

## **ECOPHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT SOME GRAPEVINE VARIETIES CULTIVATED IN IASI AND TÂRGU BUJOR VINEYARDS IN 2011**

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### **Abstract**

Climate changes and their impact on vineyards represent an extremely important issue for the researchers in various fields. These changes are interesting for the specialists in the vine industry as the vineyards producing quality wines are extremely sensitive to any pedoclimatic changes. The general warming of the climate disturbed the evolution of the natural factors in the grapevine ecosystems: summers have become warmer and drier every year autumns have become longer, winters shorter and rarely excessive, the drought periods more frequent and the damp ones excessively rainy. Global warming has severely disrupted the grapevine ecosystems, grape varieties being forced to modify their annual vegetation cycle, the consequences on the quality and the quantity of grape production and wine being most often negative. In Iasi and Târgu Bujor vineyards the vegetation season of 2011 was characterized by drought caused by the high hydric deficit from July – September. The present paper consists in the analysis of the effect of these climatic conditions on the quantitative and qualitative parameters of grape production, as well as on the dynamics of the chlorophyll content in the leaves of the following varieties of grapevines *Fetească albă*, *Fetească regală*, *Riesling italian* și *Băbească gri*.

**Key words:** *grapevine, eco-physiology, photo synthetic pigments*

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