

A model-based assessment of adaptation options for Chianti wine production in Tuscany (Italy) under climate change

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Abstract This paper covers a comprehensive economic analysis of climate change adaptation options for a specific wine producing region, namely Tuscany. As temperature increases under climate change, rainfall patterns will be different, and Chianti wine production in Tuscany therefore needs to adapt in the near future. We address the adaptation challenges and identify grape yield and quality loss as the main impact of climate change on wine production. Relocation of vineyards uphill and introducing drought-resistant varieties are considered as adaptation measures. We appraise these adaptation measures using an optimization framework, where regional wine producers maximize income subject to economic constraints including the climate change impacts on wine productivity and quality. Our simulation shows quantitatively to what extent a higher

degree of climate change impact demands a higher degree of adaptation. We find that a combination of the two measures provides a better strategy because it leads to higher economic efficiency. However, uncertainty regarding the efficiency of the new variety discourages the use of this new drought-resistant variety, whereas a higher efficiency would make this choice more favourable. Sensitivity analysis for time horizon and discount rate confirms the theory of investment under uncertainty, showing a shorter time horizon (or more frequent investment) provides the possibility to postpone the decision to implement adaptation measures due to the value of flexibility, while a higher discount rate leads to a later adaptation decision, because uncertainty creates a value of waiting for new information.

Keywords Chianti wine production · Adaptation to climate change · Assessment of adaptations · Optimization · Cost-benefit analysis · Uncertainty

Introduction

Wine production is an important economic activity of the agricultural sector in the Tuscany region in central Italy. It accounts for 13 % of gross production of the Tuscan agricultural sector. The local brand ‘Chianti’ is one of the four final wine products produced in the provinces of Firenze and Siena. It enjoys a high reputation for its high quality in the world wine market. Meanwhile, viticulture in the well-known Tuscan hills contributes to tourism because of its unique landscape. The production of high-quality wine in this region is the result of the delicate equilibrium between climate, soil characteristics and grape varieties. However, climate change is expected to affect the

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components of this interaction and therefore poses a great challenge to this unique wine production area.

According to Alcamo et al. (2007), temperature can be expected to increase by 2.5–5.5 °C by 2070 and a decrease of precipitation can be expected as high as 30–45 % in the Mediterranean basin. A large productivity reduction in crops is expected in the Mediterranean because of a reduction in water availability (Iglesias et al. 2011). There is extensive literature on impacts of climate change on agriculture and potential adaptation measures. It has been shown that a progressive increase in temperature above a threshold has occurred in Europe from 1950 to 2009 (Santos et al. 2012) and has affected both wine productivity and quality in the most important wine regions including Tuscany (Jones et al. 2005; Moriondo et al. 2011). Therefore, the high-quality wine producing areas are likely to shift to higher elevations to match the best climate conditions for the ripening phase (White et al. 2006; Moriondo et al. 2013). Additionally, varieties cultivated at present would have to be replaced in the future to respond to higher temperatures (Schultz 2000; Jones et al. 2005)

Despite this, there are few studies in literature that systematically assess the effectiveness and costs and benefits of adaptations in agriculture (Howden et al. 2007; Mendelsohn and Dinar 2009; Lempert and Groves 2010). Further, there are very few economic analyses of adaptation strategies for wine production in the literature (e.g. Moriondo et al. 2011; Bernetti et al. 2012). These studies focused on the damage costs of climate change on wine production, while the benefits and costs of adaptations are not evaluated and the choices of the farmers on adaptation measures are not explicitly considered. For example, Bernetti et al. (2012) evaluate the probabilities of adoption of adaptation strategies without considering the possible choice of the Tuscan wine producers on the allocation of economic resources. Moriondo et al. (2011) focus on the climate change impact on gross income from wine production without evaluating the possible adaptation measures. Therefore, these studies are not directly useful for decision-making regarding climate change adaptation in wine production.

This paper adds to the literature by developing and applying a new spatially explicit economic approach to the Chianti wine production case, which can address the adaptation challenges and assess adaptation options based on an extended cost-benefit analysis (CBA). The extended CBA is presented as an optimization framework, which includes the climate change impact on farm revenue through changes in wine productivity and price due to changes in grape yields and quality. The framework thus allows the wine producer to make choices on resource allocation under uncertain climate change impacts in order

to maximize income, taking into account the different costs of adaptation measures.

Following the Diagnostic Framework developed in the Mediation project (Hinkel and Bisaro 2013), our approach includes three main stages: identifying vulnerability (impacts), identifying measures and appraising options. In the first stage, a key issue is the impact of water scarcity and increasing temperature under climate change on the productivity and quality of Chianti. Although climate change generally has a beneficial effect on quality of wine worldwide (Shultz and Jones 2010; Battaglini et al. 2009; Jones and Webb 2010), the impact on Chianti in the future is unclear. Therefore, we use a modelling approach to simulate impacts under different climate scenarios. In the second stage, we quantify the capability of different adaptation measures to cope with the impacts of climate change and identify feasible measures to counterbalance the effect of warmer temperatures and lower precipitation on grape yield and quality. Based on a previous study (Moriondo et al. 2011), which is based on simulations of grape growth under climate change scenarios, two adaptation measures are identified for further analysis in this paper. In the third stage, we appraise these adaptation options using an economic analysis.

In this study, we first use six regional circulation models (RCMs) combined with an existing meteorological data set of Tuscany to simulate the grape yield and quality response to climate change. Then, we conduct an economic analysis of the two important adaptation measures: (a) relocating the grape production area uphill, where there is less climate impact on wine quality, and (b) using an “exotic” grape variety (e.g. a southern Italian variety), which is drought resistant, to replace the current grape variety. These two measures can be implemented at a short notice, and the short-term costs can be estimated. For example, relocating a vineyard uphill involves labour and capital costs and a revenue loss of 3-year zero harvest, whereas replacing with a new variety involves the additional costs for the seedlings of the new variety and the removal of previous vine. As climate change is characterized by many uncertainties, traditional CBA is not suitable for such an assessment (Zhu and van Ierland 2010). Therefore, in this study, we consider the uncertainty of the climate change impacts on grape yield (wine productivity) and wine quality (wine price) with a wide range of potential revenue loss rates in the extended CBA.

The paper is organized as follows. In the next section, we present the information on current Chianti wine, how climate change may affect the production and what adaptation measures are feasible. In Sect. 3, we present the economic model that we use to assess adaptation measures and the model application to the Tuscan wine producer. Section 4 reports the simulation results for different

adaptation options and provides some sensitivity analyses. Section 5 concludes.

Climate change impacts on wine production

Information on Chianti production was obtained from the statistical office of Tuscany (Statistical Office Tuscany 2011). The current viticulture area for Chianti production in the provinces of Firenze and Siena is about 35,000 hectares. The annual income of the Chianti producers in 1998–2008 was about 133 million €. The main variable costs for the Chianti production include fertilizers, pesticides, materials, storing, seasonal employees and operation costs for machinery. The main fixed costs include fixed costs for social security, overheads costs and fixed taxes. The difference between output revenues and production costs (the sum of variable costs and fixed costs) is the net income of a wine producer, which is the remuneration of production factors such as labour and capital. Table 1 summarizes the general information of the average Chianti producers who produce wine from vineyards on two different elevations: plain (0–100 m) and hilly areas (100–600 m) in 1998–2008. The statistical survey reports that about 1,000 farms are located in the plain areas. Their average vineyard area is 20.45 ha, with an average revenue of 8,964 €/ha, of which the price of wine is 119 €/quintal and productivity is 75.3 quintal/ha. There are more farms (1,800) in the hilly areas than in the plain areas, but with a smaller average size (8.27 ha) and higher average farm revenue (9,345 €/ha). This corresponds with a higher product price (153 €/quintal) because of the combined effect of a higher quality of grapes and a lower productivity

(61 quintal/ha). The price of the wine produced in the hilly area is about 30 % higher than in the plain area, while productivity is 23 % lower.

In order to understand the future impact of climate change on grape yield and quality of the Chianti, we first use a delta change approach (Hay et al. 2000) to empirically downscale the outputs (minimum and maximum temperature, rainfall and global radiation) of six RCMs (Hewitt and Griggs 2004) to the study area. The resulting six data sets gridded on a spatial resolution of 1 km × 1 km are then used as inputs for a grapevine model specifically calibrated for Tuscany (Bindi et al. 1997) and a vintage quality model (Moriondo et al. 2011) to simulate the grape yield and quality response to climate change.

The simulations indicate that a warmer climate would affect the crop growing cycle, causing a progressive reduction of yield in 2020 and 2040. This trend is found to be more pronounced for the hilly areas (100–600 m) than for the plain areas (0–100 m), reflecting the higher climate sensitivity of grapevines at higher elevations (Caffarra and Eccel 2011). Figure 1 shows how grape yields in the Chianti area would change in 2020 and 2040 relative to the current level at six different elevations (from 0–100 m to 500–600 m) under climate scenario A1b. For example, at an average elevation (350 m), the grape yield is projected to decrease by 15 % by 2040 compared to the current situation. In general, the higher the elevation, the higher the yield losses, ranging from 12 % at 0–200 m to 27 % at 400–600 m (average of 6 RCMs under A1b scenario).

Similarly, the grape quality and thus wine quality mainly depend on the average weather conditions, temperature and rainfall during the growing season (Jones et al.

Table 1 Wine production with inputs and outputs (€/ha) in different elevation belts

	Elevation of vineyards	
	0–100 m	100–600 m
Output of wine	8,964	9,345
Other outputs	942	79
Total gross production (total outputs)	9,906	9,424
1 Total variable costs	1,529	1,948
2 Total fixed costs	1,790	3,731
Total production costs (1 + 2)	3,319	5,679
3 Net income (i.e. Total factor remunerations: 3.1 + 3.2 + 3.3)	6,586	3,745
3.1 Land	126	226
3.2 Capital	98	149
3.3 Labour	6,362	3,370
Total inputs (1 + 2+3)	9,906	9,424

Source: Statistical office Tuscany (2011)

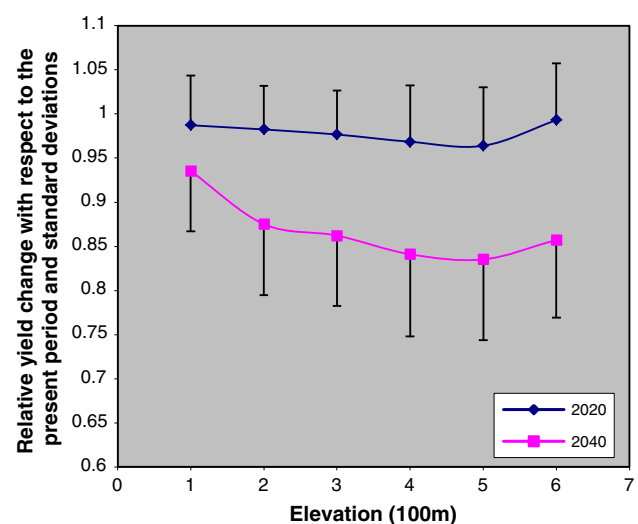


Fig. 1 Yield change and standard deviations at different elevations in 2020 and 2040 under climate change

2005). Following the approach presented in Moriondo et al. (2011), the average temperature of the growing season and the rainfall in summer period from the six data sets are used to calculate the effect of climate change on grape quality in the Chianti region. The results are generally in good agreement with the six RCMs, showing that at present, high-quality grapes are produced in the elevation of 0–600 m, whereas in the future decades, the grape quality is expected to decrease and areas at higher elevations (600–700 m) are expected to produce high-quality grapes and wine.

Assessment of adaptation measures under uncertainty of climate change impacts

The optimization model for wine production considering climate change impacts

In order to model Tuscan wine production, we simplify the setting and take a social planner's perspective on resource allocation. For this reason, we aggregate wine producers in the region into a regional wine producer who produces wine in two locations (the plain and hilly areas) using factor inputs such as capital and labour, and other inputs such as fertilizers and fuel for operating machinery. The yearly income is the difference between yearly revenues and yearly production costs. Without adaptation measures, the regional wine producer aims to maximize current yearly income by allocating economic resources (i.e. labour, capital, variable and fixed costs) efficiently, i.e.

$$\max_{L_1, L_2, K_1, K_2, H_1, H_2, f_{f1}, f_{f2}, f_{v1}, f_{v2}} y = S_1[p_1Q_1 - C_1] + S_2[p_2Q_2 - C_2], \quad (1)$$

where y is the current yearly income, S_1 and S_2 are the total crop areas in the plain and hilly area; p_1 and p_2 are the prices of wine; Q_1 and Q_2 are the wine outputs per ha; and C_1 and C_2 are the yearly production costs per ha from the plain and hilly area, respectively. Variables ($L_1, L_2, K_1, K_2, H_1, H_2, f_{f1}, f_{f2}, f_{v1}, f_{v2}$) under the optimizer are the choice variables for labour, capital and land inputs per ha, and fixed and variable inputs per ha.

Given the current wine production technologies, this optimization problem is subject to the constraints of economic resources, i.e. land, labour, capital, variable and fixed costs for inputs. Regarding the specific agricultural production characteristics such as the non-substitutability between factor inputs and other inputs (e.g. seedlings, fertilizers), we use the Leontief functional form for the wine output, combined with the Cobb–Douglas technologies for intermediate inputs (c.f. Zhu et al. 2006; Zhu and van Ierland 2012). Different production technologies are

used at the two different locations, and therefore, different quantities and qualities are obtained as well as different revenues per hectare (see Table 1). The production functions with different parameters at the two locations can be written as:

$$Q_1 = \min \left\{ A_{c1} f_{f1}^{\alpha_1} f_{v1}^{\beta_1 (1-\alpha_1)}, A_{f1} L_1^{\beta_1} K_1^{\gamma_1} H_1^{1-\beta_1-\gamma_1} \right\}, \quad (2)$$

$$Q_2 = \min \left\{ A_{c2} f_{f2}^{\alpha_2} f_{v2}^{\beta_2 (1-\alpha_2)}, A_{f2} L_2^{\beta_2} K_2^{\gamma_2} H_2^{1-\beta_2-\gamma_2} \right\}, \quad (3)$$

where Q_1 and Q_2 are the wine output per ha at the plain and hilly area, respectively; A_{c1}, A_{c2} and A_{f1}, A_{f2} are the corresponding technical parameters; f_{f1}, f_{f2} and f_{v1}, f_{v2} are the fixed and variable inputs per ha excluding factor inputs; L_1, L_2, K_1, K_2 and H_1, H_2 are the labour, capital and land inputs per ha; and $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta_1, \beta_2, \gamma_1$ and γ_2 are the production parameters at the plain and hilly area, respectively.

Given these production technologies, the total costs for inputs (labour, capital, fixed costs and variable costs) for the two locations are constrained by the total resources available. For example, with L_1 for the labour costs per ha in the plain area, and L_2 in the hilly area, if the total labour costs (labour resource) \bar{L} can be freely used in either location, the following constraint holds for the labour inputs for the regional wine producer:

$$S_1 L_1 + S_2 L_2 \leq \bar{L}. \quad (4)$$

Similarly, costs for other inputs (capital, land, fixed and variable costs) in two locations should also be constrained by the total resources, i.e.:

$$S_1 K_1 + S_2 K_2 \leq \bar{K} \quad (5)$$

$$S_1 H_1 + S_2 H_2 \leq \bar{H} \quad (6)$$

$$S_1 f_{f1} + S_2 f_{f2} \leq \bar{f}_f \quad (7)$$

$$S_1 f_{v1} + S_2 f_{v2} \leq \bar{f}_v, \quad (8)$$

where $\bar{K}, \bar{H}, \bar{f}_f$ and \bar{f}_v are the exogenous variables for the given resources of capital, land, fixed costs and variable costs, respectively.

As Sect. 2 elaborated, climate change impacts wine productivity and quality through changes in yield and quality of grapes because both depend on the climate condition (e.g. temperature and precipitation that influence the bioaccumulation time) and the impact will be different in the plain and hilly areas. Therefore, we present the climate change impact on wine productivity by changes in wine output per ha, i.e. from the current Q_1 to the future output Q_{1t} at year t in the plain area, and from Q_2 to Q_{2t} at year t in the hilly area with $Q_{1t} \leq Q_1$ and $Q_{2t} \leq Q_2$. The impact of climate change on wine quality can be captured by the change in wine price (from the current price p_1 to the future price p_{1t} at year t in the plain area, and from p_2 to p_{2t} in the hilly area with $p_{1t} \leq p_1$ and $p_{2t} \leq p_2$), because we

consider prices as a good indicator for wine quality (Moriondo et al., 2011). Reduced productivity and quality of wine under climate change will cause a loss of revenue.

In line with Rosegrant et al. (2012), who use a constant annual declining rate of crop yield till the year 2050, we assume a decreasing and convex relation for the revenue loss in the short-medium run. This assumption is safe if no environmental regime shifts occur in the period of adaptation (e.g. ≤ 50 years in our case). Therefore, for a constant annual revenue loss rate cc_1 in the plain area and cc_2 in the hilly area under climate change, we can obtain a series of revenues over time. Given the current farm revenue per ha in the plain area, p_1Q_1 , the revenue per ha in the first year from now will be $(1 - cc_1) p_1Q_1$; it will be $(1 - cc_1)^2 p_1Q_1$ in the second year ..., and $(1 - cc_1)^t p_1Q_1$ at year t . Similarly for the hilly area, the revenue under climate change at year t will be $(1 - cc_2)^t p_2Q_2$. Formally:

$$p_{1t}Q_{1t} = (1 - cc_1)^t p_1Q_1, \tag{9}$$

$$p_{2t}Q_{2t} = (1 - cc_2)^t p_2Q_2, \tag{10}$$

where p_1Q and p_2Q_2 are the current (i.e. base year) farm revenue per ha, $p_{1t}Q_{1t}$ and $p_{2t}Q_{2t}$ are the farm revenue per ha at year t in the plain and hilly area, and parameters cc_1 and cc_2 are the annual revenue loss in the plain and hilly area. We further refer them as to climate change impact parameters.

Facing the revenue losses due to decreased wine productivity and quality under climate change, the wine producers consider investing in adaptation to decrease the climate change impact on income. Consider an adaptation measure M_i with a yearly costs AC_{it} and an implementation period $[0, T_A]$. The measure may increase the revenues ($p_{1t}Q_{1t}$ and $p_{2t}Q_{2t}$) in a longer period $t \in [0, T]$, i.e. $T \geq T_A$, which results in a higher total net present value of income in the period $[0, T]$. Since different adaptation measures have different costs and different impacts on revenues, the regional wine producer needs to know the total net present value of income under these measures in the period $[0, T]$ in order to make present investment decisions. The objective function is thus.

$$\begin{aligned} \pi = & S_1 \sum_{t=0}^T \left\{ [p_{1t}Q_{1t} - C_{1t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ & + S_2 \sum_{t=0}^T \left\{ [p_{2t}Q_{2t} - C_{2t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ & - \sum_{t=0}^{T_A} \left[AC_{it} \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right], \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

where π is the total net present value of income of the producer, C_{1t} and C_{2t} are the production costs per ha at year t in the plain and hilly area, respectively, AC_{it} is the costs of any adaptation measure i in year t , and r is the discount rate.

Facing N different adaptation measures, the regional wine producer's problem is to maximize the total net present value of income in the period $[0, T]$ subject to the impact of climate change, adaptation costs of each measure i ($i \in N$) and the economic constraints. The regional producer maximizes (11) subject to constraints (2)–(10), which is the optimization model for wine production considering climate change impacts and different adaptation measures. This allows to identify the best option, i.e. in this context the one which generates the highest income.

Model application

In this study, we have selected two important measures: relocating vineyards uphill (measure A) and replacing Tuscan vine in the plain area with a drought-resistant new variety (measure B). Costs of adaption include labour, capital and material costs. Vineyards also need time to produce grapes to the full capacity, which generates revenue loss in the yield recovery period. Table 2 gives the adaptation costs of these two measures and the yield recovery time for Tuscan region. For selecting the best option, we also consider a case which combines the two measures, i.e. the model specification allows all possible combinations of relocating vineyard uphill and replacing Tuscan vine in the plain area with a drought-resistant new

Table 2 Adaptation costs per hectare and yield recovery time

Year	Relocating vineyards		Replacing vineyards with a new variety	
	Costs (K€/ha)	Yields (%)	Costs (K€/ha)	Yields (%)
1	2	0	20	0
2	1	0	5	0
3	1	100	2	100
4	0	100	0	100
5	0	100	0	100
6–50	0	100	0	100

Table 3 Parameters in wine production functions in two locations and exogenous variables for resources

	Parameters in wine production functions				
	A_c	A_f	α	β	γ
Location 1 (plain area)	5.9498	1.7865	0.5393	0.0191	0.0149
Location 2 (hilly area)	3.1566	3.6457	0.6569	0.0602	0.0397
Exogenous variables (million €)					
	Labour \bar{L}	Capital \bar{K}	Land \bar{H}	Fixed costs \bar{f}_f	Variable costs \bar{f}_v
Total	180.273	4.220	5.943	92.145	60.285

variety (measures $A \& B$). Therefore, we apply the optimization model in Sect. 3.1 to the three cases of adaptation options: single measure A , single measure B and the combination of measures $A \& B$.

First, parameters in the two production functions of two locations, i.e. Eqs. (2) and (3), are estimated using the information of Table 1. The exponents in Eqs. (2) and (3) are the cost shares of each input. The estimated values for the parameters are given in Table 3. Using the costs per ha for each input (Table 1) and the total area in each location, we obtain the exogenous variables of resources (the right-hand sides of the constraints (4)–(8)) in Table 3.

Second, in order to make the assessment for each adaptation option, we need to choose a decision period, i.e. T in Eq. (11). We select the next 50 years as the time horizon for optimization because our selected adaptation measures are likely to be effective in such a period, while a longer period is more uncertain with current knowledge, and therefore results are of less relevance. Many studies on climate change impact take this time period (e.g. Rosegrant et al. 2012) as a decision period.

Further, we need a reference to compare to when we implement adaptation measures. That is, we need to determine a baseline in which no adaptation measures are taken in the same time horizon. Finally, a comparison of the results for different measures can take place.

Baseline

Under the baseline, no adaptation measures are taken in the time horizon of 50 years. The regional wine producer consists of n_1 farms in the plain area and n_2 farms in the hilly area with average sizes of \bar{S}_1 and \bar{S}_2 , respectively. Letting $AC_{it} = 0$, $S_1 = \bar{S}_1$ and $S_2 = \bar{S}_2$ in (11) and plugging (9) and (10) into (11), we can present the regional wine producer’s problem in the baseline as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{K_1, K_2, L_1, L_2, H_1, H_2, f_{f1}, f_{f2}, f_{v1}, f_{v2}} \pi = & n_1 \bar{S}_1 \sum_{t=0}^{50} \left\{ [(1 - cc_1)^t p_1 Q_1 - C_{1t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ & + n_2 \bar{S}_2 \sum_{t=0}^{50} \left\{ [(1 - cc_2)^t p_2 Q_2 - C_{2t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\}, \end{aligned} \tag{12}$$

subject to constraints (2)–(8), with $S_1 = \bar{S}_1$ and $S_2 = \bar{S}_2$.

Adaptation options

Assuming that adaptation measures are implemented at the vineyard level, which means relocating vineyards or replacing with a new variety takes place per farm, we then have the same number of farms as baseline, i.e. n_1 and n_2 in the plain and hilly area, respectively. Under measure A , an area (S_{MA}) of vineyards per farm, or totally $n_1 S_{MA}$ in the

plain area, can be moved uphill. Therefore, a new choice variable (S_{MA}) is added to the optimization model. We keep the total area for wine production constant, that is, we only use the same amount of the hilly area for relocating because of the land restrictions.

Under measure B , an area (S_{MB}) of vineyards per farm, or totally $n_1 S_{MB}$ in the plain area, can be replaced by the new variety. Therefore, a new choice variable (S_{MB}) is added to the optimization problem. We assume that the new variety uses the similar inputs as the current Tuscan variety and is drought resistant, and therefore, there is no climate change impact on wine production for this variety in the future, i.e. $Q_{1Nt} = Q_{1N} = Q_1$, $p_{1Nt} = p_{1N}$, where Q_{1N} and Q_{1Nt} are the wine productivity of the new variety in the current year and in year t , while p_{1N} and p_{1Nt} are their prices. Therefore, the revenue from the new variety in the future years is constant, i.e. $p_{1Nt} Q_{1Nt} = p_{1N} Q_{1N}$. However, the price of wine from the new variety is lower than the current Chianti, $p_{1N} \leq p_1$, because of the associated low-quality and high-alcohol content (Moriondo et al. 2011). The annual revenue per ha ($p_{1N} Q_{1N}$) may be lower than that of the current Tuscan variety ($p_1 Q_1$). We use the following relation:

$$p_{1N} Q_{1N} = c_N \times p_1 Q_1, \tag{13}$$

where c_N is the ratio of the per hectare revenue of the new variety to that of the existing Chianti. In our calculation, we assume $c_N < 1$, because of its lower price. This ratio reflects the economic efficiency of the new variety relative to the existing variety because their production inputs are similar.

For the case of combining measure A and B , $n_1 S_{MA}$ is the total area of vineyards moved uphill, $n_1 S_{MB}$ is the total area replaced by the new variety, and $n_1 (\bar{S}_1 - S_{MA} - S_{MB})$ is the total non-adapted area of vineyards in the plain area. As such, we can specify the general optimization model as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{K_1, K_2, L_1, L_2, H_1, H_2, f_{f1}, f_{f2}, f_{v1}, f_{v2}, S_{MA}, S_{MB}} \pi = & n_1 (\bar{S}_1 - S_{MA} - S_{MB}) \sum_{t=0}^{50} \left\{ [(1 - cc_1)^t p_1 Q_1 - C_{1t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ & + n_1 S_{MB} \sum_{t=3}^{50} \left\{ [p_{1N} Q_{1N} - C_{1t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ & + n_2 \bar{S}_2 \sum_{t=0}^{50} \left\{ [(1 - cc_2)^t p_2 Q_2 - C_{2t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\}, \\ & + n_1 S_{MA} \sum_{t=3}^{50} \left\{ [(1 - cc_2)^t p_2 Q_2 - C_{2t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ & - n_1 S_{MA} \sum_{t=0}^3 \left\{ UC_t(M_A) \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ & - n_1 S_{MB} \sum_{t=0}^3 \left\{ UC_t(M_B) \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{14}$$

where $UC_t(M_A)$ and $UC_t(M_B)$ are the per-hectare-based adaptation costs for measure A and B at year t , respectively (see Table 2). This optimization problem is to choose the allocation of resources and the relocating and replacing areas (S_{MA} and S_{MB}), subject to the production technologies (Eqs. 2, 3 and 13) and resource constraints (Eqs. 4–8). Considering the same inputs per ha for the new variety as the current Tuscan variety and using relevant areas in the two locations, the constraints of resources can be rewritten as:

$$n_1(\bar{S}_1 - S_{MA} - S_{MB})L_1 + n_1S_{MB}L_1 + (n_2\bar{S}_2 + n_1S_{MA})L_2 \leq \bar{L} \tag{15}$$

$$n_1(\bar{S}_1 - S_{MA} - S_{MB})K_1 + n_1S_{MB}K_1 + (n_2\bar{S}_2 + n_1S_{MA})K_2 \leq \bar{K} \tag{16}$$

$$n_1(\bar{S}_1 - S_{MA} - S_{MB})H_1 + n_1S_{MB}H_1 + (n_2\bar{S}_2 + n_1S_{MA})H_2 \leq \bar{H} \tag{17}$$

$$n_1(\bar{S}_1 - S_{MA} - S_{MB})f_{f1} + n_1S_{MB}f_{f1} + (n_2\bar{S}_2 + n_1S_{MA})f_{f2} \leq \bar{f}_f \tag{18}$$

$$n_1(\bar{S}_1 - S_{MA} - S_{MB})f_{v1} + n_1S_{MB}f_{v1} + (n_2\bar{S}_2 + n_1S_{MA})f_{v2} \leq \bar{f}_v \tag{19}$$

Objective function (14) with Eqs. (2)–(3), (13), (15)–(19) as constraints forms the most general optimization model for wine production under climate change and adaptations.

If we simply let $S_{MB} = 0$ in Eqs. (14)–(19), then we obtain the model for measure A. Similarly, if we let $S_{MA} = 0$, then we have the model for measure B. The objective functions for single measure A and B, respectively, can be written as follows:

Measure A: relocating vineyards uphill

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{K_1, K_2, L_1, L_2, LD_1, LD_2, f_{f1}, f_{f2}, f_{v1}, f_{v2}, S_{MA}} \\ \pi = n_1(\bar{S}_1 - S_{MA}) \sum_{t=0}^{50} \left\{ [(1 - cc_1)^t p_1 Q_1 - C_{1t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ + n_2\bar{S}_2 \sum_{t=0}^{50} \left\{ [(1 - cc_2)^t p_2 Q_2 - C_{2t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ + n_1S_{MA} \sum_{t=3}^{50} \left\{ [(1 - cc_2)^t p_2 Q_2 - C_{2t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ - n_1S_{MA} \sum_{t=0}^3 \left\{ UC_t(M_A) \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{20}$$

Measure B: replacing Tuscan vine in the plain area with a new variety

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{K_1, K_2, L_1, L_2, LD_1, LD_2, f_{f1}, f_{f2}, f_{v1}, f_{v2}, S_{MB}} \\ \pi = n_1(\bar{S}_1 - S_{MB}) \sum_{t=0}^{50} \left\{ [(1 - cc_1)^t p_1 Q_1 - C_{1t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ + n_1S_{MB} \sum_{t=3}^{50} \left\{ [p_{1N} Q_{1N} - C_{1t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ + n_2\bar{S}_2 \sum_{t=0}^{50} \left\{ [(1 - cc_2)^t p_2 Q_2 - C_{2t}] \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \\ - n_1S_{MB} \sum_{t=0}^3 \left\{ UC_t(M_B) \frac{1}{(1+r)^t} \right\} \end{aligned} \tag{21}$$

This finishes the presentation of the applied models used for the simulation of the baseline and the three cases in the next section.

Simulation results and discussion

We solved the optimization models for the baseline and the three cases using GAMS software. We assumed that the production costs per hectare over time in two elevations (C_{1t} , C_{2t}) were fixed, which equalled to the production costs at the base year (C_1 and C_2 , which are 3,320 € and 5,679 €, respectively). For the discount rate r , we chose 3.5 % for the next 50 years, adapting basically from Treasury (2003). Climate change uncertainty may lead to uncertain climate change impacts on wine production in terms of productivity and quality, and we use different values of the annual revenue loss rate in simulation to capture climate change uncertainty. In Rosegrant et al. (2012), the negative impact of climate change on crop yield is assumed to be annually 2 % by 2050. Based on the impact identified in Sect. 2, the yield loss is about 27 % by 2040 combined with a price decrease 50 % due to lower quality compared to the current situation (year 2010). This gives an average annual revenue loss of 2.2 %. But this result is only based on one climate change scenario. Therefore, we use a wide range of annual revenue loss rates (i.e. 2–5 %) for capturing the uncertain climate change impacts in the plain area. In the hilly area, there is a larger negative impact on yield but with an increasing quality. Therefore, we used a constant minor annual revenue loss rate (0.2 %), considering that the relative price of wine

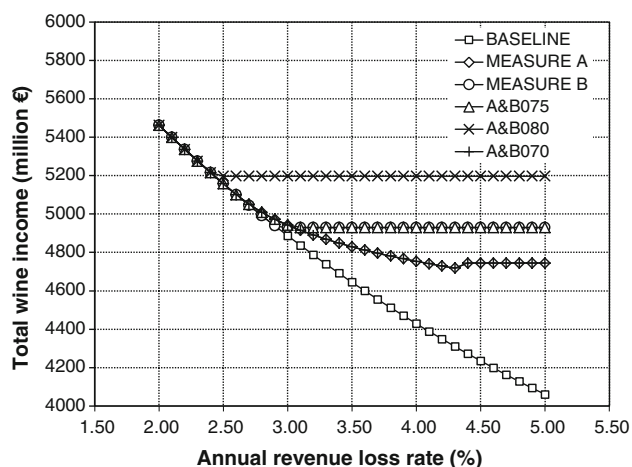


Fig. 2 Net present value of total income for different adaptation measures under different climate impact parameters reflected by different annual revenue loss rates

from the hilly areas is 30 % higher than that from the plain area and yield may decrease by 23 % in 50 years (see Fig. 1).¹ Below we report the results.

Baseline

We now solve the model (12) with constraints (2)–(8) and $S_1 = \bar{S}_1$ and $S_2 = \bar{S}_2$ for the baseline. The baseline net present value of the income of the regional wine producer in next 50 years under different values of climate impact parameters is shown in Fig. 2. If no adaptation measures are taken and if the climate change impact on revenue due to yield and quality decrease is 2 % per year, the net present value of the total income of the Tuscan wine farmers for the next 50 years is estimated at 5,464 million €, which is on average 109 million € per year. If the impact parameter increases to 3 %, the net present value of the total income is 4,887 million €, which is 97.7 million € per year. This means an average loss of 11.3 million € per year if the climate impact parameter is increased by one percentage point. Higher climate change impacts lead to lower income.

Adaptation option 1: relocating vineyards to uphill (measure A)

We now solve the model (20) with constraints (2)–(3), (13), (15)–(19) and $S_{MB} = 0$ for the adaptation option of moving the vineyards uphill. The adaptation results

¹ These parameters are, to the best of our knowledge, sufficiently reasonable and representative in order to allow us to illustrate the adaptation dilemmas facing wine producers. Further research will be required to provide better information on the values of the model parameters.

Table 4 Adaptation decisions for different options under different revenue loss rates due to climate change

Revenue loss rate (%)	Measure A		Measure B		Measure A&B		
	A (%)	NO-AD (%)	B (%)	NO-AD (%)	A (%)	B (%)	NO-AD (%)
2.0	0	100	0	100	0	0	100
2.1	0	100	0	100	0	0	100
2.2	0	100	0	100	0	0	100
2.3	0	100	0	100	0	0	100
2.4	0	100	0	100	0	0	100
2.5	0	100	0	100	0	0	100
2.6	0	100	0	100	0	0	100
2.7	10	90	0	100	10	0	90
2.8	17	83	0	100	17	0	83
2.9	22	78	0	100	22	0	78
3.0	25	75	100	0	25	0	75
3.1	28	72	100	0	5	94	1
3.2	30	70	100	0	5	94	1
3.3	32	68	100	0	5	94	1
3.4	33	67	100	0	5	94	1
3.5	34	66	100	0	5	94	1
3.6	35	65	100	0	5	94	1
3.7	36	64	100	0	5	94	1
3.8	37	63	100	0	5	94	1
3.9	38	62	100	0	5	94	1
4.0	38	62	100	0	5	94	1
4.1	39	61	100	0	5	94	1
4.2	39	61	100	0	5	94	1
4.3	40	60	100	0	5	94	1
4.4	78	22	100	0	5	94	1
4.5	78	22	100	0	5	94	1
4.6	78	22	100	0	5	94	1
4.7	78	22	100	0	5	94	1
4.8	78	22	100	0	5	94	1
4.9	78	22	100	0	5	94	1
5.0	78	22	100	0	5	94	1

A (%) for the percentage of vineyard area relocated uphill; B (%) for the percentage of vineyard area replaced by the new variety; and NO-AD(%) for the percentage of vineyard area not adapted

regarding how much should be relocated are shown in Table 4, and the resulting income is shown in Fig. 2. Table 4 shows that when annual revenue loss rate is less than 2.6 %, moving vineyards uphill is not an option because the benefit of moving cannot completely cover the costs. If the revenue loss rate would be as high as 2.7 %, then about 10 % of the vine area would need to be moved uphill. This relocation will slightly increase the regional income from 5,046 to 5,049 million € (Fig. 2). As the climate impact on yield and quality loss increases,

more vineyards should be moved uphill. If the climate impact parameter is increased to 4, 38 % of the vineyards should be moved to the hilly area. This will increase the net income by 325 million € for the period (from 4,429 to 4,754 million €, see Fig. 2), which is 6.5 million € per year. If the parameter increases to 4.5 %, most of the vineyards (78 %) should be relocated to the hilly area which has an average annual gain of 10.2 million €. The higher the climate change impact, the more area of vineyards in the plain areas should be relocated to avoid the economic loss caused by yield and quality decrease. We observe the high economic efficiency of this adaptation measure when climate impact on yield and quality in the plain area is high.

Adaptation option 2: replacing Tuscan vine with a new southern Italy variety (measure B)

We solve the model (21) with constraints (2)–(3), (13), (15)–(19) and $S_{MA} = 0$ for the adaptation option of replacing vine with a new variety. Based on Moriondo et al. (2011), we assume the new variety is about 25 % lower in per hectare revenue than that of the existing Tuscan variety under the current climate. The adaptation results are shown in Table 4, and the income is shown in Fig. 2. It shows that if the annual revenue loss rate is lower than 2.9 %, it is not necessary to replace the Tuscan vine because the adaptation costs cannot cover the benefits of the new variety. But if the climate impact parameter reaches 3 %, it is beneficial to replace all the plain area with the new variety. This change will increase the regional income by 42 million € (from 4,887 to 4,929 million €), which is 0.8 million € per year. Although the new variety produces lower quality wine, it is climate change resistant. Therefore, under stronger climate change, it is better to replace the current vine with the new variety everywhere in the plain area. For example, if the climate impact parameter is 4.0 %, this measure will have a larger economic gain from 4,429 to 4,929 million €, which is 500 million € for 50 years, i.e. 10 million € per year.

Adaptation option 3: combining relocating and replacing with a new variety (measures A&B)

Finally for the case in which the two measures are combined in the decision-making process, we solve the model (19) with constraints (2)–(3), (13), (15)–(19). The model results (see Table 4; Fig. 2) show a similar pattern as the single measures. The higher the value of the climate impact parameter, the more area of vineyards would have to be adapted (moved or replaced). Under the given technology of the new variety ($c_N = 0.75$) and the given technologies of Chianti in the plain and hilly area, both measures can be

taken simultaneously. If the revenue loss rate in the plain area is as high as 2.7 %, it would be worthwhile to move about 10 % of the area uphill. Up to 3 %, relocating vineyards can be the only measure. However, further increase in the climate impact on revenue will need to use the two measures. If the revenue loss rate increases to 3.1 %, it is better to move 5 % of the vineyards uphill and replace 94 % of the area with the new variety. This combination would increase the income by 15 million € as compared to the single measure of relocation (4,915 vs. 4,930 million €) and by one million € as compared to the single measure of the new variety (4,929 and 4,930 million €), because the resources can be used more efficiently. If the impact parameter is 4 %, the gain of combining the two measures would be 177 million € (4,753 vs. 4,930 million €), which is more than 3.5 million € per year, compared to the single measure of relocation.

It is worthwhile to compare the income in order to make the best adaptation strategy when different adaptation measures are considered. Figure 2 shows an overview on the net present value of total wine income in the 50-year period for different adaptation options (noted as Measure A, Measure B, A&B075) under different values of the climate impact parameter. It indicates clearly what measure to choose under different degrees of climate change.

Sensitivity analysis

As discussed above, the economic efficiency of the new variety is uncertain. It is interesting to see how the relative efficiency of the new variety influences the choice of the composition of the two measures. Using a higher or lower value for the efficiency of the new variety (e.g. $c_N = 0.70$ and $c_N = 0.80$), we found the results on the choice of adaptation measures (Table 5) and on income (noted as A&B070 and A&B080 in Fig. 2).

If the new variety would be less efficient (e.g. the revenue from the new variety would be only 70 % of the current revenue), relocation would be the preferred option and the use of replacement could be decreased, for the same climate impact parameter. For example, for $cc_1 = 2.5$ %, about 10 % of the land should be relocated compared to 5 %. For $cc_1 = 3$ %, 25 % of the land should be relocated, and the new variety should not be considered as an option, while in our previous case ($c_N = 0.75$), only 5 % of the land in plain area would have to be relocated but 94 % of the area should be replanted with the new variety. However, if the new variety would be more efficient ($c_N = 0.80$), this measure would become the overall best choice under climate change (see Fig. 2). For example, if the climate impact parameter cc_1 would be as high as 2.5 %, the current variety should be replaced on 100 % of the land (Table 5).

Table 5 Sensitivity analysis of the efficiency of the new variety (measure *B*) for adaptation decisions

Revenue loss rate (%)	$C_N = 0.75$			$C_N = 0.80$			$C_N = 0.70$		
	<i>A</i> (%)	<i>B</i> (%)	NO-AD (%)	<i>A</i> (%)	<i>B</i> (%)	NO-AD (%)	<i>A</i> (%)	<i>B</i> (%)	NO-AD (%)
2.0	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100
2.1	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100
2.2	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100
2.3	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100
2.4	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	100
2.5	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	100
2.6	0	0	100	0	100	0	0	0	100
2.7	10	0	90	0	100	0	10	0	90
2.8	17	0	83	0	100	0	17	0	83
2.9	22	0	78	0	100	0	22	0	78
3.0	25	0	75	0	100	0	25	0	75
3.1	5	94	1	0	100	0	28	0	72
3.2	5	94	1	0	100	0	30	0	70
3.3	5	94	1	0	100	0	32	0	68
3.4	5	94	1	0	100	0	33	0	67
3.5	5	94	1	0	100	0	34	0	66
3.6	5	94	1	0	100	0	35	0	65
3.7	5	94	1	0	100	0	36	0	64
3.8	5	94	1	0	100	0	37	0	63
3.9	5	94	1	0	100	0	38	0	62
4.0	5	94	1	0	100	0	38	0	62
4.1	5	94	1	0	100	0	39	0	61
4.2	5	94	1	0	100	0	39	0	61
4.3	5	94	1	0	100	0	40	0	60
4.4	5	94	1	0	100	0	78	0	22
4.5	5	94	1	0	100	0	78	0	22
4.6	5	94	1	0	100	0	78	0	22
4.7	5	94	1	0	100	0	78	0	22
4.8	5	94	1	0	100	0	78	0	22
4.9	5	94	1	0	100	0	78	0	22
5.0	5	94	1	0	100	0	78	0	22

Our analysis so far is based on a fixed time period of optimization (decision-making period) of 50 years. We also conduct a sensitivity analysis for this parameter using 30, 40 and 60 years to understand how the timing of adaptation measures will influence our results. The simulation results under given efficiency of measure *B* ($c_N = 0.75$) show that a longer period of optimization period favours adaptation at a lower climate impact parameter (i.e. annual revenue loss rate at plain area) starting with measure *A* and will switch to measure *B* as climate change impact increases. For a shorter decision-making period, or the opportunity of having more frequent investment in a given time period, adaptation measures take place at a higher climate impact parameter (i.e. annual revenue loss rate at plain area), implying a longer waiting

time. This is consistent with the theory of investment under uncertainty (Dixit and Pindyck 1994), where flexibility (more frequent investment possibilities) provides the possibility to postpone the decision to implement the adaptation measures. In all the cases, measure *A* is the first measure to be chosen due to lower adaptation costs.

For the sensitivity of the discount rate, we use a lower (3 %) and a higher discount rate (5 %) for simulation. A lower discount rate leads to adapt at a lower climate impact parameter, because future costs and benefits are valued higher and adaptation takes place at an earlier stage, while a higher discount rate leads to adapt at a higher climate impact parameter, because uncertainty creates a value of waiting for new information. As far as the choice of adaptation measures under different discount rates is

concerned, measure *B* would be favoured at a low climate change impact parameter, while measure *A* is preferred at a high climate change impact parameter. When future is highly valued (i.e. a low discount rate), measure *B* would be first chosen because it brings more (constant) benefits in the future than measure *A* although it is more expensive in the implementation period. Under a high discount rate, measure *A* would first be chosen, because measure *A* is cheaper than measure *B* in the short period of implementation, although it brings less net present value related to future benefits than measure *B*.

Discussion

The above analysis is based on the maximization of the direct income from wine production. We did not consider the indirect benefit of the viticulture landscape such as tourism income in Tuscany. Besides, we only considered the options which will keep the wine production in Tuscany because of the strong preference of the stakeholders for maintaining wine production, even if other opportunities such as switching to other crops or switching production to other regions might bring higher economic welfare.

Concluding remarks

Following the Diagnostic Framework developed in the Mediation project, we first used the simulation model of wine production under climate change scenarios to identify the vulnerability of wine production under climate change: the impact on grape yield/wine productivity and wine quality. Then we identified possible measures for dealing with climate change impacts: relocating vineyard uphill and replacing the current variety. On the basis of this, we then applied an optimization framework incorporating the climate change impact on grape yield/wine productivity and wine quality and the costs of adaptation measures, to analyse adaptation options. Using the framework, we solved the choice of adaptation measures and the extent to which a combination of the two measures is optimal over a certain decision period (i.e. 50 years) for the adaptation situations of Chianti production. The proposed approach addressed various aspects of the issue of when-where-how to adapt in viticulture.

Our simulations show quantitatively to what extent a higher degree of climate change demands a higher degree of adaptation. When the climate impact parameter (i.e. annual revenue loss rate due to grape yield and quality loss) reaches around 3 %, Tuscan wine production needs to take adaptation measures. With the possibility of combining the two measures, relocating should be the first choice for the

case of relatively low climate change impact and then gradually increase the replacement of the variety, because of the greater efficiency of the new variety under a changed climate. In the Tuscan case, only about 5 % of the vineyard area would be relocated uphill and the remainder would be replaced with the new variety if the annual revenue loss rate would reach 3 %. However, this result is based on the assumption that the new variety has at least 75 % of the current Chianti. If the revenue of the new variety would be no higher than 70 % of the current Chianti, more vineyards in the plain area should be relocated uphill. Otherwise, if the efficiency of the new variety would be higher than 80 % of the current Chianti, it is better to solely choose the new variety.

However, uncertain efficiency of the new variety discourages the use of the new drought-resistant variety, while a higher efficiency would favour this choice to larger extent. Sensitivity analysis for time horizon and discount rate confirms the theory of investment under uncertainty, showing a shorter time horizon (or the opportunity of having more frequent investment) provides the possibility to postpone the decision to implement adaptation measures due to the value of flexibility, while a higher discount rate leads to a later adaptation decision, because uncertainty creates a value of waiting for new information.

For decision-making under climate change uncertainty in this adaptation situation, it is generally recommendable to use a combination of the adaptation measures starting with relocating, because the benefit of a new variety is not yet certain. More work is needed to include detailed information on climate impacts on grape yield/wine productivity and quality for specific varieties under different climate change scenarios.

Methodologically, our study shows that model-based approaches can be used in practice to evaluate a variety of adaptation options. The analysis shows consistent results under different levels of climate change impacts, indicating the robustness of the model. Using simulation models for different scenarios can provide decision-makers with information about plausible futures under climate change uncertainty and possible response measures. However, indirect benefits of adaptation measures are not considered in the current optimization model because it is difficult to quantify them and we focus on net benefit optimization. For capturing the indirect benefits of adaptation, we may need a general equilibrium model to quantify the economy-wide impacts of each adaptation measure. Our analysis can only indicate which option provides the highest net direct benefits. Nevertheless, we can expect that if we include any positive indirect benefit to the model, it will compensate some adaptation costs and thus enhance the adaptation possibility at a lower cost for each measure. Furthermore, our study did not consider the possible expansion of the

wine cultivation area, which requires an economy-wide analysis for the trade-offs of land-use changes. This is beyond the scope of this paper and deserves a more elaborated study in order to optimally allocate the economic resources in the region.

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