

WITH FERTILIZER INVESTMENT, ORANGE HARVEST HAS RECORD PRODUCTIVITY IN SÃO PAULO AND MINAS GERAIS

The climate contributed to record productivity in the 2017/18 orange crop in the citrus park of São Paulo and Minas Gerais. The adequate time for the development of the plantations influenced the filling of the fruits. "The increase in production was mainly due to abundant rains, which occurred in late 2017 and early 2018 in all producing regions (1,373 mm on average) and led to an increase in fruit weight (166 grams)", explains Vinicius Trombin, research coordinator at Fundecitrus. According to the company's survey, production stood at 398.35 million boxes, the fourth largest ever recorded in the thirty-year historical series. The number is 62% higher than the 2016/17 result and 25% above the average of the last 10 years. In total, 1,033 boxes per hectare were harvested. "Last year, citrus farmers invested more in fertilizers and pesticides. The appropriate cultural treatments also contributed to the good fixation of the fruits in the trees and decreased the rate of fall, which was 17.31%," says Vinicius Trombin. According to Climatempo meteorologist Alexandre Nascimento, the positive response of this last harvest is associated with increased investment in pesticides and fertilizers, since climatologically speaking the situation was similar in 2016/17. Anyway, for the 2018/19 crop, the situation should again be favorable, with regular rains interspersing with short hot and drier periods.

Src.: *Global Fert*

WITH HIGH FERTILIZER PRICES, IMEA RAISES SOYABEAN PRODUCTION COST FORECAST IN MATO GROSSO

The total soyabean production cost in Mato Grosso in the 2018/19 season was estimated at 3,530.65 reais / hectare, an increase of 2.2% over the previous forecast, boosted by the high cost of fertilizers, according to a report of the Mato Grosso Institute of Agricultural and Livestock Economics (Imea). "It should be noted that a set of factors impacted on the growth of costs this month, highlighting the high prices of fertilizers, mainly potassics and phosphates, as a result of the lower world supply of potassium, a nutrient of which Brazil has great dependence," the institute said. In addition, higher costs in China's production for pesticides also affected the costs of some insecticides in Brazil. "Thus, although the total cost is still 2.9% below that of the previous harvest, the new release in March has already become the largest for the 18/19 crop, so far, which demands attention from the producer Mato Grosso", said the Imea. Imea pointed to production costs for Mato Grosso's high-tech corn at 2,652.57 reais / hectare, a slight increase of 0.12% from the previous month's announcement. Such increase is mainly based on China's higher production costs for the production of pesticides, impacting on the cost of some insecticides here in the country. Mato Grosso is the largest soyabean and corn producer in Brazil.

Src.: *Global Fert*

BRAZILIAN CORN EXPORTS TO MEXICO GROW

Brazilian corn exports to Mexico reached 650,000 tons between September 2017 and January this year, according to data from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). According to the department, in the same period - September 2016 to January 2017 -

shipments reached only 4K tons. According to the agency, the United States remains the main supplier of corn to Mexico. In the 2017/18 season, Mexico must import 16.2 million tons of grain in total.

Src.: *Universo Agro*

CENTER-SOUTH PROCESSES 22.21 MI / T OF SUGARCANE IN THE FIRST 15 DAYS OF THE 2018/2019 HARVEST

The Union of the Sugarcane Industry - Unica, released the balance of the first half of the 2018/2019 harvest in central-southern Brazil, the main producing region of the country. During the first fifteen days of April, 22.21 million of tons of sugarcane, 25.64% more than in the same period of the previous season. They are already in operation, so far, 170 units, 8 more than the previous season. For the second fortnight, the beginning of the milling in another 57 producing units is expected. The higher amount of milling almost did not change sugar production compared to the same period of the previous crop. In the first half of the month, 713.77K tons were manufactured, against 707.22K tons in April of the 2017/2018 harvest. Most of the sugarcane, therefore, was destined for ethanol, which added 993 million liters of total ethanol, passing the mix from 60.63% to 68.50%. Of the total volume produced, 136.97 million liters were destined for anhydrous ethanol and 856.29 million hydrated ethanol. With this, around 200K tons of sugar were not produced at the beginning of the harvest because of the increase in the ethanol mix. "If sugar production per tonne of sugarcane in that year had been maintained, the total produced in the first fortnight would reach almost 900K tons," Unica technical director Antonio de Padua Rodrigues said. "The growth of ethanol production in the first half of the month reached 44.65%, with 993.26 million liters manufactured in 2018 compared to 686.66 million observed in the previous harvest," said the Unica report, which incorporates in this volume, the 26.82 million liters produced from corn ethanol.

Src.: *Udop*

USDA ESTIMATES MILLING OF 628 MILLION TONS OF SUGARCANE FOR BRAZILIAN CROP 2018/19

US Department of Agriculture (USDA) released a report with estimates for the 2018/2019 sugarcane crop in Brazil. Regarding the milling of sugarcane, the agency bets on 628 million tons, which represents a decrease of 2%, or 11 million tons, compared to 639 million crushed in the period 2017/18. The report attributes the fall to the dry climate that predominated in the country between July and September, damaging the crop. Considering only the Center-South region, the estimated crushing is 583 million tons of sugarcane, 12% less than the 595 million tons of the previous crop. In this case, in addition to unfavorable climatic conditions, the document states that the financial constraints of farmers to manage the crop are the big factor for the downfall of milling, since the lack of resources weakened pest control in the plantation. In addition, renewed cane plantations showed failure in germination of shoots and economic restrictions prevent investment in replanting.

Src.: *Nova Cana*

SOYABEAN PRODUCTION COSTS UP 2.2% IN MATO GROSSO

The Mato Grosso Institute of Agricultural Economics (Imea) has released the new production cost for the 2018/19 soyabean crop in Mato Grosso, for the month of March. According to the institute, the total cost is of R \$ 3,530.65 / hectare, which represents a growth of 2.2% in relation to the previous survey, in February. According to Imea, a set of factors impacted on the growth of costs, highlighting the increase in fertilizer prices. In addition, higher costs in China's production for pesticides also affected the prices of some agrochemicals in Brazil.

Src.: Universo Agro

SUSTAINABLE SOYA PRODUCTION REACHES 290 K TONS IN GOIAS

The International Association of Responsible Soya (RTRS) certified 290,742 tons of soyabeans in Goiás. According to the organization, 49 producers and 72,667 hectares were certified. The document proves that the properties meet the demands and trends of the market and society for a differentiated product, making every process have the least possible socio-environmental impact, ensuring better financial results to the producer and enabling improvements in property management and agricultural practices, minimizing risks of incidents, fines and assessments by environmental and labor agencies.

Src.: Universo Agro

AT 12.2 MILLION TONS, PORT DE SANTOS SURPASSES EXPECTATIONS AND MARCH / 2018 REACHES RECORD HIGH

The beginning of the Brazilian grain harvest this year has already brought to the Port of Santos an expressive increase in cargo handling. The São Paulo State Docks Company's Statistics Management forecast (Codesp) already set a new record in March, indicating 11.2 million t, but the expectation was surpassed and the number was the highest ever recorded for a month first half: 12.24 million tons. Year-to-date is already more than 10% higher than last year's record. Cargo movement at the Port of Santos in March / 2018 was 12.7% higher than in March of last year (when the number was 10.86 million tons). In shipments, growth was 11%, reaching 9.02 million tons (in the same month of 2017 was 8.12 million tons). In landings, the increase was even more significant: 17.7%, with a mark of 3.21 million t (compared to 2.73 million t in March of the previous year). Shipments of the soyabean complex (grains and meal) were the main drivers of the record. The number is the highest ever recorded in a month at the Port of Santos: 4.58 million tons, 13.2% higher than the previous record recorded in March last year. Sugar, on the other hand, grew 2.5% in relation to the previous year, marking 1.09 million tons (in March / 2017 was 1.06 million tons), the second most shipped product in the month. In third place in the landings was wheat, which also set its record for the month, with 112.5K tons (89.2% increase in relation to March / 2017, which obtained 59.4K tons).

Src.: Portos e Navios

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