

In steeds meer wijngebieden waar men problemen heeft door de opwarming van de aarde doet men onderzoek naar oplossingen. Deze oplossingen zullen de smaken van de wijnen gaan beïnvloeden. Toch is er in de nieuwe wijngebieden die mogelijk zijn maar weinig geloof in de mogelijkheden. Hoe komt dat?

Enkele citaten uit wetenschappelijke studies:

**“We find that the projected warming over this period results in the loss of suitable winegrape area throughout much of California, including most counties in the high-value North Coast and Central Coast regions.”** Climate adaptation wedges: a case study of premium wine in the western United States (o.a. Stanford University, Purdue University, Utah State University, Southern Oregon University, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, USA)

**“The average annual temperature has significantly increased in the (Burgundy) region over the last years, leading to major shifts in the wine production calendar. Some wines have already lost elements of their specific personality: they are marked by higher alcohol strengths and sugar content. These changes put France’s ‘wine producing pedigree’ at risk. Great French wines derive all their finesse and elegance from their terroir.”**

“Changements climatiques et impacts sur la viticulture en France” September 2009 Greenpeace France

**“France’s wine production industry is very dependent on its terroir, the combination of soil, weather conditions, grapes and winemaking know-how, all of which contribute to the specific characteristics of the wine. Climate change causes a change in the specificity of great French wines, which are losing their unique characteristics. Furthermore, wine is the product of an exquisite alchemy between the age-old know-how of impassioned men and women and the environment, and as such reveals all the subtlety of its original terroir. If climate change persists, this heritage will not survive.”**

**“Changes to the climate can lead to excess sugar and acidity defects in wine.”**

SENATE - COMMISSION FOR ECONOMIC AFFAIRS, L’avenir de la viticulture française : entre tradition et défi du Nouveau Monde (The future of French wine production: in between tradition and the challenge of the New World), Information Report no. 349, 2001-2002, 141 pages

**“In 2000, some red wines (Pinot Noir) from the Côte de Beaune area had characteristics typical of the wines from the Côtes du Rhône area.”**

Chabin J-P and coll. La vigne et le réchauffement climatique : quel présent, quel futur ? (Vines and global warming: what present, what future?) University of Burgundy – Centre for climatology, 2008, 345 pages.

**“The Pinot Noir grape has reached its limit in terms of adaptation for producing fine and elegant wines in Burgundy and/or laying down wines; it has few chances of being able to adapt on the traditional terroir in which it is currently planted and to reveal the totality of its characteristics and of its aromatic complexity should temperatures rise permanently”**

Pichery M-C, BOURDON F. Éléments de réflexion sur quelques impacts économiques du réchauffement climatique sur la filière vitivinicole en Bourgogne. (Elements for reflecting on some economic impacts of global warming on the wine production industry in Burgundy) Seminar: “Réchauffement climatique, quels impacts probables sur les vignobles?” (“Global warming, what will the probable impact be on vineyards?”), 28-30 March 2007.

**”Recent wine production models created by Garcia de Cortazar Atauri support these findings”.**

Garcia de Cortazar, Iñaki, Adaptation du modèle STICS à la vigne -Utilisation dans le cadre d’une étude d’impact du changement climatique à l’échelle de la France (Adaptation of the STICS model to vines – use within the framework of a study of the impact of global warming in France), PhD thesis, École Nationale Supérieure Agronomique de Montpellier, 2006, 175 pages.

**“could lead to the disappearance of Pinot Noir in the Côte de Beaune area, and to its being**

**replaced by other types of vine.”**

CHABIN J P, MADELIN M, BONNEFOY C. Les vignobles beaunois face au réchauffement climatique. (Vineyards of Beaune in the face of global warming) Seminar: “Réchauffement climatique, quels impacts probables sur les vignobles?” (“Global warming, what will the probable impact be on vineyards?”), 28-30 March 2007.

[https://www.u-bourgogne.fr/chaireunesco-vinetculture/Actes%20clima/Actes/Article\\_Pdf/Chabin.pdf](https://www.u-bourgogne.fr/chaireunesco-vinetculture/Actes%20clima/Actes/Article_Pdf/Chabin.pdf)

**“Malgré la prégnance du fait naturel, il est évident que nous sommes en face d’un système intégrant la dimension socio-économique.”**

CHABIN J P, MADELIN M, BONNEFOY C. Les vignobles beaunois face au réchauffement climatique. (Vineyards of Beaune in the face of global warming) Seminar: “Réchauffement climatique, quels impacts probables sur les vignobles?” (“Global warming, what will the probable impact be on vineyards?”), 28-30 March 2007.

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**“Potential alcohol levels of Riesling at harvest in Alsace have increased by 2.5% (by volume) over the last 30 years”. “Over de afgelopen 30 jaar is bij de Riesling in de Elzas het potentieel alcoholgehalte met 2,5% (vol.%) gestegen”.**

Eric DUCHÊNE\*, Christophe SCHNEIDER, “Grapevine and climatic changes: a glance at the situation in Alsace”, Unité Mixte de Recherche INRA-Université Louis Pasteur “Santé de la Vigne et Qualité du Vin”, France (7 October 2004)