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# Cultivar<sup>®</sup> *Semanal*



**Late blight  
came from  
the Andes**

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# How to minimize damage from delayed cotton planting

Rains in recent weeks make sowing difficult in Mato Grosso; there are alternatives to deal with the problems

01.02.2025 | 05:55 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Photo: Fabiano Perina

Delays in cotton sowing in Mato Grosso can cause significant losses to productivity and fiber quality and affect the planning of subsequent harvests.

According to researcher Sidnei Douglas Cavaleri, from Embrapa Cotton, the ideal sowing time is in January. When sown from February onwards, the cotton plant may face water stress, an increase in the presence of weeds and negative impacts on crop rotation.

The delay can also generate additional costs with herbicides and affect the destruction of ratoons, interfering with the sowing of soybeans in the subsequent crop.

# Hydrical stress

Mato Grosso concentrates around 70% of the area cultivated with cotton, with approximately 90% of the crops cultivated in the second harvest, after the soybean harvest. Cavalieri explains that, when sown in February, cotton has less rainfall available.

In some regions of the state, rainfall stops in April, while in others, it stops in May. The shorter rainy period can compromise crop development and reduce its productive potential.

In the 2024/25 harvest, the delay in the onset of rains delayed soybean sowing, which, as a result, is harvested later. This

shortens the cotton sowing window. If the producer does not reschedule his crop, maintaining medium or long-cycle cultivars, there may be a direct impact on productivity, as the plants will have less time to benefit from the rains.

## **Strategies to minimize impacts**

To reduce the effects of the delay, Cavalieri recommends that producers use shorter-cycle cultivars. This allows the cotton plant to make better use of the available rainfall.

It is also possible to reduce the spacing between planting rows, making the arrangement of plants more equidistant.



This technique can help mitigate losses caused by weed competition.



Sidnei Douglas Cavalieri

# Phytosanitary challenges

The researcher warns that the lack of rain can make it difficult to close the crop

canopy, favoring the infestation of weeds.

Some species, such as goosegrass, caruru, and bittergrass, have populations that are resistant to herbicides and can compromise crop development.

To get around the problem, there may be a need to invest more in herbicides, which increases production costs.

Furthermore, delayed sowing may increase the presence of pathogens and nematodes, requiring more rigorous management. If the producer needs to change the planned cultivar for another, the resistance of the new variety to certain pests may be different, requiring adjustments in phytosanitary control.



Photo: Valdinei Sofiatti

# Impact on crop rotation

Delayed sowing also interferes with planning for the next harvest. Cotton is a perennial species, and its crop residues must be eliminated before soybean cultivation begins.

The ratoon control is done mechanically and chemically, with the application of the herbicide 2,4-D. This product has residuals in the soil and, if soybeans are sown immediately after its application, there may be an impact on the establishment of the crop.

If cotton is harvested later, the time for the destruction of the ratoon crop decreases, reducing the soybean planting window. This can compromise the oilseed cycle and affect its productivity, damaging the soybean-cotton production system, which is common in Mato Grosso.

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# Study confirms origin of "Phytophthora infestans"

Late blight pathogen originated in the South American Andes

27.01.2025 | 08:51 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Photo: Jesus Töfoli

Researchers at North Carolina State University have confirmed that the South American Andes are the region of origin of the pathogen. *Phytophthora infestans*, responsible for potato blight.

The study used pangenome analysis to compare the genetic material of several species of the genus *Phytophthora*, demonstrating that the pathogen spread from South America to North America before reaching Europe and causing famine in Ireland in the 19th century.

Scientists analyzed complete genomes of *P. infestans* and of two closely related species, *Andean Phytophthora* e *Phytophthora betacei*, which occur exclusively in South America.

The results showed great genetic similarity between these species, reinforcing the thesis that the evolution of the pathogen occurred in the Andes, a region considered a speciation “hotspot”.

According to researcher Jean Ristaino, lead author of the study, genetic analyses revealed significant differences between *P. infestans* and two Mexican species, *Phytophthora mirabilis* e *Phytophthora ipomoea*.

This refutes the theory that the pathogen originated in Mexico, a hypothesis that gained strength due to the use of Mexican wild potato species in genetic improvement programs.

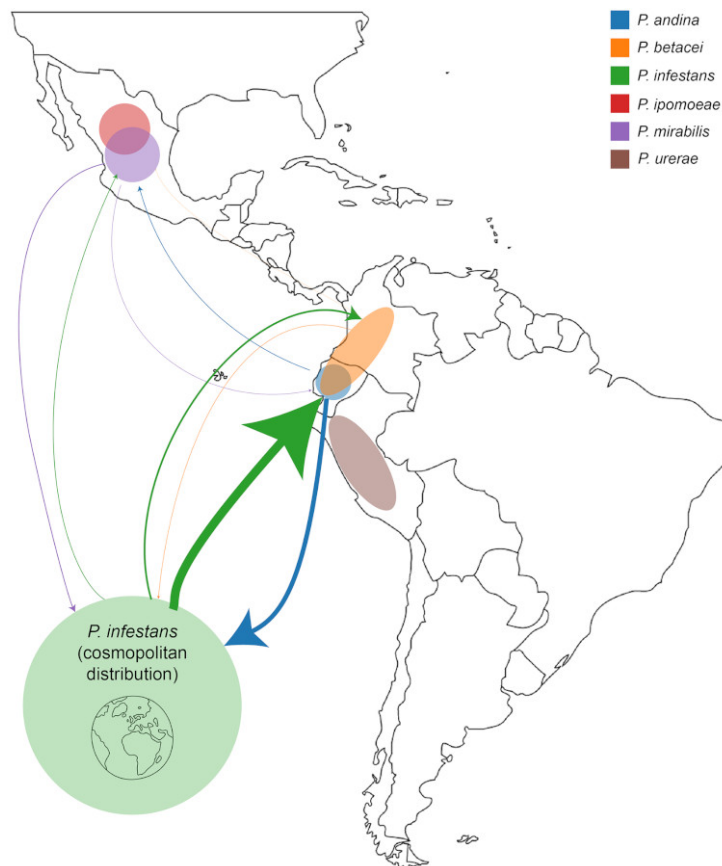
The study also revealed patterns of migration of the pathogen. According to

Allison Coomber, a co-author of the study, there was significant gene flow from the Andes to Mexico in historical times, while the reverse movement was relatively small. This genetic exchange would have been driven by modern global trade and the transport of potatoes to different regions.

Another point addressed in the research is the impact of climate change on wild potato species in the Andes.

Drought at higher altitudes could lead to the loss of these species before their potential for resistance to blight is fully understood. The researchers highlight the need for efforts to conserve and study these genetic resources.





The approximate distribution of countries in which each species can be found is shown with shaded circles (*P. infestans* is cosmopolitan). The thickness of each arrow is proportional to the rate of migration from one population to another by region

An article on the subject, published by the researchers, received the following summary:

"We examined the evolutionary history of *Phytophthora infestans* and its close relatives in the 1c clade. We used whole genome sequence data from 69 isolates of

*Phytophthora* species in the 1c clade and conducted a range of genomic analyzes including nucleoid diversity evaluation, maximum likelihood trees, network assessment, time to most recent common ancestor and migration analysis. We consistently identified distinct and later divergence of the two Mexican *Phytophthora* species, *P. mirabilis* and *P. ipomoeae*, from *P. infestans* and other 1c clade species. *Phytophthora infestans* exhibited more recent divergence from other 1c clade species of *Phytophthora* from South America, Andean *P.* and *P. betacei*. Speciation in the 1c clade and evolution of *P. infestans* occurred in the Andes. Andean *P.* - *P. betacei* - *P. infestans* formed a species complex with indistinct species boundaries,

hybridizations between the species, and short times to common ancestry. Furthermore, the distinction between modern Mexican and South American *P. infestans* proved less discrete, suggesting gene flow between populations over time. Admixture analysis indicated a complex relationship among these populations, hinting at potential gene flow across these regions. History *P. infestans*, collected from 1845–1889, were the first to diverge from all others *P. infestans* populations. Modern South American populations diverged next followed by Mexican populations which showed later ancestry. Both populations were derived from history *P. infestans*. Based on the time of divergence of *P. infestans* from its closest relatives, *Andean P.* and *P. betacei* in the

Andean region, we consider the Andes to be the center of origin of *P. infestans*, with modern globalization contributing to admixture between *P. infestans* populations today from Mexico, the Andes and Europe."

### **More information:**

- [doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0314509](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0314509)
- ["Phytophthora infestans"](#)

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# Agrishow reaches its 30th edition

Event takes place between April 28th and May 2nd, in Ribeirão Preto (SP)

31.01.2025 | 15:43 (UTC -3)

Luiz Eduardo Pimentel Junior



Agrishow, the largest agricultural technology fair in Latin America, will celebrate its 30th edition in 2025, from April 28 to May 2, in Ribeirão Preto (SP).

With the theme "The Future of Agriculture from A to Z", the event promises to once again be the stage for the latest trends and technologies that will shape the sector. From an initial audience of 15 thousand visitors in 1994, Agrishow has grown exponentially, reaching the mark of more than 195 thousand participants in recent editions, an impressive increase of 1.200%.

This year, the expectation is to receive more than 195 national and international visitors from over 50 countries, and more than 800 confirmed brands, including national and multinational leaders from nations such as Italy, Spain, Germany, Colombia, the Netherlands, China and Hong Kong. For João Marchesan, president of Agrishow, "reaching the 30th

edition is an important milestone. Over the past three decades, we have contributed to shaping the sector in Brazil and promoting the growth of what is one of the great pillars of our economy. This undoubtedly makes us proud and motivates us to continue with our commitment to help create an increasingly profitable, technological and sustainable agribusiness”, he comments.

According to Marchesan, Agrishow reflects the large investments made in the sector over the last few decades. "The Brazilian agricultural machinery and implements industry has been developing continuously and is prepared to meet the demand in Brazil and around the world. Furthermore, our country currently stands out in

agribusiness segments such as precision agriculture, the development of inputs capable of increasing the profitability and productivity of rural properties, and the implementation of technological innovations that are contributing greatly to decision-making in the field," he says.

## **Attractions for all audiences**

Visitors to Agrishow will have the opportunity to participate in several initiatives that will make the experience even richer during their visit to the fair's more than 520 square meters. Among the many activities, the highlights include:



- Agrishow Labs: an area dedicated to startups that present innovative solutions to the diverse needs of rural producers, being one of the event's most traditional attractions;
- Agrishow Pra Elas: with lectures, technical workshops and networking opportunities, the space brings together women from all over Brazil to share knowledge and experiences;
- Ambassadors' Lounge: major influencers in agribusiness who are digital ambassadors for the fair welcome their fans and the general public in a relaxed lounge.

# Commitment to good ESG practices

More than a showcase for agricultural machinery, equipment and inputs, Agrishow reinforces its commitment to sustainability, valuing people and disseminating knowledge through the actions promoted.

"With each edition, we seek to integrate more ESG actions, with an eye on the future, as we are committed to agribusiness and, consequently, to our country. We want to leave the message for future generations that it is possible to combine development with good environmental, social and governance practices", says Liliane Bortoluci, director

of Informa Markets, the company organizing the fair.

Among the actions is the partnership with the Cooperagir cooperative, which makes it possible to reuse more than 50 tons of recyclable waste, generating income for families in the region.

In addition, at the last edition, more than 200 tons of wood waste generated by the fair's stands and structures were transformed into energy or inputs for landscaping projects, avoiding improper disposal into the environment. The fair also has a team that advises exhibitors on how to reduce energy consumption during periods of inactivity.

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# Ford Raptor turns 15

The name Raptor came from the codename used internally by the automaker

31.01.2025 | 13:41 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Ford



The Ford Raptor line will be 15 years old in 2025. Created by Ford Performance, the automaker's high-performance division, the Raptor was inspired by the Baja desert racing vehicles. In Brazil, the line is

represented by the Ranger Raptor, equipped with a 3.0 V6 twin-turbo GTDI engine with 397 hp, which accelerates from 0 to 100 km/h in 5,8 seconds.

The original concept for the Raptor was to offer a factory-built pickup truck capable of handling high-speed off-road challenges.

The project was developed by a small team of engineers and designers, who focused on combining power and resistance.

The name Raptor came from the codename used internally by Ford and was kept after the public's positive reception to the concept.

The first-generation Raptor was based on the F-150 and launched in 2010. The lineup was expanded to include other

models, including the Ranger Raptor in 2019 and the Bronco Raptor in 2021.

In addition to power, the suspension was one of the main differences in the Raptor line.

According to Ford, the first-generation F-150 Raptor used 2,5-inch Fox internal shocks, offering high speed over rough terrain with durability and comfort.

In subsequent versions, the system evolved, moving to 3-inch shock absorbers and incorporating digital technology, such as the Live Valve suspension, which automatically adjusts impact absorption according to the type of driving and terrain.

The third generation of the F-150 Raptor, launched in 2024, brought dual 3-inch Live Valve shock absorbers, increasing control

and stability.

The Raptor T1+, which took third place in the 2025 Dakar Rally, also uses Fox shock absorbers, chosen by drivers for their performance and comfort in long-distance races.



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# BA Harvest 2024/25: soybean harvest begins

Planting began between September 25 and October 7, 2024

31.01.2025 | 10:21 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Nádia Brescovici Borges



The 2024/25 soybean harvest has begun in Bahia, with an advance on 1,5% of the cultivated area, which is equivalent to

approximately 35 thousand hectares. The state planted 2,1 million hectares in this harvest, and the expectation is an average productivity of 67 bags per hectare.

Technological advances, efficient phytosanitary management and favorable climate conditions contribute to a positive scenario.

According to Moisés Schimdt, president of the Bahia Farmers and Irrigators Association (Aiba), the harvest is following the same pace as last year, but should intensify in the coming days.

"There was an 8% increase in the planted area, both in the dryland and irrigated systems. Favorable climate conditions allow us to project an average productivity of 67 bags per hectare," said Schimdt.

Soybeans occupy 66,7% of the cultivated area in Bahia.

Planting began between September 25 and October 7, 2024, with exceptional authorization from the Bahia Agricultural Defense Agency (Adab) to bring forward sowing on 111 hectares. The remaining producers began planting on October 8, concluding the process on December 31, within the regulatory deadline.

## **Phytosanitary monitoring**

Crop health has been one of the pillars of soybean production in Bahia. Aiba, the Bahian Cotton Producers Association (Abapa) and other entities in the sector

maintain strict control of pests and diseases, with emphasis on the National Program for the Control of Asian Soybean Rust (PNCFS).

Constant monitoring and optimized application of fungicides help minimize the risk of disease resistance.

Since the 2016/17 harvest, the Phytosanitary Program has been guiding producers on integrated management and periodic inspections, ensuring not only soybean productivity, but also the sustainability of subsequent crops.

Luiz Carlos Bergamaschi, vice president of Aiba, highlighted that so far there have been no records of Asian rust in the current harvest. "This demonstrates the success of the joint work of Aiba, Abapa

and Adab in preventive control," he stated.

Embrapa Soja researcher Cláudia Godoy stated that phytosanitary work in Bahia is a reference. "Bahia's producers stand out for their organization and rapid adoption of new technologies. They were pioneers in the expanded use of multi-site fungicides for resistance management," she explained.

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# MS estimates growth in second-crop corn production

The state is expected to produce 10,2 million tons of corn in the second harvest 2024/2025

30.01.2025 | 16:09 (UTC -3)

Crislaine Oliveira



According to estimates from the Siga-MS Project, carried out by Aprosoja/MS, Mato

Grosso do Sul should produce more than 10,2 million tons of corn in the second harvest 2024/2025, an increase of 20,6% compared to the previous cycle.

The estimate indicates that the area destined for cereal cultivation will be 2,2 million hectares, an increase of 0,1% compared to the previous cycle. The expected average productivity is 80,8 bags per hectare, an increase of 20,5%, compared to the 2023/2024 harvest.

The data is in line with the production potential observed in the state's last five harvests.

According to data from the Siga-MS Project, the southern region is the most advanced in planting, with around 6% of the area planted, followed by the central

region, which has already sown 3,5% of the area, and the northern region with 0,3% of the area planted.

The percentage of area planted in the second harvest 2024/2025 is 0,7 percentage points higher than in the second harvest 2/2023, as of January 2024. “The best period for sowing the second corn harvest in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul usually occurs between mid-January and mid-March. This period is crucial to ensure that the corn has adequate climatic conditions for development, especially in relation to the availability of rain and temperature”, points out the technical coordinator of Aprosoja/MS, Gabriel Balta.



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# Epagri launches irrigated rice variety

The cultivar was developed by Epagri in partnership with BASF

30.01.2025 | 16:01 (UTC -3)

Isabela Schwengber, edition of Cultivar Magazine



This Friday (31), Epagri will launch the irrigated rice cultivar SCS127 CL at the 7th Official Opening of the Rice Harvest, which will take place in Turvo, Santa Catarina

(SC). This is the 27th variety developed by the company for the state. In the Dagostin Sementes demonstration area, farmers will be able to follow the harvest and check the quality of the new material.

The cultivar was developed by Epagri in partnership with BASF. According to Laerte Terres, a researcher at the Itajaí Experimental Station, the highlights of this variety include its high productivity, resistance to diseases, production stability and excellent grain quality, both for white and parboiled rice. “The average productivity is 10,8 tons/ha – that is, it yields half a ton more per hectare than its predecessor, SCS 121 CL,” he explains.

Rice is also resistant to the action of herbicides from the imidazolinone

chemical group, such as Kifix, which makes it another alternative for controlling weedy rice. “The cultivar has a modern architecture, resistance to lodging, a late cycle of 145 days, moderate resistance to blast, high production potential, long-fine grain type and high industrial quality”, he reveals.

SCS127 CL is widely adapted to soil and climate conditions and is recommended for cultivation in all irrigated rice producing regions of Santa Catarina. The cultivar is suitable for the pre-germinated system, which is the main irrigated rice cultivation system in the state.

Seed multiplication is taking place with producers from Acapsa (Santa Catarina Association of Irrigated Rice Seed Producers) and will be available for sale

for the 2025/2026 harvest. The ideal period for sowing rice in Santa Catarina is from the beginning of September to mid-November.

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# Concept Group launches the Concept Seeds brand

Starting with the 2025/26 harvest, the company will begin to multiply and commercialize soybean cultivars

30.01.2025 | 15:25 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Cláudia Santos



The Conceito Group announced the creation of Conceito Sementes, a new

brand focused on the multiplication and commercialization of soybean seeds. The company, which already operates in several agribusiness segments in Goiás, begins this new phase with a focus on the 2025/2026 harvest, consolidating its presence mainly in the Southwest of Goiás.

Conceito Sementes enters the market as a licensee of Brasmax genetics, offering five high-performance cultivars, including the new Raptor i2x and Mítica CE. Production will be carried out both on areas owned by Conceito Fazendas, in São João da Paraúna (GO), and by partner farmers. The company's new unit, located in Rio Verde (GO), will have a modern seed storage and treatment structure certified by Syngenta's SeedCare seal.

Second **Rafael Vaz** (pictured above), commercial manager of Seeds, the company intends to gradually expand its operations throughout the state of Goiás. “Our commitment is to deliver high-quality seeds, ensuring maximum production efficiency and safety for the farmer,” he says.

The sales will be carried out by the Conceito Agrícola team, which has been operating in the distribution of agricultural inputs for over 13 years. The 100% refrigerated storage structure ensures strict temperature and humidity control, preserving the quality of the seeds until delivery to the producer.



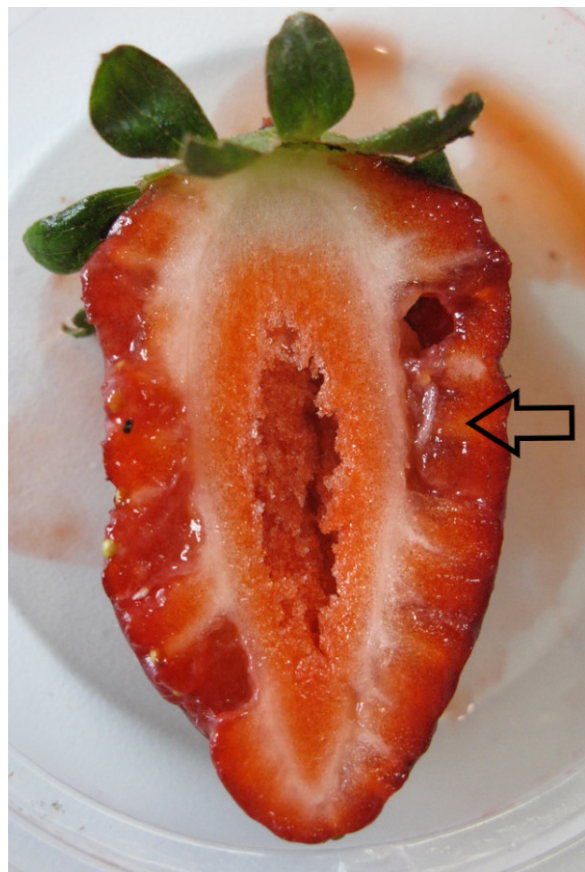
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# Research highlights advances in biological control of "Drosophila suzukii"

The study highlighted parasitoids as the main control agents

30.01.2025 | 14:10 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Systematic review analyzed advances in biological control of *Drosophila suzukii*, a pest that affects fruit crops such as strawberries, blackberries, blueberries and cherries.

The study, which reviewed 184 publications between 2012 and 2023, highlighted parasitoids as the main control agents, with an emphasis on the species *Trichopria drosophila* e *Pachycrepoideus vindemmiae*.

The research also highlighted challenges in field application and the need for more sustainable strategies for pest management.

# Parasitoids lead studies

The review revealed that 64% of the publications analyzed focused on parasitoids, while 26% studied entomopathogens such as bacteria and fungi, and only 7% analyzed natural predators of the pest.

Among the parasitoids, the most researched were *Trichopria drosophila* e *Pachycrepoideus vindemmiae*, both capable of reducing populations of *d.suzukii* in laboratory and field conditions.

Other species have also gained prominence, such as *Ganaspis kimorum* e *Leptopilina japonica*, which have demonstrated potential in different regions

of the world. Recent studies indicate that some of these parasitoids have already been released in biological control programs in the United States and Europe.

## **Field application challenges**

Despite the advances, the study indicates that most research was carried out in the laboratory (66%), with only 15% in the field and 18% combining different methods.

This imbalance reinforces the need for more studies on the efficiency of biological agents in real cultivation conditions.

The researchers also highlighted that biological control of *d.suzukii* can be influenced by environmental factors such

as temperature and humidity, as well as interactions with other organisms.

Competition between different parasitoids is also a factor to be considered in release programs.

## Other biological approaches

In addition to parasitoids, the review identified advances in the use of entomopathogens.

Fungi like *beauveria bassiana* e *Metarhikum anisopliae* demonstrated a high rate of infection against *d.suzukii* in the laboratory, but its application in the field still faces challenges.

Bacteria like *Xenorhabdus nematophila* e *Bacillus thuringiensis* also showed a lethal effect on the pest larvae.

The natural predators of *d.suzukii* have been less studied, but species such as the pirate bug *Orius insidiosus* and the beetle *Dalotia coriaria* have demonstrated potential in reducing pest populations.

Studies on interactions between different biological control agents may help define more effective strategies in the future.

**More information can be found at**  
[doi.org/10.3390/insects16020133](https://doi.org/10.3390/insects16020133)

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# BASF launches Efficon insecticide in Brazil

This is also the debut of the Axalion (Dimpropridaz) molecule in Latin America.

30.01.2025 | 12:08 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Vitorya Paulo



BASF is preparing to launch the insecticide Efficon in Brazil. The new solution mainly targets the corn leafhopper (*Dalbulus maidis*) and the whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*),



pests that impact corn, cotton and soybean crops.

The arrival of the product on the national market marks the debut of the Axalion (Dimpropridaz) molecule in Latin America. The insecticide's registration was approved in December 2024.

The corn leafhopper has been one of the main threats to production in Brazil. This insect transmits diseases that compromise crops and impact food security.

Efficon will be launched first for corn. In the coming years, other crops should also receive the solution. The product is also registered for use on produce, including citrus, melon, potato, tomato and onion.

To learn more, click:

- Corn leafhopper ("Dalbulus maidis")
- Whitefly ("Bemisia tabaci")
- Anvisa approves toxicological assessment of the insecticide dimpropridaz

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# Sinara Ferreira leaves her position as business director at FMC Brazil

The executive worked at the company for 23 years

30.01.2025 | 09:16 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



**FMC**



Sinara Giombelli Ferreira leaves her position as business director at FMC Brazil after 23 years at the company.

The executive stated that she leaves FMC with respect and admiration. During her career, she led teams and participated in strategic projects in the agrochemical sector.

Sinara also expressed gratitude to FMC customers, highlighting the trust, respect and friendship developed during his tenure. Regarding the future, he mentioned that he will take a break to be with his family before returning to his activities in Brazilian agribusiness.

FMC has not yet announced a replacement for the position. The company is a leader in the pesticide segment.

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# Caltec announces merger with Fertimacro and Agrolitá brands

Unification strengthens innovative solutions for soil nutrition and correction

29.01.2025 | 16:20 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Leticia Rodrigues



Caltec announced the merger of its brands Fertimacro and Agrolitá, consolidating its

operations in agribusiness and strengthening the development of technologies for soil nutrition and correction. With almost 80 years of history, the company seeks to centralize operations, optimize processes and expand the offer of innovative solutions to rural producers.

The merger reinforces Caltec's position as a leader in the manufacture of ferticorrection products, with emphasis on the ferticorrection technique, which combines soil acidity control and the supply of essential nutrients in a single product. Among the new products, the company is launching the first complete granulated ferticorrection product with NPK, the result of eight years of research and more than R\$5 million in investments.

“Our goal is to strengthen our position in the sector, expanding the offer of innovative and sustainable solutions for the field”, highlights Carlos Eduardo Furquim Bezerra (in the photo), CEO of Caltec.

In addition to expanding into agribusiness, Caltec continues to operate in the sugar-energy, steel and glass sectors, ensuring innovation and sustainability in all its operations.

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# MS Harvest 2024/25: soybean harvest begins in the state

The state has already harvested about 8% of the total area; the southern region is the most advanced

29.01.2025 | 16:11 (UTC -3)

Crislaine Oliveira



According to information from the Siga-MS Project, carried out by Aprosoja/MS, the

2024/2025 soybean harvest has already begun in Mato Grosso do Sul, and has reached approximately 8% of the total area. The South region is the most advanced, with 10,2% of the area harvested, followed by the central region, with 7,6%. The North region has not yet recorded a soybean harvest.

Based on the weekly assessment, approximately 1,7 million hectares are affected by water stress, representing 38,9% of the total area. "Last week, there was rainfall that helped maintain crops in the regions most affected by the drought. Thanks to this, crop conditions were able to remain stable," says the technical coordinator of Aprosoja/MS, Gabriel Balta.

According to Diogo Peixoto, regional director of Aprosoja/MS and rural producer in Amambai, the rain that returned in recent days may help, however, there were significant losses in the crops caused by the drought and high temperatures. "We expected to harvest around 50, 60 bags, because there was a production ceiling for that, but due to the drought and high temperatures, there was a very large pod abortion, mainly high temperatures, and then it was not possible to fill the grain. From last week onwards, it started to rain, and it is helping what is left, because we still have about 60, 70% of the soybeans in the field. So, with this rain there will help, but we do not know how much yet, because it has not been harvested and we only have an estimate, right? But it is

already certain that there are losses in the crops, because there were 30 or so days without rain, there were 37 days."

Aprosoja/MS is working to inform the most impacted municipalities, with the aim of taking measures to speed up both renegotiations and the extension of rural producers' debts. "The rains have returned and we are still evaluating the impact on crops," reports the president of the Rural Union of Amambai, Manoel Douglas.

According to meteorology, there is a forecast of the formation of an area of low atmospheric pressure over Paraguay, combined with a cold front, which favors the formation of instabilities in the state of Mato Grosso do Sul, with the risk of heavy rains.

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# New species of 'zombie' fungus discovered that infects spiders

"*Gibellula attenboroughii*" was found in caves in Northern Ireland

29.01.2025 | 15:29 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Spider infected by *Gibellula attenboroughii* - Photo HC Evans

A new species of entomopathogenic fungus has been identified in the British Isles. *Gibellula attenboroughii* infects cave weaver spiders and alters the hosts' behavior before death. The study, published this month in the journal *Fungal Systematics and Evolution*, describes how the fungus manipulates the spiders in a similar way to fungi that control "zombie" ants.

*Gibellula attenboroughii* was found in caves in Northern Ireland, infecting the spider *Metellina merianae*. The first specimen was observed in 2021 during the filming of a BBC documentary.

Morphological and genetic analyses confirmed that it is a new species, distinct from other members of the genus.

*Gibellula.*

The study suggests that infected spiders move to more exposed locations before death, a behavior similar to that seen in ants infected by fungi of the genus *Ophiocordyceps*. This phenomenon can facilitate the dispersion of fungal spores.

## Occurrence and diversity of the genus

*Gibellula attenboroughii* is part of a genus that includes more than 30 known species, most of them in tropical regions. In the British Isles, previous records were scarce, limited to the species *Gibellula araneorum*. The discovery of the new species suggests greater diversity than previously thought.



The researchers collected samples from caves and analyzed the fungi using microscopy and genetic sequencing. The material was cultivated in the laboratory and compared with other known species of the genus. Phylogenetic analyses confirmed the position of the new species within the group of spider pathogenic fungi.

**More information can be found at**

[doi.org/10.3114/fuse.2025.15.07](https://doi.org/10.3114/fuse.2025.15.07)

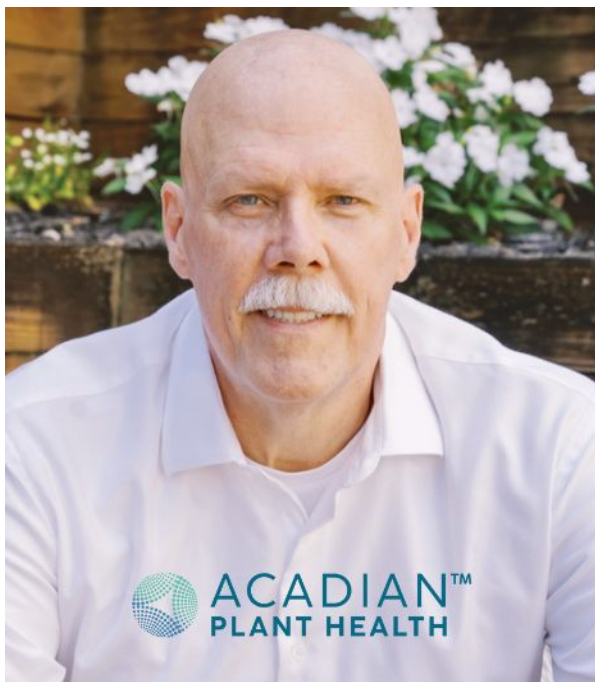
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# Acadian Plant Health and Koppert Expand Partnership

The aim is to increase the global reach of new biological technologies for food production

29.01.2025 | 15:06 (UTC -3)

Bruno Bianchin Martin



Acadian Plant Health and Koppert, two leading sustainable agriculture companies,

are expanding their partnership to increase the global reach of new biological technologies for food production. By integrating Koppert's expertise in biological pest and disease control with Acadian's advanced biostimulant technology, this collaboration aims to deliver improved crop yields and quality to growers around the world.

Building on a successful history of collaboration in North and South America, the two companies have now signed an extended distribution agreement covering Europe, the Middle East and Africa.

Starting in France, the partnership will provide growers and farmers with an even broader range of biological solutions to support the health, resilience and productivity of production crops.

“The demand for sustainable agricultural solutions is growing at an unprecedented rate,” said Nelson Gibson (pictured, left), president of Acadian Plant Health. “This expanded partnership with Koppert aligns our shared commitment to providing sustainable, profitable solutions that growers and farmers can trust.”

Martin Koppert (pictured, right), Chief Business Officer (CBO) at Koppert, adds: “As a company deeply committed to the vision that the world needs 100% sustainable agriculture, we continually invest in R&D to advance sustainable solutions. Collaborating with industry leaders like Acadian allows us to complement our existing product range, empowering growers and farmers to achieve natural and effective agricultural

production around the world.”

The collaboration between Acadian and Koppert already spans some of the world’s leading agricultural regions, including Brazil, the United States and Europe. By combining their strengths, both companies are positioned to meet the growing global demand for sustainable agriculture by offering growers and farmers new integrated solutions.

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# Coopercam's Fruit Growing Project carries out its first harvest

The initiative currently has nine producers

29.01.2025 | 14:52 (UTC -3)

Eliana Sonja



Implemented in 2024, the Fruticultura Project, an initiative by Coopercam in partnership with the Paraguaçu Mixed

Agricultural Cooperative – Coomap, aims to foster new opportunities in the field and diversify the income of cooperative members. This activity is based on the premise of being an option to face the climatic adversities faced by coffee growers in recent times.

The action is already reaping its first fruits and is beginning to make history: on January 14, the first passion fruit harvest was carried out. Coopercam received 450 kilos of the fruit, the result of cultivation that began in September last year.

The Fruit Growing Project currently has nine producers who together have 10 hectares dedicated to growing passion fruit. More than just numbers, this harvest symbolizes Coopercam's commitment to

diversifying agricultural production in the region, strengthening the local economy and highlighting the value of work in the field.



Consultant Hércules José de Oliveira (center, wearing glasses), from the Flora Brasil nursery, offered technical guidance on passion fruit management.

To support members in this initiative, on January 8, the cooperative received a visit from consultant Hércules José de Oliveira, from the city of Araguari, from the Flora Brasil nursery. The specialist visited the



participating properties to answer questions related to harvesting and offer technical guidance on passion fruit management.

“Planting and harvesting is more than just an agricultural activity; it is an act of believing in the future, in collective work and in the strength of the field. The first passion fruit harvest symbolizes not only the beginning of a new stage, but also the realization of a dream shared by everyone involved in the project. With this initiative, Coopercam reinforces its role in encouraging innovation and sustainability, showing that the field is fertile ground for growth, learning and great achievements”, highlights Wellyson Araújo, Technical Coordinator of the cooperative.

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# Brazil will have February with varying rainfall and intense heat

The forecast indicates concentrated rains in much of the North and Northeast regions of the country

29.01.2025 | 14:02 (UTC -3)

inmet



The forecast from the National Institute of Meteorology (Inmet) for the month of February indicates rainfall between the climatological average (gray tone on the map in Figure 1a) and above average (blue tone on the map in Figure 1a) in much of the North and Northeast regions, except in areas of eastern Acre, southern Pará and Amazonas, part of Rondônia and

Tocantins, as well as Bahia, where rainfall volumes may be below the climatological average (yellow tone on the map in Figure 1a).

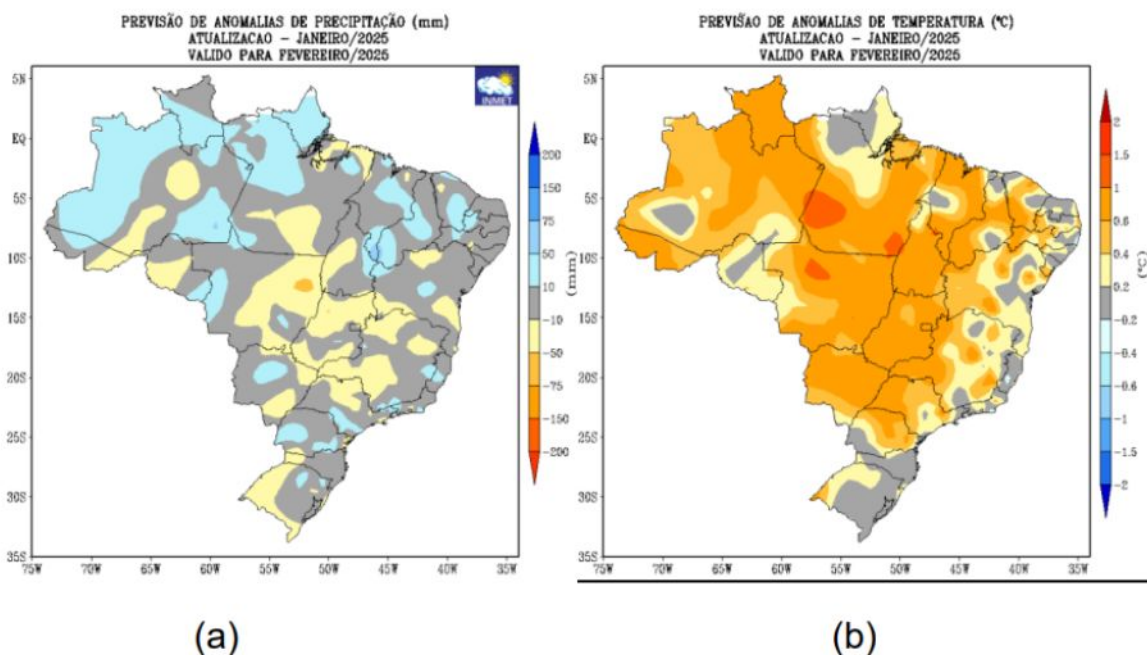


Figure 1: forecast of (a) precipitation and (b) mean air temperature anomalies from the Inmet climate model, for the month of February 2025

Volumes below 80 mm are forecast for eastern Bahia, Alagoas and Sergipe. Below-average rainfall is forecast for the Central-West and Southeast regions, however, in areas of northwest Mato

Grosso, north Mato Grosso do Sul, eastern São Paulo, Minas Gerais, Espírito Santo and Rio de Janeiro, the tendency is for rainfall close to and above the climatological average, with volumes that may exceed 160 mm.

On the other hand, in the South region, the forecast is for below-average rainfall in the western strip of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina, and in other areas, accumulations may vary between close to and above the historical average, mainly on the east coast of the states of Santa Catarina and Paraná.

## **Temperature**

As for temperatures, the forecast indicates that they will be above average in much of the country (orange tone on the map in Figure 1b), with values ??above 26°C, mainly in the North and Northeast regions.

It is worth highlighting the possibility of a few days of excessive heat in Pará and Mato Grosso. It is worth noting that the arrival of cold fronts and the formation of corridors of humidity from the Amazon region may favor the occurrence of consecutive days with rain, easing the temperature in some locations (gray tones in Figure 1b).

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# Rains make the 24/25 harvest difficult in Mato Grosso

Aprosoja MT also warned about the situation on roads and highways

29.01.2025 | 09:29 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Israel Prates



Soybean and corn producers in Mato Grosso are facing significant difficulties due to adverse weather conditions during the 2024/2025 harvest. Planting had already been hampered by delayed rainfall, affecting soybean sowing.

Now, heavy rains recorded in several regions of the state, especially in the east and mid-north, are compromising the harvest. As of yesterday, 29 municipalities have declared a state of emergency, with rainfall volumes exceeding 400 millimeters in recent weeks.

According to the vice-president of Aprosoja Mato Grosso, Luiz Pedro Bier, the excess rain surprised producers, even considering the initial delay in planting.



“In the last 20 days, the rain has been heavy in the state, in large volumes and very frequently, making it impossible to work in the fields,” he highlighted. The harvest faces major obstacles, as machinery cannot enter the flooded fields.

In addition to harvest problems, logistics for transporting the produce has become a critical issue. Aprosoja MT warned about the situation on roads and highways, which have been severely affected by the rains. Potholed roads, mudslides, and landslides make it difficult to transport the harvest, while damaged bridges and flooding increase transportation costs and delay grain distribution.

The delay in the soybean harvest has a direct impact on corn planting, which is

already compromised. The short window for corn planting is another challenge for producers, increasing risks and uncertainties about the next cycle's harvest. Bier, however, believes that the situation could improve if weather conditions stabilize.

“In the coming weeks we should see significant progress in the harvest if the sun shines,” he said, highlighting the expectation of faster progress in field activities.

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# Climate change: challenges for the coffee sector in 2025

To face the impacts of adverse weather conditions, the Minas Gerais cooperative Expocacer is betting on innovation

28.01.2025 | 14:53 (UTC -3)

Brunno Falcon



Climate change represents one of the biggest challenges for coffee farming in

Brazil. In 2024, national coffee production was estimated at 54,79 million 60-kg bags, representing a reduction of 0,5% compared to the previous year, according to data from the National Supply Company (Conab). This slight decline reflects the impacts of adverse weather conditions, such as prolonged droughts and extreme temperatures, which negatively affected crops in several coffee-growing regions.

In Cerrado Mineiro, producers faced prolonged periods of drought, temperatures close to 40°C and the occurrence of frost, which were some of the main setbacks faced by the harvest.

According to the agronomist **Fernando Couto** (pictured above), a Sebrae/Educampo specialist from the

Cooperativa dos Cafeicultores do Cerrado (Expocacer), these climatic phenomena generated an accumulated water deficit of over 400 mm in some areas of the region, resulting in irreversible losses in productivity. “In addition, high temperatures and frosts caused direct damage, such as the burning of productive branches, and indirect damage, including physiological disorders that reduced productive potential,” highlighted the agricultural engineer.

In this scenario, Expocacer has played the role of implementing innovative and sustainable solutions to mitigate climate impacts and ensure the sustainability of cultivation.

# Innovation and sustainability

As Couto explains, to face these challenges, Expocacer and its producers have invested in technological solutions and integrated management practices, such as:

- Smart irrigation: modern localized irrigation systems, equipped with soil moisture sensors and weather stations, ensure rational use of water and allow for more efficient management. Studies show that irrigated crops can produce up to 11 bags/ha more coffee per year compared to non-irrigated areas.

- Regenerative practices: the adoption of organic fertilizers, multifunctional microorganisms and the management of decompacted soil promote root development and increase plant resistance to adverse conditions.
- Greenhouse gas mitigation: implementation of initiatives to reduce carbon emissions, such as those carried out using the methodology of the Brazilian GHG Protocol Program, promoted by the Center for Sustainability Studies of the Getúlio Vargas Foundation (FGVces). The action made Expocacer the first coffee cooperative in Brazil to receive this

recognition, enabling the cooperative to track its processes, directing them towards GHG reduction goals and communicating, in a transparent manner, the results obtained to its national and international partners, in addition to end consumers throughout the coffee chain.

## **Training and support for producers**

Expocacer acts as a catalyst for solutions, offering technical support, access to technology and training programs. Among the initiatives that stand out is the Educampo Project, developed in



partnership with Sebrae Minas. “The program provides specialized consultants to assist producers in managing their properties, with personalized diagnostics, crop monitoring and preparation of annual production plans,” explains Couto.

Désio Rodrigo, a producer at Fazenda Lidon Cachoeira Alta in Guimarães, Minas Gerais, is a witness to the benefits of Educampo: “With sustainable soil management and more strategic planning, we were able to face adversities such as drought and frost, achieving more solid results. The program helped us identify areas for savings, reduce the use of pesticides and reinvest in the property.”

The producer emphasizes that technical support was essential for modernizing

operations and improving production efficiency. “The program’s consultants bring a broad vision, ranging from financial management to customized agronomic solutions. This allowed us to adopt cutting-edge technologies and better understand how each decision impacts the farm’s profitability. Today, we have greater security to face climate challenges and more assertive planning for the future,” adds Désio.

## **a look to the future**

Expocacer remains committed to leading the transition to more regenerative and sustainable coffee farming. Through advanced technologies, sustainable practices and environmental education, the

cooperative and its producers demonstrate that it is possible to overcome climate challenges and guarantee the excellence of coffee from Cerrado Mineiro, recognized worldwide for its quality.

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# Peptide-based technologies are highlights at Tecnofito

Plant Health Care presents two exclusive solutions for controlling foliar diseases and nematodes in soybeans

28.01.2025 | 14:39 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Augusto Silvestre



Tecnofito Soja 2025, an event promoted by Fitolab, will bring together farmers in

Sorriso, Mato Grosso, on January 31, with the aim of presenting technological solutions for the challenges of the 2024/2025 harvest. Among the novelties, Plant Health Care (PHC) will present its peptide-based technologies for controlling foliar diseases and nematodes in soybean crops.

A highlight of the company's portfolio, the fungicide Saori is recommended for seed treatment and protects the crop from emergence, eliminating the need for applications at the beginning of the vegetative cycle. The technology also delays the onset of foliar diseases and contributes to increased productivity, with estimated gains of 4 to 6 bags per hectare.

Another solution is Teikko, developed for the control of root lesion nematodes (*Pratylenchus brachyurus*). The product acts throughout the crop cycle and can be applied in industrial seed treatment or directly in the planting furrow, with results that reach an increase of 6,4 bags per hectare.

PHC will also present Hplant, a product already used in other crops, such as sugarcane and coffee, which promotes greater root growth and better absorption of water and nutrients, positively impacting soybean productivity.

The event will be an opportunity for producers to learn about the technological innovations available to overcome challenges such as pests and diseases, increasing efficiency in crop management.

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# Coffee production in Brazil expected to fall 4,4% in 2025

The decline reflects the impact of the biennial low cycle and adverse weather conditions

28.01.2025 | 09:51 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



The National Supply Company (Conab) released the first estimate of the Brazilian coffee harvest for 2025. Total production is



expected to reach 51,8 million bags of processed coffee, which represents a reduction of 4,4% compared to the 2024 harvest.

The decline reflects the impact of the low biennial cycle and adverse weather conditions, such as water restrictions and high temperatures during flowering. The national average productivity should be 28 bags per hectare, 3% lower than the previous year's yield.

The area allocated to coffee cultivation grew by 0,5%, reaching 2,25 million hectares, with 1,85 million in production and 391,46 in formation.

Arabica coffee, which accounts for the majority of national production, will see a drop of 12,4%, with an estimated 34,7

million bags.

Conilon coffee is expected to show significant growth of 17,2%, totaling 17,1 million bags.

## **Performance by state**

Minas Gerais, Brazil's largest coffee producer, expects an 11,6% reduction in production, estimated at 24,8 million bags. The drop is attributed to the low biennial yield and the prolonged drought that preceded flowering.

Espírito Santo, the second largest producer, expects a 9% increase, reaching 15,1 million bags. This growth is driven by conilon production, which is expected to increase by 20,1% due to favorable

weather conditions during the flowering period.

São Paulo, which is exclusively an Arabica producer, is expected to see a 15,3% drop, to 4,6 million bags. In Bahia, total production is expected to grow 11,3%, reaching 3,4 million bags, while Rondônia, which focuses on conilon, expects 2,2 million bags, an increase of 6,5%. States such as Goiás and Mato Grosso, smaller producers, are projecting reductions due to the negative biennial and unfavorable weather.

## **Global scenario**

Global coffee production for 2024/25 is estimated at 174,9 million bags, an increase of 4,1% compared to the previous

cycle, according to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA).

However, global demand of 168,1 million bags is expected to keep global stocks at historically low levels, with just 20,9 million bags at the end of the season, the lowest volume in 25 years.

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 2024 (a)	Safra 2025 (b)	VAR. % (b/a)	Safra 2024 (c)	Safra 2025 (d)	VAR. % (d/c)	Safra 2024 (e)	Safra 2025 (f)	VAR. % (f/e)
<b>NORTE</b>	<b>40.333,6</b>	<b>41.448,6</b>	<b>2,8</b>	<b>52,4</b>	<b>54,3</b>	<b>3,6</b>	<b>2.112,5</b>	<b>2.248,9</b>	<b>6,5</b>
RO	39.805,0	40.920,0	2,8	52,6	54,5	3,6	2.093,7	2.230,1	6,5
AM	528,6	528,6	-	35,6	35,6	-	18,8	18,8	-
<b>NORDESTE</b>	<b>101.375,0</b>	<b>101.245,0</b>	<b>(0,1)</b>	<b>30,3</b>	<b>33,7</b>	<b>11,4</b>	<b>3.067,4</b>	<b>3.412,9</b>	<b>11,3</b>
BA	101.375,0	101.245,0	(0,1)	30,3	33,7	11,4	3.067,4	3.412,9	11,3
Cerrado	5.200,0	6.000,0	15,4	43,0	40,0	(7,0)	223,6	240,0	7,3
Planalto	51.845,0	50.245,0	(3,1)	17,2	18,4	6,6	893,2	922,7	3,3
Atlântico	44.330,0	45.000,0	1,5	44,0	50,0	13,6	1.950,6	2.250,2	15,4
<b>CENTRO-OESTE</b>	<b>17.578,0</b>	<b>17.399,0</b>	<b>(1,0)</b>	<b>29,8</b>	<b>26,6</b>	<b>(10,7)</b>	<b>524,0</b>	<b>463,1</b>	<b>(11,6)</b>
MT	11.606,0	11.824,0	1,9	23,1	22,6	(2,1)	268,4	267,6	(0,3)
GO	5.972,0	5.575,0	(6,6)	42,8	35,1	(18,1)	255,6	195,5	(23,5)
<b>SUDESTE</b>	<b>1.692.539,0</b>	<b>1.664.296,0</b>	<b>(1,7)</b>	<b>28,2</b>	<b>27,0</b>	<b>(4,3)</b>	<b>47.753,3</b>	<b>44.931,6</b>	<b>(5,9)</b>
MG	1.103.544,0	1.076.709,0	(2,4)	25,5	23,1	(9,4)	28.097,2	24.829,4	(11,6)
Sul e Centro-Oeste	547.083,0	521.778,0	(4,6)	24,7	22,3	(9,5)	13.489,7	11.649,2	(13,6)
Triângulo, Alto Paranaíba e Noroeste	195.258,0	195.520,0	0,1	27,4	24,6	(10,3)	5.356,8	4.809,9	(10,2)
Zona da Mata, Rio Doce e Central	332.667,0	330.427,0	(0,7)	25,1	22,4	(11,0)	8.355,0	7.385,6	(11,6)
Norte, Jequitinhonha e Mucuri	28.536,0	28.984,0	1,6	31,4	34,0	8,2	895,7	984,7	9,9
ES	391.351,0	379.822,0	(2,9)	35,4	39,8	12,3	13.865,0	15.118,0	9,0
RJ	11.503,0	11.740,0	2,1	30,1	31,8	5,7	346,5	373,7	7,8
SP	186.141,0	196.025,0	5,3	29,2	23,5	(19,6)	5.444,6	4.610,5	(15,3)
<b>SUL</b>	<b>25.281,0</b>	<b>25.281,0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>26,7</b>	<b>26,7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>675,3</b>	<b>675,3</b>	<b>-</b>
PR	25.281,0	25.281,0	-	26,7	26,7	-	675,3	675,3	-
<b>OUTROS (*)</b>	<b>4.067,0</b>	<b>4.067,0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>20,3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>82,6</b>	<b>82,6</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>NORTE/NORDESTE</b>	<b>141.708,6</b>	<b>142.693,6</b>	<b>0,7</b>	<b>36,6</b>	<b>39,7</b>	<b>8,5</b>	<b>5.179,9</b>	<b>5.661,8</b>	<b>9,3</b>
<b>CENTRO-SUL</b>	<b>1.735.398,0</b>	<b>1.706.976,0</b>	<b>(1,6)</b>	<b>28,2</b>	<b>27,0</b>	<b>(4,3)</b>	<b>48.952,6</b>	<b>46.070,0</b>	<b>(5,9)</b>
<b>BRASIL</b>	<b>1.881.173,6</b>	<b>1.853.736,6</b>	<b>(1,5)</b>	<b>28,8</b>	<b>28,0</b>	<b>(3,0)</b>	<b>54.215,1</b>	<b>51.814,4</b>	<b>(4,4)</b>

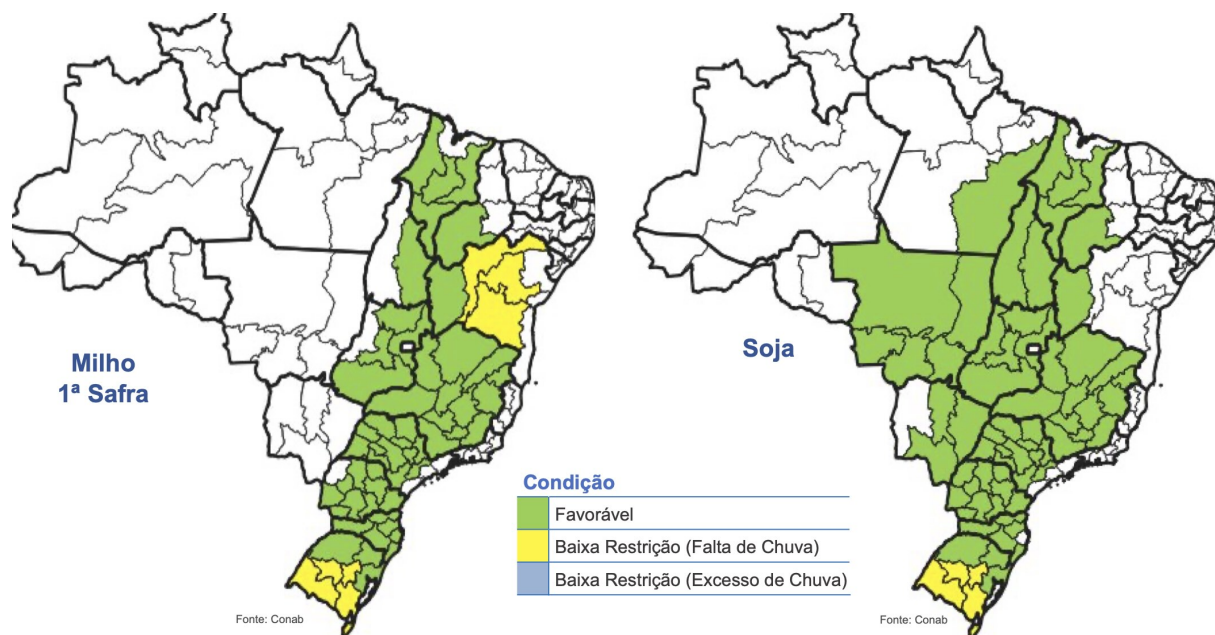
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# Conab: crop monitoring January 27, 2025

Soybean presents different scenarios among producing states

28.01.2025 | 08:32 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine



Harvest monitoring by the National Supply Company (Conab) indicates that while some regions are making progress with the harvest, others are dealing with

adverse effects, such as prolonged drought, excessive rainfall and increased production costs.

## **Soybean: productivity and difficulties**

Soybeans, the flagship crop of Brazilian agribusiness, present different scenarios among the producing states. In Mato Grosso, the country's highest productivity is advancing with a faster harvest pace due to reduced rainfall, but the high humidity of the grains in some areas has increased drying costs.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the drought caused irreversible losses in regions such as Missões and Fronteira Oeste, damaging

crops in the reproductive stage.

In Paraná, despite the improvement in the water level in the soil, the situation is still critical in the Far West.

Other states such as Goiás and São Paulo are reporting delays in harvesting due to rain, while Bahia and Minas Gerais are reporting good performances in irrigated areas. In Tocantins, harvesting has begun but will intensify in February, and Maranhão is facing difficulties in planting due to excessive rain.



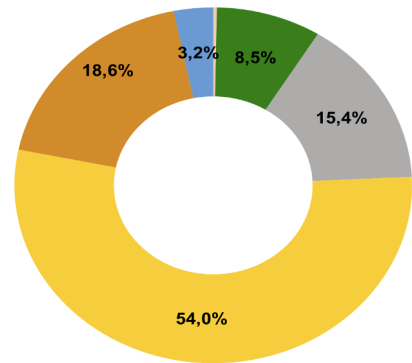


## Soja - Safra 2024/25

(Esses 12 estados correspondem a 96% da área cultivada)

### Semeadura

Estado	Semana até:		
	2024	2025	
	27/jan	19/jan	26/jan
Tocantins	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Maranhão	89,0%	76,0%	80,0%
Piauí	99,0%	99,0%	99,0%
Bahia	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Mato Grosso	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Mato Grosso do Sul	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Goiás	99,8%	100,0%	100,0%
Minas Gerais	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
São Paulo	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Paraná	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Santa Catarina	94,0%	98,0%	99,0%
Rio Grande do Sul	99,0%	98,0%	99,0%
<b>12 estados</b>	<b>99,4%</b>	<b>98,9%</b>	<b>99,2%</b>



■ Emergência  
■ Desenvolvimento vegetativo  
■ Colhido  
■ Enchimento de grãos  
■ Maturação  
■ Floração

### Colheita

Estado	Semana até:		
	2024	2025	
	27/jan	19/jan	26/jan
Tocantins	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Maranhão	1,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Piauí	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
Bahia	1,2%	3,0%	3,0%
Mato Grosso	18,9%	1,5%	3,6%
Mato Grosso do Sul	4,0%	3,0%	4,0%
Goiás	5,0%	0,1%	0,3%
Minas Gerais	6,0%	1,0%	5,0%
São Paulo	9,0%	2,0%	2,0%
Paraná	12,0%	2,0%	10,0%
Santa Catarina	0,5%	0,0%	0,5%
Rio Grande do Sul	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
<b>12 estados</b>	<b>8,6%</b>	<b>1,2%</b>	<b>3,2%</b>

# Corn: mixed conditions

Corn production also reflects climate extremes.

In Rio Grande do Sul, the first crops harvested show good productivity, but

those planted outside the ideal window suffer from water stress.

In Minas Gerais and Bahia, the return of rains brought partial relief, but some areas faced replanting or pollination failures. In Paraná, Santa Catarina and São Paulo, constant rains delayed the progress of the harvest and the second crop.

In Pará, planting continues in Santarém and Paragominas, while Piauí has ??completed corporate planting, with continuity among small farmers.

## **Rice: irrigation and drought**

Rice production, traditionally concentrated in the south of the country, faces specific

difficulties. In Rio Grande do Sul, drought and heat have reduced reservoir levels, hampering irrigation and compromising management in the main producing areas.

On the other hand, Santa Catarina and Goiás report crops in good phytosanitary condition and good productivity. In Tocantins and Maranhão, the progress of grain filling and regular rainfall support positive prospects.

## **Beans: harvest progresses**

The bean harvest is underway in much of the country, with emphasis on regions such as Goiás and Minas Gerais, which are showing rapid progress.

However, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul face challenges due to excess or lack of rain, harming both the harvest and the development of crops in the initial phase.

In Bahia, while the West shows good development, areas in the Center-North needed replanting.

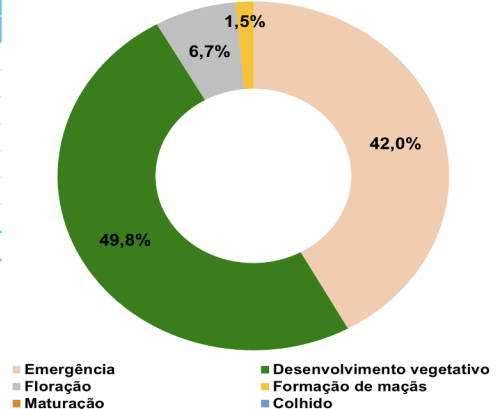


### Algodão - Safra 2024/25

(Esses 7 estados correspondem a 98% da área cultivada)

#### Semeadura

Estado	Semana até:		
	2024	2025	
	27/jan	19/jan	26/jan
Maranhão	80,0%	72,0%	78,0%
Piauí	90,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Bahia	79,3%	72,8%	77,0%
Mato Grosso	75,2%	25,2%	33,5%
Mato Grosso do Sul	100,0%	100,0%	100,0%
Goias	85,0%	87,0%	88,0%
Minas Gerais	84,0%	82,0%	91,0%
<b>7 estados</b>	<b>77,0%</b>	<b>39,1%</b>	<b>46,3%</b>



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# Psyllid capture in traps drops 41% in 2024

The reduction marks an advance in greening management in the citrus belt

27.01.2025 | 13:52 (UTC -3)

Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Fundecitrus



Traps installed in the citrus belt of the state of São Paulo and the Southwest Minas Gerais Triangle recorded a significant drop of 41% in the capture of psyllids

(“*Diaphorina citri*”) in 2024, compared to 2023. This data is part of the biweekly survey by Fundecitrus, published on the Alerta Psilídeo platform.

According to the system, the average capture in 2023 was 2,23 psyllids per trap, while in 2024 that number fell to 1,32. The results also surpassed those of 2022, when the average was 1,68 psyllids per trap.

## Featured regions

Among the regions monitored, Casa Branca (SP) had the greatest reduction, with 76% fewer catches. Other regions that also stood out include Frutal (MG), with a 72% drop; Bebedouro (SP), with 68%;

Novo Horizonte (SP), with 64%; and Araraquara (SP), with 57%. However, Itapetininga and Brotas, both in São Paulo, showed increases in catches, of 19% and 9%, respectively.

## **Climate impacts and efficient management**

According to Ivaldo Sala, an agricultural engineer at Fundecitrus and coordinator of the Technology Transfer department, the results reflect efficient management actions by citrus growers combined with the climate conditions of 2024, marked by high temperatures and long periods of drought. These factors contributed to reducing the incidence, reproduction and

dispersion of psyllids.

“The drop in catches shows that the management strategies recommended by Fundecitrus have proven effective.

However, intensifying the work is essential due to the complexity and destructive capacity of greening,” warns Sala.

## **Continuous management and future challenges**

The year 2023 recorded the highest capture rate since the beginning of the Psyllid Alert operation, with shoots – the insect's main food source – reaching 17,20%. In 2024, this percentage was reduced by 4%. This decrease was



influenced by practices such as frequent spraying, elimination of diseased plants and rotation of pesticide modes of action.

The traps installed in the expansion areas in Mato Grosso do Sul and Minas Gerais reinforced monitoring, which currently covers 267 municipalities in 21 regions in the states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Paraná, totaling more than 35 thousand traps.

“The results show that we are on the right track, but management needs to be reinforced, especially in regions where citrus farming is expanding,” concludes Sala.

The continuity of this work will be essential to face the challenges imposed by greening and ensure the sustainability of

the citrus belt.

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# Agritechnica 2025 reinforces the concept of themed days

The fair will take place from 9 to 15 November  
2025 in Hanover

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Cultivar Magazine, based on information from Malene Conlong



Under the theme “Touch Smart Efficiency”, Agritechnica 2025 showcases innovative, connected farming systems that use digital technologies to boost efficiency, sustainability and productivity in the field. It will feature a new concept of themed days, dubbed “7 days – 7 themes”.

Agritechnica, held in Hanover (Germany), is recognized as one of the most important platforms for business and information exchange in the global agricultural sector.

In 2025, the fair expects to bring together a record number of international exhibitors, with booth reservations open until February 1, 2025. The expectation is that the event will attract professionals from all continents, consolidating itself as an indispensable meeting point for those

seeking the latest trends and technological solutions for agribusiness.

## **Themed days**

The new feature of this edition is the introduction of themed days, which aim to optimize the experience of visitors and exhibitors. Each day of the fair will have a specific focus, allowing participants to concentrate on the themes and technologies most relevant to their business.

- **Innovation and Press Day**  
(November 9): space dedicated to the launch of new products and dialogue with specialized media.

- Agribusiness Days (November 10 and 11): Aimed at distributors, contractors and large producers, these days will offer exclusive insights into the latest trends and technologies, as well as opportunities to strengthen business relationships. Places are limited, and tickets will be on sale from July.
- International Farmers' Day (November 12): Focusing on the needs of farmers around the world.
- Digital Farm Day (November 13): Highlighting the technological solutions that are transforming agriculture.

- Young Professionals Day (November 14): space for the next generation of agribusiness leaders.
- Celebrate farming (November 15): closing event dedicated to celebrating agriculture and its protagonists.

According to Timo Zipf, project manager at Agritechnica, the initiative brings “real value for both sides”. “Visitors will have more space and opportunities to discuss investments in a targeted manner, while exhibitors will be able to offer personalized presentations and focus on specific customer groups,” he explains.

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