# **Global Food Security-Support Analysis Data at 30 m (GFSAD)**

In the twenty-first century, it is crucial to monitor the world's croplands in order to provide people with sustainable water and food security. There are several shortcomings with the cropland products now on the market, including the lack of specific spatial position and coarse resolution.

* The cropped regions' absence of specific spatial position;

a coarse resolution and significant area, position, and detail uncertainty in the map products;

* uncertainty in distinguishing between rainfed and irrigated areas;
* lack of different crop varieties and crop intensities; and
* Lack of an online data gateway specifically for the distribution of farm products

**How do plants and animals respond to climate change?**

The natural world is interconnected in every way. The "non-living" elements of their environments are interconnected with living organisms. An ecosystem is composed of these inanimate elements. Ecosystems in a region change together with climate change.

The USGS conducts research on how climate change impacts the nation's ecosystems, fisheries, plants, and wildlife. To guarantee that findings are immediately applicable to decisions about conservation, restoration, and management, we develop our work side by side with partners. Natural areas all around the country are protected using USGS climate science.

The chemistry of big rivers has led to inferences about permafrost thaw and enhanced subsurface flow, but there is little empirical proof of the effects on headwater streams. While evapotranspiration and infiltration are significant fluxes in warmer, wooded areas, stream discharge is the primary method of precipitation loss in colder, tundra-dominated catchments.

<https://www.usgs.gov/publications/sensitivity-headwater-streamflow-thawing-permafrost-and-vegetation-change-warming>

<https://www.usgs.gov/centers/western-geographic-science-center/science/global-food-security-support-analysis-data-30-m>

<https://www.usgs.gov/science/science-explorer/climate/impacts-on-plants-and-animals>

<https://developers.google.com/earth-engine/datasets/catalog/USGS_GFSAD1000_V1>

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# **TRENDS IN THE ITALIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY AND LEGISLATION - YEAR 2021**

In 2021, agriculture in Italy shows the general environment of recuperation that marked the second half of the Covid-19 pandemic year did not assist agriculture, forestry, or fisheries. Negative climatic occurrences hindered the non-agricultural production (secondary activities, particularly agritourism), which had been steadily recovering. All predictions regarding the Ukraine conflict have been proven false.

<https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/272571>

**TRENDS IN THE AGRICUTURAL ECONOMY**

Italy continues to rank third in terms of production value and first in terms of value added in Europe. The production of fruit and cereals has increased, whereas the production of olive oil has decreased the most. Secondary activities (-20.3%), the horticulture industry (-8.4%), and agricultural support services (-4.1%) have all been impacted by the Covid-19 health disaster. Production and agricultural revenue both decreased by 0.8% and 1.5% in the EU27. The EU28 saw increases in output and agricultural revenue, but Italy continued to rank first for value added and third for production value. If the food industry is included, the impact of agriculture on the Italian economy increases to 4.1% from 2.2%.

<https://www.istat.it/en/archivio/258306>