Germoplasm Bank, mostly characterized for the main morphological and phenological descriptors is the basis for the breeding programs and represents an invaluable resource for future generations.

Research results in irrigation management have helped farmers to produce dry beans during the winter when water is the limiting factor.

Integrated Pest Management focus on resistant varieties to insects and diseases, as well as on cultural aspects of management and biological control.

"Barreirão System", a forage-crop consorciation technology for recovering degraded pastures, received the award "Agricultura Real" from the Ministry of Agriculture. This technology has transcended frontiers and it is being used by several countries in Tropical America.

"Santa Fé System" is a consortium used to produce grain in the summer and forage in the winter, or cover material for no-tillage system for the following summer.



Visit Embrapa Rice and Beans Internet home page. You will find current information about the Center, research highlights, extension activities and e-mail addresses of researchers and staff. The home page also includes links to other Embrapa research units.



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Produção: Área de Comunicação Programação Visual: Clauber H. Agosto/2002 - 1000 exemplares Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento

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Located in Santo Antônio de Goiás, State of Goiás, it is one of the 41 units of Brazilian Corporation for Agricultural Research - Embrapa. Its priority is to develop technologies and products to provide solutions for rice and beans agribusinesses and ensure quality of life for the society. Research work developed at Embrapa Rice and Beans represents a strong impact on Brazilian agricultural production, since these two crops are major food staples in the country.

Because of its strategic geographic location, Embrapa Rice and Beans supports several sister units developing research in other products, such as wheat, corn, dairy and beef cattle.



The experimental farm, located at Santo Antônio de Goiás, includes well equipped research laboratories, greenhouses, and the Germoplasm Bank which keeps over 8,000 entries of rice and 7,000 of common beans, including wild and cultivated varieties from Brazil or introduced from several other countries. That site provides over 300 ha of farm land, mostly equipped with irrigation system, including 7 center pivots, 50 ha of grown pastures, and 312 ha covered with natural vegetation (Cerrado).





There are also other experimental fields: Fazenda Palmital (100 ha),

located near Goianira, GO, equipped with laboratories and facilities mainly used for lowland rice research and Experimental Field of Fomoso do Araguaia, State of Tocantins, providing 60 hectares also used for lowland rice.

Embrapa Rice and Beans staff is comprised of 310 employees, including 53 researchers (41 Ph.D.; 12 M.Sc.).

Research work emphasizes development and application of new technologies to aid productivity, competitivity and environmental sustainability of rice and beans agribusinesses. Research studies are financialy supported by federal funds as well as through private organizations. Each year, scientists generate over US\$ 200,000 in external grants. In addition to field work conducted at the experimental farms, Embrapa scientists also carry out research in over 100 on-farm trials each year.









The variety testing programs for common beans, upland and lowland rice are developed in collaboration with several public and private institutions, across country.

Specialists and scientists concerned with their commitment with producers conduct a strong extension program, emphasizing workshops, field days, and demonstration units besides the one to one contacts. As part of an education

project dedicated to elementary and high school students, over 12,000 children visit the research station, every year. International cooperative program has been established with important research institutions.



More than 30 varieties of common beans have been released, resistant to the diseases prevalent in different ecosystems and with desirable grain characteristics to satisfy market preferences.



Several lowland rice varieties

have been developed for resistance to blast disease, the main limiting factor to production under tropical and sub-tropical conditions.

The release of high yield upland rice varieties, with long and thin grains, allowed the country to reach self sufficiency.

Agroclimatic zoning for upland rice and dry beans helps to reduce risks of crop yield losses due to adverse climatic conditions.





