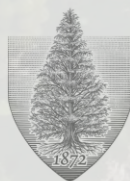


Projections of Suitable Wine Growing Regions & Varieties: Adaptation in Space or Place?

Elisabeth J. Forrestel, Benjamin I. Cook, Iñaki Garcia de Cortázar Atauri,
Thierry Lacombe, Kimberly A. Nicholas, Amber K. Parker, Cornelius van
Leeuwen, Elizabeth M. Wolkovich

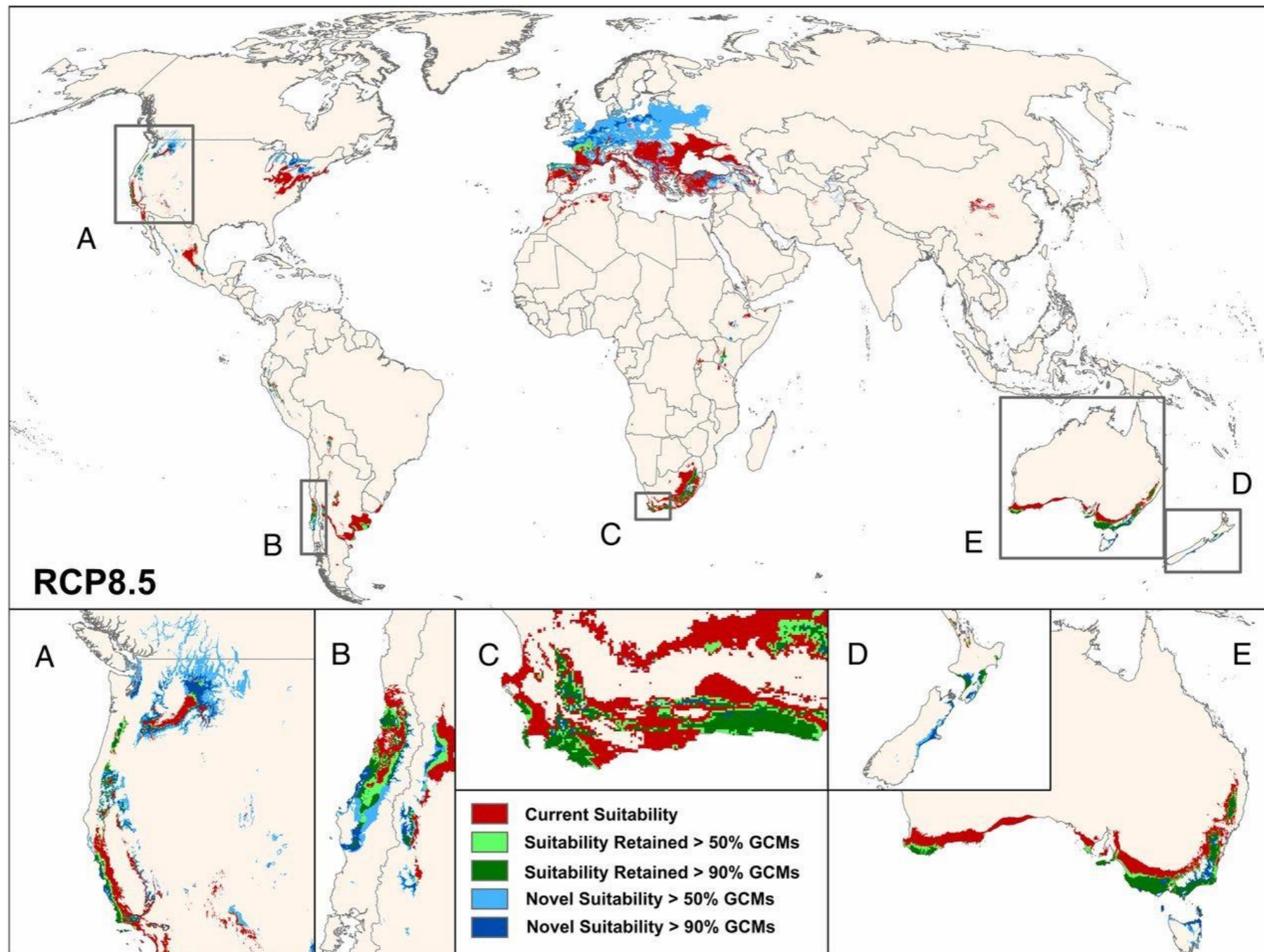
ClimWine 2016

Bordeaux, France



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Adaptation in Space



Adaptation in Space



Hyper-diversity of winegrapes: *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*



Hyper-diversity of winegrapes: *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*

Late - March



Chasselas

Mid - April



Pinot Noir

Mid - May



Cabernet Sauvignon

Hyper-diversity of winegrapes: *Vitis vinifera* subsp. *vinifera*



Budbreak



Flowering

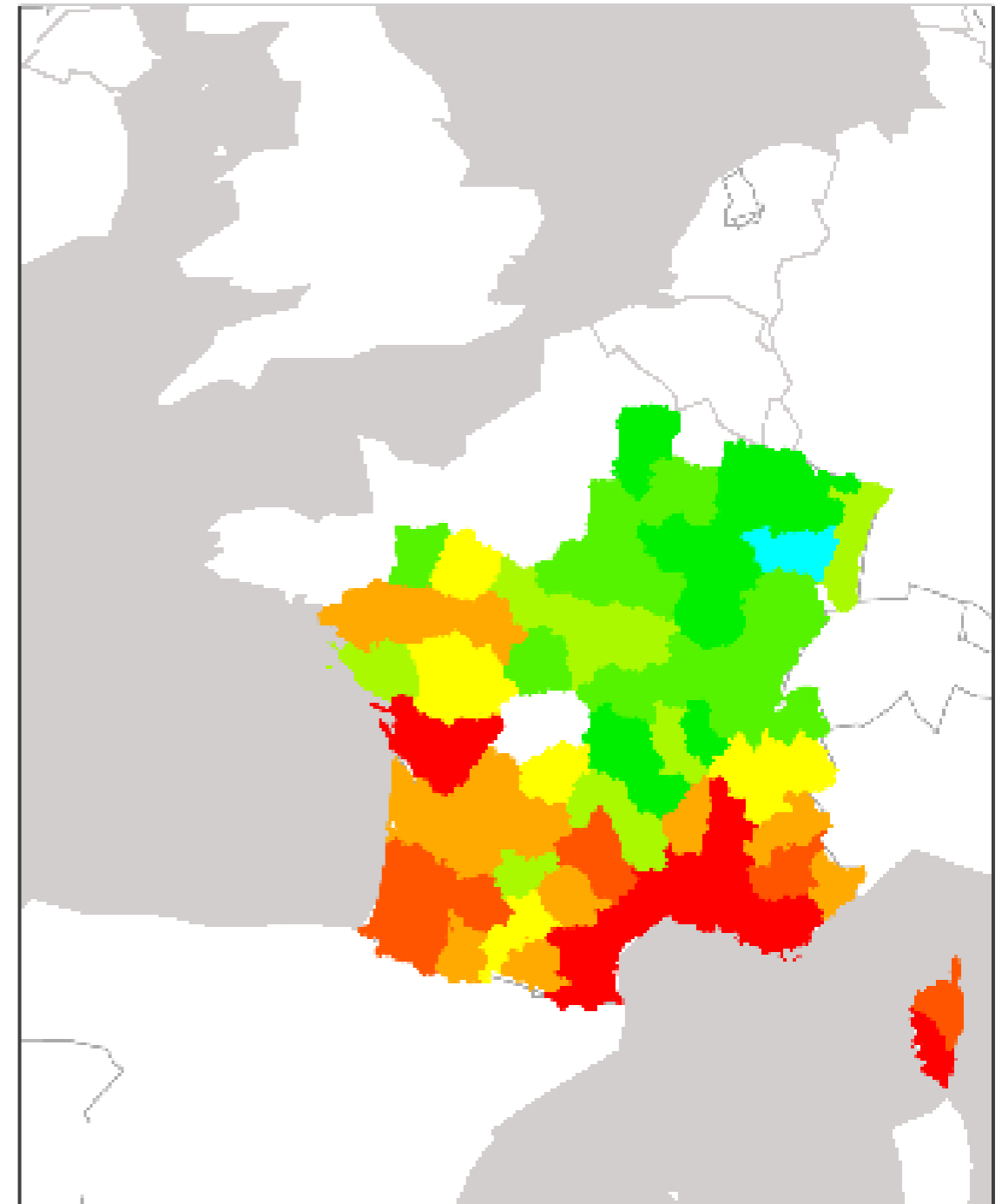
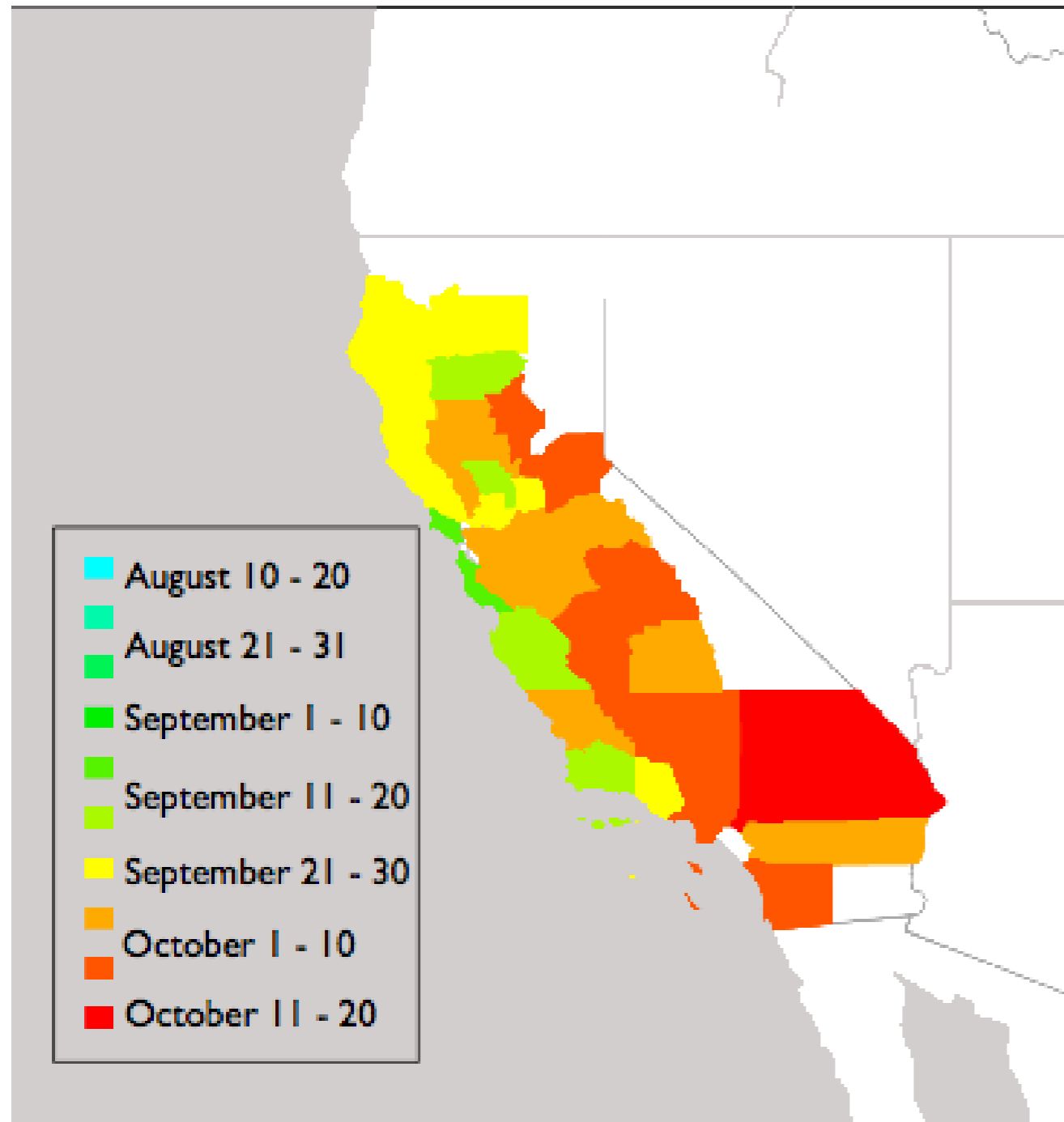


Véraison

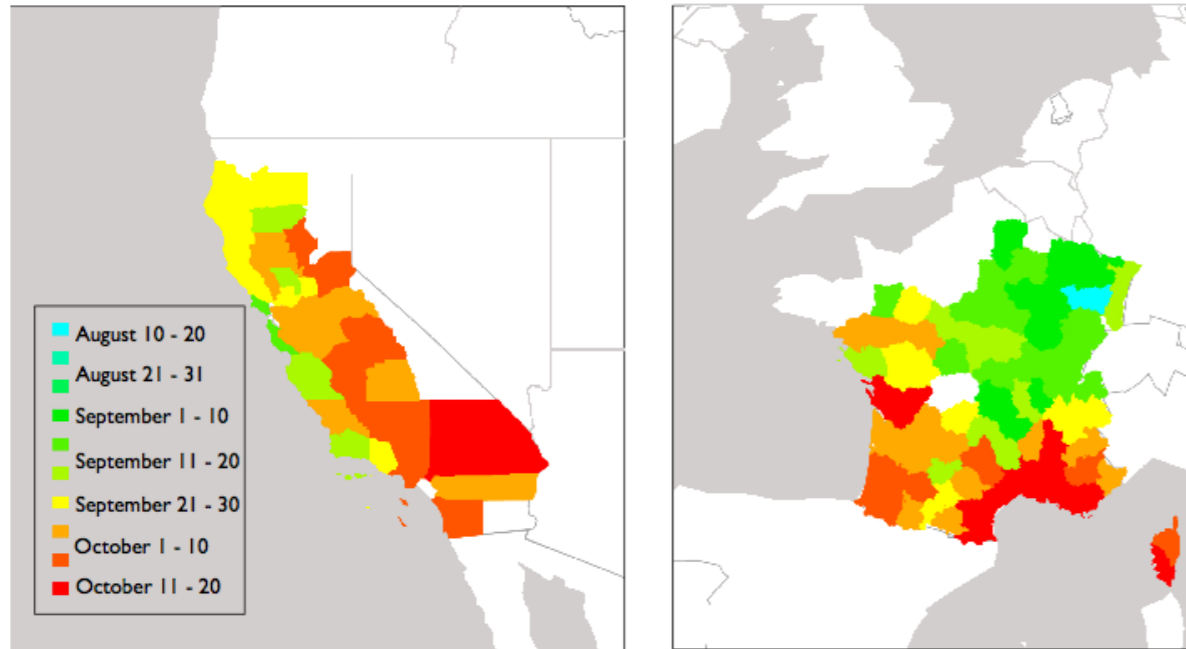


Maturity

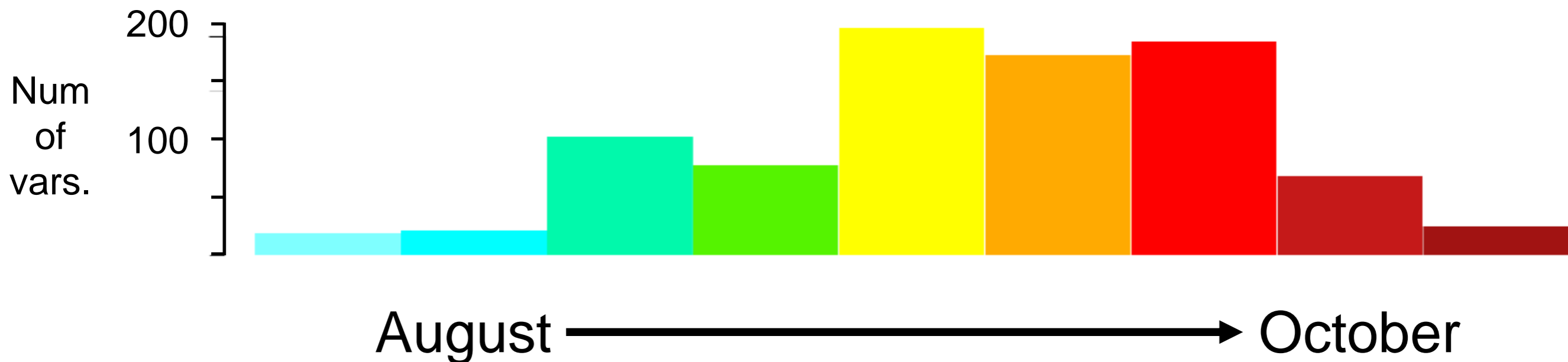
Phenological diversity: *timing of maturity*



Phenological diversity: *timing of maturity*

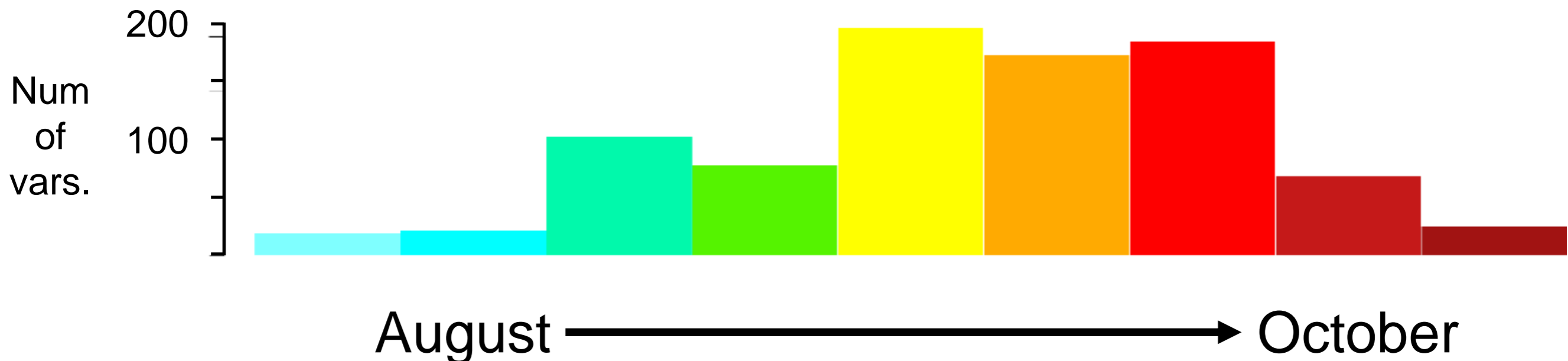


~1,300 varieties planted globally
Anderson 2013



Phenological diversity: *timing of maturity*

Can we adapt to climate change by utilizing this phenological hyperdiversity?



Objectives

1. Build phenological models for eleven winegrape varieties (most planted globally and phenologically diverse)
2. Generate a map of global wine growing regions
3. Predict the future timing of winegrape maturity using global climate projections



Objectives

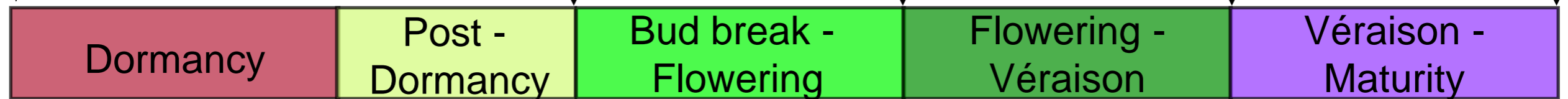
1. Build phenological models for eleven winegrape varieties (most planted globally and phenologically diverse)
2. Generate a map of global wine growing regions
3. Predict the future timing of winegrape maturity using global climate projections



Assess the diversity of varieties that will be able to grow across wine growing regions with future climate change

Phenological models

August 1 - N. hemis.
February 1 - S. hemis.

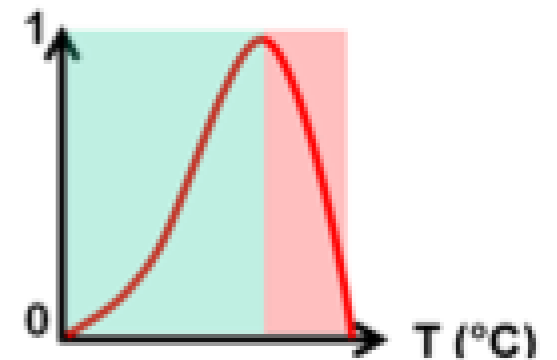


Cold Temp.

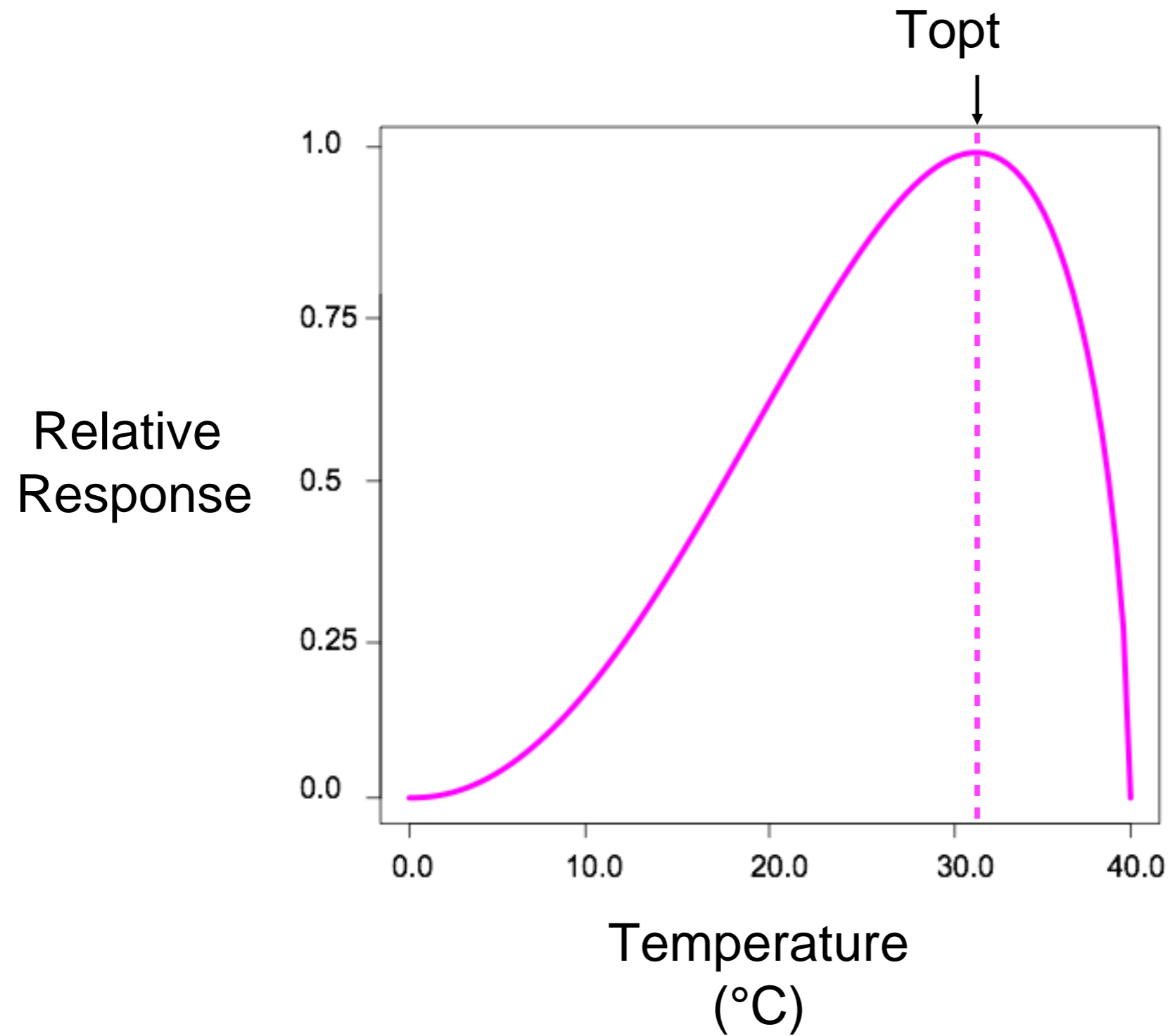
Hot Temperatures

Chaine Unified Model 2000
(Chilling)
+
Wang & Engel 1998
(Forcing)

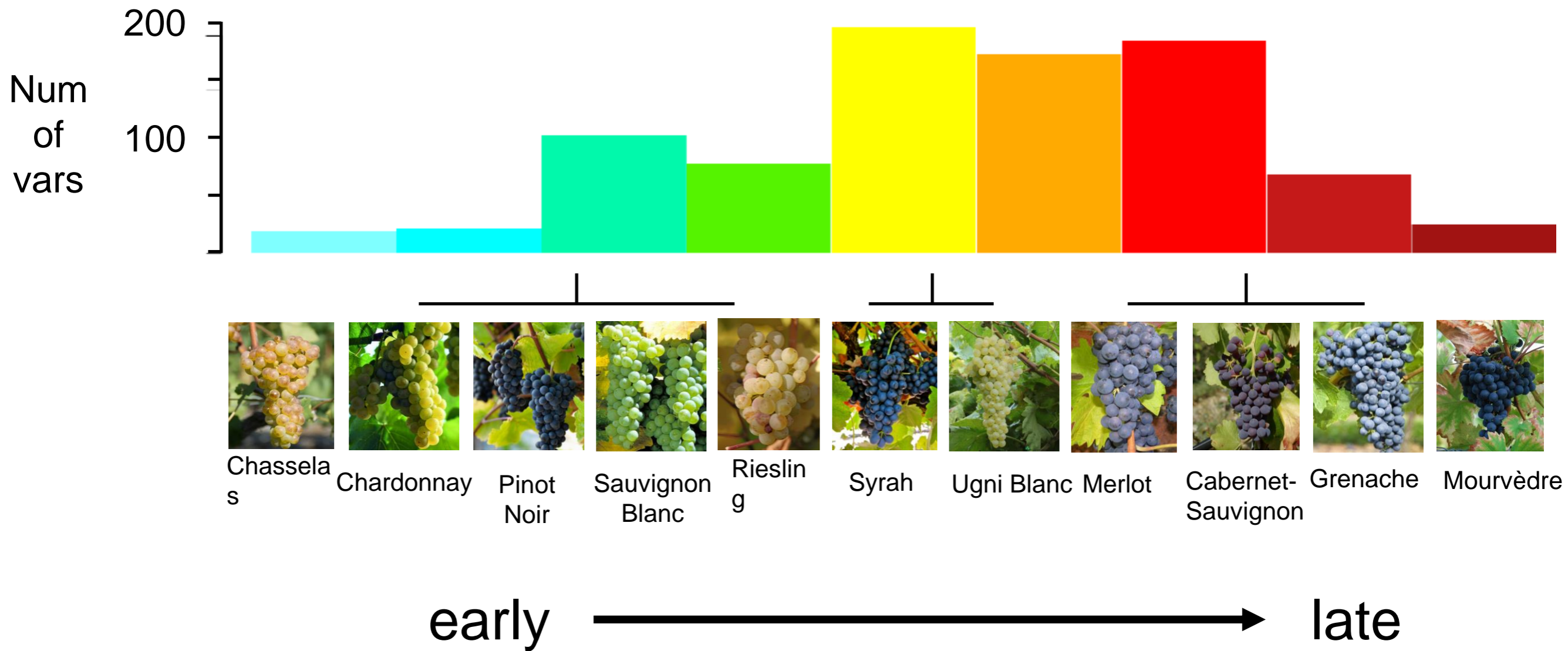
BETA model
Wang & Engel 1998



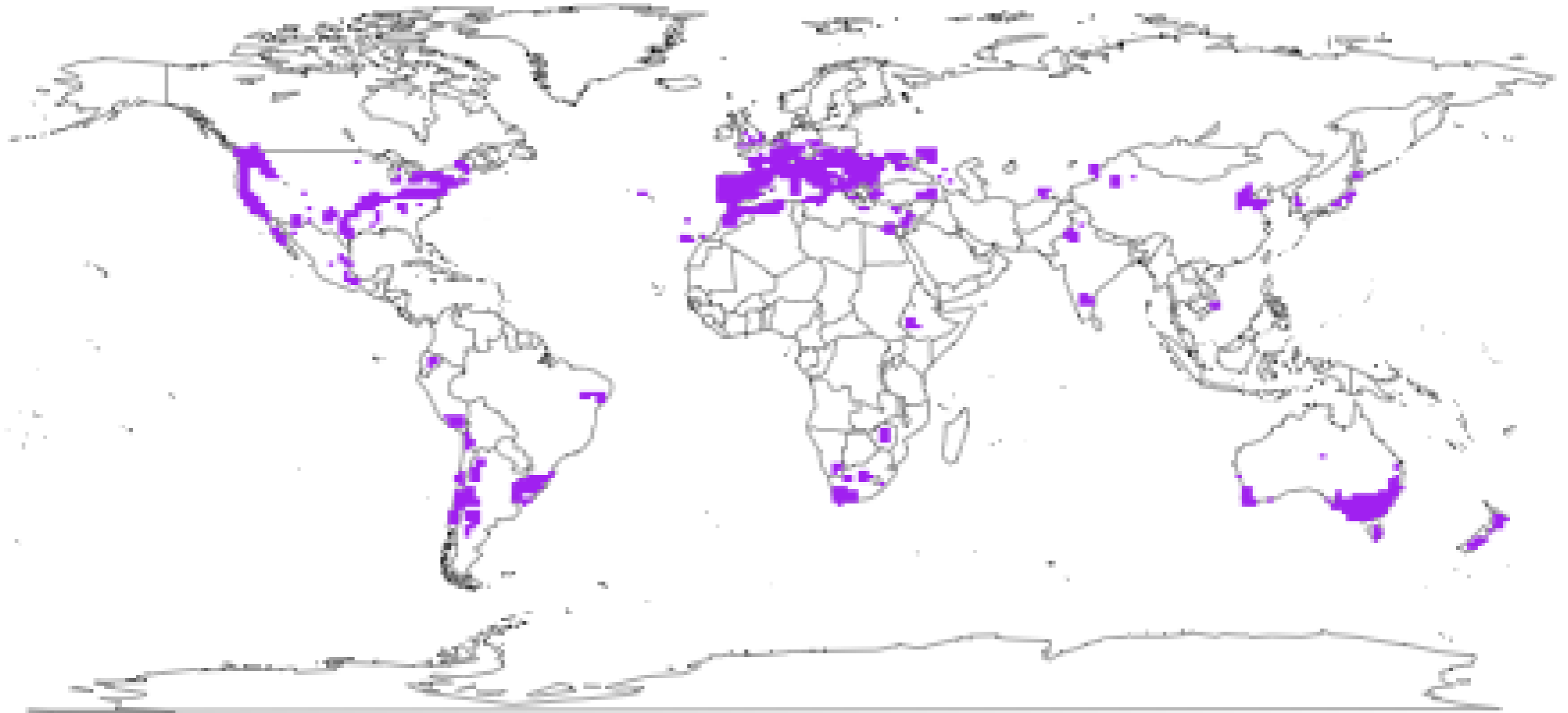
Phenological models



Phenological diversity: *timing of maturity*



Defining Global Wine Regions



Graça 2006, 2012; Anderson 2013; Bois unpublished

Assessing Variety Suitability

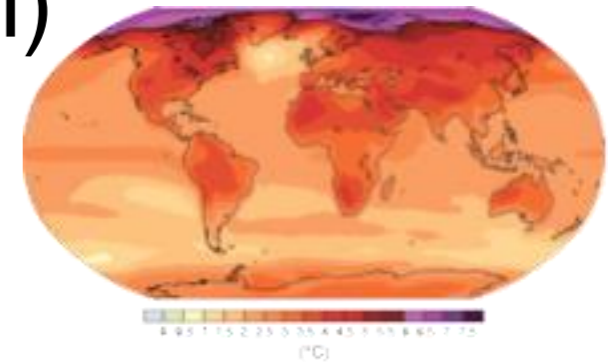
Timing of maturity = $V\acute{e}raison + 35$
days

Maturity must occur between
September 1 and October 31 in the
Northern Hemisphere.

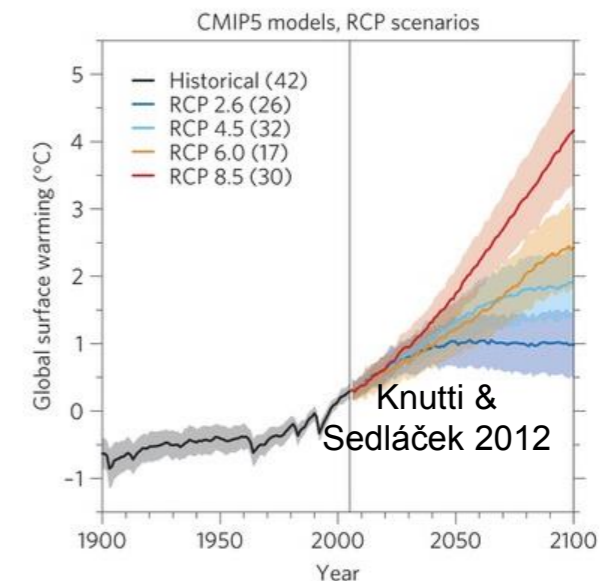
Graça 2006, 2012; Anderson 2013; Bois
unpublished

Climate Projections

- 32 runs of 3 global circulation model (GCM) from CMIP5 with daily temperature at ~ 1 degree resolution
 - CESM1-CAM5
 - CESM1-BGC
 - CCSM4 (30 members)

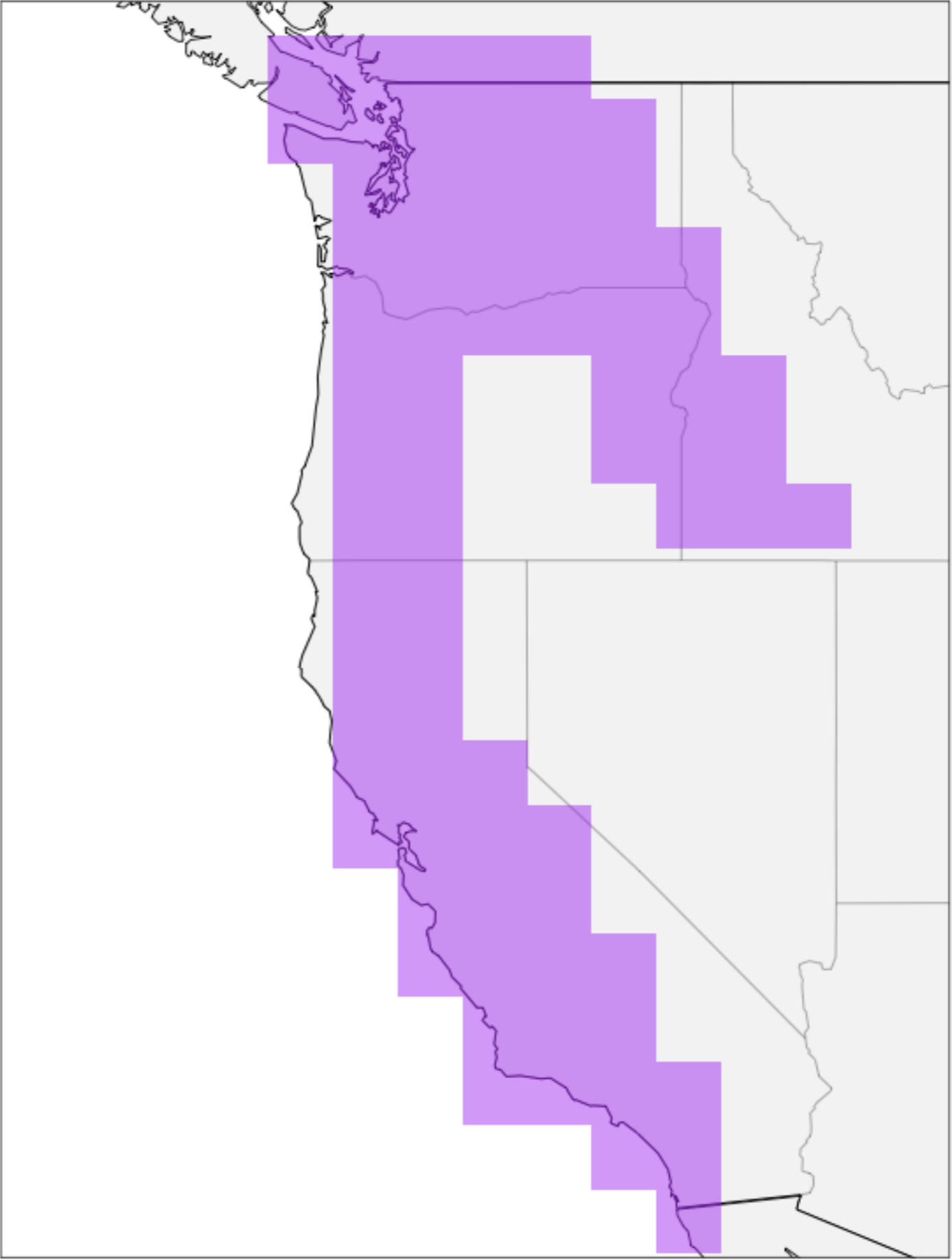
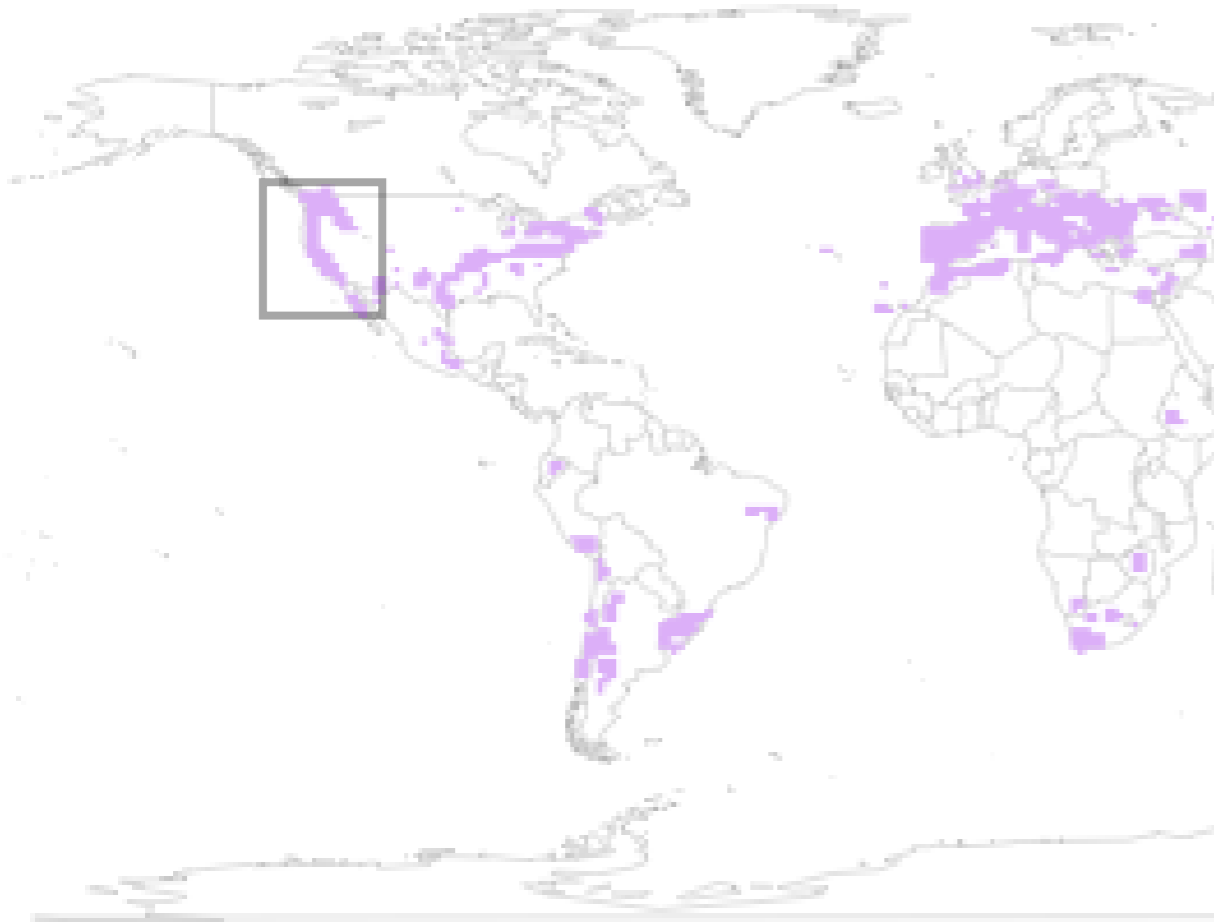


- RCP 8.5 emissions scenarios (& 4.5)

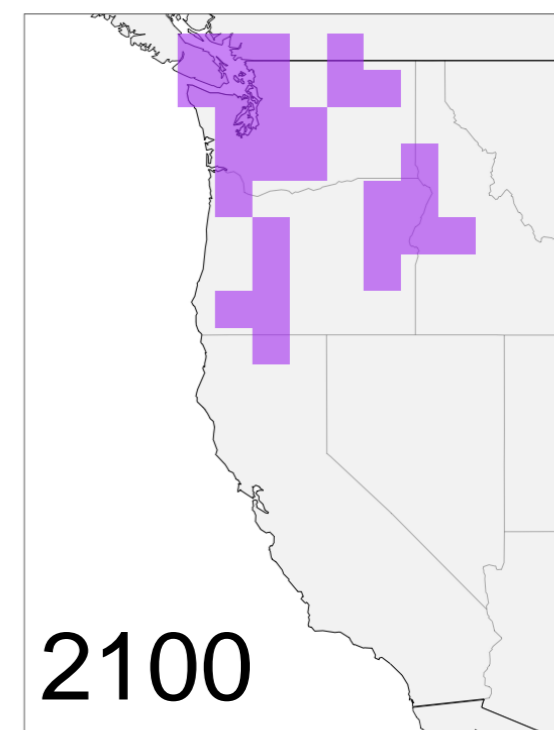
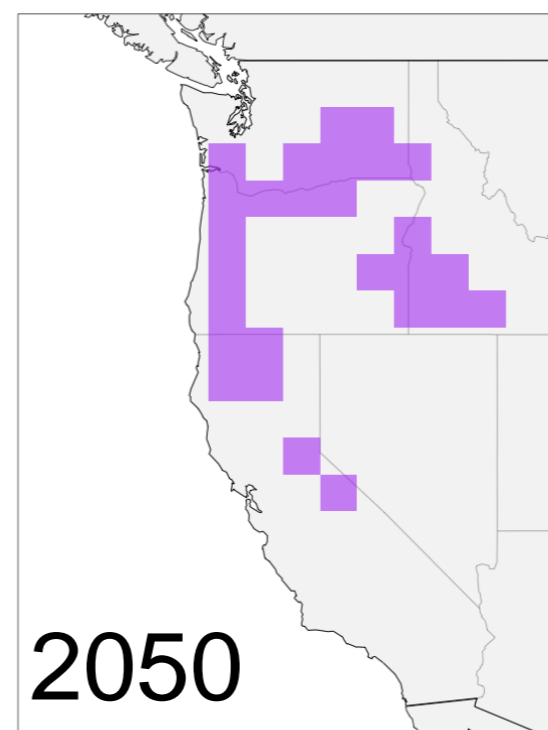
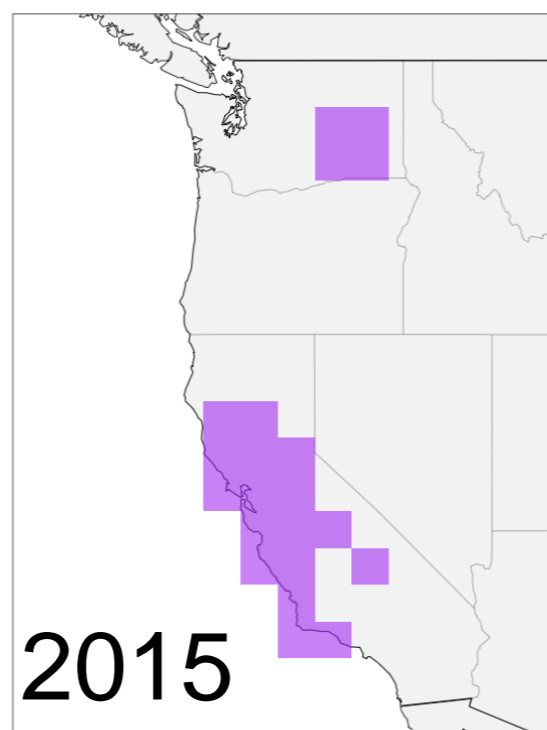


- GCMs were bias corrected for daily differences in the mean using observational climate data (BEST) between 1955 - 1999 (efficacy assessed using K-S tests)

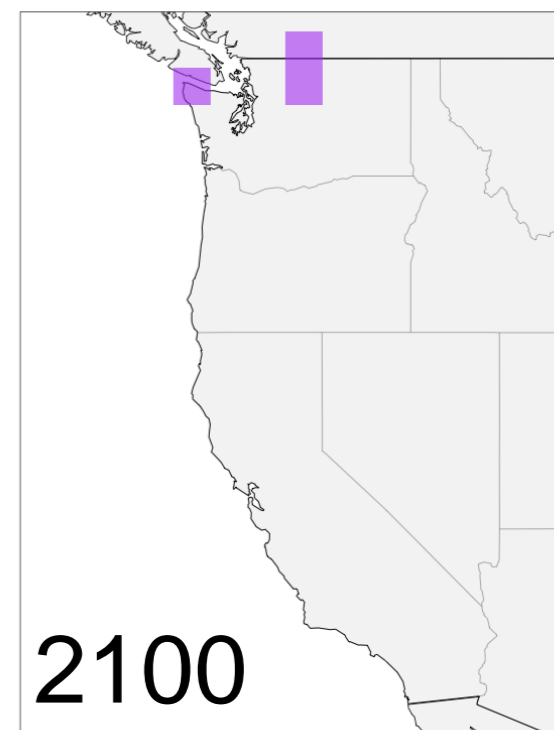
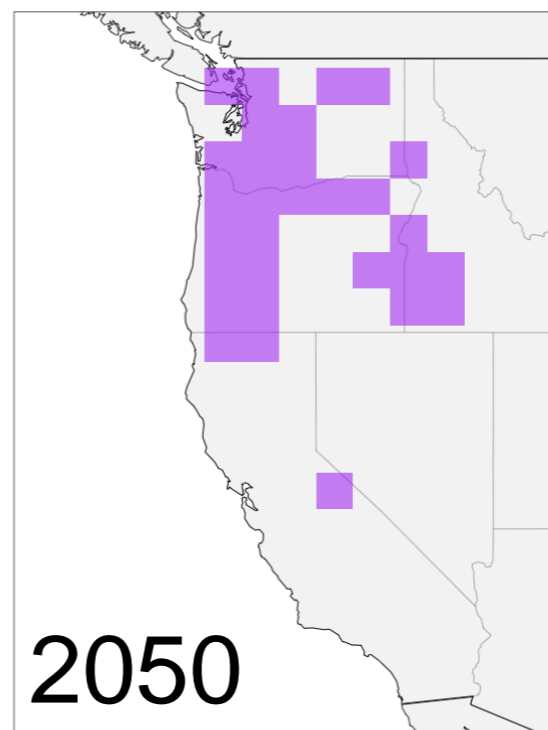
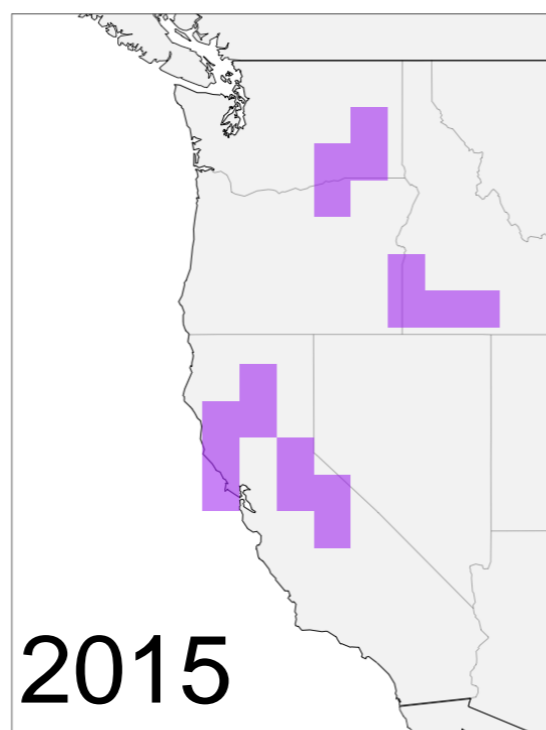
Wine Regions of Western US



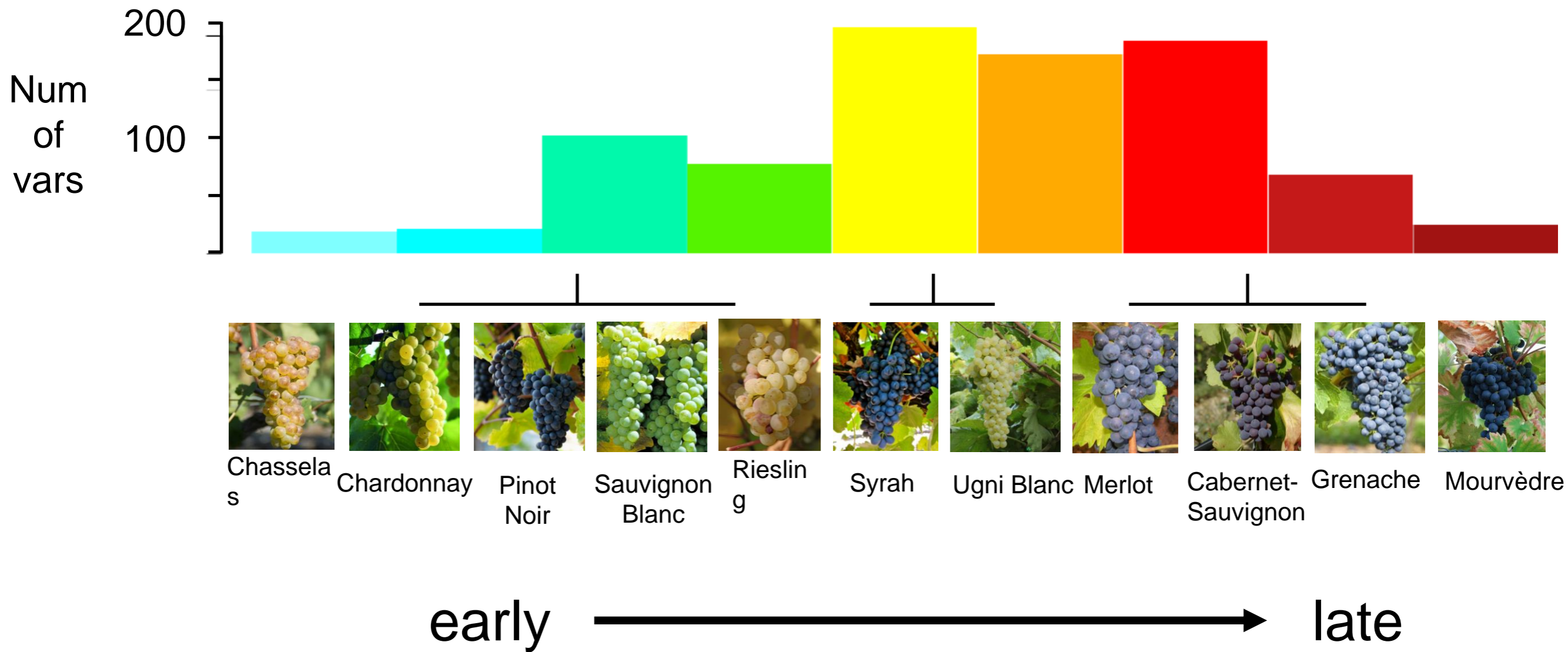
Cabernet Sauvignon *late variety*



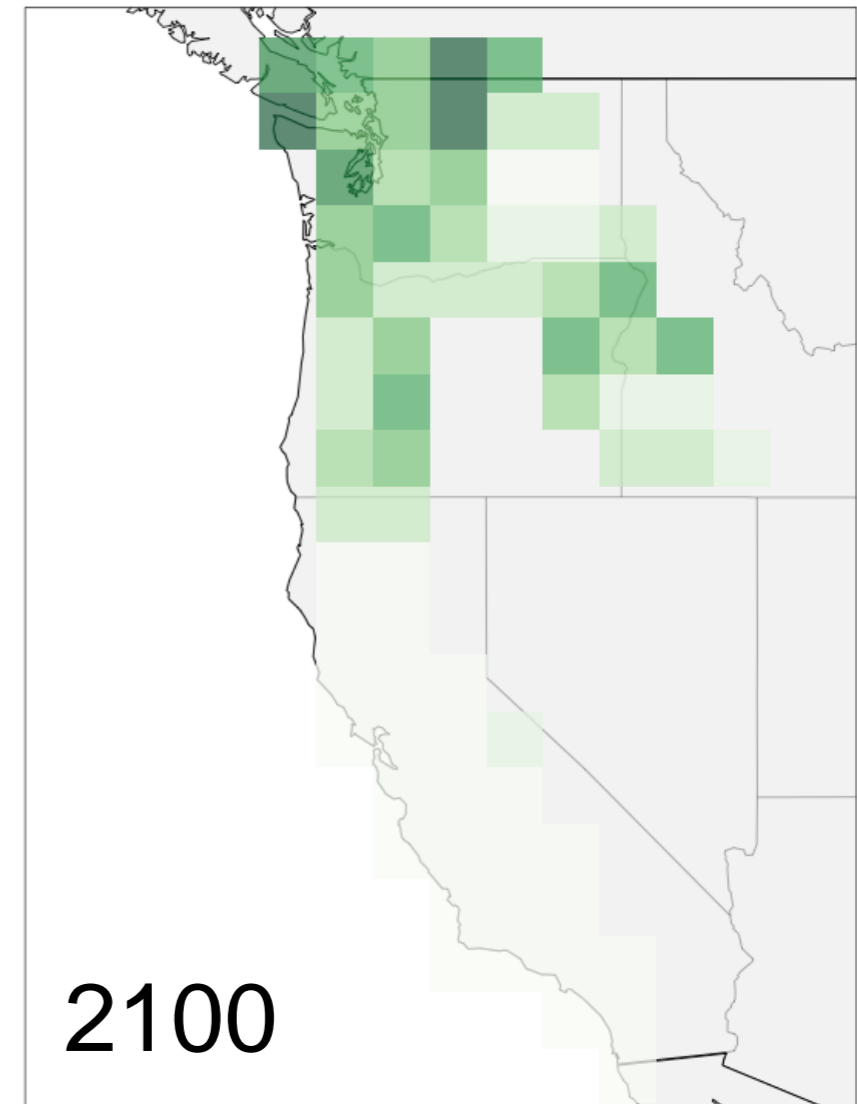
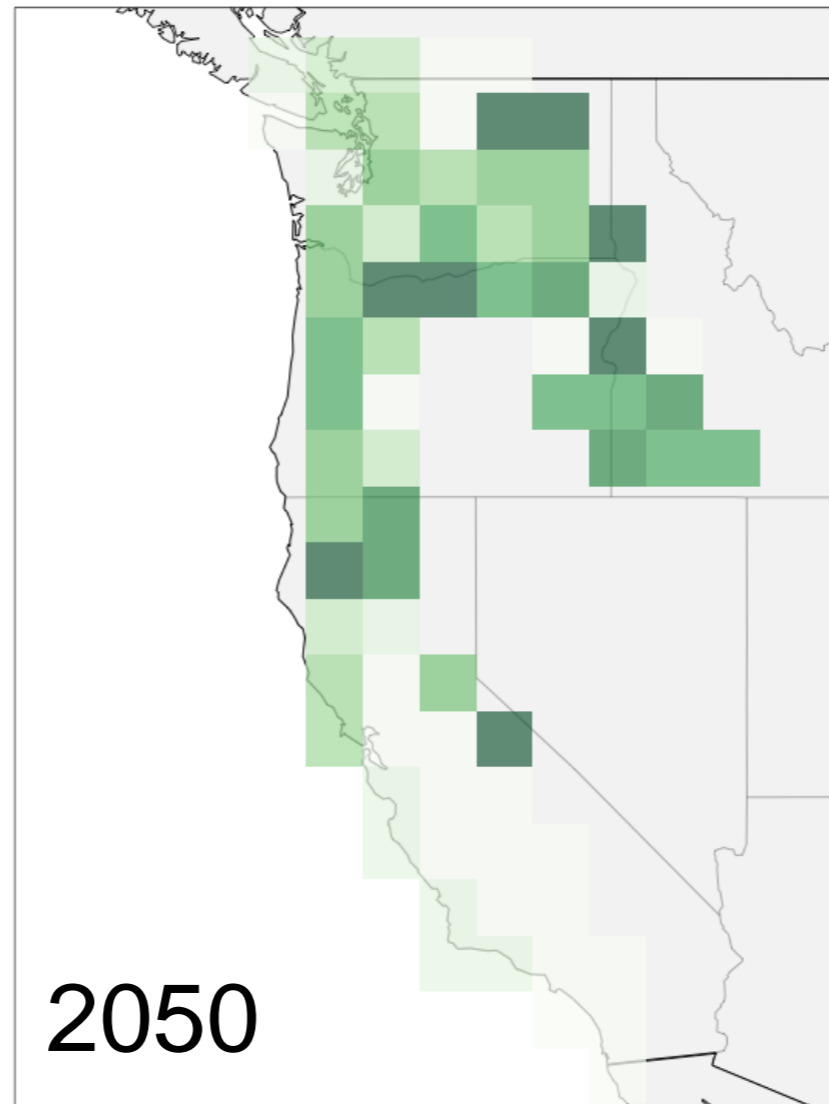
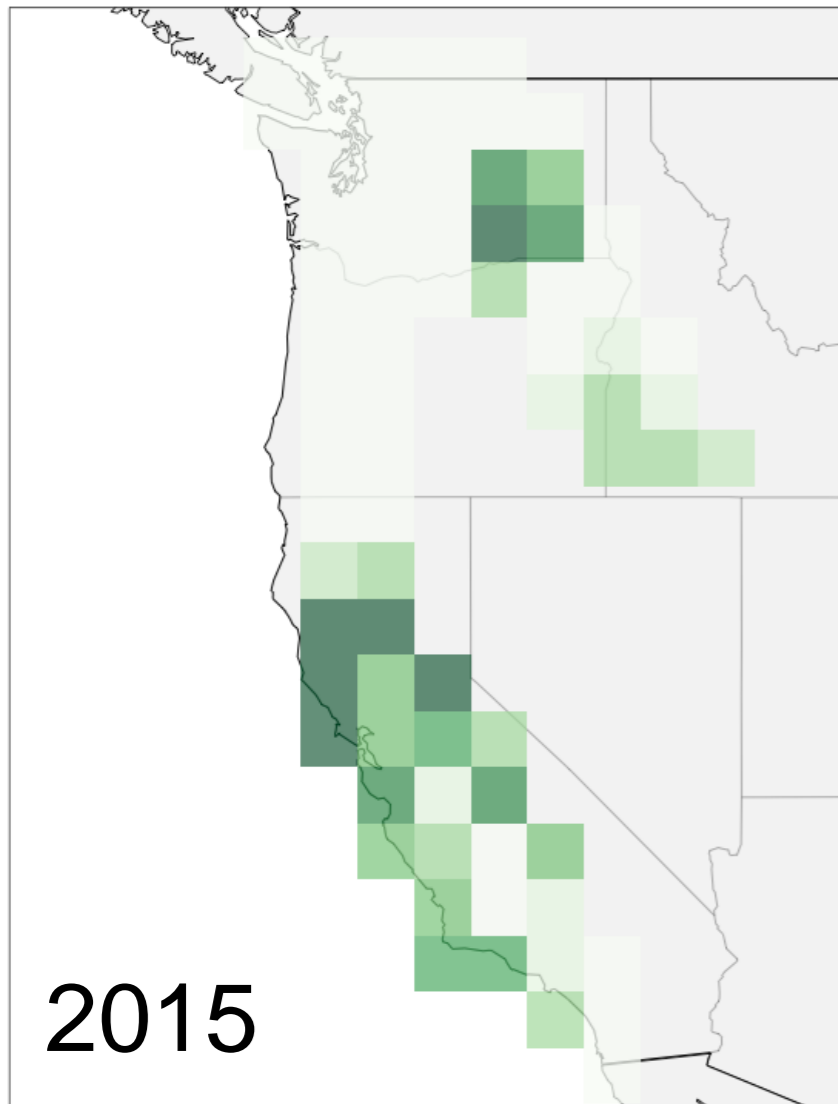
Pinot Noir *early variety*



Number of Varieties



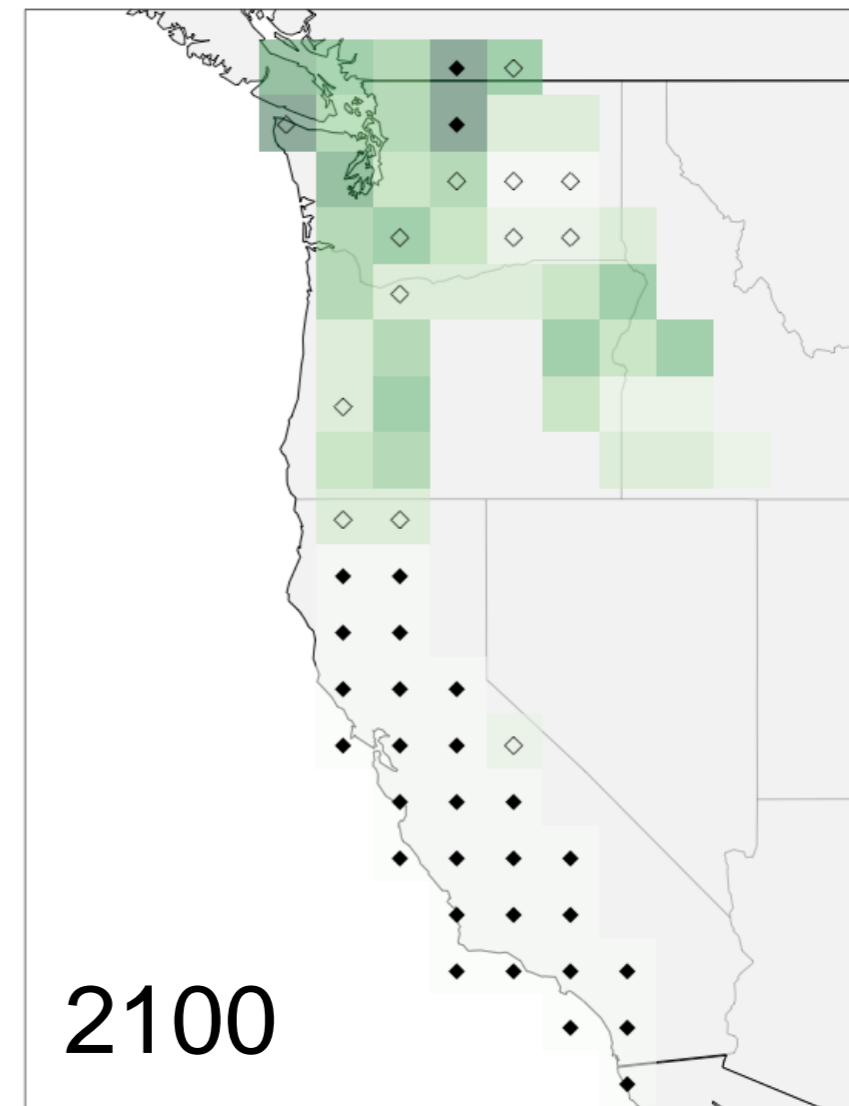
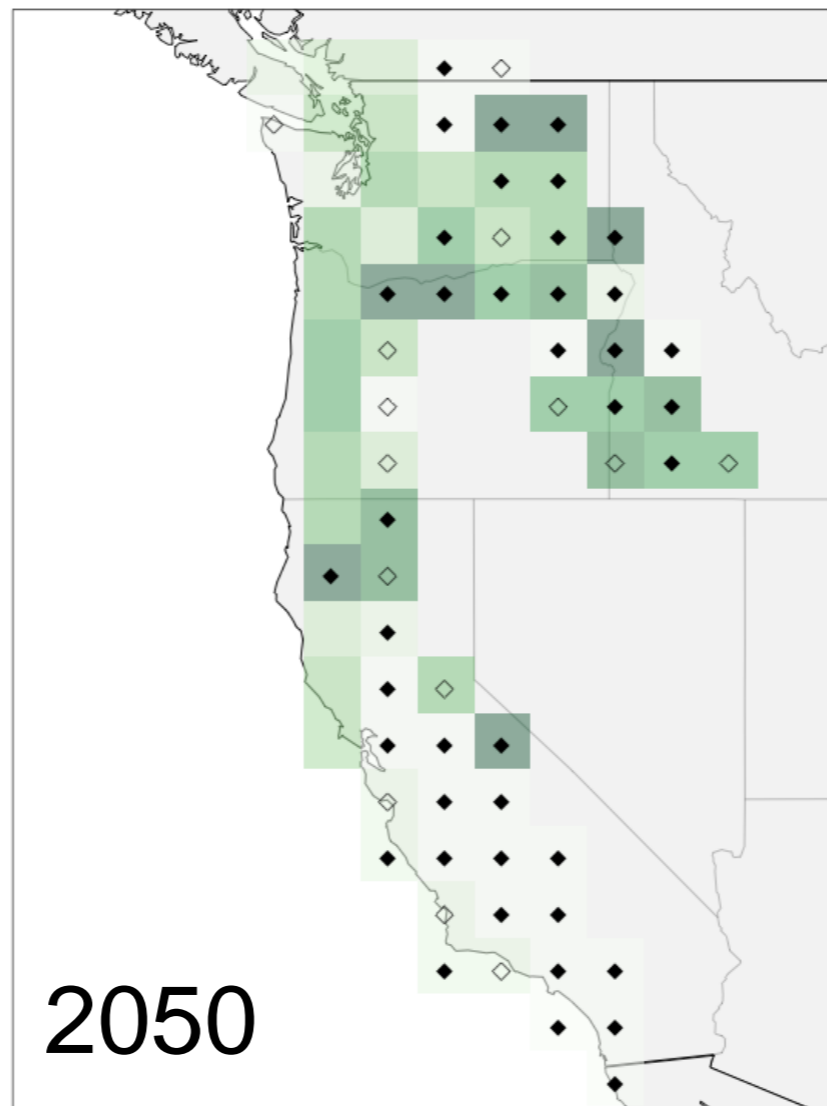
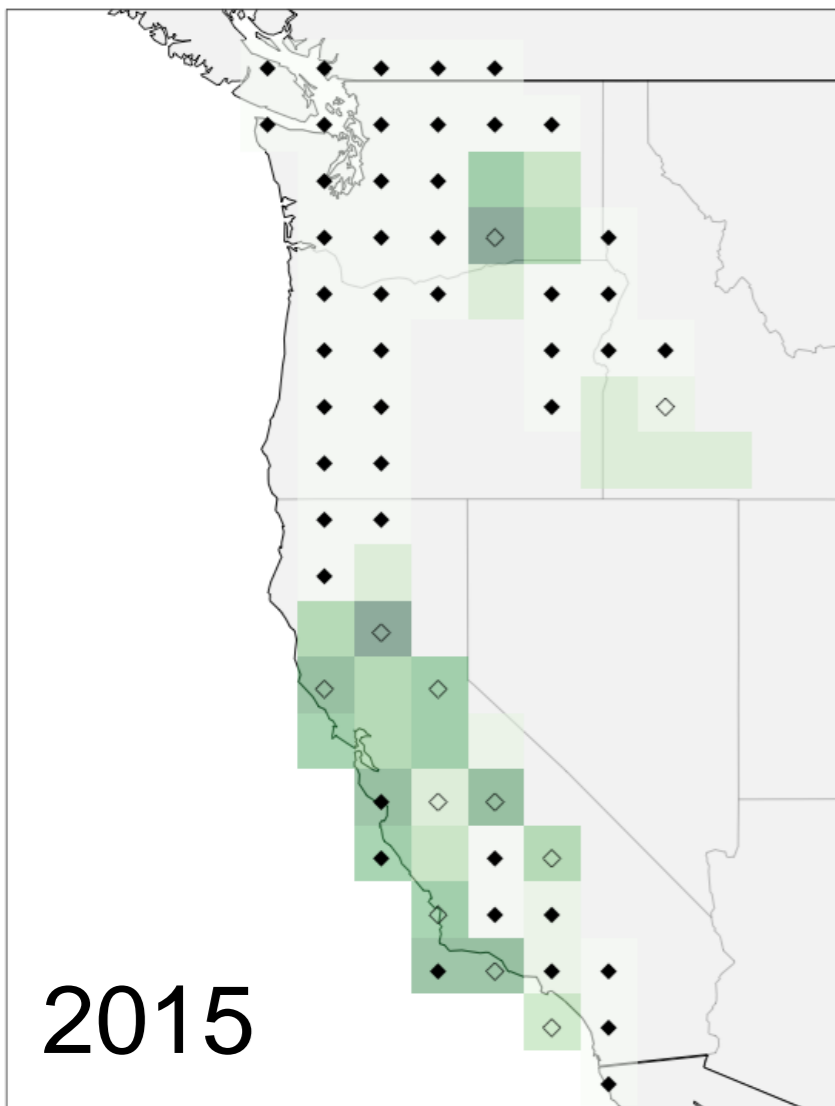
Number of Varieties



Low —————> High



Number of Varieties

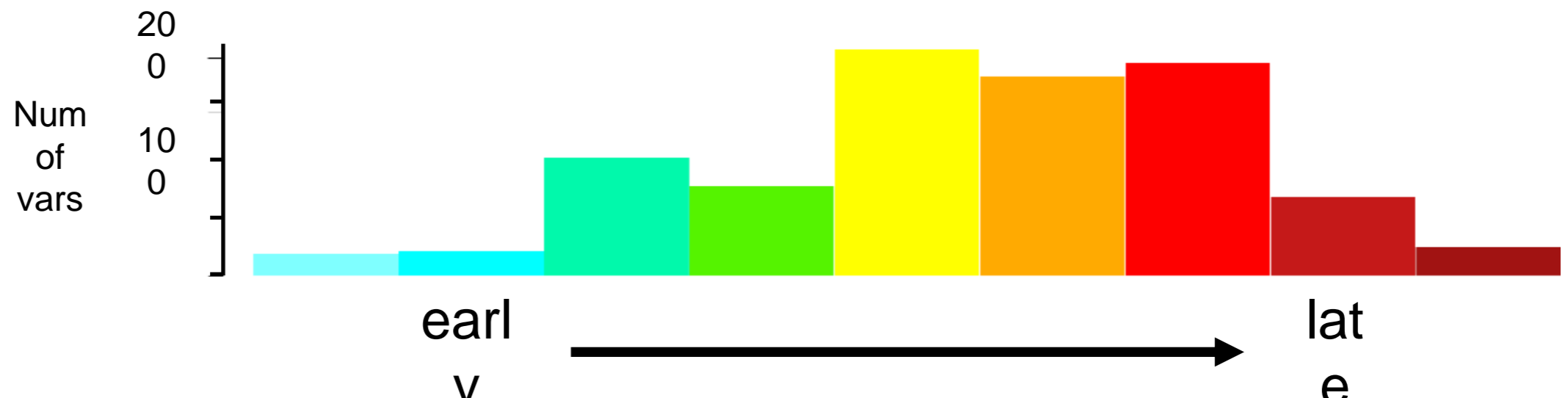
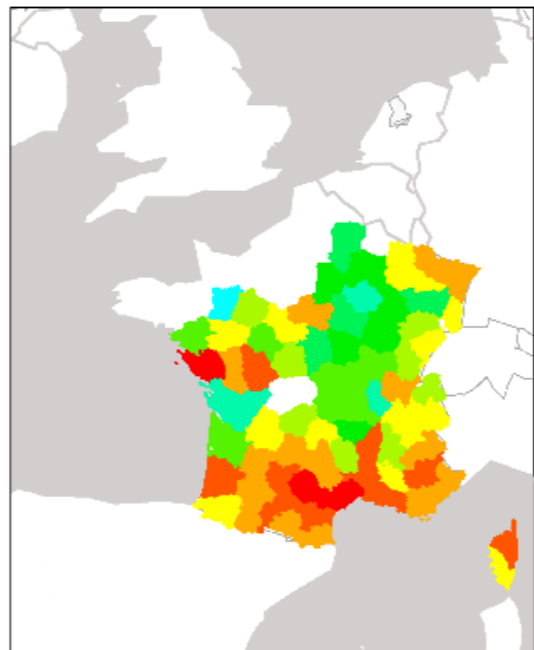
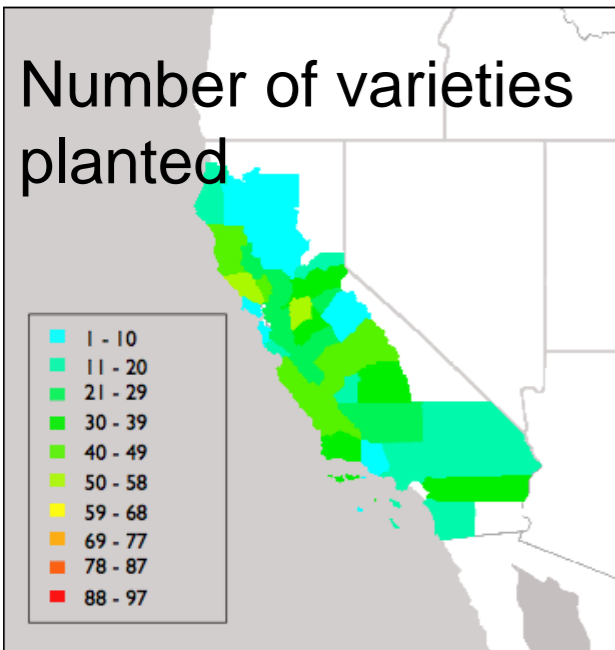
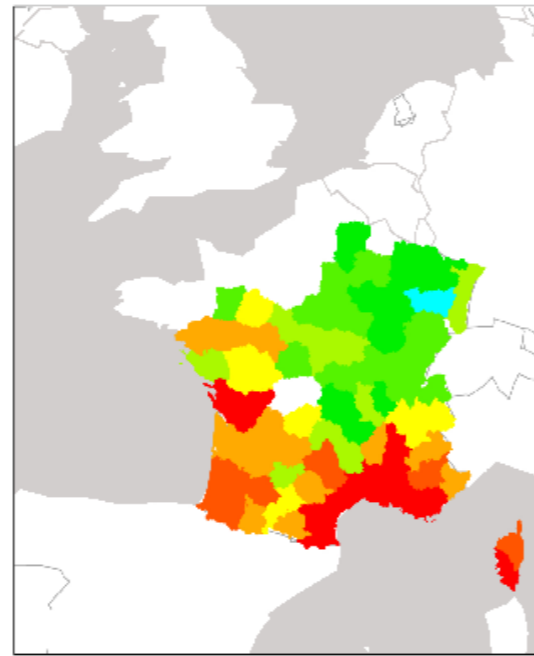
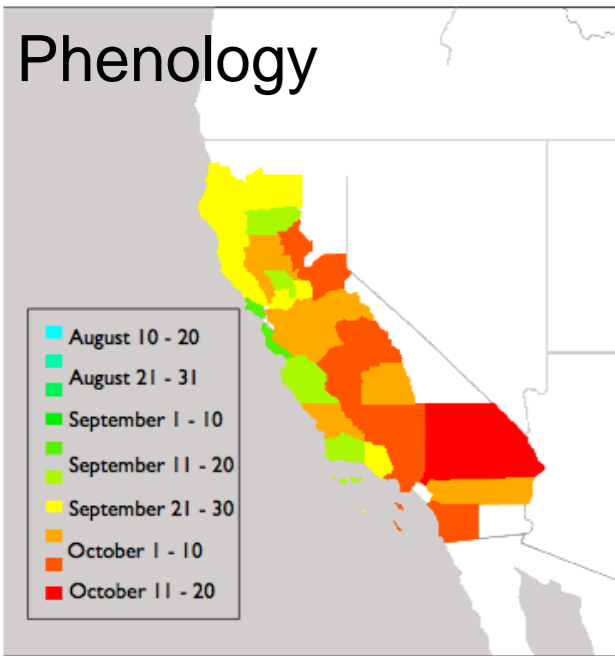


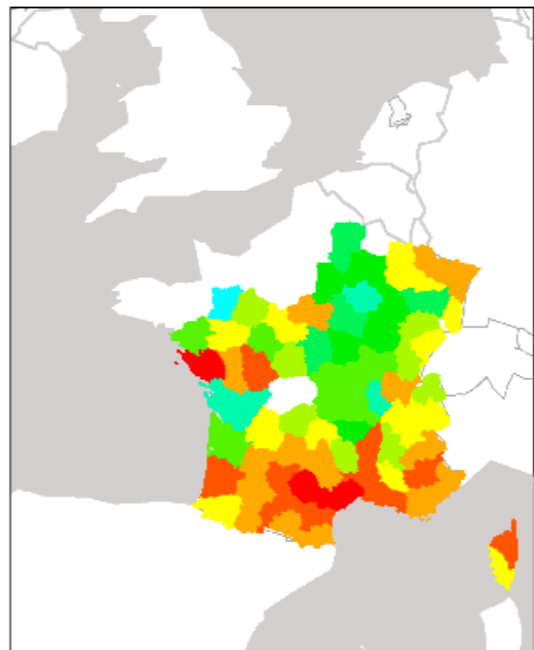
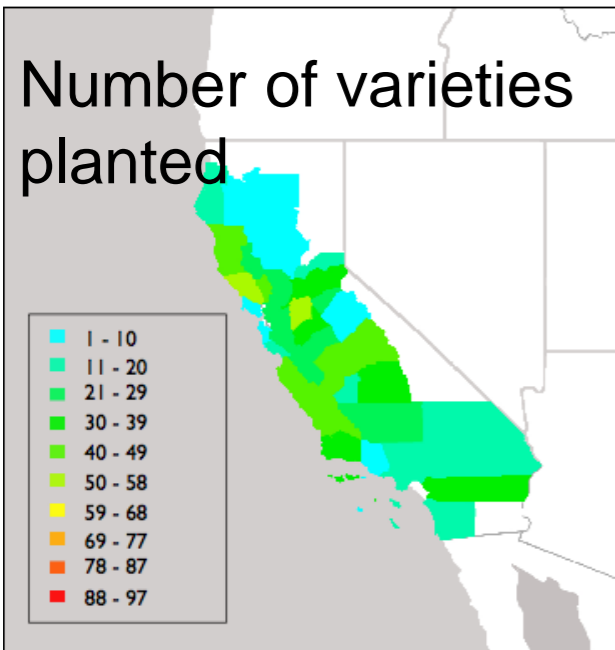
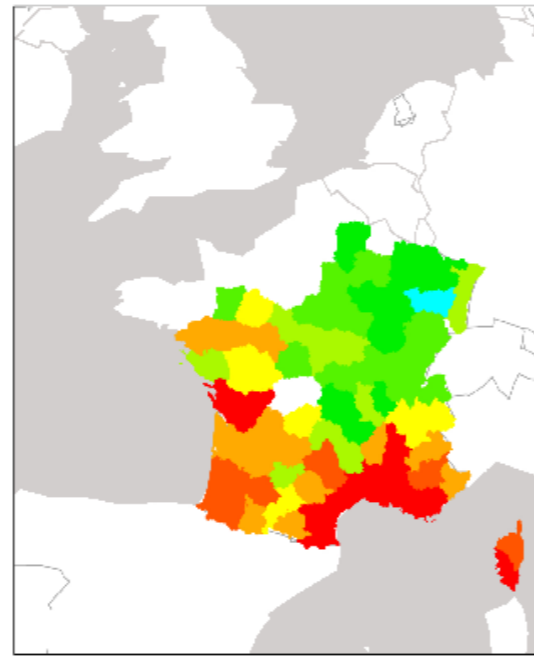
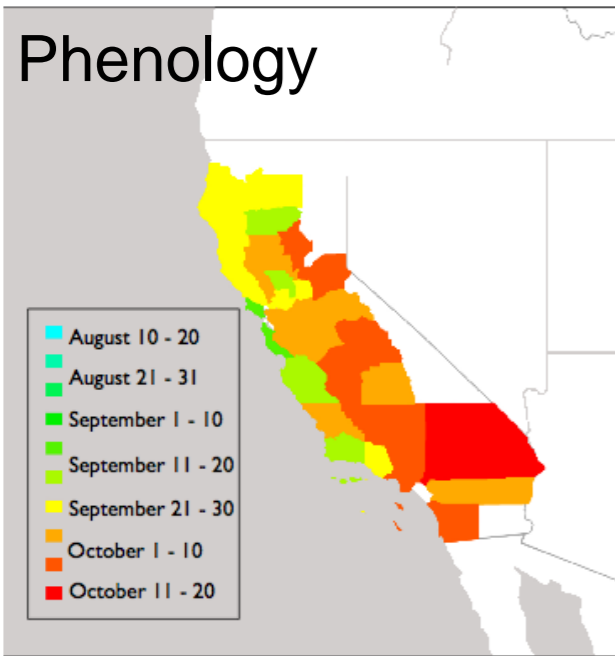
Model Agreement

- ◆ Strong (<1 s.d.)
- ◇ Moderate (1-2 s.d.)
- Weak (>2 s.d.)

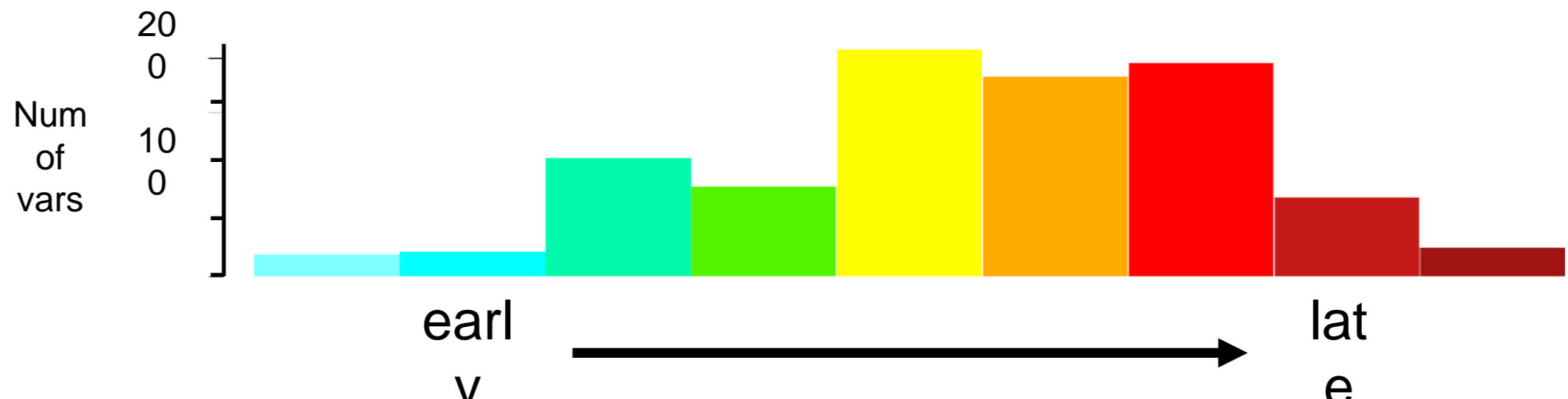
Low —————> High







Phenological diversity:
an opportunity for adaptation in place



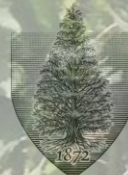
Acknowledgements

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UConn Davis: Andy Walker, Andrew McElrone, Sadie
Suphin

Questions?



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