

University of Nebraska - Lincoln

DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln

Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty

U.S. Department of Agriculture: Agricultural
Research Service, Lincoln, Nebraska

3-2017

CHARACTERIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTS WHERE WILD BEANS (*Phaseolus* spp.) ARE DISTRIBUTED IN MEXICO

I. M. Cerda-Hurtado

Instituto Politécnico Nacional, icerdah1500@alumno.ipn.mx

S. Hernández-Delgado

Instituto Politécnico Nacional

J. S. Muruaga-Martínez

Campo experimental Valle de México

M. A. Reyes-Lara

Instituto Tecnológico de Ciudad Victoria

M. H. Reyes-Valdés

Universidad Autónoma Agraria Antonio Narro

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usdaarsfacpub>

Cerda-Hurtado, I. M.; Hernández-Delgado, S.; Muruaga-Martínez, J. S.; Reyes-Lara, M. A.; Reyes-Valdés, M. H.; González-Prieto, J. M.; and Mayek-Pérez, N., "CHARACTERIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTS WHERE WILD BEANS (*Phaseolus* spp.) ARE DISTRIBUTED IN MEXICO" (2017). *Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty*. 1681.

<https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/usdaarsfacpub/1681>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the U.S. Department of Agriculture: Agricultural Research Service, Lincoln, Nebraska at DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln. It has been accepted for inclusion in Publications from USDA-ARS / UNL Faculty by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@University of Nebraska - Lincoln.

Authors

I. M. Cerda-Hurtado, S. Hernández-Delgado, J. S. Muruaga-Martínez, M. A. Reyes-Lara, M. H. Reyes-Valdés, J. M. González-Prieto, and N. Mayek-Pérez

CHARACTERIZATION OF ENVIRONMENTS WHERE WILD BEANS (*Phaseolus* spp.) ARE DISTRIBUTED IN MEXICO

I. M. Cerda-Hurtado^{1*}, S. Hernández-Delgado¹, J. S. Muruaga-Martínez², M. A. Reyes-Lara³,
M. H. Reyes-Valdés⁴, J. M. González-Prieto¹ & N. Mayek-Pérez^{1,5}

¹ Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Centro de Biotecnología Genómica. Reynosa, México. ² Campo experimental Valle de México, INIFAP, Texcoco, México. ³ Instituto Tecnológico de Ciudad Victoria, Ciudad Victoria, México. ⁴ Departamento de Fitomejoramiento, Universidad Autónoma Agraria Antonio Narro UAAAN. Saltillo, México. ⁵ Universidad México Americana del Norte, Reynosa, México.*icerdah1500@alumno.ipn.mx

The characterization of germplasm based on environmental conditions of each collecting site by using GIS may help to understand the genetic variability of germplasm collections as well as associations with ecological adaptation. Ecogeographic analysis is needed to develop any conservation plan regarding distribution and representativeness. The genetic variability of domesticated species of *Phaseolus* spp. is well represented in germplasm banks. However, there is a deficit of seed from wild species and these accessions are poorly documented. The objective of this study was to determine the climatic adaptation of wild species of *Phaseolus* throughout México.

The germplasm included 29 species and two subspecies of *Phaseolus* belonging to the germplasm bank of the Centro de Biotecnología Genómica-IPN at Reynosa, México. Sites of collection were georeferenced by calculating latitude and longitude coordinates based on passport collection data. Data included 101 site coordinates matrix describing (i) climatic variables: monthly average temperature and precipitation; elevations (WorldClim, Hijmans *et al.*, 2005); (ii) photoperiod (NOAA Solar calculator, <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/grad/solcalc/index.html>); and (iii) climatic type (Medina-García *et al.*, 1998). The environment information was obtained with the DIVA-GIS software ver. 7.1.7 (Hijmans *et al.*, 2004; <http://www.diva-gis.org>).

Sites of collection (Table 1) represent the greatly natural geographic range of adaptation and distribution of the genus. The general sort of environmental features included photoperiod of 11.68 to 14.23 h; 8 to 3083 masl; mean annual temperatures ranged from 12.07 to 26.96 °C; mean annual rainfall of 10.33 to 202.68 mm. The species show preferences for subtropical and tropical climates with arid to humid conditions. Subtropical sub-humid temperate climate included the most of species (11) followed by subtropical arid temperate (9 species). The ecogeographical analysis wild bean collection indicated the great adaptive variability of *Phaseolus* in México which also serves to represent the potential distribution of species, to assist and planning future collection expeditions and perform efficient strategies to acquire, manage, and conserve wild bean genetic resources.

REFERENCES

- Hijmans, R. J. *et al.* (2005) *Int. J. Climatol.* 25:1965-1978.
Hijmans, R.J. *et al.* (2004) DIVA-GIS. Vsn. 5.0. A geographic information system for the analysis of species distribution data. 83 p.
Medina-García, G. *et al.* (1998) *Los Climas de México: Una Estratificación Ambiental Basada en el Componente Climático*. Libro técnico núm. 1. INIFAP-CIRPAC, Guadalajara, México. 103 p.

Table 1. Environmental descriptors obtained from GIS data bases for 29 *Phaseolus* species from México.

Taxon	Photoperiod (h)†			Altitude (m)‡			Mean annual temperature (°C) §			Mean annual rainfall (mm) ¶			Climate types #
	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	Min	Max	Mean	
<i>P. acutifolius</i>	11.5	14.5	13.0	9	2102	1206	12.1	29.2	20.2	4.5	184.7	54.4	10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 26
<i>P. albescens</i>	11.8	14.1	12.9	1535	2125	1830	9.9	23.5	17.0	12.0	194.5	71.3	11, 15
<i>P. albiviolaceus</i>	11.6	14.4	12.9	322	971	647	15.4	28.5	21.7	12.5	191.5	71.6	13, 19
<i>P. coccineus</i> subsp. <i>coccineus</i>	11.8	14.1	12.9	1578	2825	1942	9.9	24.3	17.3	7.8	234.5	83.4	9, 10, 11, 14, 15
<i>P. coccineus</i> subsp. <i>striatus</i>	11.8	14.1	12.9	2861	2949	2905	4.9	19.3	12.4	9.5	236.5	86.6	11
<i>P. esperanzae</i>	11.7	14.2	12.9	971	2459	1715	9.7	24.7	17.2	6.0	115.0	43.1	9, 13
<i>P. filiformis</i>	11.4	14.5	13.0	31	2117	1227	12.0	29.3	20.2	2.5	60.3	20.5	9, 13
<i>P. glabellus</i>	11.7	14.2	12.9	170	1470	661	16.4	28.3	22.2	39.3	331.3	128.6	11, 19, 27
<i>P. gladiolatus</i>	11.6	14.3	12.9	2023	2023	2023	9.5	25.3	17.4	10.0	95.0	42.7	9
<i>P. laxiflorus</i>	11.8	14.1	12.9	1691	1691	1691	11.9	26.7	19.7	4.0	206.0	74.6	15
<i>P. leptostachyus</i>	11.8	14.1	12.9	2020	2165	2093	8.3	20.9	15.0	15.0	249.0	90.4	11
<i>P. lunatus</i>	11.7	14.1	12.9	8	358	133	19.4	30.3	24.6	25.0	261.0	103.8	26, 27, 28
<i>P. maculatifolius</i>	11.5	14.5	13.0	1386	1386	1386	10.9	26.8	18.6	14.0	111.0	46.5	9
<i>P. maculatus</i>	11.6	14.3	12.9	741	3083	2010	8.3	24.9	16.6	6.5	108.3	43.4	9, 11, 13
<i>P. macvaughii</i>	11.9	14.0	12.9	14	14	14	21.3	33.3	27.4	1.0	253.0	74.2	27
<i>P. micranthus</i>	11.8	14.2	12.9	530	1031	707	17.1	30.0	23.6	5.3	320.7	105.1	27
<i>P. microcarpus</i>	11.5	14.5	13.0	1334	1420	1377	12.6	29.8	20.9	2.5	107.5	32.7	13, 14
<i>P. nodosus</i>	11.8	14.1	12.9	1716	1716	1716	11.1	24.7	18.2	3.0	173.0	58.8	15
<i>P. novoleonensis</i>	11.4	14.6	13.0	1350	1639	1543	10.5	25.4	17.6	16.0	170.7	61.7	10
<i>P. oligospermus</i>	11.9	13.9	12.9	1203	1203	1203	15.4	28.1	21.9	12.0	248.0	98.0	23
<i>P. palmeri</i>	11.4	14.5	13.0	2356	2356	2356	7.4	27.1	16.8	18.0	75.0	38.0	9
<i>P. parvifolius</i>	11.9	14.0	12.9	2280	2280	2280	8.1	19.0	13.9	28.0	337.0	134.7	11
<i>P. pedicellatus</i>	11.7	14.2	12.9	2238	2238	2238	7.4	20.6	14.4	19.0	229.0	85.5	11
<i>P. pluriflorus</i>	11.7	14.2	12.9	2165	2165	2165	7.5	19.1	13.7	23.0	320.0	111.2	11
<i>P. purpusii</i>	11.6	14.4	12.9	2157	2157	2157	8.5	25.1	16.8	2.0	69.0	28.1	9
<i>P. rotundatus</i>	11.8	14.1	12.9	1705	2072	1908	9.1	25.9	17.7	5.7	193.3	59.2	10, 11, 15
<i>P. vulgaris</i>	11.8	14.1	12.9	964	2038	1538	12.6	27.2	20.2	10.4	236.0	87.3	11, 15, 19, 23, 27
<i>P. xanthotrichus</i>	11.9	13.9	12.9	1386	1386	1386	13.3	26.6	20.2	8.0	294.0	110.3	23
<i>P. xolocotzii</i>	11.9	14.0	12.9	1567	1567	1567	14.5	27.7	21.6	2.0	208.0	74.7	15
<i>P. zimapanensis</i>	11.6	14.3	12.9	1342	1768	1555	11.3	26.5	18.9	10.0	124.5	47.4	9, 10
Mean	11.7	14.2	12.9	8	3083	1453	12.1	26.9	19.5	10.4	204.6	73.2	

†, Mean monthly calculated on NOAA Solar Calculator (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, <http://www.esrl.noaa.gov/gmd/grad/solcalc/index.html>).

‡, Hijmans *et al.* (2005).

§, ¶, Mean monthly based on series from 1950 to 2000 (Hijmans *et al.*, 2005).

Climate types description (Medina-García *et al.*, 1998).