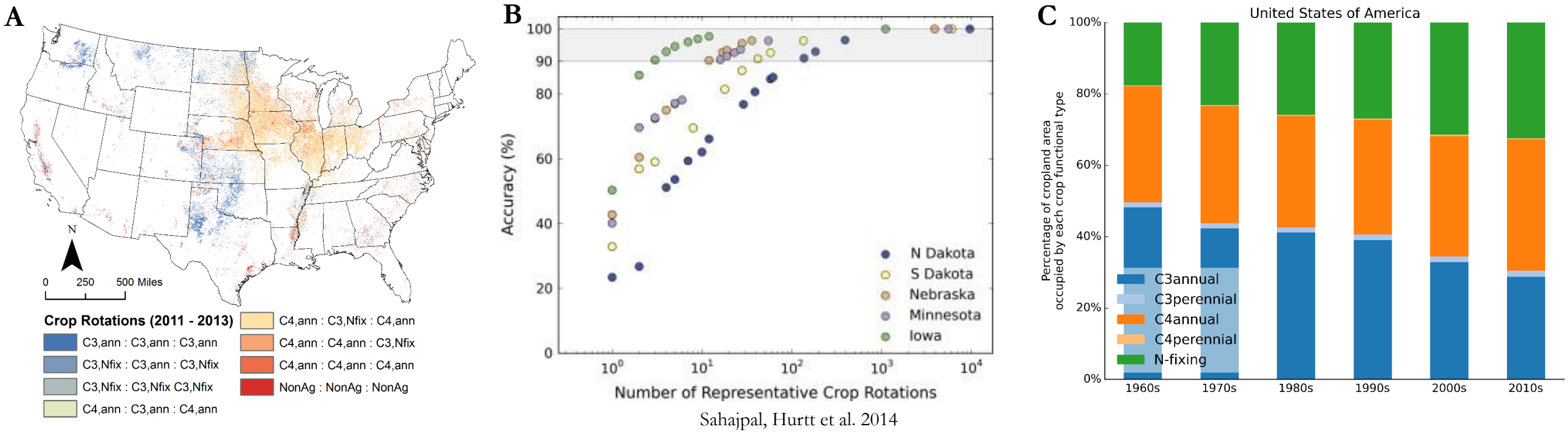

Sahajpal, Hurtt et al. 2014

Crop Rotations: The practice of growing crops on the same land in sequential seasons reside at the core of agronomic management. They can influence key ecosystem services such as:

- crop yields
- soil erosion
- pest and disease control
- carbon and nutrient cycling
- water quality

Our approach infers crop rotations based on remotely sensed crop type information for U.S **(A)**.

We find that a small number of rotations (typically less than 10) can adequately represent crop rotations for each state **(B)**.

We use the U.S. crop rotations information along with FAO based crop functional type information **(C)**, to estimate crop rotations globally.