



HAL
open science

Quantifying the grapevine xylem embolism resistance spectrum to identify varieties and regions at risk in a future dry climate

Laurent J Lamarque, Chloe E. L. Delmas, Guillaume Charrier, Régis Burlett, Ninon Dell'acqua, Jérôme Pouzoulet, Gregory A Gambetta, Sylvain Delzon

► To cite this version:

Laurent J Lamarque, Chloe E. L. Delmas, Guillaume Charrier, Régis Burlett, Ninon Dell'acqua, et al.. Quantifying the grapevine xylem embolism resistance spectrum to identify varieties and regions at risk in a future dry climate. *Scientific Reports*, 2023, 13 (1), pp.7724. 10.1038/s41598-023-34224-6 . hal-04290997

HAL Id: hal-04290997

<https://hal.inrae.fr/hal-04290997>

Submitted on 17 Nov 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.

L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.



Distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License



OPEN

Quantifying the grapevine xylem embolism resistance spectrum to identify varieties and regions at risk in a future dry climate

Laurent J. Lamarque^{1,2}, Chloé E. L. Delmas³, Guillaume Charrier⁴, Régis Burlett¹, Ninon Dell'Acqua³, Jérôme Pouzoulet³, Gregory A. Gambetta⁵ & Sylvain Delzon¹

Maintaining wine production under global warming partly relies on optimizing the choice of plant material for a given viticultural region and developing drought-resistant cultivars. However, progress in these directions is hampered by the lack of understanding of differences in drought resistance among *Vitis* genotypes. We investigated patterns of xylem embolism vulnerability within and among 30 *Vitis* species and sub-species (varieties) from different locations and climates, and assessed the risk of drought vulnerability in 329 viticultural regions worldwide. Within a variety, vulnerability to embolism decreased during summer. Among varieties, we have found wide variations in drought resistance of the vascular system in grapevines. This is particularly the case within *Vitis vinifera*, with varieties distributed across four clusters of embolism vulnerability. Ugni blanc and Chardonnay featured among the most vulnerable, while Pinot noir, Merlot and Cabernet Sauvignon ranked among the most resistant. Regions possibly at greater risk of being vulnerable to drought, such as Poitou–Charentes, France and Marlborough, New Zealand, do not necessarily have arid climates, but rather bear a significant proportion of vulnerable varieties. We demonstrate that grapevine varieties may not respond equally to warmer and drier conditions, and highlight that hydraulic traits are key to improve viticulture suitability under climate change.

Increasing temperatures and shifts in precipitation patterns pose serious threats to global crop production^{1–3}, and maintaining high and consistent crop yields under drought and/or stricter water conservation policies is a major challenge for the sustainability of agricultural systems. Grapevine plays a significant role culturally and is the world's third most valuable horticultural crop⁴. Wine growing regions worldwide have recently faced intense and frequent droughts and heat waves, e.g. 2009 in Australia, 2015 in California, and 2019 in France, and subsequent economical losses in wine production have been considerable⁵. Understanding how grapevine responds to extreme weather such as increasingly severe and sustained droughts is crucial to advise the wine industry about which varieties and viticultural practices would be best adapted to increased drought risk.

Adaptation of viticulture to climate change has first been approached from a phenological perspective^{6–8}. Historically, specific grapevine varieties have been chosen for specific regions so that their phenological cycles match local climate⁹. For example, Pinot Noir and Riesling, which mature early, are grown in cooler regions, whereas late-ripening Grenache and Mourvedre are favored in hotter climates¹⁰. Phenological diversity within *Vitis vinifera* is high⁸, and it has been suggested that increasing diversity of varieties with different phenology may mitigate losses of agricultural areas and negative impacts of climate change⁷. However, plant productivity relies on water availability and photosynthetic capacity^{11,12} and therefore, optimizing phenology alone cannot increase drought tolerance in grapevine.

Regarding drought tolerance, grapevine stands out from major annual crops because of two features. First, it is a perennial crop that is expected to produce for many decades. Thus, it must tolerate drought periods over both short- and long terms, i.e. be able to produce annually while avoiding drought-induced mortality thresholds over the years¹³. Second, water deficit can improve berry and wine quality, especially for red wines, through increases

¹Université de Bordeaux, INRAE, BIOGECO, 33615 Pessac, France. ²Département des Sciences de l'Environnement, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Trois-Rivières, QC, Canada. ³SAVE, INRAE, BSA, ISVV, 33882 Villenave d'Ornon, France. ⁴Université Clermont Auvergne, INRAE, PIAF, 63000 Clermont-Ferrand, France. ⁵EGFV, Bordeaux-Sciences Agro, INRAE, Université de Bordeaux, ISVV, 33882 Villenave d'Ornon, France. ✉email: llamarqueab@gmail.com

in sugar, anthocyanin, and tannin concentration^{14–16}. As a result, producers in regions where irrigation is allowed tend to restrict water to maximize production of high-quality grapes while minimizing yield reductions. For these reasons, a large body of work on grapevine physiology has focused on improving water use efficiency, notably attempting to elucidate the underlying mechanisms of stomatal regulation and photosynthesis limitation^{17–21}. However, water use efficiency is often equated with drought resistance and improved crop yields under stress²², which is not the case²³.

Indeed, water-carbon linkages in plants also rely on efficient hydraulic functioning that facilitate water movement from the soil up to the sites of photosynthesis. During prolonged drought, this system can be disrupted by air entry in water conducting xylem cells (c.f. xylem embolism)¹², which become partially or entirely non-functional. Failure to maintain hydraulic conductivity impairs the photosynthetic yield and productivity of plants^{24,25}, and ultimately limits survival under severe drought²⁶. Yet, hydraulics in grapevine has been described in just a handful of common *Vitis vinifera* L. varieties, e.g. Cabernet Sauvignon^{27,28}, Chardonnay²⁹, Grenache^{18,30}, Merlot^{18,31}, and Syrah^{18,30}. The magnitude of variation in vulnerability to xylem embolism within and among *Vitis* species and sub-species (varieties) is currently unknown, and limits our ability to provide growers and wine makers with robust recommendations for promoting specific varieties better adapted to warmer and drier climates. However, this knowledge is critical, whatever the viticultural management of water: whether this is in traditional vineyards of Europe where 90% of viticulture is rainfed³² and avoiding thresholds of hydraulic failure via irrigation is not an option in many regions, or in New World vineyards where irrigation might not prevent grapevines from reaching xylem embolism thresholds during midsummer under severe drought¹⁸.

In this study, we evaluated the global spectrum of vulnerability to xylem embolism in grapevine, with measurements conducted both within individual varieties over the growing season and between varieties originating from different locations and climates. We studied 30 grapevine varieties (Supplementary Table S1), encompassing (i) black-berried and white-berried *Vitis vinifera* varieties that collectively account for ~1.9 M hectares cultivated around the world and represent >42% of the global winegrape bearing area, (ii) interspecific *Vitis* hybrid varieties, and (iii) commonly used *Vitis* rootstocks. Subsequently, these analyses allowed us to assess global wine regions with respect to their varietal diversity and resulting absolute risk of drought vulnerability. As a wide array of grapevine varieties are cultivated by humans, we hypothesized that the range of xylem vulnerability to embolism in grapevine would be relatively large, and thus, the risk of drought vulnerability would vary across vineyards worldwide.

Results and discussion

Variability in xylem embolism vulnerability over time within variety. Previous surveys of water potentials in vineyards showed that the severity of drought stress increases throughout the growing season^{18,33}. Thus, if some hydraulic adjustment occurs in grapevine to cope more easily with this situation, we would expect a seasonal decrease in vulnerability to xylem embolism. To examine this, we first compared vulnerability to xylem embolism in stems between spring and summer in four *Vitis vinifera* varieties, one hybrid variety, and one rootstock, using the in situ flow-centrifugation technique equipped with a 100-cm diameter rotor³⁴. We found that stem vulnerability to xylem embolism decreased significantly along the season in all varieties but Regent (i.e. ontogenic effect). The difference in xylem pressure inducing 50% embolism (c.f. Ψ_{50}) between spring and summer ranged from 0.45 MPa in Merlot to 0.88 MPa in 110R (Fig. 1, Supplementary Table S2).

The temporal decrease in stem vulnerability to xylem embolism was further observed from year to year, as the xylem pressure inducing 50% and 88% embolism (c.f. Ψ_{88}) in spring was 0.36 MPa and 0.56 MPa more negative in the current-year shoot of two-year-old Syrah plants, compared to their one-year-old counterparts (Supplementary Table S3).

We next tested whether seasonal changes in vulnerability to xylem embolism also occurred in mature leaves, using the non-invasive, optical technique³⁵ on intact plants. First, measurements in Cabernet Sauvignon showed that spring and summer leaves were equally resistant to xylem embolism (Supplementary Table S4, Supplementary Fig. S1). However, there appeared to be a trend toward lower embolism thresholds as the season progressed. Regardless of leaf nodal positions, 50% embolism was reached at water potentials around –1.8 MPa in spring and –2.0 MPa in summer, whereas 88% embolism threshold averaged –2.2 MPa in spring and –2.4 MPa in summer. In addition, observations in the field and during experimental dry-downs^{29,30} have indicated that, when grapevine is exposed to severe drought, leaf shedding primarily occurs in basal leaves formed earlier in the season compared to apical leaves. Thus, examination of leaf embolism vulnerability variation throughout the season was further conducted at two different nodal positions along the stems. Given that basal leaves experience less negative water potentials than apical leaves, we hypothesized that the discrepancy in the timing of leaf shedding would result from a difference in embolism vulnerability, with basal leaves being more vulnerable to embolism. Measurements in Cabernet Sauvignon and Syrah plants showed that basal leaves constantly exhibited higher embolism vulnerability compared to apical leaves (Supplementary Table S4, Supplementary Fig. S1). In particular, water potential inducing 88% embolism was 0.3–0.4 MPa higher in basal than apical leaves in Cabernet Sauvignon in spring and summer, and 0.6 MPa higher in basal than apical leaves in Syrah in spring. Overall, the range of leaf Ψ_{50} values obtained in this study, going from –1.7 MPa to –2.2 MPa in Cabernet Sauvignon and from –1.5 MPa to –1.8 MPa in Syrah, was in line with the 50% embolism thresholds reported previously in leaves in these varieties^{28,30}.

The seasonal dynamics of xylem embolism vulnerability observed in stems, and to a lesser extent in leaves, emphasize the ability of grapevine to rapidly adapt its hydraulic system to increasingly drier conditions along the summer. These results support previous findings in two ways. First, they match those that have documented a decrease in leaf embolism vulnerability in *Vitis vinifera* cv. Tempranillo, Grenache and Cabernet Sauvignon as summer progressed^{28,33}. Similar changes in xylem embolism vulnerability along the course of plant development

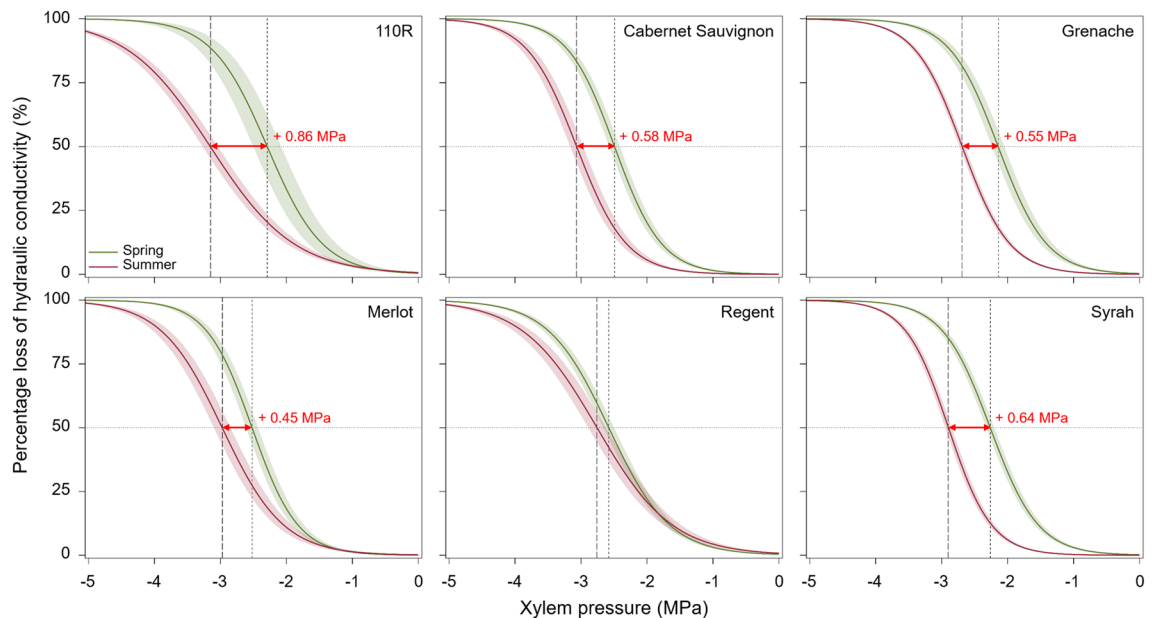


Figure 1. Variability in stem vulnerability to xylem embolism over the course of the growing season. Mean spring and summer vulnerability curves (VCs), expressed as percentage loss of hydraulic conductivity (PLC, %), in four *Vitis vinifera* varieties (Cabernet Sauvignon, Grenache, Merlot, and Syrah), one hybrid variety (Regent), and one rootstock (110R). Spring and summer VCs are colored in green and red, respectively. Shaded bands represent standard errors. Horizontal dotted lines indicate the 50% embolism threshold, while red double-headed arrows and red values depict the change in Ψ_{50} over the course of the growing season (i.e. ontogenic effect). Measurements were conducted on one-year-old plants. See Supplementary Table S10 for sample sizes, means \pm SE and results of statistical tests.

have also been described in other crops³⁶ and woody species^{37,38}. Second, they concur with studies that found substantial plasticity in xylem embolism vulnerability of various species in response to experimentally-induced variation in water^{24,39}, light⁴⁰, and nutrient⁴¹ availability. Moreover, there is strong evidence that, in grapevine, leaf physiological traits such as stomatal closure and turgor loss point also display a high degree of plasticity along the growing season^{28,31,33,42}. Thus, the seasonal shift in xylem embolism vulnerability is coordinated with acclimation of other traits to increased water deficit^{28,33}. Hydraulic and physiological traits are part of an integrated strategy aiming at maintaining a positive safety margin, that is the difference between midday water potentials (Ψ_{\min}) and the onset of embolism, in order to protect the hydraulic system when water potentials decrease throughout summer. The fact that the seasonal decrease in stem embolism vulnerability was observed in plants that were maintained in a glasshouse under well-watered conditions before measurements further suggests that this is a pre-determined strategy that takes place independently from the seasonal increase in drought conditions, possibly in relation to increased lignification and changes in wood anatomical features through time^{43,44}.

Regent was the only variety in which the decrease in stem embolism vulnerability along the season was not statistically significant. The difference in seasonal plasticity between Regent and the other grapevines, in particular the four *Vitis vinifera* varieties, might be explained by the fact that Regent is a *Vitis* interspecific hybrid originating from the crossing of Diana (Sylvaner x Müller-Thurgau) with Chambourcin, the latter being also a French-American interspecific hybrid. It is thus possible that the plastic response of vulnerability to xylem embolism that is observed in *Vitis vinifera* has been lost during the breeding processes with American wild grapevines (e.g. *Vitis berlandieri*, *V. rupestris*, and *V. riparia*). However, further investigation to this effect is needed, especially since the rootstock 110R, with a *V. berlandieri* x *V. rupestris* genetic background, exhibited significant plasticity in stem embolism vulnerability along the season, and American grapevines such as *V. candidans*, *V. labrusca* and *V. rupestris* were found equally resistant to xylem embolism than *V. vinifera* varieties⁴⁵.

Finally, measurements of xylem embolism vulnerability in stems and leaves in Cabernet Sauvignon and Syrah allowed us to assess the hypothesis of hydraulic vulnerability segmentation. This hypothesis posits that distal organs (e.g. leaves) are more vulnerable to xylem embolism than perennial organs (e.g. stems) in order for plants to protect permanent, high-investment tissues⁴⁶. Comparisons between organs showed that across the two varieties, leaves exhibited significant higher vulnerability to embolism than stems. For instance, values of Ψ_{50} in leaves were reached at water potentials 21% to 37% higher compared to stems. This led to positive hydraulic vulnerability segmentation (HVS), regardless of the season and leaf position along the stems (Supplementary Table S4). The $HVS_{\Psi_{12}}$ ranged from 0.19 MPa in Syrah in spring to 0.47 MPa in Cabernet Sauvignon in summer, and $HVS_{\Psi_{50}}$ from 0.62 MPa to 1.02 MPa (Supplementary Fig. S2). As Ψ_{50} was generally lower for apical than basal leaves, the resulting hydraulic vulnerability segmentation tended to be smaller at the top than at the base of stems (Supplementary Table S4, Supplementary Fig. S2). These results are consistent with previous studies that documented through micro-computed tomography higher embolism vulnerability in grapevine leaf petioles compared

to stems^{27,47}. The hydraulic vulnerability segmentation appears to be a widespread strategy among grapevine varieties to prevent perennial organs from undergoing severe hydraulic dysfunction under severe drought.

Variability in xylem embolism vulnerability among species and varieties. The evaluation of drought-induced xylem embolism along the season proved that controlling for the seasonal timing of measurements was a prerequisite for examining the range of variation in xylem embolism vulnerability among grapevine species and varieties. Thus, we studied the global spectrum of grapevine embolism vulnerability by conducting in situ flow-centrifugation measurements in summer exclusively. We aimed here at improving the mechanistic understanding of differences in drought tolerance in *Vitis*. Xylem embolism vulnerability in stems was compared across 220 plants from 30 *Vitis* genotypes, including 22 *Vitis vinifera* varieties of different subspecies (proles) and geographical origins, five hybrid varieties, and three rootstocks. In the current context of viticulture adaptation to climate change, the objective was twofold: expanding our ability to inform of the optimum choice of plant material for a given viticultural landscape, and enhancing selection of key traits linked to grapevine yield maintenance and survival under drought stress that would be of high interest in phenotyping and breeding approaches. In addition, studies have observed inter-varietal differences in stomatal closure and transpiration rates when grapevines are subjected to drought^{30,33}. If the coordination between embolism vulnerability and physiological traits that was observed over the season for a given variety also holds true across genotypes, we would expect significant differences in embolism vulnerability among grapevine varieties grown under the same conditions ('common garden'⁴⁸).

We found that stem vulnerability to xylem embolism in summer varied significantly among the 30 grapevine varieties screened. Xylem pressure inducing 12%, 50% and 88% embolism ranged from -0.4 to -2.7 MPa, -1.8 to -3.4 MPa, and -2.9 to -5.0 MPa, respectively (Fig. 2a, Supplementary Fig. S3; see also Supplementary Table S5 for means per variety). This pattern was notably driven by a significant difference among the types of varieties (interspecific hybrids vs. rootstocks vs. *Vitis vinifera* varieties). Hybrid varieties showed the highest mean vulnerability to xylem embolism as Floreal, Vidoc and Voltis ranked among the four most vulnerable varieties (Fig. 2a). In contrast, the onset of embolism (c.f. Ψ_{12}) in rootstocks and *Vitis vinifera* varieties was reached at a xylem pressure being almost twice more negative (Fig. 2b, Supplementary Table S6). Rootstocks further displayed a significant 17% to 33% increase in Ψ_{50} (i.e. more negative values) and a 30% increase in Ψ_{88} compared to *Vitis vinifera* and hybrid varieties (Supplementary Table S6).

The variation in embolism resistance among varieties was further observed with a hierarchical clustering analysis carried out from the $\Psi_{12}/\Psi_{50}/\Psi_{88}$ values and that distinguished four classes of vulnerability to xylem

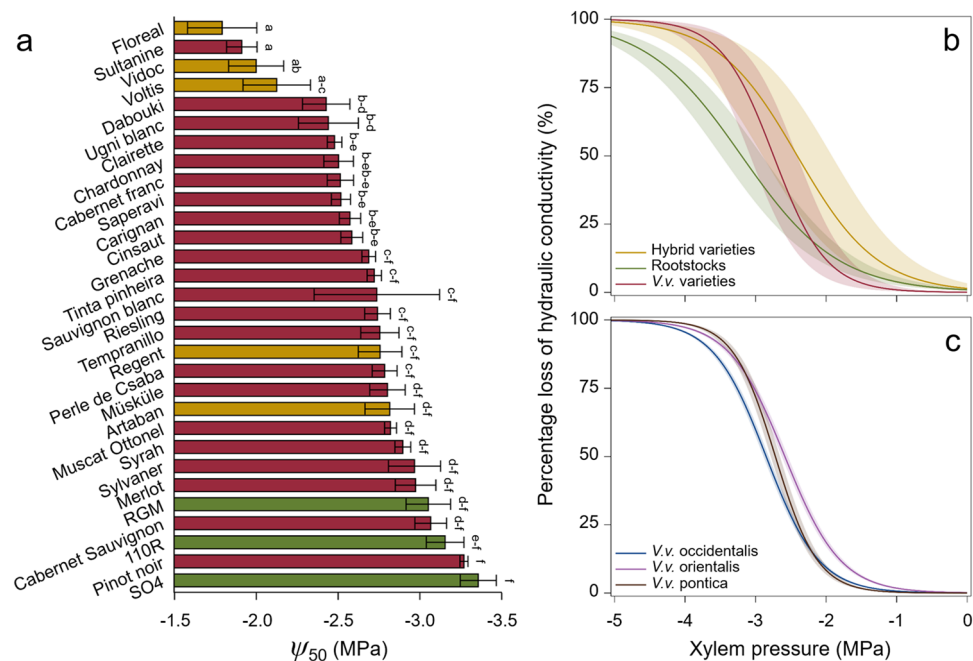


Figure 2. Variability in stem vulnerability to xylem embolism among grapevine varieties. **(a)** Range of Ψ_{50} (%) for the 30 grapevine varieties screened. Bars and errors represent means \pm standard errors. Letters refer to the results of post-hoc tests. Different letters indicate significant differences among varieties. See Supplementary Table S1 for means \pm SE. **(b)** Mean vulnerability curves (VCs), expressed as percentage loss of hydraulic conductivity (PLC, %), of grapevine variety types. $n = 22, 5,$ and 3 for *Vitis vinifera* (*V.v.*) varieties, interspecific hybrid varieties, and *Vitis* rootstocks, respectively. Shaded bands represent standard deviations. **(c)** Mean vulnerability curves (VCs) for *Vitis vinifera* (*V.v.*) subspecies. $n = 12, 7,$ and 3 for *Vitis vinifera* subsp. (*proles*) occidentalis, orientalis, and pontica, respectively. Shaded bands represent standard errors. All measurements were conducted in summer.

embolism (Fig. 3). The three rootstocks (110R, RGM and SO4) featured among the low embolism vulnerability class, whereas three of the five hybrid varieties (Floreal, Vidoc and Voltis) belonged to the high embolism vulnerability class. The slope (S) of the vulnerability curves differed both among the 30 varieties (Supplementary Fig. S3) and among the types of varieties (Fig. 2b). It was the steepest in *Vitis vinifera* varieties (Supplementary Table S6), which meant that embolism propagation through the xylem network is faster than in hybrid varieties and rootstocks. There was no difference in S values between hybrid varieties and rootstocks.

We next examined whether embolism vulnerability varied specifically within *Vitis vinifera*. Analyses highlighted significant intraspecific variability, with varieties distributed along a range of Ψ_{12} of 2 MPa and a range of 1.3 MPa for both Ψ_{50} and Ψ_{88} (Fig. 2a, Supplementary Fig. S3). This pattern was partly driven by Sultanine (a.k.a. Thompson Seedless), which exhibited the least negative xylem pressure inducing 12%, 50% and 88% embolism (Supplementary Table S5). For instance, Sultanine had a Ψ_{12} three times higher and a Ψ_{50} ~40% higher than Pinot noir ($\Psi_{12} = -0.9$ vs. -2.7 MPa and $\Psi_{50} = -1.9$ vs. -3.3 MPa). Other vulnerable varieties with less negative Ψ_{12} and Ψ_{50} included Cabernet franc, Chardonnay, Cinsaut, Clairette, and Ugni blanc (Figs. 3 and 4). On the contrary, Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Pinot noir, and Syrah displayed high resistance to xylem embolism by constantly showing significantly lower Ψ_{12} and Ψ_{50} .

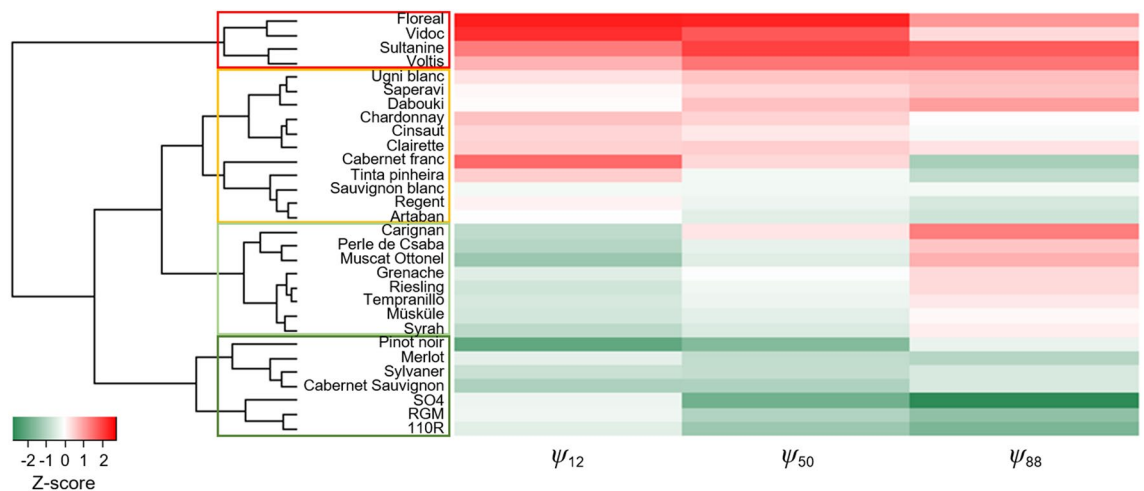


Figure 3. Hierarchical clustering analysis of the 30 grapevine varieties screened based on the varietal Ψ_{12} , Ψ_{50} and Ψ_{88} values. The heatmap color scale represents Z-score normalized trait values ($Z\text{-score} = (\text{observed value} - \text{mean value}) / \text{standard deviation}$), going from red for high (less negative) values of $\Psi_{12}/\Psi_{50}/\Psi_{88}$ to green for low (more negative) values. *Vitis* varieties were organized into four clusters of vulnerability to xylem embolism: low (dark green rectangle), low-to-medium (light green rectangle), medium-to-high (orange rectangle), high (red rectangle).

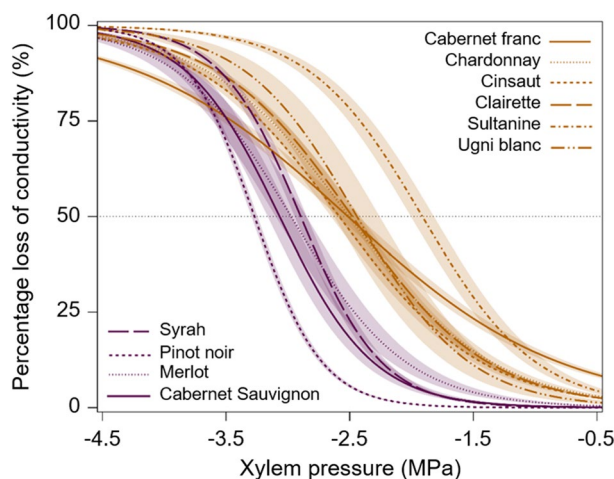


Figure 4. Mean vulnerability curves (VCs) of the most vulnerable and resistant *Vitis vinifera* varieties regarding summer Ψ_{12} and Ψ_{50} . VCs are expressed as percentage loss of hydraulic conductivity (PLC, %). The vulnerable and resistant varieties are colored in orange and violet, respectively. Shaded bands represent standard errors. Horizontal dotted lines indicate the 50% embolism threshold. All measurements were conducted in summer.

Differences in vulnerability to xylem embolism within *Vitis vinifera* were also observed with respect to subspecies (proles), geographic origin and berry skin colors. Thresholds of 12%, 50% and 88% embolism across *Vitis vinifera* subsp. (proles) *occidentalis*, *orientalis*, and *pontica* were distributed along a range of 0.2–0.4 MPa (Supplementary Table S7). Proles *orientalis* significantly exhibited less negative Ψ_{12} and Ψ_{50} , while proles *occidentalis* showed the lowest Ψ_{88} (Fig. 2c). Regarding the geographical origins of varieties, there was no difference in Ψ_{12} among the four geographical groups (Supplementary Table S8). Yet, varieties from the Iberian Peninsula and from Western and Central Europe significantly exhibited Ψ_{50} and Ψ_{88} values that were 0.4–0.5 MPa lower compared to varieties from Balkans. The Ψ_{88} of varieties from the Iberian Peninsula was also significantly lower than that of varieties from the Eastern Mediterranean and Caucasus region. Finally, even though white- and black-berried varieties did not differ in Ψ_{12} , white-berried varieties were slightly more vulnerable to xylem embolism than black-berried varieties with respect to Ψ_{50} and Ψ_{88} (Supplementary Table S9). Thresholds of 50% and 88% embolism in white-berried varieties were significantly reached at a xylem pressure 0.2 MPa higher than in black-berried varieties.

The examination of the embolism vulnerability spectrum across grapevine varieties drew several observations that contribute to viticulture adaptation under warmer and drier climate. It is important to note that vulnerability to embolism of a given variety appears to be similar regardless of the type of material measured, i.e. rooted cuttings or grafted scions¹⁸. First, our results highlighted that grapevine can sustain significant levels of water deficit before embolism occurs (mean $\Psi_{12} = -1.8$ MPa in *Vitis vinifera*). This is in accordance with recent imaging technique-based studies^{27,29,30,49} reporting that grapevine is more resistant to xylem embolism than initially suggested ($\Psi_{50} > -1$ MPa)^{50,51}. This strategy is meaningful in two ways: many vineyards worldwide are located in arid and semi-arid regions characterized by frequent drought stress⁵², and even irrigated during the growing season, the hydraulic system of grapevine remains under tension^{18,29,53}, which makes embolism repair highly unlikely²⁷. Second, comparing our dataset to midday water potentials (Ψ_{\min}) monitored in vineyards during rain-fed experiments indicated that grapevine varieties barely reach water potentials associated with critical thresholds of xylem embolism in perennial organs. This is particularly the case for the commonly studied *Vitis vinifera* cv. Cabernet Sauvignon, for which reported Ψ_{\min} in vineyards were not lower than -1.6 MPa^{28,53,54} whereas the onset of embolism (c.f. Ψ_{12}) in stem was found at -2.2 MPa. Other instances include *Vitis vinifera* cv. Merlot, whose stem Ψ_{12} of -1.8 MPa is lower than Ψ_{\min} of -1.5 MPa measured in Israel across the 2011–2012 seasons⁵⁵, and *Vitis vinifera* cv. Tempranillo, whose stem $\Psi_{12} = -1.9$ MPa is lower than Ψ_{\min} of -1.4 MPa monitored in Spain across the 2000–2004 seasons⁵⁶. This result supports previous observations that grapevine tends to operate within a safe margin of water potentials where embolism is rare¹⁸. This is possible because during drought grapevine continually adapts its functioning to avoid hydraulic failure, notably through stomatal closure limiting water loss^{28,30}. In other words, grapevine aims at securing continuous water supply even if it is at the expense of carbon assimilation, and therefore, grape yield and quality. However, the scarcity of multi-year Ψ_{\min} records under field conditions for the majority of varieties makes extrapolating this strategy to the whole *Vitis vinifera* taxa difficult. Such information would notably be required for varieties such as Chardonnay and Sauvignon Blanc, which show higher embolism vulnerability than Cabernet Sauvignon and Merlot while being abundantly cultivated in regions like Australia and South Africa where fresh water resources for agriculture are scarce⁵⁷.

Third, varieties of *Vitis vinifera* were found to vary in Ψ_{12} and Ψ_{50} by 2.0 MPa and 1.3 MPa, respectively, with corresponding intraspecific coefficients of variation (CV_{intra}) of 25.8% and 10.3%. *Vitis vinifera* exhibited high intraspecific variability in embolism vulnerability compared to what has generally been reported in other species, provided that provenances or populations were similarly grown in a common environment. For example, CV_{intra} of stem Ψ_{50} ranged between 0.7% in *Pinus pinaster*⁵⁸ to 4.12% in *Fagus sylvatica*⁵⁹ to 7.6% in *Quercus douglasii*⁶⁰, whereas variation in Ψ_{50} among cultivars of *Helianthus annuus* and *Juglans regia* was <0.2 MPa^{61,62}. This result is particularly striking considering the history of grapevine domestication and the combined action of migration, selection and admixture in shaping *Vitis vinifera* genetic structure⁶³. Humans have selected traits improving productivity, berry size, sugar and acidity content⁶⁴, and it remains unclear to what extent they have, purposely or not, selected for hydraulic traits related to drought resistance. Alternatively, significant variation arose both within and among subspecies (proles) and geographical groups. It is thus possible that divergent selection might have acted as another force enhancing genetic differentiation in embolism vulnerability among varieties.

We also found that interspecific hybrid varieties that are resistant to mildews were significantly more vulnerable to xylem embolism than *Vitis vinifera* varieties. This is notably the case of Floreal, Vidoc, and Voltis, which together showed a Ψ_{12} (-0.68 MPa) three times less negative and a Ψ_{50} (-1.97 MPa) reduced by a third compared to the mean Ψ_{12} and Ψ_{50} of *Vitis vinifera*. This result is worrisome for two reasons. In light of long-term monitoring of water potentials in vineyards showing that Ψ_{\min} commonly falls below -1 MPa during the growing season¹⁸, our finding suggests that hybrid varieties would be prone to substantial hydraulic failure on a regular basis throughout summer. Moreover, considering that in grapevine, like in plants in general, stomata close before the onset of embolism to operate within a positive hydraulic safety margin^{28,30}, high vulnerability of these hybrid varieties suggests that they may also have more limiting stomatal regulation, photosynthetic capacities, and therefore productivity, under drought. Clearly, further investigations regarding their physiological functioning are required. Overall, the higher embolism vulnerability of hybrid varieties represents striking evidence that breeding approaches dedicated to the resistance to pathogens and/or yield maintenance under abiotic stress must actively account for hydraulic traits associated with resistance to hydraulic failure under drought conditions.

Finally, hydraulic properties of water conducting cells strongly rely on wood anatomical features^{12,45,65}. Thus, we tested whether differences in xylem embolism vulnerability among grapevine varieties were related to discrepancy in xylem anatomy, and carried out observations from stem pieces collected in 19 *Vitis vinifera* and hybrid varieties during centrifugation measurement campaigns. Grapevine varieties showed similar xylem anatomical features, as illustrated by comparable vessel density (Supplementary Table S10, Supplementary Fig. S4a). There was no major difference either between types of varieties, with *Vitis vinifera* varieties having similar mean

xylem area, vessel diameter, and vessel density than hybrid varieties (Supplementary Table S11, Supplementary Figs. S4a and S5). Across varieties, vessel density was negatively and significantly correlated to weighted hydraulic diameter ($df=1, 30, F=-4.45, P=0.0001$), with a very low density of vessels wider than $100\ \mu\text{m}$ (Supplementary Fig. S4). There was no significant correlation between hydraulic and xylem anatomical traits (Supplementary Table S12, Supplementary Fig. S4b). Only Ψ_{50} and Ψ_{88} correlated marginally with theoretical specific hydraulic conductivity (k_{th}), as varieties that exhibited lower vulnerability to xylem embolism showed lower k_{th} . Overall, our results revealed that grapevine varieties differed little with respect to the xylem anatomical traits examined. In the literature, differences have been observed between some varieties^{66–68}, but histological data suggest that variation in xylem anatomy likely depends on which varieties and anatomical traits are evaluated⁶⁸. The lack of correlation between xylem embolism vulnerability and xylem anatomical traits measured further supports observations that the vessel size-embolism vulnerability trade-off is complex and involves multiple anatomical, mechanical, and chemical xylem characteristics^{69–71}. It remains to be understood how these features are integrated within a single strategy of drought resistance in grapevine.

Regional risk index of drought vulnerability. Climate change is expected to intensify drought periods worldwide, which poses a serious threat to global wine production as the vast majority of traditional wine growing regions are already located in temperate and Mediterranean zones with warm and dry summers. However, in line with the scarcity of data on xylem embolism vulnerability in grapevine, risks of drought vulnerability (in an absolute sense) at higher spatial resolution across wine growing regions have yet to be characterized. To examine this, the varietal embolism vulnerability dataset was coupled with a database of regional and national winegrape bearing areas by variety⁷² (Supplementary Data S1, Supplementary Fig. S6a,b for examples on France and New Zealand). Here, the regional risk of drought vulnerability was voluntarily examined under a no-irrigation (dry-farmed) scenario, because (i) the majority of vineyards in Europe are rainfed, and (i) irrigation, that becomes increasingly necessary in hotter regions worldwide, will simply increase competition for fresh-water resources, making the search for varieties better adapted to drier climate all the more relevant. We calculated the bearing area of each embolism vulnerability cluster per wine region and country (Supplementary Fig. S6c,d for examples on France and New Zealand), and estimated a risk index of large-scale drought vulnerability for each region for which the varietal coverage of our dataset represented at least 40% of the regional or national winegrape bearing area (Supplementary Data S2). Thus, the regional risk index of drought vulnerability was reported for a total of 329 wine producing regions spanning 37 countries around the world, which together represented 52% of the global wine producing regions.

The risk index varied between 5 and 65 but ranged between 20 and 40 for 56% of the regions (Fig. 5). The regions with the lowest risk index, such as Lavalaja (Uruguay), Humahuaca (Argentina), Ile de France (France) and Uri (Switzerland), corresponded to areas that were almost exclusively covered by the most embolism resistant varieties (c.f. Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot and Pinot noir). On the contrary, Marlborough (New Zealand), Poitou–Charentes (France), Languiño (Argentina) and Sonora (Mexico) displayed the highest risk of drought vulnerability as they mostly grow varieties with the greatest vulnerability to embolism. Indeed, Sultanine monopolizes 72% of the bearing area in Sonora, Sauvignon blanc 78% in Marlborough, Ugni blanc 85% in Poitou–Charentes and Chardonnay 100% in Languiño. India globally also showed a high index as ~40% of the country bearing area is covered by Sultanine.

More generally, two main observations stood out from these analyses. First, the risk of drought vulnerability at the regional scale varies independently from the number of grapevine varieties grown (Pearson's $r^2 < 0.1, P > 0.5$). In other words, regions that are at lower risk of large-scale drought vulnerability are not necessarily the ones bearing the highest number of varieties. This illustrates that from a physiological point of view, embolism vulnerability of specific varieties matters more than the diversity of varieties grown regionally. This result softens conclusions of recent studies that have advocated for the use of phenological diversity to mitigate the negative effects of climate change on wine production^{7,8}. A thorough evaluation of possible avenues to adapt viticulture to warmer and drier conditions should certainly account for inter-varietal variation in hydraulic traits related to drought resistance⁴⁵. This would particularly be necessary in the context of northward expansion of wine growing regions like in England, where the choice of materials has relied on matching variety phenology with local climate⁸. Second, the regional risk index of drought vulnerability varies independently from climate and shows a spatial heterogeneity around the world. Regions that have a greater risk index of drought vulnerability are not necessarily those from arid and semi-arid zones. For instance, Rheingau in Germany, Spanish Basque Country and Peel in Australia exhibit similar risk indexes even though they are located in continental, oceanic, and Mediterranean zones, respectively. In other words, growers have produced wine according to variety characteristics irrespective of xylem embolism resistance (e.g. timing of ripeness). This result indicates that no traditional wine growing region is immune to impacts of climate change regarding the risk of xylem embolism during prolonged drought. Yet, although the majority of grapevine bearing areas have experienced substantial warming during the last decades⁷³, patterns of increasing temperatures are variable across latitudes and seasons⁷⁴. In consequence, since ultimately hydraulic failure results from the relationship between the minimum water potentials measured in the field and the innate vulnerability of the varieties grown there, to what extent regions differ in vulnerability to drought in a more general sense remains an open question.

Conclusion

Grapevine shows a strong capacity to rapidly adjust to increasing drought stress during summer by strengthening the resistance of water transport pathway to hydraulic failure. Intraspecific comparisons further highlighted that *Vitis vinifera* varieties display significant variability in the vulnerability to xylem embolism. As grapevine plants aim at protecting the integrity of water transport pathway by closing stomata before embolism occurs in stems,

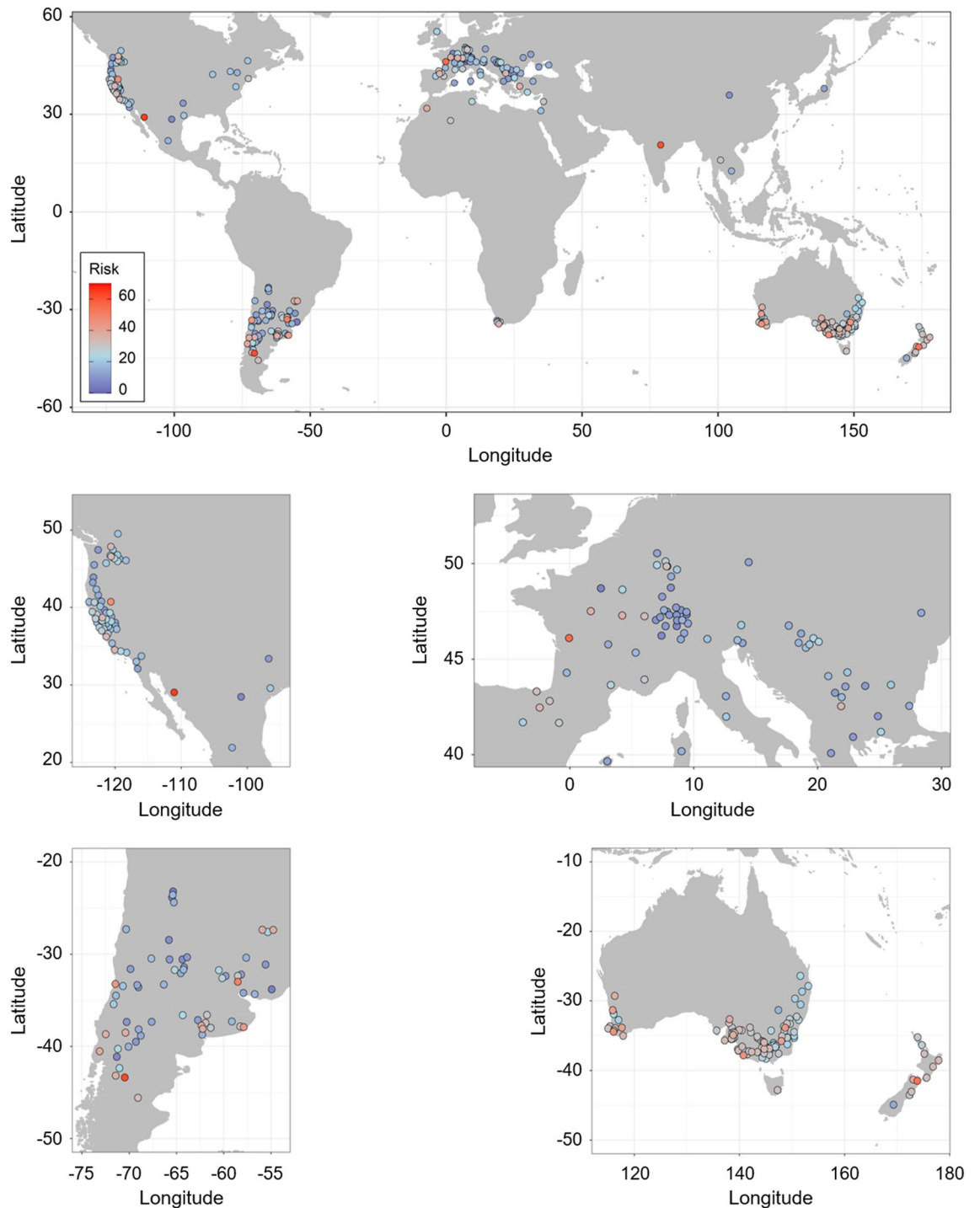


Figure 5. Regional risk index of drought vulnerability. The index is presented for regions and countries where *Vitis* varieties included in this study cumulatively cover $\geq 40\%$ of the winegrape bearing area (see also Supplementary Data S2).

this finding suggests that genotypes that are inherently more vulnerable to embolism than others may also display earlier stomatal closure, thus reduced gas exchange rates and productivity, under more stressful conditions. Moreover, wine producing regions bearing few varieties with high embolism vulnerability might be particularly at risk to undergo large-scale events of hydraulic failure in vineyards under sustained drought periods, regardless of environmental conditions of regions and water management strategies. This study outlines the importance of accounting for hydraulic traits related to plant drought resistance to recommend grapevine varieties adapted to local climate and improve viticulture suitability in the context of climate change.

Material and methods

Plant material. All plants used were *Vitis* rooted cuttings that were placed during the 2015–2018 study period under the same glasshouse, located at the Nouvelle-Aquitaine Bordeaux research center of the National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and Environment (INRAE), France (44°47'23.8" N, 0°34'39.3" W). Cuttings were prepared from dormant canes that were collected in vineyards of the research center (Supplementary Table S1). They were grown in 7-L pots filled with 1 kg of gravel and 5.5 kg of commercial potting medium (70% horticultural substrate and 30% sand), and kept well-watered until measurements. They were drip irrigated with a nutrient solution (0.1 mM NH₄H₂PO₄, 0.187 mM NH₄NO₃, 0.255 mM KNO₃, 0.025 mM MgSO₄, 0.002 mM Fe, and oligo-elements [B, Zn, Mn, Cu, and Mo]) in order to prevent any mineral deficiency during plant development. The surface of each pot was covered with burlap to avoid water loss by soil evaporation.

Measurements were conducted on 240 plants from 30 *Vitis* genotypes (Supplementary Table S1), encompassing (i) 22 *Vitis vinifera* L. varieties; (ii) five interspecific hybrid varieties (Artaban, Floreal, Regent, Vidoc and Voltis) characterized by a polygenic resistance to powdery and downy mildews⁷⁵, and (iii) three commonly used *Vitis* rootstocks (Richter 110 (110R; *V. berlandieri* x *V. rupestris*), Riparia 'Gloire de Montpellier' (RGM; *V. riparia*) and Selektion Oppenheim 4 (SO4; *V. berlandieri* x *V. riparia*)). The 22 *Vitis vinifera* varieties, including 11 black-berried and 11 white-berried varieties, spanned three *Vitis vinifera* subspecies (12 *Vitis vinifera* subsp. (proles) occidentalis, seven subsp. (proles) orientalis, and three subsp. (proles) pontica) and four geographical groups (two varieties from Balkans, three from Eastern Mediterranean and Caucasus, two from the Iberian Peninsula, and 15 from Western and Central Europe)^{76,77}. Accounting for ~1,9 M hectares cultivated, they represented > 42% of the global winegrape bearing area (data from <https://www.adelaide.edu.au/press/titles/winegrapes>). The study included in particular nine of the top 10 winegrape varieties, namely Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, Tempranillo, Chardonnay, Syrah, Grenache, Sauvignon blanc, Ugni blanc and Pinot noir.

Vulnerability to xylem embolism. In situ *flow-centrifuge technique* (MEGA-CAVITRON).

Stem vulnerability to xylem embolism was assessed using 220 plants. The variability among species and varieties was characterized by measuring 176 one-year-old plants in September and early October after shoot hardening (c.f. 'summer' throughout the manuscript; Supplementary Table S2). The variability within variety was elucidated in two ways: (i) within a single growing season for six varieties, using additional 39 one-year-old plants that were measured in July before shoot hardening (c.f. 'spring'); and (ii) across seasons in Syrah, by carrying out further measurements in spring of the following year on current-year shoots of five two-year-old plants coming from the same initial cohort. The screening campaigns spread out across growing seasons (from 2015 to 2018), with 90% of varieties measured during a single season. There was no variability in the resistance of xylem embolism between years for the varieties measured during multiple seasons ($P > 0.05$ in all cases), and we are thus confident that the comparisons among varieties reported in this study are accurate.

Measurements were carried out using the Cavitron technique³⁴ at the high-throughput phenotyping platform for hydraulic traits (Caviplace, Phenobois platform, University of Bordeaux, Pessac, France). They were conducted using a 100-cm diameter rotor (DG-MECA, Gradignan, France) that has allowed artefact-free embolism resistance determination in long-vesseled species for which the use of standard (27-cm large rotor) and large (42-cm large) Cavitrons proved to be unsuccessful in determining maximum stem hydraulic conductivity^{18,37}. Plants were brought from the glasshouse to the laboratory early in the morning of each measurement day, entirely conditioned with plastic bags to avoid water loss by transpiration and high xylem tensions that could induce artifactual xylem embolism. The main stems were then kept in water for relaxation during ca. 1 h prior to measurements, when they were cut under water to a standard length of 1 m. A solution of ultrapure and deionized water containing 10 mM KCl and 1 mM CaCl₂ was used as reference ionic solution, while the centrifuge rotation speed was initially set to induce a xylem pressure of - 0.8 MPa before being gradually increased to lower xylem pressures by - 0.5 MPa. Hydraulic conductivities at every rotation speed (k_i , kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹ MPa⁻¹) were measured using the Cavisoft software (v. 5.2, University of Bordeaux). The percentage loss of hydraulic conductivity (PLC) was determined at each pressure as follows:

$$PLC = 100 * (1 - k_i/k_{max}) \quad (1)$$

where k_{max} represents the maximum hydraulic conductivity measured at the first induced xylem pressure (i.e. - 0.8 MPa).

Optical vulnerability (OV) technique. Intra-variability in leaf vulnerability to embolism was characterized by studying xylem embolism patterns in basal and apical leaves during both spring and summer 2019. Eight and six one-year-old Cabernet Sauvignon plants were used in spring and summer, respectively. Additional measurements were carried out in spring using six one-year-old Syrah plants. Plants, which were left unpruned, did not differ in stem diameter nor in height between seasons (8.8 ± 0.2 mm vs. 8.5 ± 0.6 mm large, and 256.6 ± 8.6 cm vs. 265.1 ± 20.8 cm tall in spring and summer, respectively). They also had the same number of leaves (96 ± 5 vs 87 ± 10 leaves in spring and summer, respectively). Basal and apical leaves were taken from the 8th–14th and 80th–90th nodes, respectively.

All plants were kept well-hydrated prior to measurements and were brought from the glasshouse to the laboratory early in the morning of each measurement day to avoid water loss by transpiration. The plastic bags covering plants were removed once the scanned leaves and stem psychrometers (see below) were installed. Visualization of the onset and accumulation of embolism in leaves was carried out using the optical technique³⁵ (see also <http://www.opensourceov.org> for detailed instructions). In each individual, one mature basal leaf and one mature apical leaf, which were still attached to the parent grapevine, were placed on two different scanners (Perfection V800 Photo, EPSON, Suwa, Japan) located in a dark room with controlled conditions at 26 °C and

50% humidity. They were fixed with a transparent glass and adhesive tape to avoid as much leaf shrinkage as possible during plant desiccation. Scan magnification was set with the Epson scanner software to give sufficient resolution of midrib and other order veins. The following settings were selected: film (with film area guide) as document type, color positive film as document source, 8-bit grayscale as image type, and a 2400 dpi resolution. Brightness and contrasts as well as leaf scanned area were adjusted to optimize visualization of embolism events and provide images not exceeding 9 Mb each. Each leaf was automatically scanned every five minutes using the AutoIt automation software until mesophyll cells turned from green to brown, which indicated cell death. Complete plant dehydration in spring and summer was observed after ca. 80 h and 130 h of scanning, respectively.

Stem water potentials (Ψ_{stem}) were continuously recorded throughout plant dehydration using stem psychrometers (ICT International, Armidale, NSW, Australia). We first examined the homogeneity in water potential along the plant stem by installing in two plants two psychrometers that were located below the base and top scanned leaves, respectively. As there was a good agreement in water potential between the stem base and top (Supplementary Fig. S7a), one psychrometer per plant was then used for the other grapevines and installed halfway up the main stem. Ψ_{stem} values were automatically recorded every 30 min. The accuracy of psychrometer readings was regularly cross-validated by pressure bomb measurements (DG-MECA, Gradignan, France), using adjacent leaves that had been covered for at least two hours with aluminium foil and wrapped in a plastic bag (Supplementary Fig. S7b).

Upon completion, the stacks of captured images, which comprised between 1400 and 2200 scans, were analyzed using ImageJ software⁷⁸ in order to reveal embolism events (i.e. air entry into leaf xylem vessels), that corresponded to rapid changes in light transmission through leaf veins (see <https://www.opensourceov.org/> for a detailed description of the analysis process). Briefly, an image subtraction method was used to emphasize changes in light transmission between successive images of a given stack of images. The new stack of subtracted images was then thresholded to reveal embolism events, appearing as white pixels on a dark background, before the 'Analyze Particles' function was used to filter out noise, corresponding to small changes small random changes in pixel contrast compared to large, structured embolism events³⁵, and automatically count the number of embolized pixels observed in leaf veins. All embolized pixels recorded throughout plant dehydration were then summed up to determine a time-based accumulation of embolism. These data were then combined with the water potential timeline to determine stem water potential associated with each embolism event. An optical vulnerability curve was determined by representing the accumulation of embolized pixels as a function of Ψ_{leaf} (see the following section).

Vulnerability curve fitting. Vulnerability curves, corresponding to percentage loss of hydraulic conductivity (PLC, %) as a function of xylem pressure (for the centrifugation technique) or percentage of embolized pixels (PEP, %) as a function of stem water potential (for the optical vulnerability technique), were fitted using the NLIN procedure in SAS 9.4 (SAS, Cary, NC, USA) based on the following equation⁷⁹:

$$\text{PLC or PEP} = 100 / (1 + \exp(S/25 * (\Psi - \Psi_{50}))) \quad (2)$$

where Ψ_{50} (MPa) is the xylem pressure/water potential inducing 50% loss of hydraulic conductivity and S (% MPa⁻¹) is the slope of the vulnerability curve at the inflexion point. The xylem pressures/water potentials inducing 12% (Ψ_{12}) and 88% (Ψ_{88}) loss of hydraulic conductivity were calculated as follows: $\Psi_{12} = 50/S + \Psi_{50}$ and $\Psi_{88} = -50/S + \Psi_{50}$. One vulnerability curve was obtained per plant in both centrifuge and optical measurements. In other words, the Pammenter model was fitted on each vulnerability curve to obtain a Ψ_{50} and slope values per leaf and/or individual, and subsequently an average value per *Vitis* leaf location, variety and season.

Hydraulic vulnerability segmentation (HVS). Vulnerability to xylem embolism was compared between leaves and stems in Cabernet Sauvignon and Syrah by calculating the differences between organs in water potentials inducing 12% and 50% embolism. This was done in both spring and summer and for both basal and apical leaves of each plant measured with the OV technique, using the mean stem Ψ_{12} and Ψ_{50} per variety and season from the flow-centrifuge technique measurements. The resulting terms, respectively named $\text{HVS}_{\Psi_{12}}$ and $\text{HVS}_{\Psi_{50}}$, aimed at reflecting the extent to which leaves act as hydraulic fuses to protect perennial organs (i.e. stems) during prolonged drought.

Xylem anatomy. Xylem anatomical observations were carried out in 19 varieties (15 *Vitis vinifera* and the four hybrid varieties; Supplementary Table S10) from stem pieces that were collected during the centrifugation measurement campaign of summer 2018. Stem pieces were sampled in the middle of the 1-m centrifuged branches ($n=50$), and placed in 80% ethyl-alcohol. Stem cross-sections (50 μm thick, bark removed) were made using a GSL1 microtome⁸⁰, stained using a 1% safranin O solution (96% ethyl-alcohol), rinsed twice in 100% ethyl-alcohol and transferred in xylene. Slices were then mounted between slide and coverslip in resin (Histolaque LMR, Labo-Moderne, Gennevilliers, France). High resolution micrographs (~ 500 nm/pixel) were obtained at the Bordeaux Imaging Center (a member of the France Bio-Imaging national infrastructure, ANR-10-INBS-04) using a NANOZOOMER 2.0HT (Hamamatsu Photonics, Hamamatsu City, Japan) in brightfield mode. Xylem vessel areas were measured in the total area of each cross section using ImageJ software⁷⁸. The following anatomical traits were calculated following Scholz et al.⁸¹: equivalent circle diameter (D , in μm), weighted hydraulic diameter (D_{H} , in μm), xylem area (A_{xy} , in m^2) and xylem vessel density (V_{D} , number of vessels per mm^2). The theoretical specific hydraulic conductivity (k_{th} , in $\text{kg s}^{-1} \text{m}^{-1} \text{MPa}^{-1}$) was calculated using the Hagen-Poiseuille equation:

$$k_{th} = \sum ((\pi * D^4 * \rho) / (128 * \eta)) * 1 / A_{xyl} \quad (3)$$

where D is the equivalent circle diameter (in m), ρ the density of water (998.2 kg m⁻³ at 20 °C), η the viscosity of water (1.002 10⁻⁹ MPa s at 20 °C) and A_{xyl} the xylem area (in m²).

Regional risk index of drought vulnerability. A risk index of vulnerability to drought was calculated per wine producing region or country by coupling winegrape varietal coverage data with summer stem Ψ_{50} values of *Vitis vinifera* varieties. First, information on *Vitis vinifera* varietal coverage were retrieved from the online database of regional and national winegrape bearing areas by variety⁷² (<https://economics.adelaide.edu.au/wine-economics/databases#database-of-regional-national-and-global-winegrape-bearing-areas-by-variety-1960-to-2016>). The dataset we compiled provided varietal coverage of 22 *Vitis* varieties (all the *Vitis vinifera* studied but Müsküle, for which online data were not available, as well as Regent), for a total of 653 wine regions across 48 countries (Supplementary Data S1, Supplementary Fig. S6a,b). Second, this dataset was used to calculate, for each wine region or country, the bearing area of the four clusters of vulnerability to xylem embolism (low, low-to-medium, medium-to-high, high) that were previously identified from the hierarchical clustering analysis (see the Statistical analyses section; Supplementary Fig. S6c,d). Third, each cluster was assigned a specific weight (or score) on a 0–1 scale of vulnerability to xylem embolism: (i) low vulnerability: range 0–0.25 (median = 0.125); (ii) low-to-medium vulnerability: range 0.25–0.50 (median = 0.375); (iii) medium-to-high vulnerability: range 0.50–0.75 (median = 0.625); (iv) high vulnerability: range 0.75–1 (median = 0.875). The risk index (RI), accounting for both the bearing area and the vulnerability to xylem embolism of each cluster, was then calculated as follows (Supplementary Data S2):

$$\begin{aligned} \text{RI} = & 0.125.\text{bearing area}[\text{low}] + 0.375.\text{bearing area}[\text{low - to - medium}] \\ & + 0.625.\text{bearing area}[\text{medium - to - high}] + 0.875.\text{bearing area}[\text{high}] \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where each bearing area is represented as a percent of the regional area.

This risk index was mapped for 329 regions including 13 countries for which our varietal coverage dataset represented at least 40% of the regional or national winegrape bearing area. Thus, we provided a risk index for 52% of the global wine producing regions.

Statistical analyses. Overall differences in summer stem vulnerability to xylem embolism (Ψ_{12} , Ψ_{50} , Ψ_{88} and S) and xylem anatomical traits (A_{xyl} , D , D_H , k_{th} and V_T) among the 30 grapevine genotypes were examined with one-way analyses of variance and Student–Newman–Keuls post hoc tests (ANOVA procedure in SAS, version 9.4, SAS Institute, Cary, NC, USA). A hierarchical clustering analysis was performed based on the varietal Ψ_{12} , Ψ_{50} , Ψ_{88} values, using the Euclidean distance matrix and Ward criterion for clustering from the ‘heatmap’ package in RStudio v1.4.

Differences in summer stem vulnerability to xylem embolism and xylem anatomical traits among types of varieties (*Vitis vinifera* vs hybrids vs rootstocks) as well as differences in summer stem vulnerability to xylem embolism among *Vitis vinifera* subspecies (proles occidentalis vs proles orientalis vs proles pontica), geographical origins (Balkans vs Eastern Mediterranean & Caucasus vs Iberian Peninsula vs Western & Central Europe) and between berry skin colors (black vs white) were studied with generalized linear models (GLM procedure in SAS), where type of varieties/geographical origin/berry skin color was treated as a fixed factor and variety nested within type of varieties/geographical origin/berry skin color as a random factor.

Intra-variety seasonality in stem vulnerability to embolism, i.e. the difference in embolism vulnerability between spring and summer (in 110R, Cabernet Sauvignon, Grenache, Merlot, Regent and Syrah) as well as the difference in spring embolism vulnerability between one- and two-year-old plants (in Syrah), was assessed with Student’s t-tests (TTEST procedure in SAS). Intra-variety seasonality in leaf vulnerability to embolism and the difference in hydraulic vulnerability segmentation were tested in Cabernet Sauvignon using a generalized linear model where season (spring vs summer), leaf location (basal vs apical) and the interaction season*leaf location were treated as fixed effects, and in Syrah. Differences in vulnerability to embolism and hydraulic vulnerability segmentation between basal and apical leaves of Syrah plants measured in spring were tested using Student’s t-tests.

Relationships between hydraulic and anatomical traits were explored using a generalized linear mixed model (GLIMMIX procedure in SAS) where variety was treated as a random factor. Normality of data and homogeneity of variances were assessed prior to all analyses.

Plant ethics. Experimental research and field studies on plants including the collection of plant material, comply with relevant institutional, national, and international guidelines and legislation.

Data availability

The datasets used during the current study are available from the corresponding author on reasonable request.

Received: 20 January 2023; Accepted: 26 April 2023

Published online: 12 May 2023

References

1. Ahmed, S. & Stepp, J. R. Beyond yields: Climate change effects on specialty crop quality and agroecological management. *Elementa-Sci. Anthropol.* **4**, 000092. <https://doi.org/10.12952/journal.elementa.000092> (2016).

2. Porter, J. R. *et al.* Food security and food production systems. In *Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the 5th Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (eds Field, C. B. *et al.*) 485–533 (Cambridge University Press, 2014).
3. Schauberger, B. *et al.* Consistent negative response of US crops to high temperatures in observations and crop models. *Nat. Commun.* **8**, 13931. <https://doi.org/10.1038/ncomms13931> (2017).
4. Alston, J. M. & Sambucci, O. Grapes in the world economy. In *The Grape Genome Compendium of Plant Genomes* (eds Cantu, D. & Walker, M. A.) 1–24 (Springer, 2019).
5. Howitt, R. E. *et al.* (eds) (University of California, 2015).
6. García de Cortázar-Atauri, I. *et al.* Grapevine phenology in France: From past observations to future evolutions in the context of climate change. *OENO One* **51**, 115–126 (2017).
7. Morales-Castilla, I. *et al.* Diversity buffers winegrowing regions from climate change losses. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* **117**, 2864–2869 (2020).
8. Wolkovich, E. W., Burge, D. O., Walker, M. A. & Nicholas, K. A. Phenological diversity provides opportunities for climate change adaptation in winegrapes. *J. Ecol.* **105**, 905–912 (2017).
9. Gladstones, J. (ed.) (Wakefield Press, 2011).
10. van Leeuwen, C. *et al.* Vine water status is a key factor in grape ripening and vintage quality for red Bordeaux wine. How can it be assessed for vineyard management purposes?. *J. Int. Sci. Vigne Vin.* **43**, 121–134 (2009).
11. Brodribb, T. J. Xylem hydraulic physiology: The functional backbone of terrestrial plant productivity. *Plant Sci.* **177**, 245–251 (2009).
12. Tyree, M. T. & Sperry, J. S. Vulnerability of xylem to cavitation and embolism. *Annu. Rev. Plant Phys. Mol. Bio.* **40**, 19–38 (1989).
13. Gambetta, G. A. Water stress and grape physiology in the context of global climate change. *J. Wine Econ.* **11**, 168–180 (2016).
14. Chaves, M. M. *et al.* Grapevine under deficit irrigation: Hints from physiological and molecular data. *Ann. Bot.* **105**, 661–676 (2010).
15. Gambetta, G. A. G. *et al.* The physiology of drought stress in grapevine: Towards an integrative definition of drought tolerance. *J. Exp. Bot.* **71**, 4658–4676 (2020).
16. Herrera, J. C. *et al.* Effect of water deficit and severe shoot trimming on the composition of *Vitis vinifera* L. Merlot grapes and wines. *Aust. J. Grape Wine Res.* **21**, 254–265 (2015).
17. Bortolami, G. *et al.* Grapevines under drought do not express esca leaf symptoms. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* **118**, e2112825118. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2112825118> (2021).
18. Charrier, G. *et al.* Drought will not leave your glass empty: Low risk of hydraulic failure revealed by long-term drought observations in world's top wine regions. *Sci. Adv.* **4**, ea06969. <https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.a06969> (2018).
19. Flexas, J., Bota, J., Escalona, J. M., Sampol, B. & Medrano, H. Effects of drought on photosynthesis in grapevines under field conditions: An evaluation of stomatal and mesophyll limitations. *Funct. Plant Biol.* **29**, 461–471 (2002).
20. Lavoie-Lamoureux, A., Sacco, D., Risse, P.-A. & Lovisolo, C. Factors influencing stomatal conductance in response to water availability in grapevine: A meta-analysis. *Physiol. Planta.* **159**, 468–482 (2017).
21. Vandeleur, R. K. *et al.* The role of plasma membrane intrinsic protein aquaporins in water transport through roots: Diurnal and drought stress responses reveal different strategies between isohydric and anisohydric cultivars of grapevine. *Plant Physiol.* **149**, 445–460 (2009).
22. Morison, J. I. L. *et al.* Improving water use in crop production. *Philos. T. R. Soc. B.* **363**, 639–658 (2008).
23. Blum, A. Drought resistance, water-use efficiency, and yield potential—Are they compatible, dissonant, or mutually exclusive?. *Aust. J. Agric. Res.* **56**, 1159–1168 (2005).
24. Cardoso, A. A. *et al.* Coordinated plasticity maintains hydraulic safety in sunflower leaves. *Plant Cell Environ.* **41**, 2567–2576 (2018).
25. Gleason, S. M. *et al.* Coordinated decline in photosynthesis and hydraulic conductance during drought in *Zea mays*. *Flora* **227**, 1–9 (2017).
26. Choat, B. *et al.* Global convergence in the vulnerability of forests to drought. *Nature* **491**, 752–755 (2012).
27. Charrier, G. *et al.* Evidence for hydraulic vulnerability segmentation and lack of xylem refilling under tension. *Plant Physiol.* **172**, 1657–1668 (2016).
28. Sorek, Y. *et al.* An increase in xylem embolism resistance of grapevine leaves during the growing season is coordinated with stomatal regulation, turgor loss point and intervessel pit membranes. *New Phytol.* **229**, 1955–1969 (2021).
29. Hochberg, U. *et al.* Stomatal closure, basal leaf embolism, and shedding protect the hydraulic integrity of grape stem. *Plant Physiol.* **174**, 764–775 (2017).
30. Dayer, S. *et al.* The sequence and thresholds of leaf hydraulic traits underlying grapevine varietal differences in drought tolerance. *J. Exp. Bot.* **71**, 4333–4344 (2020).
31. Hochberg, U. *et al.* Grapevine acclimation to water deficit: The adjustment of stomatal and hydraulic conductance differs from petiole embolism vulnerability. *Planta* **245**, 1091–1104 (2017).
32. Costa, J. M. *et al.* Modern viticulture in southern Europe: Vulnerabilities and strategies for adaptation to water scarcity. *Agric. Water Manag.* **164**, 5–18 (2016).
33. Martorell, S. *et al.* Plasticity of vulnerability to leaf hydraulic dysfunction during acclimation to drought in grapevines: An osmotic-mediated process. *Physiol. Planta.* **153**, 381–391 (2015).
34. Burlett, R. *et al.* Measuring xylem hydraulic vulnerability for long-vessel species: An improved methodology with the flow centrifugation technique. *Ann. For. Sci.* **79**, 5. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13595-022-01124-0> (2022).
35. Brodribb, T. J. *et al.* Visual quantification of embolism reveals leaf vulnerability to hydraulic failure. *New Phytol.* **209**, 1403–1409 (2016).
36. Lamarque, L. J. *et al.* Over-accumulation of abscisic acid in transgenic tomato plants increases the risk of hydraulic failure. *Plant Cell Environ.* **43**, 548–562 (2020).
37. Lamarque, L. J. *et al.* An inconvenient truth about xylem resistance to embolism in the model species for refilling *Laurus nobilis* L.. *Ann. For. Sci.* **75**, 88 (2018).
38. Lucani, C. J., Brodribb, T. J., Jordan, G. J. & Mitchell, P. J. Juvenile and adult leaves of heteroblastic *Eucalyptus globulus* vary in xylem vulnerability. *Trees* **33**, 1167–1178 (2019).
39. Lemaire, C. *et al.* Acclimation of hydraulic and morphological traits to water deficit delays hydraulic failure during simulated drought in poplar. *Tree Physiol.* **41**, 2008–2021 (2021).
40. Schoonmaker, A. L., Hacke, U. G., Landhäusser, S. M., Lieffers, V. J. & Tyree, M. T. Hydraulic acclimation to shading in boreal conifers of varying shade tolerance. *Plant Cell Environ.* **33**, 382–393 (2010).
41. Beikircher, B., Losso, A., Gemassmer, M., Jansen, S. & Mayr, S. Does fertilization explain the extraordinary hydraulic behaviour of apple trees?. *J. Exp. Bot.* **70**, 1915–1925 (2019).
42. Herrera, J. C. *et al.* Stomatal responses in grapevine become increasingly more tolerant to low water potentials throughout the growing season. *Plant J.* **109**, 804–815 (2022).
43. Wheeler, J. K. *et al.* Inter-vessel pitting and cavitation in woody Rosaceae and other vessel led plants: A basis for a safety versus efficiency trade-off in xylem transport. *Plant, Cell Environ.* **28**, 800–812 (2005).

44. Lens, F. *et al.* Herbaceous angiosperms are not more vulnerable to drought-induced embolism than angiosperm trees. *Plant Physiol.* **172**, 661–667 (2016).
45. Dayer, S. *et al.* Model-assisted ideotyping reveals trait syndromes to adapt viticulture to a drier climate. *Plant Physiol.* **190**, 1673–1686 (2022).
46. Tyree, M. & Ewers, F. W. The hydraulic architecture of trees and other woody plants. *New Phytol.* **119**, 345–360 (1991).
47. Hochberg, U. *et al.* Grapevine petioles are more sensitive to drought induced embolism than stems: Evidence from in vivo MRI and microcomputed tomography observations of hydraulic vulnerability segmentation. *Plant Cell Environ.* **39**, 1886–1894 (2016).
48. Connor, J. K. & Hartl, D. L. (eds) (Sinauer Associates, 2004).
49. Brodersen, C. *et al.* In vivo visualizations of drought-induced embolism spread in *Vitis vinifera*. *Plant Physiol.* **161**, 1820–1829 (2013).
50. Jacobsen, A. L. & Pratt, R. B. No evidence for an open vessel effect in centrifuge-based vulnerability curves of a long-vesselled liana (*Vitis vinifera*). *New Phytol.* **194**, 982–990 (2012).
51. Zufferey, V. Diurnal cycles of embolism formation and repair in petioles of grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* cv. Chasselas). *J. Exp. Bot.* **62**, 3885–3894 (2011).
52. Chaves, M. M. *et al.* Deficit irrigation in grapevine improves water-use efficiency while controlling vigour and production quality. *Ann. Appl. Biol.* **150**, 237–252 (2007).
53. Munitz, S., Schwartz, A. & Netzer, Y. Water consumption, crop coefficient and leaf area relations of a *Vitis vinifera* cv. ‘Cabernet Sauvignon’ vineyard. *Agric. Water Manag.* **219**, 86–94 (2019).
54. Shellie, K. C. & Bowen, P. Isohydrodynamic behavior in deficit-irrigated Cabernet Sauvignon and Malbec and its relationship between yield and berry composition. *Irrig. Sci.* **32**, 87–97 (2014).
55. Munitz, S., Netzer, Y. & Schwartz, A. Sustained and regulated deficit irrigation of field grown Merlot grapevines. *Aust. J. Grape Wine Res.* **1**, 1–8 (2016).
56. Intrigliolo, D. S. & Castel, J. R. Response of grapevine cv. ‘Tempranillo’ to timing and amount of irrigation: Water relations, vine growth, yield and berry and wine composition. *Irrig. Sci.* **28**, 113–125 (2010).
57. Phogat, V., Cox, J. W. & Simunek, J. Identifying the future water and salinity risks to irrigated viticulture in the Murray-Darling Basin, South Australia. *Agric. Water Manag.* **201**, 107–117 (2018).
58. Lamy, J.-B. *et al.* Limited genetic variability and phenotypic plasticity detected for cavitation resistance in a Mediterranean pine. *New Phytol.* **201**, 874–886 (2014).
59. Wortemann, R. *et al.* Genotypic variability and phenotypic plasticity of cavitation resistance in *Fagus sylvatica* L. across Europe. *Tree Physiol.* **31**, 1175–1182 (2011).
60. Skelton, R. P. *et al.* No local adaptation in leaf or stem xylem vulnerability to embolism, but consistent vulnerability segmentation in a North American oak. *New Phytol.* **223**, 1296–1306 (2019).
61. Ahmad, H. B. *et al.* Intraspecific variation in embolism resistance and stem anatomy across four sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.) accessions. *Physiol. Plant.* **163**, 59–72 (2018).
62. Jinagool, W. *et al.* Is there variability for xylem vulnerability to cavitation in walnut tree cultivars and species (*Juglans* spp.)?. *HortScience* **53**, 132–137 (2018).
63. Arroyo-García, R. *et al.* Multiple origins of cultivated grapevine (*Vitis vinifera* L. ssp. *sativa*) based on chloroplast DNA. *Mol. Ecol.* **15**, 3707–3714 (2006).
64. This, P., Lacombe, T. & Thomas, M. R. Historical origins and genetic diversity of wine grapes. *Trends Genet.* **22**, 511–519 (2004).
65. Hacke, U. G. & Sperry, J. S. Functional and ecological xylem anatomy. *Perspect. Plant Ecol. Evol. Syst.* **4**, 97–115 (2001).
66. Gerzon, E. *et al.* Grapevine anatomy as a possible determinant of isohydric and anisohydric behavior. *Am. J. Enol. Vitic.* **66**, 340–347 (2015).
67. Hochberg, U., Degu, A., Gendler, T., Fait, A. & Rachmilevitch, S. The variability in the xylem architecture of grapevine petiole and its contribution to hydraulic differences. *Funct. Plant Biol.* **42**, 357–365 (2015).
68. Pouzoulet, J. *et al.* Contrasting adaptation of xylem to dehydration in two *Vitis vinifera* L. sub-species. *Vitis* **59**, 53–61 (2020).
69. Kaack, L. *et al.* Pore constructions in intervessel pit membranes provide a mechanistic explanation for xylem embolism resistance in angiosperms. *New Phytol.* **230**, 1829–1843 (2021).
70. Lens, F. *et al.* Testing hypotheses that link wood anatomy to cavitation resistance and hydraulic conductivity in the genus *Acer*. *New Phytol.* **190**, 709–723 (2011).
71. Levionnois, S. *et al.* Linking drought-induced xylem embolism resistance to wood anatomical traits in Neotropical trees. *New Phytol.* **229**, 1453–1466 (2020).
72. Anderson, K. & Nelgen, S. *Which Winegrape Varieties are Grown Where? A Global Empirical Picture* (University of Adelaide, revised ed, 2020).
73. Jones, G. V., White, M. A., Cooper, O. R. & Storchmann, K. Climate change and global wine quality. *Clim. Change* **73**, 319–343 (2005).
74. Xia, J. *et al.* Terrestrial carbon cycle affected by non-uniform climate warming. *Nat. Geosci.* **7**, 173–180 (2014).
75. Merdinoglu, D., Schneider, C., Prado, E., Wiedemann-Merdinoglu, S. & Mestre, P. Breeding for durable resistance to downy and powdery mildew in grapevine. *OENO One* **52**, 203–209 (2018).
76. Bacilieri, R. *et al.* Genetic structure in cultivated grapevines is linked to geography and human selection. *BMC Plant Biol.* **13**, 25 (2013).
77. Negrul, A. M. Origin of cultivated grapevine and its classification. In *Ampelography of the Soviet Union* (ed. Frolov-Bagreev, A. M.) 159–216 (Publisher Pishchepromizdat, 1946).
78. Schneider, C. A., Rasband, W. S. & Eliceiri, K. W. NIH Image to ImageJ: 25 years of image analysis. *Nat. Methods* **9**, 671–675 (2012).
79. Pammenter, N. W. & Van der Willigen, C. A mathematical and statistical analysis of the curves illustrating vulnerability of xylem to cavitation. *Tree Physiol.* **18**, 589–593 (1998).
80. Gärtner, H., Lucchinetti, S. & Schweingruber, F. H. New perspectives for wood anatomical analysis in dendrosciences: The GSL1-microtome. *Dendrochronologia* **32**, 47–51 (2014).
81. Scholz, A., Klepsch, M., Karimi, Z. & Jansen, S. How to quantify conduits in wood?. *Front. Plant Sci.* **4**, 56 (2013).

Acknowledgements

The authors thank the experimental teams of UMR EGFV (Nicolas Hocquard, Cyril Hevin, Maria-Das-Dores Lafargue, Jean-Pierre Petit, Laure Morgadinho) and UMR SAVE (Jérôme Jolivet, Sébastien Gambier, Nathalie Ferrer) for providing plant material, Marie Harel for her assistance with the in situ flow-centrifuge measurements, as well as Patrick Léger (UMR BIOGECO) and Andréa Bayens for their assistance with optical measurements and analyses. The authors also thank the Experimental Viticultural Unit of Bordeaux 1442, INRAE, F-33883 Villenave d’Ornon, for its contribution to the maintenance of the VitAdapt experiment and grapevine collections, where plant material has been collected. This work was supported by the French Ministry of Agriculture, Agrifood and Forestry (FranceAgriMer and CNIV) via the ‘Plan National de Déperissement du Vignoble’ program (22001150-1506, PHYSIOPATH project), the French National Agency for Research via the Cluster of Excellence COTE

(ANR-10-LABX-45, VIVALDI project), and the “Investments for the Future” program (ANR-10-EQPX-16, XYLOFOREST). G.C. was supported by the AgreenSkills Fellowship program (FP7 26719-688).

Author contributions

L.J.L., C.E.L.D., G.C., G.A.G. and S.D. designed the experiments; L.J.L., G.C. and R.B. carried out the centrifuge and optical technique measurements; C.E.L.D., N.D. and J.P. performed xylem vessel anatomy observations; L.J.L. mapped the regional risk of drought vulnerability; L.J.L., C.E.L.D., G.C., G.A.G. and S.D. analyzed the data and interpreted the results; L.J.L., C.E.L.D., G.A.G. and S.D. wrote the manuscript, with input from all authors; all authors agreed on the last version of the manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-023-34224-6>.

Correspondence and requests for materials should be addressed to L.J.L.

Reprints and permissions information is available at www.nature.com/reprints.

Publisher’s note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.



Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article’s Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article’s Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

© The Author(s) 2023