



# How can grapevine genetics contribute to the adaptation to climate change?

**Eric Duchêne**

*SVQV, INRA - University of Strasbourg, Colmar, France*

Ollat N., Marguerit E.

*EGFV, INRA, Bordeaux-Sciences Agro, University of Bordeaux, Bordeaux, France*

Coupel-Ledru A., Lebon E., Simonneau T.

*LEPSE, INRA, Montpellier, France*



# What are the main objectives of the adaptation to climate change?

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## 1. Maintaining berry composition:

- shifting the ripening period later in the season,
- maintaining a constant berry composition under higher temperatures,
- maintaining a constant berry composition under water restriction.

## 2. Maintaining the yield level

- Better tolerance to water stress, better water use efficiency,
- Maintaining fertility (number of flowers) under water restriction

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- **Maintaining fertility (number of flowers) under water restriction-> data on genetic response?**

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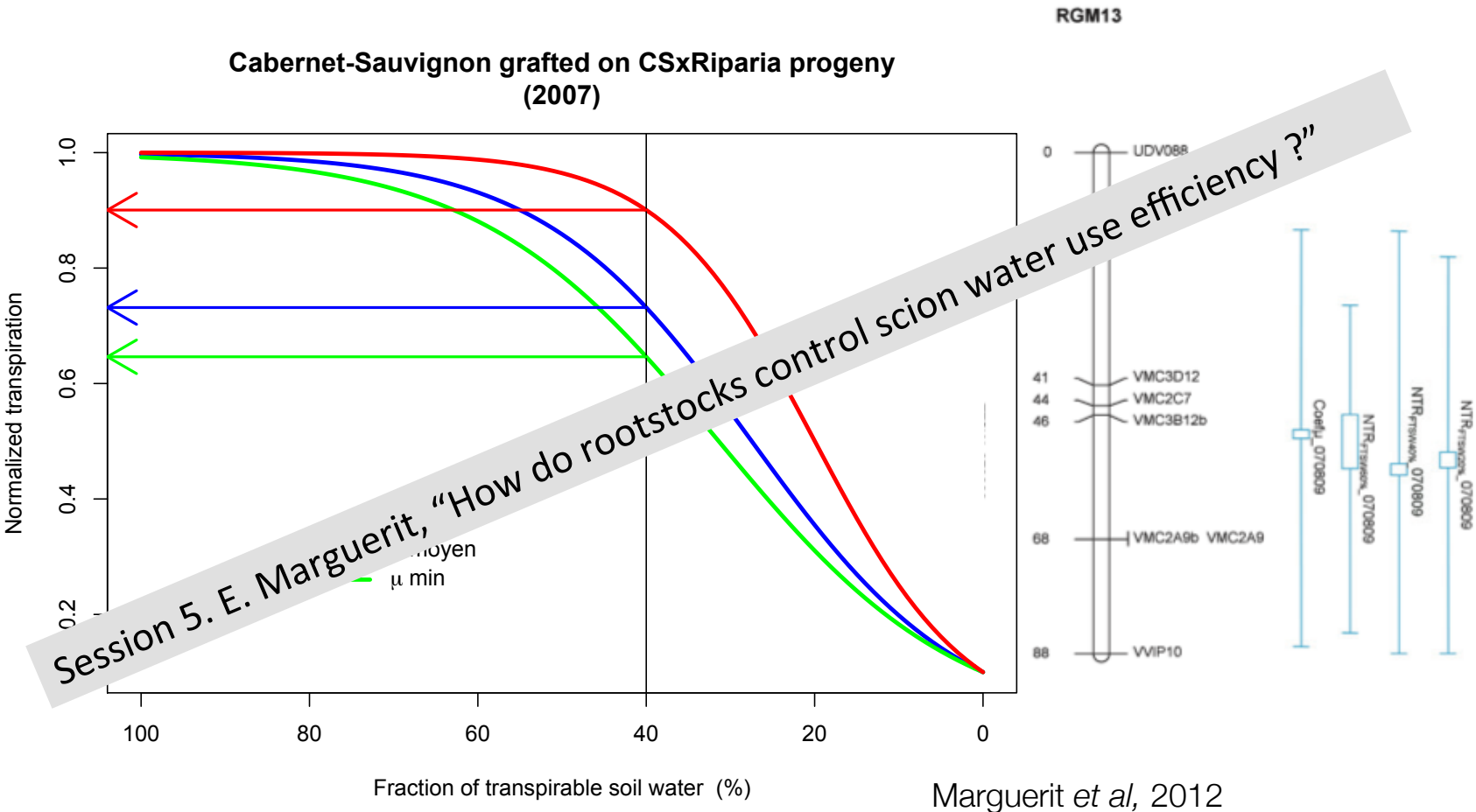
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# Rootstocks can modify the response of the scions



Session 5. E. Marguerit, "How do rootstocks control scion water use efficiency?"

# There is a genetic variability for the response to drought among scions varieties

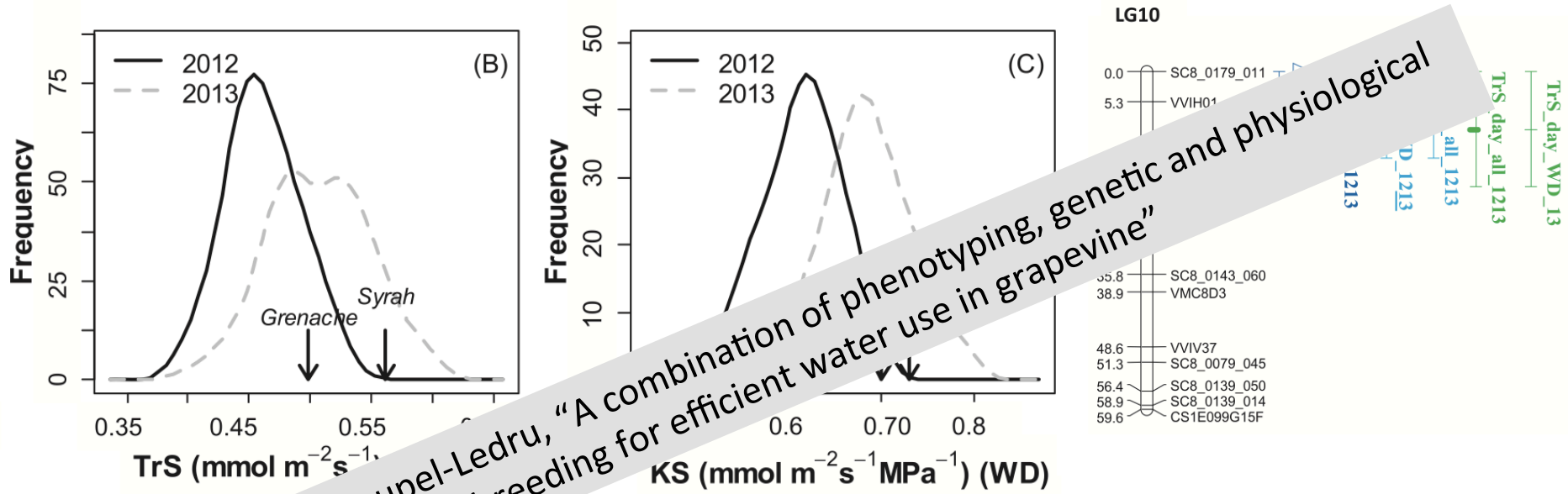
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  on grape musts  
in the vineyard

- Chenin
- Carignan
- Colombard
- Syrah
- Pinot noir
- Sauvignon
- Cabernet
- Sauvignon
- Sémillon
- Merlot
- Pinot gris
- Tannat
- Mourvèdre
- Chardonnay
- Grenache
- Cabernet franc
- Viognier
- Malbec
- Petit verdot
- Riesling

Increasing stomatal  
closure during the  
growing season

Gaudillere et al., 2002

# QTLs for water economy among scions varieties are identified



Session 5. A. Coupel-Ledru, "A combination of phenotyping, genetic and physiological approaches to guide breeding for efficient water use in grapevine"

TrS : transpiration rate

KS : specific soil-to-leaf hydraulic conductance

Coupel-Ledru et al, 2014

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- maintaining a constant berry composition under water restriction. ->no data?

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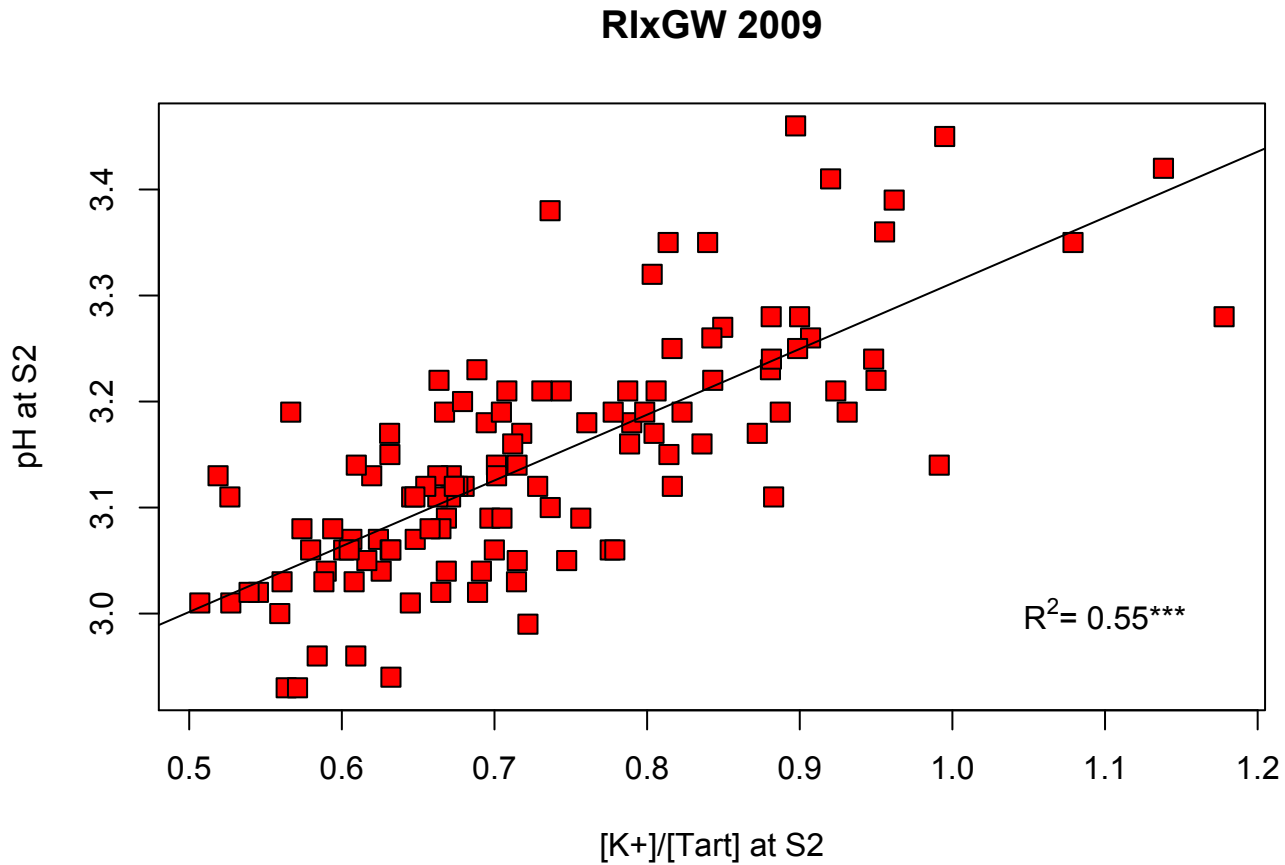
## 1. Maintaining berry composition:

- shifting the ripening period later in the season,
- maintaining a constant berry composition under higher temperatures: **acidity**
- maintaining a constant berry composition under water restriction.

## 2. Maintaining the yield level

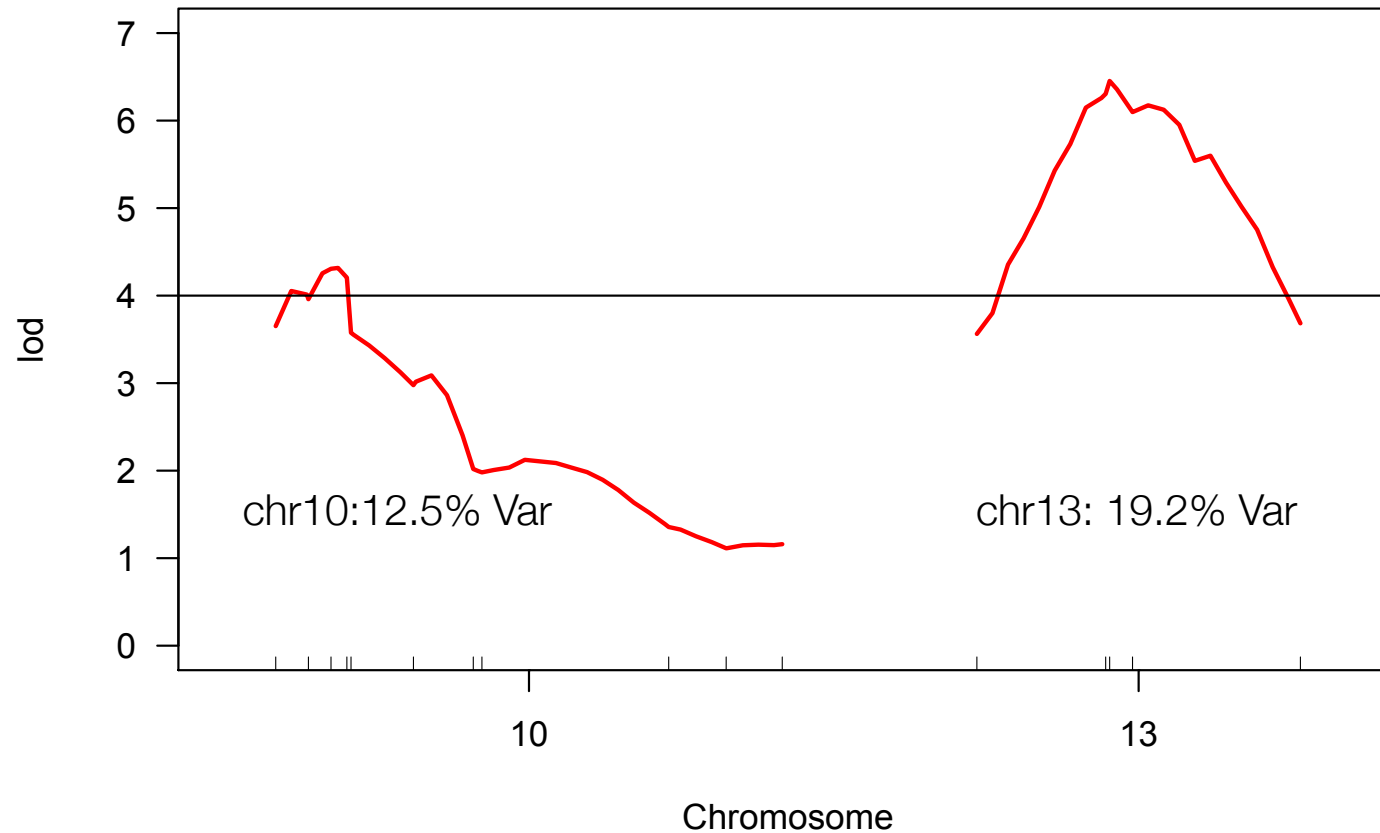
- Better tolerance to water stress, better water use efficiency,
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# The [K+]:[tartaric acid] ratio is the main driver of the pH of the berries



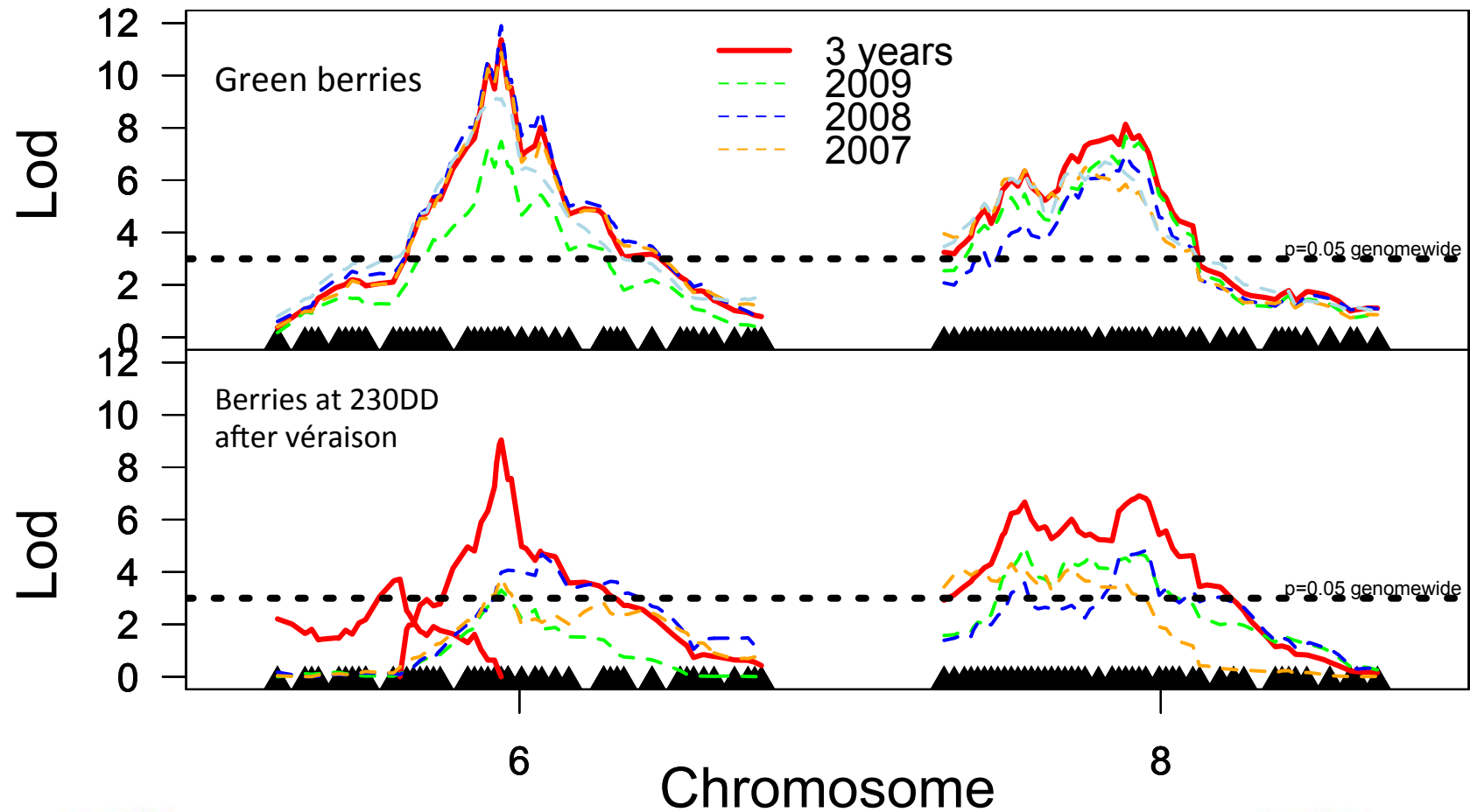
# QTLs for the [K+]:[Tartaric acid] ratio

RixGW, 2009, [K+]:[T] ratio



# QTLs can be detected for the ratio [Mal]/[Tart]

GW map, all the data



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## 1. Maintaining berry composition:

- shifting the ripening period later in the season,
- maintaining a constant berry composition under higher temperatures: **aroma precursors**
- maintaining a constant berry composition under water restriction.

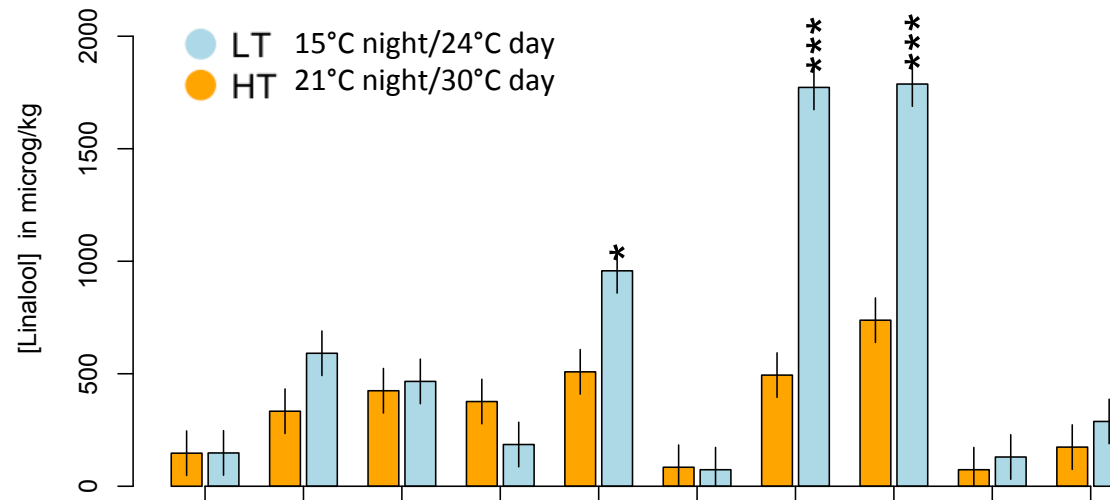
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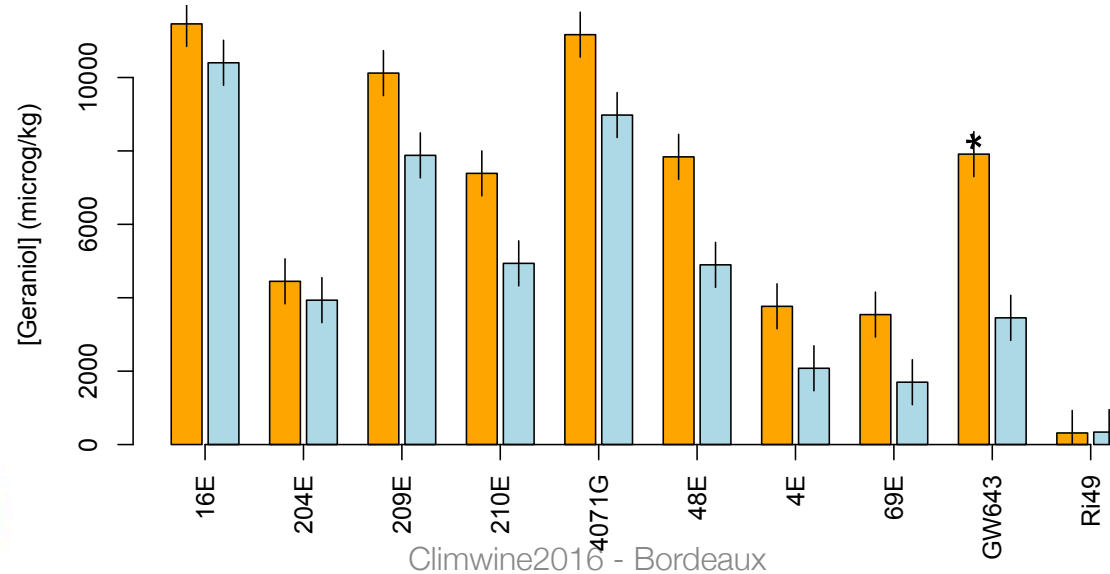
# Aroma profiles are modified under elevated temperatures

RixGW progeny, 2014

Linalool



Geraniol



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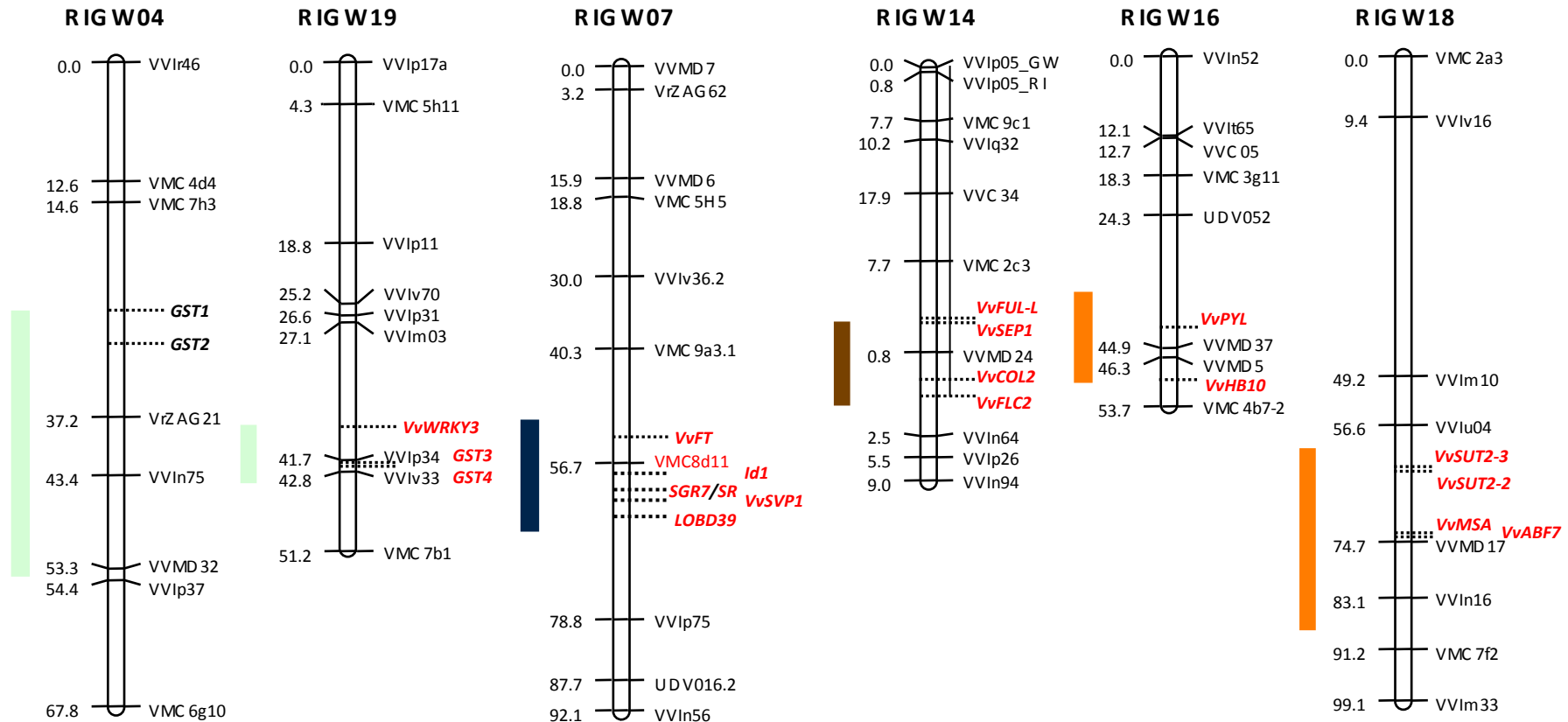
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# QTLs for development phases expressed as degree.days (RlxGW progeny)



Budburst

Flowering

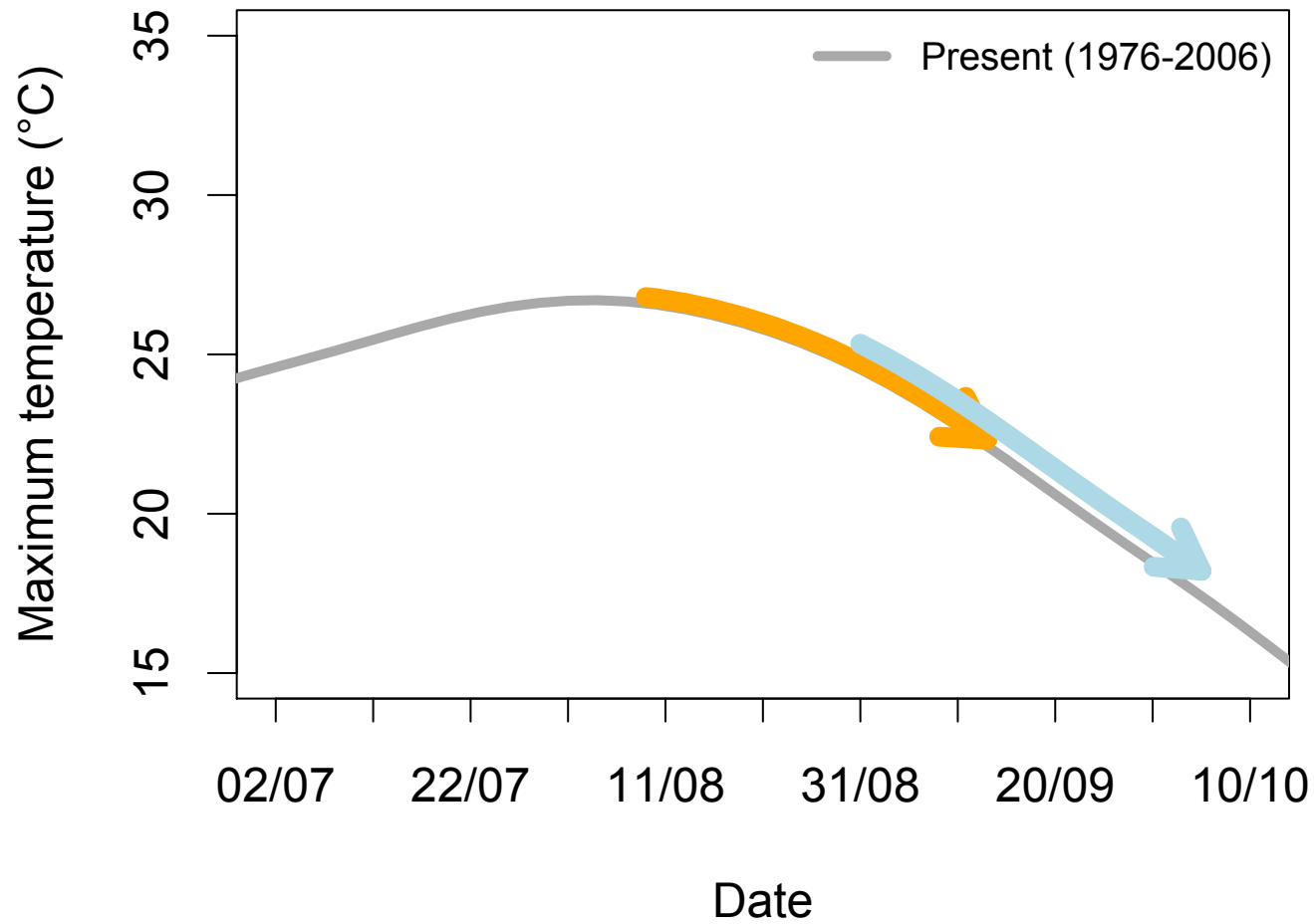
Véraison

Duchêne et al, 2012



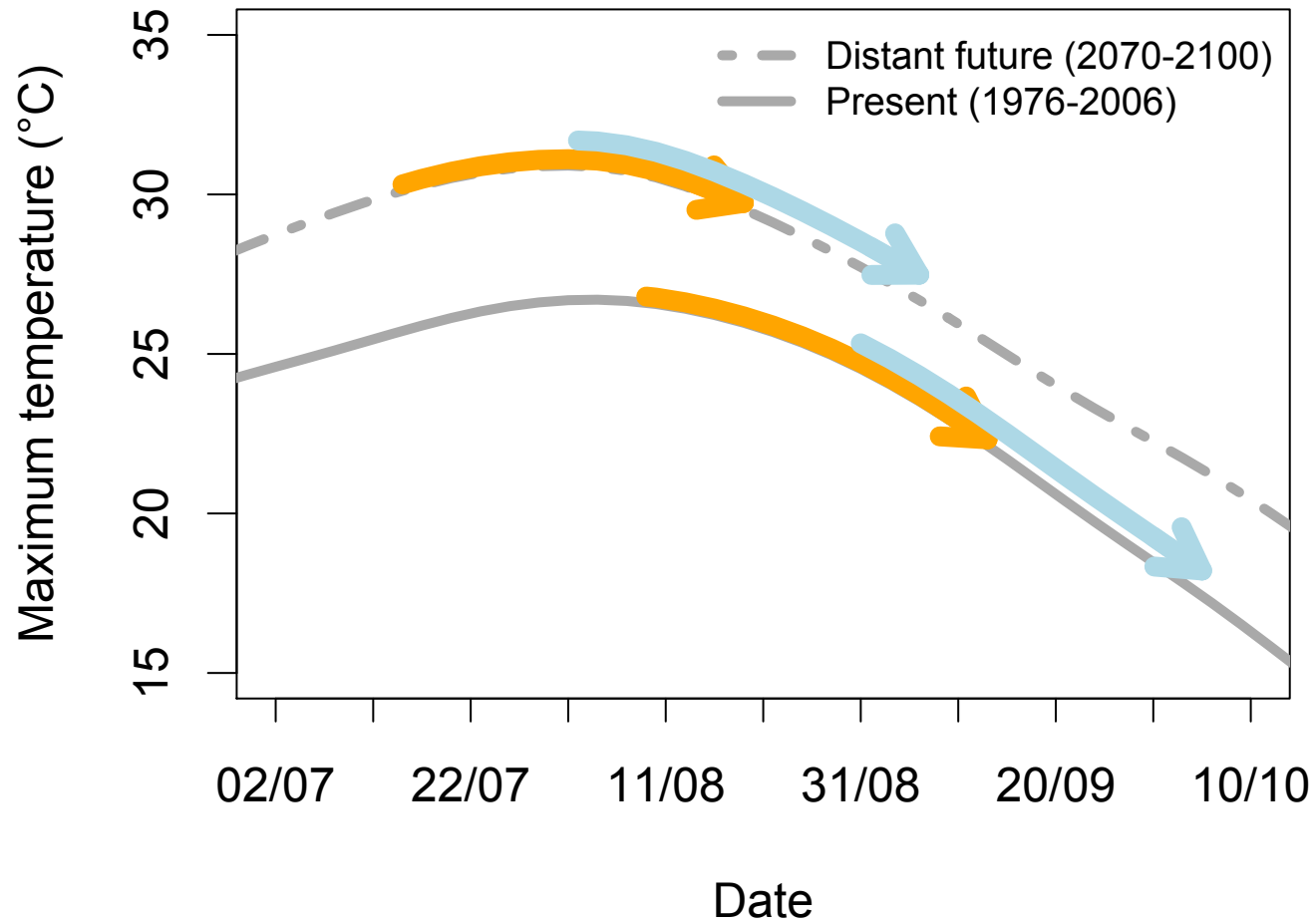
# Temperatures during ripening will converge in the future

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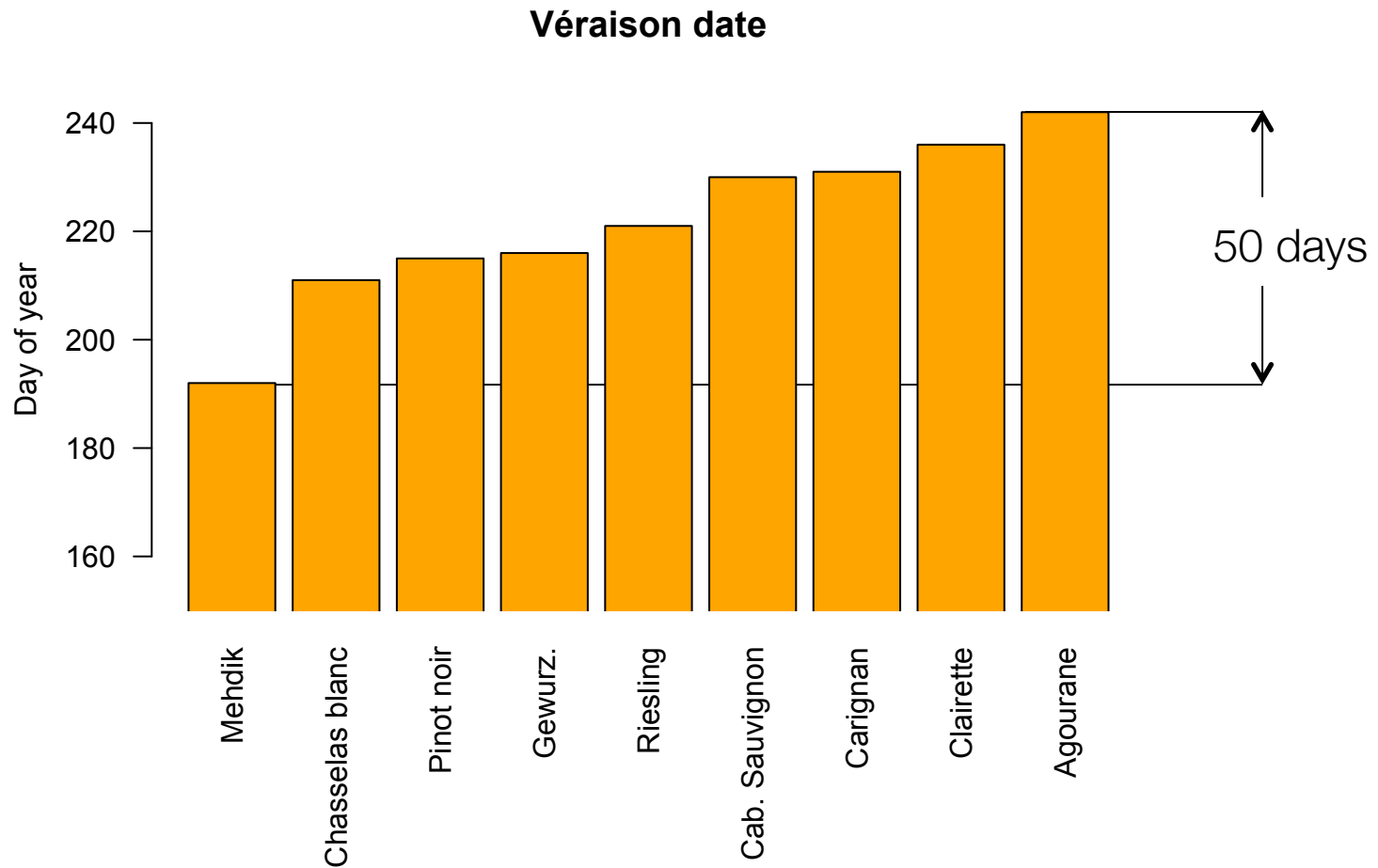
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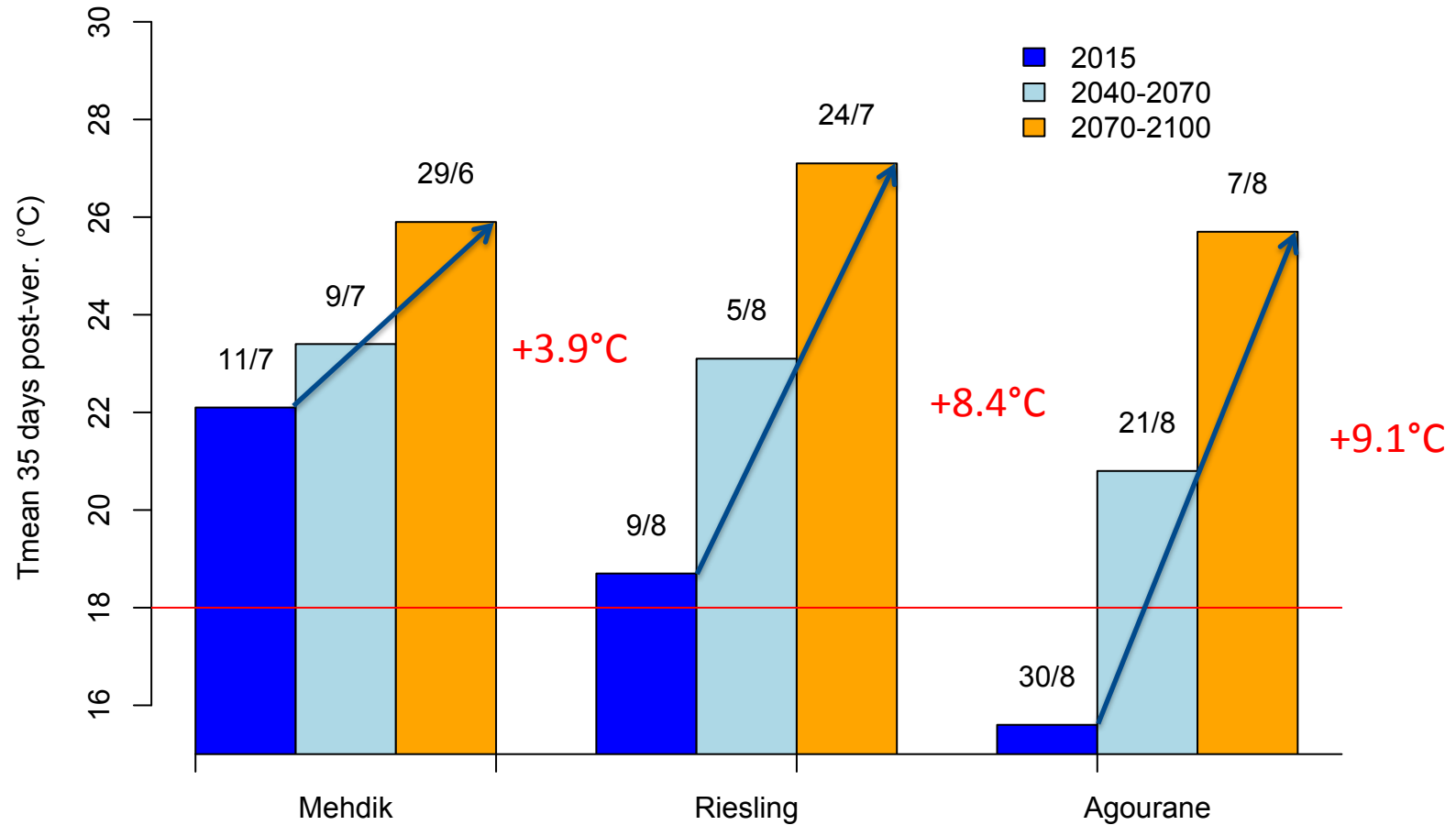
# Genetic variability for véraison dates

(Colmar, 2015)



# Late or early genotypes?

Colmar, CNRM RCP8.5



# Conclusion

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There is genetic variability and detected QTLs for:

- Berry acidity parameters,
- Responses to water availability,
- Phenological stages,

To be explored:

- Responses of fertility to heat/drought
- Responses of secondary metabolism to temperatures and water stress

# Acknowledgements

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core-collection

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# Thank you for attention



Climwine2016 - Bordeaux

