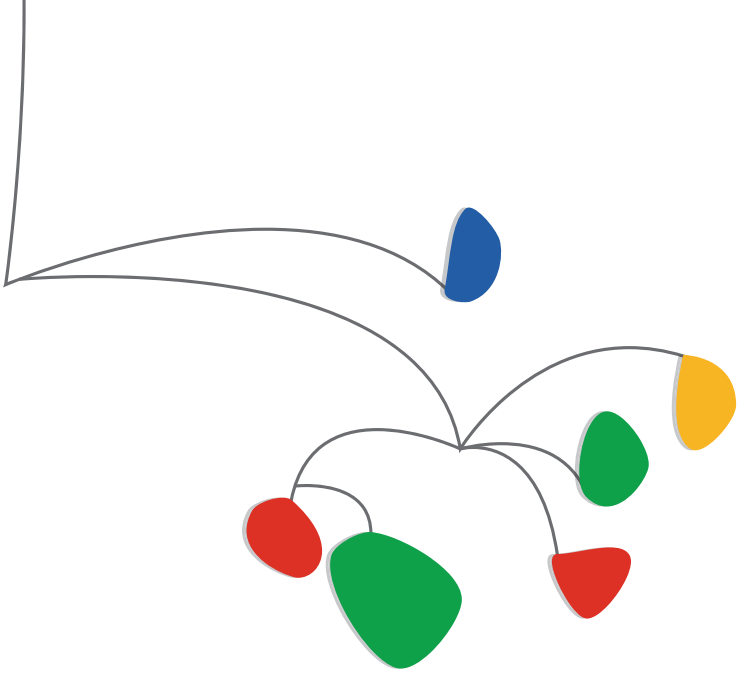




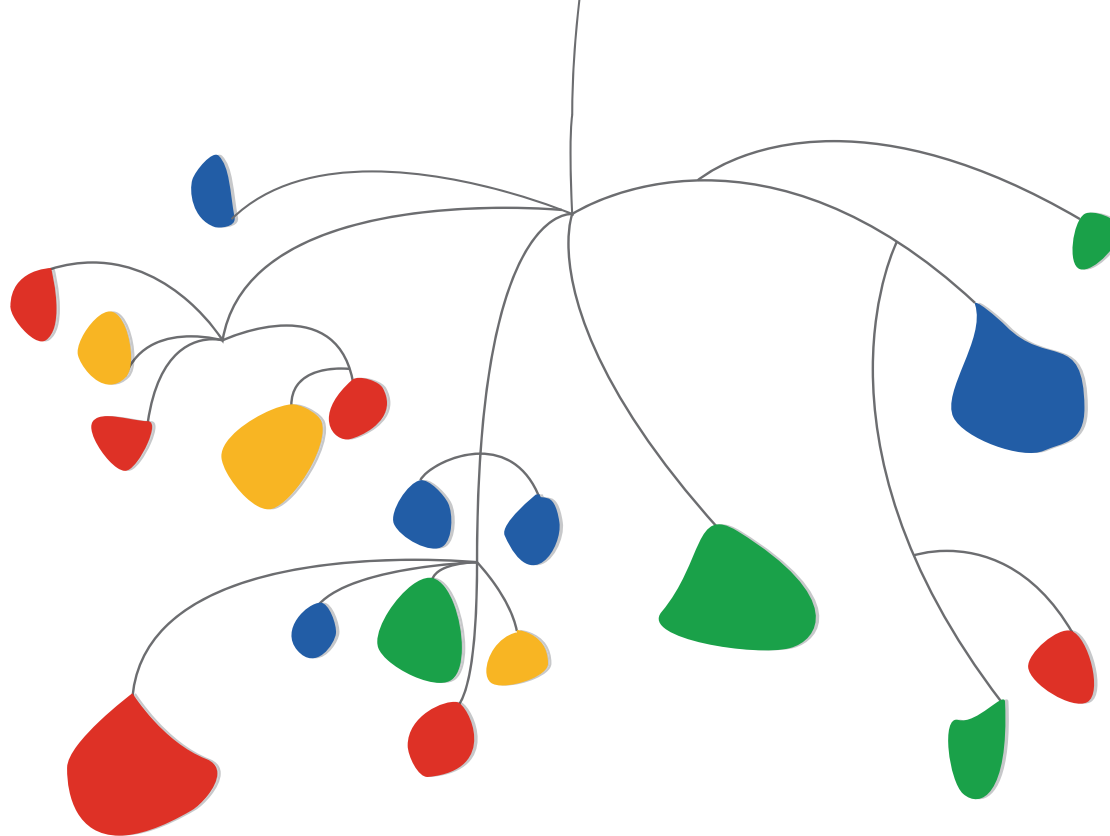
AMIS Crop Calendar





AMIS Crop Calendar





First published 2012 by the Mexican Agri-food and Fishery Information Service, part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA), in collaboration with The Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS).

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Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



International Food Policy Research Institute



International Fund for Agricultural Development



Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development



United Nations Conference on Trade and Development



UN High-level Task Force on the Food Security Crisis



World Bank



International Grains Council

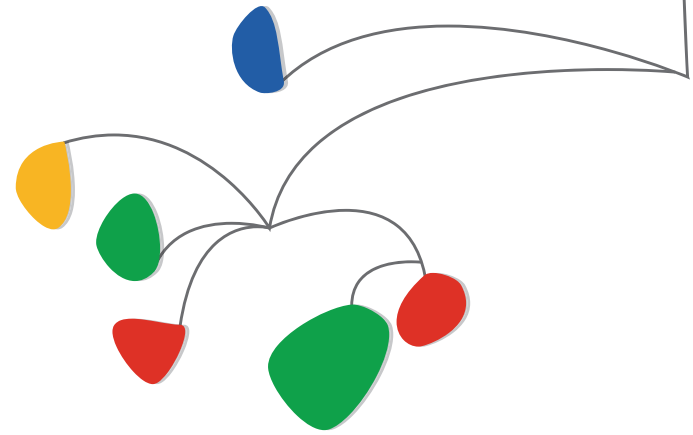


World Food Programme



World Trade Organization

Contents



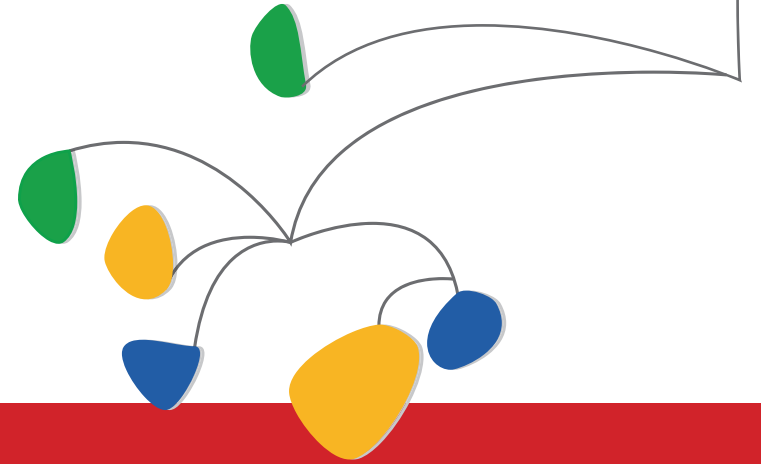
Foreword

Crops

Wheat
Rice
Maize
Soybeans



Foreword



The Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) is a G20 initiative to enhance food market transparency and encourage coordination of policy action in response to market uncertainty.

The initial focus of AMIS is on four crops that are particularly important in international food markets, namely wheat, maize, rice and soybeans. AMIS seeks to strengthen collaboration and dialogue among main producing, exporting and importing countries.

About this calendar

The monitoring of global markets requires a close watch of crop development in each country/region during the growing season. It is for this reason that an easy-to-use crop calendar covering the most important producing countries could be a valuable tool for market analysis.

This document was produced with the collaboration of the Mexican Agri-food and Fishery Information Service, which is part of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA), during the Mexican Presidency of the G20 Group.

AMIS Participating Countries

The countries included in this calendar are those taking part in the AMIS initiative, that is the G-20 countries plus Spain, along with the seven invited participating countries (Egypt, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, the Philippines, Thailand, Ukraine and Viet Nam).

Overall AMIS countries account for the bulk of production and exports of the four crops currently covered under the initiative.



Crops



Wheat

Wheat is one of the first cereals known to have been domesticated. Its origin can be traced back to at least 11 000 years ago in the Nile Delta and Mesopotamia. There are several domesticated wheat varieties, including hybrids, but most often, the distinction is made between soft and hard (durum) wheat.

Soft wheat is by far the most important for production. It is used for food preparations, but lower quality supplies are commonly destined to feed and, in recent years, also for the production of bio-ethanol.

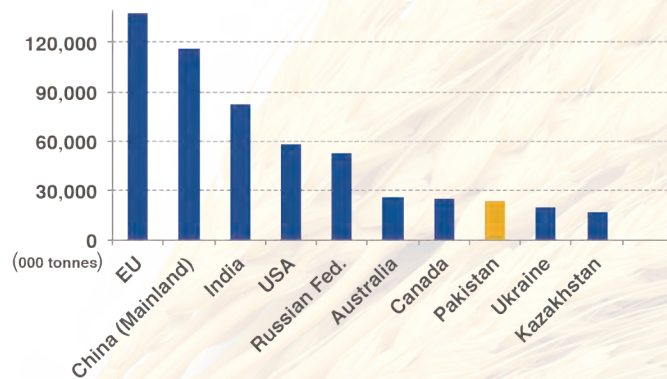
Hard/durum wheat, the production of which is far smaller than that of soft wheat, is largely used as ingredient for producing semolina and pasta. A number of countries grow two wheat crops per year: the winter wheat and spring wheat crops, named after the period of their planting.



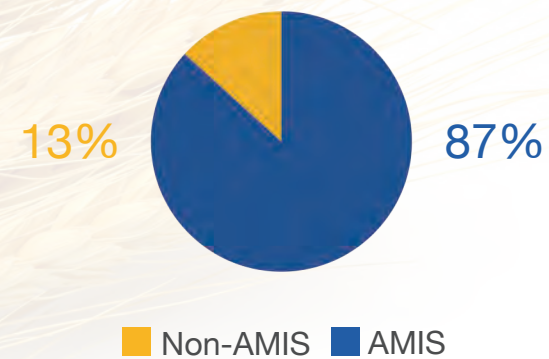
Wheat production

Global production of wheat averaged 680 million tonnes in 2009-2011, with close to half of the world output coming from the EU, China and India. Overall AMIS countries accounted for 87 percent of the total. About 132 million tonnes of wheat (including wheat flour) were traded internationally in the same period, of which some 97 percent were exported by AMIS countries. AMIS countries accounted for a much smaller share of world wheat imports, of 49 percent.

Top 10 wheat producing countries
(2009-2011 average)

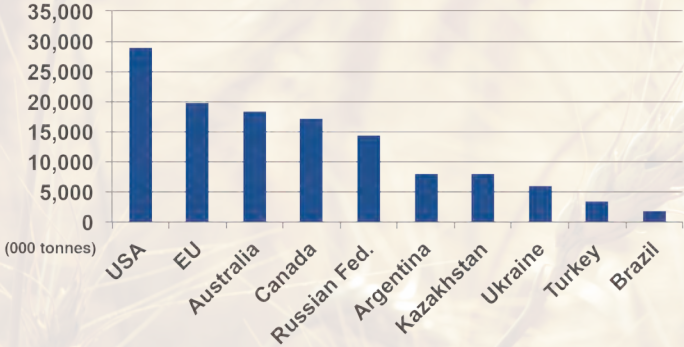


Wheat production
(2009-2011 average)

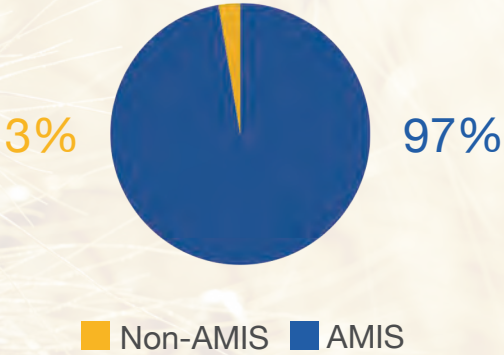


Wheat exports

Top 10 wheat exporting countries
(2009-2011 average)

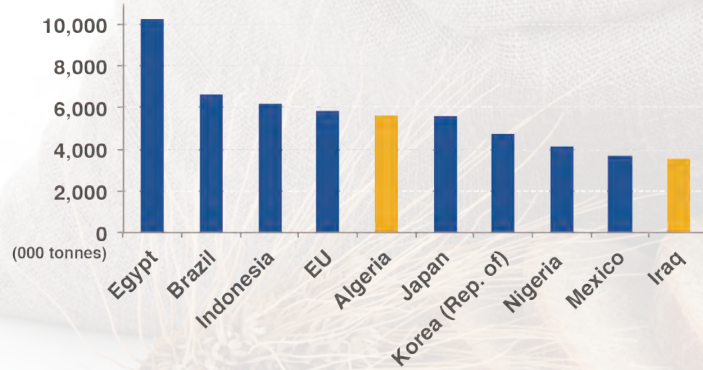


Wheat exports
(2009-2011 average)

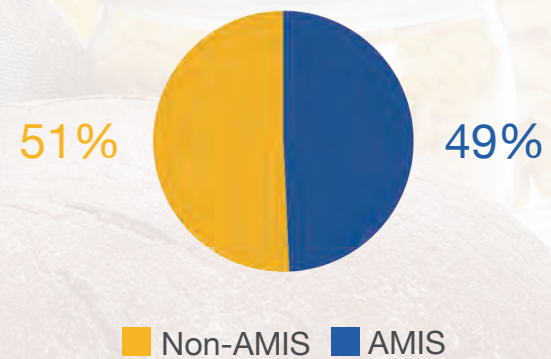


Wheat imports

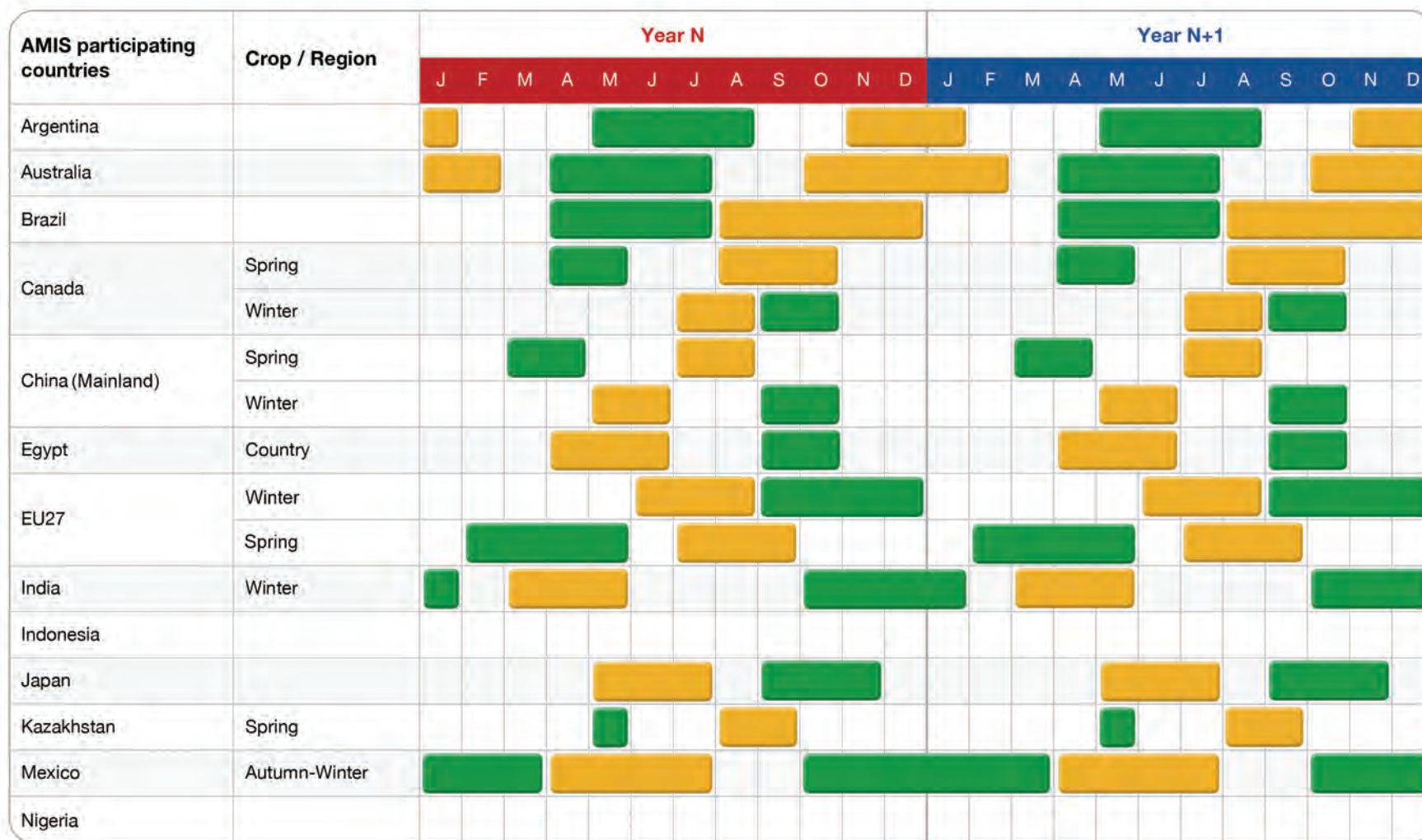
Top 10 wheat importing countries
(2009-2011 average)



Wheat imports
(2009-2011 average)



WHEAT: planting and harvesting calendar



Planting and Harvesting periods are not pictured for countries where production is nil or negligible.

Planting

Harvesting

WHEAT: planting and harvesting calendar

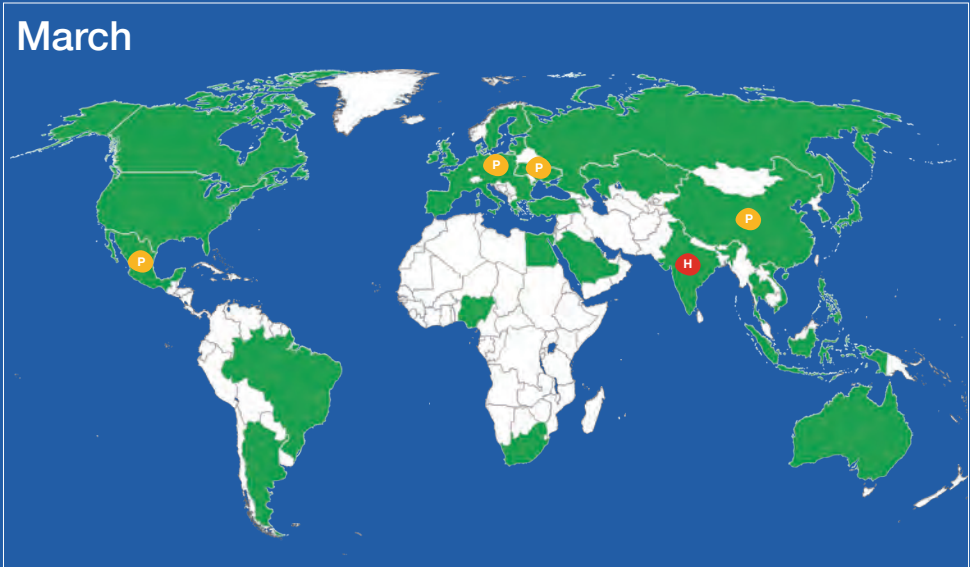
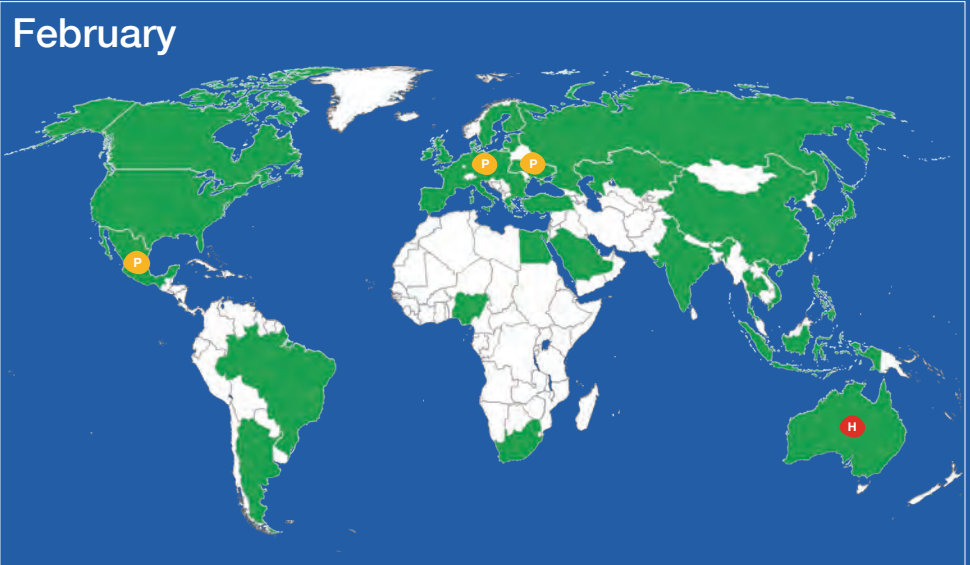
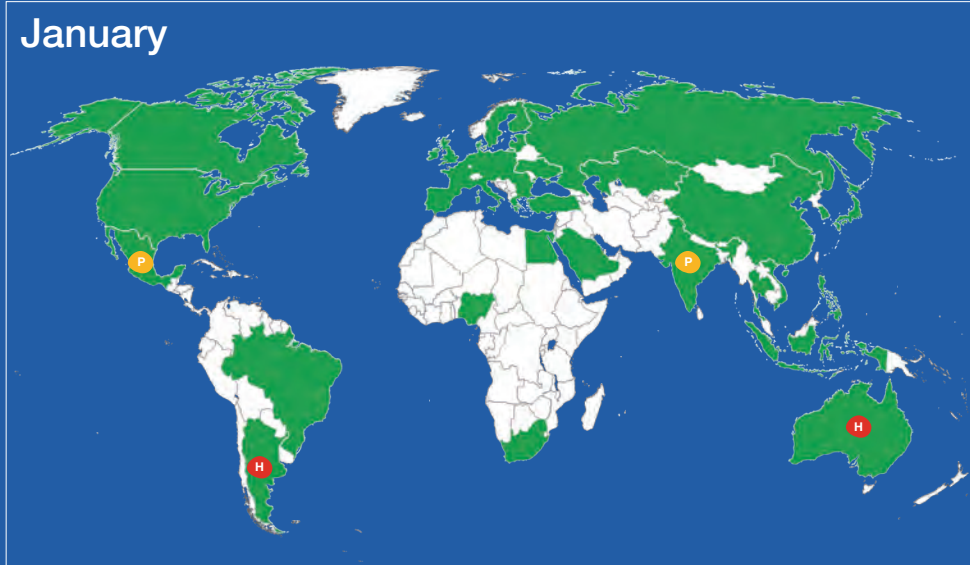
AMIS participating countries	Crop / Region	Year N												Year N+1											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Philippines																									
Korea (Rep.of)																									
Russian Fed.	Winter																								
	Spring																								
Saudi Arabia																									
South Africa																									
Thailand																									
Turkey	Winter																								
Ukraine	Winter																								
	Spring																								
USA	Winter																								
	Spring																								
Viet Nam																									

Planting and Harvesting periods are not pictured for countries where production is nil or negligible.

 Planting

 Harvesting

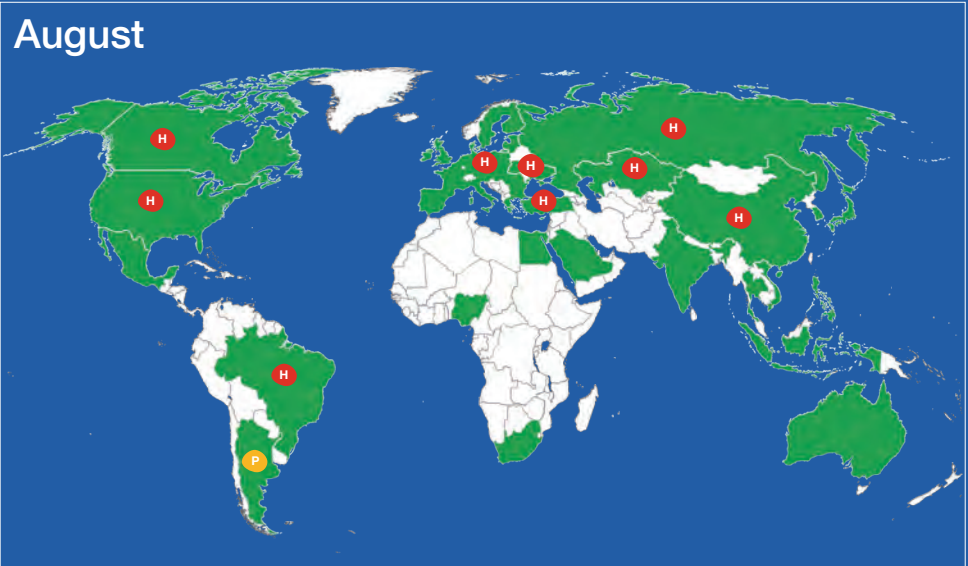
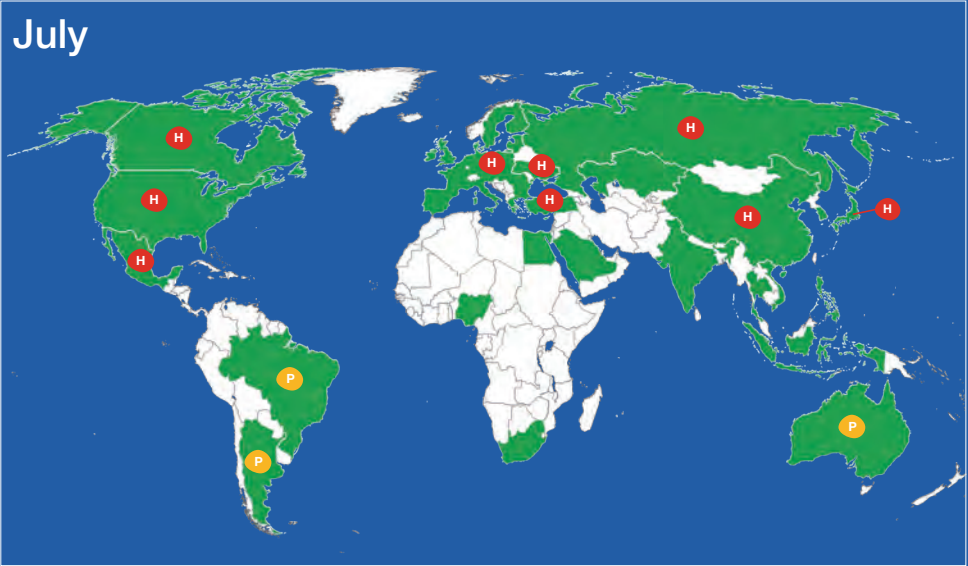
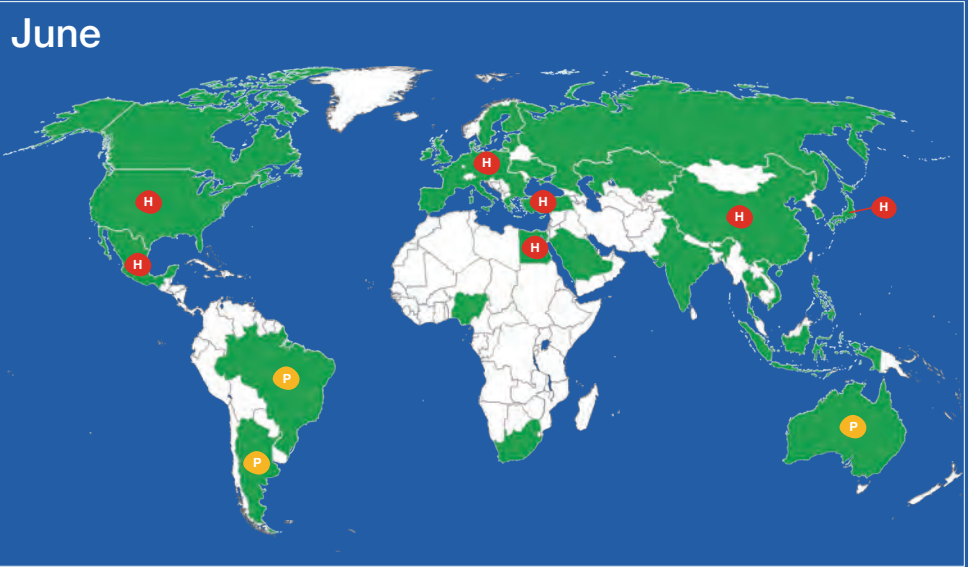
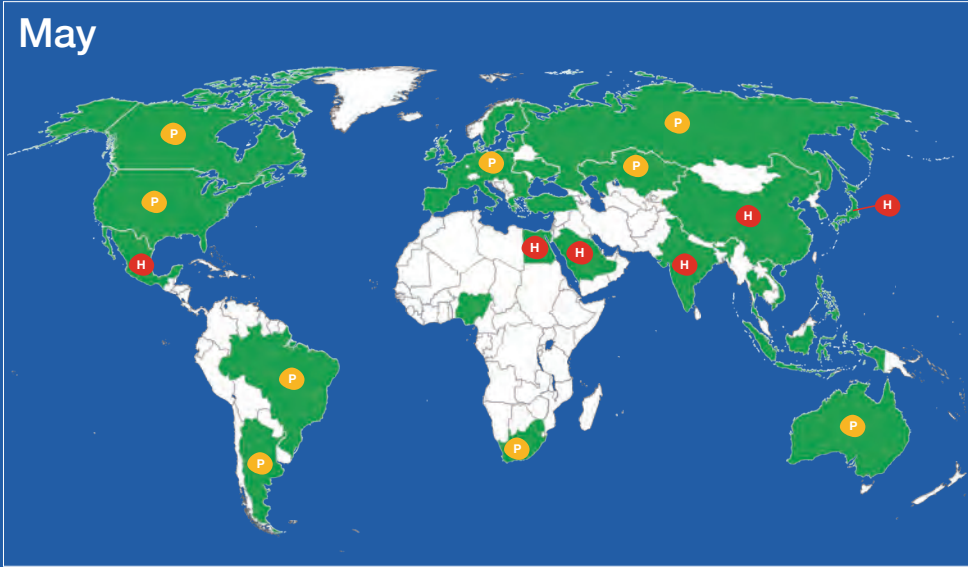
WHEAT: planting and harvesting calendar



P Planting **H** Harvesting

Green AMIS participating countries **White** Rest of the world

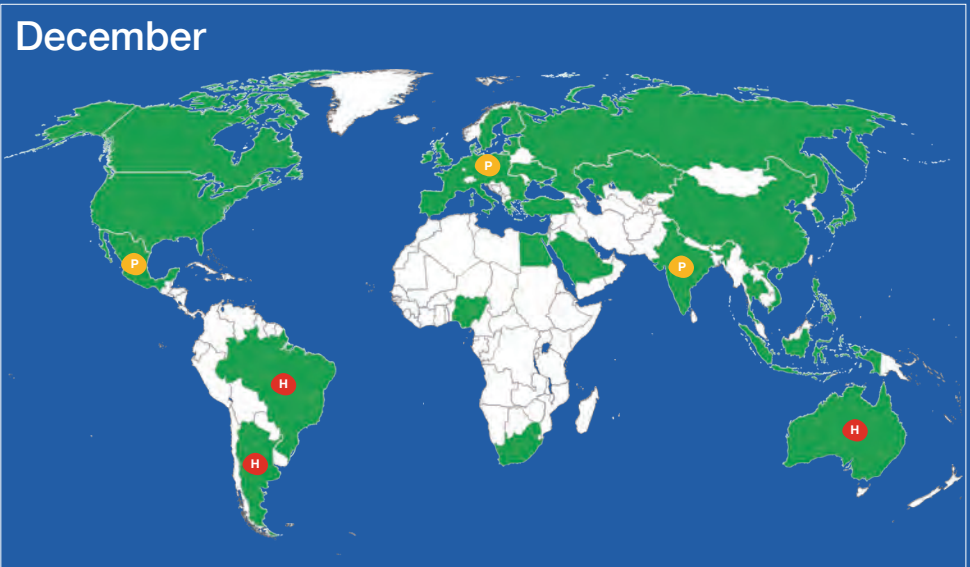
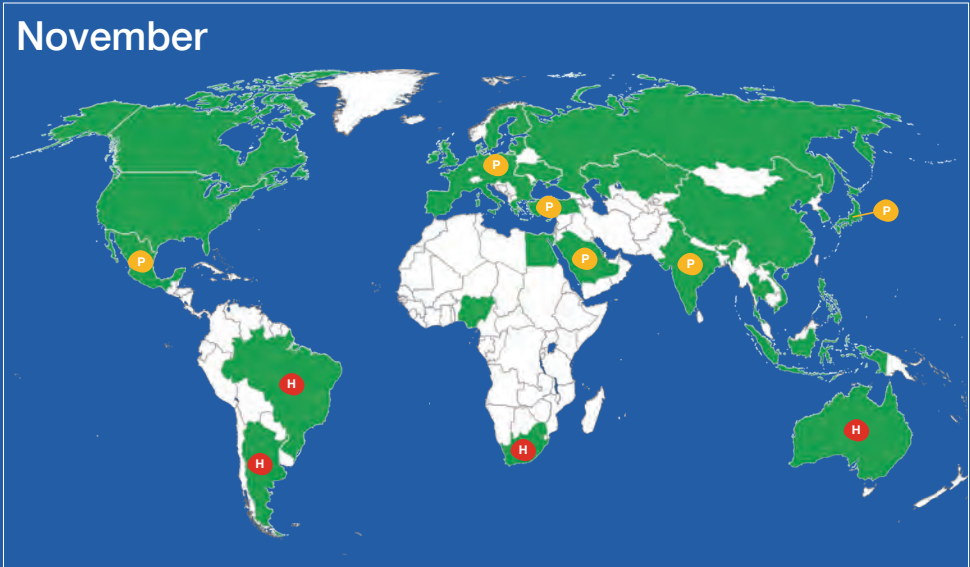
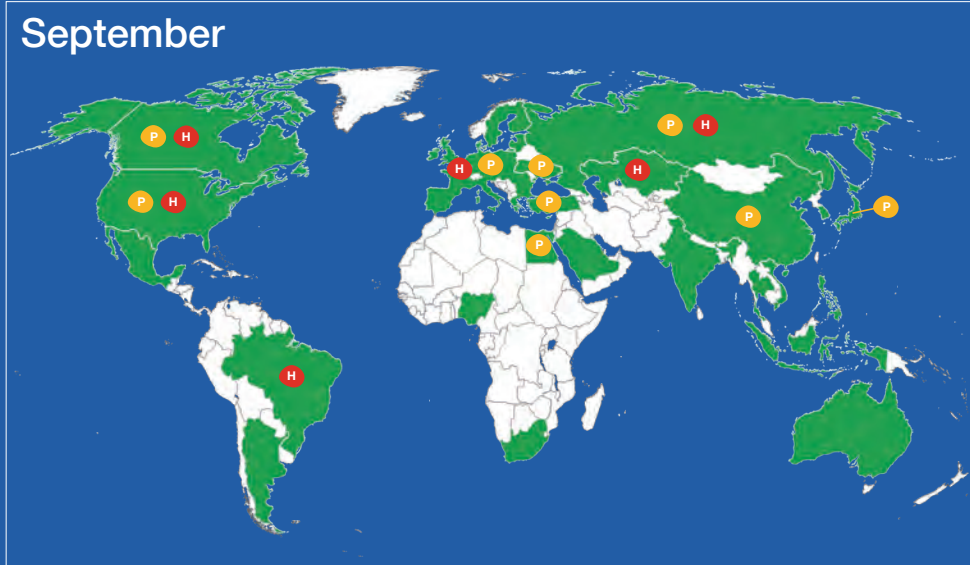
WHEAT: planting and harvesting calendar



P Planting **H** Harvesting

Green AMIS participating countries **White** Rest of the world

WHEAT: planting and harvesting calendar



P Planting **H** Harvesting

Green AMIS participating countries **White** Rest of the world

Rice

Rice is a cereal grain thought to have originated in the Yangtze River valley in China where it was domesticated at least 10 000 years ago. Despite its Asian origins, rice is widely cultivated in the five major continents under a wide range of ecologies and climates. Rice is mainly an annual crop, even though it may survive as a perennial.

It is grown predominantly under flooded conditions, as this facilitates fertilization and reduces the incidence of weeds and pest plants. More than one rice crop may be cultivated every season, especially under the tropical and sub-tropical climates.

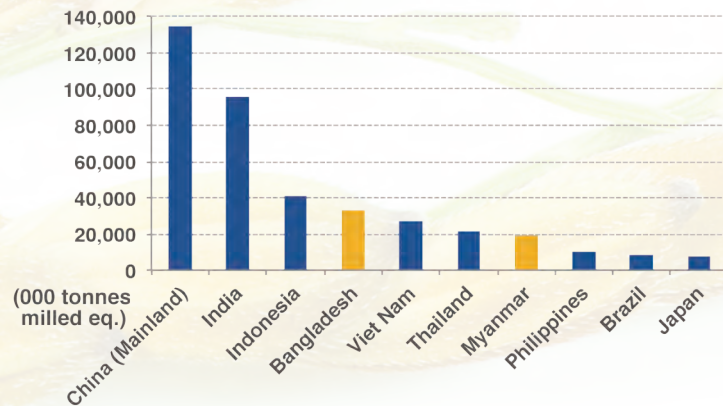
There are two major rice varieties grown, Indica and Japonica, but popular strains also include Basmati, Hom Mali and other aromatic rices. Despite its migration to other regions, Asia remains the hub of rice production, with many countries in the region growing more than one crop per season. Rice is principally a food commodity, with only few countries diverting supplies to feed or industrial uses.



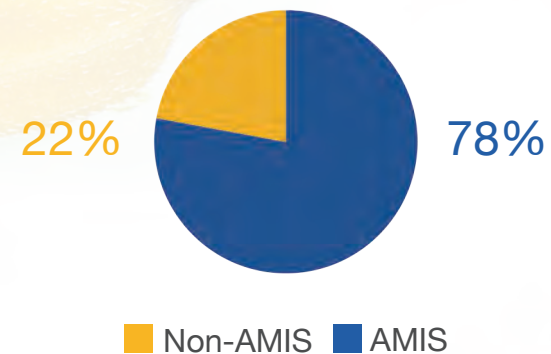
Rice production

Global production of rice averaged 469 million tonnes in 2009-2011, in milled rice equivalent, with more than half concentrated in China and India. Overall, AMIS countries accounted for 78 percent of the total. About 32 million tonnes of rice were traded internationally in the same period, 78 percent of which were exported by AMIS countries. On the other hand, AMIS countries accounted for only 43 percent of world rice imports.

Top 10 rice producing countries
(2009-2011 average)

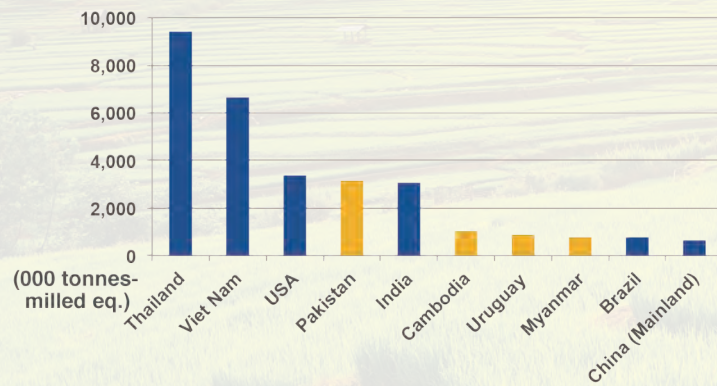


Rice production (milled)
(2009-2011 average)

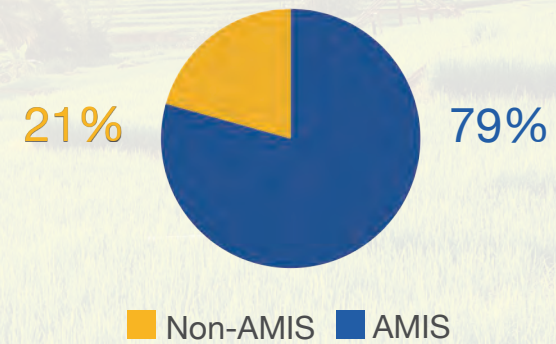


Rice exports

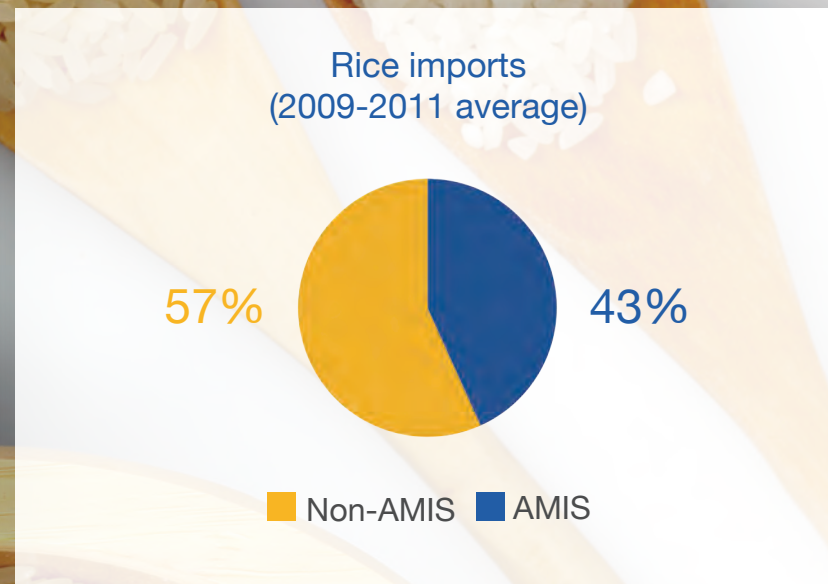
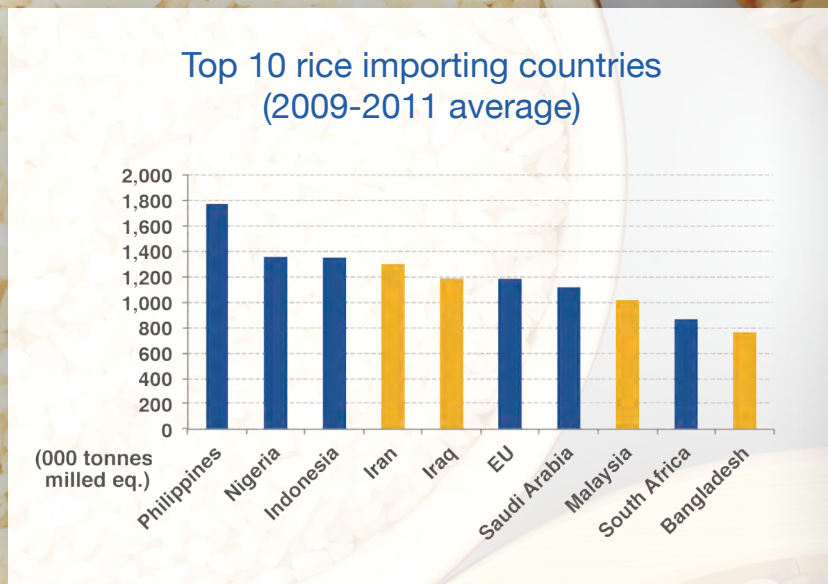
Top 10 rice exporting countries
(2009-2011 average)



Rice exports
(2009-2011 average)



Rice imports



RICE: planting and harvesting calendar

AMIS participating countries	Crop / Region	Year N												Year N+1											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Argentina																									
Australia	Riverina																								
Brazil																									
Canada																									
China (Mainland)	Early crop																								
	Interm. crop																								
	Late crop																								
Egypt	Main crop																								
	Nili crop																								
EU27																									
India	Kharif																								
	Rabi																								
Indonesia	Main season (Java)																								
	Second season (Java)																								
Japan																									
Kazakhstan																									
Mexico	Autumn/Winter																								
	Spring/Summer																								

Planting and Harvesting periods are not pictured for countries where production is nil or negligible.

■ Planting ■ Harvesting

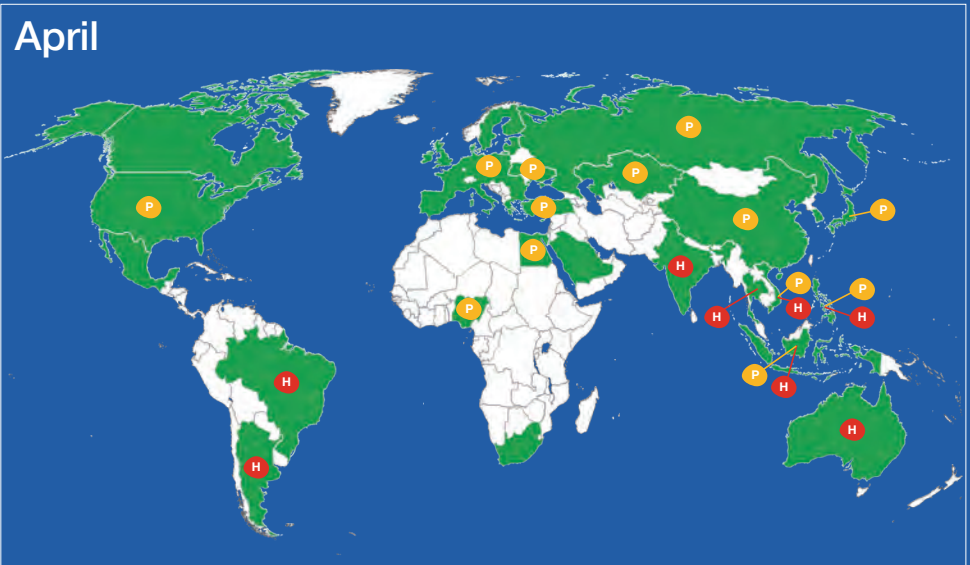
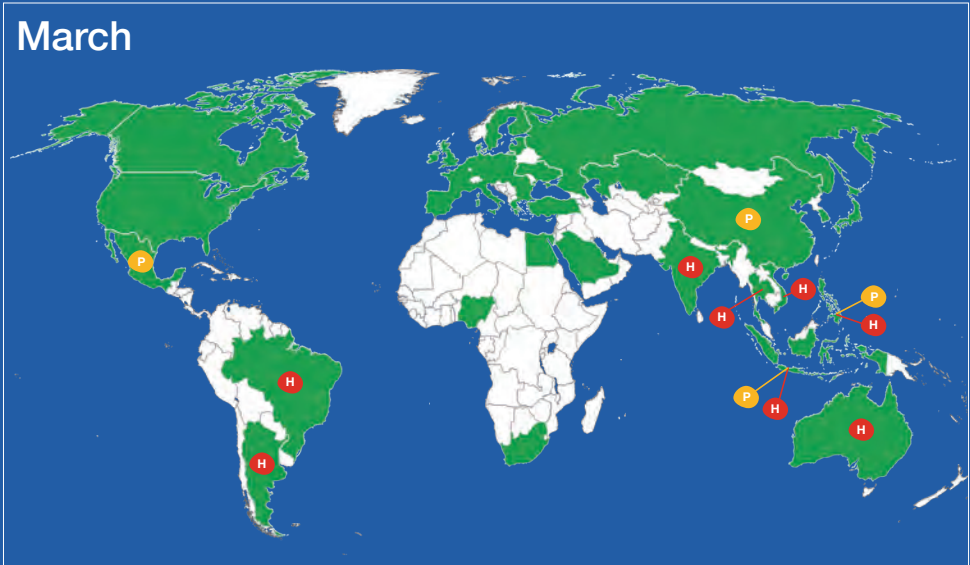
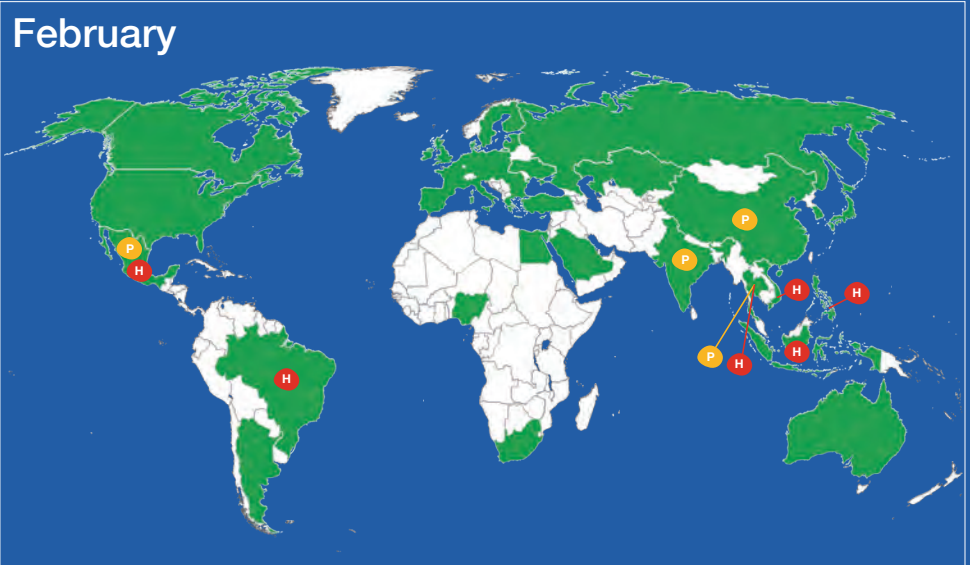
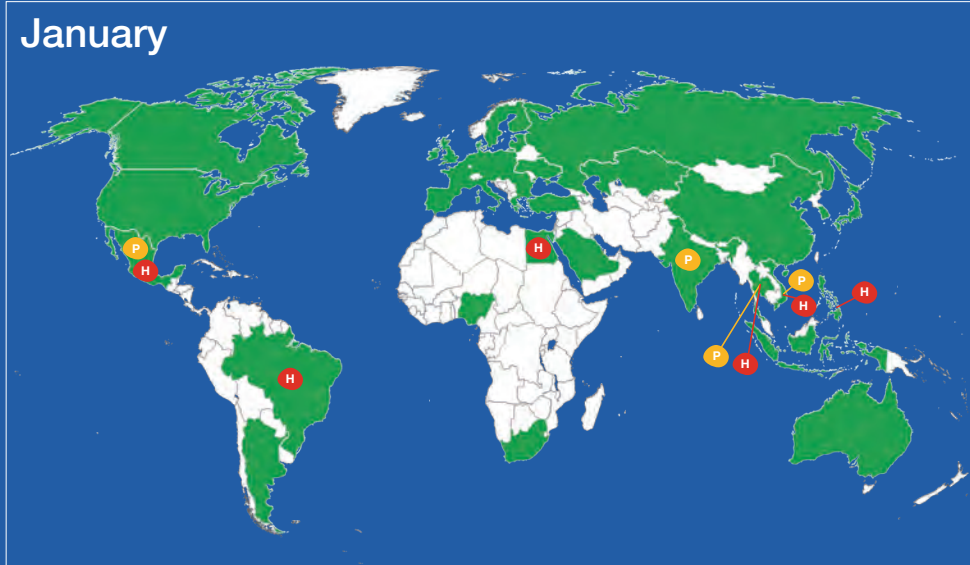
RICE: planting and harvesting calendar

AMIS participating countries	Crop / Region	Year N												Year N+1											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Nigeria	Main season																								
	Off season																								
Philippines	Wet season																								
	Dry season																								
Korea (Rep.of)																									
Russian Fed.																									
Saudi Arabia																									
South Africa																									
Thailand	Main season																								
	Second season																								
Turkey																									
Ukraine																									
USA																									
Viet Nam	Winter-Spring																								
	Autumn																								
	Winter																								

Planting and Harvesting periods are not pictured for countries where production is nil or negligible.

Planting Harvesting

RICE: planting and harvesting calendar

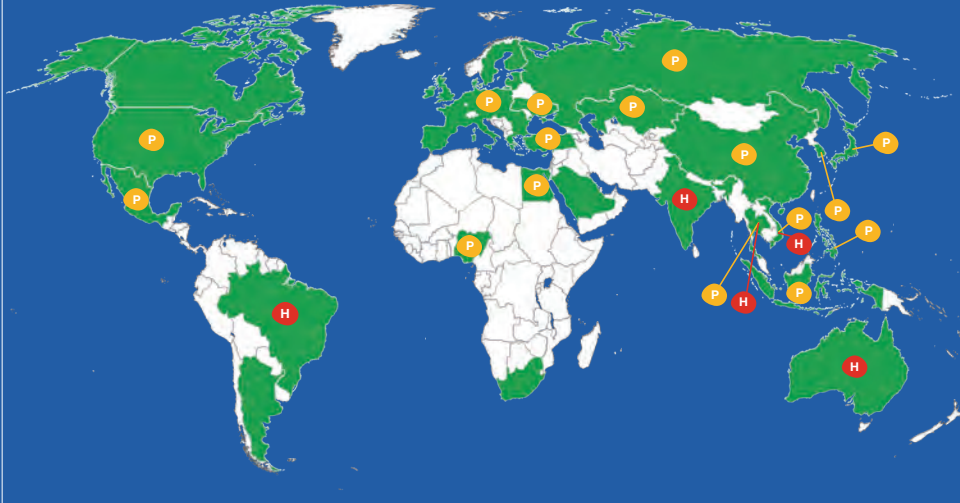


P Planting **H** Harvesting

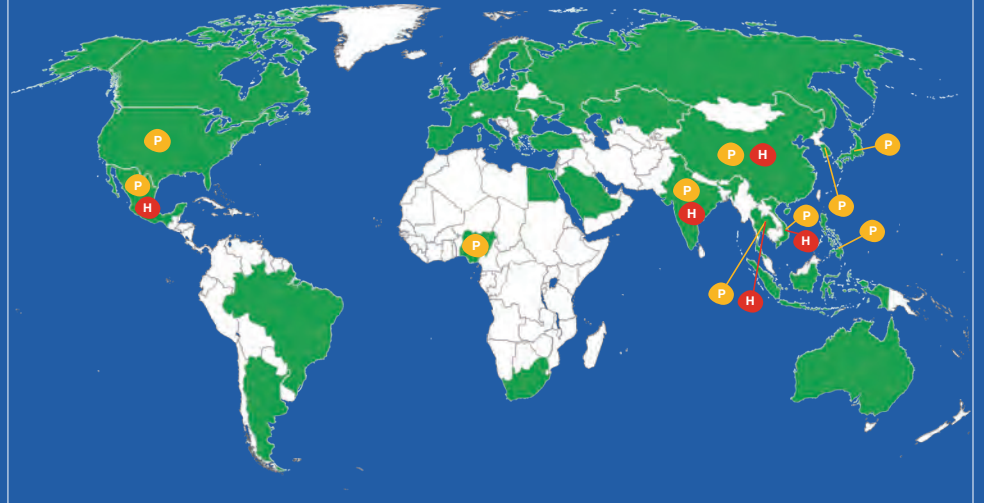
Green AMIS participating countries **White** Rest of the world

RICE: planting and harvesting calendar

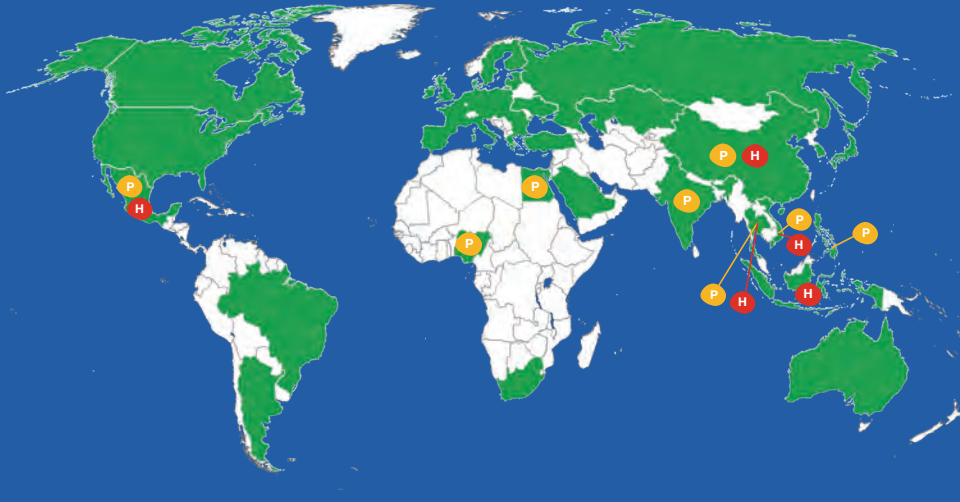
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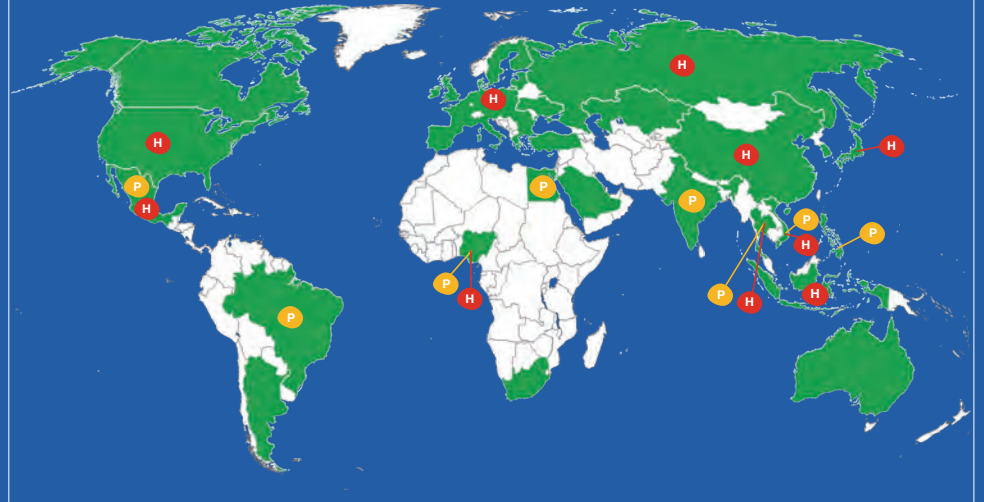
June



July



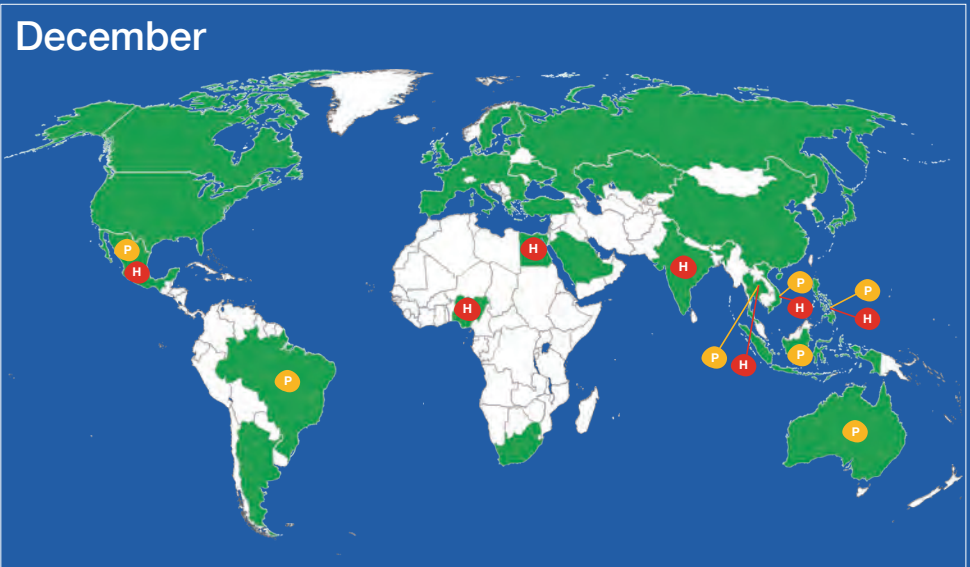
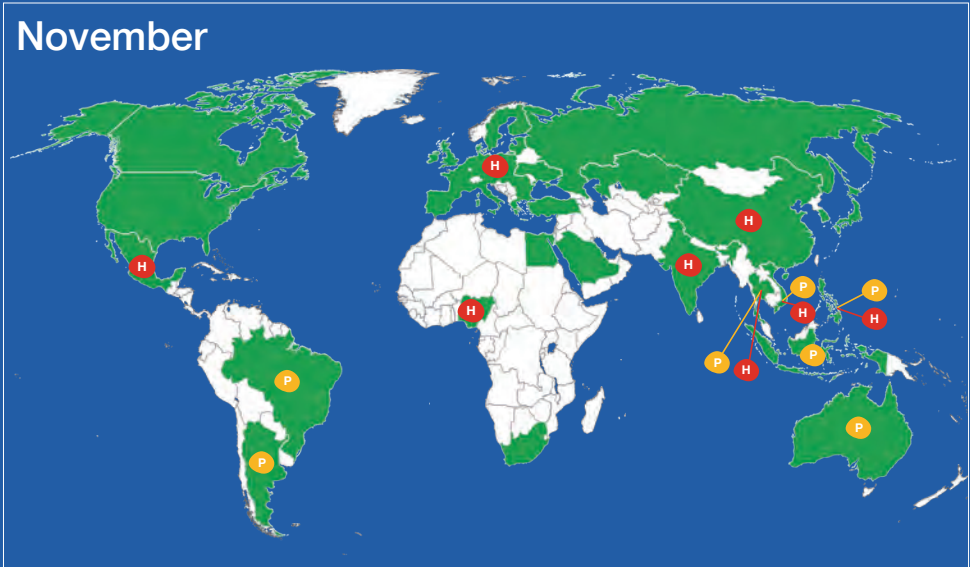
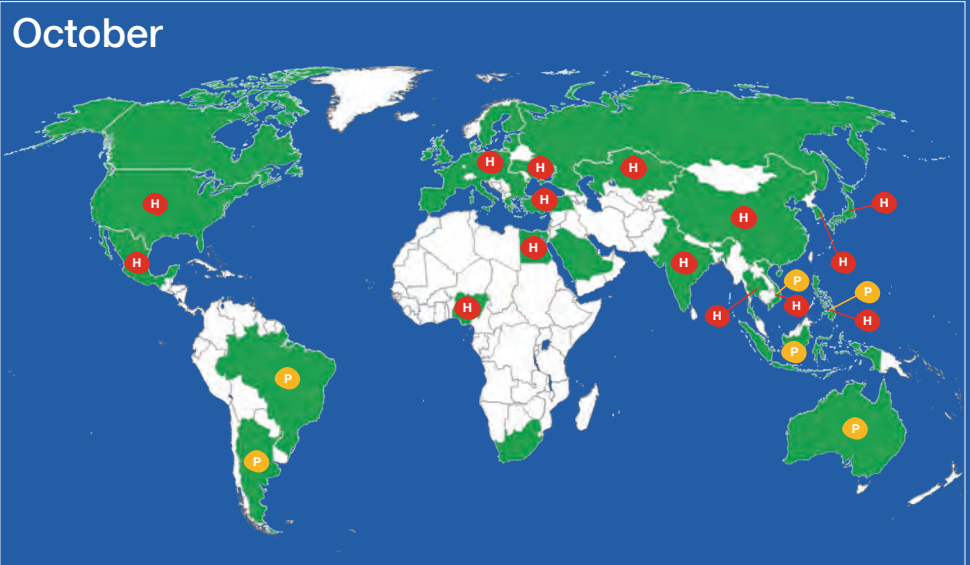
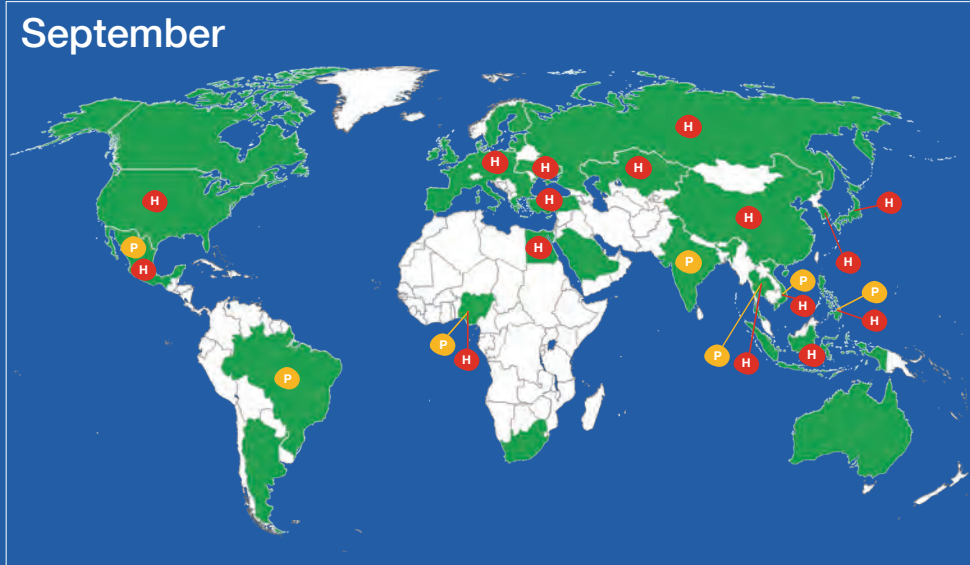
August



P Planting **H** Harvesting

Green AMIS participating countries **White** Rest of the world

RICE: planting and harvesting calendar



P Planting **H** Harvesting

Green AMIS participating countries **White** Rest of the world

Maize

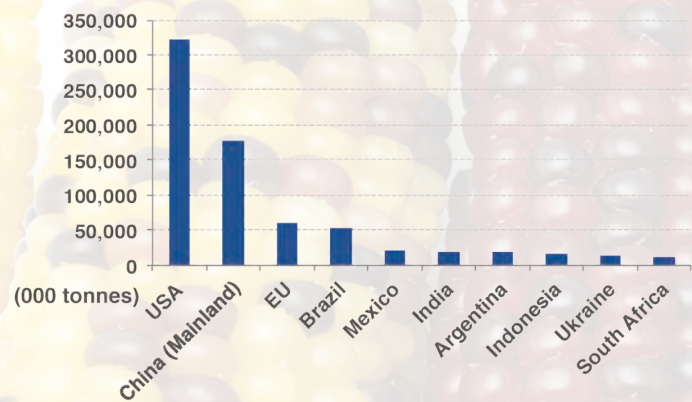
Maize (also known as corn) is a cereal grain, believed to have been domesticated at least 7 000 years ago when it was grown in Central Mexico. Maize is an annual plant with high productivity and exceptional geographic adaptability. There exist several hybrids of maize, each with their own specific properties and kernel, but maize is generally categorized into two broad groups: yellow maize and white maize, depending on their colour and taste. Yellow maize constitutes the bulk of world production and international trade. It is grown in northern hemisphere countries where it is traditionally used for animal feed. In addition, maize has a wide range of industrial applications, including the production of ethanol. White maize cultivation, which requires more favourable climatic conditions than yellow maize, is mainly produced in the United States, Mexico and in a few countries in southern Africa. It is generally considered a food crop. Production of genetically modified maize has gained ground in recent years and now represent an important share of overall production.



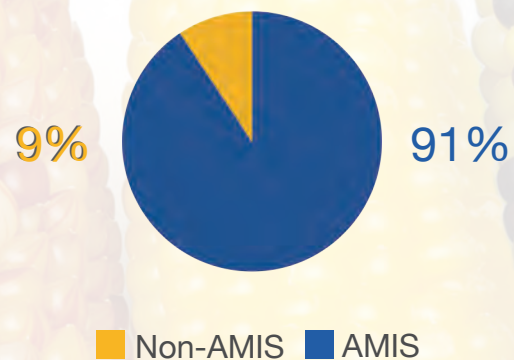
Maize production

Global production of maize averaged 853 million tonnes in 2009-2011, with more than half concentrated in the United States of America and China. Overall, AMIS countries accounted for 91 percent of the total. About 96 million tonnes of maize were traded internationally in the same period, 93 percent of which were exported by AMIS countries. On the other hand, AMIS countries accounted for about 59 percent of world maize imports.

Top 10 maize producing countries
(2009-2011 average)

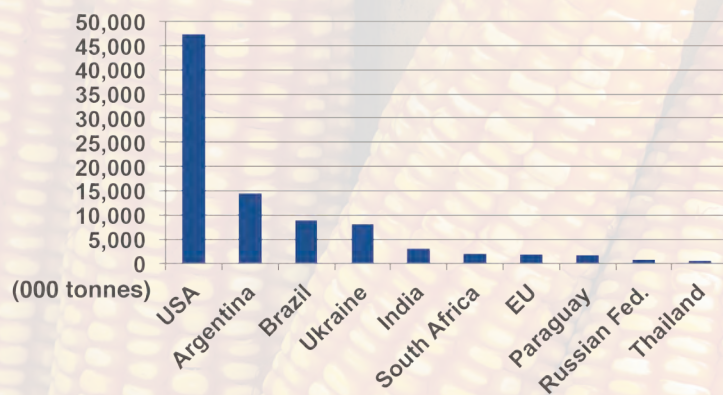


Maize production
(2009-2011 average)

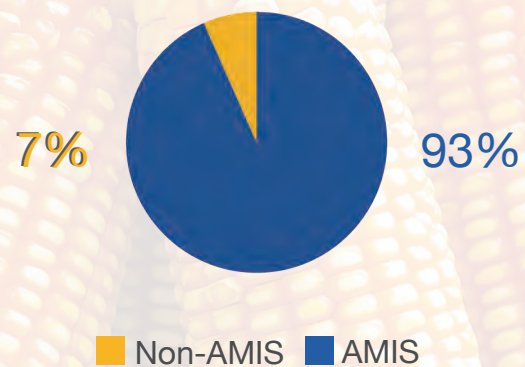


Maize exports

Top 10 maize exporting countries
(2009-2011 average)

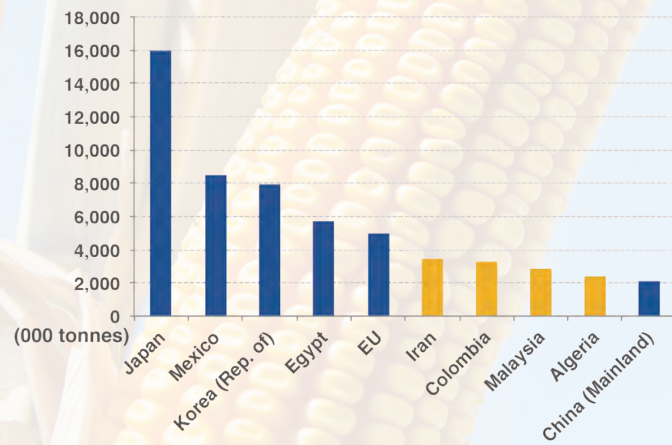


Maize exports
(2009-2011 average)

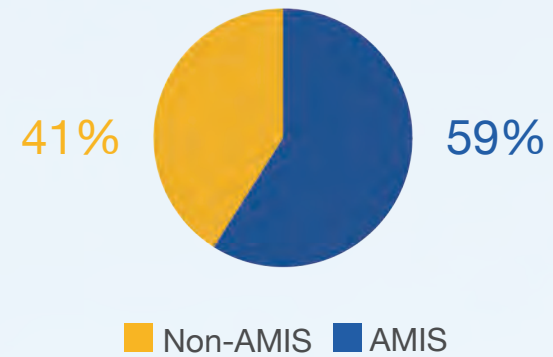


Maize imports

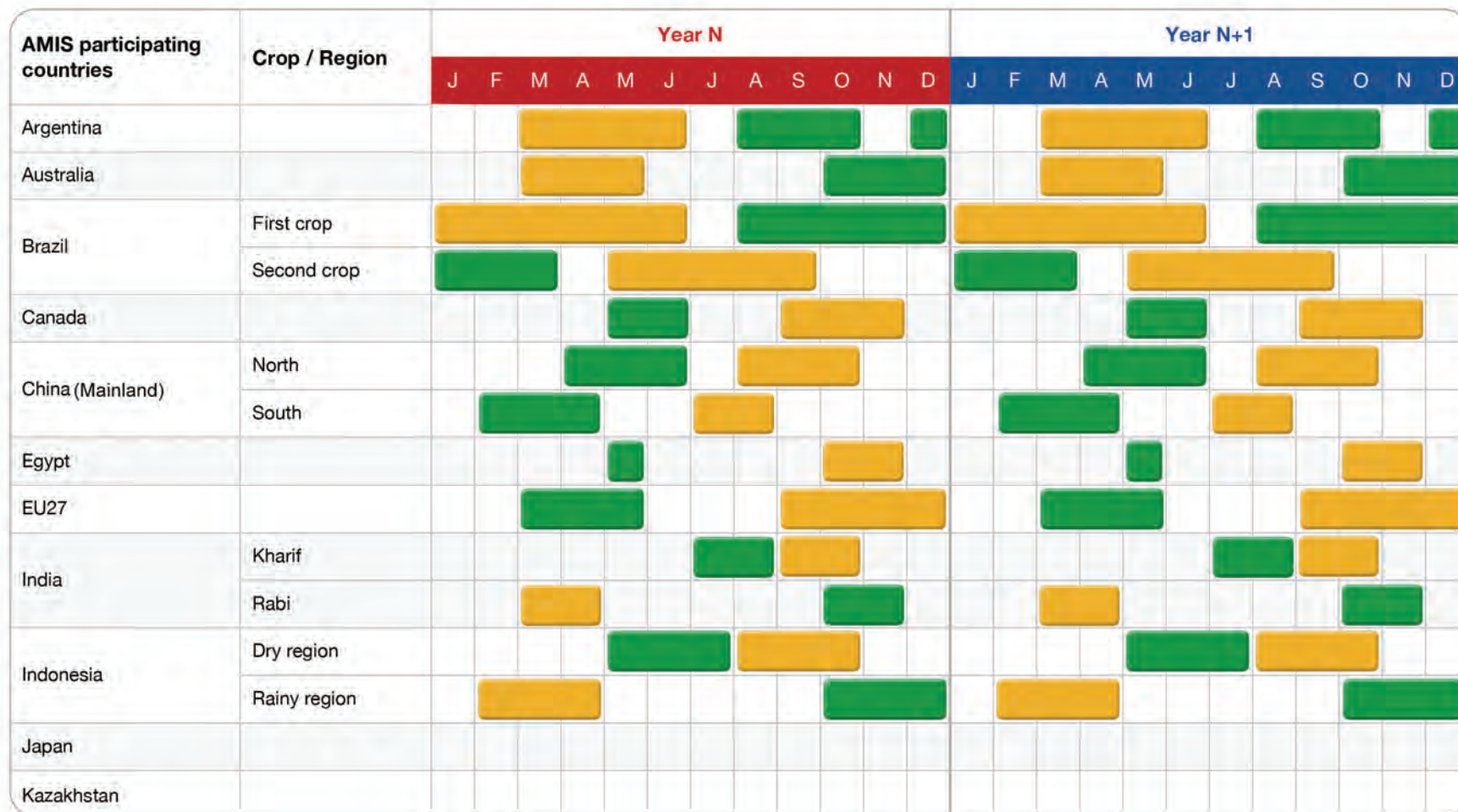
Top 10 maize importing countries
(2009-2011 average)



Maize imports
(2009-2011 average)



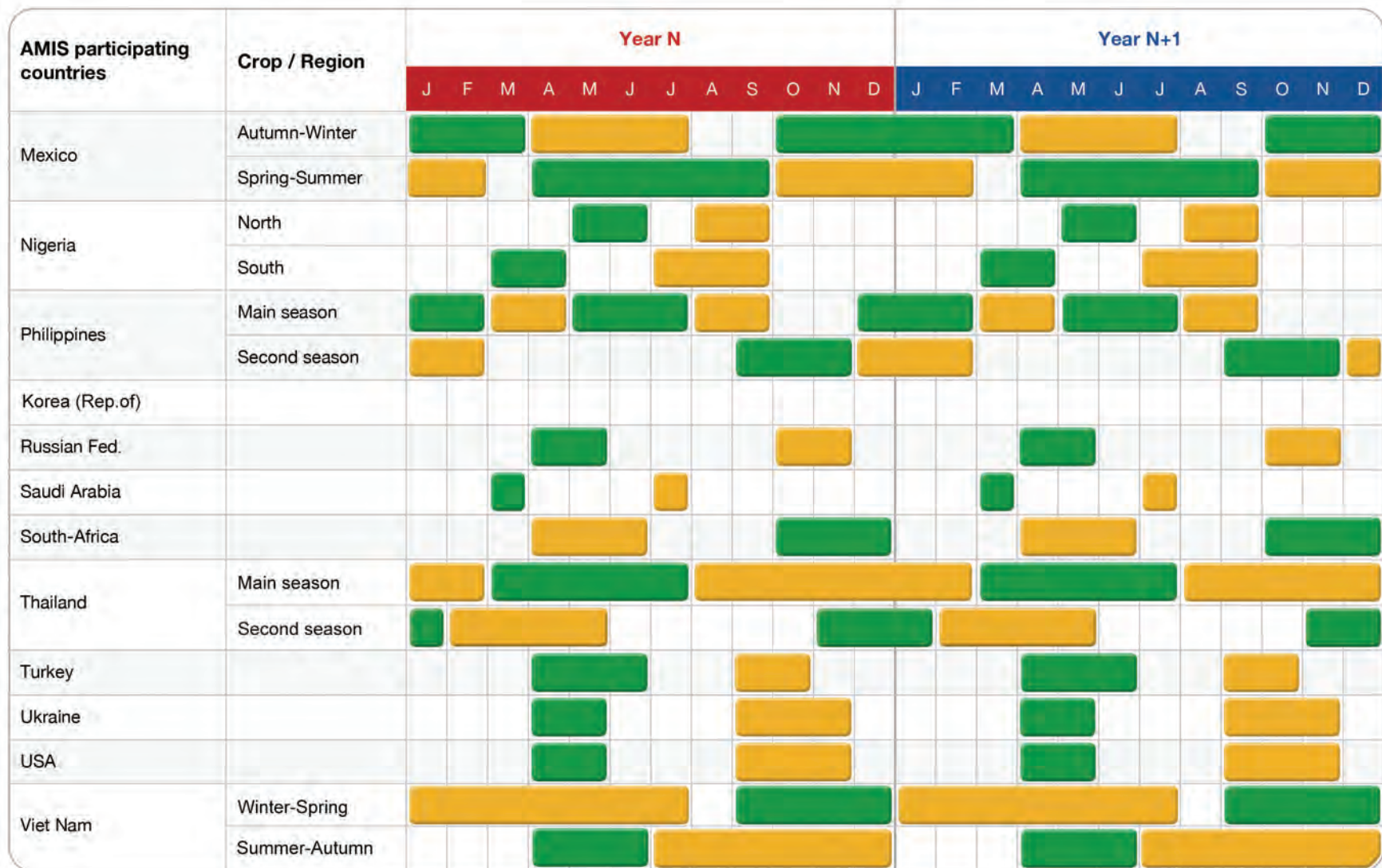
MAIZE: planting and harvesting calendar



Planting and Harvesting periods are not pictured for countries where production is nil or negligible.

 Planting  Harvesting

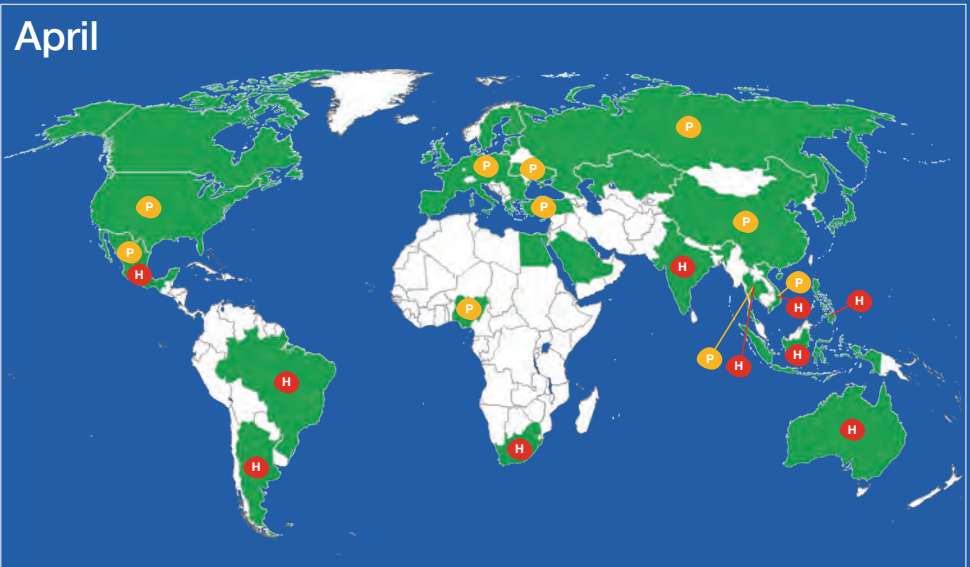
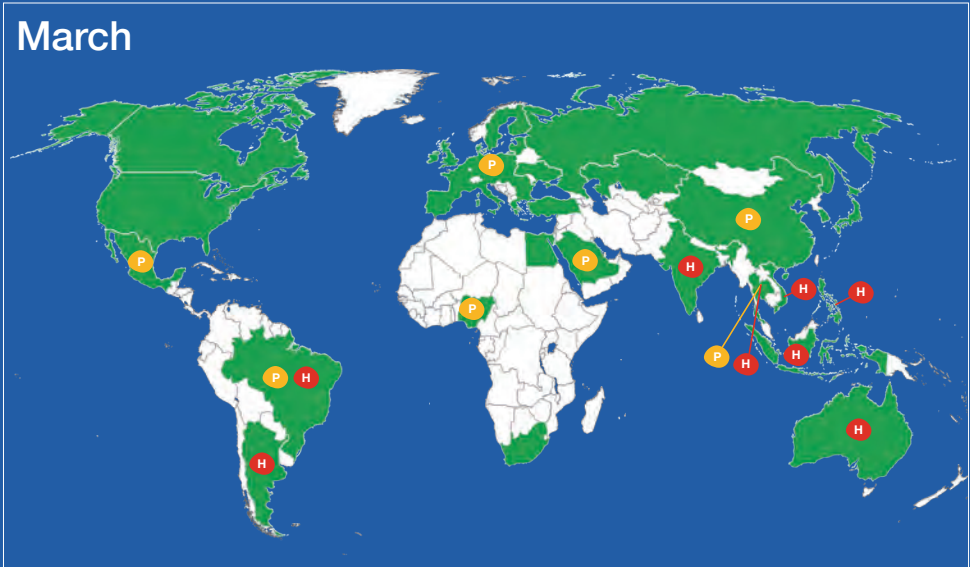
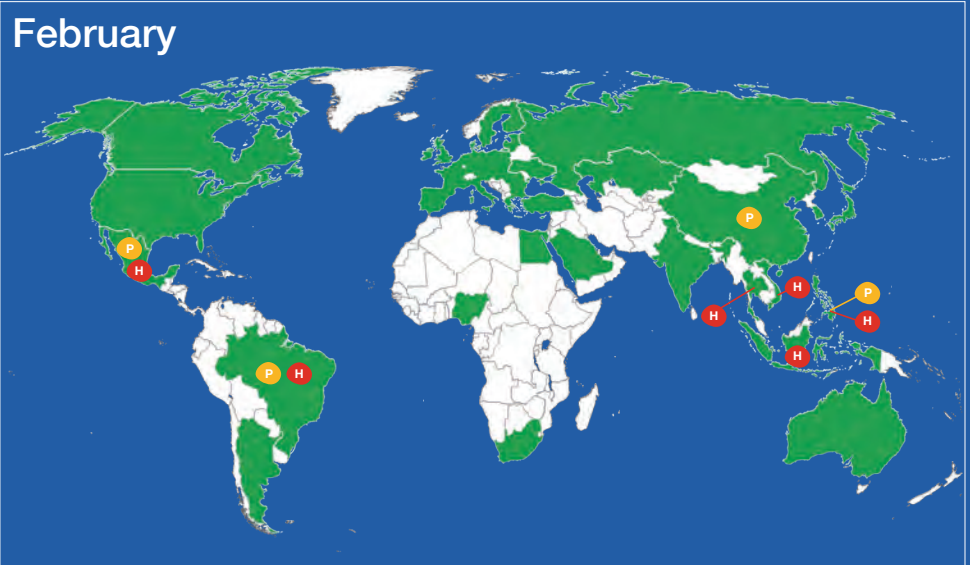
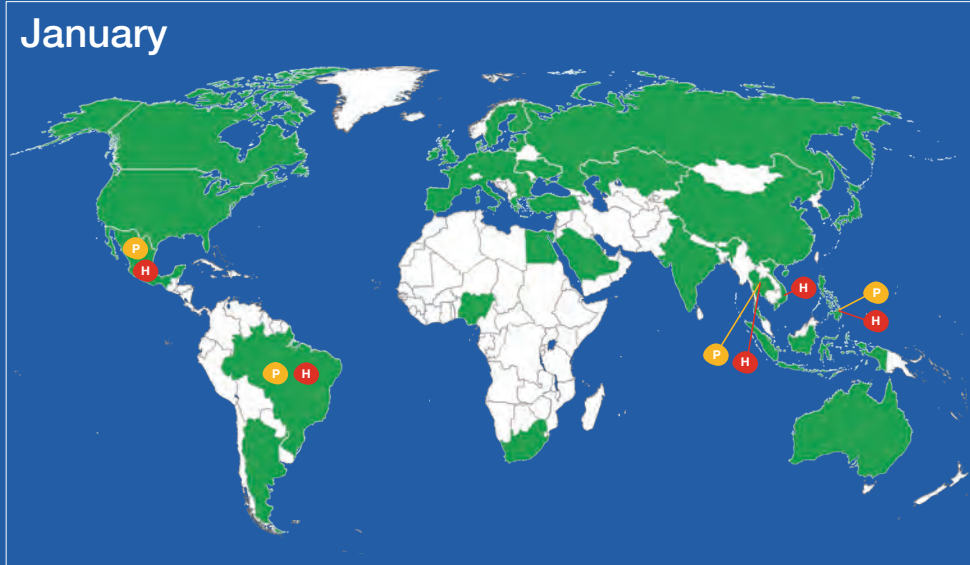
MAIZE: planting and harvesting calendar



Planting and Harvesting periods are not pictured for countries where production is nil or negligible.

█ Planting █ Harvesting

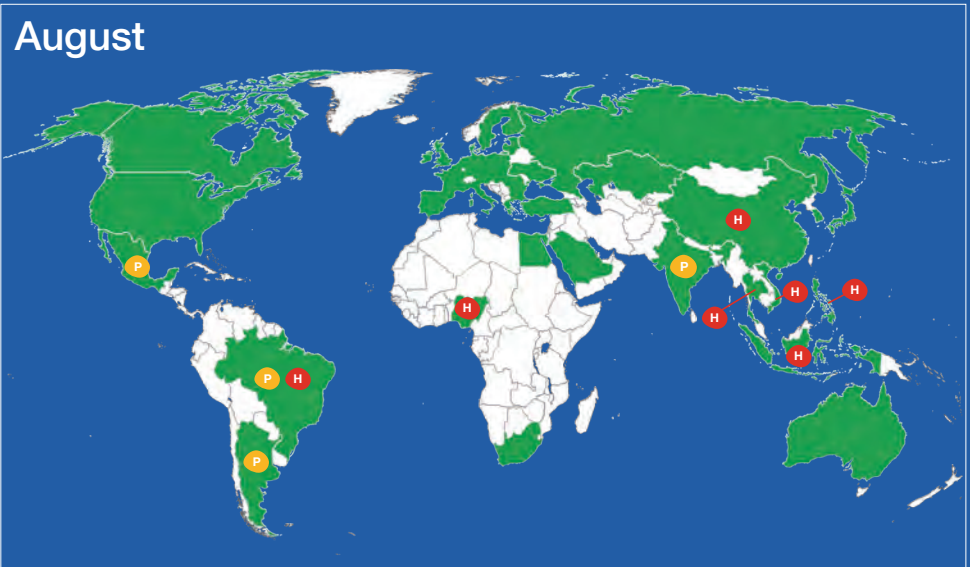
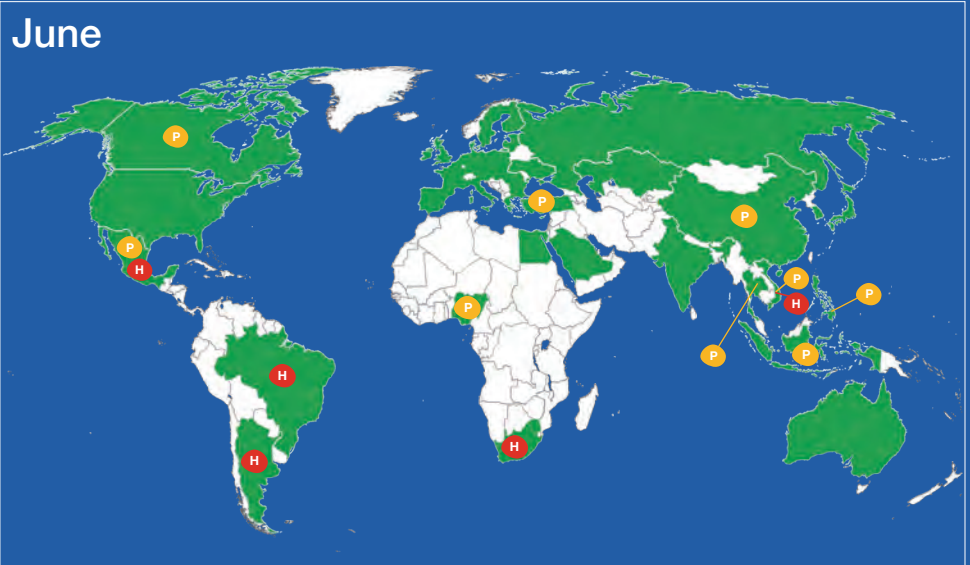
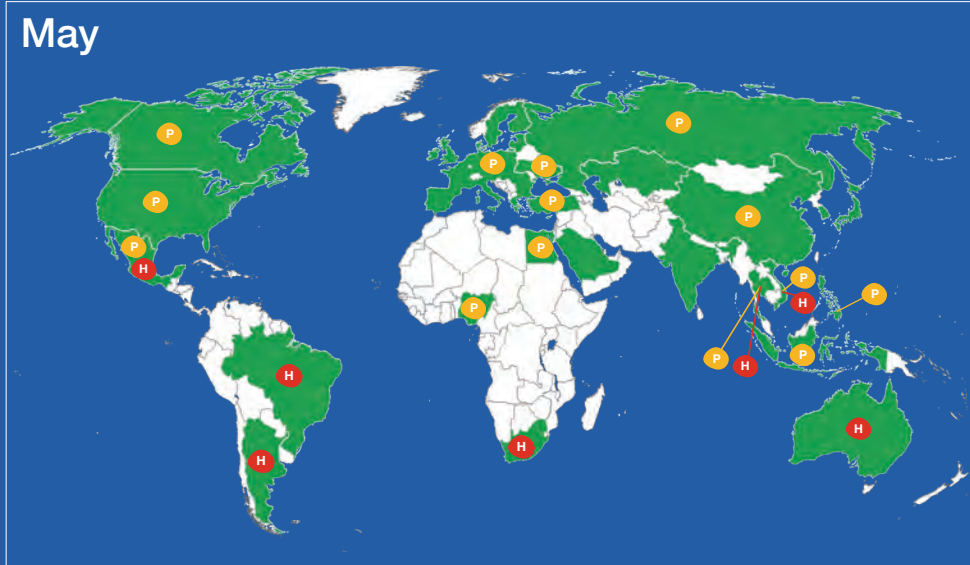
MAIZE: planting and harvesting calendar



P Planting **H** Harvesting

AMIS participating countries Rest of the world

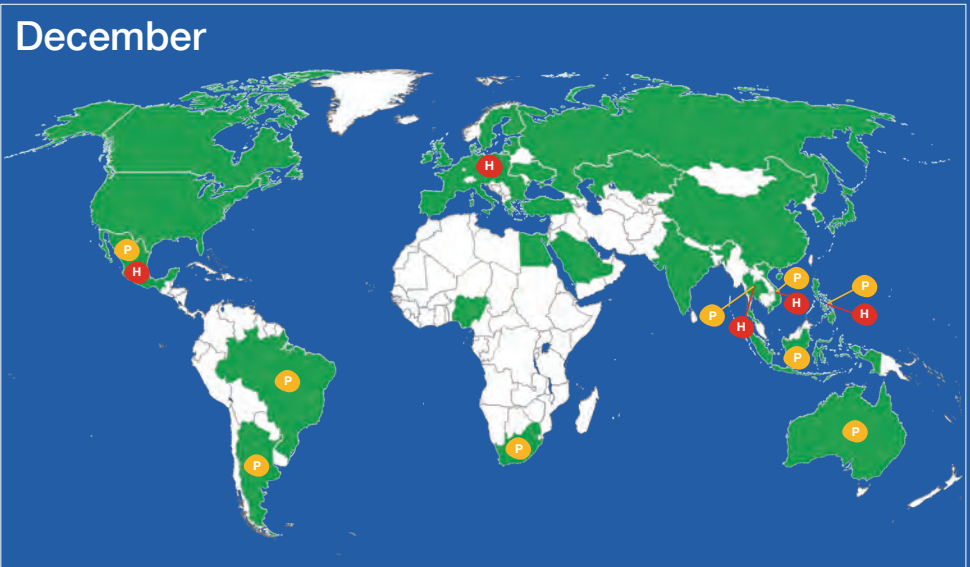
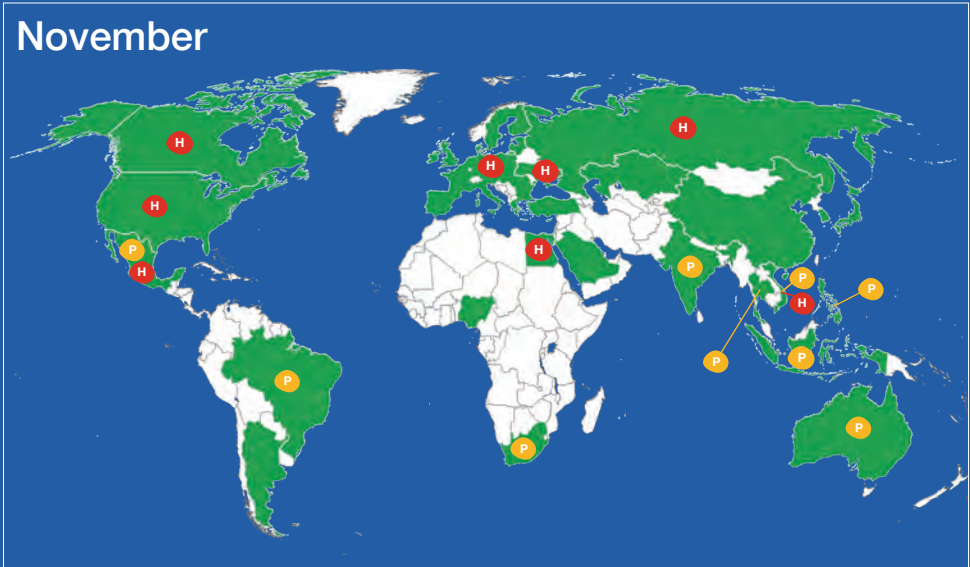
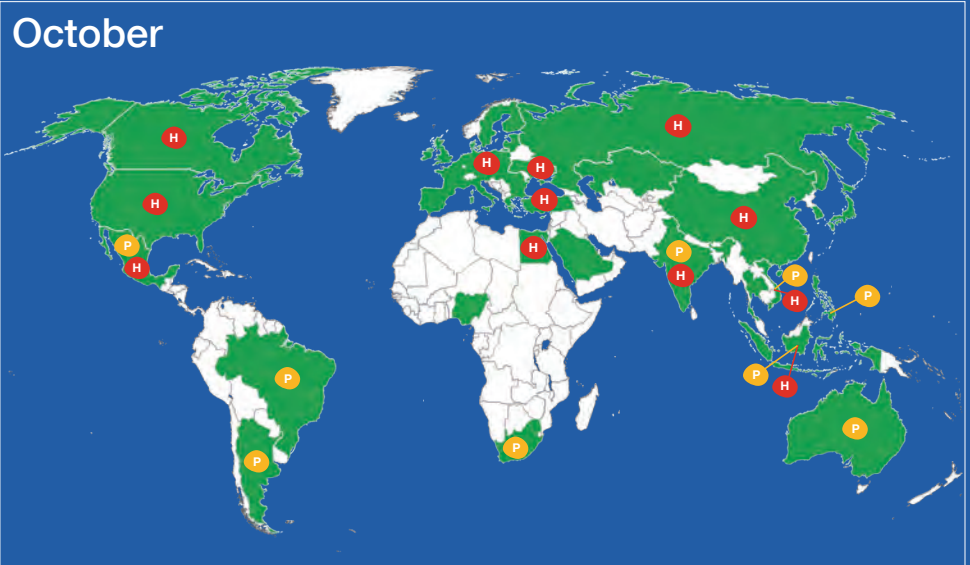
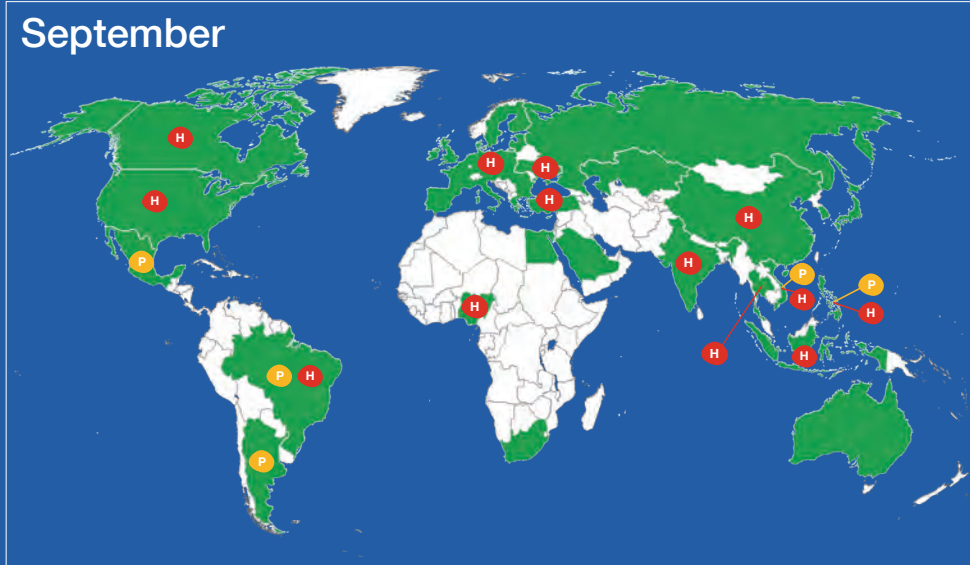
MAIZE: planting and harvesting calendar



P Planting **H** Harvesting

AMIS participating countries Rest of the world

MAIZE: planting and harvesting calendar



P Planting **H** Harvesting

Green AMIS participating countries **White** Rest of the world

Soybeans

Soybeans is a legume classified by FAO as an oil crop. References to the crop have been found in China around 3 000 years ago. Soybeans were originally used for crop rotation, as a nitrogen fixing plant, and for the production of fermented food products. Until fairly recently, cultivation was limited largely to Asian countries and only gained popularity in the America and Europe in the early 1900s.

Although in some countries soybeans are transformed at the local level into food products for direct human consumption, much of today's production is crushed at industrial scale to obtain soybean oil and soybean meal, which, respectively, account for about one third and two thirds of the crop's economic value. Soy-oil and soy-meal are consumed worldwide as food and animal feedstuff respectively. In recent years, soybean oil also started to be used for the production of bio-diesel.

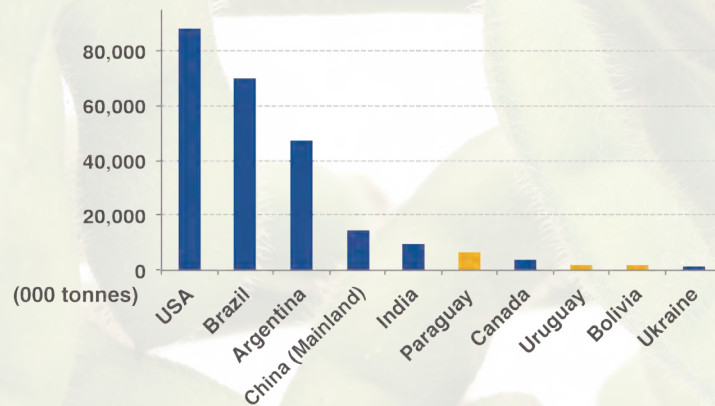
Commercial production of genetically modified soybeans has increased fast in recent years, with important implications for consumption and trade.



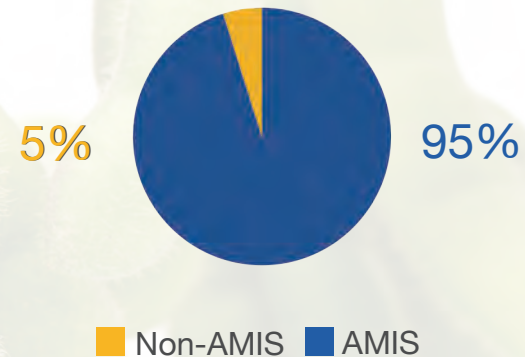
Soybeans production

Global soybean production averaged 254 million tonnes in 2009-2011. Production is highly concentrated, with some 80 percent originating in three countries alone, the United States of America, Brazil and Argentina. As a group, AMIS countries account for 95 percent of world production. Out of today's global soybean trade of around 92 million tonnes, AMIS countries account for about 93 percent of world exports and 90 percent of global imports.

Top 10 soybeans producing countries
(2009-2011 average)

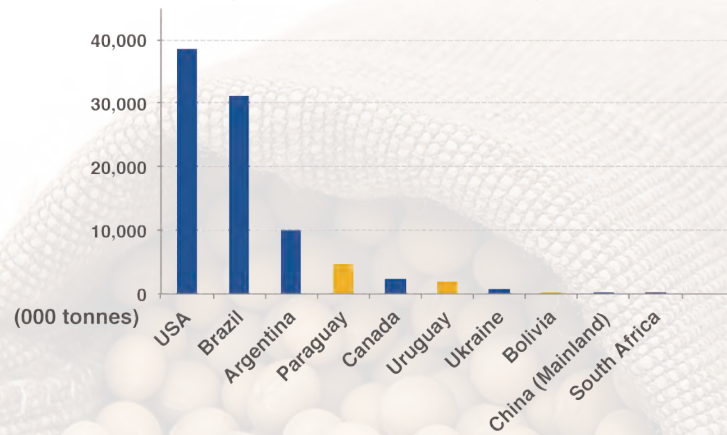


Soybeans production
(2009-2011 average)

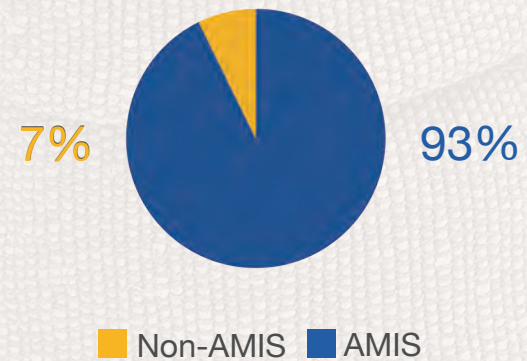


Soybeans exports

Top 10 soybeans exporting countries
(2009-2011 average)

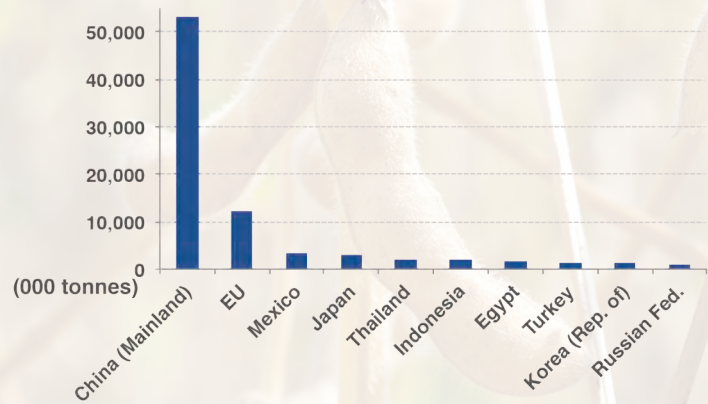


Soybeans exports
(2009-2011 average)

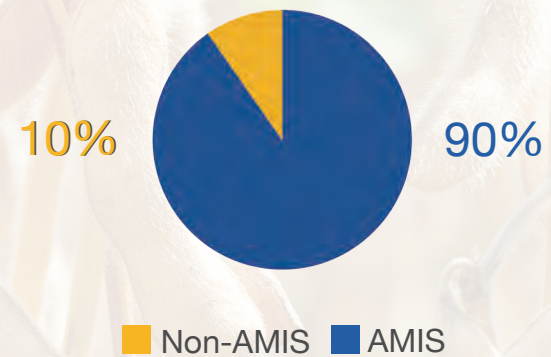


Soybeans imports

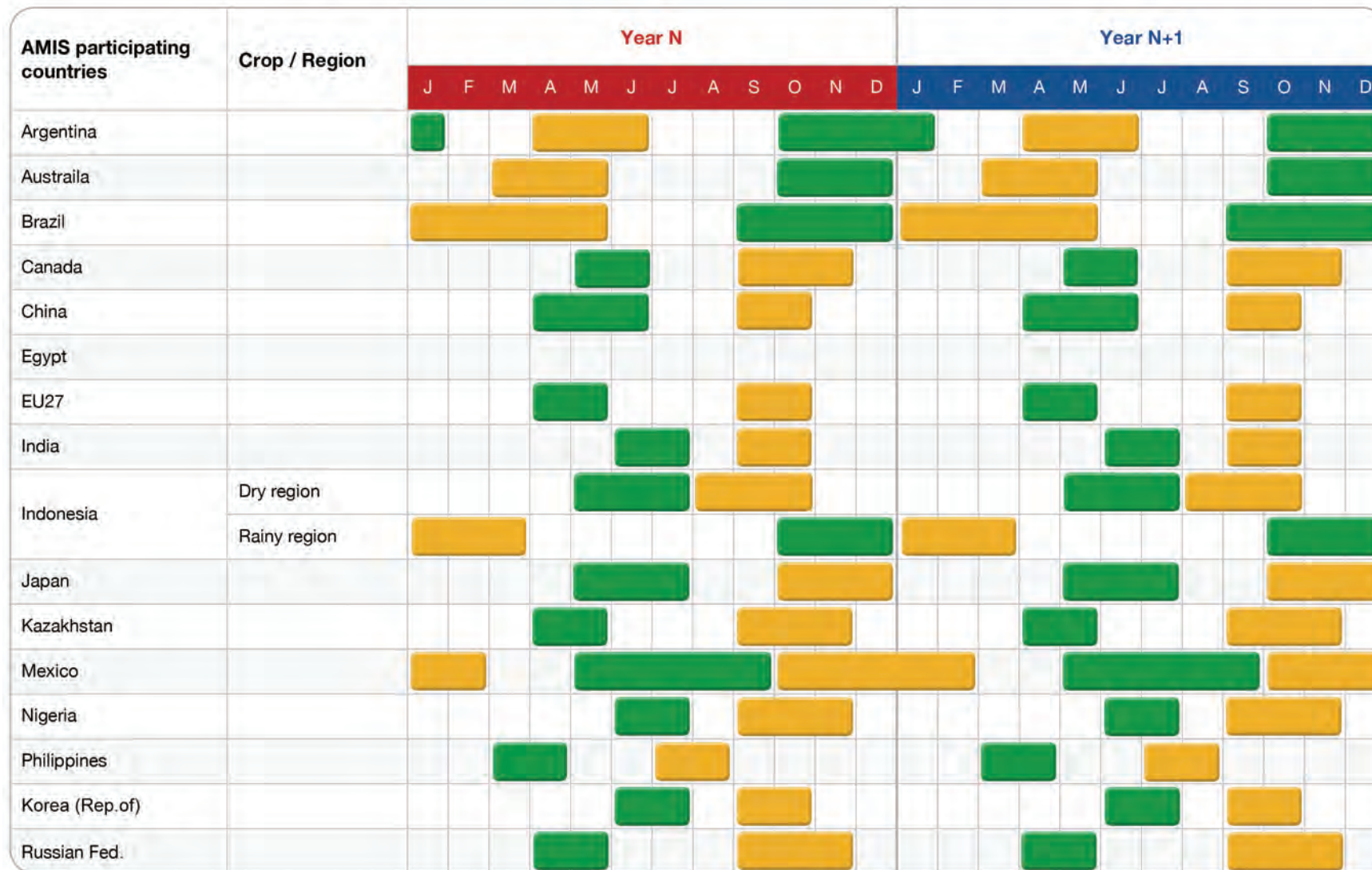
Top 10 soybeans importing countries
(2009-2011 average)



Soybeans imports
(2009-2011 average)



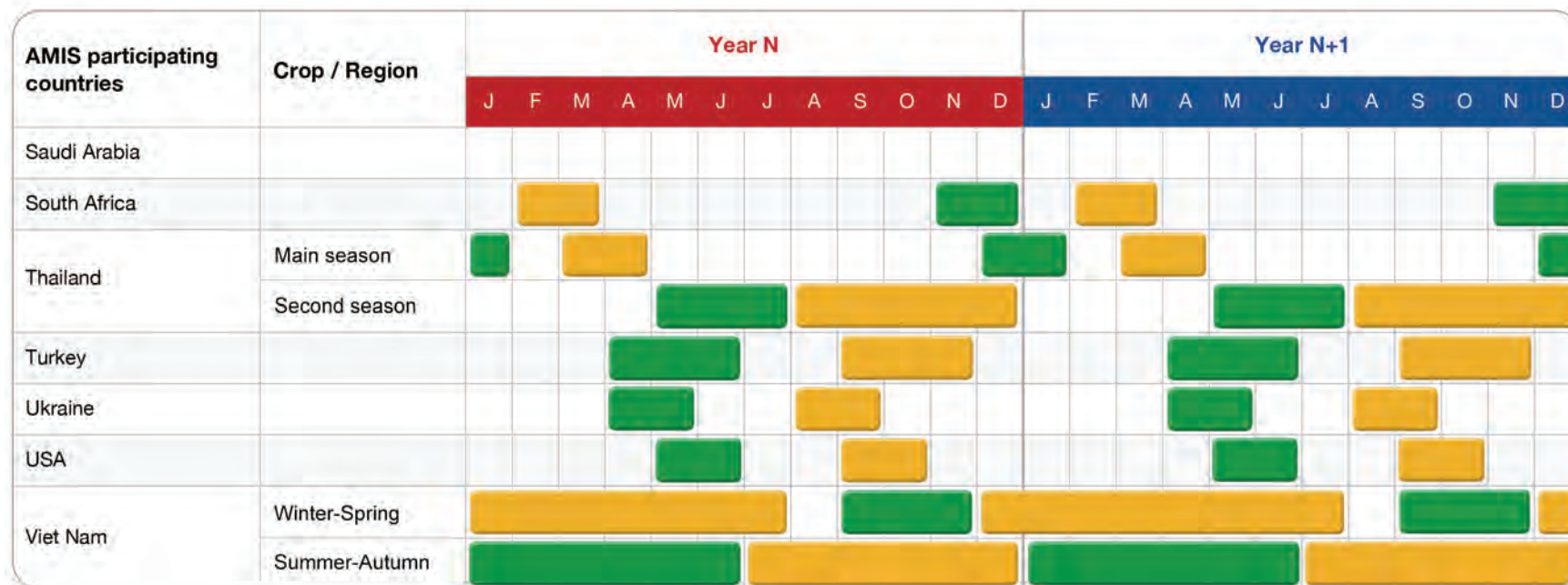
SOYBEANS: planting and harvesting calendar



Planting and Harvesting periods are not pictured for countries where production is nil or negligible.

Planting Harvesting

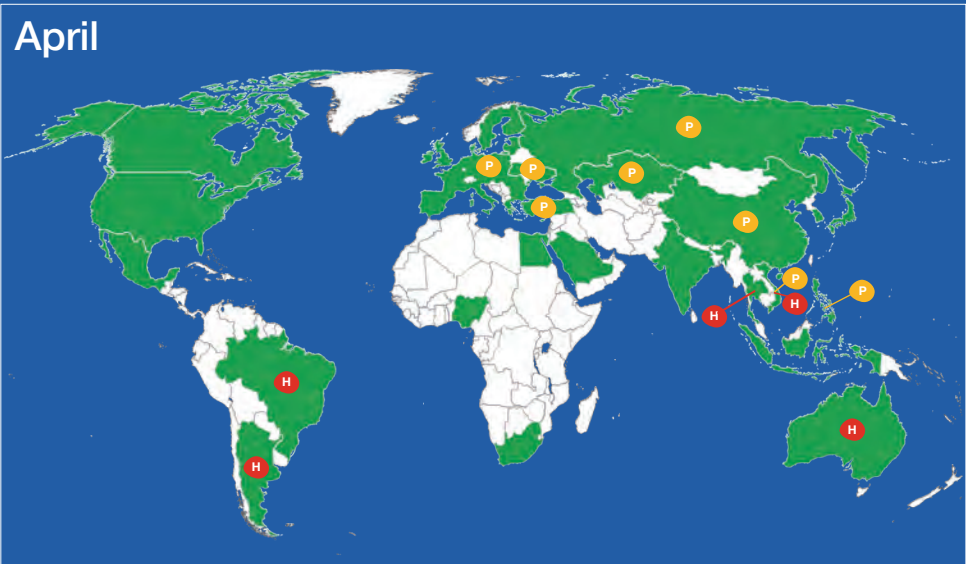
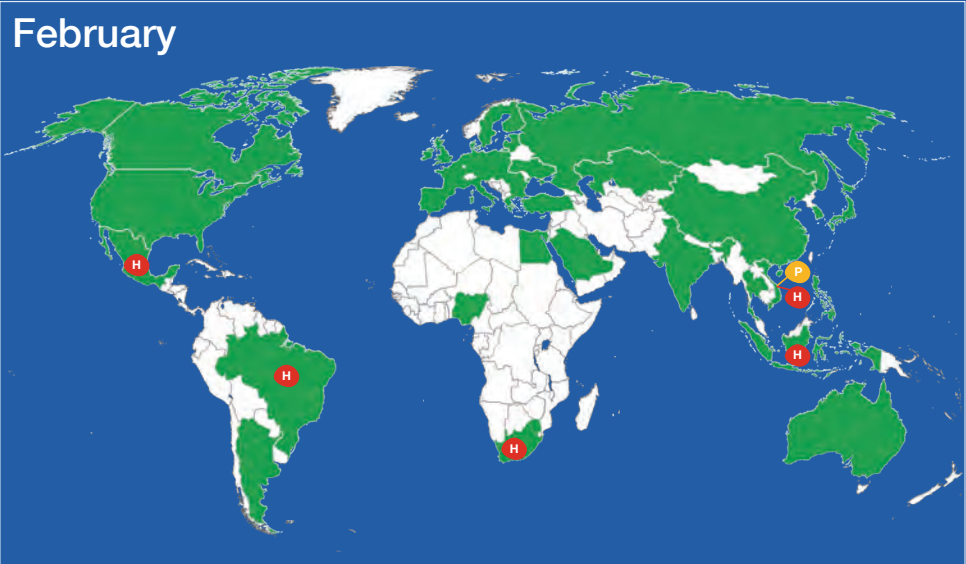
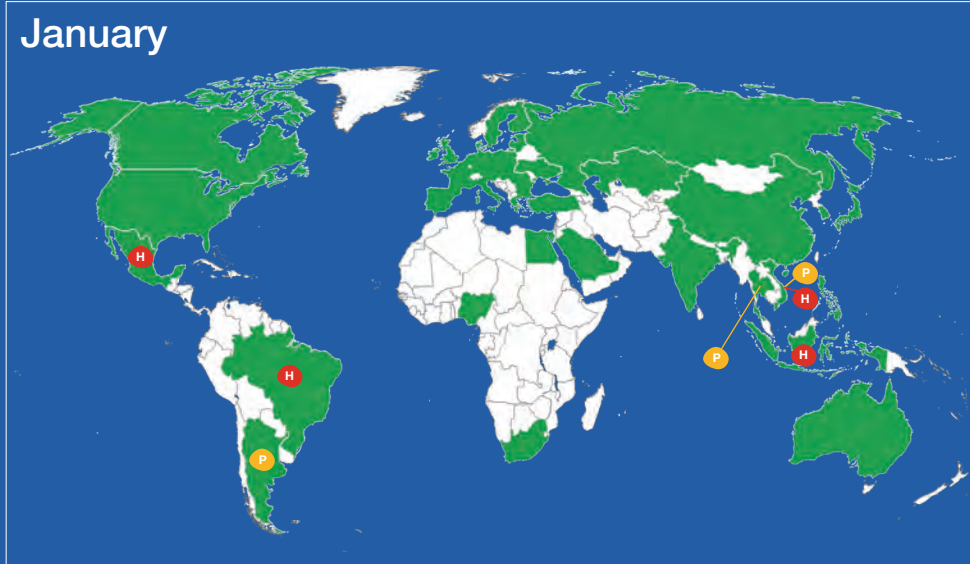
SOYBEANS: planting and harvesting calendar



Planting and Harvesting periods are not pictured for countries where production is nil or negligible.

Planting
 Harvesting

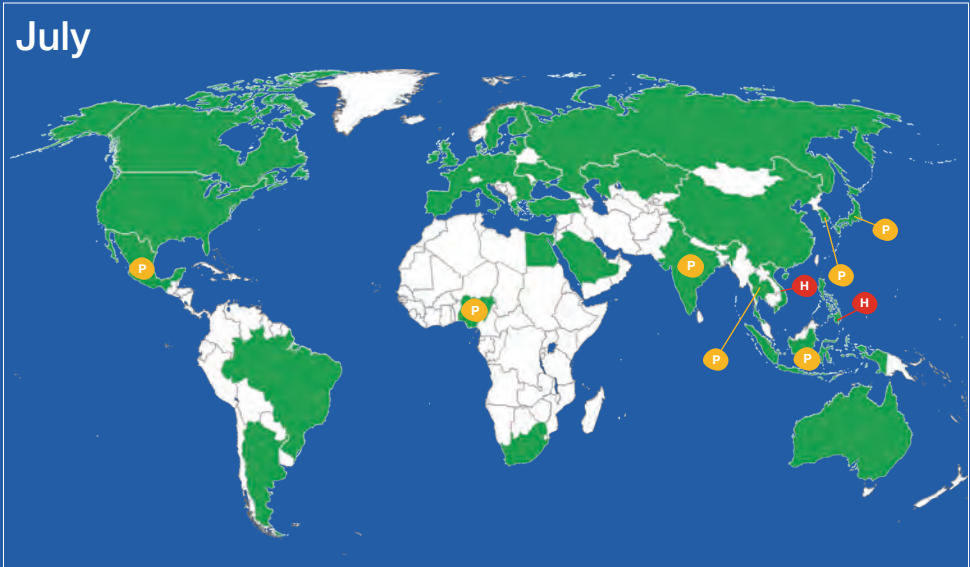
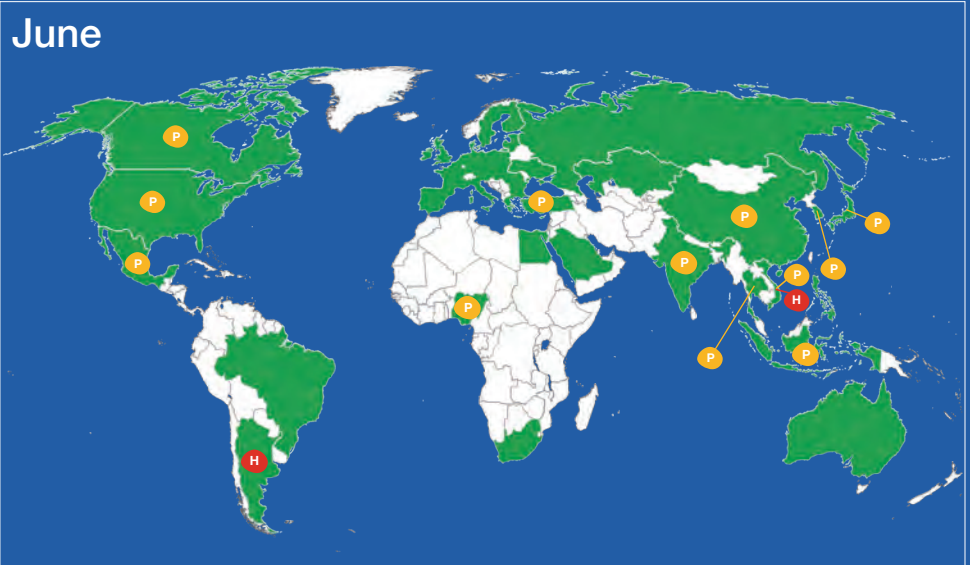
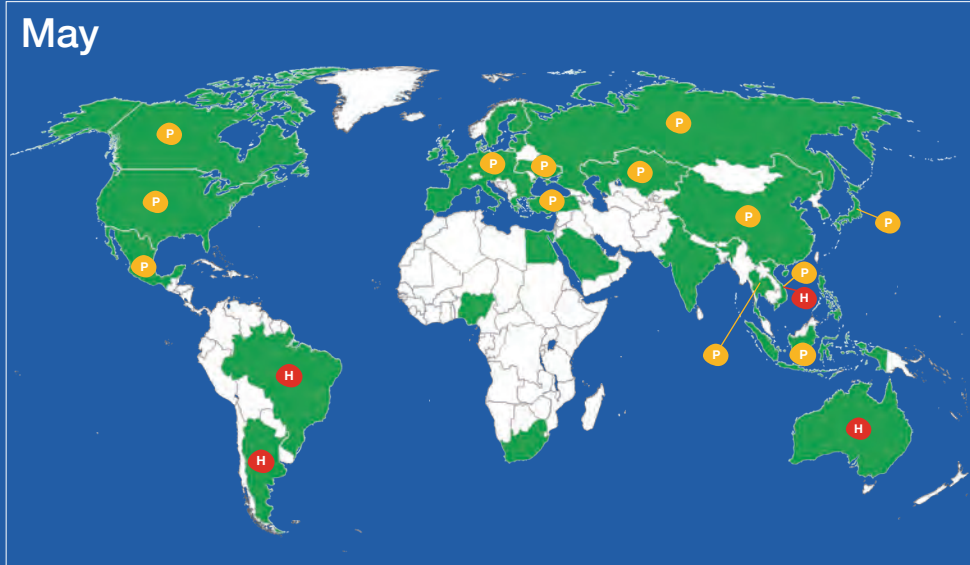
SOYBEANS: planting and harvesting calendar



P Planting **H** Harvesting

Green AMIS participating countries **White** Rest of the world

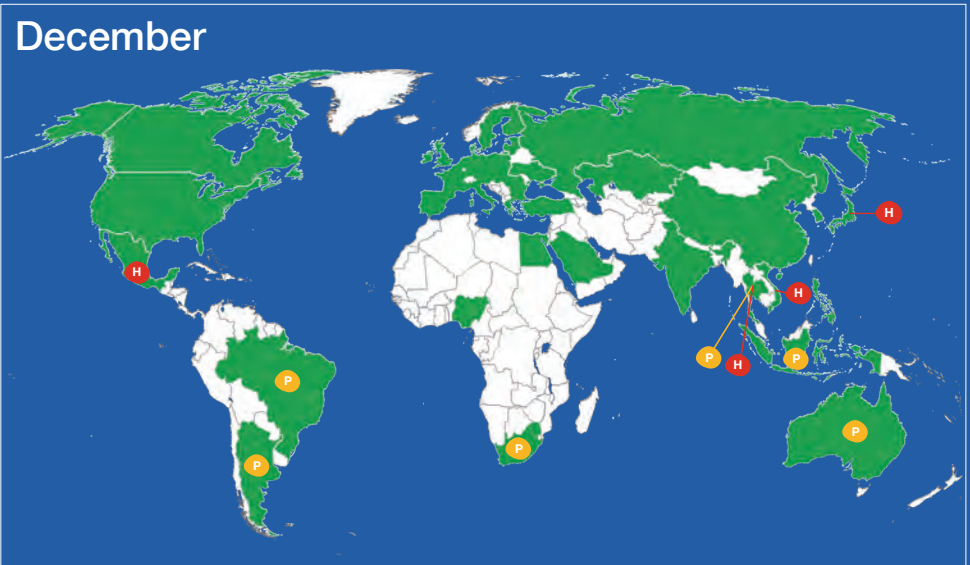
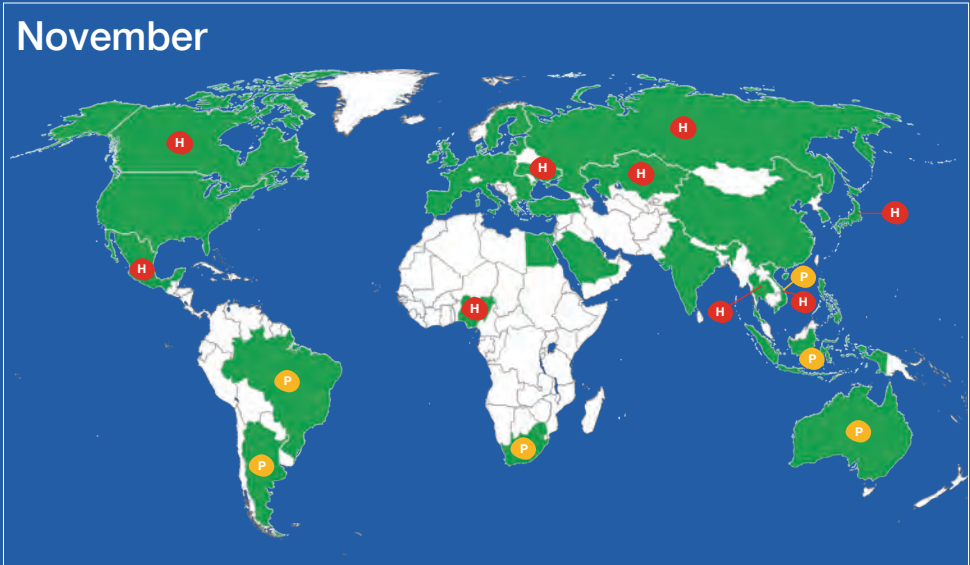
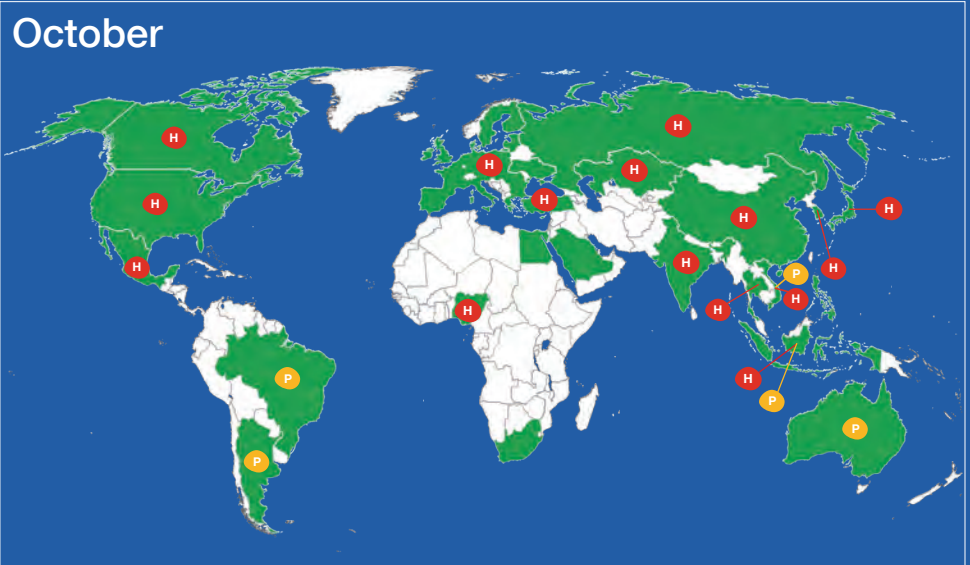
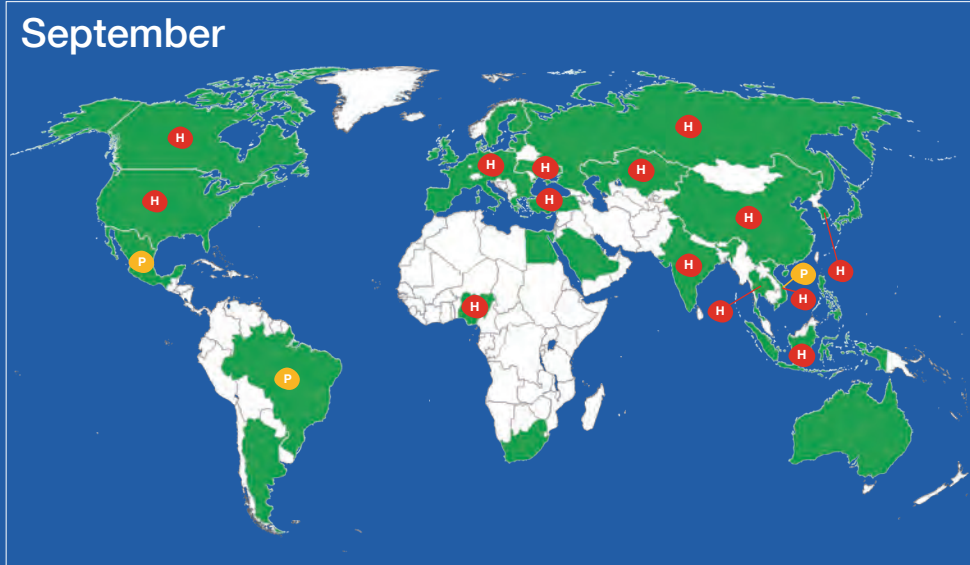
SOYBEANS: planting and harvesting calendar



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SOYBEANS: planting and harvesting calendar



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