



In support of the GreenAg project (GCP/IND/183/GEF), the maximum potential annual rice yield was calculated for Mizoram state, India. The assessment was carried out using a free and open package for agro-ecological zoning (PyAEZ)¹, 2012-2021 climate (ERA5) and 2021 cropland data (Worldcover).

Source: United Nations. 2020. Map of the world [online]. [Cited July 2022]

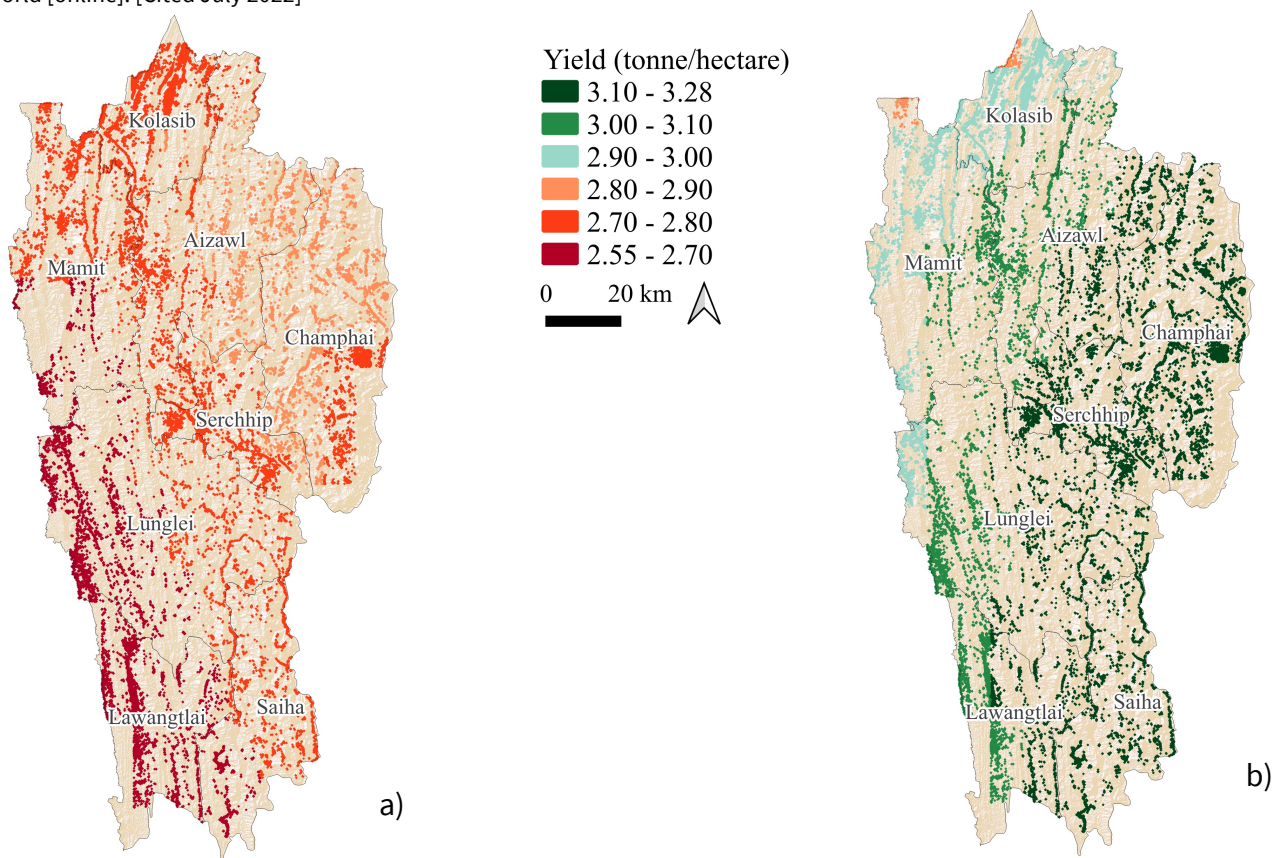


Figure: Maximum potential annual rice yield (tonne/hectare) in Mizoram state under a) rainfed conditions, b) irrigated conditions

Table: Maximum potential rice yield in Mizoram State in India

District	Yield (tonne/hectare)		Cropland (ha)	Total area ('000 ha)	District	Yield (tonne/hectare)		Cropland (ha)	Total area ('000 ha)
	Rain-fed	Irrigated				Rain-fed	Irrigated		
Champhai	2.82	3.17	2 622	343	Mamit	2.73	2.99	827	308
Aizawl	2.81	3.08	450	345	Saiha	2.72	3.22	504	198
Serchhip	2.78	3.15	835	136	Lunglei	2.68	3.10	847	455
Kolasib	2.77	2.98	2 186	135	Lawangtlai	2.61	3.11	1 162	205

Prepared by Shrijwal Adhikari, Gianluca Franceschini, Gautam Dadhich, Manoj Semwal, Divya Shah and Matieu Henry for GreenAg project, India.

¹ PyAEZ

² GADM. The boundaries and names shown, and the designations used on these map(s) do not express any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.