

Impressum

Book of Abstracts of the 9th German-Brazilian Symposium Anais do 9° Simpósio Alemanha-Brasil Hohenheim: 15.-17.09.2019

Rainer Radtke, Gauthier Figueiredo Netto, Fernando Mazo D'Affonseca (Hrsg./Ed.)

© Baden-Württembergisches Brasilien-Zentrum der Universität Tübingen brasilien-zentrum@uni-tuebingen.de symposium@brasilien-zentrum.uni-tuebingen.de

All the abstracts published in this book were reproduced from the originals provided by the authors. The content of the abstracts is of the entire responsibility of the authors. The organizing committee of the 9th German-Brazilian Symposium 2019 and its supporters are not responsible for the data, assertions, and opinions published in this book.



Integrating Systems for Sustainable Development Linking human and natural components

September 15 - 17, 2019 - University of Hohenheim, Stuttgart

Book of Programme and Abstracts

Organization Committee

Institute of Agricultural Sciences in the Tropics (Hans-Ruthenberg-Institute), University of Hohenheim

Dr. Marcus Giese Dr. Marcelo Carauta Anna Seidel

Baden-Württembergisches Brasilien-Zentrum of the University of Tübingen

Dr. Rainer Radtke Dr. Fernando Mazo D'Affonseca

Competitiveness of Two Macauba Productive Chains in Brazil

Pires, Pâmela^{1,*}; Cesar, Aldara¹; Cardoso, Alexandre²; Favaro, Simone^{2;} Conejero, Marco Antonio¹

¹Fluminense Federal University (UFF), Volta Redonda - RJ, Brazil ²Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária (EMBRAPA), Brasília - DF, Brazil *Corresponding author. E-mail: pamilima@yahoo.com.br

Keywords: Acrocomia; Family Farming; Sustainability; Vegetable oils

ABSTRACT

Macaúba (Acrocomia Spp), an oil palm native to tropical America, has potential for cultivation in large-scale crop-livestock-forest systems to provide environmental services, products and coproducts such as food, biofuels, cosmetics and oleochemicals¹. Nowadays, its exploitation is mainly by extractivism, delivering interesting products only in a small scale. In this study we used strategic analysis² to evaluate the competitiveness of two macauba productive chains located in different Brazilian biomes, Semi-arid and Cerrado. It was based on face-to-face interview with key players in each area, i.e. extractivists, associations, cooperatives, academy members and technicians. In the Semi-arid, exploitation is more incipient and with a lower level of organization. It occurs mainly in an individualized way for subsistence, in association with the exploitation of babassu palm (Attalea speciosa). Fresh fruits are mainly delivered in bulk to intermediaries. Processing is rudimentary. On the other hand, there is a better-structured productive chain in the Cerrado biome, despite the extractivism as well. Here, collectors organize themselves in association and cooperative, and manage higher incomes due to the absence of intermediaries. Processing facilities are in place, using machinery developed locally. Fruits are processed into oils, cakes, soaps and endocarp, adding value to the productive chain. Government and non-government agencies are more active in this region. In common, both regions share no standard practices for handling, processing and product quality assurance. Although they are at different levels of development, both regions need transference of novel knowledge on macauba production and processing technologies, as well as establishment of public-private projects that may consolidate the productive chain of this promising crop.

¹ Plath, Mirco, Christine Moser, Rob Bailis, Patric Brandt, Heidi Hirsch, Alexandra-Maria Klein, David Walmsley, and Henrik von Wehrden. "A novel bioenergy feedstock in Latin America? Cultivation potential of Acrocomia aculeata under current and future climate conditions". Biomass and Bioenergy 91 (2016): 186-195.

² Hill, T., & Westbrook, R. (1997). SWOT analysis: it's time for a product recall. Long range planning, 30(1), 46-52.

Organizers:







Baden-Württemberg International

Sponsors / Co-Organizers:





Hohenheim Tropics

