

Main features of the Grand Valley

High mountain valley (~4,700')

In the North, the Bookcliffs rise almost 2,000' above the valley floor

In the East, Grand Mesa rises >6,000' above the valley floor

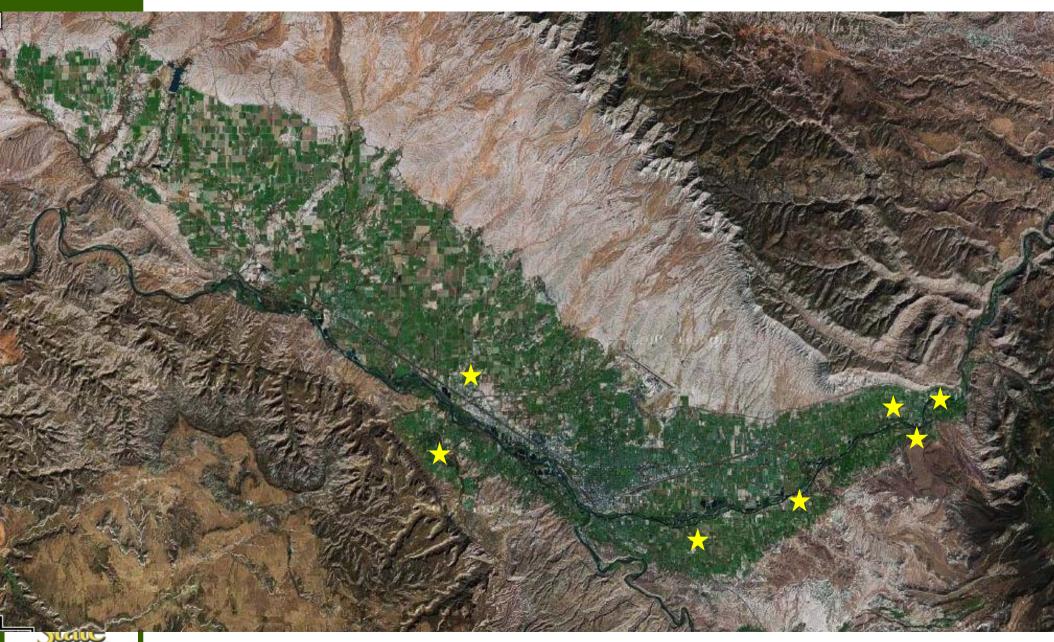
In the South, the Uncompangre Plateau rising >1,500' above the valley floor

The valley widens and gently slopes to the West



How important is micro-climate?

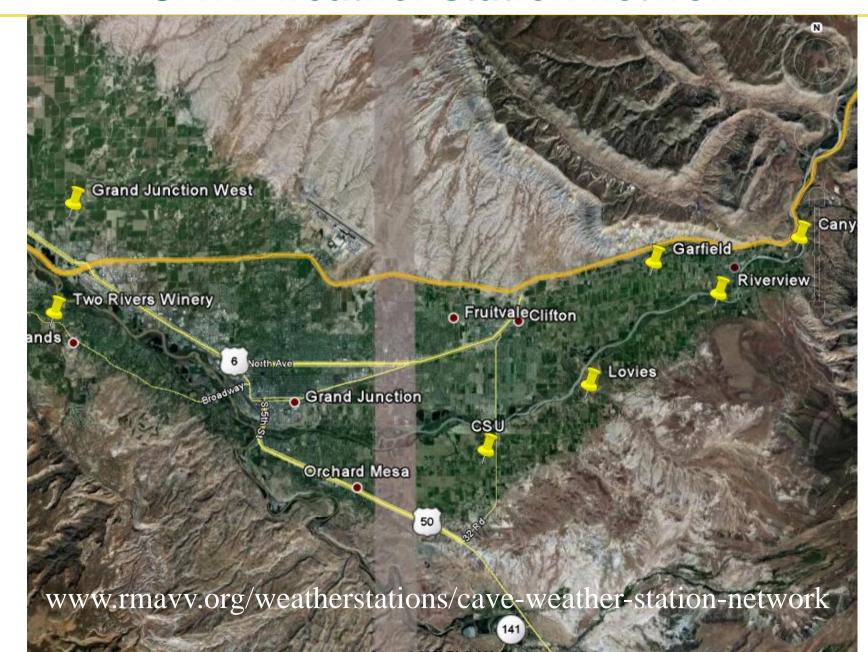




University

Knowledge to Go Places

CAVE weather station network





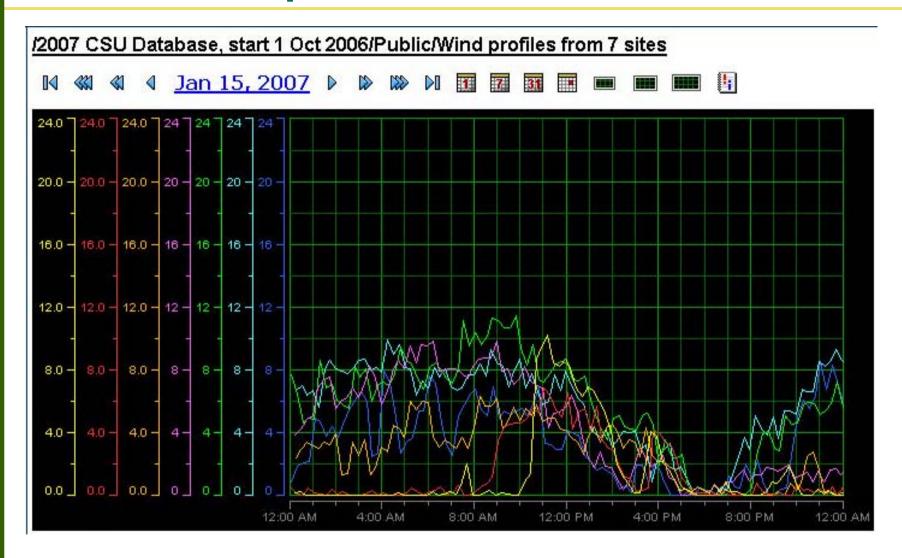
How important is micro-climate?

12007 CSU Database, start 1 Oct 2006/Public/Temperatures from 7 sites





How important is micro-climate?

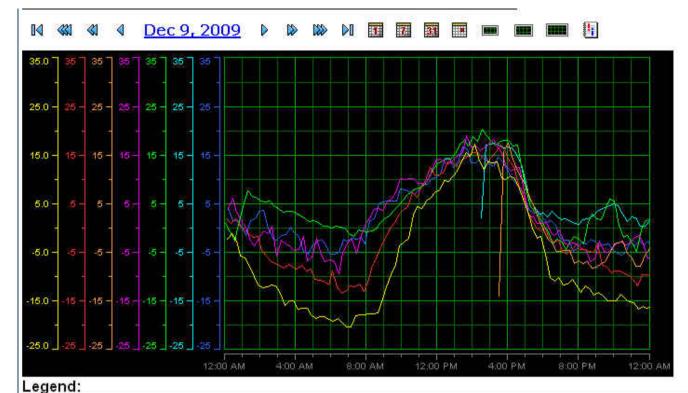




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- 17365 CSU Block 10
- 18154 CSU Tower
- 19199 Riverview
- 25468 Two Rivers Redlands
- 25480 Lovie's.
- 25492 Grand Junction West
- 40182 Garfield
- (anyon Wind)(b) (anyon Wind)
 - Inversion Monitor
 - Temperatures from 7 sites
 - Wind profiles from 7 sites



Colo	Name	Last Value
	/CSU 2010 database, start 1 Oct 2009/Public/17365 - CSU Block 10/17365 - CSU Block 10/Temperature (°F)	33.2 °F at Feb 15, 2010 11:33:05 AM
	/CSU 2010 database, start 1 Oct 2009/Public/41542 - Canyon Wind/41542 - Canyon Wind/Temperature (°F)	35.1 °F at Feb 14, 2010 7:00:00 PM
	/CSU 2010 database, start 1 Oct 2009/Public/19199 - Riverview/19199 -	31.4 °F at Feb 15, 2010

- Riverview/Temperature (°F) 11:34:32 AM

 /CSU 2010 database, start 1 Oct 2009/Public/25480 Lovie's/25480 31.6 °F at Feb 15, 2010
 Lovie's/Temperature (°F) 11:41:40 AM

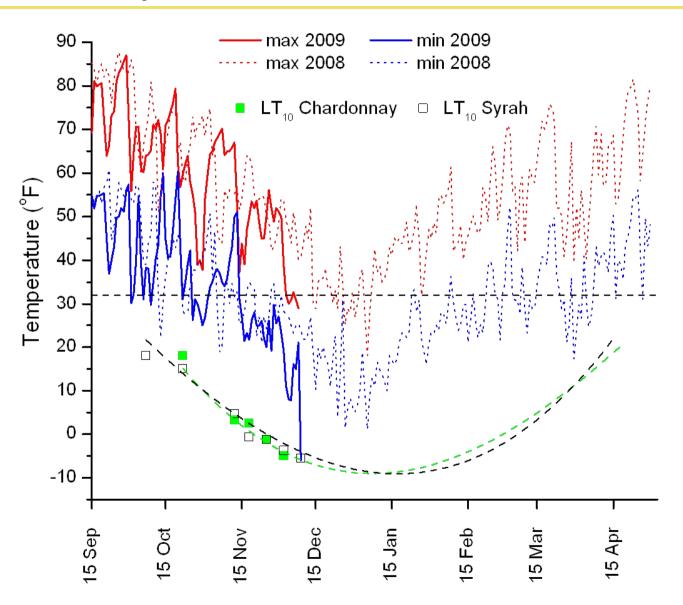
 /CSU 2010 database, start 1 Oct 2009/Public/40182 Garfield /40182 Garfield 35.0 °F at Feb 15, 2010
- /CSU 2010 database, start 1 Oct 2009/Public/40182 Garfield /40182 Garfield 35.0 °F at Feb 15, 2010 /Temperature (°F) 11:45:00 AM 30.0 °F at Feb 15, 2010 /Temperature (°F) 33.7 °F at Feb 15, 2010
 - Rivers Redlands/Temperature (°F) 11:39:00 AM

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Grape vine bud cold hardiness





Dead **primary** bud





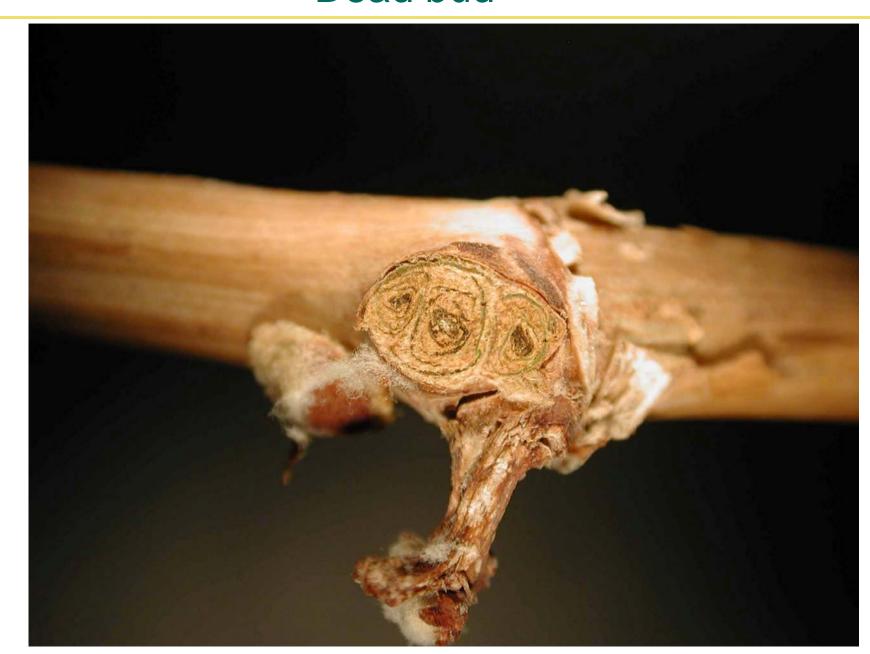
Percentage of dead **primary** buds as affected by temperature.

Variety	Date	Field	0°F	-5°F	-10°F	-15°F
		sample				
Chardonnay	2 Dec 2009	0	10	10	95	
Chardonnay	9 Dec 2009	4		25^{1}	70	100
Syrah	2 Dec 2009	0	0	15	90	
Syrah	9 Dec 2009	15		51	70	100



¹ Samples were taken on the morning of 9 Dec 2009. The overnight (8-9 Dec 2009) minimum temperatures in our vineyards ranged from -5.5 F to -10 F.

Dead bud





Percentage of dead (primary, secondary & tertiary killed) buds as affected by temperature.

Variety	Date	Field	0°F	-5°F	-10°F	-15°F
		sample				
Chardonnay	2 Dec 2009	0	5	5	95	
Chardonnay	9 Dec 2009	0		0^{1}	55	100
Syrah	2 Dec 2009	0	0	0	90	
Syrah	9 Dec 2009	0		0^{1}	45	95



¹ Samples were taken on the morning of 9 Dec 2009. The overnight (8-9 Dec 2009) minimum temperatures in our vineyards ranged from -5.5 F to -10 F.

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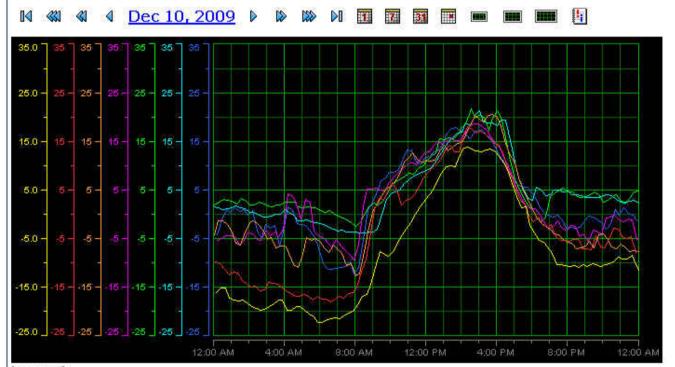


addVANTAGE 4 Pro

11:34:32 AM

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 - 18154 CSU Tower
 - 19199 Riverview
 - 25468 Two Rivers Redlands
 - 🛅 25480 Lovie's
 - 25492 Grand Junction West
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CSU 2010 database, start 1 Oct 2009 ICSU 2010 database, start 1 Oct 2009/Public/Temperatures from 7 sites

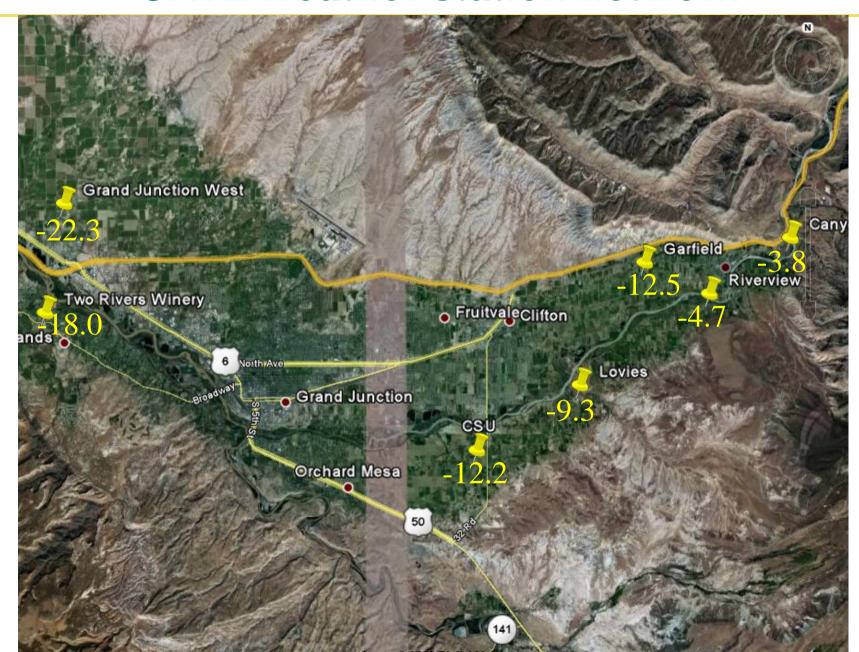


Legend:

Riverview/Temperature (°F)

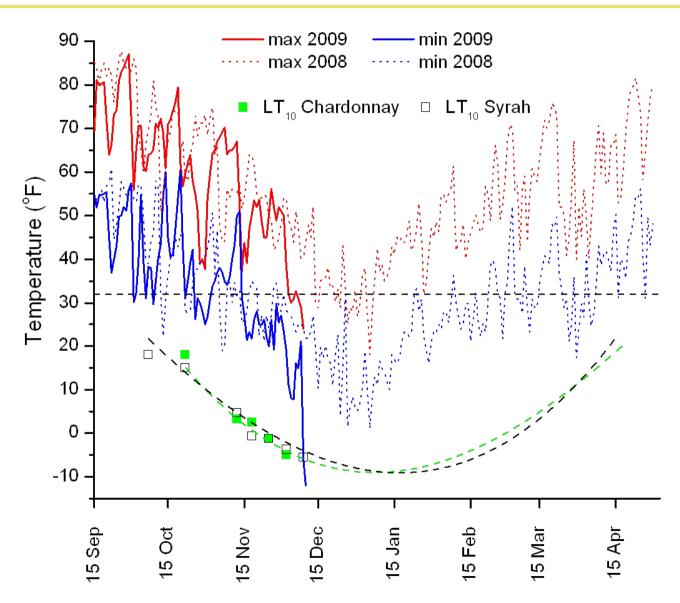
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Grape vine bud cold hardiness





Percentage of dead **primary** buds after an overnight low of -13 F to -16 F (9-10 Dec, 2009).

Variety	Date	Field sample
Chardonnay	10 Dec 2009	81
Syrah (North)	10 Dec 2009	97
Syrah (South)	10 Dec 2009	92



Samples were taken on the morning of 10 Dec 2009. Bud damage was assessed after keeping samples at 70 F for a minimum of 24 hours.

Percentage of dead buds after an over-night low of -13 F to -16 F (9-10 Dec, 2009).

Variety	Date	Field sample
Chardonnay	10 Dec 2009	40
Syrah (North)	10 Dec 2009	70
Syrah (South)	10 Dec 2009	47



Samples were taken on the morning of 10 Dec 2009. Bud damage was assessed after keeping samples at 70 F for a minimum of 24 hours.

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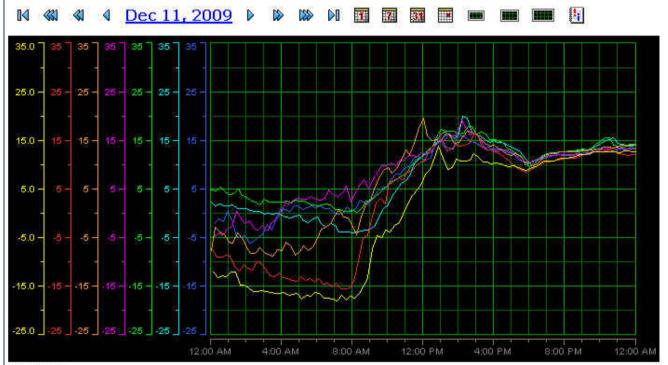
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CSU 2010 database, start 1 Oct 2009

- ▼ 📋 Public
 - ► 17365 CSU Block 10
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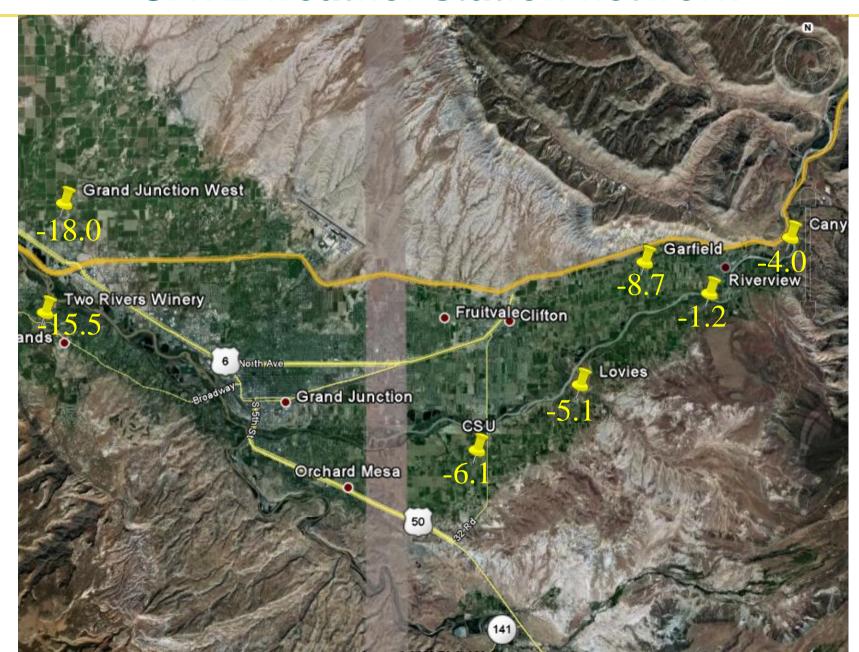


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Percentage of dead **primary** buds after over-night lows of -6 F, -13 F, and -6 F (9-11 Dec, 2009).

Variety	Date	Field sample
Syrah (high cordon, South)	15 Dec 2009	97



Samples were taken on the morning of 15 Dec 2009. Bud damage was assessed after keeping samples at 70 F for a minimum of 24 hours.

Caspari and Montano, 2009

Percentage of dead buds after over-night lows of -6 F, -13 F, and -6 F (9-11 Dec, 2009).

Variety	Date	Field sample
Syrah (high cordon, South)	15 Dec 2009	72



Samples were taken on the morning of 15 Dec 2009. Bud damage was assessed after keeping samples at 70 F for a minimum of 24 hours.

How much damage did we have in the Grand Valley?



First estimate done shortly after the December cold event was >25 % crop loss.

However, by February 2010 we have looked at many different sites and have heard back from many growers.

Estimate at that time was ~50 % crop loss, and possibly more.

Actual 2010 yield in the Grand Valley AVA was down 59 % on 2009.



Where did we have bud/vine damage in the Grand Valley?



Minimum temperatures, Dec 9-11





Initial assessment:

Anything West of Sink Creek (~34 Rd) and vineyards on the valley floor West of Palisade have near 100 % crop loss.

The area to the East of Sink Creek (East Orchard Mesa) and the Vinelands might be ok.



Actual assessment:

Anything West of 35 ½ or 36 Rd and vineyards on the valley floor West of Palisade had near 100 % crop loss.

There were vineyards with substantial damage in the eastern part of East Orchard Mesa and also in the Vinelands.



Why did we have bud damage in the eastern part of the Grand Valley when the minimum temperatures recorded were >-5 F?



Why did we have bud damage in the eastern part of the Grand Valley when the minimum temperatures recorded were >-5 F?

Three possibilities (and combinations thereof):

A – cold-sensitive varieties

B – insufficient acclimation

C – it was actually colder than -5 F



C – it was colder than -5 F

Case study: Riverview Vineyard

Minimum temperatures: -2.7 F, -4.7 F, -4.0 F

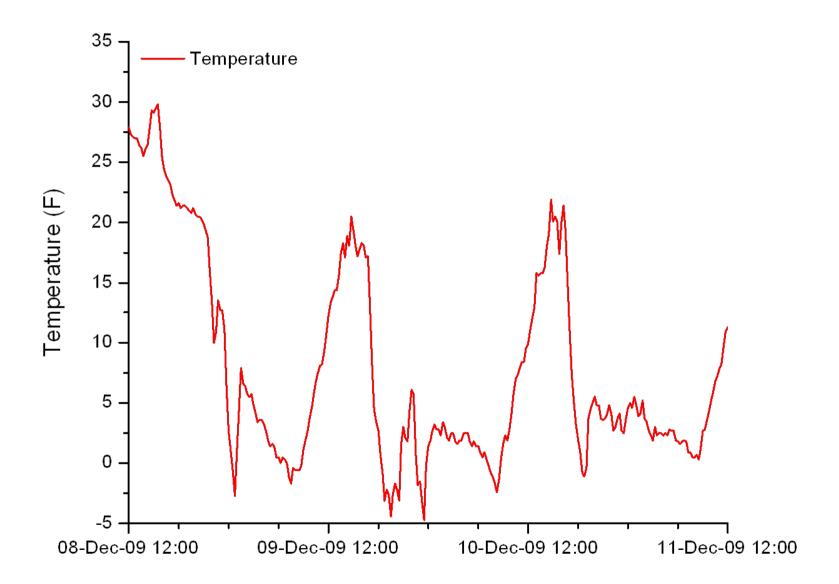
Strong wind throughout the nights (= no inversion)

Expected: Little to no bud damage

Reality: Almost 100 % damage to Chardonnay and Merlot in low spots, yet little to no damage on high ground



CAVE weather station at Riverview vineyard





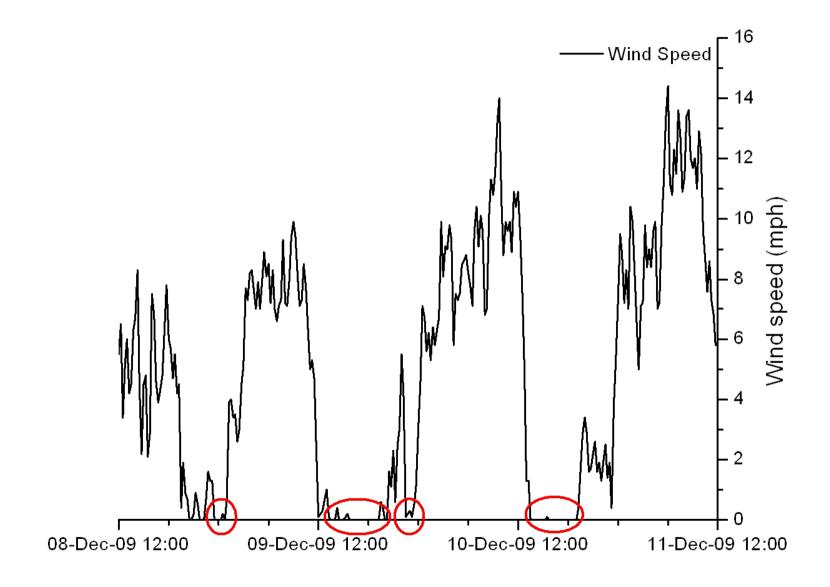
Case study: Riverview Vineyard

While it was windy most of the time, there were four periods of no wind during Dec 8-11, resulting in very rapid drops in temperatures and the formation of temperature inversions.

It is VERY likely that during each of those periods the temperatures in the low spots differed significantly from those recorded by the weather station.

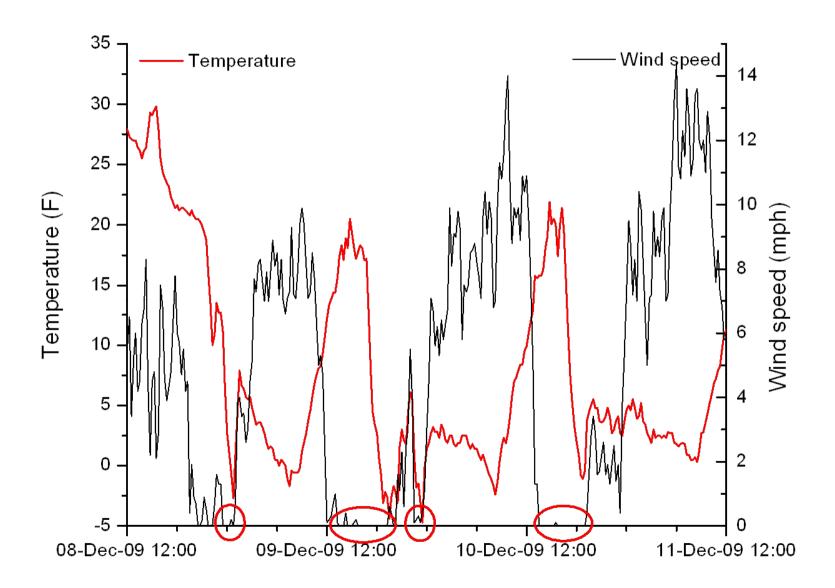


CAVE weather station at Riverview vineyard

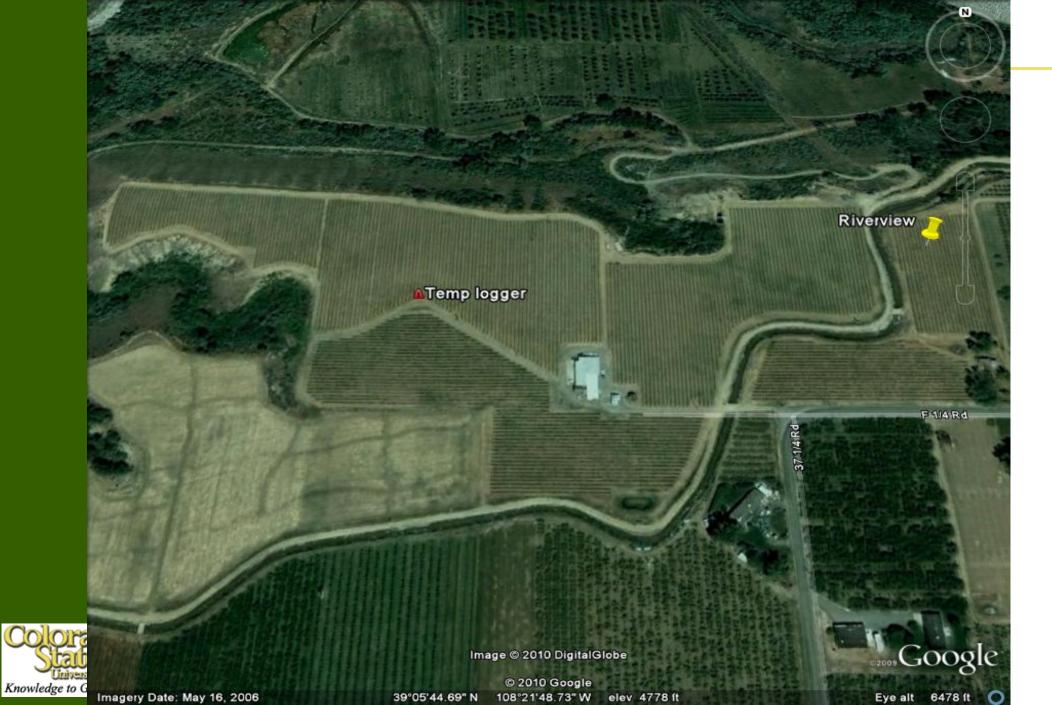




CAVE weather station at Riverview vineyard



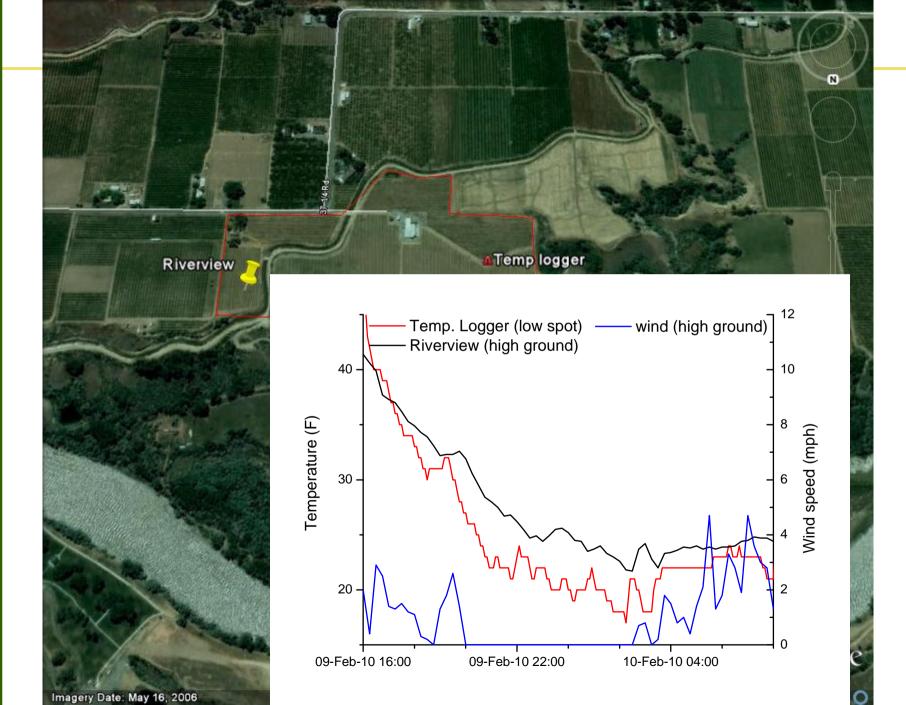




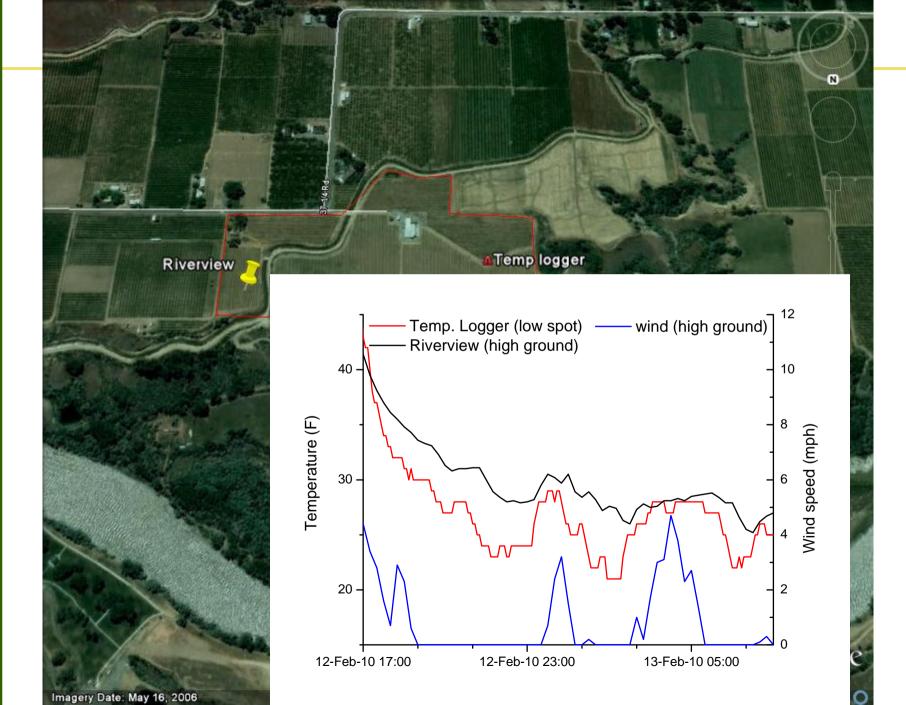


















Summary:

Crop losses were substantial in the Grand Valley AVA.

Crop losses were near 100 % in the western part of the AVA, and >50 % overall.

Surprisingly, there were also substantial crop losses in vineyards in the eastern part of the AVA.

In many vineyards we found a strong influence of topography on bud damage, suggesting pronounced temperature differences between "high" and "low" ground.



Summary:

These differences in bud damage are the result of brief periods with no or low wind speeds, causing strong temperature inversions.

In many vineyards in the eastern part of the AVA damage could have been reduced, if not eliminated, through the use of wind machines.



Lessons learned:

- 1. Wind machines should be operational during winter (I suggest to have them operational by late September to protect from early fall freezes).
- 2. Know the topography of your vineyard and understand its impact on temperature.
- 3. Locate your frost alarm sensors in the areas you want to protect.
- 4. Know the threshold temperatures for cold injury, and set/update your frost alarms accordingly.



Thank you for your attention

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http://www.colostate.edu/programs/wcrc/pubs/viticulture/viticulturehome.htm