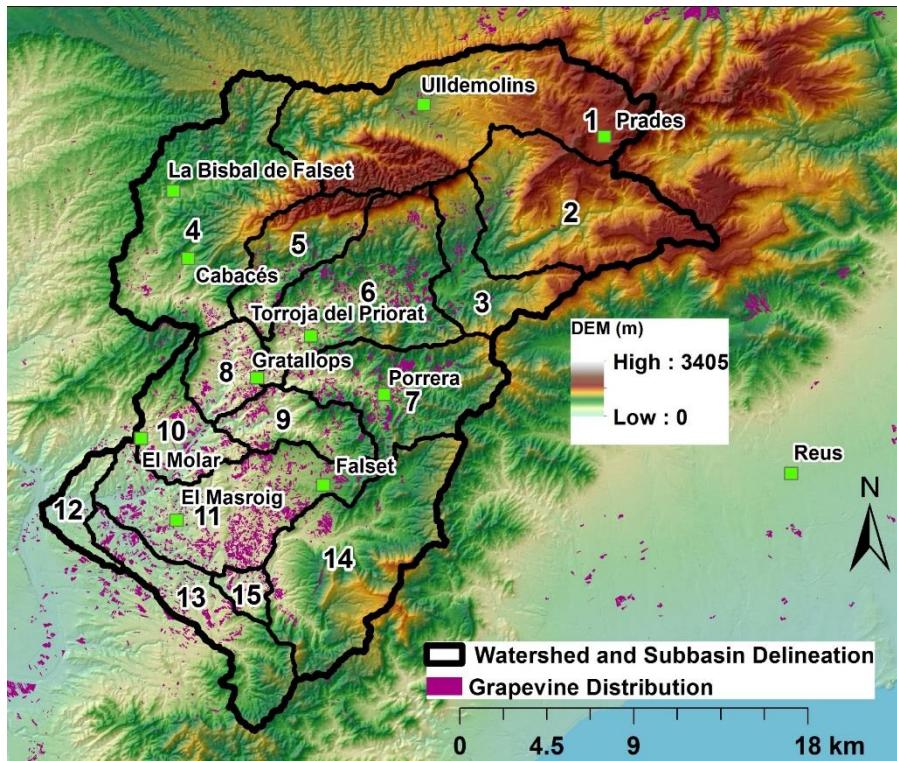
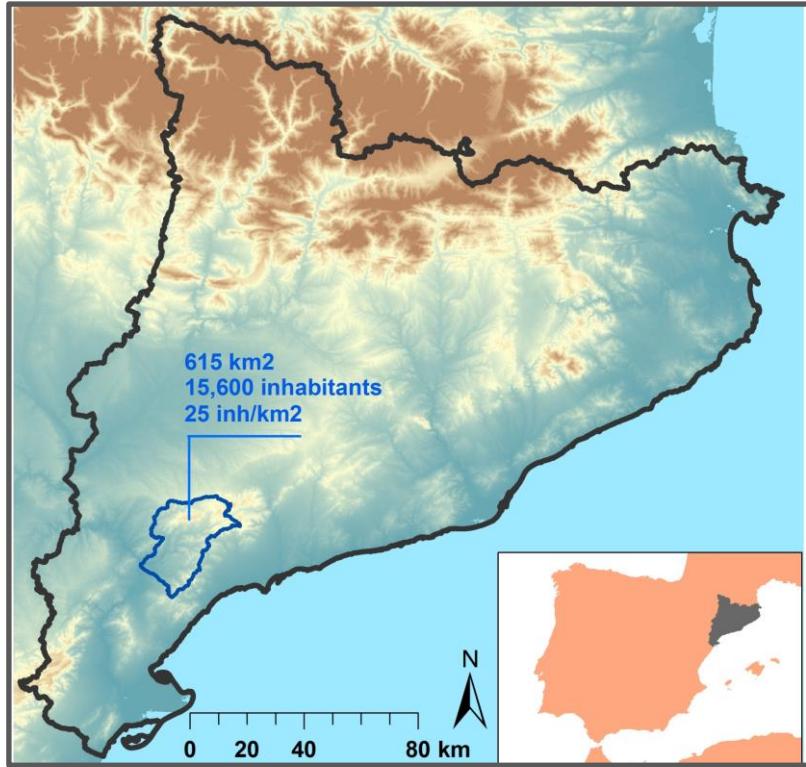
<sup>2</sup>CREAF-UAB, Barcelona, Spain



Sustainable grape and wine production  
in the context of climate change

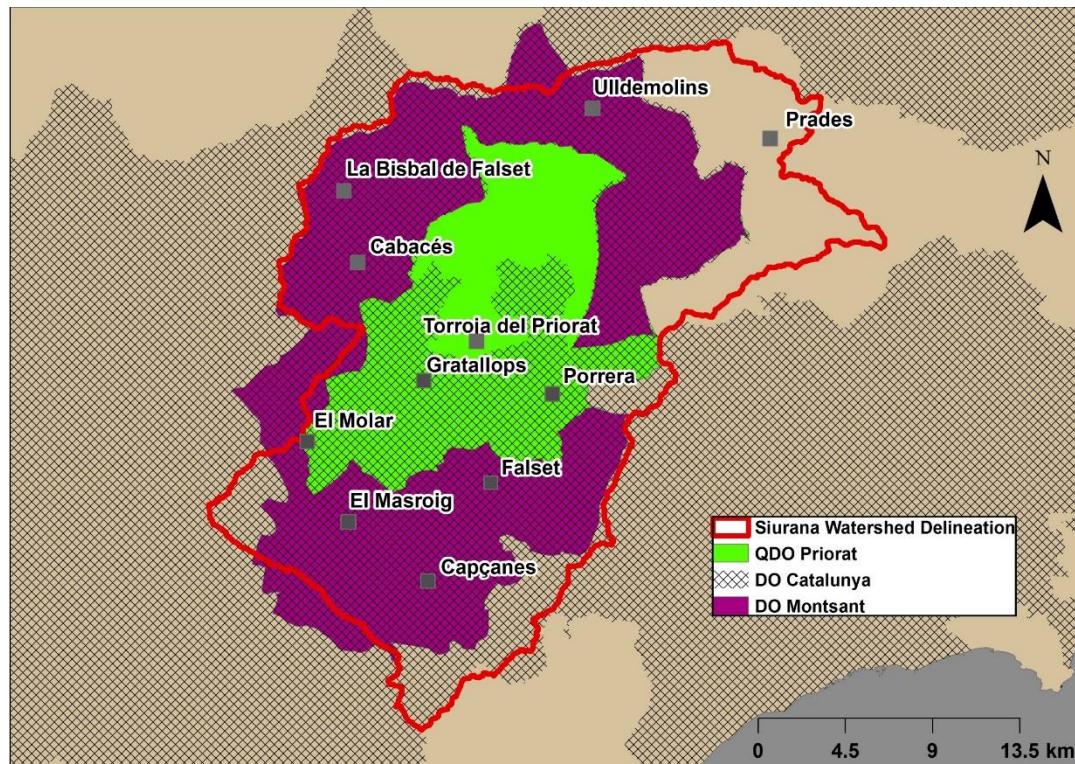
Bordeaux, April 10-13, 2016

# The Siurana basin



Siurana is a small river lightly regulated which discharges in the Ebro  
Land uses are about 75% forest, 22% crops and 2% artificial  
Rainfed crops (60% of agricultural surface: almond, olive, hazel and vines)  
Winegrowing 16% of crops (about 3.000 ha)

# Context The Siurana basin and viticulture



# Objective

To evaluate the vulnerability to climate change of winegrowing under Mediterranean conditions in the Siurana watershed

Water needs

Phenological changes

# DOWNSCALING

## Methods

Climate projections for 21<sup>st</sup> century using a combination of downscaled climate projections

General circulation model: ECHAM5

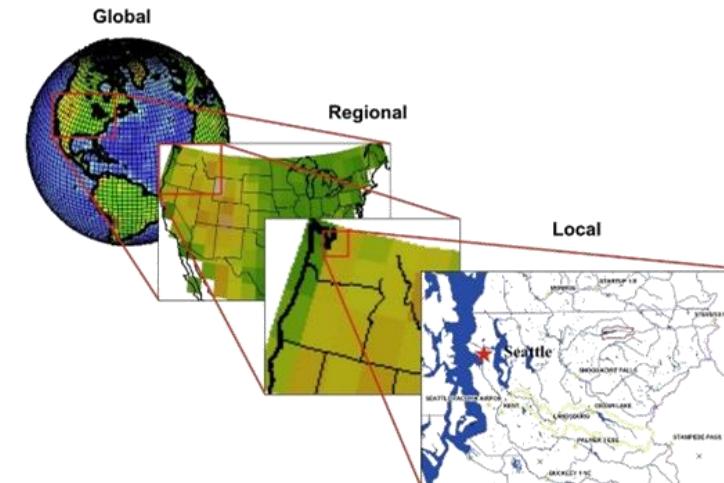
Dynamic Regionalization: MM5

SMC

Resolution 6 h and 15 km  
(Barrera-Escoda and Cunillera, 2011)

in two IPCC scenarios (B1 and A2, SRES AR4),

watershed hydrological model (SWAT) → 15 subbasins



# Methods: Net Irrigation Needs (NIN) calculation

**FAO-56 procedure** to calculate crop potential evapotranspiration

Climate data

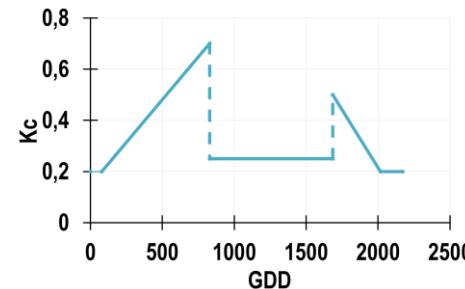
$P_{\text{effective}}$

Effective rainfall

(USDA-SCS; Clarke, 1998)

$$ET_c = Eto \times K_c$$

**RAW** = Readily available water in the soil  
(soil maps + FAO-56)



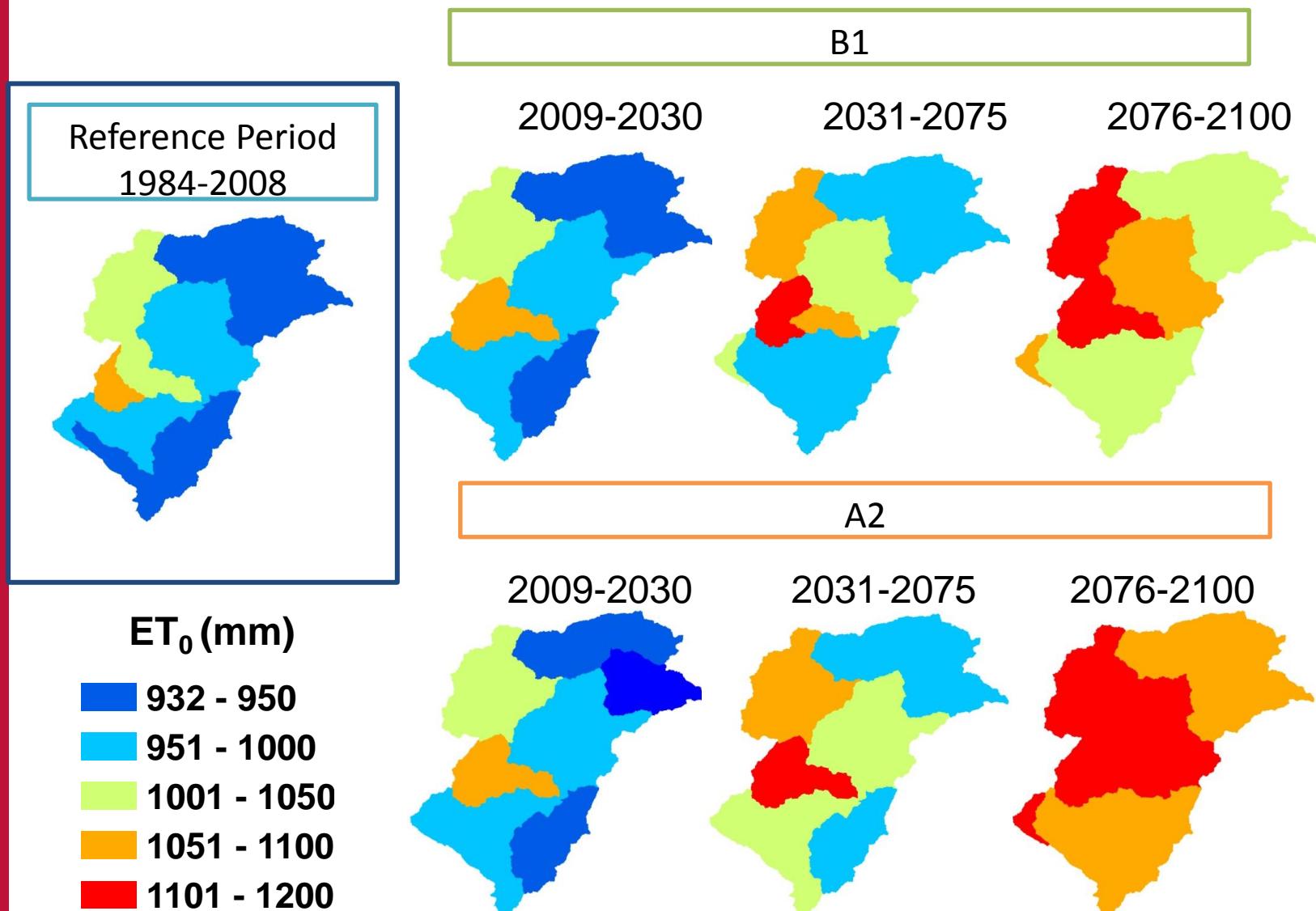
**Kc** (Girona et al., 2002, 2004, 2010; Marsal et al., 2002)

$$ET_{\text{actual}} = (P_{\text{effective}} + RAW) \quad \text{when } ET_c > (P_{\text{effective}} + RAW)$$

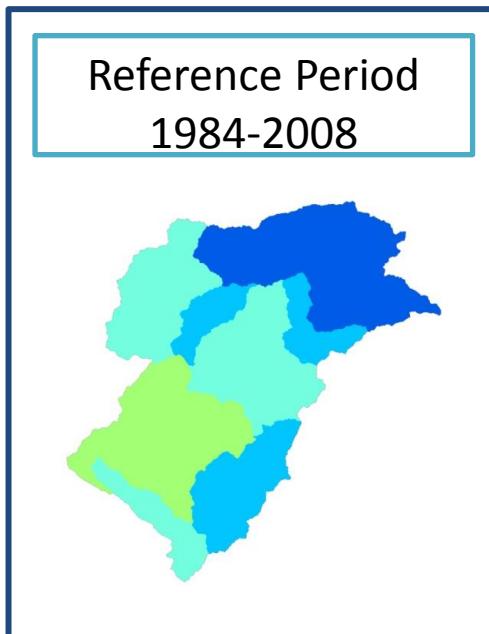
$$ET_{\text{actual}} = ET_c \quad \text{when } ET_c < (P_{\text{effective}} + RAW)$$

$$\text{NIN} = ET_c - ET_{\text{actual}}$$

# Results : ETo projections



# Results : Rainfall projections



Pp (mm)

- 325 - 350
- 351 - 400
- 401 - 500
- 501 - 600
- 601 - 700
- 701 - 750

B1

2009-2030



2031-2075



2076-2100



A2

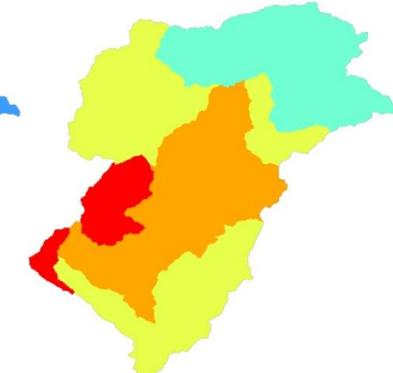
2009-2030



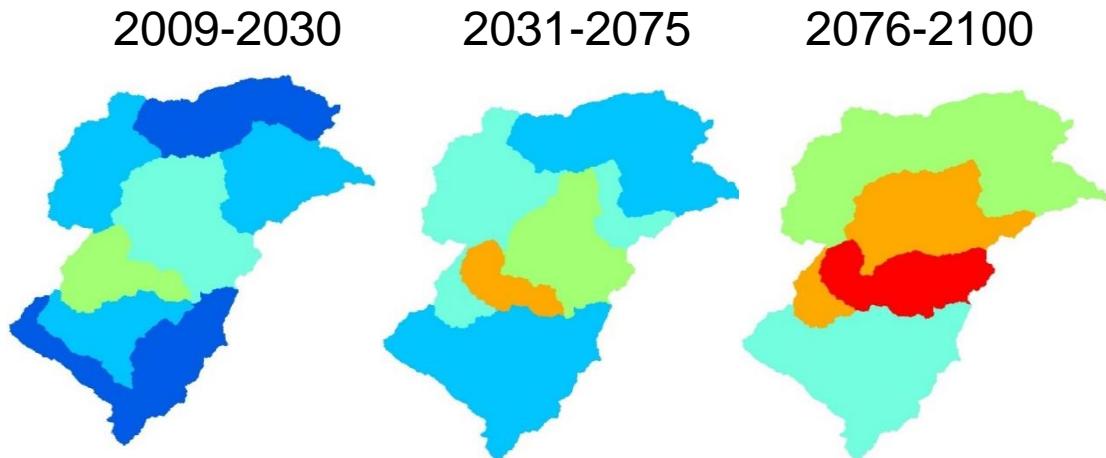
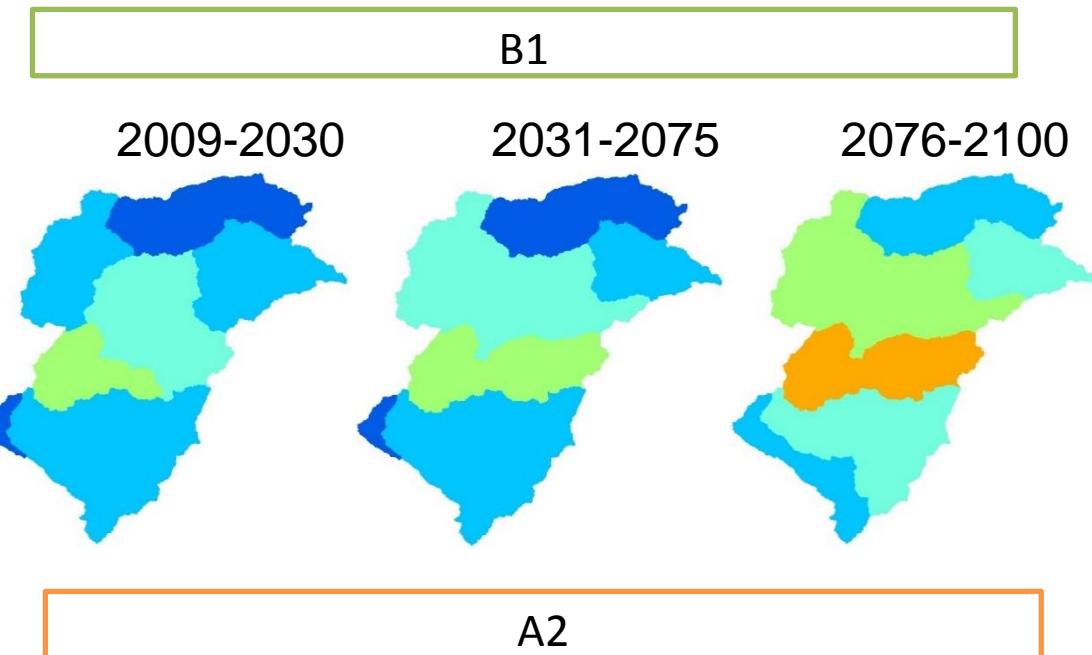
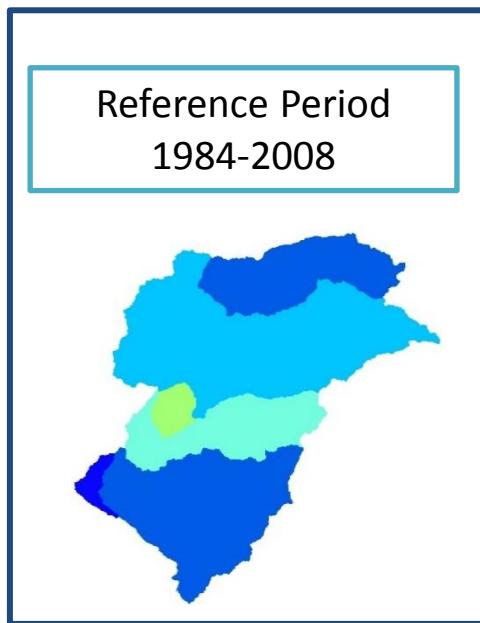
2031-2075



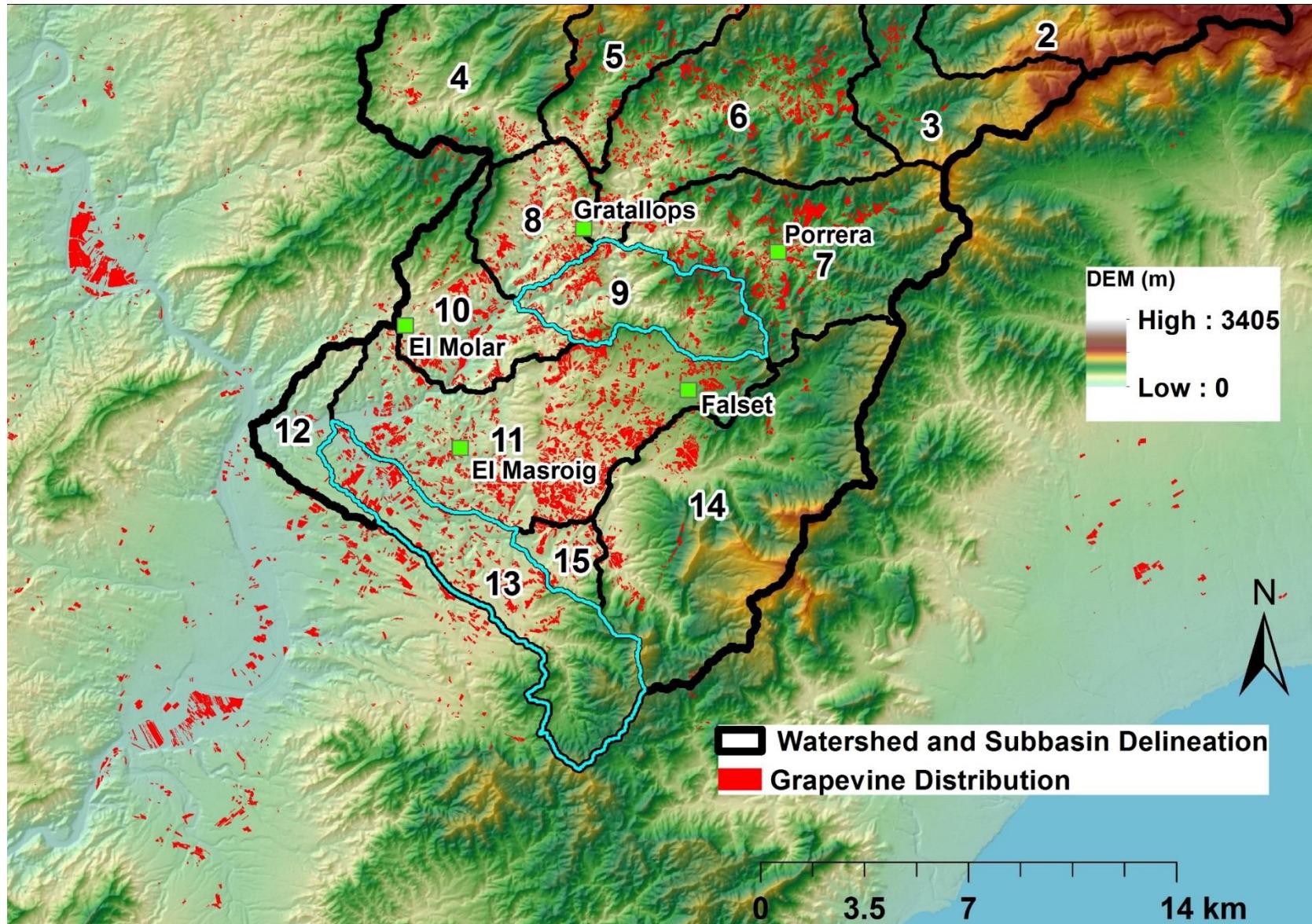
2076-2100



# Results : NIN projections



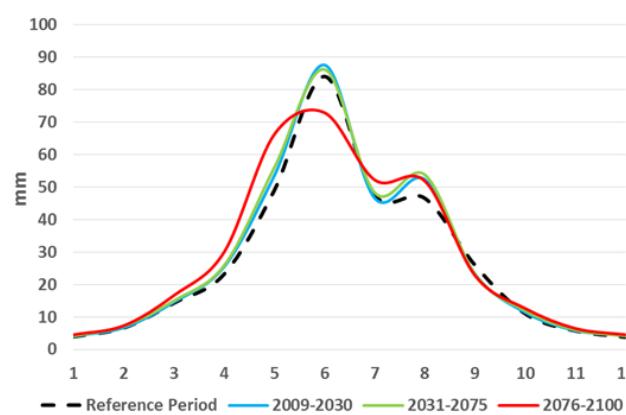
# Results: Monthly Analysis: 2 contrasted subbasins



# Results: Crop evapotranspiration

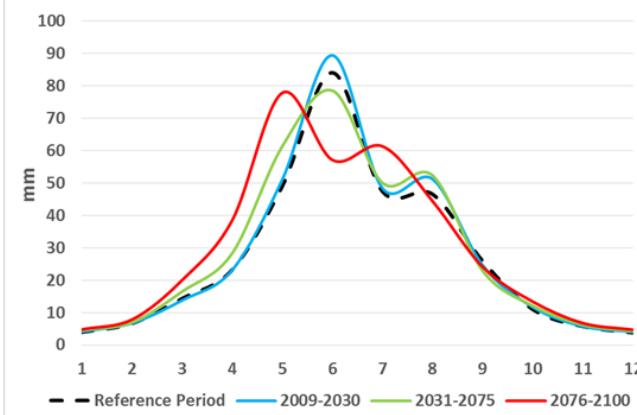
B1 climate change scenario

Most Impacted Subbasin



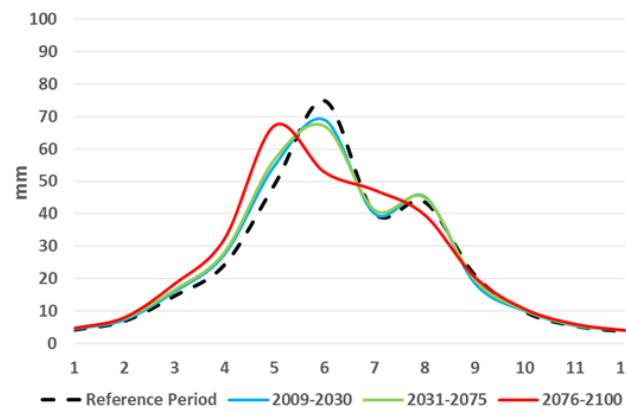
A2 climate change scenario

Most Impacted Subbasin

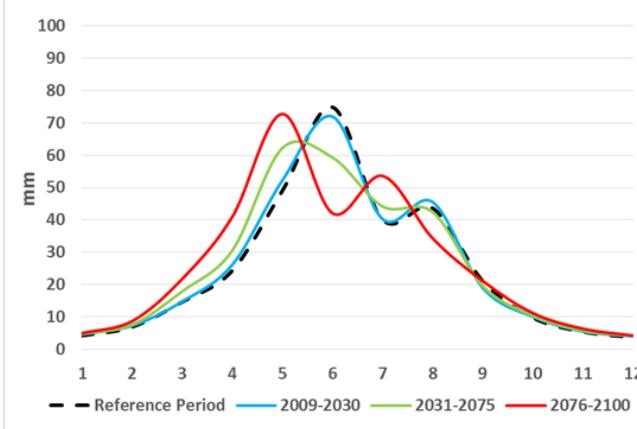


--- Reference Period — 2009-2030 — 2031-2075 — 2076-2100

Least impacted Subbasin



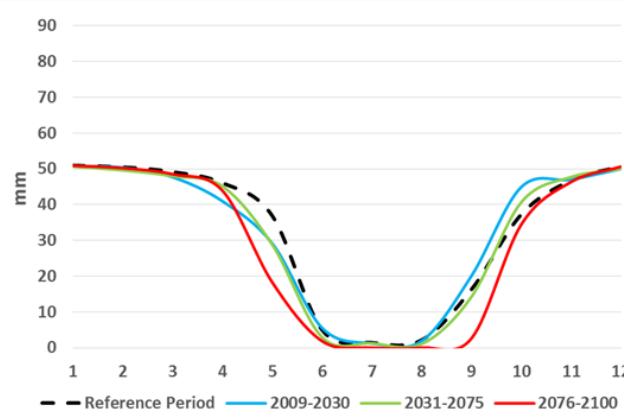
Least impacted Subbasin



# Results: Rainfall

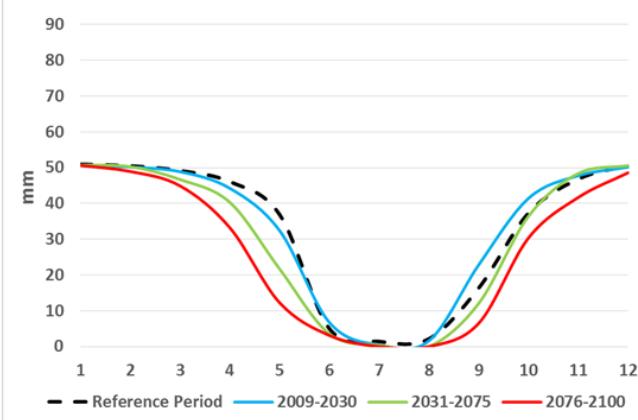
B1 climate change scenario

Most Impacted Subbasin



A2 climate change scenario

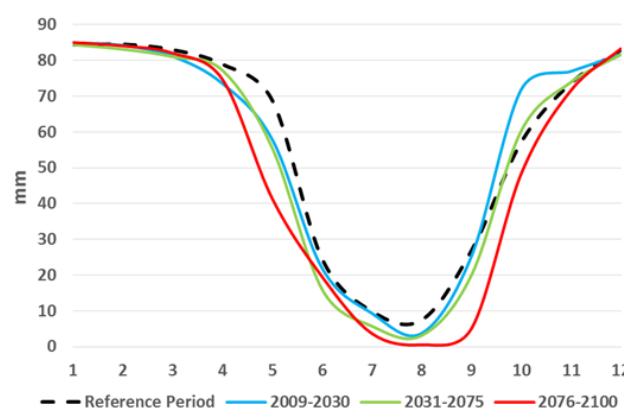
Most Impacted Subbasin



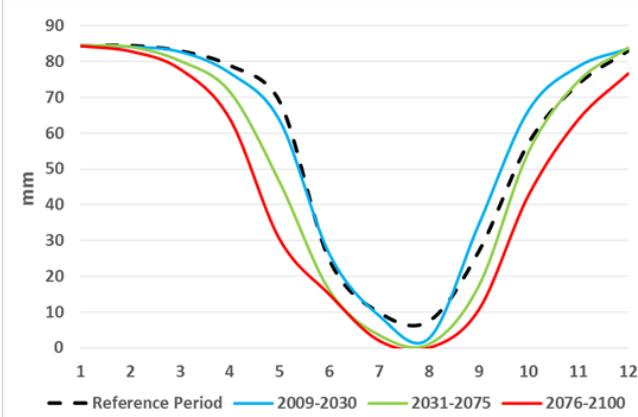
--- Reference Period    2009-2030

2031-2075    2076-2100

Least impacted Subbasin



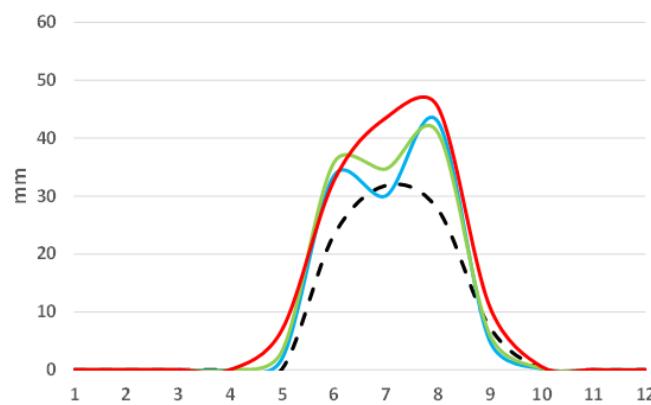
Least impacted Subbasin



# Results: Net Irrigation Needs

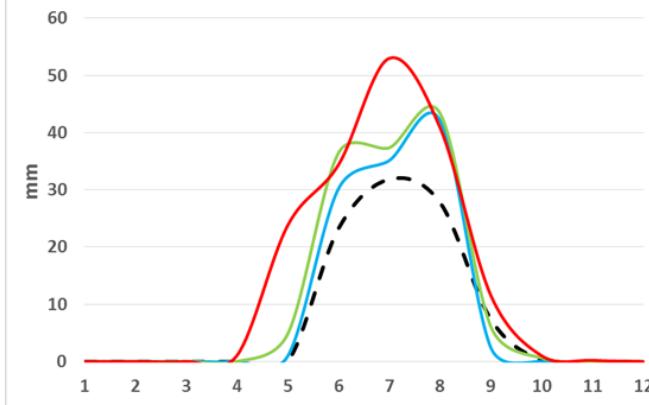
B1 climate change scenario

Most Impacted Subbasin



A2 climate change scenario

Most Impacted Subbasin



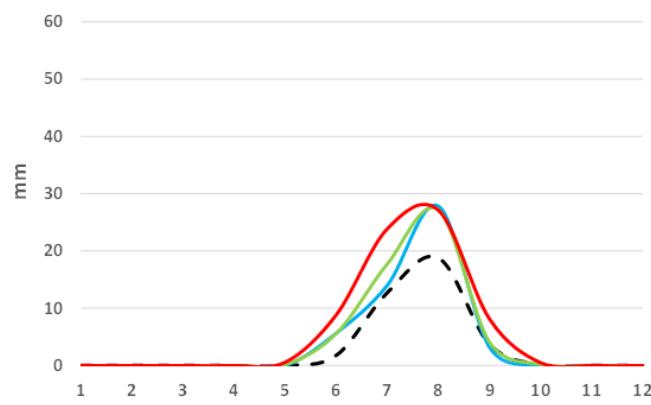
--- Reference Period

— 2009-2030

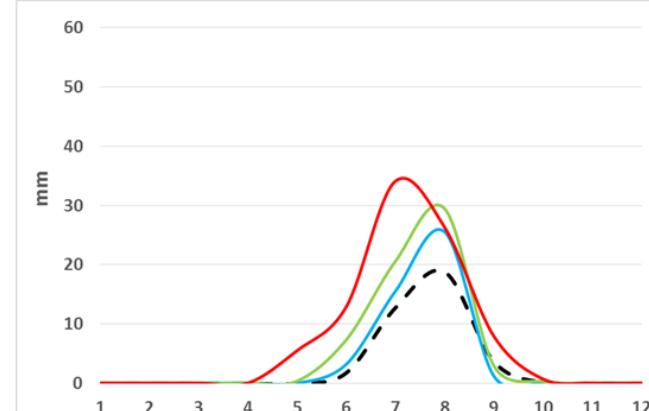
— 2031-2075

— 2076-2100

Least impacted Subbasin



Least impacted Subbasin



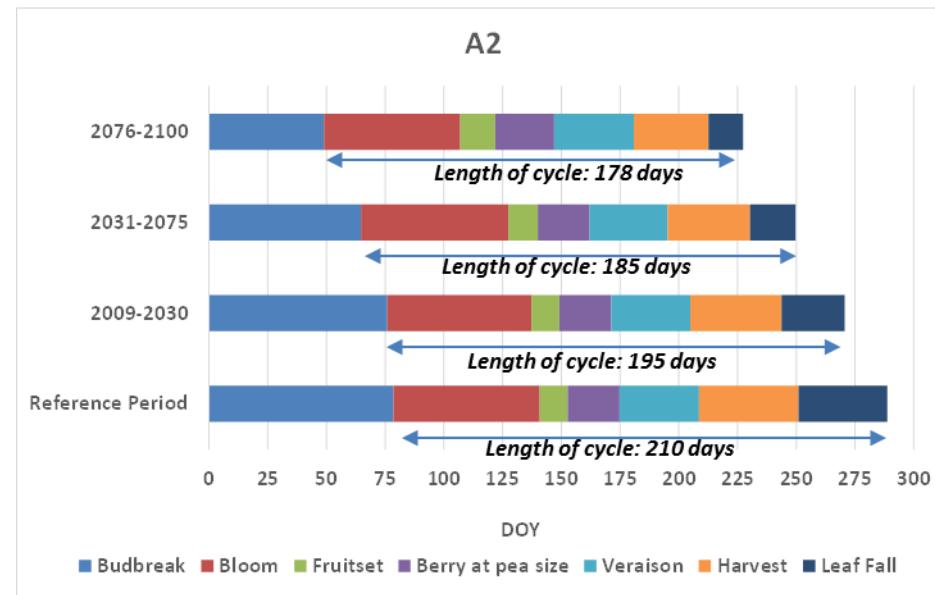
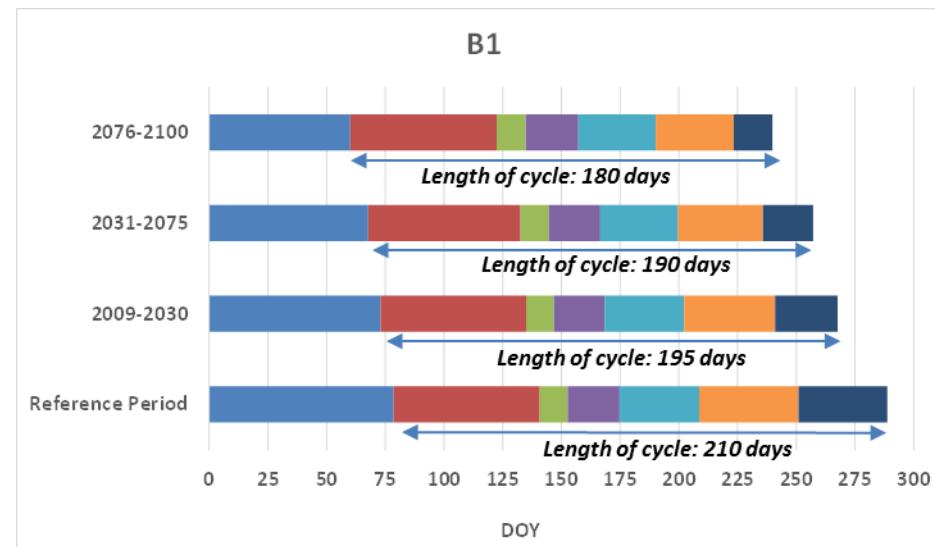
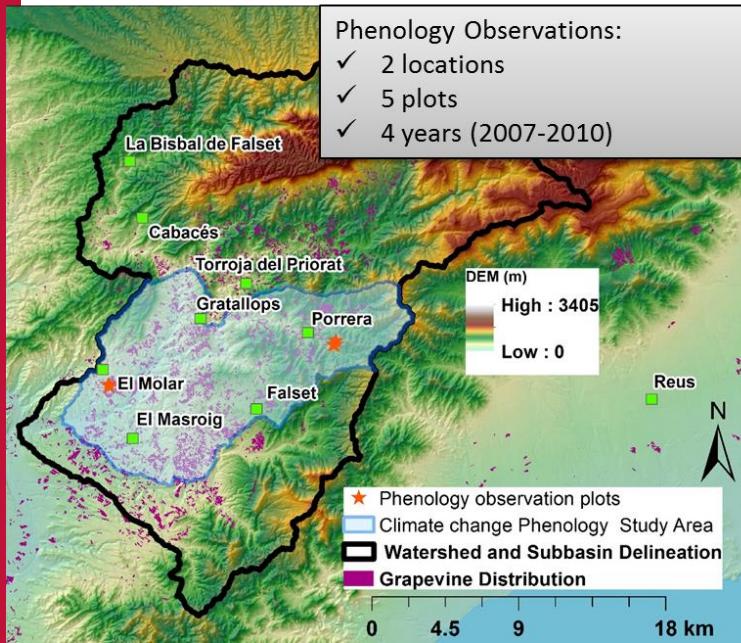
# Results: Thermal indicators of Siurana watershed

Thermal Indicator	Reference Period 1984-2008	Climate Change Scenario	Short Term 2009-2030	Mid Term 2031-2075	Long Term 2076-2100
<b>FO<sub>March</sub></b>	3.2	B1	2.4	2.0	1.3
		A2	3.1	1.7	0.5
<b>FO<sub>April</sub></b>	0.5	B1	0.5	0.5	0.1
		A2	0.6	0.3	0.0
<b>HS30<sub>August</sub></b>	19.1	B1	21.5	24.4	27.9
		A2	22.2	25.8	29.7
<b>HS30<sub>September</sub></b>	3.6	B1	2.9	6.6	11.1
		A2	3.9	8.5	13.9
<b>HS35<sub>August</sub></b>	2.8	B1	4.1	7.3	12.9
		A2	4.9	9.0	18.3
<b>HS35<sub>September</sub></b>	0.0	B1	0.1	0.2	0.5
		A2	0.1	0.4	1.6

# Results: Estimating timing of phenology

Calculating Mean GDD accumulated from 1st January needed for reaching each phenological stage...

Stage	Budbreak	Bloom	Fruitset at pea size	Berry	Veraison	Harvest	Leaf Fall
GDD	71	319	429	697	1221	1857	2163



# Conclusions

- This region will suffer from the temperature increase and rainfall shortage, an increase of net irrigation needs
- The growing season will be earlier and shorter
- Conditions may trespass critical thresholds in some subbasins and vineyards
- To face it:
  - ✓ water management
  - ✓ more efficient varieties and rootstocks
  - ✓ canopy management

# Acknowledgements

F. de Herralde thanks to the organizers of the Symposium.

Acknowledgments: This work has been partially funded by Fundació Catalunya Caixa project “Adaptations to Climate Change on Water Use” (ACCUA), and the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation through the projects CONSOLIDER-MONTES (CSD2008-00040), MICINN VULNVID (AGL2008-04525-C02-02) and GRIFO (AGL2010-21012).

Thank you for  
your attention