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1 SPATIAL VARIABILITY OF PHENOLOGY IN TWO IRRIGATED GRAPEVINE 2 CULTIVAR GROWING UNDER SEMI-ARID CONDITIONS

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11 ABSTRACT

12
13 Knowledge and monitoring of the grapevine phenology during the season are important
14 requirements for characterization of productive regions, climate change studies and planning
15 of various production activities at the vine field scale. This work aims at studying the spatial
16 variability of grapevine phenology at the within field scale. It was conducted on two fields,
17 one of cv Cabernet Sauvignon of 1.56 ha and the other of cv Chardonnay of 1.66 ha, both
18 located in Maule Valley, Chile. Within each vine field, a regular sampling grid was designed,
19 to carry out weekly measurements of phenology and maturation. The main results show that
20 there is a significant spatial variability in the phenological development and maturation at
21 the within field scale for both fields. This variability is spatially organised and temporally
22 stable from the beginning of the season (post-budburst) to harvest and over the years. A
23 cluster analysis allowed us to define two clearly contrasted zones in terms of phenology and
24 maturation in both fields, explained by the microclimate. The magnitude of difference
25 between zones varied from 4 to 9 days depending on phenological stages and from 5 to 43
26 days for maturation. These differences are similar and comparable to that observed at larger
27 scales or under scenarios of climate change. These results highlight the necessity to better
28 take into account this variability to improve sampling and to base decisions of production
29 activities (spraying, harvest, pruning, etc.) application on more relevant information. Further
30 investigations should determine the environmental factors that determine the observed spatial
31 variability.

32
33 **Keywords:** *Vitis vinifera*, berry maturity, within field variability, temporal variability,
34 management zones, climate change.

1 Abbreviations

CV	Coefficient of variation
<i>DESP</i>	Degree of spatial dependence
ET ₀	Reference evapotranspiration
Fl	Flowering
GDD	Growing degree-days
TSS	Total soluble solids
Ha	TSS measured at Days of the harvest
Ma	Maturation
MCD	Mean correlation distance
Max	Maximun
MI	Maturity index
Min	Minumun
Post-Bu	Post-budburst
Pre-Ha 1	TSS measured at 25 days before harvest
Pre-Ha 2	TSS measured at 12 days before harvest
PS	Units of Phenological Scale
<i>P_s</i>	Current phenological stage
Range	Range of variation
SD	Standard deviation
<i>TSSV</i>	Temporal Stability of the Spatial Variability
Ve	Veraison
W	Kendall coefficient of concordance

3

4 INTRODUCTION

5 Grapevine phenology is the study of the stages of growth as budburst, flowering and veraison,
6 which are repeated every season and depend mainly on climatic and hormonal factors
7 (Mullins et al. 1992; Jones and Davis 2000). Knowledge and monitoring of the different
8 phenological stages of the grapevine during the season are important requirements for
9 planning of various production activities at the vine field scale (Mullins et al. 1992). For
10 example, for the management of powdery mildew in the vine there are control methodologies
11 based on the monitoring of the pathogen and plant phenology so as to make phytosanitary
12 applications at the most susceptible phenological stages (flowering and fruit set), thereby
13 reducing the number of phytosanitary treatments (Campbell et al. 2007; Bramley et al. 2011).
14 Likewise, for irrigation management it has been observed that the application of regulated
15 deficit irrigation on specific phenological periods of post-setting and post-veraison optimizes
16 the vegetative growth, the yield and the final quality of the berries (Ojeda et al. 2002;
17 Acevedo-Opazo et al. 2010). Moreover, knowing the phenological development of the vine

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1 together with its fruit ripening makes it possible to optimize the harvesting process, often
2 supporting a differentiated management of vine fields (Trought and Bramley 2011).

3 The importance of monitoring the phenology of the vine as a decision support information
4 has motivated numerous investigations at different spatial scales, for example, at meso scale
5 (vineyards, more than 200 ha surface) models that predict phenological events have been
6 developed and can be used to plane farming operations at this scale (Ortega-Farías et al.
7 2002; García de Cortázar-Atauri et al. 2009; Caffarra and Eccel 2010; Nendel 2010; Parker
8 et al. 2011; Sadras and Petrie 2012). Moreover, phenological process based models have also
9 been used to assess the impact of climate change on the phenological development of
10 grapevines at macro scales (regions) (Marta et al. 2010; Moriondo et al. 2010; Caffarra and
11 Eccel 2010, 2011). There have also been studies on the spatial variability of the phenology
12 of grapevines at the macro scale, in order to determine optimum pedo-climatic zones for the
13 production of quality grapes (Tescic et al. 2001) and to establish spatial patterns of evolution
14 of berry maturity in different areas of Australia (Petrie and Sadras 2008).

15
16 With regard to the spatial variability of climate at the meso scale, in recent years the
17 TERADCLIM (Quénol and Bonnardot 2014) and ADVICLIM (Quénol et al. 2014) projects
18 modeled spatial variability of climate (temperature) in the main vine production areas of the
19 world. Assuming the availability of relevant calibrated model linking climate variables to
20 vine phenology, these projects may constitute relevant piece of information to model the
21 spatial variability of vine phenology.

22 Generally speaking, the findings reported in these researches have large spatial scale
23 applicabilities (macro and meso scales), which is at odds with the needs of growers for whom
24 the basic unit of management is the vine field (surface less than 5 ha, micro scale) which is
25 characterized by a same variety, training system and management practices.

26 In recent years, several authors have observed that in agriculture and especially in viticulture,
27 there is significant spatial variability at the micro scale (within field level) in the production
28 variables such as plant water status (Acevedo-Opazo et al. 2010; Acevedo-Opazo et al. 2013),
29 vegetative expression (King et al. 2014), yield (Bramley and Hamilton 2004; Tardaguila et
30 al. 2011) and the quality components of the berries (Bramley and Hamilton 2004; Baluja et

1 al. 2013). This observed variability was mainly attributed to differences in soil (Tardaguila
2 et al. 2011).

3 In this light, one wonders whether the vine field is a unit of homogeneous management in
4 relation to the evolution of its phenological cycle during the season. If this is not the case,
5 then the methods traditionally used by wine producers to characterize the phenological stage
6 of their vine fields would not be appropriate to represent the spatial variability of the fields.
7 Indeed, in practice, wine industry does not carry out more than two phenological observations
8 per field. These two observations are assumed to be representative of the whole vine field
9 and sometimes to other neighbouring fields of the same variety. Thus, traditional methods
10 could result in inadequate decisions of interventions.

11 To our knowledge, studies on spatial variability on climate and phenology have focused at
12 macro or meso scale (surface > 200 ha) (Bonney et al. 2012; Irimia et al. 2015; Quéno
13 2013; Quéno et al. 2014), without considering the micro scale (spatial scale < 5 ha). The aim
14 of this study is therefore to investigate the spatial variability of grapevine phenology at the
15 within field scale, answering the following questions: i) is there a spatial variability in the
16 phenological development of the vine at the field scale? ii) is the spatial variability observed
17 stable over time? and iii) is it worth to define management zones in relation to the phenology
18 of the fields?

19 20 **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

21 **Experimental Fields**

22 The study was conducted in two fields, one of cv. Cabernet Sauvignon of 1.56 ha (field 1)
23 and the other of cv. Chardonnay of 1.66 ha (field 2), both located in the Panguilemo
24 Experimental Station of the University of Talca (Maule Valley), Chile (Fig. 1). The
25 characteristics of both fields are summarized in Table 1. The region is characterized by
26 Mediterranean climatic conditions, while the soil belongs to the Talca and San Rafael series
27 (Ultic Haploxeralfs) (Soil Survey Staff 1999). Both vineyards were managed according to
28 the conventional agricultural practices used in the commercial vineyards of central Chile in
29 terms of canopy management, fertilization, pest and disease control, pruning and irrigation,
30 over all the seasons of the study period. Within each vine field a regular sampling grid was
31 designed, one with 18 measurement sites (25x25 m) for field 1 (Fig. 2 a) and one with 19

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1 measurement sites (25x25 m) for field 2 (Fig. 2 b). Each site of the grid was represented by
2 four consecutive plants. The borders of the fields and sampling sites within each field were
3 geo-referenced with a differential global positioning system receiver (DGPS) (Trimble,
4 Pathfinder ProXRS, Sunnyvale, California, USA) and stored as Eastern and Northern
5 coordinates (Datum WGS84, UTM projection, Zone 19S) to perform the mapping and spatial
6 analysis.

7 An automatic weather station (Adcon Telemetric, A730, Klosterneuburg, Austria) installed
8 under reference conditions, at 300 m from the vineyards, provided data such as air
9 temperature, relative humidity, solar radiation, precipitation, wind speed and direction of the
10 wind at 15-minute intervals. The sensors were installed at 2.5 m above the soil surface, except
11 for the temperature and relative humidity sensors which were located 1.5 m above the soil
12 surface. This information was used to estimate reference evapotranspiration (ET_0), using the
13 Penman-Monteith equation (Allen et al. 2006) and the sum of growing degree-days (GDD),
14 from 1st May to harvest and for each phenological period considered (i.e. flowering or
15 veraison). Sum of GDD was calculated as the sum of the daily difference between the average
16 air temperature minus 10°C (Winkler 1974).

17 Additionally, considering that the main variable that affects phenological development of the
18 grapevine is the temperature (Chuine et al. 2013; Quénot et al. 2014), 8 temperature sensors
19 (Dickson, LogTK500, USA) were installed in the field 1 (cv Cabernet Sauvignon) with the
20 aim to characterize the spatial variability of temperature at the within field scale.

21 The sensors were located according to a preliminary analysis of the 2009-10 season. Two
22 zones of phenology were identified. Assuming temporal stability of these zones, 8 sensors (4
23 sensors for each zone) were installed (Fig. 3) at 1.5 m above the soil surface and on vine
24 rows. Temperature was recorded every 30 minutes in the period of September (before
25 budburst) until October (pre-flowering) during the 2011-2012 season, corresponding to a
26 total of 37 days of measurements.

27

28 **Measurements**

29 *a) Grapevine Phenology*

30 The phenological observations were made from budburst to veraison, every 7 days in 30
31 shoots chosen systematically among the 4 vines of a site of the grid. The same shoots were

1 always measured date after date over a season. On each site of the grid, mean value of
2 phenology measured over the 30 shoots was calculated. Phenology was estimated using the
3 Eichhorn and Lorenz phenological scale as modified by Coombe (Coombe 1995) (Table 2).
4 It considers measurements of leaf number, length of shoots (cm) and berry diameter (mm).
5 The phenological scale assigns a number to each phenological measurement (expressed in
6 units of Phenological Scale, PS, Table 2), allowing us to represents phenology as a numeric
7 variable. For data analysis it was used only the three major phenological stages (post-
8 budburst, flowering and veraison). Veraison for cv Cabernet Sauvignon was considered by
9 berries colour change, while for cv Chardonnay it was considered by berry softness and
10 colour change simultaneously.

11 *b) Maturation (expressed as total soluble solids, TSS)*

12 From veraison to harvest, measurements of total soluble solids (TSS) were performed as
13 indicator of grapevine maturity. TSS was chosen as the most typical indicator used to define
14 harvest time. This measurement was done by a thermo-compensating refractometer (BRIX30
15 model, Leica, USA), by randomly selecting eight clusters from each site of the grid. For each
16 cluster two berries were sampled at the top, the middle and the bottom of the cluster.
17 Therefore, TSS value of each site of the grid and each date corresponded to a sample of 48
18 berries. Three sampling dates were considered, called Pre-Ha 1 (25 days before harvest), Pre-
19 Ha 2 (12 days before harvest) and Ha (Days of the harvest). For both fields, harvest (Ha)
20 was defined at 22°Brix. This last value corresponding to the optimal maturity at harvest in
21 our conditions.

23 **Analysis method**

24 For main phenological stages and maturity dates, basic statistics such as standard deviation,
25 maximum/minimum values and coefficient of variation (CV) were calculated. These
26 statistics were expressed in units of Phenological Scale (PS) and TSS (°Brix) respectively for
27 phenology and maturation.

28 A variographic analysis was performed to study the spatial structure of the phenological data
29 and the maturity at each date for both experimental fields. Omnidirectional semivariograms
30 were calculated according to the methodology proposed by Webster and Oliver (2001). The

1 three basic parameters of the semivariogram were obtained: nugget (C_0), sill (C_0+C_1) and
2 range (a), which define the degree and scale of spatial variation among the observations. The
3 computation of a semi variogram is usually not recommended with a number of points as low
4 (Webster and Oliver 1992). However, for this experiment, the quality of data collected
5 (manual measurements averaged over a large number of individuals) and the significant
6 spatial organisation of the fields allowed us to consider such an analysis. From
7 semivariogram parameters the degree of spatial dependence ($DESP$) also called the
8 Cambardella index, was derived by using the ratio between the nugget and the total
9 semivariance of the semivariogram (sill), expressed as a percentage (Cambardella et al.
10 1994), Eq. 1.

$$11 \quad DESP(\%) = \left[\frac{C_0}{C_0 + C_1} \right] * 100 \quad (1)$$

12 The Cambardella index allowed us to compare the relative size of the nugget effect for each
13 date of the experiment. Thus, the values of $DESP \leq 25\%$ indicate a strong spatial
14 dependence; $25\% \leq DESP \leq 75\%$ indicate a moderate spatial dependence, and the values
15 of $DESP > 75\%$ correspond to a weak spatial dependence (Wu et al. 2008). In addition to
16 $DESP$, the mean correlation distance (MCD) (Han et al. 1996) was estimated (Eq. 2).

$$17 \quad MCD(m) = \frac{3}{8} * \left[\frac{C_1}{C_0 + C_1} \right] * a \quad (2)$$

18 The MCD provided an estimate of the distance at which the data have a high spatial
19 dependence (Han et al. 1996).

20 *Mapping spatial distribution*

21 Maps with both phenological and maturation variables were done in order to visualize the
22 phenology and maturation of the fields. To this end, the method of interpolation Block-
23 Kriging as proposed by Baluja et al. (2013) was used. The scale of the maps was defined
24 using an equidistant range, with two intervals.

25 *Analysis of the Temporal Stability of the Spatial Variability (TSSV) of the grapevine 26 phenology and maturation*

27 To quantify the TSSV of both phenology and maturation, the Kendall coefficient of
28 concordance (W) was calculated according to the methodology described by Tisseyre et al.
29 (2008). W ranges from 0, in the case of no temporal stability (total disagreement in site order

1 between dates), to 1 in the case of temporal stability (Saporta 1990). This analysis was carried
2 out in two ways:

- 3 - to quantify the TSSV of phenology and maturity over the seasons, it was performed
4 separately on the main phenological stages (post-budburst, flowering and veraison) and on
5 the maturation (Pre-Ha 1, Pre-Ha 2 and Ha),
6 - to quantify the intra-season TSSV, it was performed on the main phenological stages and
7 maturation dates measured within each season.

8 *Zoning of the vine fields based on grapevine phenology and maturation*

9 For each field, the zoning of both phenology and maturation was conducted with a cluster
10 analysis using the centroid squared euclidean distance (Flores 2005). For phenology zones
11 most relevant phenological stages of the vineyard management (post-budburst, flowering and
12 veraison) were considered while three main dates (Pre-Ha 1, Pre-Ha 2 and Ha) were
13 considered for maturation. For both fields and each dates, two clustering operation were
14 therefore performed, one related to phenology and the other one to maturation. The clustering
15 was conducted to provide two classes for each field under consideration. Considering the
16 high spatial organisation of our data, this clustering method was expected to highlight within
17 field zones. In the rest of the document, zones will refer to the classes resulting from the
18 clustering.

20 *Phenological and maturation characterization expressed in days*

21 a) Grapevine Phenology

22 In order to provide a practical interpretation of the spatial variability in the phenology
23 observed between budbreak and veraison, the observed phenological stage was turned into
24 chronological days for both fields. This transformation was performed through the
25 implementation of a predictive model of phenology following to the methodology proposed
26 by Ortega-Farías et al. (2002). This model uses the monomolecular Mitscherlich equation
27 (Thornley and Johnson 1990), (Eq. 3). It estimates the phenological stage (expressed in units
28 of Phenological Scale, PS) in terms of thermal accumulation from the time of the budburst.
29 Based on observed values and meteorological data, the model was calibrated for each
30 cultivar. Resulting model allowed us to estimate the growing degree-days required to fulfill
31 a certain phenological stage. Fig. 4 represents the simulation of the proposed model for cv

1 Cabernet Sauvignon and cv Chardonnay. On Fig. 4, vertical lines cutting x-axis correspond
2 to the sum of GDD necessary to reach flowering (PS = 23). This approach is similar to that
3 used in studies conducted by Jorquera-Fontena and Orrego-Verdugo (2010) who studied the
4 effect of climate change on the phenological development of the vine.

$$5 \quad P_s = P_{s_f} - (P_{s_f} - P_{s_i})e^{-k(sGDD)} \quad (3)$$

6
7 Where: P_s = current phenological stage (PS), P_{s_f} = last phenological stage corresponding to
8 PS = 38, P_{s_i} = first phenological stage corresponding to PS = 4, k = rate of phenological
9 development and sGDD = sum of Growing degree-days (°C) from the date corresponding to
10 P_{s_i} to the date of P_s .

11
12 Knowing observed GDD of each day from climatic data, Eq. (3) allowed us to transform PS
13 values in a number of days necessary to reach the phenological stage (Ps) under
14 consideration. At the field level, this approach was used to determine the number of days
15 required to achieve a given phenological stage (Dat_{Fi}) considering the mean of PS
16 observations on all sampling sites. It was also used to determine the number of days required
17 to achieve a given phenological stage for a within field zone (Dat_{Zi}) by considering the mean
18 of PS observations belonging to the considered zone. For a given phenological stage, this
19 methodology was used to determine the difference, expressed in days between the average
20 of the whole field and the specific zones of the same field (Eq. 4).

$$21 \quad \text{Difference in days} = Dat_{Fi} - Dat_{Zi} \quad (4)$$

22
23
24 Where: Dat_{Fi} = estimated date of the phenological stage i for the whole field, Dat_{Zi} =
25 estimated date of the same phenological stage i for the within field zone Z . Phenological
26 stages i , corresponds to i = post-budburst, flowering and veraison.

27 28 b) Maturation

29 For maturation the three dates (Pre-Ha 1, Pre-Ha 2 and Ha) were transformed into days
30 through the implementation of a maturity index (MI). The MI quantifies the increase in TSS
31 (°Brix) for each degree-day accumulation (Eq. 5):

$$MI = \frac{SS_H - SS_M}{\sum_{j=1}^n GDD} \quad (5)$$

Where: MI = maturity index ($^{\circ}\text{Brix d } ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$); SS_H = total soluble solids measured at harvest ($^{\circ}\text{Brix}$); SS_M = total soluble solids measured at post-veraison (15 days after veraison, TSS $>15^{\circ}\text{Brix}$); GDD = growing degree day ($^{\circ}\text{C d}^{-1}$); j corresponds to the measurement day of SS_M and n to the day of SS_H .

This approach assumes that after a period of rapid increase in TSS (at veraison), TSS increases linearly over time (Sadras and Petrie 2012). The MI was estimated for both fields, obtaining a specific value for each cultivar. SS_M and SS_H were estimated by averaging values measured over the whole field for each field. MI was used to estimate the number of days explaining observed difference in maturity between the whole field and the within field zones. (Eq. 6).

$$\text{Difference in days} = \frac{SS_{Fi} - SS_{Zi}}{MI * GDD_A} \quad (6)$$

Where: SS_{Fi} = average total soluble solids of all sampling sites of the fields at date i ($^{\circ}\text{Brix}$); SS_{Zi} = average total soluble solids of the sites belonging to zone z at the same date i ($^{\circ}\text{Brix}$), i is the date of measurement corresponding to Pre-Ha 1, Pre-Ha 2 and Ha. MI = Maturity Index ($^{\circ}\text{Brix d } ^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$); GDD_A = Daily mean of GDD from post-veraison (15 days after veraison) to harvest ($^{\circ}\text{C d}^{-2}$).

Software and Tools

For the classical statistical analysis, the Statgraphics Plus 5.1 (StatPoint Inc., Virginia, USA) software was used, while for the geostatistical analysis, the GS+ version 9.0 (Gamma Design Software, LLC, 2008) software was used. For the design of the maps the 3DField (version 2.9.0.0., Copyright 1998 – 2007, Vladimir Galouchko, Russia) software was used. Finally, the Matlab Software (The Mathwork Inc., Natick, MA, USA) was used for the calculation related to phenology model.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Climate characterization

1 The climatic characterization for all the study seasons is presented in Table 3. The mean air
2 temperature during the period between 1st May and the harvest ranged between 15 and 15.7
3 °C. The third season (2011-12) presents the highest temperature, showing this season was
4 warmer (with mean temperature values above 20 °C) during the period from flowering to
5 harvest. These temperatures lead to higher sum of growing degree-day values, which
6 fluctuated between 1455 and 1640 °C d⁻¹ for field 1 (cv Cabernet Sauvignon) and between
7 1385 and 1523 °C d⁻¹ for field 2 (cv Chardonnay). These values are well above the 1150 and
8 1300 °C d⁻¹ considered adequate to properly mature respectively, cv Chardonnay and cv
9 Cabernet Sauvignon (Gladstones 1992). Regarding the precipitation, these were mainly
10 similar during the last three seasons and 23% lower during the first season (2009-2010). As
11 a result of the low rainfall and evapotranspiration, a climate water deficit (P-ET₀) was
12 observed, which fluctuated between 464 and 553 mm for the different seasons; the first
13 season showed the lowest water deficit. Finally, the climatic conditions of the seasons studied
14 can be considered similar, except the 2012-2013 season which presents higher sGDD value.

15 **Non-spatialized analysis of the grapevine phenology and maturation**

16 Main statistics of the phenology and the maturity are presented in Table 4 and Table 5
17 respectively. For field 1, the phenological stages of post-budburst, flowering and veraison
18 presented a range of variation between 1 and 6 units on PS for the 4 seasons. Meanwhile, for
19 field 2, these ranges varied between 2 and 5 units of PS (Table 4). For both fields the stage
20 of veraison presented the lowest dispersion during seasons (smallest range). For the
21 maturation period, ranges of variation varied from 3.6 to 6.0 °Brix for field 1 whereas for
22 field 2 they varied from 2.7 to 4.9 °Brix (Table 5). With regards to the variability between
23 seasons, the range values remained similar over the seasons, suggesting that there is a
24 temporal stability in the dispersion of the phenological stages and maturation.

25 The coefficients of variation (CV) for both fields show that the phenological stage with the
26 greatest variation during all the seasons was post-budburst, with values that ranged between
27 8.3 to 12.8% and 6.4 to 15.6% for field 1 and field 2 respectively. The veraison presented the
28 lowest variability. In both fields and over all seasons of the experiment, CV value decreases
29 from post-budbreak to veraison. This result may be due to the proposed scale (Table 2) which
30 is less sensitive to the changes observed at veraison. During maturation, CV values did not
31 show great variations within each season.

1 Regarding the literature dealing with spatial variability at the within field scale, to our
2 knowledge, no reference on CV values for the phenological stage is available. Concerning
3 the maturation, especially for harvest, Baluja et al. (2013) obtained CV values for total
4 soluble solids measured during the harvest ranging between 5.3 and 7.5% for cv Tempranillo
5 in Spain. These values are similar to that observed in the present study. Similar range of
6 variation were also observed by Tisseyre et al. (2008) and Bramley (2005) for TSS at harvest.
7 This first analysis highlight variability in the phenological development and maturation at
8 the within field scale. Next sections aim at studying whether this variability is organised
9 spatially and if the observed variability is significant enough to justify site specific
10 managements.

11 **Spatial variability of the grapevine phenology and maturation**

12 The semivariogram model which was generally better adjusted to the different phenological
13 stages and maturation dates was the Gaussian model, with r^2 values ranging between 0.67
14 and 0.99 (Table 6 and 7). A significant variation is also observed in the range of the
15 semivariogram which fluctuated between 22.8 and 150 m (Table 6 and 7). The range is in
16 almost all cases higher than the sampling distance (25 m). This indicates the sampling
17 distance is large enough to highlight the spatial variation. Range of the semi variogram
18 exceeds in almost all cases length of the fields, showing the presence of a non-stationary
19 phenomenon.

20 For all seasons, all phenological stages and almost all maturation dates, a strong spatial
21 dependence (DESP) was observed (Table 6 and 7). Indeed values of DESP are lower or
22 equal to 25%. These results agree with those obtained by Baluja et al. (2013) at least for TSS
23 measured at harvest.

24 The identification of a non-random spatial structure, for all the seasons throughout phenology
25 and maturation could be explained by the environmental factors of the fields, such as the soil
26 conditions and topography and their resulting effect on the microclimate of the canopy (Tesci
27 et al. 2001). Thus, more research should be conducted to determine more precisely which
28 factor or set of factors impact the within field microclimate and determine the spatial
29 structure observed in phenology and maturation.

30 Fig. 5 and Fig. 6 show the spatial distribution of the main phenological stages and maturation
31 respectively for field 1. Fig. 7 and Fig. 8 show the spatial distribution of the main

1 phenological stages and maturation for field 2. For both fields and almost all the maps, two
2 well-contrasted zones resulting from the clustering method can be observed. For field 1,
3 more advanced phenological stages and maturation are observed in the North-Western part
4 of the field. This zone is rather flat and is characterised by a deeper soil and less inclination.
5 Meanwhile, for field 2 more advanced phenological stages and maturation occur in the
6 southern part of the field. This latter zone is located in a slightly lower position, characterized
7 by a higher total soil water availability (data not shown).

9 **Relationship with canopy temperature**

10 Regarding results of temperature sensors (Fig. 9) a relationship between phenology and
11 canopy temperature is clearly highlighted. There are important differences in temperature
12 between zones (defined in Fig. 3) throughout the 37 days of measurements (Fig. 9 a) for field
13 1. Sensor located in zone 1 (Fig. 3) showed higher temperature and GDD (Fig. 9 b), which
14 may explain more advanced phenology and maturation stages (Fig. 5 and Fig. 6). The
15 difference in temperature between zones was 0.4 °C per day and 15 GDD (between DOY
16 257 and 293).

17 Variability observed in both phenology and maturation (Fig. 5 and 6) may correspond to
18 zones where microclimatic conditions are different. In our conditions, at within field scale,
19 we can hypothesize that stable factors as differences in soil type, slope, topography and
20 vegetative expression, could explain these differences in microclimatic conditions
21 (temperature) and consequently differences in grapevine phenology and maturation. Then,
22 determination of environmental factors which drive grapevine phenology and climate
23 variability at the within field scale could constitute interesting investigations to map spatial
24 variability of grapevine phenology at this scale.

26 **Temporal variability of the grapevine phenology and maturation**

27 The spatial distribution of all maps (Fig. 5, 6, 7 and 8) presents fairly constant and well
28 defined spatial patterns. These latter remain stable within each season and between seasons.
29 This stability is observed for both fields. Baluja et al. (2013) reported a high temporal
30 stability of spatial patterns of the TSS measured at harvest over 3 seasons in a plot of 2.2 ha
31 of the cultivar Tempranillo in Navarra, Spain. In turn, results obtained by Bramley (2005)

1 and Tisseyre et al. (2008) show that spatial patterns were not as stable over time for the same
2 variable. In this way, the temporal stability is probably a characteristic of the specific
3 conditions of each of the experimental sites, such as the weather and soil conditions and the
4 choice of harvest date (Tisseyre et al. 2008; Baluja et al. 2013). It is worth mentioning that,
5 in the present investigation, the environmental conditions over the seasons were quite similar
6 (Table 3) and that the harvest date was considering when mean of the field reached 22 °Brix
7 for each seasons, which would explain the stability of the observed patterns.

8
9 The Kendall coefficient of concordance W (Table 8 and 9) was used to quantify the TSSV
10 of phenological stages and maturation. Results of TSSV between seasons are shown in Table
11 8. Observed W values are high ($W > 0.5$) and statistically significant for both fields either
12 for phenology or maturation. This result corroborates the temporal stability observed on
13 maps presented previously (Fig. 5, 6, 7 and 8).

14 Results of within season TSSV are shown in Table 9. For both fields, observed W values are
15 high and statistically significant either for phenology ($W > 0.54$) or maturation ($W > 0.78$).
16 This high TSSV observed within each season suggests that information generated at the
17 beginning of the season (post-budburst) can be used at a later date to characterize the spatial
18 variability of both phenology and maturation.

19 20 **Zoning of the vine fields according to their phenology and maturation**

21 The cluster analysis allowed us to define two clearly contrasted zones in terms of phenology
22 (Fig. 10 a and b) and maturation (Fig. 10 c and d). As expected, zones obtained from the
23 cluster analysis were very similar to zones observed on Fig. 5 to 8. Regarding the phenology,
24 zone 1 (cluster 1) represents 78% and 42% of the area of the field 1 and 2, respectively (Fig.
25 10 a and b). For the maturation, zone 1 (cluster 1) represents 89% and 58% of the area of the
26 field 1 and 2, respectively. Zone 1 presents the most advanced phenological stages (highest
27 values of PS) and most advanced maturation (highest values of TSS), for both fields. Zones
28 presented in Fig. 10 (a, b, c and d) integrates all the dates of the seasons. Therefore they
29 highlight possible management zones. High similarity is observed between zones defined
30 for phenological stage and maturity for both fields. The zone 1 of field 1 differ only in 1 site
31 of the grid between phenology and maturation, while for field 2, it differs in 3 sites. This

1 suggests a strong relationship between the phenological development of the grapevine and
2 the maturation. Parker et al. (2014) observed that differences in maturation (expressed in
3 TSS) at harvest were the result of changes observed at the onset of maturation, during
4 veraison. Therefore, variability of phenology, for example at veraison, may constitute a
5 relevant decision support to define harvest zones of different quality early in the season.
6 In order to verify the opportunity to manage specifically zones identified on our experiments,
7 analysis of the delay in term of days has been performed. This analysis is presented in the
8 next section.

10 *Grapevine phenology and maturation expressed in days*

11 From an operational point of view, vinegrowers need to quantify the difference in days
12 among the different phenological stages and maturation of the zones so as to plane their work.
13 Thus, the numeric phenological stage was turned into chronological days through the
14 implementation of a predictive model of phenology (Ortega-Farías et al. 2002). The
15 calibration of this predictive model (Eq. 3) with our data led to a fit of $R^2=0.99$ for both
16 cultivars. In the same way the maturity index (MI) used to turn into chronological days the
17 difference in maturation (TSS, °Brix) yielded a value of 0.01 and 0.02 °Brix d °C⁻¹ for the cv
18 Cabernet Sauvignon and cv Chardonnay, respectively. Differences between MI values is
19 explained by the precocity of each cultivars.

20 Fig. 11 present results of the difference between within field zones relative to the mean field
21 considered as reference level equal to 0. Positive values refer to advance in phenological
22 stage and maturation, while negative values refer to delay in these parameters.

23 For field 1 differences between each zone of the fields ranges from 3 to 5 days depending on
24 the phenological stage considered and from 35 to 36 days depending on the maturity dates
25 considered (Fig. 11 a). Regarding zone 2, it presents the highest deviation from the mean of
26 the field. This is because zone 2 represents a small part of the field, therefore mean field is
27 logically, closer to the mean of the zone 1.

28 For field 2 (Fig. 11 b), observed differences in post-budburst (3 to 4 days) increase slightly
29 in subsequent phenological stages, showing the veraison as the phenological stages that
30 presents the highest difference (5 days) with respect to the mean field (value 0). For
31 maturation, differences between 3 and 5 days were observed. In general, differences observed

1 for field 2 are much smaller than those observed for field 1. This suggest that factors that
2 explain observed differences in both fields may be different or present a lower magnitude of
3 variation in field 2. The magnitude of difference (in days) between zones varied from 4 to 7
4 days for the phenological stages of field 1, with flowering presenting the higher difference.
5 Regarding the maturity of field 1, the difference between zones varied from 42 to 43 days.
6 For field 2, difference varied from 6 to 9 days for phenology, with veraison presenting the
7 higher difference between zones. For maturity of field 2, this difference varied from 5 to 8
8 days. The variability of the phenological stages expressed in days (Fig. 11) was higher for
9 veraison in both fields. Indeed it can be related to the subjectivity of measuring this stage
10 (associated with colour change estimated visually), therefore the definition of zones within
11 field could reduce variability to estimate this phenological stage, improving the accuracy of
12 the estimation. With respect to maturation, variability in days was higher for field 1.

13 14 **General discussion**

15 This work showed that there is a significant spatial variability in the phenological
16 development and maturation within the studied vine fields. This variability was spatially
17 organised and temporally stable from the beginning of the season (post-budburst) to harvest
18 and over the years. This suggests that factors explaining this phenomenon would be related
19 to stable parameters of the environment affecting microclimate conditions. This effect may
20 be emphasized by the perennial specificity of grapevines. It was shown, for one field that the
21 phenology and maturation zones correspond to zones where the microclimate was different.
22 The observed differences in the microclimate of the field 1 can be explained by stable
23 environmental factors (soil characteristics, slope, soil texture, presence of groundwater and
24 compacted strata that limit the growth of the root, etc.), ie, the spatial variability of stable
25 environmental factors produced differences in the microclimate of each zone, which affected
26 the phenology and maturity of the grapevine. This explains the observed high stability of
27 zones between different seasons for field 1. There is no information on factors that determine
28 the spatial variability of both microclimate conditions and phenological development at the
29 within field scale in the litterature.

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1 These results generate new questions concerning the modelling of the spatial variability of
2 the grapevine phenology at the within field scale. Two approaches may be considered for
3 further experiments: a) microclimate monitoring from wireless temperature sensors network,
4 such as works carried out at the meso scale level (Quénol et al. 2014). However, it is
5 important to define the number of sensors to be installed, location of those in the field and
6 the maintenance cost of the system which may limit its practical application (Kunz and
7 Tatham 2012; Primicerio et al. 2013). b) Characterisation of environmental factors at a high
8 spatial resolution. This approach corresponds to using high spatial resolution data
9 (topography, soil characteristics, slope) with low operational costs, for example, obtained by
10 unmanned aerial vehicle (Matese et al. 2015). Assuming these factors explain the spatial
11 variability of microclimate and the resulting variability in phenology and maturity, an
12 empirical model combining observations and high resolution spatial data could be considered
13 to model the microscale spatial variability of the phenology. The methodology used for the
14 water status in grapevines (Acevedo-Opazo et al. 2010) could be a relevant approach in this
15 case.

16
17 The observed within field differences may have important implications for crop management.
18 The goal of the following section is to identify the opportunity to manage the observed within
19 field variability for each phenological stages as well as for maturity.

20 For post-budburst, observed magnitude of variation may have practical applications
21 concerning spring freeze event. Susceptibility of the buds to spring frost depends on the
22 phenological stage of buds (Friend et al. 2011). On a controled experimentation, Friend et al.
23 (2011) shown effect of frost was different when occuring on two treatments characterized by
24 a difference of 1 PS (corresponding to 4 days in our study). A significant increase in primary
25 shoots death for the most advanced treatment (at budburst) was observed while reduced
26 dammages were observed in delayed treatment. Differentiate effect of frost had a significant
27 impact on yield at harvest. In our study, observed difference of 4 to 8 days (Fig. 8 a and b)
28 corresponding to 2-3 PS (Fig. 3 and 5) for post-budburst could lead to significant differences
29 between zones in case a frost event occurs at this period. Practically, the delineation of
30 phenology zones is hardly manageable at this stage since spring frost events are hardly
31 predictable. However, when it occurs, differential effect of the frost may be of importance to

1 understand the resulting within field yield variability and to consider site specific
2 management operations later in the season.

3
4 Flowering is considered as a critical stage for disease development such as powdery mildew
5 and botrytis (Campbell et al. 2007). Therefore, this stage determines the application date of
6 specific pesticides to control these diseases (Bramley et al. 2011). Thus, a delay in fungicide
7 application, waiting for the slowest zone of the field to reach the flowering stage, could
8 impact negatively on the proper control of the most advanced zones. In our study, the average
9 differences between the zones were 7 days for field 1 and 6 days for field 2. To our
10 knowledge, there is no information in the literature dealing with the effect of application time
11 on diseases control. However our study provides new background information on the spatial
12 variability of flowering. This results opens opportunities to better understand the success or
13 failure of control strategies and the resulting within field variability of diseases. Information
14 on the spatial variability of the incidence and severity of diseases in vineyards is scarce.
15 Bramley et al. (2011) found that incidence and severity of the two main diseases (powdery
16 mildew and botrytis) was spatially variable at the within field scale. The same authors
17 observed that diseases development was associated to the topography (slope), they
18 hypothesised that topography explained differences in microclimate more or less favorable
19 to diseases development. Regarding our results, it can also be hypothesized that topography
20 and the resulting microclimate could affect the date of flowering. Considering homogeneous
21 pesticides application over the vineyards, protection associated with the applications may
22 vary according to spatial variability of flowering. Therefore, spatial variability of diseases
23 may be due to either differences in phenology (and resulting pesticides efficiency) or to
24 environmental factors that directly affect diseases development (Valdés-Gómez et al. 2011).
25 These considerations highlight the necessity to take into account the spatial variability of
26 phenology (and especially flowering) to better understand factors that affects diseases
27 variability. Specific experiments based on phenology maps and diferencial application of
28 pesticides should be considered to properly analyse the spatial variability of diseases
29 development at the within field scale.

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1 Regarding the period going from fruit setting to veraison, it is of critical importance to
2 manage irrigation. Spatial variability of phenology may be a relevant decision support to
3 consider site specific management zones of regulated deficit irrigation strategies in such a
4 way to optimize the final quality of the grapes (Ojeda et al. 2002; Acevedo-Opazo et al. 2005;
5 Girona et al. 2009; Acevedo-Opazo et al. 2010). For veraison, Parker et al. (2014) observed
6 that differences in veraison remain stable until harvest affecting the final wine quality. It
7 confirms our results of the temporal stability of the zones of phenology and maturity.
8 Therefore, phenology maps may be useful to determine maturity zones at the within field
9 scale. These maturity zones are the basis of a decision support to manage grape quality at
10 harvest by considering, for exemple differential harvest over time and/or space (Bramley
11 2005). Note that in our experiment, differential harvest would be of great interest in the field
12 1. Indeed, for this field, zone 2 never reaches the expected maturity. This is probably due to
13 the specific soil conditions associated to inadequate irrigation management (Acevedo-Opazo
14 et al. 2013). In this case, zone 2 could be harvested separately.

15
16 Identifying the spatial variability of the phenology could be a useful decision support to
17 suggest management strategies that seek to homogenize the vine field phenology. Authors
18 have reported that a late winter pruning operations delayed by 4-5 days the date of budburst
19 (Dunn and Martin 2000). Thus, site specific pruning operation could reduce differences in
20 phenological development. More generally, our study points out the interest in delineating
21 phenology zones to optimise field sampling and to improve the efficiency of the various
22 agricultural operations and decisions during the season.

23
24 This work focused on the variability of the phenology at the within field scale. For terroir
25 delineation or climate change monitoring purposes, other studies focused on the phenology
26 and its variability at meso scale (Barbeau et al. 1998; Webb et al. 2007). At the regional scale
27 (denomination of Loire Valley, France), Barbeau et al. (1998) found differences in dates of
28 budburst, flowering and veraison ranging from 6 to 8 days on cv Cabernet Franc. At the same
29 scale Webb et al. (2007) in Australia and Valdés-Gómez et al. (2011) in Chile, reported the
30 results of simulations on the effect of climate change on the phenological development of the
31 grapevine. Under different climate change scenarios, these authors reported advances in

1 budburst date ranging from 4 to 12 days for cv Cabernet Sauvignon. It is interesting to note
2 that phenology variability observed at larger scales or under scenarios of climate change is
3 similar and comparable to those obtained at the within field scale. This observation raises
4 new questions:

5 - on the sampling strategy aiming at characterising grapevine phenology of a field at this
6 scale. Indeed, regarding the observed within field variability, sampling quality is of
7 paramount importance to guarantee that differences in phenology is related to macro scale
8 factors and not to micro scale (within field) effects,

9 - on management practices adaptation to climate changes. Our work showed that observed
10 within field variability encompasses change in phenology estimated from climate change
11 scenarios. This may demonstrate the robustness of current vine fields to climate change since
12 within field zones may still be well adapted to the expected climate change.

13 **CONCLUSIONS**

14 To our knowledge, this is the first study highlighting within field spatial variability in the
15 phenological development of the grapevine and maturation simultaneously. In our
16 conditions, this variability proves to be spatially organised and temporal stable since
17 advanced and delayed zones remain stable throughout the growing season (from post-
18 budburst to harvest). It was possible to identify two well-contrasted zones of phenology and
19 maturity within each vine field. Observed magnitude of variation was similar to the one
20 observed at larger scales or under scenarios of climate change. These results should be
21 considered for the sampling strategy of phenology and maturation at within field scale and
22 for planning production activities. Differences in phenology may explain the spatial
23 variability observed in other variables such as yield and disease development. Further
24 investigations should determine the environmental factors which drive the observed spatial
25 variability in phenology and maturity, and if possible propose predictive models that consider
26 this variability.

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10 4 **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

11 5 The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.
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51 52 30 LIST OF FIGURES

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55 31 **Fig. 1** Location of Maule Valley in Chile (a) and map of the study area (b)

56 32 **Fig. 2** Measurement grids used in the experiments. 18 grid sites for field 1, cv Cabernet
57 33 Sauvignon (a) and 19 sites for field 2, cv Chardonnay (b). Where: S_i represents the sampling
58 34 site number i
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Fig. 3 Location of temperature sensors in the field 1 (cv Cabernet Sauvignon). Where: Z1 represents zone 1 and Z2 represents zone 2

Fig. 4 Phenology model simulation for cv Cabernet Sauvignon (Model Cab) and cv Chardonnay (Model Cha). Where: Lines represent the sum of GDD necessary to fulfill the state 23 in PS (Flowering). R^2 : Represents the degree of fit between phenological stage (PS) and growing degree days (GDD)

Fig. 5 Maps of spatial distribution of the main phenological stages, field 1, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 seasons. a) Post-Budburst, b) Flowering and c) Veraison. a), b) and c) expressed in units of phenological scale (PS)

Fig. 6 Maps of spatial distribution of the maturation, expressed in total soluble solids ($^{\circ}$ Brix), field 1, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 seasons. a) Pre-Ha 1 (25 days before harvest), b) Pre-Ha 2 (12 days before harvest) and c) Ha (Harvest)

Fig. 7 Maps of spatial distribution of the main phenological stages, field 2, 2011-12 and 2012-13 seasons. a) Post-Budburst, b) Flowering and c) Veraison. a), b) and c) expressed in units of phenological scale (PS)

Fig. 8 Maps of spatial distribution of the maturation, expressed in total soluble solids ($^{\circ}$ Brix), field 2, 2011-12 and 2012-13 seasons. a) Pre-Ha 1 (25 days before harvest), b) Pre-Ha 2 (12 days before harvest) and c) Ha (Harvest)

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Fig. 10 Mapping of the cluster analysis for field 1 (a and c) and field 2 (b and d). a) and b) cluster analysis of the main phenological stages. c) and d) cluster analysis of the maturation (total soluble solids)

Fig. 11 Days difference between the defined zones (cluster analysis) according to the average of the fields, for the main phenological stages and maturation. (a) field 1 and (b) field 2. The dashed line represents the reference level (0). Each point on the figure represents the average of all seasons considered for each cultivar (4 for field 1 and 2 for field 2). Vertical bars represent the standard deviation

TABLES

Table 1 Field characteristics of the Cabernet Sauvignon and Chardonnay experimental fields

Property	Cabernet Sauvignon	Chardonnay
Experimental period	2009-13	2011-13
Vineyard age ^a	13-year-old	17-year-old
Rootstock	Own-rooted	
Location (WGS84)	35°22.0' S, 71°35.6' W	35°21.9' S, 71°35.8' W
Elevation (m above sea level)	113.6	131.8
Spacing (m x m)	3.0 x 1.5	3.0 x 1.25
Trellis/Pruning system	VSPSystem/Two-bilateral spur-cordon	VSPSystem/Guyot
Row orientation	330° NW	310°NW
Total root depth (m)	0.7	0.8
Soil characteristics		

Bulk density (g cm ⁻³)	1.4	1.5
Field capacity (m ³ m ⁻³)	0.34	0.26
Wilting point (m ³ m ⁻³)	0.22	0.15
Available water (m ³ m ⁻³)	0.12	0.11
Texture	Clay loam	
Irrigation system	Furrow irrigation	

^a: at the beginning of the experiment.
 VSP: Vertical shoot positional

Table 2 Representation of the phenological scale of Eichhorn and Lorenz as modified by Coombe (Coombe 1995)

Main phenological stage	Assigned Number in Scale (PS)	Meaning
Budburst ansPost-Budburst	4	Green tip: first leaf tissue visible (Budburst)
	5	Rosette of leaf tips visible
	7	First leaf separated from shoot tip
	9	2 to 3 leaves separated; shoots 2-4 cm long
	11	4 leaves separated
Flowering	12	5 leaves separated; shoots about 10 cm long; inflorescence clear
	19	About 16 leaves separated; beginning of flowering (first flower caps loosening)
	20	10% caps off
	21	30% caps off
	23	17-20 leaves separated; 50% caps off (full-bloom)
	25	80% caps off
Veraison	26	Cap-fall complete (100%)
	33	Berries still hard and green.
	34	Berries begin to soften.
	35	Berries begin to colour and enlarge (Veraison).
	36	Berries with intermediate °Brix values.

Table 3 Summary of thermal time and main climatic variables, which characterize the growing conditions over the 4 years of experiment. Variables are presented by phenological stage (mean of the field) with Bu: Budburst, Fl: Flowering, Ve: Veraison and Ha: Harvest. Cab: cv Cabernet Sauvignon and Cha: cv Chardonnay

Season	T _{mean} (°C)		sGDD (°C)		P (mm)		ET ₀ (mm)		P-ET ₀ (mm)	
2009-2010	Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab	
1 May-Bu	8.8		123		515.8		180		336	
Bu-Fl	14.0		264		62.0		237		-175	
Fl-Ve	19.6		625		2.8		383		-380	
Ve-Ha*	17.4		499		0.2		245		-245	
1 May-Ha*	15.0		1510		580.8		1045		-464	
2010-2011	Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab	
1 May-Bu	8.5		103		398.2		206		193	
Bu-Fl	15.0		287		44.8		214		-169	
Fl-Ve	18.9		542		11.0		339		-328	
Ve-Ha*	18.3		524		30.2		266		-236	
1 May-Ha*	15.2		1455		484.2		1025		-541	
2011-2012	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha
1 May-Bu	8.1	8.0	84	70	448.6	448.6	169	159	280	290
Bu-Fl	14.4	14.2	263	258	9.0	8.8	215	214	-206	-205
Fl-Ve	20.1	20.0	679	641	0.0	0.2	393	375	-393	-375
Ve-Ha*	20.2	20.4	497	416	7.0	7.0	241	208	-234	-201

1 May-Ha*	15.7	15.7	1523	1385	464.6	464.6	1018	956	-553	-491
2012-2013	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha
1 May-Bu	9.2	9.1	171	157	323.3	323.3	180	166	143	158
Bu-Fl	14.6	14.1	297	268	85.7	85.7	220	201	-134	-115
Fl-Ve	19.4	19.0	597	589	41.1	41.1	338	349	-297	-308
Ve-Ha*	19.0	20.0	575	509	10	10	268	237	-258	-227
1 May-Ha*	15.5	15.5	1640	1523	460.1	460	1006	952	-546	-492

T_{mean}: average mean temperature; \sum GDD: Sum of growing degree-days; P: Precipitation; ET₀: Evapotranspiration.
 *Harvest: the harvest was undertaken when the berries presented 22°Brix of total soluble solids.

Table 4 Main statistics of grapevine phenology for the two fields studied

Season	Min		Max		Range		SD		CV (%)	
2009-10	Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab	
Post- Bu	5		7		2		0.65		10.5	
Fl	20		23		3		0.87		3.9	
Ve	34		35		1		0.34		1.0	
2010-11	Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab	
Post- Bu	5		7		2		0.47		8.3	
Fl	20		26		6		1.47		6.1	
Ve	34		35		1		0.26		0.8	
2011-12	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha
Post- Bu	5	9	8	11	3	2	0.89	0.64	12.8	6.4
Fl	21	22	25	25	4	3	1.35	0.69	5.6	3.0
Ve	33	33	35	35	2	2	0.54	0.52	1.5	1.5
2012-13	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha
Post- Bu	7.0	7.0	11	11	4	4	1.05	1.36	12.1	15.6
Fl	18	20	21	25	3	5	0.77	1.46	3.9	6.5
Ve	34	33	35	35	1	2	0.28	0.97	0.8	2.9

Min: minimum, Max: Maximum, SD: Standard deviation, CV: Coefficient of variation, Range: Range of variation. Post-Bu: Post-Budbreak, Fl: Flowering, Ve: Veraison. Post-Bu, Fl and Ve expressed in PS. Cab: cv Cabernet Sauvignon, field 1. Cha: cv Chardonnay, field 2.

Table 5 Main statistics of maturation, expressed in Total Soluble Solids (TSS), for the two fields studied

Season	Min		Max		Range		SD		CV (%)	
2009-10	Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab	
Pre-Ha 1	17.6		21.2		3.6		0.96		4.8	
Pre-Ha 2	18.6		22.2		3.6		1.16		5.6	
Ha	19.8		24.0		4.2		1.20		5.3	
2010-11	Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab		Cab	
Pre-Ha 1	17.0		21.6		4.6		1.40		6.8	
Pre-Ha 2	17.2		22.5		5.3		1.56		7.4	
Ha	17.2		23.2		6.0		1.61		7.4	
2011-12	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha
Pre-Ha 1	17.6	13.8	22.7	18.7	5.1	4.9	1.38	1.23	6.5	7.6
Pre-Ha 2	18.8	17.6	24.6	22.0	5.8	4.4	1.31	1.04	5.9	5.3
Ha	18.8	18.5	24.6	22.9	5.8	4.4	1.31	1.02	5.9	4.9
2012-13	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha	Cab	Cha
Pre-Ha 1	15.6	15.0	20.9	19.0	5.3	4.0	1.38	1.16	7.1	6.7
Pre-Ha 2	17.2	18.8	22.4	21.5	5.2	2.7	1.37	0.76	6.5	3.8
Ha	18.3	21.0	23.9	23.9	5.6	2.9	1.50	0.77	6.8	3.4

Min: minimum, Max: Maximum, SD: Standard deviation, CV: Coefficient of variation, Range: Range of variation. Pre-Ha 1: 20 days before Harvest, Pre-Ha 2: 12 days before Harvest. Ha: Harvest. Pre-Ha 1, Pre-Ha 2 and Ha expressed in °Brix. Cab: cv Cabernet Sauvignon, field 1. Cha: cv Chardonnay, field 2.

Table 6 Parameters of semivariogram adjusted for each phenological stage evaluated in the seasons

Season	Model	Components of Semivariogram					
		R ²	C ₀	C ₀ + C	a	DESP (%)	MCD (m)
2009-10 Cab							
Post- Bu	G	0.98	0.001	0.472	80.7	0.21	30.2
Fl	Sp	0.99	0.017	0.901	100.1	1.89	36.8
Ve	G	0.86	0.0002	0.162	92.3	0.12	34.6
2010-11 Cab							
Post- Bu	G	0.99	0.0018	0.266	72.6	0.68	27.0
Fl	G	0.77	0.001	2.85	81.8	0.04	30.7
Ve	G	0.99	0.0032	0.1053	112.4	3.04	40.9
2011-12 Cab							
Post- Bu	G	0.99	0.006	0.859	65.82	0.70	24.5
Fl	G	0.99	0.058	2.644	98.2	2.19	36.0
Ve	G	0.83	0.0001	0.298	95.44	0.03	35.8
2012-13 Cab							
Post- Bu	G	0.74	0.060	1.148	47.1	5.23	16.7
Fl	G	0.97	0.0010	0.686	67.4	0.15	25.2
Ve	G	0.97	0.0001	0.128	123.3	0.08	46.2
2011-12 Cha							
Post- Bu	G	0.93	0.034	0.676	115.4	5.03	41.1
Fl	G	0.95	0.0010	0.551	54.7	0.18	20.5
Ve	Sp	0.83	0.0010	1.520	97.3	0.07	36.5
2012-13 Cha							
Post- Bu	G	0.99	0.166	2.964	106.9	5.60	37.8
Fl	G	0.99	0.513	2.911	97.9	17.62	30.2
Ve	G	0.99	1.165	9.486	149.1	12.28	49.0

C₀: Nugget. C₀ + C: Sill. a: Range. DESP (%) Degree of spatial dependence. G: Gaussian, Ex: Exponential, Sp: Spherical, L: Linear. Post-Bu: Post-Budbreak, Fl: Flowering, Ve: Veraison. Post-Bu, Fl and Ve expressed in PS. Cab: cv Cabernet Sauvignon, field 1. Cha: cv Chardonnay, field 2.

Table 7 Parameters of semivariogram adjusted for each maturation date evaluated in the seasons

Season	Model	Components of Semivariogram					
		R ²	C ₀	C ₀ + C	a	DESP (%)	MCD (m)
2009-10 Cab							
Pre-Ha 1	G	0.94	0	1.041	32.9	0.00	12.3
Pre-Ha 2	G	0.93	0	1.420	41.0	0.00	15.4
Ha	G	0.91	0.001	1.470	68.4	0.07	25.6
2010-11 Cab							
Pre-Ha 1	G	0.98	0	2.031	31.6	0.00	11.8
Pre-Ha 2	G	0.96	0	2.625	30.3	0.00	11.4
Ha	G	0.76	0.0010	2.702	64.95	0.04	24.3
2011-12 Cab							
Pre-Ha 1	G	0.90	0.0000	1.846	31.6	0.00	11.8
Pre-Ha 2	G	0.92	0.0000	1.793	35.9	0.00	13.5
Ha	G	0.88	0.0010	1.687	58.72	0.06	22.0
2012-13 Cab							
Pre-Ha 1	G	0.91	0.2023	1.618	37.49	12.5	12.3
Pre-Ha 2	G	0.93	0.0000	2.161	39.98	0.00	15.0
Ha	G	0.99	0.0010	2.627	92.49	0.04	34.7
2011-12 Cha							
Pre-Ha 1	G	0.92	0.1319	1.693	38.2	7.79	13.2
Pre-Ha 2	G	0.93	0.0000	1.148	22.8	0.00	8.6
Ha	L	0.95	0.1415	-	-	-	-
2012-13 Cha							

Pre-Ha 1	G	0.89	0.4011	2.228	114.9	18.00	35.3
Pre-Ha 2	G	0.91	0.127	0.955	82.4	13.33	26.8
Ha	G	0.67	0.395	2.800	119.3	14.11	38.4

Co: Nugget. Co + C: Sill. a: Range. DESP (%) Degree of spatial dependence. G: Gaussian, Ex: Exponential, Sp: Spherical, L: Linear. Pre-Ha 1: 25 days before Harvest, Pre-Ha 2: 12 days before Harvest. Ha: Harvest. Pre-Ha 1, Pre-Ha 2 and Ha expressed in °Brix. Cab: cv Cabernet Sauvignon, field 1. Cha: cv Chardonnay, field 2.

Table 8 Kendall Coefficient of Concordance (W) for phenological stage and maturation throughout all the seasons (4 for field 1 and 2 for field 2)

Phenological Stage and maturation	W Kendall	Significance (p<0.01)
Cabernet Sauvignon (Field 1)		
Post-Budburst	0.51	**
Flowering	0.67	**
Veraison	0.67	**
Pre-Ha 1	0.69	**
Pre-Ha 2	0.65	**
Harvest	0.70	**
Chardonnay (Field 2)		
Post-Budburst	0.85	**
Flowering	0.77	**
Veraison	0.51	**
Pre-Ha 1	0.77	**
Pre-Ha 2	0.51	**
Harvest	0.65	**

Table 9 Kendall Coefficient of Concordance (W) for phenological stages and maturation within the seasons

Season	W Kendall	Significance (p<0.01)
Cabernet Sauvignon (Field 1)		
2009-2010		
PS	0.72	**
Ma	0.83	**
2010-2011		
PS	0.76	**
Ma	0.87	**
2011-2012		
PS	0.85	**
Ma	0.80	**
2012-2013		
PS	0.72	**
Ma	0.88	**
Chardonnay (Field 2)		
2011-2012		
PS	0.54	**
Ma	0.80	**
2012-2013		
PS	0.81	**
Ma	0.78	**

Ps: Phenological stage, Ma: Maturation

FIGURES

Figure 1

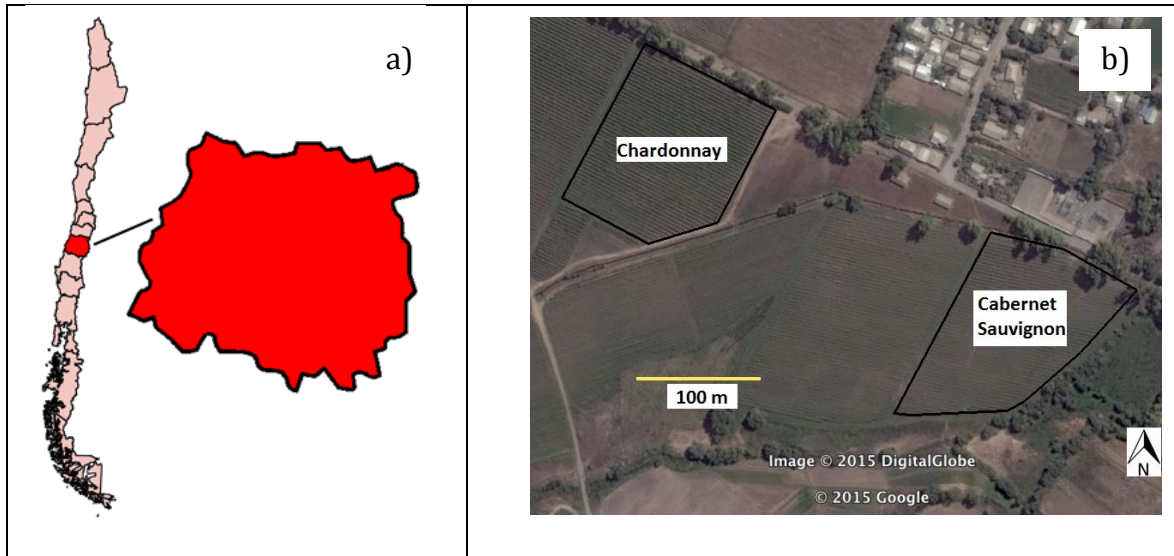


Figure 2

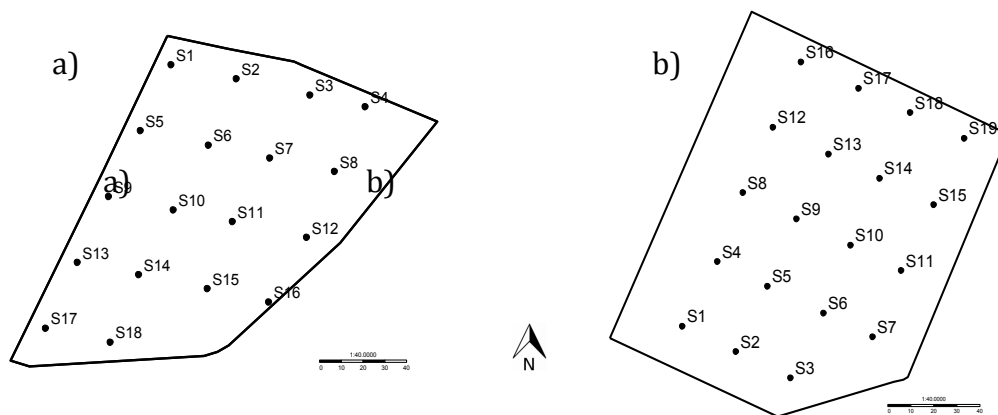


Figure 3

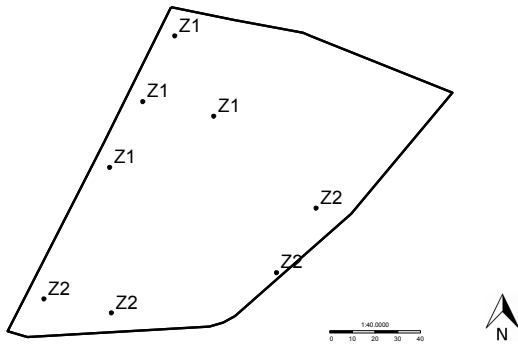


Figure 4

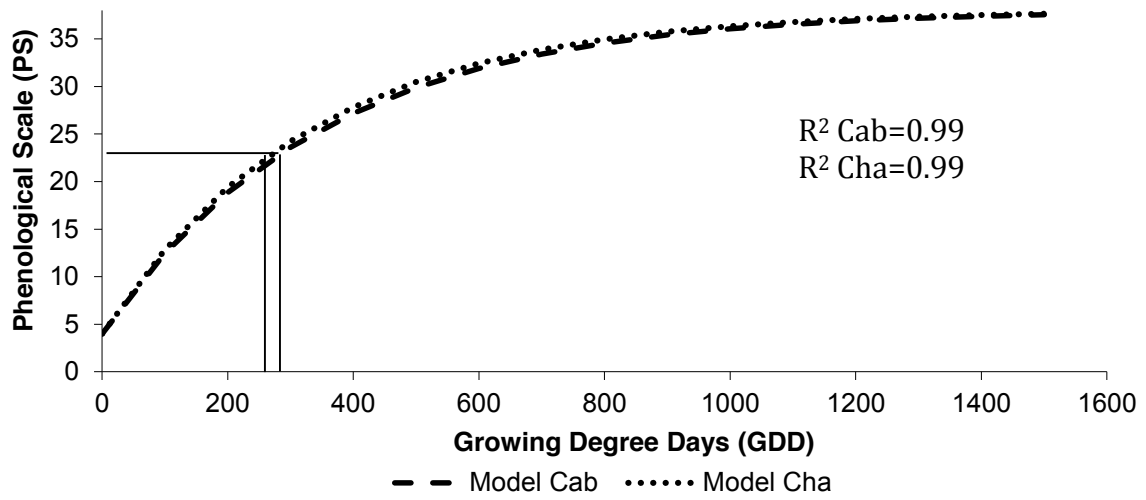


Figure 5

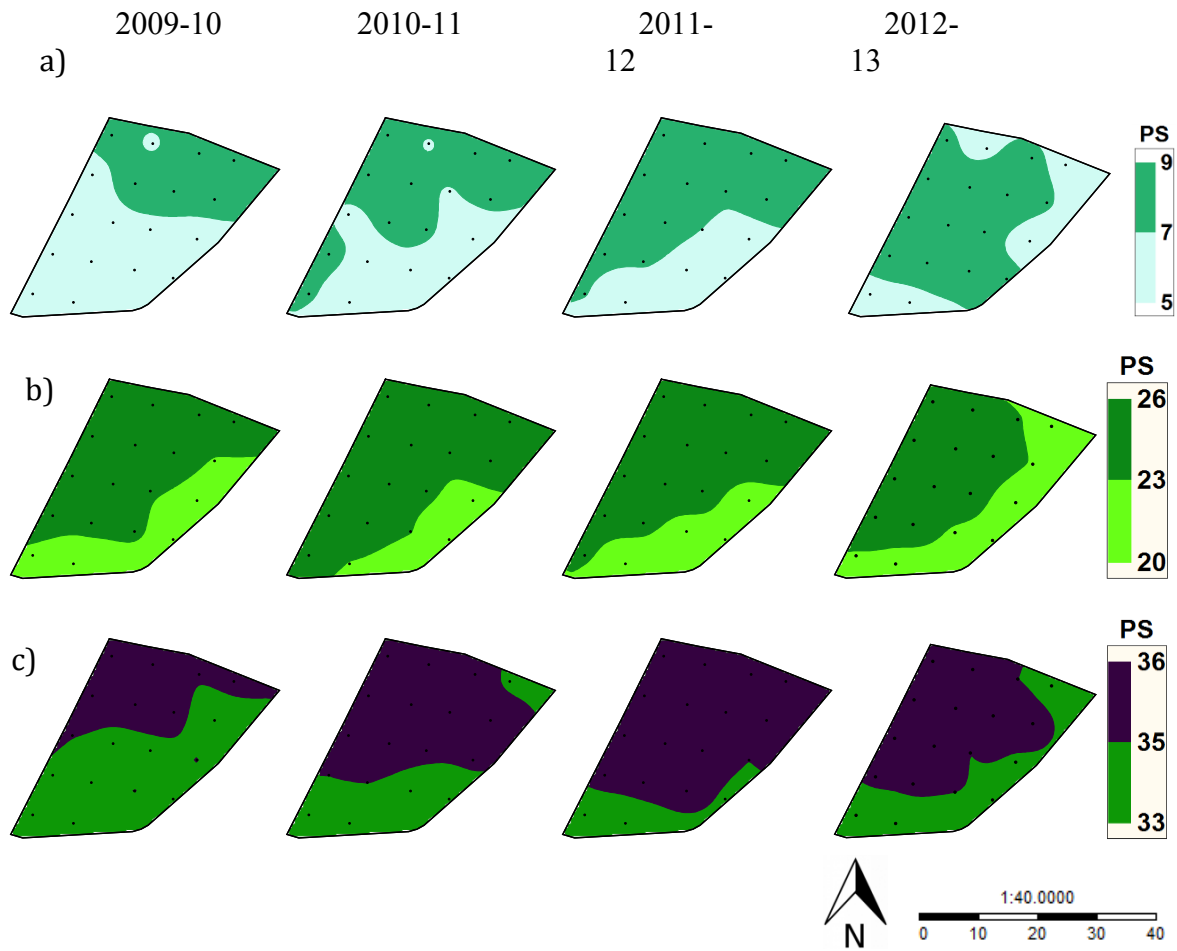


Figure 6

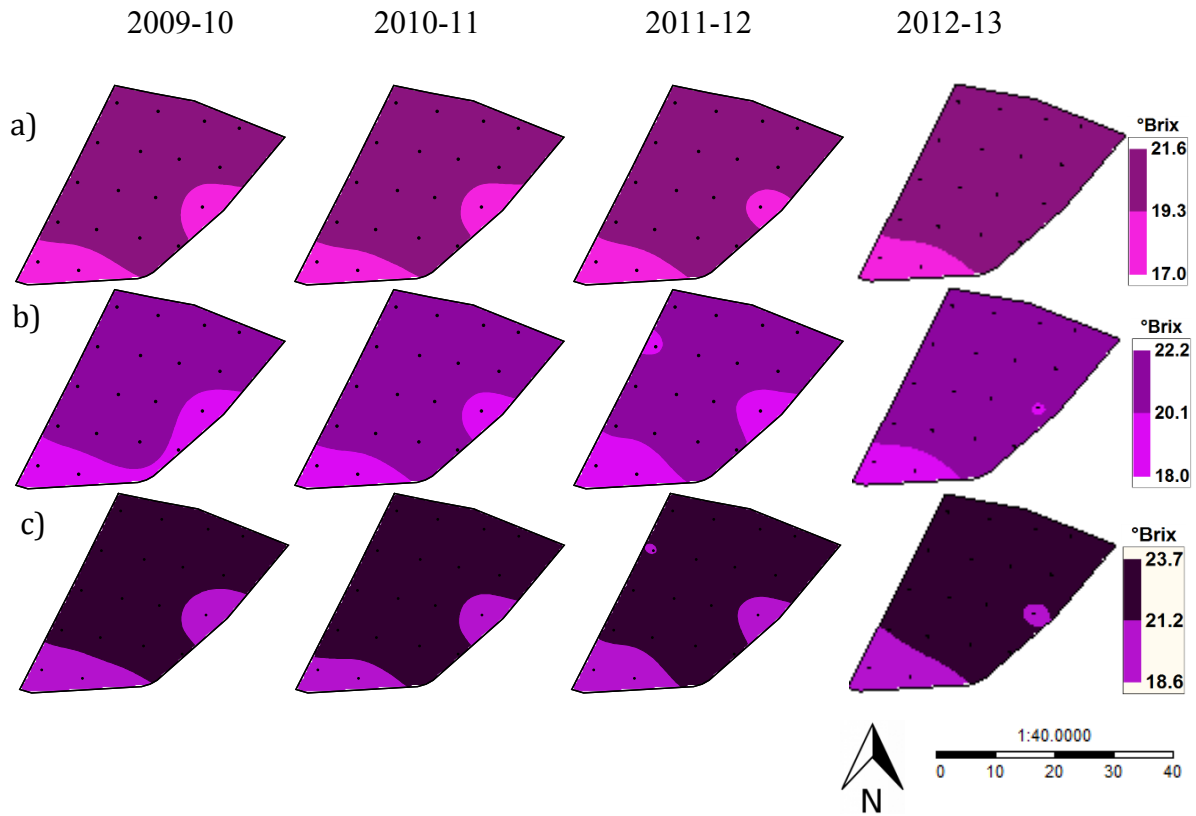


Figure 7

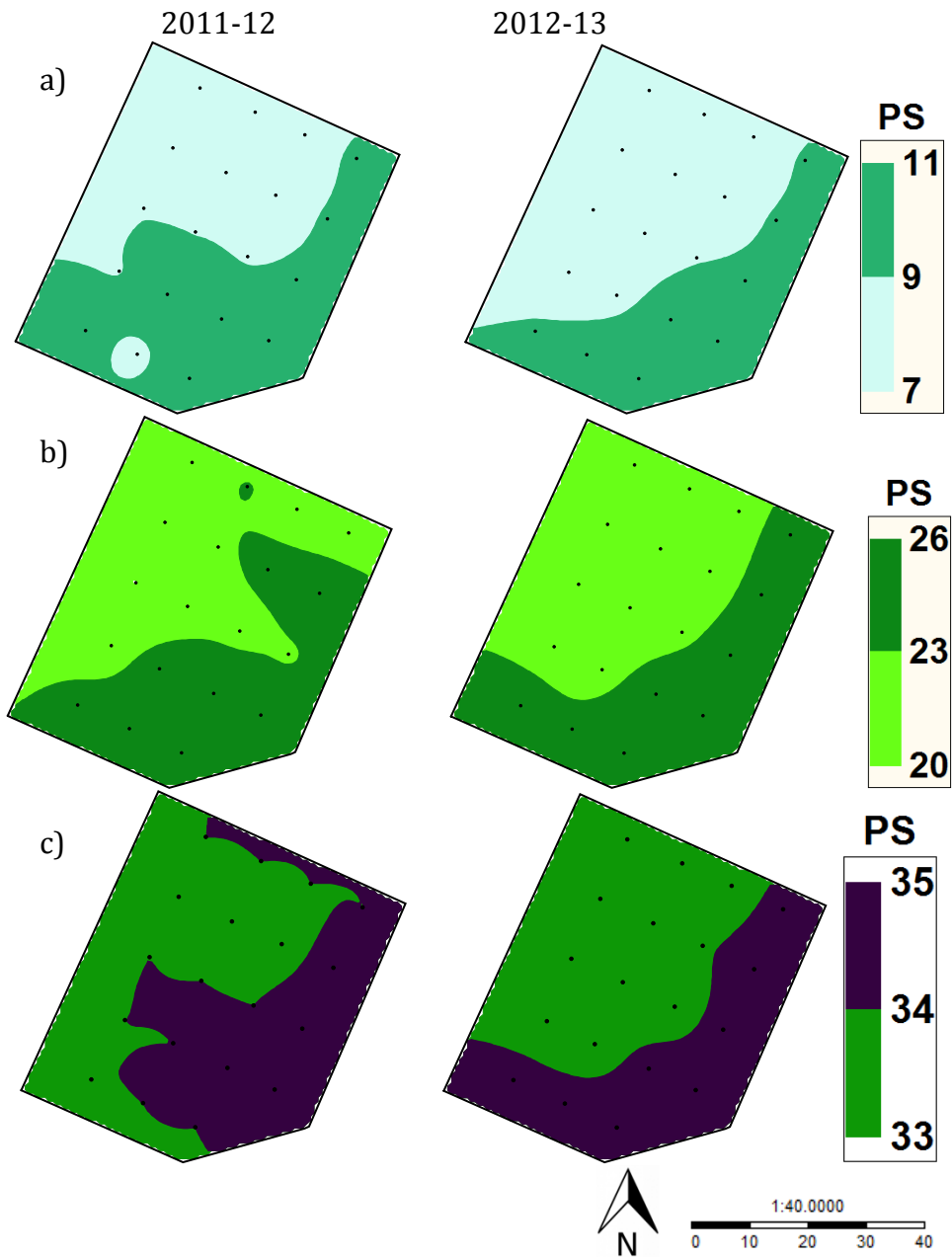


Figure 8

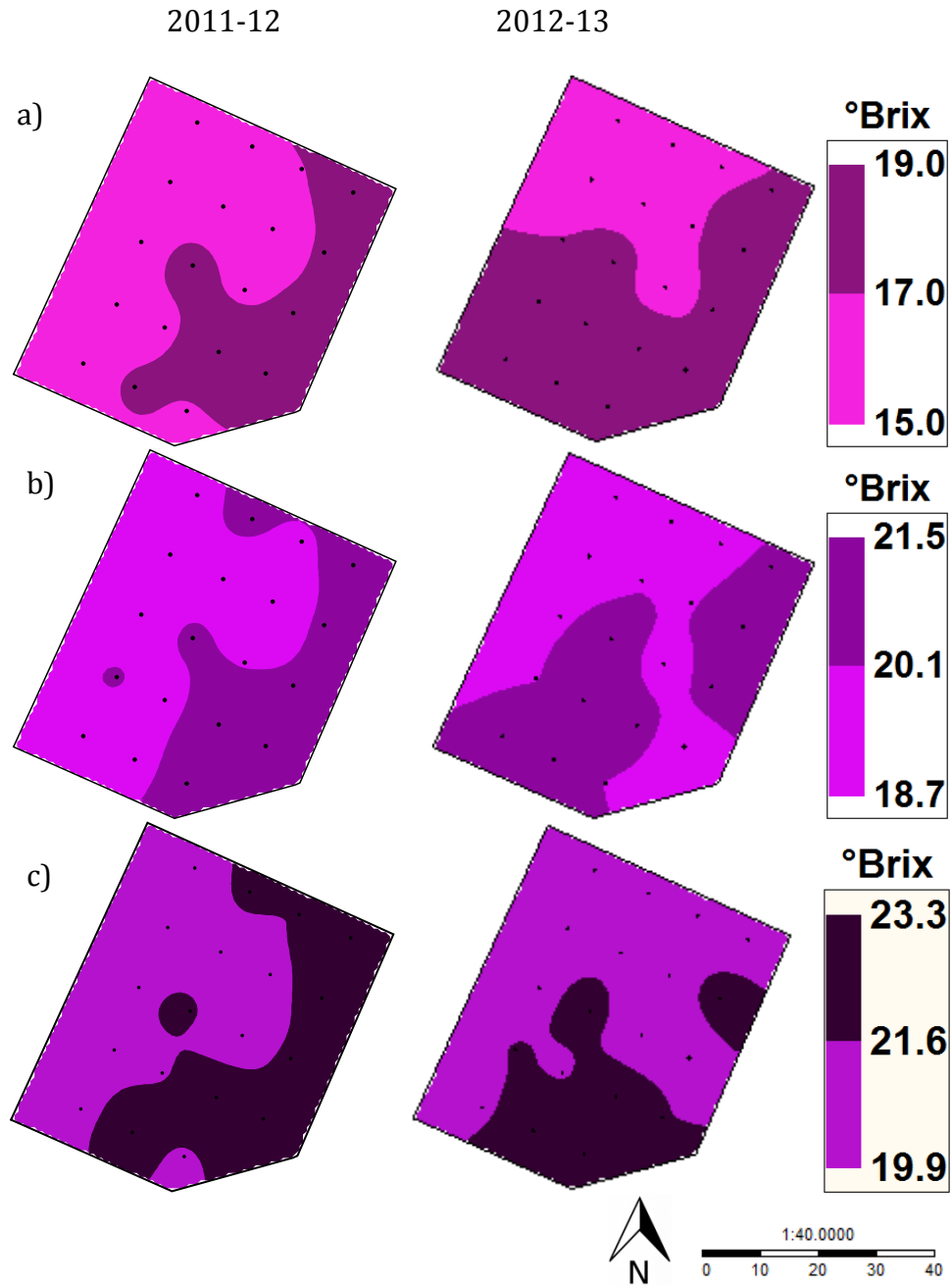


Figure 9

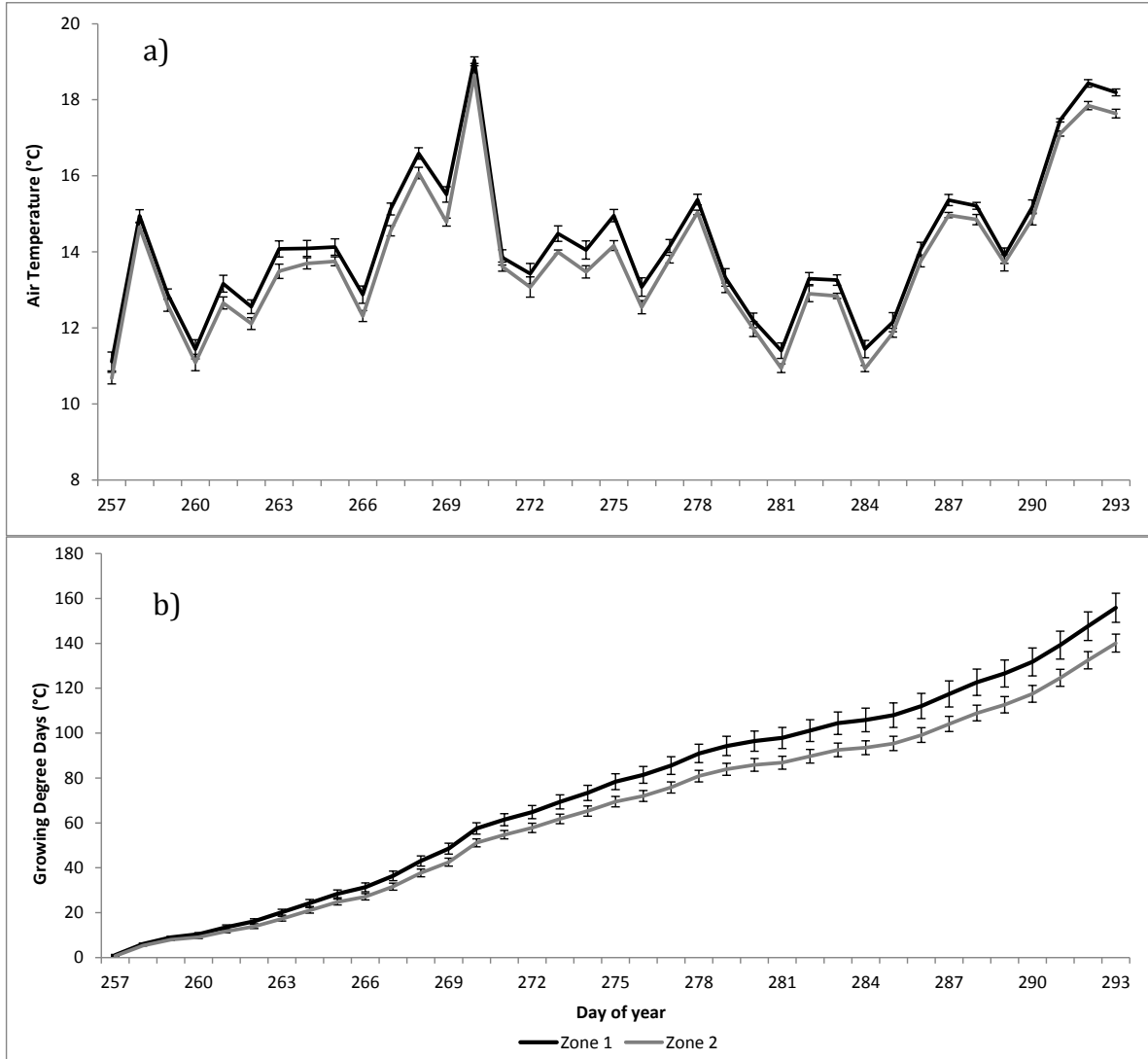


Figure 10

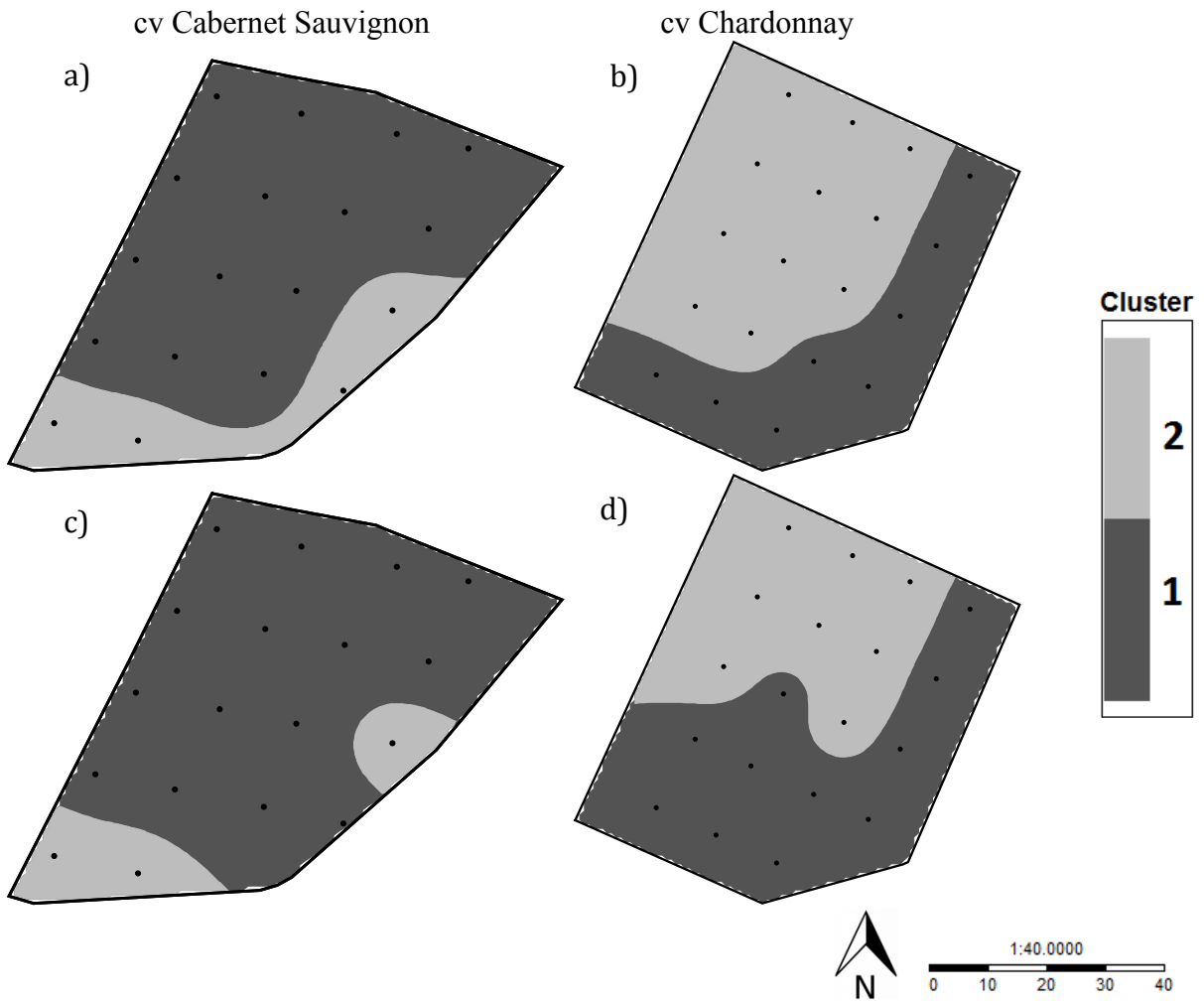


Figure 11

