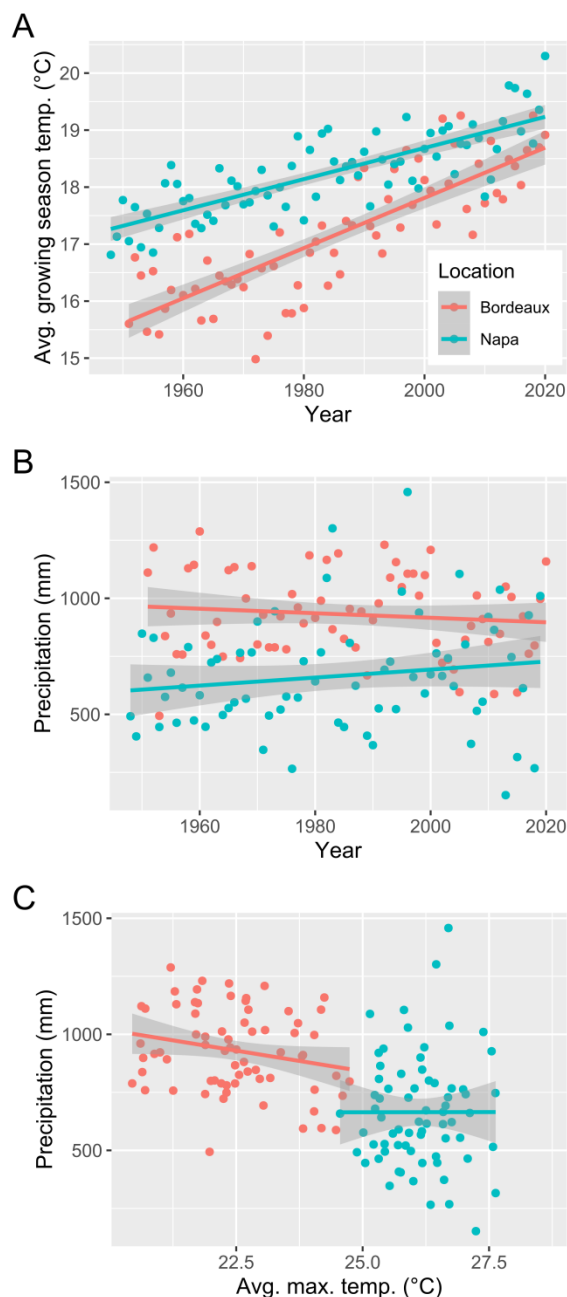


## Supplementary datas – Figures



**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S1.** Relationships between other climate variables in Napa and Bordeaux across the examined period.

Linear regressions and corresponding 95 % confidence intervals are shown for all relationships.

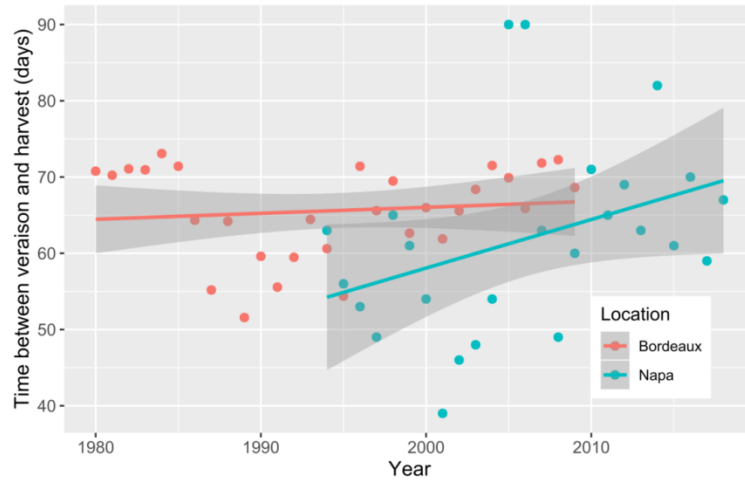
A) The historical change in average growing season temperature across time (Napa;  $r^2 = 0.62$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ , Bordeaux;  $r^2 = 0.67$ ,  $P < 0.0001$ ).

B) Historical changes in annual precipitation in the two regions (not significant).

C) The relationship between average growing season (from 1st of April until 31th of October) maximum temperature and annual precipitation (Napa; not significant, Bordeaux;  $r^2 = 0.07$ ,  $P < 0.05$ ).

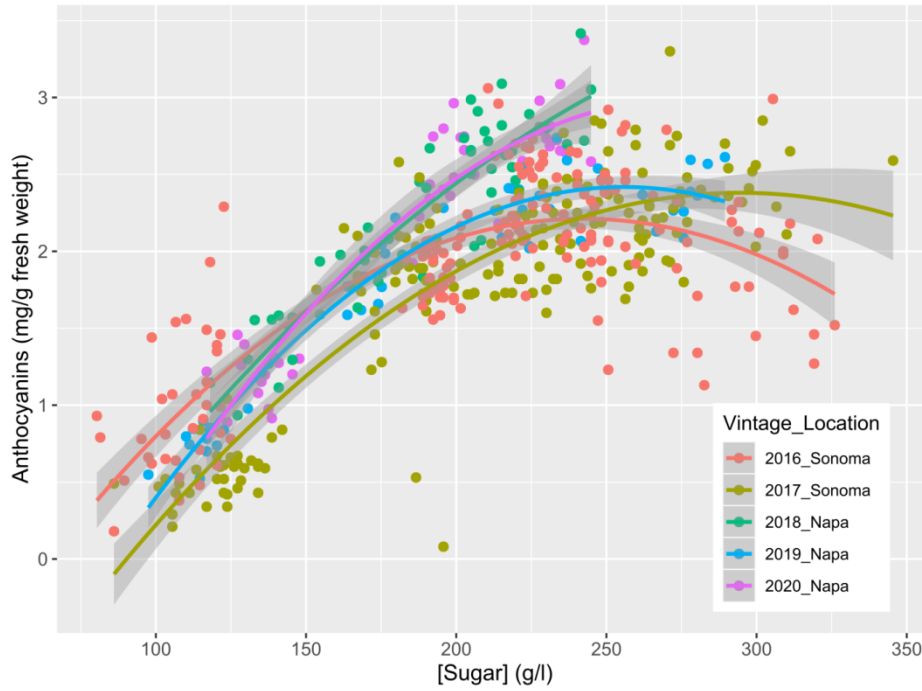
**SUPPLEMENTARY DATA**

Gambetta, G., & Kurtural, S. K. (2021). Global warming and wine quality: are we close to the tipping point?. *OENO One*, 55(3).  
<https://doi.org/10.20870/oenone-2020.55.3.4774>



**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S2.** Evolution of the ripening interval time (between the onset of ripening, “veraison”, and harvest) over time.

Linear regressions and corresponding 95 % confidence intervals are shown (not significant).



**SUPPLEMENTAL FIGURE S3.** Relationships berry sugar and anthocyanin concentration in Cabernet Sauvignon in Cabernet Sauvignon across 5 vintages in Napa and Sonoma.

Polynomial regressions and corresponding 95 % confidence intervals are shown for each vintage. The r-squares are as follows for each regression: 2016\_Sonoma  $r^2 = 0.64$ , 2017\_Sonoma  $r^2 = 0.77$ , 2018\_Napa  $r^2 = 0.85$ , 2019\_Napa,  $r^2 = 0.93$ , 2020\_Napa  $r^2 = 0.88$ . All regressions are statistically significant at  $P < 0.0001$ .