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Global rice production 2020

, Productivity in global rice environments rice is cultivated in more than one hundred countries, with a total harvest of hectares, approximately 158 million hectares, producing more than 700 million tons annually, (470 million tonnes of bleached rice). About 640 million tons of rice are cultivated in SIA, ā, representing 90% of global production. A sub-Saharan Africa produces about 19 tons MillionĀ, and Latin America about 25 million tons. In the SIA and the sub-Saharan Africa, almost alla rice is grown in small properties of 0.5 ha 3. Income vary from less than 1 t / ha in very poor dryer conditions for more than 10 t / ha in temperate intensive irrigated systems. Small, and in many growing areas, pharmaceouse sizes account for the low incomes of rice farmers families. Rice grows in a wide range of ofhan, environments and is productive in many situations where other cultures would be fail.ā, the largest productions of rice have been traditionally obtained from plantations in alta- Latitude, who have long duration of the day and where intensive agriculture techniques are practiced, om, or in the areas of low desert latitude that have very high solar energy. Southwest Australia, ā, Hokkaido, Japan, Spain, Italy, Northern California, and the Nile Delta provide the production of beast rice examples.ā, global and consumption, more While anywhere else in the world, rice dominates general production production, (measured by the portion of the harvest harvest of rice) and foods in general consumption, (measured by rice participation in total caloric intake) In rice producers Asia.ā, the worlds largest producers of rice, by far, is China and India. Although its area is less than India's 5, China's rice production is larger due to the largest yieldsā, because almost all the China's rice area is irrigated, Step less than half of the rice area, Indiaa s is irrigated. After China and India, the largest producers of rice nearby are IndonĀ © Sia, Bangladesh, Vietnam, Myanmar and Thailand. These seven countries all had a month's production in 2006-08 of more than 30 million tons of bark rice and, together, respond to more than 80% of world production. Despite the Domain Asia ė s in the production of rice and consumption, rice is also important in other parts of the world. In Africa, for example, rice has been the Maina a food clip defined as the food, among the three main cultures, that the supplies the Thean, the higher amount of calories for at least 50 years in parts of the Western Africa for allehorts, countries in the ocean. In these countries, the percentage of HASA rice calories generally has not increased substantially over time. In other African countries, however, a rice shifted other basic foods because of the availability of import, accessible from the SIA and rice ė s easier preparation, which is especially important in urban areas. ONA Balance, in Africa, the production has grown rapidly, but rice consumption grew more fast, with the balance to be received by increasing amounts of imports. The Western Africa isa the main sub-region the production, responding for more than 40% of African production Inan, 2006-08. In terms of individual countries, the main producers of rice (2006-08) to Egypt (7.0 million t), nigland (3.8 million t), and Madagascar (3.2 million t). In the Latin America and the Caribbean, Rice was a preferred pioneer culture in the first half of the EFA 20 in the Savannas do Brasil, Bolivia, Colima, Uruguay and Venezuela, and on forest margins throughout the Regiā Ē o. Today, rice is the most important sourcea of calories in many Latin American countries, including the Nations of the Caribbean of Cuba Ecuador and Peru, Costa Ricaā, and Panama, Guyana and Suriname, and Dominican Republic and Haiti. It is less dominant in consumption than in the SIA, however, because ofhan, the importance of wheat, and beans on regional diets. Brazil is by far the largest, producer, and is responsible for half almost (46% in 2006-08) of the production of rice in the region thean . After Brazil (11.6 million t), the largest producers are Peru and and (2.5a Million of T each in 2006-08), followed by Ecuador (1.6 million t). In other places, the most important production centers are in the United States (CaliforniaĀ ė and The southern states near the Mississippi River), which produced 9.0 million ta rice in Methane in 2006-08. The main European producers are Italy, Spain, E, and Russia. Australia used to be an important producer, but his exit has decline, substantially in the last few years because of the recurring drought. Consumption of rice inan, the Pacific Islands increased rapidly along the last two days. Rice, which isa all imported into a small amount grown in Papua New Guinea, is Disks, traditional starch root arises as a main clip due to the tastes in change, ease of storageā, and preparation O, and sometimes the cost. Practices of Income Improvement Development of High Yield Varieties: Green Revolution to a Green RevolutionĀ ė is the name given to the dramatic increase in cereal yields Cropā, through modern inputs Irrigation , Fertilizers, improved seeds, pesticides Andā, Ā ė on DĀ © 1960. For rice, the revolution started with the launch by the irri of Thean, high yield variety Semidwarf IR8 in 1966. World rice production in 1960, the Thin, thousands of years of experience, was about 2 t / ha. Surprisingly in Onlyan, 40 more years, like green revolution, which doubled, reaching 4 t / ha in 2000. Thea varieties and technologies developed during the green revolution of rice Increased income in some areas at 6A 10 t / ha. A widespread hunger and nutrition, especially in the SIA, made it clear that the wheat ofhan, production and rice needed to increase to avoid famine. The crisis led directly to the establishment of Irri in 1960, and later his sister Institutions, in the International Advisory Group Agricultural Investigation System (GCia). Tuning irrigation technologies and fertilizers helped income increased cereals, but its complete impact was held Onlyā, after the development of high-performance varieties (VARS). These semi-dwarf rice varieties, were more sensitive to plant nutrients and presented a smaller and more rugged straw that Would does not fall under the weight of the heavier head of grain. They could also mature morea quickly and were insovable to the length of the day, thus allowing more cultures to BEA grown every year in the same land.ā, the first of them vars, called IR6, was launched in 1966. The adoption Of vars occurred, rapidly and about 40% of the total cereal area in the SIA was planted for varieties, modern in 1980. This increased to about 80% of the area grown by 2000. Although many of the initial varieties rice HYV dramatically raised income, they werea susceptible to pests and diseases and had cooked traces that were less appealing, to consumers. Continuing investments in agricultural research led to the eventual development, second and third generation varieties, which combined with successful highan yield potential, with good resistance to pests and diseases and preferential consumption polic traits. The green revolution was mainly a technological revolution, which required, strong support and politics to develop technologies, build the required infrastructure, ensure that markets, finances and public entry systems It worked and that Farmersā, had enough knowledge and economy incentive to adopt the new practices. Public interventions were especially crucial in the SIA to ensure that small farmers were not LEFTA three, and without which the green revolution would have been much less pronO Poor.ā, in MĀ © DIOS, Asiesicians were spending 15.4% of their total spending government, in agriculture by 1972 and that doubled the real value of its expenditure, agricultural by 1985.ā, governments also anchored Subscribed Agricultural Agriculture Entries Special Button, Fertilizers, Energy and A water and intervened in markets to ensure that received farmers, appropriate prices each year to make the technologies profitable. Many many His interventions to ensure that small farms were not left behind. Substantial empigural evidence in the POCA showed that small farms were the most efficient producers of the SIA and forced reform and small agricultural development programs were implemented to create and support a large number of small farms. Small farm Ā ė ā ė "Led agricultural growth has proved to be not only more efficient but also more prospective, a proposal win-win for growth and reduction of poverty. Impact Green Revolution The green revolution has not only increased yields, also reduced production costs per kg of cropped cereal. This allowed a result win-win in which the Cereal prices could diminish the benefit of consumers, even while farmers and agricultural workers have increased their gains. However, the relationship between green revolution and the allevan of poverty is complex. And this led to a large and literature debate in the literature. Villages and domestic studies held soon after the release of green revolution technologies raised the worries that large farms were the main beneficiaries of technologies and that poor farmers have not been affected or worsened. However, some studies have found favorable impacts ā ė ā ė

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