



cursos Hidráulico









# Cambio climático y fenómenos extremos

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## Resumen EPA

Projected Change	Projected Impacts by Sector				
	Agriculture, forestry	Water resources	Human health/ mortality	Industry/settlement/s ociety	
Warmer/fewer cold days/nights; warmer/more hot days/nights over most land areas.	Increased yields in colder environments; decreased yields in warmer environments;	Effects on water resources relying on snow melt	Reduced human mortality from decreased cold exposure	Reduced energy demand for heating; increased demand for cooling; declining air quality in cities; reduced effects of snow, ice etc.	
Warm spells/heat waves: frequency increases over most land areas	Reduced yields in warmer regions due to heat stress at key devel. stages; fire danger increase	Increased water demand; water quality problems, e.g., algal blooms	Increased risk of heat- related mortality	Reduction in quality of life for people in warm areas without air conditioning; impacts on elderly and very young; reduced thermoelectric power production efficiency	
Heavy precipitation events: frequency increases over most areas	Damage to crops; soil erosion, inability to cultivate land, water logging of soils	Adverse effects on quality of surface and groundwater; contamination of water supply	Deaths, injuries, infectious diseases, allergies and dermatitis from floods and landslides	Disruption of settlements, commerce, transport and societies due to flooding; pressures on urban and rural infrastructures	

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Area affected by drought: increases	Land degradation, lower yields/crop damage and failure; livestock deaths; land degradation	More widespread water stress	Increased risk of food and water shortage and wild fires; increased risk of water- and food-borne diseases	Water shortages for settlements, industry and societies; reduced hydropower generation potentials; potentials for population migration	
Number of intense tropical cyclones: increases	Damage to crops; windthrow of trees	Power outages cause disruption of public water supply	Increased risk of deaths, injuries, water- and food-borne diseases	Disruption by flood and high winds; withdrawal of risk coverage in vulnerable areas by private insurers	
Incidence of extreme high sea level: increases	Salinization of irrigation and well water	Decreased freshwater availability due to saltwater intrusion	Increase in deaths by drowning in floods; increase in stress-related disease	Costs of coastal protection <i>versus costs</i> <i>of land-use</i> relocation; also see tropical cyclones above	



# **Abrupt Climate Change**

- changes in the Earth's orbit
- a brightening or dimming of the sun
- melting or surging ice sheets
- strengthening or weakening of ocean currents
- emissions of climate-altering gases and particles into the atmosphere



### Adapted from Alexander et al. (2006).





# IPCC







Annual - Mean Temperature Change - SRES AR4 - All scenarios - Entire map

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#### Desastres mas frecuentes



#### Origen Hidrometeorológico y Climático









Todo México: Sequías e incendios REDESClim, 2011



## México (precipitación anual)



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## DF (temperatura mayo)



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