

## Climate Change risks and adaptation for Mediterranean grapevine production

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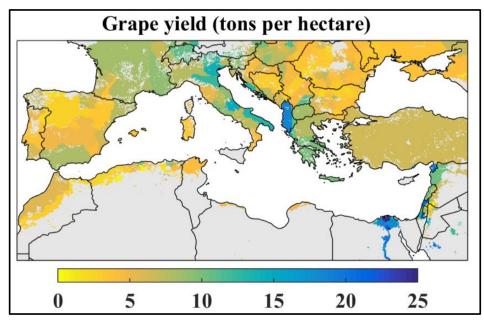


### Outline

- 1. Introduction
- 2. Data and approach
- 3. Results
- 4. Conclusions

#### Introduction

- We wish to suggest how climate change will transform vineyards
- We only consider changes in climate variables as drivers and recognise the limitations of excluding social and environmental changes
- However, this assessment has **novel features** which are of interest for developing policies that may drive adaptation



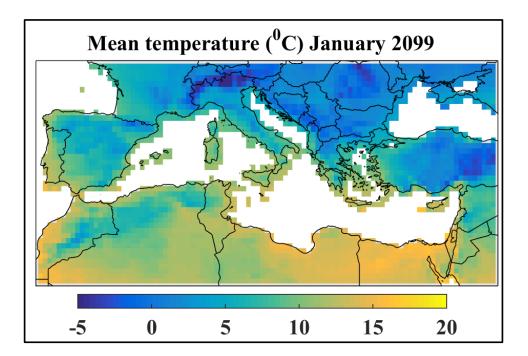
#### **Data: Climatic scenarios and grapevine data**

#### **CORDEX** and **ISIMIP** data

- Temperature (mean, max and min) and precipitation.
- Evapotranspiration (Thornthwaite's formula)
- Bias corrected
- Grid 0.5<sup>0</sup>
- GFDL-ESM2M Model, Phase b. Forcing RCP60
- Daily time steps
- 1950 to 2099

#### EarthStat database

- Grape yield tons/ha
- Grid of 5 minutes



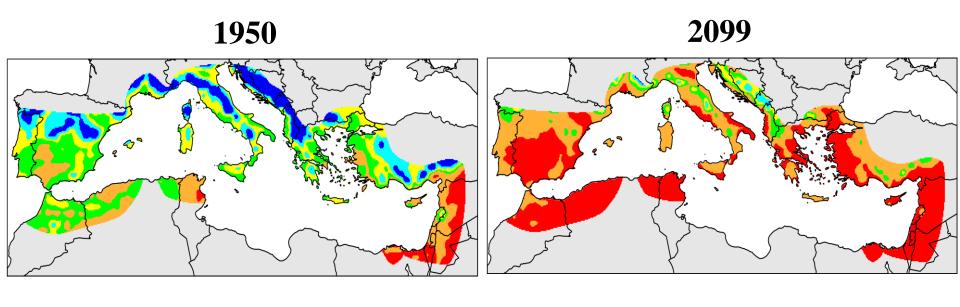
#### Approach

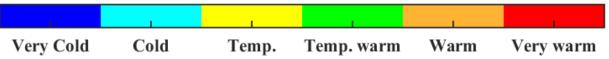
- We use **three impact indicators** that can be linked to adaptation choices:
- 1. The **Huglin index** is a temperature suitability indicator that provides information on the **varieties** that could be used for quality wine
- 2. The **Cool night index** is a temperature indicator that provides information about the **quality** of wine (aromatic compounds, etc)
- 3. The **SPEI** is a **drought** indicator that provides insights to prepare for extreme drought events in probabilistic terms

#### Approach

- 1) We compute the indices at every grid element
- 2) We **detect trends** with the Mann-Kendal test
- 3) We estimate the **magnitude of the trend** with Sens' slope
- 4) We compute the values of the indices in 1950 and 2099 with the adjusted linear trend
- 5) We evaluate changes and adaptation efforts

#### **Results: The Huglin index**

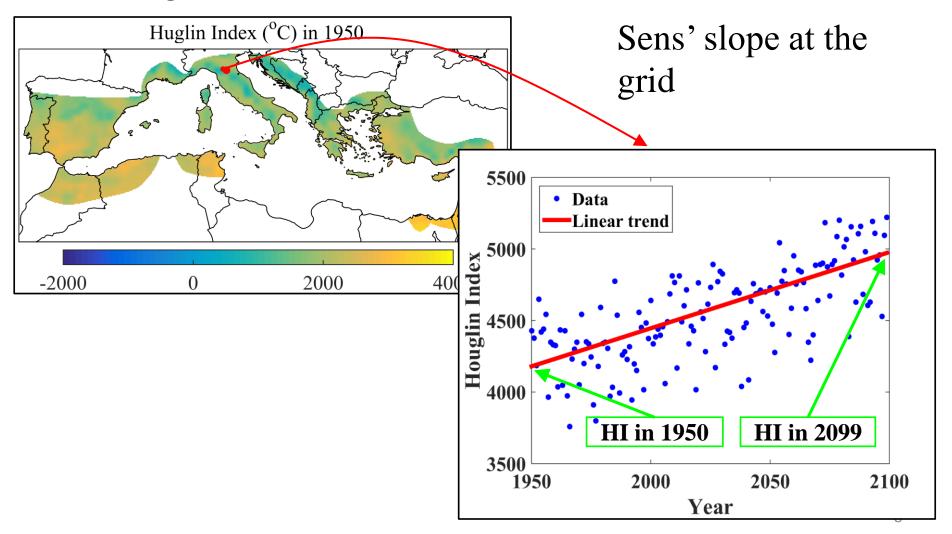




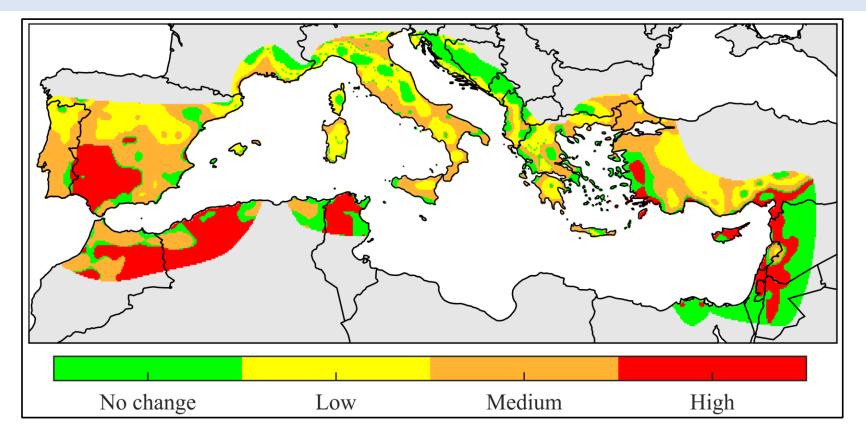
## Suitability of premium grapevine have the greatest changes

#### **Results: Robustness of the index values at the temporal extremes (Huglin index)**

#### **Huglin Index in 1950**



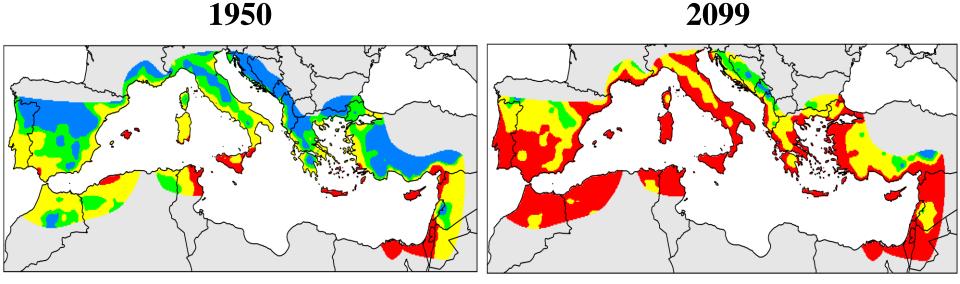
#### **Huglin index: Adaptation needs**

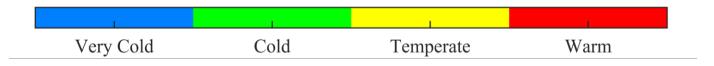


Predicted climate (2099)

		Very warm	Warm	Temp. Warm	Temperate	Cold	Very cold
ate	Very warm	No change					
climate (0)	Warm	High	No change				
- 0	Temp. Warm	High	Mediun	No change			
ent (19 <u>;</u>	Temperate	High	Mediun	Low	No change		
JLL	Cold	High	Mediun	Low	Low	No change	
Ũ	Very cold		High	Mediun	Mediun	No effort	No change

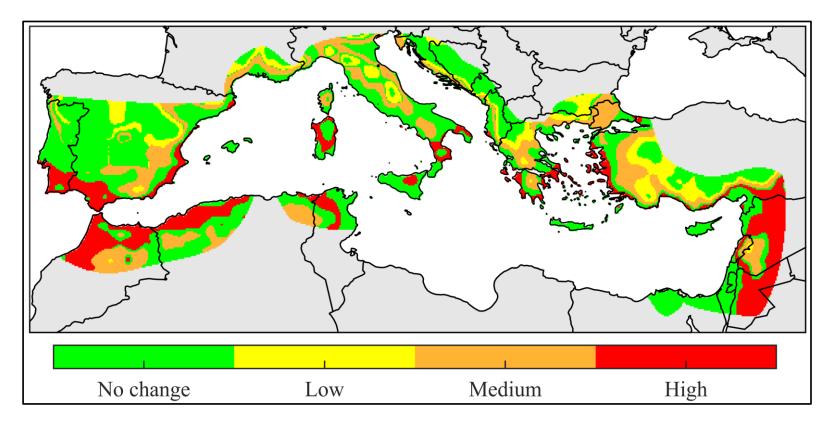
#### **Results: The Cool Night Index**





The possibility of **quality** wines **is not greatly altered** within the regions with adequate suitability

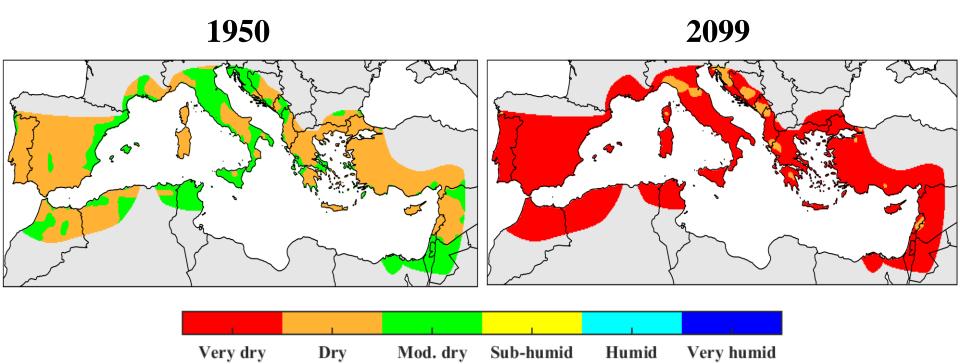
#### **Cool night index: Adaptation needs**



Predicted	climate	(2099)	)
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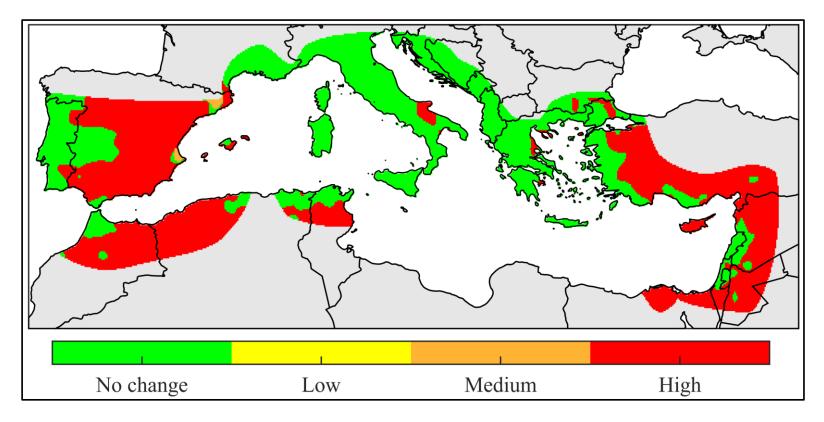
			Warm	Temperate	Cold	Very cold
Current climate	0) (I)	Warm	No change			
	ma 95(	Temperate	High	No change		
	cli (1	Cold	High	Mediun	No change	
		Very cold	High	Mediun	Low	No change

#### **Results: SPEI**



# All regions: **lack of water** to maintain current levels of production

#### **SPEI Index: Adaptation needs**



		Predicted climate (2099)					
		Very dry	Dry	Mod. Dry	Sub-humid	Humid	Very humid
(1950)	Very dry	No change					
	Dry	High	No change				
	Mod. Dry	High	Mediun	No change			
	Sub-humid	High	Mediun	Low	No change		
	Humid	High	Mediun	Low	Low	No change	
)	Very humid		High	Mediun	Low	No effort	No change

**Current climate** 

#### Conclusions

- Suitability of premium grapevine have the greatest changes (accounting for over 50% of world production)
- The possibility of **quality** wines is **not greatly altered** within the regions with adequate suitability
- All regions: **lack of water** to maintain current levels of production
- The Mediterranean region requires large adaptation efforts (combination of indicators)
- Normative to maintain varieties may limit adaptation choices



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