Food supplies title:

**Where our food crops come from**

Food supplies summary:

Explore the links between where food crops come from – their native origins and traditional regions of diversity – and where they are now eaten worldwide. Hover over regions and flows to discover how much our food supplies are comprised of crops native to different regions of the world.

Food supplies content:

These circular plots link the “primary regions of diversity” of crops (regions where crops were initially domesticated and evolved over long periods of time, and where the diversity of traditional crop varieties and related wild plants is especially high) with crops’ current importance in regional food supplies, measured in terms of calories (kcal/capita/day), protein (g/capita/day), fat (g/capita/day), and food weight (g/capita/day).

Each region has a color representing its own “native” crops and those colors are connected to other regions due the importance of those crops in the diets of other regions. The direction of the contribution is indicated by both the native region’s color and a gap between the connecting line and the consuming region’s segment. The magnitude of contribution is indicated by the width of the connecting line. Regional food supply values (per capita/day) were formed by deriving a weighted average of national food supply values across countries comprising each region, with national values weighted by population.

Hover over each region (outside ring of the circle) to see the countries included in the region, the crops whose primary regions of diversity include the region, and a visualization of the connections between the region and other regions in regard both to its native crops’ contributions to other regions, as well as other regions’ contributions to its own food supplies.

Hover over the lines connecting regions (within the circle) to see the contribution of specific regions to other regions. A selected list of native crops with the greatest contribution to the consuming region is also displayed.

For example, tropical South America is represented in crimson. The crimson lines represent the amount of regional food supplies derived from crops native to the region- such as cassava, groundnut, and cocoa beans- eaten in different regions of the world. In turn, tropical South America consumes crops native to other regions, for example, rice, sugarcane, and bananas and plantains.

North America:

Includes Canada and United States of America.

Primary region of diversity of grapes and sunflower.

Central America and Mexico:

Includes Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Primary region of diversity of beans, cassava, cocoa beans, cottonseed oil, maize, palm oil, pimento, sweet potatoes, and yautia (roots other commodity).

Caribbean:

Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Primary region of diversity of cottonseed oil, pimento, and yautia (roots other commodity).

Andes:

Includes Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Primary region of diversity of beans, potatoes, and tomatoes.

Tropical South America:

Includes Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

Primary region of diversity of cassava, cocoa beans, cottonseed oil, groundnut, palm oil, pimento, pineapples, sweet potatoes, tea, yams, and yautia (roots other commodity).

Temperate South America:

Includes Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay.

Primary region of diversity of mate (tea commodity).

West Africa:

Includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Primary region of diversity of coffee, cowpeas (pulses other commodity), millets, palm oil, rice, sorghum, and yams.

Central Africa:

Includes Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Primary region of diversity of coffee, cowpeas (pulses other commodity), palm oil, rice, and sorghum.

East Africa:

Includes Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan (former), and Uganda.

Primary region of diversity of coffee, cottonseed oil, cowpeas and bambara beans (pulses other commodity), millets, olives, peas, sesame, and sorghum.

Southern Africa:

Includes Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Primary region of diversity of cottonseed oil, cowpeas and bambara beans (pulses other commodity), millets, and sorghum.

Indian Ocean Islands:

Includes Madagascar and Mauritius.

Northwest Europe:

Includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

Primary region of diversity of apples, oats, and sugar beet (sugar commodity).

Southwest Europe:

Includes France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain.

Primary region of diversity of apples, olives, peas, rape & mustard, and sugar beet (sugar commodity).

Northeast Europe:

Includes Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, and Ukraine.

Primary region of diversity of apples, oats, and sugar beet (sugar commodity).

Southeast Europe:

Includes Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Greece, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey.

Primary region of diversity of apples, olives, peas, rape & mustard, and sugar beet (sugar commodity).

South and East Mediterranean:

Includes Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, and Turkey.

Primary region of diversity of barley; chickpeas, lentils and lupins (pulses other commodity); dates; grapes; olives; peas, rape & mustard; sugar beet (sugar commodity); and wheat.

West Asia:

Includes Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

Primary region of diversity of barley; chickpeas, faba beans and lentils (pulses other commodity); dates; grapes; olives; onions; peas; rye; sesame and wheat.

Central Asia:

Includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Primary region of diversity of apples, barley, onions, and wheat.

South Asia:

Includes Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

Primary region of diversity of bananas & plantains; chickpeas, lentils and pigeonpeas (pulses other commodity); coconuts; dates; lemons & limes; millets; pepper; rice; sesame; sugarcane sugar commodity); taro (roots other commodity); tea; and yams.

East Asia:

Includes China (mainland), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong SAR, Japan, Macao SAR, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

Primary region of diversity of apples, grapefruit, grapes, lemons & limes, millets, oranges & mandarines, rice, soybean, and tea.

Southeast Asia:

Includes Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.

Primary region of diversity of bananas & plantains, cloves, coconuts, grapefruit, millets, rice, sugarcane (sugar commodity), taro (roots other commodity), tea, and yams.

Tropical Pacific Region:

Includes Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Primary region of diversity of coconuts and taro (roots other commodity).

Australia and New Zealand:

Includes Australia and New Zealand.

Production title:

**Where our food crops come from**

Production summary:

Explore the links between where food crops come from – their native origins and traditional regions of diversity – and where they are now produced worldwide. Hover over regions and flows to discover how much our agricultural production areas are comprised of crops native to different regions of the world.

Production content:

These circular plots link the “primary regions of diversity” of crops (regions where crops were initially domesticated and evolved over long periods of time, and where the diversity of traditional crop varieties and related wild plants is especially high) with crops’ current importance in regional agricultural production, measured in terms of total production quantity (tonnes), harvested area (ha), and gross production value (current million US$)].

Each region has a color representing its own “native” crops and those colors are connected to other regions due the production of those crops in other regions. The direction of the contribution is indicated by both the native region’s color and a gap between the connecting line and the producing region’s segment. The magnitude of contribution is indicated by the width of the connecting line. Regional production values were formed by summing national production values across countries comprising each region.

Hover over each region (outside ring of the circle) to see the countries included in the region, the crops whose primary regions of diversity include the region, and a visualization of the connections between the region and other regions in regard both to its native crops’ contributions to other regions, as well as other regions’ contributions to its own agricultural production.

Hover over the lines connecting regions (within the circle) to see the contribution of specific regions to other regions. A selected list of native crops with the greatest contribution to the producing region is also displayed.

For example, tropical South America is represented in crimson. The crimson lines represent the amount of production derived from crops native to the region- such as cassava, groundnut, and cocoa beans- that are produced in different regions of the world. In turn, tropical South America produces crops native to other regions, for example, rice, sugarcane, and bananas and plantains.

North America:

Includes Canada and United States of America.

Primary region of diversity of blueberries, cranberries, grapes, pumpkins & gourds, raspberries, strawberries, and sunflower.

Central America and Mexico:

Includes Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama.

Primary region of diversity of avocados, beans, cassava, chillies & peppers, cocoa beans, cottonseed oil, guavas (mangoes mangosteens guavas commodity), maize, palm oil, papayas, pumpkins & gourds, sweet potatoes, vanilla, and yautia.

Caribbean:

Includes Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and Trinidad and Tobago.

Primary region of diversity of chillies & peppers, cottonseed oil, vanilla, and yautia.

Andes:

Includes Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru.

Primary region of diversity of beans, lupins, potatoes, quinoa, and tomatoes.

Tropical South America:

Includes Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

Primary region of diversity of brazil nuts, cashew, cassava, chillies & peppers, cocoa beans, cottonseed oil, groundnut, guavas (mangoes mangosteens guavas commodity), mate, palm oil, papayas, pineapples, pumpkins & gourds, sweet potatoes, vanilla, yams, and yautia.

Temperate South America:

Includes Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay.

Primary region of diversity of mate, quinoa, and strawberries.

West Africa:

Includes Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo.

Primary region of diversity of coffee, cowpeas, fonio, kola nuts, melons, millets, palm oil, rice, sheanuts, sorghum, and yams.

Central Africa:

Includes Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, and Sao Tome and Principe.

Primary region of diversity of coffee, cowpeas, kola nuts, palm oil, rice, sheanuts, and sorghum.

East Africa:

Includes Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Somalia, Sudan (former), and Uganda.

Primary region of diversity of bambara beans, castor oil, coffee, cottonseed oil, cowpeas, melons, millets, olives, peas, peppermint, sesame, sheanuts, and sorghum.

Southern Africa:

Includes Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Primary region of diversity of bambara beans, cottonseed oil, cowpeas, melons, millets, peppermint, pumpkins & gourds, sorghum, and watermelons.

Indian Ocean Islands:

Includes Madagascar and Mauritius.

Northwest Europe:

Includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, and United Kingdom.

Primary region of diversity of apples, asparagus, sugar beet, chicory roots, clover, currants, gooseberries, hazelnuts, hops, lettuce, linseed, oats, peppermint, and raspberries.

Southwest Europe:

Includes France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain.

Primary region of diversity of anise, coriander and fennel (anise badian fennel coriander commodity), apples, artichokes, asparagus, sugar beet, cabbages, carob, carrots & turnips, chicory roots, clover, currants, figs, gooseberries, hazelnuts, hops, leeks, lettuce, linseed, lupins, mustard seed, olives, peas, peppermint, poppy, rapeseed, raspberries, and vetches.

Northeast Europe:

Includes Belarus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovakia, and Ukraine.

Primary region of diversity of apples, asparagus, sugar beet, chicory roots, clover, currants, gooseberries, hazelnuts, hops, lettuce, linseed, oats, peppermint, and raspberries.

Southeast Europe:

Includes Albania, Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Georgia, Greece, Montenegro, Serbia, Slovenia, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, and Turkey.

Primary region of diversity of anise, coriander and fennel (anise badian fennel coriander commodity), apples, artichokes, asparagus, sugar beet, cabbages, carob, carrots & turnips, cherries, chestnut, chicory roots, clover, currants, gooseberries, hazelnuts, hops, leeks, lettuce, linseed, lupins, mustard seed, olives, pears, peas, peppermint, plums, poppy, rapeseed, raspberries, safflower seed, vetches, and walnuts.

South and East Mediterranean:

Includes Algeria, Cyprus, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Morocco, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, and Turkey.

Primary region of diversity of anise, coriander and fennel (anise badian fennel coriander commodity), artichokes, asparagus, barley, sugar beet, cabbages, carob, carrots & turnips, castor oil, chestnut, chickpeas, chicory roots, clover, dates, figs, gooseberries, grapes, hops, leeks, lentils, lettuce, linseed, lupins, mustard seed, olives, peas, peppermint, poppy, rapeseed, raspberries, triticale, and wheat.

West Asia:

Includes Afghanistan, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen.

Primary region of diversity of alfalfa, almonds, anise and coriander (anise badian fennel coriander commodity), asparagus, barley, carrots & turnips, castor oil, cherries, chestnut, chickpeas, chicory roots, clover, dates, faba beans, figs, gooseberries, grapes, hazelnuts, hempseed, hops, leeks, lentils, lettuce, linseed, melons, olives, onions, pears, peas, peppermint, pistachios, plums, quinces, raspberries, rye, safflower seed, sesame, spinach, triticale, walnuts, and wheat.

Central Asia:

Includes Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Primary region of diversity of alfalfa, almonds, apples, apricots, asparagus, barley, carrots & turnips, cherries, chestnut, chicory roots, clover, currants, figs, garlic, gooseberries, hazelnuts, hempseed, hops, leeks, lettuce, linseed, onions, peppermint, pistachios, quinces, raspberries, safflower seed, spinach, triticale, walnuts, and wheat.

South Asia:

Includes Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka.

Primary region of diversity of areca nuts, bananas & plantains, cardamoms (nutmeg mace cardamoms commodity), castor oil, chickpeas, chicory roots, cinnamon, clover, coconuts, cucumbers, dates, eggplants, figs, ginger, hempseed, lemons & limes, lentils, mangoes (mangoes mangosteens guavas commodity), melons, millets, okra, pepper, pigeonpeas, rice, sesame, sugarcane, taro, tea, walnuts, and yams.

East Asia:

Includes China (mainland), Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Hong Kong SAR, Japan, Macao SAR, Mongolia, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

Primary region of diversity of apples, apricots, badian (anise badian fennel coriander commodity), buckwheat, cabbages, cinnamon, cucumbers, eggplants, grapefruit, grapes, hops, kiwi, lemons & limes, melons, millets, oranges, peaches & nectarines, pears, persimmons, plums, raspberries, rice, soybean, tangerines & mandarins, and tea.

Southeast Asia:

Includes Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand, Timor-Leste, and Viet Nam.

Primary region of diversity of badian (anise badian fennel coriander commodity), areca nuts, bananas & plantains, cinnamon, cloves, coconuts, cucumbers, eggplants, grapefruit, mangoes and mangosteens (mangoes mangosteens guavas commodity), melons, millets, nutmeg and mace (nutmeg mace cardamoms commodity), okra, pears, plums, rice, sugarcane, taro, tea, and yams.

Tropical Pacific Region:

Includes Fiji, French Polynesia, Kiribati, New Caledonia, Samoa, Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu.

Primary region of diversity of coconuts, melons, and taro.

Australia and New Zealand:

Includes Australia and New Zealand.