ORANGE HARVEST TOTALS 398.35 MILLION BOXES IN 2017/18

The orange crop in the citrus belt of São Paulo and Triângulo / Sudoeste Mineiro closed the 2017/18 harvest in 398.35 million boxes of 40.8 kg. The figure indicates an increase of 62% over the amount produced in 2016/17, according to data released by the Citrus Defense Fund (Fundecitrus). This is the fourth largest crop ever recorded, which had record productivity, with 1,033 boxes per hectare compared to 634 boxes / hectare in the past harvest. According to Fundecitrus, increased production was driven by abundant rainfall in 2017 and early 2018 in all producing regions (1,373 mm on average), leading to an increase in fruit weight of 166 grams. The general manager of Fundecitrus, Juliano Ayres, emphasizes that the improvement of the orchards' cultural treatments also potentiated the results. "A good harvest comes from two factors: a favorable climate and proper care with the orchards. In 2016 and 2017 the climate was exceptional, in addition citrus farmers invested more in fertilizers and pesticides, which was reflected in this year's production, "he explains in a note. The intensification of cultural practices resulted in a decrease in the rate of fruit drop. "The fruit drop rate was 1.19 percentage points below the initial forecast for the harvest, closing at 17.31%: more oranges were harvested due to the greater retention of fruits in the plants," explains the research coordinator from Fundecitrus, Vinícius Trombin.

Src.: Universo Agro

EXPORTS OF CORN ALMOST DOUBLED IN THE PORT OF PARANAGUÁ

Cargo movement in the Port of Paranaguá recorded a record volume in March reaching 4.93 million tons. This result surpasses in 14.6% the record obtained in 2014 and was mainly driven by the increase in exports of agricultural products, especially corn. According to information from the Port Administration of Paranaguá and Antonina (Appa), in the first quarter of this year, grain exports through the port reached 677K tons, almost double that of the same period last year, when 379K tons. The soyabean meal also had a significant increase in the period. There were 463,000 tons shipped in March and 1.48 million tons exported in the first quarter of the year, up 52% over the initial quarter of 2017.

Src.: Universo Agro

HARVEST OF THE SOYABEAN CROP REACHES 81% OF THE AREA

The harvest of the 2017/18 soyabean crop in Brazil reached 81% of the area sown, considering the date of April 6th, against 74% of the previous week, according data from DATAGRO consulting. According to DATAGRO's grain analyst, the pace of oilseed withdrawal is equal to that registered in the same period of 2017, and slightly higher than the 80% of the normal average of the last five seasons. In the case of the first corn crop, the harvest reached 70% of the area sown, against 63% of the previous week. "The advance was not only greater because the producers are giving preference to finalize the soyabean harvest," says França Júnior. However, according to the analyst, the pace of crop withdrawal continues behind the 83% registered in the same period of 2017, and also 78% of the normal average of the last five seasons. Sales of the 2017/18 soyabean crop reached 54% of the estimated production, compared to 44% the previous week, but still below 56% of the average of the last five crops. In the case of corn, commercialization reached 16% of the expected production, compared to 26% of the average of the last five seasons.

Src.: Universo Agro

SOYA PRODUCTION IS RECORD IN MATO GROSSO

Soyabean production in Mato Grosso do Sul reached a record volume of 9.558 million tons in the 2017/18 harvest. The data were presented today (10), by the president of the Federation of Agriculture and Livestock of the State (Famasul), Mauricio Saito, during the event. With this unprecedented volume, the harvest grew by 1 million tons compared to 2016/17. Also present at the meeting, the state governor, Reinaldo Azambuja, highlighted the performance of the state's crops. "The registered productivity corresponds to 3 more bags than in the previous harvest. The advance has been in recent years, going from 49 sacks in 2014/15 to 50 in 2015/16, 56 sacks in 2016/17, up to 59 sacks per hectare now. "

Src.: Universo Agro

BRAZILIAN GRAIN HARVEST TO BE THE SECOND LARGEST IN HISTORY

The Brazilian grain harvest in 2017/18 is expected to total 229.5 million tons. If confirmed, this will be the second largest volume in history, according to data from the 7th Survey of Grain Harvest, released on Tuesday (10), by the National Supply Company (Conab). The total grain production estimated for the current season shows a fall of 3.4% in relation to the volume harvested in the past harvest (237.7 million tons). Still, Conab considers the current projection to be high, considering the average production in Brazil. The good result is also based on the advance of the soyabean harvest and the first harvest corn, which are registering good yields and a larger area outlook for the second harvest. Already the record productivity of the past crop, which was benefited by an excellent climate, has not been repeated now, even with the climatic situation considered good in most producing regions. Soyabeans continue to be the main agricultural crop produced in Brazil, with 114.9 million tons. Another highlight pointed out by Conab is plum cotton, with a production of 1.9 million tons, which represents 21.8% more than the previous harvest. The second crop beans also performed well and should harvest 1.29 million tons, an increase of 7.3%.

Src.: Universo Agro

PORT OF PARANAGUÁ HAS THE BEST MARCH OF HISTORY WITH 4.9 MILLION TONS MOVED

The Port of Paranaguá recorded this year the best movement of its history for the month of March. There were 4.93 million tons operated. The volume is 14.6% higher than the previous record of March 2014, and was driven mainly by the increase in the movement of corn, soyabean meal and general cargo. With the result, the port also reached the best mark of its history for a first quarter of the year, with 12.73 million tons imported and exported from January to March. The number is 9% higher than the best volume traded in the first quarter so far, reached last year. In the first three months of this year, 677K tons of corn were shipped to the foreign market, almost double that of the same period last year, when 379K tons of

corn were exported. Soyabean meal, a high added value vegetable bulk, also had a significant increase in the period. There were 463K tons shipped in March and 1.48 million tons exported in the first quarter of the year, up 52% over the initial quarter of 2017. In March, for example, the Port of Paranaguá carried out its largest grain loading on a single ship. There were 87K tons on a vessel that brought soyabean meal to the European market. In addition to vegetable bulks, the quarter also recorded an increase in the export of vegetable oils (316K tons and 85% high), oil products (1.25 million tons and 38% growth) and general cargo handling (2, 48 million turnover and 12% increase).
Src.: Portos e Navios

ETHANOL IMPORTS INTO BRAZIL REMAIN STRONG AND SHOULD DOUBLE IN APRIL COMPARED TO 2017

Brazil should import in April more than 220 million liters of ethanol, double the annual comparison after record purchases in the first quarter, in a favorable window to bring the biofuel from abroad despite a rate applied on businesses that exceed 150 million liters per quarter. The import comes mainly from the United States and is directed almost entirely to the Northeast, in a moment of strong demand, beginning of the new sugarcane harvest in the country and, consequently, smaller stocks of biofuel, according to data from the consultancy Datagro and the maritime agency Williams. This volume foreseen for April is practically in line with the one determined by Williams for this month, of approximately 226 million liters. In April last year, the country imported about 112 million liters, according to government figures. "This reveals that Brazil is part of the international ethanol market. Depending on the prices and levels of ATR (Total Recoverable Sugars), Brazil ends up exporting or importing, is a natural reflection of this insertion, "added Nastari. The strong import of now resembles that registered in the first half of 2017. At the time, foreign purchases pushed domestic prices, prompting the industry to plead with the government, some mechanism to handle the foreign product runoff. At the end of August, the Chamber of Foreign Trade (Camex) approved a tariff of 20% on imports of ethanol that exceed 600 million liters per year, or 150 million liters per quarter, valid from September.
Src.: Nova Cana

PRICE OF CRYSTAL SUGAR STARTS HIGH AND ETHANOL PRICES DROP SHARPLY

New sugarcane crop 2018/2019, officially launched on April 1st in São Paulo, has been registering increases in crystal sugar prices and ethanol declines, according to research by the Center for Advanced Studies in Applied Economics (Cepea / Esalq / USP). According to analysts at Cepea, the projection of a more alcoholic crop has been the main support factor for higher sugar prices at this early grinding, when most of the first lots of sugar cane are directed to the production of ethanol. Regarding sugar, since the beginning of April, the Cepea / Esalq Indicator of the crystal (Icumsa color from 130 to 180) increased almost 3% and closed at R $ 54.97 / 50 kg bag. Researchers at Cepea indicate that buyers have slowed the pace of spot market acquisitions in the face of recent highs, but mills are firm in sales figures. The Cepea / Esalq indicator price of hydrous ethanol was quoted at R$ 1.6499 / liter, 8.44% lower than the previous week. For the anhydrous, the Cepea / Esalq Indicator closed at R$ 1.8691 / liter, down 2.17% from the previous week. According to research by Cepea, the pressure on the values of the two ethanols comes from the increase in supply proportionally greater than that observed for demand. Analysts note that in March, at the close of the 2017/2018 harvest, the Cepea / Esalq crystal sugar indicator averaged R $ 51.32 / 50 kg, the lowest of the last 10 seasons in real terms. According to Cepea, the 2017/2018 season in São Paulo registered prices of hydrous and anhydrous ethanol below those recorded in the previous harvest, in real terms. Analysts explain that even with hydrated ethanol reaching record highs in some periods, the lowest average prices in the first half of the season weighed in the final average of the 2017/2018 harvest, even though there was redirection of part of the sugar cane destined to the production of ethanol to that of sugar.
Src.: Revista Globo Rural

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