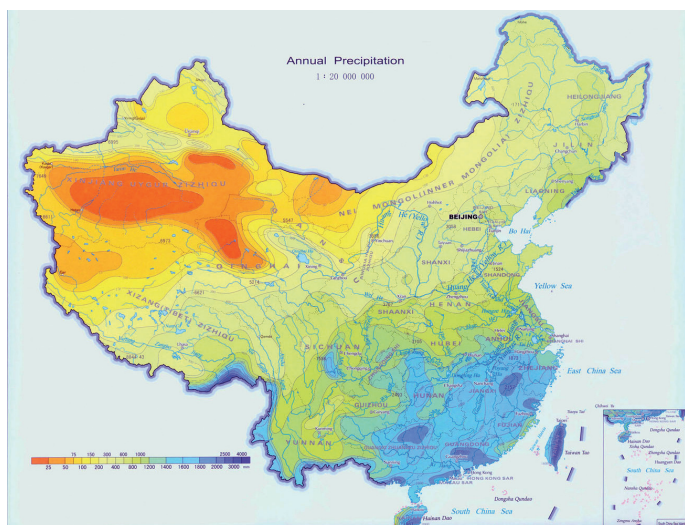


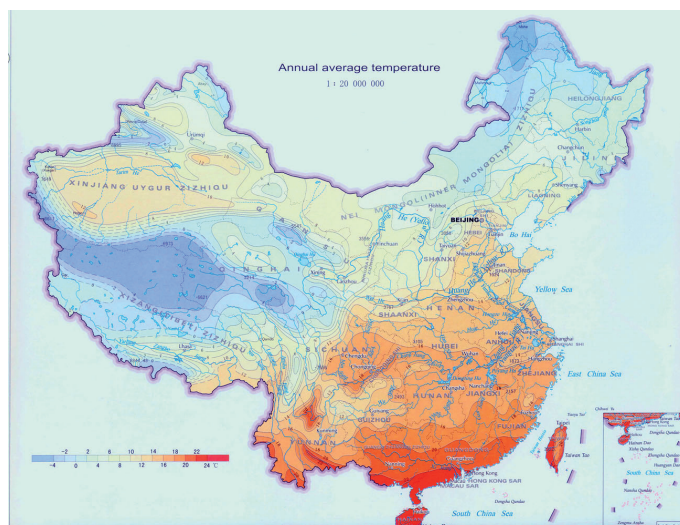
# Arable farming in China

## Annual Precipitation



Source: Chinamaps.org

## Annual average temperature

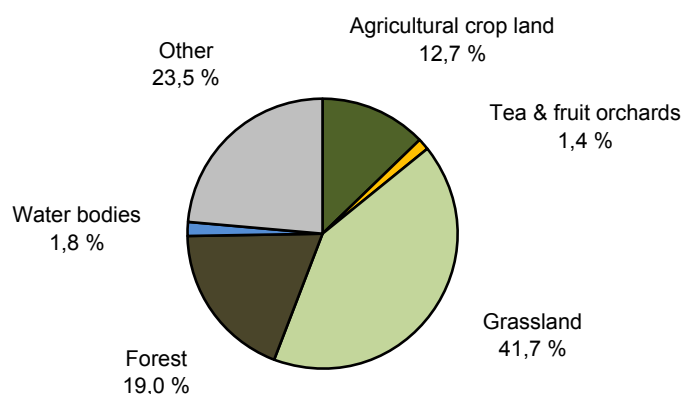


Source: Chinamaps.org

China can roughly be divided into four different agro-climatic zones:

1. The desert areas in the West, mountain ranges including Tibet and Inner Mongolia: This is a vast area and since precipitation is below 200 mm and average temperatures range between -4 and 12 °C, it is dominated by grassland and used for animal husbandry. Covering such a huge area, China's overall land use consists of 42 % grassland (see figure below).
2. The North Eastern region close to Beijing is rather flat and its climatic conditions (rainfall: 600 - 1,000 mm; average temperature: 2 - 14°C) favour wheat, corn, and soybean production.
3. The subtropical regions of the South are characterized by more than 1,000 mm and annual average temperatures above 14°C. Here, rice, tea plantations and most of the forests can be found (see maps on rice distribution).
4. Further to the South East and towards the coast, precipitation may reach up to 2,000 mm and temperatures average 18 - 24°C. Under such tropical conditions two to even three harvests can be realized and also sugar cane is planted on a small area.

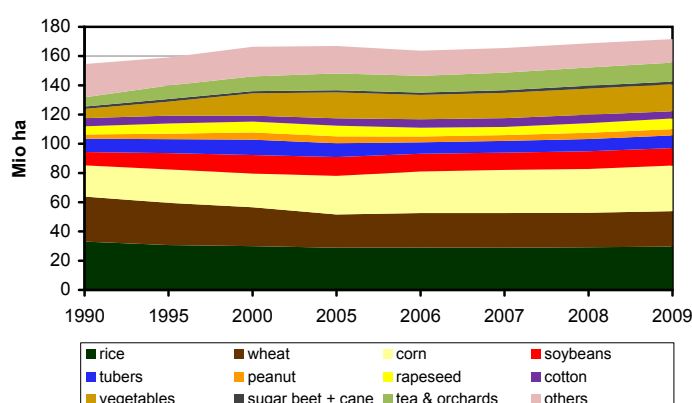
## Land use in China 2009



Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2010

In general, China can use only 14 % of its territory for agricultural production. Including fruit and tea plantations this amounted to nearly 135 Mio. ha in 2009. Since partially double cropping is practiced, in 2009 about 172 Mio. ha could be harvested. Almost a quarter of China's territory is lost to roads, settlements, industrial areas and deserts.

## Agricultural land use in China

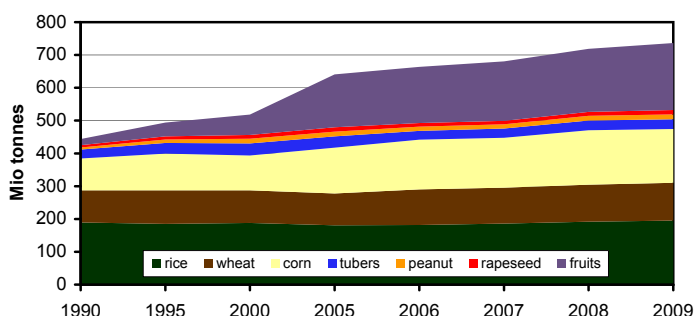


Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2010

Rice, wheat and corn are the three most important crops covering up to 55 % of the sown area. Over the years, rice and wheat acreages have slightly reduced since yields grew and competition for land tightened. Since 1990, corn acreage increased by 45 %, which is used predominantly as animal feed. Non-GMO-soybeans are grown both for

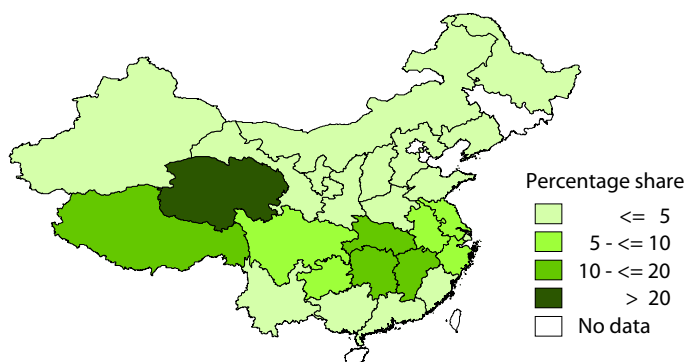
food and feed. Tubers combine potatoes and cassava and production has been rather stable over time. Sugar beets can be found in the northern regions but are of minor importance. During the analyzed period vegetable acreage tripled. Also the acreage covered with fruits or orchards for apples, pears and citrus grew. Production increased tremendously from 18.7 Mio tonnes in 1990 to 204 Mio. tonnes in 2009. Other crops include among others tobacco, fibre plants and further cereals.

## Agricultural production in China



Source: China Statistical Yearbook 2010

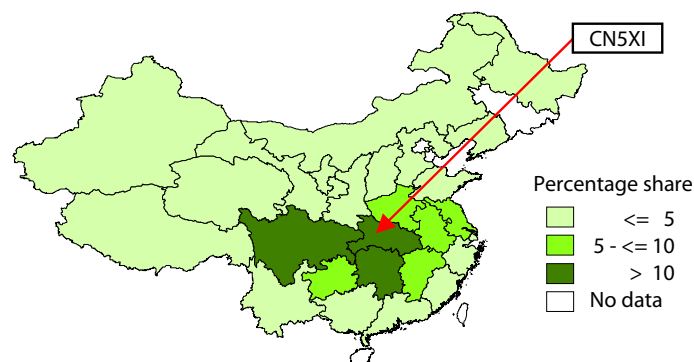
## Percentage share of rapeseed acreage per arable land per province, in 2009



Source: based on China Statistical Yearbook 2010

The majority of the 7 Mio. ha rapeseed are cultivated in the south - central regions. This is also where the first typical

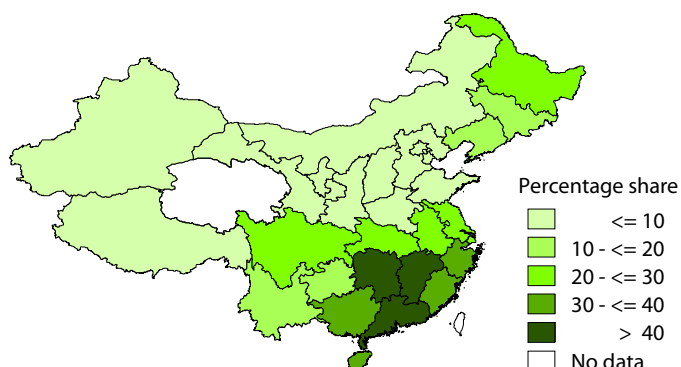
## Percentage share of total rapeseed acreage in China 2009



Source: based on China Statistical Yearbook 2010

farm within the agri benchmark is located, CN5XI in Hubei province.

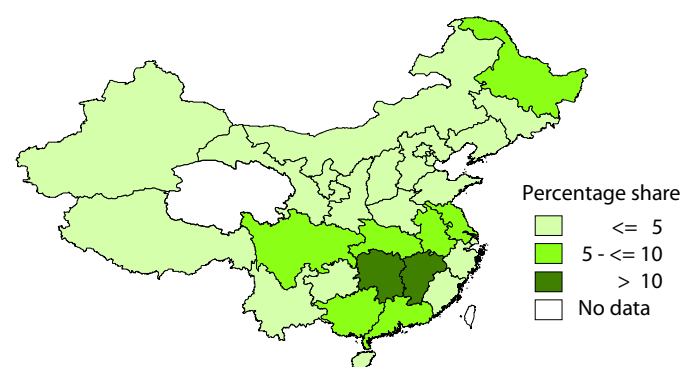
## Percentage share of rice acreage per arable land per province, in 2009



Source: based on China Statistical Yearbook 2010

The core rice production region is located in the Yangtze River valley where rice acreage is above 30 % of arable

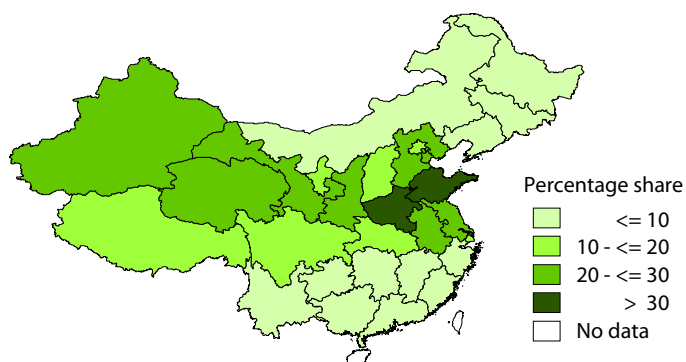
## Percentage share of total rice acreage in China 2009



Source: based on China Statistical Yearbook 2010

land per province. Hunan and Jiangxi alone account for 23 % of China's overall rice production.

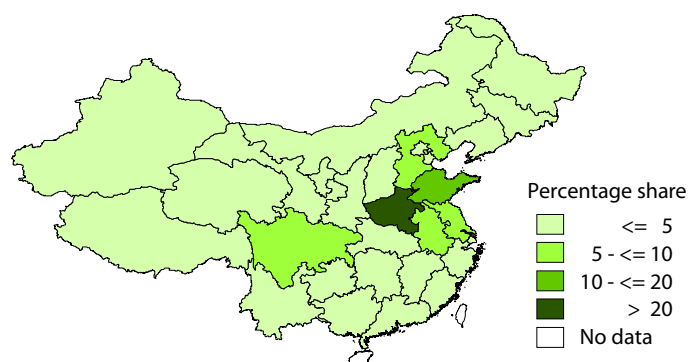
### Percentage share of wheat acreage per arable land per province, in 2009



Source: based on China Statistical Yearbook 2010

Wheat production is concentrated in two provinces. Henan and Shangdong (dark green) have each more than 30 % share of wheat in their arable land and together account for

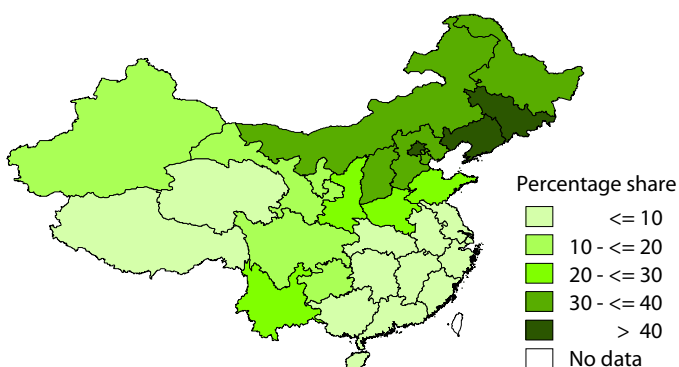
### Percentage share of total wheat acreage in China 2009



Source: based on China Statistical Yearbook 2010

44 % of China's national wheat production. This is where agri benchmark will establish a further typical farm focused on wheat in the near future.

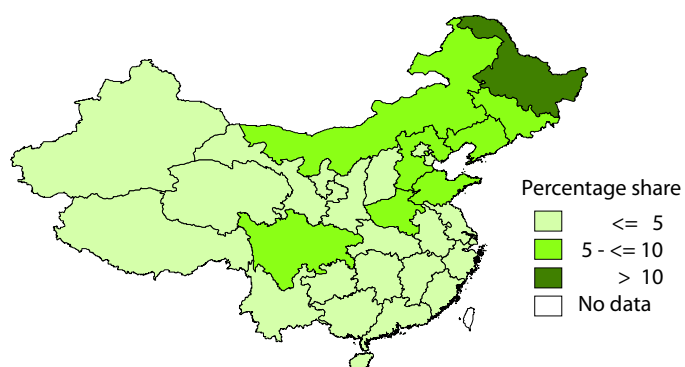
### Percentage share of corn acreage per arable land per province, in 2009



Source: based on China Statistical Yearbook 2010

The maps illustrate that corn is mainly grown in the north east of China, where it partially accounts for more than 40 % of the arable land.

### Percentage share of total corn acreage in China 2009



Source: based on China Statistical Yearbook 2010