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Cultivar[®] *Semanal*



Vip3Aa under pressure

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Resistance to the Vip3Aa protein may compromise crops

Multiple genetic mechanisms increase the risk for GM crops

08.08.2025 | 08:35 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine

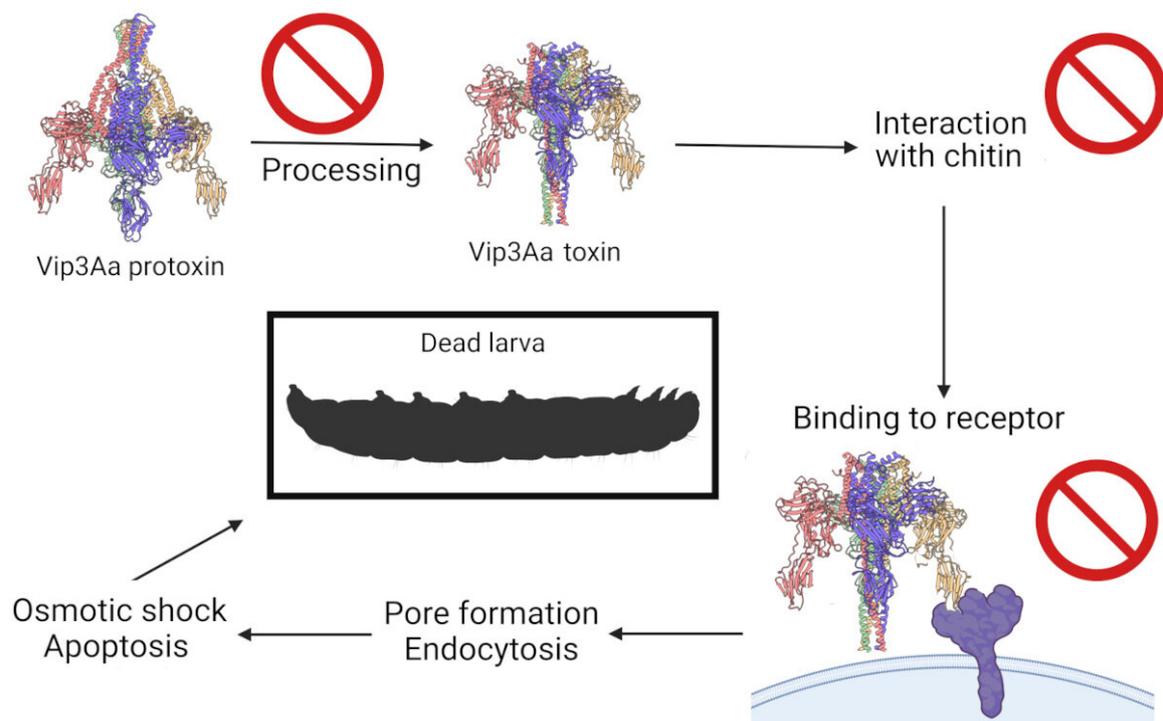


Photo: Jack Dykinga/USDA

The insecticidal protein Vip3Aa has become an essential barrier against caterpillars that have already overcome other toxins produced by *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt), such as those of the Cry group. After more than a decade of commercial use, their performance is effective. However, consistent signs of resistance are beginning to emerge in key pest populations, increasing the risk of control failures. The topic was analyzed by researchers at the University of Tennessee (USA).

Field monitoring revealed higher frequencies of resistant alleles than those estimated as safe for the high-dose, refuge-based management strategy. In Brazil, the frequency of resistance in *Spodoptera frugiperda* increased from

0,0009 to 0,0033 between 2015 and 2017. In the United States, estimates ranged from 0,0048 to 0,0072. In *Helicoverpa zea*, values reached 0,0155 in F2 tests, reaching 0,032 in sentinel plots in certain locations.



doi.org/10.3390/insects16080820

This increase is concerning because, in many regions, Vip3Aa already represents the only toxin effective against certain

pests. In the southern US, practical resistance to Cry1A proteins has left Vip3Aa as a last resort against *H. zea*. In Brazil, producers report a decline in technology efficiency compared to *S. frugiperda*.

Genetic diversity of resistance

Research indicates that resistance to Vip3Aa can evolve rapidly in the laboratory from field-collected populations. Highly resistant strains have already been obtained in *helicoverpa* spp., *spodoptera* spp., *Mythimna separates* e *Chloridea virescens*. In many cases, resistance showed monogenic and recessive

inheritance, but polygenic patterns also emerged, some with maternal or paternal influence in transmission.

Unlike Cry resistance, which often involves alterations in specific midgut receptors, Vip3Aa resistance presents a mosaic of genetic mechanisms, even in populations of the same species and collected in nearby areas.

Studies in *S. frugiperda* in Brazil, the USA and China identified different *loci* associated with resistance, with no clear overlap. In *H. zea*, surveys of populations in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi revealed three *loci* distinct, with evidence of geographic dispersion of some of them.

Mechanisms identified

The diversity of mechanisms confirms that resistance to the Vip3Aa protein can occur at multiple stages of its mode of action, making it difficult to develop a single monitoring or mitigation strategy.

Documented mechanisms include:

1. Protoxin processing in the intestine:

Vip3Aa is ingested as a protoxin, a soluble tetramer of approximately 89 kDa, which must be processed by serum proteases in the midgut to become active. Resistant larvae exhibit reduced expression of specific protease genes, slowing the processing rate. This prevents the formation of the "needle" structure responsible for piercing the intestinal cell

membrane.

Cases in *S. frugiperda*, *H. armigera*, *C. virescens* e *S. litura* showed that preprocessing protoxin with intestinal fluid from susceptible individuals significantly increased toxicity against resistant individuals. This evidence confirms that processing is a critical point in susceptibility.

Attempts to overcome this obstacle through protein engineering have resulted in Vip3Aa mutants with additional protease cleavage sites, accelerating activation. In some cases, toxicity has increased against *S. frugiperda* e *H. armigera*, but performance against resistant strains has not yet been fully evaluated.

2. Interaction with the peritrophic

matrix: After activation, the toxin interacts with the chitin of the peritrophic matrix—a semipermeable barrier that lines the intestinal epithelium. Alterations in the chitin synthase-2 (CHS-2) gene reduce the formation of this matrix, blocking or hindering the toxin's contact with cellular receptors.

Experiments using CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing have shown that deleting CHS-2 generates near-complete resistance to Vip3Aa in several lepidopteran species. However, this type of alteration carries severe adaptive costs—slower development, lower reproductive rates, and reduced survival—which may limit its natural spread.

3. Binding to membrane receptors: The next step involves binding the toxin to specific receptors in the midgut epithelium. Although no receptor has been confirmed in vivo, in vitro studies point to candidate proteins such as RBS-2, scavenger receptor-C, prohibitin-2, and fibroblast growth factor receptor.

In resistant lines of *H. zea* e *S. frugiperda*, reduced, but not absent, binding was observed, suggesting that mutations, deletions, or receptor downregulation may affect susceptibility. The lack of functional confirmation in vivo hinders the creation of reliable molecular markers for monitoring.

4. Critical susceptibility genes: recently, the VipR1 gene, present in lepidopterans, was identified, whose interruption confers

high resistance to the Vip3Aa protein in *H. armigera* e *S. frugiperda* The exact function of this protein is still unknown, but it is predicted to act in the extracellular space, possibly in steps prior to binding to receptors.

Furthermore, other genes, such as membrane alkaline phosphatase and the transcription factor SfMyb, appear altered in resistant lines, although their direct role in resistance remains unclear.



Photo: Tim McCabe / USDA

Adaptive cost and field management

Under laboratory conditions, several resistant strains have shown adaptive costs: lower fecundity, reduced pupal weight, slower growth, and a lower mating

rate. These costs may hinder the spread of resistance under natural conditions.

However, factors such as high selection pressure, low refuge adoption, and extensive monocultures can accelerate the evolution of resistance, overcoming these biological barriers.

Currently, the most widely used management strategy is the pyramiding of Bt toxins with different modes of action, such as Vip3Aa associated with Cry1 or Cry2. The absence of positive cross-resistance between Vip3Aa and Cry favors this approach. In some cases, resistance to Vip3Aa increases susceptibility to certain Cry toxins, a phenomenon called negative cross-resistance.

New technological perspectives

To extend the lifespan of Vip3Aa, researchers are evaluating new proteins effective against resistant strains. Among them are:

- **eCry1Gb.1lg** – chimeric protein with activity against *S. frugiperda* resistant to Cry1F, Cry1A.105, Cry2Ab2 and Vip3Aa.
- **Cry1Da_7 and Cry1B.868** – with distinct binding sites, act on *S. frugiperda* e *H. zea* resistant to Vip3Aa and Cry1F.

Incorporating these toxins into new transgenic events may reinforce barriers

against the evolution of resistance.

Knowledge gaps and urgency for action

Despite the progress, there are still critical areas without answers:

- How exactly does the interaction of Vip3Aa with the chitin of the peritrophic matrix occur?
- What is the functional receptor of the toxin in the midgut?
- What is the role of cellular apoptosis in the lethal effect in vivo?

The identification of reliable genetic markers would enable the development of rapid and inexpensive systems for

detecting resistance in the field. This would strengthen monitoring programs, enabling more agile adjustments to management strategies.

The evolution of resistance to Vip3Aa, sustained by multiple mechanisms and dispersed across different populations, suggests there will be no single solution.

The response will require a combination of biotechnological innovation, integrated management public policies, and producer adherence to best practices.

The current scenario repeats a pattern already observed with Cry proteins: the technology is launched with high efficacy, but without proper management, pests find ways to survive. The difference is that this time, the window of action to preserve

Vip3Aa may be smaller, as there is greater genetic diversity from the outset.

Further information at
doi.org/10.3390/insects16080820

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Agricultural Market - August 8, 2025

Sales to China boost domestic shipments and guarantee high premiums at ports

08.08.2025 | 15:52 (UTC -3)

Vlamir Brandalitze - @brandalitzeconsulting



The American harvest is progressing well, influencing prices on the Chicago Board of

Trade. Approximately 90% of soybean crops in the US are flowering, within the historical average. More than 65% of the areas are forming pods, and 69% are of good or excellent quality, a similar figure to last year. Corn also continues to perform well, with 92% of crops flowering and 73% rated as good or excellent.

Chinese demand remains lacking in the American market, but Brazil is making up for it with record exports. In July, the country shipped 12,25 million tons of soybeans, according to Secex, surpassing the same month in 2024. From January to July, the total was 77,2 million tons, 1,8 million more than last year. China accounted for 77% of the total.

The soybean complex—beans, meal, and oil—generated US\$6 billion in the period. Meal broke a historic record, with 14,4 million tons exported. Oil totaled 1,2 million tons. In reais, soybeans generated R\$33,2 billion through July. At ports, soybeans remain between R\$141 and R\$147 per bag for positions from October to December, with premiums above 200 points.

Sales of the 2024/25 harvest have reached 70%, below the average of 75%. Around 51 million tons remain in the hands of producers. For the new 2025/26 harvest, 16% has already been sold, compared to an average of 21%.

In corn, Chicago is trying to maintain the \$3,80 support for September. In Brazil,

87% of the second crop has been harvested, down from 95% last year. Sales are at 52%, compared to an average of 60%. In July, the country exported 2,43 million tons, also below the 2024 level. Revenue totaled R\$2,8 billion for the month.

Wheat is recovering in Chicago, but is under pressure from Russian exports. In the US, 90% of winter wheat has already been harvested. In Brazil, prices remain stable: R\$1.300 per ton in Rio Grande do Sul and R\$1.450 in Paraná.

Brazilian cotton is progressing well into harvest season. Prices are hovering around R\$120 to R\$128 per arroba in Mato Grosso. Rice is still being negotiated for export, with prices ranging from R\$66

to R\$70 per bag in the Uruguaiana region.

Beans are expected to see increased demand in August. The price of noble carioca beans ranges from R\$200 to R\$230 per bag, while commercial black beans range from R\$125 to R\$140.

By Vlamir Brandalitze -
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Argentina commercially releases new transgenic cotton

The cultivar, developed by the company Gensus, combines three biotechnological events

08.08.2025 | 14:38 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



The Ministry of Economy has authorized the commercialization of a new genetically modified cotton in Brazil. The cultivar, developed by Gensus SA, combines three biotechnological events (MON-ØØ531-6 x MON-Ø1445-2 x ACS-GHØØ1-3). The material is tolerant to glyphosate and glufosinate-ammonium herbicides and offers protection against lepidopteran pests.

The decision was based on three independent technical opinions, as mandated by resolution 763/2011. The National Advisory Commission on Agricultural Biotechnology (CONABIA) concluded that the release of the new cotton is as safe as that of conventional cultivars. No additional risks to the agroecosystem were identified.

The Market Policy Department of the Ministry of Agriculture analyzed the production and trade impacts. The agency did not identify any risks to domestic production or exports of the cotton complex.

The authorization includes the seed, products, and byproducts of genetically modified cotton, as well as their intermediate combinations and crosses with non-genetically modified varieties. Gensus SA must immediately communicate any new scientific information that could alter the conclusions that supported the approval.

Before registering a cultivar with the National Cultivar Registry, the company must submit an insect resistance

management plan approved by CONABIA and the Innovation and Biotechnology Coordination. The product must also meet the standards of the former National Seed Institute (INASE) and SENASA.

See what is contained in the transgenic events:

- **MON-ØØ531-6** - gene: cry1Ac (confers resistance to lepidopteran insects by selectively damaging the midgut lining); gene: nptII (allows transformed plants to metabolize the antibiotics neomycin and kanamycin during selection); gene: aad (allows selection for resistance to aminoglycoside antibiotics such as spectinomycin and streptomycin).

- **MON-Ø1445-2** - gene: cp4 epsps - aroA:CP4 - (decreases binding affinity to glyphosate, thus conferring greater tolerance to the herbicide glyphosate); gene: nptII (allows transformed plants to metabolize the antibiotics neomycin and kanamycin during selection); gene: aad (allows selection of resistance to aminoglycoside antibiotics, such as spectinomycin and streptomycin).
- **ACS-GHØØ1-3** - gene: bar (eliminates the herbicidal activity of glufosinate - phosphinothricin - herbicides by acetylation)



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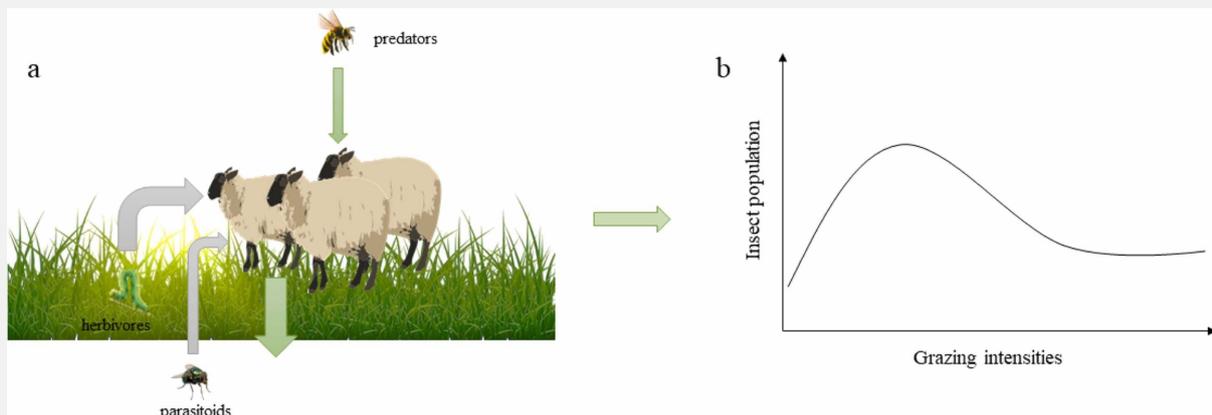
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Intense grazing threatens insect richness in ecosystems

Meta-analysis reveals that overgrazing reduces diversity and affects community composition

08.08.2025 | 13:34 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Grazing, a central practice in pasture management, significantly alters insect diversity and composition in grassland ecosystems. This is according to a global meta-analysis based on 56 field studies

spanning 165 sites and over 500 observations.

The research revealed that grazing intensity determines the effects on fauna. Overgrazing and heavy grazing significantly reduced insect species richness and abundance. In contrast, light or moderate grazing regimes did not cause significant changes in these indices.

Changes in insect diversity are strongly associated with changes in the heterogeneity of plant communities.

Changes in vegetation structure affect the availability of resources and microhabitats, influencing the presence of different functional groups of insects. Community composition responded more sensitively to management than species richness itself.

Environmental factors such as average annual temperature, precipitation, and altitude directly influenced the results. Elevation showed a positive correlation with insect richness, while increased precipitation showed a negative correlation.

The study also detected distinct responses among insect groups. Grasshoppers and butterflies increased in richness and abundance under moderate grazing. Bees maintained stable diversity but experienced population growth. Predators and parasites showed little variation in richness, although abundance increased under certain intensities.

In the plant component, intense grazing reduced plant cover, height, and biomass,

with repercussions on flower and seed availability. These changes affect plant-pollinator interactions and nutrient cycling.

The authors emphasize that management intensity, combined with climatic and topographical factors, has a greater impact on insect diversity than grazing alone.

They recommend adjusting stocking rates and land use regimes to balance livestock production and biodiversity conservation.

More information at

doi.org/10.1016/j.eja.2025.127787

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Epagri tests fungus to control irrigated rice pest in Santa Catarina

Research seeks to create a new bioinput in the state to combat the grain bug

08.08.2025 | 09:41 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Renata Rosa



Oebalus poecilus infected - photo: Eduardo Heickel

Researchers at the Epagri Experimental Station in Itajaí are advancing in the development of a bioinput for controlling the grain bug (*Oebalus poecilus*) in irrigated rice fields in Santa Catarina. *Beauveria* spp. has shown potential to reduce costs, improve grain quality, and reduce the risk of water and soil contamination.

O percevejo do grão representa a principal praga da cultura no estado. A descoberta do fungo ocorreu quando o entomologista Eduardo Hickel observou insetos mortos cobertos por microrganismos durante a entressafra, nos meses frios. Ele coletou os insetos infectados e iniciou a avaliação do potencial de controle biológico.

Agronomist Alexandre Visconti identified the fungus, multiplied the microorganism, and performed compatibility tests with pesticides used during the grain-filling phase. The analyses verified mortality, reproductive capacity, adaptability to industrial processes, and the feasibility of integrating it with chemical pesticides.

Researcher Marcos Lima Campos do Vale formalized the project with cooperatives and industry and conducted field tests.

Final validation of the product is scheduled for the 2025/26 harvest, on a rural property.

The use of bioinputs can reduce insecticide applications. In 2026, research is expected to test the self-inoculation method, in which insects contaminated in

the laboratory are released into the crop to transmit the fungus to other bugs. Studies with pheromones are also planned to increase efficacy.

O produto tem potencial para ser usado em outros estados e países do Mercosul que cultivam arroz irrigado. No Brasil, o Rio Grande do Sul planta um milhão de hectares. O Uruguai cultiva 180 mil hectares e Argentina e Paraguai, 200 mil hectares cada. Em Santa Catarina, segundo o Observatório Agro Catarinense, há 145.294 hectares de arroz irrigado, distribuídos em cinco mil propriedades, concentradas no Sul do estado.

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Senasa launches new plan to control Huanglongbing

Regulation restricts quarantine to orchards with cases in the last three years

08.08.2025 | 09:29 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Senasa



Photo: Senasa

The National Agri-Food Health and Quality Service (Senasa) has approved the new Integrated Measures Plan for the Management of [Huanglongbing \(HLB\)](#) Resolution 596/2025 was published in the Argentine Official Gazette. The change limits inclusion in the Quarantine Area (ABC) to establishments with positive cases of the disease in the last three years.

Citrus producers in these areas must comply with monthly monitoring of the insect vector. [*diaphorina citri*](#) and quarterly symptom inspections. They will also need to collect samples for diagnosis in Senasa or INTA laboratories, eradicate diseased plants, and apply authorized pesticides when the insect is present.

These actions must be recorded in the Phytosanitary Measures Book and will be subject to inspection by Senasa. Failure to comply may result in the suspension of the National Health Registry of Agricultural Producers (Renspa) and the application of legal sanctions.

The plan stipulates that if an orchard goes three consecutive years without new positive diagnoses, it will be exempt from the requirements. The costs of monitoring, testing, and eradication will be the producer's responsibility.

The regulation maintains the mandatory production of seedlings under cover in high-risk regions, but simplifies the requirement for intermediate nursery operators in low-risk areas, dispensing with the use of cover when there is no

production of citrus plants.



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Brazilian agriculture is experiencing a turning point, experts say

Andav 2025 Congress reinforced that credit and management will be decisive for the future of the sector

08.08.2025 | 08:24 (UTC -3)

Noemi Oliveira, Cultivar Magazine edition



Brazilian agribusiness is expected to enter a new positive cycle, driven by external demand and productivity gains. This is the assessment made by economist Ricardo Amorim, president of Ricam Consultoria, during the Andav 2025 Congress, which concluded this Thursday (7), in São Paulo.

According to Amorim, Brazil boasts environmental, climate, and technological advantages to expand production and serve strategic markets such as China and Europe. He highlighted that the national economy is experiencing a growth cycle, with record job creation in recent years, and that the country remains attractive to foreign investment, especially after the rise in global geopolitical tensions.

“The agroecology is not just a pillar of the present, but the engine of Brazil’s future,” he emphasized.

Amorim warned, however, about the impacts of US trade policies, such as the new tax on imported products, which is expected to increase costs and have regional repercussions in Brazil.

Credit and management in the field

Access to credit and financial management were also central topics of the event.

Consultant André Pessoa highlighted the high debt burden of rural producers, high interest rates, and tight margins, especially in grain production. He advocated that

farmers adopt management practices similar to those of distributors and companies in the sector.

Filipe Paiva, of Unibarter, emphasized the importance of governance, risk management, and the use of technology to facilitate capital market funding. Moacir Teixeira, of Ecoagro, emphasized that input distributors can be the bridge between small producers and new sources of financing, provided there is proper planning.

“It all depends on management, as capital market deadlines are longer than funding deadlines, requiring planning,” commented Moacir.

For Carlos Aguiar Neto of Banco Santander, longer payment terms do not

solve leverage problems, but they do provide time to plan for deleveraging.



Sustainable governance as a differentiator

Celso Ienaga, of Dextron Consulting, argued that sustainable governance should be the central pillar of agricultural

organizations. He argued that lack of planning, growth without strategy, and an inadequate capital structure can lead to bankruptcy. Companies that incorporate ESG practices and structured decisions, he emphasized, gain competitiveness and market relevance.

"Sustainable governance is not just an organizational structure, but a transformational journey that connects purpose, longevity, and value creation, strengthening the entire agribusiness chain," Ienaga concluded.

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Syngenta Appoints Wendell Calhoun to Manage Communications in North America

Executive with 30 years of experience in the company

08.08.2025 | 07:15 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Kathy Eichlin



syngenta[®]
United States



Syngenta has announced Wendell Calhoun as its new senior communications manager for its North American crop protection business. The company focuses on science-based agricultural technologies and aims to unlock the potential of plants.

Calhoun leaves his position as strategic marketing and operations manager to take on this new role. He will work alongside the divisional and corporate communications teams, focusing on media relations and critical issues management.

According to the executive, agriculture sustains society, and innovation helps producers meet global demand. He intends to strengthen ties with partners and advocate for the use of agricultural technologies through evidence-based

messaging.

Over three decades at Syngenta, Calhoun has worked in areas such as public affairs, agricultural sales, corporate communications, and marketing. He has experience in strategic communications, media relations, digital strategy, and product launch management. Recognized in the industry, he has received awards from the National Agri-Marketing Association for innovative approaches, achievements he intends to expand upon in his new role.

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Increase in the percentage of biodiesel in diesel requires attention

Simple measures help prevent clogging, corrosion and performance failures in agricultural machinery

07.08.2025 | 14:52 (UTC -3)

Flavia Amarante



With the advancement of the national biofuels policy, the percentage of biodiesel added to diesel sold in Brazil has been progressively increasing. This change is positive from an environmental perspective, as biodiesel, produced from renewable sources such as vegetable oils and animal fats, reduces CO₂ emissions by up to 80% compared to diesel. On the other hand, the increased biodiesel content in fuel requires greater attention from rural producers regarding the operation of agricultural machinery.

According to Jonas Carmo, Business Development Manager for After-Sales at AGCO South America, higher percentages of biodiesel, especially above 10%, can increase the risk of sludge formation, clogged filters and injector nozzles, and

accelerate corrosion in seals and fuel system components. This can also increase fuel consumption, especially in older machines or those with sensitive injection systems. Key recommendations for protecting the engine and avoiding problems include:

- **Quality fuel:** It is essential to always refuel at reliable locations, looking for diesel of good origin and within the required quality standards.
- **Use of additives and bactericides:** Regular use of these products in diesel prevents sludge formation, improves lubrication, protects against corrosion and contributes to fuel stability, especially during long storage periods.

- **Frequent preventive maintenance:** It is recommended to reduce filter change intervals, carry out periodic inspections of the injection system and observe signs such as loss of power or increased consumption.
- **Correct storage:** The ideal is to keep the machine tank always full and with additives when the equipment is not in use, in addition to treating the fixed tanks on the property with bactericide to prevent the proliferation of microorganisms.
- **Performance monitoring:** Any changes in machine operation in the field, difficulty starting or failures during operation must be investigated quickly to avoid damage.

Older machinery, not designed to operate with higher biodiesel ratios, requires extra attention, including maintenance and constant monitoring. In addition to tractors and harvesters, it's important to extend this care to trucks, pickup trucks, and other diesel-powered vehicles operating on the farms.

"The adoption of biodiesel is a global trend and brings significant progress in reducing the environmental impact of agricultural activities. However, its safe and efficient use depends on small daily precautions that ensure longer engine life, reducing maintenance costs and avoiding unplanned downtime during the harvest," concludes Carmo.

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Corteva releases figures for the first half of 2025

Net income grows 43%, driven by sales in North America and demand for new products

07.08.2025 | 09:46 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Corteva ended the first half of 2025 with a 43% increase in net income compared to the same period in 2024. The company

achieved US\$2,05 billion in profit from continuing operations. Net revenue totaled US\$10,87 billion, an increase of 3%, with organic growth of 5%. This performance led the company to revise its projections for the year upwards.

Seed revenue grew 2%, reaching US\$7,24 billion. The increase was driven by price adjustments (3%) and an increase in sales volume (2%). North America stood out, with an expansion in corn acreage and market share gains. The high-tech portfolio and licensing revenue also contributed to the results. In Argentina, sales were postponed until the second half of the year due to last-minute purchases.

In the crop protection division, revenue increased 3% in the first half of the year, totaling US\$3,63 billion. Growth was driven

by an 8% increase in volume, driven by new products, fungicides, and biologicals. Prices fell 2%, reflecting competitive pressure in Latin America. The company offset the decline with productivity gains and lower raw material costs.

North America accounted for US\$6,8 billion of total revenue for the half-year, a 5% increase. The region was the main driver of sales, both in seeds and crop protection. In Latin America, revenue fell 4%, but there was a 6% organic increase driven by demand for new technologies. Asia-Pacific and EMEA (Europe, Middle East, and Africa) showed slight growth.

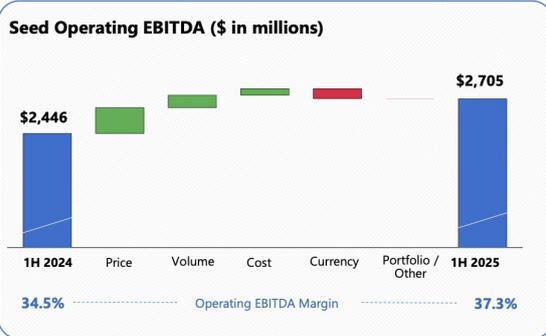
Adjusted operating EBITDA reached US\$3,35 billion in the first half, a 14% increase. EBITDA margin increased approximately 280 basis points in the seed

division and 355 basis points in crop protection. Corteva also announced a US\$1 billion share buyback and an increase in dividend payments, demonstrating robust cash flow.

For 2025, the company forecasts revenue between US\$17,6 billion and US\$17,8 billion, with growth of approximately 5%. Adjusted operating EBITDA is expected to be between US\$3,75 billion and US\$3,85 billion, with adjusted earnings per share between US\$3,00 and US\$3,20. Volume gains in crop protection are expected, even with price pressure. The company also projects a positive outlook for Latin America in the second half of the year.

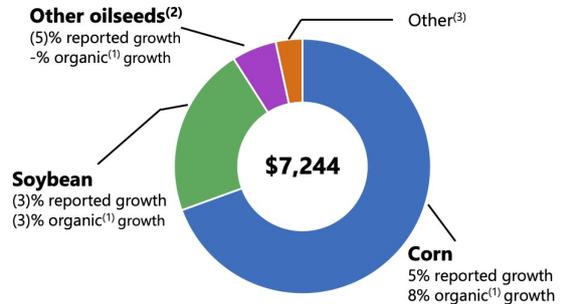
1H 2025 Seed Performance Highlights

(\$ in millions)	1H 2025	vPY
Net Sales	\$7,244	+2%
Organic ⁽¹⁾ Sales Growth		+5%
Operating EBITDA	\$2,705	+11%
Operating EBITDA Margin	37.3%	+280 bps



(1) Organic sales growth is a non-GAAP measure. See slide 3 for further discussion and reconciliations at the end of this presentation.
 (2) Other oilseeds includes sunflower and canola.

1H 2025 Revenue by Product Line



Summary Takeaways

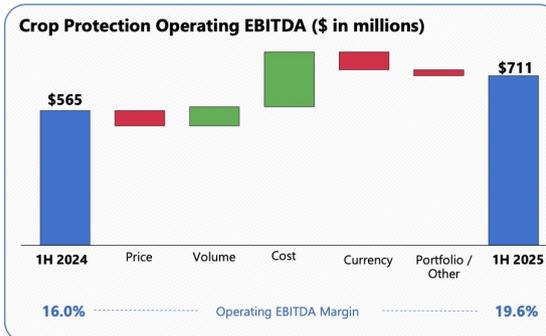
- Pricing gains in most regions on demand for technology
- Higher corn volumes in North America⁽⁴⁾ offset by lower soybean acres and just-in-time farmer behavior in Argentina
- Cost benefit from productivity and lower commodity costs offset by higher production cost, compensation, and R&D

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(3) Other product line primarily includes cotton, alfalfa, sorghum, wheat, rice, inoculants, and millet.
 (4) North America is defined as U.S. and Canada. EMEA is defined as Europe, Middle East and Africa.

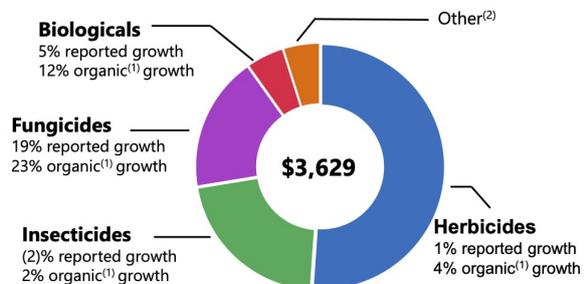
1H 2025 Crop Protection Performance Highlights

(\$ in millions)	1H 2025	vPY
Net Sales	\$3,629	+3%
Organic ⁽¹⁾ Sales Growth		+6%
Operating EBITDA	\$711	+26%
Operating EBITDA Margin	19.6%	+355 bps



(1) Organic sales growth is a non-GAAP measure. See slide 3 for further discussion and reconciliations at the end of this presentation.
 (2) Other product line primarily includes seed applied technology.

1H 2025 Revenue by Product Line



Summary Takeaways

- Volume gains across the portfolio, including double-digit volume growth in new products and biologicals
- Pricing reflects competitive market dynamics in Brazil
- Cost benefit from lower raw material costs and productivity gains

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Agribusiness GDP could grow 9% in 2025

This Thursday (7/8), the Andav Congress continues with the release of data from the National Distribution Survey

07.08.2025 | 08:10 (UTC -3)

Noemi Oliveira



Despite challenges from both the external and internal scenarios, agriculture continues to drive Brazil's GDP. 2026 will

be a tumultuous year with elections, but the sector is in a winning phase, growing 9% in 2025 and expected to maintain this rate in 2026, making a positive contribution. Forecasts for this year suggest a 2,2% increase in GDP. This is the assessment of Sergio Vale (pictured), chief economist at MB Asociados, who gave a lecture at the Andav 2025 Congress this Wednesday (August 6th). The event, organized by the National Association of Distributors of Agricultural and Veterinary Supplies (Andav), is organized by Zest Eventos and continues until tomorrow, Thursday, August 8th.

Fiscal adjustment is the focal point and should happen in 2027, not because the government wants it, but because the scenario is complicated and, in the

economist's understanding, this is essential for the cycle to remain positive.

For Vale, external geopolitical factors play an important role in these predictions, but Brazil has assets of global interest, such as oil, rare earths, and food, and an agricultural sector that accounts for $\frac{1}{4}$ of its GDP. He also acknowledged that the national economy remains struggling, even with important reforms having been implemented. "The president of the United States uses tariffs because it's what he has at hand without needing Congress, but that doesn't mean it works," said the economist, who bases his analysis on the fact that tariffs impoverish the country, whose economy currently centers on services and depends on imports in many areas.

With rising prices due to tariffs, imported goods cost more, inflation rises in the short term, and the risk of recession increases. Thus, Vale considered that the fiscal package will increase public debt. "The alternative, which we don't know if Trump will accept, is to raise taxes, because there's nowhere to cut spending," he added.

Regarding Brazil, Vale recommended the need to accelerate trade agreements with wealthy countries. "Brazil needs to move away from the 'Trump shock,' and businesspeople must take advantage of our internal dynamics and seek to further reduce their exports to the US. In this sense, agriculture is doing better than industry, but we need to seek new markets. We will suffer in the short term,

but we need to be aware that the external turmoil is not our fault," he concluded.

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Sumitomo Chemical Launches Yen Program

The action is part of a new value proposition of the company

07.08.2025 | 05:34 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Luciano Jaloto (Marketing Director Brazil); Nairo Piña (President of Sumitomo Chemical Latin America); Everson Zin (Head of Market and Customer Access)

Sumitomo Chemical announced the Yen Program during the Andav 2025 Congress in São Paulo. The initiative aims to strengthen relationships with partner distributors across the country. This year, the company celebrates 50 years of operations in Brazil and five years in the inputs retail market.

The Yen Program promotes stronger, more lasting business relationships. Inspired by the concept of collective prosperity, the program offers distributors access to exclusive tools for joint growth.

"We believe in the power of unity, and this program recognizes, values, and empowers those who build this industry with us every day," says Everson Zin, the company's senior market access strategy manager.

The initiative is part of Sumitomo Chemical's new value proposition. It aims to strengthen partnerships and boost the sustainability of Brazilian agriculture. The company plans to launch 20 new solutions by 2028, focusing on profitability, innovation, and sustainable practices.

In its marketing strategy, the company presented the positions "Agriculture Unites Us" and "Pasture Unites Us." These brands symbolize the close bond with customers, distributors, and other stakeholders in the agricultural supply chain.

Sumitomo also highlighted its portfolio of sustainable solutions. Initiatives include low-carbon agriculture projects and certifications of best practices in horticulture, grains, cotton, and pastures.

Some of these certifications guarantee access to the premium market and the generation of carbon credits.

In pasture management, the company offers technical support for the restoration of degraded areas, increasing productivity per hectare and reducing slaughter time. It also supports certification of regenerative practices in soybeans, corn, and cotton.

Logistics represents another strategic pillar of the company. With 13 distribution centers in 12 states, Sumitomo guarantees agility and nationwide coverage. The operation combines road, air, sea, and rail transport, in addition to solutions such as real-time monitoring, air deliveries, and armored trucks.

Another new feature presented at the conference was the Locker, a smart cabinet developed in partnership with Bravo. With a capacity of up to 360 liters, the device allows order pickup 24 hours a day, XNUMX days a week.



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Syngenta has new leadership in Digital Science and Data

Federico Villasanti takes on a role in R&D after more than nine years with the company

06.08.2025 | 15:31 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Federico Villasanti has been promoted to the position of Digital and Data Science

Leader - R&D Brazil at Syngenta Crop Protection. Having worked at the company for over nine years, Villasanti has held leadership roles in digitally focused sectors such as Digital Assessment Development and Crop Protection. He will now be responsible for the digital transformation of the Brazilian R&D team.

The executive is an Agricultural Engineer graduated from the Luiz de Queiroz College of Agriculture (Esalq/USP), has a master's degree in phytopathology from the Federal University of Viçosa and specializations in project management and business management.

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Corn technology shortage worries Mato Grosso producers

Loss of effectiveness of VIP biotechnology increases the use of insecticides against Spodoptera and impacts production costs

06.08.2025 | 14:31 (UTC -3)

Dejane Arnhold, Cultivar Magazine edition



Many farmers who grew corn in the second harvest of 2025 had to spend more

on the use of insecticides to combat the caterpillar. *Spodoptera frugiperda*, also known as fall armyworm. This is because VIP biotechnology, used in corn seeds and considered one of the main tools for pest resistance and control, has shown a loss of effectiveness as the insect adapts, a trend already reported in previous harvests. Given this scenario, many producers in Mato Grosso have had to use insecticides more intensively this season, impacting production costs.

"Some producers didn't even have enough insecticides to apply to their fields because, theoretically, it wasn't something they would need. They had one or two applications in their plans, just in case. But this year, there were cases of producers who had to apply six or even seven

applications to corn crops due to the low efficiency of biotechnology," explains the researcher. **Mariana ortega** (in the photo above), specialist in the field of entomology at the Mato Grosso Foundation.

According to the researcher, VIP technology is based on the insertion of a protein into corn cultivars to make the plant resistant to pests. Furthermore, it's the newest technology on the market. Given this scenario of biotechnology decline, the Mato Grosso Agricultural Research Support Foundation has been strengthening its technical guidance on the correct use of available insecticides.

"Some pesticide molecules are already showing a decline in effectiveness, and with more frequent use, this problem could

worsen. If they're not applied correctly and at the right time, we could also lose chemical tools to combat insects, especially caterpillars that attack corn," she warns.

To maintain product effectiveness, the researcher emphasizes the importance of constant pest monitoring in crops.

"Something that was already important has now become essential. Monitoring allows producers to make more accurate decisions, apply products at the correct stage of the pest, and increase control efficiency," she emphasizes.

In addition to chemical control, biological control is emerging as an indispensable ally. The MT Foundation has conducted research in partnership with companies in

the sector, showing that, when combined with chemical insecticides, biological control enhances results and can reach the caterpillar in hard-to-reach places, such as inside the corncob or ear.

"It's not about choosing between chemical or biological, but about combining both. Chemicals act quickly, but for a short time. Biologicals act more slowly, but remain in the environment for longer. Together, they form a more robust and sustainable strategy," says the researcher.

The 24/25 harvest has high productivity, but technology failure raises alarms for future

crops



Despite the challenges faced by rural producers in this second corn harvest in Mato Grosso, the harvest is progressing with positive results. According to data from IMEA (Mato Grosso Institute of Agricultural Economics), more than 90% of the area has been harvested so far. The state, the national leader in corn

production, is expected to reach 54 million tons in the 24/25 harvest—a volume 14,52% higher than the previous season. Average productivity was also revised, rising from 117,74 to 126,25 bags per hectare, representing a 10,66% increase over the previous harvest.

However, the good performance comes with a technical warning: the failure of VIP technology in controlling the caterpillar *Spodoptera frugiperda* worries researchers and producers and could compromise the results and costs of future harvests.

Fundação MT specialist Mariana Ortega emphasizes that this moment requires a change in approach to phytosanitary management of crops, especially second harvests, since there are no new biotechnologies available for corn

protection in the short term.

"The challenge is enormous, but we have the tools to face this moment. Monitoring, applying correctly, and combining strategies will be the way to reduce losses and ensure the sustainability of the production system. Producers will need to combine the use of chemical and biological control, moth monitoring, and food attractants, among other tools," he advises.

The Mato Grosso Foundation is one of the institutions that offers agronomic consulting services to producers in the state, promoting research into the effectiveness of commercially available control tools, monitoring traps, and chemical and biological products. "Our role as a researcher is to provide consultants

with information on the best time to use these tools, so that together we can ensure efficient management of this pest within the production system. It's important to remember that this pest is difficult to control and can cause significant damage," concludes the researcher.

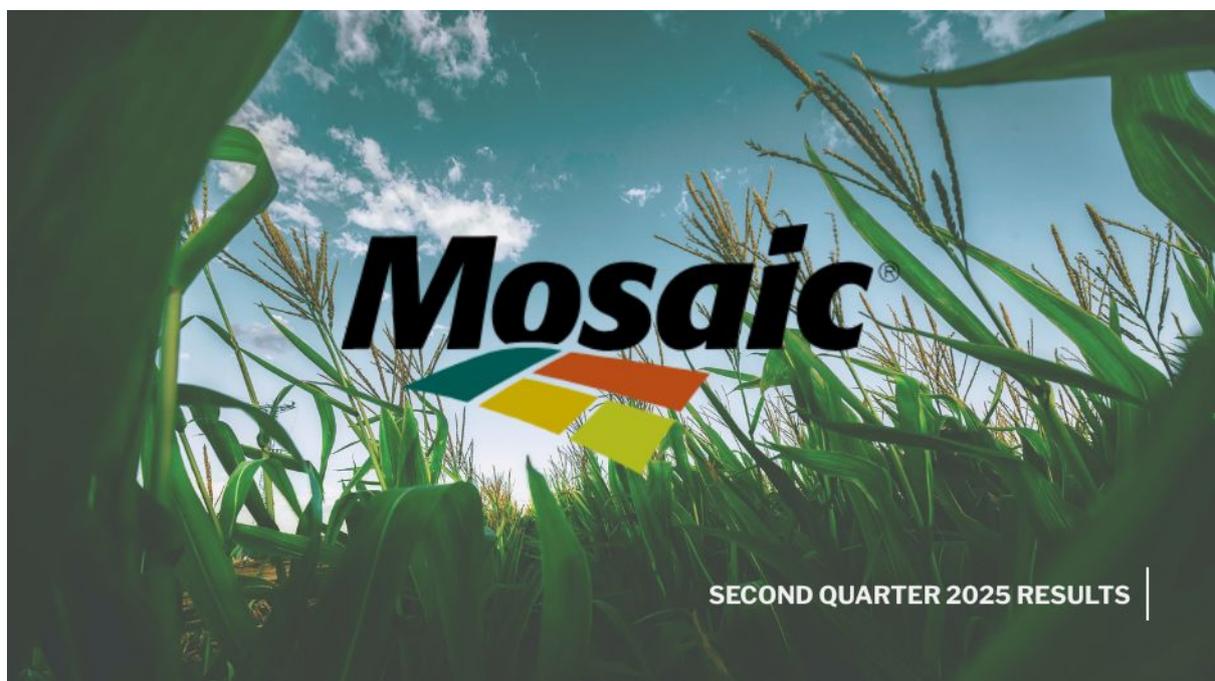
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Mosaic Company's profit rises in the second quarter of 2025

Company saw gains in prices, exchange rates, and cost cuts; Mosaic Fertilizantes leads efficiency in the quarter

06.08.2025 | 14:08 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Ben Pratt



The Mosaic Company reported net income of \$411 million and diluted earnings per

share of \$1,29 in the second quarter of 2025. Adjusted EBITDA was \$566 million, with adjusted earnings per share of \$0,51. According to President and CEO Bruce Bodine, the period's performance reflects a series of scheduled maintenance and one-time items.

"The work we accomplished in the first half of the year paves the way for a stronger second half of the year, driven by operational improvements, reduced plant shutdowns, excellent performance in Brazil, and favorable fertilizer market fundamentals," he stated. The company expects to generate significant free cash flow for the remainder of the year.

Consolidated Results:

<i>In millions \$ except as noted below</i>	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q2 2024
Net Sales (Billions)	\$3.0	\$2.6	\$2.8
Selling, General and Administrative Expenses	\$167	\$123	\$128
Operating Earnings	\$244	\$339	\$233
Operating Earnings – Phosphate	\$(8)	\$139	\$133
Operating Earnings – Potash	\$194	\$157	\$174
Operating Earnings – Mosaic Fertilizantes	\$109	\$98	\$61
Operating Earnings (Loss) – Corporate and Other	\$(51)	\$(56)	\$(135)
Net Income (Loss)	\$411	\$238	\$(162)
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$566	\$544	\$584
Adjusted EBITDA - Phosphate ⁽¹⁾	\$217	\$276	\$308
Adjusted EBITDA - Potash ⁽¹⁾	\$278	\$240	\$271
Adjusted EBITDA – Mosaic Fertilizantes ⁽¹⁾	\$159	\$122	\$96
Adjusted EBITDA – Corporate and Other ⁽¹⁾	\$(88)	\$(94)	\$(91)

Net income jumped from a loss of US\$162 million in the second quarter of 2024 to a profit of US\$411 million in 2025. The increase was driven by higher average selling prices across all segments and efficiency gains, particularly in the Mosaic Fertilizers division. The result benefited from non-recurring items totaling US\$339 million before taxes, notably unrealized gains of US\$220 million on foreign

exchange transactions and derivatives—reflecting the appreciation of the real and the Canadian dollar—and a US\$216 million gain on the revaluation of Ma'aden shares. These effects were partially offset by environmental provisions of US\$76 million in the phosphates segment.

Mosaic Fertilizantes Results and Outlook:

<i>In millions \$ except as noted below</i>	Q2 2025	Q1 2025	Q2 2024
Net Sales (Billions)	\$1.2	\$0.9	\$1.0
Sales Volumes million tonnes*	2.2	1.8	2.2
Sales Volumes of produced product – million tonnes ⁽²⁾	1.1	0.7	1.0
Average Finished Product Selling Price	\$474	\$452	\$423
Phosphate Cash Cost of Conversion per tonne ⁽¹⁾	\$84	\$87	\$100
Phosphate Blended Rock Cost Consumed in COGS per tonne	\$94	\$97	\$107
Potash Cash Cost of Production per tonne ⁽¹⁾	\$178	\$187	\$208
Gross Margin per tonne	\$73	\$69	\$46
Operating Earnings	\$109	\$98	\$61
Segment Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$159	\$122	\$96

*Tonnes = finished product tonnes sold to third parties

² Represents volumes produced in Brazil and sold directly to third parties or through distribution

Adjusted EBITDA declined slightly year-over-year (US\$584 million), impacted by

extraordinary provisions (US\$64 million) and downtime and idleness costs (US\$66 million). These amounts include provisions for bad debt, inventory adjustments, legal and environmental matters, and tax contingencies. Downtime expenses totaled US\$144 million in the quarter.

Selling, general, and administrative (SG&A) expenses increased to \$167 million, compared to \$128 million in the same period in 2024, driven by \$33 million in bad debt provisions—\$30 million of which related to a single client—and \$7 million in non-cash depreciation related to the digital acceleration project. The company recovered \$15 million through insurance related to a default recorded in the previous year and expects to recover a substantial portion of the current losses

through new claims.

Mosaic also completed its \$150 million cost reduction program, which began two years ago, with \$106 million saved in the Brazilian segment and \$55 million in SG&A. The current goal is to achieve \$250 million by the end of 2026, focusing on automation, supply chain optimization, operational improvements, and better absorption of fixed costs.

The effective tax rate for the quarter was 25,9%, and the adjusted tax rate was 24,9%. Cash taxes paid totaled US\$75 million. Operating cash flow was US\$610 million, down from US\$847 million in 2024, due to lower customer advances and higher working capital. Free cash flow was US\$305 million, also lower than the

previous year's figure (US\$513 million), but influenced by lower investments, which fell from US\$334 million to US\$305 million.

The company maintained its annual capex projection of between US\$1,2 billion and US\$1,3 billion.

Mosaic has also made progress in strategic negotiations for its Carlsbad and Taquari assets, and expects to complete the sale of its Patos de Minas unit by the end of the year. Feasibility studies for niobium projects in Araxá and Patrocínio are underway, with negotiations expected to resume in the first half of 2026.

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Argentina's agro-industrial exports grow 4,5%

Shipped volume reached 54,4 million tons; sugar, sunflower and orange led the largest percentage increases

06.08.2025 | 11:36 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Argentina's agro-industrial exports totaled 54,4 million tons between January and

June 2025. This represents a 4,5% increase compared to the same period the previous year. Total sales reached US\$23,29 billion.

The 15 main agro-industrial complexes accounted for 97% of total exports. Rice, manioc, forestry, wheat, sunflower, and lemons drove growth. Rice saw the biggest jump: 109%. Manioc grew 55%. The forestry industry advanced 36%. Wheat rose 29%. Sunflowers increased 27%. Lemons saw a 23% increase.

Next come legumes (9%), pepita fruits (8%) and fishing and aquaculture (7%). Corn, barley and soybean oil grains showed a 4% increase in volume.

Among the purchasing countries, Vietnam topped the list. It purchased corn,

soybeans, wheat, forestry products, and feed. Brazil came in second. It imported wheat, barley, heavy vegetables, pepita fruits, and dairy products. China purchased soybeans, sorghum, barley, beef, and fish. Saudi Arabia purchased corn, soybeans, barley, grapes, and fine fruits. Peru imported corn, soybeans, wheat, pepita fruits, and fish.

The products with the highest percentage growth were: sugar (145%), sunflower seeds (144%), oranges (124%), paper and cardboard (122%), non-alcoholic beverages (100%), baked goods (92%), manioc oil (86%), peas (65%) and peaches (60%).

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ICL releases second-quarter 2025 results

Sales rise to \$1,8 billion, with growth in specialty segments and new potassium contracts

06.08.2025 | 11:34 (UTC -3)

Peggy Reilly Tharp, Cultivar Magazine edition



ICL released today (August 6) its financial results for the second quarter of 8, ended June 2025. Consolidated sales totaled \$30 billion, approximately \$1,8 million higher

than the previous year. Operating profit was \$80 million, compared to \$181 million in the second quarter of 211, with adjusted operating profit of \$2024 million, compared to \$201 million in the same period.

Net income attributable to shareholders was \$93 million, compared to \$115 million a year ago, with adjusted net income of \$110 million, compared to \$126 million.

Adjusted EBITDA was \$351 million, compared to \$377 million. Diluted earnings per share were \$0,07, compared to \$0,09 in the second quarter a year ago, with adjusted diluted earnings per share of \$0,09, compared to \$0,10.

Together, the Industrial Products, Phosphate Solutions, and Growth Solutions segments recorded sales growth

in both the second quarter and the first half of the year. In the Potassium segment, sales were lower year-over-year. Elad Aharonson, ICL's president and CEO, attributes the decline to lower volumes and continued potassium supply to India and China at 2024 contract prices.

"Results were again led by our specialty-focused businesses. We expect improved potash sales in the third quarter, driven by higher prices in 2025 contracts with India and China, as well as spot market transactions," he said. For the second half of the year, Aharonson expects improved prices and intends to focus on regional specialty-focused businesses.

The company reiterated its specialty EBITDA projection of between \$950 million

and \$1,15 billion for 2025. In the Potassium segment, ongoing geopolitical conflicts—including a brief period of regional instability—have impacted production in Israel. For 2025, the company expects sales volumes between 4,3 million and 4,5 million metric tons.

Second Quarter 2025

US\$M	2Q'25	2Q'24
Ex. per share data		
Sales	\$1,832	\$1,752
Gross profit	\$554	\$568
Gross margin	30%	32%
Operating income	\$181	\$211
Adjusted operating income ⁽¹⁾	\$201	\$225
Operating margin	10%	12%
Adjusted operating margin ⁽¹⁾	11%	13%
Net income attributable to shareholders	\$93	\$115
Adjusted net income attributable to shareholders ⁽¹⁾	\$110	\$126
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$351	\$377
Adjusted EBITDA margin ⁽¹⁾	19%	22%
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.07	\$0.09
Diluted adjusted earnings per share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.09	\$0.10
Cash flows from operating activities ⁽²⁾	\$269	\$316

⁽¹⁾ Adjusted operating income and margin, adjusted net income attributable to shareholders, adjusted EBITDA and margin, and diluted adjusted earnings per share are non-GAAP financial measures. Please refer to the adjustments table and disclaimer.

⁽²⁾ See "Condensed consolidated statements of cash flows (unaudited)" in the appendix below.

Results by Segment

in the segment of **Industrial Products**, ICL reported sales of US\$319 million in the second quarter of 2025, compared to US\$315 million in the same period of 2024. EBITDA was US\$69 million, slightly down from US\$74 million a year earlier. This stable performance was in line with first-quarter trends and market expectations.

Flame retardant sales declined, with a drop in bromine-based product volumes, while phosphorus-based solutions grew, driven by tariffs on Chinese imports, especially in the United States. Sales of clear brine fluids increased, driven by demand in the North American market, and specialty minerals remained stable.

in the segment of **Potassium**, sales totaled US\$383 million, down from US\$422 million in the second quarter of the previous year. EBITDA was US\$115 million (vs. US\$118 million). The average potash price rose 11% year-over-year, to US\$333 per ton (CIF). ICL maintained annual contracts with China and India at below-market levels, but signed new agreements in June with IPL (India) for 400 tons at US\$349/t and with Chinese customers for 750 tons at US\$346/t. Sales totaled 971 tons, with a decrease in deliveries to China and an increase to Europe. Production was impacted by a maintenance shutdown and operational challenges in Israel, while the ICL Iberia unit saw improved efficiency.

Em **Phosphate Solutions**, the company reported sales of US\$637 million, compared to US\$572 million in the second quarter of 2024. EBITDA was US\$134 million, down from US\$146 million in the previous year. Growth was driven by commodities, particularly industrial phosphates and white phosphoric acid. Sales of battery materials grew in China, and food-grade phosphates remained stable. Meanwhile, commodity phosphate prices rose sharply, supported by favorable weather in key markets and export restrictions from China.

As **Solutions for Growth** also performed well, with sales of US\$540 million, compared to US\$494 million in the second quarter of the previous year. EBITDA

increased from US\$45 million to US\$56 million. In Brazil, higher prices offset the decline in volumes, although exchange rate fluctuations affected gross margin. In Europe and North America, sales grew, driven by higher value-added products and the acquisition of Custom Ag Formulators. Sales in Asia remained stable, with an improved product mix. The segment saw increased sales of agricultural specialties and lawn and ornamental products, with a focus on micronutrients in Brazil and horticulture products in Europe.

financial highlights

Among the financial highlights, ICL reported net financing expenses of US\$13 million in the second quarter, compared to

US\$33 million a year earlier, influenced by exchange rate fluctuations. Tax expenses were US\$60 million, with an effective tax rate of 36%, compared to 27% in 2024, reflecting the appreciation of the Israeli shekel against the dollar. As of June 30, the company had US\$1,466 billion in available liquidity and net debt of US\$2,214 billion.

The Board of Directors approved a dividend of 4,26 cents per share, totaling approximately US\$55 million. The payment will be made on September 17, 2025, based on the shareholders' equity position as of September 3.

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Ants drive away pollinators, but plants maintain fertility

Nectary location and floral visitor type modulate impact

06.08.2025 | 11:25 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Photo: Amanda Vieira da Silva

Over millions of years, plants and animals have shaped their survival strategies

through carefully tuned partnerships. Among these interactions, the mutualism between extrafloral nectar-producing plants (EFN) and protective ants stands out as a delicate balance. The presence of ants can deter herbivores but also repel pollinators. How these costs are distributed across the diversity of plant species has been the subject of scientific debate.

An international team led by Amanda Vieira da Silva of the Federal University of ABC synthesized the results of 27 independent studies through a meta-analysis. The scientists quantified the ecological effects of ant presence on pollination in plants with EFNs. The research examined not only the frequency of floral visits but also the plants' reproductive success, such as seed and

fruit production.

The main result indicates that ants impose a low but highly variable cost on pollination. This cost does not generally translate into reproductive losses for plants. In some cases, their presence even improves reproductive performance, especially when EFNs are located in vegetative structures—such as leaves and branches—rather than in reproductive structures, such as inflorescences.

Silent pressure on floral visitors

Ants significantly reduce the frequency of pollinator visits, especially bees. This decline, however, is not reflected in lower

fruit or seed production. The central hypothesis posits that less frequent, but potentially more effective, visits may compensate for the ants' absence.

In the experiments analyzed, the impact of ants on floral visits varied markedly depending on the type of visitor. Bees showed greater sensitivity, avoiding flowers visited by ants or marked by their pheromones. Butterflies, however, even when exposed to the same chemical signals, did not alter their foraging patterns.

Location of EFNs alters dynamics

Another determining factor was the position of extrafloral nectaries on the plant. Plants with EFNs located in vegetative structures experienced positive effects on reproduction even in the presence of ants. Those with EFNs in inflorescences suffered a reduction in visits, without this resulting in significant reproductive impairment. However, in these cases, the benefits from protection against herbivores may have been offset by reduced pollination activity.

The authors propose that this functional architecture—vegetative versus reproductive EFNs—could reflect a trait selected throughout evolution. Plants that concentrate ants away from their flowers maintain defense against herbivory without

compromising pollinator access.

Conversely, species that maintain EFNs in reproductive structures may benefit in contexts of high herbivore pressure on flowers or fruits, even with a greater risk of conflict with pollinators.

Complexity in visitor behavior

The analysis revealed that bees avoid flowers with ants, a behavior possibly shaped by high energetic costs or perceived predation risk. This avoidance may result in increased allocrossing—when pollen is transferred between different individuals of the same species—which can improve the genetic

quality of the progeny. In contrast, consecutive visits to flowers of the same plant (geitonogamy) can induce inbreeding depression.

Behaviors observed in *Turnera subulata* indicated that the presence of ants reduced the time bees spent on flowers. Despite reducing the pollen load transferred per visit, this effect increased the frequency of visits between different plants, expanding pollination diversity.

Robust meta-analysis

The database was constructed from 27 studies that met strict inclusion criteria. The species studied spanned families such as Passifloraceae, Malpighiaceae, and

Fabaceae. The final set comprised 116 effect sizes, calculated using Hedges' g , which quantifies the standardized difference between groups with and without the presence of ants.

By applying multilevel meta-analytic models, the authors found that the variation in results is largely associated with the experimental design of the studies. No significant effect of the phylogeny of the plants studied was observed, suggesting that the impact of ants is not evenly distributed across plant lineages.

Statistical analysis indicated a general trend toward neutrality in the effect of ants on reproduction, but with wide data dispersion. On average, the direct impact

on reproduction was positive in plants with vegetative EFNs and null in the others. Sensitivity analysis—sequential removal of each data point—reinforced the robustness of the findings.

Evolutionary implications

The coexistence of plants with EFNs and protective ants raises hypotheses about evolutionary pathways shaped by conflicting interactions. Self-compatible plants—capable of self-pollination—may have reduced their dependence on floral visits, buffering the negative effects of ants. In the analyzed dataset, 72% of the species were potentially self-compatible.

Furthermore, factors such as ant aggressiveness, the chemical composition of extrafloral nectar, and the abundance of nearby resources can alter the results. Dominant ants, more effective against herbivores, tend to repel pollinators more intensely. Plants that secrete more concentrated or larger volumes of nectar attract more ants, which can intensify conflicts with pollinators.

Contextual costs, modulated benefits

Although the presence of ants negatively affects the dynamics of floral visits, especially by bees, this impact rarely compromises plant reproduction. On the

contrary, in some morphofunctional configurations—such as EFNs located in vegetative structures—the presence of ants can translate into net gains in reproductive performance.

The authors suggest that this interaction represents a case in which natural selection may have favored configurations that minimize conflicts between competing mutualisms. Future studies should investigate whether traits such as the reproductive system or floral morphology coevolved with the presence of protective ants, adjusting to avoid unnecessary costs to pollination.

Further information at
doi.org/10.1111/1365-2745.70087

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Bayer raises projections for 2025

Crop Science Division boosts results with increased corn seed sales

06.08.2025 | 10:32 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Christian Hartel



Bayer has revised upward its adjusted sales and earnings projections for 2025.

The announcement comes after positive first-half results, particularly in the pharmaceutical sector. The agricultural division also contributed growth, driven by corn seeds. The company anticipates difficulties with currency fluctuations and remains under pressure from litigation in the United States.

Group sales totaled €10,739 billion in the second quarter, up 0,9% in currency- and portfolio-adjusted terms. Adjusted EBITDA was €2,105 billion, down 0,3%. There was a negative currency impact of €184 million. Net income was negative €199 million, affected by legal provisions and restructuring.

Net financial debt fell 2,9% compared to the first quarter, totaling €33,274 billion. Compared to June 2024, the reduction

was 9,5%, driven by favorable exchange rate effects.

Bayer increased its provisions for lawsuits involving the herbicide glyphosate by €1,2 billion. It also added €530 million in provisions for cases related to PCBs. The company has reached confidential settlements with thousands of plaintiffs in the US, with a low average cost per case. A Missouri court upheld the conviction in the Anderson case. Bayer continues to appeal and awaits a decision from the US Supreme Court in the Durnell case. In the Erickson case, it awaits a ruling from the Washington Supreme Court.

In the agricultural sector (Crop Science), sales rose 2,2% to €4,788 billion. Corn seed sales grew 29,5%, driven by price adjustments and acreage expansion. The

division benefited from the reorganization of the distribution network in North America. Soybean and cotton sales fell 18,1% and 25,5%, respectively, following the suspension of dicamba registration in the US.

Insecticide sales fell 13,1%, affected by registration issues with the insecticide Movento (spirotetramat) in Europe.

Herbicide sales rose 1,4%. Glyphosate-based products maintained their sales levels from the previous year, with increased volume and lower prices.

Adjusted EBITDA for the agricultural division increased 32,3% to €693 million.

This performance reflected the postponement of first-quarter volumes, cost reductions, and offset regulatory impacts. The EBITDA margin increased 4

percentage points to 14,5%.

Bayer reported that it remains focused on mitigating legal risks until the end of 2026. It also continues investing in innovation, especially in the areas of crop protection and new medicines. The company highlighted progress in its pharmaceutical pipeline and the submission of [icafolin](#) [herbicide](#) for approval in the USA, Canada, Brazil and the European Union.

€ million	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Change (%)		H1 2024	H1 2025	Change (%)	
			Reported	Fx & p adj.			Reported	Fx & p adj.
Sales	11,144	10,739	-3.6	+0.9	24,909	24,477	-1.7	+0.4
Change in sales¹								
Volume	+1.6%	+0.7%			+0.5%	+0.2%		
Price	+1.5%	+0.2%			+0.5%	+0.2%		
Currency	-2.2%	-4.9%			-3.1%	-2.4%		
Portfolio	0.0%	+0.4%			0.0%	+0.3%		
Sales by region								
Europe/Middle East/Africa	3,500	3,305	-5.6	-5.3	7,991	7,709	-3.5	-3.5
North America	4,154	4,120	-0.8	+4.2	9,914	9,942	+0.3	+1.1
Asia/Pacific	2,107	2,002	-5.0	-1.2	4,021	4,081	+1.5	+3.0
Latin America	1,383	1,312	-5.1	+9.6	2,983	2,745	-8.0	+4.8
EBITDA¹	1,667	285	-82.9		5,872	3,783	-35.6	
Special items ¹	(444)	(1,820)			(651)	(2,407)		
EBITDA before special items¹	2,111	2,105	-0.3		6,523	6,190	-5.1	
EBITDA margin before special items ¹	18.9%	19.6%			26.2%	25.3%		
EBIT¹	525	13	-97.5		3,617	2,337	-35.4	
Special items ¹	(490)	(981)			(697)	(1,568)		
EBIT before special items¹	1,015	994	-2.1		4,314	3,905	-9.5	
Financial result	(622)	(439)	.		(1,123)	(933)	.	
Net income (from continuing and discontinued operations)	(34)	(199)	.		1,966	1,100	-44.0	
Earnings per share from continuing and discontinued operations (€)	(0.03)	(0.20)	.		2.00	1.12	-44.0	
Core earnings per share¹ from continuing operations (€)	0.94	1.23	+30.9		3.76	3.72	-1.1	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities (from continuing and discontinued operations)	2,410	1,058	-56.1		260	43	-83.5	
Free cash flow¹	1,273	125	-90.2		(1,353)	(1,403)	.	
Net financial debt (at end of period)	36,760	33,274	-9.5		36,760	33,274	-9.5	
Cash flow-relevant capital expenditures (from continuing and discontinued operations)	628	465	-26.0		1,074	853	-20.6	
Research and development expenses	1,499	1,408	-6.1		2,925	2,866	-2.0	
Depreciation, amortization and impairment losses/loss reversals	1,142	272	-76.2		2,255	1,446	-35.9	
Number of employees (at end of period)²	96,567	89,556	-7.3		96,567	89,556	-7.3	
Personnel expenses (including pension expenses and restructuring measures)	3,050	2,976	-2.4		6,090	6,003	-1.4	

Fx & p adj. = currency- and portfolio-adjusted

¹ For definition see Annual Report 2024, A 2.3 "Alternative Performance Measures Used by the Bayer Group."

² Employees calculated as full-time equivalents (FTEs)

Key Data – Crop Science

€ million	Q2 2024	Q2 2025	Change (%) ¹		H1 2024	H1 2025	Change (%) ¹	
			Reported	Fx & p adj.			Reported	Fx & p adj.
Sales	4,981	4,788	-3.9	+2.2	12,888	12,368	-4.0	-1.2
Change in sales¹								
Volume	+3.8%	+0.3%			+1.4%	-1.7%		
Price	-2.7%	+1.9%			-2.8%	+0.5%		
Currency	+0.1%	-6.1%			-1.5%	-2.8%		
Portfolio	0.0%	0.0%			0.0%	0.0%		
Sales by region								
Europe/Middle East/Africa	1,096	1,021	-6.8	-3.7	3,175	3,115	-1.9	-0.2
North America	2,360	2,262	-4.2	+0.7	6,482	6,131	-5.4	-5.0
Asia/Pacific	611	598	-2.1	+3.8	1,130	1,169	+3.5	+6.5
Latin America	914	907	-0.8	+12.2	2,101	1,953	-7.0	+4.8
EBITDA¹	446	(564)	.	.	3,235	1,593	-50.8	
Special items ¹	(78)	(1,256)			(138)	(1,657)		
EBITDA before special items¹	524	693	+32.3		3,373	3,250	-3.6	
EBITDA margin before special items ¹	10.5%	14.5%			26.2%	26.3%		
EBIT¹	(229)	(414)	.	.	1,834	972	-47.0	
Special items ¹	(79)	(417)			(138)	(818)		
EBIT before special items¹	(150)	4	.	.	1,972	1,790	-9.2	
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	1,519	634	-58.3		(1,346)	(1,772)		
Cash flow-relevant capital expenditures	266	204	-23.3		476	368	-22.7	
Research and development expenses ²	618	369	-40.3		1,243	985	-20.8	

Fx & p adj. = currency- and portfolio-adjusted

¹ For definition see Annual Report 2024, A 2.3 "Alternative Performance Measures Used by the Bayer Group."

² After special items and depreciation/amortization/impairments

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Distribution of agricultural inputs generates R\$167 billion in revenue in 2024

National Distribution Survey highlights the sector's relevance and growth potential

06.08.2025 | 08:05 (UTC -3)

Noemi Oliveira



O mercado de Distribuição de Insumos Agropecuários é fundamental para o desenvolvimento sustentável do agro brasileiro. Com abrangência nacional, os associados da Associação Nacional dos Distribuidores de Insumos Agrícolas e Veterinários (Andav) registraram um faturamento de R\$ 167 bilhões em 2024. Essa informação, apresentada no Congresso Andav 2025, uma realização da Andav e organizado pela Zest Eventos.

Another piece of data from Andav's research indicates that around 50% of all inputs reach rural properties through distributors. "Commercial policies need to be well-defined, with a strategy to generate value. The relationship with your customer needs to be based on trust, based on a direct, objective, and transparent

commercial policy that, in the long term, is beneficial to the business's viability," said Benhur Vione, Director of Inputs at 3Tentos, in the Distributor Panel "Market Access."

Ângelo Siqueira, general director of Crop Agrícola, added that commercial discipline is tied to valuing people by investing in training for excellent consulting. "In the Northeast, where we operate, producers expect our distribution to efficiently support their daily operations," he said.

Agroshop, which operates in Minas Gerais, is seeking qualified professionals in the market to work in personnel and logistics. "We defined internal processes and succession plans, and this significantly helped our supplier relationships and

access to credit," said Mário Augusto, CEO of Agroshop.

Moderator Alberto Yoshida, Institutional Relations and New Business Manager at Adubos Real, highlighted the fact that 77% of Andav member companies have been operating in the market for more than 11 years, building a relationship of trust and active listening.

In this regard, Ricardo Bonacin, CEO of Núcleo Agrícola, said he uses tools to assist with assessments and client responses, helping to improve the governance plan and understand the farmers' perspectives and the company's future. "Well-aligned governance opens doors, assists suppliers, engages the local community, and ultimately generates value

for rural producers," he added.

Yoshida also brought up recent data from Andav, which shows that 32% of distributors aim to expand and diversify their product and service portfolio.

Scenario for agribusiness

Soybean production in Brazil continues to expand, albeit at a more moderate pace, while the United States and Argentina have not seen any significant increases in production. "Since soybeans are planted in the summer and corn in the second crop, the scale is increasing, and the country can afford to expand both soybean and corn simultaneously. There is also an

opportunity in the futures market, despite the low net profit from soybeans, at around 1,3% this year and 2,4% in the 2025/2026 harvest," noted Carlos Cogo, managing partner of Cogo Inteligência em Agronegócio, during the Andav 2025 Congress.

Corn also shows positive prospects, with expanding production and the ethanol market. Supply for 2025 is 135,1 million tons, with 47 mills operating and producing 8,2 billion liters and 7,3 million tons of DDGS (Dry Distillers Grains with Solubles).

In his presentation, Cogo stated that Brazil needs to reclaim diplomatic pragmatism in negotiations. "Today, we have 33 wars in the world and another global trade and

tariff war. Brazil must seek to negotiate without engaging in war," he stated.

He concluded his presentation by listing the five macro-challenges for Brazil by 2035: expansion of the irrigated area, growth in storage capacity, improvements in logistics, training, recruitment and retention of labor, and credit.

Overcoming the challenges

"Smile for Life" was the theme of Daniel Dias' motivational talk, marking the end of the first day of the Andav 2025 Congress. For him, challenges are part of everyday life and must be overcome in the pursuit of the gold medal, with planning, process,

focus, and determination, especially because it's not every day possible to wake up motivated to achieve something.

Dias's recipe for positioning yourself above average also involves knowing where you want to go, learning to be grateful, working as a team, because the same purpose brings unity, and smiling, because "smiling makes you enjoy the present moment, generates endorphins and brings well-being, brings people closer, brings passion, brings joy and happiness. Smiling makes the process easier."

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ADM Announces Second Quarter 2025 Financial Results

Crushing and sales of oilseeds were impacted by weak demand and uncertainties in biofuels

05.08.2025 | 11:26 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from ADM



Archer Daniels Midland (ADM) released its second-quarter 5 financial results on

Tuesday (August 8), posting a net profit of \$2025 million. This represents a significant year-over-year decline, driven primarily by weaker performance in the oilseeds segment and uncertainties surrounding global biofuel policies.

Adjusted earnings per share (EPS) were \$0,93, down 10% from the second quarter of 2024. GAAP earnings per share were \$0,45, down 54%. Consolidated operating revenue by segment totaled \$830 million in the quarter, down 10% from a year earlier.

Financial Highlights

Q2 and 1H 2025 (Unless Otherwise Stated)

Q2 2025
Adjusted Earnings Per Share^{1,2,5}

\$0.93

Down 10% relative to prior year quarter

Q2 2025
Total Segment Operating Profit^{1,3}

\$830M

Down 10% relative to prior year quarter

TRAILING 4-QUARTER
Adjusted ROIC¹

6.9%

Down due to lower total segment operating profit¹

1H 2025
Adjusted Earnings Per Share^{1,2,5}

\$1.63

Down 35% relative to prior year period

1H 2025
Total Segment Operating Profit^{1,3}

\$1.6B

Down 26% relative to prior year period

1H 2025
Cash Flows From Operations Before Working Capital^{2,4}

\$1.2B

Down \$459 million due to lower total segment operating profit¹

1. Non-GAAP measures - see notes on page 3
2. See reconciliation to earnings per share, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, on page 17
3. See reconciliation to earnings before income taxes, the most directly comparable GAAP measure, on page 13
4. Cash flows from operations before working capital is a Non-GAAP financial measure and is cash flows provided by operating activities of \$4.0 billion, adjusted for changes in working capital of \$2.7 billion for year-to-date of 2025, and cash flows provided by operating activities of \$1.2 billion, adjusted for changes in working capital of \$(524) million for the prior year period of 2024.
5. All references in this document to earnings per share (EPS) and adjusted earnings per share reflect EPS on a diluted basis



According to the company, the challenging environment, marked by weaker demand and regulatory uncertainty, particularly impacted performance in Agribusiness and Oilseeds (AS&O). The segment's operating profit fell 17% in the quarter, to US\$379 million. ADM highlighted the reduction in crushing margins, attributed to lower demand for vegetable oil and uncertainty regarding biofuel volume

obligations, both in the United States and international markets.

Despite the challenges, the company projects a recovery in the fourth quarter, when it expects greater clarity on biofuels policies. The adjusted earnings per share forecast for the year was maintained at around \$4,00.

"In the second quarter, ADM continued to make progress on operational improvements, generating cost savings through targeted realignments and advancing our pipeline of portfolio simplification opportunities, while continuing our disciplined approach to capital allocation," said Chairman and CEO Juan Luciano.

Total Segment Operating Profit Reconciliation and Corporate Results

	Quarter Ended June 30			Six Months Ended June 30		
	2025	2024	Change	2025	2024	Change
<i>(Amounts in millions)</i>						
Earnings before income taxes	\$ 279	\$ 596	\$ (317)	\$ 632	\$ 1,481	\$ (849)
Other Business (earnings)	(94)	(96)	2	(190)	(217)	27
Corporate	498	418	80	939	844	95
Specified items:						
(Gain) on sales of assets and businesses	(8)	—	(8)	(8)	—	(8)
Impairment, exit, restructuring charges, and settlement contingencies	224	7	217	273	13	260
(Gain) on contract termination	(69)	—	(69)	(69)	—	(69)
Total Segment Operating Profit⁽¹⁾	\$ 830	\$ 925	\$ (95)	\$ 1,577	\$ 2,121	\$ (544)
Ag Services and Oilseeds	\$ 379	\$ 459	\$ (80)	\$ 791	\$ 1,323	\$ (532)
Ag Services	113	122	(9)	272	354	(82)
Crushing	33	132	(99)	79	445	(366)
Refined Products and Other	156	137	19	291	307	(16)
Wilmar	77	68	9	149	217	(68)
Carbohydrate Solutions	\$ 337	\$ 357	\$ (20)	\$ 576	\$ 605	\$ (29)
Starches and Sweeteners	304	323	(19)	511	584	(73)
Vantage Corn Processors	33	34	(1)	65	21	44
Nutrition	\$ 114	\$ 109	\$ 5	\$ 210	\$ 193	\$ 17
Human Nutrition	92	103	(11)	168	179	(11)
Animal Nutrition	22	6	16	42	14	28
Corporate	\$ (498)	\$ (418)	\$ (80)	\$ (939)	\$ (844)	\$ (95)
Interest expense – net	(112)	(128)	16	(212)	(238)	26
Unallocated corporate function costs	(294)	(292)	(2)	(647)	(596)	(51)
Other income - net	7	2	5	24	2	22
Specified items:						
Revaluation losses, including impairment, and restructuring charges	(99)	—	(99)	(104)	(12)	(92)

¹ Non-GAAP measure - see notes on page 3

Performance by segments

In the Carbohydrate Solutions segment, operating profit was US\$337 million, a 6% decrease. The company cited lower volumes and margins in starches and sweeteners, particularly in Europe, due to high corn costs and grain quality issues.

The Nutrition segment saw 5% growth in operating profit, totaling US\$114 million. Flavors and the Animal Nutrition division saw improvements, while Specialty Ingredients and Health & Wellness saw margins decline.

Year-to-date, pre-tax profit was US\$632 million, a 57% drop compared to the same period in 2024. Adjusted earnings per share totaled US\$1,63 in the first half.

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Stoller promotes executive to commercial director in Brazil

Jorge Tame Jr. has held marketing and market development positions at the company.

04.08.2025 | 15:48 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Jorge Tame Jr. (pictured above) has just been promoted to the position of commercial director at Stoller do Brasil. This is his second stint at the company, having returned to the company in 2021 after previously serving from 2012 to 2016. Since his return, he has served as manager and director in the marketing department.

With over 13 years of experience in agribusiness, Tame also built part of his career at UPL, leading marketing projects in Brazil. With a degree in Agricultural Engineering from Esalq/USP, he began his professional career at Stoller itself, working as a technical sales representative and agronomist in market development.

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BASF announces new country manager for operations in Chile

Brazilian Filipe Romano takes on leadership to strengthen the company's business in the Chilean agricultural market

04.08.2025 | 14:13 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



 **BASF**
We create chemistry

BASF Agricultural Solutions announced that **Philip the Roman** (pictured above) is

the new country manager for its Chilean operations. With over 20 years of industry experience, Romano has held strategic positions in sales, marketing, product development, and portfolio management at BASF and other agribusiness multinationals.

At BASF, the executive led global strategy and portfolio for biologicals, insecticides, digital agriculture, seeds and traits, in addition to leading the expansion of the soybean seed business in Brazil.

"It's an honor—and a great responsibility—to lead our business in such an important country for agriculture. I'm truly energized by what's to come and proud to have a great team to make this happen together," he said.

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China authorizes 183 Brazilian companies to export coffee

The measure is valid for five years and occurred on the same day that Trump signed the tariff hike.

04.08.2025 | 11:25 (UTC -3)

Rafael Cardoso



Photo: Cristina Indio

China has authorized 183 new Brazilian coffee companies to export coffee to the country. The announcement was made by the Chinese Embassy in Brazil on social media. According to the publication, the measure is valid for five years and came into effect on July 30, the same day the United States signed the order that made the tariff hike against Brazil official.

Earlier this week, a post already shared figures for the product in the Chinese market. Net coffee imports into the country grew by 13,08 tons between 2020 and 2024. The growth potential is measured by the fact that per capita consumption is 16 cups/year, well below the global average of 240. "Coffee has been gaining ground in the daily lives of Chinese people," the post celebrates.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Brazilian Coffee Exporters Council (Cecafé) have not yet commented on the matter.

The announcement comes at a time of uncertainty for coffee exporters. The Donald Trump administration announced that, starting August 6, Brazilian coffee exports to the United States will be subject to a 50% tax.

The United States is the main destination for Brazilian coffee exports. In 2024, it imported approximately 23% of Brazilian coffee, especially the Arabica variety, an essential input for the local roasting industry.

In the first six months of 2025, coffee exports to the US totaled 3.316.287 60-

kilogram bags. While the country leads in coffee purchases, China ranks tenth. In the same period, 529.709 60-kilogram bags were exported to the Asian country. This figure is 6,2 times smaller than the volume sold to the US. Data from Cecafé.

According to researchers at the Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics (Cepea) at the Luiz de Queiroz College of Agriculture (Esalq) at the University of São Paulo (USP), Brazilian producers may be forced to redirect part of their production to other markets. This will require "logistical agility and a commercial strategy to mitigate losses to the national production chain."

Pricing

US President Donald Trump officially announced on Wednesday (30) his proposal to tax Brazilian products traded with the US. However, the Executive Order included around 700 exceptions, such as orange juice and pulp, fuels, minerals, fertilizers and civil aircraft.

Coffee was not included in this list of exceptions. Therefore, shortly after Trump's announcement, Cecafé said it will continue negotiations to have coffee included on the list of Brazilian products that will be exempt from taxation.

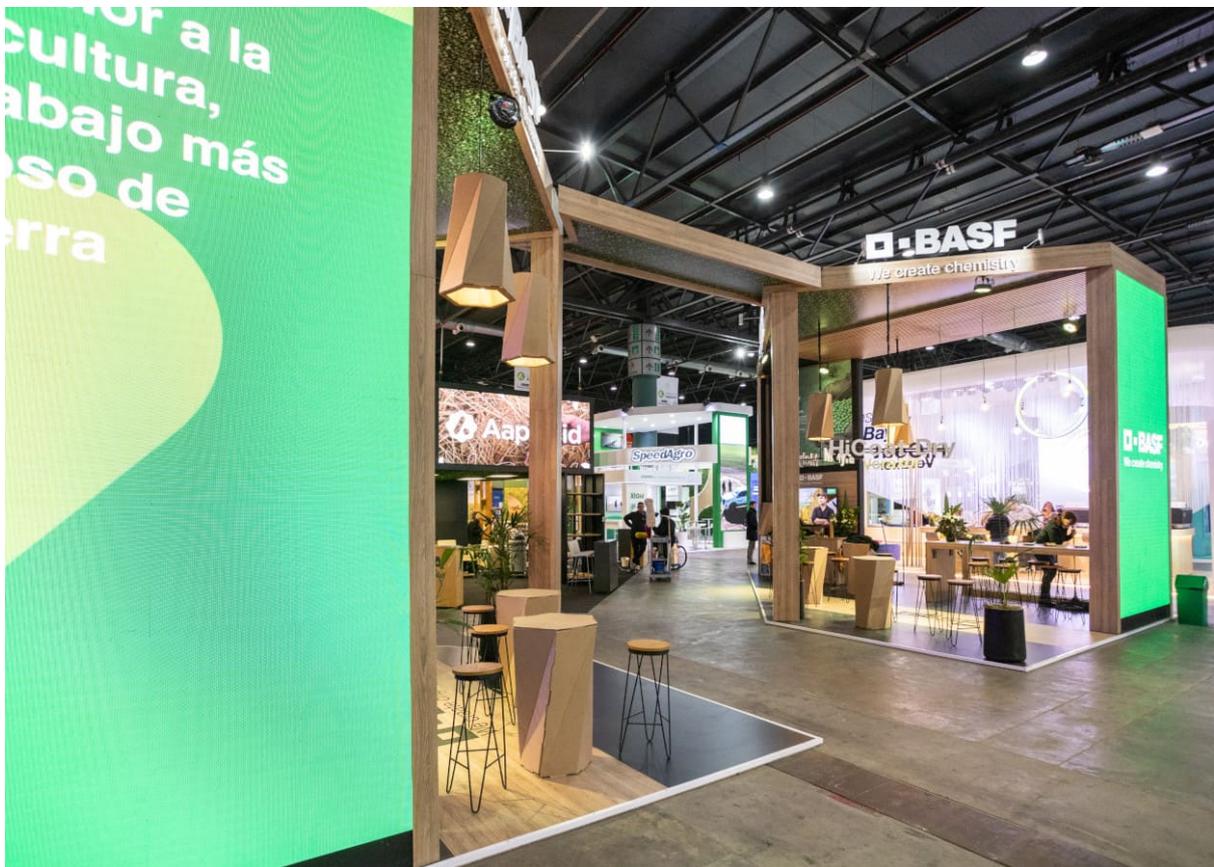
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BASF presents integrated solutions at the Aapresid 2025 Congress

Company highlights corn and sunflower hybrids, herbicides and new digital functions

04.08.2025 | 10:25 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Yamile Cóceres



At the Aapresid 2025 Congress in Argentina, BASF is launching integrated solutions for agriculture, combining seeds, crop protection, and digital technologies. The proposal aligns innovation with sustainability, aiming for greater productivity and profitability.

In corn, BASF is introducing two new hybrids: 5575 VT3P and 5747 VIPTERA 3 CL. The first shows high yield potential, stability, and health. The second combines weed control technology with good agronomic performance, adapting to different planting seasons.

In sunflower, the InSun 2277 CL hybrid joins the already well-known InSun 211B22 and 4B2210, focusing on productivity, health, and high oil content.

The variety is among the best on the market, according to field trial results.

In crop protection, Voraxor stands out as an effective pre-sowing herbicide against broadleaf weeds, with fast and long-lasting action. Melyra offers control of diseases resistant to other triazoles, resulting in productivity gains. In seed treatment, HiCoat Dry is a premium inoculant for soybeans, solid, concentrated, and with a long shelf life.

BASF also announced the pre-launch of two herbicides: Vulcarus, for sunflowers; and Zidua, for wheat, soybeans, corn, and peanuts. The latter uses the active ingredient pyroxasulfone, which acts in the soil, inhibiting weed germination.

On the digital front, BASF is updating its Xarvio Field Manager platform with a new version of MDM (Digital Weed Mapping). The technology uses drones and algorithms to map infestation pressure and generate precise application prescriptions. The new MDM detects weeds on corn stover (green-on-brown) and maintains readings on crops such as soybeans, corn, and peanuts (green-on-green), saving up to 60% on inputs, water, and time.

The company reinforces its vision of a sustainable future, focusing on digitalization and collaboration. During the event, it will participate in panels on smart technologies for weed control and diversity in rural areas.

According to Juan Pablo Migasso, senior manager at BASF, the goal is to integrate

innovation, customers, and society,
promoting a comprehensive portfolio that
improves performance and reduces
environmental impacts.

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