



Farming Activities and Regional Variations in Our Country



Our country is one of the countries with the longest agricultural history in the world, with a land area of about 960 million square kilometers, of which arable land accounts for about 13%.

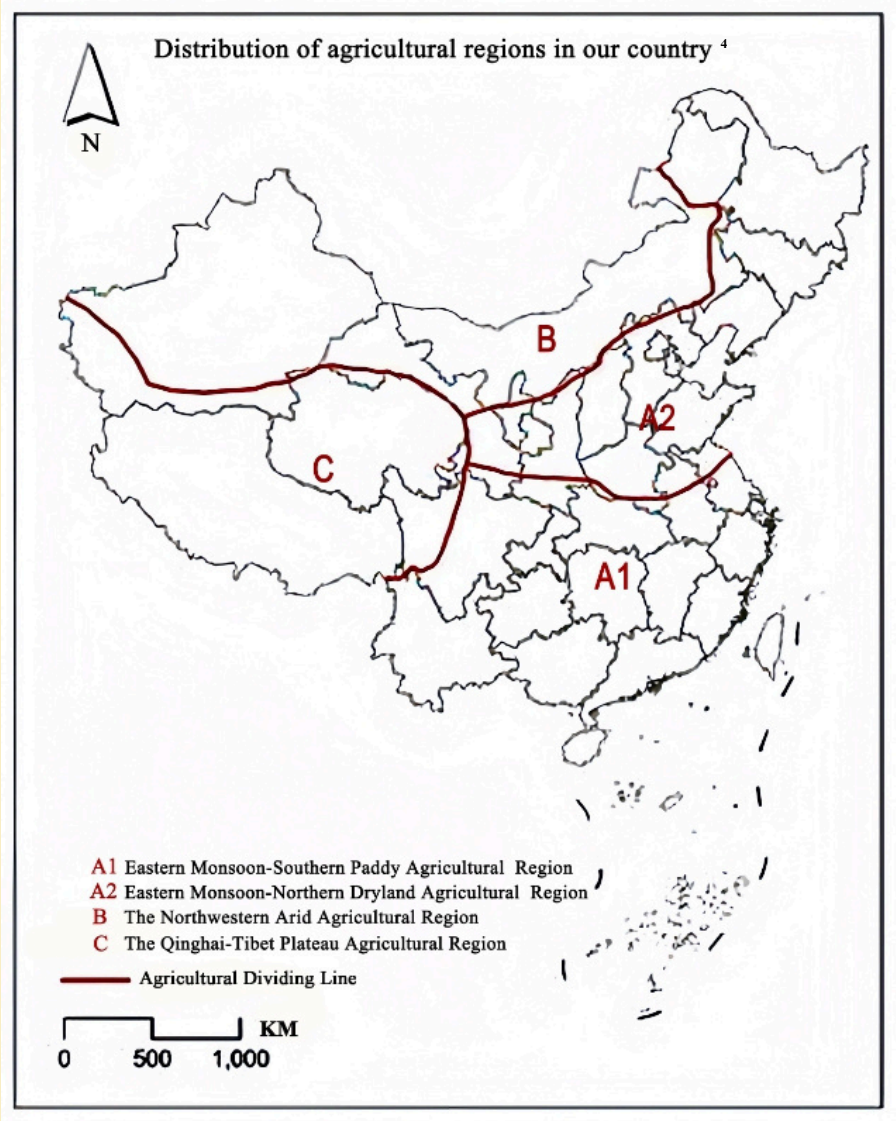
Natural factors affecting farming practices

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Topography

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Climate: temperature, precipitation, light and so on

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Soil

Regional differences in farming practices in our country



Major Agricultural Areas		Major Regions	Climatic Condition	Main Crop Type
Eastern Monsoon Region	Southern Paddy Agricultural Region (A1)	The Middle and Lower Yangtze Valley Plain, Sichuan Basin, Zhujiang Delta, etc.	Warm and humid	Rice, rapeseed and cotton.
	Northern Dryland Agricultural Region (A2)	The North China Plain, Loess Plateau, Northeast Plain, etc.	Warm and semi-humid	Wheat, corn and soybeans.
Northwestern Arid Agricultural Region (B)	Irrigated Agricultural Areas	Hetao Plain, Ningxia Plain, Hexi Corridor, etc.	Dry	Wheat, corn, and cotton.
	Grassland Pastoral Areas	Inner Mongolian Plateau and north of the Tianshan Mountains in Xinjiang	Dry	Cattle, sheep and horses.
Qinghai-Tibet Plateau Agricultural Region (C)	Alpine Pastoral Areas	Most area of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau	Cold	Yaks and Tibetan sheep.
	River Valley Agricultural Areas	The Yarlung Zangbo River Valley, Huangshui River Valley, etc.	Relatively warm; water resources are abundant	Barley, wheat and rapeseed.

References:
1. 中華人民共和國農業農村部 <http://zdscxx.moa.gov.cn:8080/nyb/pc/index.jsp>; 2. 中國農業農村資訊網 www.agri.cn; 3. 中華人民共和國中央人民政府, 2024年中國自然資源公報 https://www.gov.cn/lianbo/bumen/202503/content_7015063.htm
4. Map reference: 中華人民共和國自然資源部審圖號GS (2024) 0605號