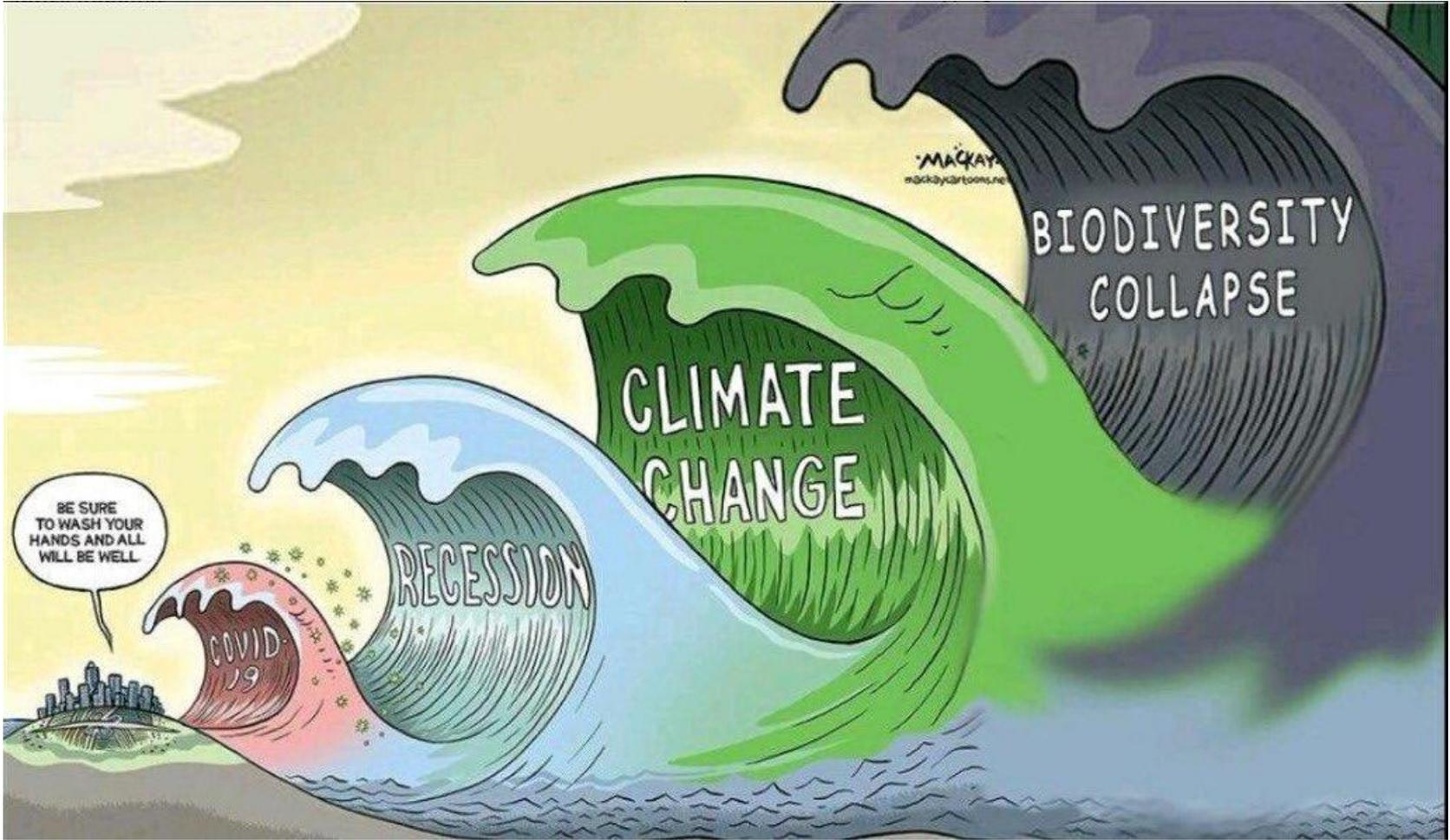
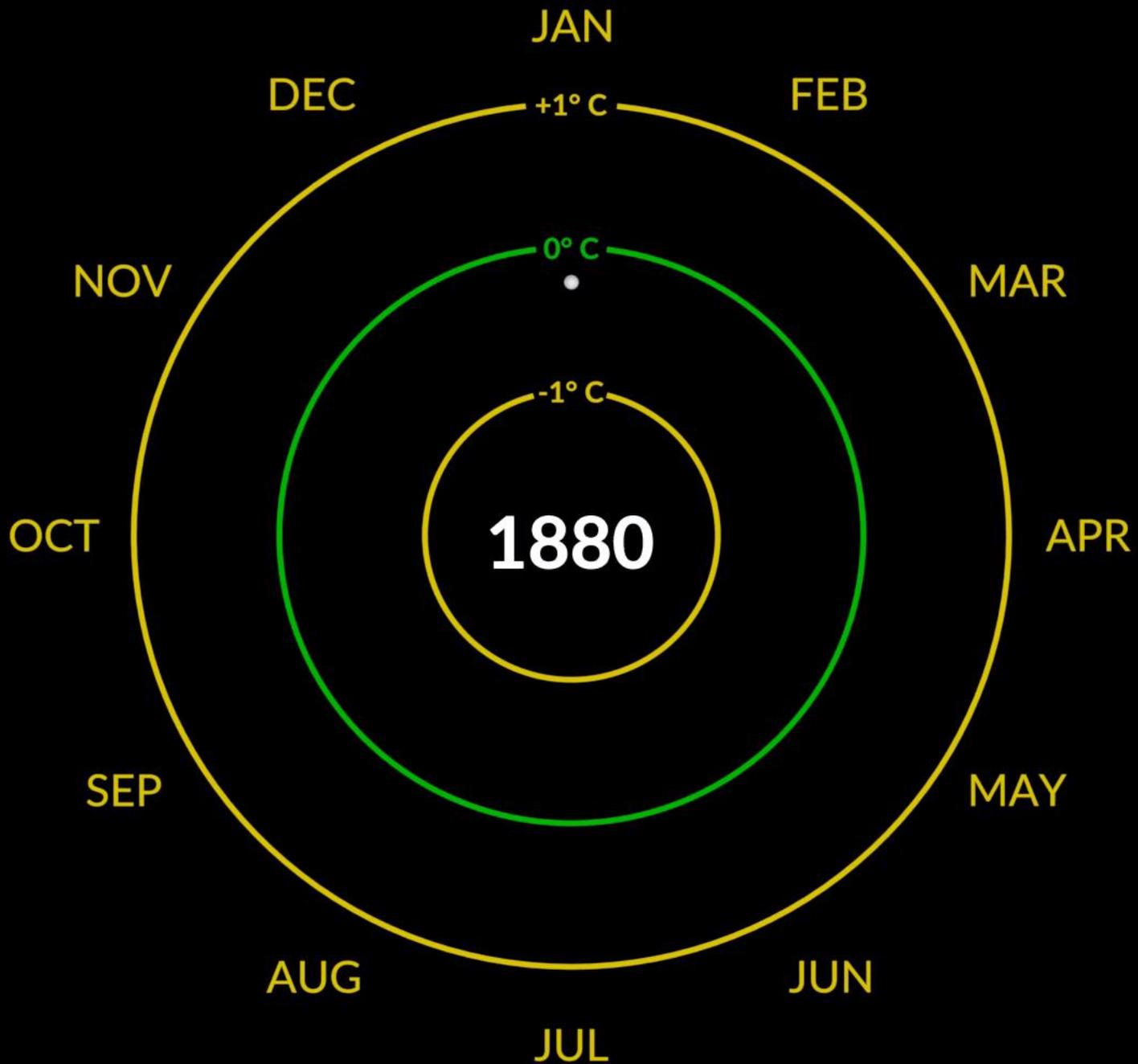


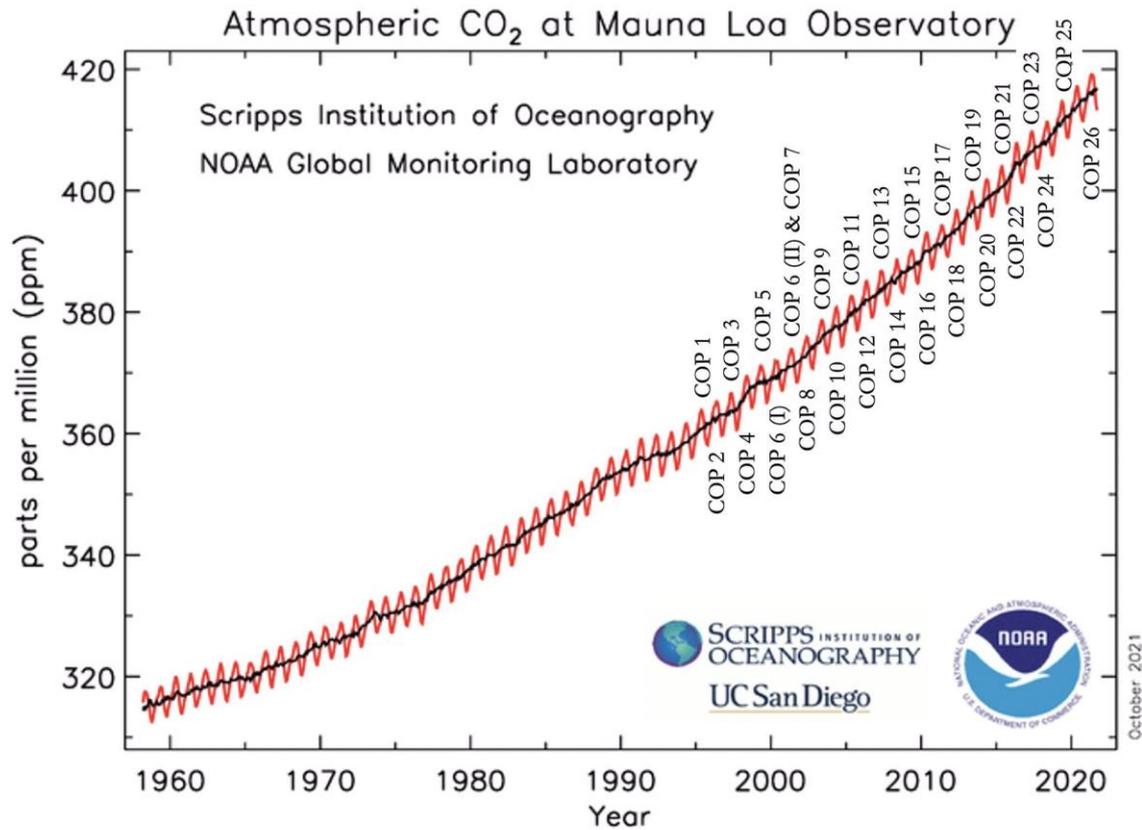
# Cambio climático y producción de trigo en el Norte de México



Dr. Kai Sonder & Dr. Juan Arista  
Unidad de Sistemas de Información Geográfica  
Centro Internacional de Mejoramiento de Maíz y Trigo  
CIMMYT

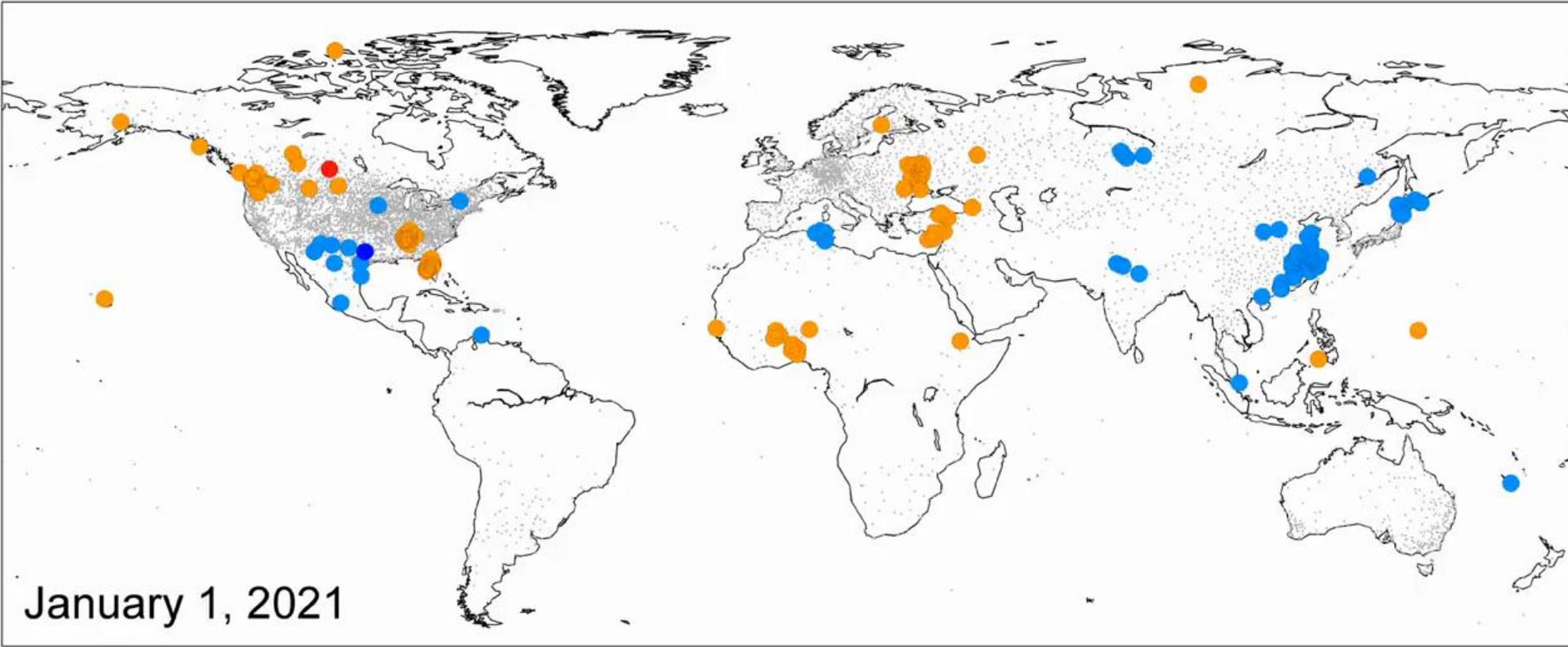






“Sigue los lideres,” Berlin,  
Alemania, April 2011.  
Isaac Cordal





January 1, 2021

### New Record High



### New Record Low

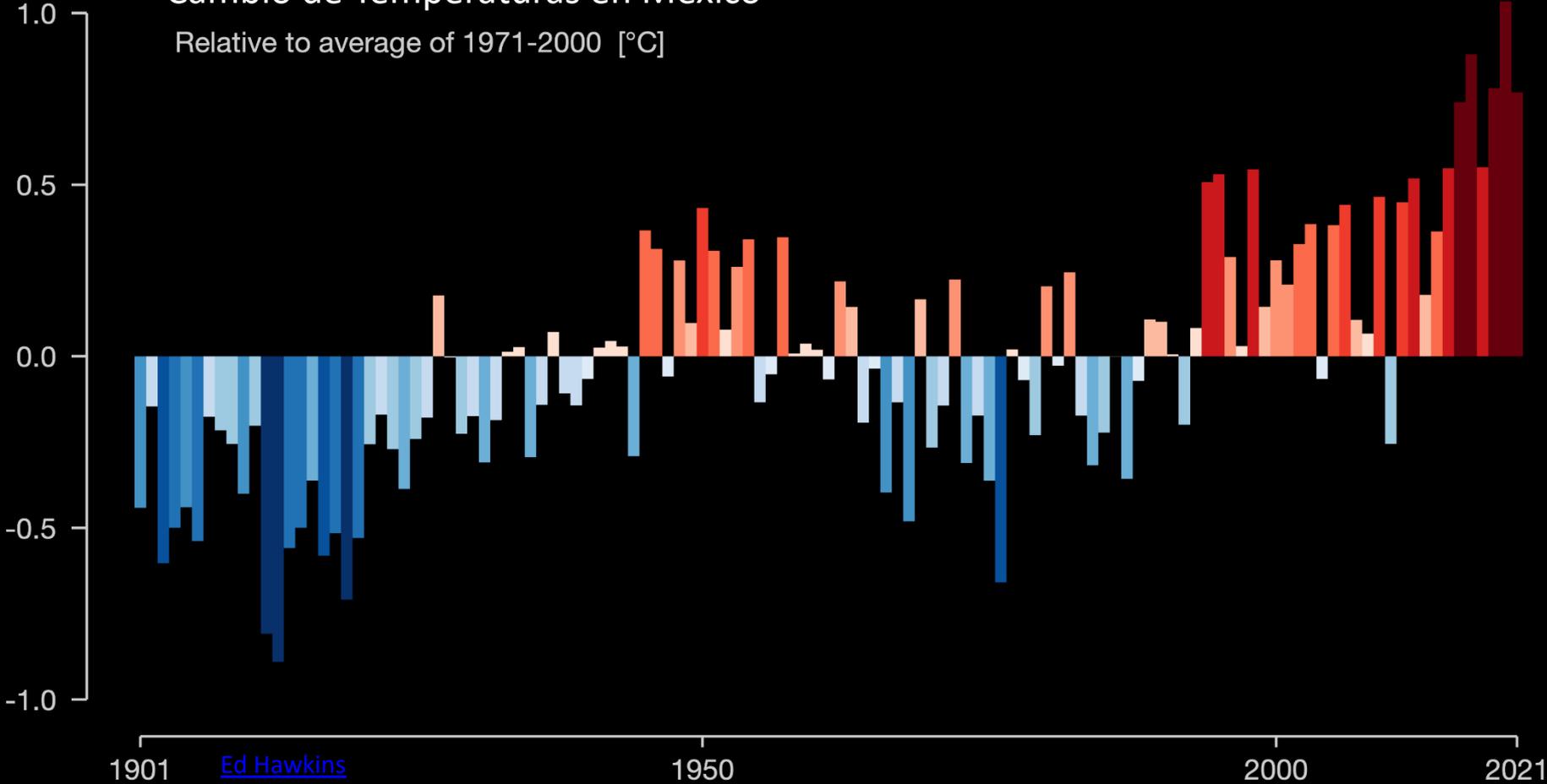


Based on daily high and low temperature at 8524 weather stations with at least 40 years of observations. Raw data is used, records may still require verification.



# Cambio de Temperaturas en Mexico

Relative to average of 1971-2000 [°C]



## Mecanismos de *forzamiento* radiativo

Componente de escenario	RCP2.6	RCP4.5	RCP6	RCP8.5
Emisiones de gases de invernadero	Muy bajos	Mitigación baja-medio Línea base muy baja	Línea base media Alta mitigación	Línea base alta
Área agrícola	Medio para áreas de cultivos y pastizales	Muy bajo para ambos áreas de cultivos y pastizales	Mediana para áreas de cultivos pero muy baja para pastizales	Mediana para ambos áreas de cultivos y pastizales
Polución del aire	Mediana-Baja	Mediana	Mediana	Mediana-Alta

RCP	Descripción
8.5	Aumenta camino de forzamiento de radiación hasta 8.5 W/m <sup>2</sup> (~1370 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> eq) en 2100
6	Camino de estabilización hacia 6 W/m <sup>2</sup> (~850 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> eq) en el 2100
4.5	Estabilización sin pasar hasta 4.5 W/m <sup>2</sup> (~650 ppm CO <sub>2</sub> eq) después del 2100
2.6	Máximo de forzamiento de radiación en ~3 W/m <sup>2</sup> (~490 CO <sub>2</sub> eq) antes del 2100 y después reducción (baja a 2.6 W/m <sup>2</sup> ) en 2100

# Global CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions

Forcing target and temperature range in 2100

Baseline (3.0–5.1°C)

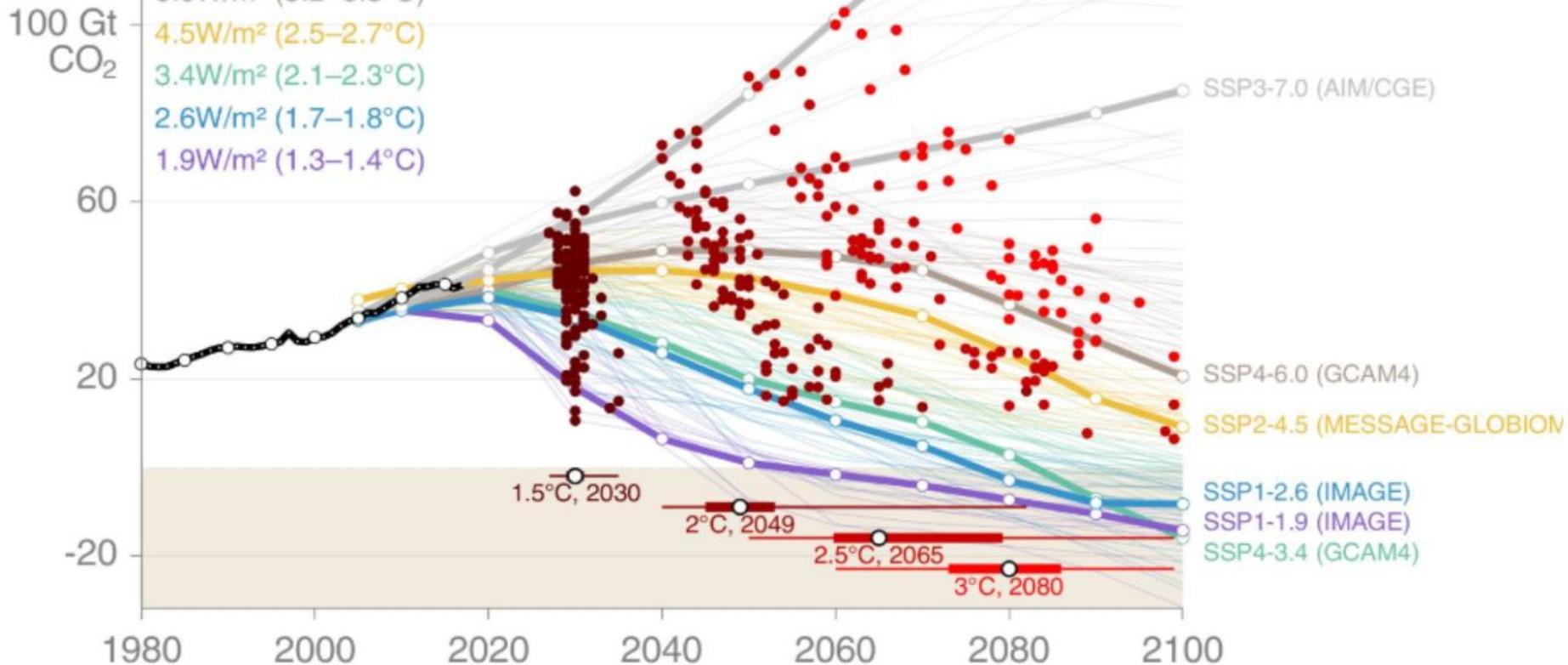
6.0W/m<sup>2</sup> (3.2–3.3°C)

4.5W/m<sup>2</sup> (2.5–2.7°C)

3.4W/m<sup>2</sup> (2.1–2.3°C)

2.6W/m<sup>2</sup> (1.7–1.8°C)

1.9W/m<sup>2</sup> (1.3–1.4°C)

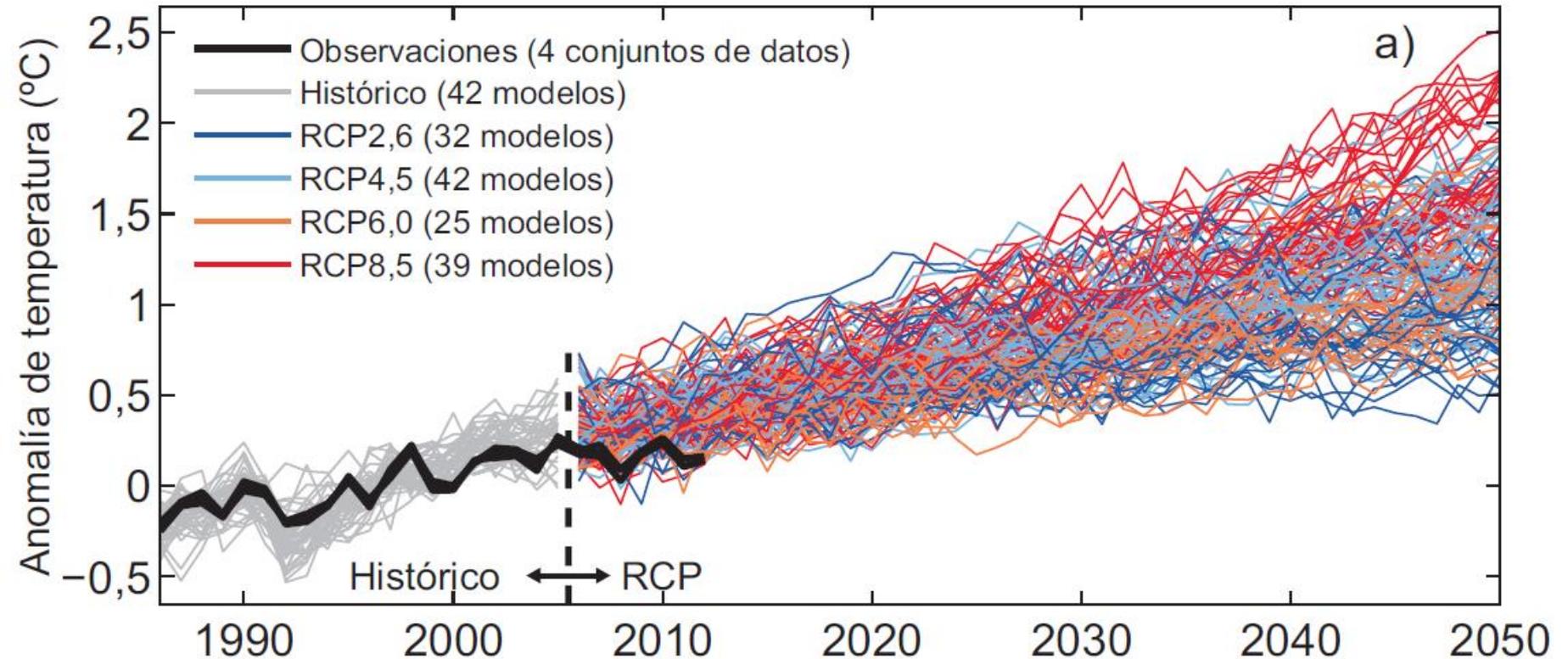


© Global Carbon Project • Data: Riahi et al (2017), Rogelj et al (2018), SSP Database (version 2)



# Cambios de Temperatura

Proyecciones a corto plazo de la temperatura media global en relación con 1986-2005



# Modelos de Circulación Global

Modeling Center (or Group)	Institute ID	Model Name
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization (CSIRO) and Bureau of Meteorology (BOM), Australia	CSIRO-BOM	ACCESS1.0 ACCESS1.3
Beijing Climate Center, China Meteorological Administration	BCC	BCC-CSM1.1 BCC-CSM1.1(m)
Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (National Institute for Space Research)	INPE	BESM OA 2.3*
College of Global Change and Earth System Science, Beijing Normal University	GCESS	BNU-ESM
Canadian Centre for Climate Modelling and Analysis	CCCMA	CanESM2 CanCM4 CanAM4
University of Miami - RSMAS	RSMAS	CCSM4(RSMAS)*
National Center for Atmospheric Research	NCAR	CCSM4
Community Earth System Model Contributors	NSF-DOE-NCAR	CESM1(BGC) CESM1(CAM5) CESM1(CAM5.1,FV2) CESM1(FASTCHEM) CESM1(WACCM)
Center for Ocean-Land-Atmosphere Studies and National Centers for Environmental Prediction	COLA and NCEP	CFSv2-2011
Centro Euro-Mediterraneo per I Cambiamenti Climatici	CMCC	CMCC-CESM CMCC-CM CMCC-CMS
Centre National de Recherches Météorologiques / Centre Européen de Recherche et Formation Avancée en Calcul Scientifique	CNRM-CERFACS	CNRM-CM5
		CNRM-CM5-2
Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization in collaboration with Queensland Climate Change Centre of Excellence	CSIRO-QCCCE	CSIRO-Mk3.6.0
EC-EARTH consortium	EC-EARTH	EC-EARTH
LASG, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences and CESS, Tsinghua University	LASG-CESS	FGOALS-g2

# Modelos de Circulación Global

LASG, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences	LASG-IAP	FGOALS-g1 FGOALS-s2
The First Institute of Oceanography, SOA, China	FIO	FIO-ESM
NASA Global Modeling and Assimilation Office	NASA GMAO	GEOS-5
NOAA Geophysical Fluid Dynamics Laboratory	NOAA GFDL	GFDL-CM2.1 GFDL-CM3 GFDL-ESM2G GFDL-ESM2M GFDL-HIRAM-C180 GFDL-HIRAM-C360
NASA Goddard Institute for Space Studies	NASA GISS	GISS-E2-H GISS-E2-H-CC GISS-E2-R GISS-E2-R-CC
National Institute of Meteorological Research/Korea Meteorological Administration	NIMR/KMA	HadGEM2-AO
Met Office Hadley Centre (additional HadGEM2-ES realizations contributed by Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais)	MOHC (additional realizations by INPE)	HadCM3 HadGEM2-CC HadGEM2-ES HadGEM2-A
Institute for Numerical Mathematics	INM	INM-CM4
Institut Pierre-Simon Laplace	IPSL	IPSL-CM5A-LR IPSL-CM5A-MR IPSL-CM5B-LR
Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute (The University of Tokyo), and National Institute for Environmental Studies	MIROC	MIROC-ESM MIROC-ESM-CHEM
Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute (The University of Tokyo), National Institute for Environmental Studies, and Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology	MIROC	MIROC4h MIROC5
Max-Planck-Institut für Meteorologie (Max Planck Institute for Meteorology)	MPI-M	MPI-ESM-MR MPI-ESM-LR MPI-ESM-P
Meteorological Research Institute	MRI	MRI-AGCM3.2H MRI-AGCM3.2S MRI-CGCM3 MRI-ESM1
Nonhydrostatic Icosahedral Atmospheric Model Group	NICAM	NICAM.09
Norwegian Climate Centre	NCC	NorESM1-M NorESM1-ME

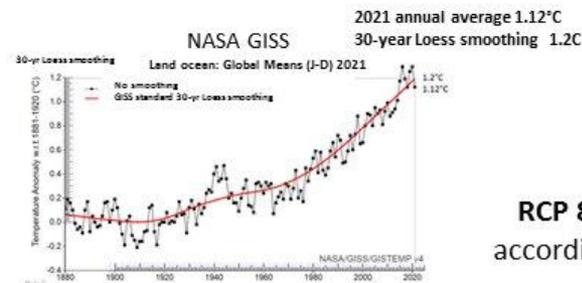


# Vamos en mal camino

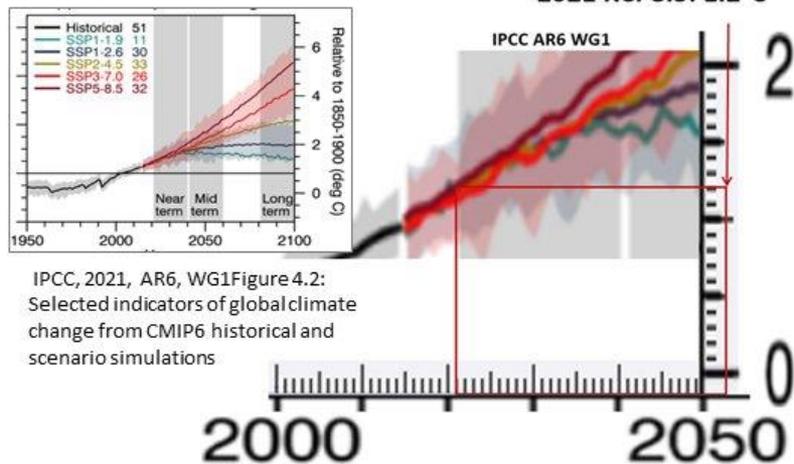
## Global warming is tracking the worst-case scenario Use of 1.2°C for 2021 confirmed by global warming index

2021 global warming of 1.2°C from Berkely Earth & smoothed NASA GISS is used

1. The global warming index is from emissions only
2. Latest global warming Index 21 Feb. 2021 is 1.244°C
3. The December 2021 Index was 1.215°C (below 2021 was under a cooling La Nina, explaining why some results were lower than the Berkeley Earth 1.2°C



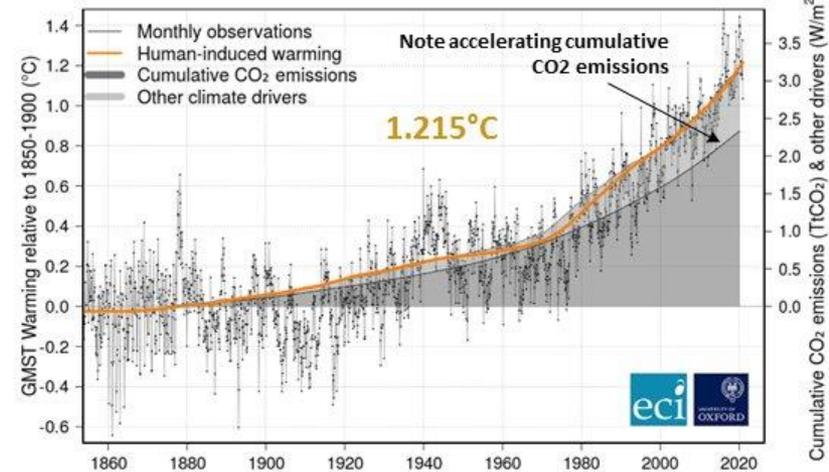
RCP 8.5 at 2021 is 1.2°C according to IPCC AR6 WG1  
2021 RCP8.5: 1.2°C



IPCC, 2021, AR6, WG1 Figure 4.2: Selected indicators of global climate change from CMIP6 historical and scenario simulations

Human-induced warming: +1.244581093 °C  
on Mon. 21 Feb 2022 23:43:49 GMT

Global Warming Index & Forcing Contributions - updated to Dec 2020



Globalwarmingindex.org is provided by the Oxford of University Environmental Change Institute and the University of Leeds Priestley International Centre for Climate.

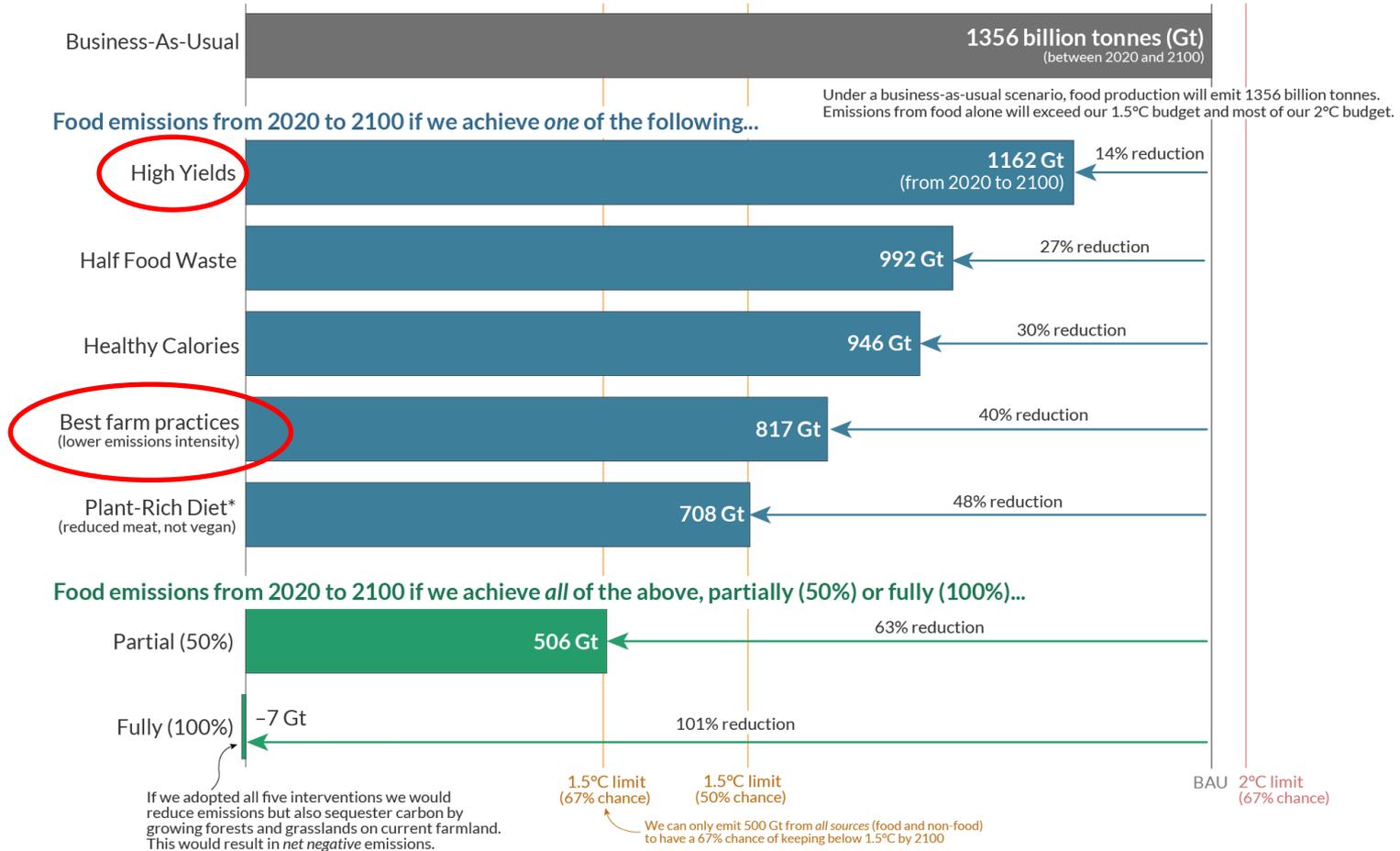
Peter Carter, Climate Emergency Institute

# Pero hay algunas opciones

## How can we reduce global greenhouse gas emissions from food?

Shown are estimates of cumulative greenhouse gas emissions from food production from 2020 to 2100 under a business-as-usual scenario, and five interventions to reduce emissions.

This is measured in global warming potential (GWP\*) CO<sub>2</sub> warming-equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>-we).



\*Based on the EAT-Lancet Planetary Health diet which includes reduces but does not eliminate meat or dairy consumption.

Source: Michael Clark et al. (2020). Global food system emissions could preclude achieving the 1.5° and 2°C climate change targets. *Science*.

OurWorldinData.org - Research and data to make progress against the world's largest problems.

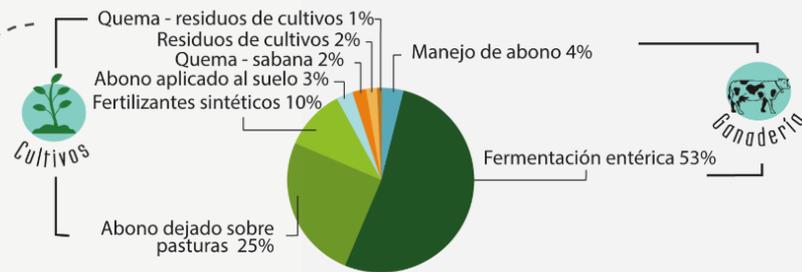
Licensed under CC-BY by the author Hannah Ritchie.

# Emisiones a nivel Mexico

## Emisiones de GEI <sup>[14]</sup>



## Emisiones de GEI de la Producción Agropecuaria <sup>[14]</sup>



**50,2%**  
46,2 megatoneladas  
de emisiones de GEI totales  
por cultivos

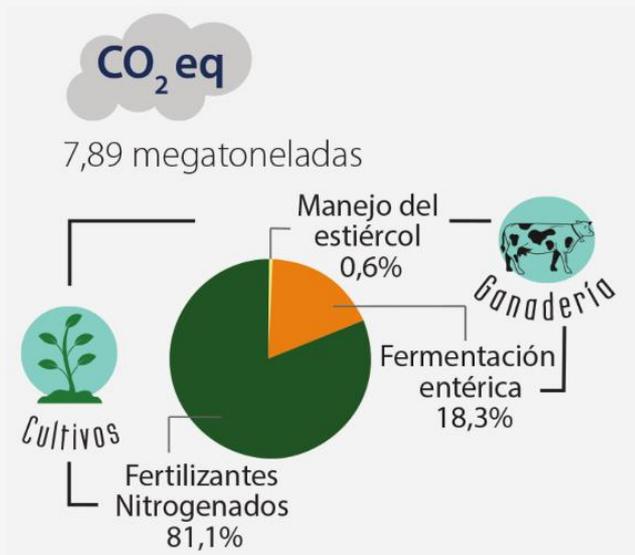
**49,8%**  
45,5 megatoneladas  
de emisiones de GEI totales  
agrícolas por la ganadería

CIAT CCAFS, CATIE



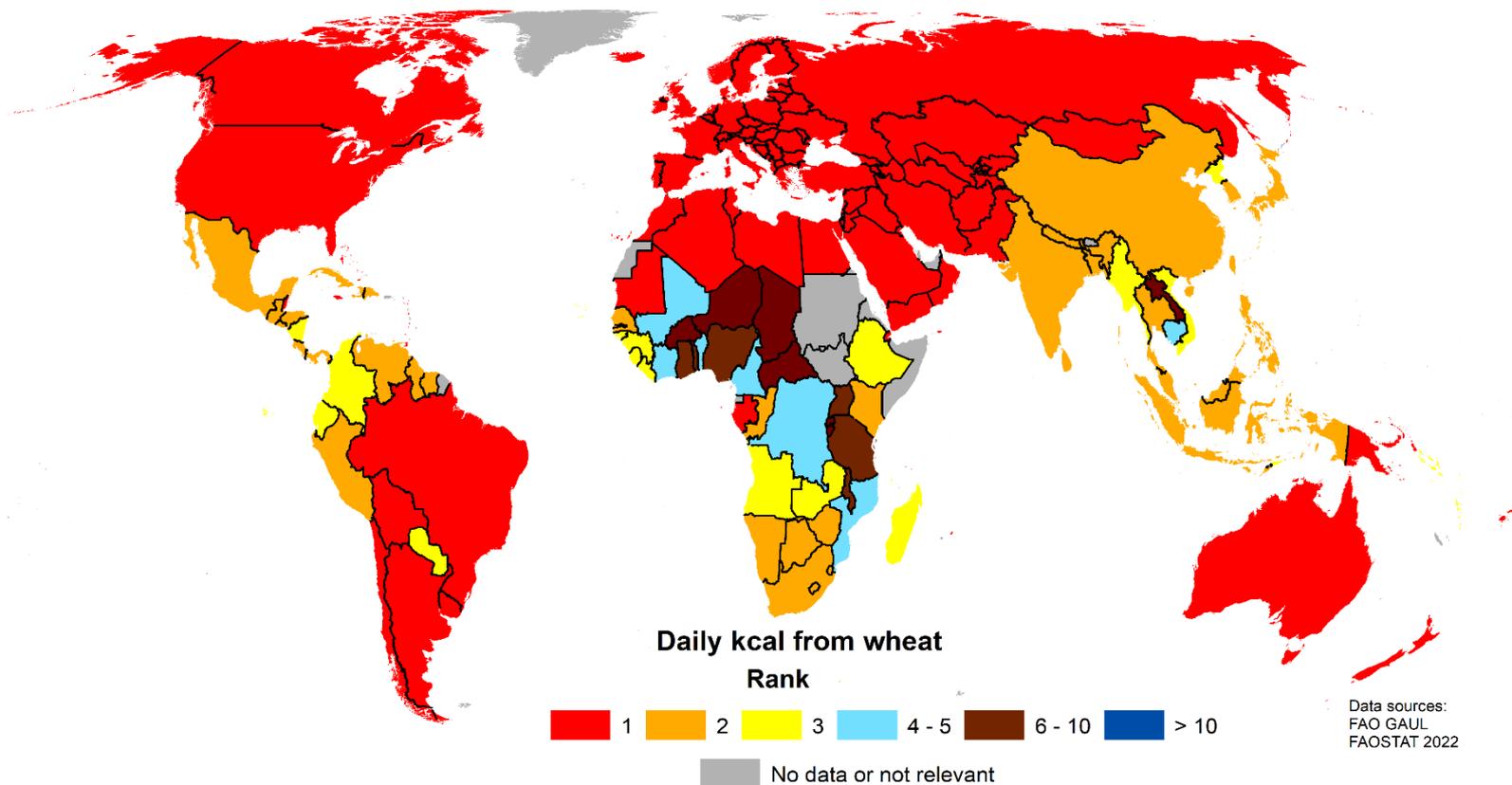
## Emisiones a nivel Sinaloa

### Emisiones de GEI de la Producción Agropecuaria [12]

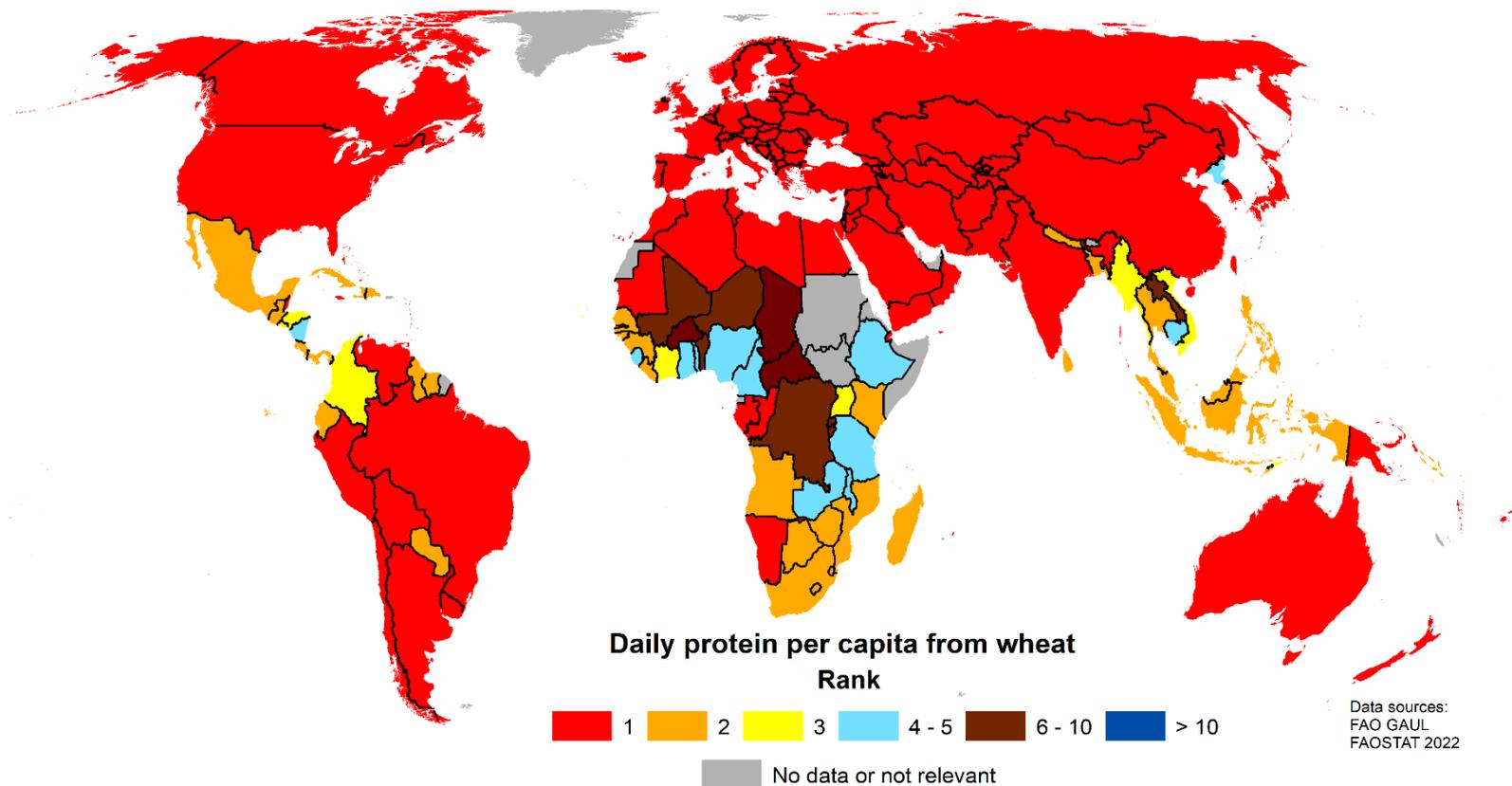


CIAT CCAFS, CATIE

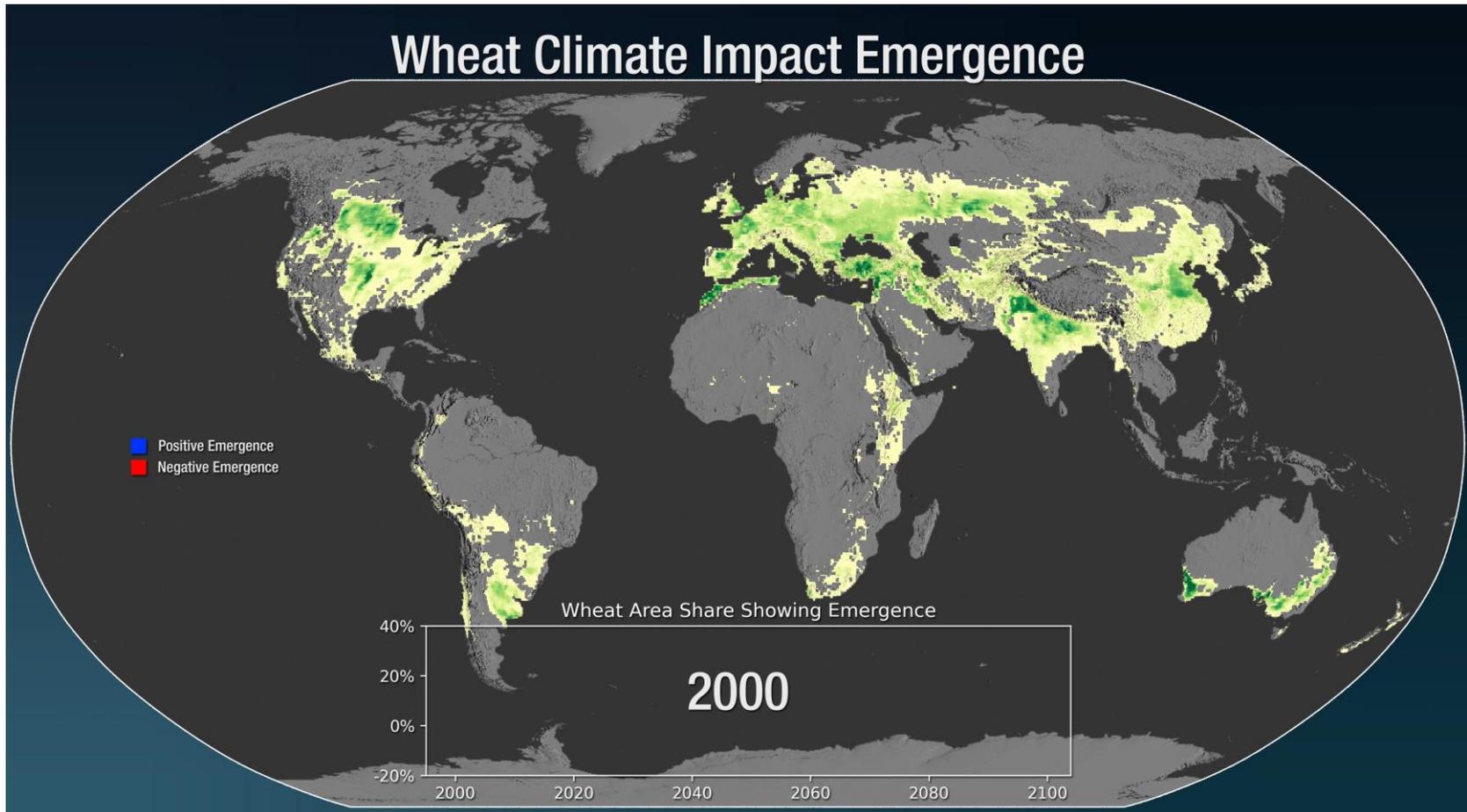
# Importancia Trigo energía diaria



# Importancia Trigo proteína diaria

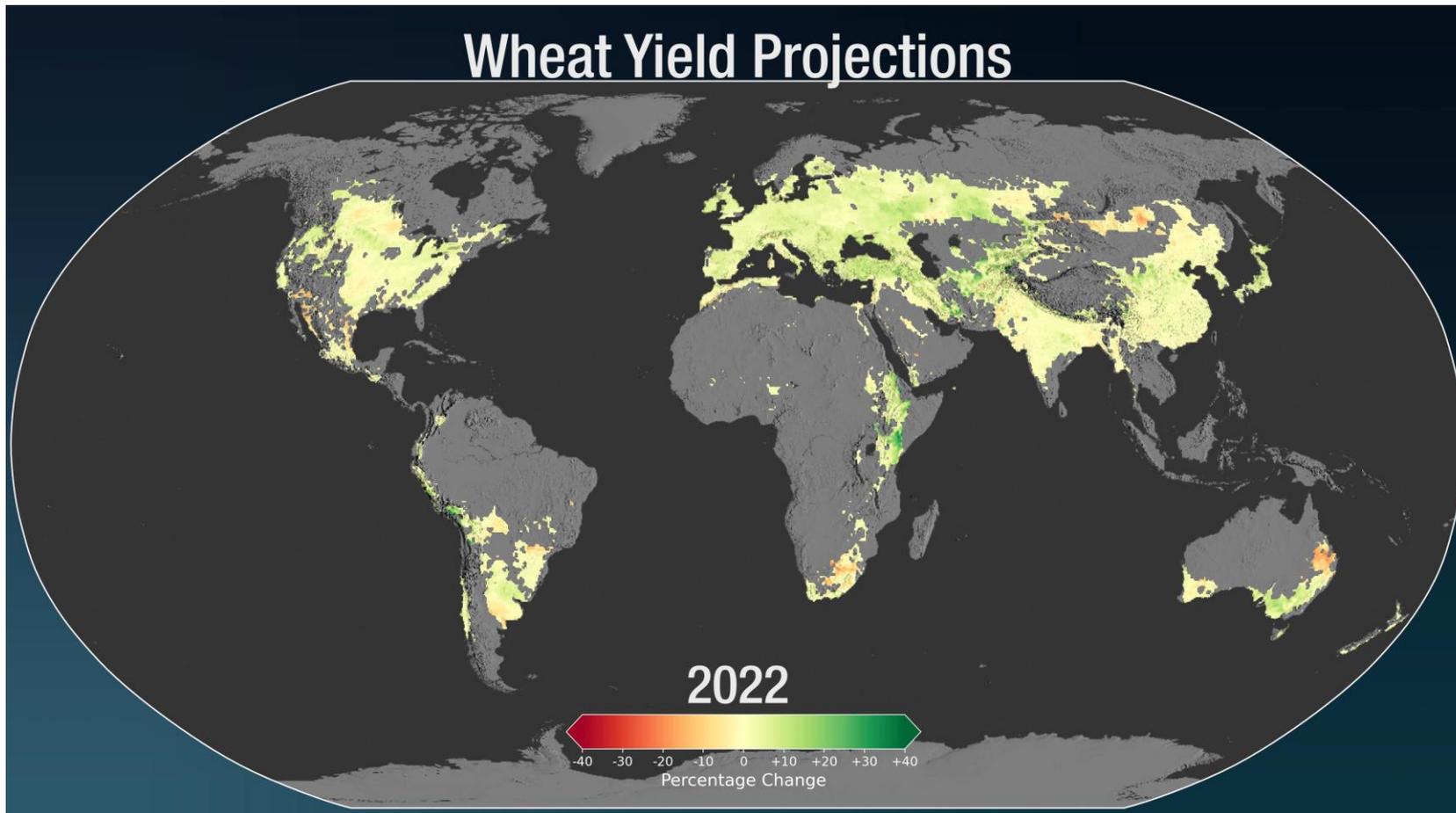


# Emergencia cambios positivos o negativos para trigo



Jaegermeyr et al, 2021  
Nature

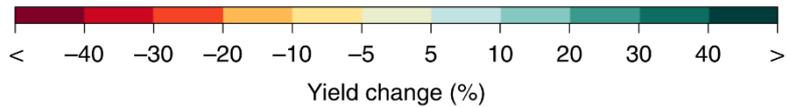
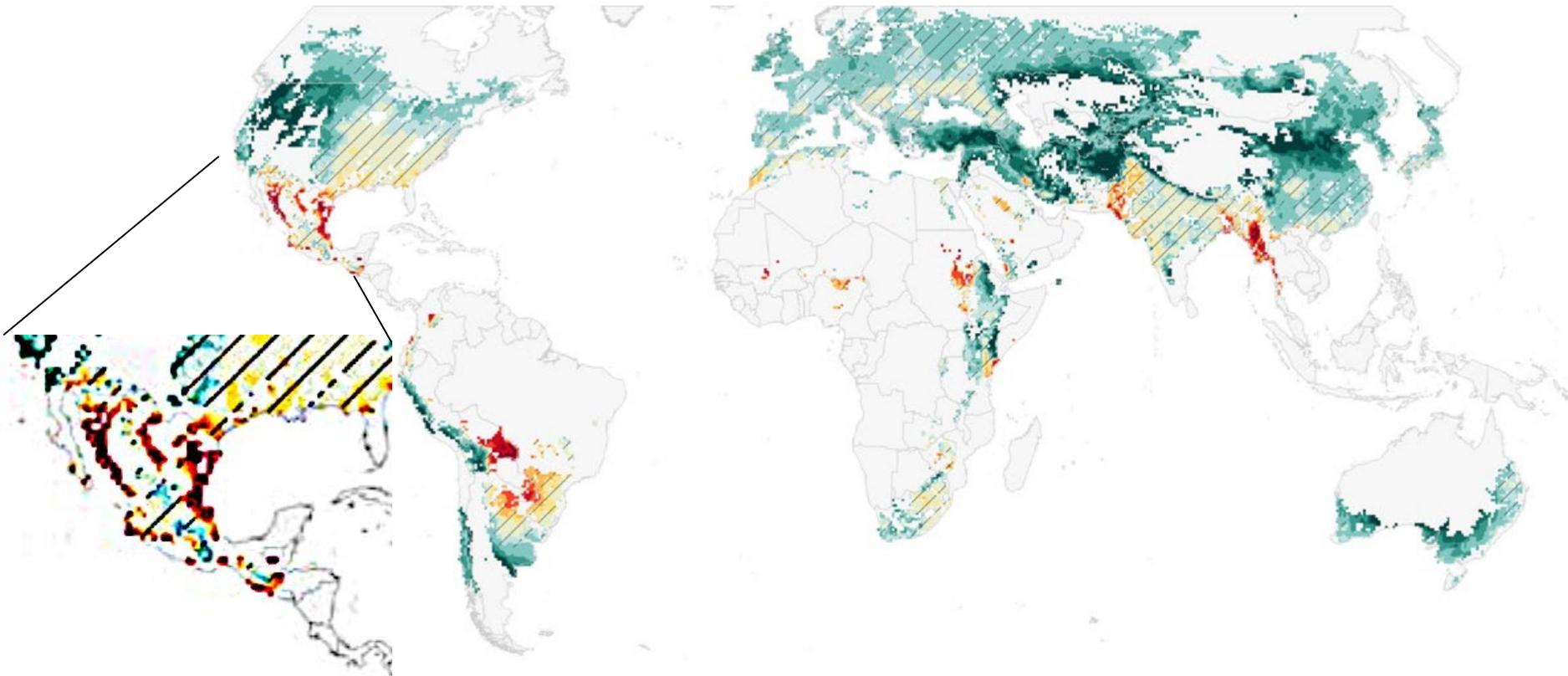
# Impacto de cambios positivos o negativos para rendimiento de trigo



Jaegermeyr et al, 2021  
Nature



# Impacto de cambios positivos o negativos para rendimiento de trigo



Jaegermeyr et al, 2021  
Nature



# Impacto sobre producción de trigo en Jalisco, Ciénaga de Chapala

Zarazua-Villaseñor et al., 2015

**Cuadro 1. Escenarios futuros estimados de algunos parámetros agroclimáticos del ciclo otoño-invierno en la región de estudio.**

Parámetro agroclimático	Ciclo otoño-invierno								
	1977-2006	2019-2020	2029-2030	2039-2040	2049-2050	2059-2060	2069-2070	2079-2080	2089-2090
Evapotranspiración (mm)	613.6	658.4	666.7	683.8	698.1	715	733.5	753	771.4
Temperatura diurna (°C)	21.4	22.7	22.8	23.4	23.7	24.3	24.8	25.4	26
Temperatura nocturna (°C)	14.4	14.9	14.8	15.1	15.3	15.5	15.8	16.1	16.4
Unidades calor (UC <sub>Base5</sub> )	2330	2504	2502	2575	2623	2694	2767	2853	2923
Lluvia invernal (%)	3.8	3.3	3.8	3.7	2.8	3.1	4.1	3.5	3.7
Horas frío	148	16	26	0	0	0	0	0	0



# Impacto sobre producción de trigo en Jalisco, Ciénaga de Chapala

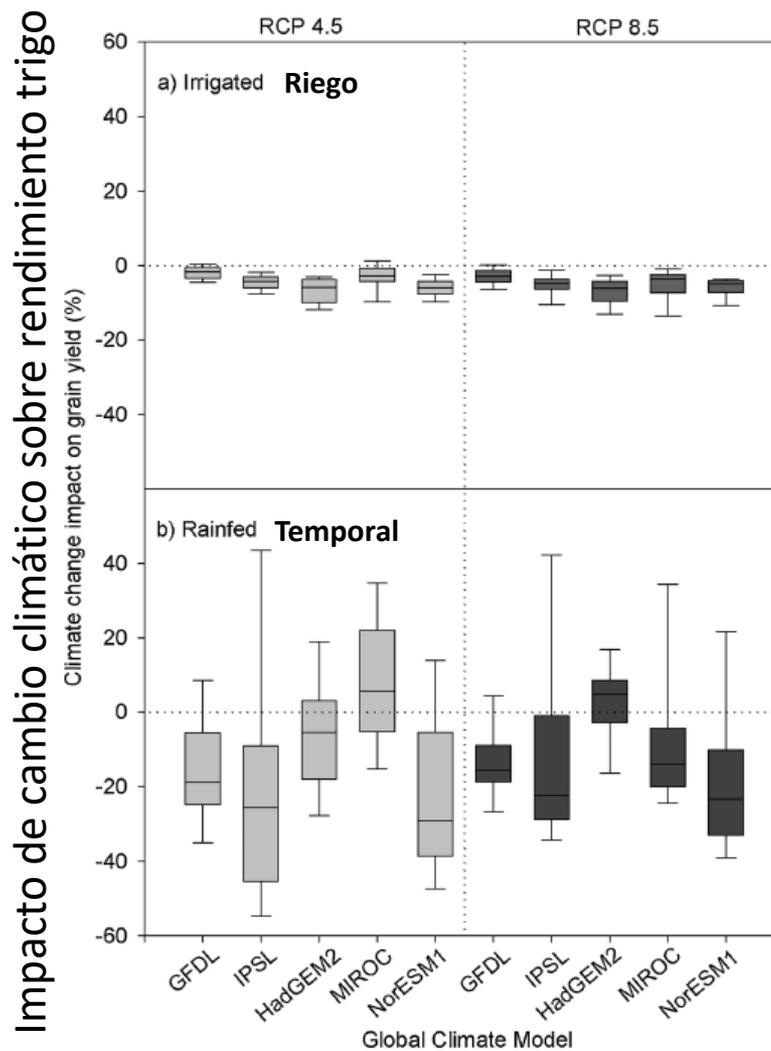
Zarazua-Villaseñor et al., 2015

## Conclusiones:

- Reducción horas frío
- Aumento temperaturas diurnas y nocturnas
- Aumento de estrés de calor
- Aumento de evapotranspiración



# Impacto sobre producción de trigo en México

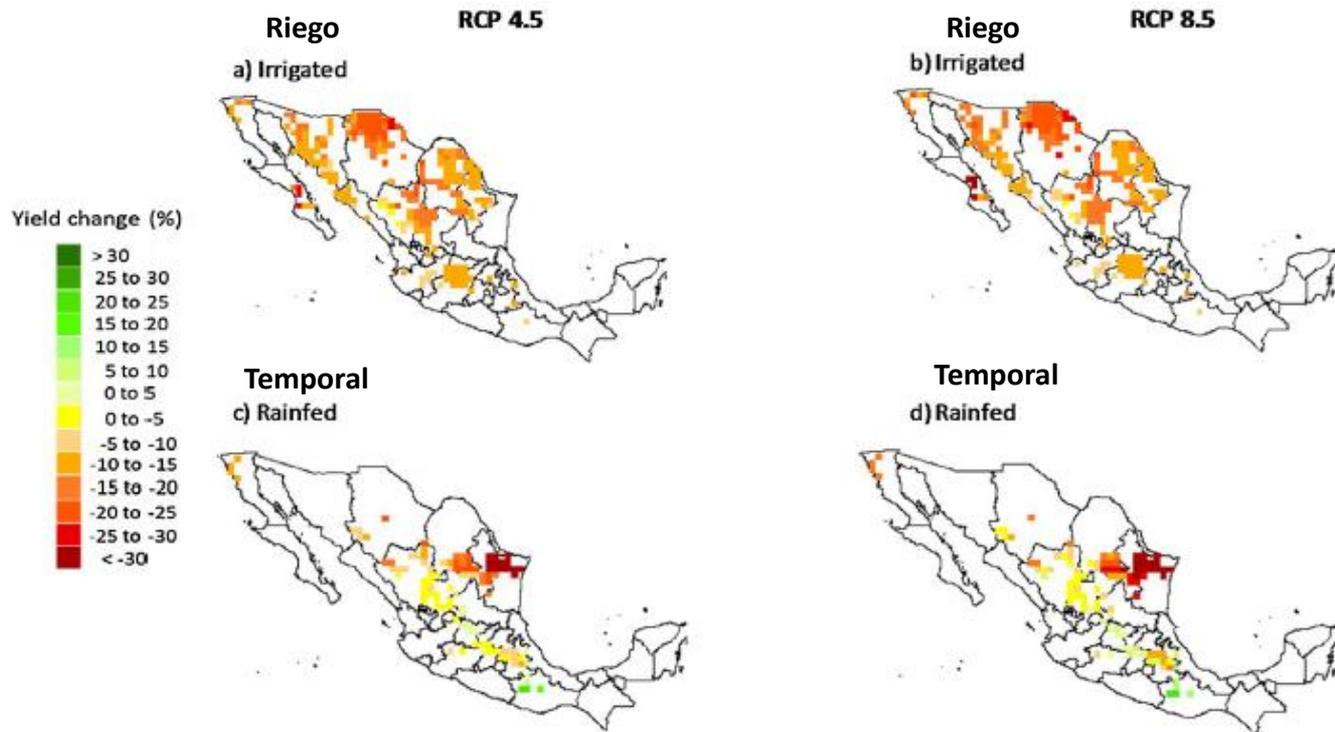


Climate change impact on Mexico wheat production  
Hernandez-Ochoa et al., 2018  
Agricultural and Forest Meteorology 263 (2018) 373–387



# Impacto sobre producción de trigo en México

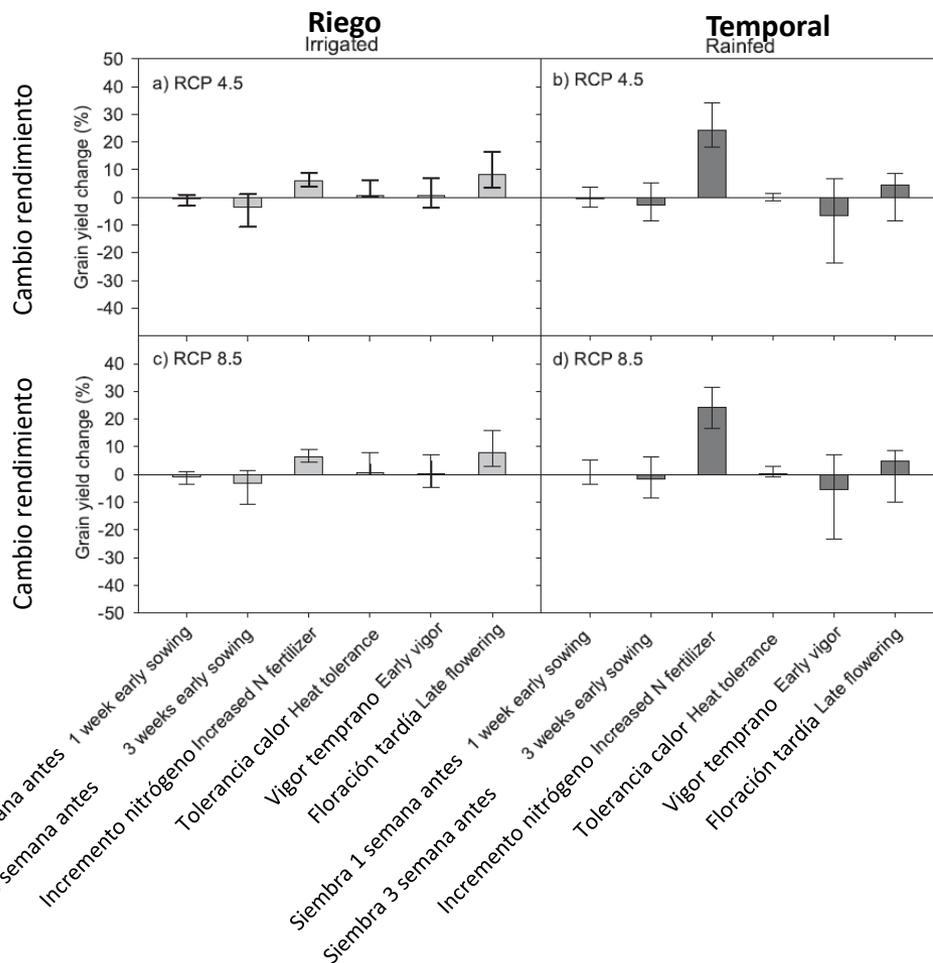
Cambio rendimiento



Climate change impact on Mexico wheat production  
Hernandez-Ochoa et al., 2018  
Agricultural and Forest Meteorology 263 (2018) 373–387

# Adaptando producción de trigo en temporal y riego en condiciones semi áridas en México

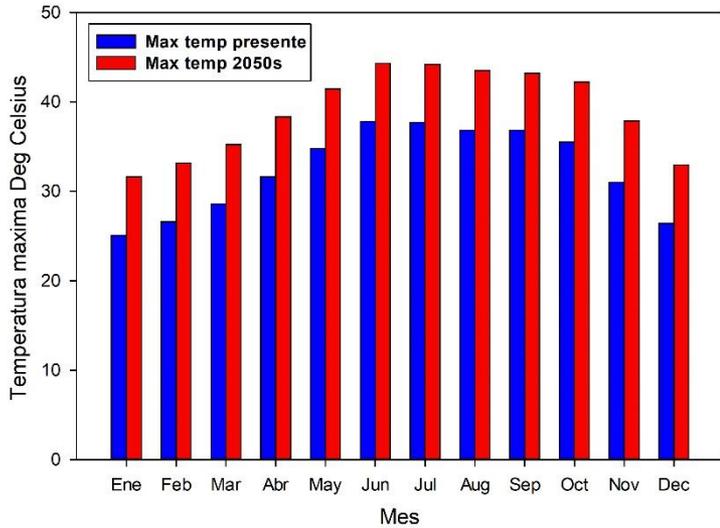
## Manejo y opciones para mejoramiento



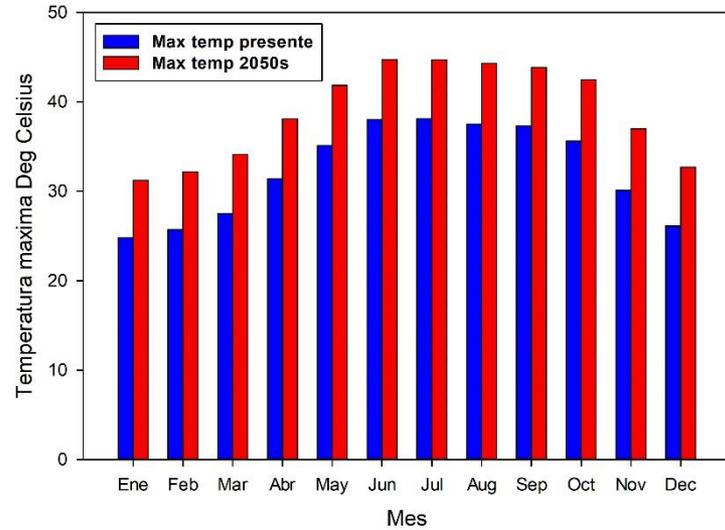
Hernandez-Ochoa et al., 2019  
 European Journal of Agronomy  
 Volume 109, September 2019,  
 125915



# Cambios temperatura máxima

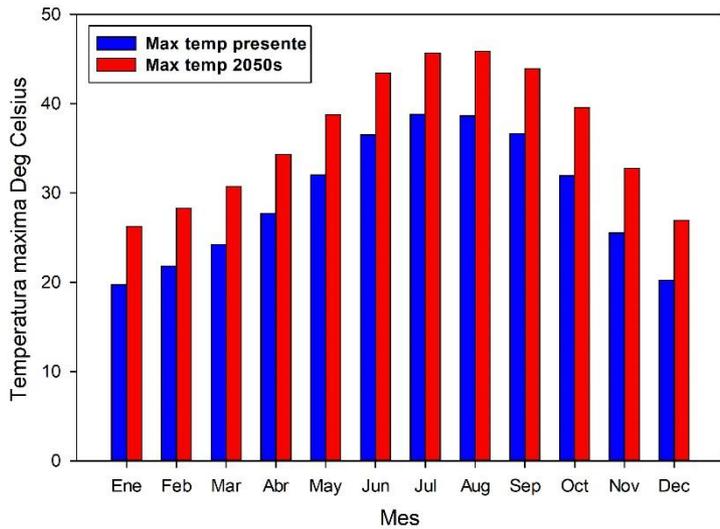


Ciudad Obregon, Sonora

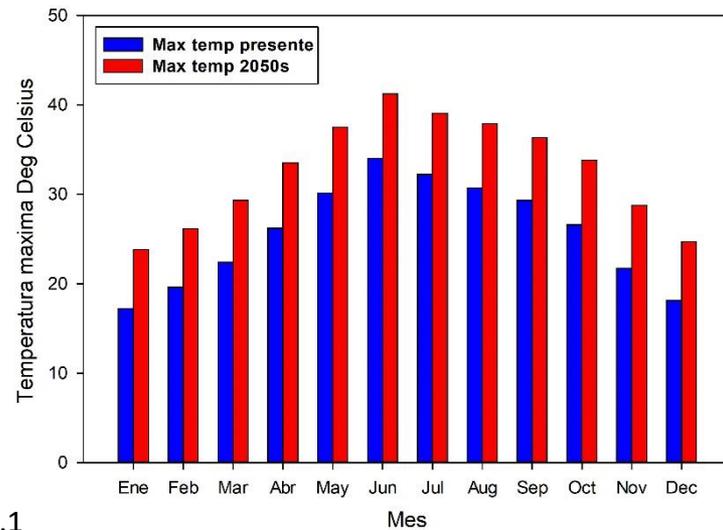


El Carrizo, Sinaloa

## CMIP 6 Ensemble RCP 8.5



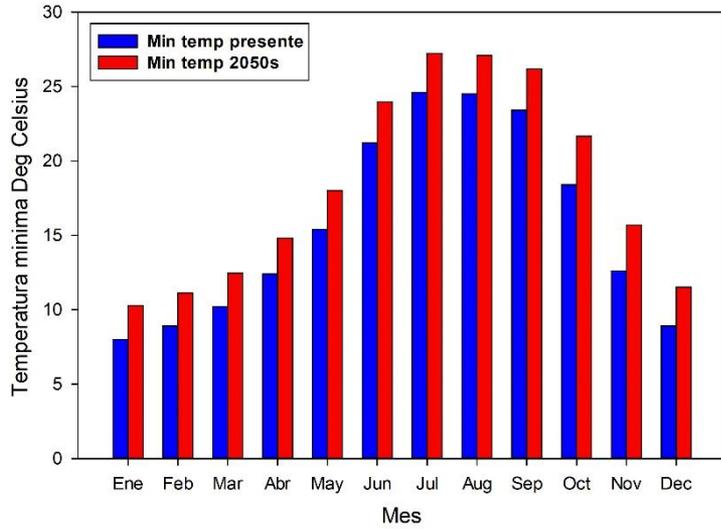
Mexicali, Baja California



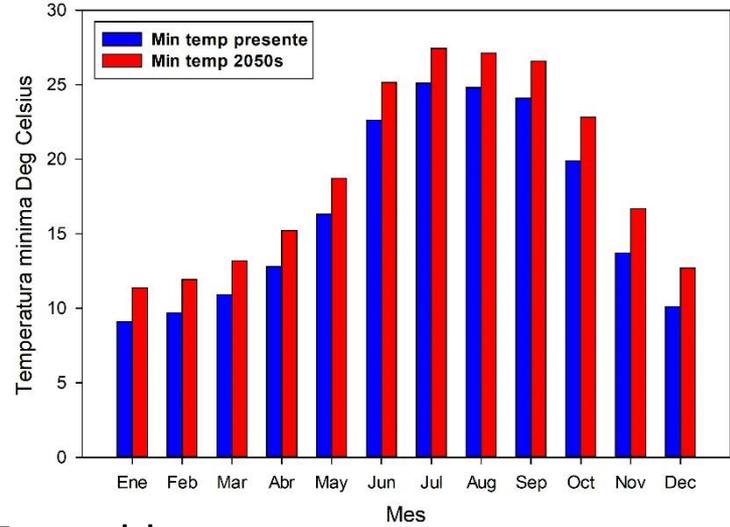
Buenaventura, Chihuahua

Worldclim 2.1

# Cambios temperatura mínima

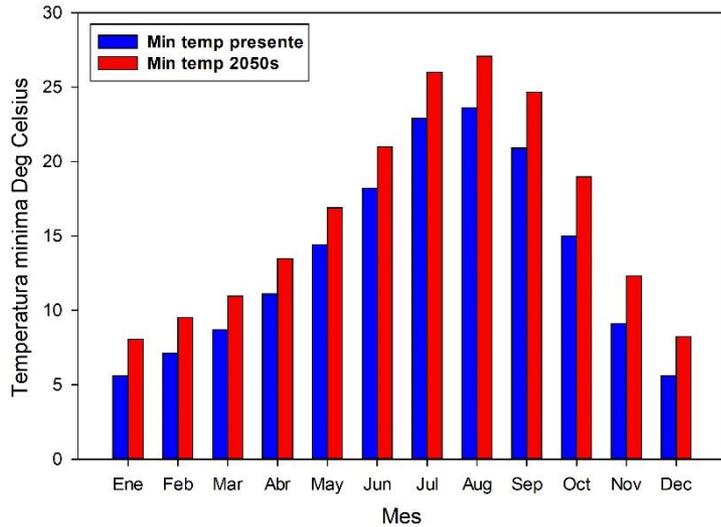


Ciudad Obregon, Sonora

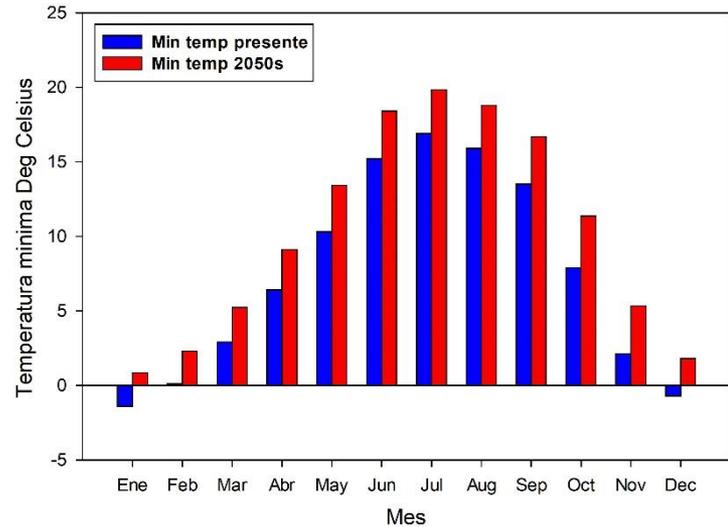


El Carrizo, Sinaloa

CMIP 6 Ensemble  
RCP 8.5



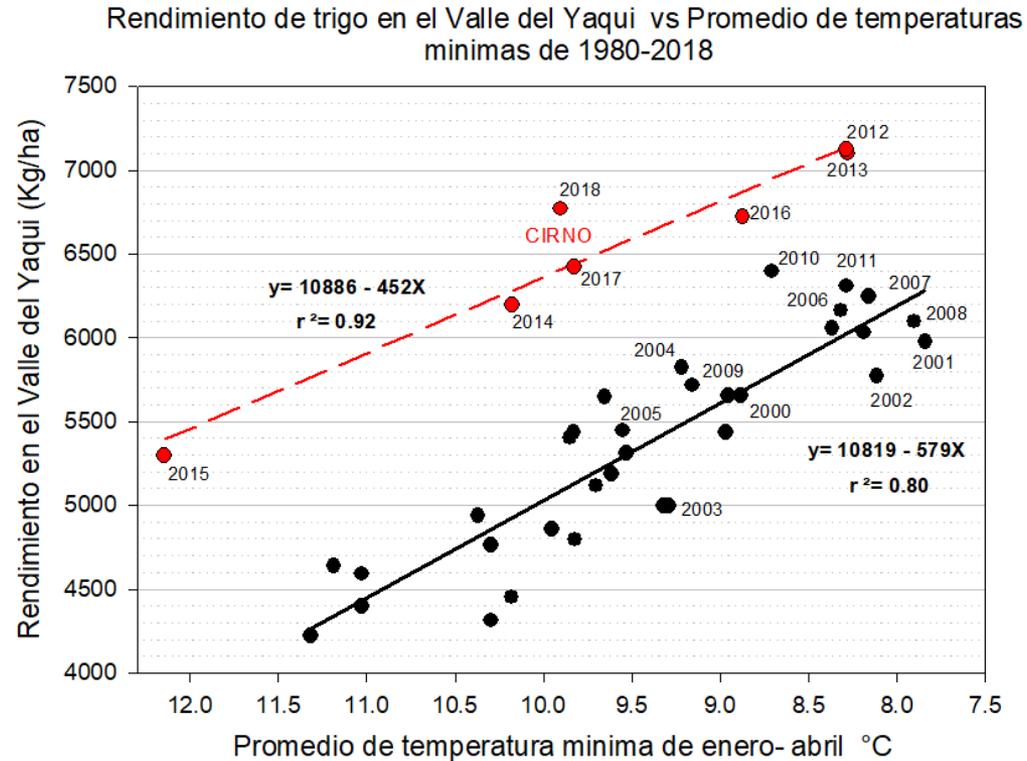
Mexicali, Baja California



Buenaventura, Chihuahua

Worldclim 2.1

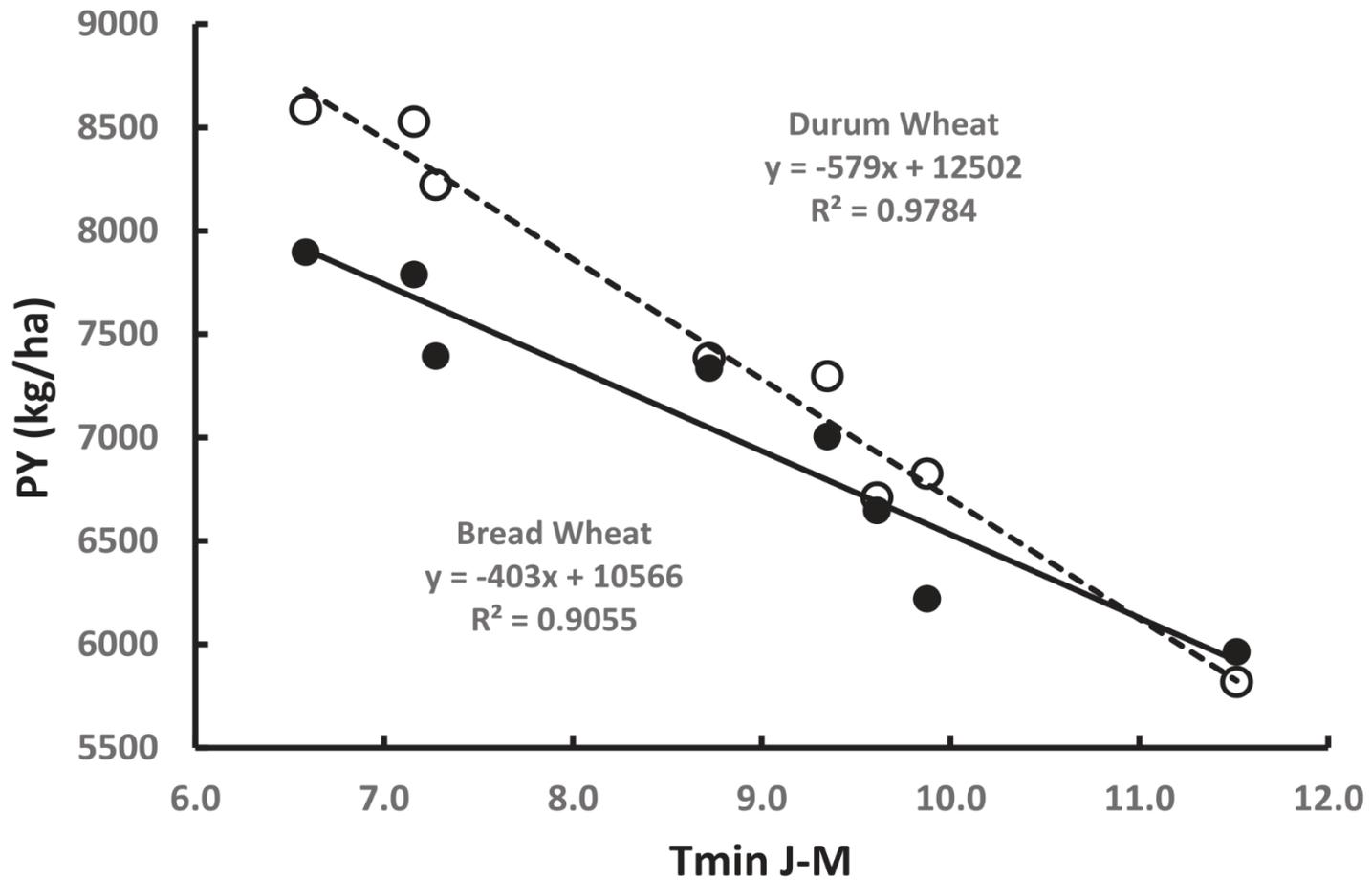
# Adaptando al Cambio Climático: Trigo tolerante al calor muestra su valor en campos de productores en México



Ortiz-Monasterio, Braun y Lobell, 2018

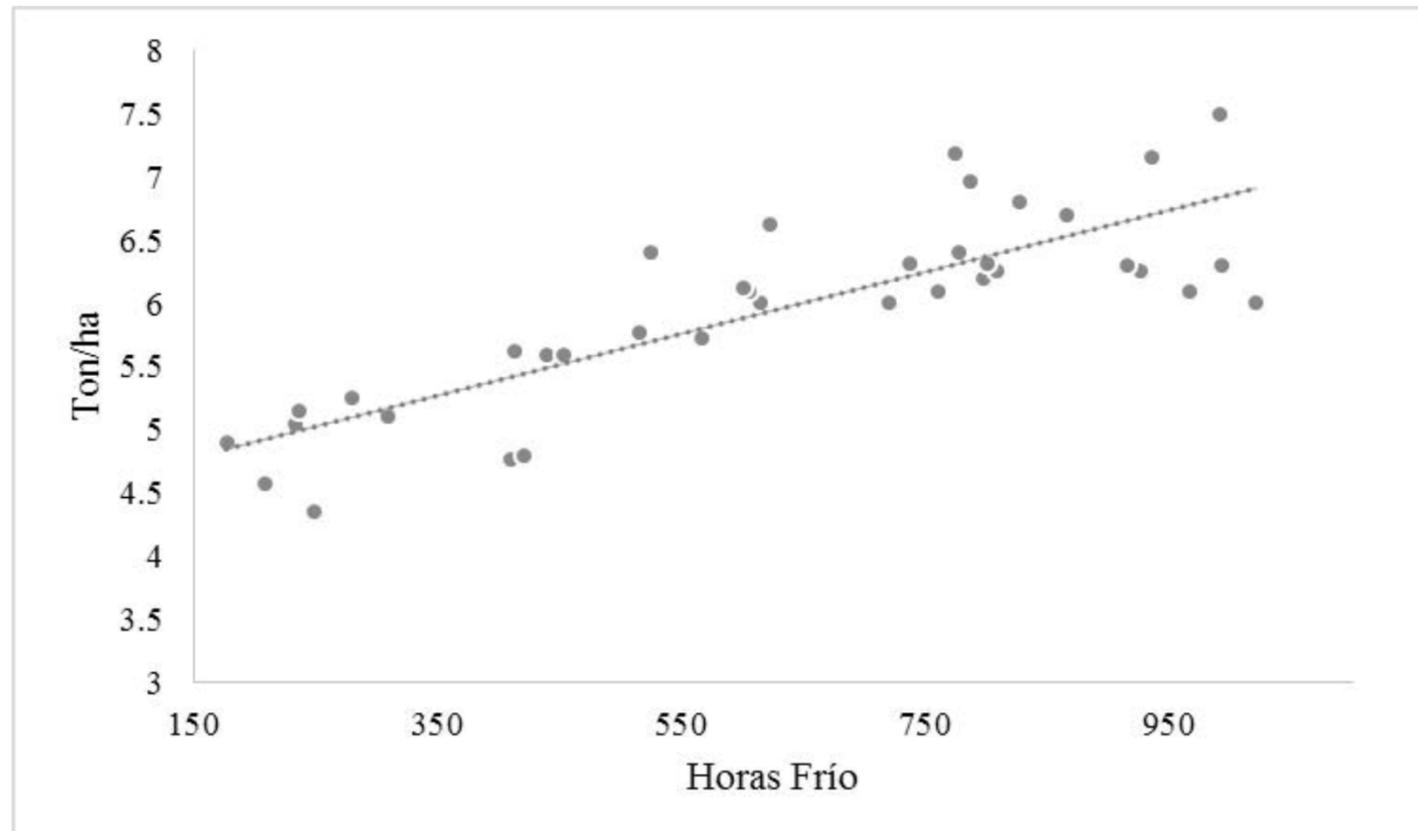


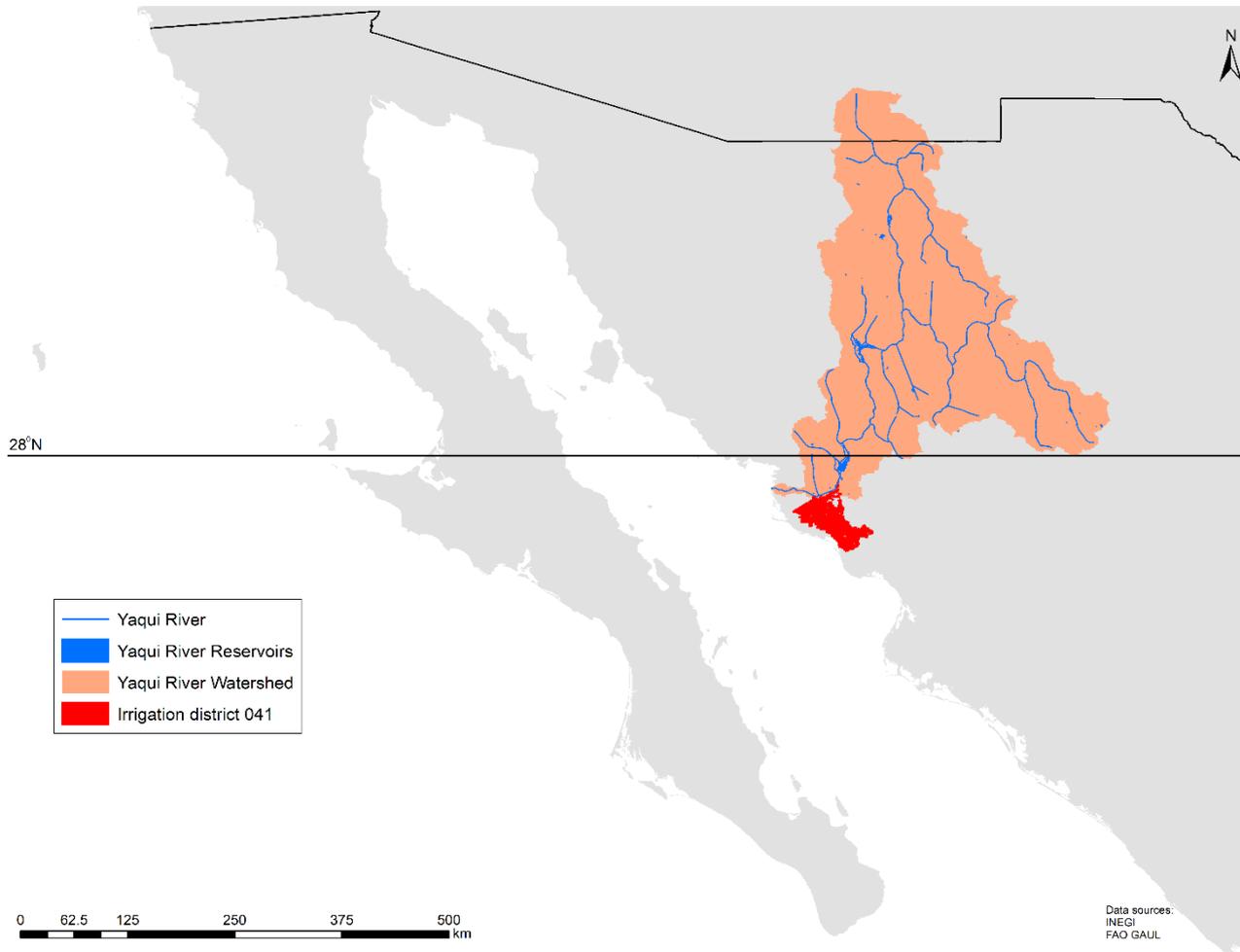
# 60 años de rendimientos de trigo bajo riego en el Valle del Yaqui



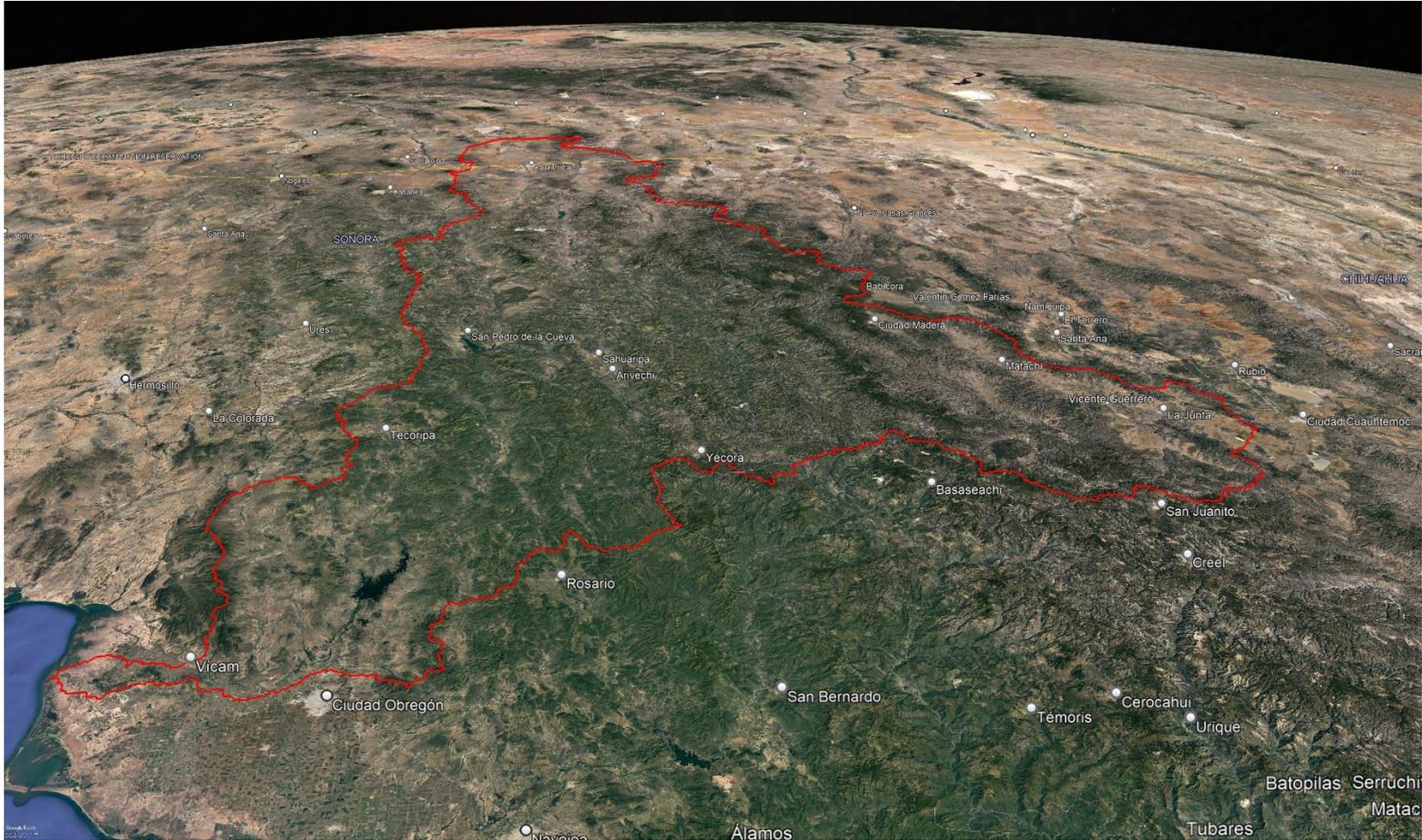
# Impacto de calentamiento sobre rendimientos de trigo

**Figura 4. Relación entre rendimiento productivo de trigo y horas frío registradas**

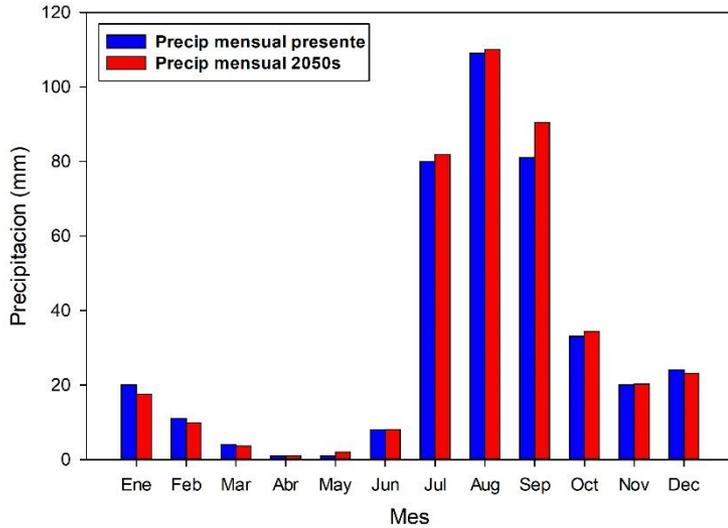




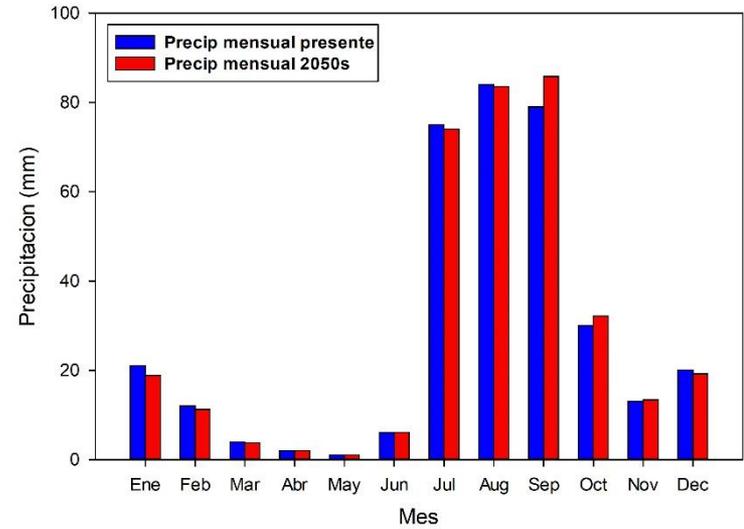
# Rio Yaqui



# Cambios precipitación

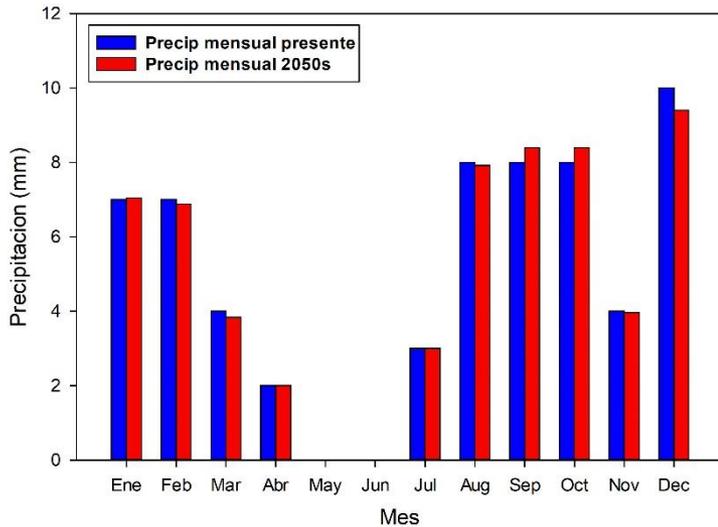


Ciudad Obregon, Sonora

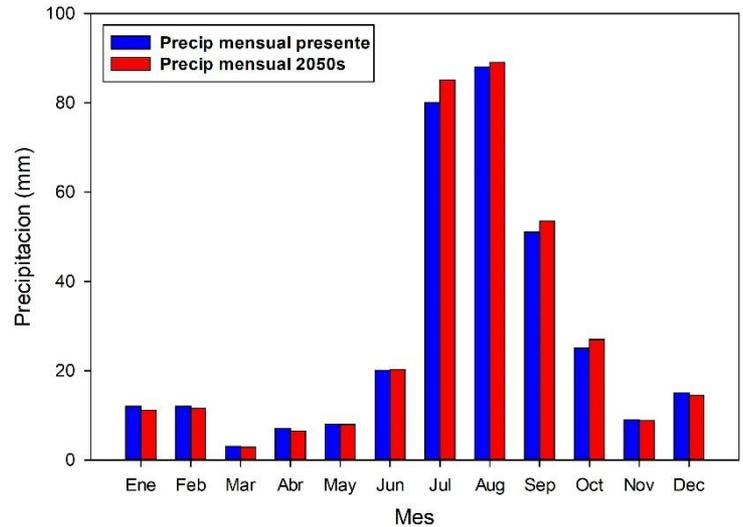


El Carrizo, Sinaloa

## CMIP 6 Ensemble RCP 8.5



Mexicali, Baja California

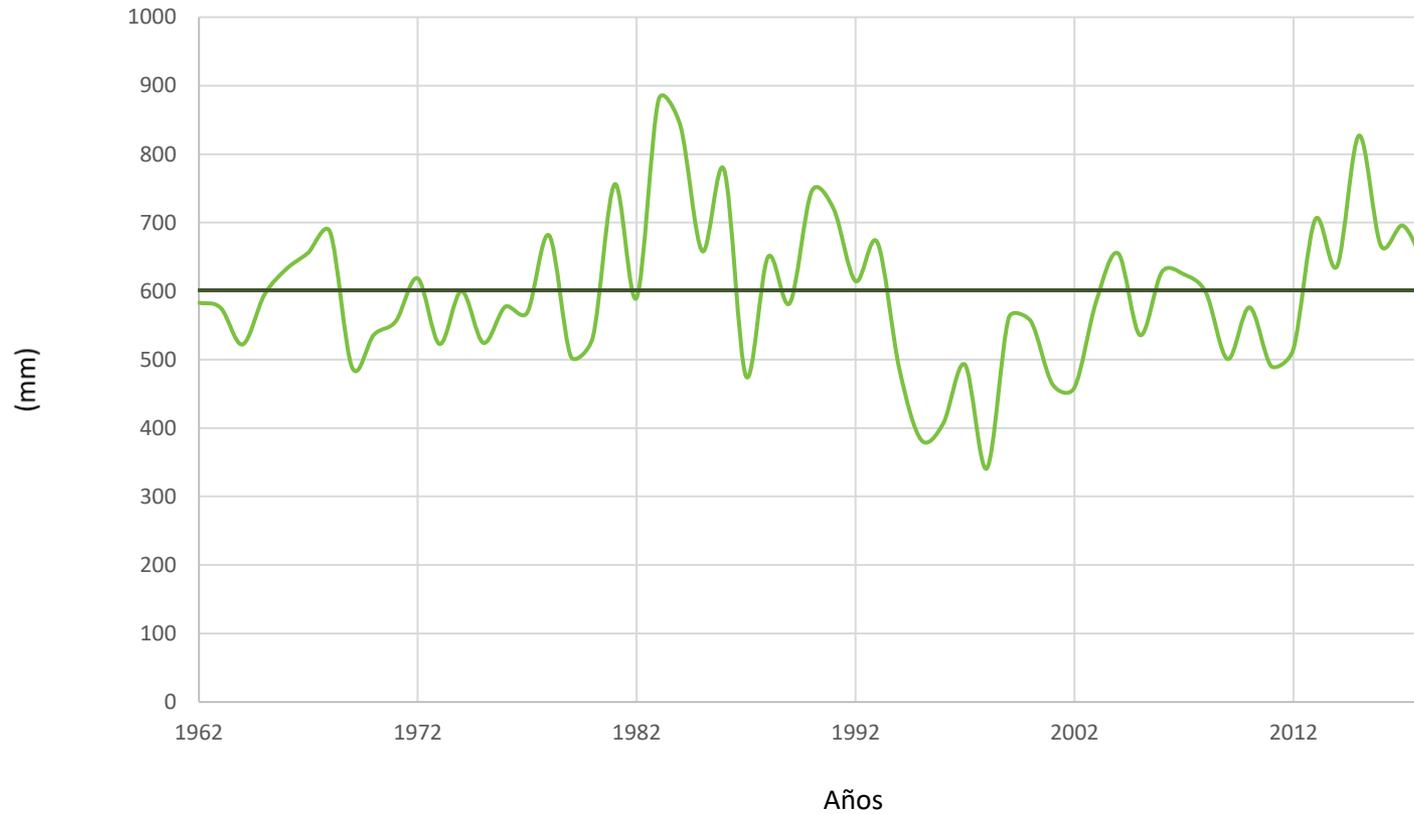


Buenaventura, Chihuahua

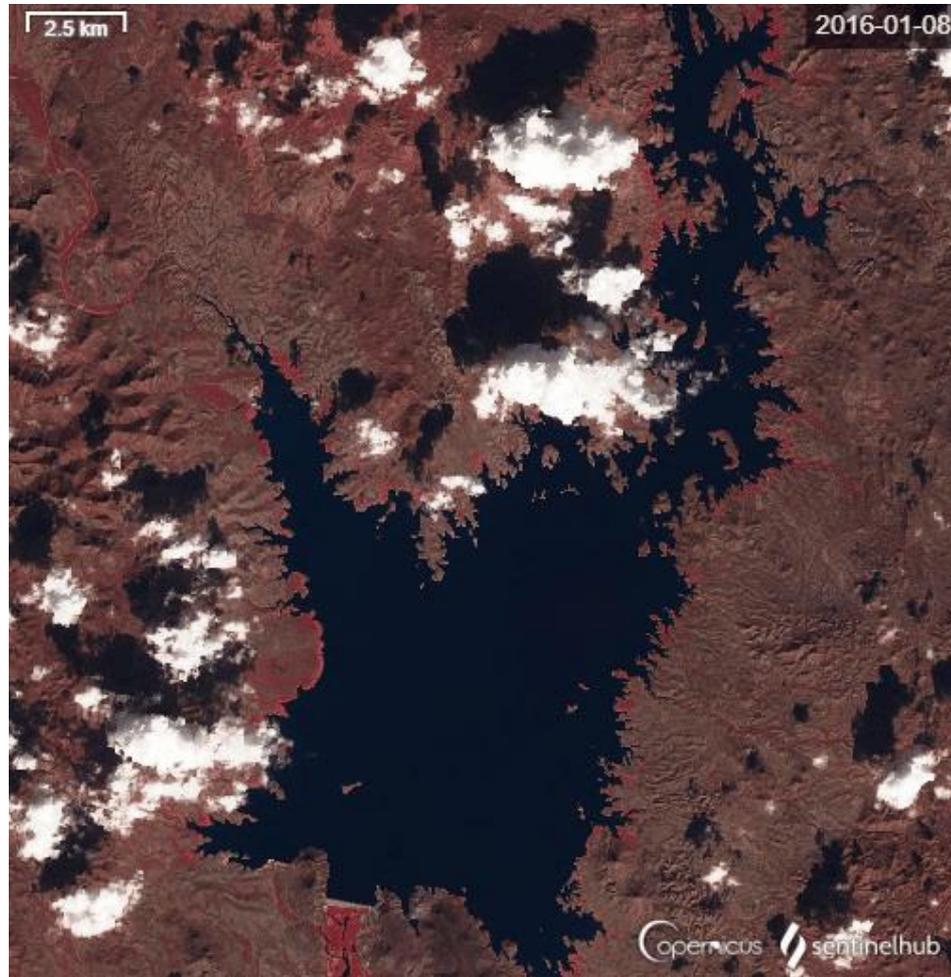
## Worldclim 2.1

# Cambios precipitación largo plazo

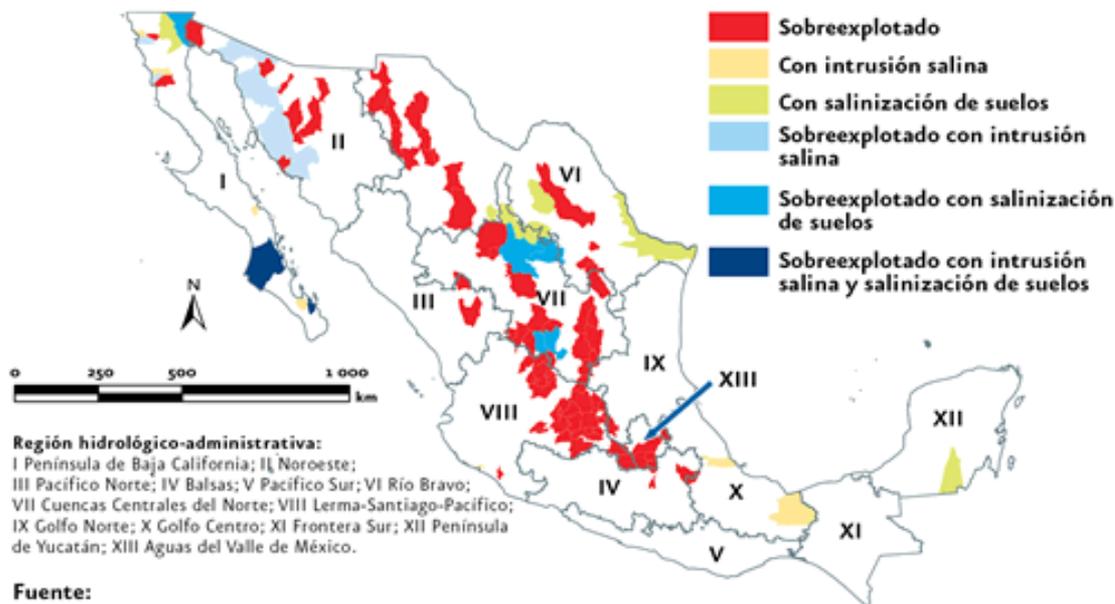
Precipitación promedio actual(—) y futuro (—)



# El Oviachic



# Sobre Explotación de Acuíferos



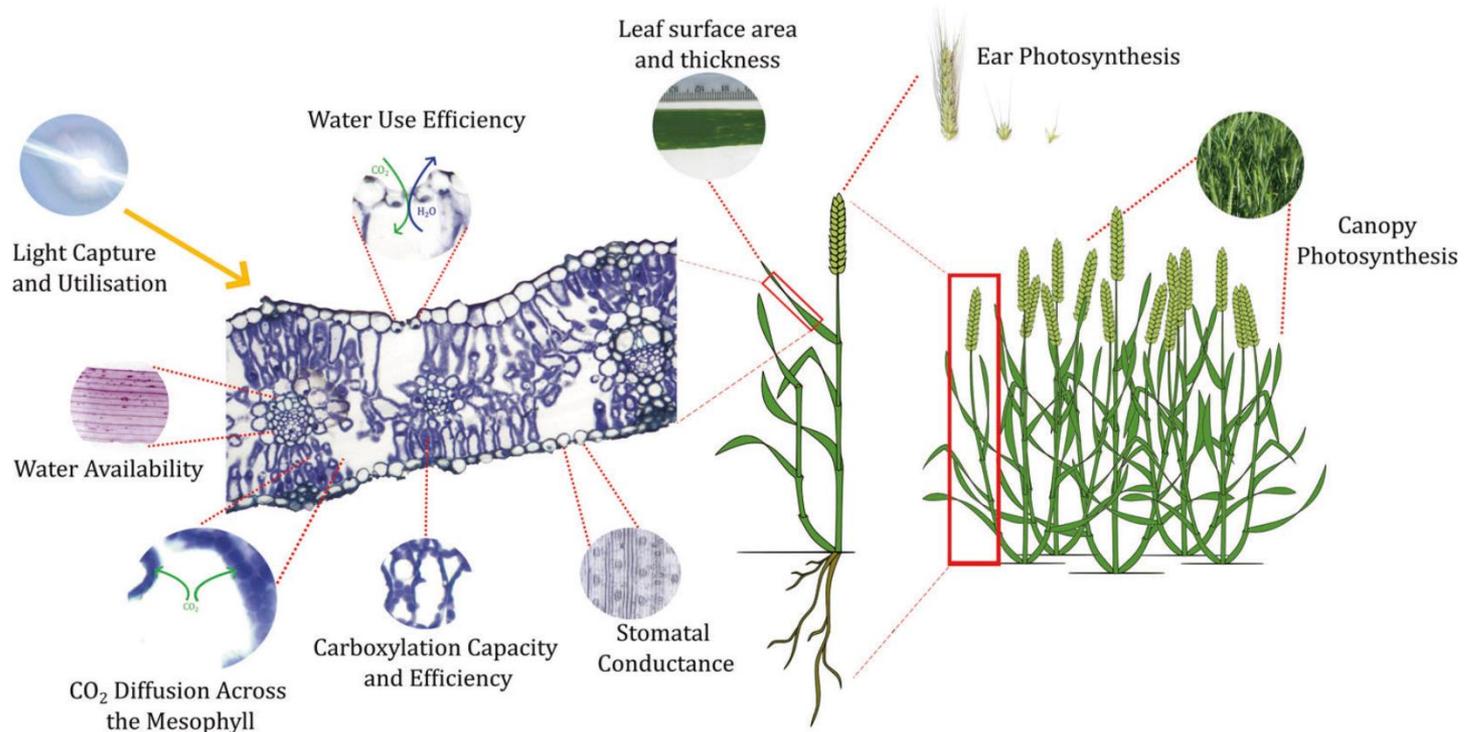
**Fuente:**  
 Elaboración propia con datos de:  
 Conagua. Estadísticas del Agua en México, 2008. México. 2008.

Número de RHA	Número de acuíferos				Recarga media (hm <sup>3</sup> )
	Total	Sobreexplotado	Con intrusión marina	Bajo el fenómeno de salinización de suelos y aguas subterráneas salobres	
I	88	14	11	5	1 658
II	62	10	5		3 207
III	24	2			3 076
IV	45	1			4 873
V	36				1 936
VI	102	18		8	5 935
VII	65	23		18	2 376
VIII	128	32			9 656
IX	40	1			4 108
X	22				4 599
XI	23				22 718
XII	4		2	1	25 316
XIII	14	4			2 330
<b>Total</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>91 788</b>

Fuente: CONAGUA (2016b).

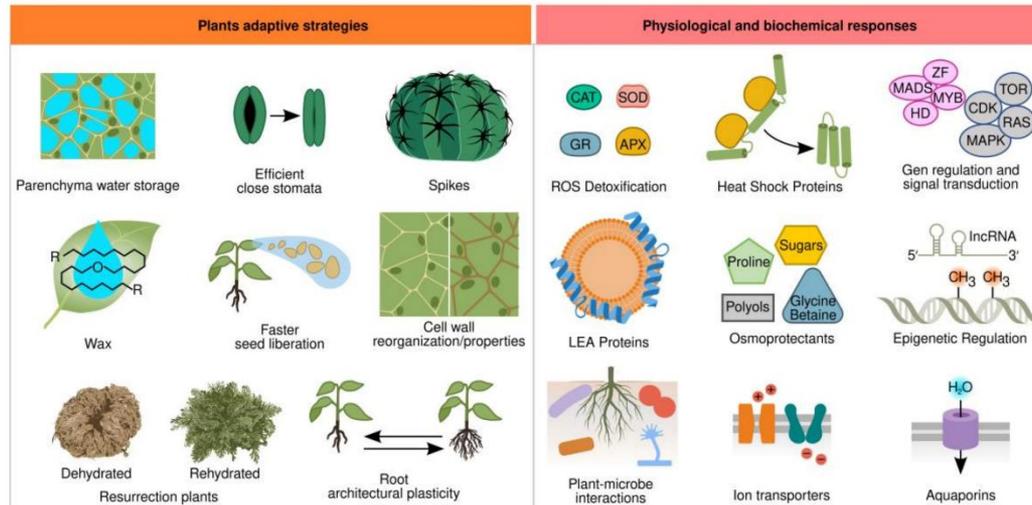
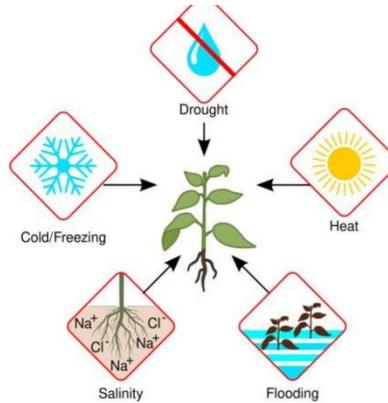


# Usar la variación de adaptación a estrés abiótico de especies progenitoras de trigo en el mejoramiento

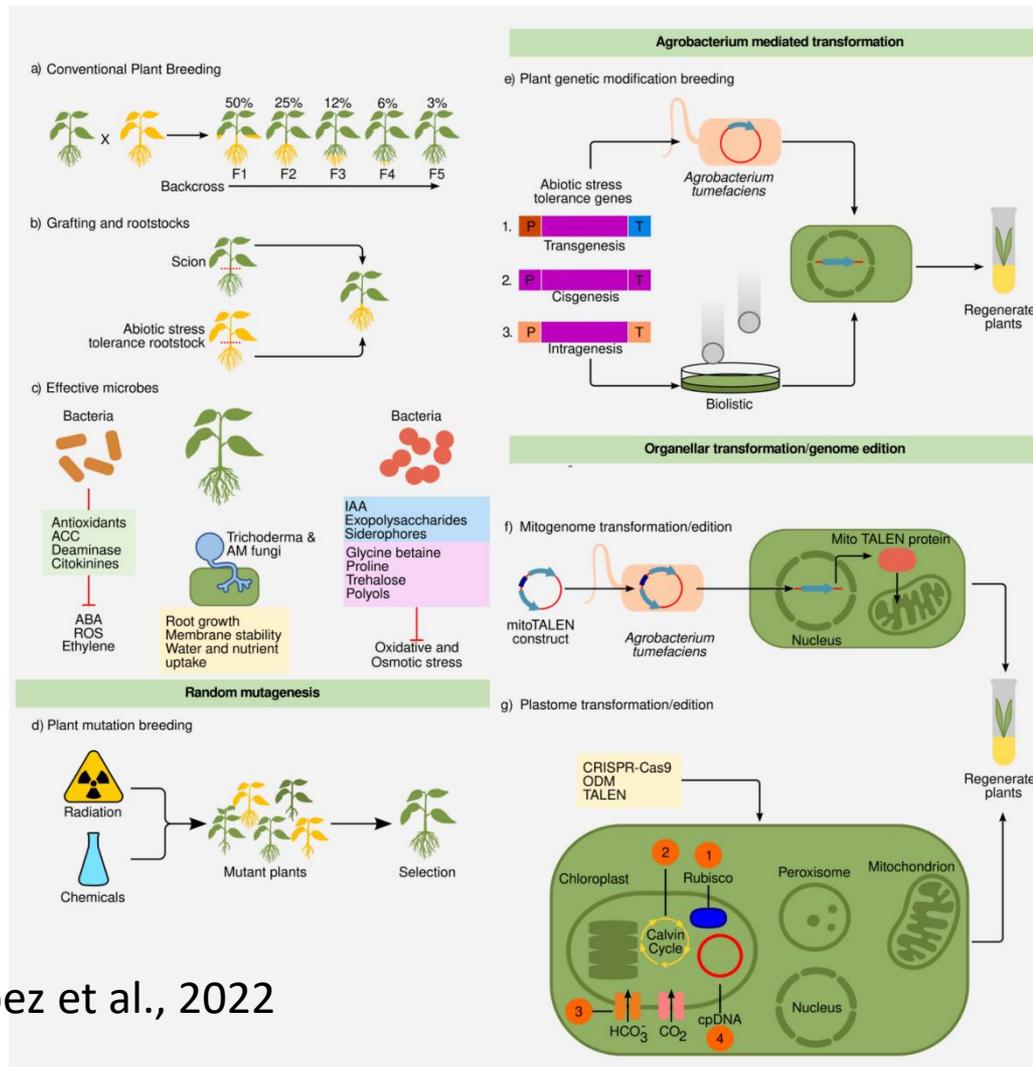


Leigh et al., 2022

# Adaptación a estrés abiótico de trigo

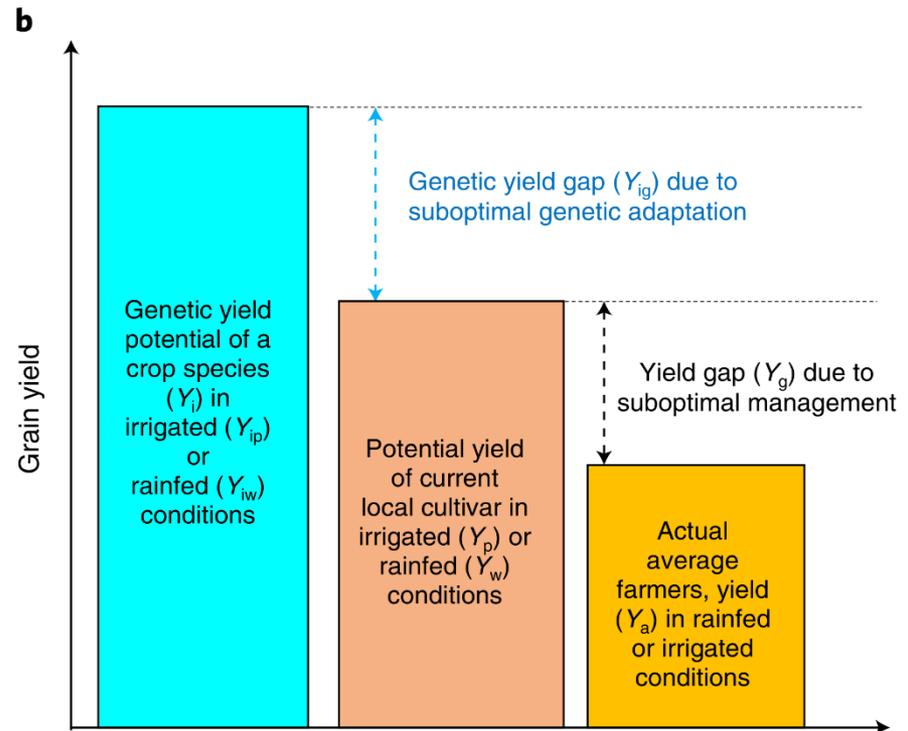
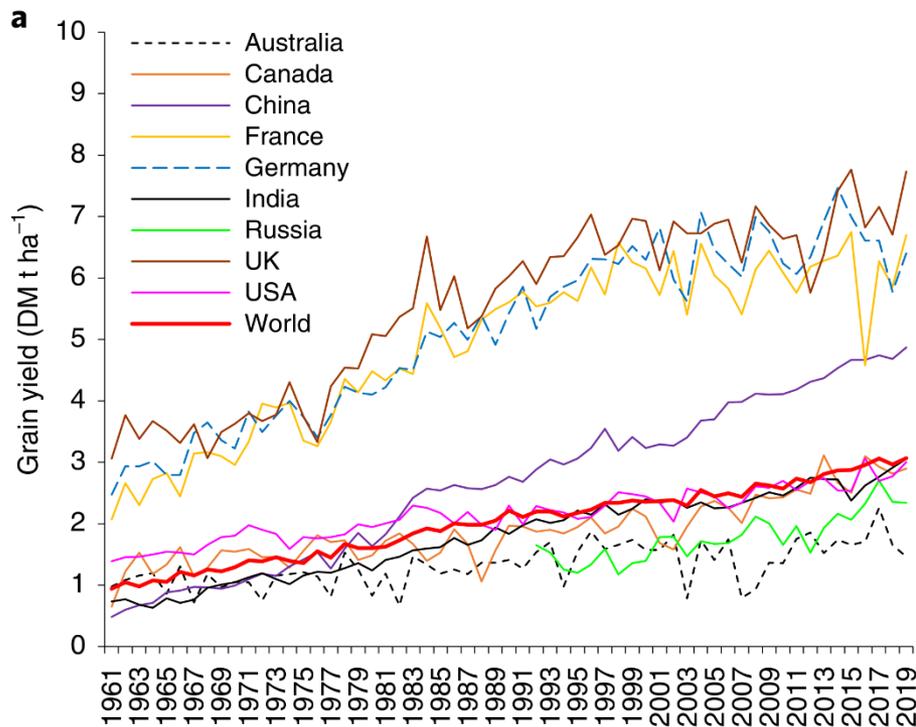


# Usar diferentes metodos de mejoramiento para la adaptación a estrés abiótico de trigo en el mejoramiento



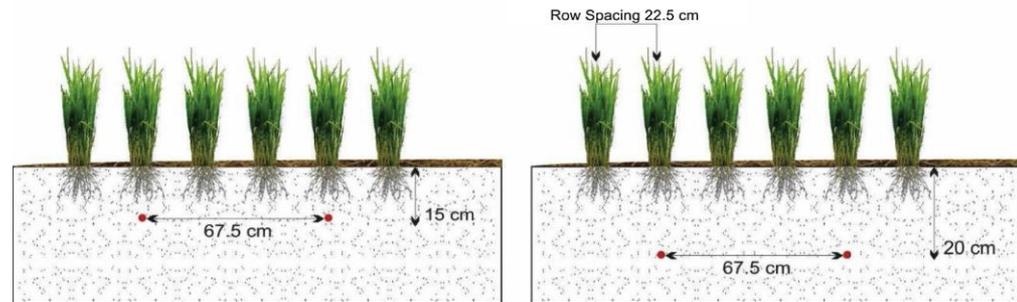
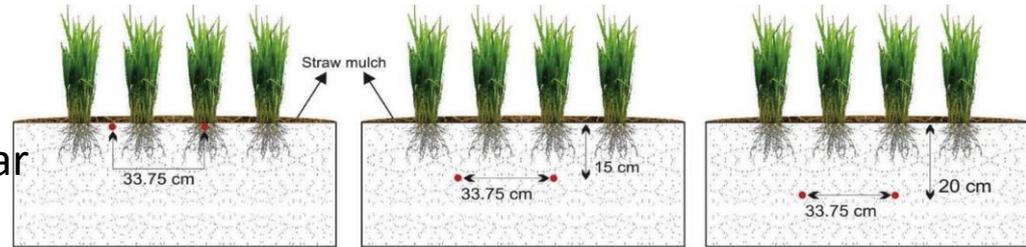
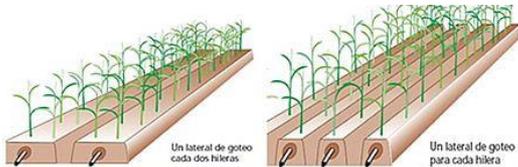
Villalobos-Lopez et al., 2022

# Cerrar la brecha de rendimiento



## Ferti-Irrigación de goteo sub suelo en sistemas de arroz-trigo en la India

- 20% menos uso de nitrógeno
- 50% menos energía para bombear
- 50% menos consume de agua



H.S. Sidhu, et al.2019



## **Medidas** para mitigar impacto de cambio climático sobre trigo:

- Nuevas variedades mas tolerantes a sequia, calor y/o inundaciones (Inversión publica y privada)
- Incrementar velocidad de Genetic Gains con fenotipo de alto rendimiento, modelos de cultivos y otras herramientas
- Explotar variabilidad de trigo guardada en bancos de germoplasma
- Aumentar velocidad de programas de mejoramiento y liberación de variedades
- Agricultura de conservación (mejor retención de agua en el suelo, menos evapotranspiración, mejor infiltración de escorrentía, menos vulnerabilidad a la erosión)
- Agricultura de precisión y agricultura climáticamente inteligente
- Sistemas de riego de precisión y goteo
- Planeación a largo plazo de sistemas de cultivo y programas de mejoramiento





**Muchas gracias**