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ITEMS FROM BRAZIL

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Wheat in Brazil – 2016 crop year.

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

In 2016, the Brazilian wheat production was a little bit higher than 6×10^6 tons (Conab 2017), 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, accounts for 91.2% 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. The weather conditions in the south of Brazil were very favorable to wheat in 2016. However, the commercialization of production was not easy, because of the price paid to the producers.

Table 1. Cultivated area, total production and grain yield of wheat in Brazil in 2015 (* estimated value in March, 2017 (source: CONAB. 2017)).

Region	Area (ha x 1,000)	Production (t x 1,000)*	Grain yield (kg/ha)*
North	—	—	—
Northeast	3.0	18.0	6,000
West-central	32.9	120.3	3,657
Southeast	161.1	459.4	2,852
South	1,921.4	6,129.1	3,190
Brazil [total]	2,118.8	6,729.8	3,175

Reference.

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Performance of wheat cultivars in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in 2015.

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

The Brazilian Commission of Wheat and Triticale Research (BCWTR) annually conducts the State Test of Wheat Cultivars in the Rio Grande do Sul state (STWC–RS). This work evaluates wheat cultivar grain yield performance of the STWC–RS in 2015. The grain yield performance of 30 wheat cultivars (Ametista, BRS 327, BRS 331, BRS Marcante, BRS Parrudo, BRS Reponte, CD 1440, CD 1805, Celebra, Esporão, Estrela Atria, Jadeíte, LG Oro, LG Prisma, Marfim, Mirante, ORS Vintecinco, Quartzo, TBIO Alvorada, TBIO Iguacu, TBIO Itaipu, TBIO Mestre, TBIO Pioneiro, TBIO Sintonia, TBIO Sinuelo, TBIO Tibagi, TBIO Toruk, TEC 10, TEC Frontale, and Topazio) was studied in 12 environments (Coxilha, Cruz Alta, Passo Fundo, 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 2015. The experiments were carried out in a randomized block design with three or four repetitions. Each plot consisted of five rows, 5-m long with a 0.2-m spacing between rows; the plant density was about 330 plants/m². Grain yield data (kg/ha) were subjected to individual analysis of variance (for each environment) and grouped analysis of variance (for all environments). The grouped analysis of variance employed the mixed model (fixed cultivar effect and randomized environment effect). The grain yield performance of wheat cultivars was evaluated by analyzing adaptability and stability, employing the method of distance from the ideal cultivar, weighted by the coefficient of residual variation, proposed by Carneiro (1988). In this analysis, the ideal cultivar was considered as the cultivar with high grain yield, high stability, low sensitivity to adverse conditions of unfavorable environments, and the ability to respond positively to improvement of favorable environments. The general average of STWC–RS in 2015 was 3,428 kg/ha. The experiment conducted in Cruz Alta had the highest average grain yield; 4,582 kg/ha. The maximum grain yield was 5,566 kg/ha in Cruz Alta. a Celebra cultivar. Cultivars TBIO Mestre, Topazio, BRS Marcante, LG Prisma, and TBIO Sinuelo had adaptability and stability in favorable environments (environments with average grain yield higher than the general average). Cultivars ORS Vintecinco, LG Prisma, TBIO Mestre, Ametista and Estrela Atria had adaptability and stability in unfavorable environments (environments with average of wheat grain yield lower than the general average). In general, averaged over all environments, cultivars TBIO Mestre (3,801 kg/ha), LG Prisma (3,766 kg/ha), Topazio (3,709 kg/ha), ORS Vintecinco (3,701 kg/ha), and BRS Marcante (3,708 kg/ha) came closest to the ideal cultivar.

Reference.

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Wheat crop in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, in 2015.

Ricardo Lima de Castro, Eduardo Caierão, Aldemir Pasinato, Pedro Luiz Scheeren, and Márcio Só e Silva.

The state of Rio Grande do Sul is one of the main wheat-producing states in Brazil. This study analyzed the wheat crop in Rio Grande do Sul in 2015. In 2015, Rio Grande do Sul harvested 874,362 ha of wheat (35.4% of the total area harvested in Brazil), producing 1,391,829 tons of wheat (25.3% of the Brazilian production), with an average of grain yield of 1,592 kg/ha (636 kg/ha below the Brazilian average of 2,228 kg/ha).

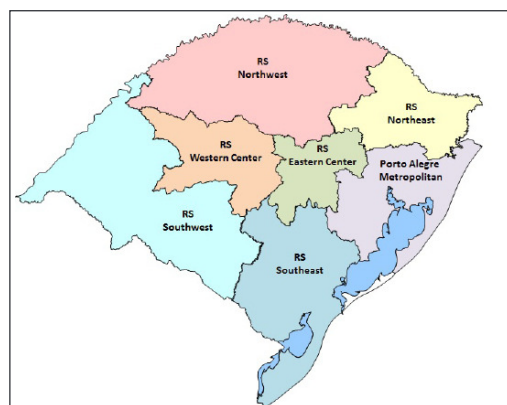


Fig. 1. Mesoregions in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.