EGU2017-950: ASSESSMENT OF FUTURE EXTREME CLIMATE EVENTS OVER THE PORTO WINE REGION M



BACKGROUND

The Douro Demarcated Region (DDR) is a wine region, in the northern Portugal, recognized for the Port wine, which is responsible for more than 60% of the total value of national wine exportations.

Since the viticulture is highly dependent on weather/climate patterns, the global warming is expected to affect the areas suitable to the growth of a certain variety of grape, its production and quality. The climatology of the DDR region determines the more suitable wine variety to be produced while climate variability affects the annual productivity and quality of the grape harvest.

GOALS

Our study investigates changes in the extreme climate events in the future model runs, through a set of climate change indicators defined by the WRCP's Expert Team in Climate Change Detection and Indices. We also explore heatwaves and their properties (duration, intensity and recovery factor).

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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1. MODEL SET-UP

MODEL SET-UP CONFIGURATION

Model WRF v3.5.1 model Forcing model MPI-ESM-LR

Nested domains

Spatial resolution 81 km > 27 km > 9 km

Temporal resolution Emission scenario RCP8.5

MODELING PERIOD

1986-2005 Reference **Mid-future** 2046-2065 **Long-future** 2081-2100

2. DOURO REGION

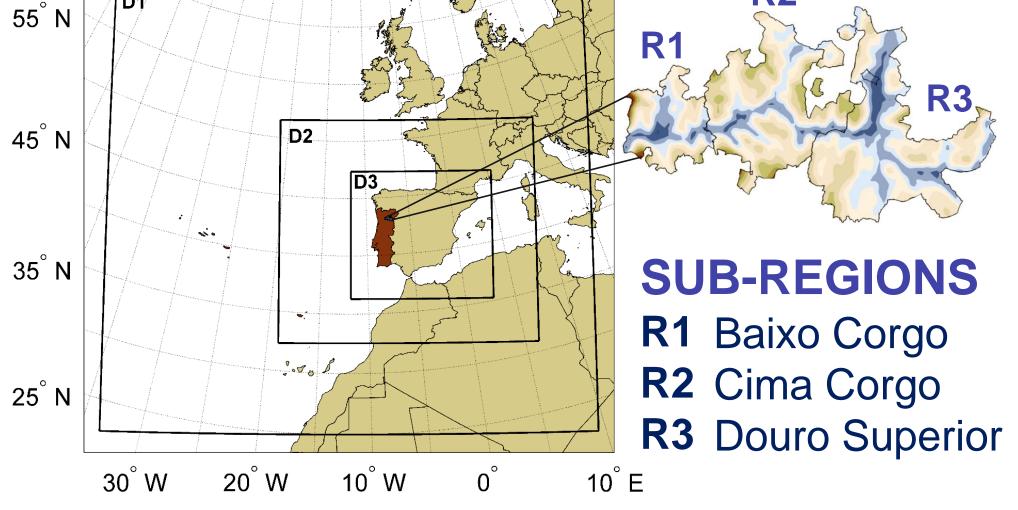


Figure 1. Location of Douro Demarcated region (DDR) and its sub-regions.

3. METHODOLOGY

CLIMATE CHANGE INDICES (ETCCDI)

Number of frost days (Tmin<0°C) FD **SU25** Number of summer days (Tmax>25°C) Maximum length of dry spell (precip<1mm) **CDD** Maximum length of wet spell (precip≥1mm) **CWD**

HEAT WAVES AND COLD SPELLS

Climatological 90th (10th) percentile of daily Tmax (Tmin) **Daily threshold**

Duration ≥3 days

HW=|Daily threshold-Tmax| & CS=|Daily threshold-Tmin| Intensity

Recovery Factor Tmax-Tmin

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

PRECIPITATION TMAXIMUM Reference 1986-2005 2046-2065 Long-future 10,9 10,5 2081-2100

Figure 2. Daily mean minimum and maximum temperature (°C), and precipitation (mm) for the reference, mid- and long-future periods for the DDR and the sub-regions.

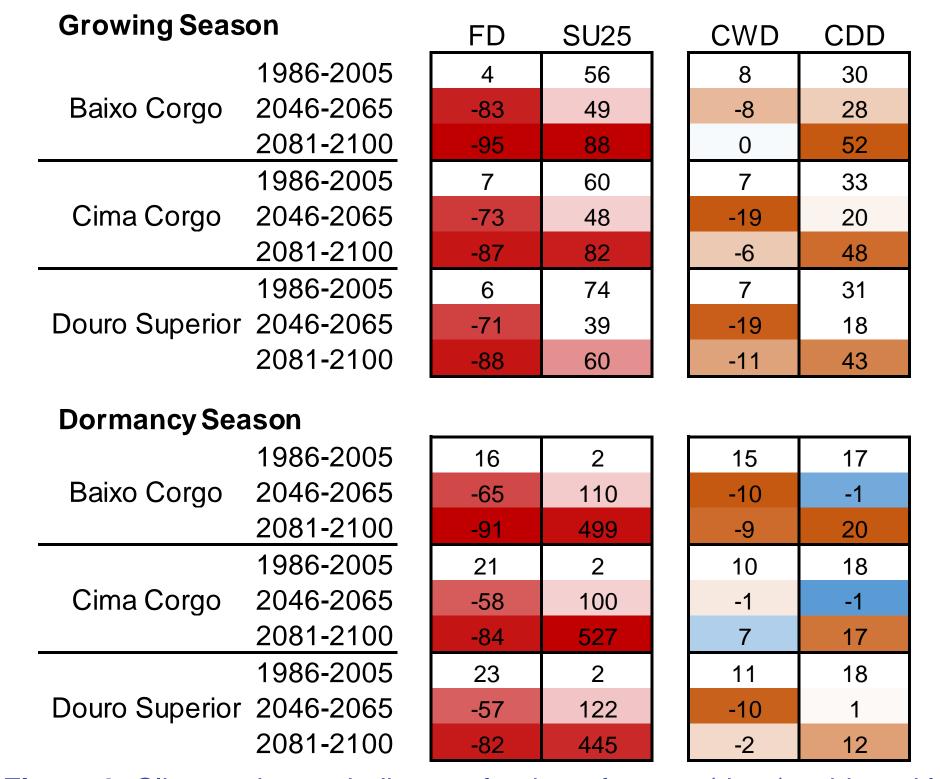
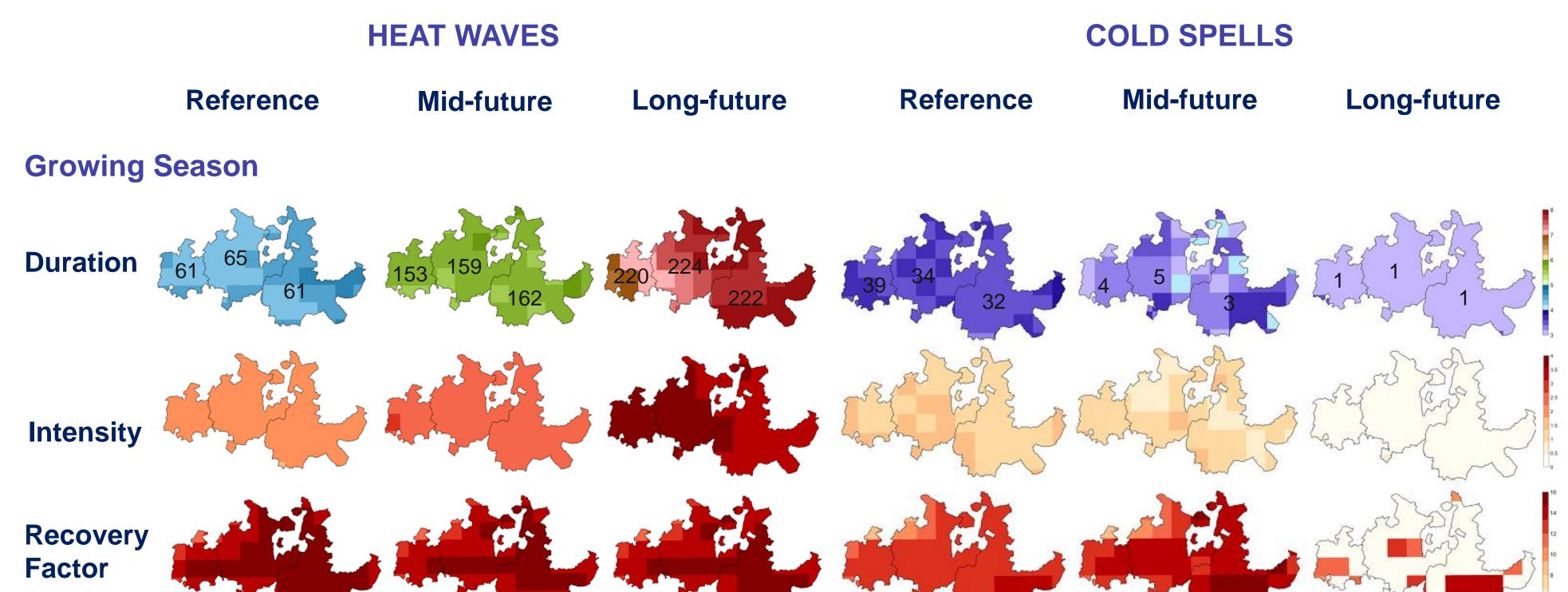
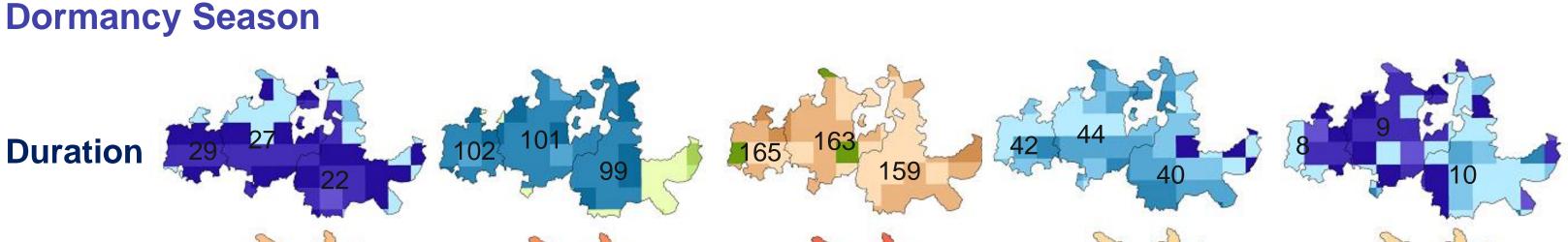


Figure 3. Climate change indicators for the reference (days), mid- and longfuture periods (%) for the sub-regions of DDR for the growing (1st March to 30th September) and dormancy season (1st October to 28th February).





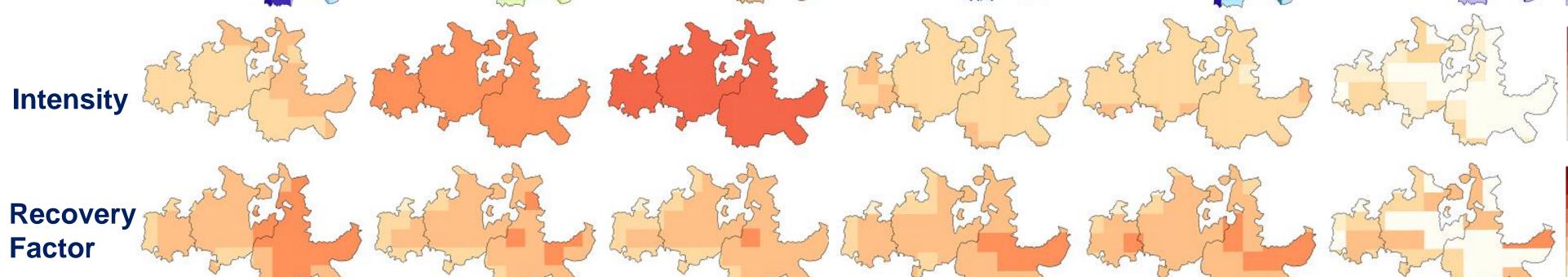


Figure 4. Mean duration, intensity and recovery factor (coloured) and number of heat waves and cold spells for the reference, mid- and longfuture periods for the DDR for the growing (1st March to 30th September) and dormancy season (1st October to 28th February).

CLIMATOLOGY Background:

- Increase of Tmaximum from R1 to R3
- Decrease of precipitation from R1 to R3

Future climate change:

- Increase of Tminimum
- Increase of Tmaximum
- Decrease precipitation

EXTREME EVENTS Climate change indices:

- Decrease of FD
- Increase of SU25
- Decrease of CWD
- Increase of CDD

Heat Waves:

- Increase of duration
- Increase of intensity
- Similar recovery factor

Cold Spells:

- Decrease of duration
- Decrease of intensity
- Decrease of recovery factor

The DDR will have increased climatic stress and vulnerability of wine varieties and production.

5. REFERENCES

Russo, S et al. 2014. Magnitude of extreme heat waves in present climate and their projection in a warming world. J. Geophys. Res. Atmos. 119(22): 500-512. doi:10.1002/2014JD022098

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