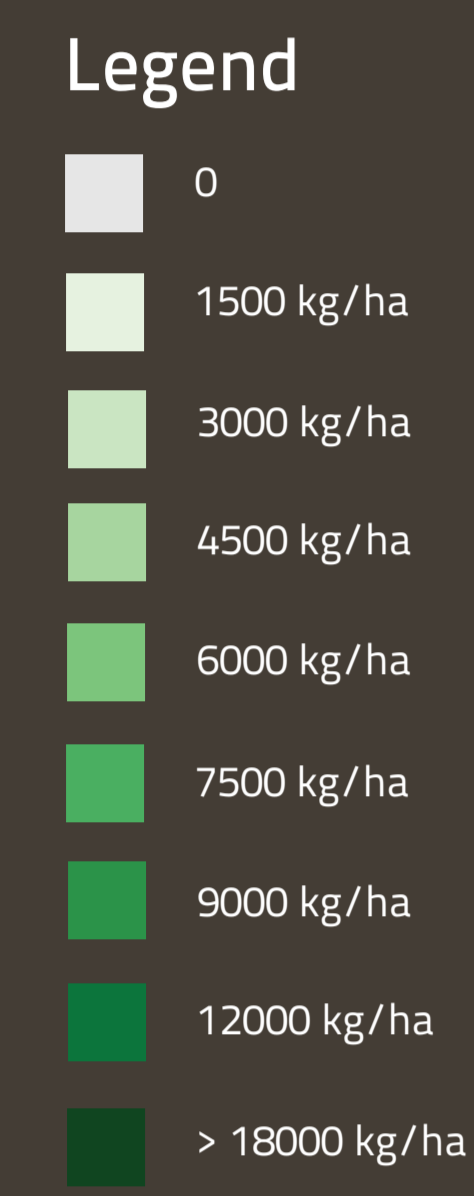
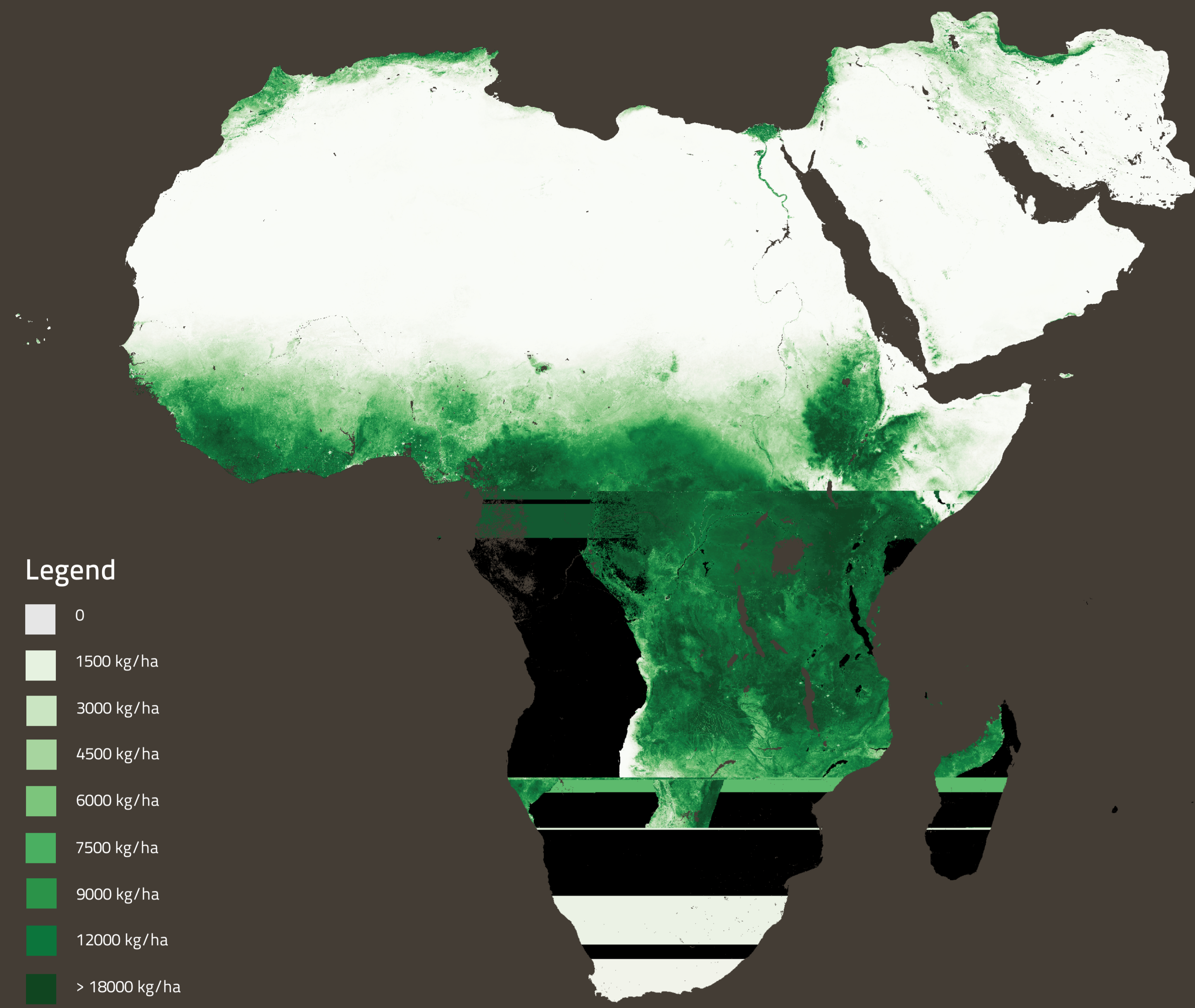
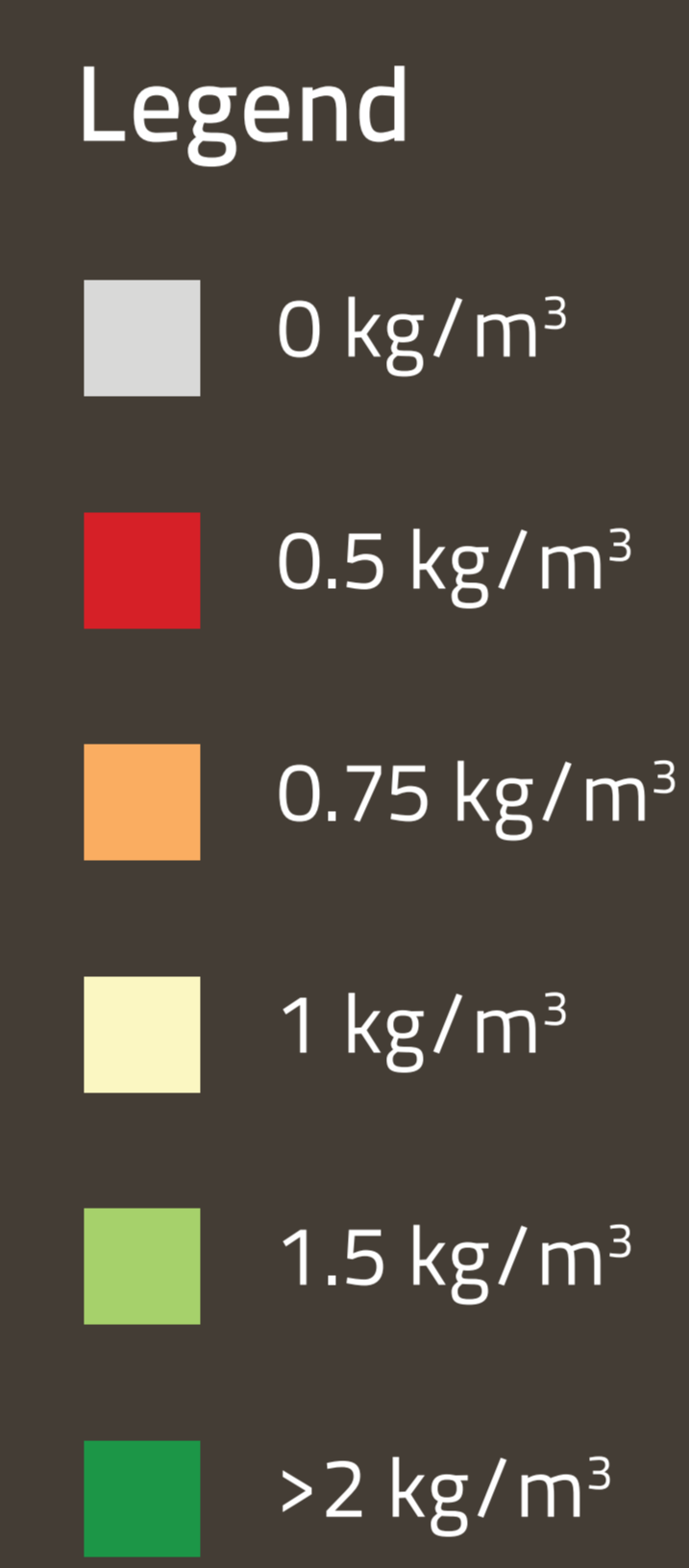
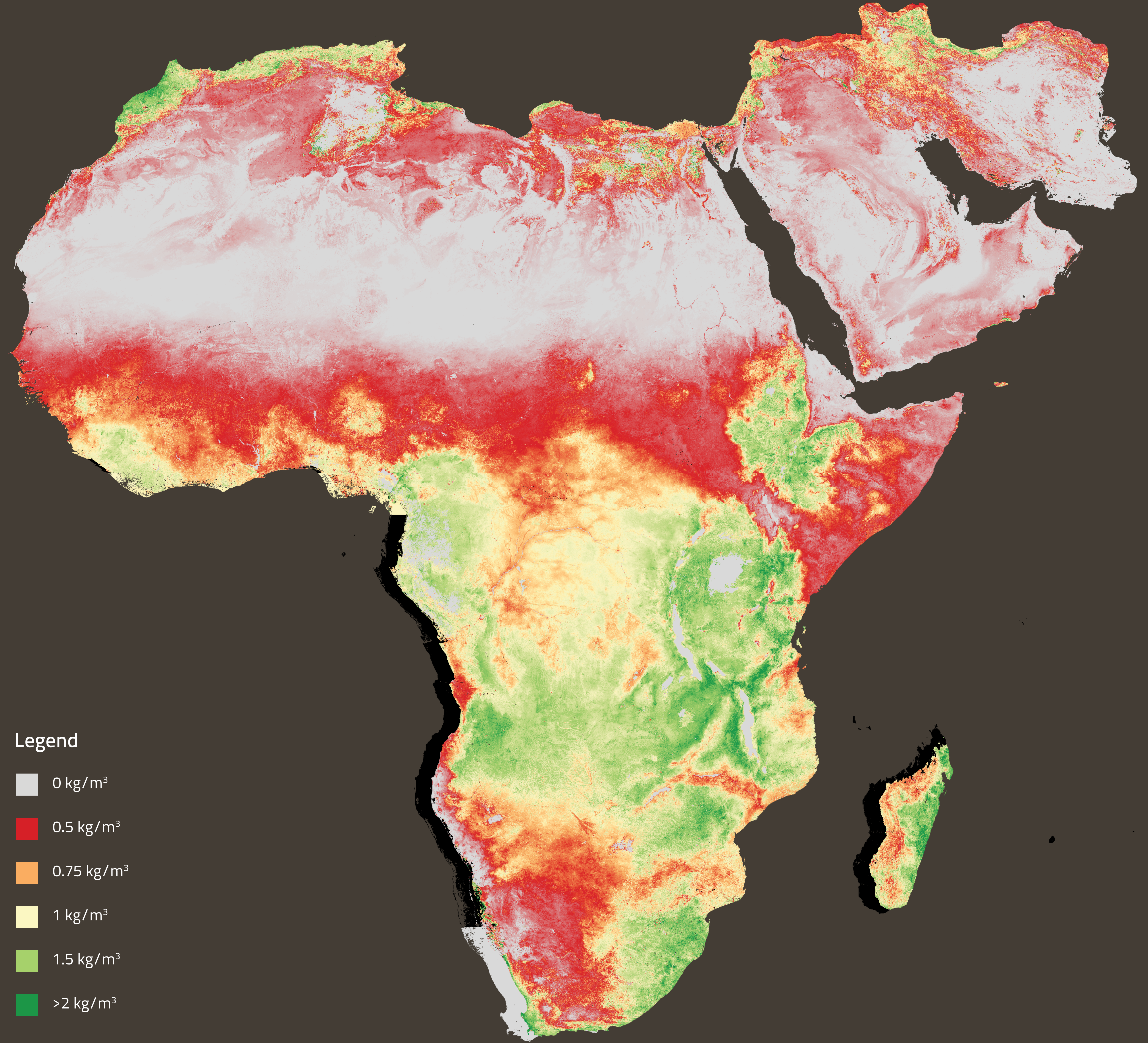


ABOVE GROUND BIOMASS PRODUCTION (ANNUAL)



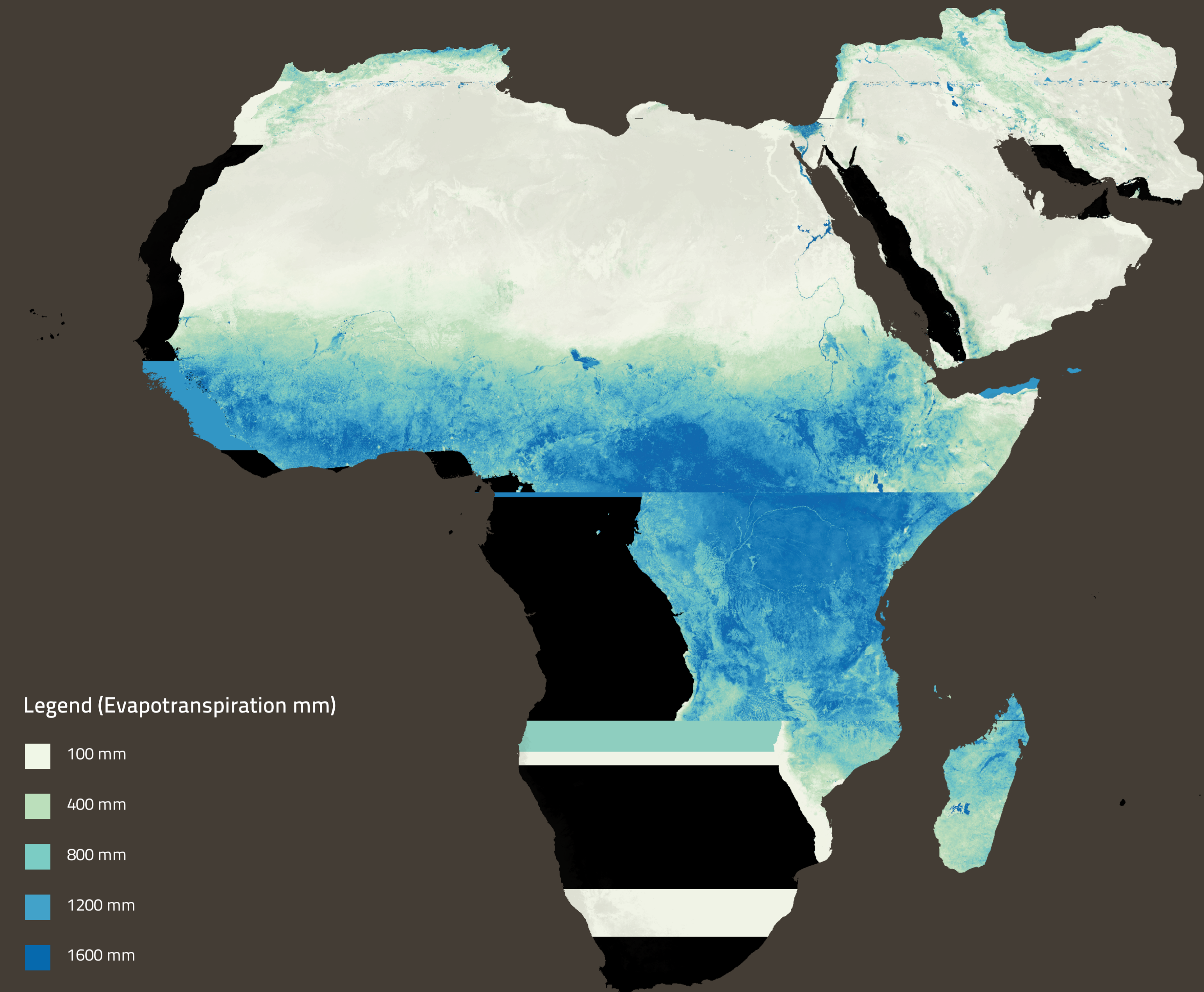
Biomass production is the amount of vegetation produced per unit of area, as shown in the continental map above. Monitoring biomass production trends and spatial variations is valuable for making decisions on agricultural practices to adapt to changing weather conditions. Biomass data can be directly translated into yield data by applying crop specific parameters.

GROSS BIOMASS WATER PRODUCTIVITY (WP) 2018



The combination of evapotranspiration and biomass production data provides information on water productivity. **Water productivity** in agriculture indicates how much product (biomass or yield) is generated per unit of water consumed by the crop. On the continental level it is possible to see the difference between areas with low and high water productivity and monitor its variations over time to target interventions.

EVAPOTRANSPIRATION AND INTERCEPTION (ANNUAL)



The **Actual EvapoTranspiration and Interception (ETia)** is the sum of the soil evaporation, canopy transpiration, and evaporation from rainfall intercepted by leaves. The monitoring of the ETia is critical to understand the water cycle and the impacts of water used in agriculture, mainly through irrigation, and in other sectors.

Grey areas on the water productivity map are generally in desert conditions, where water productivity is extremely low. These dry areas have little actual evapotranspiration and biomass production.



Orange areas on the water productivity map are where water productivity is neither exceptionally high or low. One representation of these conditions are as seen in the photo; however other conditions in this range are possible.



Green areas on the water productivity map are where water productivity is high. These are areas where comparatively higher vegetation biomass is obtained with less water consumption.

