

European grapevine moth and *Vitis vinifera* L. phenology in the Douro region: (a)synchrony and climate scenarios

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Supplementary Material

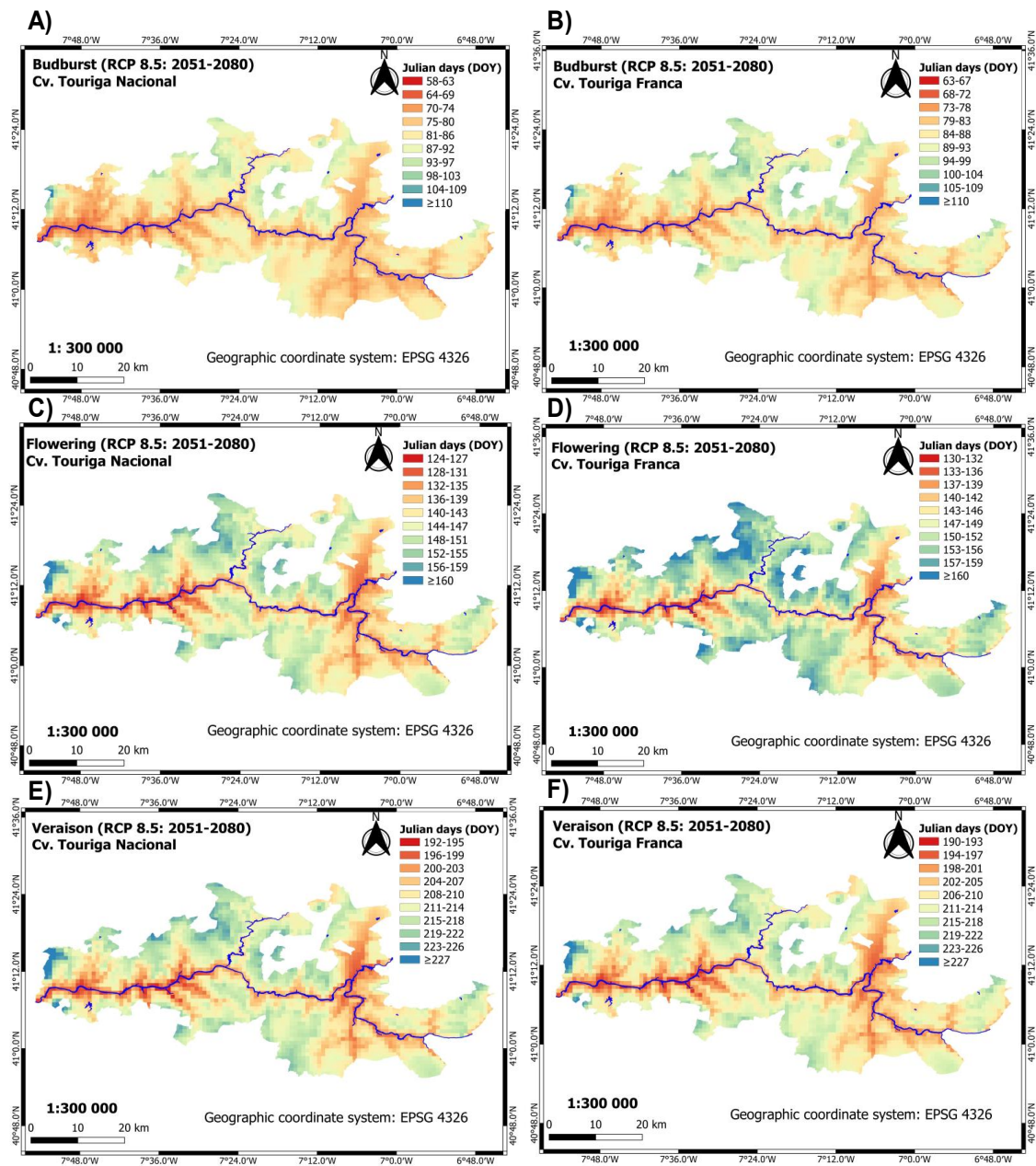


Figure S1: Phenology maps for the future period (2051–2080, RCP8.5) covering the entire Douro Demarcated Region. A color scale represents the Julian days (DOY) obtained by the phenology models for each phenological stage, namely budburst (A) and (B), flowering (C) and (D) and veraison (E) and (F). The varieties chosen were cv. *Touriga Nacional* (left) and *Touriga Franca* (right). In addition, it is integrated into the Douro river (thick blue line) along with the three sub-regions.

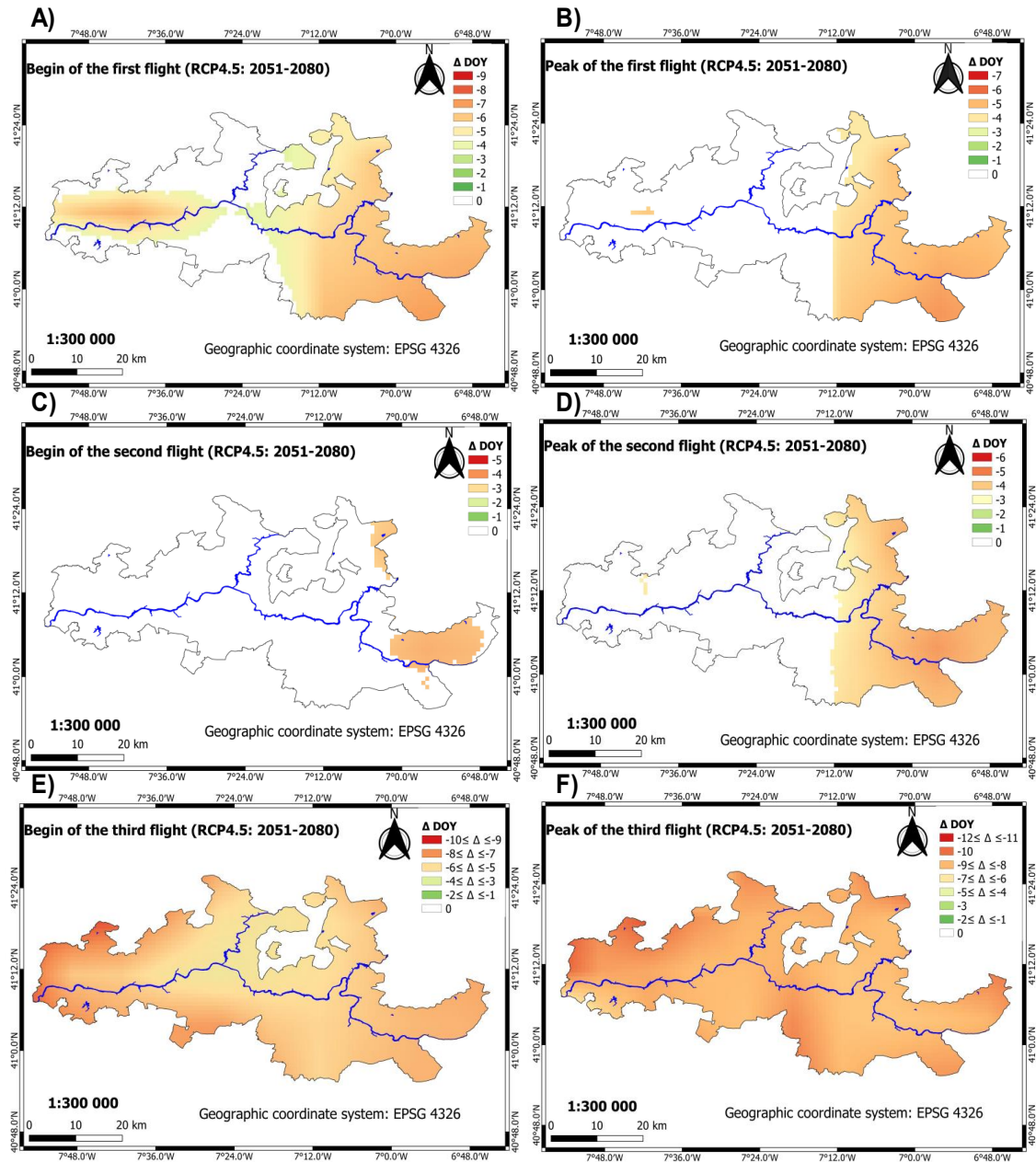


Figure S2: Difference between future and historic (RCP4.5) phenology maps covering the entire Douro Demarcated Region. The color scale shows the difference between future and historic (ΔDOY) for each beginning (left) and peak (right) of the flight, namely first (A) and (B), second (C) and (D) and third (E) and (F). In addition, it is integrated into the Douro river (thick blue line) along with the three sub-regions.

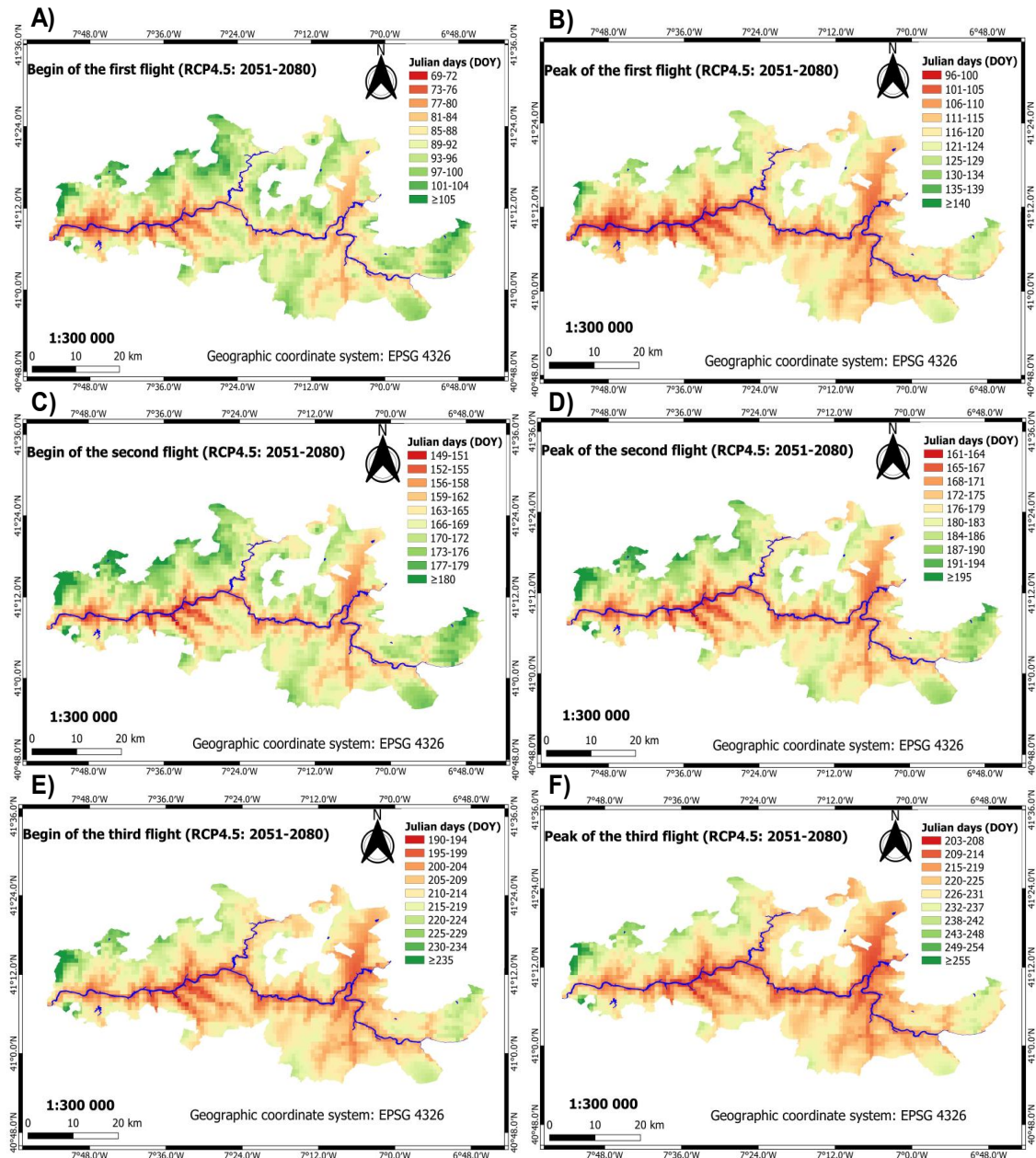


Figure S3: Phenology maps for the future period (2051–2080, RCP4.5) covering the entire Douro Demarcated Region. The color scale represents the Julian days (DOY) obtained by the phenology models for each beginning (left) and peak (right) of the flight, namely the first (A) and (B), second (C) and (D) and third (E) and (F). In addition, it is integrated into the Douro river (thick blue line) along with the three sub-regions.

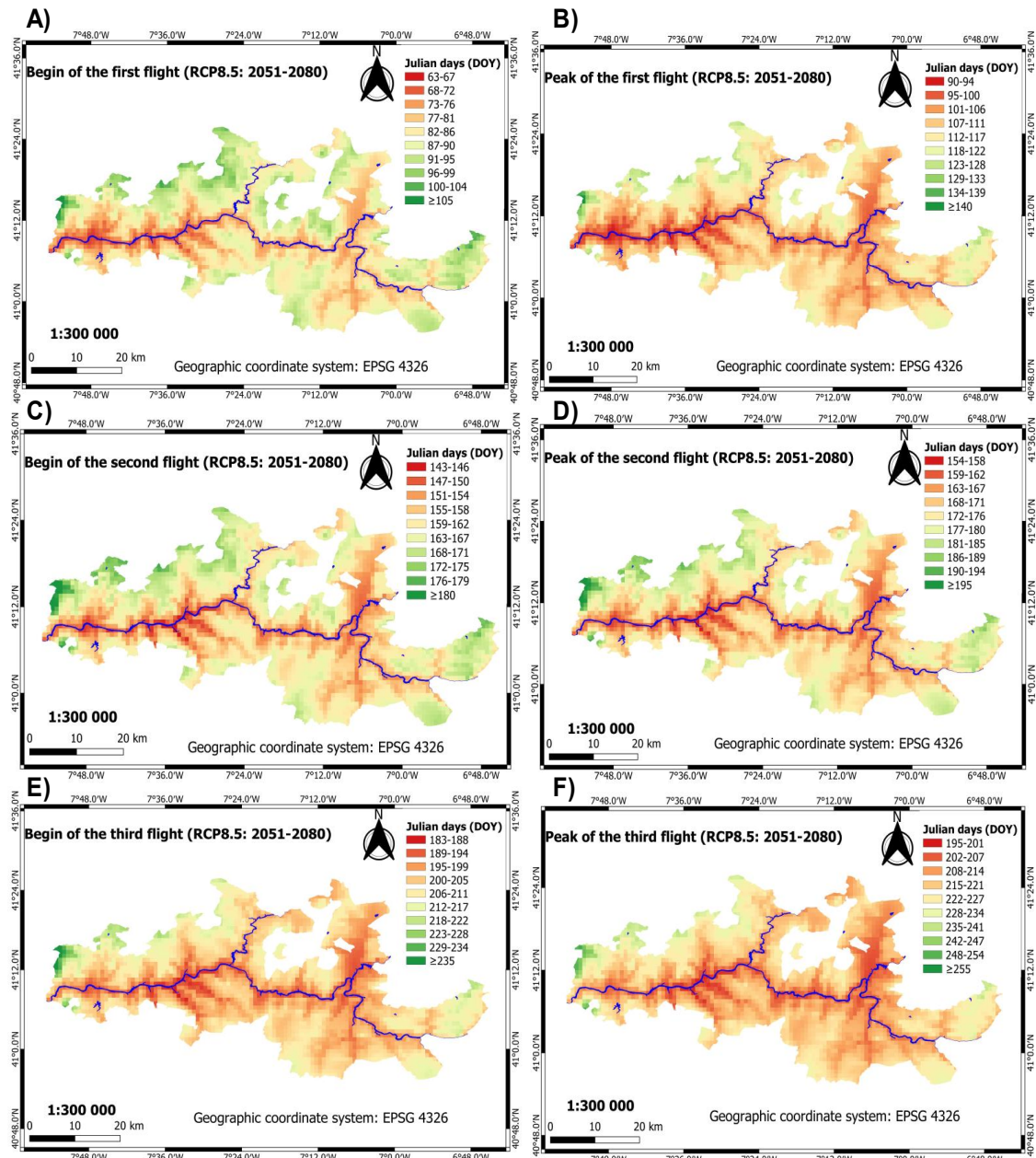


Figure S4: Phenology maps for the future period (2051–2080, RCP8.5) covering the entire Douro Demarcated Region. The color scale represents the Julian days (DOY) obtained by the phenology models for each beginning (left) and peak (right) of the flight, namely the first (A) and (B), second (C) and (D) and third (E) and (F). In addition, it is integrated into the Douro river (thick blue line) along with the three sub-regions.