Results

1. Mean budburst and leaf out dates?
   1. Comparison with RMI and GH budburst and leafout data
2. Thicker spurs meant flower more likely to have inflorescence and flower
   1. Logistical model
   2. Figure in supp
3. Middling temperatures seemed to allow for greater stem and leaf growth
   1. Mostly visual, based on plot
   2. Tendency, no directional relationship
4. Temp did not affect days to 10/50% flowering
5. Higher temperatures increased flower bud loss
6. P=0.05 (categorical) or P=0.01 (continuous)
7. Plot showing trend
   * 1. Loss barely happened at two coolest treatments

Introduction

1. Viticulture
   1. 1100 commercial varieties V. vinifera(P-X Wolkovich et al 2017)
   2. 6000 varieties cultivated worldwide(P-X Wolkovich et al 2017)
   3. Climate change and impact on viticulture industry
      1. Wine regions likely to change by 0.2-0.6 degrees C per decade 2000-2049 (Schultz and Jones 2010)
      2. Concerns about loss of viticultural lands/shifts to currently conserved areas (Hannah et al 2013)
         1. Shift towards poles🡪less land for winegrowing in the Southern Hemisphere (Shcultz and jones 2010)
      3. Introduce new varieties better suited to changed climate (Wolkovich et al 2017)
         1. Need to know phenologies of other varieties to find where they would be able to thrive
2. Phenology as tool to learn to adapt
   1. Phenology very temp driven (who said this first?)
      1. Advance in timing of leafout/flowering in plant species = 4-6 days/degrees C—2-5 days per decade in last 30-40 years (Wolkovich et al 2017)
      2. Warmer temps🡪early harvests (-6 days/ degree C) (Cook and Wolkovich 2016)
   2. Differs greatly across varieties
      1. 3-6 weeks across different varieties (Wolkovich et al 2017)
      2. <= 100 varieties have phenology data beyond harvest dates (Wolkovich et al 2017)
3. Flowering, harvest, and heat
   1. Successful flowers become berries, so harvest yield depends on flower numbers
   2. Climate change effects on flowering
      1. Reduction in flower number of 32.6-24.2 flowers per degree C (14 day treatments before bb, 13 day treatments just after bb)(Petrie and Clingeleffer 2004)
      2. Plants exposed to 40/25 degrees C temps for four days at flowering lost all flowers (Greer and Weston 2010)
   3. Phenocurve

i. insert image

* + 1. Phenological rate expected to increase to a point as temp increases, and then decline, slightly faster than it increased

1. Experimental goals
   1. Collect phenological data for a large number of winegrape varieties
   2. What happens at high temp end of phenocurve for flowering?
      1. Does flowering speed up?
      2. At what point do higher temperatures no longer increase pheno rate?
   3. Vegetative response to higher temperatures?
      1. Increased or decreased rate of growth?

Discussion

* + - 1. Interpretation of results
         1. Phenocurve not seen in results

Plants less susceptible to elevated temperature effects on phenology during flowering?

* + - * 1. Plants at higher temperatures lost most flower buds

Heat stress may not have significantly affected phenology, but it is evident in the loss of otherwise healthy flower buds

* + - 1. Possible weaknesses
         1. Sample sizes small due to majority of plants stalling before flowering stage

Too few plants to see varietal differences

Most varieties only in one chamber

* + - * 1. Chamber v field

Relationship with RMI data

* + - 1. Broader context
         1. Climate change and viticulture

Decreased yield at higher temperatures simply because fewer flowers to turn into berries