II. CONTRIBUTIONS

ITEMS FROM BRAZIL

BRAZILIAN AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH CORPORATION — EMBRAPA
Rodovia BR 285, km 294, Caixa Postal 451, Passo Fundo, RS, Brazil.

Wheat in Brazil – 2015 crop year.

Eduardo Caierão, Ricardo Lima de Castro, Márcio Sóe Silva, and Pedro Luiz Scheeren.

In 2015, the Brazilian wheat production was a little higher than 5 x 10^6 tons (Conab 2016), which is enough to supply 50% of the domestic demand (Table 1). The southern region, comprised of the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina, and Paraná, account for 89.2% of the national production. Nonetheless, due to the characteristics of the cultivation system, average grain yield in this region is not the highest in the country.

Table 1. Cultivated area, total production and grain yield of wheat in Brazil in 2015 (* estimated value in March, 2016. Source: CONAB. 2016. Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento. Central de Informações Agropecuárias/Grãos/Trigo. Available at: http://www.conab.gov.br/conabweb/index.php?PAG=131).

Region	Area (ha x 1,000)	Production (t x 1,000)*	Grain yield (kg/ha)*
North	—	—	—
Northeast	—	—	—
West-central	26.2	88.1	3,363.0
Southeast	156.4	507.8	3,247.0
South	2,266.2	4,939.0	2,179.0
Brazil [total]	2,488.8	5,534.9	2,260.0

Weather conditions in the south of Brazil were not favorable to wheat in 2015. High temperature associated to high humidity during grain filling increased the incidence of Fusarium head blight.

Reference.

CONAB, 2016. Companhia Nacional de Abastecimento. Central de Informações Agropecuárias/Grãos/Trigo. Disponível em: http://www.conab.gov.br/conabweb/index.php?PAG=131

Performance of wheat cultivars in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in 2014.

Ricardo Lima de Castro, Eduardo Caierão, Márcio Só e Silva, and Pedro Luiz Scheeren (Embrapa Trigo) and Rogério Ferreira Aires and Sérgio Dias Lannes (Fepagro Nordeste, C.P. 20, 95.200-970 Vacaria, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil).

The Brazilian Commission of Wheat and Triticale Research annually conducts the State Test of Wheat Cultivars in the state of Rio Grande do Sul (STWC–RS) with the aim to support the indications of cultivars. This work has the objective of evaluating wheat cultivar grain yield performance of the STWC–RS in 2014. The yield grain performance of 33 wheat cultivars (Ametista, BRS 327, BRS 331, BRS Guamirim, BRS Marcante, BRS Parrudo, CD 1440, CD 1550, LG Oro, LG Prisma, Estrela Atria, FPS Nitron, Fundacep Bravo, Fundacep Horizonte, IAC 370 Armageddon, IAC 381 Kuara, IAC 385 Mojave, Jadeíte 11, MarAm, Mirante, ORS Vintecinco, Quartzo, TBIO Celebra, TBIO Iguaçu, TBIO Itaipu, TBIO Mestre, TBIO Pioneiro, TBIO Sintonia, TBIO Sinuelo, TEC 10, TEC Frontale, TEC Vigore, and Topazio) was studied in 19 environments (Casca, Caxias do Sul, Coxilha, Cruz Alta – season 1, Cruz Alta – season 2, Cruz Alta – season 3, Júlio de Castilhos, Não-Me-Toque, Passo Fundo – season 1, Passo Fundo – season 2, Sertão, Vacaria, Augusto Pestana, Eldorado do Sul, Ijuí, Santo Augusto, São Borja, São Luiz Gonzaga, and Três de Maio), in the state of Rio Grande do Sul in 2014. The experiments were in a randomized block design with three or four replications. Each plot consisted of Ave rows of 5 m in length with a 0.2 m spacing between rows and a plant density was ~330 plants/m^2. Grain yield data (kg/ha) were subjected to an individual analysis of variance (for each environment) and a grouped analysis of variance (for