

"Wine grapes are extremely sensitive to climate and this is much of what makes wine so exquisite. But it also means wine grapes are extremely sensitive to climate change." Elizabeth M. Wolkovich, plant phenologist, University of British Columbia

Wine Enthusiast article: <u>"Climate Change is Rapidly</u> <u>Altering Wine as We Know It"</u>, May 8, 2023



Flooding at Doyle Fournier Vineyard, August 14, 2018

Rainfall is up in the past decade, but variable



* Measured at Geneva, NY Agricultural Experiment Station Growing season is the time period from bud break to final harvest





Hand-watering vines in 2016

Extreme Events

2012: Warmest year ever and earliest bud break on record

2016: Driest year ever

2018: single largest rainfall ever (10"), cloudiest and most humid ripening period

2020: latest bud break on record

2023: first spring frost

Past 10 years: 7 of the 10 warmest years on record, humid nights above 60 degrees during ripening period have increased from 2 to more than 6 on average







Excessive rain in 2021 led to rot in tightclustered varieties like Riesling.

May 2023 frost significantly reduced crop size in some varieties.

Climate Adaptation: Resilient Farming

1.) Mindset: Vineyard as Ecosystem

2.) Regenerative Farming: Cover Crop & Compost

3.) Biointensive Disease Control: Strengthen the Plant









Climate Adaptation: Versatile Winemaking

1.) Blending to make a home for all grapes

2.) Planting locally-adaptive varieties

3.) Sorting and picking in tries to keep Riesling quality high









Climate Adaptation: Reducing Carbon Footprint

1.) Solar Energy

2.) Lightweight glass + natural cork

3.) EV Chargers





Dry Riesling 2022					
Aroma Intensity:lowmediumhigh					
Aromas/Flavors:					
citrus tree fruit stone fruit tropical fruit					
flowersherbsvegetalstony/steely					
biscuit vanillayeast cream					
butter coconut smoke/toast cedar/oak					
nuts marmalade nutmeg/ginger petrol					
earth mushroom tea honey					

Riesling Gridley Bluff Point Vineyard 2021 Aroma Intensity: ______low ______medium ______high Aromas/Flavors: ___________tropical fruit _______high ______________tree fruit _______stone fruit _______tropical fruit __________flowers __________tree fruit _______stone fruit _______tropical fruit _________flowers _________herbs _______vegetal ______stony/steely ________biscuit _________veast ________cream ________butter ________coconut _______smoke/toast _______cedar/oak _________nuts ________marmalade _________nutmeg/ginger _______petrol _________earth ______________tea _______________honey

Structure

Flavor Intensit	y: low	medium	high
Body:	light	medium	full
Acidity:	low	medium	high
Alcohol:	low	medium	high
Residual Sugar	: dry	off-dry/ser	mi-dry sweet

Length/Finish

____short ____medium ____long

Structure

lavor Intensity: low	medium high
Sody:light	medium full
Acidity:low	medium high
Alcohol:low	medium high
Residual Sugar: dry	off-dry/semi-dry sweet

Length/Finish

____short ____medium ____long





Glossary of Terms: Oxford Companion to Wine third ed.; Robinson J.; 2006

Climate the long-term weather pattern of an area, and an extremely important variable in the wine-making equation

Climate change and wine—Growing grapes for wine is a climatically sensitive endeavor, with narrow geographical zones providing the best production and quality characteristics. Therefore, the inherent uniqueness that wine region climates provide places the industry at greater risk from climate change than more broadly grown agricultural crops.

Vintage Variation—changes in weather during the year that influence the character of the wines produced

Weather—The weather in a specific growing season is the most important influence on the characteristics of a particular vintage year. Weather is probably the single-most exasperatingly unpredictable variable in the viticultural equation, as in most other farming activities.

From Global Center on Adaptation (gca.org):

Climate Adaptation-- taking action to prepare for and adjust to the current and projected impacts of climate change

Climate Resilience in general is the ability to recover from, or to mitigate vulnerability to, climate-related shocks such as floods and droughts