SUPPLEMENTARY DATA
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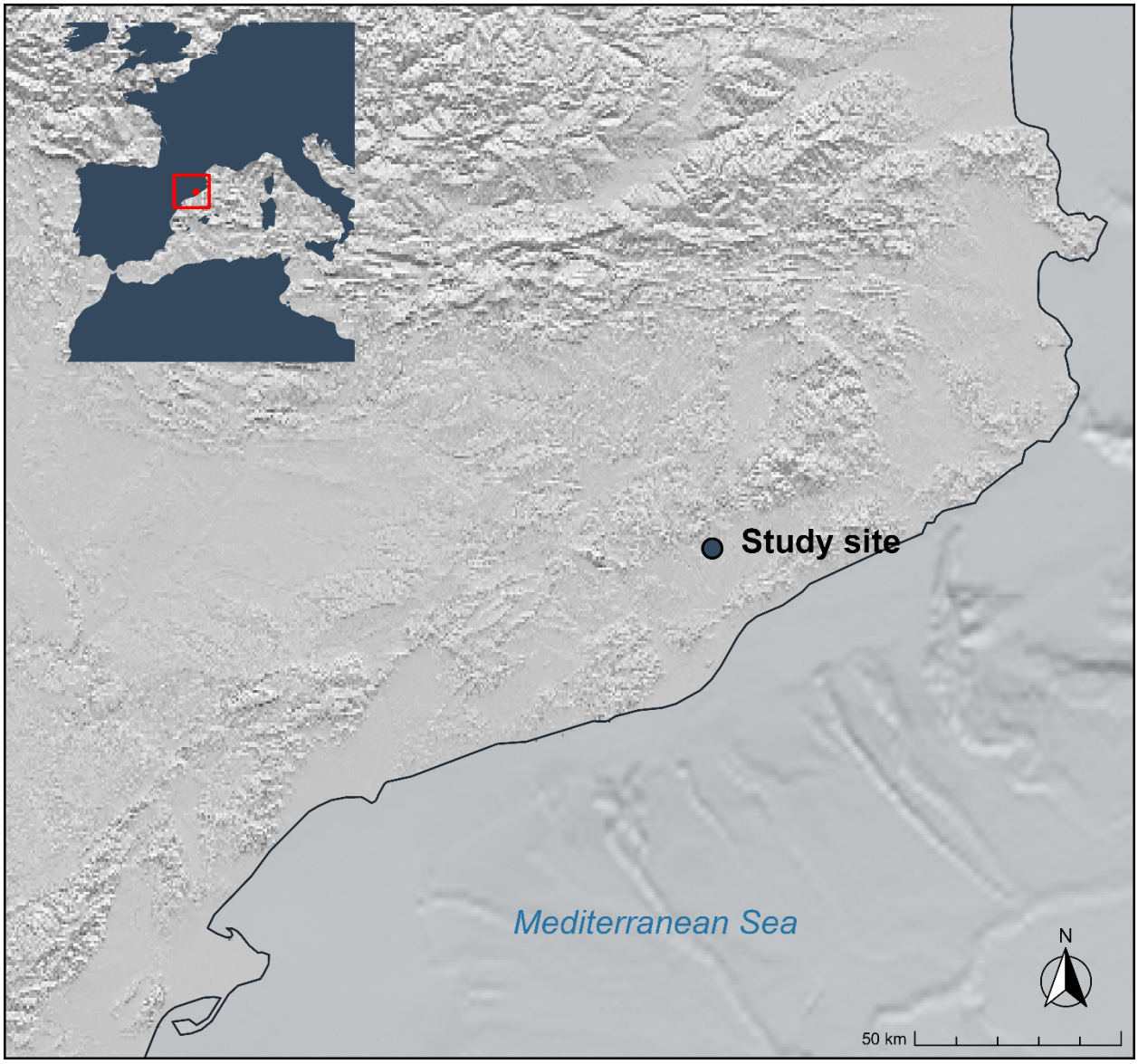


Figure S1. Location of the study site. The insert map shows the location within at the continental-scale whereas the main map shows the location of the vineyard in Caldes de Montbui (Catalonia, Spain) in the pre-Littoral valley less than 30 km from the Mediterranean coast.

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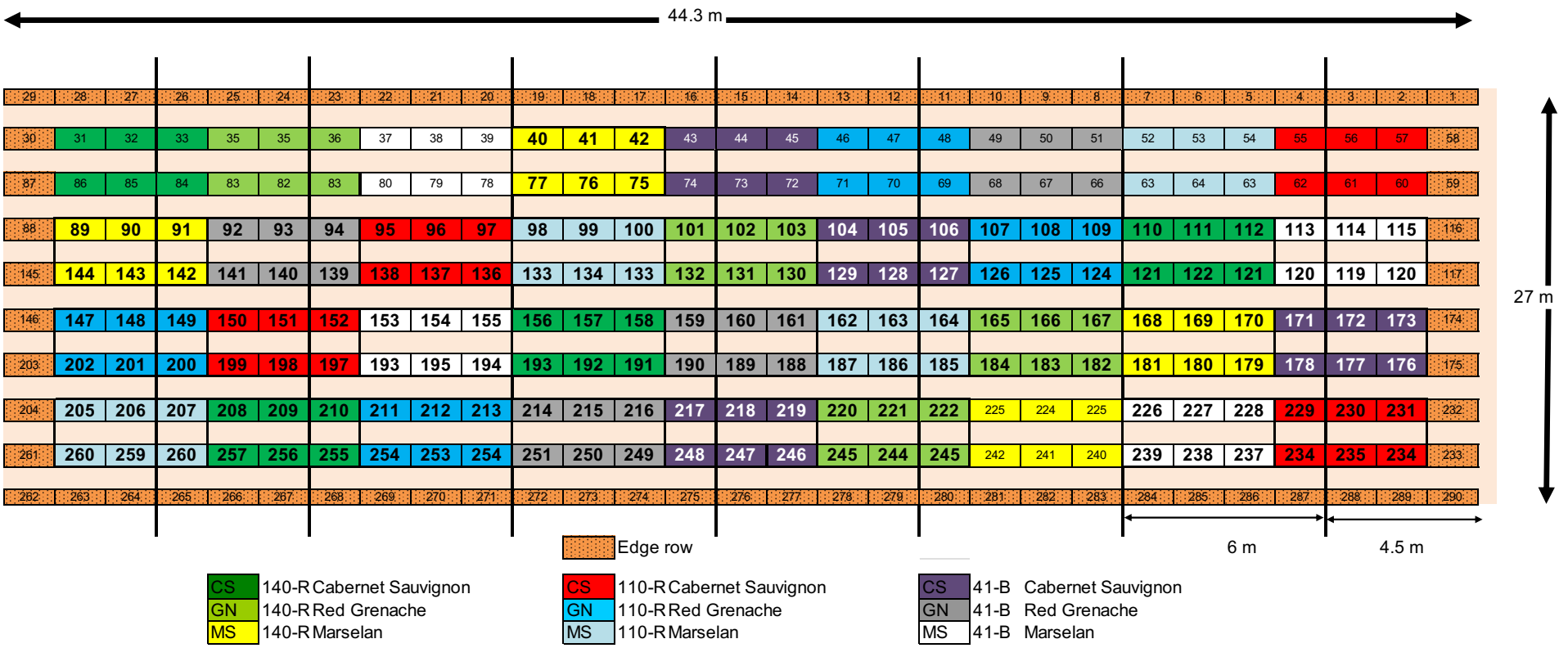


Figure S2. Rootstock–scion combinations in the experimental vineyard used in this study. Colors depict different combinations and dimensions of different sections are shown in the edges. The edge row was planted with Red Grenache with 110-R rootstock. Highlighted in bold and a larger font, the six plants conforming the 3 blocks of each of the 9 rootstock–scion combination.

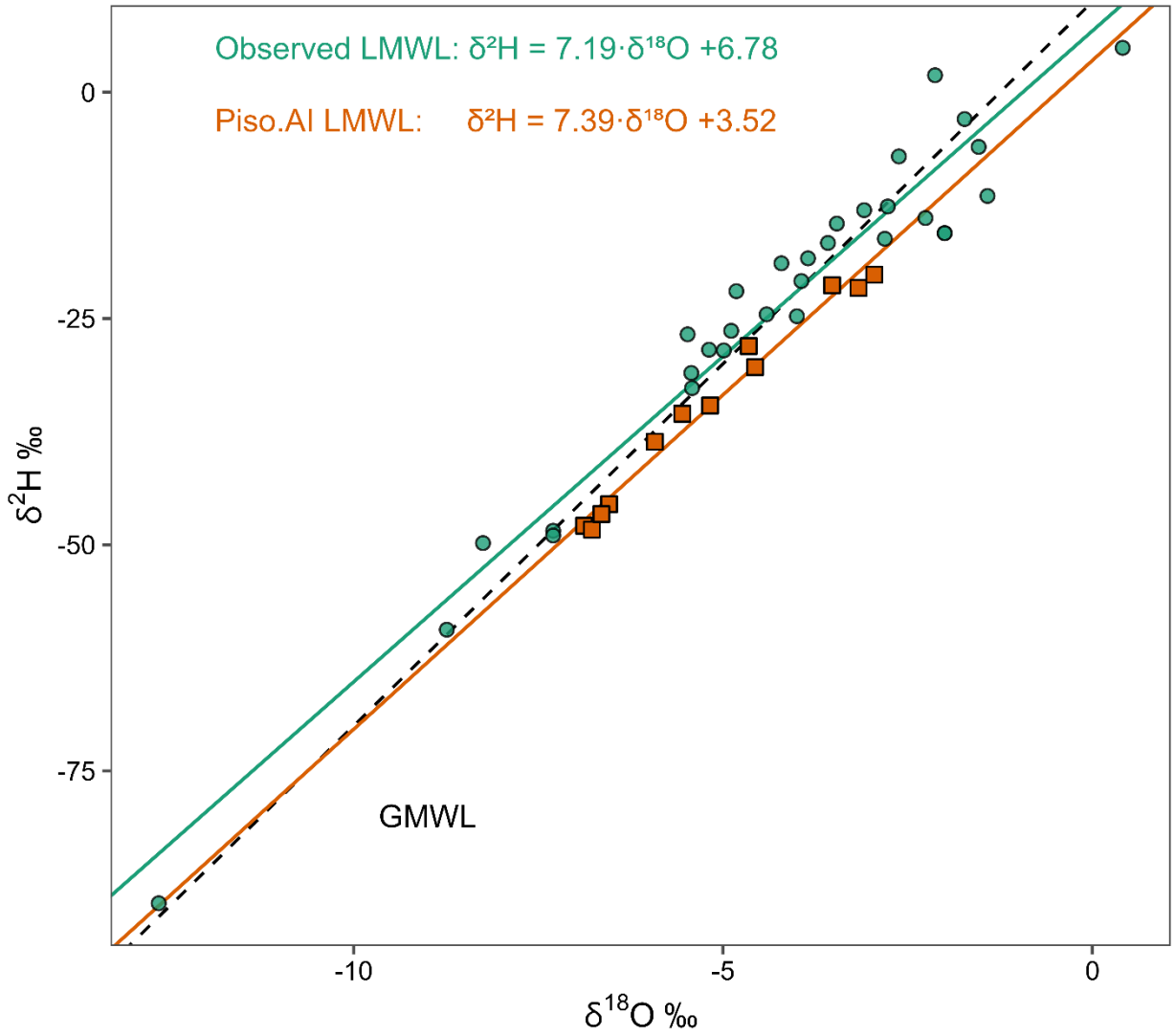


Figure S3. Dual isotope plot of the isotopic composition of rainfall in the experimental vineyard. Green closed circles correspond to the measured samples of rainfall events from October 2024 to September 2025 (*i.e.*, after the study period). Orange closed squares correspond to the modelled monthly mean isotopic composition of rainfall for the period 2000–2020. The equation for the linear regression for observed and modelled isotopic data is shown with the corresponding colors. The dashed line corresponds to the Global Meteoric Water Line (GMWL). Despite different intercepts, the modelled and observed data have a similar slope of their regression, showing good agreement despite the short duration of the observed time series.

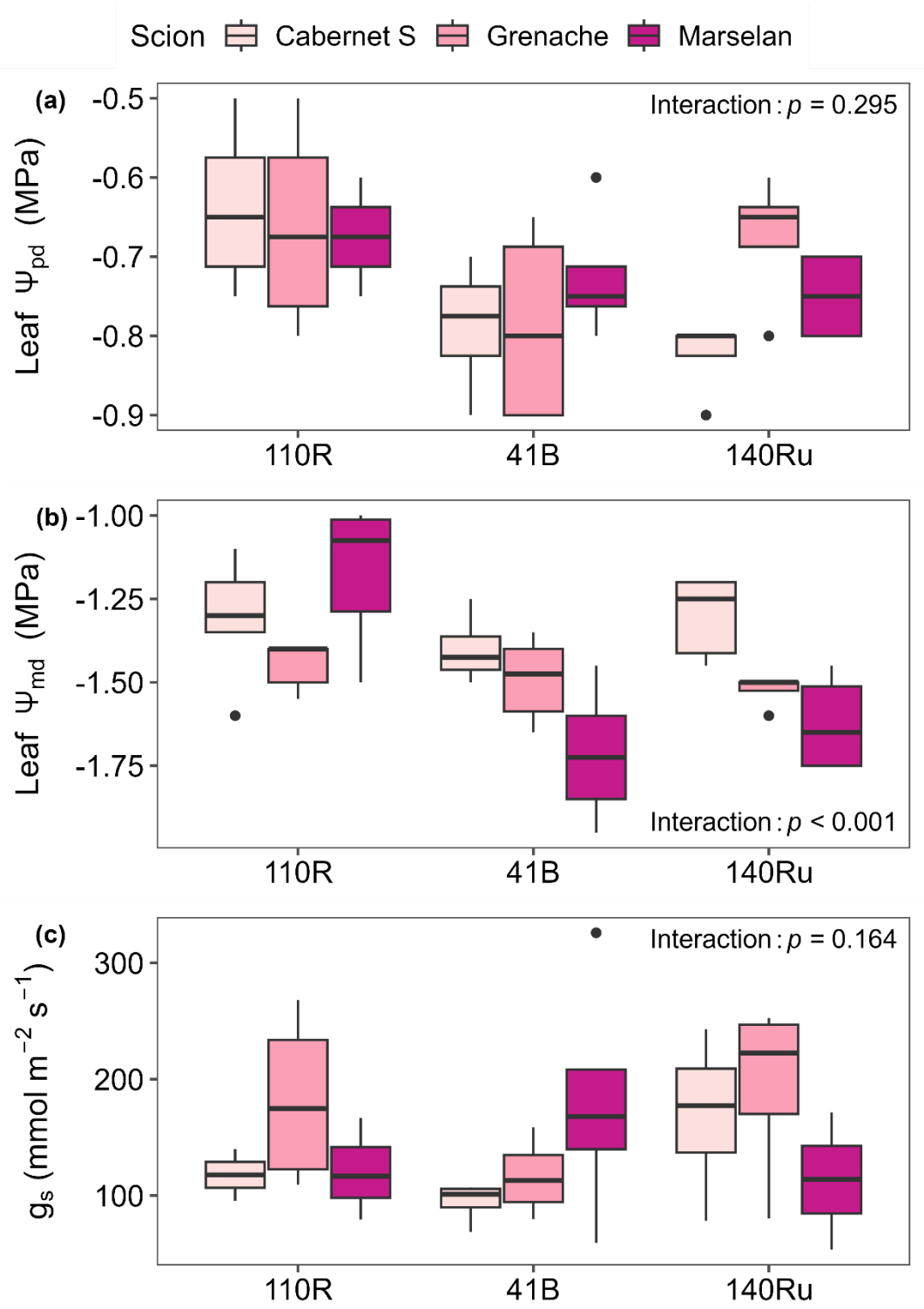


Figure S4. Interactive effects of rootstock and scion on physiological variables. Panel (a) and (b) depict leaf predawn and midday water potential (Ψ_{pd}, Ψmd), respectively, while panel (c) shows stomatal conductance (g_s) across rootstock × scion combinations. Boxes show the median (horizontal line), the interquartile range (box height), data extending 1.5 times of the interquartile range (whiskers) and outliers (points). The *p*-value shown in each panel corresponds to the rootstock × scion interaction term of a two-way ANOVA.

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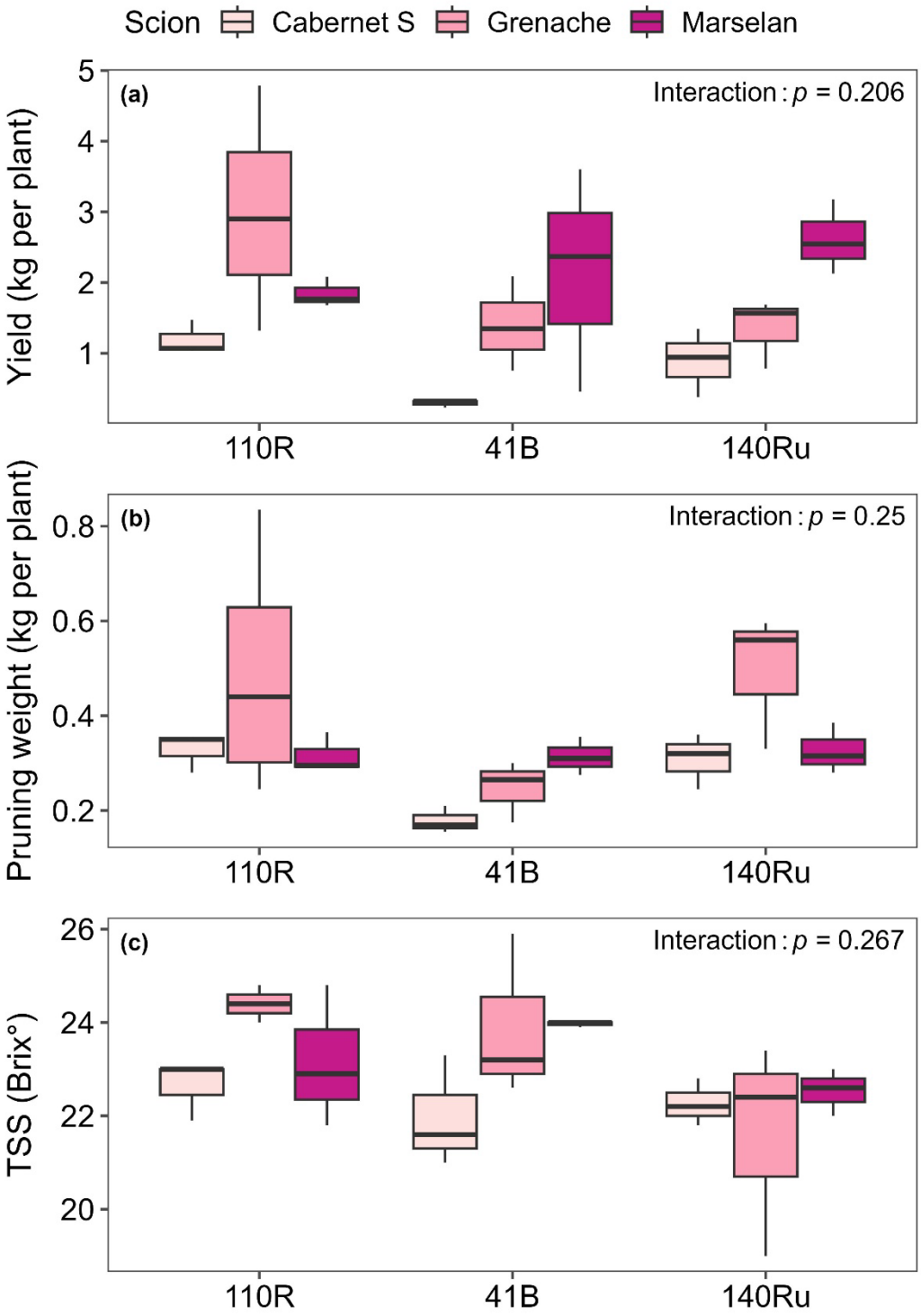


Figure S5. Interactive effects of rootstock and scion on agronomical variables. Panel (a) depicts yield, panel (b) pruning weight, and panel (c) total soluble solids (TSS) across rootstock × scion combinations. Boxes show the median (horizontal line), the interquartile range (box height), data extending 1.5 times of the interquartile range (whiskers) and outliers (points). The *p*-value shown in each panel corresponds to the rootstock × scion interaction term of a two-way ANOVA. Prior to analysis, yield, and pruning weight were log-transformed to meet the assumptions of normality and homoscedasticity.

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Table S1. Main soil properties of the vineyard's soil at two different depths. In addition to these properties, it is worth noting that a calcic horizon is found at ca. 60 cm depth.

Layer	Oxidable OM (%)	Organic C (%)	pH	Clay (%)	Sand (%)	Silt (%)
0–10 cm	2.38	1.38	8.17	35.63	40.13	24.25
10–30 cm	1.72	1.00	8.32	36.92	39.10	23.97