

Agro-Climatic Zones

What Are Agro Climatic Zones of India?

The climate plays an instrumental and detrimental role in influencing agricultural patterns. Henceforth, it witnesses alteration region-wise. The agro climatic zones of India have been stratified in accordance with the climatic factors by the National Planning Commission. Throughout the country, there are almost 15 climatic zones.

- The knowledge of the agro climatic zones of India enables the researchers to bring forth methods to enhance and augment agricultural productivity. This will also assist in establishing sustainable development goals pertaining to agriculture.
- Climate change has severely and drastically impacted the agricultural growth in the country.
- The weather pattern alterations and other factors, the consequence of climate change affect the variations in the crop structure.
- The focus on surging productivity is depleting the variedness in the crops in accordance with the agro climatic zones of India.

List of Agro-Climatic Zones of India

There are 15 Agro-Climatic Zones in India. A few of them are explained below in detail. Check here the list of the agro climatic zones of India and other specifications that have been illustrated here-

Western Himalayas

Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand make up this region. Rice, maize, wheat, barley, and vegetables are farmed in the pastures on steep slopes.

Lower Gangetic Plains

This region encompasses eastern Bihar, West Bengal, and Assam's Brahmaputra Valley. Rice and jute crops thrive under these conditions. Other major crops include maize, legumes, and potatoes. Temperate fruits such as apples, peaches, pears, almonds, and walnuts are also grown in the area.

Eastern Plateau Hills

The Chotanagpur plateau, the Rajmahal Hills, and Chhattisgarh lowlands are all part of this region. Rice, oilseeds, ragi, tur, groundnut, soybean, urad, potato, gram, castor, groundnut, millets, and maize are grown here.

Eastern Himalayan Region

Comprises Arunachal Pradesh, Assam's hills, Tibet, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, and Tripura. Rice, maize, potato, and tea are the main crops, as are pineapple, litchi, orange, and lime plantations.

Trans-Ganga Plains Region

Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Rajasthan's Ganganagar district are part of this region. The major crops are wheat, sugar, cotton, rice, chickpea, maize, millets, pulses, and oilseeds.

Middle Gangetic Plain Region

Comprises parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. Rice, wheat, millets, maize, gram, barley, peas, mustard, and potato are the major crops.

Upper Gangetic Plains Region

Includes sections of Uttar Pradesh's central and western regions, as well as Uttarakhand's Hardwar and Udham Nagar districts.

The major crops are wheat, millet, sugarcane, rice, maize, chickpea, barley, oilseeds, pulses, and cotton.

Central Plateau and Hills Area

Comprises Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand, Bhandar Plateau, Malwa Plateau, as well as Vindhya Hills. Millets, grain, gram, oilseeds, cotton, and sunflower are the main crops.

Western Plateau & Hills Area

Includes the southern half of the Malwa plateau and the Deccan plateau. Wheat, grams, millets, cotton, pulse, groundnut, oilseeds, sugarcane, wheat, maize, oranges, grapes, and bananas are the most important crops.

Southern Plateau and Hills Area

Covering Adilabad District in the north till Madurai District in the south, the region includes parts of southern Maharashtra and major parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu uplands. Millets, oilseeds, pulses, black tea, coffee, cardamom, and spices are among the major crops.

Eastern Coastal Plains & Hills Area

Includes Coromandal and Northern Circar beaches of Andhra Pradesh and Odisha. Rice, jute, cigarettes, sugarcane, maize, millets, and peanuts, are the major crops.

Western Coastal Plains and Ghats

Comprises Malabar and Konkan coastal plains, as well as the Sahyadris. Rice, cocoa, oilseeds, sugarcane, millets, lentils, and cotton are the main crops.

Gujarat Plains and Hills Area

Includes Kathiawar's hills and plains, as well as the lush Mahi and Sabarmati River valleys. Groundnut, cotton, millet, rice, oilseeds, wheat, and tobacco are the main crops.

Western Plain and Hill Region

Include the area west of Aravalli in the Western Dry Region (Rajasthan). Bajra, jowar, moth, wheat, and gram are the main crops.

Island Region

Comprises the Andaman-Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands. The main crops are rice, wheat, millets, pulses, turmeric, and cassava.

Aim of Agro Climatic Zones

The agro climatic zones of India serve numerous purposes such as increasing the number of jobs in the rural areas. The agro climatic zones will also assist in increasing productivity if it is utilized effectively. It leads to a rise in the income earned from farming activities. This will also be a major contributor to trimming off the inequalities persisting in the regions. Another foremost objective of the agro climate zones is to upgrade and uplift the agricultural practices and sectors in India.