

Annex 1

Global maps

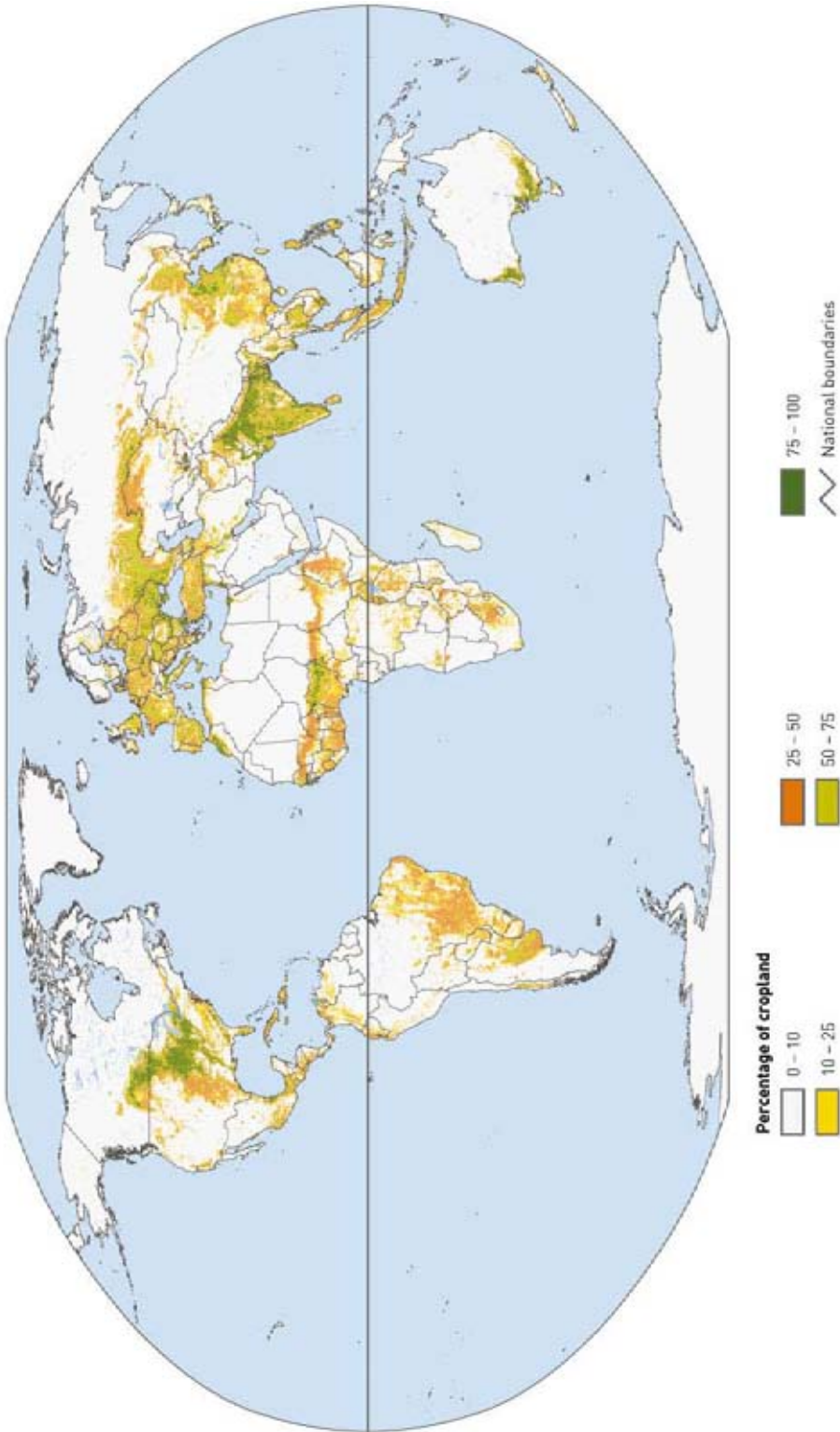
Annex 1

Global maps

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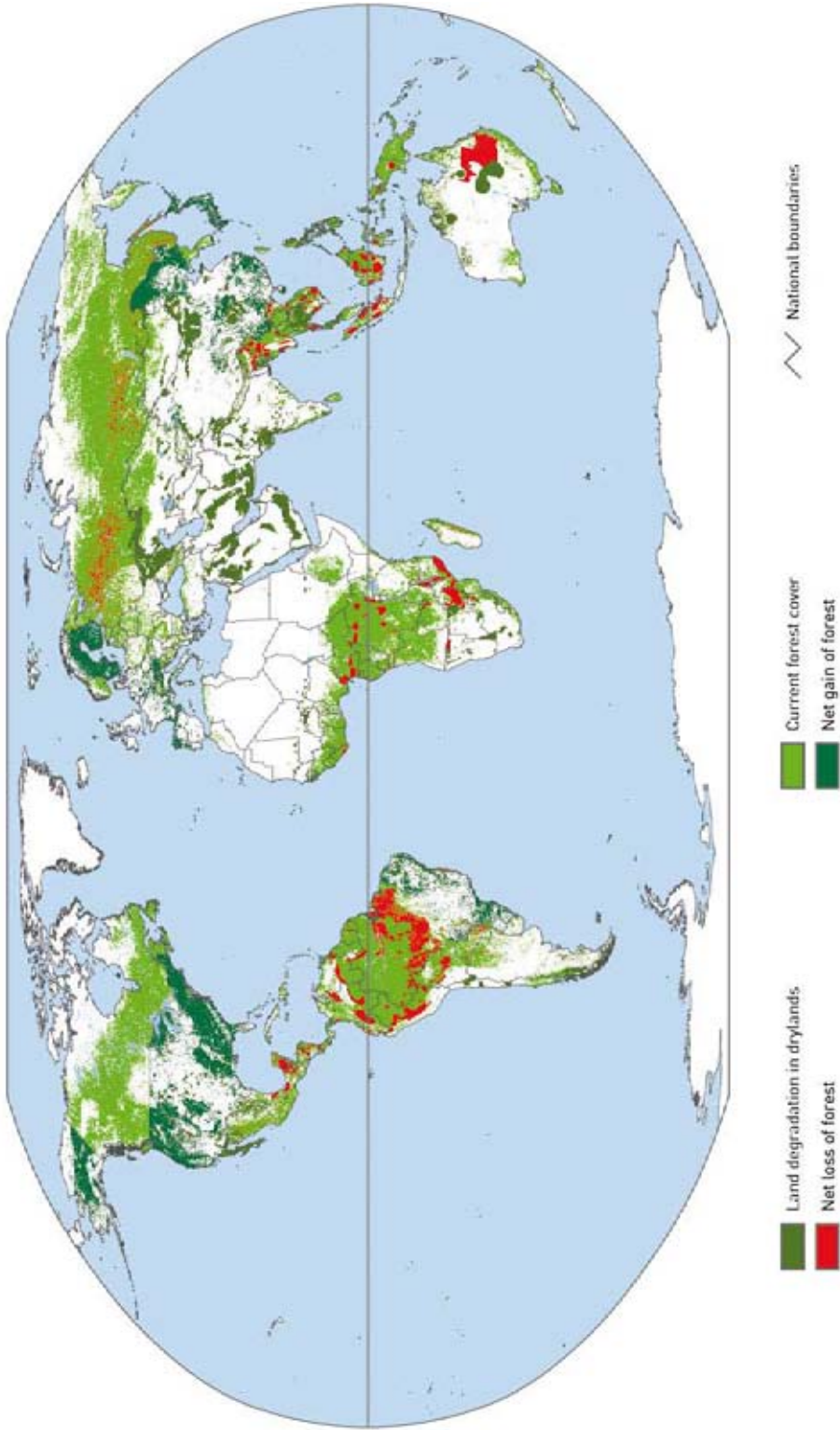
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Map 1 Extent of cropland in 2000



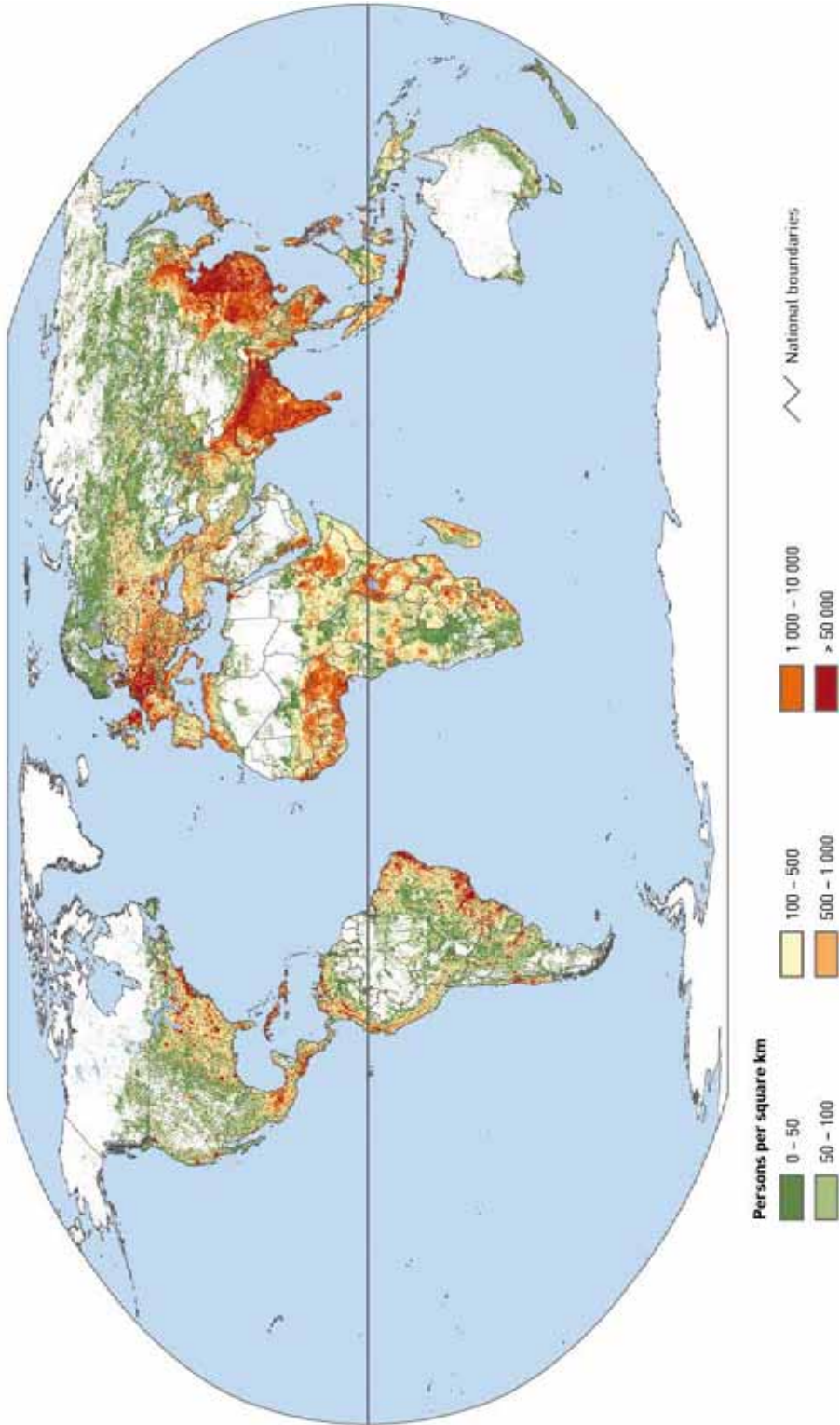
Source: FAO, 2006f.

Map 2 Forest transition and land degradation in dry lands



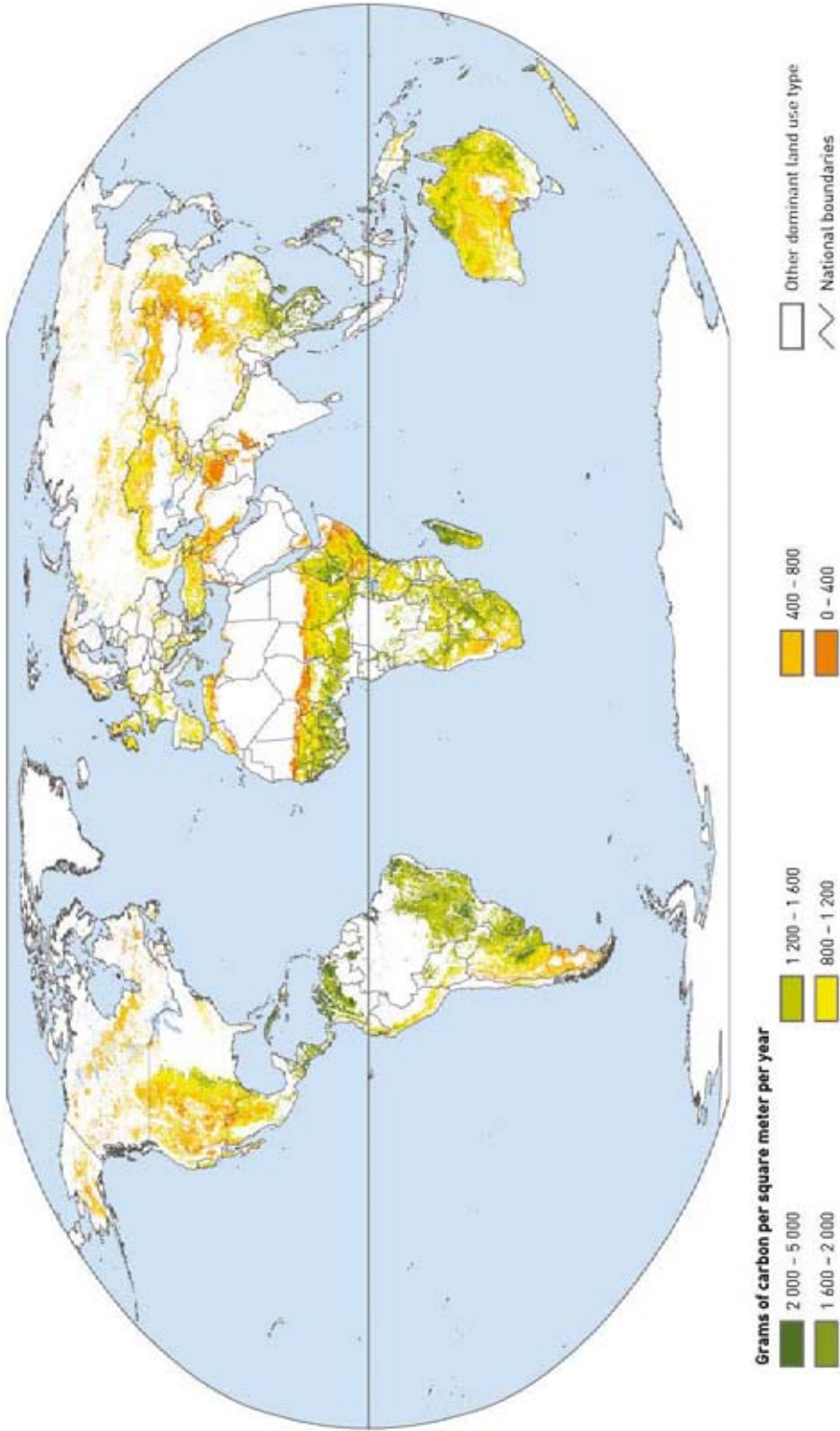
Source: MEA, 2005a.

Map 3 Estimated distribution of human population



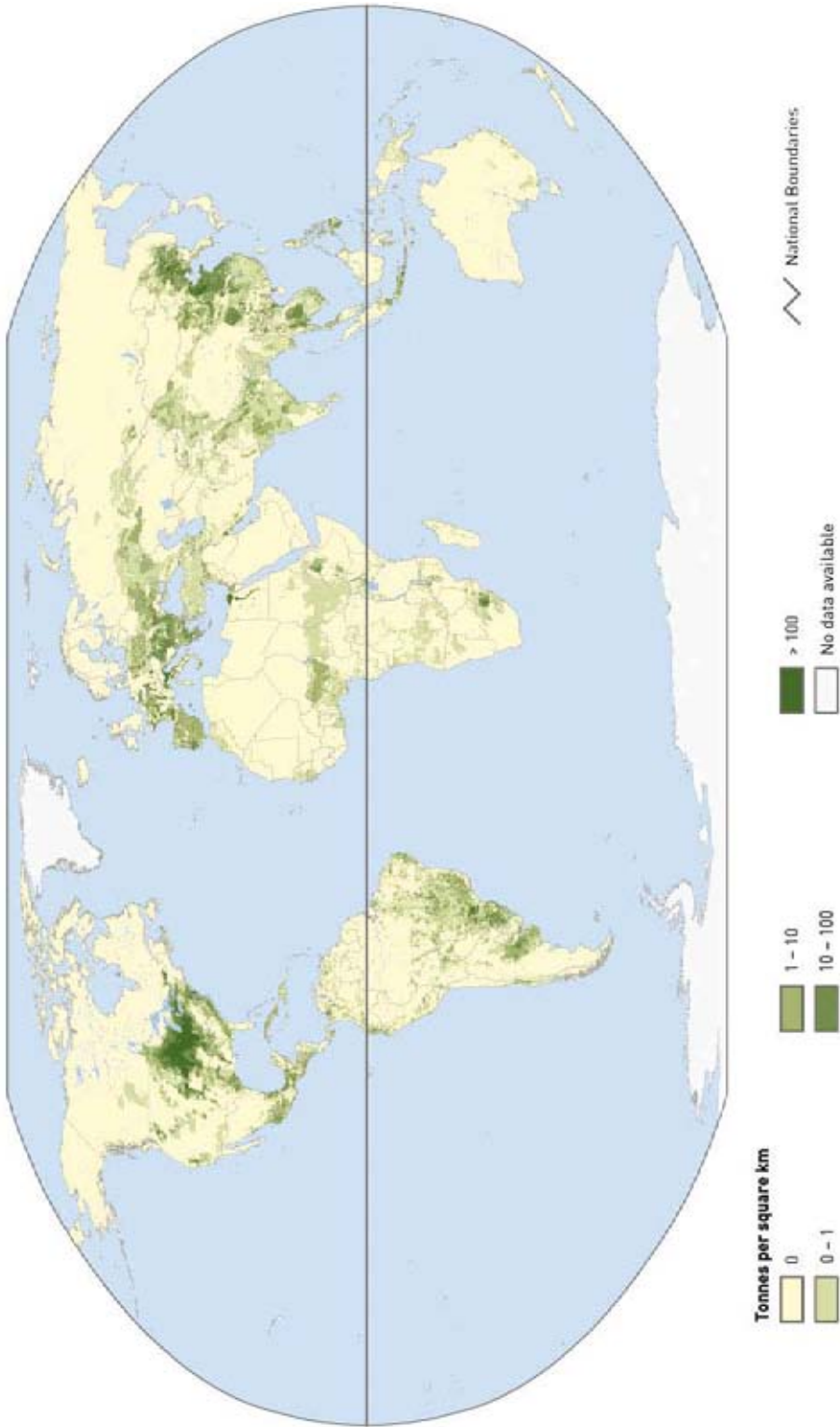
Source: LandScan, 2005.

Map 4 Estimated net primary productivity in areas dominated by pasture



Source: Estimated net primary productivity (Prince and Goward, 1995) is displayed in cells for which at least one-third of the area is used as pasture (FAO, 2006f).

Map 5 Estimated maize production for animal feed



Source: LEAD. The fraction of total production dedicated to feed was estimated at national level (FAO, 2006b) and the ratios applied to the crop production map (You *et al.*, 2006).

Map 6 Estimated barley production for animal feed



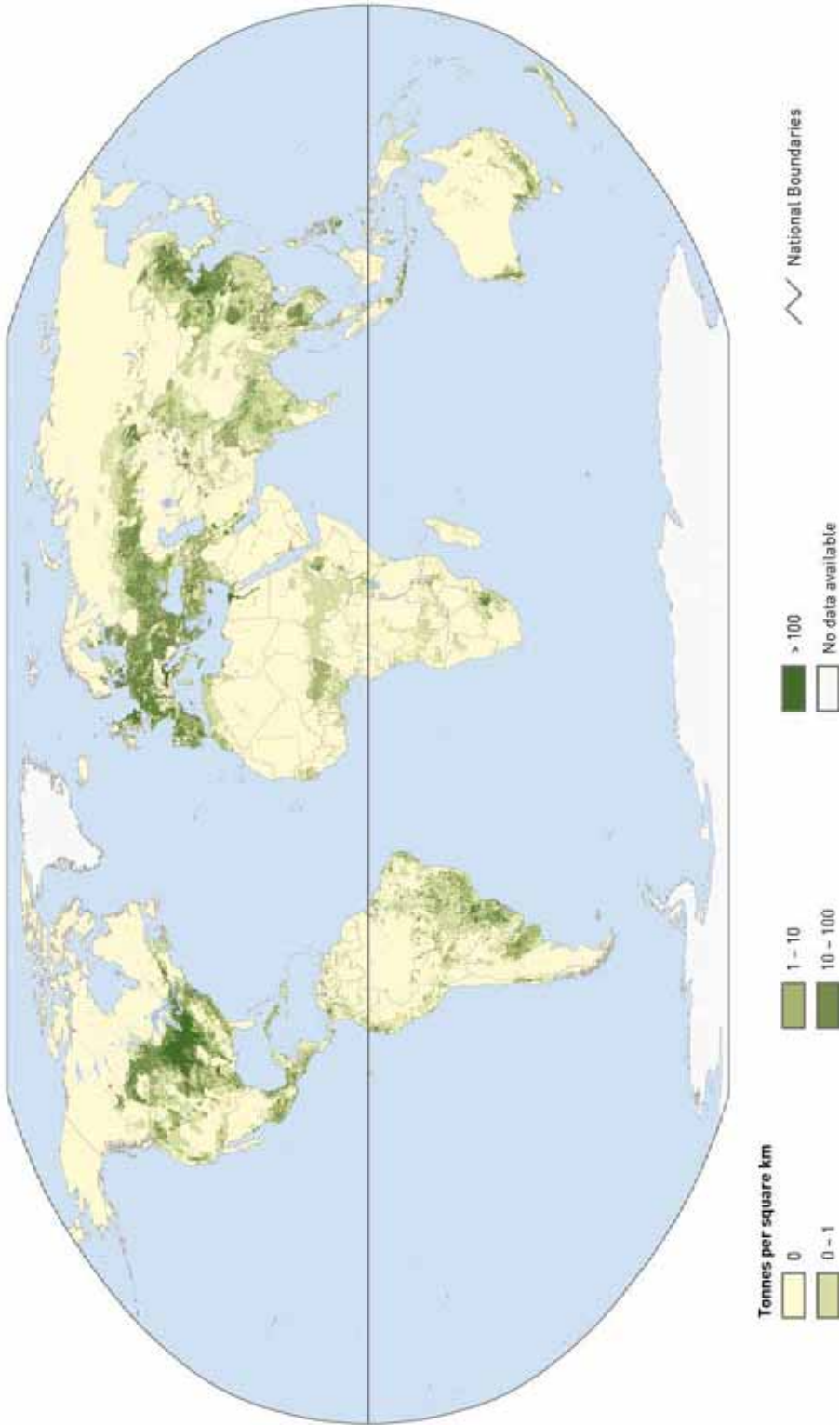
Source: LEAD. The fraction of total production dedicated to feed was estimated at national level (FAO, 2006b) and the ratios applied to the crop production map (You *et al.*, 2006).

Map 7 Estimated wheat production for animal feed



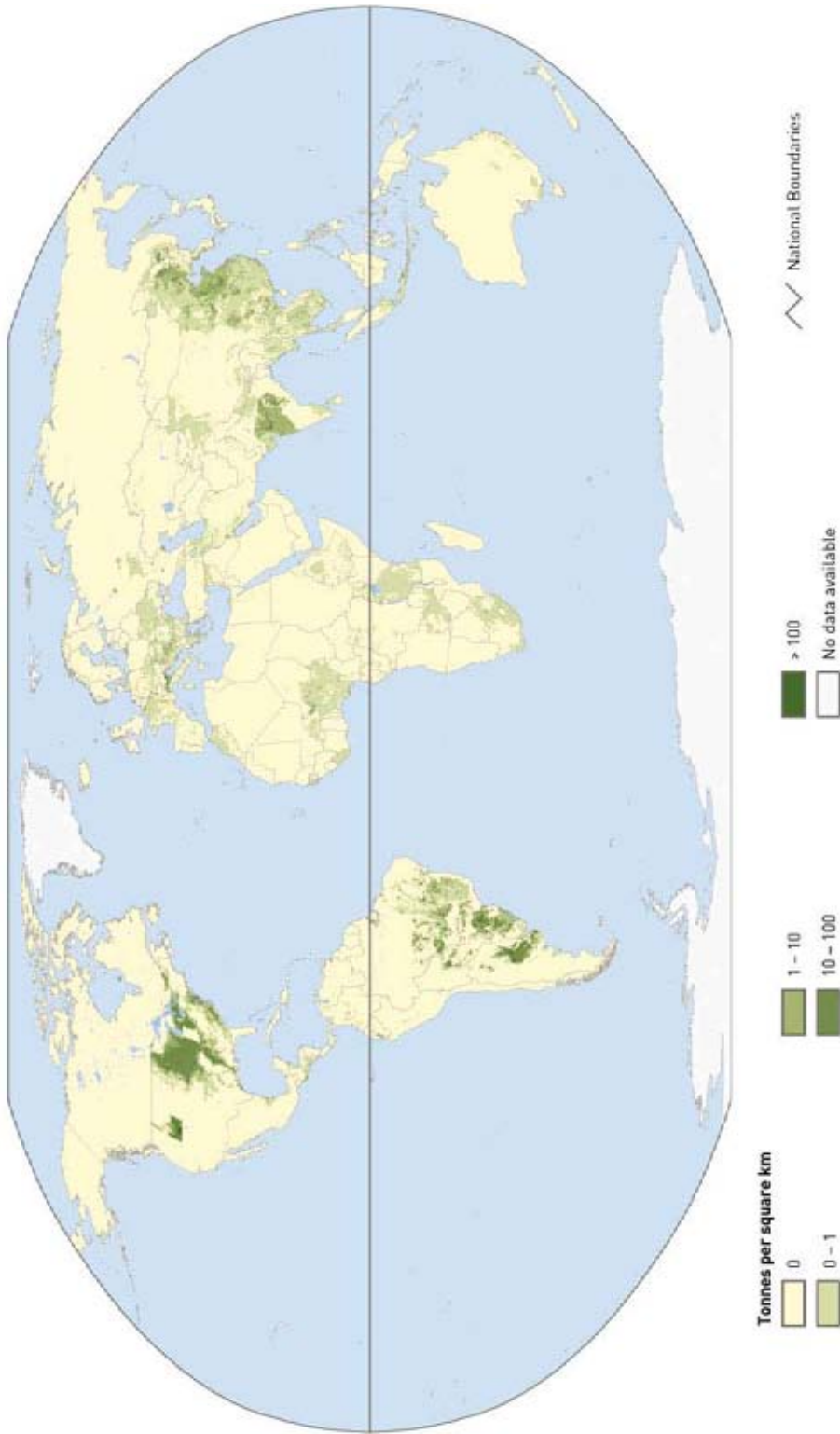
Source: LEAD. The fraction of total production dedicated to feed was estimated at national level (FAO, 2006b) and the ratios applied to the crop production map (You *et al.*, 2006).

Map 8 Estimated cumulated maize, wheat and barley production for animal feed



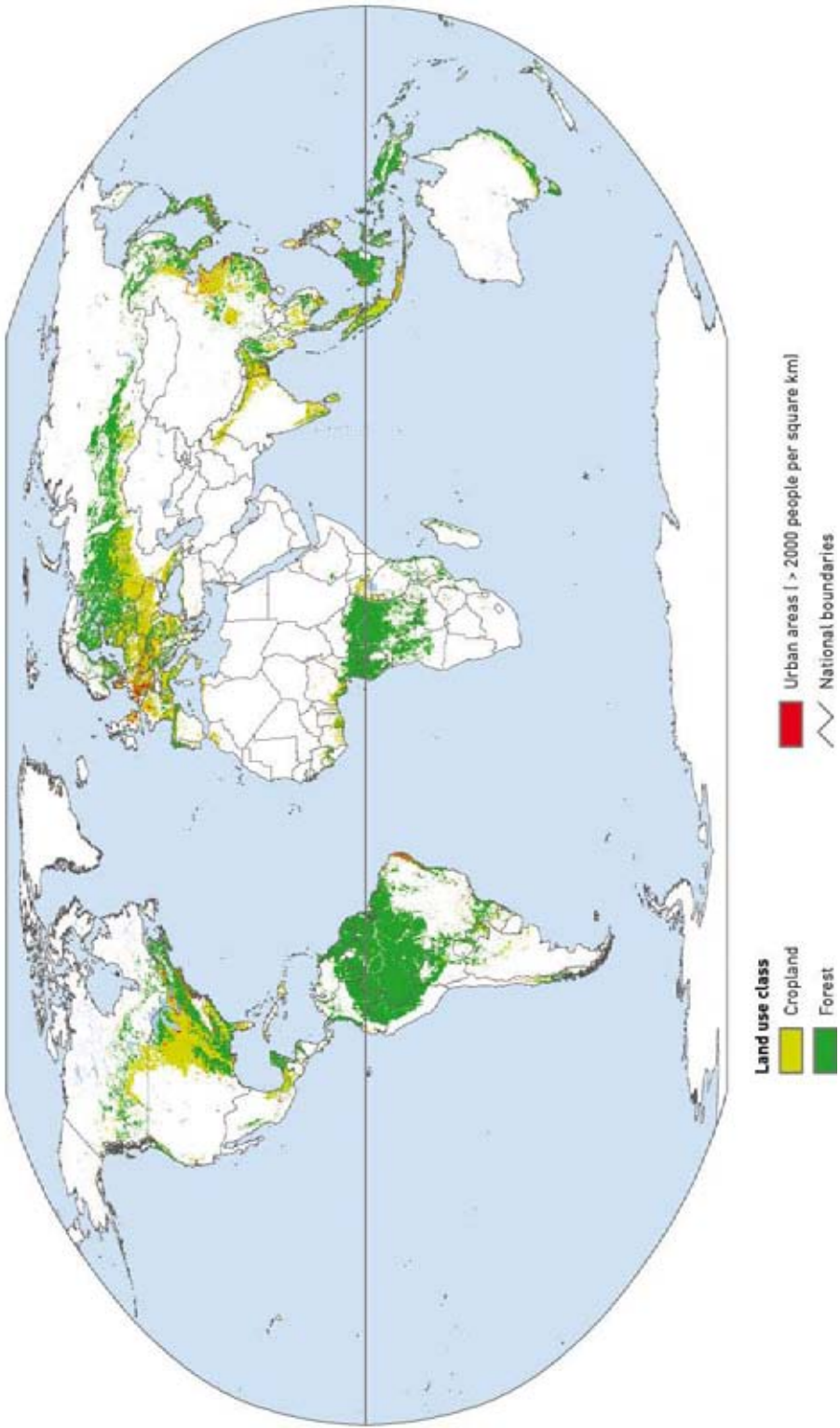
Source: LEAD. The fraction of total production dedicated to feed was estimated at national level (FAO, 2006b) and the ratios applied to the crop production map (You et al., 2006).

Map 9 Estimated soybean production for animal feed



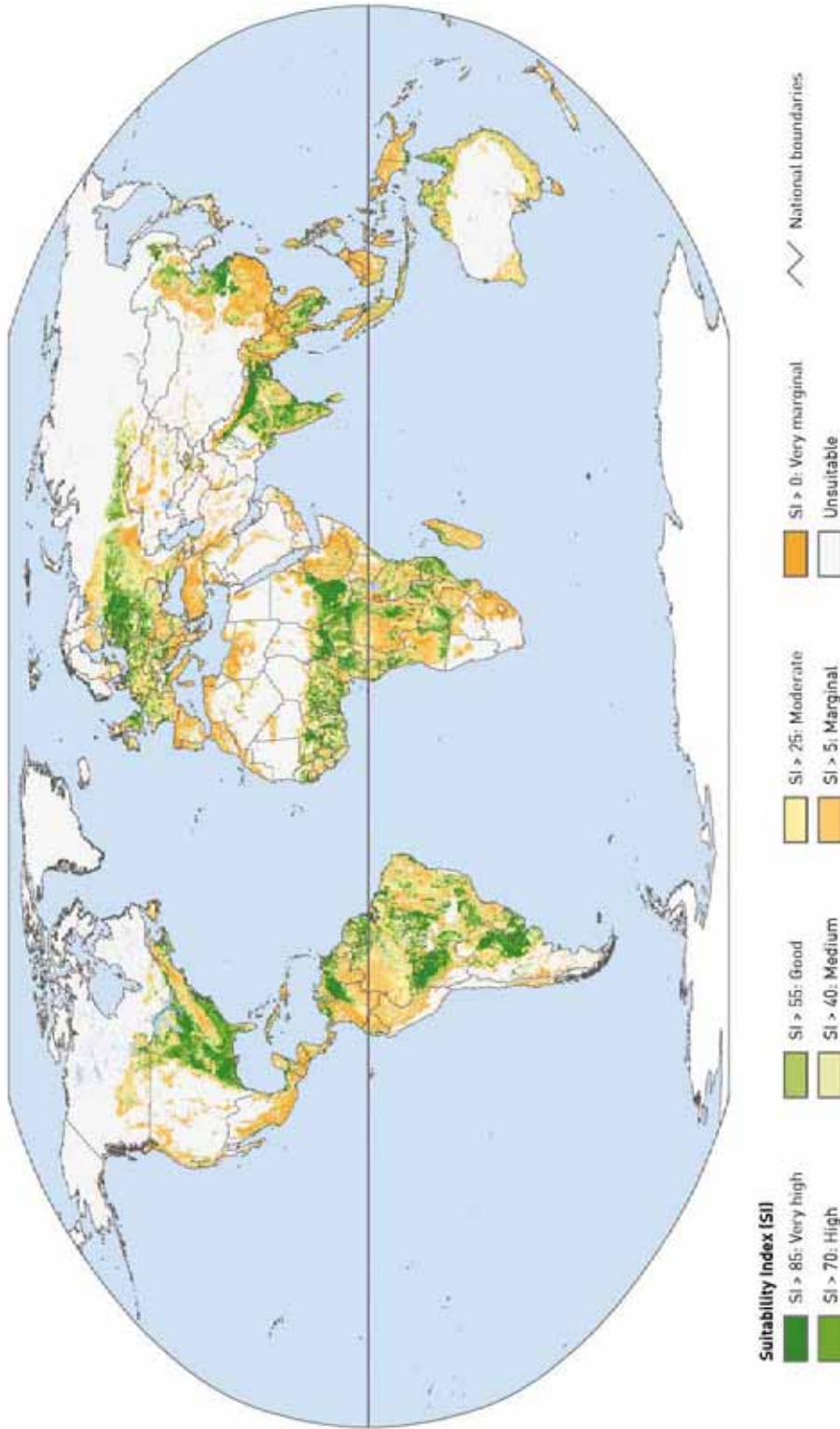
Source: LEAD. The fraction of total production dedicated to feed was estimated at national level (FAO, 2006b) and the ratios applied to the crop production map (You *et al.*, 2006).

Map 10 Current dominant land-use in areas with high suitability for pasture but no current use as pasture



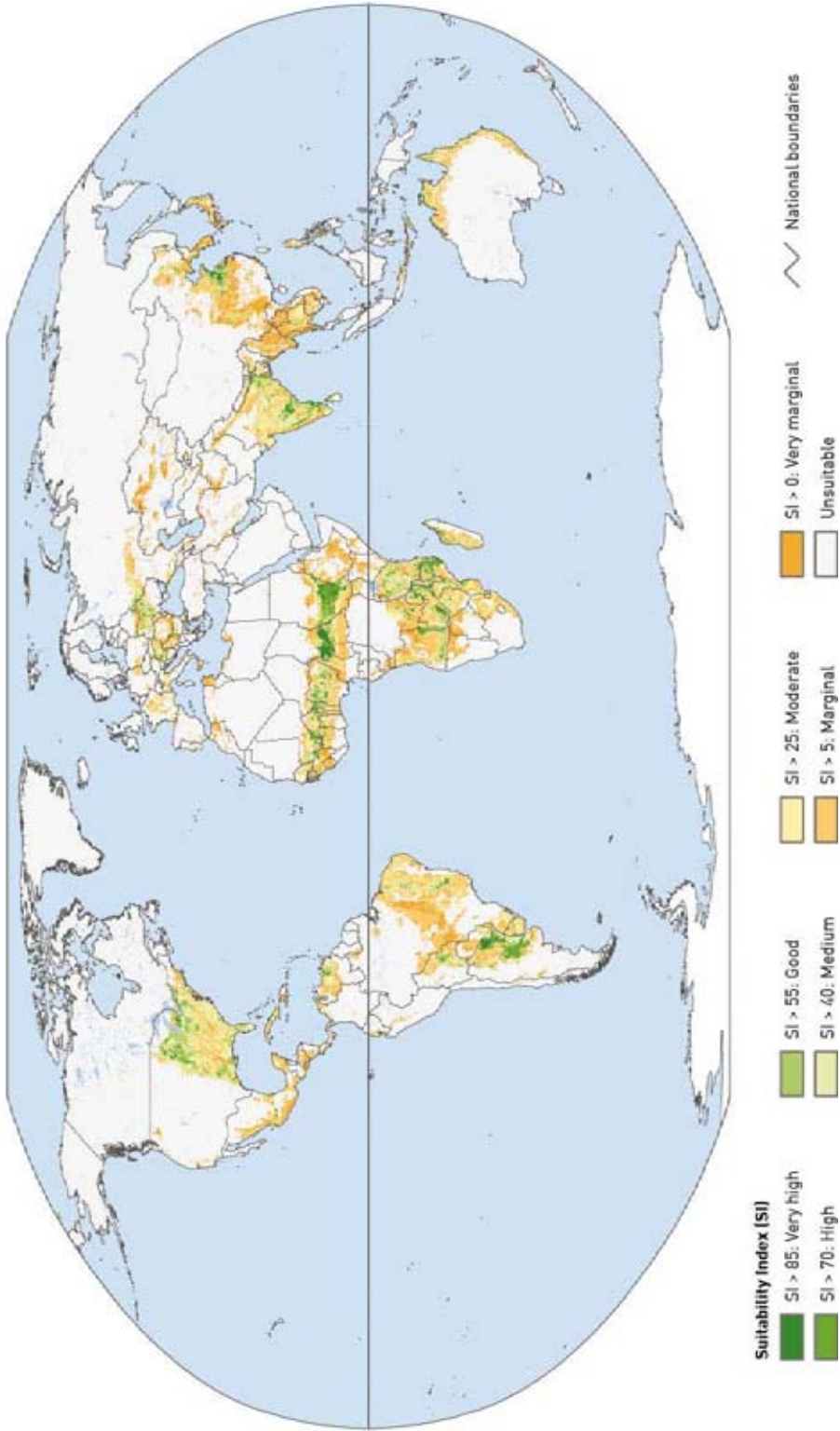
Source: LEAD. Current dominant land-use is displayed for cells with estimated high suitability for pasture (FAO, 2006f) and less than one-third of the area dedicated to pasture (FAO, 2006f).

Map 11 Estimated suitability for rainfed cereal production – high level of input



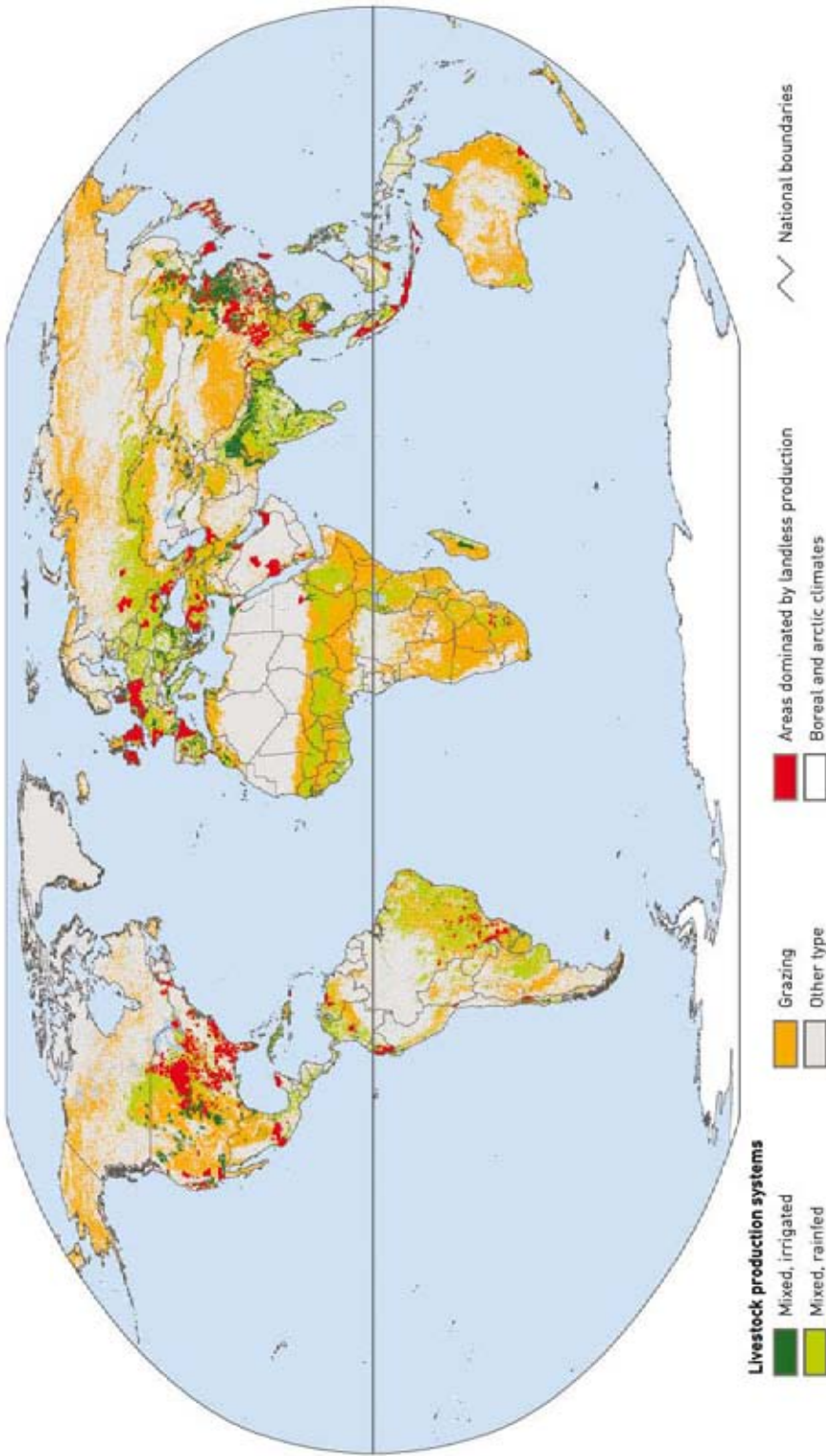
Source: FAO, 2000b.

Map 12 Estimated suitability for soybean production – maximising technology



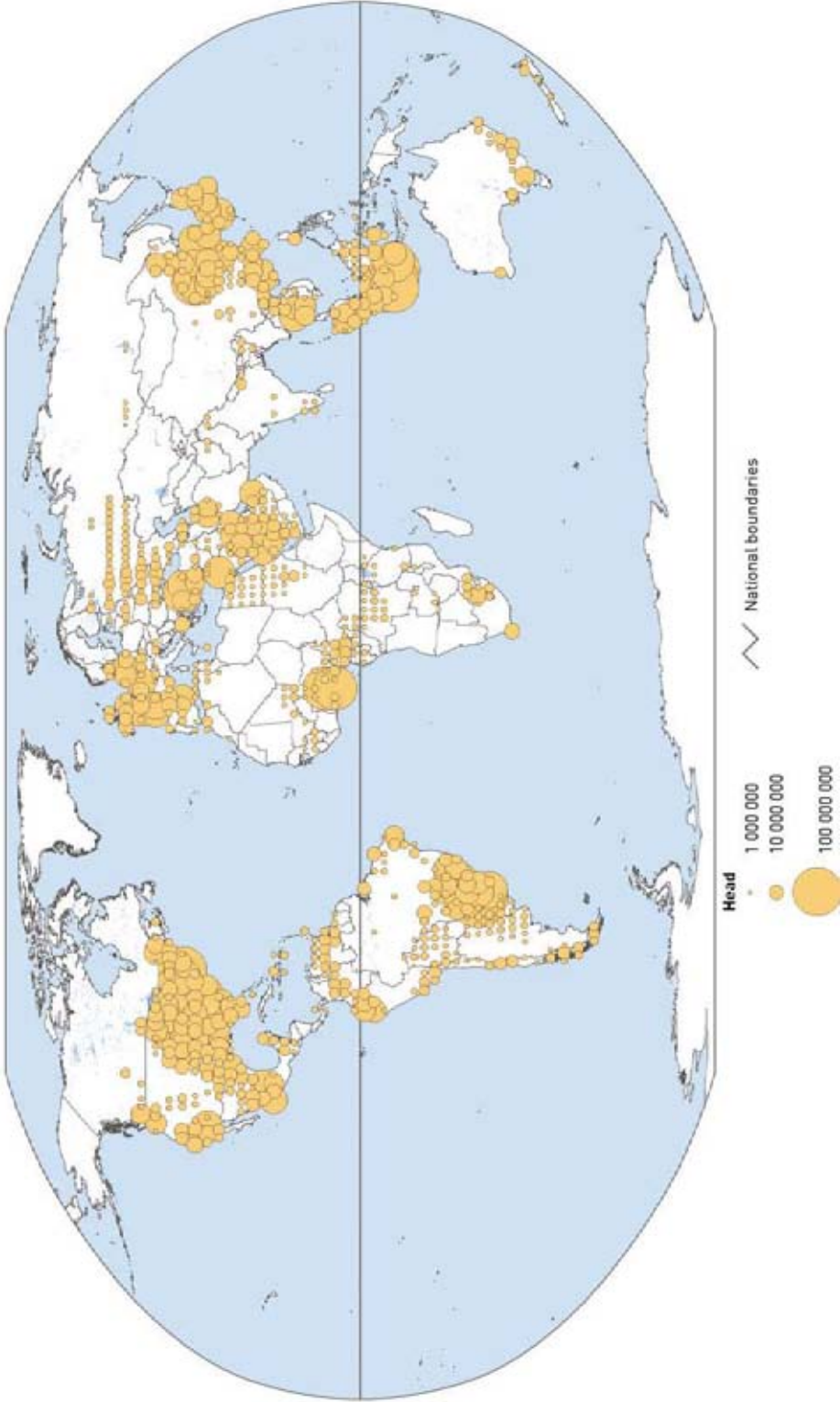
Source: FAO, 2000b.

Map 13 Estimated distribution of livestock production systems



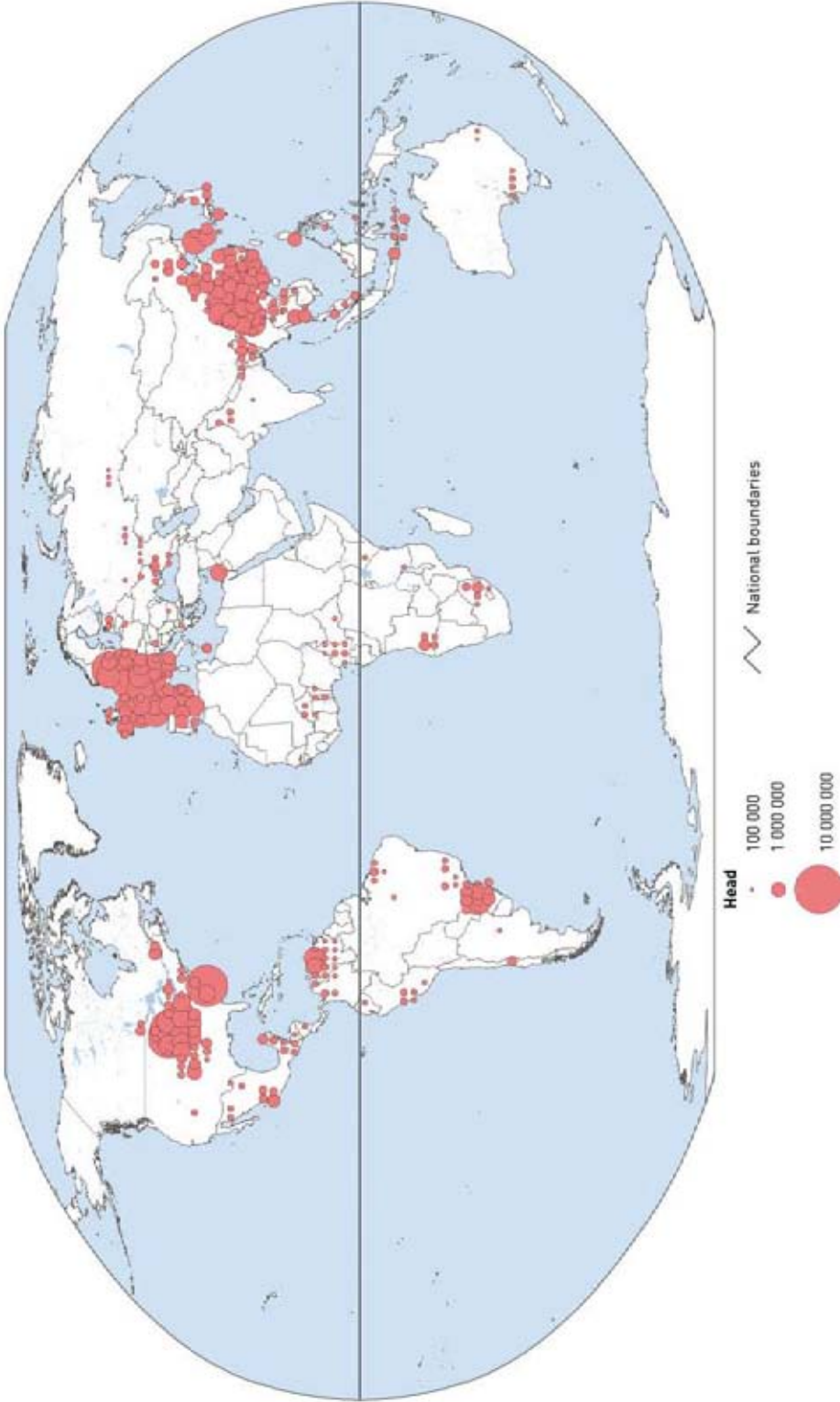
Land Cover 2000, available at www-gym.jrc.it/glc2000/ and irrigated areas (Global Map of Irrigated Areas, Version 2.1, Siebert *et al.*, 2001). Industrial (landless) production dominated areas refers exclusively to monogastric production. Land-based system held pig and poultry populations are estimated locally according to the approach of Gilbert *et al.* (2004), using total local animal population data (see Maps 16 and 17), national level Land-based production estimates (Groenewold, 2004), national human agricultural populations (FAO, 2006b) and a global rural population density grid (LandScan, 2003). Areas dominated by industrial production systems are sub-national administrative areas in which the aggregated land based system populations produce less than half of the areas total production, accounting for the higher productivity of industrial systems.

Map 14 Estimated distribution of industrially produced poultry populations



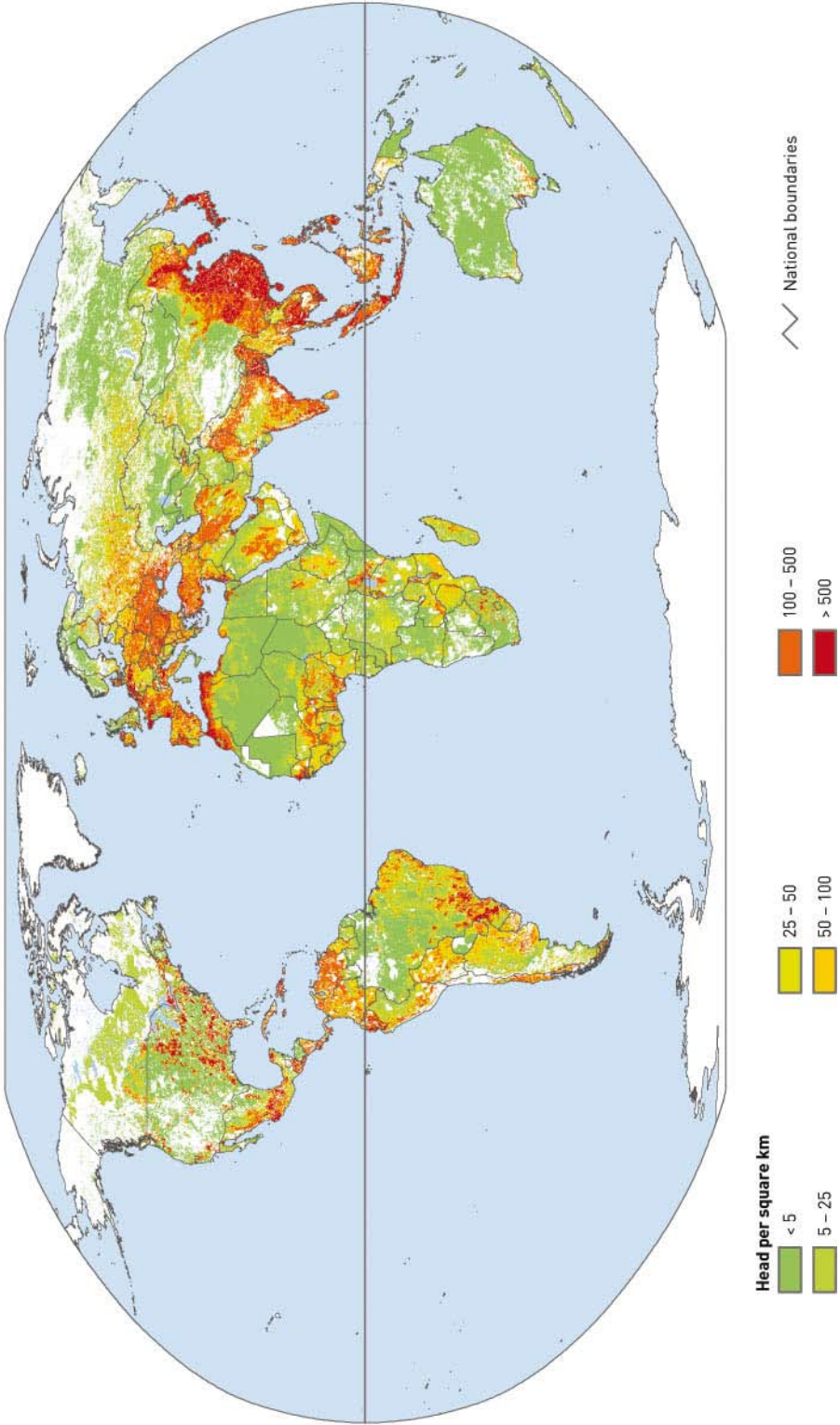
Source: LEAD. The industrial poultry populations result from the difference between the local total population and the locally estimated land-based system held population (see Map 13). Only the sub-national areas where industrial production is dominant are considered (see Map 13). The corresponding industrial poultry populations have been aggregated within each cell of a global grid of 250 x 250 km cell size (cylindrical equal area projection, here re-projected to Robinson). Only industrial populations per cell of over 1 million heads are represented.

Map 15 Estimated distribution of industrially produced pig populations



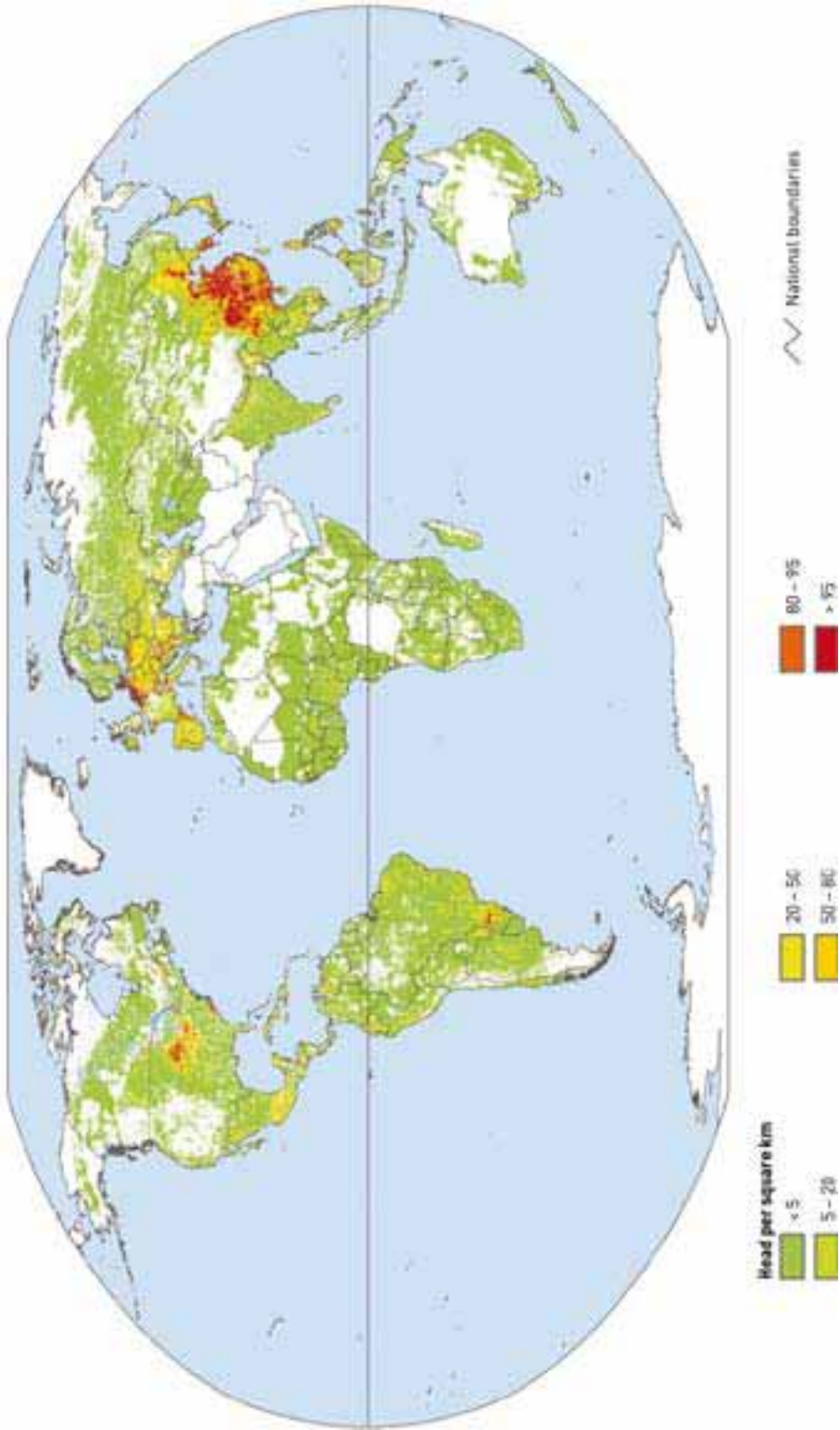
Source: LEAD. The industrial poultry populations result from the difference between the local total population and the locally estimated land-based system held population (see Map 13). Only the sub-national areas where industrial production is dominant are considered (see Map 13). The corresponding industrial poultry populations have been aggregated within each cell of a global grid of 250 x 250 km cell size (cylindrical equal area projection, here re-projected to Robinson). Only industrial populations per cell of over 1 million heads are represented.

Map 16 Estimated distribution of poultry



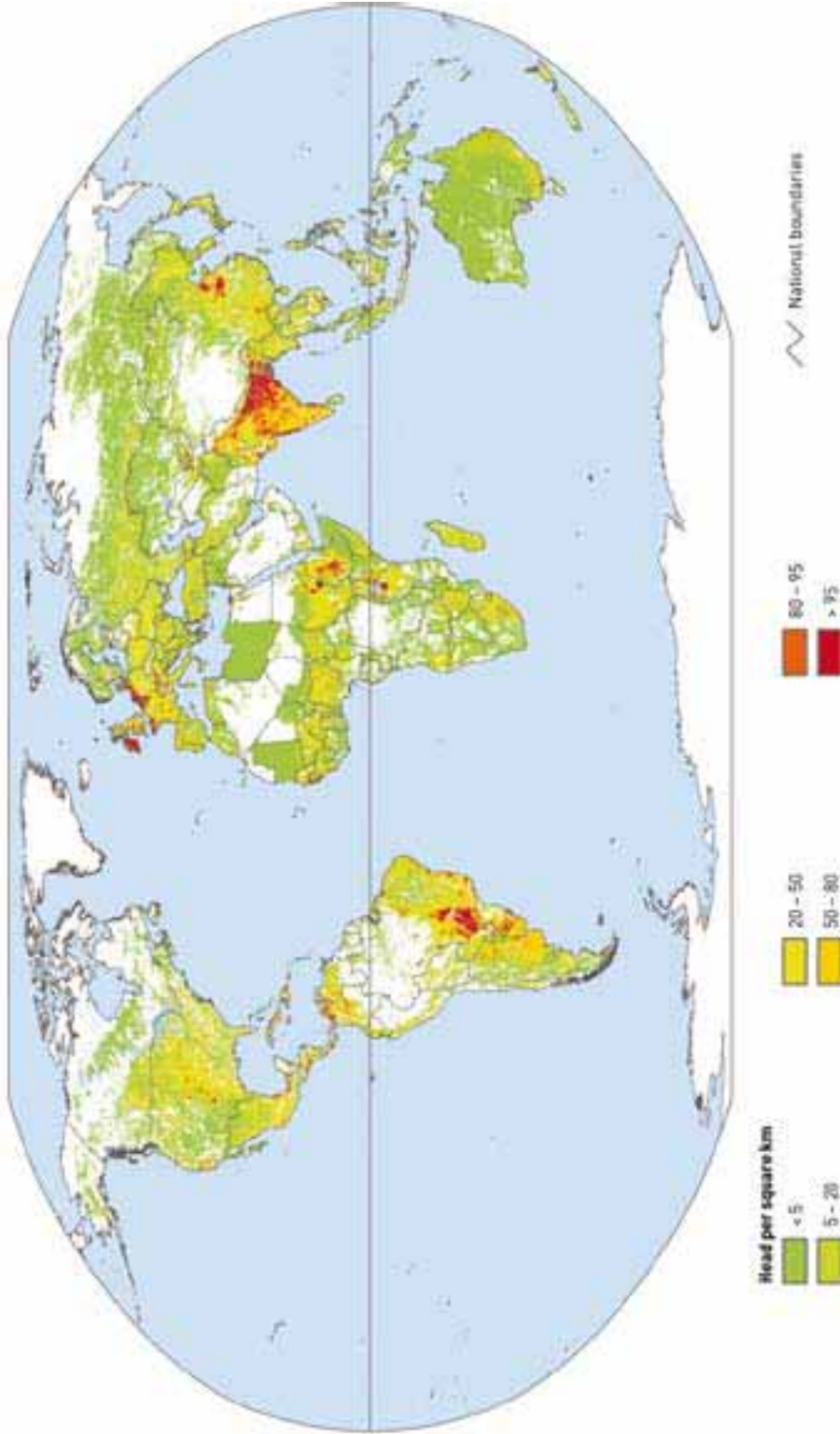
Source: FAO, 2006g.

Map 17 Estimated distribution of pigs



Source: FAO, 2006g.

Map 18 Estimated distribution of cattle



Source: FAO, 2006g.