

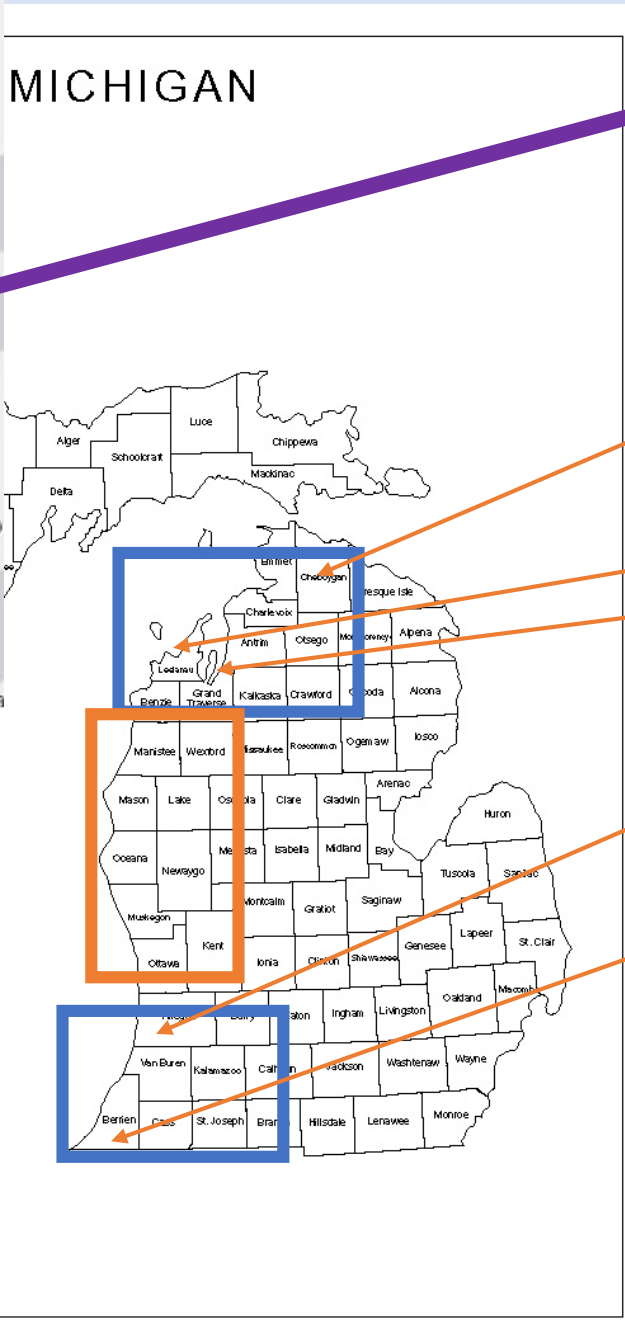
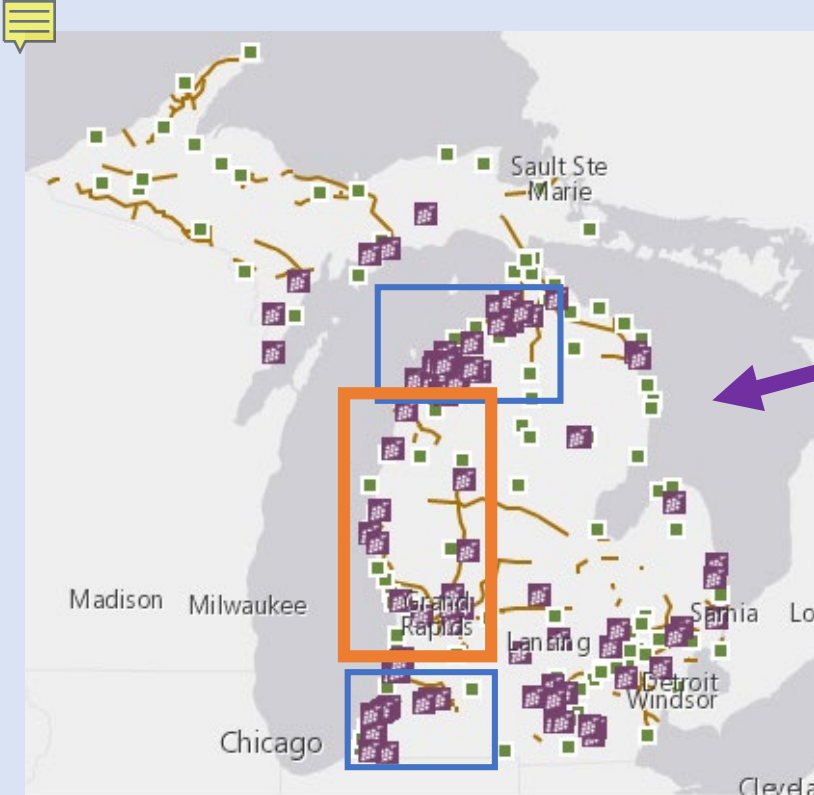
# Suitability & Challenges of Growing Wine Grapes in Cool Climate Regions of Michigan

Adrienne Stone

Advanced Project

Winter 2018

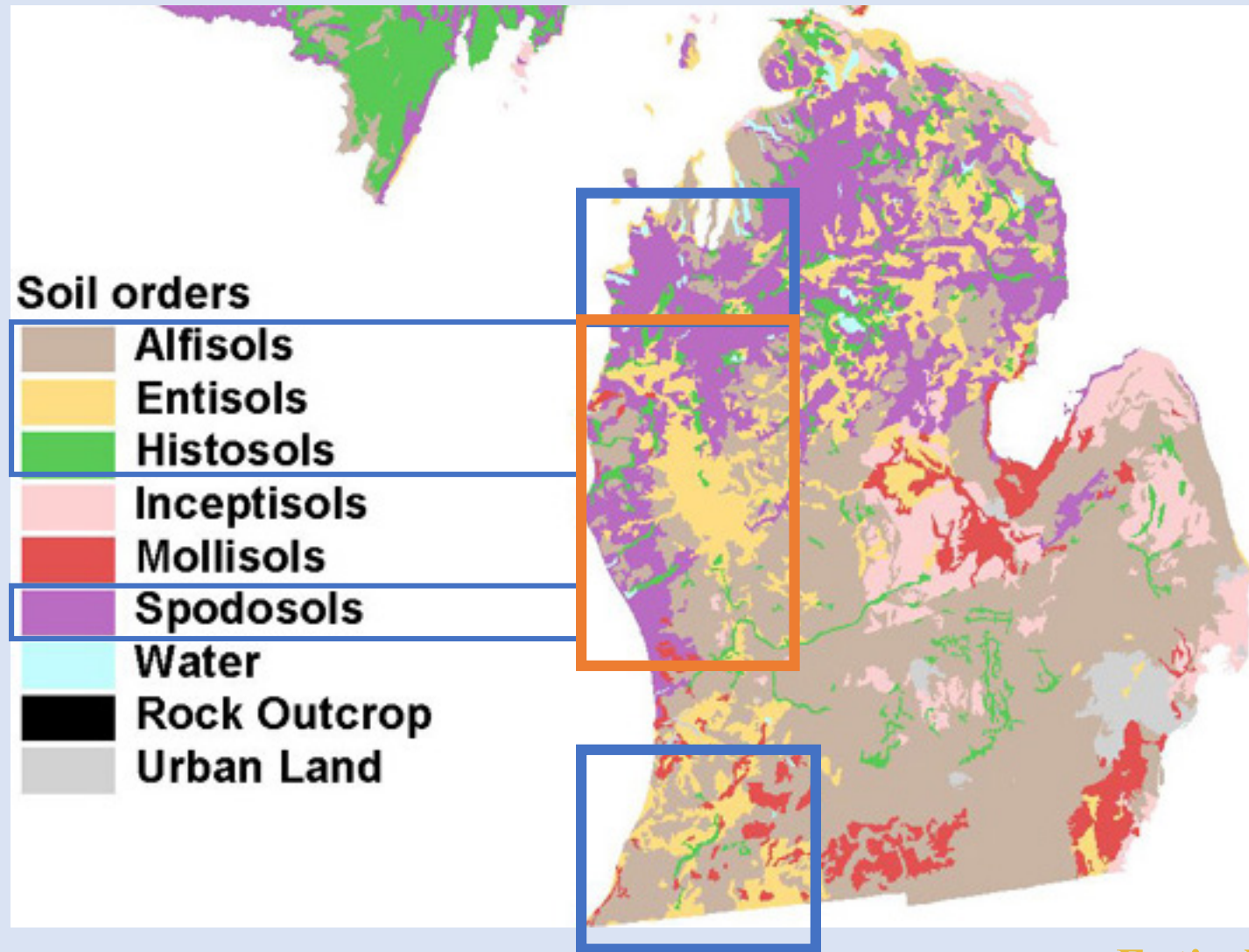
DePaul University



### Existing Michigan Wineries

### Current American Viticultural Areas & their primary cultivars

- *Tip of the Mitt*
  - Frontenac Gris, La Crescent, Marquette
- *Leelanau, Old Mission Peninsula*
  - Cabernet Franc, Chardonnay, Gewurtztraminer, Merlot, Pinot Gris, Pinot Noir, Riesling
- *Fennville, Lake Michigan Shore*
  - Cabernet Franc, Cabernet Sauvignon, Chardonnay, Gewurtztraminer, Lemberger, Malbec, Marsanne, Merlot, Müller Thurgau, Pinot Gris, Pinot Noir, Riesling, Roussanne, Syrah, Vignoles, Viognier



### Spodosols

- Occur under coniferous forests in humid regions
- Acidic and infertile
- Result of weathering
  - Add Al or Fe into subsoil

### Alfisols

- Occur in semi-arid to moist areas
- Formed primarily under forest or mixed vegetative cover
- Productive for most crops
- Hold & supply moisture and nutrients

### Histosols

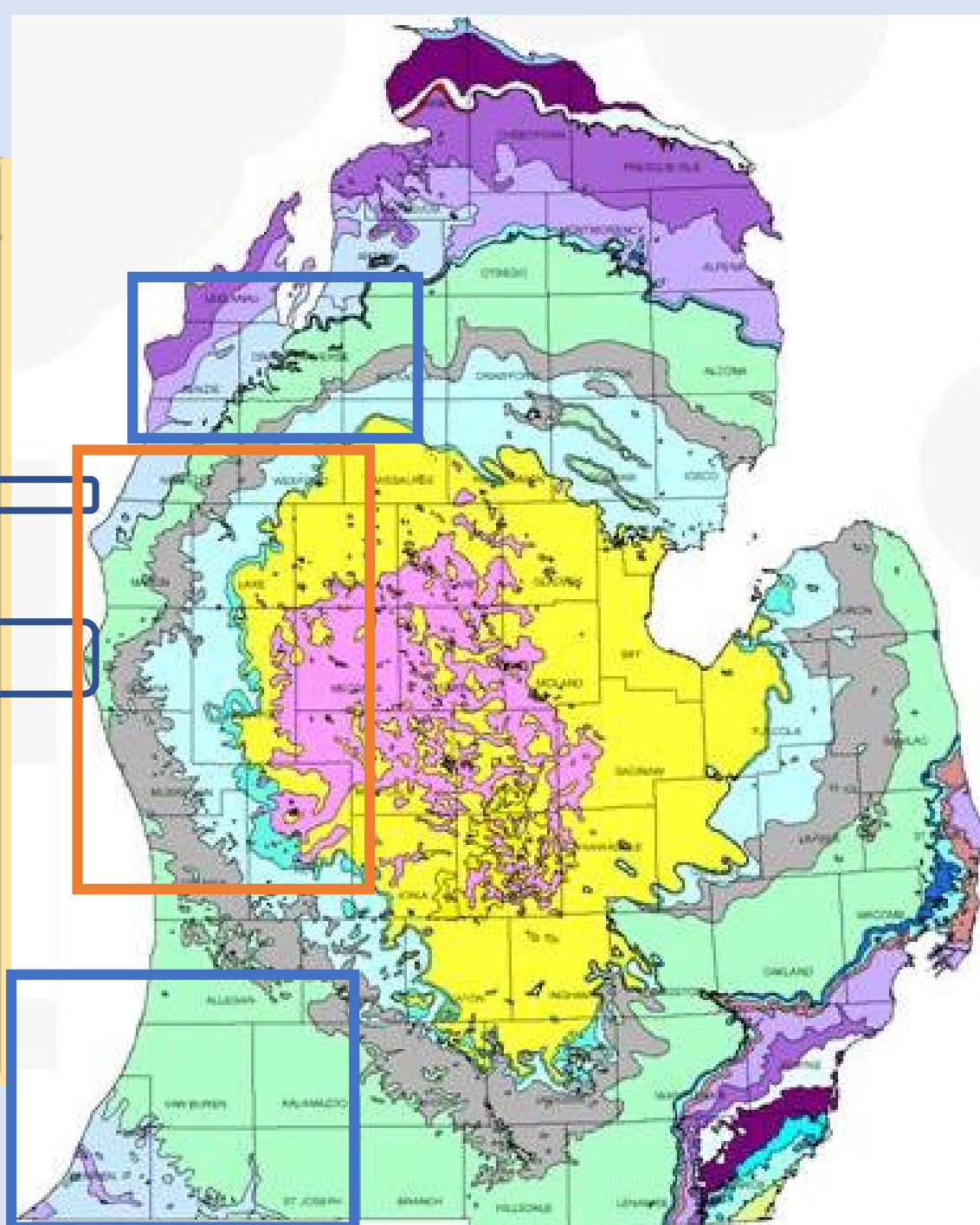
- High water retention
- High organic matter content

### Entisols

- Occur in sloped environments and dunes

## BEDROCK GEOLOGY OF LOWER PENINSULA

- RED BEDS
- GRAND RIVER FORMATION
- SAGINAW FORMATION
- BAYPORT LIMESTONE
- MICHIGAN FORMATION
- MARSHALL FORMATION
- COLDWATER SHALE
- SUNBURY SHALE
- BEREA SS & BEDFORD SH
- BEDFORD SHALE
- ELLSWORTH SHALE
- ANTRIM SHALE
- TRAVERSE GROUP
- BELL SHALE
- DUNDEE LIMESTONE
- DETROIT RIVER GROUP
- SYLVANIA SANDSTONE
- MACKINAC BRECCIA
- BOIS BLANC FORMATION
- GARDEN ISLAND FORMATION
- BASS ISLAND GROUP
- SALINA GROUP



### Coldwater Shale

- Based in shale and limestone
- Fossil preserved from Osseous period

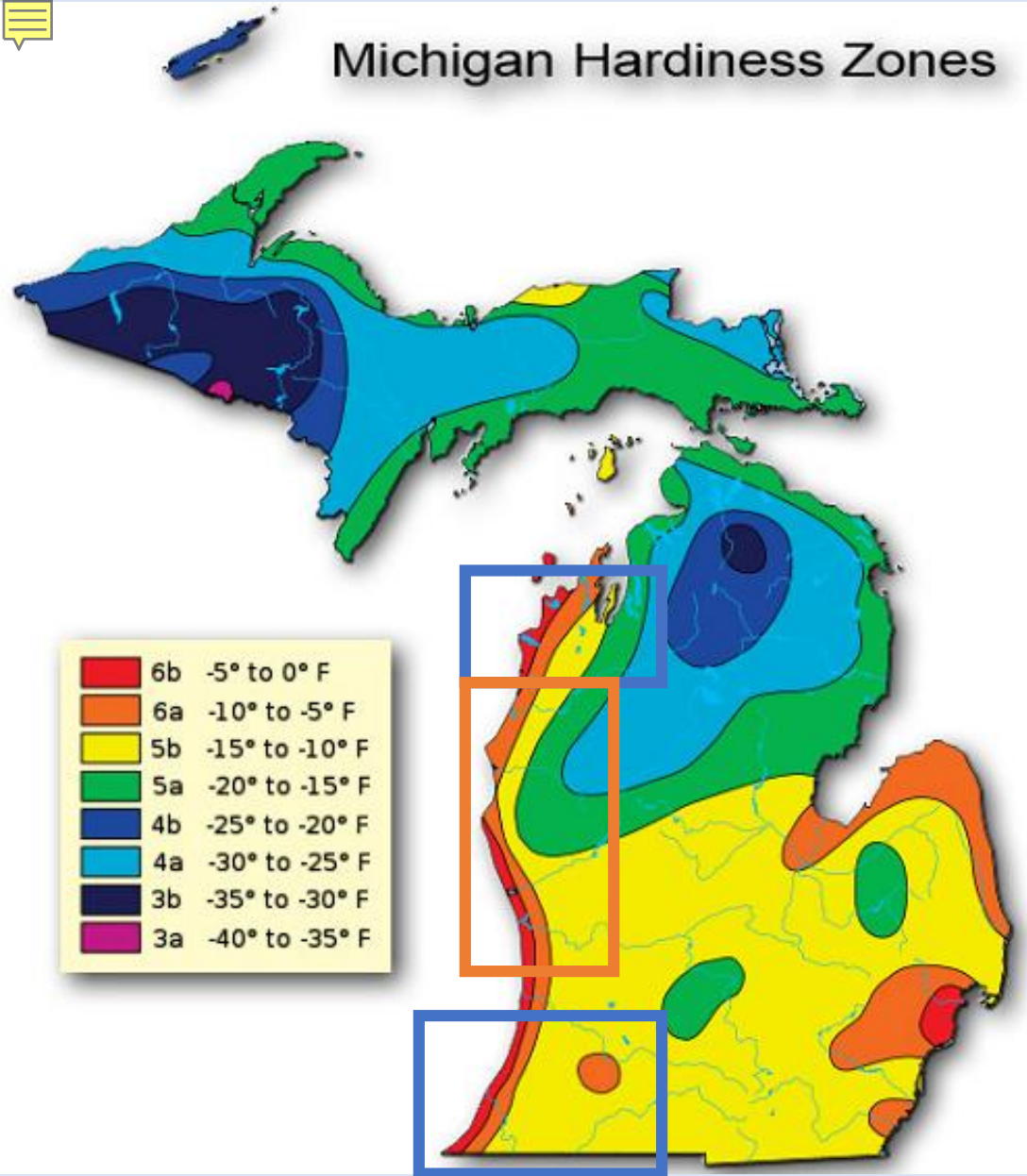
### Ellsworth Shale

- Silty Loam
- 35-45% Clay
- Limestone
- Moderate Drainage

### Antrim Shale

- Highly laminated
- Organic matter content 1-20%
- Fine grain sandstone at the base

# Michigan Hardiness Zones



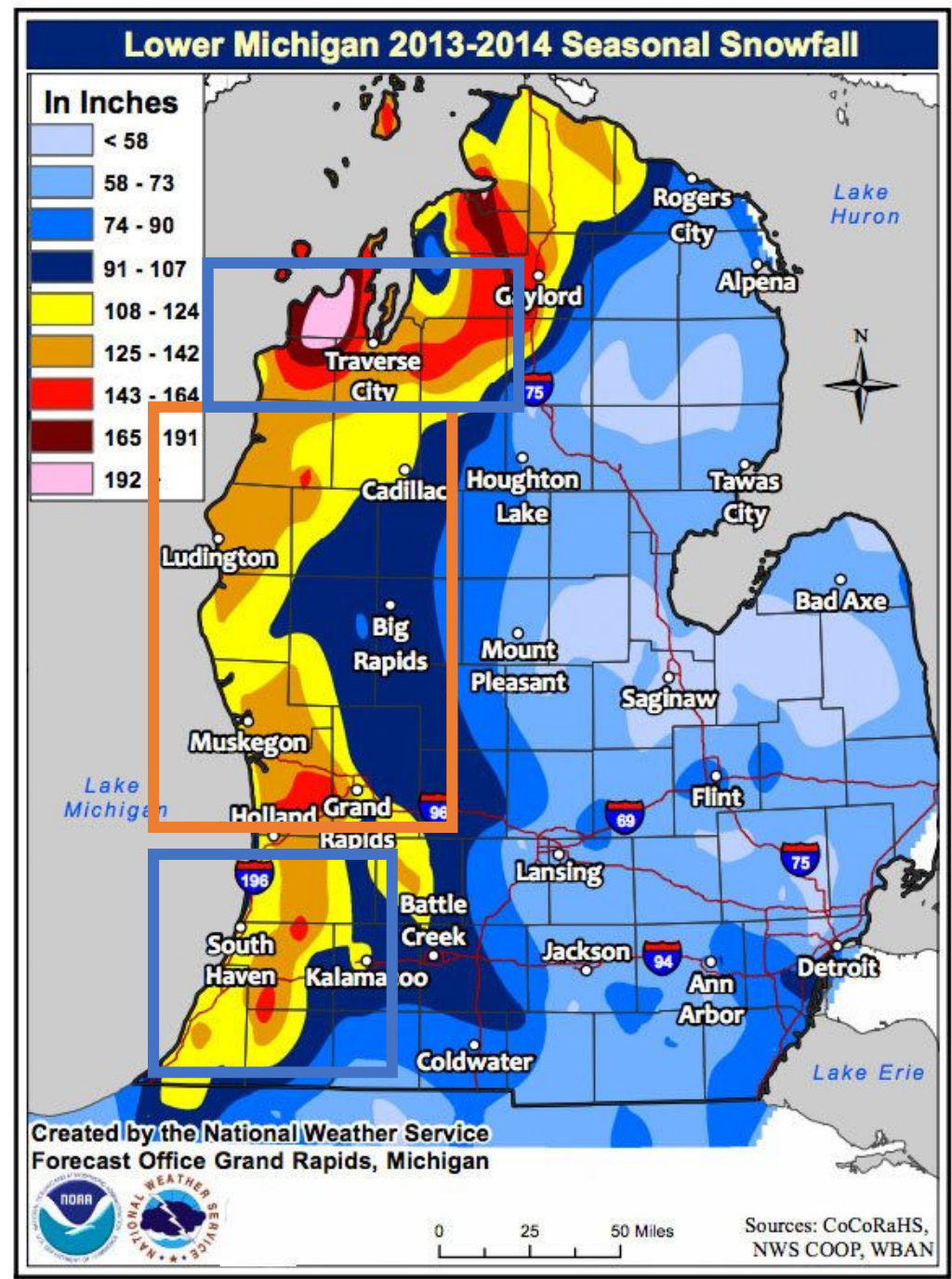
*Vitis vinifera*

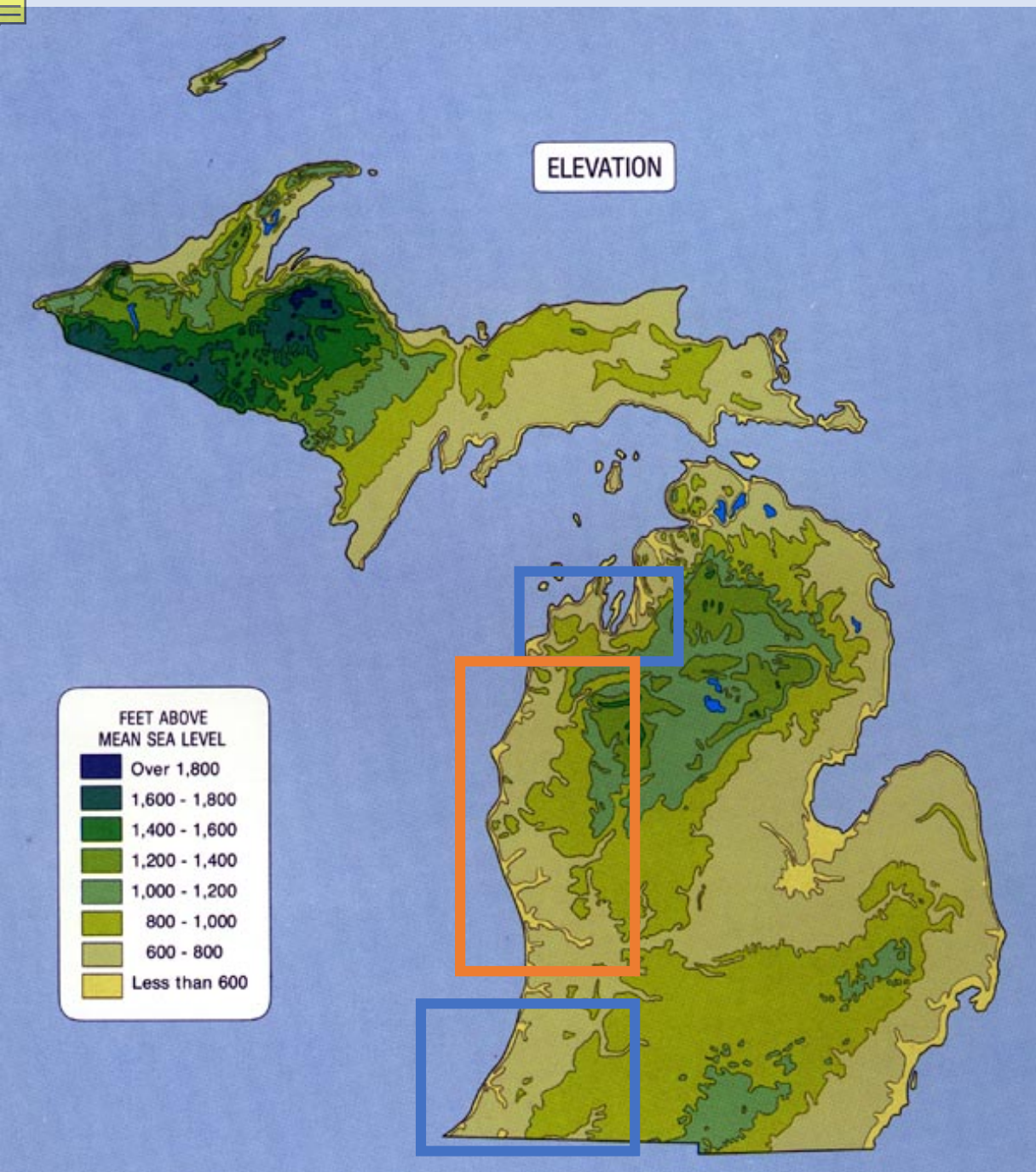
- Zones 6 or 7

*Vitis labruscana*  
& hybrid varieties

- Zone 5

Snow:  
insulator to  
protect against  
cold damage to  
dormant vines  
over the winter  
months





Elevation's suitability is balanced with latitude  
 Determines min & max vineyard temperatures

- Area of Interest ranges from 0 – 1400 feet above sea level
  - *Mason County*: 43.9°N, 86.5°W
    - 0 – 1000 feet above sea level
- Variation of elevation is key

**Tip of the Mitt AVA**

- *Cheboygan County*: 45.5°N, 84.5°W
  - 0 – 1400 feet above sea level

**Leelanau/Old Mission Peninsula**

- *Leelanau County*: 45°N, 86°W
  - 0 – 1400 feet above sea level

**Fennville AVA**

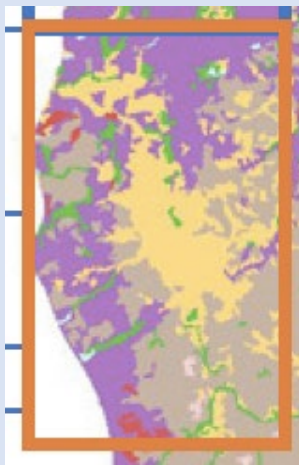
- *Fennville Allegen*: 43°N, 86°W
  - 0 – 1400 feet above sea level

**Lake Michigan Shore AVA**

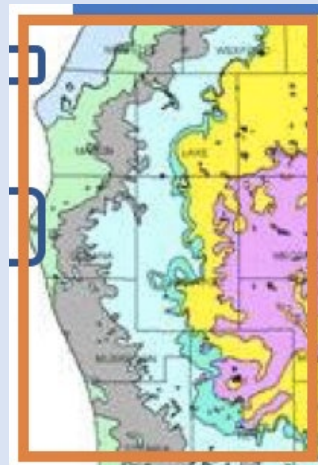
- *Berrien County*: 42°N, 86.7°W
  - 0 – 1000 feet above sea level



**Geography:**  
West coast  
Manistee &  
Mason  
Counties



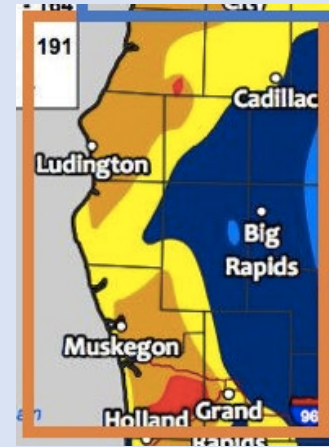
**Soil Taxonomy:**  
Spodosols  
Alfisols  
Entisols  
Histosols



**Bedrock Parent Material:**  
Ellsworth Shale  
Coldwater Shale  
Antrim Shale



**USDA Cold Hardiness Zone:**  
Zone 5:  
- 15 - - 10°F  
Zone 6:  
0 - - 10 °F



**Average Winter Snowfall**  
125 – 142”



**Elevation:**  
0 – 1400 feet  
above sea level  
  
*Mason County:*  
43.9°N, 86.5°W

### Area of Interest Conclusions

- **Geography:** between 2 existing AVAs in an area of lower direct competition.
- **Soil Taxonomy:** Blend of soils providing nutrients, organic matter, water retention, slope, slightly acidic.
- **Bedrock Parent Material:** Blend contributing organic matter, limestone, fossils, clay and fine grain sandstone.
- **USDA Cold Hardiness Zone:** Appropriate for hybrids and vinifera cultivars. Temps anticipated to increase up to 6.3°F by 2100.
- **Average Winter Snowfall:** Excellent insulation against winter temperatures & weather events during dormancy.
- **Elevation:** Comparable to surrounding AVAs.

## References

Cross, R., Plantinga, A. J., & Stavins, R. N. (May 2011). What is the Value of Terroir. *American Economic Review: Papers and Proceedings*, 101, 2, 152-156.

Goldammer, T. (July 2015). Grape Grower's Handbook, A Guide to Viticulture for Wine Production. *Apex Publishers*, 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, pp. 51.

Schultze, S. R., Sabbatini, P., & Luo, L. (December 01, 2016). Effects of a warming trend on cool climate viticulture in Michigan, USA. *Springerplus*, 5, 1, 1-15.

## Map Sources

Bedrock Map: <http://www.geo.mtu.edu/MiTEP/EarthCache/BlueRidgeEsker/>

Soil taxonomy: <http://geo.msu.edu/extra/geogmich/soils.html>

Snowfall: [http://www.mlive.com/weather/index.ssf/2014/08/season\\_snow.html](http://www.mlive.com/weather/index.ssf/2014/08/season_snow.html)

USDA Plant Hardiness zone: [http://www.visitludington.com/stories/michigan\\_plant\\_hardiness\\_zones](http://www.visitludington.com/stories/michigan_plant_hardiness_zones)

Elevation: <http://geo.msu.edu/extra/geogmich/relief.html>

Michigan Counties: <http://alabamamaps.ua.edu/contemporarymaps/usa/states/Michigan.html>

Michigan wineries: <https://www.michiganwines.com/-wine-adventure>