

Story Map: Tell the story of the ADVICLIM project

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Story Map Tell the story of the ADVICLIM project









Hochschule Geisenheim





Overall objective

The implementation of a story map during the ADVICLIM project aimed to describe the main objectives of the project and to facilitate the communication of the results produced by the different actions.

A story map is a dynamic tool that allows end users to explore a subject through various communication tools (images, videos, interactive maps, data, figures, and text). We chose to use the framework proposed by ESRI in order to implement a story map dedicated to the ADVICLIM project by illustrating the approach on the pilot site of Saint-Emilion.

The interactive document can be viewed at the following address <u>https://www.adviclim.eu/storymap</u>.



1. Pilot site presentation

The first tab of the story map provides global information at the vineyard scale.

It presents all geographical elements of the pilot site, such as location, topography, soil type, geology and precipitation information.

In particular, it contains details of the areas of vines under cultivation and the wine appellations.

Each element of the text, underlined or highlighted, refers to additional content (maps, graphics, articles, etc...).



Local climate

2. Climate data observation

This section presents the temperature measurement device installed in each pilot site. A map shows the layout of the data loggers in the vineyard. By clicking on a data logger, the user can access the temperature measurement through a dynamic graph. This dynamic charting system is based on high chart library (<u>https://www.highcharts.com/</u>). It allows to navigate in the time range of the graph and provides a dynamic visualization of the data.



3. Climate data modelling

Present temperatures

The modeling of the spatial temperature distribution is displayed at two levels in the story map.

Over the historical period, temperature maps are provided. They integrate the results of a Vector Machine Learning model that calculates a temperature distribution by integrating characteristics of the vineyard environment (altitude, slope, exposure, geographical position of the data loggers).



Daily temperature model

Future temperatures

For future periods, the downscaling approach implemented within the framework of ADVICLIM is illustrated in the story map. The presented maps integrate data from regionalized climate models for two climate change scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5). The map outputs provide estimates of bioclimatic index values such as the Huglin Index for two periods and two scenarios.



4. Agronomic measurements

This tab presents the different grape varieties located in the pilot site, indicating their characteristics and their spatial distribution. It also explains how agronomic measurements are carried out with the setting up of phenology observation plots in order to determine the theoretical maturity dates.

The parameters analyzed during the sampling of vine berries at maturity dates are detailed with the possibility of consulting scientific publications detailing the whole methodology developed (text underlined).



Scientific publications

Grape varieties

5. Phenology

Present

This part presents the results of phenological observations in the monitored plots. These observations show the variability between plots, from the earliest to the latest.

Maps resulting from phenology modelling illustrate the occurrence of different phenological stages.

Scientific publications are also available.



Maturity

Scientific publications

Future

This tab assesses the impact of climate change on the Merlot grape variety. It compares the phenological variability of the plots (measured in days) for mid-flowering and mid-veraison according to the different scenarios and periods selected. Maps provided Grapevine Flowering Veraison (GFV) model output values.



6. Adaptation

Future changes in vine development lead to the adaptation of agronomic practices. In this section, the focus is on the multi-agent model SEVE implemented during the ADVICLIM project.

Results are presented at plot scale (bioclimatic indices values and phenological cycles variability). One of the potential adaptations is the change of grape variety according to different scenarios and periods.

A demonstration video of the SEVE multi-agent model is available in this section.



7. Mitigation

Mitigation of GHG emissions from cultural practices under climate change scenarios is the subject of this last section. Indirect and direct emissions were quantified at the plot level using a carbon footprint method, which helps to identify climate change mitigation options.



Wine-growing operations

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