

To the *Nature* Editorial Staff:

Please consider our manuscript, entitled “Climate change decouples drought from early winegrape harvests in France”, for publication in *Nature Climate Change*. Winegrapes are the worlds’ most valuable horticultural crop and are extremely sensitive to climate (Chuine et al 2004). Recent decades have seen winegrape harvest dates shift dramatically earlier in many parts of the globe, in step with warming trends. This has caused significant concerns for the viability and productivity of many winegrape regions in the face of anthropogenic climate change (e.g., Hannah et al 2013, Jones et al 2005, Webb et al 2008, White et al 2006). Most research on this topic, however, has assumed relationships between climate and winegrape harvest dates are constant over time and thus may be assessed accurately from relatively short datasets (e.g., 10-30 years).

Here we provide a longer-term historical context to understand how climate influences winegrape harvests, using over 400 years of harvest date records (Daux et al 2012). We combine newly-available drought reconstructions for Western Europe, with additional paleo-climate records and instrumental climate datasets for the 20th century to show that the relationship between climate and winegrape harvests has changed dramatically in recent decades alongside climate warming.

We show that from 1600 to 1980, high temperatures and dry conditions during spring and summer were consistent predictors of early harvests across France and Switzerland. After 1980, however, drought controls on harvest dates effectively disappear, even as temperature remains significant. We offer evidence that the disappearance of the drought signal post-1980 is likely due to anthropogenic warming that has 1) largely decoupled regional drought from growing season temperatures and 2) made it easier for the region to reach the high heat thresholds necessary for early harvests without drought. Further, we show for two major wine producing regions (Bordeaux and Burgundy) that wine quality is closely connected to harvest date, and that quality ratings show a similar change in their relationship with drought. Importantly, our main findings are consistent whether we restrict our analyses to the instrumental climate data (1901-2012) or use paleoclimate reconstructions of seasonal temperature and drought available back to 1600.

Our work provides a novel perspective on winegrapes and climate, suggesting climate change may have significantly altered the large-scale drivers of winegrape harvests across France and Switzerland. Combining winegrape phenology, climate, and wine quality, we provide evidence that important environmental constraints on wine are changing---with implications for winemaking and viticulture management. Our results suggest that understanding viticulture responses to climate will require considerations of not only how winegrape phenology shifts with climate, but also how the relationships themselves between climate and phenology may also change.

Thank you for your consideration. If there are any questions, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Kind Regards,

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