China
2012 Continent Report
Potato production in China
The world's top producer 2001-2010, with production ranging from 64.5 million to 81.5 million tonnes per year.

*Annual Total Quantity Produced (T)*

Source: CIP - China
Annual net yield was at least 15T/Ha in 5 of the previous 10 years.
Two national organisations supervise seed quality

Approximately a quarter of the seed used is certified

Source: CIP - China
There are approximately 90 varieties that are planted in an area of at least 10,000 mu (667 ha)

Kexin 1 is the number 1 variety in China
Potatoes are grown in a variety of cultivation environments. E.g. under protection in greenhouses, fully irrigated, dry land.

Source: CIP - China
Production levels vary - Yields of early spring and winter potato are higher than 30 T/ha, but on dry land it is less than 15 T/ha

Source: CIP - China
Cropping Map for China

1 mu = 0.0667 (3dp) ha or 667 m² (nearest whole metre)

Source: CIP - China
In 2010, the top 10 producing provinces represented 83% of the total growing area of potatoes.

- Hubei: 191,500 acres
- Ningxia: 221,890 acres
- Heilongjiang: 239,913 acres
- Shaanxi: 275,900 acres
- Chongqing: 336,263 acres
- Sichuan: 574,700 acres
- Guizhou: 645,840 acres
- Inner Mongolia: 681,130 acres
- Gansu: 645,450 acres
- Other Regions: 898,768 acres

Source: CIP - China
A potato field with water saving cultivation
What is the current market like in China?
Over half of the end market is for fresh potatoes

Source: CIP - China
The annual average price of fresh potato is about $150-300/T (US$) at the wholesale market.

Source: CIP - China
Storage types vary

Source: CIP - China
What is the current utilisation of potatoes in China?
Type of market by cropping zone

I: Northern Single Cropping Zone
- Main region for seed potatoes
- Fresh and processing

II: Central Double Cropping Zone
- Early fresh and for export

III: Winter Cropping Zone
- Early fresh and for export

IV: Southwestern Mixed Cropping Zone
- For fresh and processing

Source: CIP - China
The majority of the potato crop is for consumption (~60%) *

The remainder is for non-food purposes (e.g. seed, starch and fuel) or lost in wastage *

*Estimated figures; Source: CIP – China
All potato markets are increasing, with the fresh market growing the fastest.

Source: CIP - China
What is the current position of research & development in China?
Breeding objectives vary per cropping region and include:

• Processing qualities

• Resistance to late blight, viral diseases and frost

• Earliness

• Drought tolerance
From 1998 to 2009

165 new varieties were released:

34 national varieties

131 provincial varieties
Various crop management methods have been adapted to local conditions e.g.

- cultivation method
- disease and pest control
- seed management

Source: CIP - China
Continual innovation in small scale farming machinery

Progress in waste water treatment from starch processing

Investment and improvements of potato storage and facilities

Source: CIP - China
What are the challenges for China?
Development of varieties for special uses e.g. winter cropping.

Rapid adaptation of crop management skills to regional conditions e.g. inter-cropping in South West and water-saving in the North

Source: CIP - China
Increasing the percentage of qualified disease free seed

Improving the technologies against natural stress and water shortage

More extensive research into storage and processing technologies

Source: CIP - China
What are the future objectives for China?
Breeding of new varieties with special uses

Gene exploring and innovation of germplasm

Cultivation methods with high efficiency of water irrigation

Source: CIP - China
Establishment of an independent system of seed quality certification and testing

Diversity of processing products

Source: CIP - China