

Capacity Building in Earth Observations for Agriculture



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Current Situation of Brazilian Agribusiness

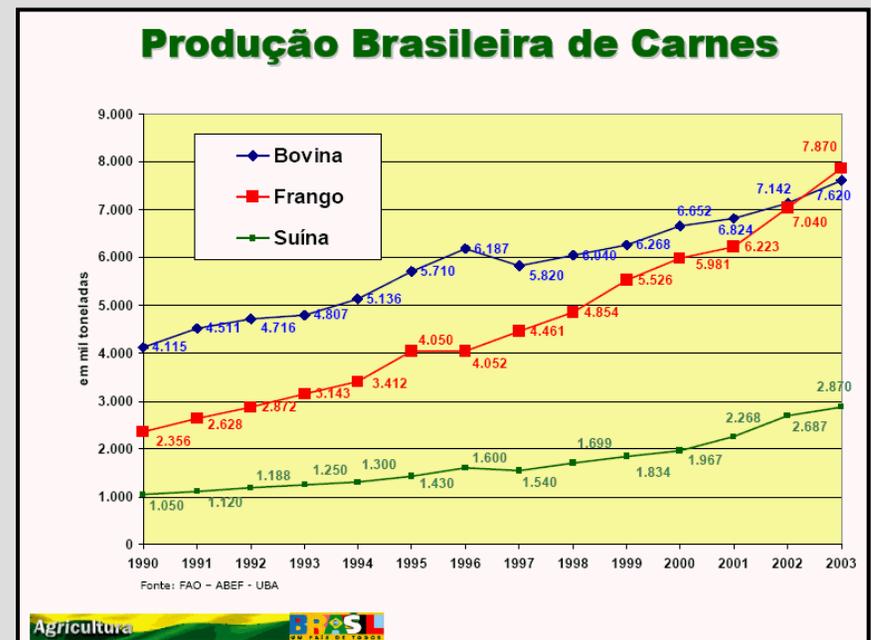
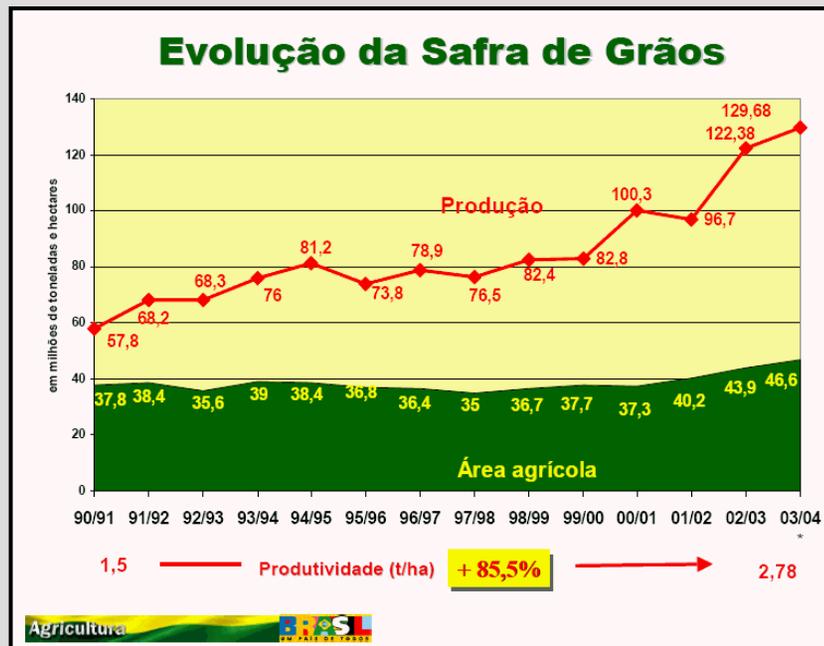
Agribusiness and Brazilian Economy

GDP = US\$ 500 bi (30% of GDP = US\$ 165 bi in 2003)

40% of Exports = US\$ 30 bi

30% of Jobs

World's Larger Exporter of Sugar, Alcohol, Orange Juice, Coffee, Soybean, Chicken and Beef



Causes:

- 1) Natural Resources: Climate, Soil and Water
- 2) Human Resources
- 3) Technology

Climate

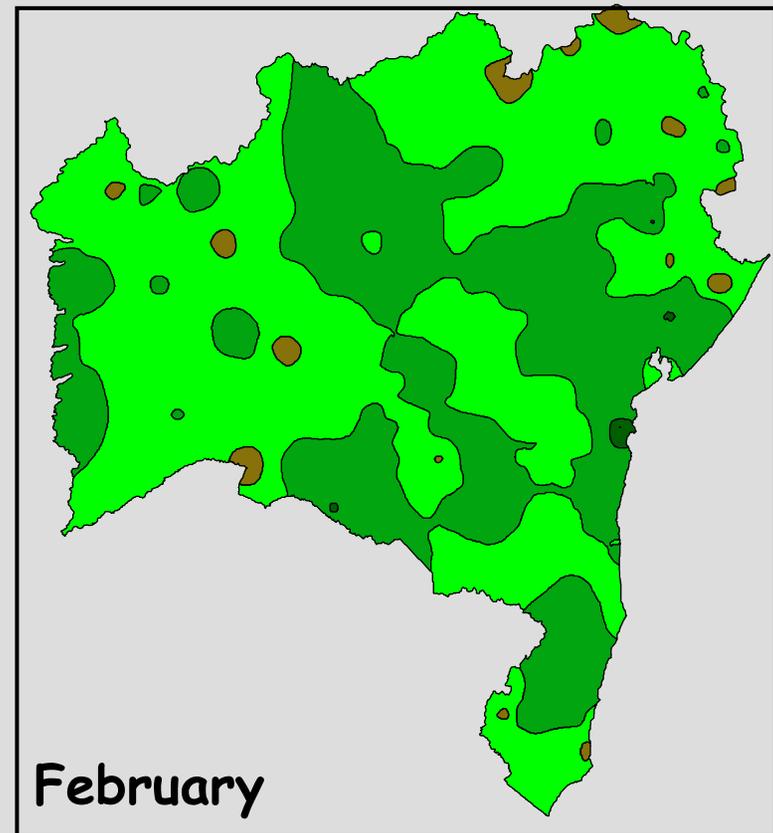
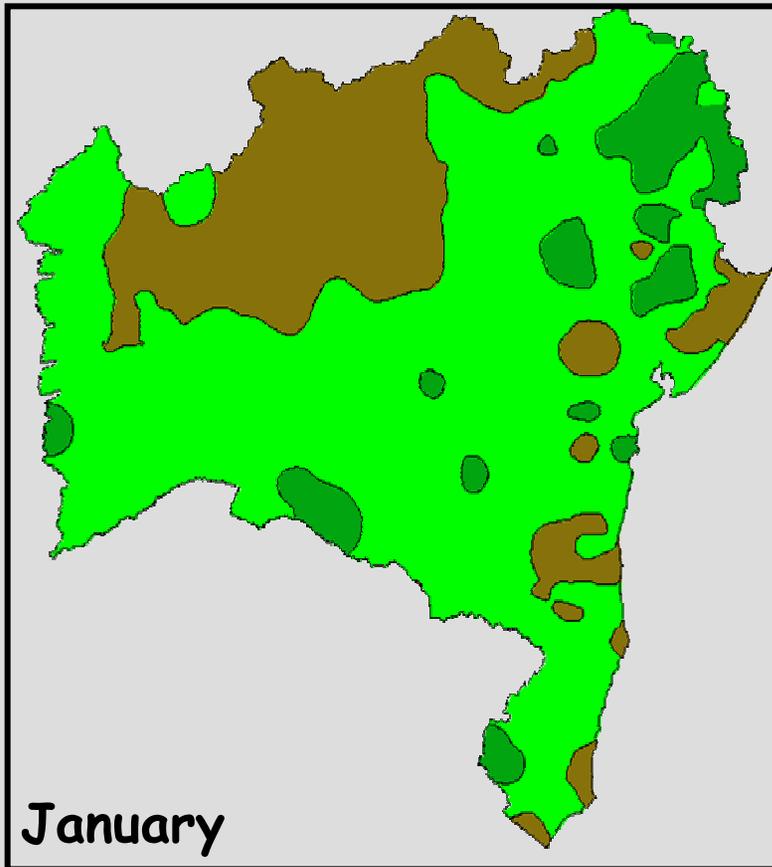
Advantages of Climate Conditions

- Great variations around the country - Large number of different crops;
- Low occurrence of phenomena as tornadoes, snow and hurricanes;

Constraints

- The main crops are rainfed (grow during the rainy season);
- 90% of all agricultural losses in the beginning of 90's were caused
 - by dry spells during the rainy season, specially during the reproductive phase (flowering and grain-filling) - 60%
 - by rainfall excess during harvest - 30%

Probability of 10-days dry spells in the State of Bahia



Political Coordination: Ministry of Agriculture

Beginning: 1995

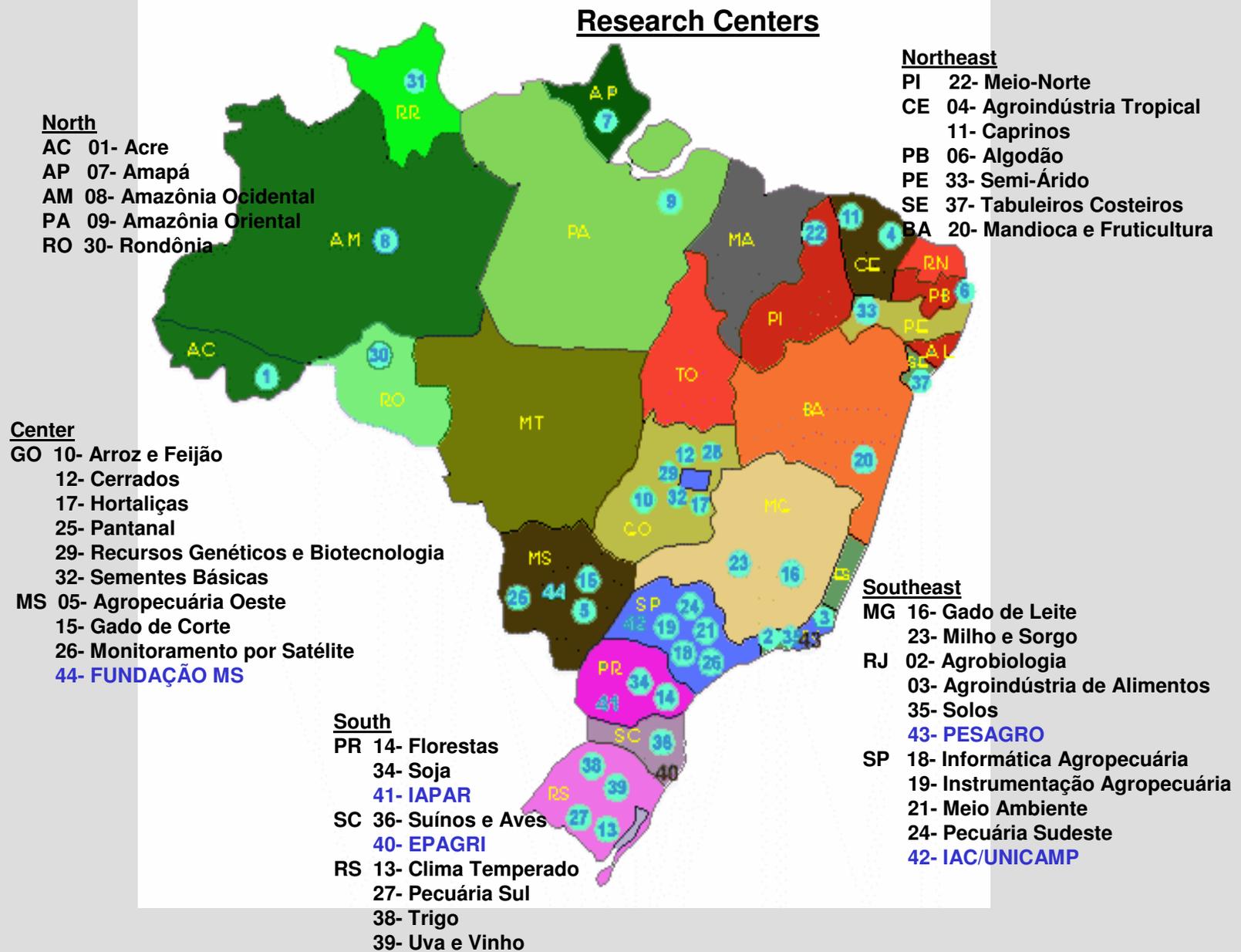
Technical Coordination: EMBRAPA (Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation)

Participants: Research Institutes and Universities

Objective: Decrease the Climate Risks for less than 20%
Dry spells during the reproductive phase
Rainfall excess during the harvest period

Methodology: Simulation of Cumulative Water Balances for Different Soil Types, Planting Dates, Cycle Lengths, Surface Stations

Program of Climate Risk Reduction - Team



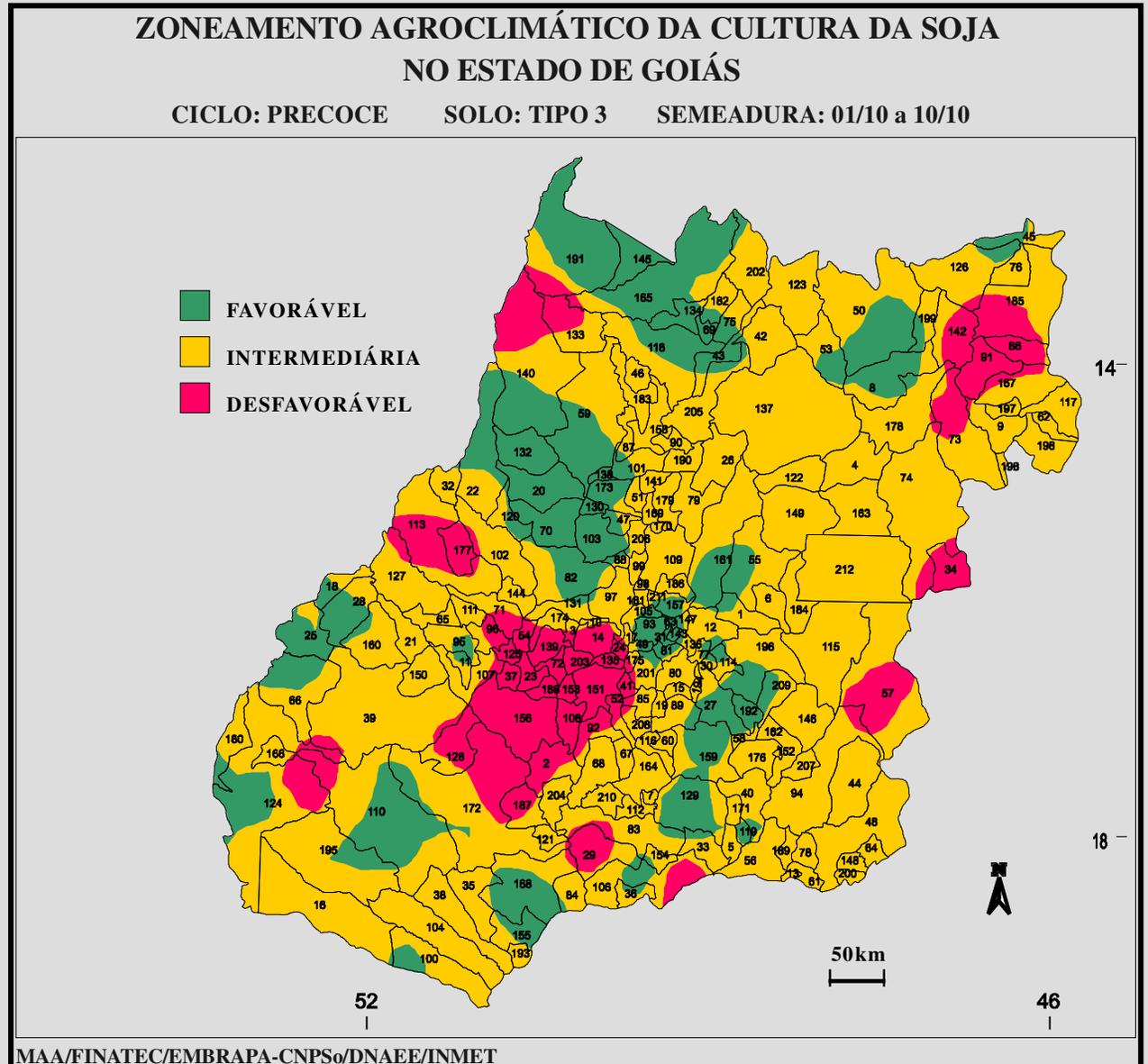
Soybean

Early Cultivar

Clay Soil

Period: Oct 1st-10th

Goiás (341.000km²)



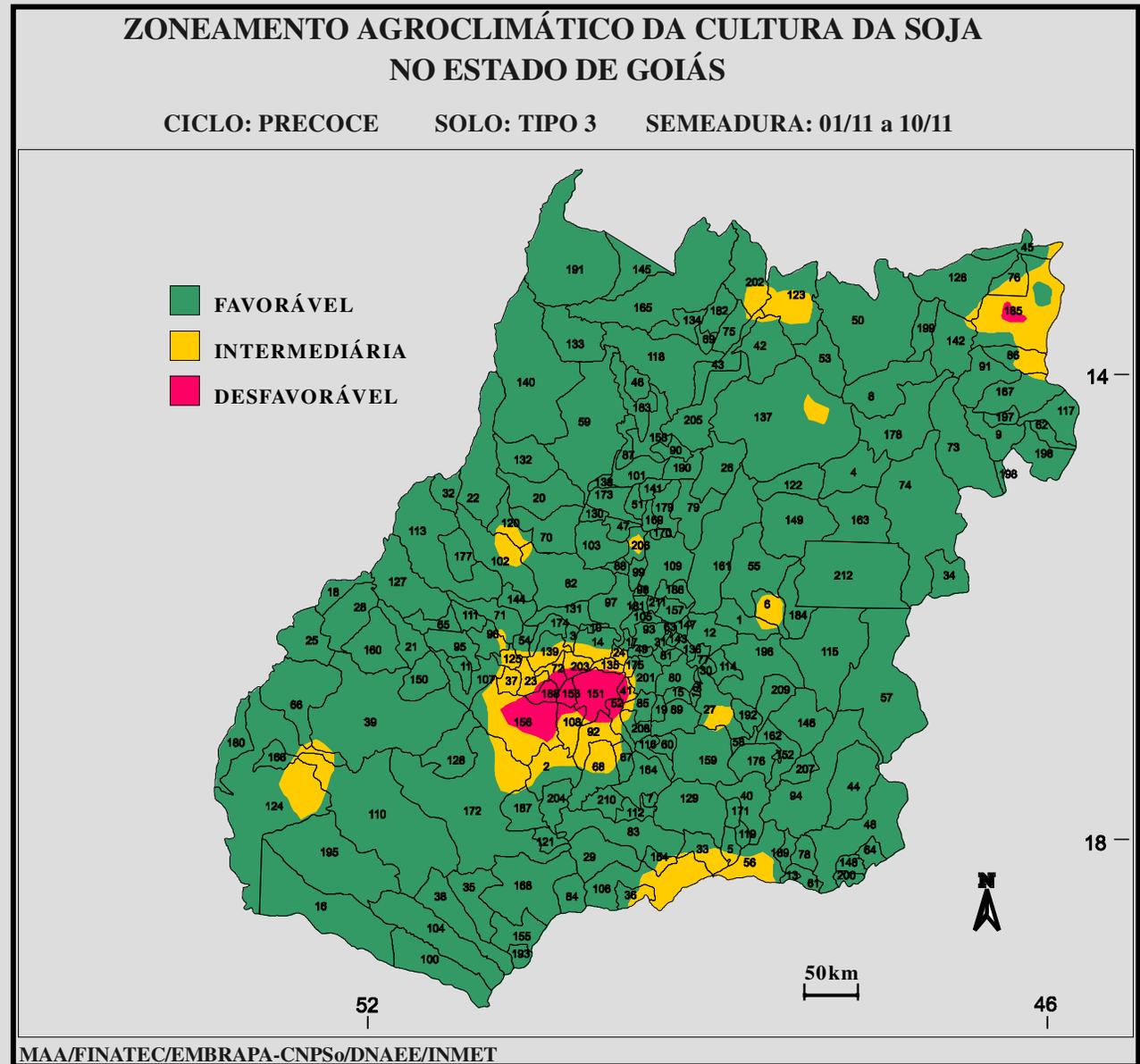
Soybean

Early Cultivar

Clay Soil

Period: Nov 1st-10th

Goiás (341.000km²)



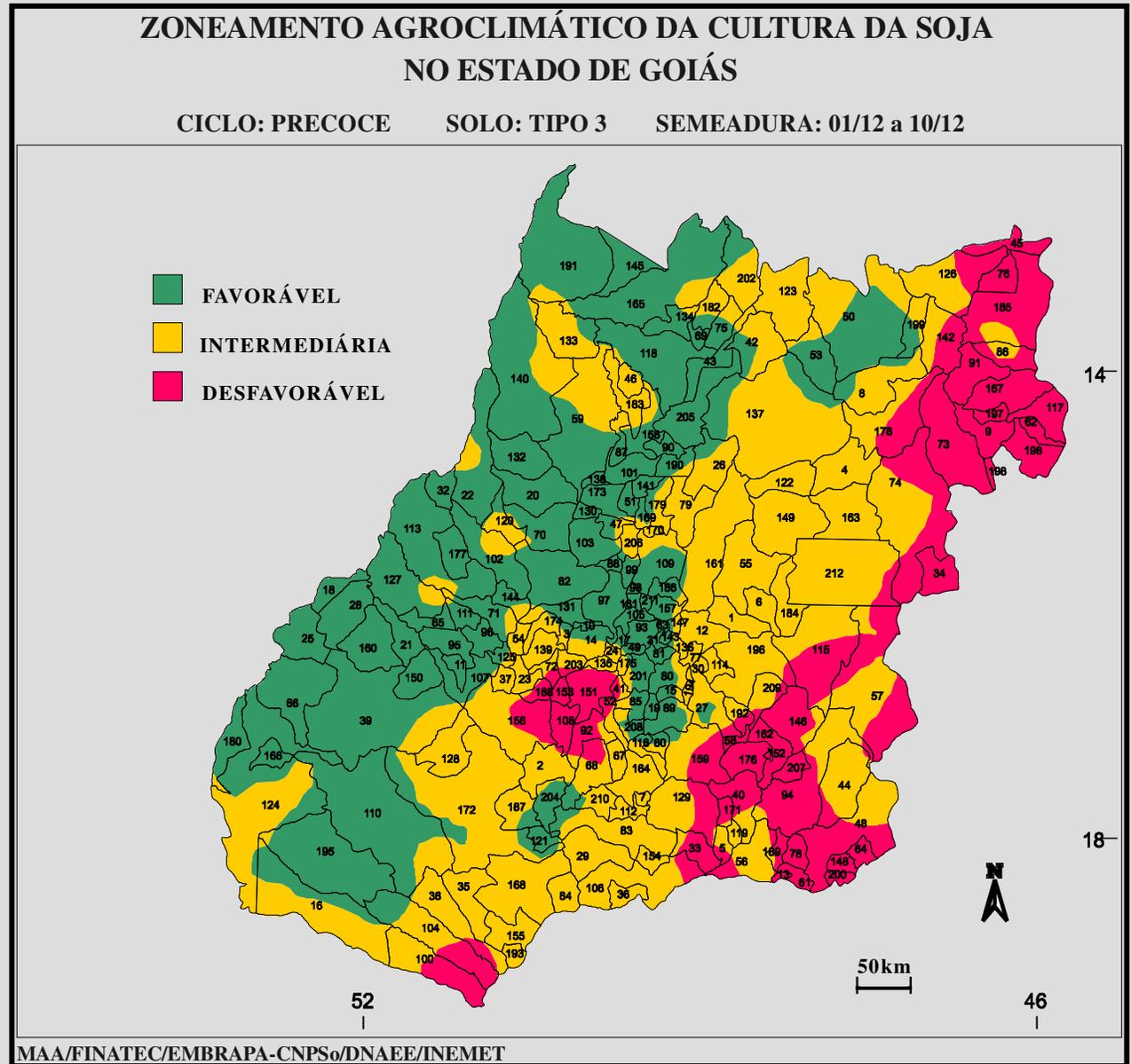
Soybean

Early Cultivar

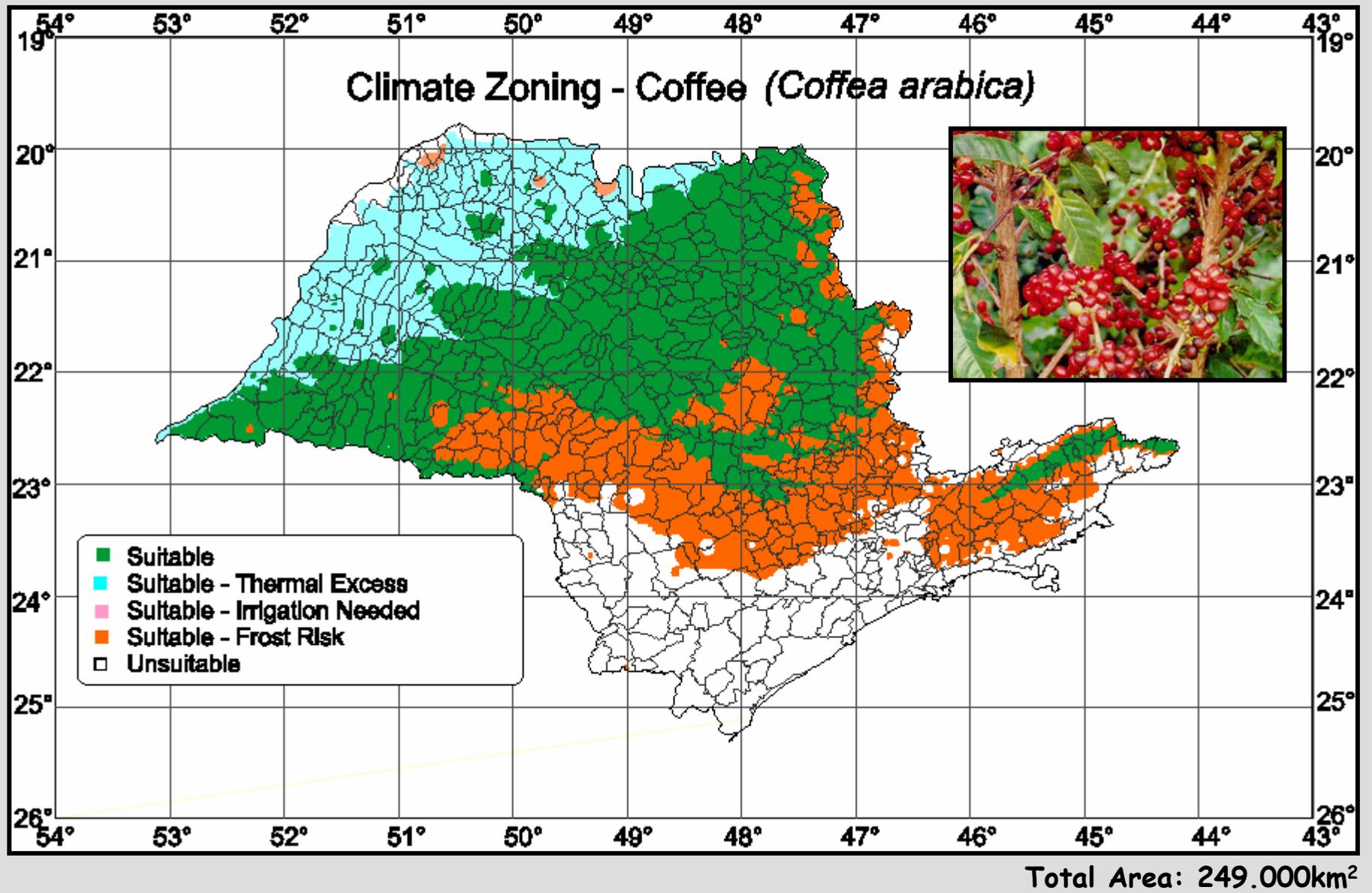
Clay Soil

Period: Dec 1st-10th

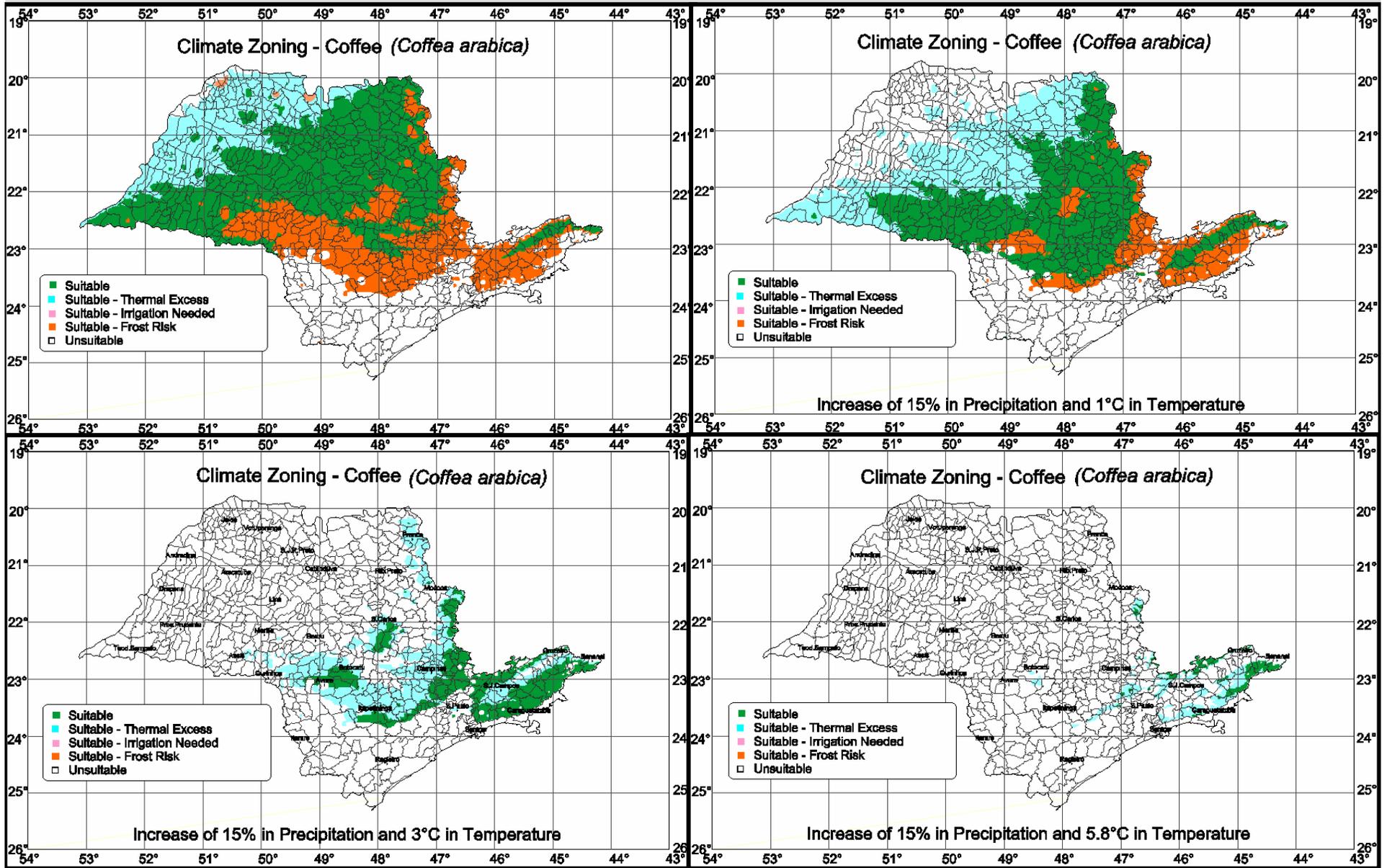
Goiás (341.000km²)



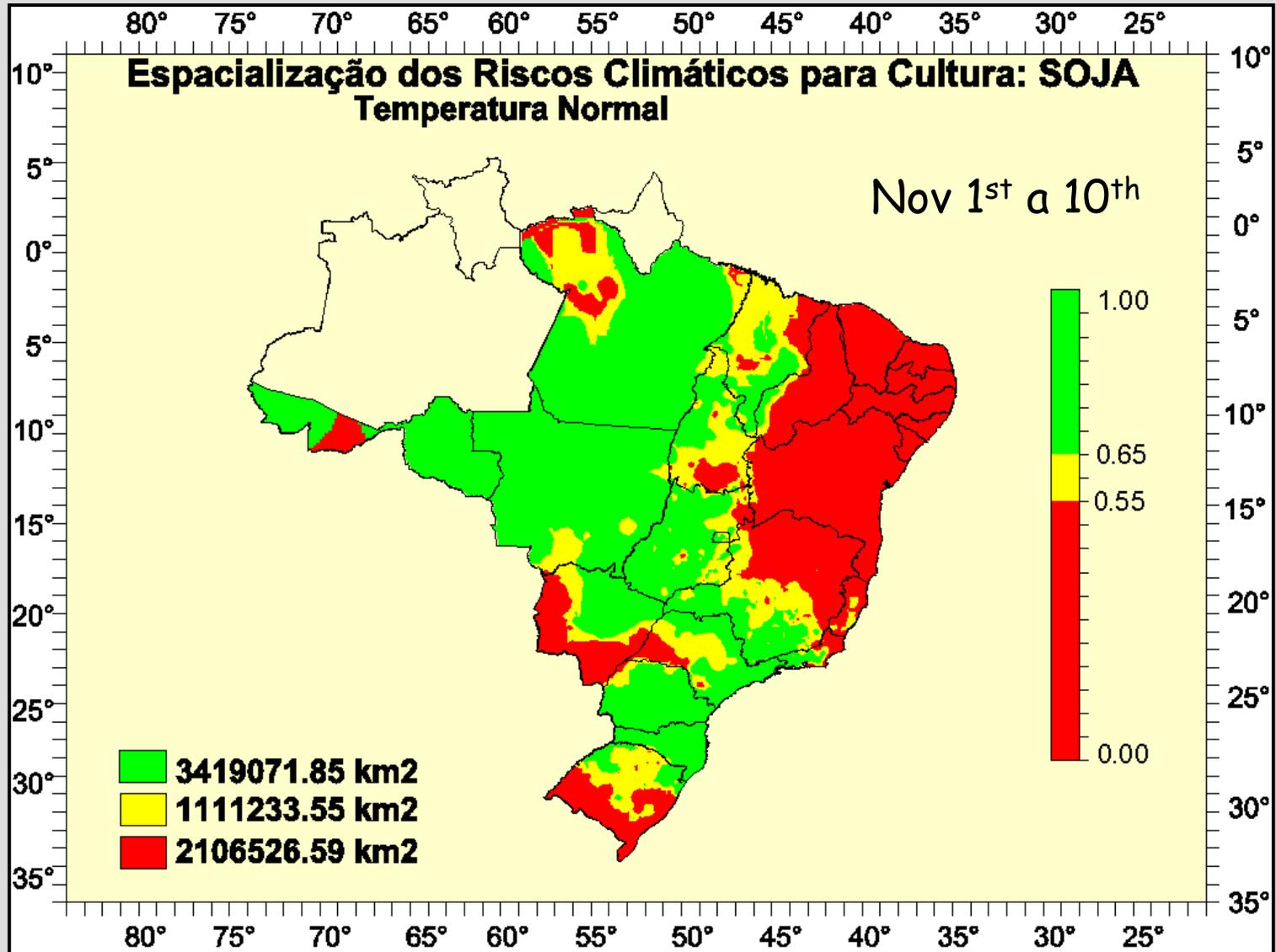
Program of Climate Risk Reduction - Output



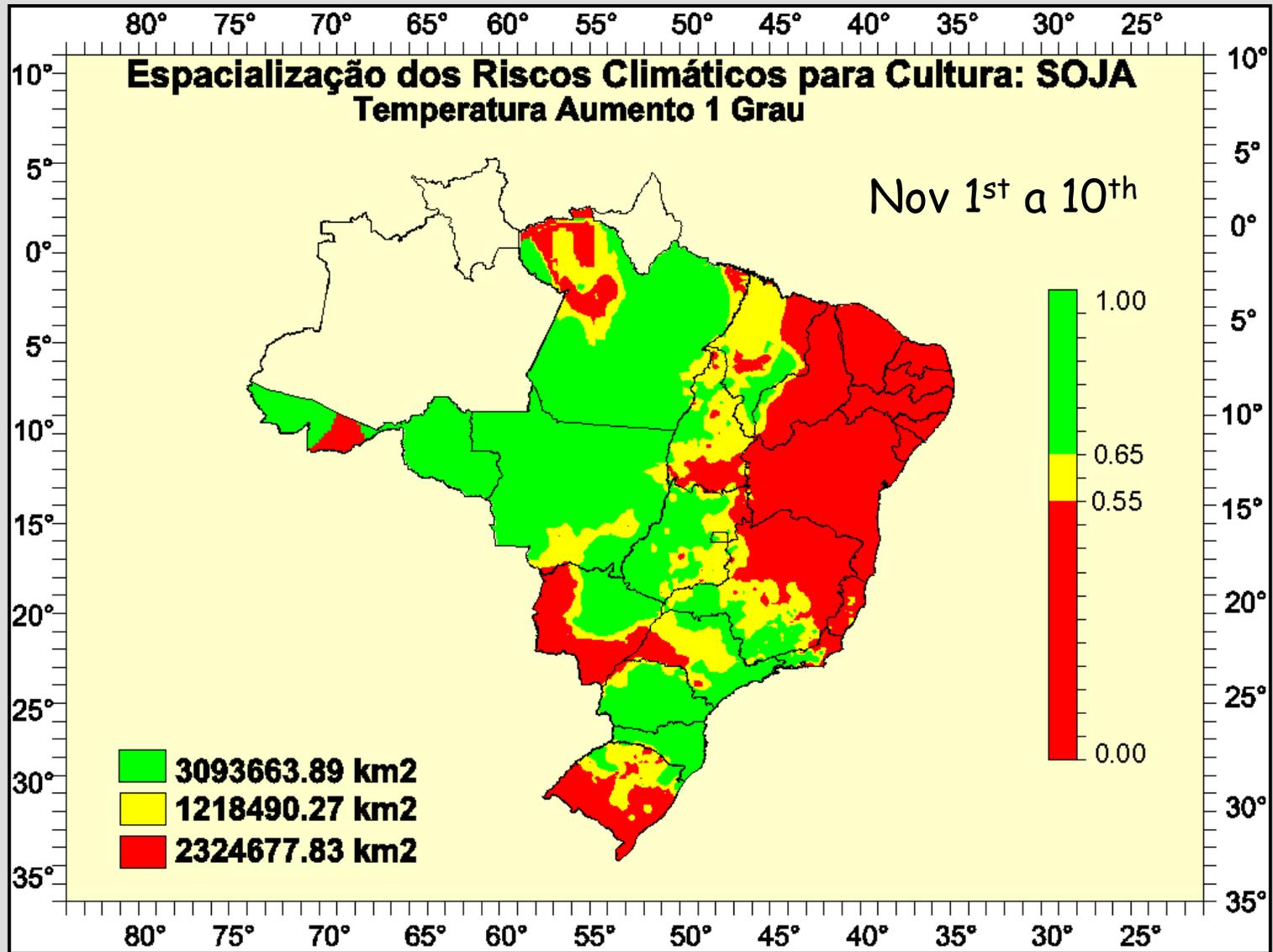
Climate Change - Coffee - São Paulo



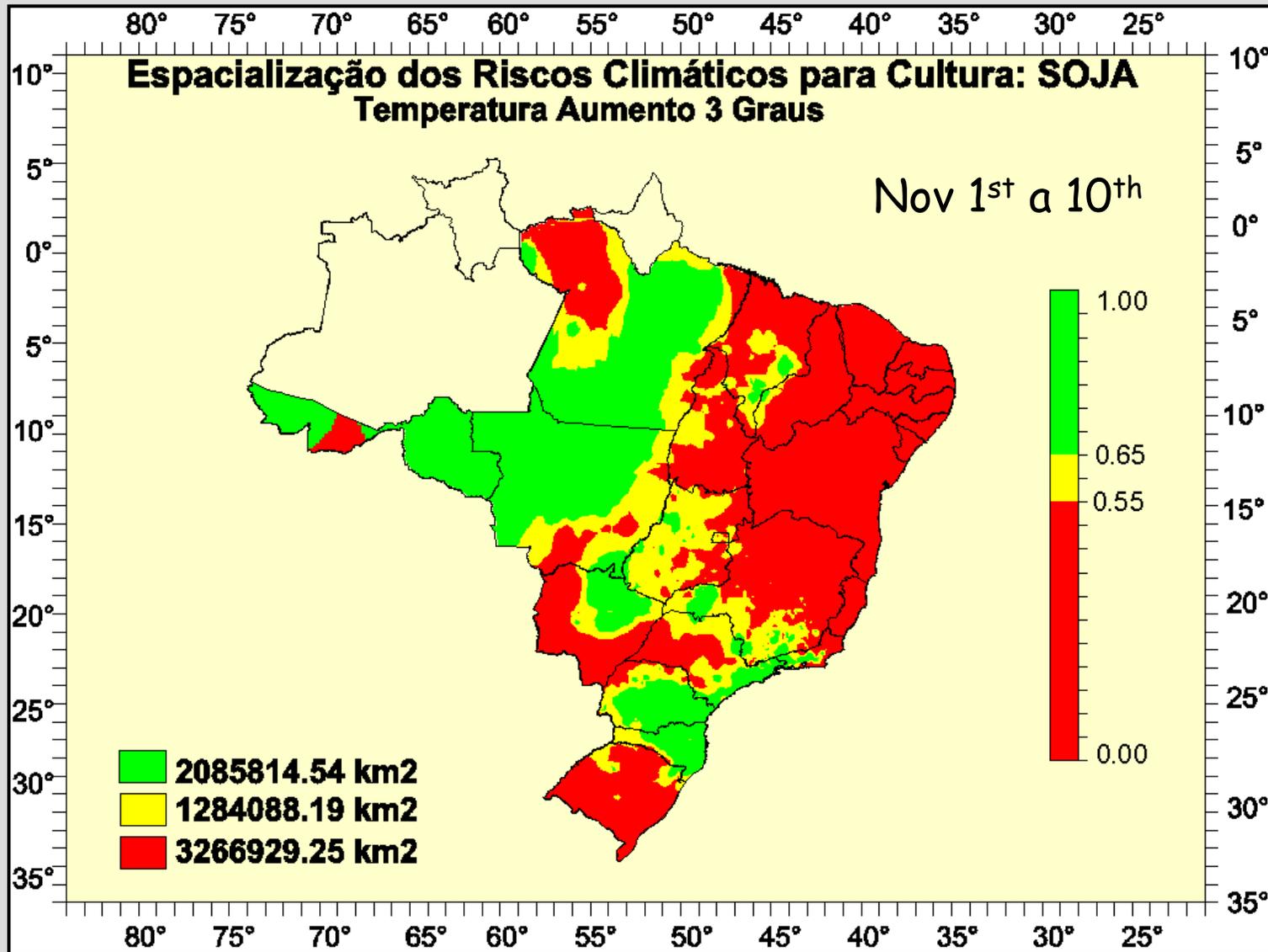
Climate Change - Soybean - Brazil



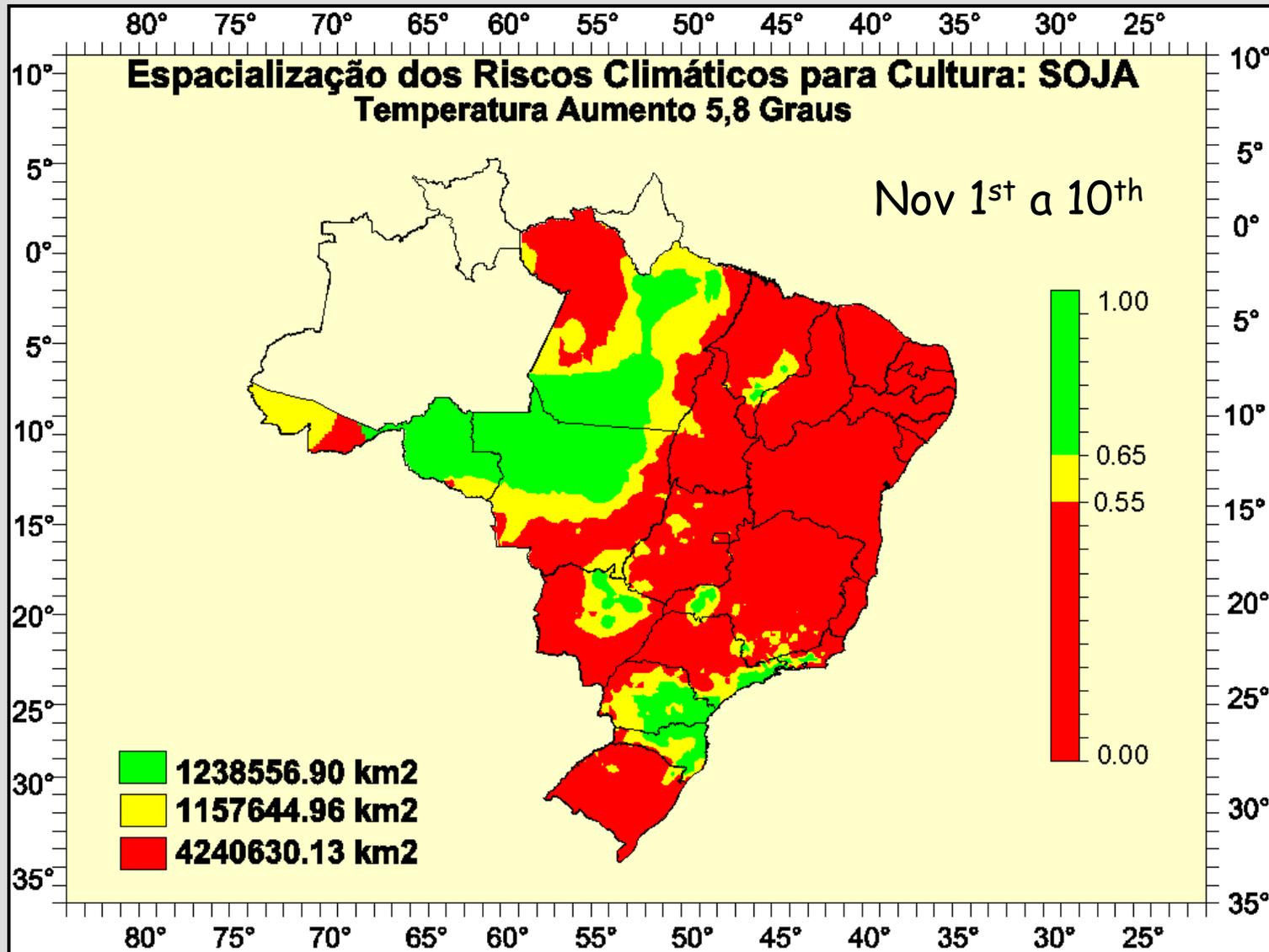
Climate Change - Soybean - Brazil



Climate Change - Soybean - Brazil

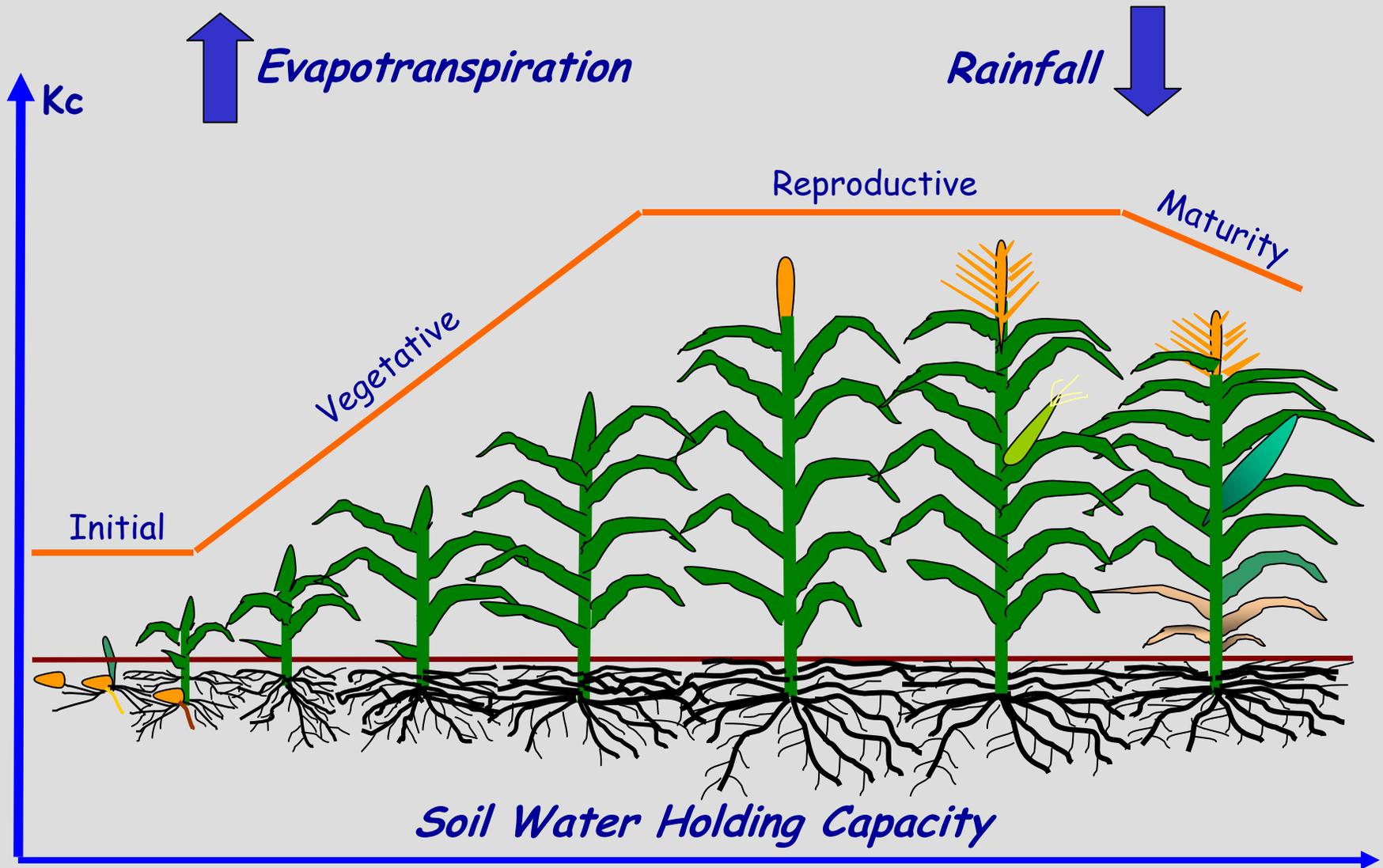


Climate Change - Soybean - Brazil

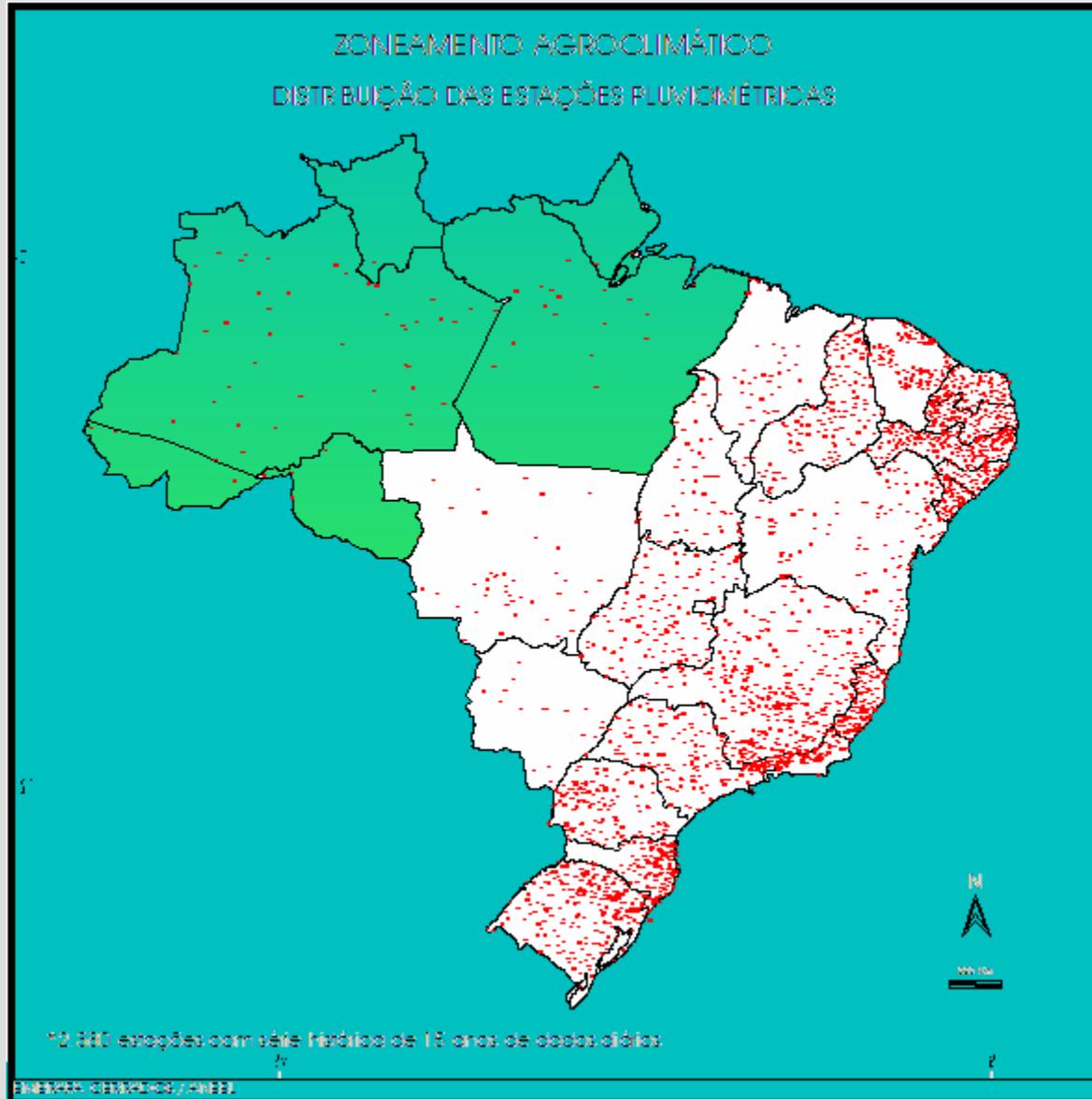


More results: <http://www.agritempo.gov.br/cthidro>

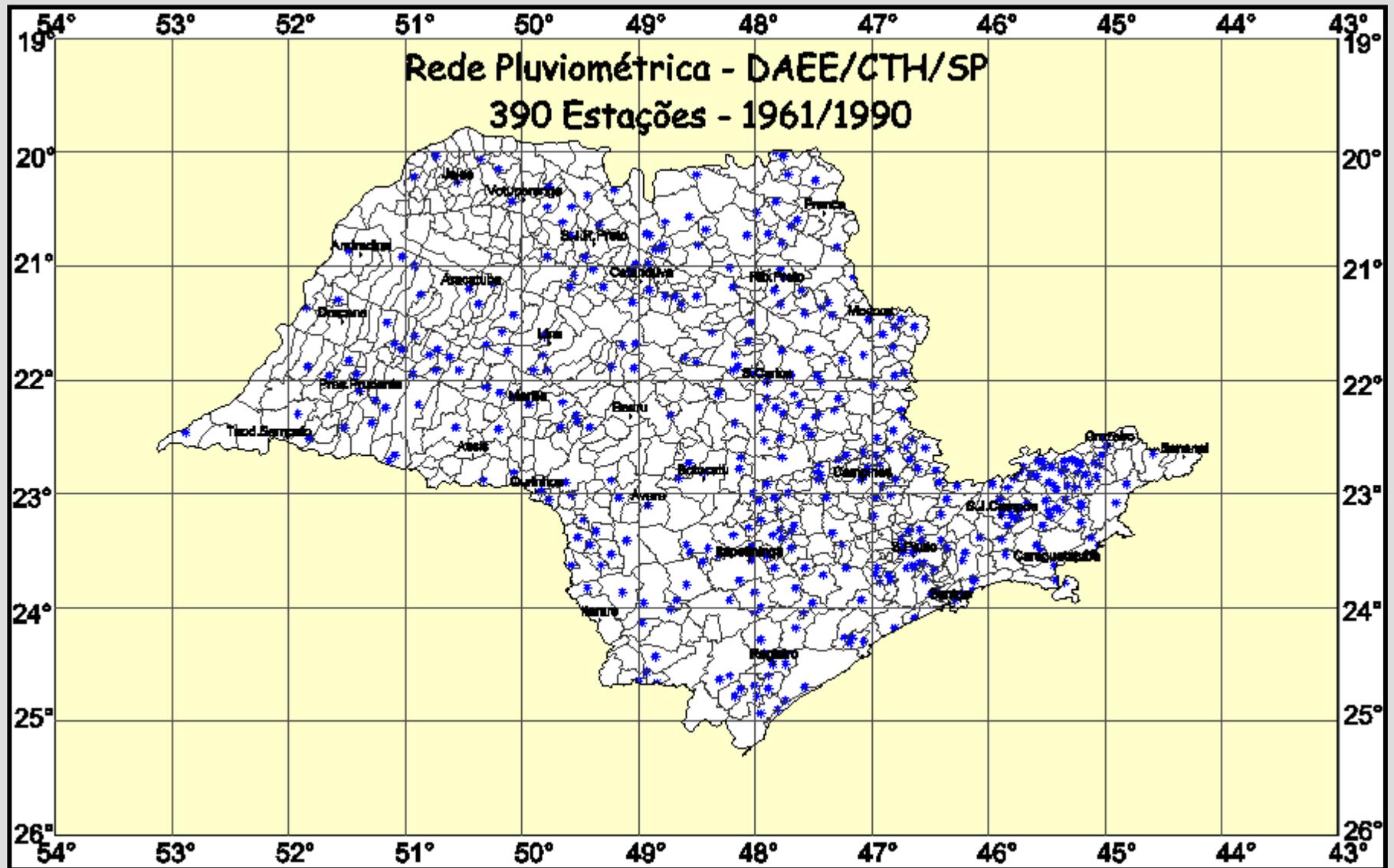
Input Data



Rainfall - Surface Network - Brazil



Rainfall - Surface Network - State of São Paulo



Results

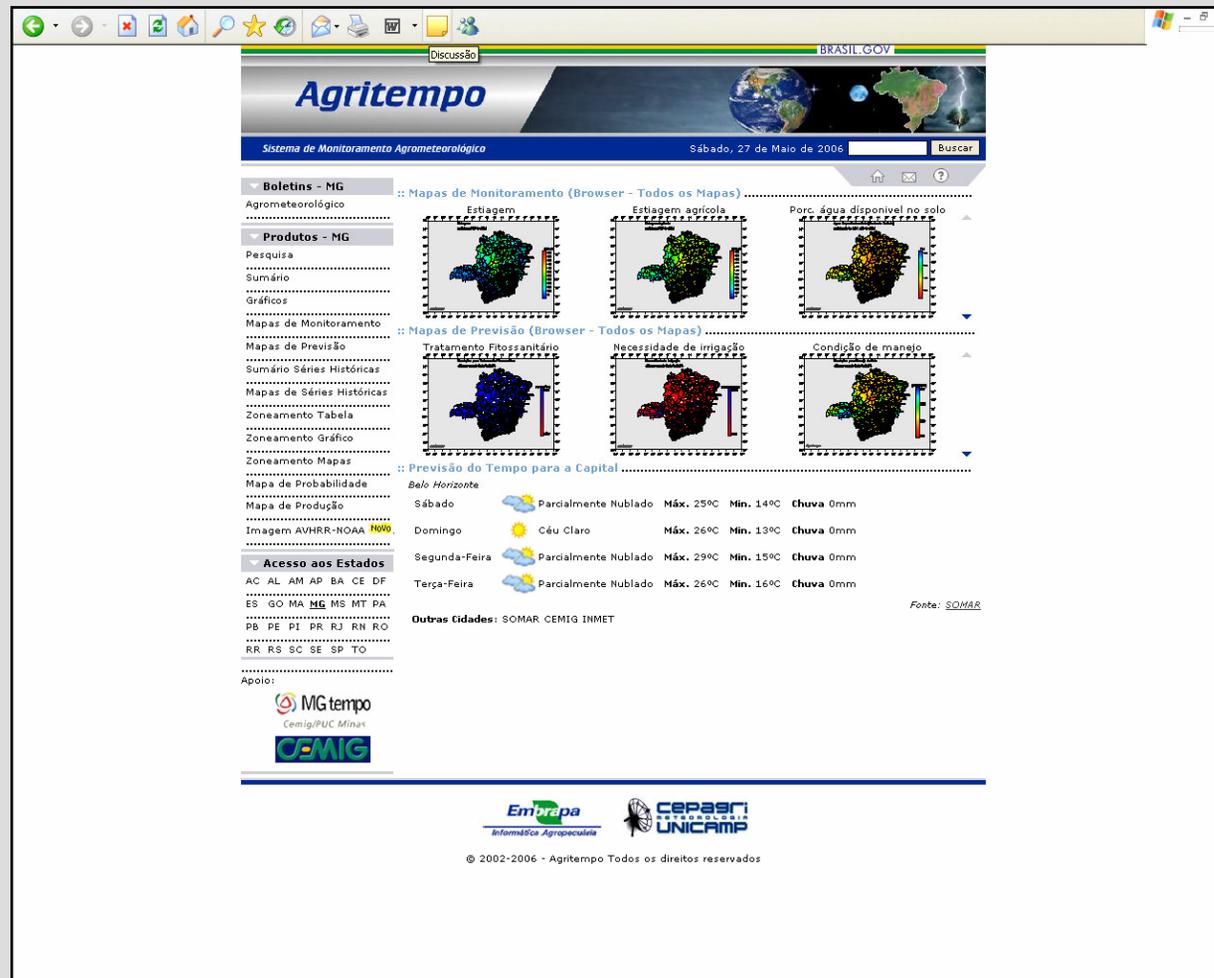
- ✓ **Organization of National Farm Credit Policy and Insurance**
- ✓ **Decrease of agricultural losses due to climate events**
- ✓ **Even self-financed farmers use the results (planting calendars)**
- ✓ **Increase of Yield, Production and Use of Technology**
- ✓ **Decrease and Inhibition of Frauds**
- ✓ **Availability of Data for Agricultural Planning**
- ✓ **Demand for New Crops, Regions and Periods**

Information System for Monitoring Weather and Climate

The screenshot shows the Agritempo website interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Arquivo', 'Editar', 'Exibir', 'Favoritos', 'Ferramentas', and 'Ajuda'. Below that is a search bar and a list of utility icons. The main content area is divided into several sections: 'Info Agritempo' with a sidebar menu, 'Em Destaque' with a featured article about a research award, 'On Line' with visitor statistics, and 'Acesso Restrito' with a login form. A map of Brazil is prominently displayed on the right side. The footer includes logos for FINEP, CPTEC, FOMIL ZERO, Embrapa, and CEPASRI UNICAMP, along with copyright information for 2002-2006.

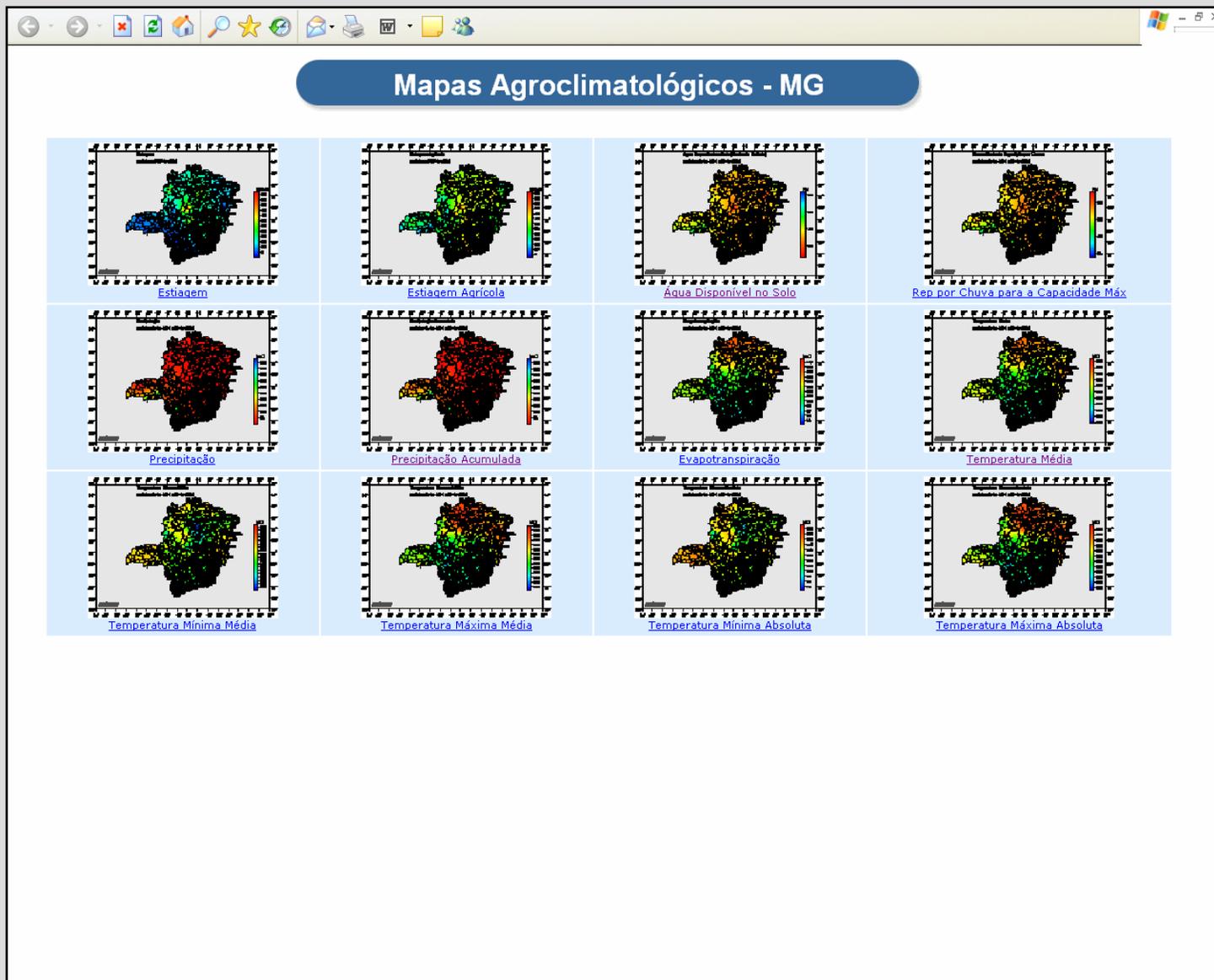
<http://www.agritempo.gov.br>

Agritempo System - Output

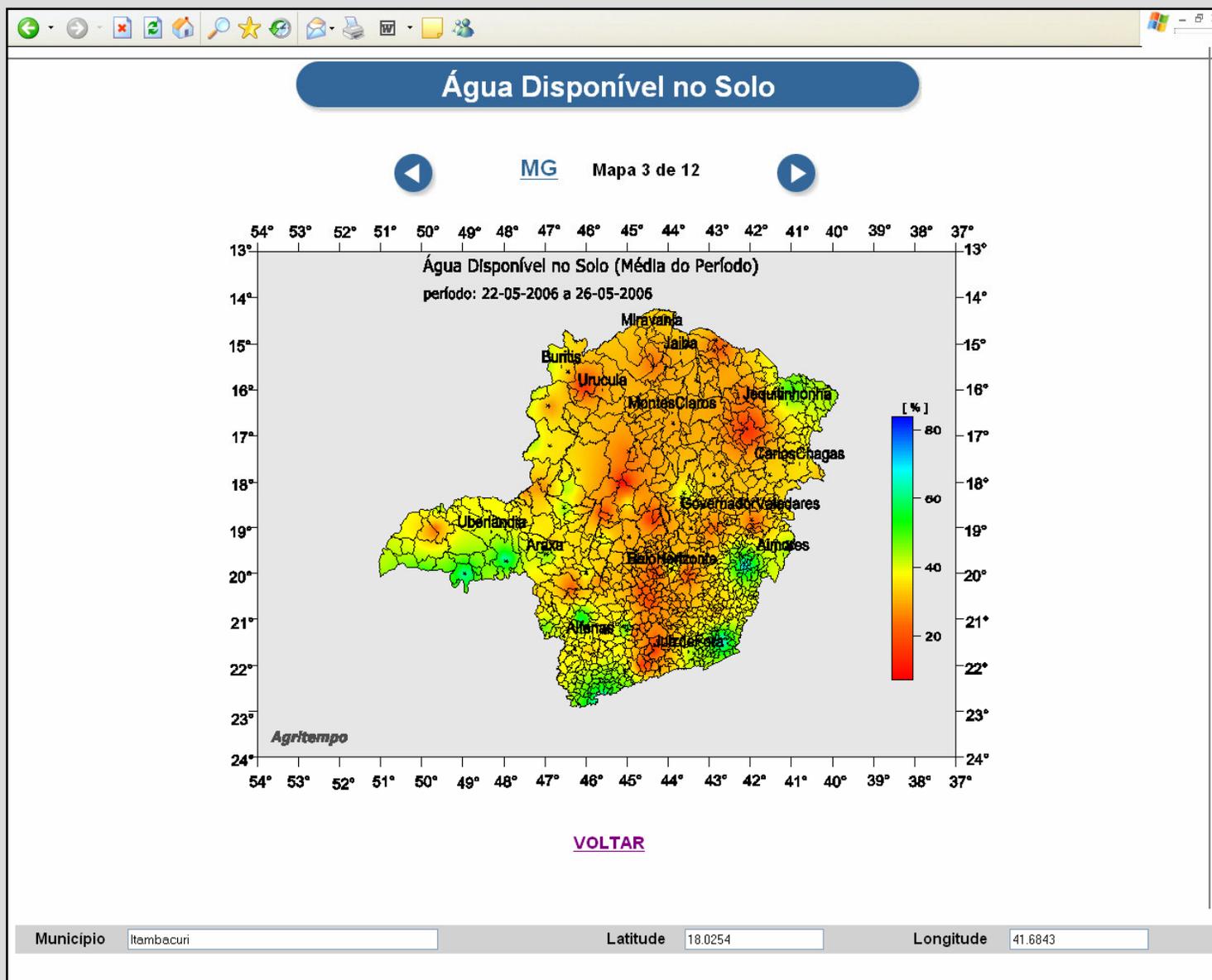


Output: Maps, Bulletins, Graphs and Tables with Meteorological and Climate Data and Information Applied to Agriculture

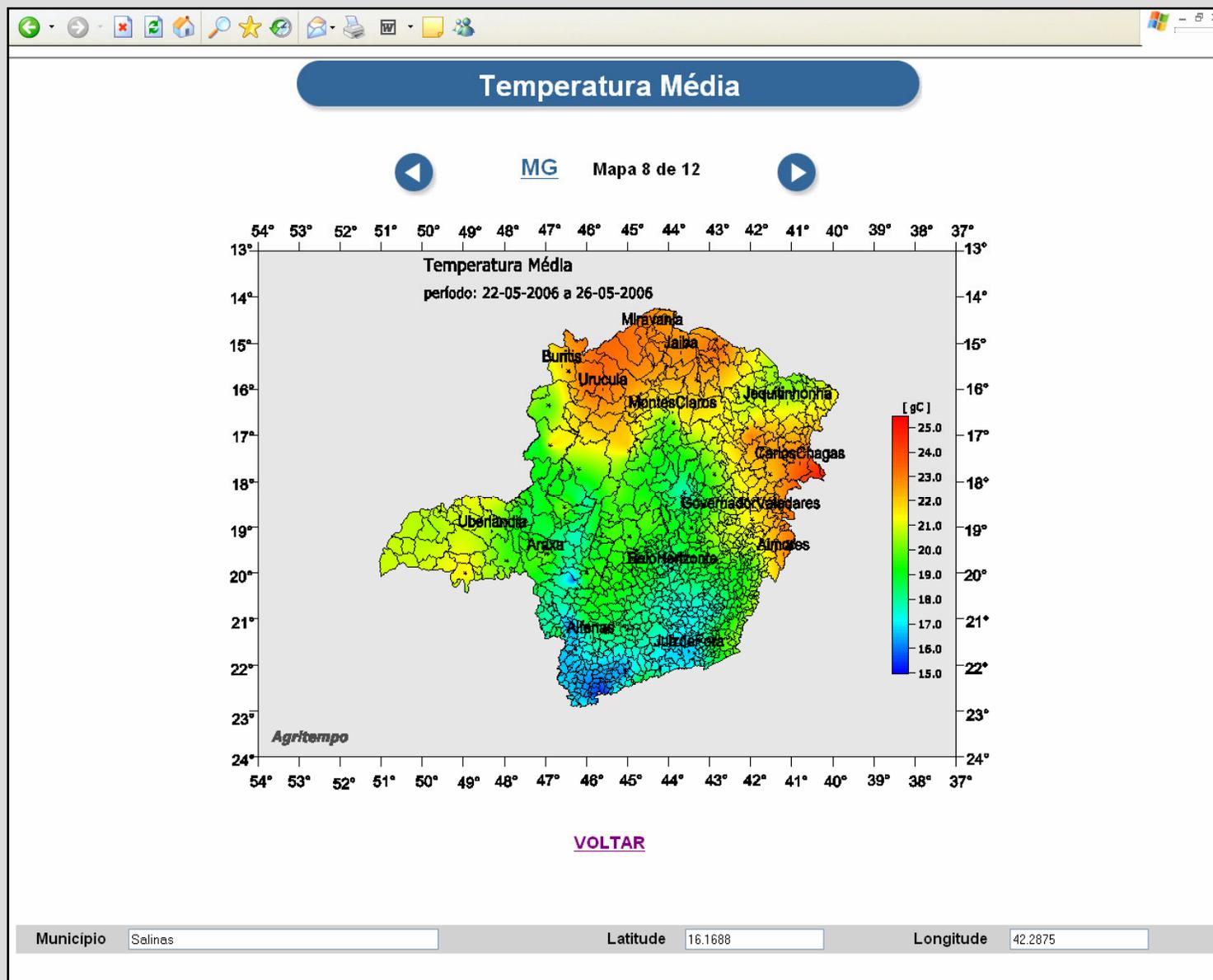
Agritempo System - Output



Agritempo System - Output



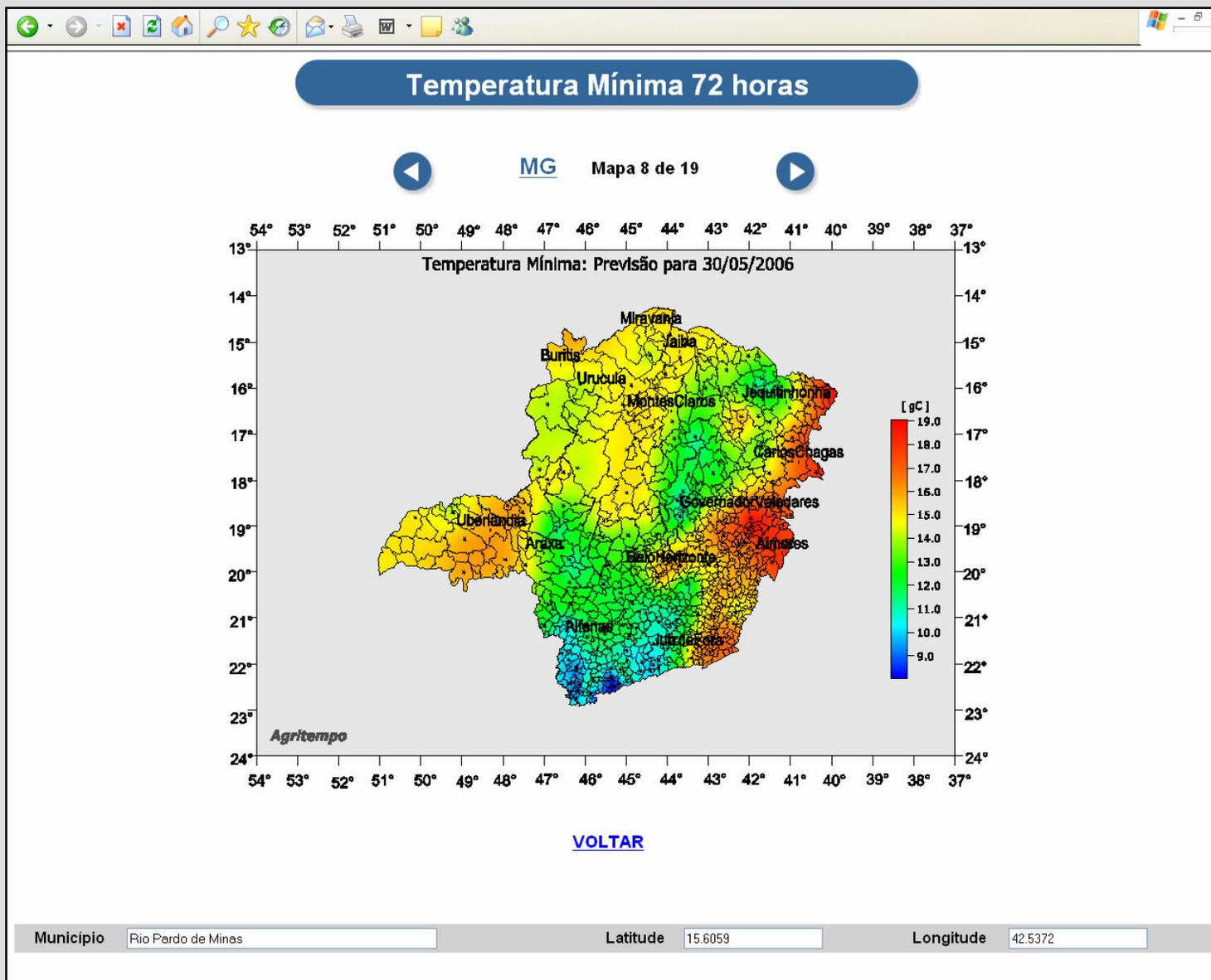
Agritempo System - Output



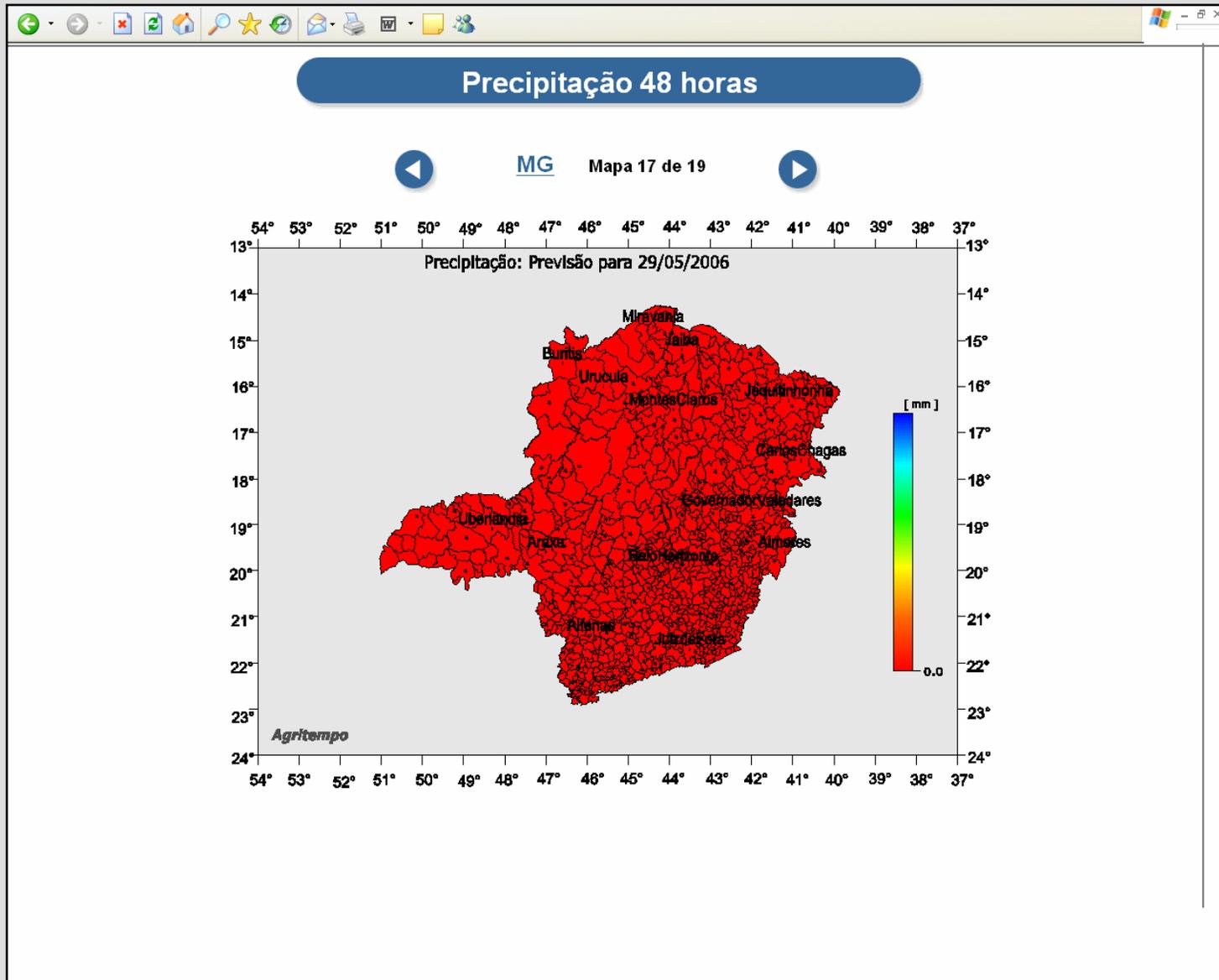
Agritempo System - Output



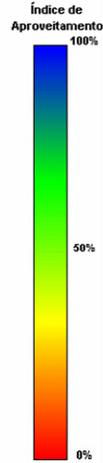
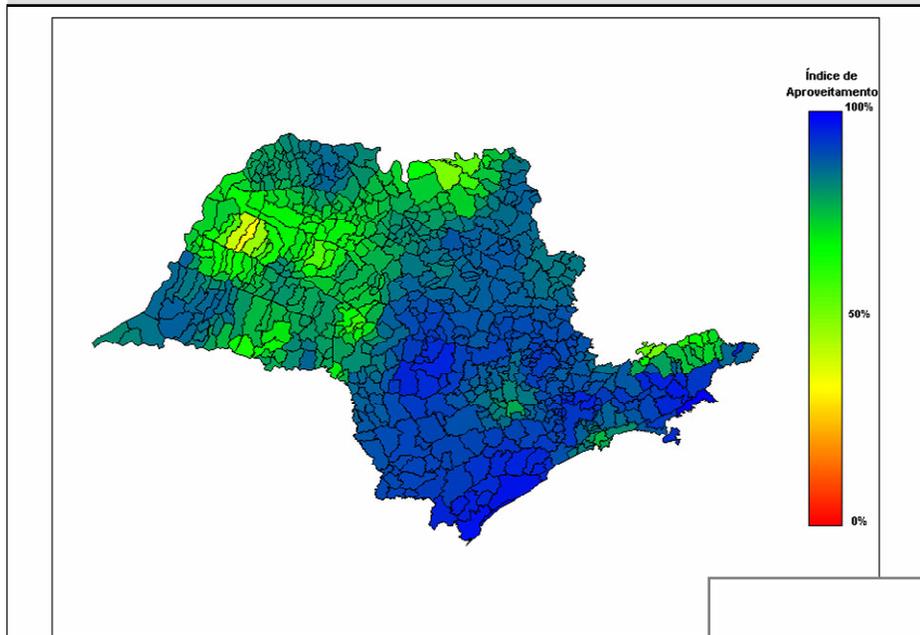
Agritempo System - Output



Agritempo System - Output



Crop Yield Forecasting - Agrometeorological Method - Coffee - 2001 - State of São Paulo



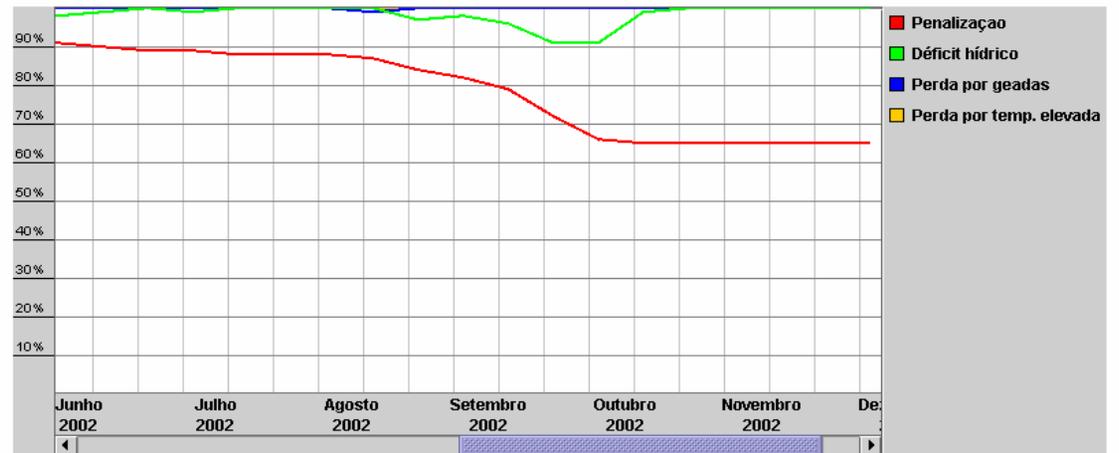
Fonte: Metodologia desenvolvida por Marcelo Paes Camargo - IAC

Município	Aproveitamento	Município	Aproveitamento	Município
Adamantina	69.79%	Iaras	87.28%	Pirangi
Adolfo	69.12%	Ibaté	87.55%	Pirapora do Bo
Aguai	86.94%	Ibirarema	79.6%	Pirapozinho
Agudos	86.52%	Ibirá	78.95%	Pirassununga
Alambari	87.29%	Ibitinga	86.74%	Piratininga

Penalização de Café - Minas Gerais

Estação:

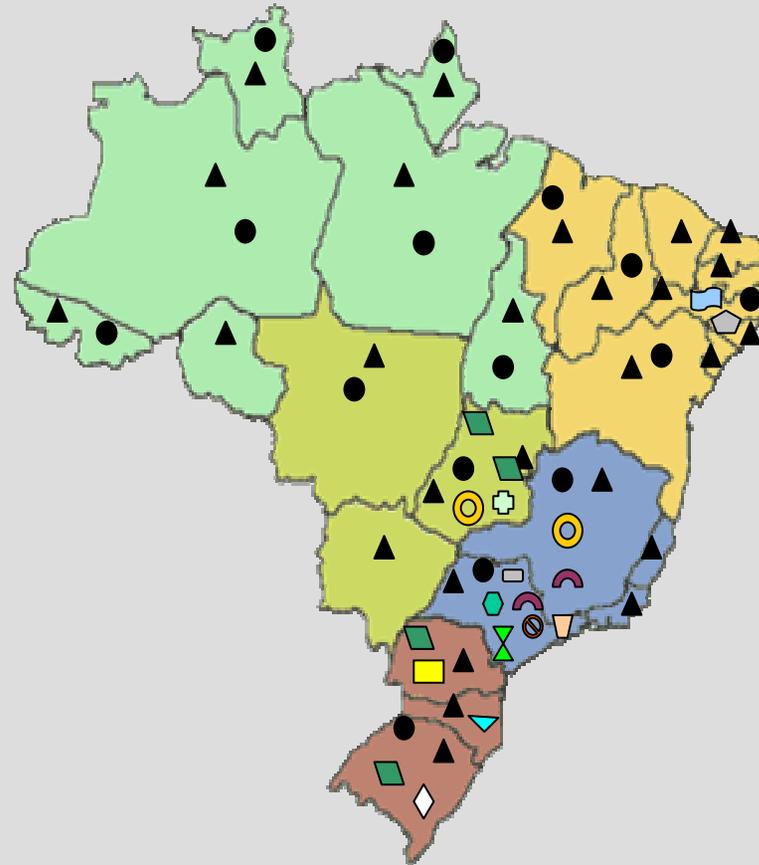
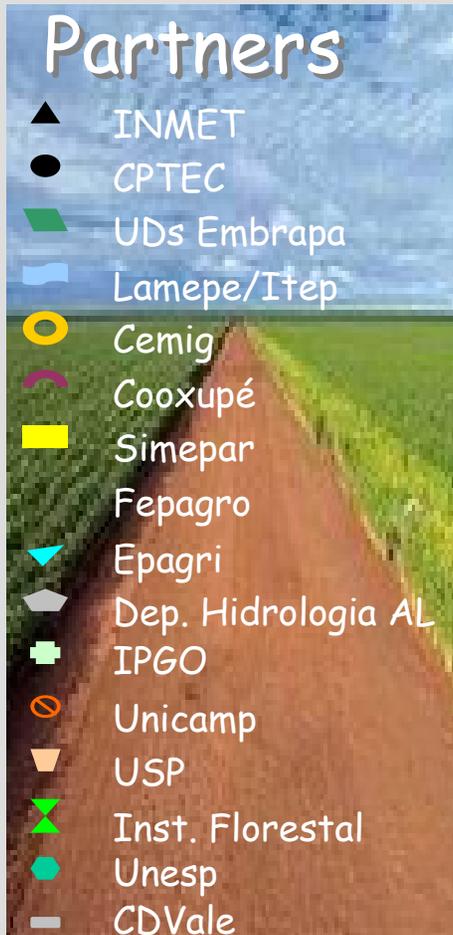
Ano de referência:



Fonte: Metodologia desenvolvida por Marcelo Paes Camargo - IAC

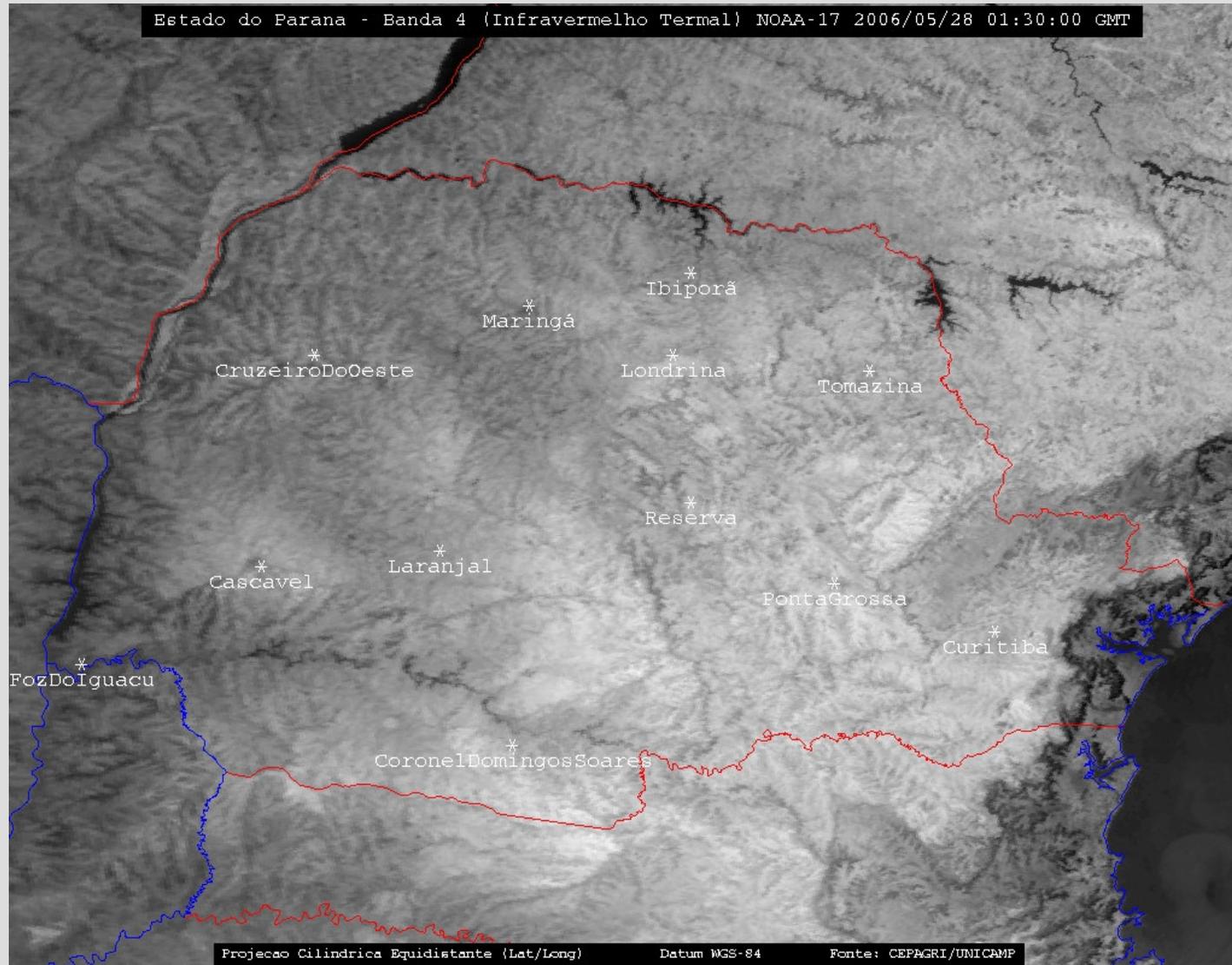
Agritempo System - Partners

Input: Daily Data of Temperature (Minimum and Maximum) and Rainfall from more than 1,000 Ground Stations by Phone, Fax, Email and FTP



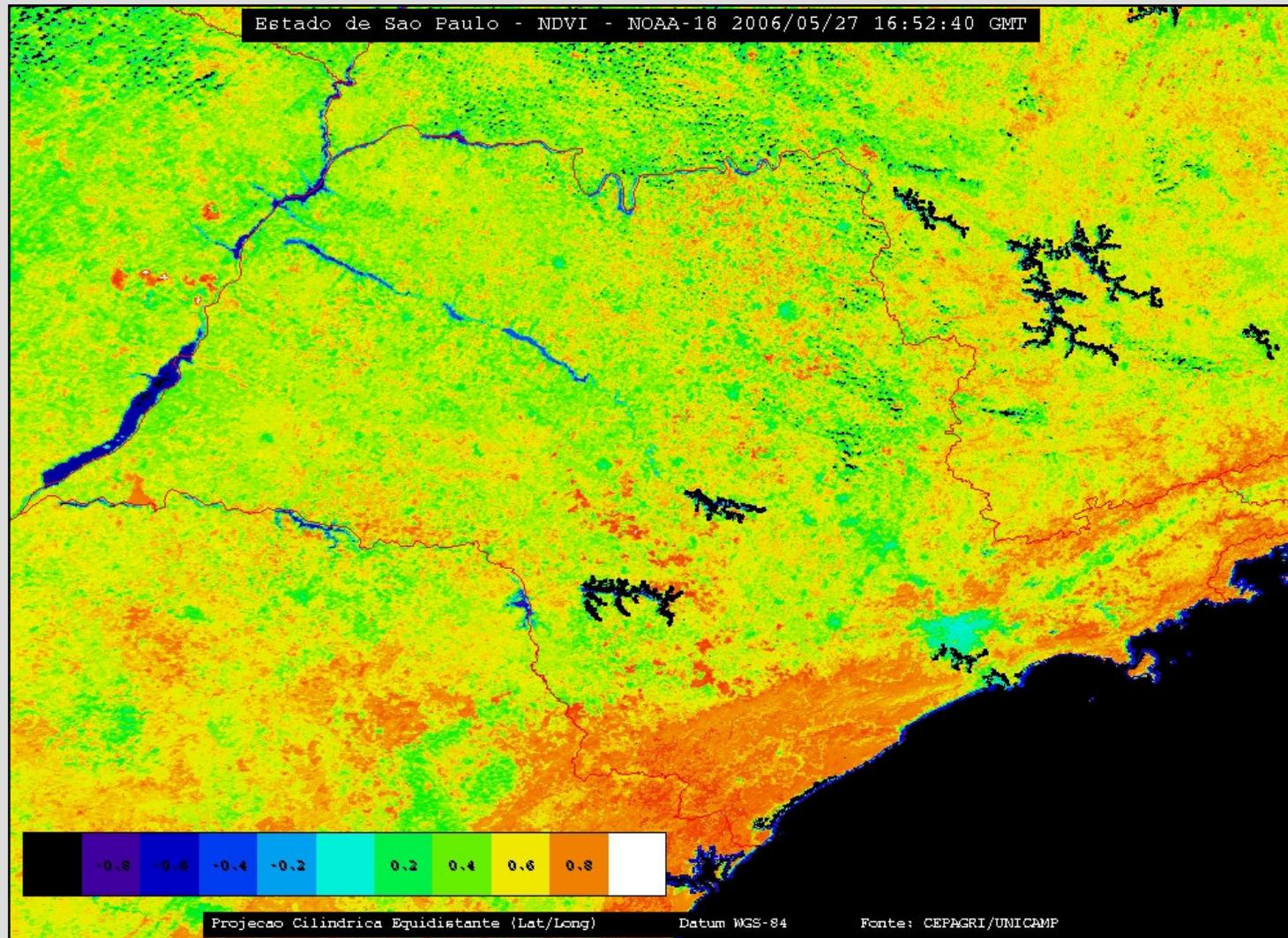
Data: More than 40 million records and historical data from 4,000 ground stations

Remote Sensing Data - Surface Temperature - Paraná



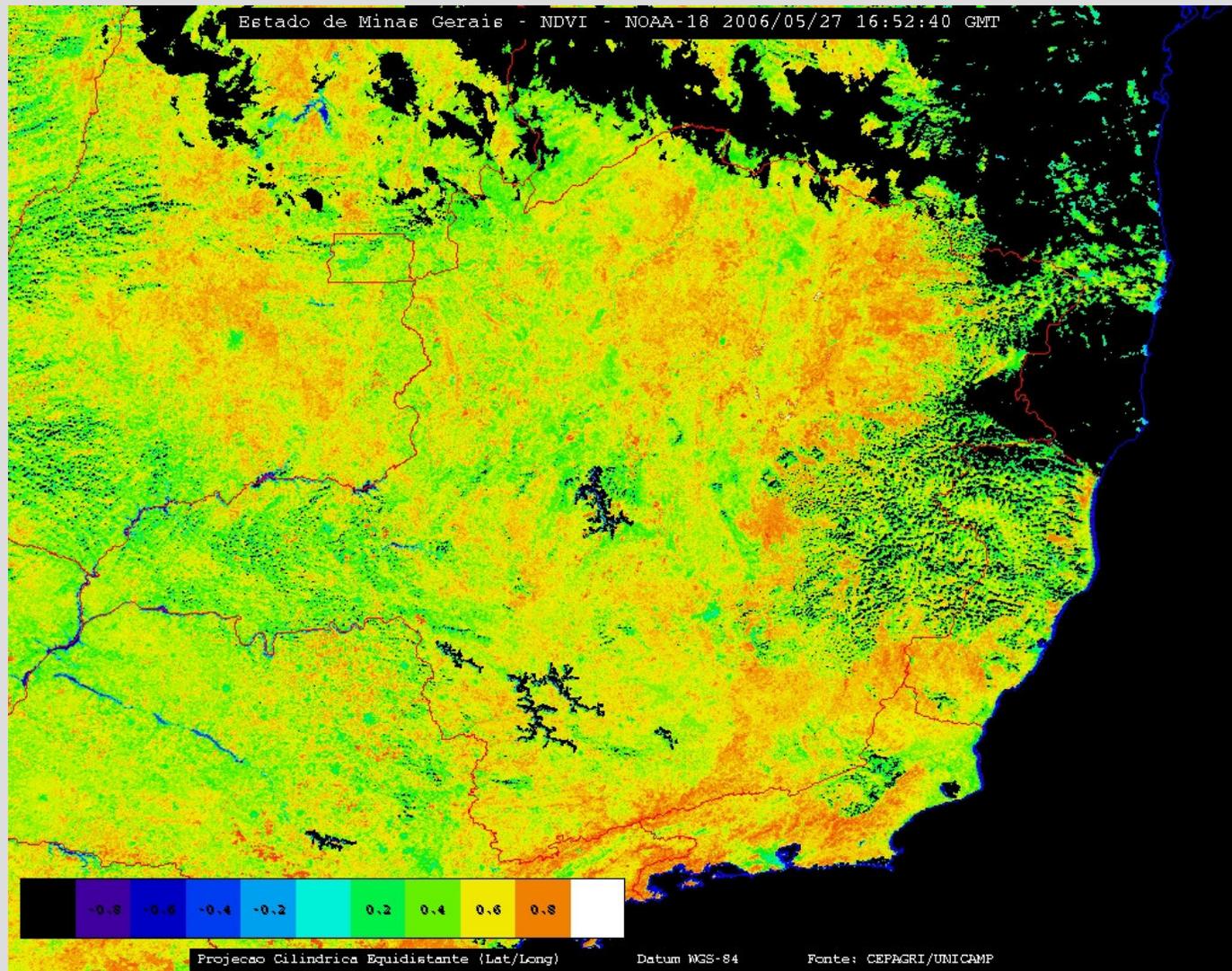
Application: Estimation of Surface Temperature in Operational Warning Systems

Remote Sensing Data - NDVI - São Paulo



Application: Forecast of Planted Area, Yield and Production

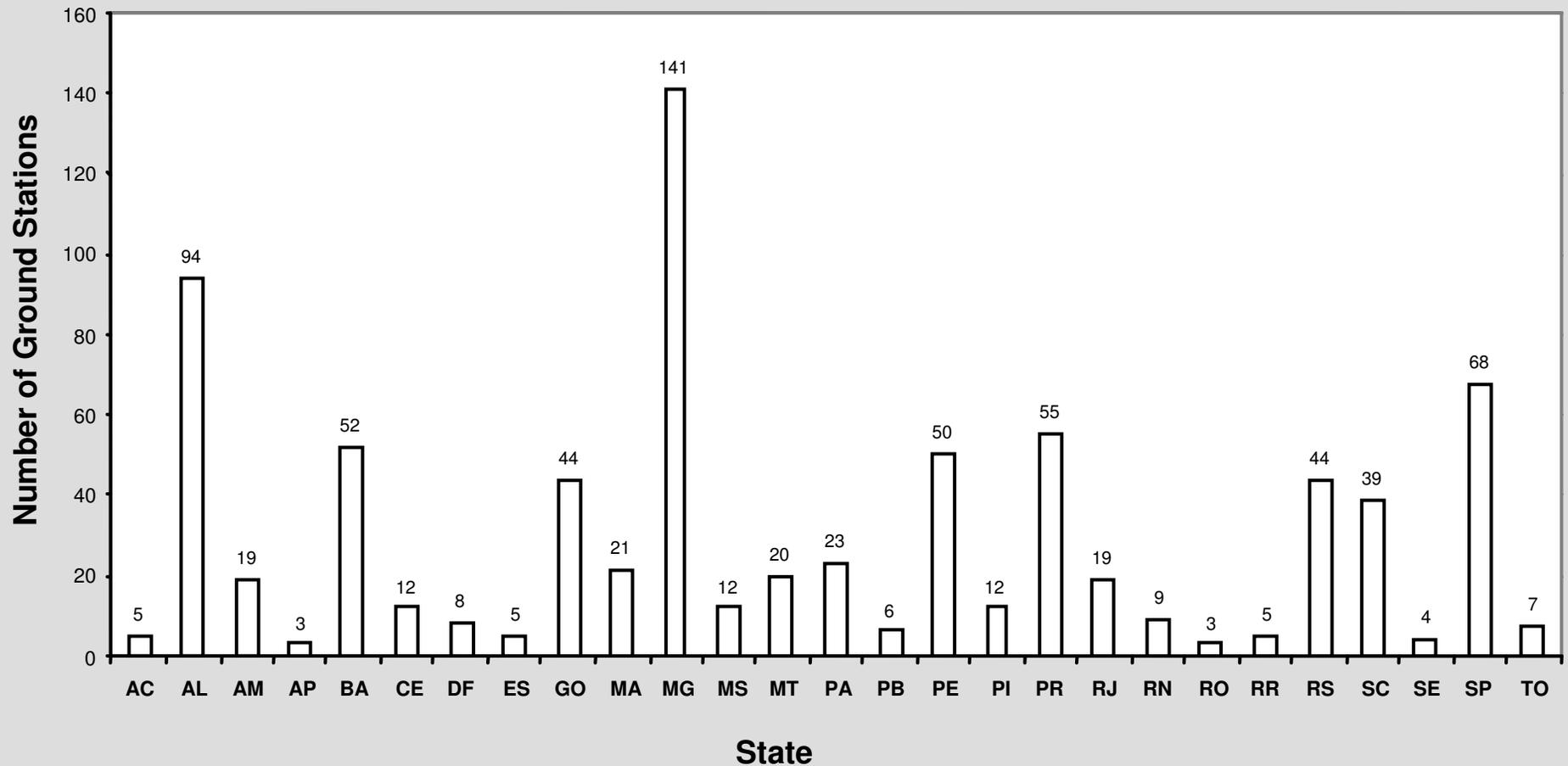
Remote Sensing Data - NDVI - Minas Gerais



Project: Improvement of the National System of Crop Yield Forecasting
Coordination: Ministry of Agriculture (since 2004)

Agritempo System - Limits

Problem : Insufficient Number of Surface Stations in Some Regions



Conclusions

- ✓ **Important Projects (Climate Risk Reduction, Weather and Climate Monitoring, Climate Change) based on “simple” and organized data**
- ✓ **Multi-disciplinary and Multi-institutional Activities**
- ✓ **More historical data for the Project of Climate Risk Reduction**
- ✓ **More surface data for monitoring - Remote Sensing**
- ✓ **Importance of Climate and Weather Forecast**

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