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Corrigendum

Corrigendum to “Using a positive deviance approach to inform farming systems redesign: A case study from Bihar, India” *Agricultural Systems* 185 (2020) 102942Roos Adelhart Toorop^{a,*}, Viviana Ceccarelli^{a,1}, Deepak Bijarniya^b, Mangi Lal Jat^b, Raj Kumar Jat^c, Santiago Lopez-Ridaura^d, Jeroen C.J. Groot^{a,d,e}^a Farming Systems Ecology, Wageningen University and Research, P.O. Box 430, 6700 AK Wageningen, the Netherlands^b International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Sustainable Intensification Program, NASC Complex, DPS Marg, New Delhi 110012, India^c Borlaug Institute for South Asia (BISA), CIMMYT, Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar 848125, India^d International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), Sustainable Intensification Program, Apdo, 6-641 06600 México, DF, Mexico^e Bioversity International, Viale dei Tre Denari, 472/a, 00054 Maccaresse, Fiumicino, Italy

The authors regret that in Table 2 of our article, two values are incorrect. The second value in column 4 (Type 3), 12 TLU ha⁻¹ is replaced by ‘2 heads’ and the second value in column 6 (Type 5) 28.2 TLU ha⁻¹ is

replaced by ‘-’. The corrected table is reproduced directly below.

The authors would like to apologise for any inconvenience caused.

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Table 2

Description of the five farm types in Bihar. Values are medians for cultivated area, livestock density and mechanization score and averages for fraction of harvested crops sold to market. The description is adapted from Lopez-Ridaura et al. (2018).

Type label	Type 1	Type 2	Type 3	Type 4	Type 5
Short description	Part-time farmers	Wealthy farmers	Small-scale crop and livestock farmers	Medium-scale cereal crop farmers	Resource-poor agricultural labourers
Cultivated area	1 ha	2 ha	0.6 ha	1.2 ha	0.3 ha
Livestock density	1 head	2 heads	2 heads	1 head	–
Mechanization score ¹	5.2	6	3.6	4.4	1.9
Crops cultivated	Staples ² and also oilseeds and vegetables	Large variety of crops: staples ² , oilseeds, vegetables	Mostly staples ²	Mostly wheat-rice rotation	Mostly wheat-rice rotation
Fraction of harvested crops sold to market	One-third	Half	Not provided	Not provided	Zero. Mostly home consumption
Other characteristics	Primary income from off farm work. Taking part in agriculture only on a part-time basis	Rich and market-oriented farmers. Median income from crop and livestock is 60% and 30%, respectively	Highest proportion of income generated from livestock product sales (median 27%). Intensive use of crop residues as animal feed (75%). 40% income originating from sales of food crop	Income primarily dependent on food and cash crops (median 70%). Milk is primarily for home consumption and does not represent a source of income	Primary income from off farm work, mainly as labourers on other farms. Most of crop residues are either sold or used for fuel
Proportion of farms belonging to the type in Bihar ³	17%	23%	19%	27%	14%

¹ Mechanization score is calculated according to Lopez-Ridaura et al. (2018).

² Staples in Bihar are wheat, rice and maize.

³ Based on the proportion found in the 269 surveyed farms by Lopez-Ridaura et al. (2018).

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