

[Back](#)

Primary Research Article

Modelling climate change impacts on viticultural yield, phenology and stress conditions in Europe

[Helder Fraga](#)✉, [Iñaki García de Cortázar Atauri](#), [Aureliano C. Malheiro](#), [João A. Santos](#)

First published: 02 June 2016 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13382> | [VIEW METRICS](#)

Get access to the full version of this article. View access options below.

Institutional Login

| Loading institution options...

Log in to Wiley Online Library

If you have previously obtained access with your personal account, please log in.

Log in with **CONNECT**

Purchase Instant Access

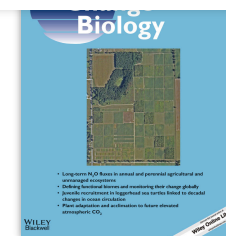
☐ **48-Hour online access** | **\$16.00**

[Details](#)

☐ **Online-only access** | **\$27.00**

[Details](#)

☐ **PDF download and online access** | **\$62.00**



November 2016
Pages 3774-3788



References



Related



Information

Recommended

[Impact of rootstock on yield and ion concentrations in petioles, juice and wine of Shiraz and Chardonnay in different viticultural environments with different irrigation water salinity.](#)

R.R. WALKER, D.H. BLACKMORE,
P.R. CLINGELEFFER

Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research

[Climate change impacts and adaptive strategies: lessons from the grapevine](#)

Jonathan R. Mosedale,
Kirsten E. Abernethy, Richard E. Smart,
Robert J. Wilson, Ilya M. D. Maclean

[Back](#)

Research.

Wiley Online Library is part of
the CONNECT Network.

[Check out](#)

[The Spatial Impacts of Climate Change on Viticulture Around the World](#)

Hervé Quénol, Renan Le Roux

[Spatial Impacts of Climate Change, \[1\]](#)

Abstract

Viticulture is a key socio-economic sector in Europe. Owing to the strong sensitivity of grapevines to atmospheric factors, climate change may represent an important challenge for this sector. This study analyses viticultural suitability, yield, phenology, and water and nitrogen stress indices in Europe, for present climates (1980–2005) and future (2041–2070) climate change scenarios (RCP4.5 and 8.5). The STICS crop model is coupled with climate, soil and terrain databases, also taking into account CO₂ physiological effects, and simulations are validated against observational data sets. A clear agreement between simulated and observed phenology, leaf area index, yield and water and nitrogen stress indices, including the spatial differences throughout Europe, is shown. The projected changes highlight an extension of the climatic suitability for grapevines up to 55°N, which may represent the emergence of new winemaking regions. Despite strong regional heterogeneity, mean phenological timings (budburst, flowering, veraison and harvest) are projected to undergo significant advancements (e.g. budburst/harvest can be >1 month earlier), with implications also in the corresponding phenophase intervals. Enhanced dryness throughout Europe is also projected, with severe water stress over several regions in southern regions (e.g. southern Iberia and Italy), locally reducing yield and leaf area. Increased atmospheric CO₂ partially offsets dryness effects, promoting yield and leaf area index increases in central/northern Europe. Future biomass changes may lead to

< Back

for stakeholders from the European winemaking sector.

Supporting Information

Filename	Description
gcb13382-sup-0001-Supinfo.pdf PDF document, 2 MB	<p>Table S1. Main model components in STICS and methods of calculation following Moriondo <i>et al.</i> (2015).</p> <p>Figure S1. Location of the points used for the full 26-year model runs (from 1980 to 2005). The selected points correspond to widely known viticultural regions in Europe.</p> <p>Figure S2. Comparison of STICS outputs for the selected points in Europe (Fig. S1): In the x axis, daily climatic normals (1980–2005) where used as STICS inputs, whereas in the y axis, individual daily annual climatic data was used as STICS inputs and the results were averaged afterwards.</p> <p>Figure S3. Differences between future RCP8.5 (2041–2070) and recent-past (1980–2005) (a) annual mean daily temperature (°C) and (b) annual mean daily precipitation (mm).</p> <p>Figure S4. Differences between future (2041–2070) and recent-past (1980–2005) phenological intervals (a) budburst–flowering, (b) flowering–veraison, (c) veraison–maturation and (d) budburst–maturation.</p>

[< Back](#)

Figure S5. STICS model simulations for budburst, flowering, veraison and maturation over Europe under RCP4.5 and 8.5.

Figure S6. STICS model simulations for Leaf area index and yield

References

Anderson K, Aryal NR (2013) *Which Winegrape Varieties are Grown Where?: A Global Empirical Picture*. University of Adelaide Press, Adelaide, Australia.

[Google Scholar](#) [↗](#)

Bahar E, Yasasin AS (2010) The yield and berry quality under different soil tillage and clusters thinning treatments in grape (*Vitis vinifera* L.) cv. Cabernet-Sauvignon. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, **5**, 2986–2993.

[Web of Science®](#) [↗](#) | [Google Scholar](#) [↗](#)

Barbeau G (2007) *Climat et Vigne en Moyenne Vallée de la Loire, France*, pp. 96–101. Congr's sur le climat et la viticulture, Saragosse, Espagne.

[Google Scholar](#) [↗](#)

Beven K (1995) Linking parameters across scales: Subgrid parameterizations and scale dependent hydrological models. *Hydrological Processes*, **9**, 507–525.

[<](#) Back

Bindi M, Fibbi L, Gozzini B, Orlandini S, Miglietta F (1996) Modelling the impact of future climate scenarios on yield and yield variability of grapevine. *Climate Research*, **7**, 213–224.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Bock A, Sparks T, Estrella N, Menzel A (2011) Changes in the phenology and composition of wine from Franconia, Germany. *Climate Research*, **50**, 69–81.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Bock A, Sparks TH, Estrella N, Menzel A (2013) Climate-induced changes in grapevine yield and must sugar content in Franconia (Germany) between 1805 and 2010. *PLoS One*, **8**, 10.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Bouma J (1989) Using soil survey data for quantitative land evaluation. In: *Advances in Soil Science*. (ed. BA Stewart), pp. 177–213. Springer-Verlag, New York.

[Google Scholar](#)

Brisson N, Levrault F (2010) Climate change, agriculture and forests in France: simulations of the impacts on the main species. The Green Book of the CLIMATOR project (2007–2010). Green Book Climator, pp. 336. ADEME, Angers.

[<](#) Back

Brisson N, Launay M, Mary B, Beaudoin N (2008) *Conceptual Basis. Formalisations and Parameterization of the STICS Crop Model*. Editions Quae, Versailles, France.

[Google Scholar](#) 

Caffarra A, Eccel E (2010) Increasing the robustness of phenological models for *Vitis vinifera* cv. Chardonnay. *International Journal of Biometeorology*, **54**, 255–267.

[PubMed](#)  | [Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

Caffarra A, Eccel E (2011) Projecting the impacts of climate change on the phenology of grapevine in a mountain area. *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, **17**, 52–61.

[Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

Challinor AJ, Wheeler TR (2008) Crop yield reduction in the tropics under climate change: processes and uncertainties. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, **148**, 343–356.

[Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

Chapman DC, Lake DW (2003) *Computing Runoff*. New York Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control, New York.

[Google Scholar](#) 

[<](#) Back

237–252.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Coelho JC, Lopes CM, Braga R, Pinto PA, Egipto RJL (2013) Avaliação do impacte das alterações climáticas na sustentabilidade económica da cultura da vinha no Alentejo. VII APDEA Congress - ESADR 2013, Évora, **P15**, 4015–4039.

[Google Scholar](#)

Coucheney E, Buis S, Launay M *et al.* (2015) Accuracy, robustness and behavior of the STICS soil–crop model for plant, water and nitrogen outputs: evaluation over a wide range of agro-environmental conditions in France. *Environmental Modelling & Software*, **64**, 177–190.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Courault D, Ruget F (2001) Impact of local climate variability on crop model estimates in the south-east of France. *Climate Research*, **18**, 195–204.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Cuccia C, Bois B, Richard Y, Parker AK, De Cortazar-Atauri IG, Van Leeuwen C, Castel T (2014) Phenological model performance to warmer conditions: application to pinot noir in burgundy. *Journal International des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin*, **48**, 169–178.

[<](#) Back

Dee DP, Uppala SM, Simmons AJ et al. (2011) The ERA-Interim reanalysis: configuration and performance of the data assimilation system. *Quarterly Journal of the Royal Meteorological Society*, **137**, 553–597.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Deser C, Phillips A, Bourdette V, Teng HY (2012) Uncertainty in climate change projections: the role of internal variability. *Climate Dynamics*, **38**, 527–546.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Donatelli M, Duveiller G, Fumagalli D et al. (2012) *Assessing Agriculture Vulnerabilities for the Design of Effective Measures for Adaption to Climate Change (AVEMAC Project)*. Joint Research Centre, Publications Office of the European Union. European Commission, Luxembourg.

[Google Scholar](#)

Duchene E, Schneider C (2005) Grapevine and climatic changes: a glance at the situation in Alsace. *Agronomy for Sustainable Development*, **25**, 93–99.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Duchene E, Huard F, Dumas V, Schneider C, Merdinoglu D (2010) The challenge of adapting grapevine varieties to climate change. *Climate Research*, **41**, 193–204.

[< Back](#)

EEA (2002) CORINE Land Cover update, I&CLC2000 project, Technical Guidelines, pp. 70, European Environment Agency, Copenhagen, Denmark.

[Google Scholar](#) 

FAO/IIASA/ISRIC/ISSCAS/JRC (2012) *Harmonized World Soil Database (Version 1.2)*, pp. 50. FAO and IIASA, Rome and Laxenburg.

[Google Scholar](#) 

Fernandez-Gonzalez M, Rodriguez-Rajo FJ, Escuredo O, Aira MJ (2013) Influence of thermal requirement in the aerobiological and phenological behavior of two grapevine varieties. *Aerobiologia*, **29**, 523–535.

[Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

Ferrise R, Trombi G, Moriondo M, Bindi M (2014) Climate change and grapevines: a simulation study for the Mediterranean Basin. *Journal of Wine Economics*, **FirstView**, 1–17.

[Google Scholar](#) 

Fraga H, Malheiro AC, Moutinho-Pereira J, Santos JA (2013) Future scenarios for viticultural zoning in Europe: ensemble projections and uncertainties. *International Journal of Biometeorology*, **57**, 909–925.

[<](#) Back

Fraga H, Malheiro AC, Moutinho-Pereira J *et al.* (2014) Integrated analysis of climate, soil, topography and vegetative growth in Iberian viticultural regions. *PLoS One*, **9**, e108078.

[PubMed](#)  | [Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#)  |

Fraga H, Costa R, Moutinho-Pereira J *et al.* (2015a) Modeling phenology, water status, and yield components of three Portuguese grapevines using the STICS crop model. *American Journal of Enology and Viticulture*, **66**, 482–491.

[CAS](#)  | [Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#)  |

Fraga H, Santos JA, Malheiro AC, Oliveira AA, Moutinho-Pereira J, Jones GV (2016a) Climatic suitability of Portuguese grapevine varieties and climate change adaptation. *International Journal of Climatology*, **36**, 1–12.

[Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#)  |

Fraga H, Santos JA, Moutinho-Pereira J *et al.* (2016b) Statistical modelling of grapevine phenology in Portuguese wine regions: observed trends and climate change projections. *The Journal of Agricultural Science*, **154**, 795–811.

[Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#)  |

[< Back](#)

France. PhD thesis, Montpellier, SupAgro.

[Google Scholar](#) 

García De Cortazar-Atauri I, Brisson N, Gaudillere JP (2009a) Performance of several models for predicting budburst date of grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.). *International Journal of Biometeorology*, **53**, 317–326.

[PubMed](#)  | [Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

García De Cortazar-Atauri I, Brisson N, Ollat N, Jacquet O, Payan JC (2009b) Asynchronous dynamics of grapevine (*Vitis vinifera*) maturation: experimental study for a modelling approach. *Journal International des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin*, **43**, 83–97.

[Google Scholar](#) 

García De Cortázar-Atauri I, Chuine I, Donatelli M, Parker A, Van LC (2010) A curvilinear process-based phenological model to study impacts of climatic change on grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.). XIth ESA Congress, 29th August – 3rd September 2010, Montpellier, France, 907–908.

[Google Scholar](#) 

Gonzalez-Camacho JM, Mailhol JC, Ruget F (2008) Local impact of increasing CO₂ in the atmosphere on maize crop water productivity in the Drome valley, France. *Irrigation and*

[< Back](#)[Web of Science®](#)[Google Scholar](#)

Hannah L, Roehrdanz PR, Ikegami M *et al.* (2013) Climate change, wine, and conservation. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, **110**, 6907–6912.

[CAS](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Web of Science®](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

Ingram JSI, Porter JR (2015) Plant science and the food security agenda. *Nature Plants*, **1**, 15173.

[CAS](#) | [PubMed](#) | [Web of Science®](#) | [Google Scholar](#)

IPCC (2013) Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis. Contribution of Working Group I to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (eds TF Stocker, D Qin, GK Plattner, M Tignor, SK Allen, J Boschung, A Nauels, Y Xia, B Bex, BM Midgley), pp. 1535. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, UK/New York.

[Google Scholar](#)

Jackson RS (2008) *Wine Science: Principles and Applications*. Elsevier Science, Amsterdam, Netherlands.

[Google Scholar](#)

[Back](#)

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Johnson LF, Roczen DE, Youkhana SK, Nemani RR, Bosch DF (2003) Mapping vineyard leaf area with multispectral satellite imagery. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, **38**, 33–44.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Jones GV (2006) Climate and terroir: impacts of climate variability and change on wine. In: *Fine Wine and Terroir – The Geoscience Perspective* (eds Macqueen, R.W., Meinert, L.D). Geoscience Canada, Geological Association of Canada, Newfoundland, Canada.

[Google Scholar](#)

Jones GV, Davis RE (2000) Climate influences on grapevine phenology, grape composition, and wine production and quality for Bordeaux, France. *American Journal of Enology and Viticulture*, **51**, 249–261.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Jones GV, Duchêne E, Tomasi D et al. (2005a) Changes in European winegrape phenology and relationships with climate. In: *Proceedings XIV GESCO Symposium, Geisenheim, Germany* (ed. H Schultz), pp. 54–61.

[<](#) Back

Jones GV, White MA, Cooper OR, Storchmann K (2005b) Climate change and global wine quality. *Climatic Change*, **73**, 319–343.

[Web of Science®](#) [🔗](#) | [Google Scholar](#) [🔗](#) |

Keller M (2010) *The Science of Grapevines: Anatomy and Physiology*. Elsevier, Inc., Amsterdam.

[Google Scholar](#) [🔗](#) |

Kizildeniz T, Mekni I, Santesteban H, Pascual I, Morales F, Irigoyen JJ (2015) Effects of climate change including elevated CO₂ concentration, temperature and water deficit on growth, water status, and yield quality of grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.) cultivars. *Agricultural Water Management*, **159**, 155–164.

[Web of Science®](#) [🔗](#) | [Google Scholar](#) [🔗](#) |

Kliewer WM, Dokoozlian NK (2005) Leaf area/crop weight ratios of grapevines: influence on fruit composition and wine quality. *American Journal of Enology and Viticulture*, **56**, 170–181.

[Web of Science®](#) [🔗](#) | [Google Scholar](#) [🔗](#) |

Knutti R, Sedlacek J (2013) Robustness and uncertainties in the new CMIP5 climate model projections. *Nature Climate Change*, **3**, 369–373.

[<](#) Back

Koch E, Adler S, Ungersböck M, Zach-Hermann S (2010) PEP725 Pan European Phenological Database. In: *EGU General Assembly*, pp. EGU2010–14942, Geophysical Research Abstracts, Vienna.

[Google Scholar](#) 

Koufos G, Mavromatis T, Koundouras S, Fyllas NM, Jones GV (2014) Viticulture–climate relationships in Greece: the impacts of recent climate trends on harvest date variation. *International Journal of Climatology*, **34**, 1445–1459.

[Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

Lorenzo MN, Taboada JJ, Lorenzo JF, Ramos AM (2012) Influence of climate on grape production and wine quality in the Rías Baixas, north-western Spain. *Regional Environmental Change*, **13**, 887–896.

[Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

Malheiro AC, Campos R, Fraga H, Eiras-Dias J, Silvestre J, Santos JA (2013) Winegrape phenology and temperature relationships in the Lisbon Wine Region, Portugal. *Journal International des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin*, **47**, 287–299.

[Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

[Back](#)

Biometeorology, **57**, 881–893.

[PubMed](#) [Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Marta A, Grifoni D, Mancini M, Storch P, Zipoli G, Orlandini S (2010) Analysis of the relationships between climate variability and grapevine phenology in the Nobile di Montepulciano wine production area. *Journal of Agricultural Science*, **148**, 657–666.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Molitor D, Caffarra A, Sinigoj P, Pertot I, Hoffmann L, Junk J (2014) Late frost damage risk for viticulture under future climate conditions: a case study for the Luxembourgish winegrowing region. *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, **20**, 160–168.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Moriondo M, Bindi M, Fagarazzi C, Ferrise R, Trombi G (2011) Framework for high-resolution climate change impact assessment on grapevines at a regional scale. *Regional Environmental Change*, **11**, 553–567.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Moriondo M, Jones GV, Bois B, Dibari C, Ferrise R, Trombi G, Bindi M (2013) Projected shifts of wine regions in response to climate change. *Climatic Change*, **119**, 825–839.

[<](#) Back

Moriondo M, Ferrise R, Trombi G, Brilli L, Dibari C, Bindi M (2015) Modelling olive trees and grapevines in a changing climate. *Environmental Modelling & Software*, **72**, 387–401.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Mosedale JR, Wilson RJ, Maclean IMD (2015) Climate change and crop exposure to adverse weather: changes to frost risk and grapevine flowering conditions. *PLoS One*, **10**, e0141218.

[PubMed](#) [Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Moutinho-Pereira J, Goncalves B, Bacelar E, Cunha JB, Coutinho J, Correia CM (2009) Effects of elevated CO₂ on grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L.): physiological and yield attributes. *Vitis*, **48**, 159–165.

[CAS](#) [Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Nendel C (2010) Grapevine bud break prediction for cool winter climates. *International Journal of Biometeorology*, **54**, 231–241.

[PubMed](#) [Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Neumann PA, Matzarakis A (2011) Viticulture in southwest Germany under climate change conditions. *Climate Research*, **47**, 161–169.

[<](#) Back

OIV (2013) *Statistical Report on World Vitiviniculture*. OIV, Paris, France.

[Google Scholar](#) 

Ollat N, Fermaud M, Tandonnet JP, Neveux M (1998) Evaluation of an indirect method for leaf area index determination in the vineyard: combined effects of cultivar, year and training system. *Vitis*, **37**, 73–78.

[Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

Orduna RM (2010) Climate change associated effects on grape and wine quality and production. *Food Research International*, **43**, 1844–1855.

[CAS](#)  | [Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

Orlandi F, Bonofiglio T, Aguilera F, Fornaciari M (2015) Phenological characteristics of different winegrape cultivars in Central Italy. *Vitis*, **54**, 129–136.

[Web of Science®](#)  | [Google Scholar](#) 

Ramos MC, Jones GV, Yuste J (2015) Phenology and grape ripening characteristics of cv Tempranillo within the Ribera del Duero designation of origin (Spain): influence of soil and plot characteristics. *European Journal of Agronomy*, **70**, 57–70.

[<](#) Back

Real AC, Borges J, Cabral JS, Jones GV (2015) Partitioning the grapevine growing season in the Douro Valley of Portugal: accumulated heat better than calendar dates. *International Journal of Biometeorology*, **59**, 1045–1059.

[PubMed](#) [Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Renouf V, Tregoat O, Roby JP, Van Leeuwen C (2010) Soils, rootstocks and grapevine varieties in prestigious bordeaux vineyards and their impact on yield and quality. *Journal International des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin*, **44**, 127–134.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Ringrose-Voase A, Young R, Paydar Z *et al.* (2003) *Deep Drainage Under Different Land Uses in the Liverpool Plains Catchment*, NSW Agriculture, New South Wales.

[Google Scholar](#)

Ritchie JT (1985) A user-orientated model of the soil water balance in wheat. In: *Wheat Growth and Modelling* (eds W Day, RK Atkin), pp. 293–305. Springer US, New York.

[Google Scholar](#)

Rodríguez I, Queijeiro J, Masa VA, Vilanova DLTM (2010) Climatic influences on Mencía grapevine phenology and grape composition for Amandi (Ribeira Sacra, Spain). In: *VIII International Terroir Congress*, (ed. D Tomasi), pp. 103–108.

[<](#) Back

Ruml M, Vukovic A, Vujadinovic M *et al.* (2012) On the use of regional climate models: implications of climate change for viticulture in Serbia. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, **158**, 53–62.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Sadras VO, Moran MA (2013) Nonlinear effects of elevated temperature on grapevine phenology. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, **173**, 107–115.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Samuelsson P, Jones CG, Willen U *et al.* (2011) The Rossby Centre Regional Climate model RCA3: model description and performance. *Tellus Series a-Dynamic Meteorology and Oceanography*, **63**, 4–23.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Santos JA, Malheiro AC, Karremann MK, Pinto JG (2011) Statistical modelling of grapevine yield in the Port Wine region under present and future climate conditions. *International Journal of Biometeorology*, **55**, 119–131.

[PubMed](#) [Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

[< Back](#)[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Santos JA, Belo-Pereira M, Fraga H, Pinto JG (2016) Understanding climate change projections for precipitation over western Europe with a weather typing approach. *Journal of Geophysical Research-Atmospheres*, **121**, 1170–1189.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Schultz H (2000) Climate change and viticulture: a European perspective on climatology, carbon dioxide and UV-B effects. *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, **6**, 2–12.

[CAS](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Semenov MA, Doblas-Reyes FJ (2007) Utility of dynamical seasonal forecasts in predicting crop yield. *Climate Research*, **34**, 71–81.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Soussana J-F, Teyssonneyre F, Picon-Cochard C, Dawson L (2005) A trade-off between nitrogen uptake and use increases responsiveness to elevated CO₂ in infrequently cut mixed C3 grasses. *New Phytologist*, **166**, 217–230.

[CAS](#) [PubMed](#) [Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

[< Back](#)

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Tomasi D, Jones GV, Giust M, Lovat L, Gaiotti F (2011) Grapevine phenology and climate change: relationships and trends in the Veneto Region of Italy for 1964–2009. *American Journal of Enology and Viticulture*, **62**, 329–339.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Toth JP, Vegvari Z (2016) Future of winegrape growing regions in Europe. *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, **22**, 64–72.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Urhausen S, Brienens S, Kapala A, Simmer C (2011) Climatic conditions and their impact on viticulture in the Upper Moselle region. *Climatic Change*, **109**, 349–373.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Valdes-Gomez H, Celette F, García De Cortazar-Atauri I, Jara-Rojas F, Ortega-Farias S, Gary C (2009) Modelling soil water content and grapevine growth and development with the stics crop-soil model under two different water management strategies. *Journal International des Sciences de la Vigne et du Vin*, **43**, 13–28.

[<](#) Back

Van Leeuwen C, Friant P, Choné X, Tregoat O, Koundouras S, Dubordieu D (2004) Influence of climate, soil, and cultivar on terroir. *American Journal of Enology and Viticulture*, **55**, 207–217.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Van Leeuwen C, Schultz HR, Garcia De Cortazar-Atauri I *et al.* (2013) Why climate change will not dramatically decrease viticultural suitability in main wine-producing areas by 2050. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, **110**, E3051–E3052.

[PubMed](#) [Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Webb LB, Whetton PH, Barlow EWR (2007) Modelled impact of future climate change on the phenology of winegrapes in Australia. *Australian Journal of Grape and Wine Research*, **13**, 165–175.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Webb LB, Whetton PH, Barlow EWR (2011) Observed trends in winegrape maturity in Australia. *Global Change Biology*, **17**, 2707–2719.

[Web of Science®](#) [Google Scholar](#)

Webber H, Zhao G, Wolf J *et al.* (2015) Climate change impacts on European crop yields: do we need to consider nitrogen limitation? *European Journal of Agronomy*, **71**, 123–134.

[Back](#)

Citing Literature



[Download PDF](#)

ABOUT WILEY ONLINE LIBRARY

- [Privacy Policy](#)
- [Terms of Use](#)
- [About Cookies](#)
- [Manage Cookies](#)
- [Accessibility](#)
- [Wiley Research DE&I Statement and Publishing Policies](#)

HELP & SUPPORT

- [Contact Us](#)
- [Training and Support](#)
- [DMCA & Reporting Piracy](#)
- [Sitemap](#)

OPPORTUNITIES

- [Subscription Agents](#)
- [Advertisers & Corporate Partners](#)

CONNECT WITH WILEY

- [The Wiley Network](#)
- [Wiley Press Room](#)

< Back

similar technologies.