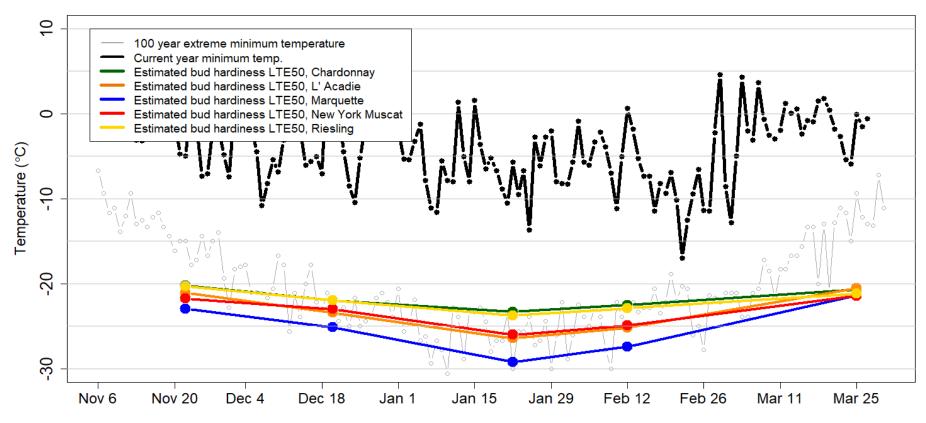
Prepared by Jeff Franklin (<u>ieff.franklin@agr.qc.ca</u>) and Dr. Harrison Wright (<u>harrison.wright@agr.qc.ca</u>), Plant Physiology Program, KRDC, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC) / Government of Canada; 32 Main St, Kentville, Nova Scotia, B4N 1J5.



**Figure 1.** Plot showing the LTE50 values (coloured lines) for five wine grape varieties taken from Nova Scotia vineyards, as well as recent and historical temperature trends. Current observed minimum temperatures (black line) as well as the 100-year minimum temperatures (grey line) were recorded at the Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) weather station located at the Kentville Research and Development Centre.

## **Current report**

All varieties in the survey have deacclimated since our last survey in early February. Currently, LTE50 values for all varieties fall within a one-degree range and the values are typical compared to past surveys for this time of year. As the plot shows, there is a significant buffer between the current bud hardness values and the daily minimum temperatures we have been experiencing. The average minimum temperature for the month of March has been -1.0 °C compared to the 10-year average of -5.2 °C and the 25-year average of -4.8 °C.

This is the last bud hardiness report that we will be posting for the 2023/24 dormancy season. We would like to extend our gratitude to the contributing grape growers as this study would not be possible without their support.

**Table 1.** LTE10, LTE50 and LTE90 average values (°C) for core wine grape cultivars for the current and previous reporting periods

	Nov. 22 - 23			Dec. 19 - 20			Jan. 22 - 23			Feb. 12 - 13			Mar 25 - 26		
Coré cultivars and sites	LTE10	LTE50	LTE90	LTE10	LTE50	LTE90									
Chardonnay (5 sites)	-17.4	-20.3	-22.0	-20.5	-22.0	-23.2	-22.0	-23.3	-24.9	-21.0	-22.5	-24.2	-19.2	-20.7	-22.0
L'Acadie (5 sites)	-19.0	-21.1	-22.6	-21.2	-23.4	-24.7	-23.4	-26.4	-28.5	-22.3	-25.2	-27.4	-19.0	-20.5	-21.8
Marquette (5 sites)	-19.4	-22.9	-24.6	-22.1	-25.1	-27.4	-26.4	-29.2	-30.6	-24.4	-27.4	-29.1	-19.3	-21.4	-23.3
New York Muscat (4 sites)	-19.2	-21.8	-23.3	-17.8	-23.0	-24.5	-22.8	-26.0	-28.4	-22.9	-24.9	-26.5	-20.2	-21.4	-23.7
Riesling (5 sites)	-16.5	-20.3	-22.1	-19.3	-21.9	-23.4	-21.9	-23.7	-25.6	-21.7	-22.9	-24.4	-20.0	-21.2	-22.9

## Research report description

The Nova Scotia wine grape bud hardiness survey generates reports detailing the low temperature exotherm (LTE) values over the dormant period (roughly from November to April). The LTE is the temperature (°C) at which a bud freezes and is killed: LTE10, LTE50 and LTE90 values denote the temperatures at which 10%, 50% and 90% of the viable buds freeze. The LTE values for a given variety and site are generated using five canes obtained from five vines; the compound buds from nodes 3 through 7 from each cane are measured via differential thermal analysis (DTA). It is important to note that the LTE value denotes a bud's susceptibility to acute, cold temperature damage; it does *not* necessarily reflect the bud's susceptibility to dehydration, poor vine health and other more chronic forms of stress that can result in bud mortality at temperatures above the LTE values.

Each report includes: (1) a plot showing the median LTE50 values for a group of hybrid and vinifera wine grape cultivars averaged over several sites located in Kings county as well as recent and historical minimum temperature trends (Figure 1); (2) comments on the current reporting period; (3) a table of LTE10, LTE50 and LTE90 values for the same cultivars shown in Figure (Table 1). This report is produced by the KRDC Plant Physiology Program. If you have any questions or comments, please feel free to reach out to the KRDC Plant Physiology Program using the contact information listed above.

© His Majesty the King in Right of Canada, represented by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food (2024).

