

Embrapa Soybean



In 1960, before Embrapa Soybean was founded, soybean production was restricted to the Southern states and part of São Paulo State. Thanks to technologies developed by Embrapa Soybean and its partners, Brazil now ranks as the world's second largest producer, with 18 milion hectares in 2003.



Main technologies

Embrapa Soybean has released more than 150 new cultivars with high yield and disease resistance in collaboration with many public and private institutions.

> Embrapa Soybean researchers have developed the first cultivars adapted to tropical regions. Soybean cultivation made sustainnable crop production possible in the Brazilian Savannah (Cerrados).

Because of biological control of the velvet bean caterpillar and stink bugs, millions of liters of chemical insecticides are not used in the environment.







Crop rotation and succession and proper soil management have improved physical and chemical soil conditions and restored productive potencial. Disease, weed and pest incidence have also been reduced, contributing to the sustainability of agribusiness.

The volumetric sampler for estimating grain losses in soybean, wheat, maize and rice harvesting is also a technology developed by Embrapa Soybean. It has helped to reduce grain losses throughout Brazil.





Embrapa Soybean has developed an effecient soybean seed analysis methodology, the DIACOM, wich evaluates seed quality accurately. An estimated 200,000 tons of seed are no longer discarded every year in the tropical regions.

Agroclimatic zoning for soybean tecnology which reduces the risk of losses from adverse climatic conditions has been developed.

Embrapa Soybean also has technology which rationalizes fertilizer use on soybeans cultivated in succession to wheat.



Wheat cultivars bred for Paraná State have shown higher yield, disease tolerance and baking quality. Studies to identify new bacteria strains are important for improving nitrogen fixation and increasing soybean yield.

Integrated weed management at Embrapa Soybean emphasizes the management aspects of a control program. Reseach in this area aims for results with minimum environmental impact.



Sunflower is an excellent alternative for farmers throughout Brazil. It improves soil quality, and is the raw material for superior quality oil and an economically atractive crop.

Embrapa Soybean creates high yielding sunflower varieties and hybrids with high oil content.



Soybean cuisine

Embrapa Soybean develops recipes in the Experimental Food and Nutrition Laboratory to use soybean to enrich the Brazilian diet.

Biotechnology

Environmental conservation, quality of life and increased food production are priority matters for Embrapa Soybean.

Bearing this in mind, the institution keeps pace with modern world agriculture, using modern biotechnological techniques.





Partnerships

Embrapa Soybean collaborates with national and international scientific (R&D) and teaching institutions. Researchers take part in graduate and post-garduate student advisory committees, and develop a visitor program for students at all school levels.

Embrapa Soybean's great allies are the grower associations and foundations, which complement the work of cultivar development and field monitoring. They are partners in R&D and technology transfer programs.

Quality research results place Embrapa Soybean in an outstanding position in the world. Technical cooperation has been established with the United States, Japan and China, and there is a growing demand for consultancy in Latin America and Africa.



Transferring Technologies

Embrapa Soybean invests in technology transfer to support agribusiness and improve life quality of the Brazilian population





















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