January 25, 2025

N º 14

Cultivar Semanal

Strategies for the second crop

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Interaction between caterpillars and ants is specific, study indicates

Researchers have discovered that butterfly caterpillars rely on a single species of ant for protection.

24.01.2025 | 09:04 (UTC -3)

Butterfly caterpillar *Juditha molpe* cared for by the ant *Dolichoderus bispinosus* - photo: Helio Soares Junior

A study revealed that caterpillars of butterflies from the Riodinidae family interact exclusively with certain species of ants. Any attempt to exchange results in the death of the larvae.

The research was conducted by scientists from the University of São Paulo (USP), Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) and Federal University of Alagoas (UFAL).

The researchers conducted experiments with the caterpillar species *Juditha molpe* e *Nymphidium chione*, collected at the Serra das Araras Ecological Station, in Mato Grosso.

Each of these caterpillars lives exclusively with one species of ant: *Juditha molpe*

com *Dolichoderus bispinosus* e *Nymphidium chione* com *Pheidole biconstricta*. When the pairs were switched, the caterpillars were attacked and killed by the strange ants.

In the experiment, the caterpillars secreted a sugary liquid through specialized organs to try to ensure the ants' protection. However, the ants that were not accustomed to these caterpillars initially tolerated them, but later demonstrated aggressive behavior, resulting in the caterpillars' death.

Scientists analyzed the cuticular hydrocarbons of caterpillars and ants to understand the chemical interactions between them. The results showed that the caterpillars' chemicals are distinct from

those of ants, but they function as food signals for the partner species.

According to Luan Dias Lima, the first author of the study, the specificity of the interaction is so important that adult butterflies lay their eggs only on plants that have the appropriate ant. Without this interaction, the caterpillars are vulnerable to predators.

The study is part of a broader project on the evolution of plasticity and dimorphism between castes in insect societies, coordinated by Fábio Santos do Nascimento, from USP. The researchers are now investigating whether small amounts of hydrocarbons can also reduce attacks by other natural enemies, such as predators and parasitoids that use

chemical cues to locate prey.

More information can be found at

doi.org/10.1111/1744-7917.13474

Ants *Pheidole biconstricta* protect butterfly larvae *Nymphidium chione* - photo: Helio Soares Junior

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Karina Barbaresco takes over as global innovation leader at Bayer

The executive has almost 25 years of experience in Corporate Communications and has been with the company since 2014.

23.01.2025 | 13:38 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine

Karina Fiorezi Barbaresco will join Bayer Crop Science's Global Communications for Innovation and Digital in January 2025, while also maintaining her leadership of the Communications area in Latin America (Latam). With 25 years of experience in large multinationals, Karina already holds a prominent role in the company and is now preparing for new global challenges.

At Bayer since 2014, the professional has held important roles, such as Director of Agricultural Science Communication for Latin America, Innovation Project Manager (PMO) and Corporate Communications Coordinator. Before that, she had notable stints at companies in the agricultural sector such as Syngenta and Aracruz Celulose, consolidating her position as a

reference in corporate communication and strategic management.

With this new responsibility, Karina will lead projects focused on innovation and digital communication, reinforcing Bayer's commitment to connecting technology and sustainability in global agribusiness.

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Massey Ferguson MF 9S.425 tractor wins award in Hungary

The model won the International Product Award at Agromash Expo

22.01.2025 | 16:40 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Flavia Amarante

Massey Ferguson, an AGCO brand, has won the International Product Award at the

Agromash Expo in Budapest, Hungary, with the MF 9S.425 Dyna-VT Exclusive tractor. This is the brand’s most powerful model, designed to combine efficiency, advanced technology and productivity, meeting the demands of modern agriculture.

With power ranging from 285 hp to 425 hp, the MF 9S series stands out for its exclusive technology, such as the Protect-U installation, which separates the engine and cab, ensuring greater comfort and visibility. In addition, the tractors feature the Dyna-VT continuously variable transmission, integrated connectivity with the MF Guide and MF Connect systems, and features that increase efficiency, such as MF AutoTurn and the central tire

inflation system (CTIS).

The award reflects Massey Ferguson’s commitment to providing innovative, customized solutions that enable farmers to increase productivity and performance in the field.

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New varieties increase sugarcane yield by up to 20%

CTC survey is based on the history of 100 mills, which represent around 45% of the milling in the Center-South

23.01.2025 | 16:34 (UTC -3)

Alessandra Carvalho

Luciana Castellani and Ricardo Neme

The use of newer sugarcane varieties can increase crop yields and allow for gains of 2 tons of sugar per hectare. This is what research by the Sugarcane Technology Center (CTC) shows, based on its "benchmarking platform", which has more than 175 participating mills and represents 80% of the milling in the Center-South region.

“New varieties present significant gains in productivity, resulting in greater production of tons of sugar per hectare. This is due to the continuous improvement in genetic development, which increases agricultural yield,” says Luciana Castellani, genetic improvement manager at CTC.

According to CTC technicians, one of the factors that drives genetic gain is the

reduction in the recurrence cycle of new parents, which represents a significant advance in the context of genetic improvement.

“This reduction allows us to capture higher levels of genetic gains, in an accelerated manner, quickly meet market demands and environmental challenges, as well as ensure the constant introduction of parents with better performance and adapted to different soil and climate conditions”, explains Luciana.

According to her, newer varieties are better adapted to face specific challenges, such as climate change, pests and diseases.

“They were subjected to more modern selection processes, aligned with current market demand. This means that, by adopting these varieties, producers have a greater chance of success in the face of challenges,” Luciana continues.

Driving

Adopting new varieties is, therefore, a strategic step for producers seeking to maximize the efficiency and profitability of their agricultural operations, in addition to preparing for future challenges in the sector.

But, in addition, it is necessary to allocate the varieties correctly, respecting the management of both the harvest season

and the productive potential of the place where they will be cultivated, which is technically called the edaphoclimatic production environment.

“This will ensure the maximization of sugarcane productivity,” says Ricardo Neme, CTC marketing manager.

Based on the CTC's "varietal benchmarking" data, the simple fact of correctly managing the varieties, following the instructions suggested by the Genetic Improvement Programs, will provide an increase of 14% or 1,2 tons of more sugar per hectare.

Biotechnology is also a great ally for varietal management. Neme explains that “Bt varieties, resistant to the sugarcane borer, protect productivity mainly in areas

that are difficult to manage and more susceptible to the pest.”

CTC research also shows that varieties developed after the year 2000 have a 20,6% higher performance than varieties developed in the 1980s in terms of Tons of Sugar per Hectare (TAH/ha). The analysis is based on the 2021/22 to 2023/24 harvests.

Elite varieties (CTC's most recent releases) have a performance 36,6% higher than that developed in the 1980s in Tons of Total Recoverable Sugars per Hectare (ATR/ha). The analysis is based on the 2023/24 harvest.

These numbers and gains go beyond the specific comparison between harvests, when considering the adoption and

contribution of this product to the producer/mill's cash flow.

Taking the example of a variety and its first 5-year cycle in the cultivation area of ??a producer/mill, choosing a more modern cultivar generates an additional gross profit of R$3 million or 37% more compared to choosing a variety from the 1980s. This is the benefit of choosing a more productive variety.

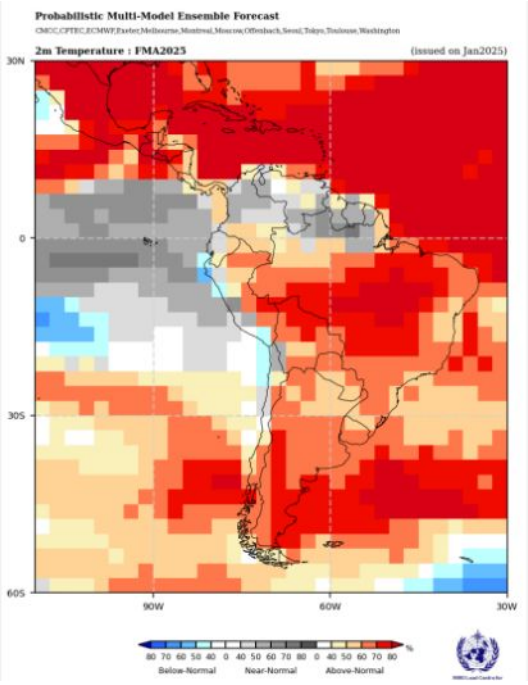
When the introduction of this variety is accelerated, from 5 ha to 10 ha, the additional gross profit in the cycle is R$ 6 million or 44% more. This is the financial benefit of accelerating and anticipating the greater profitability of this variety in the first five years of its cycle.

MS will face drought and above-average heat until April

The quarter from February to April should have rainfall below and temperatures above the historical average in the state

23.01.2025 | 16:13 (UTC -3)

João Prestes



Meteorological trends compiled by technicians from Cemtec/MS (Weather

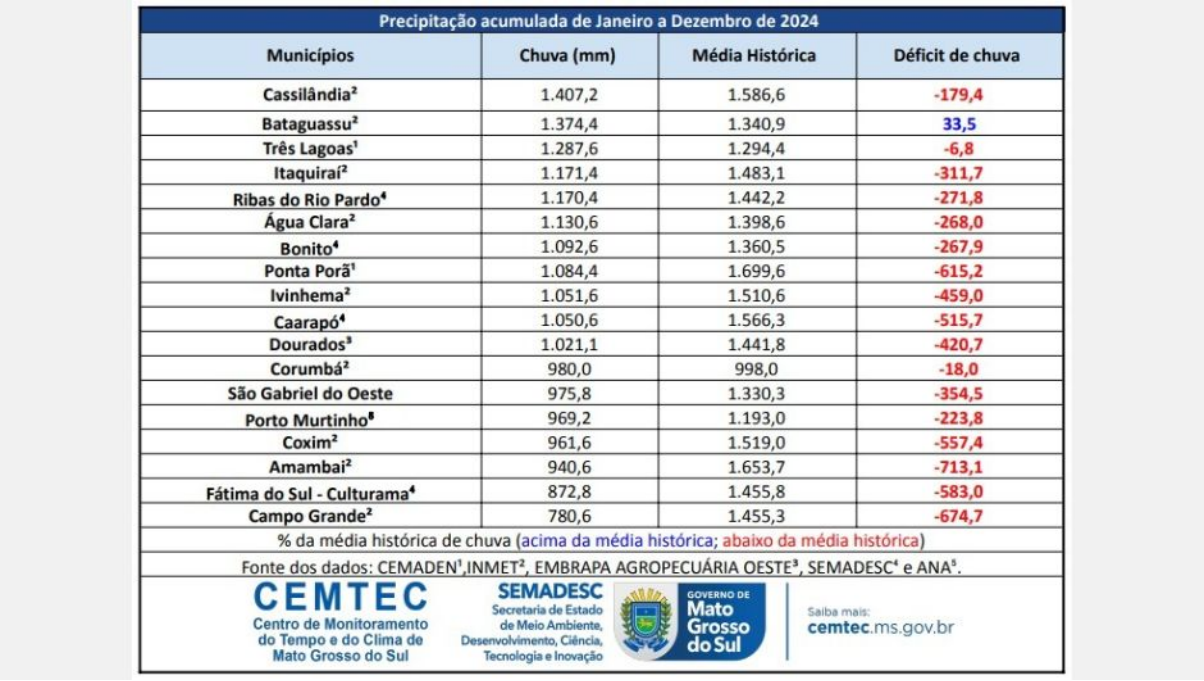
and Climate Monitoring Center), an agency linked to Semadesc (Secretariat of Environment, Development, Science, Technology and Innovation), predict that rainfall should be below and temperatures above the historical average in Mato Grosso do Sul during the quarter from February to April 2025. The study points to a scenario of climate change following what has been observed in recent years, with longer periods of drought and intense heat waves.

Cemtec/MS technicians analyzed the probabilistic forecast of precipitation and air temperature from the WMO Ensemble, a set of meteorological models from the World Meteorological Organization. In most of the state, rainfall varies between 400 and 500 millimeters, with the

exception of the East/Northeast and West regions, where average precipitation is between 300 and 400 millimeters during this period. Average temperatures vary between 24°C and 26°C, with a slight increase in the Northwest region (26°C to 28°C), while in the South and Southeast regions, between 22°C and 24°C.

After analyzing the climate models, the technicians concluded that “rainfall should be slightly below or close to the historical average for the period February-March-April 2025 in Mato Grosso do Sul”. Associated with this, “temperatures tend to be above the historical average, probably favoring the formation of heat waves during periods of absence of clouds and rain”.

Last year, Mato Grosso do Sul experienced a worrying water deficit, with only one municipality (Bataguassu) recording above-average rainfall. In Amambai, Ponta Porã and Campo Grande, rainfall was scarcer, according to data from Cemtec/MS.



Precipitação acumulada de Janeiro a Dezembro de 2024			
Municípios	Chuva (mm)	Média Histórica	Déficit de chuva
Cassilândia[2]	1.407,2	1.586,6	-179,4
Bataguassu[2]	1.374,4	1.340,9	33,5
Três Lagoas[1]	1.287,6	1.294,4	-6,8
Itaquiraí[2]	1.171,4	1.483,1	-311,7
Ribas do Rio Pardo[4]	1.170,4	1.442,2	-271,8
Água Clara[2]	1.130,6	1.398,6	-268,0
Bonito[4]	1.092,6	1.360,5	-267,9
Ponta Porã[1]	1.084,4	1.699,6	-615,2
Ivinhema[2]	1.051,6	1.510,6	-459,0
Caarapó[4]	1.050,6	1.566,3	-515,7
Dourados[3]	1.021,1	1.441,8	-420,7
Corumbá[2]	980,0	998,0	-18,0
São Gabriel do Oeste	975,8	1.330,3	-354,5
Porto Murtinho[8]	969,2	1.193,0	-223,8
Coxim[2]	961,6	1.519,0	-557,4
Amambai[2]	940,6	1.653,7	-713,1
Fátima do Sul - Culturama[4]	872,8	1.455,8	-583,0
Campo Grande[2]	780,6	1.455,3	-674,7
% da média histórica de chuva (acima da média histórica; abaixo da média histórica)			
Fonte dos dados: CEMADEN[1],INMET[2], EMBRAPA AGROPECUÁRIA OESTE[3], SEMADESC[4] e ANA[5].			

CEMTEC Centro de Monitoramento do Tempo e do Clima de Mato Grosso do Sul
SEMADESC Secretaria de Estado de Meio Ambiente, Desenvolvimento, Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação
GOVERNO DE Mato Grosso do Sul
Saiba mais: cemtec.ms.gov.br

And in the first three weeks of January this year, rainfall remained below the historical average throughout the state, according to

data collected by Cemtec/MS.

Precipitação acumulada entre os dias 01 a 21 de janeiro de 2025							
Municípios MS	Chuva (mm)	Média Histórica (mm)	% do que é esperado	Municípios MS	Chuva (mm)	Média Histórica (mm)	% do que é esperado
Cassilândia[2]	258,0	302,3	-15	Bonito[5]	64,6	189,5	-66
Sonora[2]	208,2	249,8	-17	Tres Lagoas[1]	62,6	241,3	-74
Nhumirim - Nhecolândia[2]	201,4	172,8	17	Ribas do Rio Pardo[5]	61,4	233,2	-74
Rio Verde de Mato Grosso[1]	171,6	248,8	-31	Aral Moreira[5]	60,6	177,9	-66
Ponta Porã[1]	155,6	230,5	-32	Ivinhema[1]	55,8	205,5	-73
Bandeirantes[5]	141,0	243,0	-42	Amambai[2]	51,6	161,7	-68
Corguinho[1]	122,2	243,0	-50	Corumbá[1]	50,6	155,3	-67
Maracaju[1]	119,6	200,6	-40	Miranda[2]	50,2	188,4	-73
Dourados[3]	118,7	168,1	-29	Aquidauana[1]	49,8	197,5	-75
Fátima do Sul - Culturama[5]	113,4	174,2	-35	Bataguassu[1]	45,6	226,2	-80
Angélica[5]	111,8	171,4	-35	Caarapó[5]	39,8	167,6	-76
Campo Grande[1]	104,8	225,4	-54	Iguatemi[5]	39,6	150,4	-74
Pedro Gomes[5]	96,0	241,0	-60	Nova Alvorada do Sul[5]	32,2	192,5	-83
Santa Rita do Pardo[5]	95,8	233,4	-59	Nova Andradina - IFMS[5]	32,2	137,6	-77
Coxim[2]	87,8	248,8	-65	Juti[2]	29,6	167,6	-82
Paranaíba[2]	83,2	304,6	-73	Mundo Novo[1]	26,0	150,4	-83
Camapuã[5]	81,4	243,0	-67	Rio Brilhante[2]	25,2	185,1	-86
São Gabriel do Oeste[1]	76,0	213,6	-64	Sete Quedas[2]	17,6	146,1	-88
Jardim[2]	74,0	189,5	-61	Porto Murtinho[4]	17,2	143,0	-88
Bela Vista[1]	70,8	158,5	-55	Itaquiraí[2]	10,4	154,8	-93
Itaporã[5]	70,6	174,2	-59	-			
Fonte dos dados: CEMADEN[1], INMET[2], EMBRAPA AGROPECUÁRIA OESTE[3], ANA[4], SEMADESC[5], UFMS[6].							
% da média histórica de chuva (acima da média histórica; abaixo da média histórica)							
*Dados com falhas na transmissão, podendo subestimar o acumulado mensal das chuvas.							

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Paraná expands parsley and chive planting area

The state is the fourth largest producer of the duo

23.01.2025 | 15:51 (UTC -3)

Secretariat of Agriculture

Two of the most commonly used natural seasonings in salads, hot foods or simply to garnish dishes, chives and parsley have

seen significant growth in area in Paraná over the past ten years. The former has grown from 525 hectares to 749 hectares (42,6% more), while parsley has grown 63,5%, from 453 hectares in 2014 to 741 hectares in 2023. The information is from the Department of Rural Economy (Deral), of the State Secretariat of Agriculture and Supply.

Paraná is the fourth largest producer of the chive/parsley duo in Brazil, a ranking led by São Paulo. In 2023, the two spices were planted on just under 1,5 hectares of Paraná soil and each accounted for 1,1% of the R$7,2 billion in Gross Production Value (GVP) for the 54 species of horticulture developed in the state.

A total of 10,3 thousand tons of chives were harvested, which had a GVA of R$75,5 million. Parsley provided the same 10,3 thousand tons, with a slightly higher value, reaching R$77,7 million. More than half of the production of both crops came from the Curitiba Regional Center, with emphasis on São José dos Pinhais and Mandirituba.

The increase was significant over the ten years analyzed, but during this period there were times when the producer was even more satisfied. For parsley, 2016 yielded R$171,2 million, while chive producers benefited with R$117,1 million in 2020.

These two natural seasonings are not only good for commercial producers. “With a hidden economic power and a little out of sight on retail shelves and a little lost on the ‘shopping list’, bunches of parsley and chives can be grown in pots above the sink at home, in areas and balconies or, better still, in a small vegetable garden”, advises Deral’s agronomist, Paulo Andrade.

Pear

Pears are grown on just over 1 hectares in Brazil, making them the 22nd largest fruit in terms of harvested volumes in 2023 (15,7 thousand tons). Paraná is the third largest producer, with 1,6 thousand tons harvested from 110 hectares in the same year. It yielded a GVP of R$5,8 million.

More than half of the production is concentrated in the Metropolitan Region of Curitiba, mainly in the municipality of Araucária. At the beginning of the harvest, the common pear reached an average price of R$90,00 per 20-kilo box at Ceasa/PR during this week, while the yari variety, which is softer, went for R$140,00.

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Biotrop announces new Director of Research and Innovation

With 15 years of experience in bioinputs, biologist Douglas Gomes takes on the role

23.01.2025 | 15:40 (UTC -3)

Thiago Silva

Biologist Douglas Gomes (pictured above) takes over as director of research and

innovation at Biotrop, a division of the BioFirst Group. With a PhD in genetics from the Federal University of Paraná, Douglas has been with Biotrop since the company began operations and was the innovation and technology manager four years ago.

With over 15 years of experience in bioinputs, the new director has worked in nationally and internationally recognized research centers, including the University of Seville (Spain) and the United States Department of Agriculture, where he worked with several microorganisms used in technologies of importance to agribusiness.

At Biotrop, Douglas worked in the Quality and Production sectors before taking on

the role of research and innovation manager.

Enthusiastic about biological and natural solutions that transform agriculture with profitability and sustainability, he focuses his career on the different fronts of the development and optimization of biological products, from the isolation and characterization of microorganisms to the agronomic validation of new technologies.

"Research and innovation represent the heart of Biotrop and contribute decisively to the company leading the transformation of Brazilian agriculture. In this sense, the pillars of the work remain the same, being essential for the continued growth of Biotrop, always supported by science", says Gomes.

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Bayer appoints new global manager for agronomic solutions

Ana Claudia Klosowski was recently promoted to the position

23.01.2025 | 11:00 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine

Bayer Crop Science has announced the promotion of Ana Claudia Klosowski to the

role of Global Manager of Agronomic Solutions.

With 10 years of experience in the agricultural sector, Ana Claudia previously worked as fungicide development manager at the company.

In her new position, she will be responsible for crop protection and disease management at early stages of development for crops such as soybeans, corn and cotton.

Throughout her career, the agronomist also accumulated relevant professional experience in companies such as BASF, Monsanto-Bayer and the Paraná Agricultural Defense Agency (Adapar).

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Healthy cotton and corn in the second harvest

Cultures demand attention from the beginning

23.01.2025 | 10:24 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine

The second harvest, known as the safrinha, has been gaining a prominent

role in Brazilian agriculture. Its success, however, depends on careful planning that begins in the previous crop.

"Adequate management of the previous harvest is essential to avoid high infestations of pests and diseases in cotton and corn," explains Sérgio Zambon, technology development manager for Brazil at BASF Agricultural Solutions.

Corn in the second harvest

Corn producers face significant weather challenges during the second harvest. Too little or too much rainfall, as well as the possibility of frost, can compromise productivity.

To mitigate these risks, experts recommend practices such as soil correction, use of adapted seeds, crop rotation and adoption of digital solutions.

Climate challenges

The second corn harvest in 2025 will be impacted by the La Niña phenomenon, which could cause above-average rainfall in the North and Northeast regions and drought in the Center-South and South regions.

Water stress caused by lack of rain harms plant development and pollination, reducing productivity. Excessive rain, on the other hand, favors the emergence of diseases and weeds.

To reduce these problems, it is essential to invest in techniques such as direct planting, increasing soil organic matter and choosing more resistant cultivars, explains Sérgio Zambon.

Sergio Zambon

Certified seeds

Using certified seeds adapted to the local climate is essential. These seeds have greater genetic potential, providing better adaptation and productivity.

To choose the right seeds, the producer must consider factors such as vigor, resistance to pests and diseases, tolerance to abiotic stresses and a cultivation cycle compatible with the planting window.

Pest management and resistance

The cigarhopper (*dalbulus maidis*) is one of the main pests that affect the second corn crop, and can significantly reduce productivity. Improper management of this

pest can lead to the spread of diseases.

The expectation for 2025 is an increase in the leafhopper population due to favorable climate conditions. Constant monitoring of crops and the strategic use of insecticides are recommended to contain the infestation.

In general, pesticide rotation is an essential practice to prevent resistance. The alternating use of insecticides, fungicides and herbicides with different mechanisms of action prevents the selection of resistant organisms, contributing to the sustainability of production.

dalbulus maidis

Cotton in the second harvest

Genetically modified cotton varieties are helping to reduce losses and increase productivity in the second crop. These varieties are resistant to pests, diseases

and are tolerant to herbicides, allowing for more efficient management.

Among the examples, FiberMax varieties with Seletio System technology stand out, which combat difficult-to-control weeds and offer resistance to ramularia (caused by *Ramulariopsis gossypii*) and nematodes, explains Zambon.

Some pests and diseases are likely to pose major challenges to cotton growers. The boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*), the caterpillars *spodoptera* spp. and ramularia are the main threats, which can significantly compromise production.

"The weevil is a pest that attacks apples and flower buds, causing flowers to fall and reducing production, potentially compromising 100% of production.

Caterpillars *spodoptera* spp. cause defoliation and damage to reproductive structures. And ramularia promotes early defoliation, reducing the yield and quantity of fibers", explains Zambon.

Proper management of these threats includes continuous monitoring, use of resistant varieties and rational application of pesticides.

To avoid excessive cotton growth in the vegetative phase, techniques such as the use of variable-rate growth regulators are recommended. This approach allows for more efficient distribution of the input, promoting a more uniform crop.

The use of new technologies and good management practices are essential to face the challenges of the second cotton

crop and ensure greater productivity and sustainability.

Anthonomus grandis

* * *

Final tips for the second harvest

CULTIVAR MAGAZINE - How can insecticide, fungicide and herbicide rotation help prevent pest resistance in corn crops? Could you talk a little about the ideal rotations?

Sergio Zambon - *Crop protection rotation is a fundamental practice to prevent or delay the development of pest and disease resistance. Rotating products with different mechanisms of action makes it difficult to select organisms for pesticides. Ideal crop rotations should be defined based on an integrated pest and disease management plan, taking into account the biology of pests and diseases present in the region, the history of use and mechanism of action of pesticides, and technical recommendations.*

CULTIVAR MAGAZINE - How can digital agriculture contribute to increasing productivity and sustainability in the second corn crop? Is it an economically viable alternative for the producer?

Sergio Zambon - *Digital agriculture offers several tools that can help producers optimize production, such as sensors for monitoring climate and soil, plantability, satellite images for analyzing vegetation, drones for localized application of pesticides, management software, and many others. These tools allow for more accurate and efficient decision-making, increasing productivity and reducing production costs. In addition, digital agriculture contributes to sustainability, allowing for more efficient use of natural*

resources.

BASF offers digital solutions to support farmers at different stages of the cycle, through Xarvio Digital Farming Solutions, the company's global digital agriculture brand. At the beginning of the second crop, plantability is of fundamental importance, the "plot nutritional management" solution offers an efficient alternative for soil analysis, allowing up to 77% savings, with the same agronomic effectiveness as traditional analysis. At the time of planting, the "sowing maps" facilitate variable-rate planting, which can generate a 5,4% increase in productivity in corn and up to 6,4% in cotton, when used in conjunction with the FiberMax recommendation. In cycle maintenance,

digital weed mapping facilitates crop management, with more precise and sustainable control of weed outbreaks, achieving an average of 60% optimization of inputs and resources, such as water.

CULTIVAR MAGAZINE - What is the role of genetically modified cotton varieties in reducing losses and increasing productivity in the second crop? Could you give some examples?

Sergio Zambon - *Genetically modified cotton varieties play a fundamental role in modern agriculture, especially in the second crop. These varieties are developed with genes that confer specific characteristics, such as resistance to pests and diseases, tolerance to herbicides and improvement of agronomic characteristics.*

*This technology allows producers to significantly reduce losses caused by pests and diseases, reducing the need for insecticide applications and increasing the effectiveness of control. In addition, herbicide-tolerant varieties facilitate the control of important weeds, optimizing crop management. Recently, two FiberMax cotton varieties were launched with the exclusive Sistema Seletio technology, specially developed to control weeds that are difficult to combat in Brazil, such as crow's foot (*Eleusine indica*), in addition to resistance to ramularia and nematodes* Meloidogyne incognita *e* Rotylenchulus reniformis*.*

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Crop Zone and Yding Smedie & Maskiner enter into agreement

Farmers in Denmark and Sweden to gain access to electric crop management solutions

23.01.2025 | 07:34 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Anna Gerber

Jeppe Rasmussen and Christian Kohler

German company Crop Zone has entered into a distribution partnership with Yding Smedie & Maskiner A/S, one of Denmark’s leading suppliers of agricultural machinery. The agreement will provide farmers in Denmark and Sweden with access to electric crop management solutions.

The partnership will expand Yding Smedie & Maskiner A/S’s portfolio with the inclusion of Crop Zone technologies, which offer alternatives for potato desiccation, cover crop management and weed control. The initiative is in line with the growing demand for regenerative and sustainable agricultural practices.

According to Jeppe Rasmussen, Director of Yding Smedie & Maskiner A/S, the partnership reinforces the company’s

commitment to providing cutting-edge technology to its customers.

“We see great potential for electric crop management in Denmark and Sweden, especially in areas such as potato desiccation and cover crop treatment,” said Rasmussen.

For Christian Kohler, Commercial Director at Crop Zone, the collaboration with an experienced company like Yding Smedie & Maskiner A/S strengthens the company’s technology presence in the region.

“We always seek the most professional and customer-centric partners. We look forward to driving our sustainable innovations in these markets,” said Kohler.

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New vegetable varieties are tested in Santa Catarina

Agristar is screening new varieties that are suitable for production in the South region

22.01.2025 | 16:32 (UTC -3)

Juliana Bonassa

During the month of January, Agristar do Brasil carries out, at its Experimental

Station in Ituporanga (SC), screenings of new varieties that are suitable for production in the South region. The city, located in the Alto Vale do Itajaí, is recognized as the "National Capital of Onions" and contributes to the leadership of the state, which accounts for approximately 33% of the national total, having produced, in the 2021/22 harvest, 495.995 tons of the vegetable.

The action had the participation of commercial partners and producers from Santa Catarina, Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná, in addition to the company's specialists: Samuel Sant'Anna (bulbs and roots), Silvio Nakagawa (brassicas and leafy vegetables), Thiago Teodoro (tomato and pepper), Roberto Araújo (green belt),

Rafael Zamboni (cucurbits), José Humberto Júnior (industry) and José Bezerra (melon and seedless watermelon).

“Agristar receives several varieties from all crop groups, and each specialist tests them at the stations, selecting those that perform best to continue being evaluated in external regions, in larger areas, with partner producers. After this phase, if they perform well, the product will become commercial and ready to be officially launched”, highlighted the Marketing Manager, Marcos Vieira.

According to him, the criteria are determined by characteristics expected by the market, such as varieties that fill production gaps throughout the year,

resistance to some disease or adaptation to locations with specific climate conditions. “Although we are in the testing phase, we already have highlights, such as hybrid onion varieties, carrots and beets adapted to the climate, tomato rootstocks for vigor, indeterminate salad and saladette tomatoes and cucumbers aimed at the industry”, emphasized Vieira.

He also said that, in Ituporanga, there is a great demand for onions, which is why Agristar is developing several varieties that meet productivity needs, such as hybrid onions, especially those with darker skin, resistance to mildew and, in some cases, adaptation to mechanization, which has been presented as a solution to the labor shortage.

“In general, we have noticed the demand for high-performance products in an increasingly competitive and technological market. In addition to providing genetics that offer productivity and final product quality to producers, we have to help pass on more technical management, with information on nutrition and management that offer the best conditions for making their crops profitable. We are also concerned with developing sustainable varieties (resistant to diseases), which help reduce the use of pesticides, and (resistant to climate variations), which favor the rational use of water and other natural resources,” concluded Marcos Vieira.

For the coordinator of the Ituporanga Experimental Station, Rubens Deuttner, screening is a fundamental step in the

development of new varieties. “This field is where the main screenings of crops used in southern Brazil are concentrated. It is time to make assertive choices for the products that will be prioritized in 2025. It was very special to share detailed information about each product with the visitors. In addition, all the invited distributors and partners were very pleased with the quality of the field and the materials presented,” he said.

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China reports irregularities in soybeans from Brazilian companies

Ministry of Agriculture released a note informing that it has intensified inspections after notification from the country

22.01.2025 | 16:05 (UTC -3)

Ministry of Agriculture, Cultivar Magazine edition

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Mapa) confirmed this week the notification from the General Administration of Customs of China (GACC) about the detection of problems in soybean shipments exported by five units of Brazilian companies.

The irregularities identified include the presence of soybeans coated with pesticides and quarantine pests, resulting from routine monitoring carried out by Chinese authorities.

Although the temporary suspensions affect only the five notified units, the other companies' facilities continue to export normally to the Chinese market. According to MAPA, the total volume traded by Brazil will not be impacted.

Ongoing actions and bilateral relations

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) highlighted that communication between Brazil and China

remains transparent and agile, reinforcing the channels of trust established between the two countries. The Brazilian government, together with the notified companies, has initiated investigations to identify the causes of the irregularities and adopt corrective measures.

The units involved are temporarily suspended, and MAPA has already requested detailed action plans from the companies to prevent recurrences. In addition, inspections on soybean shipments destined for China will be intensified. After analyzing the cases, the Brazilian government will request that the GACC revoke the suspensions.

Controlled impact and commitment to quality

The Ministry emphasized that non-conformities such as these are part of the routine in global exports and highlighted the importance of corrective measures to strengthen trust between markets. According to MAPA, the exchange of information and bilateral cooperation are essential to ensure the continuous flow of exports.

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Mourning: researcher Antônio Carlos Pimentel Wutke dies

He was a researcher at the IAC

22.01.2025 | 14:34 (UTC -3)

Marcelo Nadalon, edition of Cultivar Magazine

The body of retired agricultural engineer Antônio Carlos Pimentel Wutke was buried in Campinas, in the interior of São Paulo.

The scientific researcher died on Sunday (19), at the age of 94, as a result of bacterial pneumonia.

Born in Campinas on September 15, 1930, he graduated in Agricultural Engineering from the Luiz de Queiroz College of Agriculture (Esalq/USP) in 1955. He began his professional career as a rural assistant at the Rural Credit and Assistance Association in Divinópolis, Minas Gerais, and began working in agronomic research at the Campinas Agronomic Institute (IAC) as a CNPq scholarship holder in July 1957. He was later admitted to the Soil Fertility Section of the same institute in June 1958, and was appointed as a scientific researcher at the same institution in December 1977.

Considered a reference in soil fertility and plant nutrition in Brazil, the researcher worked at the Agronomic Institute of Campinas (IAC), where he developed studies on different crops, such as cotton, potatoes, coffee, sugarcane and soybeans. But it was in the cultivation of sugarcane that he became one of the leading authorities in Brazil.

Wutke, along with other researchers, especially Raphael Alvarez, has written articles on the positive effects of applying different doses of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, together with the use of limestone and the cultivation of legumes, on the productivity of sugarcane crops. He also investigated and discovered that steel slag was efficient in correcting soil acidity

in the Paraíba Valley.

In addition to his contributions to food production, Wutke was one of the promoters, along with other scientists, of the creation of the scientific research career in the State of São Paulo, which took place in 1975. In the same year, he actively contributed to the creation of the Permanent Commission for the Full-Time Regime (CPRTI), responsible for evaluating the scientific and technical activity of researchers linked to direct administration, who work in the Public Institutes of São Paulo, of which he was president, in 1981.

He was also president of the Association of Scientific Researchers of the State of São Paulo (APqC) between 1994 and

1996 and an active member of the association.

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BASF raises R$800 million in FIDC for sale of inputs

The operation was carried out through the FIDC Opea Agro Insumos

22.01.2025 | 14:20 (UTC -3)

Flavia Palacios and Patricia Honda

BASF raised R$800 million in its third issuance of a Credit Rights Investment Fund (FIDC) with the aim of promoting the

sale of agricultural inputs. The operation was carried out through the FIDC Opea Agro Insumos, launched in 2022 and managed by Opea, which also acts as a collection agent.

The resources will be used to facilitate the purchase of agricultural inputs by distributors, cooperatives and rural producers, meeting the growing demand for credit alternatives in the Brazilian agribusiness sector.

According to Patrícia Honda, Commercial Operations Manager at BASF, the issuance is in line with the company's strategy of offering credit access solutions to its customers.

"Financial operations involving structures such as FIDC and other modalities

account for a significant portion of our business. We work to make credit more accessible, always focusing on customer experience and becoming the best partner in the agricultural chain," Honda highlighted.

Flavia Palacios, CEO of Opea, highlighted the importance of FIDCs as a tool for connecting companies and the capital market.

"FIDCs offer security both for companies that need credit and for investors, with robust governance and clear rules. This is the largest FIDC managed by Opea," he explained.

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Jacto expands technologies for maximum efficiency in coffee harvesting

New automatic alignment and leveling systems reinforce innovations in the portfolio

22.01.2025 | 14:04 (UTC -3)

Jet

Always focused on contributing with innovations and excellence in coffee production - which should reach around 60 million bags in 2024, according to estimates from the National Supply Company (Conab) - Jacto, a Brazilian multinational of agricultural machinery, services and solutions, announces new technologies embedded in the portfolio of coffee harvesters.

Although it is not possible to accurately indicate the volume to be harvested in the next harvest, as it is the largest producer and exporter of the grain in the world, Brazil is the market's focus of attention. In the case of Arabica coffee, the Cepea/Esalq Indicator has been operating above R$2.000/60 kg bag since November

26, closing last month at R$2.098,06/bag, the highest real daily value since June 9, 1997.

The accumulated increase for the month was 37,55%, while the monthly average for the indicator was R$ 1.774,67/bag, an increase of 19,1% compared to October and the highest since February 1998.

For all terrains

Most of Brazil's high-yielding coffee plantations are located in areas with steep slopes. With this in mind, Jacto coffee harvesters are designed to work in these conditions.

The AK 3000 is an example of a machine that was designed to harvest with quality in

terrains that are more difficult to access, with the ability to correct lateral slopes by up to 30%. The new automatic leveling and alignment system allows the machines to work in the best possible position, regardless of the type of terrain, reducing grain loss and damage to the plants.

“Automatic alignment ensures that the equipment operates with the correct direction of the machine in relation to the planting lines, preventing excessive opening of the blades and, therefore, reducing grain losses on the ground. Automatic leveling always positions the machine vertically, following the growth of the plants, regardless of the unevenness of the terrain, thus avoiding damage to the plants during harvesting,” explains Jacto’s

coffee harvester manager, Paulo Bueno.

Telemetry for assertive decisions

Jacto has started offering telemetry technology on board the K 3000 and K 3500 self-propelled harvesters. This is an important tool in agriculture 4.0, as it allows rural producers to remotely collect and share data from agricultural applications to make more assertive decisions.

“This technology allows farmers to make a number of advances, such as recording harvest parameters, speed and rotation of the strippers, enabling diagnostics of possible damage to plants after harvesting

and correcting the settings for future harvests. In addition, it generates information that helps manage the equipment, such as reasons for downtime, temperature and engine speed, increasing the productivity and availability of the equipment," Bueno emphasizes.

Onboard telemetry is a technology offered by Jacto Next, Jacto's digital and precision agriculture services division. Through the EKOS operations management platform, producers can remotely and online access detailed information about all their agricultural equipment and systems.

Automatic leveling always positions the machine vertically, following the growth of the plants, regardless of the unevenness of the terrain, thus avoiding damage to the plants during harvesting," explains Jacto's coffee harvester manager, Paulo Bueno.

Mechanization of conilon coffee

The features of the K 3000 allowed the company to start mechanizing the harvesting of conilon coffee in the state of Espírito Santo in 2024. A compact,

lightweight machine, with a maximum width of 3,2 meters, with great maneuverability in confined spaces and capable of working with quality and safety on terrain with slopes of up to 30%.

“The AK 3000 aims to meet the needs of conilon coffee growers. The robustness and technology of the Jacto harvester promotes a quality harvest for the crop. We are working in Espírito Santo and southern Bahia this year and will expand the market to Rondônia by 2025,” says Jacto’s harvester manager.

The K 3000 debarking system allows harvesting speeds of up to 2,5 km/h and conveyors with a capacity for a flow of more than 14.000 liters of coffee per hour.

With a debarking system that allows harvesting speeds of up to 2,5 km/h and conveyors with a capacity for a flow of more than 14.000 liters of coffee per hour, the K 3000 requires fewer stops due to jamming and avoids reducing speed when productivity is high. In addition to

harvesting the coffee from the current harvest, the machine ensures that the plant will be in good condition for the next harvests, which is a major concern for producers.

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RS Harvest 2024/25: grape production increases by 55%

Of the total produced, 745 thousand tons will be destined for industrial processing

22.01.2025 | 10:03 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Rejane Paludo

The 2024/25 grape harvest in Serra Gaúcha registered a significant growth of 55% compared to the previous harvest, reaching an estimated production of 860 thousand tons. The data comes from a survey carried out by Emater/RS in 55 municipalities in the region. The volume represents an increase of 5% compared to a harvest considered normal.

Of the total produced, 745 thousand tons will be destined for industrial processing, 15 thousand tons for domestic consumption and 100 thousand tons for consumption in natura. The harvest of the most cultivated variety, Bordeaux, was brought forward by 20 days, suggesting that the harvest could be completed in February. The early and super-early

cultivars presented good sanitary conditions, color and sugar content.

Enio Ângelo Todeschini, an agricultural engineer at Emater/RS in Caxias do Sul, stated that the adverse weather conditions in 2024, with excessive rainfall in the fall and winter, could have compromised the harvest. However, the result was a positive surprise, with excellent sprouting and bunches above average in size and weight. Factors such as the accumulation of cold hours, physiological alternation and the absence of late frosts contributed to this performance.

The weather conditions between September and December also favored the crop, with cold nights and mild daytime temperatures, ensuring adequate flowering

and reducing phytosanitary interventions. Todeschini highlighted the importance of using ground cover plants, a practice encouraged by Emater/RS for decades, which has helped conserve natural resources and increase productivity.

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Adama estimates revenue drop in 2024

The data released is preliminary and has not undergone independent auditing.

22.01.2025 | 08:49 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Joshua Phillipson

Adama Ltd. has released its financial performance forecast for the year 2024. The company projects a revenue decline of between 7% and 16%, to between $3,934 billion and $4,348 billion. The decline is attributed to market conditions such as just-in-time purchasing patterns and price volatility.

Despite the drop in revenue, the company expects an improvement in adjusted EBITDA, driven by a higher gross margin and control of operating expenses. The "Fight Forward" initiative, launched in early 2024, has been highlighted as a determining factor in the improvement in results.

Adama estimates adjusted net loss for the year to be between $151 million and $261

million, compared with a loss of $236 million in 2023.

Sales volumes in the fourth quarter of 2024 registered growth compared to the same period in 2023, despite the company moving away from low-profitability products. This growth trend has been observed for two consecutive quarters.

On the other hand, the company projects an increase in the reported net loss, between US$ 360 million and US$ 470 million, due to the amortization of acquired assets, restructuring costs and higher tax charges.

Adama warns that the data disclosed are preliminary estimates and have not undergone independent auditing. The final financial results will be published after the

market closes on March 13, 2025.

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Summer in the Southeast could impact coffee production

Above-average rainfall and high humidity increase the risk of fungal diseases in crops

21.01.2025 | 16:29 (UTC -3)

André Vieira

The summer of 2025 in Southeast Brazil will be marked by a climate scenario that

could significantly affect the production of Arabica and Conilon coffee, essential crops for agribusiness. Coffee production plays a central role in the national economy and was recently identified as one of the main drivers of inflation in 2024. Adverse weather and its impacts on production could contribute to maintaining pressure on prices in the domestic market, directly affecting consumers.

According to AtmosMarine, a company specializing in meteorology and oceanography, the La Niña phenomenon has officially established itself, albeit with weak intensity, with the Niño 3.4 index reaching -0.5 and expected to remain until March or April. However, the influence of the phenomenon should be limited, since

the climate pattern was established late. Even so, the combination of negative temperature anomalies and positive precipitation anomalies, especially due to the action of the South Atlantic Convergence Zone (ZCAS), may have a direct impact on coffee farming.

The SACZ, a typical Brazilian summer system, transports large volumes of moisture from the Amazon toward the Southeast, generating cloudiness and persistent rain for several days. This excess precipitation, combined with milder temperatures, creates an environment conducive to the emergence of fungal diseases, such as coffee leaf rust (Hemileia vastatrix) and phoma leaf spot, which thrive in high humidity conditions.

"In addition to the phytosanitary risk, saturated soils can compromise the root system of plants, reducing the absorption of nutrients and causing yellowing of leaves, directly impacting crop productivity. Excessive rainfall can also hinder essential management practices, such as the application of pesticides, in addition to increasing the risk of erosion, especially in mountainous areas," says Luiz do Carmo, meteorologist at AtmosMarine.

According to the expert, on the other hand, milder temperatures can have a positive effect by favoring slower vegetative development, which contributes to more uniform maturation of the beans, a desirable characteristic for coffee quality.

UPL and Future Climate announce agreement

Business involves regenerative agriculture and the development of environmental services

21.01.2025 | 15:09 (UTC -3)

Rogerio Castro and Fabio Galindo

UPL Ltd. and Future Climate have announced a deal to boost regenerative agriculture and the development of

environmental services. The agreement aims to strengthen sustainable initiatives in agribusiness value chains and explore the economic and socio-environmental potential of the sector in Brazil.

The partnership includes projects such as emissions inventory and corporate emissions reduction programs. It also includes the development of methodologies for remunerating environmental services and consulting for more sustainable agricultural protocols.

The adoption of biosolutions and the increase in carbon sequestration in the soil are among the goals of the agreement, in addition to the implementation of the Smart Carbon Farm Program, which will bring climate intelligence to the field.

Rogério Castro, CEO of UPL Brasil, highlighted that the partnership reaffirms the company's commitment to sustainability in food production. According to him, the company has invested in both its internal practices and in solutions for customers.

"We are very proud to raise the flag for decarbonizing the countryside, something fundamental for Brazil to continue harvesting more and better," he said.

Fábio Galindo, CEO of Future Climate, highlighted the importance of the partnership in fostering the transition to a low-carbon economy. He emphasized that the initiative seeks to generate economic value while promoting the adoption of regenerative practices and the reduction of

emissions in agribusiness.

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DLG Field Show 2026 takes place in June

Event takes place at the International DLG Crop Production Centre in Bernburg, Germany

21.01.2025 | 15:01 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Malene Conlong

The next edition of the DLG Feldtage, one of Germany's leading agricultural field shows, will take place from 16 to 18 June 2026 at the International DLG Crop Production Centre in Bernburg, around 40 kilometres north of Leipzig.

The event will address innovations and strategies in the sector, highlighting topics such as cultivation, genetic improvement, crop protection and agricultural technology.

The DLG (German Agricultural Society) and its partners will showcase advances in automation, digitalization and artificial intelligence in the agricultural production sector through the FarmRobotix brand.

Other attractions include Value Chain Day, which will discuss topics related to the

agricultural production value chain, and DLG CropNight, an outdoor networking event. Stand reservations will be available from May 2025.

The program will cover a variety of topics, including production, genetic improvement, crop protection, fertilizer management and agricultural technology. In addition, specialized consulting and services will be available to visitors.

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Abiove estimates soybean production at 171,7 million tons

The association updated projections for the soybean complex in 2025

21.01.2025 | 14:32 (UTC -3)

Renata Duffles

The Brazilian Association of Vegetable Oil Industries (Abiove) released its new projection for the supply and demand balance of the soybean complex in 2025, presenting record numbers. Soybean production is estimated at 171,7 million tons, while crushing is expected to reach 57,1 million tons. Soybean meal production is expected to reach 44,1

million tons, and soybean oil production is expected to remain stable at 11,4 million tons.

In terms of exports, projections point to new historical levels, with an expected 106,1 million tons of grain exported. Soybean meal is expected to register exports of 22,9 million tons, while soybean oil is expected to export around 1,05 million tons. In addition, an increase in soybean oil imports is expected to reach 200 thousand tons, while soybean imports are expected to total 500 thousand tons to supplement the domestic market.

Brasil - Complexo Soja
Balanço de Oferta/Demanda (1.000 t)
Ano Civil (Janeiro-Dezembro)

Discriminação	2024 (P)			2025 (P)		
	05/12/2024 (A)	16/01/2025 (B)	Var (%) B/A	05/12/2024 (C)	16/01/2025 (D)	Var (%) D/C
1. Soja						
1.1. Estoque Inicial	5.861	5.861	0,0%	4.582	3.590	-21,6%
1.2. Produção	153.300	153.500	0,1%	168.700	171.700	1,8%
1.3. Importação	1.000	822	-17,8%	500	500	0,0%
1.4. Sementes/Outros	2.779	2.779	0,0%	2.835	2.835	0,0%
1.5. Exportação	98.300	98.813	0,5%	104.400	106.100	1,6%
1.6. Processamento	54.500	55.000	0,9%	57.000	57.100	0,2%
1.7. Estoque Final Total	4.582	3.590	-21,6%	9.547	9.755	2,2%
2. Farelo						
2.1. Estoque Inicial	1.632	1.632	0,0%	2.433	2.195	-9,8%
2.2. Produção	41.700	42.500	1,9%	44.000	44.100	0,2%
2.3. Importação	1	1	-33,0%	1	1	0,0%
2.4. Exportação	22.100	23.138	4,7%	22.900	22.900	0,0%
2.5. Consumo interno	18.800	18.800	0,0%	19.500	19.500	0,0%
2.6. Estoque Final	2.433	2.195	-9,8%	4.034	3.896	-3,4%
3. Óleo						
3.1. Estoque Inicial	312	312	0,0%	262	195	-25,7%
3.2. Produção	11.000	11.050	0,5%	11.400	11.450	0,4%
3.3. Importação	150	100	-33,6%	150	200	33,3%
3.4. Exportação	1.300	1.367	5,2%	1.050	1.050	0,0%
3.5. Consumo interno	9.900	9.900	0,0%	10.500	10.500	0,0%
3.6. Estoque Final	262	195	-25,7%	262	295	12,4%

Legenda:
Alterações com relação à última previsão.
(P) Projeção.
Fonte/Elaboração: ABIOVE - Gerência de Economia.
Atualizado em: 16/01/2025.

Soybean Complex Updates in 2024

Consolidated data up to November 2024 indicate positive results for the sector. Soybean production in the cycle was 153,5 million tons, representing a slight growth of 0,1%. Projected crushing was revised upwards to 55 million tons, an increase of

0,9%. Soybean meal production should follow the increase in crushing and show growth of 1,9%, totaling 42,5 million tons, while soybean oil production should grow 0,5%, reaching 11,05 million tons.

Monthly Processing and Exports

In November 2024, the volume processed was 4,1 million tons, a reduction of 6,8% compared to October, but an increase of 7,9% compared to November 2023, when adjusted by the sample percentage of 90,6%. Year-to-date, processing grew 1,8% compared to the same period in 2023, considering the adjustments.

According to records from the Foreign Trade Secretariat, exports also increased in 2024, with soybean volume reaching 98,8 million tons. Soybean meal registered 23,1 million tons exported, while soybean oil reached 1,4 million tons. Soybean imports totaled 822 thousand tons, reflecting the effort to meet growing demand.

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Sugarcane Wilt Syndrome: An Emerging Challenge

By Flávia Elis de Mello, Sandra Marisa Mathioni, Stephane Pereira de Jesus, Eric Hirata and Douglas Braga Marques (Syngenta Crop Protection)

21.01.2025 | 13:36 (UTC -3)

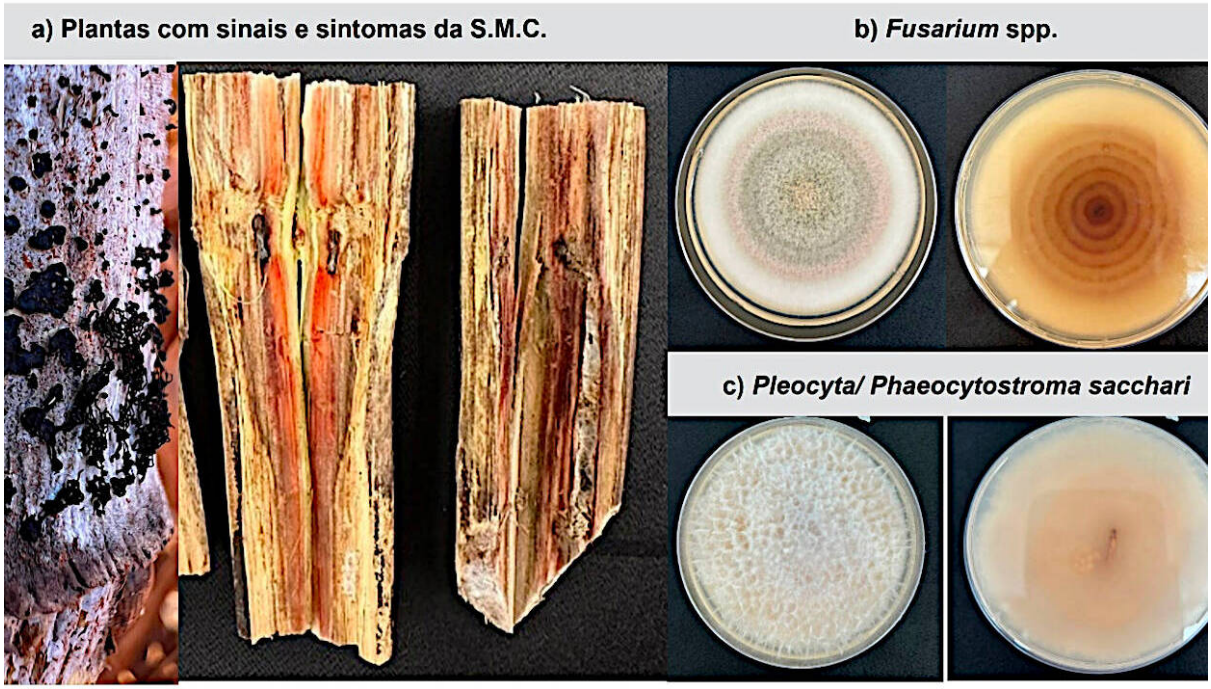

Figure 1 - a) Sugarcane stalks with external signs on the bark and internal symptoms diagnosed with Sugarcane Wilt Syndrome (SMC); **b)** *Fusarium* spp. recovered from samples with SMC symptoms; **c)** Isolated from *Phaeocytostroma sacchari*, the fungus most frequently found in symptomatic plants

Sugarcane Wilt Syndrome or SMC (as it is also known) has emerged in recent years as a significant and rapidly expanding challenge for the sugarcane industry in Brazil. This problem has alarming implications for one of the country's most important agricultural sectors.

The impacts of this disease range from reduced productivity – TCH (tons of sugarcane per hectare), which can be greater than 25%, to qualitative changes in the raw material with a reduction in the ATR (Recoverable Theoretical Sugar) content, to changes in the Brix index (the approximate amount of sugar in the sugarcane). What makes the problem even more worrying is that it has been occurring in an emerging manner and, to date, has been widespread in several

sugarcane cultivars.

For all varieties observed, the characteristic symptoms of SMC are wilted or dry stems. In many cases, fungal structures can be observed on the external part of the affected tissue (Figure 1a). Symptoms in the internodes are observed when the stems are cut longitudinally, which present a reddish and/or frosted brown coloration, evolving into a symptom of wilting and drying of the affected internodes (Figure 1a).

In the 2023/24 harvest, Sugarcane Wilt Syndrome reached alarming levels in the main producing states, with reports of a 50% reduction in TCH, highlighting the urgent need for attention and action by producers and researchers. Several

studies are being conducted by public and private institutions aiming to demystify various theories related to the problem and technically clarify the causes of SMC. To date, researchers and technicians agree that SMC is caused by biotic factors, that is, by the association of pathogenic fungi that cause the death of plants, reduction of TCH, bringing post-harvest challenges to the industry. The main phytopathogens that are being identified in symptomatic plants are fungi *Fusarium* spp., (Figure 1b), *Colletotrichum falcatum* and the fungus *Phaeocytostroma sacchari* (synonymous *Pleocyta sacchari*), which despite its secondary importance in the production system in previous harvests, has become an emerging and primary factor to manage in recent years (Figure

1c).

Since 2021, SMC has been widely discussed in technical forums, such as the GTEC (Technical Consultants Group) and research groups, with the aim of identifying specific causes and planning effective management strategies. The complexity of the sugarcane production environment, associated with factors such as cultivars, harvest anticipation, pest and nematode management, use of fungicides and the variability of the pathogens involved, makes tackling SMC a growing challenge for the sector. Therefore, initial studies were conducted to better clarify the problem regarding the history of the areas, distribution of the problem and the fungi found in symptomatic plants in the 2023/24 harvest.

Initial studies were carried out to map the distribution of the problem, analyze the history of the affected areas and identify the fungi present in symptomatic plants during the 2023 and 2024 harvests. In total, 29 symptomatic samples were collected and analyzed in the states of Goiás, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso and Paraíba. The diagnosis was conducted at Syngenta's Research and Development Laboratory, in Holambra (SP).

The samples were processed by isolation in humid chambers, and cultivation in culture medium and DNA sequencing, focusing on specific regions such as ITS, actin and ?-tubulin. These methods allowed the precise identification of the fungal genera and species involved.

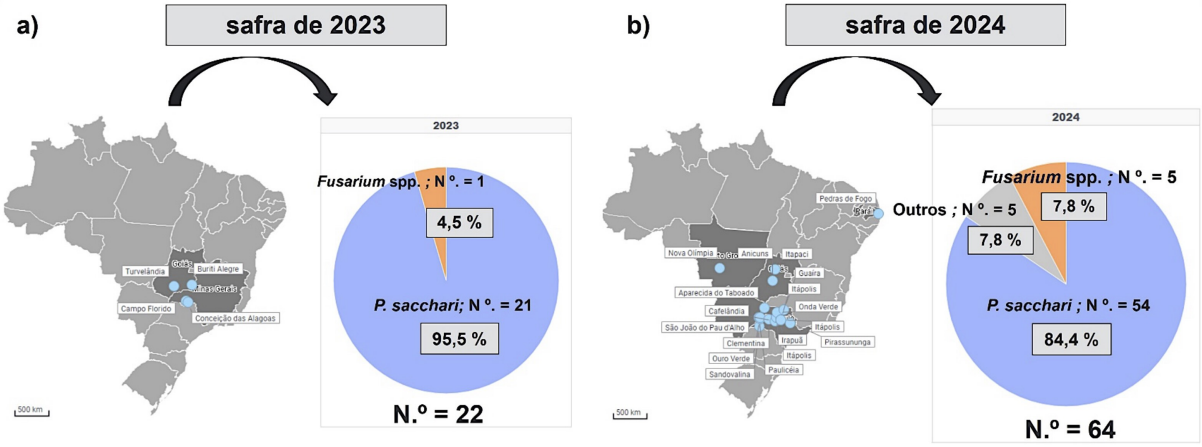

Figure 2 - a) In the 2023 harvest, 22 isolates were obtained from samples with SMC symptoms from the states of Minas Gerais and Goiás and **b)** in the 2024 harvest, 64 isolates were obtained from samples from the states of São Paulo, Mato Grosso do Sul, Mato Grosso, Goiás and Paraíba. N = number of isolates

Main results:

- **Harvest 2023:** *P. sacchari* was identified in 95,5% of the samples, while *Fusarium* spp. appeared in 4,5%. Only one sample did not present *P. sacchari*. (Figure 2a).
- **Harvest 2024:** *P. sacchari* was detected in 84,4% of the samples, followed by *Fusarium* spp. and saprophytic fungi (7,8% each). (Figure 2b).

- **Combined analysis:** *P. sacchari* was present in 93,1% of the samples analyzed, while *Fusarium* spp. was found in 13,8%. In 10,3% of the samples, both fungi coexisted in the infected tissues.

In order to investigate the relationship between *P. sacchari* with the symptoms of the Syndrome, inoculation experiments and confirmation of the stages of Koch's Postulate were carried out. For the pathogenicity test, isolates of *P. sacchari* recovered from symptomatic plants. Healthy stalks were inoculated by mechanically opening the stalk and fungal mycelium discs were inoculated by direct infection of the tissue (Figure 4a, 4b and 4c). After 7 days under controlled conditions in a growth chamber, the stalks

were evaluated and showed symptoms of reddening of the inoculated internode (Figure 4d and 4e). Confirmation of pathogenicity occurred with reisolation of *P. sacchari* of the inoculated stems. The isolates obtained from reisolation, thus closing Koch's Postulate, were sequenced again to confirm the genus and species, and the analysis of the results allowed the confirmation of the species of *P. sacchari* (Figure 4). These results therefore suggest a causal relationship between the fungus *P. sacchari* and symptoms of redness of the stems (Figure 4).

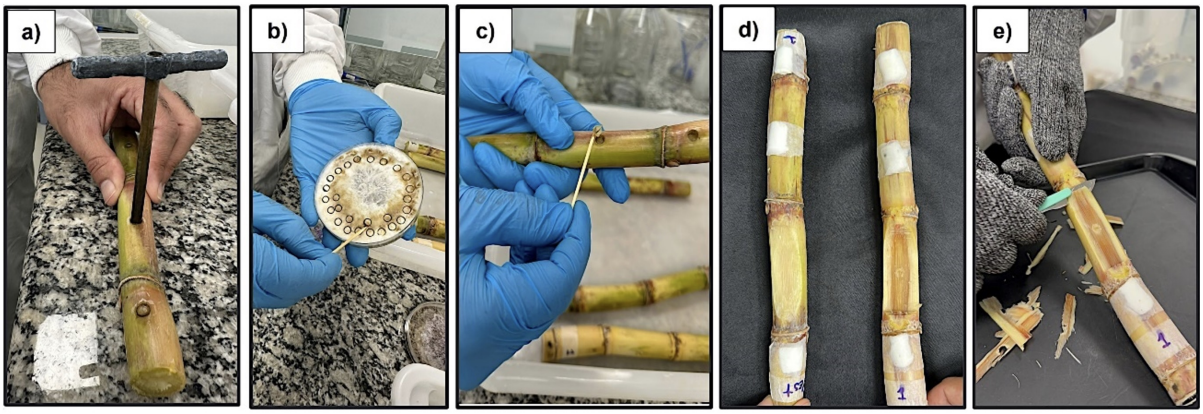

Figure 4 - images of the pathogenicity test on healthy sugarcane stalks inoculated with the fungus Phaeocytostroma sacchari, being: **a)** mechanical opening of the stalk; **b)** Petri dish containing the fungal mycelium; **c)** Insertion of the mycelium into the opening of the stalk; **d)** comparative photo of healthy stems without inoculation (left) and inoculated (right) 7 days after inoculation; **e)** infected stem with reddish lesion in the inoculated internode

What raises an alert is that the fungus *P. sacchari*, in particular, has been recurrently isolated from wilted stems, unlike its sporadic occurrence. In previous years, this fungus was present in 27 of the 29 samples analyzed. Another factor that also draws attention is the high infective potential and aggressiveness that could be observed in the pathogenicity test (Figure 4).

Given the similar results in both harvests, and confirming the same fungal genera that were observed in studies developed in other institutions, indicating that these fungi may be associated with the SMC problem. The identification of these phytopathogens in plants with SMC represents a significant advance in the understanding of the syndrome, and reveals the complexity of the challenge that the sugar and alcohol industry has been facing. The emergence of *P. sacchari* as a significant problem and highlights the dynamic nature of host-pathogen interactions and the need for further studies and constant monitoring of sugarcane fields.

The potential magnitude of the problem, combined with the complexity of diagnosis

and the lack of resistant varieties, requires a rapid and coordinated response from all sectors involved in the production chain. A deeper understanding of its etiology, combined with effective management strategies such as early harvesting, chemical control and the development of more resistant varieties, will be essential to mitigate its impacts and ensure the sustainability of sugarcane production in the country.

In short, SMC has certainly always existed. It is an old disease, until now considered secondary, but now it is of primary importance.

Nº.	Safra	Código da Amostras	*Nº. de isolados de Pleocyta sacchari*	Nº. de isolados de *Fusarium*	Nº. de isolados outros
1	2023	SYN-2023-1	2	-	-
2	2023	SYN-2023-2	2	-	-
3	2023	SYN-2023-3	2	-	-
4	2023	SYN-2023-4	2	-	-
5	2023	SYN-2023-5	13	-	-
6	2023	SYN-2023-6	-	1	-
7	2024	SYN-2024-1	1	-	-
8	2024	SYN-2024-2	1	-	-
9	2024	SYN-2024-3	1	3	-
10	2024	SYN-2024-4	1	-	-
11	2024	SYN-2024-5	1	-	-
12	2024	SYN-2024-6	1	-	-
13	2024	SYN-2024-7	2	-	3
14	2024	SYN-2024-8	2	-	-
15	2024	SYN-2024-9	2	-	-
16	2024	SYN-2024-10	2	-	-
17	2024	SYN-2024-11	2	-	-
18	2024	SYN-2024-12	2	-	-
19	2024	SYN-2024-13	3	1	1
20	2024	SYN-2024-14	3	-	-
21	2024	SYN-2024-15	3	-	-
22	2024	SYN-2024-16	3	-	-
23	2024	SYN-2024-17	3	1	-
24	2024	SYN-2024-18	3	-	-
25	2024	SYN-2024-19	4	-	-
26	2024	SYN-2024-20	4	-	-
27	2024	SYN-2024-21	4	-	-
28	2024	SYN-2024-22	6	-	-
29	2024	SYN-2024-23	-	-	1
Total			75	6	5

Figure 3 - during the 2023 and 2024 harvests, 29 samples with SMC symptoms were analyzed, from which 75 isolates were recovered *Phaeocytostroma sacchari*, 6 isolates of *Fusarium* spp. and 5 isolates of other saprophytic fungi. The number in each line represents the number of isolates recovered in each sample of *P. sacchari*, *Fusarium* spp. and other saprophytic fungi.

Essay

To confirm the relationship between *P. sacchari* and symptoms of SMC, experiments were performed with direct

inoculation on healthy stalks. After seven days under controlled conditions, the stalks showed typical symptoms of redness, confirming the pathogenicity of the fungus. Isolation and sequencing of the recovered pathogens corroborated these results, indicating *P. sacchari* as a causal agent.

Challenges

The data reveals the emergence of *P. sacchari* as a pathogen of primary importance, present in 27 of the 29 samples analyzed, with high infective potential and aggressiveness. The recurrent presence of this fungus, previously considered secondary,

highlights the complexity and dynamics of host-pathogen interactions.

perspectives

The severity of SMC demands a coordinated response from the entire production chain. Strategies such as the development of resistant varieties, chemical management, early harvesting and continuous monitoring of sugarcane fields are essential to mitigate the impacts of the disease. A deeper understanding of its etiology and the implementation of effective management practices will be crucial to ensuring the sustainability of sugarcane production in Brazil.

Sugarcane Wilt Syndrome, historically considered a secondary disease, is now

becoming a primary challenge for the sugarcane and ethanol sector. The results obtained reinforce the need for constant monitoring and ongoing studies, consolidating a milestone in the understanding and management of this silent problem that directly affects the profitability of farmers.

By **Flavia Elis de Mello**, **Sandra Marisa Mathioni**, **Stephane Pereira de Jesus**, **Eric Hirata** *e* **Douglas Braga Marques**
(Syngenta Crop Protection)




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Heavy rains delay harvest in Mato Grosso

Plots with more than 15 days of desiccation register up to 20% of damaged grains

21.01.2025 | 10:34 (UTC -3)

Photo: Bruna Lima Damasceno

The soybean and corn harvest in Mato Grosso is facing significant delays due to

the heavy rains that are hitting the state. The situation is worrying producers and exposing logistical and storage weaknesses. According to the Mato Grosso Soybean and Corn Producers Association (Aprosoja MT), the losses could compromise the 2024/25 harvest and impact the planting of the second corn crop.

According to Diego Bertuol, rural producer and administrative director of Aprosoja MT, some regions have accumulated more than 400 millimeters of rain in the last 15 days.

This prevents harvesting and compromises grain quality. Plots with more than 15 days of desiccation register up to 20% of damaged grains, while others have

moisture content above 30%, generating discounts of up to 50% on the load.

The Mato Grosso Institute of Agricultural Economics (IMEA) confirms the delay in the harvest. Only 1,41% of the planted area was harvested, a drop of 11,41% compared to the same period of the previous harvest. This delay affects the planting of the second corn crop, which worries producers even more.

In addition to losses in grain quality, logistics are also affected. According to the vice-president of Aprosoja MT, Luiz Pedro Bier, the unpaved roads, widely used for transporting production, are in critical condition, making transportation difficult.

Another problem highlighted by Aprosoja MT is the storage deficit. Existing

warehouses cannot meet demand, and the lack of electricity makes it difficult to expand storage capacity. Queues form, and loads with high humidity are rejected, increasing costs for producers.

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Coffee harvest in 2024 drops by 1,6%

Result was impacted by adverse weather conditions

21.01.2025 | 10:01 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine

The Brazilian coffee harvest in 2024 totaled 54,2 million 60 kg bags, a volume 1,6% lower than that recorded in the previous cycle. The result was impacted by

adverse weather conditions, such as droughts and high temperatures, which affected important producing regions.

Minas Gerais, the main producing state, saw a 3,1% reduction in production, reaching 28,1 million bags. The data is from the National Supply Company (Conab).

The total cultivated area in the country remained stable at 2,23 million hectares, with 1,88 million hectares in production and 353,6 thousand hectares in formation. The national average productivity closed at 28,8 bags per hectare, a reduction of 1,9% compared to the previous year.

Production by species

Arabica coffee production totaled 39,6 million bags, an increase of 1,8% over the last harvest.

Conilon, on the other hand, recorded a 9,6% drop, totaling 14,6 million bags. The reduction was due to adverse weather conditions, especially in Espírito Santo and Rondônia.

In Espírito Santo, the main producer of conilon, the harvest reached 9,8 million bags, a drop of 3,1% compared to 2023. In Rondônia, production fell 31,2%, reaching 2,1 million bags. The state suffered from prolonged droughts and area adjustments after new mapping.

Performance by states

Minas Gerais, responsible for 52% of national production, saw its harvest reduced due to the lack of rain since April, resulting in low harvested volumes. São Paulo showed growth of 8,2%, reaching 5,4 million bags, while Bahia recorded a drop of 9,7%, with total production of 3,1 million bags.

Other producing states also faced climate challenges. Paraná saw a 6% drop, with 675,3 thousand bags of Arabica. Rio de Janeiro and Goiás showed growth in production, with increases of 13,2% and 13,9%, respectively. Mato Grosso and Amazonas also increased their production, with 3,1% and 45,7% growth.

TABELA 1 – COMPARATIVO DE ÁREA EM PRODUÇÃO, PRODUTIVIDADE E PRODUÇÃO DE CAFÉ TOTAL (ARÁBICA E CONILON) NO BRASIL

Região/UF	ÁREA EM PRODUÇÃO (ha)			PRODUTIVIDADE (scs/ha)			PRODUÇÃO (mil sacas beneficiadas)		
	Safra 2023 (a)	Safra 2024 (b)	VAR. % (b/a)	Safra 2023 (c)	Safra 2024 (d)	VAR. % (d/c)	Safra 2023 (e)	Safra 2024 (f)	VAR. % (f/e)
NORTE	**61.164,9**	**40.333,6**	**(34,1)**	**49,9**	**52,4**	**4,9**	**3.054,3**	**2.112,5**	**(30,8)**
RO	60.621,0	39.805,0	(34,3)	50,2	52,6	4,8	3.041,4	2.093,7	(31,2)
AM	543,9	528,6	(2,8)	23,7	35,6	50,0	12,9	18,8	45,7
NORDESTE	**97.840,0**	**101.375,0**	**3,6**	**34,7**	**30,3**	**(12,8)**	**3.396,7**	**3.067,4**	**(9,7)**
BA	97.840,0	101.375,0	3,6	34,7	30,3	(12,8)	3.396,7	3.067,4	(9,7)
Cerrado	5.180,0	5.200,0	0,4	39,6	43,0	8,7	205,0	223,6	9,1
Planalto	49.800,0	51.845,0	4,1	18,1	17,2	(4,9)	902,6	893,2	(1,0)
Atlântico	42.860,0	44.330,0	3,4	53,4	44,0	(17,6)	2.289,1	1.950,6	(14,8)
CENTRO-OESTE	**16.870,0**	**17.578,0**	**4,2**	**27,4**	**29,8**	**8,8**	**462,1**	**524,0**	**13,4**
MT	11.499,0	11.606,0	0,9	22,6	23,1	2,2	260,3	268,4	3,1
GO	5.371,0	5.972,0	11,2	37,6	42,8	13,9	201,8	255,6	26,7
SUDESTE	**1.667.952,0**	**1.692.539,0**	**1,5**	**28,4**	**28,2**	**(0,6)**	**47.356,6**	**47.753,3**	**0,8**
MG	1.082.447,0	1.103.544,0	1,9	26,8	25,5	(5,0)	29.005,9	28.097,2	(3,1)
Sul e Centro-Oeste	533.271,0	547.083,0	2,6	25,3	24,7	(2,7)	13.513,0	13.489,7	(0,2)
Triângulo, Alto Paranaiba e Noroeste	199.471,0	195.258,0	(2,1)	38,0	27,4	(27,9)	7.588,6	5.356,8	(29,4)
Zona da Mata, Rio Doce e Central	321.449,0	332.667,0	3,5	21,8	25,1	15,1	7.016,8	8.355,0	19,1
Norte, Jequitinhonha e Mucuri	28.256,0	28.536,0	1,0	31,4	31,4	(0,1)	887,5	895,7	0,9
ES	392.760,0	391.351,0	(0,4)	33,1	35,4	6,9	13.014,0	13.865,0	6,5
RJ	11.197,0	11.503,0	2,7	27,3	30,1	10,2	306,0	346,5	13,2
SP	181.548,0	186.141,0	2,5	27,7	29,2	5,6	5.030,7	5.444,6	8,2
SUL	**25.826,0**	**25.281,0**	**(2,1)**	**27,8**	**26,7**	**(4,0)**	**718,5**	**675,3**	**(6,0)**
PR	25.826,0	25.281,0	(2,1)	27,8	26,7	(4,0)	718,5	675,3	(6,0)
OUTROS (*)	**4.127,0**	**4.067,0**	**(1,5)**	**20,4**	**20,3**	**(0,3)**	**84,1**	**82,6**	**(1,8)**
NORTE/NORDESTE	**159.004,9**	**141.708,6**	**(10,9)**	**40,6**	**36,6**	**(9,9)**	**6.451,0**	**5.179,9**	**(19,7)**
CENTRO-SUL	**1.710.648,0**	**1.735.398,0**	**1,4**	**28,4**	**28,2**	**(0,6)**	**48.537,2**	**48.952,6**	**0,9**
BRASIL	**1.873.779,9**	**1.881.173,6**	**0,4**	**29,4**	**28,8**	**(1,9)**	**55.072,3**	**54.215,1**	**(1,6)**

LEGENDA: (*) ACRE, PARÁ, CEARÁ, PERNAMBUCO, MATO GROSSO DO SUL E DISTRITO FEDERAL.

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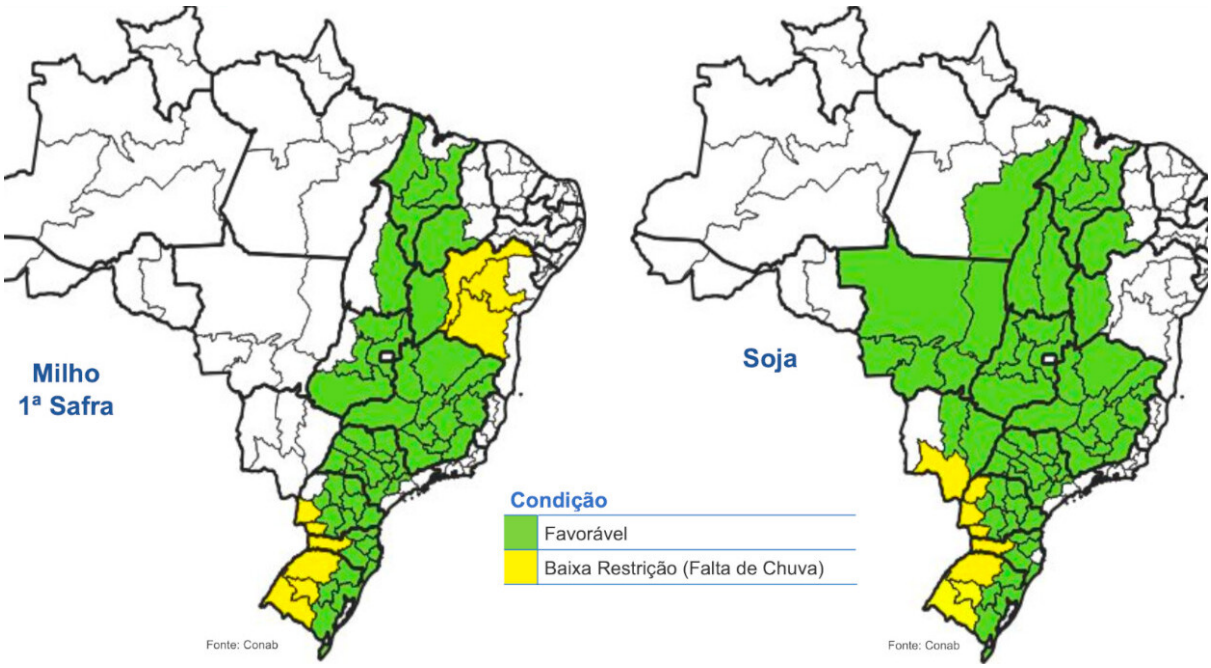
Conab: crop monitoring January 21, 2025

In Mato Grosso, recurrent rains have delayed harvests

21.01.2025 | 09:24 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



The soybean harvest in Brazil reached 1,2% of the planted area. The data is from Conab. In Mato Grosso, recurrent rains have delayed the progress of the harvest,

which could affect the quality of the grains and compromise the planting of second-season crops.

In Rio Grande do Sul, some regions are already facing irreversible losses in productivity, especially in areas sown in October, which are affected by the water deficit. In Paraná, crops in the process of filling grains are suffering from dry weather and high temperatures, which reduce production potential.

In Goiás, the harvest is progressing in irrigated areas, while in dryland regions the start of activities depends on the reduction of rainfall. In Mato Grosso do Sul, crops sown in September, especially in the South region, are showing symptoms of water deficit.

Minas Gerais has started harvesting in the Northwest, but excessive rainfall is limiting the pace of operations. Bahia and São Paulo are showing good conditions, with crops maturing. In Tocantins, excessive rainfall is making harvesting difficult, and in Maranhão, crops are developing well.

Corn harvest advances

The first corn harvest reached 4,4% in Brazil. In Minas Gerais, crops are in good condition, but pollination is being affected by excessive rainfall in the northwest of the state.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the dry weather favored the harvest, which has shown good results, although the lack of rain has

caused stress in the flowering and grain-filling plants.

In Bahia, crop development in the West is positive, while the Central, North and South regions suffer from low rainfall. Paraná has benefited from dry weather, which favors crop maturation. In Santa Catarina, the first harvested areas showed good productivity, but water stress is beginning to impact production. São Paulo has started harvesting in some areas, and in Maranhão, planting has intensified in the Northwest due to regular rainfall.

Rice: slow harvest

The rice harvest reached 0,5% of the cultivated area. In Rio Grande do Sul,

despite favorable solar radiation conditions, the lack of rainfall in some regions has reduced the availability of water in reservoirs, requiring intermittent irrigation. In Santa Catarina, solar radiation benefits crops in the reproductive phase, despite some areas facing low temperatures.

In Tocantins, harvesting has begun in the floodplain regions. In Maranhão, dryland planting has advanced, while irrigated crops are close to completion. In Goiás, harvesting is gradually occurring in central pivot areas, and other crops are showing good vegetative development, despite the incidence of fungal diseases. Mato Grosso has completed sowing and is progressing in harvesting the areas sown earlier.

Bean harvest reaches 32,5% of the area

The first bean harvest has already reached 32,5% of the planted area. In Paraná, the dry weather has favored the progress of the harvest, which has reached approximately 75% of the area. In Bahia, the conditions for planting crops are improving with the regular rainfall. In Minas Gerais, frequent rains have made harvesting difficult, with reports of grain sprouting in the pods, compromising quality.

In Goiás, the harvest began with varying grain quality. In eastern Goiás, heavy rains caused problems such as white mold, compromising quality. However, in other

regions, the weather has been favorable. In Santa Catarina, the harvest is progressing with good productivity in the Mid and Far West. In Rio Grande do Sul, the lack of rain has allowed the harvest, but is beginning to impact production potential due to water stress.

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Loyder Brasil celebrates 18 years of dedication to Brazilian agriculture

Essere Group company stands out in areas such as plant nutrition and plant physiology

20.01.2025 | 16:51 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Luiz Voltolini

With a focus on offering advanced solutions and specialized technical support, Loyder Brasil, a company of the Essere Group, will be celebrating its 18th anniversary in 2025. Initially focused on the production and sale of solutions for plant health, the company founded in 2007, in Olímpia (SP), identified a promising market in 2020 and redirected its efforts to develop smart solid fertilizers.

Danilo Storti (pictured above), Portfolio Manager at Loyder Brasil, highlights that the company has invested heavily in research, training and proximity to customers. “Over these 18 years, we have consolidated our position as a strategic partner to rural producers, offering high-performance solutions that ensure quality nutrition and greater productivity for

various crops,” he says. “We are very excited to continue working alongside producers, helping them in their noble mission of feeding the world,” he concludes.

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Bahia assumes national leadership in sustainable irrigation

Between 2002 and October 2024, the irrigated area in the region grew from 232,8 thousand hectares to 332,5 thousand hectares

20.01.2025 | 14:43 (UTC -3)

Nádia Brescovici Borges

Western Bahia has established itself as the largest irrigated agricultural production hub in Brazil, according to a recent survey by Embrapa Milho e Sorgo. The region has surpassed Northwest Minas Gerais, which previously led the use of central pivot irrigation. Between 2002 and October 2024, the irrigated area in the region grew from 232,8 thousand hectares to 332,5 thousand hectares, demonstrating the adoption of advanced technologies and sustainable practices by farmers.

Currently, western Bahia accounts for 82% of the state's irrigated area, with emphasis on the municipalities of São Desidério and Barreiras. São Desidério leads the national ranking with 91,6 thousand irrigated hectares, while Barreiras occupies second

place, with 60,9 thousand hectares. This data was obtained through Sentinel satellite images and comparative analyses with data from the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA) and the National Institute for Space Research (INPE).

Sustainability in focus

Moses Schmidt (pictured above), president of the Association of Farmers and Irrigators of Bahia (Aiba), highlighted the balance between productive growth and environmental responsibility. “It is important to highlight that, at the same time that we received this news, we celebrated these figures, achieved in a responsible manner. Sustainability is one of the pillars of agribusiness in Bahia, and

we are committed to ensuring the efficient use of water resources. In this sense, we have implemented broad monitoring programs, such as monitoring the Urucuia Aquifer and surface water, adopting practices that favor infiltration and supply of the water table”, he stated.

Schmidt also highlighted the farmers’ commitment to the region’s sustainable development. “This balance between productivity and environmental responsibility reflects Bahia’s commitment to being a national reference in sustainable agribusiness, driving socioeconomic development without compromising natural resources for future generations. We continue to work together to consolidate our state as a model of innovation and

sustainability,” he concluded.

Government recognition

The government of Bahia welcomed the results of the Embrapa survey with optimism. For the State Secretary of Agriculture, Wallison Tum, the data confirms the region’s strategic role in sustainable agribusiness. “The efficient use of irrigation allows agricultural production throughout the year, ensuring quality food, generating employment and income, and consolidating Bahia as one of the main agricultural hubs in Brazil,” the secretary highlighted. Tum also emphasized that the progress made in

western Bahia in sustainable irrigation serves as a model for other regions in the country. “Bahia demonstrates that technology and sustainability can go hand in hand, ensuring productivity, environmental preservation, and food security. It is a source of pride for the state to lead such a strategic movement for the future of Brazilian agribusiness,” he added.

National reference

With irrigated crops of soybeans, cotton, corn and other crops, the western region of Bahia has established itself as a national reference in sustainable agriculture. The combination of technological innovation and responsible management of natural resources reinforces Bahia's leading role in

agribusiness, positioning the state at the forefront of responsible and efficient agricultural production.

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TMG holds Conecta 2025 to present new soybean cultivars

The new varieties were developed to meet regional demands

20.01.2025 | 10:30 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine

Rodrigo Tramontina and Patrick Santos

TMG - Tropical Improvement & Genetics starts tomorrow Conecta 2025, a series of events in the states of Paraná, Goiás, Mato Grosso and Rio Grande do Sul. The objective is to present rural producers with innovations in soybean cultivars that aim to increase crop profitability.

During the meetings, company experts will present cultivars that pay homage to trees native to Brazil.

The new varieties were developed to meet regional demands, such as resistance to pests, diseases and adverse weather conditions.

The genetic materials present characteristics such as high performance, leaf health, resistance to lodging and drought tolerance.

According to Patrick Santos, product development consultant at TMG, cultivars offer greater flexibility in crop planning and management.

"These are attributes that guarantee greater safety and contribute to increasing production potential even in adverse conditions," he states.

He highlights that the company invests annually in genetic improvement to expand the positive results of national agribusiness.

Rodrigo Tramontina, agricultural engineer and president of AssoSoja, highlights the relevance of the event for farmers.

"We look for objective information on soil management, biology, genetics, market

and climate. When reputable companies present this data, we have a high level of reliability," he comments.

He reinforces that events like Conecta 2025 are essential for decision-making in the field.

Conecta 2025 will take place in four cities:

- Cambé (PR) - January 21st;
- Rio Verde (GO) - January 31st;
- Campo Verde (MT) - February 5th and 6th;
- Passo Fundo (RS) - March 12th.

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Microgeo expands presence in Paraguay

The biostation's functionalities were presented

20.01.2025 | 09:31 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine

Microgeo announced the inauguration of an automated biostation in Paraguay in

partnership with Lar Paraguay. The distributor has been operating in the country for 28 years and has represented Microgeo in the Paraguayan market for over a decade.

Gustavo Carvalho Pinto, Microgeo's commercial manager for the region, highlighted the relevance of the inauguration: "the new biostation is an important milestone for Paraguayan agribusiness. Our technology contributes to the better use of the soil's natural resources and increases the productivity of local producers."

"Our partnership goes beyond the distribution of inputs. We seek to transform agricultural practices and offer tools that combine productivity and sustainability,"

said Cristhiano Mayer, commercial manager at Lar Paraguay.

The inauguration was attended by the technical and commercial teams of both companies. During the event, the functionalities of the biostation and the benefits of biotechnology applied to soil management were presented.

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