

Global Agro-ecological Zones


GAEZ v3.0

# Global Agro-ecological Zones 

User's Guide

# Global Agro-Ecological Zones (GAEZ v3.0) 

## GAEZ Data Portal

- User's Guide -

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## Acronyms

| A1FI | IPCC scenario. Detailed description: http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc/emission/098.htm |
| :--- | :--- |
| A2 | IPCC scenario. Detailed description: http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc/emission/094.htm |
| B1 | IPCC scenario. Detailed description: http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc/emission/094.htm\#1 |
| B2 | IPCC scenario. Detailed description: http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc/emission/095.htm |
| CGCM2 | The second generation of atmosphere-ocean coupled general circulation model |
| CO $_{2}$ | Carbon dioxide |
| CSIRO | Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation |
| CSIRO Mark2 | CSIRO global coupled ocean-atmosphere-sea-ice model |
| DM | Dry matter |
| ECHAM4 | Modified global forecast model developed by ECMWF |
| ECMWF | European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| fct | constraint factor |
| GAEZ | Global Agro-Ecological Zones |
| GCM | Global Circulation Model |
| HadCM3 | Hadley Centre Coupled Model, version 3 |
| IIASA | International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis |
| LC | Land Cover classes |
| LGP | Length of Growing Period |
| LUT | Land Utilization Type |
| MS | Moderately suitable (40-60\% of maximum attainable yield) |
| mS | Marginally suitable (20-40\% of maximum attainable yield) |
| NS | Not suitable (<5\% of maximum attainable yield) |
| PC | Protection Class |
| PDF | Portable Document Format |
| PET | Potential evapotranspiration |
| PNG | Portable Network Graphics |
| S | Suitable (60-80\% of maximum attainable yield) |
| VmS | Very marginally (5-20\% of maximum attainable yield) |
| VS | Very suitable (80-100\% of maximum attainable yield) |

## Part 1: Introduction

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA) have been continuously developing the Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ) methodology over the past 30 years for assessing agricultural resources and potential. Rapid developments in information technology have produced increasingly detailed and manifold global databases, which made the first global AEZ assessment possible in 2000. Since then global AEZ assessments have been performed every few years. With each update of the system, the issues addressed, the size of the database and the number of results have multiplied. This is the most ambitious assessment yet and the goal is to make publicly available the entire database and all results of this assessment. This amounts to many terabytes of data covering five thematic areas:

- Land resources, including soil resources, terrain resources, water resources, land cover, protected areas and selected socio economic and demographic data;
- Agro-climatic resources, including a variety of climatic indicators;
- Suitability and potential yields for up to 280 crops/land utilization types under alternative input and management levels for historical, current and future climate conditions;
- Downscaled actual yields and production of main crop commodities, and
- Yield and production gaps, in terms of ratios and differences between actual yield and production and potentials for main crops.

The GAEZ database provides the agronomic backbone for various applications including the quantification of land productivity. Results are commonly aggregated for current major land use/cover patterns and by administrative units, land protection status, or broad classes reflecting infrastructure availability and market access conditions.
With this large amount of data, a new system had to be created to make the data accessible to a variety of users. The result is the new GAEZ Portal, an interactive data access facility, which not only gives access and allows visualization of data but GAEZ Global Agro-Ecological Zones but also provides the user with various analysis and download options

### 1.1 GAEZ data overview

The GAEZ Portal provides thematically structured access to major results of the GAEZ assessment. It includes many terabytes of 5 arc-minute resolution map data and tables aggregated from the gridded data to global, regional, national and sub-national administrative levels. Figure 1 and 2 present an overview of major GAEZ assessment steps and associated data available in the GAEZ Portal.

The prominent spatial global datasets ("Compilation of Land Resources Database") for climate, soil and terrain are used to compile agronomically meaningful climate resources inventories including quantified thermal and moisture regimes in space and time (see Appendix 3 for a list of available data).


Figure 1 GAEZ Assessment theme overview
The "Assessment of Crop Potentials" estimates suitability and potential yields of 280 individual crop/land utilization types subsequently aggregated in 92 crop types, 49 crops and 11 crop groups Appendix 4 describes all available data and crops.

The "Downscaling of Crop Statistics" of the main crops in rain-fed and irrigated cultivated land provides distributions of current yield and production for 23 major commodities. The "Estimation of Yield and Production Gaps" provides ratios and differences between actual yield and production and potentials for 17 major crops (see Appendix 5).

The GAEZ modeling framework for crop potential assessment (Figure 2) uses detailed agronomicbased knowledge to assess land suitability, potential attainable yields and potential production of crops for specified management assumptions and input levels, both for rain-fed and irrigated conditions. This domain provides maps and tabular information on agro-climatic yields, yield constraints, crop calendars, and potential production estimates at three basic levels of inputs (high, intermediate, low). Productivity estimates were made for different water supply systems: (i) rain-fed production; (ii) rain-fed production with water conservation; and (iii) irrigated production including a specification for irrigation types (gravity, sprinkler and drip irrigation systems). Results presented include agro-climatically attainable yields, climate yield constraints, crop calendar data and agroecological suitability and productivity assessment data.

Model results account for temperature and moisture constraints affecting growth and development and yield reducing effects caused by pests, diseases and weeds as well as climate related workability
constraints. These estimated yields are referred to as agro-climatically attainable yields. Yield constraints are determined by individual land utilization types (LUTs). The quantified constraint factors include temperature constraints ( fc 1 ), moisture constraints ( fc 2 ) agro-climatic constraints ( fc 3 ) and a resulting overall yield reduction factor ( fc 0 ). LUT-specific constraints related to soil and terrain conditions ( fc 4 ) as well as water deficits (WD) are provided under this heading.

Yield calculations, repeated for all possible growth cycle starting days during the prevailing growing period, determine an optimum crop calendar in terms of attainable potential yield. Information provided includes the start and duration of the LUT growth cycle reflecting the period from crop emergence to full maturity.

The agro-climatically attainable yields combined with an agro-edaphic assessment determine agroecological suitability and productivity for Individual land utilization types (LUTs). Soil and slope distributions within a 5 arc-minute grid-cell on the one hand, and crop, environment and management specific fallow period requirements on the other hand are used to estimate suitability distributions and the aggregate potential productivity of crops.


Figure 2 Suitability and Potential Yield theme overview

### 1.2 Accessing GAEZ data

The GAEZ Portal can currently be accessed from the home page of the IIASA ESM Program (http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/index.html), or directly through the following internet location (URL): http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/GAEZv3.0. The mirrored GAEZ data interface will also be available on the web site of FAO.

The link will open the web page shown in Figure 3:


Figure 3 Start page of the GAEZ Portal

The following options and documents are available online:

- Data access - (I.e., access to the GAEZ Portal);
- Data Portal User's Guide (pdf format);
- News and recent changes (GAEZ status update and news)
- Model Documentation - (pdf format), and
- Research Report - Global Agro-ecological Zones: Methodology and Results (pdf format).

By selecting GAEZ Portal the user enters the web interface of GAEZ.

### 1.3 GAEZ Portal technical implementation overview

The underlying technical implementation of the AEZ Web Interface consists of three primary elements:

1. GAEZ Data Portal;
2. GAEZ web server
3. GAEZ data base

The portal uses html forms and javascript and communicates with java servlets on the web server. The servlets are used to dynamically create html pages and send it to the user's browser, to communicate with the database and extract the requested data, and to prepare the results in the requested format. If the user chooses to view an interactive map of the requested data, the data is sent to GeoServer, which prepares the data to be displayed on the website using OpenLayers. The GeoServer was modified and customized to the functionality of the GAEZ implementation.
A schematic representation of the implementation is shown in Figure 4 below:


Figure 4 Technical implementation of the GAEZ Portal

### 1.4 Hardware and software requirements

A recent web browser capable of running JavaScript is required to use the GAEZ Portal. The PC does not require any further capabilities for accessing GAEZ data. The portal is designed to function with any of the major browsers and has developed in Firefox. The system is being adapted to also function with: Internet Explorer ver. 7 and 8, Safari, Opera and Opera Mobile.
Although the GAEZ Portal will run on lower screen resolutions, a minimum screen resolution of 1024 $x 768$ is recommended. Hard disk drive space is only necessary to download data and the required disk space depends on how much data is downloaded and in what format.
Access is free for non-commercial uses. Registration and signing of a user agreement (Appendix 1) is required to download data. Results can be viewed using an interactive Map Tool with basic GIS features. In addition viewing of maps is possible within Google Earth ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ for which system requirements outlined in Appendix 2 are recommended.

## Part 2: Accessing the GAEZ Portal

### 2.1 Login and registration

Before using the GAEZ Portal the first time, login is required with an email address and selected password. Prior to the first login, a one-time registration is required. On the registration page, users are requested to provide full name, email address and password of their own choice ( Figure 55). The User Agreement containing basic GAEZ usage policy, disclaimer and correct citation is available at the registration page, which must be read and accepted before proceeding with the registration. The User Agreement is available in full in Appendix 1.

## Global Agro-ecological Zones



Figure 5 GAEZ Registration page

By submitting the registration page, an email is sent to the email address provided, which contains a link that leads the user back to the GAEZ Portal, confirming the registration. After this process, the username (email address) and password will be required each time the GAEZ Portal is accessed (see Figure 6 below).

## Global Agro-ecological Zones



Figure 6 Login
Should the user forget his/her password, by clicking the Reset link an email can be requested with the user's password.

Registration for non-commercial purposes is free. If data is used for commercial purposes, please contact: GAEZ-info@iiasa.ac.at

### 2.2 Data interface

The GAEZ Portal is an interactive data access facility. When entering the data portal the welcome screen appears (Figure 7).


Figure 7 Welcome page of the GAEZ Portal
Data access is initiated by selecting one of the five GAEZ themes in the grey shaded menu bar and the user enters the GAEZ selection menu (Figure 8). Various components of the menus and their functions are described below.


Figure 8 Selection menu

### 2.2.1 Selecting options and features

The heading of the GAEZ Portal at the top of the page displays the selected theme. Next to it is an information ${ }^{0}$ button, which provides descriptions of the themes and sub-themes selected. A path bar directly below the title bar lists the selected sub-theme and dataset combination. This path bar contains on its right hand side a Help button opening a menu providing technical information to support the user.

A back button is shown below the menu items to return the user to the previous page; a button in the centre of the logo which returns the user to the opening page; hints that appear when pointing the cursor to an item and "Abouts" providing descriptions of the current theme, sub theme or menu items. All selectable items are displayed in green text and turn blue when selected or active.

The status bar on the bottom of the white area records the selection summary, i.e. the currently selected themes and items. It also indicates missing specifications for the selected data query. Only when the status bar indicates no more missing specifications data output can be generated!

The system messages display highlights important information for the user, such as missing parameter specifications.

Five menus (theme menu, sub-theme menu, parameter menu, mask menu and output menu) allow for interactive data access and specification of results tailored for the specific needs of the user as described below.

## Part 3: Data and query selection

### 3.1 Selecting a theme and parameters

The main entry point in the GAEZ Portal are the five thematic areas (Land Resources, Agro-climatic Resources, Potential Yield and Production, Actual yield and Production and Yield and Production Gaps) displayed at the top left side of the screen (Theme menu). Once a theme is selected, a subtheme menu appears in the centre part of the screen. See section 1.2 for an overview of available themes and sub-themes.

By selecting a sub-theme a number of data items available for the particular sub-theme unfold. Once an item has been selected additional menu items appear for selection in the grey shaded area. These are organized in the following three sub-menu blocks:


- Parameter menu allows for the selection of crops, agronomic management options (water supply systems and input level) and time period; Available options depend on the data selected for the particular query (see Section 3.2).
- Mask menu offers the user to limit the displayed result by specifying geographic areas and geographic masks (see Section 3.3).
- Output menu provides data output options including maps and tabular output aggregated for countries or regions (see Section 4).

No default selections are applied when starting a new query; however the system will remember selected themes, sub-themes and sub-menu parameters. Selection can be cleared by clicking the GAEZ icon.

### 3.2 Selecting crops, management, time period (Parameter menu)

Sub-menu 1 items allow the user to select crop, water supply system, and level of input and time period of interest. Available parameters depend on the selected theme and sub-theme. Table 1 provides an overview of selection parameters with details being described in the following. A detailed data availability matrix table for the available GAEZ themes is available in Appendix 9 and a special data availability table for Suitability and Potential Yield is available in Appendix 10.

Table 1 Overview of Sub-menu 1 options available for Themes and Sub-them

| Themes and sub-themes |  | Crop/commodity ${ }^{1}$ | Time period ${ }^{2}$ | Input level | Water supply ${ }^{5}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. Land resources |  | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable | not applicable |
| 2. Agro-climatic resources | 2.1 Thermal regimes <br> 2.2 Moisture regimes <br> 2.3 Growing period | not applicable | Historical Baseline Future ${ }^{3}$ | not applicable | not applicable |
| 3. Suitability and potential yield | 3.1 Agro-climatic yields | 280 crop/LUTs <br> 92 crop types 49 crops <br> 11 crop groups | Historical Baseline | low intermediate high | Rain-fed <br> Rain-fed water conservation ${ }^{6}$ Irrigated |
|  | 3.2 Climate yield constraints | 92 crops types <br> 49 crops | Future ${ }^{4}$ | low intermediate high | Rain-fed <br> Irrigated |
|  | 3.3 Crop calendar |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.4 Agro-ecological suitability and productivity | 49 crops <br> 11 crop groups | Baseline | low intermediate high | Rain-fed <br> Rain-fed ${ }_{\text {water conservation }}{ }^{6}$ Irrigation by type ${ }^{7}$ Irrigated ${ }^{8}$ |
|  |  |  | Future ${ }^{4}$ | low <br> intermediate <br> high | Rain-fed <br> Irrigation by type ${ }^{7}$ <br> Irrigated ${ }^{8}$ |
| 4. Actual yield and production | 4.1 Aggregate values of crop production and yield <br> 4.2 Crop harvested area, production and yield | not applicable <br> 23 commodities | Year 2000/2005 Year 2000/2005 | not applicable not applicable |  |
| 5. Yield and production gaps | 5.1 Yield gap <br> 5.2 Production gap | 17 crops/crop groups | Year 2000/2005 | low | Rain-fed + irrigated |

${ }^{1}$ A total of 280 crop/LUTs are used in GAEZ v3.0. These are subsequently aggregated into 92 crop-types, 49 crops and 11 crop-groups. For details see crop lists in Appendix 4 .
${ }^{2}$ Note that some items in certain sub-themes are not applicable for historical or future climates and therefore results are not available
${ }^{3}$ Climate change impacts were calculated for three time horizons, 2020s, 2050s and 2080s, for 11 combinations of GCMs and IPCC emission scenarios
${ }^{4}$ Climate change impacts were calculated for three time horizons, 2020s, 2050s and 2080s, for 11 combinations of GCMs and IPCC emission scenarios, with and without $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ fertilization effects.
${ }^{5}$ Irrigated potentials assessed only for intermediate and high input levels
${ }^{6}$ Results for rain-fed crop production with assumed water conservation practices applied are provided for a subset of crops; see Appendix 5 . Note that results are only available for Baseline climate.
${ }^{7}$ Irrigation types include Gravity, Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation systems.
${ }^{8}$ Here Irrigated provides results for one of the irrigation types with the following order in selection being applied: (1) sprinkler irrigation, (2) gravity irrigation and (3) drip irrigation.
Note that results here are provided only for land with irrigation infrastructure in place (i.e. all grid cells showing at least one percent irrigation).

### 3.2.1 Crop

'Crop' can be selected in the themes 'suitability and potential yields', 'actual yield and production', and 'yield and production gaps'. A hierarchical menu allows the user to select "all" crops, or select among 11 crop groups, 49 crops, 92 crop types, and 280 crop subtypes (see list in Appendix 4 for detailed crop lists).

All crop groups including the detailed 280 crop sub-types, so called land utilization types (LUTs), are included in the 'Agro-climatic yields' sub-theme category. The extensive 280 crops/LUTs are only provided for baseline and historic climatic time periods.
'Agro-ecological suitability and productivity' data are available for 49 crops and 11 crop groups.
Depending on available statistical data the spatially explicit 'Actual Yield and Production' for the year 2000 and 2005 has been estimated via downscaling procedures for 23 commodity groups as 'Yield and production gaps' is available for 17 crops (see Appendix 5 for crop lists). The latter correspond with FAOSTAT crop groups.

### 3.2.2 Water Supply

For three themes; 'Suitability and Potential Yields', 'Actual Yield and Production', and 'Potential Yield and Production Gap' the user can tailor results to mode of water supply systems. This includes:

- Rain-fed conditions
- Rain-fed with water conservation measures
- Irrigation

For the latter different irrigation systems can be selected, namely

- Gravity irrigation systems
- Sprinkler irrigation systems
- Drip irrigation

Since not all irrigation systems are applicable for all crops, irrigation system options depend on the chosen crops. When more than one irrigation system is applicable for a particular crop the option 'irrigation' provides results only for one of the irrigation types applying the following order in selection being applied: (1) sprinkler irrigation, (2) gravity irrigation and (3) drip irrigation.

The implementation of irrigation infrastructure depends first and foremost on water availability and also on soil and terrain conditions. The 'Agro-ecological suitability and productivity' assessment results have only been provided for areas with current irrigation infrastructure (i.e. all grid cells showing at least one percent irrigation).
'Actual Yield and Production' and 'Yield and Production Gaps' provide results separately for rain-fed and irrigated conditions as well as for all areas (i.e. rain-fed + irrigated).

### 3.2.3 Input Level

The following input levels are available in the GAEZ assessment:

1. Low-level inputs/traditional management

Under the low input/traditional management assumption, the farming system is largely subsistence based and not necessarily market oriented. Production is based on the use of traditional cultivars (if improved cultivars are used, they are treated in the same way as local cultivars), labor intensive
techniques, and no application of nutrients, no use of chemicals for pest and disease control and minimum conservation measures.

## 2. Intermediate-level inputs/improved management

In the case of intermediate input/improved management assumption, the farming system is partly market oriented. Production for subsistence plus commercial sale is a management objective. Production is based on improved varieties, on manual labor with hand tools and/or animal traction and some mechanization. It is medium labor intensive, uses some fertilizer application and chemical pest, disease and weed control, adequate fallows and some conservation measures.

## 3. High-level inputs/advanced management

For the high input/advanced management assumption, the farming system and management is mainly market oriented with commercial production being the management objective. Production uses improved high yielding varieties, is fully mechanized with low labor intensity and uses optimum applications of nutrients and chemical pest, disease and weed control.

## 4. Mixed level of inputs

Under mixed level of inputs the best land is assumed to be used for high level input farming, moderately suitable and marginal lands are assumed to be used at intermediate or low input and management systems.

High, intermediate, low and mixed input levels can be selected for Suitability and Potential Yields theme and high intermediate and low input levels for the Potential Yield and Production Gaps theme. The evaluation procedures for gravity irrigation suitability cover the dryland crops and wetland rice, at both intermediate and high levels of management and input circumstances.

### 3.2.4 Time Period

© Suitability and Potential Yield


Climate input data determine three types of time period: historical, baseline and future.

Historical periods consist of individual years from 1961 to 2000. The baseline period reflects average climatic conditions for the period 1961-1990. The 30-year average time period option provides the cumulative average of individual year averages. Finally, three future time periods (2020s, 2050s, and 2080s) can be selected with additional options for selecting among GCMs and IPCC emissions scenarios.

Future climates represent 30 year averages, i.e. 2020 average refers to the 2010 to 2030 average. Future periods require selection of global circulation model/emission scenario combination and, where applicable, CO2 fertilization effect can be switched "ON" or "OFF".

### 3.3 Selecting geographic areas and masks (Mask menu)

The mask menu allows the user to select a geographic area of interest and apply geographic masks, which limit the data result according to selected criteria.

### 3.3.1 Geographic Area Selection

Geographic area selection allows the user to produce query results only for specified countries or regions. Very small countries with extents of less than 10 pixels at 5 arc-minute resolutions (approx. $<100 \mathrm{~km}^{2}$ ) are aggregated in the category Rest of the World. For Russia, USA, China, Brazil, India, Australia and Canada first level sub-national divisions (provinces) can be selected as well. Figure 9 displays the screen appearance. Individual countries, regions or the world can be ticked on or off. By Clicking on the arrow to the right of the region, underlying countries or provinces appear.
Appendix 6 provides detailed region and country list and for the 8 large countries province lists.


Figure 9 Select Administrative Unit

### 3.3.2 Geographic masks

Geographic masks perform database queries by selection and masking features in order to display only those 5 arc minute grid cells that match the selected criteria. The GAEZ Portal includes options to use geographical masks containing land cover, protected areas, climatic zones, soil and terrain slope conditions, population density, distance to market and transport cost to port of exit (see list in Appendix 7).
Multiple masks can be used for complex queries. An additional mask is added by clicking ' + ' and deleted by clicking ' - ', as shown in Figure 10. Once the mask selection process is complete and the user leaves the mask selection screen, the geographic mask specification is shown in the Selection summary bar at the bottom of the screen.

An example for mask selection is demonstrated below:
In order to select and map areas where downscaled rain-fed wheat yields are estimated to be between 3-5 t/ha, and where more than $50 \%$ of the grid cell has slopes between 2-8\%, the following steps have to be applied (see also Figure 10):

1. From the menu, select the theme 'Actual Yield and Production,' the sub-theme 'Crop harvested area, yield, and production (2000),' and the parameter 'Yield.' Select the crop, 'Cereals' / 'Wheat', and the water supply, 'Rain-fed.' Then click 'Geographic Masks'
2. Click the box below the word 'Mask' and select the 'Map value' mask.
3. Click the box below 'Oper.' and select '>'.
4. In the box below 'Value', enter the number ' 3 '.
5. Click the ' + ' to the right of the value box to add a new mask line.
6. Repeat steps $2-4$, but select ' $<$ ' in the operator list and type in ' 5 ' in the value box this time
7. Click ' + ' again to add another mask, select the 'Terrain slope $2-8 \%$ ' mask, the ' $>$ ' operator, and type in a value of 50 in the value box.
8. The selection information at the bottom of the screen is updated whenever a link is clicked, so information on your last mask selection will be shown as soon as you select an output option. If you wish to check your selection by updating the selection information before leaving the mask screen, click 'Geographic Masks' in the menu once again to update the selection.
9. Select 'Map' from the menu on the left to view the interactive map with the selection's results.


Figure 10 Example of geographic mask definition

When masking by parameter classes, acronyms or numbers corresponding to the desired class mask as specified in Table 2 must be inserted in the 'Value' field. Desired results can best be achieved by first assessing unmasked results and corresponding legend items before carefully applying masks. Future versions of the GAEZ Portal will provide a drop-down list of possible value selections. Note geographic masks remain active for subsequent output selections until they are cleared. By selecting 'Clear' below the active masks, geographic mask specifications are removed. Clicking on the GAEZ logo at the top of the page clears all active selections, resetting the system.

Table 2 Mask options by parameter classes

| Dominant soil classes | Protection Classes | Thermal climate classes |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Acrisols Soils [AC] | 1. IUCN Ia Strict Nature Reserve | 1.Tropics, lowland |
| Alisols Soils [AL] | 2. IUCN Ib Wilderness Area | 2.Tropics, highland |
| Andosols Soils [AN] | 3. IUCN II National Park | 3.Subtropics, summer rainfall; |
| Arenosols Soils [AR] | 4. IUCN III Natural Monument | 4.Subtropics, winter rainfall; |
| Anthrosols Soils [AT] | 5. IUCN IV Habitat/Species Management Area | 5.Subtropics, low rainfall; |
| Chernozems Soils [CH] | 6. IUCN V Protected Landscape/ Seascape | 6.Temperate, oceanic; |
| Calcisols Soils [CL] | 7. IUCN VI Managed Resource Protected Area | 7.Temperate, sub-continental; |
| Cambisols Soils [CM] | 8. Ramsar (Wetlands) Convention | 8.Temperate, continental; |
| Fluvisols Soils [FL] | World Heritage Convention | 9.Boreal, oceanic; |
| Ferralsols Soils [FR] | 9. World Heritage Convention | 10.Boreal, sub-continental; |
| Gleysols Soils [GL] | 10. UNESCO-MAB Biosphere Reserves | 11.Noreal, continental; |
| Greyzems Soils [GR] | 11. ASEAN Heritage | 12.Arctic |
| Gypsisols Soils [GY] | 12. Natura 2000 /restricted agricultural use |  |
| Histosols Soils [HS] | 13. Natura 2000 strict protection |  |
| Kastanozems Soils [KS] | 14. National (non-forest habitat) |  |
| Leptosols Soils [LP] | 15. National (forest habitat) |  |
| Luvisols Soils [LV] |  |  |
| Lixisols Soils [LX] |  |  |
| Nitisols Soils [NT] |  | Reference permafrost zones |
| Podzoluvisols Soils[PD] | Protection Classes |  |
| Phaeozems Soils [PH] | (restrictions for agricultural use) | 1.Continuous |
| Planosols Soils [PL] | 1. Limited agricultural use; | 2.Discontinuous |
| Plinthosols Soils [PT] | 2: No agricultural use. | 3.Sporadic |
| Podzols Soils [PZ] |  | 4.No permafrost |
| Regosols Soils [RG] |  |  |
| Solonchaks Soils [SC] |  |  |
| Solonetz Soils [SN] |  |  |
| Vertisols Soils [VR] |  |  |

## Part 4: Data output formats (Output menu)

Sub-menu 3 provides options for the specification of data output formats. Items include Maps, Map statistics tables, Crop summary tables and Data visualization and download options. Spatial data available for each of the five GAEZ themes can be checked in the table provided in Appendix 9 (a special table for Suitability and Potential Yield in Appendix 10), and scrutinized prior to query selection. Data output can only be generated when all required parameters for the selected data have been specified. Otherwise a warning appears at the bottom of the white area: 'Cannot produce results' and an indication, which parameters have not yet been selected.

### 4.1 Map

Results can be viewed using an Interactive Map Tool, which provides basic GIS features enabling the user to zoom in/out, pan, tilt, enable or disable administrative boundary overlays, and displaying the long/lat coordinates of the cursor on the map. Shortcut buttons at the bottom allow the download of maps in various output formats. A sample image of the map tool is shown in Figure 11:


Figure 11 Interactive map of the GAEZ Portal
Map tool and procedures are listed below:

1. Legend: The map legend is shown in the left margin. The legend title bar displays the units of the data.
2. Titles: The title bar displays the thematic category of data displayed, while the map title bar below shows the detailed data selected for the map.
3. Map Display: The map display allows several interactions:
a. Zoom: The map can be zoomed in and out by selecting '-‘or '+' on the scale bar at the top left or by using the scroll wheel on the mouse.
b. Pan: The map can be moved by holding the left mouse button and dragging the map or by using the arrow buttons on the top left of the map display. The centre button returns the map to a full view.
c. Pixel data: The data value of any grid cell can be obtained by clicking the left mouse button while the cursor is at the desired location. The value is shown below the map and coordinates are displayed.
d. Administrative overlay: Administrative boundaries can be activated or deactivated by selecting the ' + ' sign on the upper right side of the map.
e. Selection summary is shown below the map.
4. Information Display Area: The area just below the map area is used to display information about the current cursor location (in longitude/latitude) and shortcut buttons for map and legend download in several formats. These will be discussed in detail in the Visualization and download chapter.
5. The selection can be modified by clicking back to the selection menu using the button.

### 4.2 Map statistics

This type of table is automatically generated by the system and provides aggregations over the pixel data according to the options selected.

There are two types of tables for map statistics. One table is used when the selected data consist of continuous grid cell values (Figure 12). The table includes: (i) the total area in each geographic unit of non-zero values of the selected output; and (ii) map statistics over all non-zero values including minimum, maximum, range, mean, standard deviation and coefficients of variation.


Figure 12 Map statistics table type 1

A second type of map statistics table is used when the selected output are discrete data (Figure 13). Then the table provides aggregate map statistics indicating area coverage (in 1000 ha) for each class. Area totals for each geographic unit and the percentage of each geographic unit in the total area selected are provided for reference as well.


Figure 13 Map statistics table type 2
Both types of tables have a scroll button below them, which should make navigation within the table easier. Alternatively, the tables can be downloaded as tab separated values files and viewed in e.g. Excel by clicking the icon below the table. Alternatively, by clicking the icon, the selection will be downloaded as a standard bundle in a zipped archive format (see Figures 12-13 above).
Download options are discussed in detail in Chapter 3.4 Visualization and download.

### 4.3 Crop summary table

The crop summary tables provide standardized information on crop potentials and are based on distributions of crop suitability and crop yield data within the grid cells, distribution within a grid cell result from sub-grid cell information on soil and terrain. Crop summary tables provide more detailed information than the map statistics tables described above.

Note that crop summary tables can only be accessed for the Variable "Total Production Capacity ( $\mathrm{t} / \mathrm{ha}$ )" included in Sub-theme "Agro-Ecological Suitability and Productivity" of the Theme "Suitability and Potential Yield". Crop summary tables have been generated for baseline climate and future climate change scenarios.

When a crop summary table is selected from the Output menu a new page for selection will appear on the screen (Figure 14).

The crop summary output format allows the user to apply masks by selecting land cover and protected area types. For information the selected crop type is also displayed. Note that only when a single country has been selected in the geographic area mask, the user can select the button "All available crops".


Figure 14 Crop summary table output options
Once the crop, land cover and protection class have been selected, the Display link will open the crop summary table (Figure 15).


Figure 15 Crop summary table

Columns of the crop summary table above contain information for selected geographic units:

| Land Cover class (Column LC): |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Code | Land cover class |
| CU | Cultivated land |
| BU | Built-up land |
| FR | Forest land |
| GR | Grassland and woodland |
| NV | Barren and sparsely vegetated land |
| WB | Inland water bodies |
| CR | Rain-fed cultivated land |
| Cl | Irrigated cultivated land |
| LF | "Large area" forest land (i.e. forest share in grid cell > 33\%) |
| LG | "Large area" grassland/woodland (i.e. grassland/woodland share in grid cell > 33\%) |
| TT | Total land |
|  |  |
| Protection Class (column PC); |  |
| Code | Protection class |
| N | Not protected |
| S | Protected (no agricultural use) |
| P | Protected (limited agricultural use) |
| T | Total land |

Land extents - describes the total land area for the selected land cover and protection class (1000 ha);

## $\mathrm{CO}_{2}$ fertilization effect:

$r$ - rain-fed with CO2 fertilization effect
rO - rain-fed without CO2 fertilization effect
I - irrigated with CO2 fertilization effect
i0 - irrigated without CO2 fertilization effect
Suitability classes - given in 1000 ha, in various levels:

- VS very suitable (80-100\% of maximum attainable yield)
- S suitable (60-80\% of maximum attainable yield)
- MS moderately suitable (40-60\% of maximum attainable yield)
- mS marginally suitable (20-40\% of maximum attainable yield)
- $\quad \mathrm{vmS}$ very marginally (5-20\% of maximum attainable yield)
- NS not suitable ( $<5 \%$ of maximum attainable yield)

Suitability classes are defined at LUT level, i.e. when the yield of a chosen LUT in a given grid-cell falls in the ranges $80-100 \%, 60-80 \%, 40-60 \%$, etc., the suitability class of that grid-cell is determined as respectively VS, S, MS, etc.

Potential production - given in tons of the selected produce in (DM) and provides grid cell output. Estimates shown as potential production by suitability class account for fallow requirements.

Potential yield - shows the maximum yield (Ymax) for the selected areas and the average potential yields ( $\mathrm{kg} \mathrm{DM} / \mathrm{ha}$ ) for the different suitability classes described above. Estimates shown as potential yield by suitability class are not reduced for fallow requirements. Net yields including fallow requirements are calculated as potential production.

Constraint factors applied to the agro-climatic yields are shown for each suitability classes. They include:

- ff1-thermal constraints
- fc2-moisture constraints
- fc3-agro-climatic constraints
- ff4-soil and terrain constraints

Each constraint factor indicates the reduction factor applied to the agro-climatic yields due to the specific constraint environment. Values are provided in percentage of the agro-climatic yield * 100. For example an fc2 of 7500 means that yields can only reach $75 \%$ of the agro-climatic attainable yield due to moisture constraints.

Constraint factors are cumulative with the combined constraint factor being:
$\mathrm{fct}=10000^{*}(\mathrm{fc} 1 / 10000) *(\mathrm{fc} 2 / 10000) *(\mathrm{fc} 3 / 10000) *(\mathrm{fc} 4 / 10000)$.
A cultivation factor is provided by suitability class. It indicates fallow period requirements for sustainable production and depends on temperature and moisture regime and soil type. The value is given in percentage * 100 with the maximum being 9000 . For example a cultivation factor 9000 indicates a crop can be cultivated in $90 \%$ of the period considered, i.e. 9 years cultivation and 1 year fallow. A cultivation factor 2000 indicates a crop can be cultivated in $20 \%$ of the period considered, i.e. either one year cultivation and 4 years fallow or 2 years cultivation and 8 years fallow.

Water deficit ( mm ) is provided by suitability class VS, $\mathrm{S}, \mathrm{MS}, \mathrm{mS}, \mathrm{VmS}$ with average, minimum and maximum levels over all grid-cells in the particular suitability class. Water deficit indicates the difference between rain-fed water supply and optimal crop water needs in the particular environment. It is thus a quantification of irrigation water requirements.

Finally the crop summary tables provide Area, Production and Yield of the following combined suitability classes: VS + S; VS + S + MS; and VS + S + MS + mS.

### 4.4 Visualization and download

Display options include viewing with the GAEZ Portal's interactive maps or tables or viewing maps within the Google Earth ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ application. Data can be downloaded in standard GIS formats and map images can be printed from the interactive map screen. Download options are available for all types of visualization formats.

### 4.4.1 Visualization

Visualization options are accessible by selecting display options indicated with the following icons below the interactive map:

- (PNG) - displays the entire map as a png file, which can then be saved using the normal features of the browser for saving images;
- $\quad \overline{F_{8}}$ (PNG) - displays the selected part of the map as a png file;
- $\quad$ (PDF) - displays the map in a pdf file;
- 致 (PDF) - displays the selected part of the map in a pdf file;
- (PNG) - Map legend as png image;

Images can also be printed directly from the interactive map screen, by clicking the (print) icon.

### 4.4.2 Download

Download options for maps and tables can be accessed by:

1. Selecting display options indicated with the following icons below the interactive map and selecting the "Save as..." option;
2. Selecting the "Visualization and download" option in Sub-menu 3, which provides further display and download options in addition to the ones discussed above:

- Viewing maps within the Google Earth ${ }^{\text {TM }}$ application. Here maps can be downloaded by selecting Save image as... from the File menu of the application;
- Download raw data in ZIPped standard ASCII Grid format;
- Standard bundle archive in a ZIP file. This contains a text file with the selection criteria, a map statistics file, the map and its legend in PNG format, and the map data in ASCII Grid format;
- Selection summary as tab separated values file;
- Map statistics as tab separated values file.


## APPENDIXES

## Appendix 1: User agreement

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## Appendix 2: Operating system requirements for display with Google Earth ${ }^{\text {TM }}$

## PC System Configuration

## Minimum:

- Operating System: Windows 2000, Windows XP, or Windows Vista
- CPU: Pentium 3, 500Mhz
- $\quad$ System Memory (RAM): 256MB
- Hard Disk: 400MB free space
- Network Speed: 128 Kbits/sec
- Graphics Card: 3D-capable with 16MB of VRAM
- Screen: 1024×768, "16-bit High Color" - DirectX 9 (to run in Direct X mode)


## Recommended:

- Operating System: Windows XP or Windows Vista
- CPU: Pentium $42.4 \mathrm{GHz}+$ or AMD 2400xp+
- System Memory (RAM): 512MB
- Hard Disk: 2GB free space
- Network Speed: 768 Kbits/sec
- Graphics Card: 3D-capable with 32MB of VRAM
- Screen: 1280x1024, "32-bit True Color"


## Mac System Configuration

## Minimum:

- Operating System: Mac OS X 10.4.0
- CPU: 1 GHz
- System Memory (RAM): 256MB
- Hard Disk: 400MB free space
- Network Speed: 128 Kbits/sec
- Graphics Card: 3D-capable with 16MB of VRAM
- Screen: 1024x768, "Thousands of Colors"


## Recommended:

- Operating System: Mac OS X 10.5.2
- CPU: G4 1.2Ghz
- System Memory (RAM): 512MB
- Hard Disk: 2GB free space
- Network Speed: 768 Kbits/sec
- Graphics Card: 3D-capable with 32MB of VRAM
- Screen: 1280x1024, "Millions of Colors"


### 2.3 Linux System Configuration

## Minimum:

- Kernel: 2.4 or later
- glibc: 2.3.2 w/ NPTL or later
- XFree86-4.0 or x.org R6.7 or later
- CPU: Pentium 3, 500Mhz
- System Memory (RAM): 256MB
- Hard Disk: 400MB free space
- Network Speed: 128 Kbits/sec
- Graphics Card: 3D-capable with 16MB of VRAM - Screen: 1024x768, "16-bit High Color"
screen


## Recommended:

- Kernel 2.6 or later
- $\quad$ glibc 2.3.5 w/ NPTL or later
- $\quad$ x.org R6.7 or later
- $\quad$ System Memory (RAM): 512MB
- Hard Disk: 2GB free space
- Network Speed: 768 Kbits/sec
- Graphics Card: 3D-capable with 32MB of VRAM
- Screen: 1280x1024, 32 bit color

NOTE: Tested on Ubuntu version 6.06.

## Appendix 3: Land resource and agro-climatic resource data

Table A3-1 Land Resources data available in the GAEZ Portal

| Soil resources | Dominant soil |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | Nutrient availability |
|  | Nutrient retention capacity |
|  | Rooting conditions |
|  | Oxygen availability |
|  | Excess salts |
|  | Toxicities |
|  | Workability |
|  | Rainfed soil suitability (low inputs) |
|  | Rainfed soil suitability (high inputs) |
|  | Rainfed soil and terrain suitability (low inputs) |
|  | Rainfed soil and terrain suitability (high inputs) |
| Terrain resources | Median altitude |
|  | Median terrain slope class |
|  | Terrain slope index |
|  | Terrain slope 0-0.5\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope 0.5-2\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope 2-5\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope 5-8\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope 8-16\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope 16-30\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope 30-45\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope $>45 \%$ (share) |
|  | Terrain slope 0-2\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope 2-8\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope 0-8\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope 0-16\% (share) |
|  | Terrain slope $>16 \%$ (share) |
|  | Terrain slope >30\% (share) |
| Land Cover | Dominant land cover pattern |
|  | Cultivated land |
|  | Rain-fed cultivated land |
|  | Irrigated cultivated land |
|  | Forest land |
|  | Grassland \& wood land |
|  | Barren and sparsely vegetated land |
|  | Built-up land |
|  | Water bodies |
| Water Resources | Major river basins |
|  | Water scarcity |
|  | Irrigated cultivated land |
|  | Water collecting sites |
| Land Cover | Dominant land cover pattern |
|  | Cultivated land |
|  | Rain-fed cultivated land |
|  | Irrigated cultivated land |
|  | Forest land |
|  | Grassland \& woodland |
|  | Barren and sparsely vegetated land |
|  | Built-up land |
|  | Water bodies |
| Protected Areas | Protected area types |
|  | Protected areas - Restrictions for agricultural use |
| Selected socioeconomic data | Population density (year 2000) |
|  | Ruminant livestock (year 2000) |
|  | Accessibility (about 2000) |

The soil resources assessment is based on the Harmonized World Soil Data Base (HWSD).
The global terrain slope and aspect database has been compiled using elevation data from the Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM). The SRTM data is publicly available as 3 arc second (approximately 90 meters resolution at the equator) DEMs (CGIAR-CSI, 2006).

The SRTM data cover globe areas up to $60^{\circ}$ latitude. For the remaining area elevation data from GTOPO30 (USGS, 2002) were used.

Additional Data documentation on terrain slope and aspect data is available from the HWSD web page (http://www.iiasa.ac.at/Research/LUC/External-World-soil-database/HTML/global-terraindoc.html).

Table A3-2 Agro-climatic Resource data available in the GAEZ Portal

|  | Mean annual temperature |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | Annual temperature range |
|  | Thermal climates |
|  | Thermal zones |
| Thermal regime | Temperature growing period |
|  | Frost-free period |
|  | Tsum during temperature growing period |
|  | Tsum during frost-free period |
|  | Air frost number |
|  | Snow-adjusted air frost number |
|  | Reference permafrost zones |
|  | Annual precipitation |
|  | Annual precipitation (1961-90) CV (\%) |
|  | Annual precipitation (1961-90) SD (mm) |
|  | Fournier index |
|  | Fournier index (1961-90) CV (\%) |
|  | Fournier index (1961-90) SD (mm) |
|  | Reference evapotranspiration |
|  | Annual P/PET ratio |
|  | Annual P/PET ratio (1961-90) CV (\%) |
|  | Annual P/PET ratio (1961-90) SD (ratio) |
|  | Seasonal P/PET ratio (April to September) |
| Moisture conditions | Seasonal P/PET ratio (October to March) |
|  | Quarterly P/PET ratio (January to March) |
|  | Quarterly P/PET ratio (April to June) |
|  | Quarterly P/PET ratio (July to September) |
| Quarterly P/PET ratio (October to December) |  |
|  | Reference length of growing period |
|  | Reference length of growing period zones |
|  | Reference length of growing period CV (\%) |
|  | Reference length of growing period SD (days) |
|  | Net primary production (rainfed) |
|  | Net primary production (irrigated) |

## Appendix 4: Suitability and Potential Yield Assessment Data

Data in the Suitability and Potential Yield theme have been organized in the following categories:

Table A4-1 Suitability and Potential Yield data available in the GAEZ Portal

|  | Agro-climatically attainable yield <br> Crop/LUT selection by grid-cell |
| :--- | :--- |
| Agro-climatic | Crop-specific actual evapotranspiration (mm) <br> yield <br> Crop-specific accumulated temperature <br> SD of agro-climatically attainable yield (1961-90) <br> CV of agro-climatically attainable yield (1961-90) |
|  | Temperature constraint factor <br> Moisture constraint factor |
| Climate yield | Agro-climatic constraints factor <br> Combined climate-related constraints factor <br> Crop water deficit (mm) |
| Crop calendar | Start crop growth cycle (day) <br> Length of crop growth cycle (days) |
| Agro-ecological | Crop suitability index (class) <br> Crop suitability index (value) <br> Total production capacity (t/ha) <br> Cuitability and <br> productivity |
| Crop suitability index (class) for current cultivated land <br> Crop suitability index (value) for current cultivated land <br> Potential productions capacity (t/ha) for current cultivated land |  |

Depending on sub-theme and data selected suitability and potential yield data are available for 11 major crop groups (Table A4-1), 49 major crops (Table A4-2), 92 crop sub-types (LUT groups) (Table A4-3), and 280 crop/land utilization types (LUTs) (Table A4-4).
Table 1 (in Section 3.1) provides an overview of crop availability for the different sub-themes.

Table A4-2 Crop groups

| Code | Crop group |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Cereals |
| 2 | Roots and tubers |
| 3 | Sugar crops |
| 4 | Pulses |
| 5 | Oilcrops |
| 6 | Vegetables |
| 7 | Fruits |
| 8 | Fibre crops |
| 9 | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 10 | Fodder crops |
| 11 | Bioenergy feedstocks |

Table A4-3 Crops

| Code | Common name | Scientific name | Crop group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Wheat | Triticum spp. | Cereals |
| 2 | Wetland rice | Oryza sativa | Cereals |
| 3 | Dryland rice | Oryza sativa | Cereals |
| 4 | Maize | Zea mays | Cereals |
| 5 | Barley | Hordeum vulgare | Cereals |
| 6 | Sorghum | Sorghum bicolor | Cereals/Sugar crops |
| 7 | Rye | Secale cereale | Cereals |
| 8 | Pearl millet | Pennisetum glaucum | Cereals |
| 9 | Foxtail millet | Setaria italica | Cereals |
| 10 | Oat | Avena sativa | Cereals |
| 11 | Buckwheat | Fagopyrum esculentum | Cereals |
| 12 | White potato | Solanum tuberosum | Roots and tubers |
| 13 | Sweet potato | Ipomoea batatas | Roots and tubers |
| 14 | Cassava | Manihot esculenta | Roots and tubers |
| 15 | Yam and Cocoyam | Dioscorea spp. and Colocasia esculenta | Roots and tubers |
| 16 | Sugarcane | Saccharum spp. | Sugar crops |
| 17 | Sugar beet | Beta vulgaris L. | Sugar crops |
| 18 | Phaseolus bean | Phaseolus vulgaris and Ph. lunatus | Pulses |
| 19 | Chickpea | Cicer arietinum | Pulses |
| 20 | Cowpea | Vigna unguiculata | Pulses |
| 21 | Dry pea | Pisum sativum L. | Pulses |
| 22 | Gram | Vigna radiata | Pulses |
| 23 | Pigeonpea | Cajanus cajan | Pulses |
| 24 | Soybean | Glycine max | Oil crops |
| 25 | Sunflower | Helianthus annuus | Oil crops |
| 26 | Rape | Brassica napus | Oil crops |
| 27 | Groundnut | Arachis hypogaea | Oil crops |
| 28 | Oil palm | Elaeis oleifera | Oil crops |
| 29 | Olive | Olea europaea | Oil crops |
| 30 | Jatropha | Jatropha curcas. | Bioenergy feedstocks |
| 31 | Cabbage | Brassica oleracea | Vegetables |
| 32 | Carrot | Daucus carota | Vegetables |
| 33 | Onion | Allium cepa | Vegetables |
| 34 | Tomato | Lycopersicon lycopersicum | Vegetables |
| 35 | Banana/Plantain | Musa spp. | Fruits |
| 36 | Citrus | Citrus Sinensis | Fruits |
| 37 | Coconut | Cocos nucifera | Fruits |
| 38 | Cacao | Theobroma cacao | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 39 | Cotton | Gossypium hirsutum. | Fibre |
| 40 | Flax | Linum usitatissimum | Fibre crops |
| 41 | Coffee | Coffea arabica | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 42 | Tea | Camellia Sinenses var. Sinensis | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 43 | Tobacco | Nicotiana tobacum | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 44 | Alfalfa | Medicago sativa | Fodder crops |
| 45 | Pasture legume | various | Fodder crops |
| 46 | Grass | various | Fodder crops |
| 47 | Miscanthus | Miscanthus spp | Bioenergy feedstocks |
| 48 | Switchgrass | Panicum virgatum | Bioenergy feedstocks |
| 49 | Reed canary grass | Phalaris arundinacea | Bioenergy feedstocks |

Table A4-4 Crop types

| Code | Common name | Scientific name | Crop group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Winter wheat | Triticum spp. | Cereals |
| 2 | Spring wheat | Triticum spp. | Cereals |
| 3 | Wheat (subtropical cultivars) | Triticum spp. | Cereals |
| 4 | Wheat (tropical cultivars) | Triticum spp. | Cereals |
| 5 | Japonica wetland rice | Oryza japonica | Cereals |
| 6 | Indica wetland rice | Oryza indica | Cereals |
| 7 | Indica dryland rice | Oryza sativa | Cereals |
| 8 | Maize (tropical lowland cultivars) | Zea mays | Cereals |
| 9 | Maize (tropical highland cultivars) | Zea mays | Cereals |
| 10 | Maize (temperate and subtropical cult.) | Zea mays | Cereals |
| 11 | Silage maize (temperate and subtropical cult.) | Zea mays | Fodder crops |
| 12 | Winter barley | Hordeum vulgare | Cereals |
| 13 | Spring Barley | Hordeum vulgare | Cereals |
| 14 | Barley (subtropical cultivars) | Hordeum vulgare | Cereals |
| 15 | Barley (tropical cultivars) | Hordeum vulgare | Cereals |
| 16 | Sorghum (tropical lowland cultivars) | Sorghum bicolor | Cereals |
| 17 | Sorghum (tropical highland cultivars) | Sorghum bicolor | Cereals |
| 18 | Sorghum (temperate and subtropical cult.) | Sorghum bicolor | Cereals |
| 19 | Sweet sorghum (temperate and subtropical cult.) | Sorghum bicolor | Sugar crops |
| 20 | Winter rye | Secale cereale | Cereals |
| 21 | Spring rye | Secale cereale | Cereals |
| 22 | Pearl millet | Pennisetum glaucum | Cereals |
| 23 | Foxtail millet | Setaria italica | Cereals |
| 24 | Spring oat | Avena sativa | Cereals |
| 25 | Buckwheat | Fagopyrum esculentum | Cereals |
| 26 | White potato | Solanum tuberosum | Roots and tubers |
| 27 | Sweet potato | Ipomoea batatas | Roots and tubers |
| 28 | Cassava | Manihot esculenta | Roots and tubers |
| 29 | White yam | Dioscorea spp. | Roots and tubers |
| 30 | Greater yam | Dioscorea spp. | Roots and tubers |
| 31 | Yellow yam | Dioscorea spp. | Roots and tubers |
| 32 | Cocoyam | Colocasia esculenta | Roots and tubers |
| 33 | Sugarcane | Saccharum spp. | Sugar crops |
| 34 | Sugar beet | Beta vulgaris L. | Sugar crops |
| 35 | Phaseolus bean (tropical lowland) | Phaseolus vulgaris and Ph. Iunatus | Pulses |
| 36 | Phaseolus bean (tropical highland) | Phaseolus vulgaris and Ph. lunatus | Pulses |
| 37 | Phaseolus bean (temperate and subtropical cult.) | Phaseolus vulgaris and Ph.lunatus | Pulses |
| 38 | Chickpea | Cicer arietinum | Pulses |
| 39 | Chickpea (cold tolerant) | Cicer arietinum | Pulses |
| 40 | Cowpea | Vigna unguiculata | Pulses |
| 41 | Dry pea | Pisum sativum L. | Pulses |
| 42 | Gram | Vigna radiate | Pulses |
| 43 | Pigeonpea | Cajanus cajan | Pulses |
| 44 | Soybean (tropical and subtropical cult.) | Glycine max | Oilcrops |
| 45 | Soybean (temperate and subtropical cult.) | Glycine max | Oilcrops |
| 46 | Sunflower (tropical and subtropical cult.) | Helianthus annuus | Oilcrops |
| 47 | Sunflower (temperate and subtropical cult.) | Helianthus annuus | Oilcrops |
| 48 | Winter rape | Brassica napus | Oilcrops |
| 49 | Spring rape | Brassica napus | Oilcrops |
| 50 | Rabi rape | Brassica napus | Oilcrops |
| 51 | Groundnut | Arachis hypogaea | Oilcrops |


| Code | Common name | Scientific name | Crop group |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 52 | Oilpalm | Elaeis oleifera | Oilcrops |
| 53 | Olive | Olea europaea | Oilcrops |
| 54 | Jatropha | Jatropha curcas | Oilcrops |
| 55 | Cabbage | Brassica oleracea | Vegetables |
| 56 | Carrot (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | Daucus carota | Vegetables |
| 57 | Carrot (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | Daucus carota | Vegetables |
| 58 | Carrot (tropical cultivars) | Daucus carota | Vegetables |
| 59 | Onion (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | Allium cepa | Vegetables |
| 60 | Onion hibernating cultivar | Allium сера | Vegetables |
| 61 | Onion (tropical cultivars) | Allium сера | Vegetables |
| 62 | Tomato (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | Lycopersicon lycopersicum | Vegetables |
| 63 | Tomato (tropical and subtropical cultivars) | Lycopersicon lycopersicum | Vegetables |
| 64 | Banana/Plantain | Musa spp. | Fruits |
| 65 | Citrus | Citrus sinensis | Fruits |
| 66 | Coconut 1 (tall) | Cocos nucifera | Fruits |
| 67 | Coconut 2 (hybrid tall) | Cocos nucifera | Fruits |
| 68 | Coconut 3 (dwarf) | Cocos nucifera | Fruits |
| 69 | Cacao (comun) | Theobroma cacao | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 70 | Cacao (hybrid) | Theobroma cacao | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 71 | Cotton (tropical cultivars) | Gossypium spp. | Fibre crops |
| 72 | Cotton (temperate and subtropical cult.) | Gossypium spp. | Fibre crops |
| 73 | Flax | Linum usitatissimum | Fibre crops |
| 74 | Coffee arabica | Coffea arabica | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 75 | Coffee robusta | Coffea robusta | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 76 | Tea (china tea) | Camellia Sinenses var. Sinensis | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 77 | Tea (hybrid tea) | Sinensis and Assamica | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 78 | Tea (assam tea) | Camellia sinensis var. assamica | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 79 | Tobacco (tropical cultivars) | Nicotiana tobacum | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 80 | Tobacco (temperate and subtropical cult.) | Nicotiana tobacum | Narcotics and stimulants |
| 81 | Alfalfa (temperate and subtropical cult.) | Medicago sativa | Fodder crops |
| 82 | Alfalfa (tropical cultivars) | Medicago sativa | Fodder crops |
| 83 | Pasture legumes (temp. and subtropical cult.) | various | Fodder crops |
| 84 | Pasture legumes (tropical and subtropical cult.) | various | Fodder crops |
| 85 | Pasture grasses (C3/I cultivars) | various | Fodder crops |
| 86 | Pasture grasses (C3/II cultivars) | various | Fodder crops |
| 87 | Pasture grasses (C4/II cultivars) | various | Fodder crops |
| 88 | Pasture grasses (C4/I cultivars) | various | Fodder crops |
| 89 | Miscanthus (C4/II) | Miscanthus spp | Bioenergy feedstocks |
| 90 | Miscanthus (C4/I) | Miscanthus spp | Bioenergy feedstocks |
| 91 | Switchgrass | Panicum virgatum | Bioenergy feedstocks |
| 92 | Reed canary grass | Phalaris arundinacea | Bioenergy feedstocks |

Table A4-5 Crop/LUTs

| Code | Crop type | Growth cycle | Harvested part |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Winter wheat | 35+105 days | Grain |
| 2 | Winter wheat | 40+120 days | Grain |
| 3 | Winter wheat | $45+135$ days | Grain |
| 4 | Winter wheat | 50+150 days | Grain |
| 5 | Spring wheat | 90 days | Grain |
| 6 | Spring wheat | 105 days | Grain |
| 7 | Spring wheat | 120 days | Grain |
| 8 | Spring wheat | 135 days | Grain |
| 9 | Spring wheat | 150 days | Grain |
| 10 | Wheat (subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Grain |
| 11 | Wheat (subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 12 | Wheat (subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 13 | Wheat (subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Grain |
| 14 | Wheat (tropical highland cultivars) | 100 days | Grain |
| 15 | Wheat (tropical highland cultivars) | 115 days | Grain |
| 16 | Wheat (tropical highland cultivars) | 130 days | Grain |
| 17 | Wheat (tropical highland cultivars) | 145 days | Grain |
| 18 | Wheat (tropical highland cultivars) | 160 days | Grain |
| 19 | Wheat (tropical highland cultivars) | 175 days | Grain |
| 20 | Wheat (tropical highland cultivars) | 190 days | Grain |
| 21 | Japonica wetland rice | 105 days | Grain |
| 22 | Japonica wetland rice | 120 days | Grain |
| 23 | Japonica wetland rice | 135 days | Grain |
| 24 | Japonica wetland rice | 150 days | Grain |
| 25 | Indica wetland rice | 105 days | Grain |
| 26 | Indica wetland rice | 120 days | Grain |
| 27 | Indica wetland rice | 135 days | Grain |
| 28 | Indica wetland rice | 150 days | Grain |
| 29 | Indica dryland rice | 105 days | Grain |
| 30 | Indica dryland rice | 120 days | Grain |
| 31 | Indica dryland rice | 135 days | Grain |
| 32 | Maize (tropical lowland cultivars) | 90 days | Grain |
| 33 | Maize (tropical lowland cultivars) | 105 days | Grain |
| 34 | Maize (tropical lowland cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 35 | Maize (tropical lowland cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 36 | Maize( tropical highland cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 37 | Maize (tropical highland cultivars) | 150 days | Grain |
| 38 | Maize (tropical highland cultivars) | 180 days | Grain |
| 39 | Maize (tropical highland cultivars) | 210 days | Grain |
| 40 | Maize (tropical highland cultivars) | 240 days | Grain |
| 41 | Maize (tropical highland cultivars) | 270 days | Grain |
| 42 | Maize (tropical highland cultivars) | 300 days | Grain |
| 43 | Maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 90 days | Grain |
| 44 | Maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Grain |
| 45 | Maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 46 | Maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 47 | Maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Grain |
| 48 | Maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 165 days | Grain |
| 49 | Maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 180 days | Grain |
| 50 | Silage maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Fodder |
| 51 | Silage maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Fodder |
| 52 | Silage maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Fodder |
| 53 | Silage maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Fodder |


| Code | Crop type | Growth cycle | Harvested part |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 54 | Silage maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 165 days | Fodder |
| 55 | Silage maize (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 180 days | Fodder |
| 56 | Winter barley | 35+105 days | Grain |
| 57 | Winter barley | 40+120 days | Grain |
| 58 | Winter barley | 45+135 days | Grain |
| 59 | Winter barley | 50+150 days | Grain |
| 60 | Spring barley | 90 days | Grain |
| 61 | Spring barley | 105 days | Grain |
| 62 | Spring barley | 120 days | Grain |
| 63 | Spring barley | 135 days | Grain |
| 64 | Barley (subtropical cultivars) | 90 days | Grain |
| 65 | Barley (subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Grain |
| 66 | Barley (subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 67 | Barley (subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 68 | Barley (tropical highland cultivars) | 100 days | Grain |
| 69 | Barley (tropical highland cultivars) | 115 days | Grain |
| 70 | Barley (tropical highland cultivars) | 130 days | Grain |
| 71 | Barley (tropical highland cultivars) | 145 days | Grain |
| 72 | Barley (tropical highland cultivars) | 160 day) | Grain |
| 73 | Barley (tropical highland cultivars) | 175 days | Grain |
| 74 | Barley (tropical highland cultivars) | 190 days | Grain |
| 75 | Sorghum (tropical lowland cultivars) | 90 days | Grain |
| 76 | Sorghum (tropical lowland cultivars) | 105 days | Grain |
| 77 | Sorghum (tropical lowland cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 78 | Sorghum (tropical lowland cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 79 | Sorghum (tropical highland cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 80 | Sorghum (tropical highland cultivars) | 150 days | Grain |
| 81 | Sorghum (tropical highland cultivars) | 180 days | Grain |
| 82 | Sorghum (tropical highland cultivars) | 210 days | Grain |
| 83 | Sorghum( tropical highland cultivars) | 240 days) | Grain |
| 84 | Sorghum (tropical highland cultivars) | 270 days | Grain |
| 85 | Sorghum (tropical highland cultivars) | 300 days | Grain |
| 86 | Sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 90 days | Grain |
| 87 | Sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Grain |
| 88 | Sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 89 | Sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 90 | Sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Grain |
| 91 | Sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 165 days | Grain |
| 92 | Sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 180 days | Grain |
| 93 | Sweet sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 90 days | Supra |
| 94 | Sweet sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Supra |
| 95 | Sweet sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Supra |
| 96 | Sweet sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Supra |
| 97 | Sweet sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Supra |
| 98 | Sweet sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 165 days | Supra |
| 99 | Sweet sorghum (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 180 days | Supra |
| 100 | Winter rye | 30+90 days | Grain |
| 101 | Winter rye | 35+105 days | Grain |
| 102 | Winter rye | 40+120 days | Grain |
| 103 | Winter rye | 45+135 days | Grain |
| 104 | Spring rye | 90 days | Grain |
| 105 | Spring rye | 105 days | Grain |
| 106 | Spring rye | 120 days | Grain |
| 107 | Spring rye | 135 days | Grain |
| 108 | Pearl millet | 70 days | Grain |


| Code | Crop type | Growth cycle | Harvested part |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 109 | Pearl millet | 90 days | Grain |
| 110 | Foxtail millet | 75 days | Grain |
| 111 | Foxtail millet | 90 days | Grain |
| 112 | Foxtail millet | 105 days | Grain |
| 113 | Foxtail millet | 120 days | Grain |
| 114 | Spring oat | 90 days | Grain |
| 115 | Spring oat) | 105 days | Grain |
| 116 | Spring oat | 120 days | Grain |
| 117 | Buckwheat | 75 days | Grain |
| 118 | Buckwheat | 90 days | Grain |
| 119 | White potato | 90 days | Tuber |
| 120 | White potato | 105 days | Tuber |
| 121 | White potato | 120 days | Tuber |
| 122 | White potato | 135 days | Tuber |
| 123 | White potato | 150 days | Tuber |
| 124 | White potato | 165 days | Tuber |
| 125 | White potato | 180 days) | Tuber |
| 126 | Sweet potato | 120 days | Tuber |
| 127 | Sweet potato | 135 days | Tuber |
| 128 | Sweet potato | 150 days | Tuber |
| 129 | Sweet potato | 165 days | Tuber |
| 130 | Cassava | perennial | Root |
| 131 | White yam | 195 days | Tuber |
| 132 | White yam | 225 days | Tuber |
| 133 | Greater yam | 240 days | Tuber |
| 134 | Greater yam | 270 days | Tuber |
| 135 | Yellow yam | 330 days | Tuber |
| 136 | Cocoyam | 330 days | Tuber |
| 137 | Sugarcane | 330 days | Sugar |
| 138 | Sugar beet | 120 days | Sugar |
| 139 | Sugar beet | 135 days | Sugar |
| 140 | Sugar beet | 150 days | Sugar |
| 141 | Sugar beet | 165 days | Sugar |
| 142 | Sugar beet | 180 days | Sugar |
| 143 | Sugar beet | 195 days | Sugar |
| 144 | Sugar beet | 210 days | Sugar |
| 145 | Phaseolus bean (tropical lowland cultivars) | 90 days | Grain |
| 146 | Phaseolus bean (tropical lowland cultivars) | 105 days | Grain |
| 147 | Phaseolus bean (tropical lowland cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 148 | Phaseolus bean (tropical lowland cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 149 | Phaseolus bean (tropical lowland cultivars) | 150 days | Grain |
| 150 | Phaseolus bean (tropical highland cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 151 | Phaseolus bean (tropical highland cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 152 | Phaseolus bean (tropical highland cultivars) | 150 days | Grain |
| 153 | Phaseolus bean (tropical highland cultivars) | 165 days | Grain |
| 154 | Phaseolus bean (tropical highland cultivars) | 180 days | Grain |
| 155 | Phaseolus bean (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 90 days | Grain |
| 156 | Phaseolus bean (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Grain |
| 157 | Phaseolus bean (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 158 | Phaseolus bean (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 159 | Phaseolus bean (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Grain |
| 160 | Chickpea | 90 days | Grain |
| 161 | Chickpea | 105 days | Grain |
| 162 | Chickpea | 120 days | Grain |
| 163 | Chickpea (cold tolerant) | 150 days | Grain |


| Code | Crop type | Growth cycle | Harvested part |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 164 | Chickpea (cold tolerant) | 165 days | Grain |
| 165 | Chickpea (cold tolerant) | 180 days | Grain |
| 166 | Cowpea | 80 days | Grain |
| 167 | Cowpea | 100 days | Grain |
| 168 | Cowpea | 120 days | Grain |
| 169 | Dry pea | 90 days | Grain |
| 170 | Dry pea | 105 days | Grain |
| 171 | Dry pea | 120 days | Grain |
| 172 | Green gram | 60 days | Grain |
| 173 | Green gram | 80 days | Grain |
| 174 | Green gram | 100 days | Grain |
| 175 | Pigeon pea | 135 days | Grain |
| 176 | Pigeon pea | 150 days | Grain |
| 177 | Pigeon pea | 165 days | Grain |
| 178 | Pigeon pea | 180 days | Grain |
| 179 | Pigeon pea | 195 days | Grain |
| 180 | Soybean (tropical and subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Grain |
| 181 | Soybean (tropical and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 182 | Soybean (tropical and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 183 | Soybean (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Grain |
| 184 | Soybean (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Grain |
| 185 | Soybean (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Grain |
| 186 | Sunflower (tropical and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Seed |
| 187 | Sunflower (tropical and subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Seed |
| 188 | Sunflower (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Seed |
| 189 | Sunflower (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Seed |
| 190 | Sunflower (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Seed |
| 191 | Sunflower (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Seed |
| 192 | Winter rape | $35+105$ days | Seed |
| 193 | Winter rape | 40+120 days | Seed |
| 194 | Winter rape | $45+135$ days | Seed |
| 195 | Winter rape | $45+150$ days | Seed |
| 196 | Spring rape | 105 days | Seed |
| 197 | Spring rape | 120 days | Seed |
| 198 | Spring rape | 135 days | Seed |
| 199 | Spring rape | 150 days | Seed |
| 200 | Rabi rape | 135 days | Seed |
| 201 | Rabi rape | 150 days | Seed |
| 202 | Groundnut | 90 days | Kernel |
| 203 | Groundnut | 105 days | Kernel |
| 204 | Groundnut | 120 days | Kernel |
| 205 | Oil palm | perennial | Oil |
| 206 | Olive | perennial | Oil |
| 207 | Jatropha | perennial | Oil |
| 208 | Cabbage | 90 days | Head |
| 209 | Cabbage | 105 days | Head |
| 210 | Cabbage | 120 days | Head |
| 211 | Cabbage | 135 days | Head |
| 212 | Cabbage | 150 days | Head |
| 213 | Cabbage | 165 days | Head |
| 214 | Carrot (fresh-early) (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 60 days | Root |
| 215 | Carrot (fresh-early) (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 75 days | Root |
| 216 | Carrot (fresh-early) (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 90 days | Root |
| 217 | Carrot (storage-late) (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Root |
| 218 | Carrot (storage-late) (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 165 days | Root |


| Code | Crop type | Growth cycle | Harvested part |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 219 | Carrot (storage-late) (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 195 days | Root |
| 220 | Carrot (fresh) (tropical cultivars) | 75 days | Root |
| 221 | Carrot (fresh) (tropical cultivars) | 90 days | Root |
| 222 | Carrot (fresh) (tropical cultivars) | 105 days | Root |
| 223 | Onion (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Bulb |
| 224 | Onion (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Bulb |
| 225 | Onion (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Bulb |
| 226 | Onion (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 165 days | Bulb |
| 227 | Onion (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 180 days | Bulb |
| 228 | Onion (hybernating) (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 45+105 days | Bulb |
| 229 | Onion (hybernating) (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 60+120 days | Bulb |
| 230 | Onion hybernating) (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 75+135 days | Bulb |
| 231 | Onion (tropical cultivars) | 90 days | Bulb |
| 232 | Onion (tropical cultivars) | 105 days | Bulb |
| 233 | Onion) (tropical cultivars) | 120 days | Bulb |
| 234 | Onion (tropical cultivars) | 135 days | Bulb |
| 235 | Tomato (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 90 days | Fruit |
| 236 | Tomato (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Fruit |
| 237 | Tomato (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Fruit |
| 238 | Tomato (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Fruit |
| 239 | Tomato (tropical and subtropical cultivars) | 105 days | Fruit |
| 240 | Tomato (tropical and subtropical cultivars) | 120 days | Fruit |
| 241 | Tomato (tropical and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Fruit |
| 242 | Banana/Plantain | perennial | Fruit |
| 243 | Citrus | perennial | Fruit |
| 244 | Coconut 1 (tall) | perennial) | Copra |
| 245 | Coconut 2 (hybrid tall) | perennial | Copra |
| 246 | Coconut 3 (dwarf) | perennial | Copra |
| 247 | Cacao (comun) | perennial | Beans |
| 248 | Cacao (hybrid) | perennial | Beans |
| 249 | Cotton (tropical cultivars) | 135 days | Fiber |
| 250 | Cotton (tropical cultivars) | 150 days | Fiber |
| 251 | Cotton (tropical cultivars) | 165 days | Fiber |
| 252 | Cotton (tropical cultivars) | 180 days | Fiber |
| 253 | Cotton (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 135 days | Fiber |
| 254 | Cotton (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Fiber |
| 255 | Cotton (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 165 days | Fiber |
| 256 | Flax | 90 days | Fiber |
| 257 | Flax | 105 days | Fiber |
| 258 | Flax | 120 days | Fiber |
| 259 | Coffee arabica | perennial | Green beans |
| 260 | Coffee robusta | perennial | Green beans |
| 261 | Tea china tea (camelia sinenses) | perennial | Leaves |
| 262 | Tea hybrid (sinensis and assamica) | perennial | Leaves |
| 263 | Tea assam tea (camelia sinenses var. assamica) | perennial | Leaves |
| 264 | Tobacco (tropical cultivars) | 105 days | Leaves |
| 265 | Tobacco (tropical cultivars) | 120 days | Leaves |
| 266 | Tobacco (tropical cultivars) | 135 days | Leaves |
| 267 | Tobacco (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 150 days | Leaves |
| 268 | Tobacco (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | 165 day) | Leaves |
| 269 | Alfalfa (temperate and subtropical cultivars) | perennial | AGB |
| 270 | Alfalfa (tropical cultivars) | perennial | AGB |
| 271 | Pasture legumes (C3/I species) | perennial | AGB |
| 272 | Pasture legumes (C3/II species) | perennial | AGB |
| 273 | Pasture grasses (C3/I species) | perennial | AGB |


| Code | Crop type | Growth cycle | Harvested part |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 274 | Pasture grasses (C3/II species) | perennial | AGB |
| 275 | Pasture grasses (C4/II species) | perennial | AGB |
| 276 | Pasture grasses (C4/I species) | perennial | AGB |
| 277 | Miscanthus (C4/II type) | perennial | AGB |
| 278 | Miscanthus (C4/I type) | perennial | AGB |
| 279 | Switchgrass | perennial | AGB |
| 280 | Reed canary grass | perennial | AGB |

## Appendix 5: Actual Yield and Production Data

Table A5-1 lists the data available in the theme Actual Yield and Production. Crop production are expressed in Geary-Khamis Dollar (GK\$).

Table A5-1 Actual Yield and Production data available in the GAEZ Portal

|  | Total crop production value (by 5 min latitude/longitude grid cell) <br> Cereal production value (by 5 min latitude/longitude grid cell) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Crop production Oil crops production value (by 5 min latitude/longitude grid cell) <br> value (GK\$) Root \& tubers production value (by 5 min latitude/longitude grid cell) <br>  Total crop production value per hectare <br> Cereal production value per hectare <br> Crop harvested Harvested area <br> area, yield and Yield <br> production Production |  |

Actual Yield and Production data is available for 23 major crops/commodities (Table A5-2), which correspond with FAOSTAT data.

Table A5-2 Major crops/commodity groups available for actual yield and production

| Code | Crop/commodity | Crops |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Wheat | Wheat |
| 2 | Rice | Rice |
| 3 | Maize | Maize |
| 4 | Sorghum | Sorghum |
| 5 | Millet | Millet |
| 6 | Other cereals | Barley, Rye, Oat and minor other cereals |
| 7 | Tubers | Potato, Sweet potato |
| 8 | Roots | Cassava, Yams, other Roots and Plantain |
| 9 | Sugar beet | Sugar beet |
| 10 | Sugarcane | Sugarcane |
| 11 | Pulses | Pulses |
| 12 | Soybean | Soybean |
| 13 | Rape | Rapeseed |
| 14 | Sunflower | Sunflower |
| 15 | Groundnut | Groundnuts in shells |
| 16 | Oil palm | Oil palm |
| 17 | Olive | Olive |
| 18 | Cotton | Cotton |
| 19 | Cash crops 1 | Banana, Coconut |
| 20 | Vegetables | Vegetables |
| 21 | Cash crops 2 | Coffee, Tea, Cocoa |
| 22 | Fodder | Fodder |
| 23 | Residual | Other crops not listed: mainly fruit, nuts, spices, tobacco, fiber crops, other oil crops |

## Appendix 6: Yield and Production Gap Data

Data in the Yield and Production Gaps theme are listed in Table A6-1.

Table A6-1 Yield and Production Gap data available in the GAEZ Portal

|  | Ratio of actual and potential yield, Main crops <br> Aggregate yield ratio <br>  <br> Ratio of actual and potential yield, Cereal crops <br> Ratio of actual and potential yield, Oil crops <br> Ratio of actual and potential yield, Roots and tubers |
| :--- | :--- |
| Production gap | Ratio of actual and potential yield <br> Difference of actual and potential production |

Yield and Production Gaps are provided for 18 major crops:

Table A6-2 Major crops/commodity groups

| Code | Crop/commodity | Crops |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1 | Wheat | Wheat |
| 2 | Rice | Rice |
| 3 | Maize | Maize |
| 4 | Sorghum | Sorghum |
| 5 | Millet | Millet |
| 7 | Tubers | Potato, Sweet potato |
| 8 | Roots | Cassava, Yams, other Roots and Plantain |
| 9 | Sugar beet | Sugar beet |
| 10 | Sugarcane | Sugarcane |
| 11 | Pulses | Pulses |
| 12 | Soybean | Soybean |
| 13 | Rape | Rapeseed |
| 14 | Sunflower | Sunflower |
| 15 | Groundnut | Groundnuts in shells |
| 16 | Oil palm | Oil palm |
| 17 | Olive | Olive |
| 18 | Cotton | Cotton |

Table A6-3 List of commodities and unit/price relationships for downscaling and yield gap assessments

| COMMODITIES FOR DOWNSCALING AND YIELD GAP ASSESSIMENTS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | mmodities | FAOSTAT (HARVESTED WEIGHT) |  |  |  | GAEZ (DRY WEIGHT) |  |  | FAOSTATGAEZ |
| Code | Name | Commodities | Produce | Unit | Price (GK\$/t) | Crop/LUTs | Produce | Unit | Conversion factor |
| 1 | Wheat | Wheat | grain | tons | 155 | Wheat LUTs | grain | tons | 0.875 |
| 2 | Rice | Rice | grain | tons | 200 | Wetland rice LUTs | grain | tons | 0.875 |
| 3 | Maize | Maize | grain | tons | 125 | Grain maize LUTs | grain | tons | 0.87 |
| 4 | Sorghum | Sorghum | grain | tons | 130 | Sorghum LUTs | grain | tons | 0.88 |
| 5 | Millet | Millet | grain | tons | 140, 170 | Pearl millet and foxtail millet LUTs | grain | tons | 0.9 |
| 6 | Other cereals | Other cereals | grain | tons | 92-250 | Barley, rye, oat, buckwheat, dry rice LUTs | grain | tons | 0.875-0.9 |
| 7 | Tubers | Potato, Sweet potato | tuber | tons | 105, 85 | Potato and sweet potato LUTs | tuber | tons | 0.25, 0.3 |
| 8 | Roots | Cassava, Yams, other roots and Plantain | root | tons | 75, 95, 120 | Cassava, yam, cocoyam and plantain LUTs | root | tons | 0.35 |
| 9 | Sugar beet | Sugar beet | root | tons | 32 | Sugar beet LUTs | sugar | tons | 0.14 |
| 10 | Sugarcane | Sugar cane | stalk | tons | 20 | Sugarcane LUT | sugar | tons | 0.1 |
| 11 | Pulses | Pulses | grain | tons | 235-500 | Ph. bean, chickpea, cowpea, dry pea, grams, pigeon-pea LUTs | grain | GK\$ | 1 |
| 12 | Soybean | Soybean | grain | tons | 250 | Soybean LUTs | grain | tons | 0.9 |
| 13 | Rape | Rapeseed | seed | tons | 330 | Rape LUTs | seed | tons | 0.9 |
| 14 | Sunflower | Sunflower | seed | tons | 300 | Sunflower LUTs | seed | tons | 0.9 |
| 15 | Groundnut | Groundnuts in shells | grain | tons | 436 | Groundnut LUTs | grain | tons | 0.67 |
| 16 | Oil palm | Oilpalm | fruit | tons | 75 | Oil palm LUT | oil | tons | 0.225 |
| 17 | Olive | Olive | fruit | tons | 500 | Olive LUT | oil | tons | 0.22 |
| 18 | Cotton | Cotton | seed + lint | tons | 525,1430 | Cotton LUTs | lint | tons | 0.35 |
| 19 | Cash crops 1 | Banana, Coconut | fruit | tons | 150, 105 | Banana \& coconut LUTs | fruit, copra | GK\$ | 0.35, 0.175 |
| 20 | Vegetables | Vegetables | various | tons | 100-1650 | Vegetables LUTs (cabbage, carrot, oinion, tomato) | various | GK\$ | 0.125-0.175 |
| 21 | Cash crops 2 | Coffee, Tea, Cocoa | beans, leaves | tons | 1000, 1500, 750 | Coffee LUTs, tea LUTs, cocoa LUTs | beans, cd. leaves | GK\$ | 0.35, 0.3, 0.5 |
| 22 | Fodder | Fodder | AGB | tons | 25 | Fodder LUTs | AGB | GK\$ | 0.1 |
| 23 | Residual | Other crops not listed above | various | tons | 90-4500 | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. | n.a. |

Pulses in FAOSTAT include: Dry beans, Dry broad beans, Dry peas, Chick-peas, Cow peas, Pigeon peas, Lentils, Bambara beans, other pulses.
AGB $=$ Above ground biomass

## Appendix 7: List of regions/countries/sub-national divisions

## Table A7-1 List of GAEZ regions

| RG1 code | REGION 1 |
| :---: | :--- |
| 11 | Northern America |
| 21 | Eastern Europe and |
| 22 | Russian Federation |
| 23 | Northern Europe |
| 24 | Weuthern Europe |
| 31 | Caribbean Europe |
| 32 | Central America |
| 41 | South America |
| 51 | Australia \& New Zealand |
| 52 | Pacific Islands |
| 61 | Eastern Africa |
| 62 | Sudano-Sahelian Africa |
| 63 | Central Africa |
| 64 | Northern Africa |
| 65 | Southern Africa |
| 66 | Western Africa |
| 71 | Gulf of Guinea |
| 81 | Western Asia |
| 82 | South-eastern Asia |
| 84 | Southern Asia |
| 85 | Eastern Asia |
| 90 | Central Asia |
|  | Antarctica |


| RG2 code | REGION 2 |
| :---: | :--- |
| 10 | Northern America |
| 20 | Europe and Russian Federation |
| 30 | Central America and Caribbean |
| 40 | South America |
| 50 | Oceania |
| 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa |
| 70 | Northern Africa \& Western Asia |
| 80 | Central, South, South-eastern |
|  | and eastern Asia |
| 90 | Antarctica |

Table A7-2 List of regions and countries

| GAEZ \# | RG3 (country) name | RG2 <br> code | RG2 name | RG1 | RG1 name |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| GAEZ \# | RG3 (country) name | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RG2 } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ | RG2 name | RG1 <br> code | RG1 name | Income level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 43 | Netherlands | 24 | Western Europe | 20 | Europe | High income |
| 44 | Switzerland | 24 | Western Europe | 20 | Europe | High income |
| 45 | Bahamas | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | High income |
| 46 | Cuba | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | Upper middle income |
| 47 | Dominica | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | Upper middle income |
| 48 | Dominican Republic | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | Upper middle income |
| 49 | Guadeloupe | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | High income |
| 49 | Guatemala | 32 | Central America | 10 | North America | Lower middle income |
| 50 | Haiti | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | Low income |
| 51 | Jamaica | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | Upper middle income |
| 52 | Martinique | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | High income |
| 53 | Netherlands Antilles | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | High income |
| 54 | Puerto Rico | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | High income |
| 55 | Trinidad and Tobago | 31 | Caribbean | 10 | North America | High income |
| 56 | Belize | 32 | Central America | 10 | North America | Lower middle income |
| 57 | Costa Rica | 32 | Central America | 10 | North America | Upper middle income |
| 58 | El Salvador | 32 | Central America | 10 | North America | Lower middle income |
| 60 | Honduras | 32 | Central America | 10 | North America | Lower middle income |
| 61 | Mexico | 32 | Central America | 10 | North America | Upper middle income |
| 62 | Nicaragua | 32 | Central America | 10 | North America | Lower middle income |
| 63 | Panama | 32 | Central America | 10 | North America | Upper middle income |
| 64 | Argentina | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Upper middle income |
| 65 | Bolivia | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Lower middle income |
| 66 | Brazil | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Upper middle income |
| 67 | Chile | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Upper middle income |
| 68 | Colombia | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Upper middle income |
| 69 | Ecuador | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Upper middle income |
| 70 | Falkland Islands (Malvinas) | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | N/A |
| 71 | French Guiana | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | High income |
| 72 | Guyana | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Lower middle income |
| 73 | Paraguay | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Lower middle income |
| 74 | Peru | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Upper middle income |
| 75 | Suriname | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Upper middle income |
| 76 | Uruguay | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Upper middle income |
| 77 | Venezuela | 41 | South America | 40 | South America | Upper middle income |
| 78 | Australia | 51 | Australia and New Zealand | 50 | Oceania | High income |
| 79 | New Zealand | 51 | Australia and New Zealand | 50 | Oceania | High income |
| 80 | Fiji | 52 | Melanesia | 50 | Oceania | Lower middle income |
| 81 | New Caledonia | 52 | Melanesia | 50 | Oceania | High income |
| 82 | Papua New Guinea | 52 | Melanesia | 50 | Oceania | Lower middle income |
| 83 | Solomon Islands | 52 | Melanesia | 50 | Oceania | Lower middle income |
| 84 | Vanuatu | 52 | Melanesia | 50 | Oceania | Lower middle income |
| 85 | Burundi | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 86 | Comoros | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |


| GAEZ \# | RG3 (country) name | RG2 code | RG2 name | RG1 code | RG1 name | Income level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 87 | Djibouti | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 88 | Eritrea | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 89 | Ethiopia | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 90 | llemi triangle | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 91 | Kenya | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 92 | Madagascar | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 93 | Malawi | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 94 | Mozambique | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 95 | Rwanda | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 96 | Somalia | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 97 | North Sudan | 63 | Northern Africa | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Lower middle income |
| 97 | South Sudan | 63 | Northern Africa | 70 | North Afr. \& West. Asia | Lower middle income |
| 98 | Uganda | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 99 | United Republic of Tanzania | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 100 | Zambia | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 101 | Zimbabwe | 61 | Eastern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 102 | Angola | 62 | Middle Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 103 | Cameroon | 62 | Middle Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 104 | Central African Republic | 62 | Middle Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 105 | Chad | 62 | Middle Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 106 | Congo | 62 | Middle Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 107 | Dem Republic of the Congo | 62 | Middle Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 108 | Equatorial Guinea | 62 | Middle Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 109 | Gabon | 62 | Middle Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Upper middle income |
| 110 | Sao Tome and Principe | 62 | Middle Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 111 | Algeria | 11 | Northern Africa | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Upper middle income |
| 112 | Egypt | 63 | Northern Africa | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Lower middle income |
| 113 | Hala'ib triangle | 63 | Northern Africa | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Lower middle income |
| 114 | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya | 63 | Northern Africa | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Upper middle income |
| 115 | Ma'tan al-Sarra | 63 | Northern Africa | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Upper middle income |
| 116 | Morocco | 63 | Northern Africa | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Lower middle income |
| 117 | Tunisia | 63 | Northern Africa | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Upper middle income |
| 118 | Western Sahara | 63 | Northern Africa | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Lower middle income |
| 119 | Botswana | 64 | Southern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Upper middle income |
| 120 | Lesotho | 64 | Southern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 121 | Namibia | 64 | Southern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Upper middle income |
| 122 | South Africa | 64 | Southern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Upper middle income |
| 123 | Swaziland | 64 | Southern Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 124 | Benin | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |


| GAEZ \# | RG3 (country) name | $\begin{aligned} & \text { RG2 } \\ & \text { code } \end{aligned}$ | RG2 name | RG1 <br> code | RG1 name | Income level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 125 | Burkina Faso | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 126 | Cote d'Ivoire | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 127 | Gambia | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 128 | Ghana | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 129 | Guinea | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 130 | Guinea-Bissau | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 131 | Liberia | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 132 | Mali | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 133 | Mauritania | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 134 | Niger | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 135 | Nigeria | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 136 | Senegal | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Lower middle income |
| 137 | Sierra Leone | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 138 | Togo | 65 | Western Africa | 60 | Sub-Saharan Africa | Low income |
| 139 | Cyprus | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | High income |
| 140 | Iraq | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Lower middle income |
| 141 | Israel | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | High income |
| 142 | Jordan | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Upper middle income |
| 143 | Kuwait | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | High income |
| 144 | Lebanon | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Upper middle income |
| 145 | Oman | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | High income |
| 146 | Qatar | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | High income |
| 147 | Saudi Arabia | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | High income |
| 148 | Syrian Arab Republic | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Lower middle income |
| 149 | Turkey | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Upper middle income |
| 150 | United Arab Emirates | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | High income |
| 151 | West Bank | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Lower middle income |
| 152 | Yemen | 71 | Western Asia | 70 | North Africa \& Western Asia | Lower middle income |
| 153 | Brunei Darussalam | 81 | South-Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | High income |
| 154 | Cambodia | 81 | South-Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Low income |
| 155 | Indonesia | 81 | South-Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 156 | Lao People's Dem Republic | 81 | South-Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 157 | Malaysia | 81 | South-Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Upper middle income |
| 158 | Myanmar | 81 | South-Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Low income |
| 159 | Philippines | 81 | South-Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |


| GAEZ \# | RG3 (country) name | RG2 code | RG2 name | RG1 <br> code | RG1 name | Income level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 160 | Thailand | 81 | South-Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. W. A) | Lower middle income |
| 161 | Timor-Leste | 81 | South-Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 162 | Viet Nam | 81 | South-Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 163 | Afghanistan | 82 | Southern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Low income |
| 164 | Bangladesh | 82 | Southern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Low income |
| 165 | Bhutan | 82 | Southern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 166 | India | 82 | Southern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 167 | Iran (Islamic Republic of) | 82 | Southern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Upper middle income |
| 168 | Jammu Kashmir | 82 | South Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | N/A |
| 169 | Nepal | 82 | Southern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Low income |
| 170 | Pakistan | 82 | Southern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 171 | Sri Lanka | 82 | Southern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 172 | Aksai Chin | 84 | Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | N/A |
| 173 | Arunashal Pradesh | 84 | Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 174 | China | 84 | Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Upper middle income |
| 175 | China/India | 84 | Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | N/A |
| 176 | Dem People's Rep of Korea | 84 | Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Low income |
| 177 | Hong Kong | 84 | Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | High income |
| 178 | Japan | 84 | Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | High income |
| 179 | Kuril islands | 84 | Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Upper middle income |
| 180 | Mongolia | 84 | Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 181 | Republic of Korea | 84 | Eastern Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | High income |
| 182 | Armenia | 85 | Central Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 183 | Azerbaijan | 85 | Central Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Upper middle income |
| 184 | Georgia | 85 | Central Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 185 | Kazakhstan | 85 | Central Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western Asia) | Upper middle income |


| GAEZ \# | RG3 (country) name | RG2 <br> code | RG2 name | RG1 <br> code | RG1 name | Income level |
| ---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 186 | Kyrgyzstan | 85 | Central Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western <br> Asia) | Lower middle income |
| 187 | Tajikistan | 85 | Central Asia | 80 | Asia (excl. Western <br> Asia) | Low income |

*Rest of World countries in GAEZ consist of countries with fewer than 10 pixels (except for Antarctica and Fr. South and Antarctic Territories) and comprise of the following countries: Heard Isl and McDonald IsI, S.Georgia and S.Sandwich IsI, Fr South and Antarctic Ter., Baker Island, Kingman Reef, Saint Pierre et Miquelon, Howland Island, Jarvis Island, Johnston Atoll, Midway Island, Navassa Island, Palmyra Atoll, Gibraltar, Holy See, Dhekelia and Akrotiri SBA, Guernsey, Jersey, Andorra, Malta, Liechtenstein, Glorioso Island, Monaco, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Grenada, Montserrat, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Turks and Caicos islands, United States Virgin Islands, Bird Island, Nauru, American Samoa, Cook Islands, Guam, Kiribati, Micronesia (Fed States of), Niue, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Tonga, Wallis and Futuna, Tokelau, Tuvalu, Wake Island, Bassas da India, Mayotte, Seychelles, Saint Helena, British Indian Ocean Territory, Juan de Nova Island, Tromelin Island, Ashmore and Cartier Islands, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Scarborough Reef, Liancourt Rock, Macau, Senkaku Islands, Bouvet Island, Bermuda, San Marino, Clipperton Island, British Virgin Islands, Bahrain, Gaza Strip, Norfolk Island, Marshall Islands, Pitcairn, Christmas Island, Singapore, Maldives, Paracel Islands, Spratly Islands

Table A7-3 List of first level sub-national divisions for eight large countries

| Australia | Russian Federation | United States of America |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Australian Capital Territory | Adygeya Rep. | Alabama |
| New South Wales | Aginskiy Buryatskiy A. Okrug | Alaska |
| Northern Territory | Altay Rep. | Arizona |
| Other Territories | Altayskiy Kray | Arkansas |
| Queensland | Amurskaya Oblast | California |
| South Australia | Arkhangelskaya Oblast | Colorado |
| Tasmania | Astrakhanskaya Oblast | Connecticut |
| Victoria | Bashkortostan Rep. | Delaware |
| Western Australia | Belgorodskaya Oblast | District Of Columbia |
| Brasil | Bryanskaya Oblast | Florida |
| Acre | Buryatiya Rep. | Georgia |
| Alagoas | Chechnya Rep. | Hawaii |
| Amapa | Chelyabinskaya Oblast | Idaho |
| Amazonas | Chitinskaya Oblast | Illinois |
| Bahia | Chukotskiy Okrug | Indiana |
| Ceara | Chuvashiya Rep. | lowa |
| Distrito Federal | Dagestan Rep. | Kansas |
| Espirito Santo | Evenkiyskiy Okrug | Kentucky |
| Goias | Ingushetiya Rep. | Louisiana |
| Maranhao | Irkutskaya Oblast | Maine |
| Mato Grosso | Ivanovskaya Oblast | Maryland |
| Mato Grosso Do Sul | Kabardino-balkariya Rep. | Massachusetts |
| Minas Gerais | Kaliningradskaya Oblast | Michigan |
| Para | Kalmykiya Rep. | Minnesota |
| Paraiba | Kaluzhskaya Oblast | Mississippi |
| Parana | Kamchatskaya Oblast | Missouri |
| Pernambuco | Karatchayevo-cherkesiya Rep. | Montana |
| Piaui | Karelya Rep. | Nebraska |
| Rio De Janeiro | Kemerovskaya Oblast | Nevada |
| Rio Grande Do Norte | Khabarovskiy Kray | New Hampshire |
| Rio Grande Do Sul | Khakasiya Rep. | New Jersey |
| Rondonia | Khanty-mansyiskiy Okrug | New Mexico |
| Roraima | Kirovskaya Oblast | New York |
| Santa Catarina | Komi Rep. | North Carolina |
| Sao Paulo | Komi-permyatskiy Okrug | North Dakota |
| Sergipe | Koryakskiy Okrug | Ohio |
| Tocantins | Kostromskaya Oblast | Oklahoma |
| Canada | Krasnodarskiy Kray | Oregon |
| Alberta | Krasnoyarskiy Kray | Pennsylvania |
| British Columbia | Kurganskaya Oblast | Rhode Island |
| Manitoba | Kurskaya Oblast | South Carolina |
| New Brunswick | Leningradskaya Oblast | South Dakota |
| Newfoundland and Labrador | Lipetskaya Oblast | Tennessee |
| Northwest Territories | Magadanskaya Oblast | Utah |
| Nova Scotia | Mariy-el Rep. | Vermont |
| Nunavut | Mordoviya Rep. | Virginia |
| Ontario | Moskovskaya Oblast | Washington |
| Prince Edward Island | Moskva | West Virginia |
| Quebec | Murmanskaya Oblast | Wisconsin |
| Saskatchewan | Name Unknown | Wyoming |


| Canada cont'd | Russian Federation cont'd | India |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yukon Territory | Nenetskiy Okrug | Andaman \& Nicobar |
| China | Nizhegorodskaya Oblast | Andhra Pradesh |
| Anhui Sheng | Novgorodskaya Oblast | Arunachal Pradesh |
| Beijing Shi | Novosibirskaya Oblast | Assam |
| Chongqing Shi | Omskaya Oblast | Bihar |
| Fujian Sheng | Orenburgskaya Oblast | Delhi (Union Territory) |
| Gansu Sheng | Orlovskaya Oblast | Goa |
| Guangdong Sheng | Penzenskaya Oblast | Gujarat |
| Guangxi Zhuangzu Zizhiqu | Permskaya Oblast | Haryana |
| Guizhou Sheng | Primorskiy Kray | Himachal Pradesh |
| Hainan Sheng | Pskovskaya Oblast | Karnataka |
| Hebei Sheng | Rostovskaya Oblast | Kerala |
| Heilongjiang Sheng | Ryazanskaya Oblast | Madhya Pradesh |
| Henan Sheng | Sakha Rep. | Maharashtra |
| Hubei Sheng | Sakhalinskaya Oblast | Manipur |
| Hunan Sheng | Samarskaya Oblast | Meghalaya |
| Jiangsu Sheng | Sankt-peterburg | Mizoram |
| Jiangxi Sheng | Saratovskaya Oblast | Nagaland |
| Jilin Sheng | Severnaya Osetiya-alaniya Rep. | Orissa |
| Liaoning Sheng | Smolenskaya Oblast | Punjab |
| Nei Mongol Zizhiqu | Stavropolskiy Kray | Rajasthan |
| Ningxia Huizu Zizhiqu | Sverdlovskaya Oblast | Sikkim |
| Qinghai Sheng | Tambovskaya Oblast | Tamil Nadu |
| Shaanxi Sheng | Tatarstan Rep. | Tripura |
| Shandong Sheng | Taymyrskiy Okrug | Uttar Pradesh |
| Shanghai Shi | Tomskaya Oblast | West Bengal |
| Shanxi Sheng | Tulskaya Oblast |  |
| Sichuan Sheng | Tverskaya Oblast |  |
| Taiwan Sheng | Tyumenskaya Oblast |  |
| Tianjin Shi | Tyva Rep. |  |
| Xinjiang Uygur Zizhiqu | Udmurtiya Rep. |  |
| Xizang Zizhiqu | Ulyanovskaya Oblast |  |
| Yunnan Sheng | Ustordynskiy Buryatskiy Okrug |  |
| Zhejiang Sheng | Vladimirskaya Oblast |  |
|  | Volgogradskaya Oblast |  |
|  | Vologodskaya Oblast |  |
|  | Voronezhskaya Oblast |  |
|  | Yamalo-nenetskiy Okrug |  |
|  | Yaroslavskaya Oblast |  |
|  | Yevreyskaya A. Oblast |  |

## Appendix 8: Geographic masks

Table A7-4 List of geographic masks


## Appendix 9: Spatial Data Availability for GAEZ Themes

| GAEZ Data Portal |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Time period |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | none | Historical | $\begin{gathered} 30 \\ \text { years } \end{gathered}$ | Baseline | Future | 2000 |
| Land Resources Theme |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Soil Resources: | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dominant soil | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nutrient availability | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Nutrient retaining capacity | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rooting conditions | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Oxygen availability | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Excess salts | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Toxicities | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Workability | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rain-fed soil suitability (low inputs) | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rain-fed soil suitability (high inputs) | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rain-fed soil and terrain suitability (low inputs) | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Rain-fed soil and terrain suitability (high inputs) | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| (ii) Water Resources |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Major river basins | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water scarcity | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Irrigated cultivated land | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Water collecting sites | v |  |  |  |  |  |
| (iii) Terrain Resources |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median altitude | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Median terrain slope class | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope index | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 0-0.5\% | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 0.5-2\% | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 2-5\% | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 5-8\% | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 8-16\% | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 16-30\% | v |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 30-45\% | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope >45\% | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 0-2\% | V |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 2-8\% | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 0-8\% | $v$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| Terrain slope 0-16\% | v |  |  |  |  |  |


| Terrain slope >16\% | $v$ |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Terrain slope >30\% | V |  |  |  |  |
| (iv) Land Cover |  |  |  |  |  |
| Dominant land cover pattern |  |  |  |  | $v$ |
| Cultivated land |  |  |  |  | V |
| Rain-fed cultivated land |  |  |  |  | V |
| Irrigated cultivated land |  |  |  |  | $v$ |
| Forest land |  |  |  |  | v |
| Grassland \&woodland |  |  |  |  | V |
| Barren and sparsely vegetated land |  |  |  |  | $v$ |
| Built-up land |  |  |  |  | V |
| Waterbodies |  |  |  |  | V |
| (v) Protected Areas* |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protected area types |  |  |  |  |  |
| Protected areas - Restrictions for agricultural use |  |  |  |  |  |
| (vi) Selected socio economic and demographic data |  |  |  |  |  |
| Population density (year 2000) |  |  |  |  | v |
| Ruminant livestock (year2000) |  |  |  |  | V |
| Accesibility (about 2000) |  |  |  |  | v |
| Agro-climatic Resources Theme |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Thermal regimes: |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mean Annual temperature |  | v | v | V |  |
| Annual temperature range |  |  | $v$ | V |  |
| Thermal climates |  |  | $v$ | V |  |
| Thermal zones |  |  | $v$ | V |  |
| Temperature growing periods |  | v | $v$ | V |  |
| Frost-free period |  | $v$ | $v$ | V |  |
| Tsum during temperature growing period |  | $v$ | $v$ | V |  |
| Tsum during frost free period |  | $v$ | $v$ | $v$ |  |
| Air frost number, |  | V | V | V |  |
| Snow adjusted air frost number |  |  | $v$ | V |  |
| Reference permafrost zones |  |  | v |  |  |
| (ii) Moisture regimes |  |  |  |  |  |
| Annual Precipitation |  | V | v | V |  |
| Annual Precipitation (1961-90) CV (\%) |  | $v$ | $v$ | V |  |
| Annual Precipitation (1961-90) SD (mm) |  | V | $v$ | V |  |
| Fournier index |  | V | $v$ | V |  |
| Fournier index (1961-90) CV (\%) |  | V | $v$ | V |  |
| Fournier index (1961-90) SD (mm) |  | V | $v$ | V |  |
| Reference evapotranspiration |  | v | $v$ | V |  |
| Annual P/PET ratio |  | v | $v$ | v |  |


| Annual P/PET ratio (1961-90) | CV (\%) |  | $v$ |  | $v$ | $v$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Annual P/PET ratio (1961-90) SD (ratio) |  |  | $v$ |  | $v$ | $v$ |  |
| Seasonal P/PET ratios (2) |  |  | $v$ |  | $v$ | $v$ |  |
| Quaterly P/PET ratios (4) |  |  | $v$ |  | $v$ | $v$ |  |
| (iii) Growing period |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reference length of growing period |  |  | $v$ |  | $v$ | $v$ |  |
| Reference length of growing period zones |  |  | $v$ |  | $v$ | $v$ |  |
| Reference length of growing period (1961-90) CV (\%) |  |  | $v$ |  | $v$ | $v$ |  |
| Reference length of growing period (1961-90) SD (days) |  |  | v |  | v | $v$ |  |
| NPP (rain-fed) |  |  | $v$ |  | $v$ | $v$ |  |
| NPP (irrigated) |  |  | $v$ |  | $v$ | $v$ |  |
| Suitability and Potential Yield Theme |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Agro-climatic yield |  |  | See SPY (Appendix 10) |  |  |  |  |
| Agro-climatically attainable yields |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop LUT selection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop actual evapotranspiration |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop specific accumulated temperature |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SD of agro-climatically attainable yields |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CV of agro-climatically attainable yields |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (ii) Climate yield const | aints |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Temperature constraint factors |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Moisture constraint factors: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Agro-climatic constraint factor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Combined climate related constraint factor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop water deficit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (iii) Crop calendar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Start crop growth cycle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Length of crop growth cycle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (iv) Agro-ecological suitability and productivity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop suitability index (class) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop suitability index (value) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total production capacity (t/ha) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop suitability index (class) for current cultivated land |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crop suitability index (value) for current cultivated land |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Potential production capacity ( $\mathrm{t} / \mathrm{ha}$ ) for current cultivated land |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Actual Yield and Production Theme |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) Crop production Value (GK\$) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total crop production value (by 5 arc-minute gridcell) |  |  |  |  |  |  | $v$ |



Appendix 10: Spatial Data Availability for Suitability and Potential Yield Assessment

| Agroclimatic Yield |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Attainable Yield Rain-fed Crop |  |  |  |  | Attainable Yield <br> Rain-fed <br> Crop type |  |  |  |  | Attainable Yield <br> Rain-fed <br> Crop/LUT |  |  |  |
| input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Historical | Time period 30 years Baseline | Future |
| H | $\checkmark$ | V | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  | $\checkmark \quad \mathrm{V}$ |  |
| I |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 1 |  |  |  | $\checkmark$ | I |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| L |  |  | $\checkmark$ | V | L |  |  | V | $\checkmark$ | L |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  |  | tainable <br> Irrigated <br> Crop |  |  |  |  | nable Yield <br> rigated <br> rop type |  |  |  |  | tainable Yield <br> Irrigated <br> Crop/LUT |  |
| input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Historical | Time p 30 years | riod <br> Baseline | Future | input | Historical | Time period 30 years Baseline | Future |
| H |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| 1 |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 1 |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | I |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| L |  |  |  |  | L |  |  |  |  | L |  |  |  |
|  |  | p LUT sel Rain-fed Crop | tion |  |  | Crop | UT selectio ain-fed rop type |  |  |  |  | LUT selection <br> Rain-fed <br> Crop/LUT |  |
| input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Historical | Time period |  |  | input | Time period |  | Future |
| H |  | V | V | $\checkmark$ | H |  | V | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  | not applicable |  |
| 1 |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | I |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | I |  |  |  |
| L |  |  | $\checkmark$ | V | L |  |  | $\checkmark$ | V | L |  |  |  |
|  |  | p LUT sel Irrigated Crop | ion |  |  | Crop | UT selection rigated rop type |  |  |  |  | LUT selection <br> Irrigated Crop/LUT |  |





| Combined constraints <br> Rain-fed <br> Crop |  |  |  |  | Combined constraints <br> Rain-fed <br> Crop type |  |  |  |  | Combined constraints <br> Rain-fed <br> Crop/LUT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| input | Historical | Time 30 years | eriod <br> Baseline | Future | input | Historical | Time p 30 years | iod <br> Baseline | Future | input | Historical | Time p 30 years | iod <br> Baseline | Future |
| H |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| I |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | I |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | I |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| L |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | L |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | L |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| Combined constraints Irrigated Crop |  |  |  |  | Combined constraints <br> Irrigated <br> Crop type |  |  |  |  | Combined constraints Irrigated Crop/LUT |  |  |  |  |
| input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Time period |  |  |  |
| H |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| I |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | I |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | I |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| L |  |  |  |  | L |  |  |  |  | L |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | p water d Rain-fed Crop | icits |  | Rain-fed Crop type |  |  |  |  | Rain-fed Crop/LUT |  |  |  |  |
| input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Time period |  |  |  |
| H | $\checkmark$ |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ |  |
| I |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | I |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | I |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| L |  |  | V | V | L |  |  | V | V | L |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
|  | Crop water deficits Irrigated Crop |  |  |  | Crop water deficits <br> Irrigated <br> Crop type |  |  |  |  | Crop water deficits Irrigated Crop/LUT |  |  |  |  |
| input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Time period |  |  |  |
|  | Historical |  | Baseline | Future |  | Historical |  | Baseline | Future |  | Historical |  | Baseline | Future |
| H |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| I |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 1 |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 1 |  |  | $\checkmark$ |  |
| L |  |  |  |  | L |  |  |  |  | L |  |  |  |  |



| Crop suitability index (class and value) of current cultivated land <br> Rain-fed <br> Crop |  |  |  |  | Crop suitability index (class and value) of current cultivated land <br> Rain-fed <br> Crop type |  |  |  |  | Crop suitability index (class and value) of current cultivated land <br> Rain-fed <br> Crop/LUT |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| input | Historical | Time 30 years | riod Baseline | Future | input | Historical | Time p 30 years | rod Baseline | Future | input | Historical | Time p 30 years | iod Baseline | Future |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \\ & \mathrm{I} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \\ & \mathrm{I} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | H I L |  |  |  |  |
| Crop suitability index (class and value) Irrigated* (irrigated cultivated land) Crop |  |  |  |  | Crop suitability index (class and value) Irrigated* (irrigated cultivated land) Crop type |  |  |  |  | Crop suitability index (class and value) Irrigated* (irrigated cultivated land) Crop/LUT |  |  |  |  |
| input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Historical | Time p 30 years | iod Baseline | Future |
| $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \\ & \mathrm{I} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \\ & \mathrm{I} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  | H I L |  |  |  |  |
| Crop suitability index (class and value) Irrigated Gravity*(irrigated cultivated land) Crop |  |  |  |  | Crop suitability index (class and value) Irrigated Gravity*(irrigated cultivated land) Crop type |  |  |  |  | Crop suitability index (class and value) Irrigated Gravity*(irrigated cultivated land) Crop/LUT |  |  |  |  |
| input | Historical | Time <br> 30 years | riod <br> Baseline | Future | input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Time period |  |  |  |
| H <br> I <br> L |  |  | $\checkmark$ <br> V | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{V} \\ & \mathrm{~V} \end{aligned}$ | H I L |  |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{H} \\ & \mathrm{I} \\ & \mathrm{~L} \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Crop suitability index (class and value) Irrigated Sprinkler*(irrigated cultivated land) Crop |  |  |  |  | Crop suitability index (class and value) Irrigated Gravity*(irrigated cultivated land) Crop type |  |  |  |  | Crop suitability index (class and value) <br> Irrigated Gravity*(irrigated cultivated land) Crop/LUT |  |  |  |  |
| input | Historical | Time <br> 30 years | riod <br> Baseline | Future | input | Time period |  |  |  | input | Time period |  |  |  |
| H |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | H |  |  |  |  | H |  |  |  |  |
| I |  |  | $\checkmark$ | $\checkmark$ | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  |
| L |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | L |  |  |  |  |




Global Agro-ecological Zones

