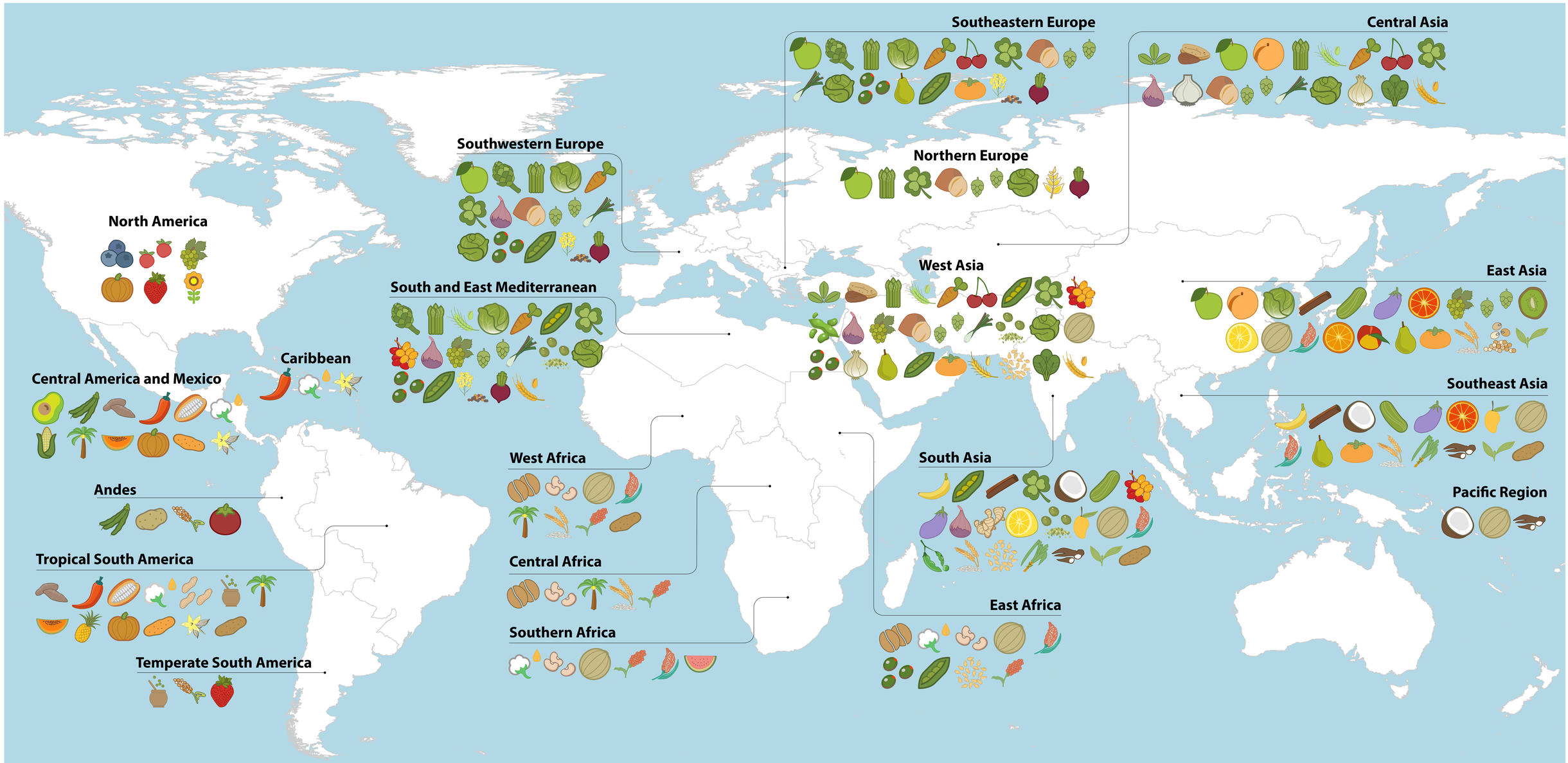
ORIGINS AND PRIMARY REGIONS OF DIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Khoury CK, Achicanoy HA, Bjorkman AD, Navarro-Racines C, Guarino L, Flores-Palacios X, Engels JMM, Wiersema JH, Dempewolf H, Sotelo S, Ramírez-Villegas J, Castañeda-Álvarez NP, Fowler C, Jarvis A, Rieseberg LH, and Struik PC (2016). Origins of food crops connect countries worldwide. Proc. R. Soc. B 283: 20160792. DOI: 10.1098/rspb.2016.0792.

CIAT
International Center for Tropical Agriculture
Since 1967 Science to cultivate change



- Alfalfa
- Almonds
- Apples
- Apricots
- Artichokes
- Asparagus
- Avocados
- Bananas & plantains
- Barley
- Beans
- Blueberries
- Cabbages
- Carrots
- Cassava
- Cherries
- Chickpeas
- Chillies & peppers
- Cinnamon
- Clover
- Cocoa beans
- Coconuts
- Coffee
- Cottonseed oil
- Cowpeas
- Cranberries
- Cucumbers
- Dates
- Eggplants
- Faba beans
- Figs
- Garlic
- Ginger
- Grapefruit
- Grapes
- Groundnut
- Hazelnuts
- Hops
- Kiwi
- Leeks
- Lemons & limes
- Lentils
- Lettuce
- Maize
- Mangoes
- Mate
- Melons
- Millets
- Oats
- Olives
- Onions
- Oranges
- Palm oil
- Papayas
- Peaches & nectarines
- Pears
- Peas
- Pigeonpeas
- Pineapples
- Plums
- Potatoes
- Pumpkins
- Quinoa
- Rape & mustard seed
- Rice
- Rye
- Sesame
- Sorghum
- Soybean
- Spinach
- Strawberries
- Sugar beet
- Sugarcane
- Sunflower
- Sweet potatoes
- Taro
- Tea
- Tomatoes
- Vanilla
- Watermelons
- Wheat
- Yams