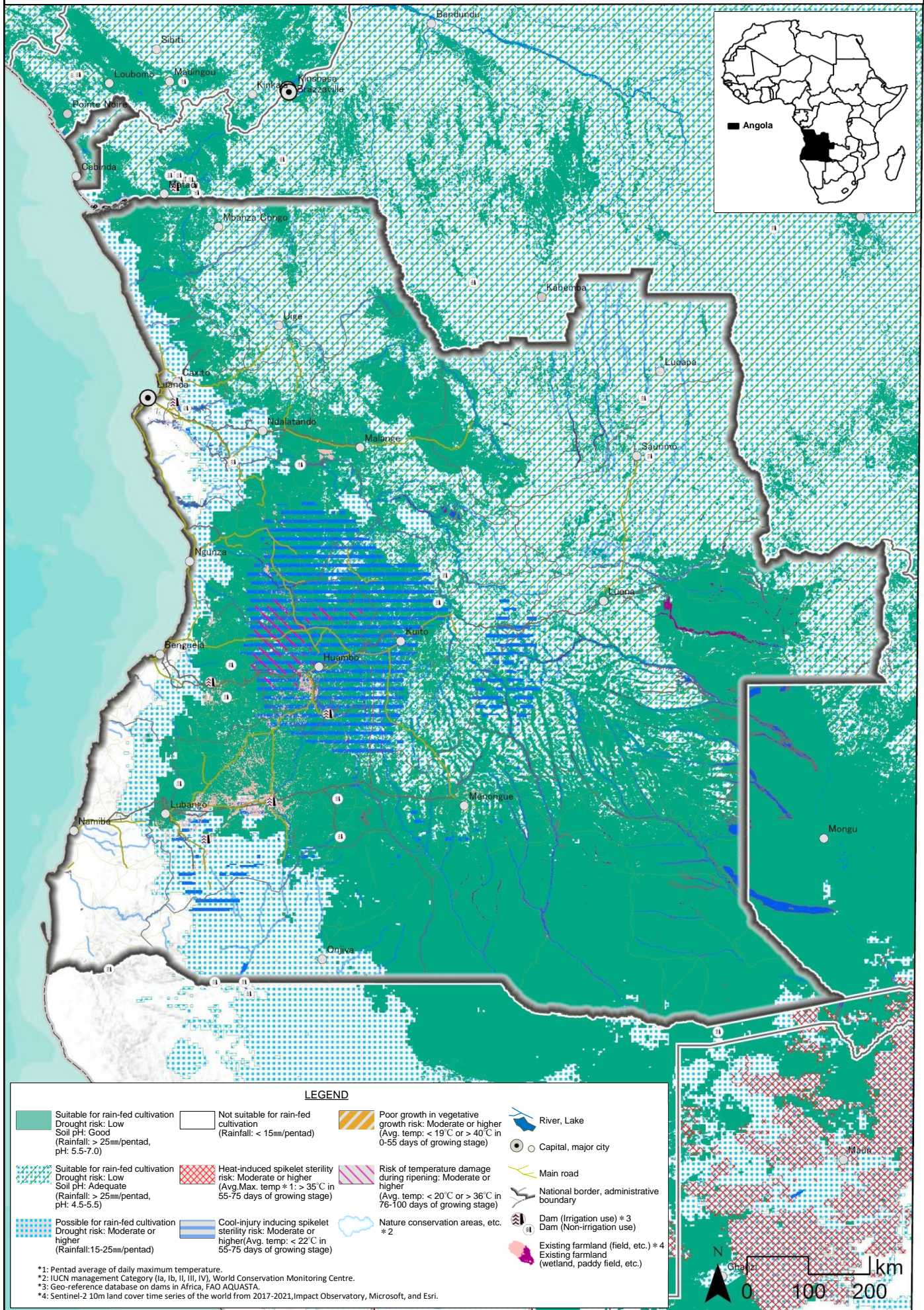


# Map of suitable areas for cultivation of upland rice (NERICA) in Angola

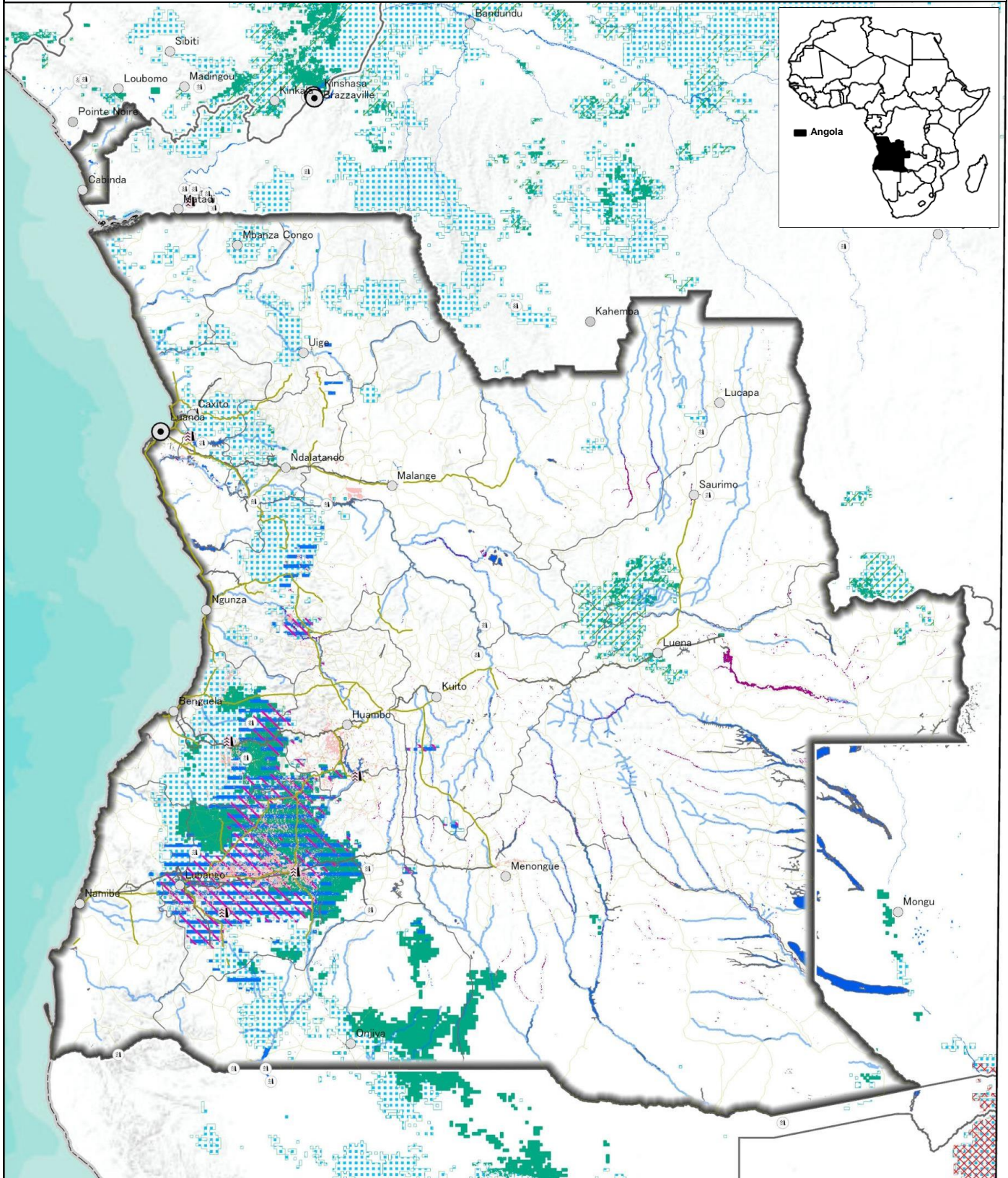
Rainy year 2006 : 1st rainy season sowing



Source: Information collection survey for the expansion of the community-based smallholder irrigation (COBSI) in the Sub-Saharan Africa: final report; Tokyo: Japan International Cooperation Agency: Sanyu Consultants Inc., 2023.2

# Map of suitable areas for cultivation of upland rice (NERICA) in Angola

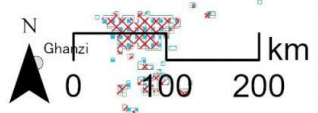
Rainy year 2006 : 2nd rainy season sowing



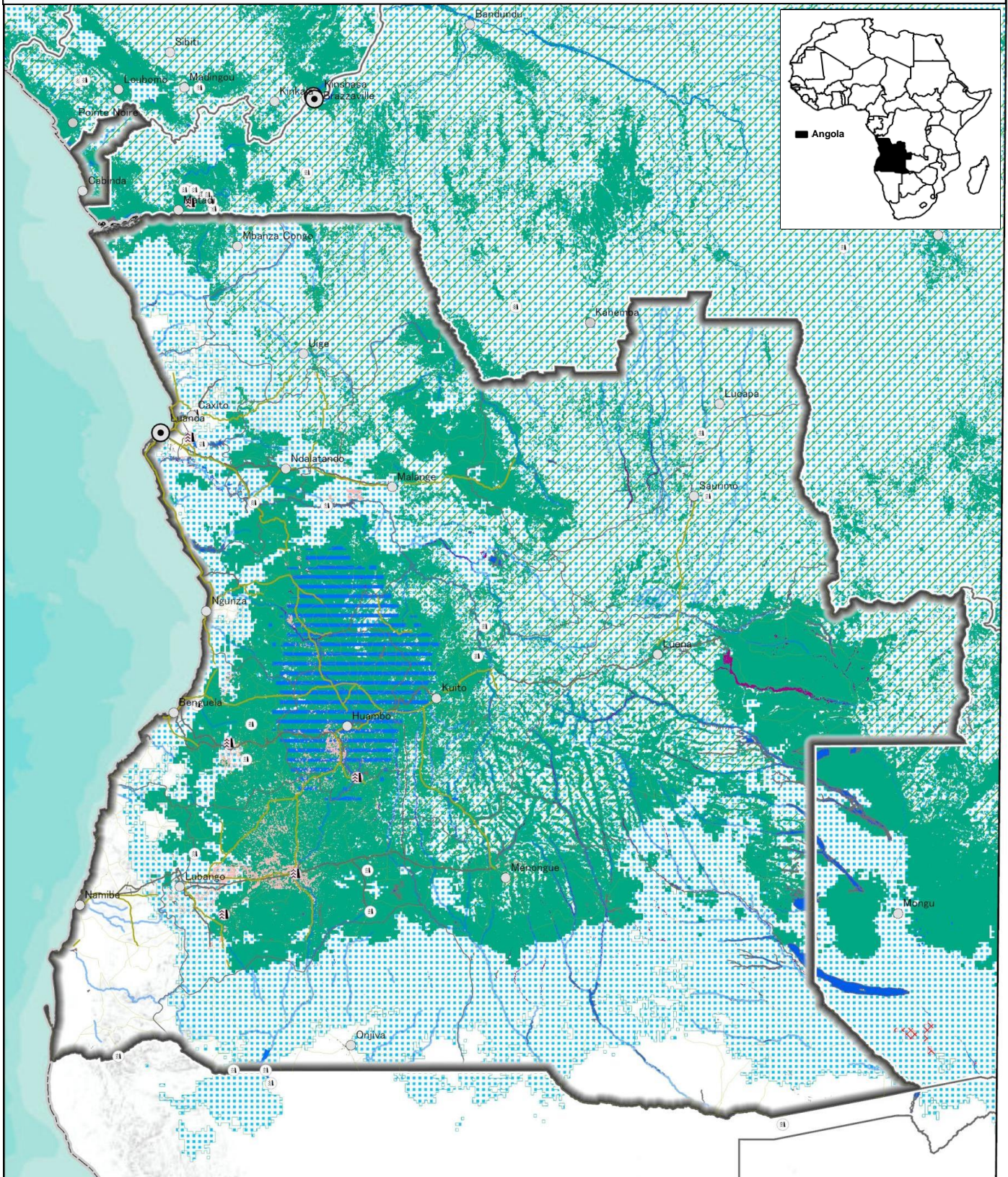
### LEGEND

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| Suitable for rain-fed cultivation<br>Drought risk: Low<br>Soil pH: Good<br>(Rainfall: > 25mm/pentad,<br>pH: 5.5-7.0)     | Not suitable for rain-fed cultivation<br>(Rainfall: < 15mm/pentad)  | Poor growth in vegetative growth risk: Moderate or higher<br>(Avg. temp: < 19°C or > 40°C in 0-55 days of growing stage)        | River, Lake   |
| Suitable for rain-fed cultivation<br>Drought risk: Low<br>Soil pH: Adequate<br>(Rainfall: > 25mm/pentad,<br>pH: 4.5-5.5) | Heat-induced spikelet sterility risk: Moderate or higher<br>(Avg. Max. temp * 1: > 35°C in 55-75 days of growing stage) | Risk of temperature damage during ripening: Moderate or higher<br>(Avg. temp: < 20°C or > 36°C in 76-100 days of growing stage) | Capital, major city   |
| Possible for rain-fed cultivation<br>Drought risk: Moderate or higher<br>(Rainfall: 15-25mm/pentad)                      | Cool-injury inducing spikelet sterility risk: Moderate or higher (Avg. temp: < 22°C in 55-75 days of growing stage)     | Nature conservation areas, etc. * 2   | Main road   |
|  |   |   | National border, administrative boundary  |
|  |   |   | Dam (Irrigation use) * 3<br>Dam (Non-irrigation use) * 3                              |
|  |   |   | Existing farmland (field, etc.) * 4<br>Existing farmland (wetland, paddy field, etc.) |

\*1: Pentad average of daily maximum temperature.  
\*2: IUCN management Category (Ia, Ib, II, III, IV), World Conservation Monitoring Centre.  
\*3: Geo-reference database on dams in Africa, FAO AQUASTA.  
\*4: Sentinel-2 10m land cover time series of the world from 2017-2021, Impact Observatory, Microsoft, and Esri.



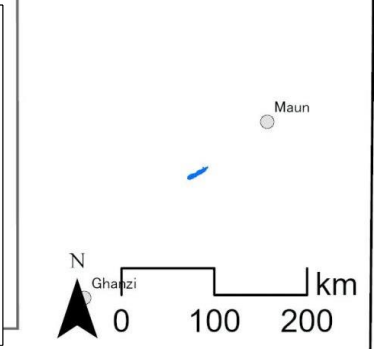
Map of suitable areas for cultivation of upland rice (NERICA) in Angola  
Drought year 2015 : 1st rainy season sowing



LEGEND

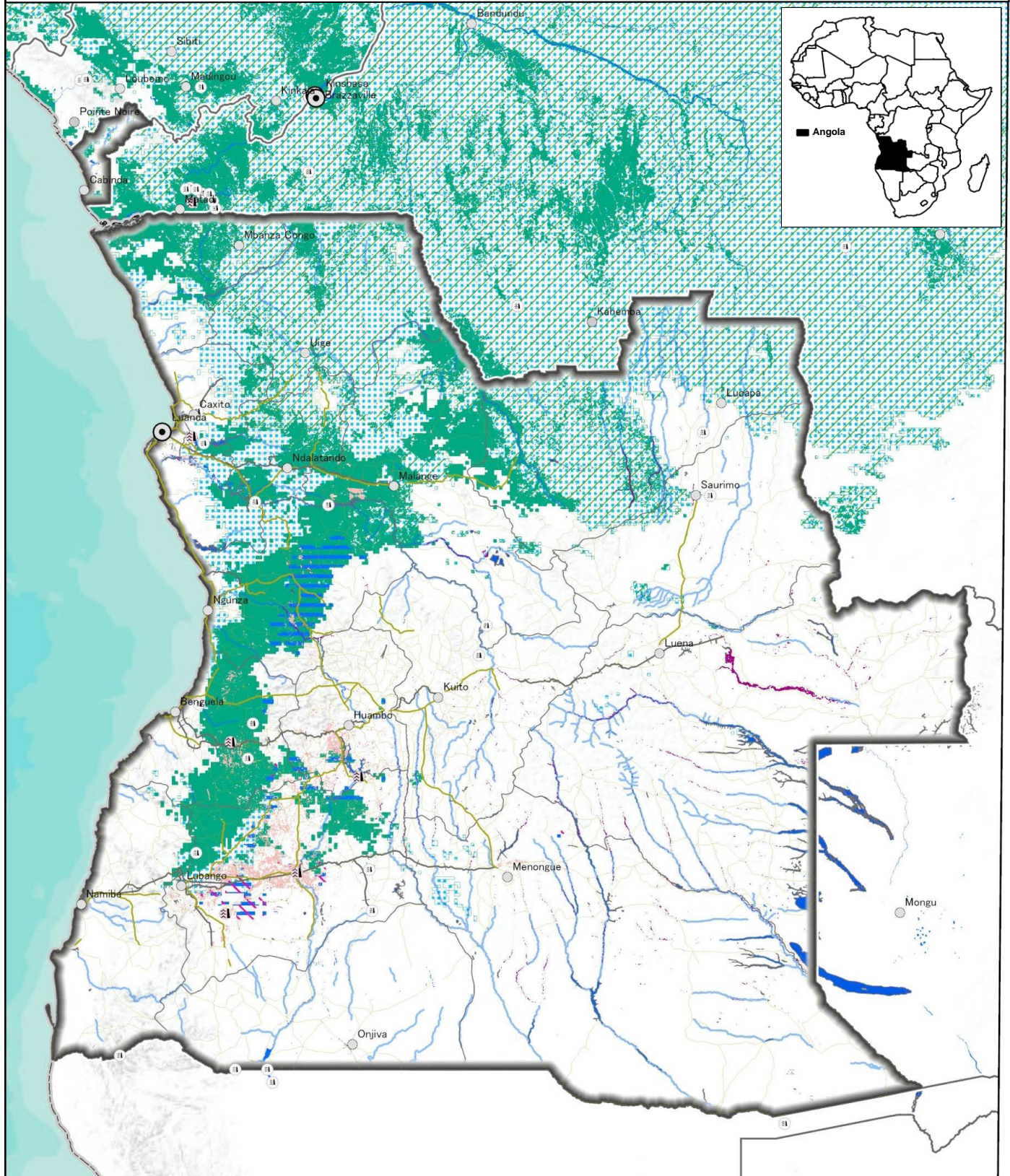
- |  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Suitable for rain-fed cultivation<br>Drought risk: Low<br>Soil pH: Good<br>(Rainfall: > 25mm/pentad,<br>pH: 5.5-7.0)     | Not suitable for rain-fed<br>cultivation<br>(Rainfall: < 15mm/pentad)   | Poor growth in vegetative<br>growth risk: Moderate or higher<br>(Avg. temp: < 19°C or > 40°C in<br>0-55 days of growing stage)           | River, Lake  |
| Suitable for rain-fed cultivation<br>Drought risk: Low<br>Soil pH: Adequate<br>(Rainfall: > 25mm/pentad,<br>pH: 4.5-5.5) | Heat-induced spikelet sterility<br>risk: Moderate or higher<br>(Avg. Max. temp * 1: > 35°C in<br>55-75 days of growing stage) | Risk of temperature damage<br>during ripening: Moderate or<br>higher<br>(Avg. temp: < 20°C or > 36°C in<br>76-100 days of growing stage) | Capital, major city  |
| Possible for rain-fed cultivation<br>Drought risk: Moderate or<br>higher<br>(Rainfall: 15-25mm/pentad)                   | Cool-injury inducing spikelet<br>sterility risk: Moderate or<br>higher (Avg. temp: < 22°C in<br>55-75 days of growing stage)  | Nature conservation areas, etc.<br>* 2   | Main road  |
|  |   | National border, administrative<br>boundary  | Dam (Irrigation use) * 3<br>Dam (Non-irrigation use)                                     |
|  |   |  | Existing farmland (field, etc.) * 4<br>Existing farmland<br>(wetland, paddy field, etc.) |

\*1: Pentad average of daily maximum temperature.  
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\*4: Sentinel-2 10m land cover time series of the world from 2017-2021, Impact Observatory, Microsoft, and Esri.



# Map of suitable areas for cultivation of upland rice (NERICA) in Angola

Drought year 2015 : 2nd rainy season sowing



### LEGEND

- |  |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| Suitable for rain-fed cultivation<br>Drought risk: Low<br>Soil pH: Good<br>(Rainfall: > 25mm/pentad,<br>pH: 5.5-7.0)   | Not suitable for rain-fed cultivation<br>(Rainfall: < 15mm/pentad)  | Poor growth in vegetative growth risk: Moderate or higher<br>(Avg. temp: < 19°C or > 40°C in 0-55 days of growing stage)        | River, Lake   |
| Suitable for rain-fed cultivation<br>Drought risk: Low<br>Soil pH: Adequate<br>(Rainfall: > 25mm/pentad,<br>pH: 4.5-5.5)   | Heat-induced spikelet sterility risk: Moderate or higher<br>(Avg. Max. temp * 1: > 35°C in 55-75 days of growing stage) | Risk of temperature damage during ripening: Moderate or higher<br>(Avg. temp: < 20°C or > 36°C in 76-100 days of growing stage) | Capital, major city   |
| Possible for rain-fed cultivation<br>Drought risk: Moderate or higher<br>(Rainfall: 15-25mm/pentad)  | Cool-injury inducing spikelet sterility risk: Moderate or higher (Avg. temp: < 22°C in 55-75 days of growing stage)     | Nature conservation areas, etc. * 2   | Main road   |
| <p>*1: Pentad average of daily maximum temperature.<br/>*2: IUCN management Category (Ia, Ib, II, III, IV), World Conservation Monitoring Centre.<br/>*3: Geo-reference database on dams in Africa, FAO AQUASTA.<br/>*4: Sentinel-2 10m land cover time-series of the world from 2017-2021, Impact Observatory, Microsoft, and Esri.</p> | National border, administrative boundary  | Dam (Irrigation use) * 3<br>Dam (Non-irrigation use) * 4  | Existing farmland (field, etc.) * 4<br>Existing farmland (wetland, paddy field, etc.) |

