



Zoneamento Agrogeológico do Brasil Escala 1:1.000.000

Brasília, Brasil
Nov
2018

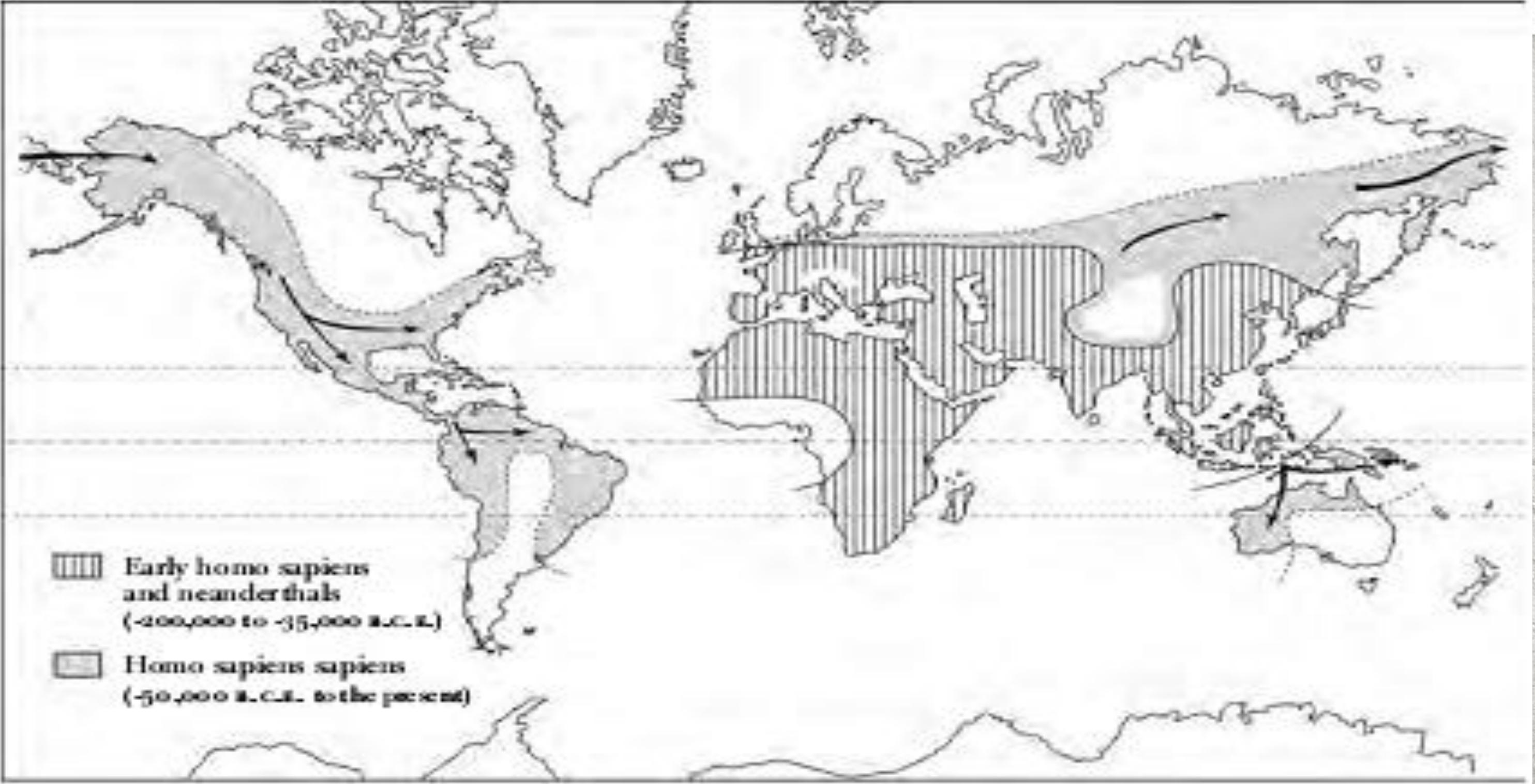
Tópicos

- Introdução: Centros de Origem, Agromineral, Agrogeologia, Zoneamento Agrogeológico, Dependência Externa, Eficiência de Uso de Nutrientes
- Objetivos: ZAG para planejamento do manejo de recursos regionais
- Abordagem metodológica: Ocorrência e consumo de agrominerais
 - Zonas de ocorrência potencial de agrominerais (ZP)
 - Zonas de consumo de agrominerais (ZC)
- Zoneamento Agrogeológico (ZAG): Avaliação de cada agromineral
 - Avaliação integrada entre ocorrência e consumo de agrominerais
- Conclusões: Abundância de agrominerais regionais



Prelúdio

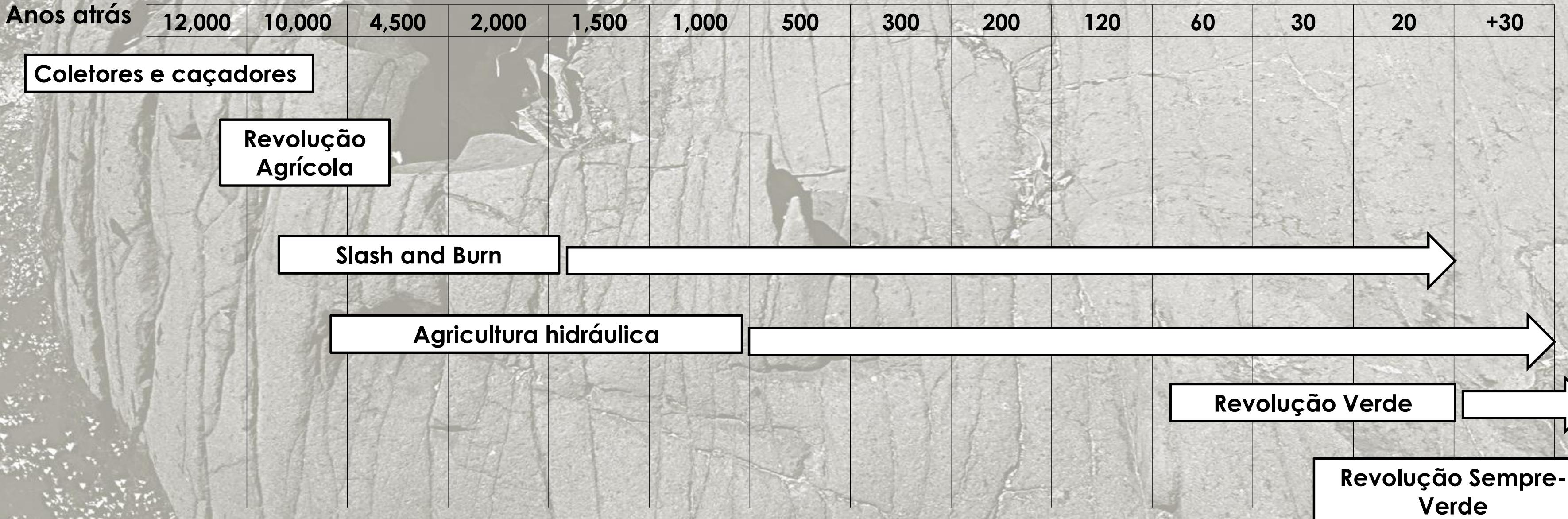
Resumo histórico



Mazoyer e Roudart (2006) A History of World Agriculture

Agricultura

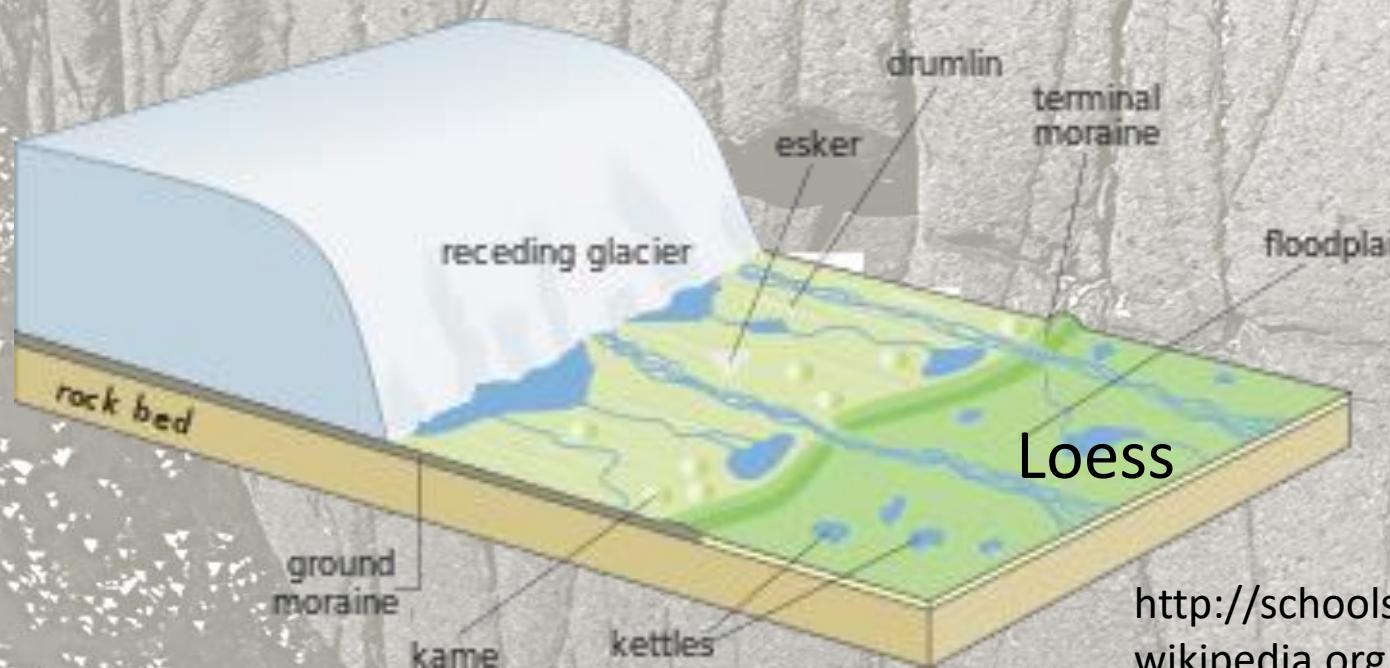
Aquecimento
climático



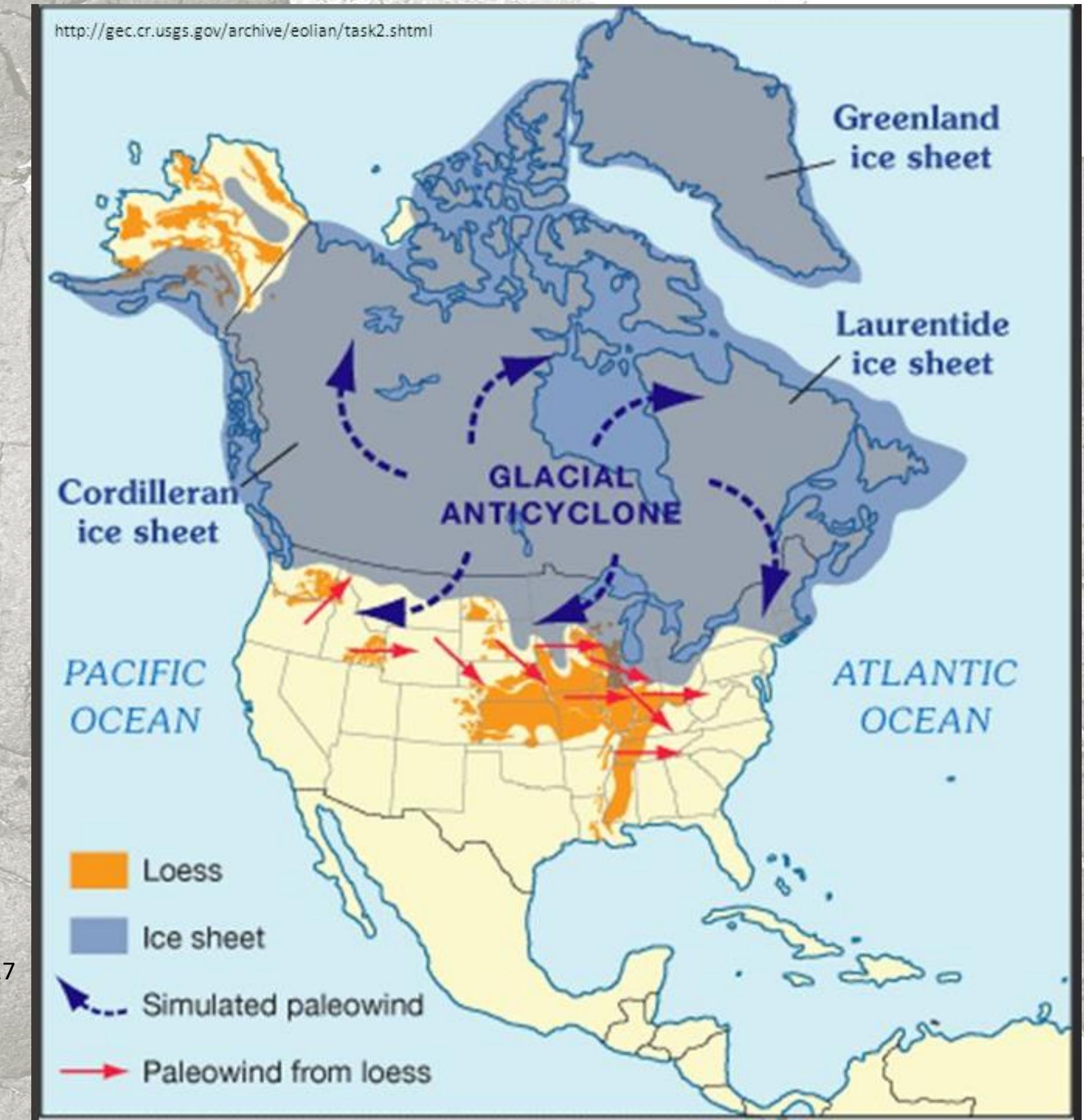
O maior moinho da Terra!



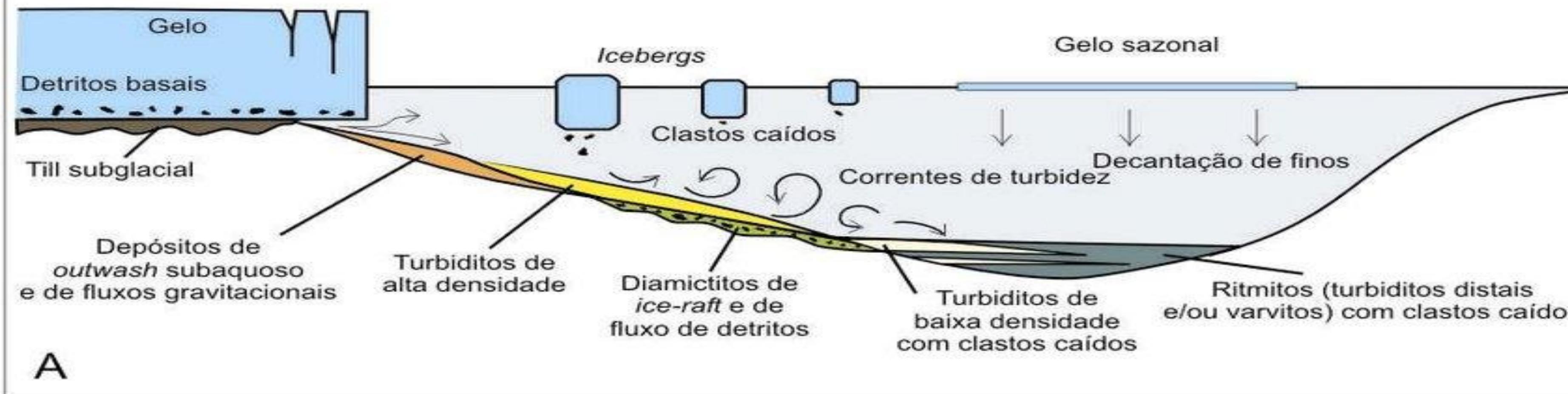
<http://glacialfeatures.weebly.com/uploads/5/8/1/2/58120967/220595532.jpg>



<http://schools-wikipedia.org/images/2760276096.png>

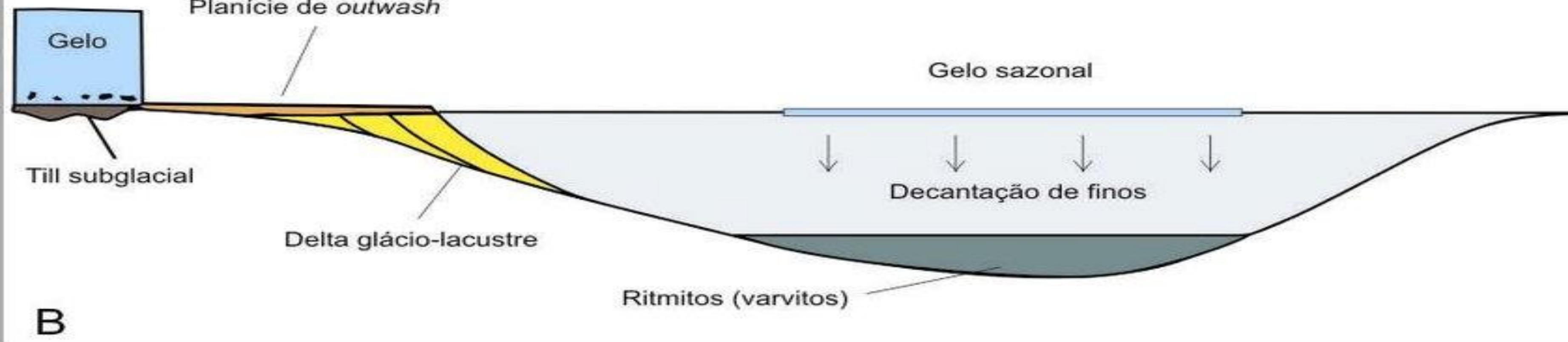


LAGO EM CONTATO COM O GELO



A

LAGO DISTAL



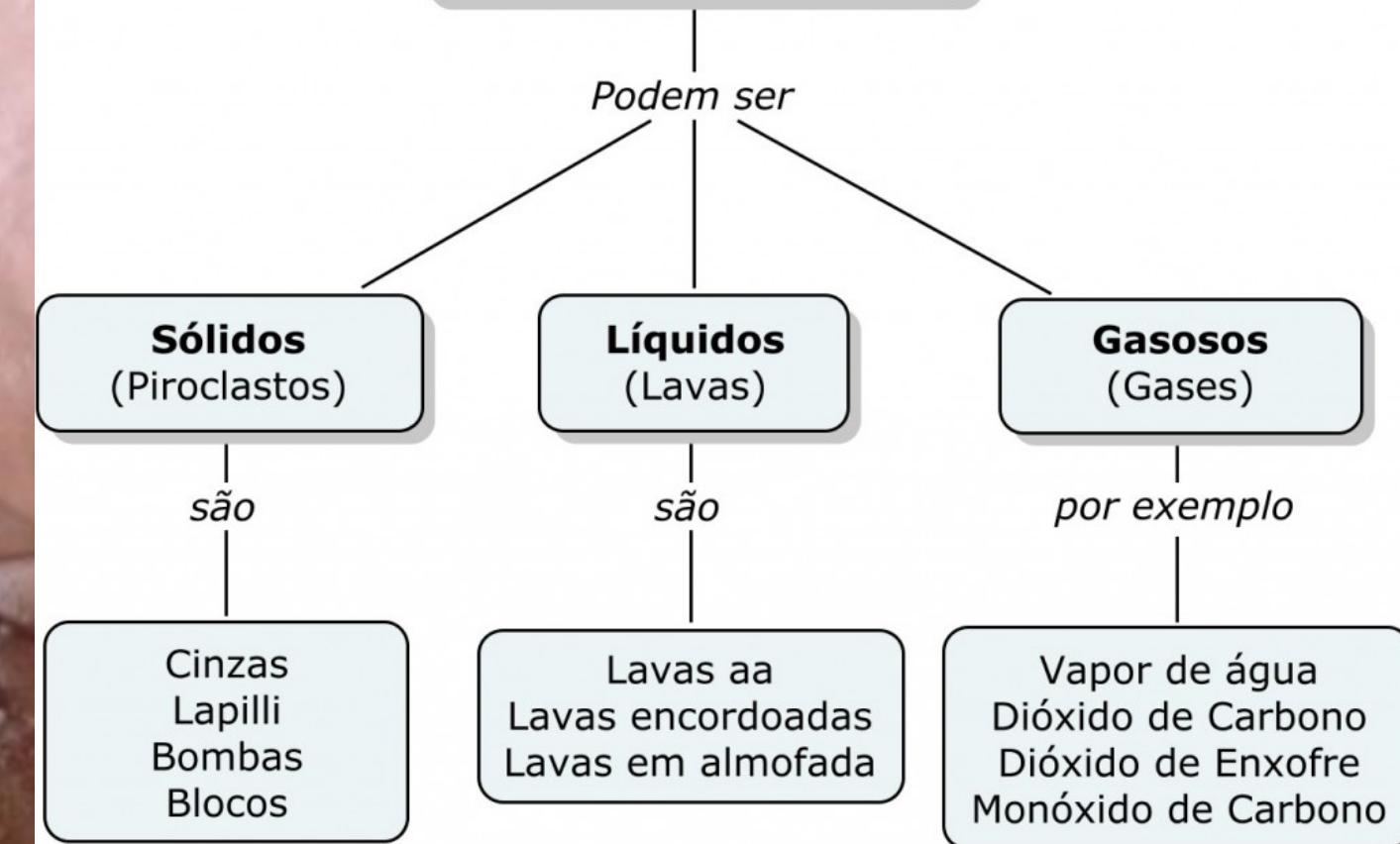
B

Vulcões e cinzas



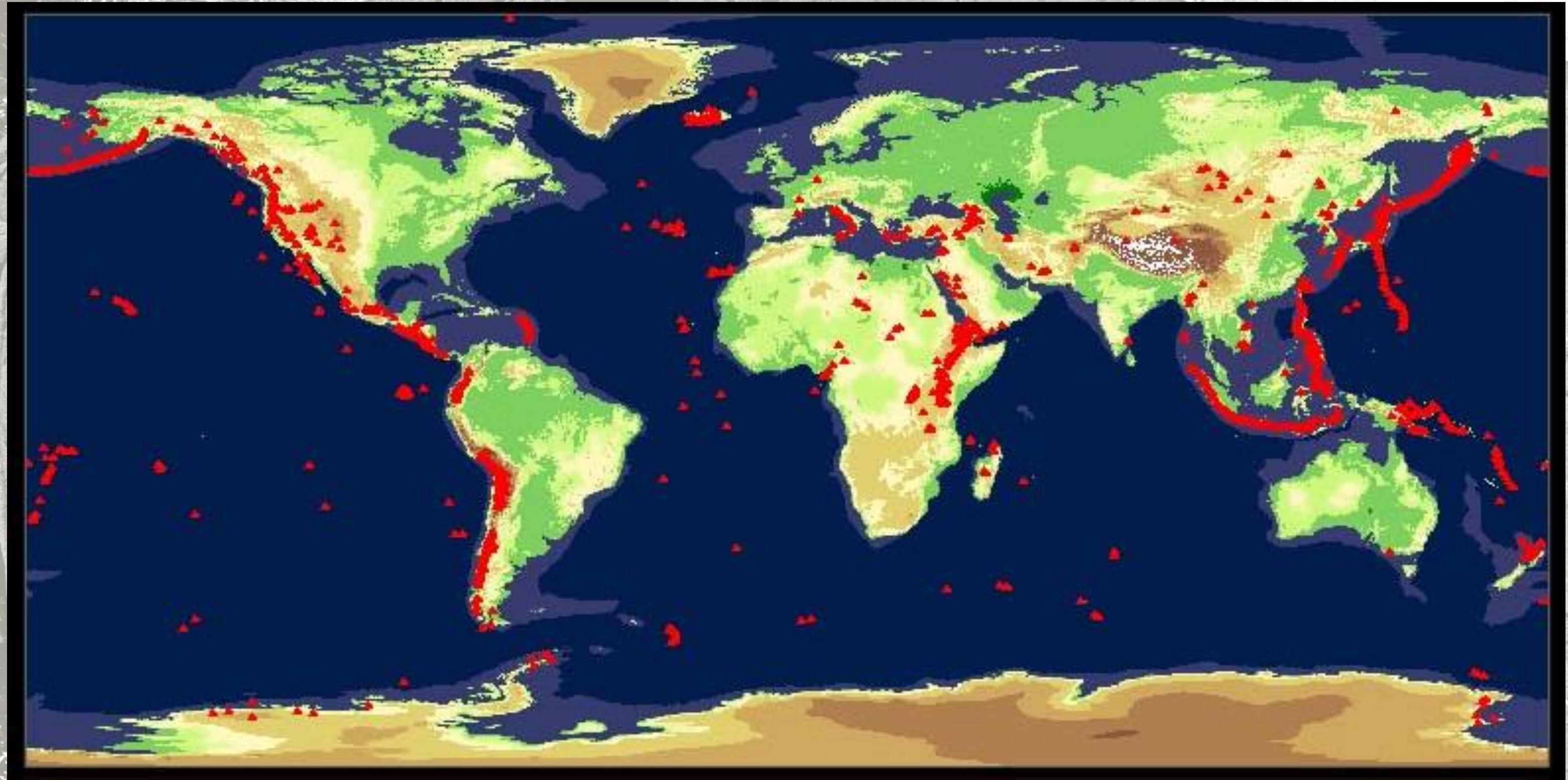
<http://espacociencias.com.pt/site/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/cinza-usgs.jpg>

MATERIAIS EXPELIDOS PELOS VULCÕES



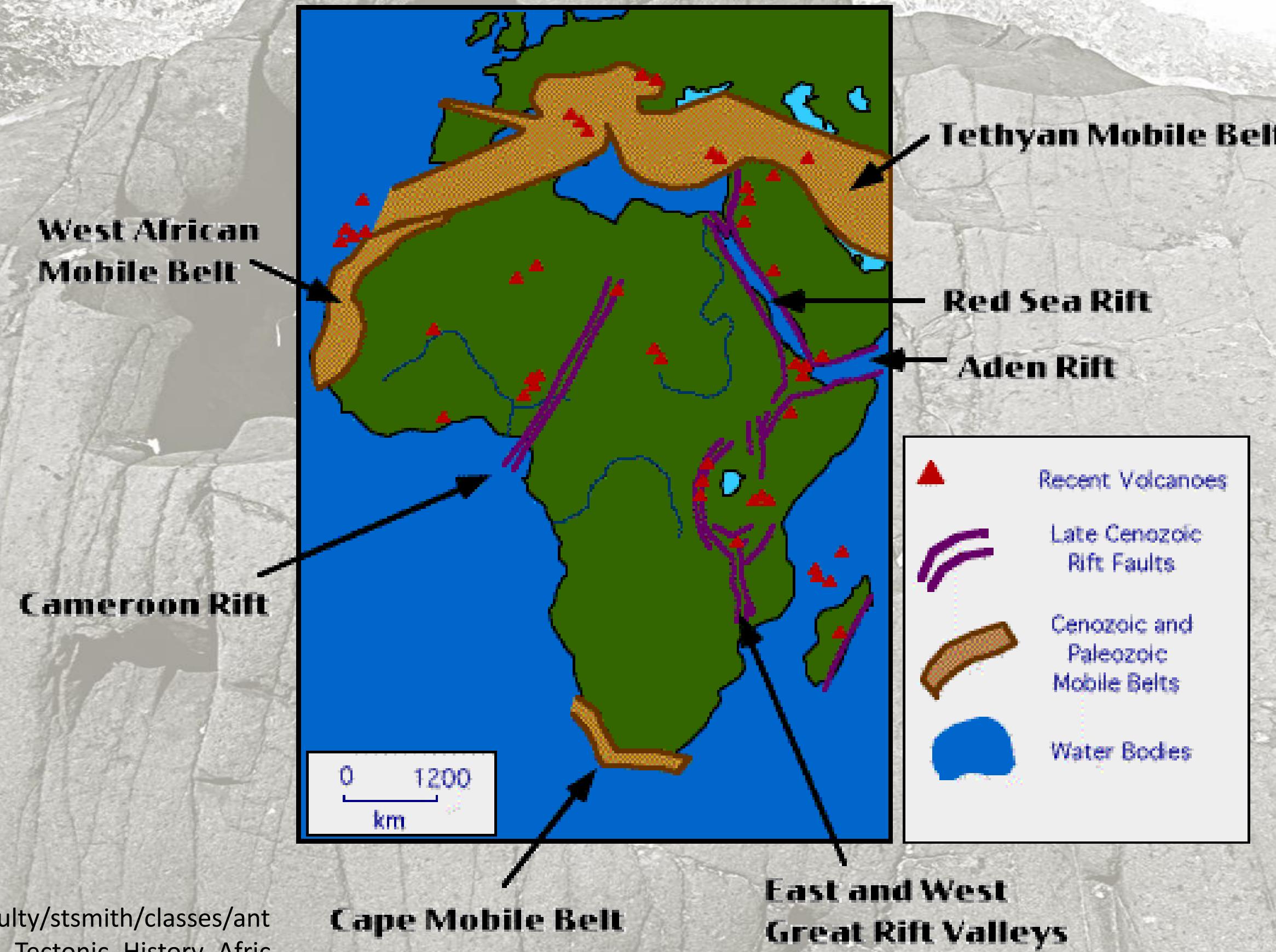
<http://espacociencias.com.pt/site/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Materiais-vulc%C3%A9es-1024x731.jpg>

Vulcões no mundo

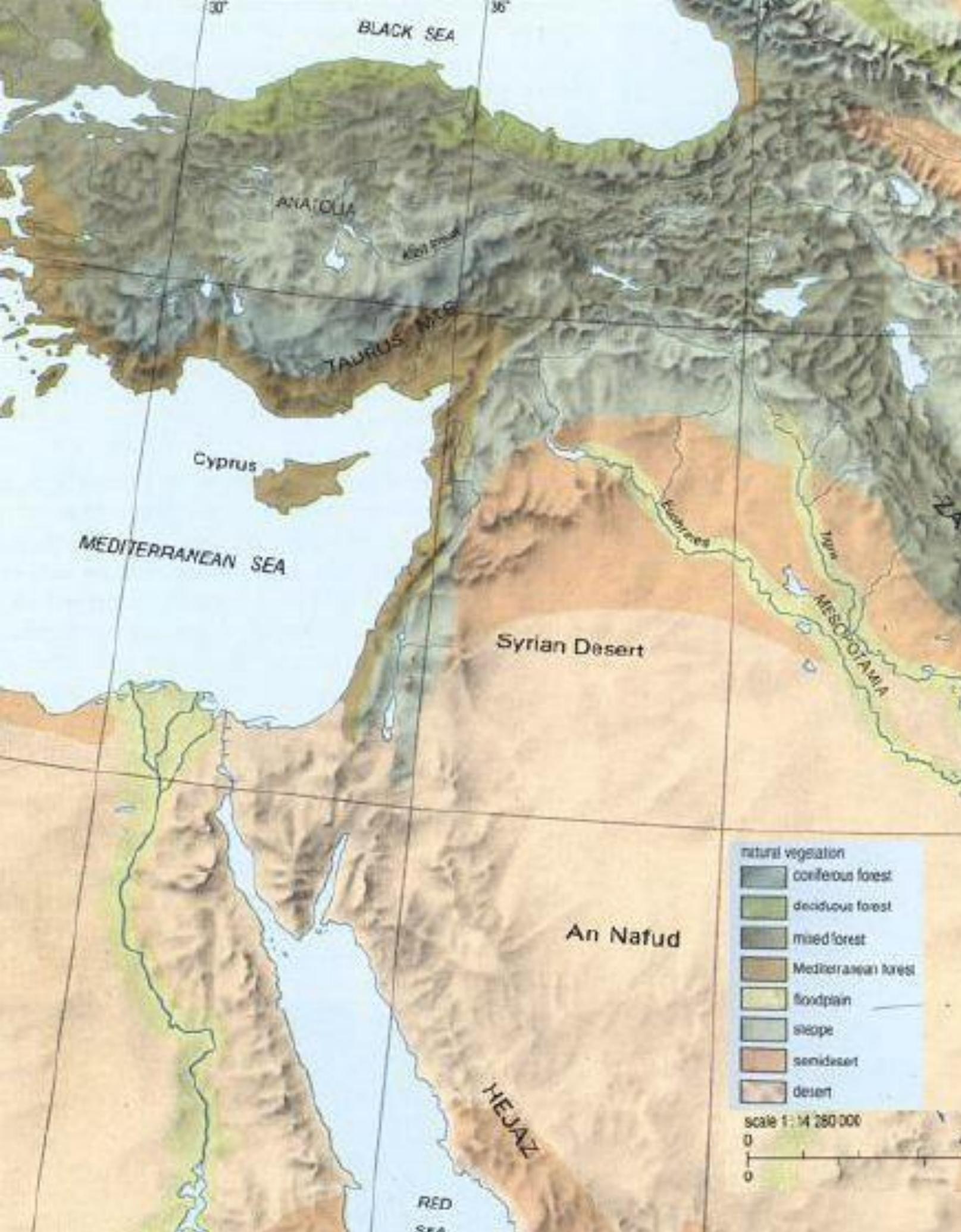


https://vignette.wikia.nocookie.net/hypotheticalvolcanoes/images/5/58/World_Volcano_Map.jpg/
revision/latest?cb=20141123042945

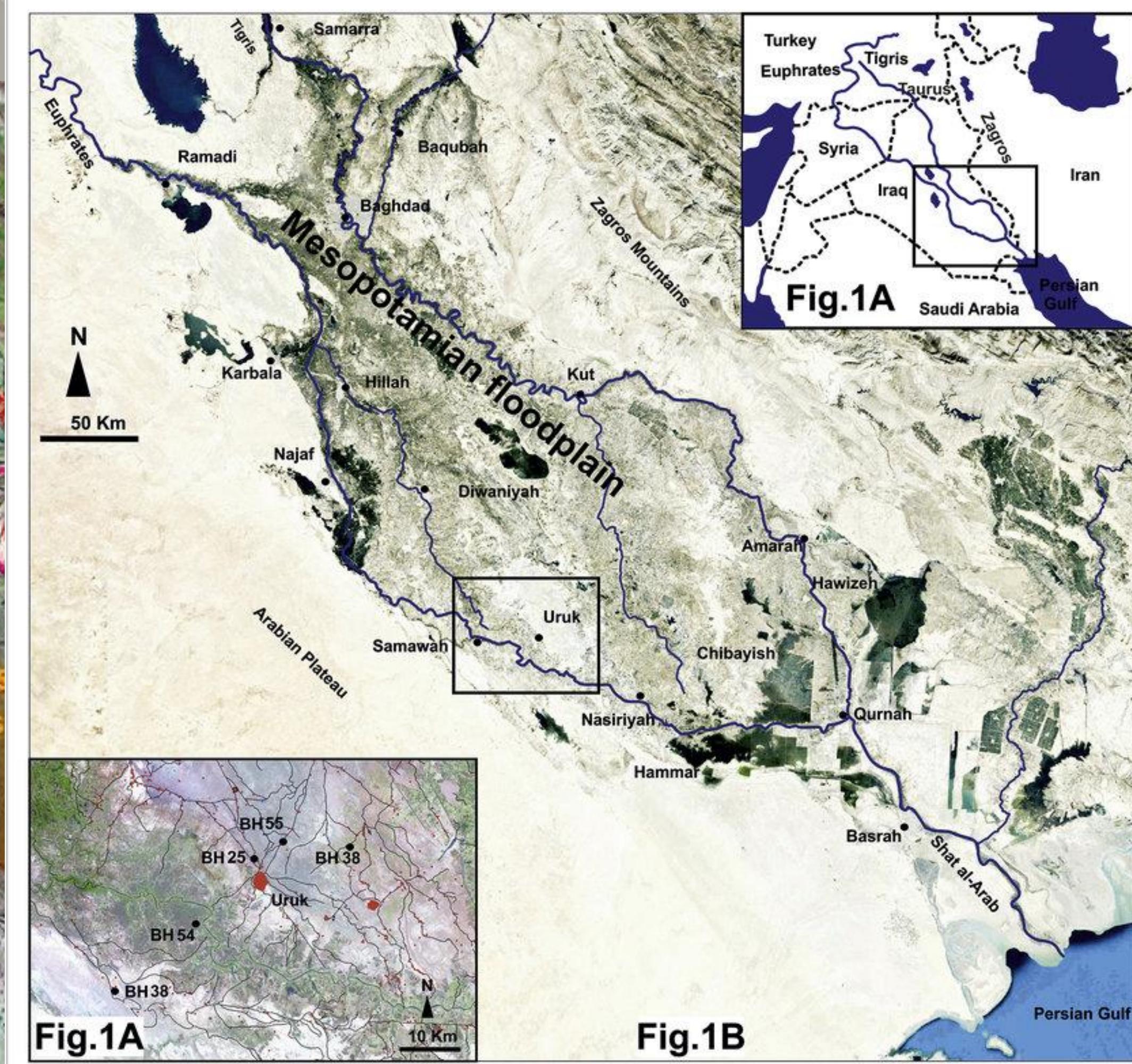
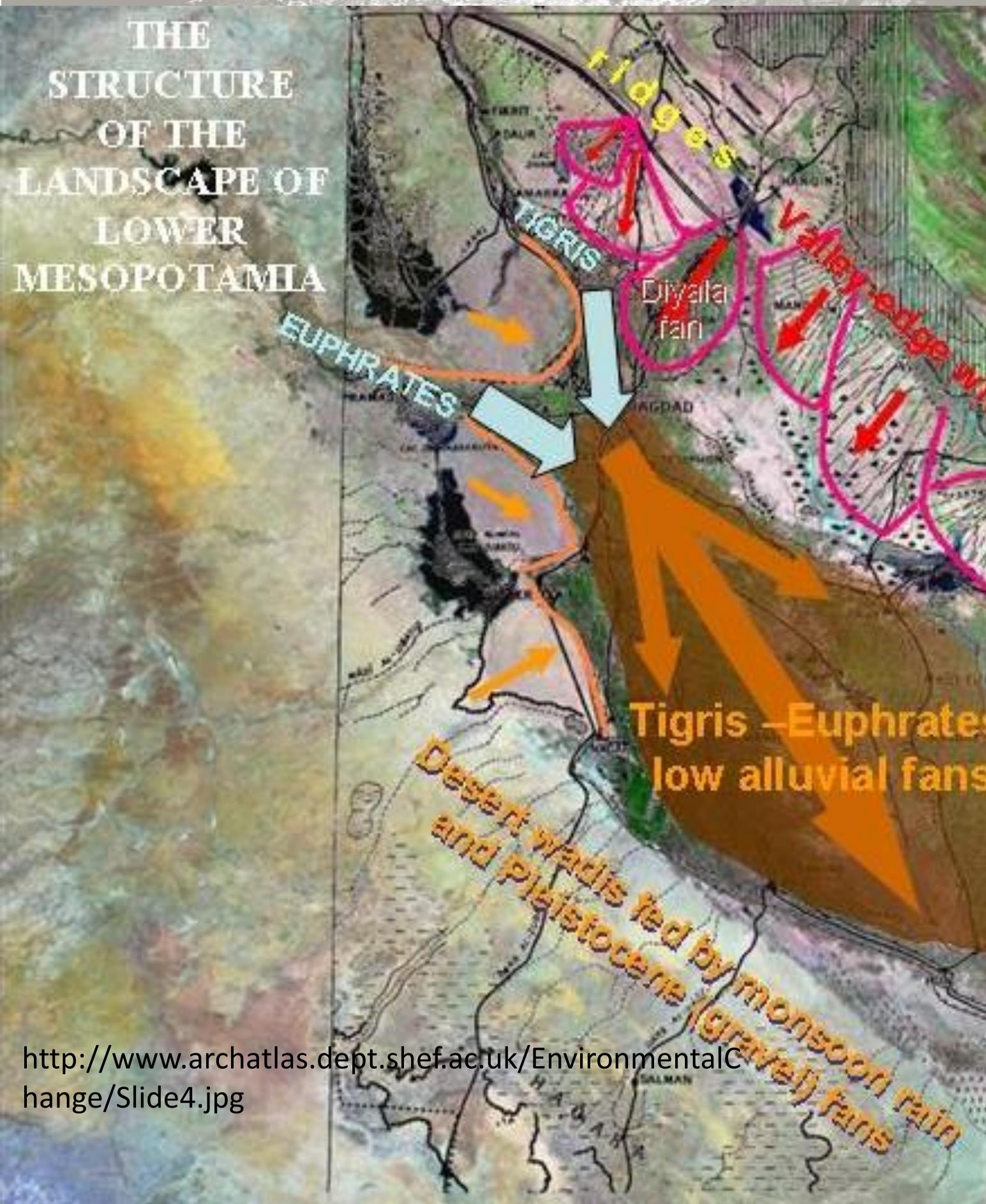
Vulcões na África

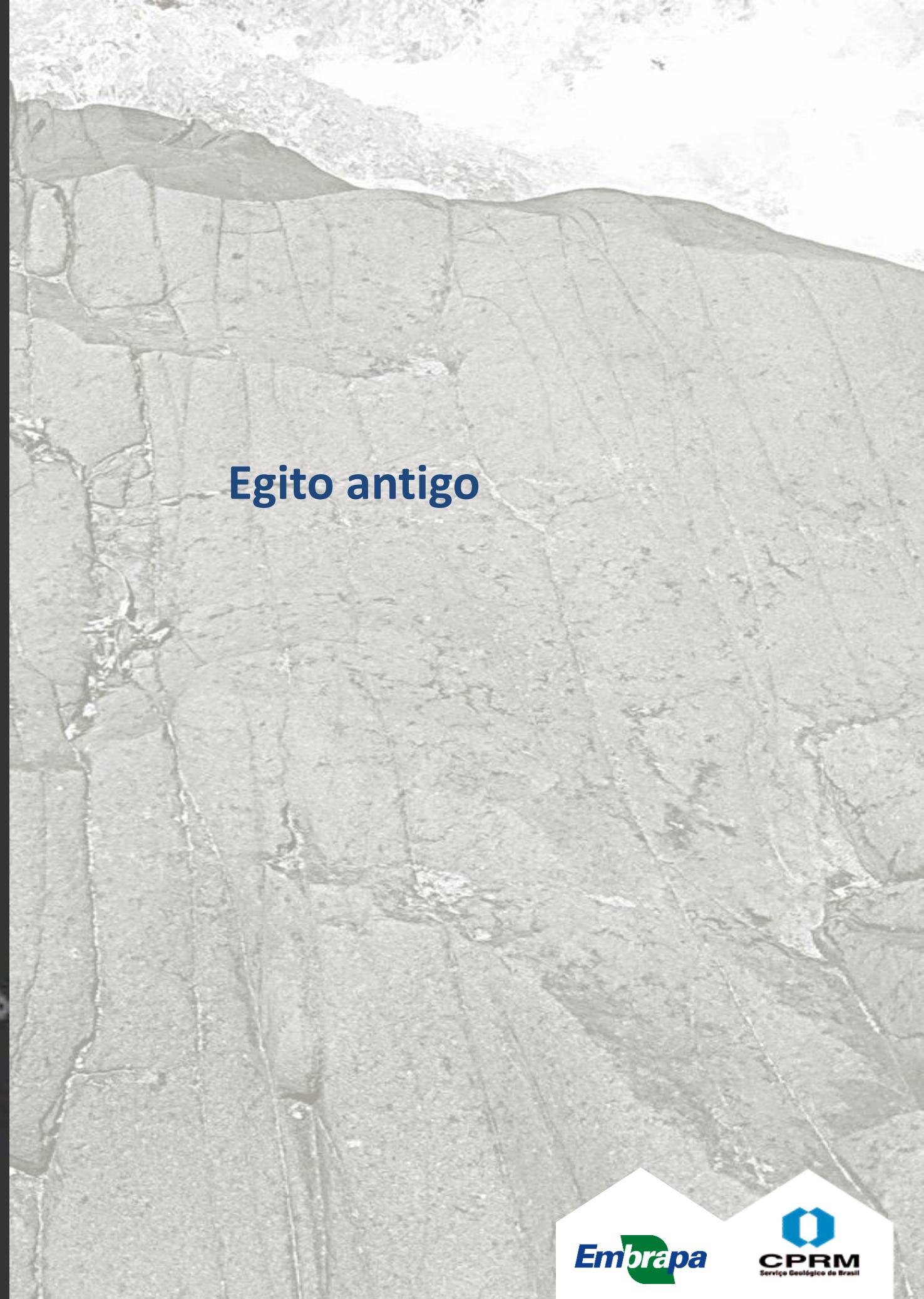


http://www.anth.ucsb.edu/faculty/stsmith/classes/anth3/courseware/OlduvaiForm/3_Tectonic_History_Africa.html

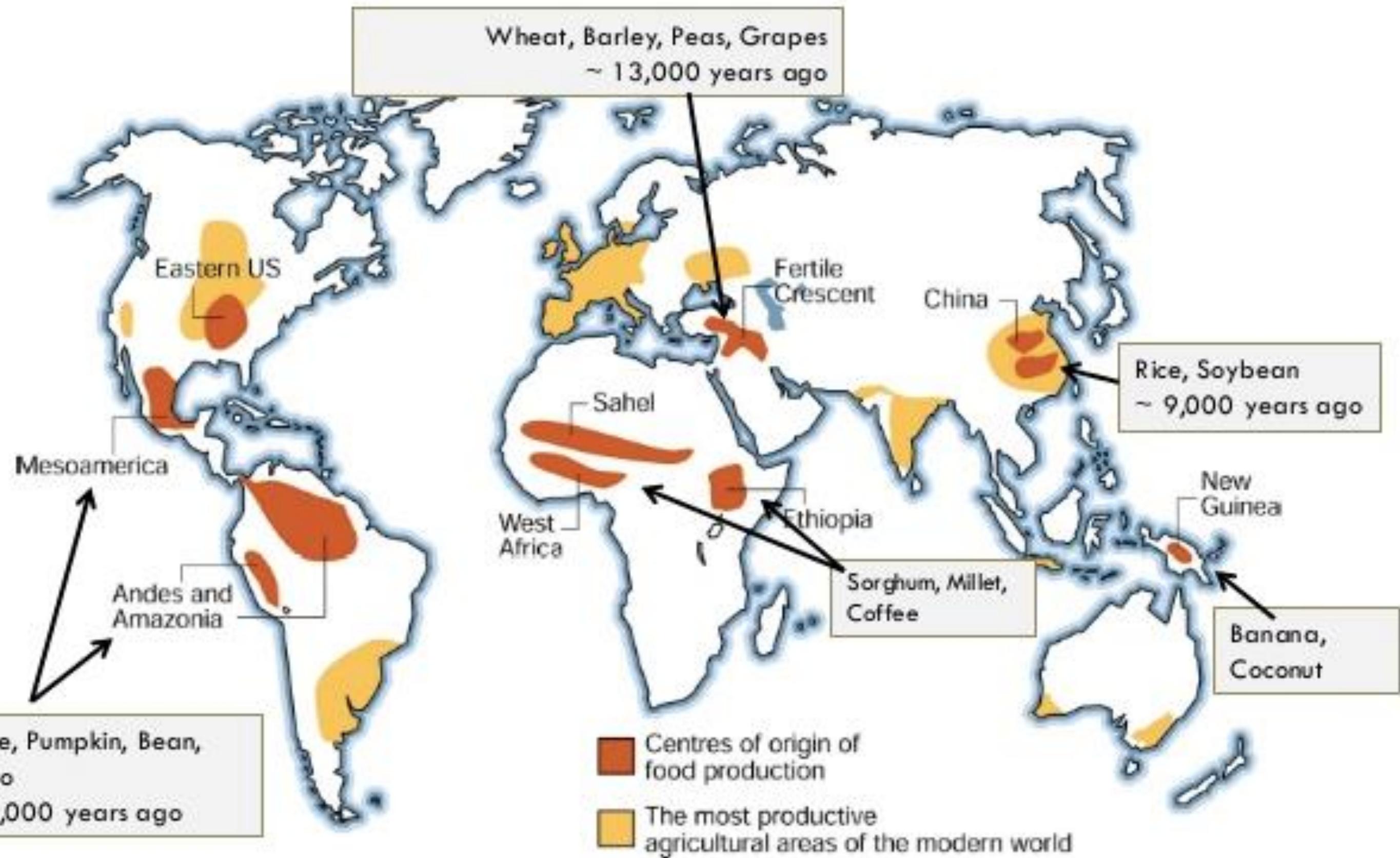


Grandes planícies fluviais

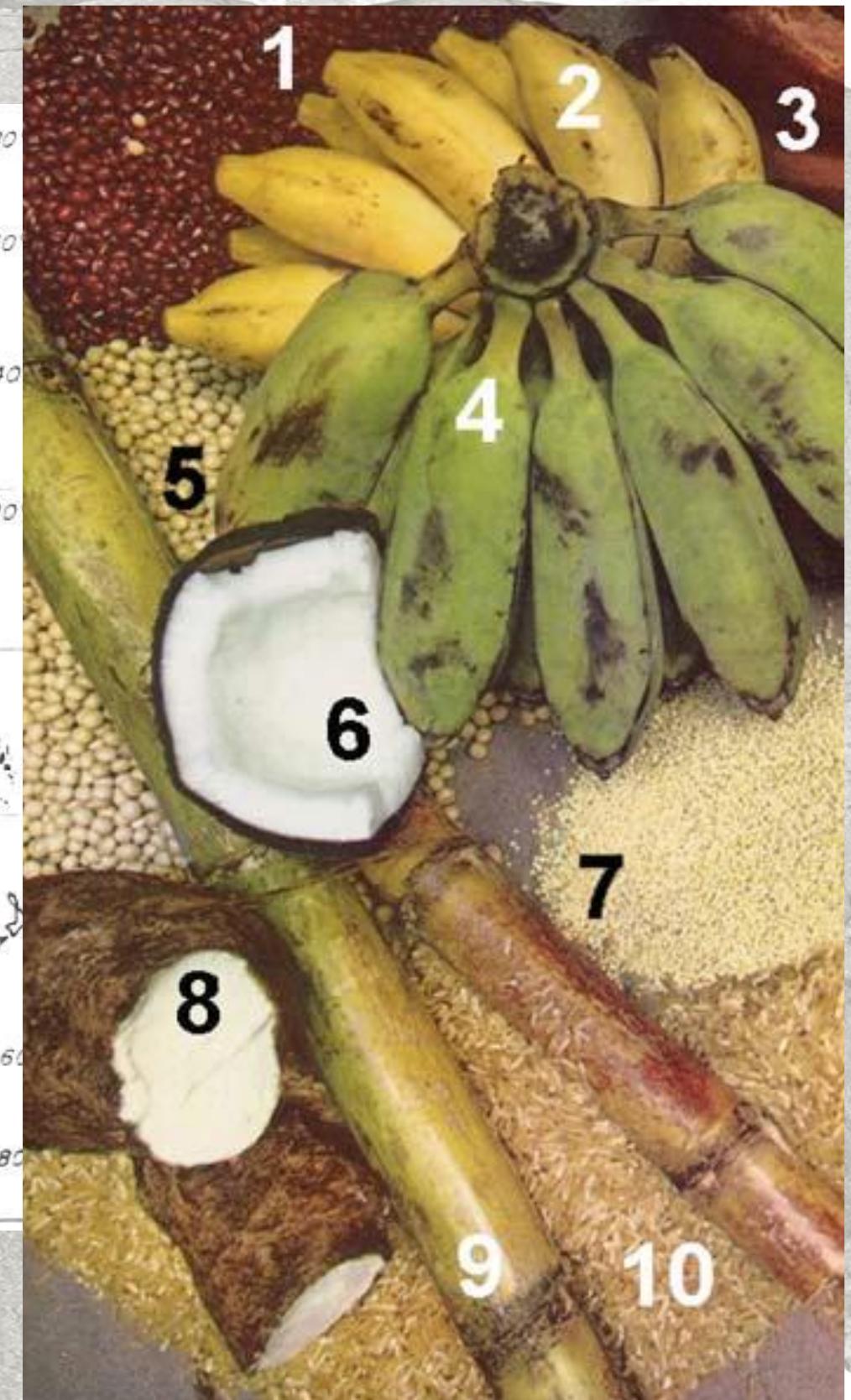
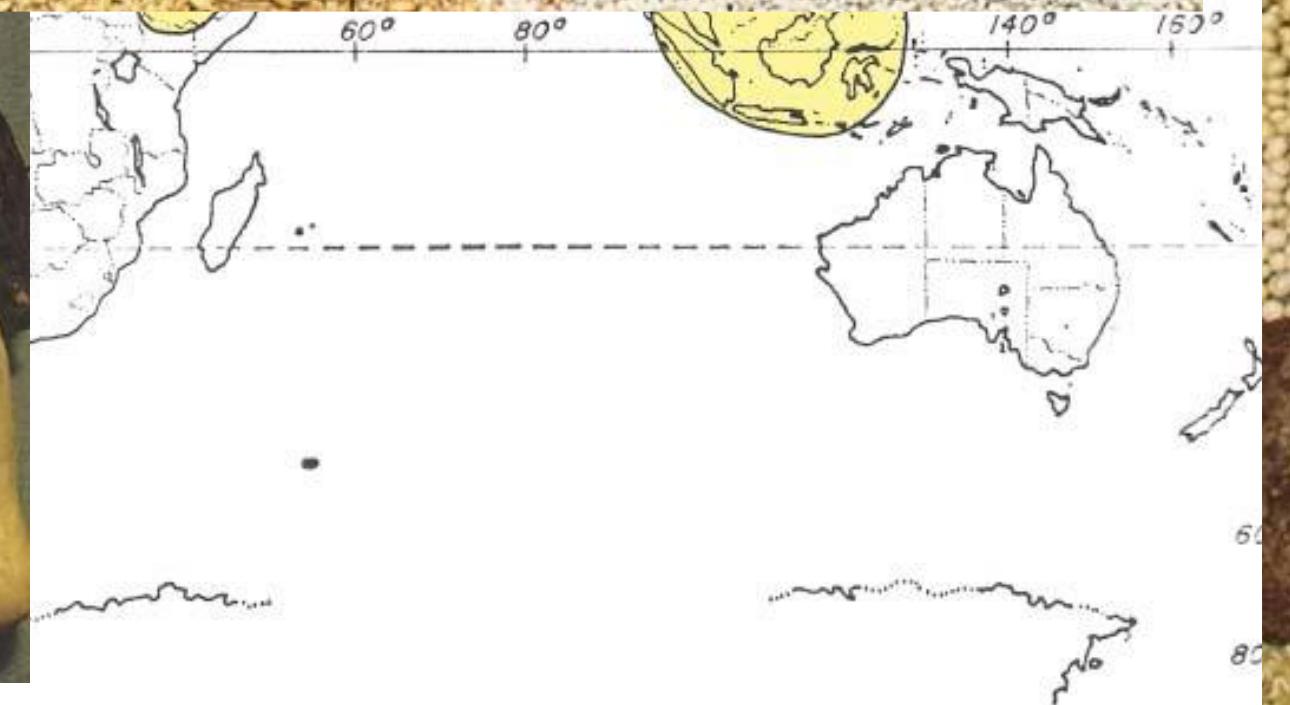




Centros de origem de plantas e relação com silicatos

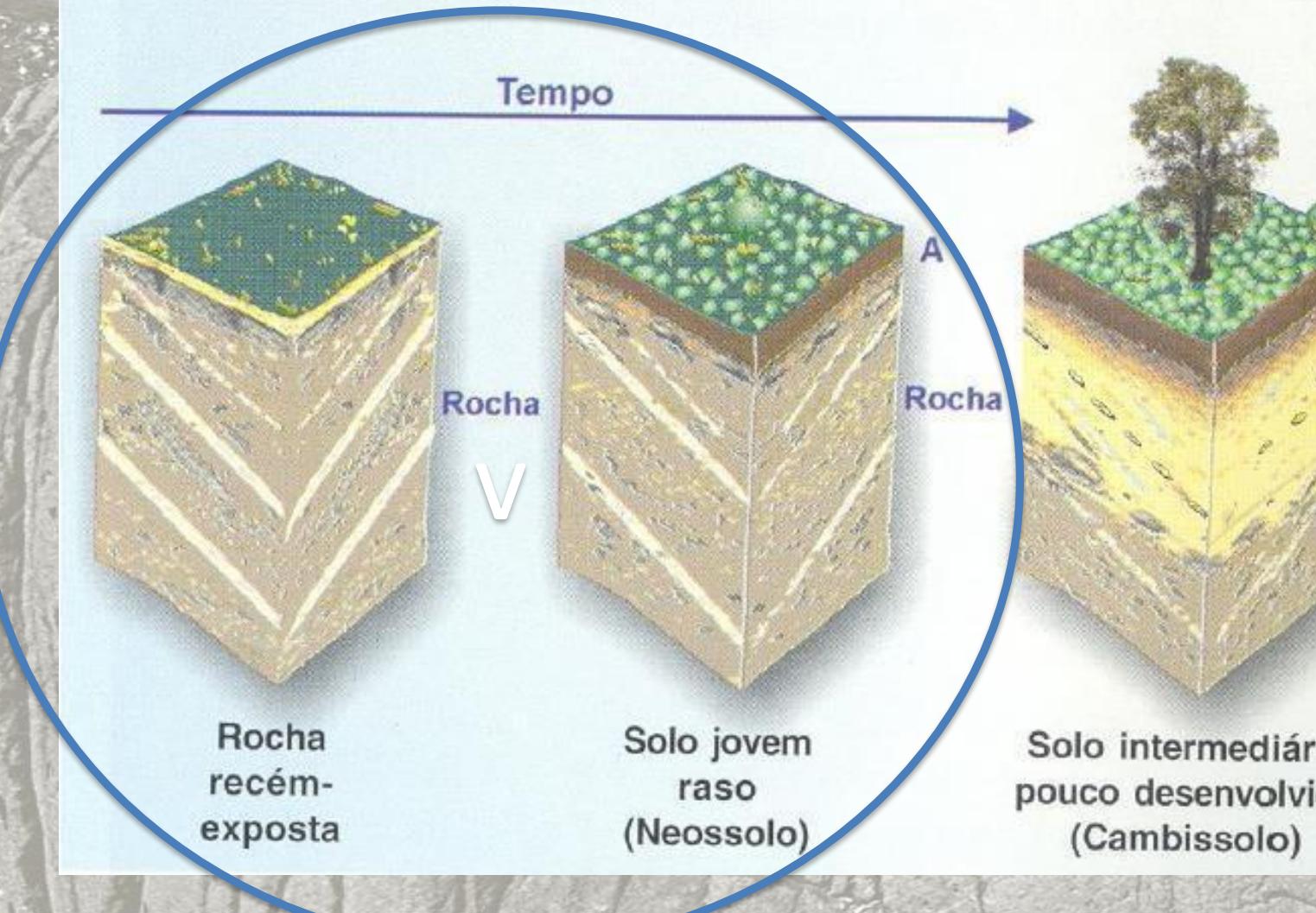


Centros de Origem e relação com silicatos

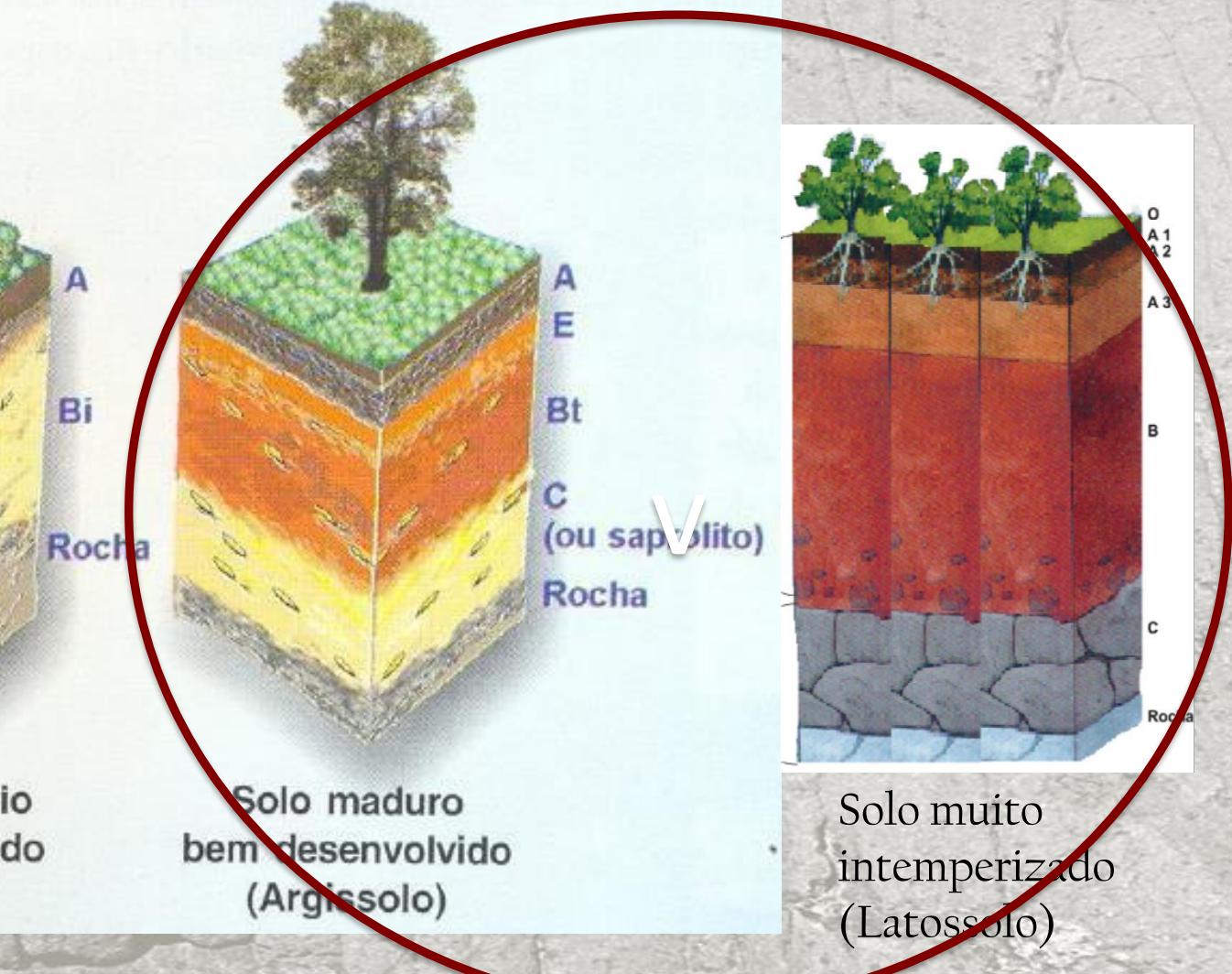


Centros de Origem e Solos Tropicais

Centros de Origem



Solos Agrícolas Tropicais



Minerais primários

Origem Si, Ca, Mg, K

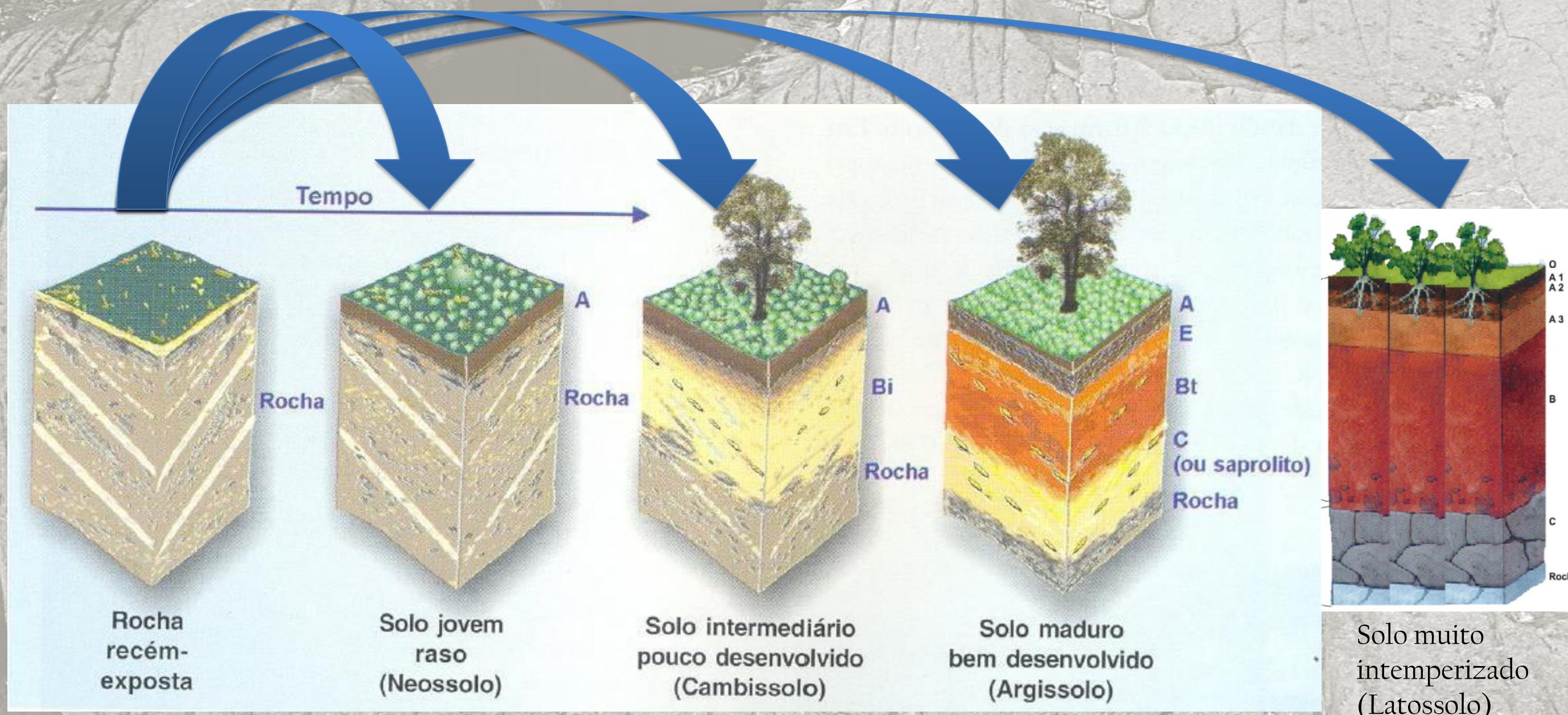
Argilominerais 2:1

Manutenção parcial do Si, Ca, Mg, K
Minerais expansivos, retenção de água,
Retenção de cátions

Óxidos de ferro e de alumínio

Perda total do Si, Ca, Mg, K
Minerais não expansivos,
Baixa retenção de água e cátions
Retenção de ânions

Remineralização de Solos



Deposição de cinza vulcânica Monte Merapi, Indonésia (2010)



Moagem natural

**Erupção vulcânica,
movimento de glaciares,
erosão de rochas**



Transporte natural

Glacial, eólica, fluvial



Deposição natural

**Sedimentação glacial,
eólica, fluvial**



Processo de remineralização de solos



Moagem antrópica
Explosão e britagem



Transporte antrópico
Rodoviário e ferroviário

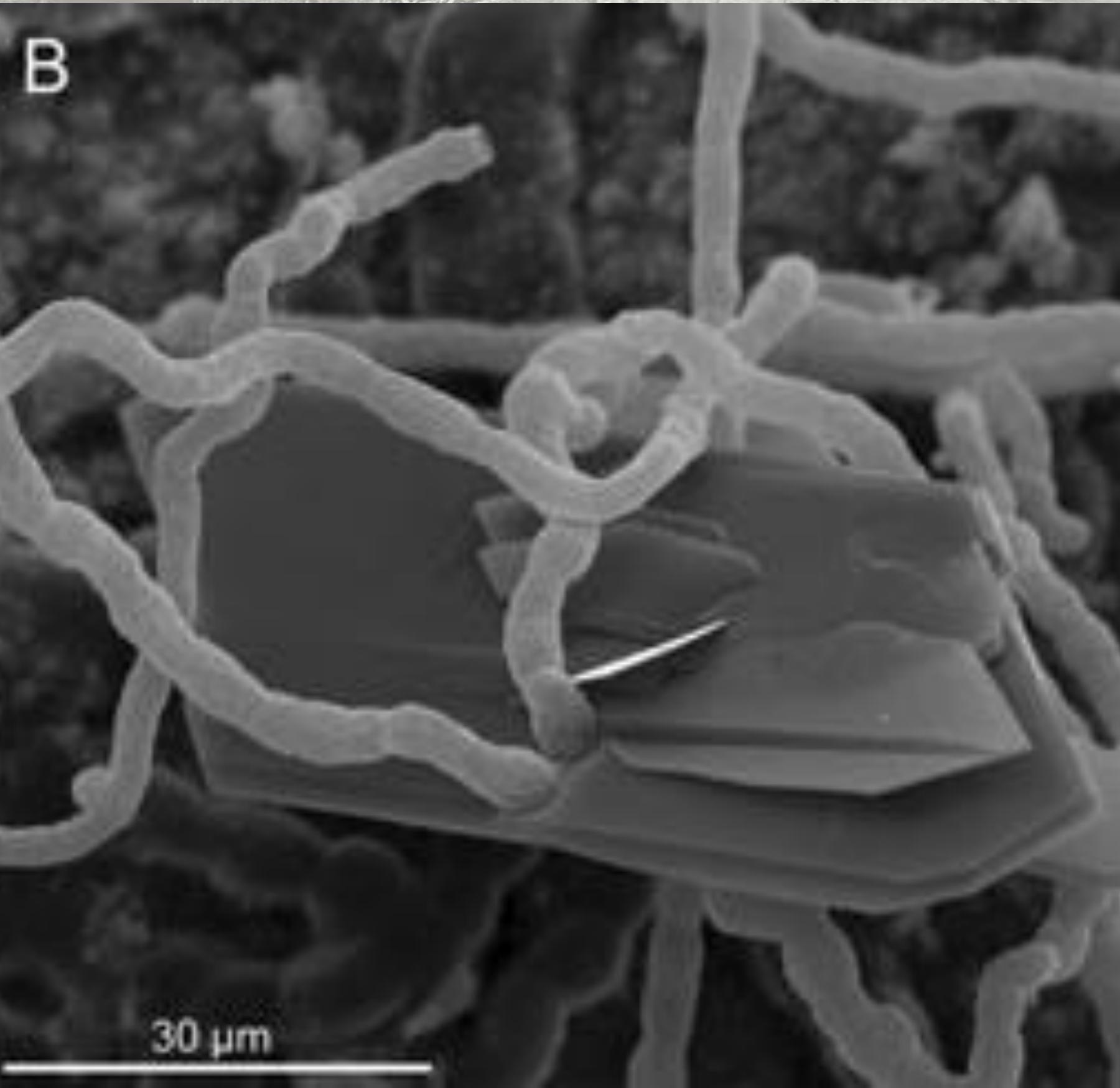
Deposição antrópica
A lanço mecanizada

Biointemperismo



Biointemperismo

Fonte: Bonneville et al (2011)
Tree-mycorrhiza Symbiosis
accelerate mineral weathering.
Geoch. Cosmoch. Acta, 75:6988-
7005

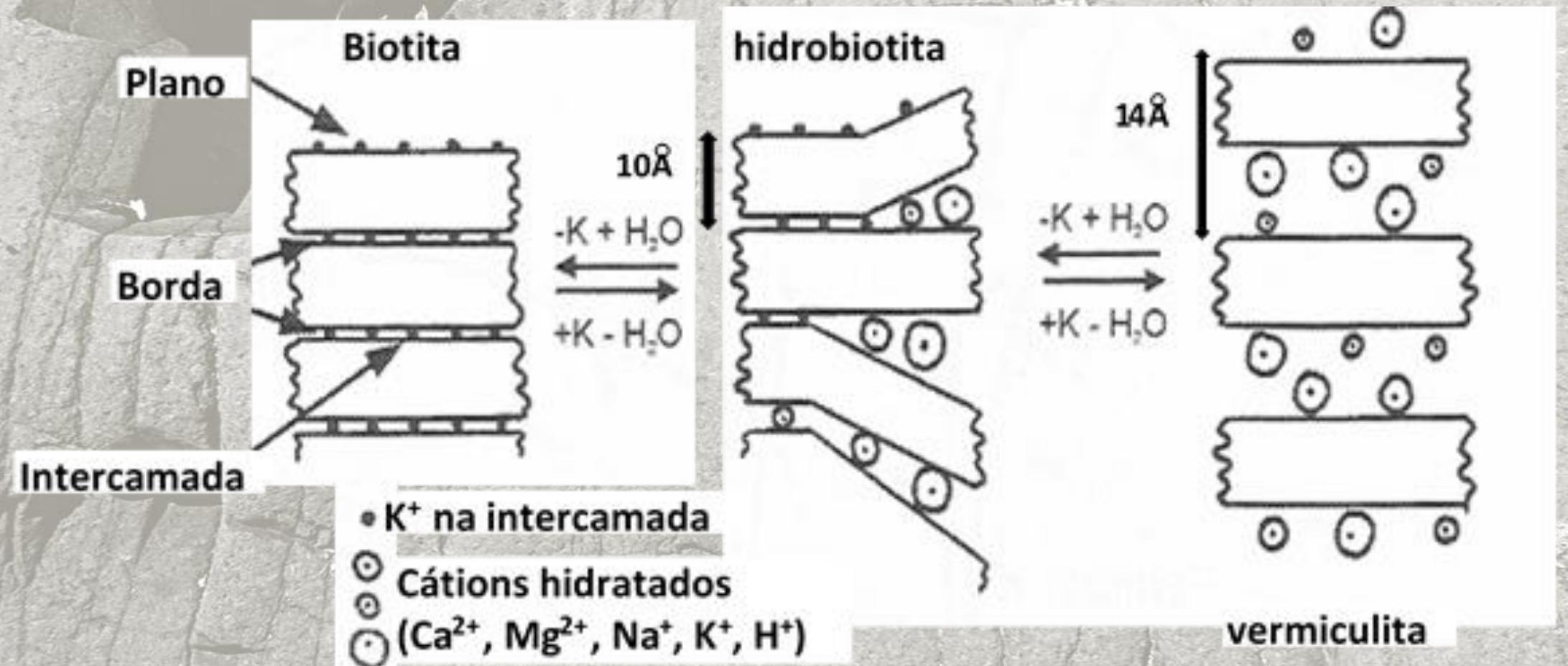


Biointemperismo

Biotita



Vermiculita + K + Si + Mg + Fe



Fonte: Van Straaten (2007)



Agrominerais

Agromineral

Matéria prima mineral para a
produção de insumos destinados
ao manejo da fertilidade do solo



2010

CTEM

agrominerais
para o Brasil

Editores:
Francisco Rego Chaves Fernandes
Adão Benvindo da Luz
Zuleica Carmem Castilhos



agrominerais
para o Brasil

Editores:
Francisco Rego Chaves Fernandes
Adão Benvindo da Luz
Zuleica Carmem Castilhos

Tipos de Agrominerais

Classe de ânion		Tipo de rochas*	Cátions principais	Cobertura da crosta (% área) ¹⁰	Solubilidade em água
Carbonato	CO_3^{2-}	Calcário (sedimentar) ¹ Carbonatito (ígneo) ² Mármore (metamórfico) ³	$\text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Mg}^{2+}$	10,0	Baixa
Sulfato	SO_4^{2-}	Depósitos evaporíticos (sedimentar) ⁴	$\text{Ca}^{2+} (\text{Mg}^{2+}, \text{K}^+)$	0,0	Muito alta
Cloreto	Cl^{-1}	Depósitos evaporíticos (sedimentar)	K^+	0,0	Muito alta
Fosfato	PO_4^{3-}	Fosforito (sedimentar) ⁵ Foscorito (ígneo) ⁶	Ca^{2+}	0,0	Baixa
Silicato	SiO_4^{4-}	Sedimentar ⁷ Ígneo ⁸ Metamórfico ⁹	$\text{Ca}^{2+}, \text{Mg}^{2+}, \text{K}^+$	90,0	Muito baixa

*Exemplos de pesquisa com agrominerais *in natura*: ¹Sousa et al. (1989); ²Andrade et al. (2002); ³Raymundo et al. (2013); ⁴Freire et al. (2014); ⁵Chaves et al. (2013); ⁶Resende et al. (2006); ⁷Lopes (1971); ⁸Mancuso et al. (2014); ⁹Duarte et al. (2012).

¹⁰Scoffin (1987).

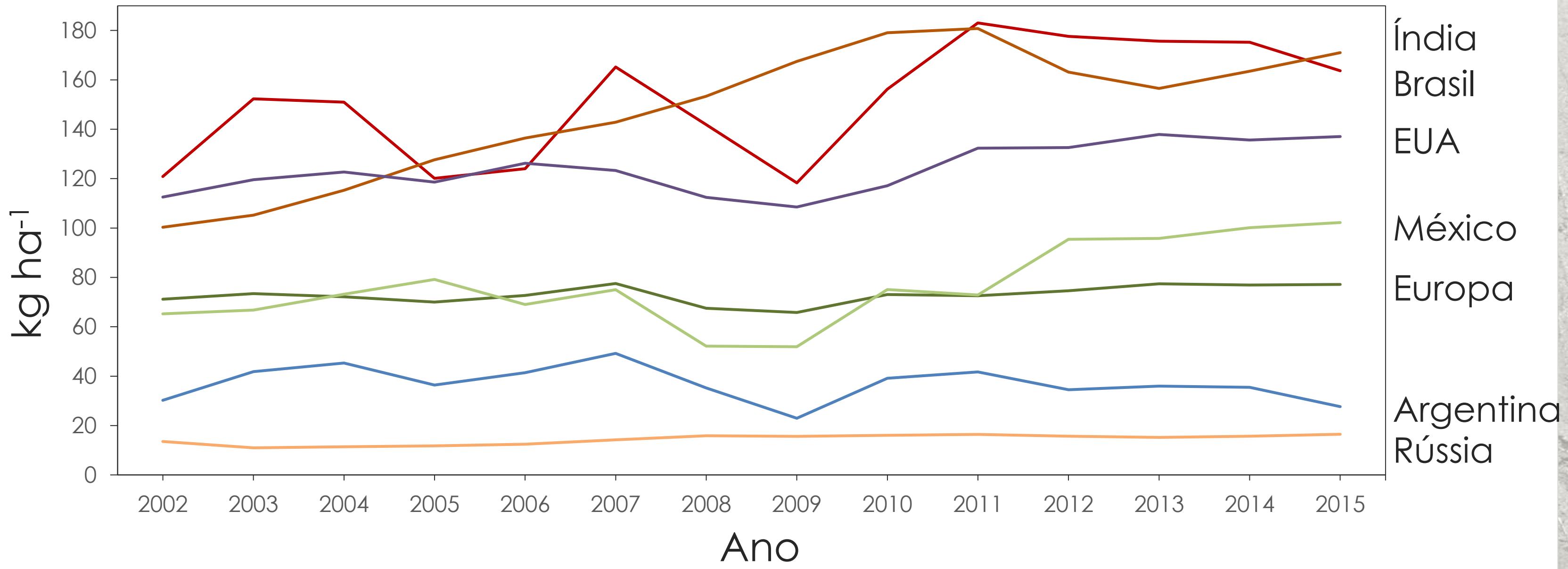
Agrogeologia

Ciência que estuda processos geológicos que influenciam a distribuição e formação dos solos, bem como a aplicação de materiais geológicos em sistemas agrícolas e florestais como forma de manter e melhorar a produtividade do solo para o aumento dos benefícios sociais, econômicos e ambientais.

(Chesworth e Van Straaten, 1993)

Consumo de nutrientes

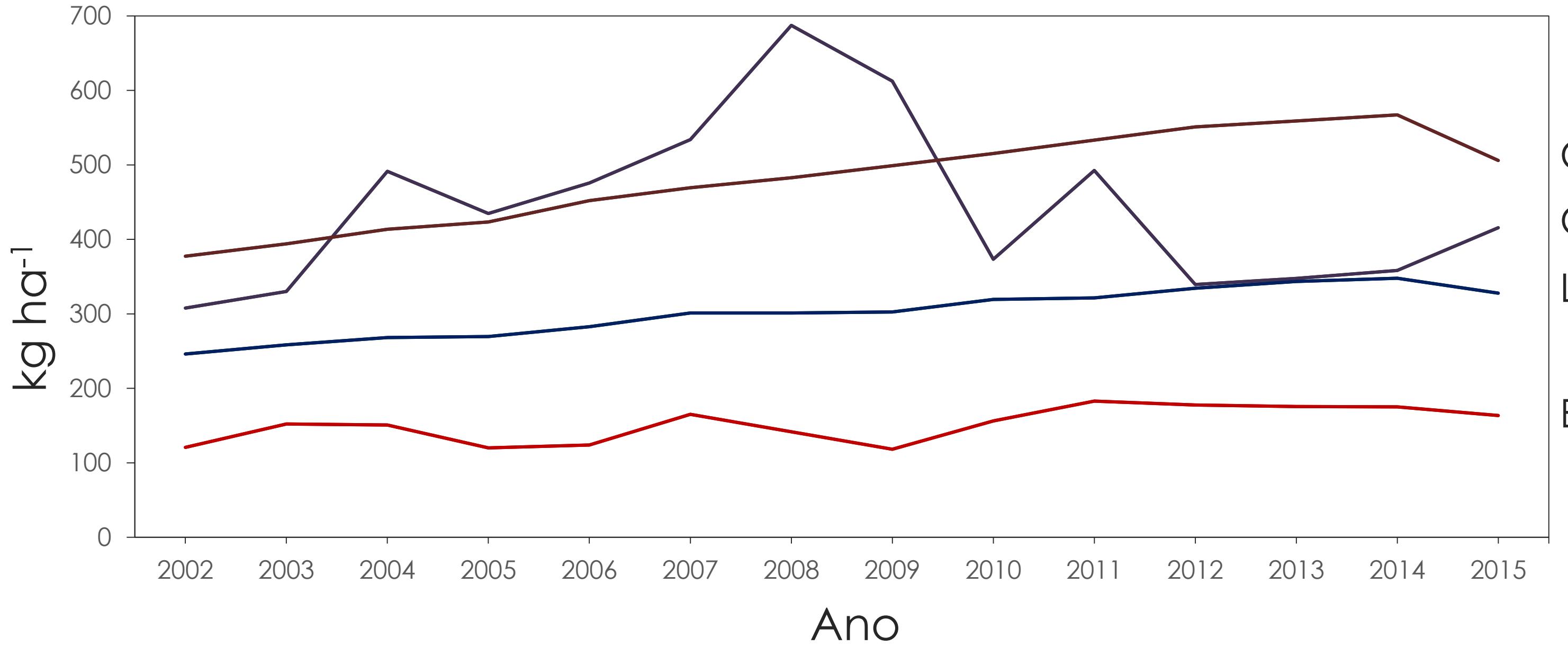
Países com taxas de consumo de NPK inferiores a 180 kg ha⁻¹



Fonte: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.CON.FERT.ZS?view=map&year=2015>

Consumo de nutrientes

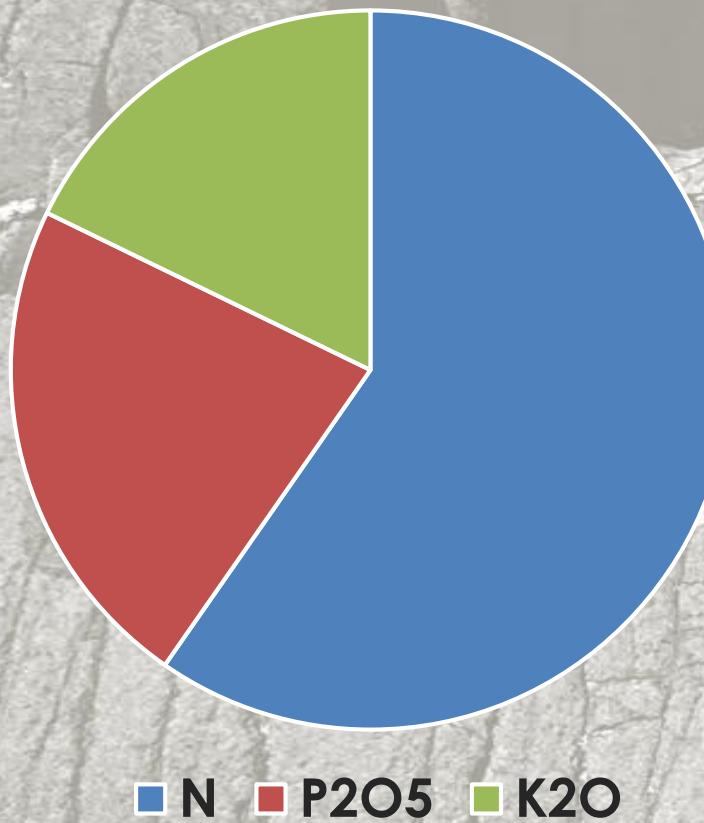
Países com taxas de consumo de NPK acima de 100 kg ha⁻¹



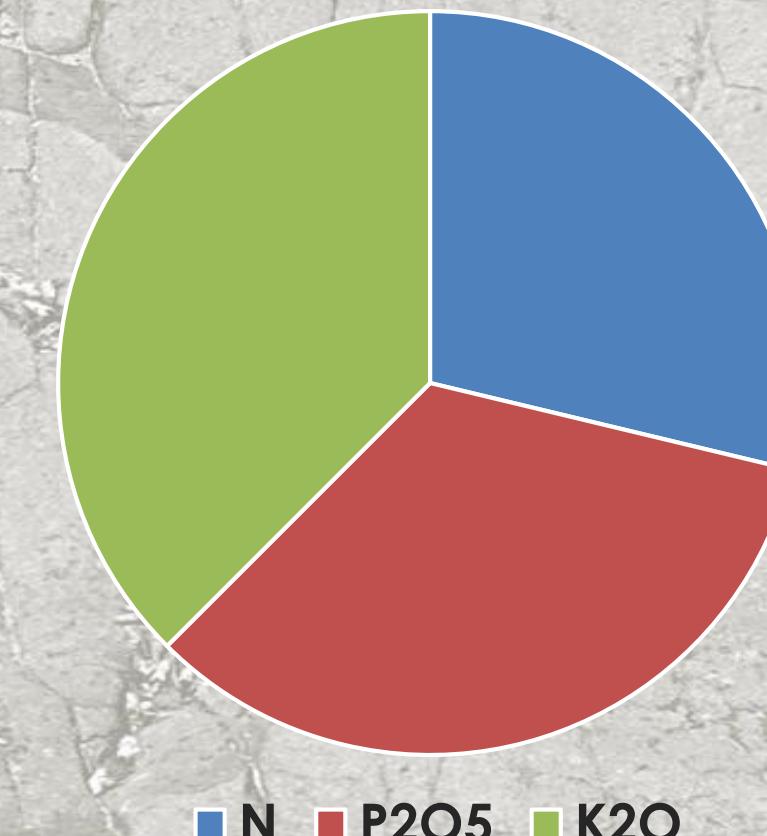
Fonte: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.CON.FERT.ZS?view=map&year=2015>

Consumo de nutrientes

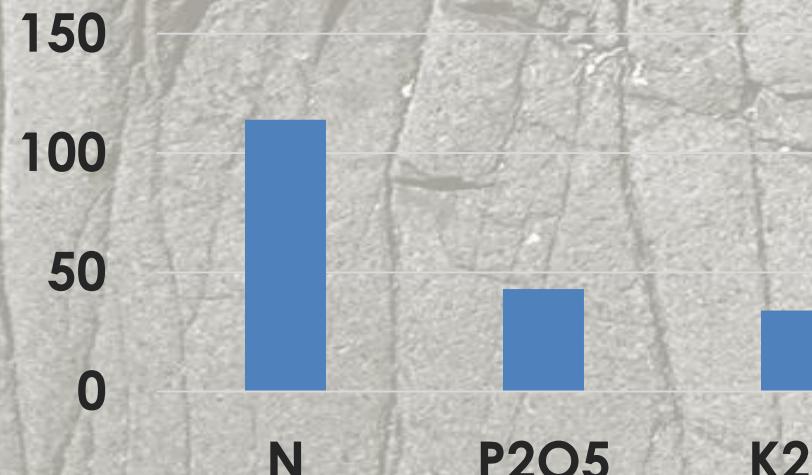
2017 (Mundo)



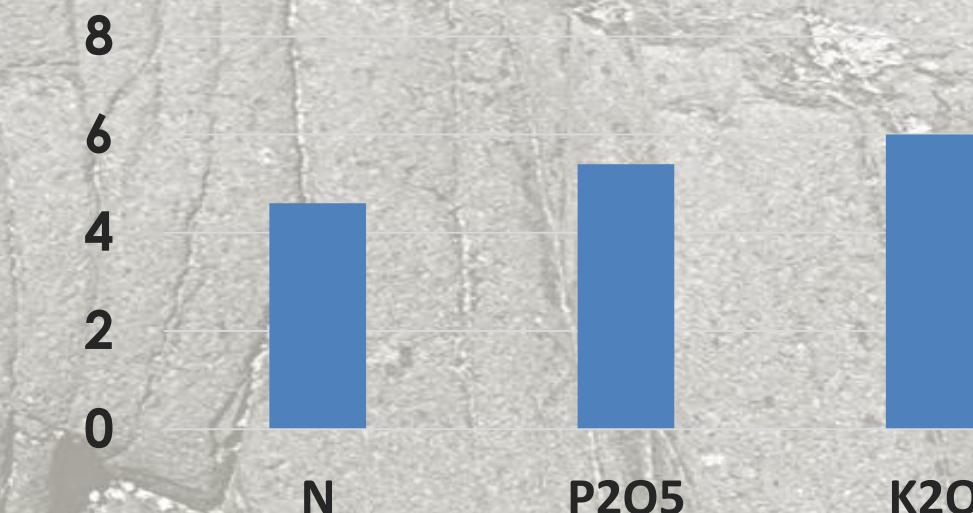
2017 (Brasil)



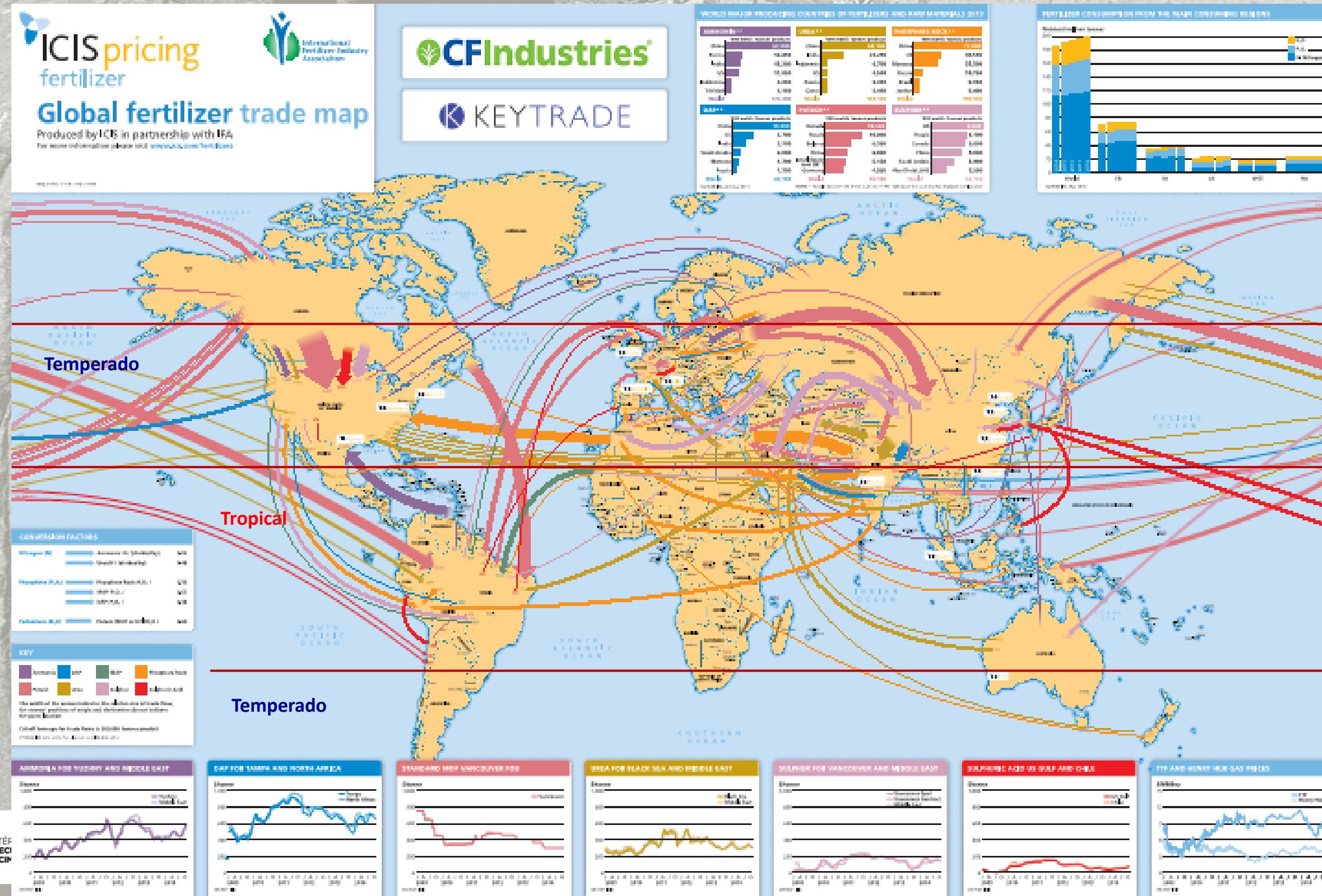
2017 – Mundo (10⁶ ton)



2017 – Brasil (10⁶ ton)



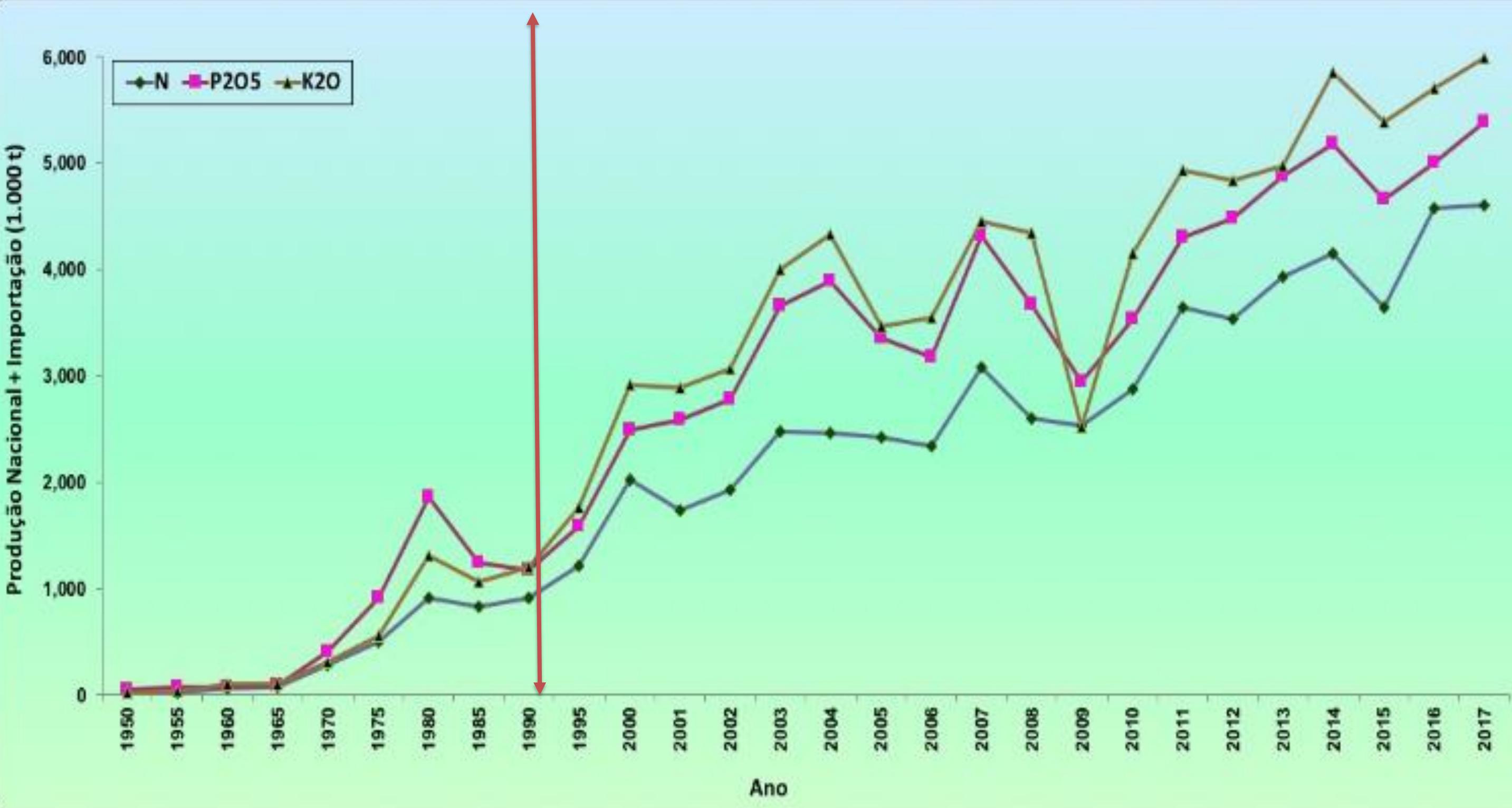
Commodities fertilizantes



Commodities fertilizantes

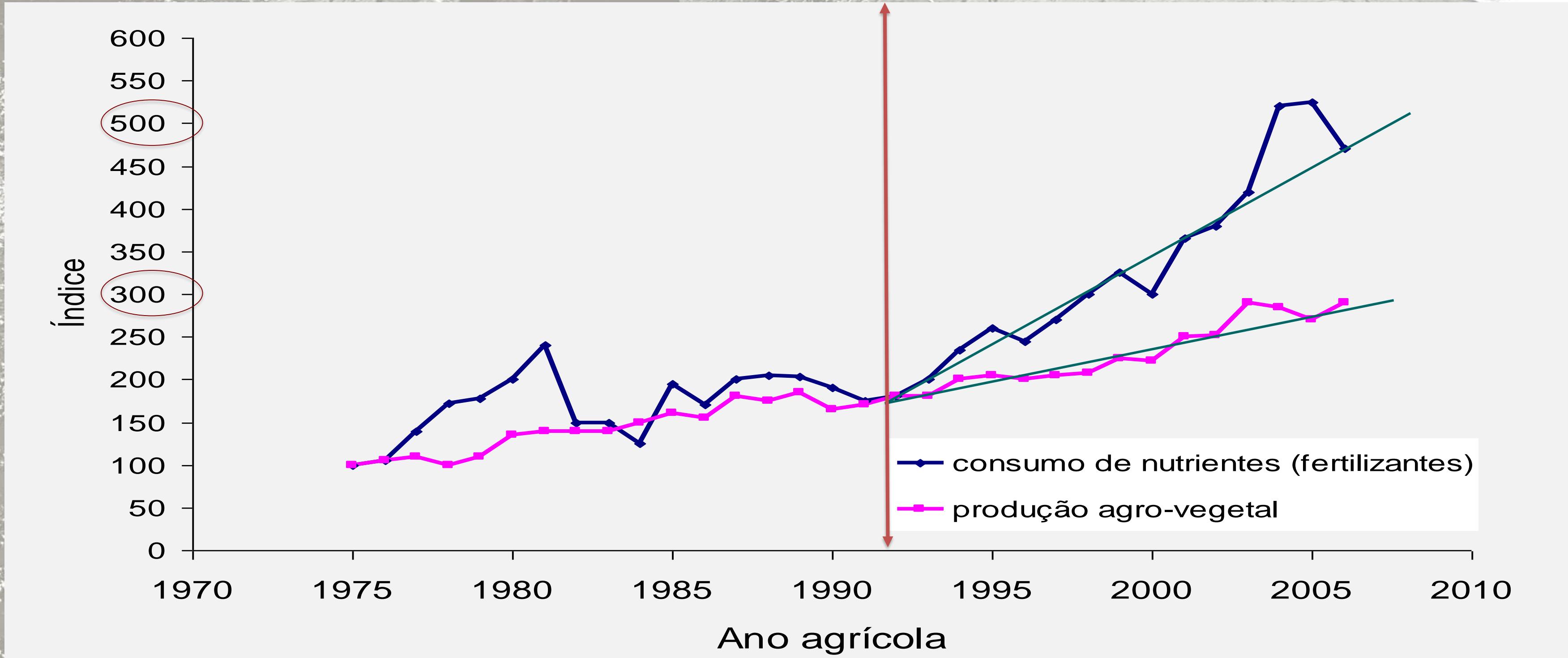
Lu, Chaoqun; Tian, Hanqin (2016): Half-degree gridded nitrogen and phosphorus fertilizer use for global agriculture production during 1900–2013. *PANGAEA*, <https://doi.org/10.1594/PANGAEA.863323>

Dependência Externa

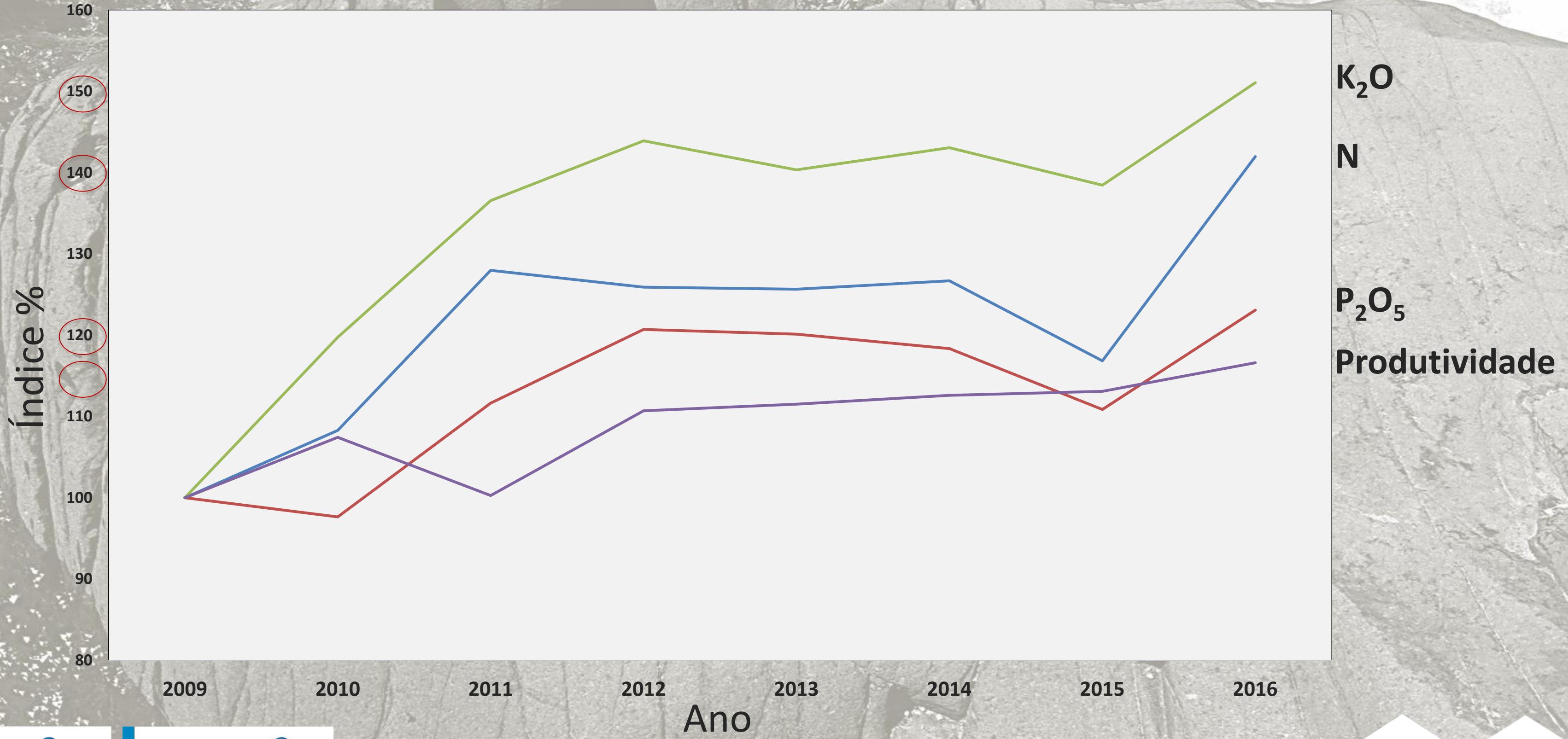


6,0 10⁶ ton K₂O: 95%
5,4 10⁶ ton P₂O₅: 64%
4,6 10⁶ ton N: 88%

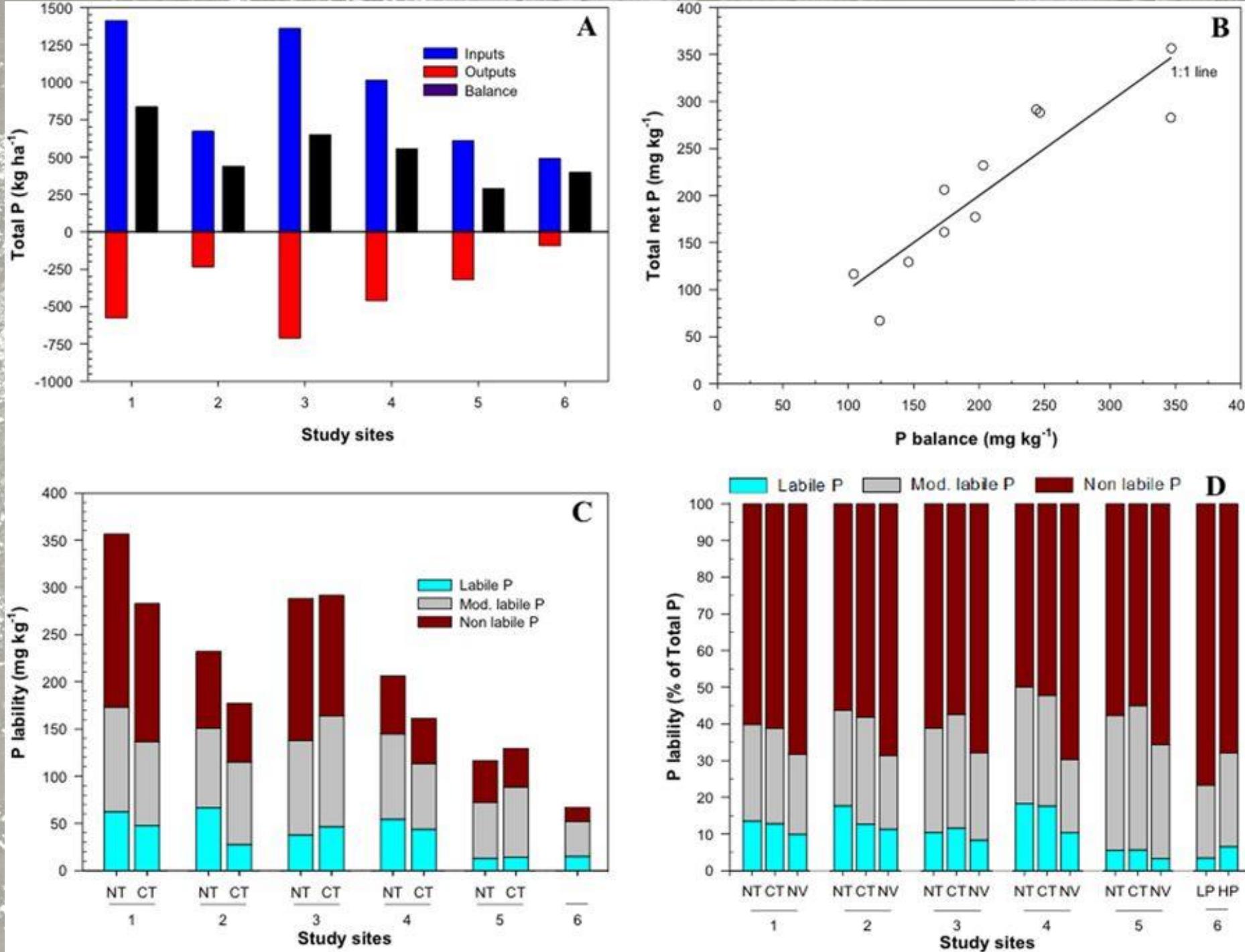
Eficiência de uso de nutrientes



Eficiência de uso de nutrientes



Adsorção de P em solos de clima tropical

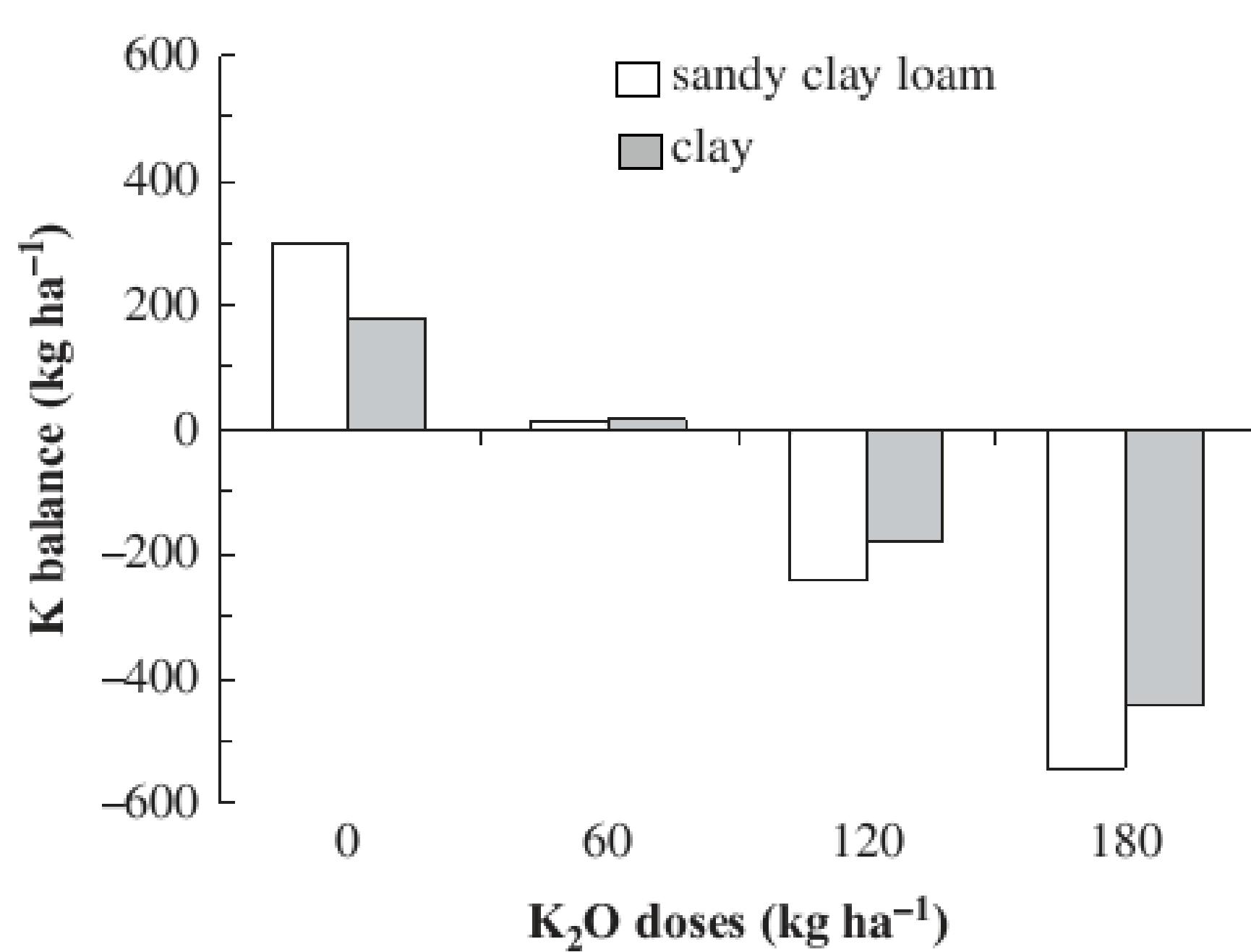


Balanço do P em solos agrícola do Brasil:

- ✓ ~ metade do P aplicado continua no solo
- ✓ Equivale a recursos de hoje U\$42 bilhões

Withers et al. 2018 Nature doi: 10.1038/s41598-018-20887-z

Eficiência de uso de nutrientes



Balanço do K na camada 0-20 cm.

Soja 6 anos

- ✓ Utilização eficiente apenas para subdoses
- ✓ Perdas nas doses praticadas

Rosoloem et al. (2010) Communications in Soil Science and Plant Analysis, 41: 16, 1934-1943. doi: 10.1080/00103624.2010.495804

Remineralização de solos

Formação de camada superficial

Alta capacidade de troca de cátions (CTC)

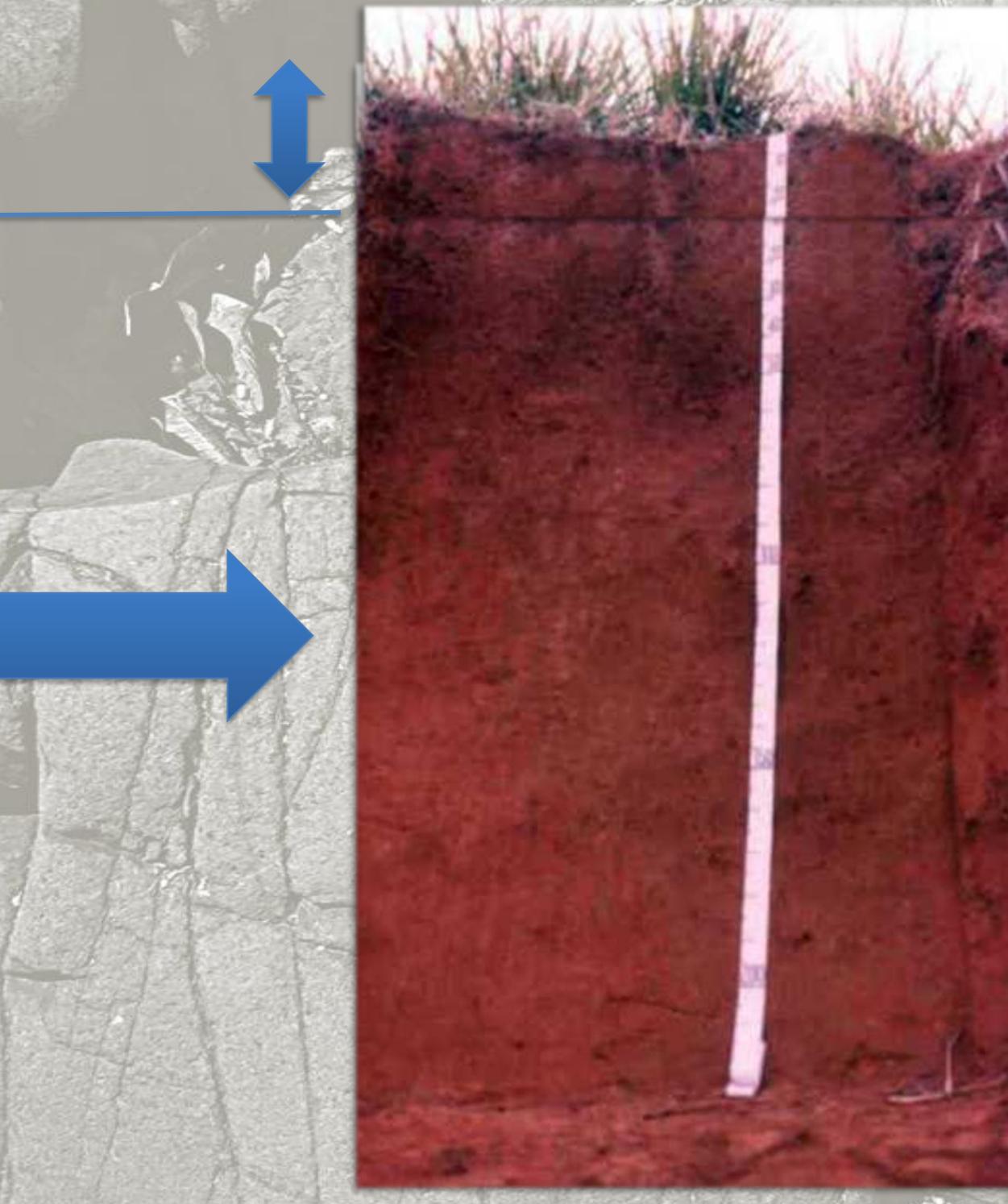
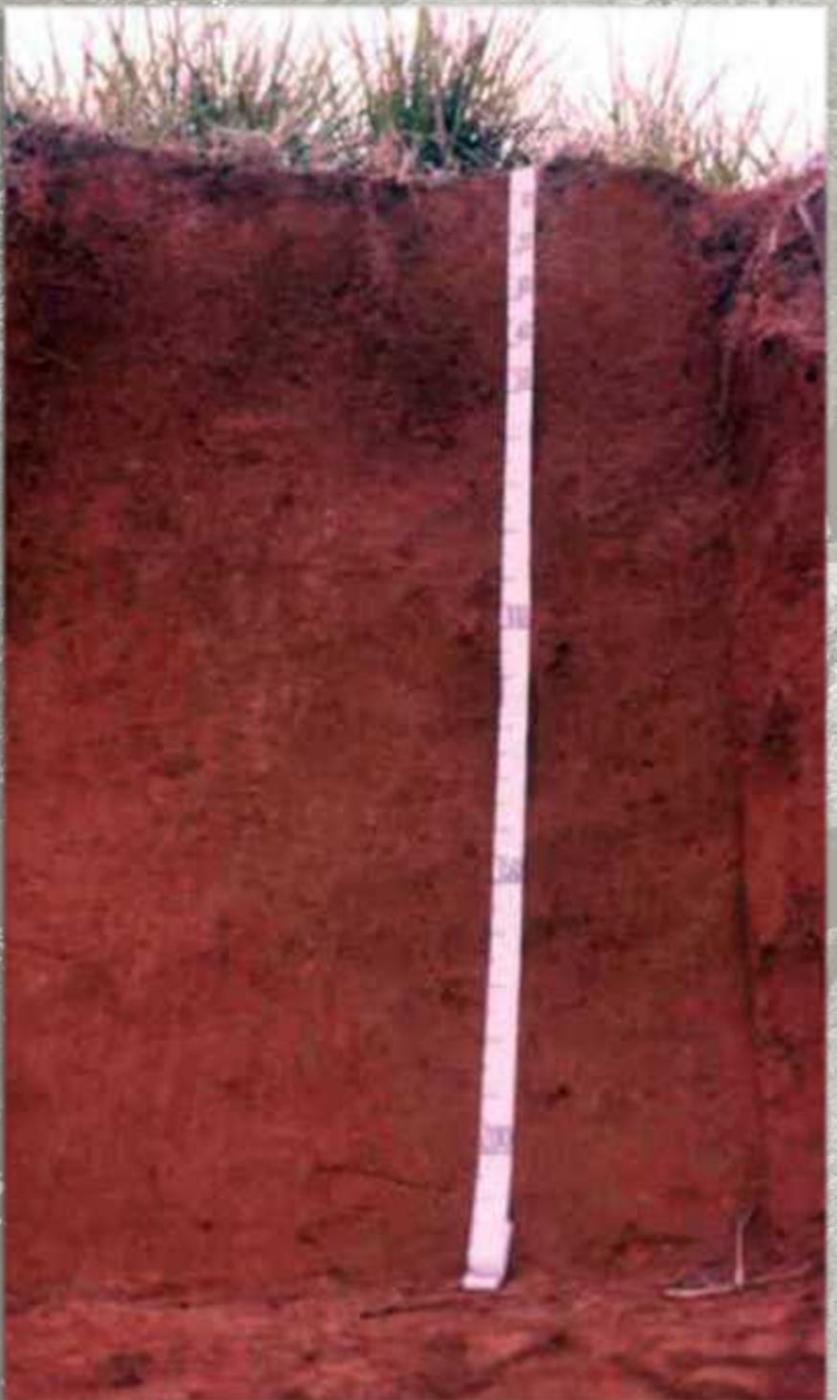
Alta capacidade de troca de ânions (CTA)



Cations: Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , K^+ , Na^+

Anions: SiO_4^{4-} , PO_4^{3-} , SO_4^{2-} , NO_4^-

Formação de solo



1 cm a cada 50 ou 100 anos
(1 a 2 toneladas por ano)

Processo natural:
1 cm a cada 1.000 anos

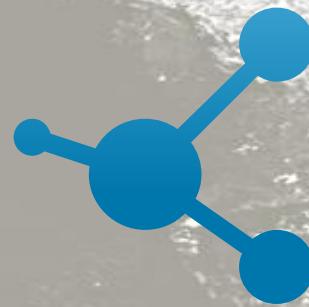
Aumento das raízes das culturas



Fonte: Embrapa Cerrados 2017

Aumento de Raízes da Culturas





Abordagem metodológica

Zonas de ocorrência potencial de agrominerais

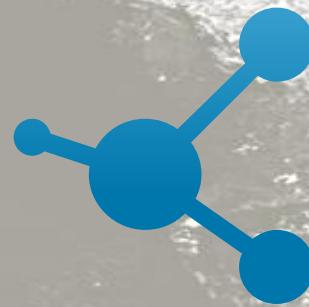
- Integração de dados (banco de dados CPRM)
- Classificação por classe de agromineral
- Definição de restrições legais e econômicas
- Avaliação do potencial de ocorrência

Zonas de consumo de agrominerais

- Censo IBGE; ANDA
- Consumo definido pela recomendação e exportação de nutrientes
- Comparação com consumo aparente
- Espacialização dos dados por microrregião e por uso da terra

Integração

- Definição de zonas de potencial econômico para produção de agrominerais
- Definição de zonas de carência de agrominerais e alto consumo



Dados Utilizados

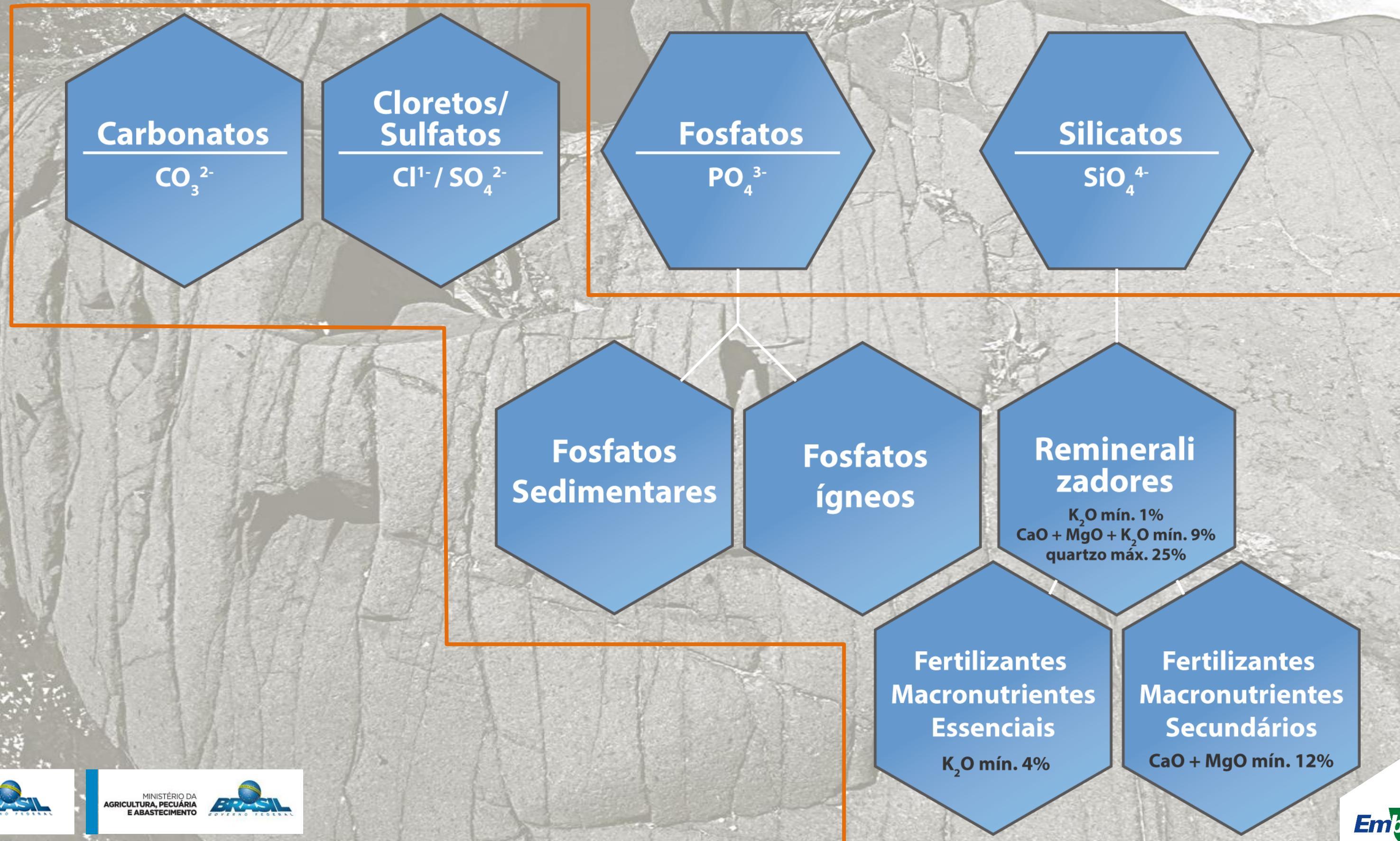
Potencial Geológico

- Geologia 1:1.000.000
 - Litoquímica (Rocha)
 - Afloramentos
 - Recursos Minerais
 - Poligonais DNPM (Lavra, Lavra Garimpeira, Req. Lavra, Req. Lavra Garimpeira)
-

Restrições Econômicas/Ambientais

- SRTM- Declividade
- MapBiomas V3.0 (Uso e ocupação do terreno)
- UC's - Unidades de Conservação Ambiental
- TI's – Terras Indígenas

Classificação



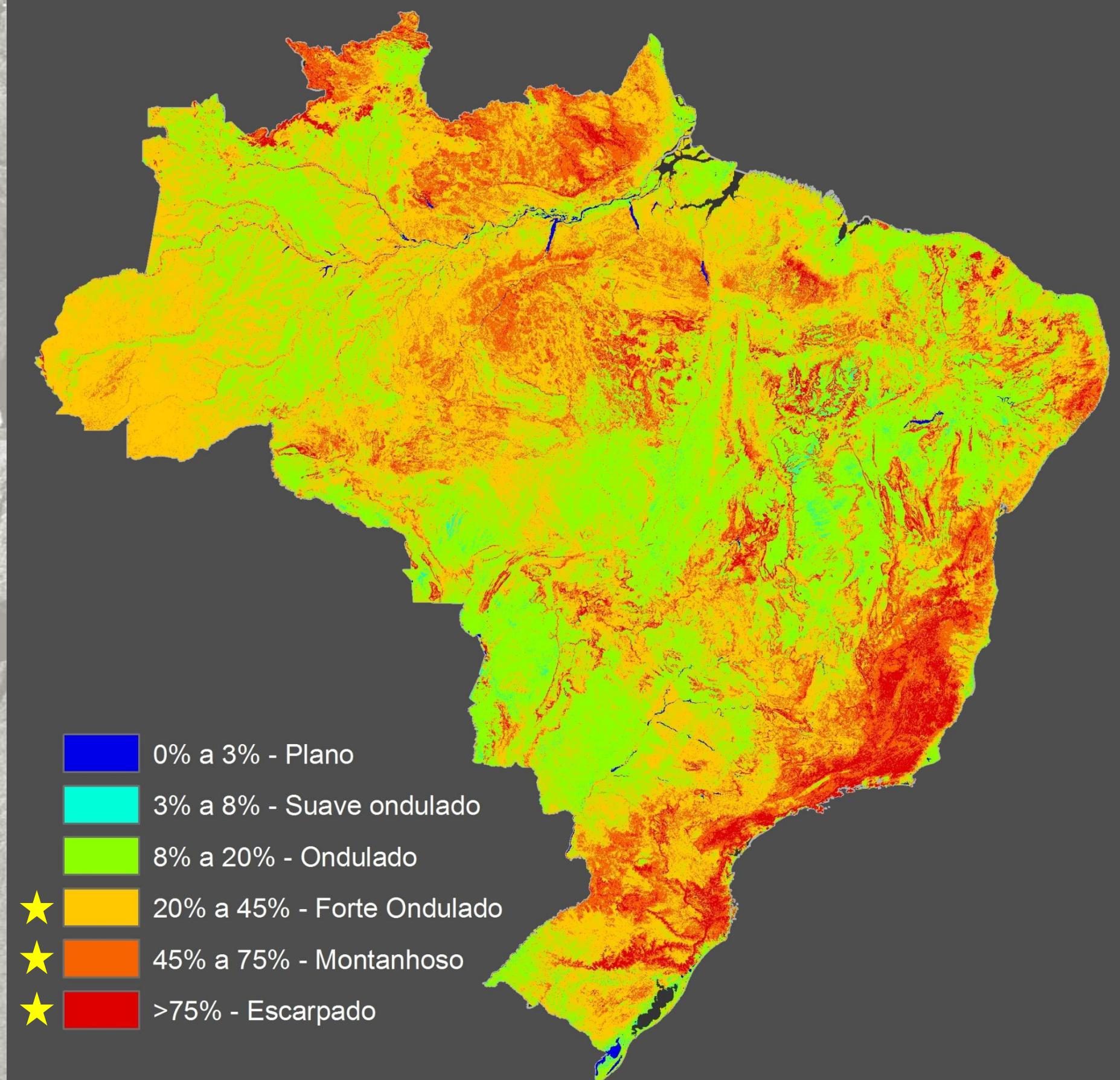
Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais

SRTM Declividade

Obs.:

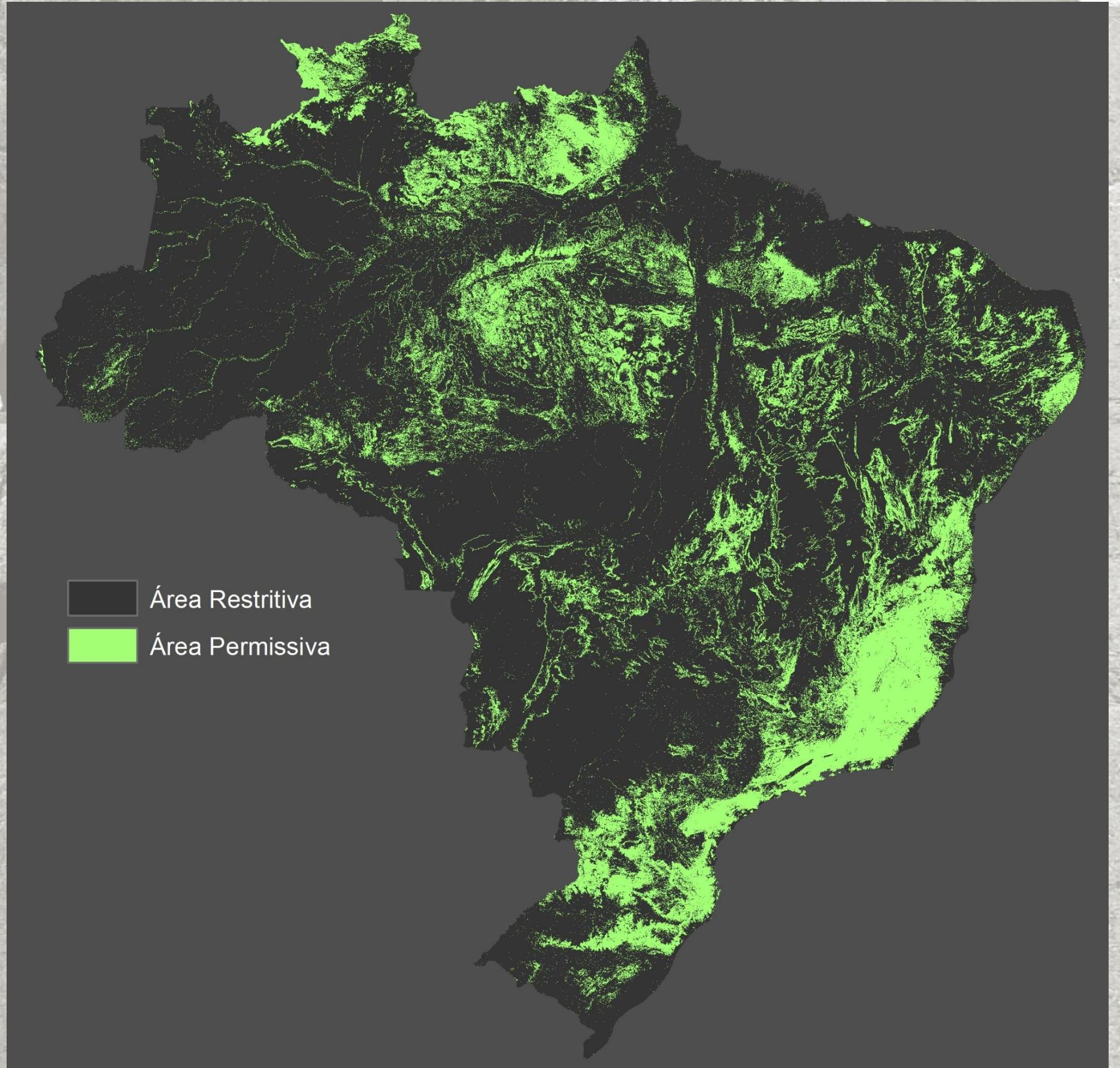
Classes sem restrição de declividade:

- Cloretos/Sulfatos
- Fosfato ígneo



Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais

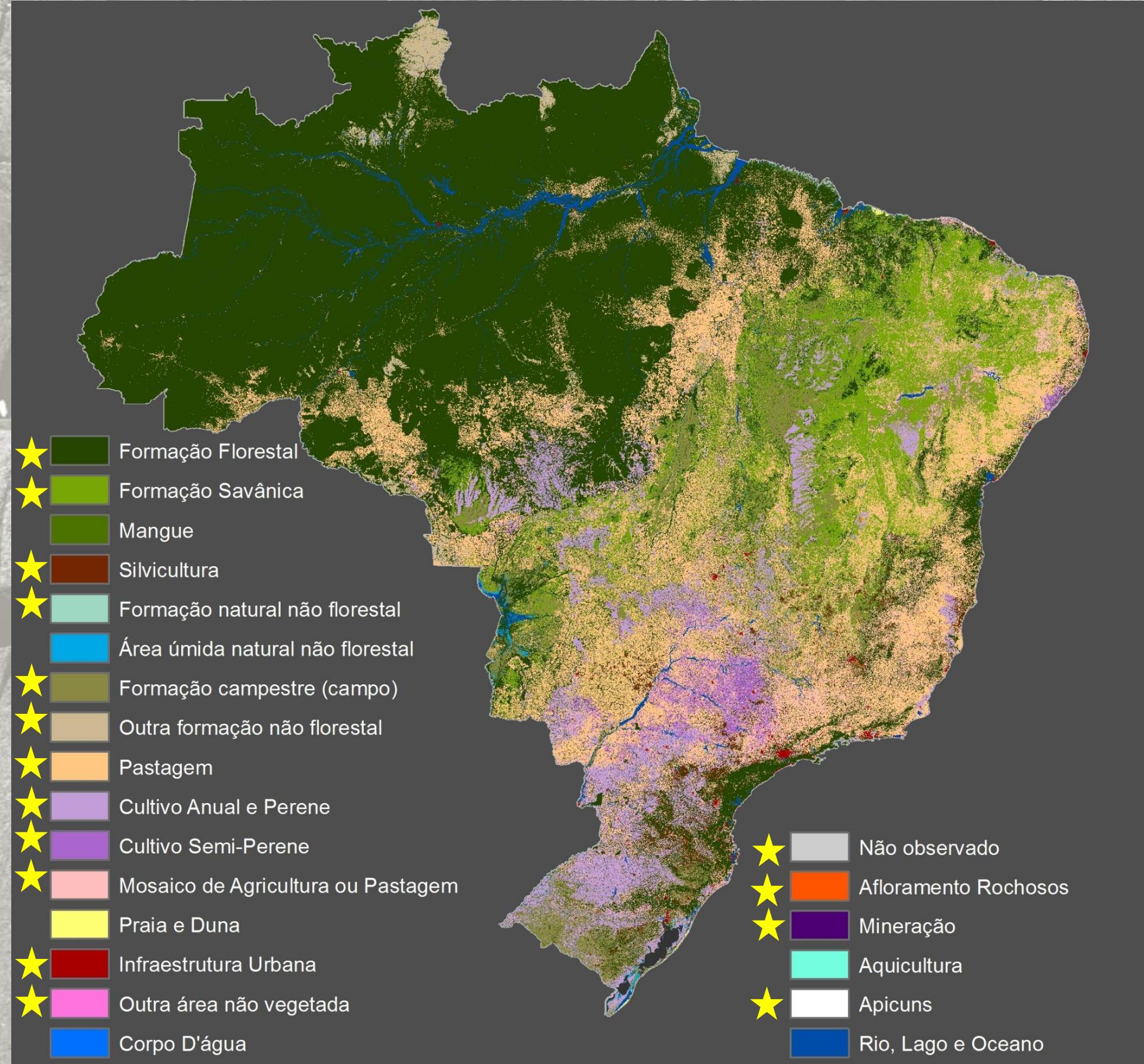
SRTM Declividade



Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais

MapBiomas V3.0

★ Classes Permissivas



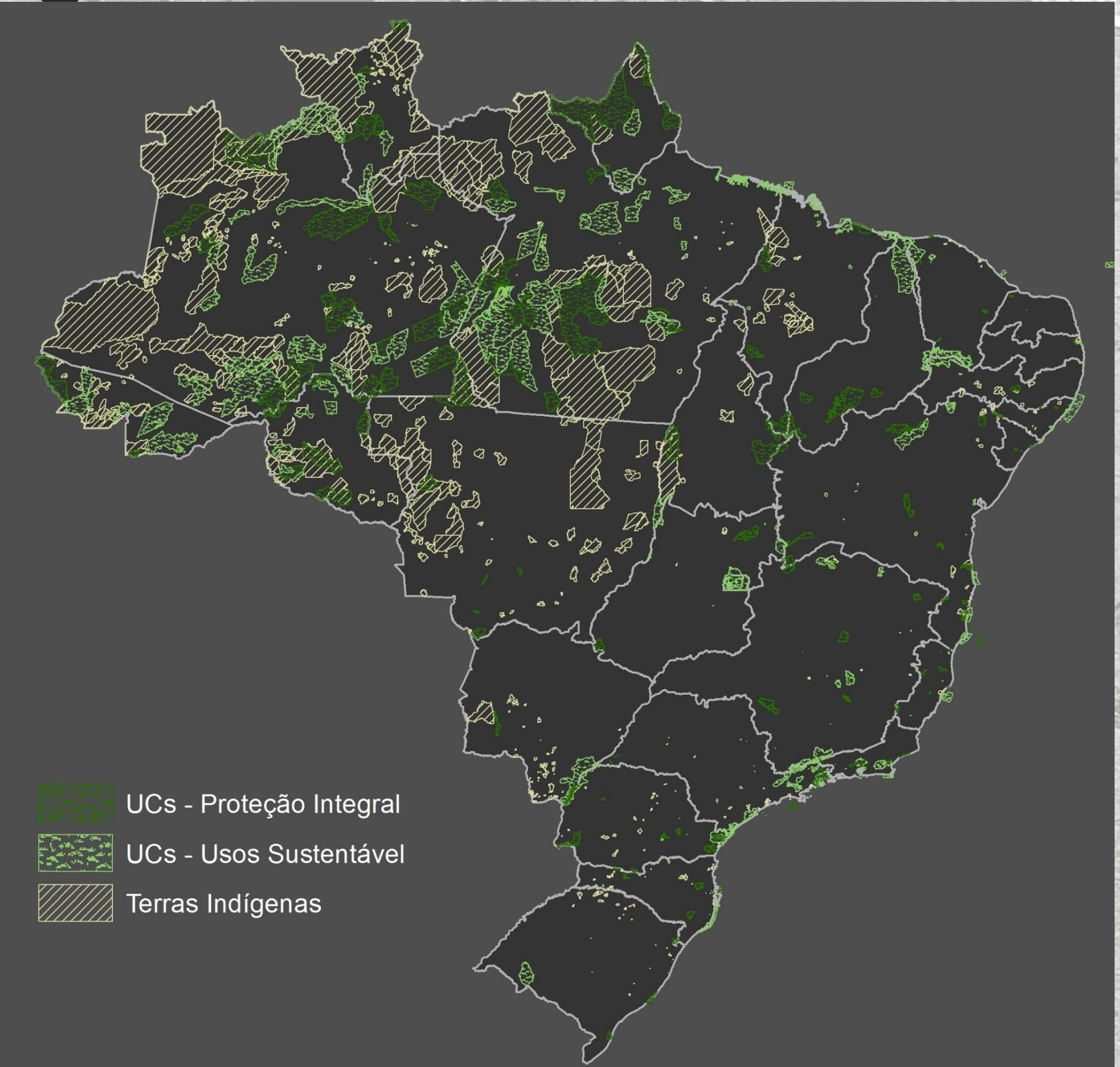
Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais

MapBiomas V3.0



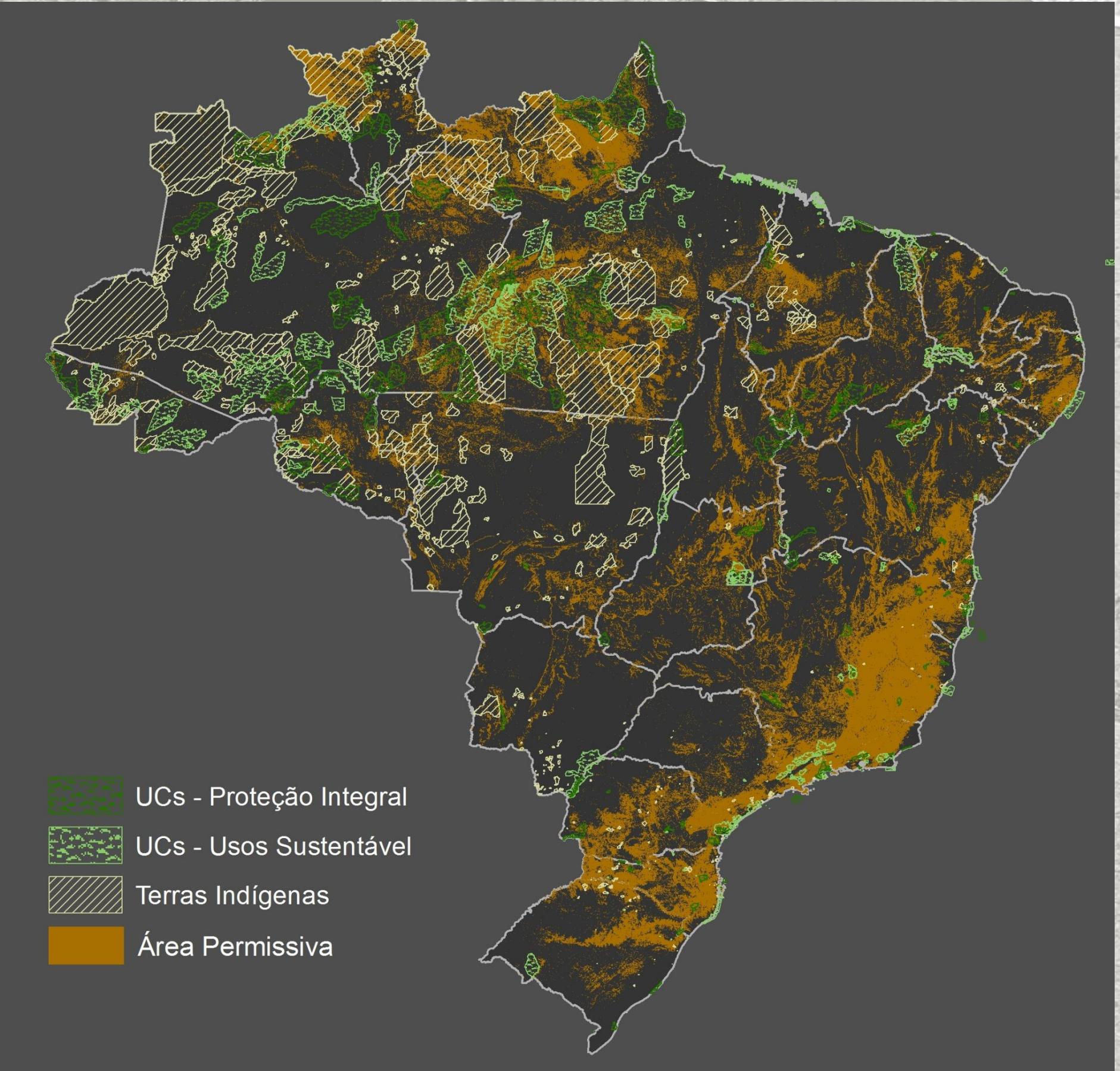
Restrições Legais

UC's e TI's



Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais/ Legais

Restrição Final

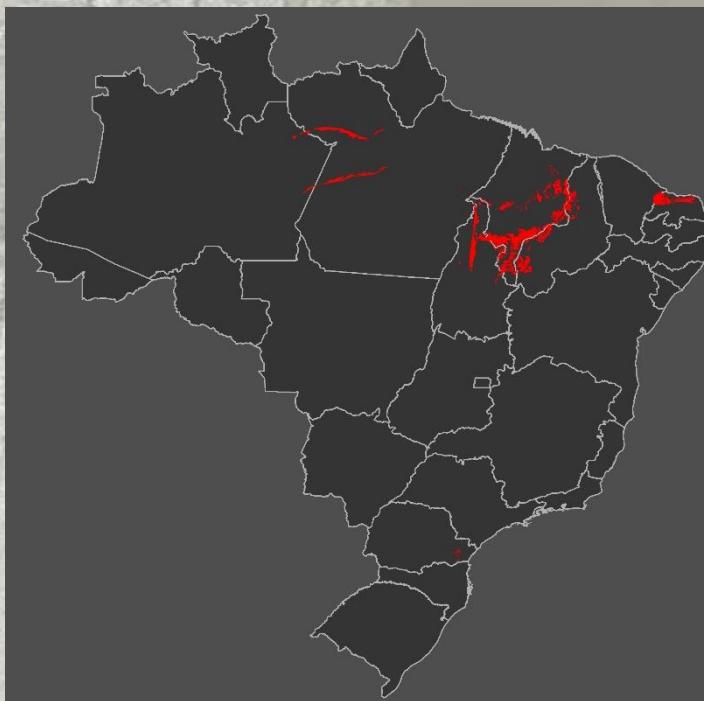




Potencial de Ocorrência de Agrominerais

Cloreto/ Sulfatos

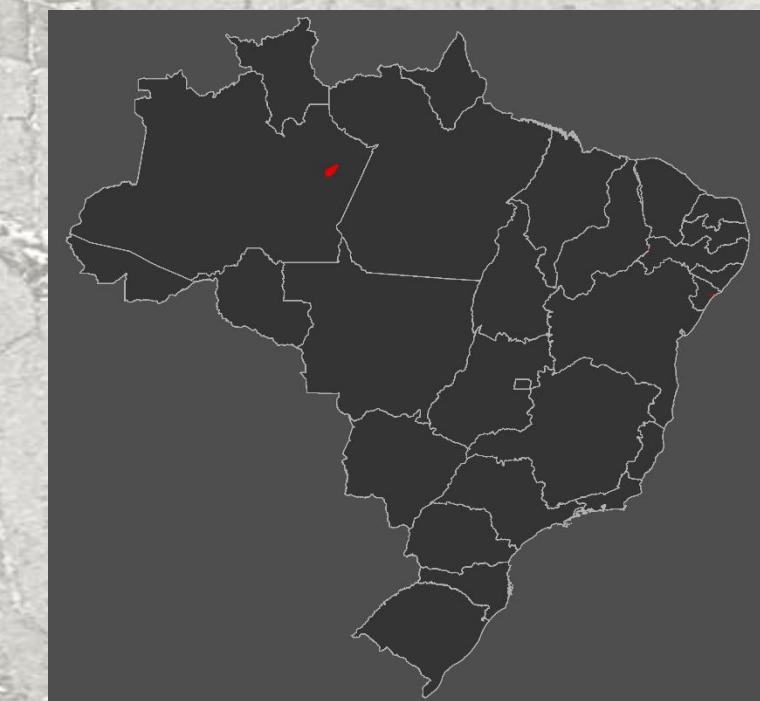
Lito. Evaporitos



Rec. Min. Cloreto



ARIM Cloreto



DNPM Cloreto



MapBiomas Sal



Cloreto/Sulfatos

Litologias

Evaporitos

Rec. Minerais

Cloreto/Sulfatos

MapBiomas

Classe = Salina

Poligonais DNPM

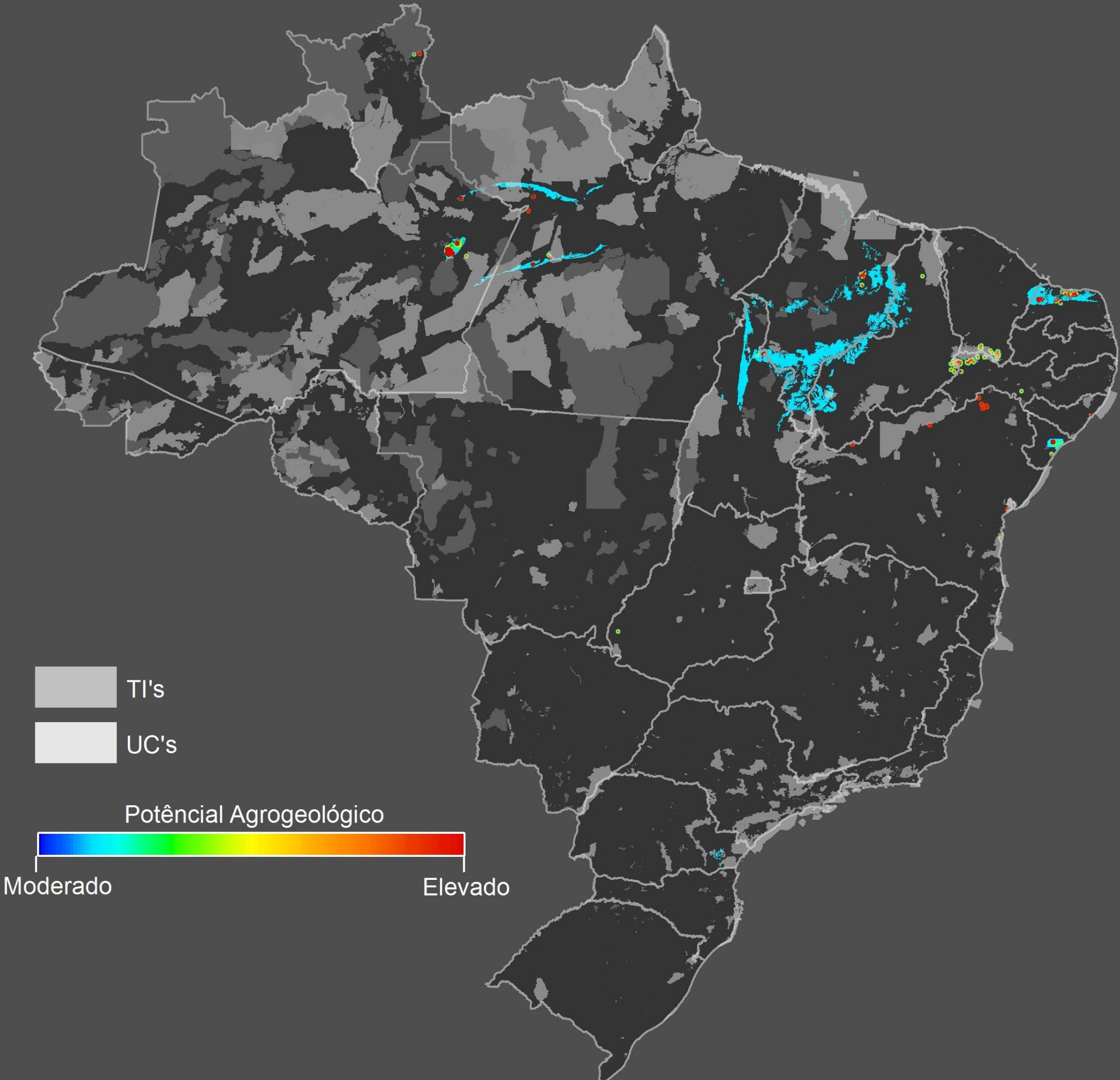
Cloreto/Sulfatos

Fuzzy Gamma
0.98

Potencial
Agrogeológico
Cloreto/Sulfatos

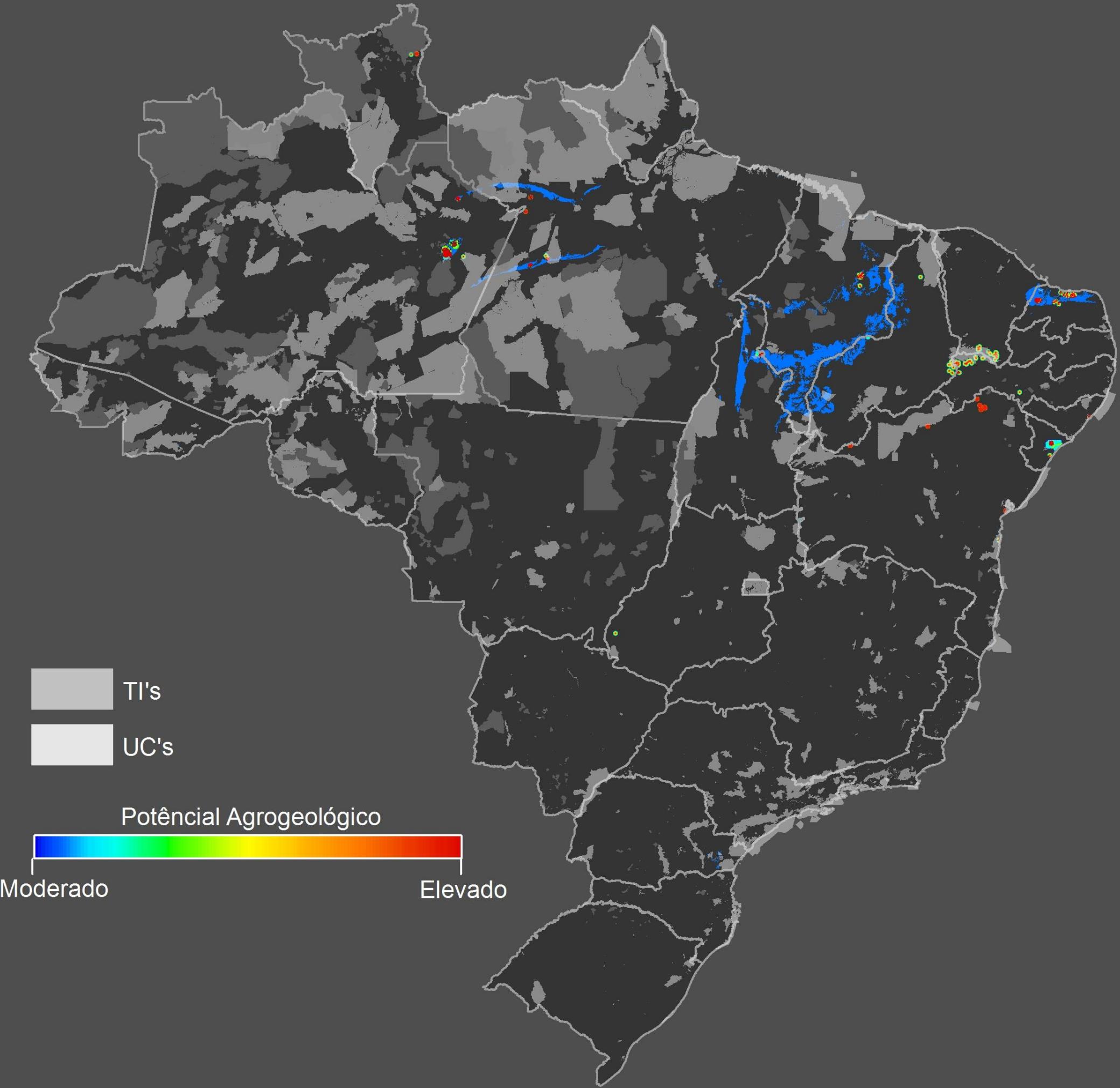
Cloreto/ Sulfatos

Integração



Cloreto/ Sulfatos

Integração



Fosfato Sedimentar

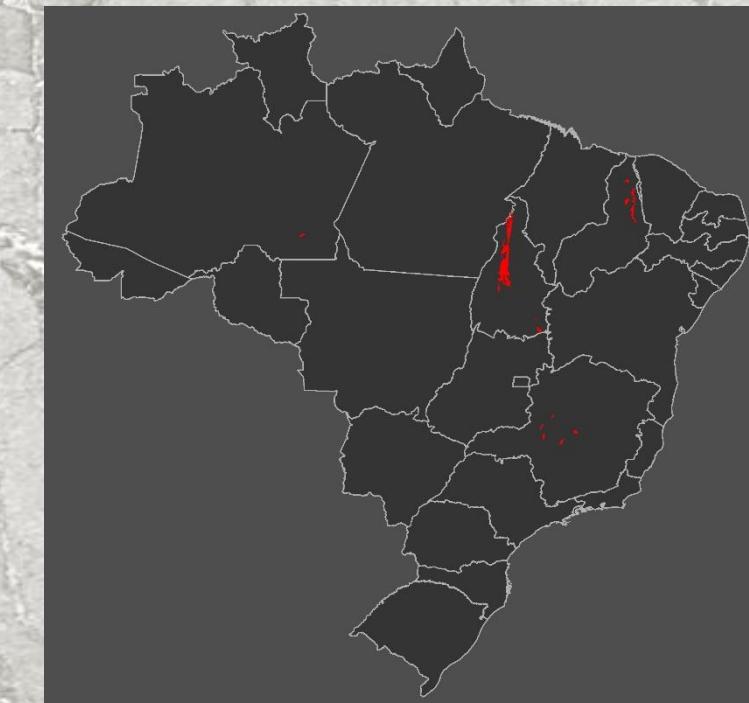
$P_2O_5 \geq 2\%$



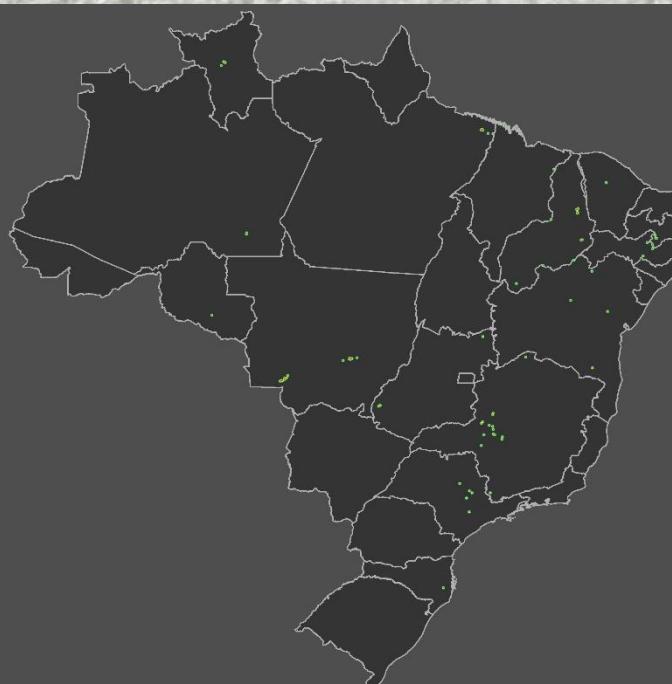
Lito. Fosfato Sed.



ARIM Fosf. Sed.



Rec. Min. Fosf. Sed.



DNPM Fosfato Sed.



Fosfato Sedimentar

Litologias

Fosfato
Sedimentar

Rec. Minerais

Fosfato
Sedimentar

Litoquímica

$P_2O_5 \geq 2\%$

Poligonais DNPM

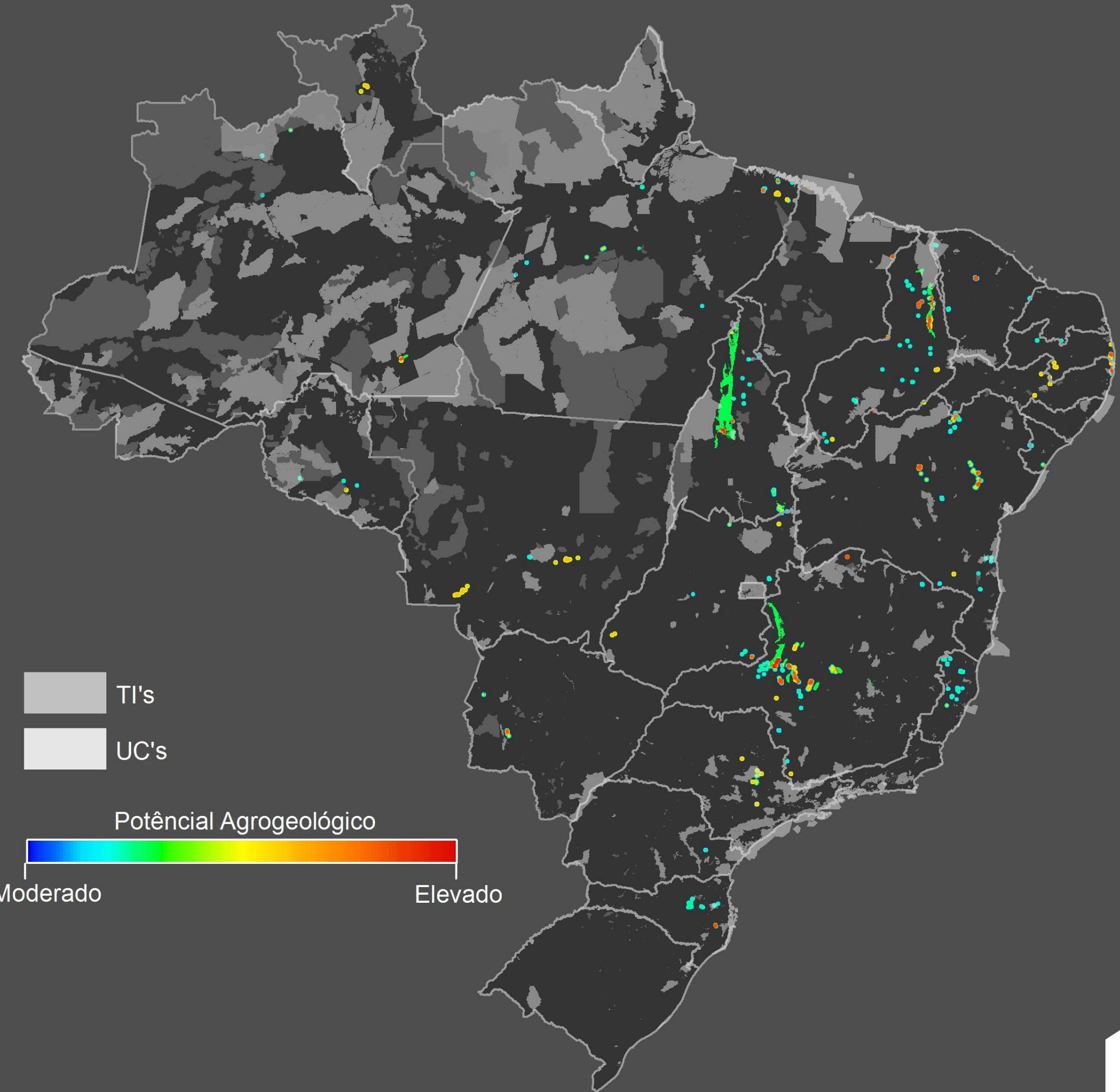
Fosfato
Sedimentar

Fuzzy Gamma
0.98

Potencial
Agrogeológico
Fosfato
Sedimentar

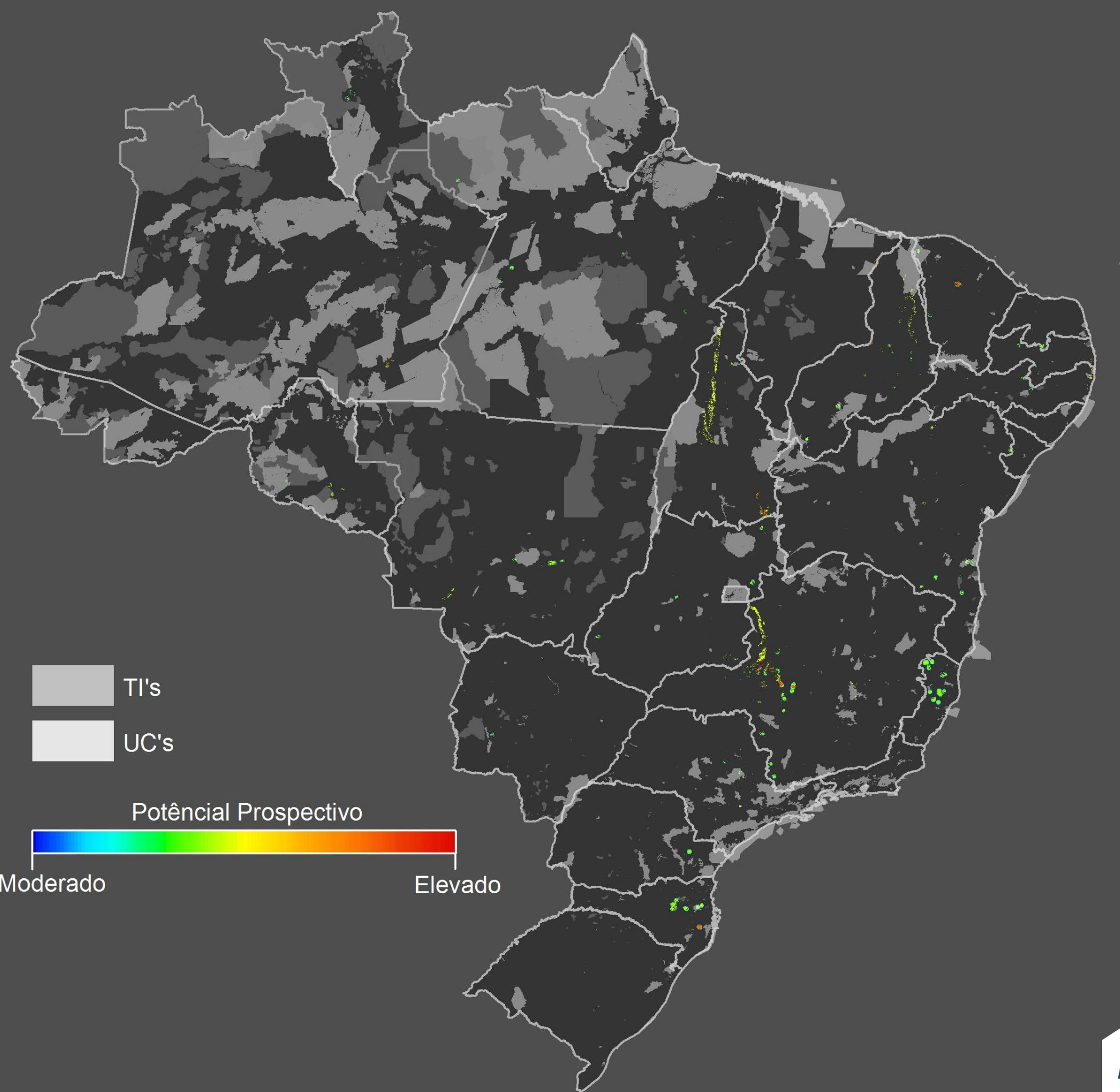
Fosfato Sedimentar

Integração



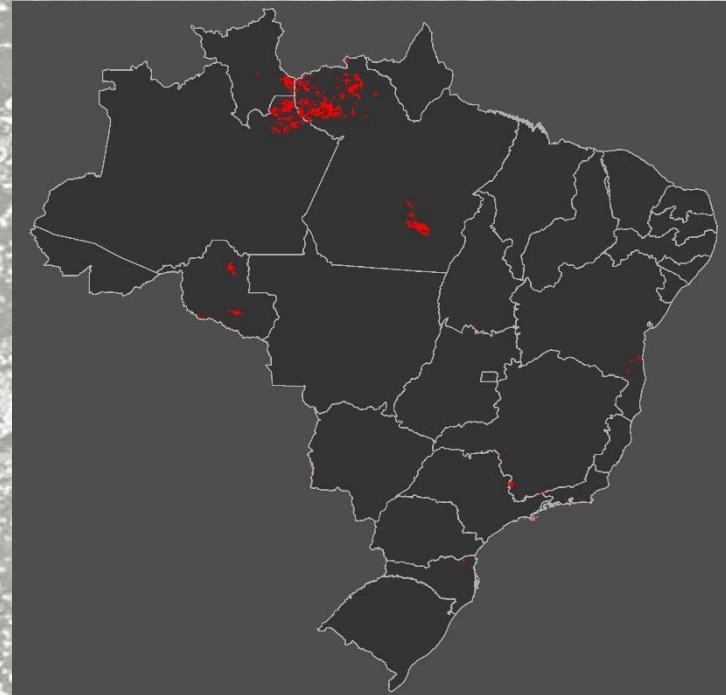
Fosfato Sedimentar

Integração

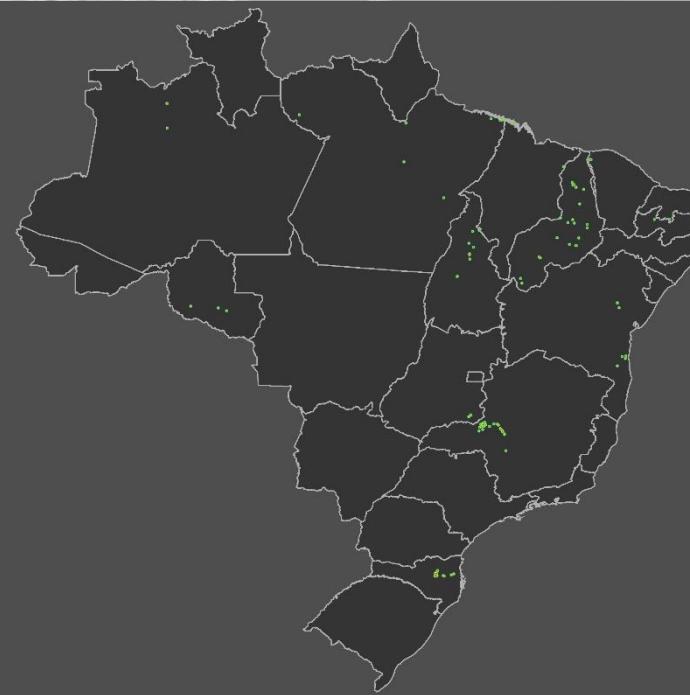


Fosfato Ígneo

Lito. Alcalina



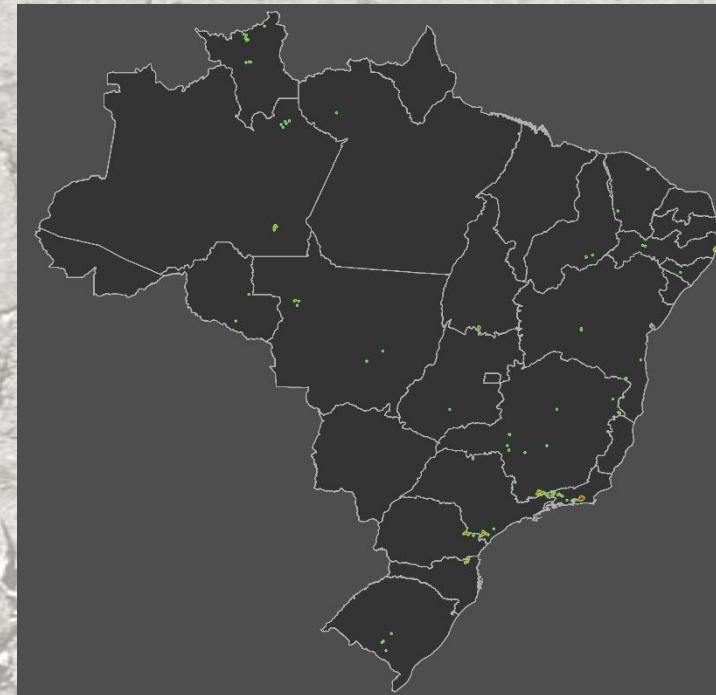
$P_2O_5 \geq 2\%$



Aflo. Foscorito



Aflo. Alcalina



ARIM Fos. Sil.



Rec. Min. Fos. Sil.



DNPM Alcalina



Fosfato Ígneo

Litologias

Alcalinas

Afloramentos

Alcalinas
Foscorito

Rec. Minerais

Fosfato em
rochas alcalinas

Litoquímica

$P_2O_5 \geq 2\%$

Poligonais DNPM

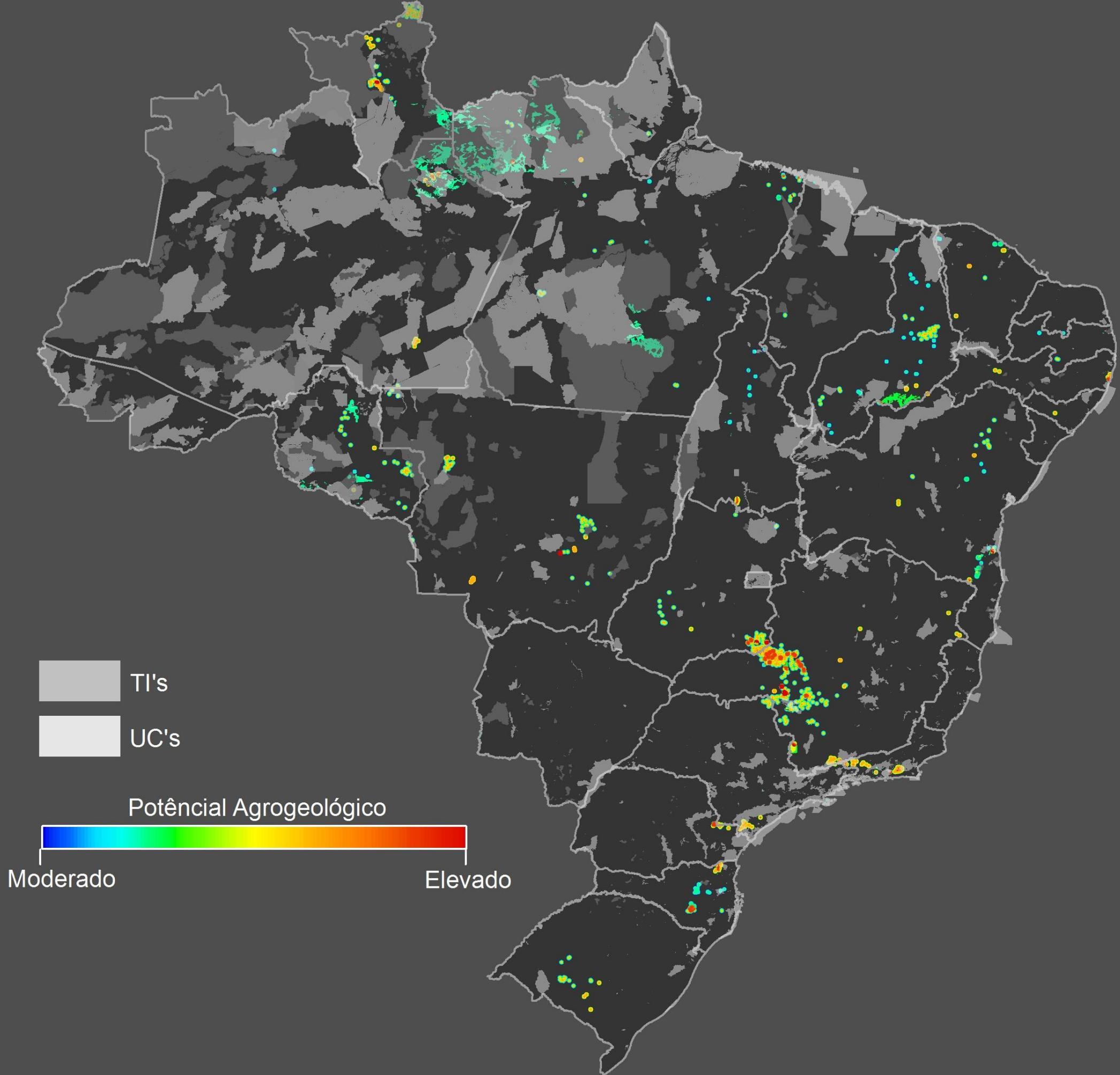
Alcalinas

Fuzzy Gamma
0.98

Potencial
Agrogeológico
Fosfato
Ígneo

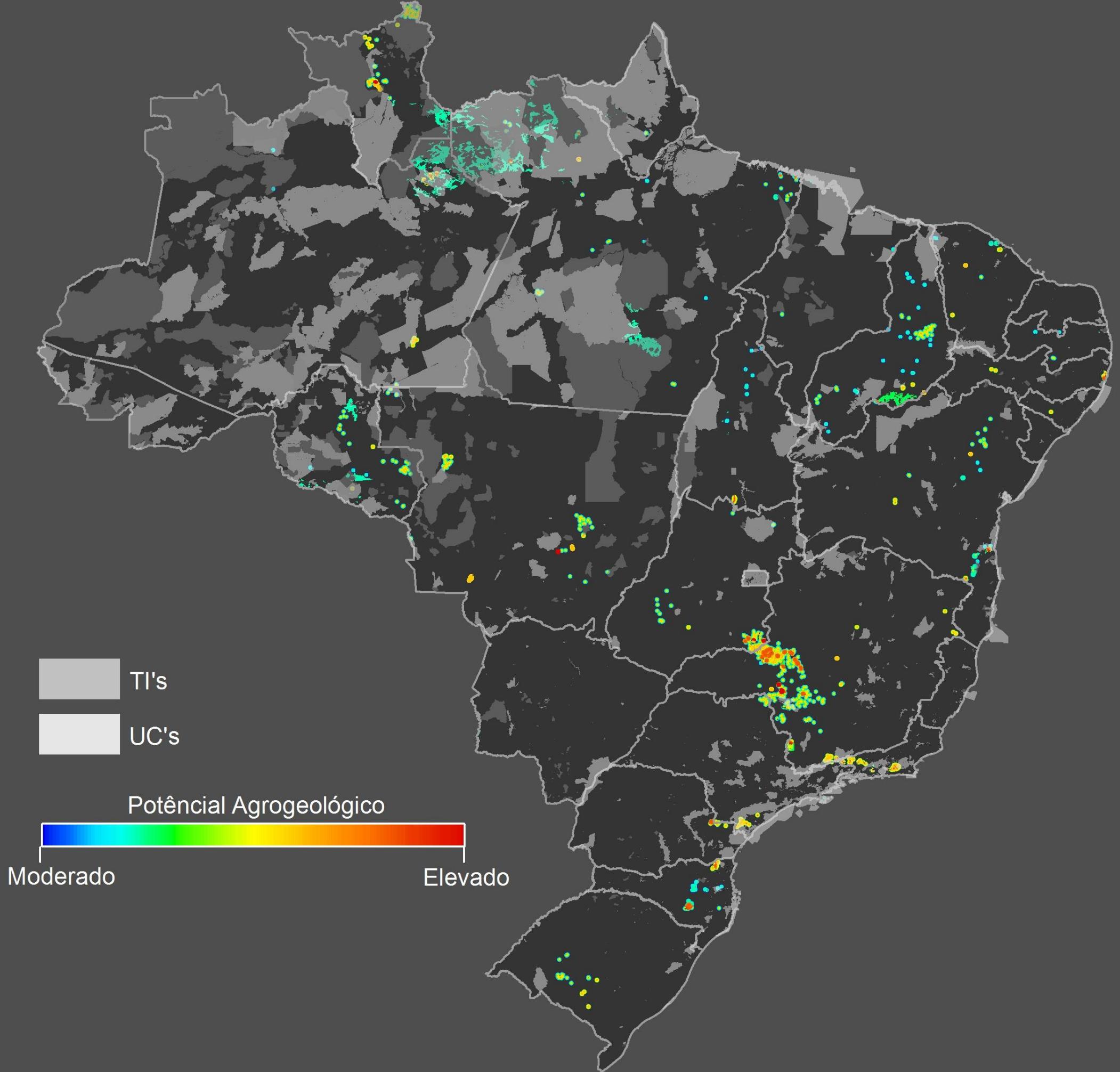
Fosfato ígneu

Integração



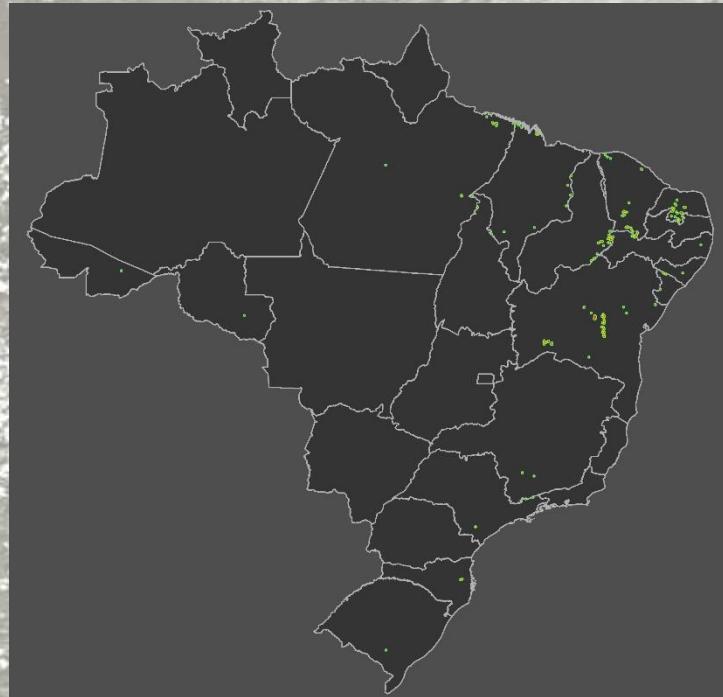
Fosfato- ígneo

Integração

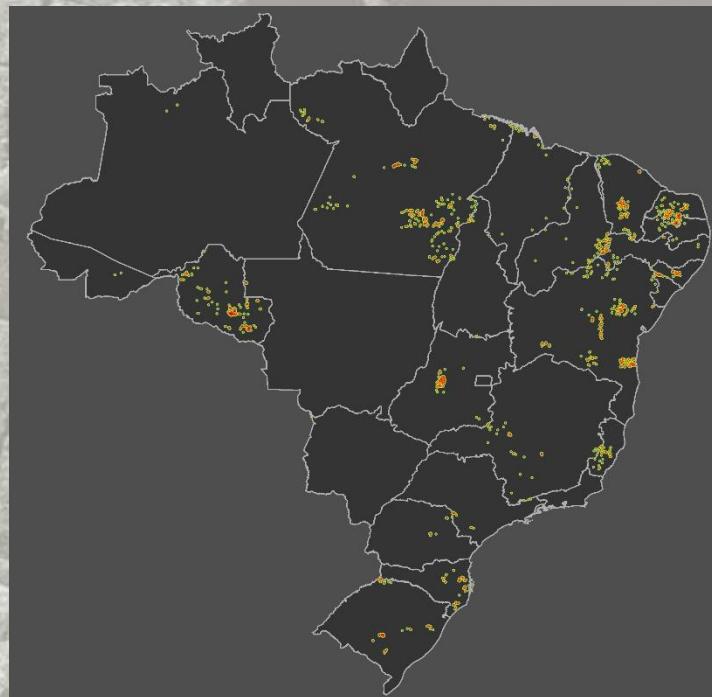


Carbonatos

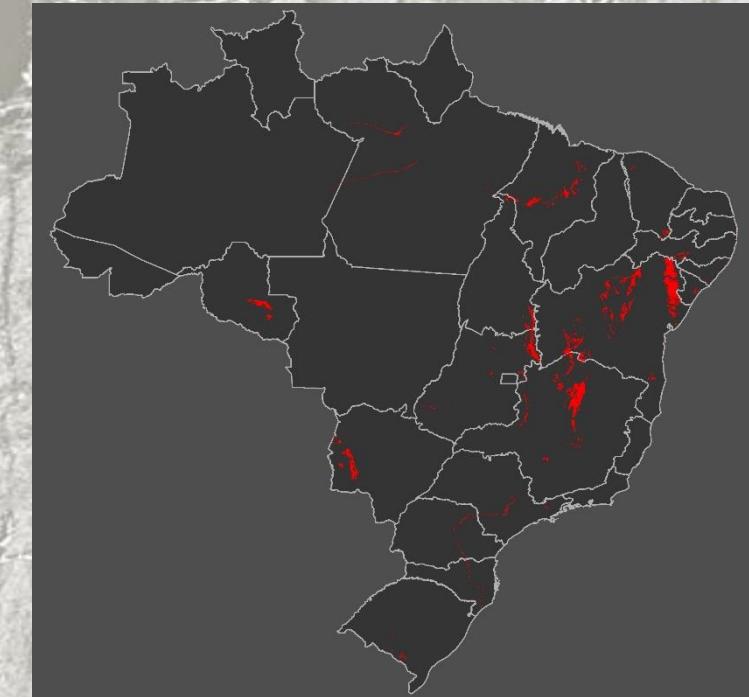
$\text{CaO} \geq 30\%$



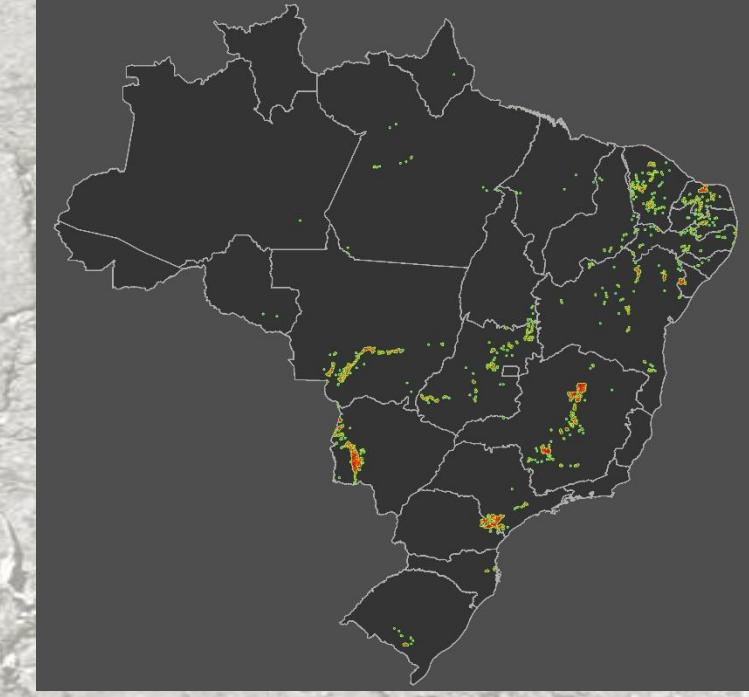
$\text{CaO} + \text{MgO} \geq 20\%$



Lito. Calcários



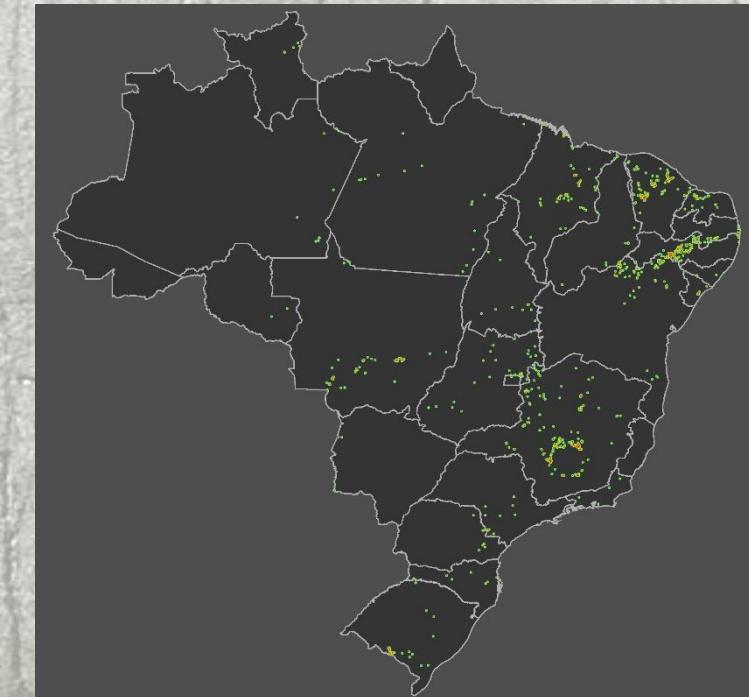
Aflo. Calcário



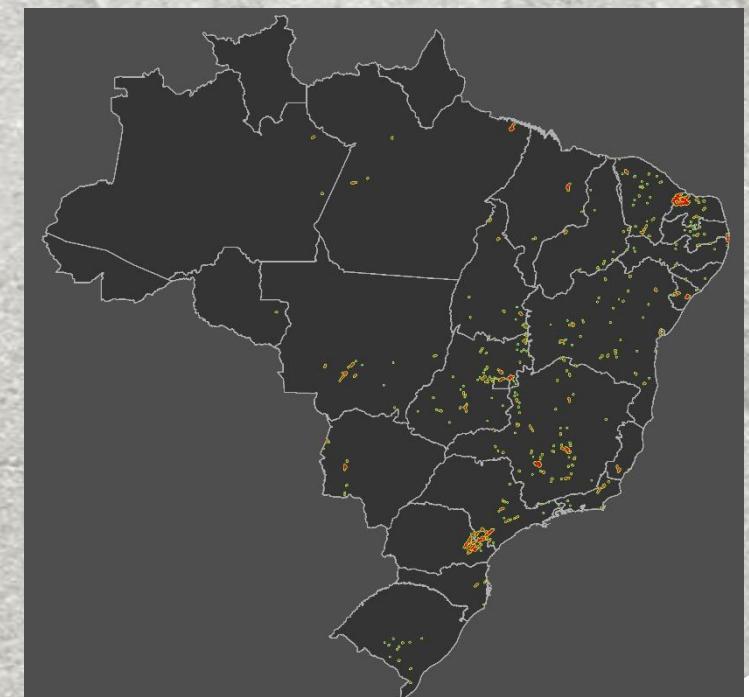
ARIM Calcário



Rec. Min. Calcário



DNPM Calcário



Carbonatos

Litologias

Calcários

Afloramentos

Calcários

Rec. Minerais

Calcários

Litoquímica

$\text{CaO} \geq 30\%$
 $\text{CaO} + \text{MgO} \geq 20\%$

Poligonais DNPM

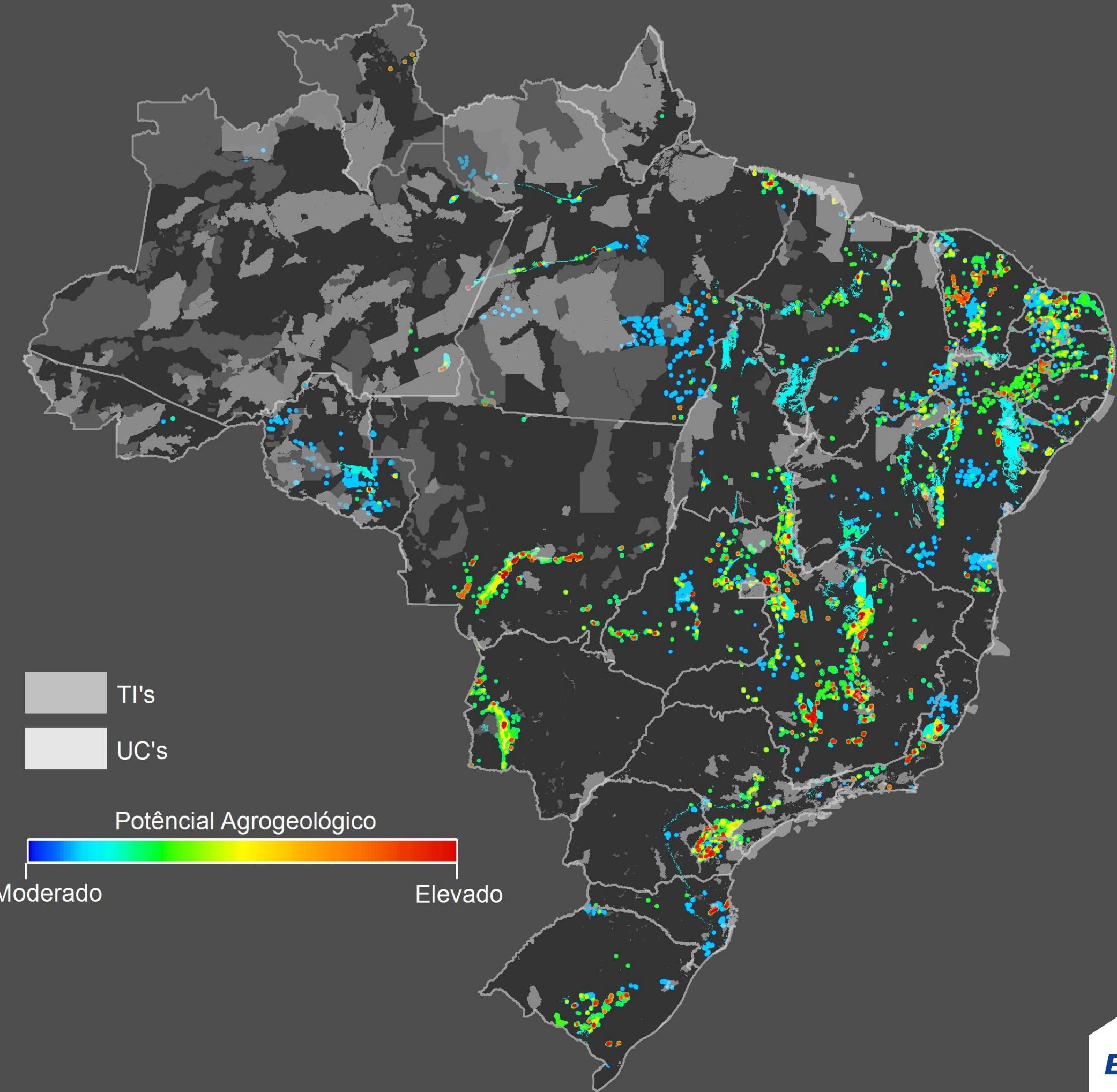
Mármore

Fuzzy Gamma
0.98

Potencial
Agrogeológico
Carbonatos

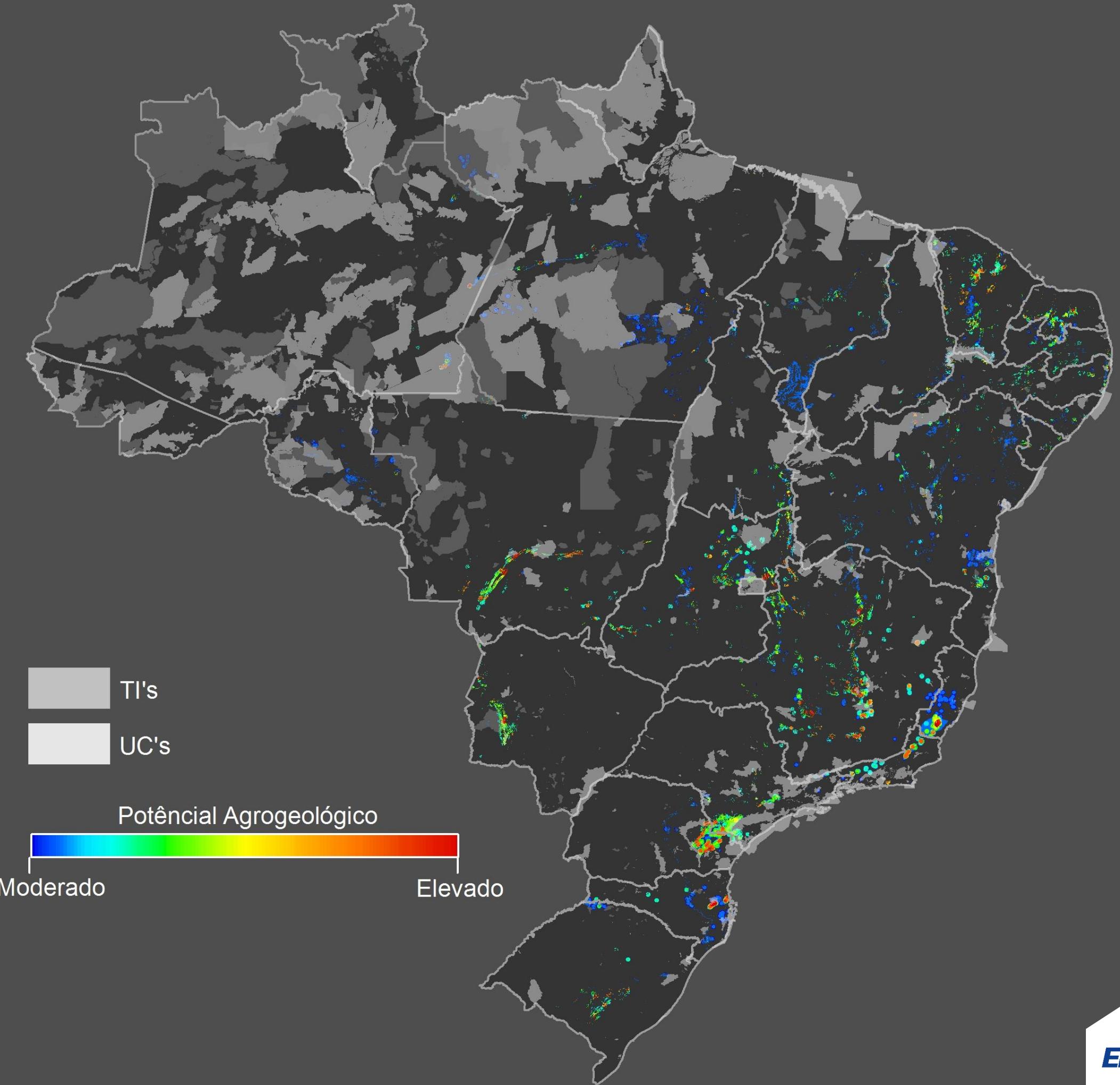
Carbonatos

Integração



Carbonatos

Integração Fuzzy Final



Silicatos

Subdivisão:

◆ Remineralizador de solos:

- $K_2O \geq 1\%$
- $K_2O + CaO + MgO \geq 9\%$
- Quartzo $\leq 25\%$

◆ Fertilizante K:

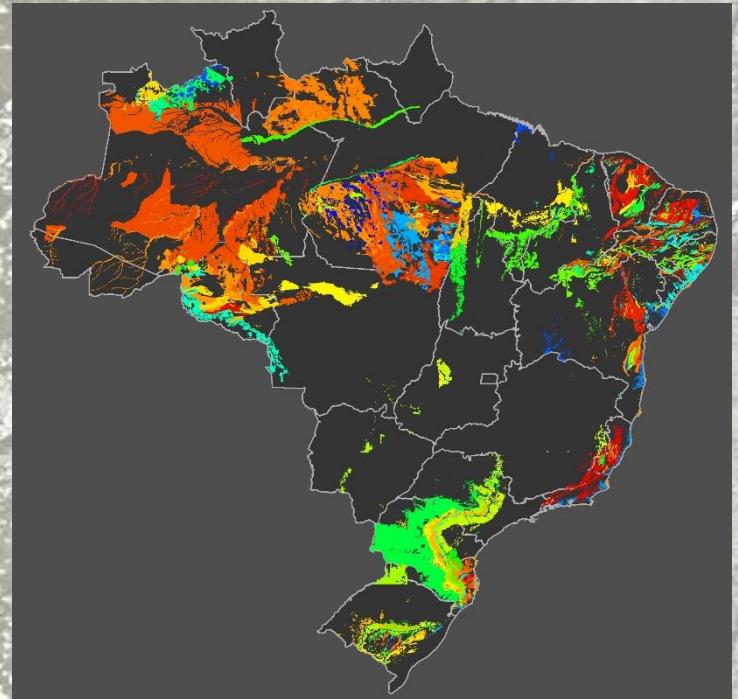
- $K_2O \geq 4\%$

◆ Fertilizante Ca,Mg:

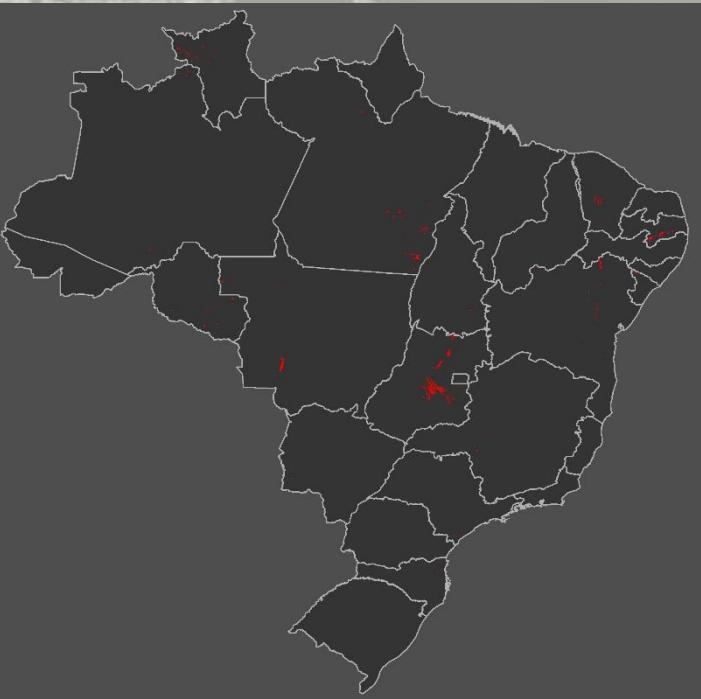
- $CaO + MgO \geq 12\%$

Remineralizadores

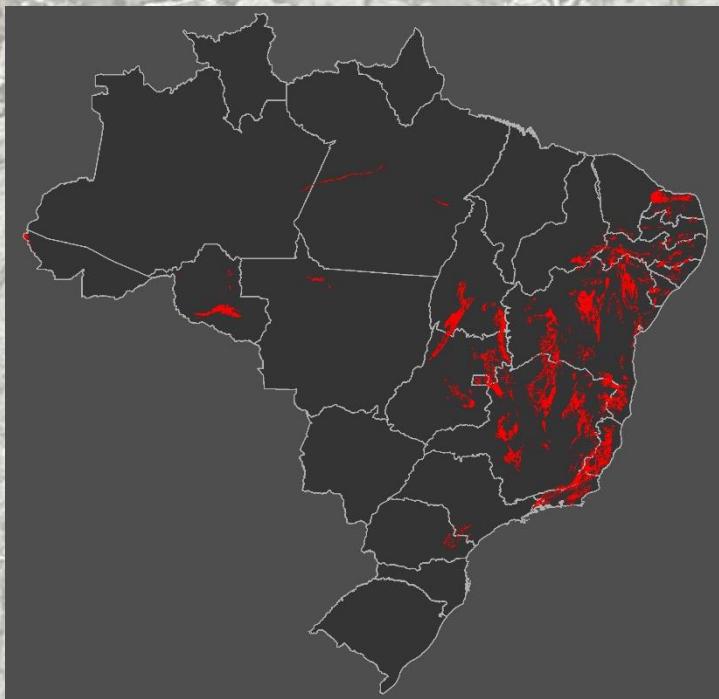
Lito. Remin.



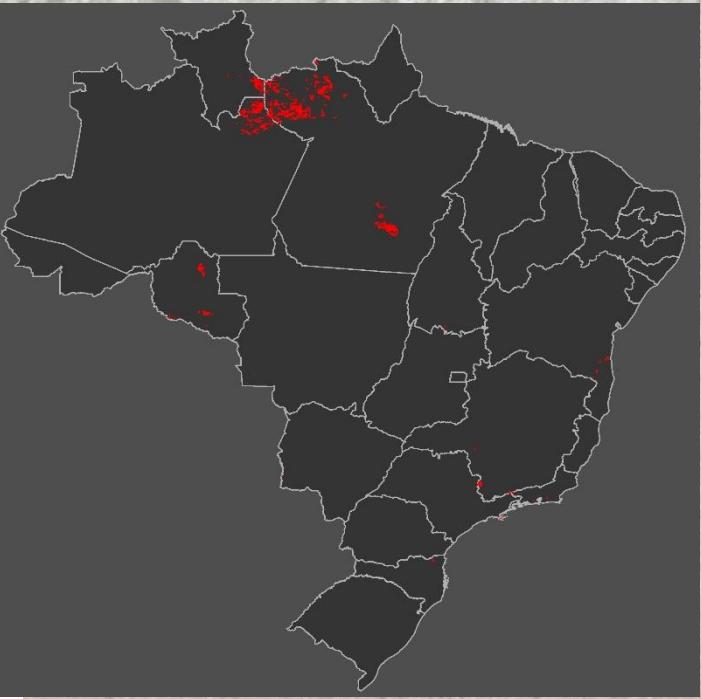
Lito Máficas/Ultra.



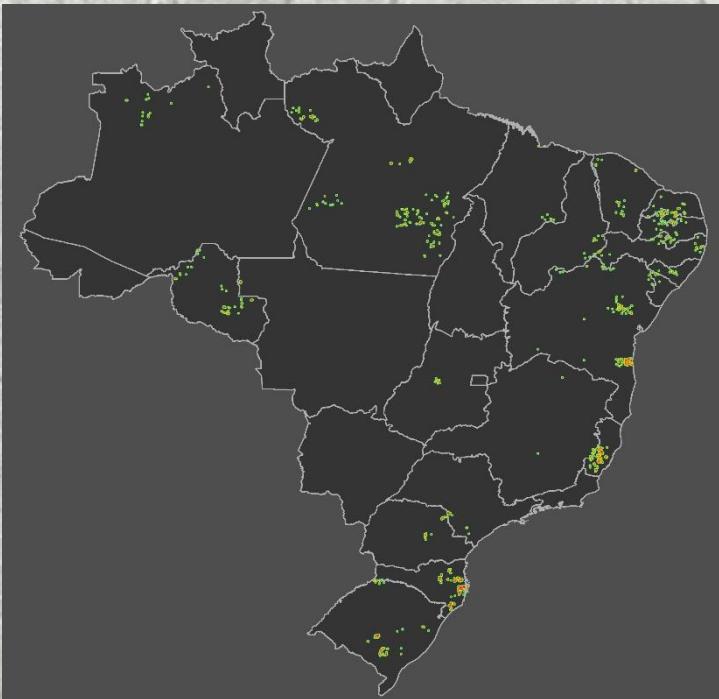
Lito Calcisilicaticas



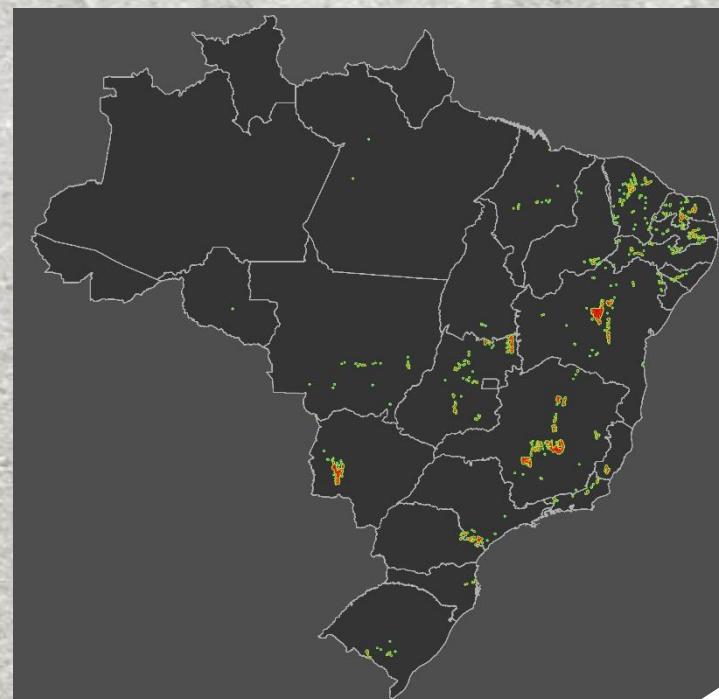
Lito Alcalinas



Geoq. Remin.



Aflo. Calcisili.

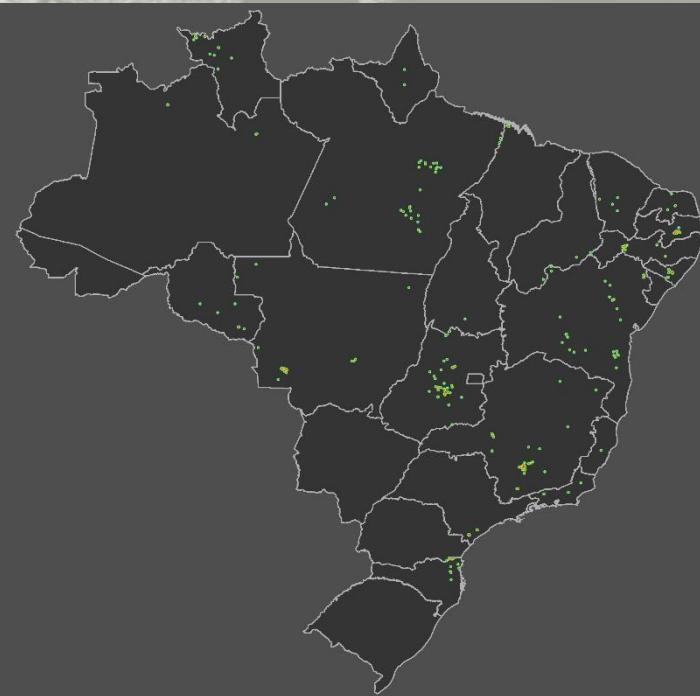


Remineralizadores

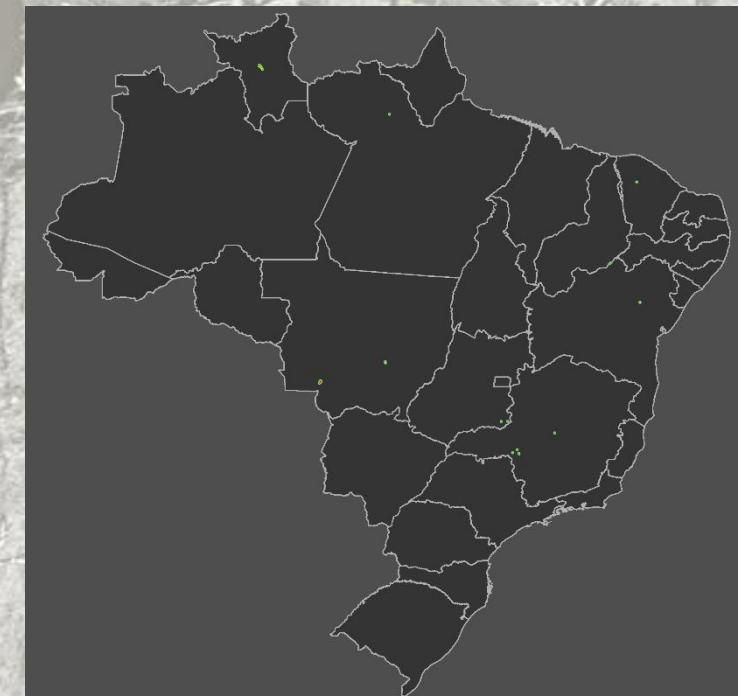
Aflo. Alcalinas



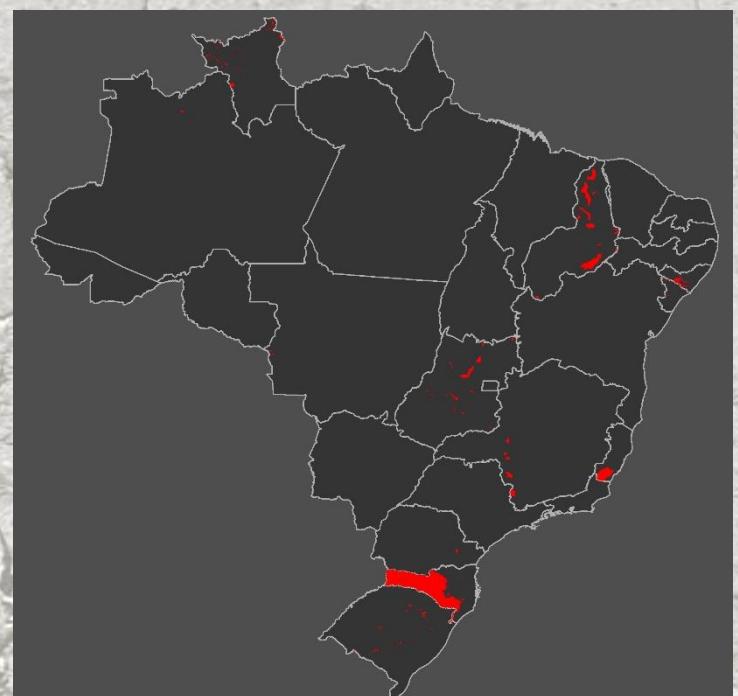
Aflo. Máficas/Ultr.



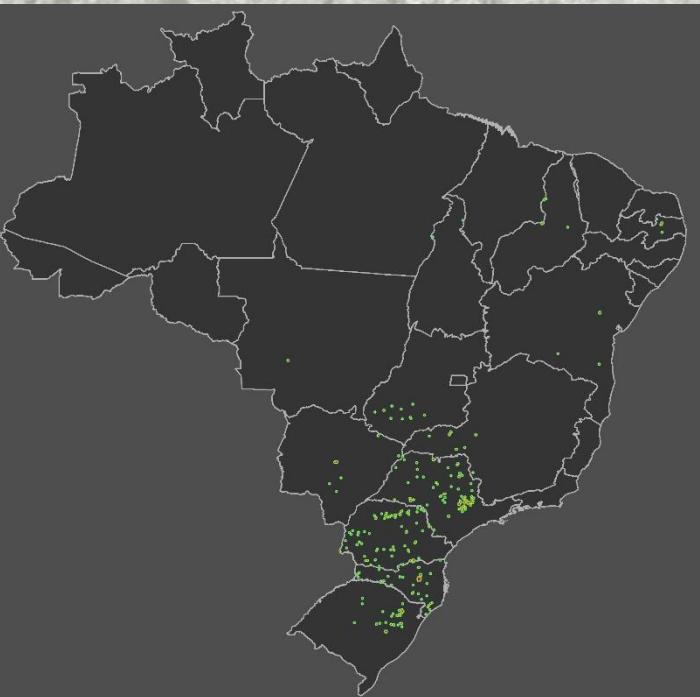
Rec. Min. Fosfato Sil.



ARIM Reminer.



DNPM Máf./Ult.



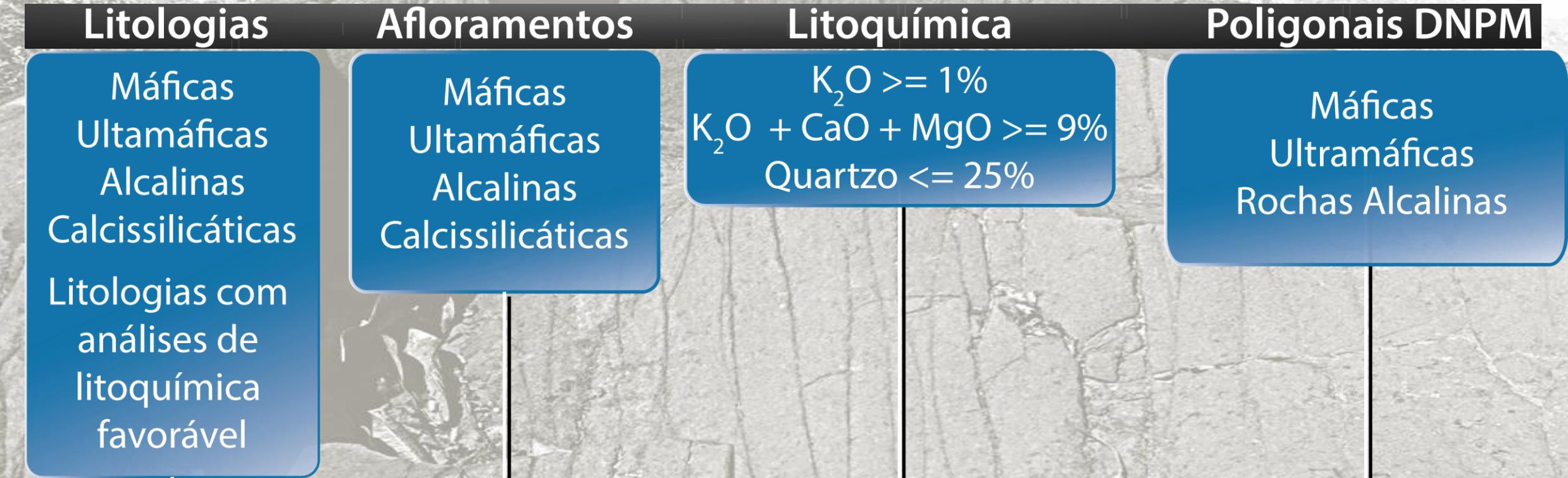
DNPM Mármore



DNPM Alcalinas



Remineralizadores

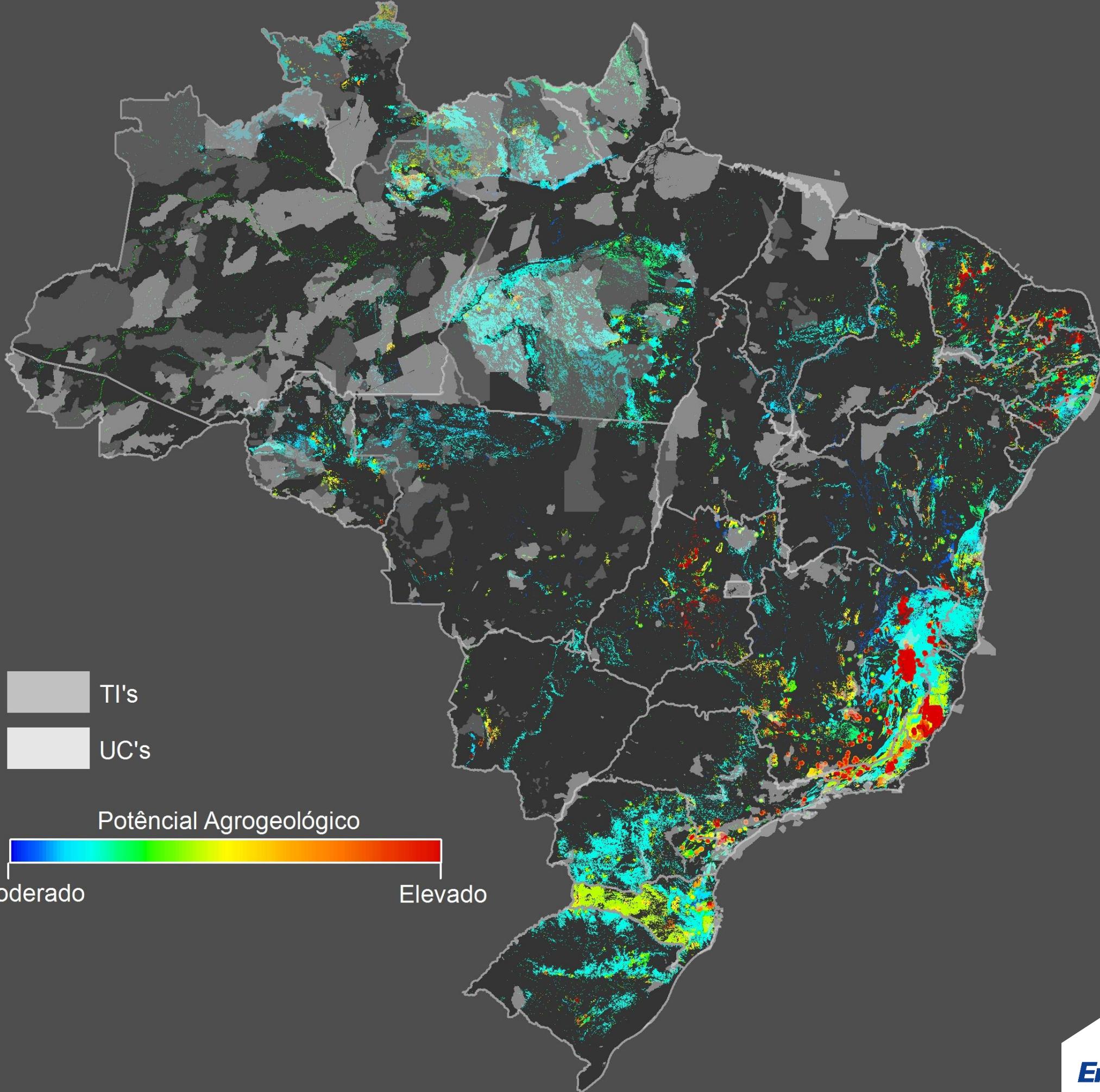


Fuzzy Gamma
0.98

Potencial
Agrogeológico
Remineralizadores

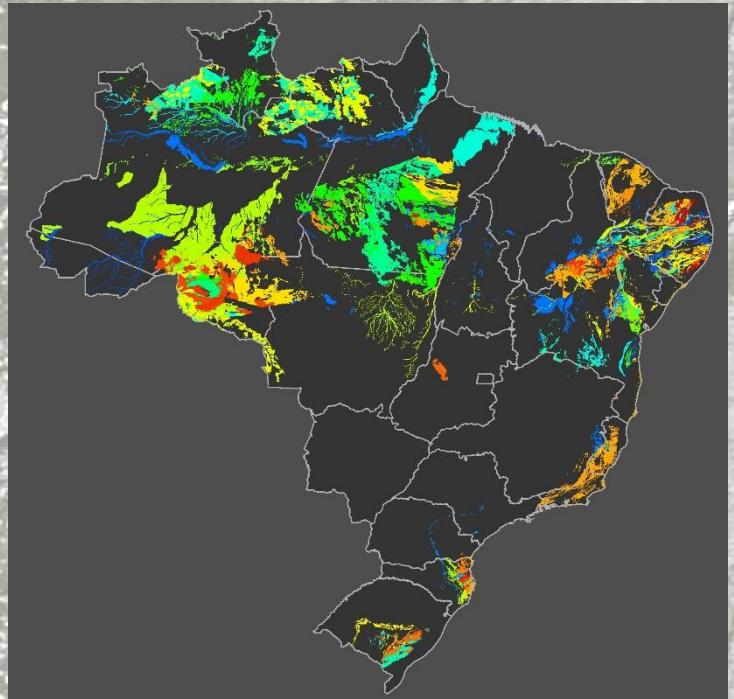
Remineralizadores

Integração



Fertilizante - K

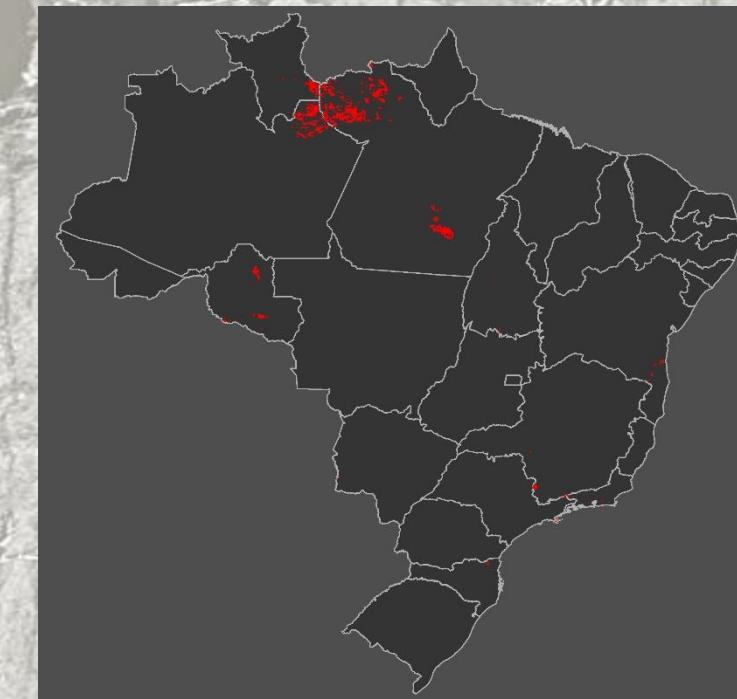
Lito. Fert. K



Lito Máficas/Ultra.



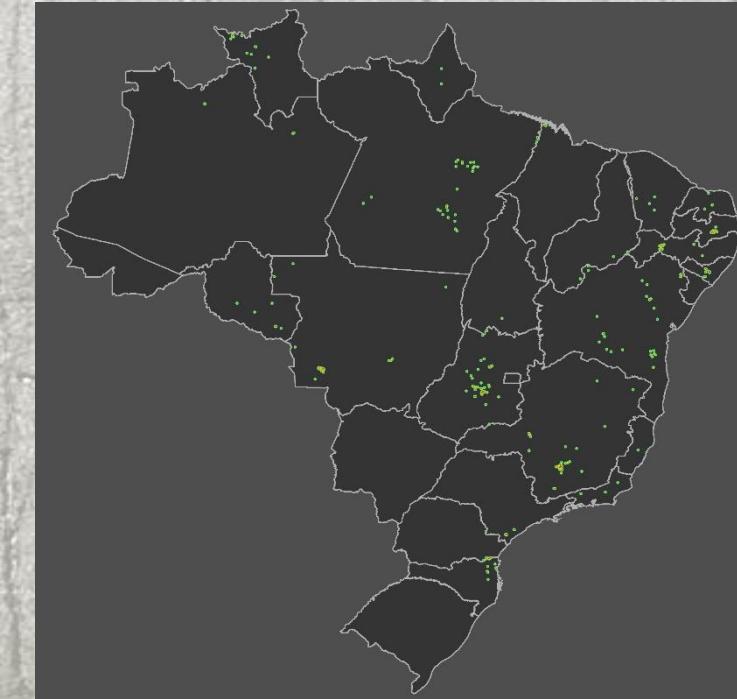
Lito Alcalinas



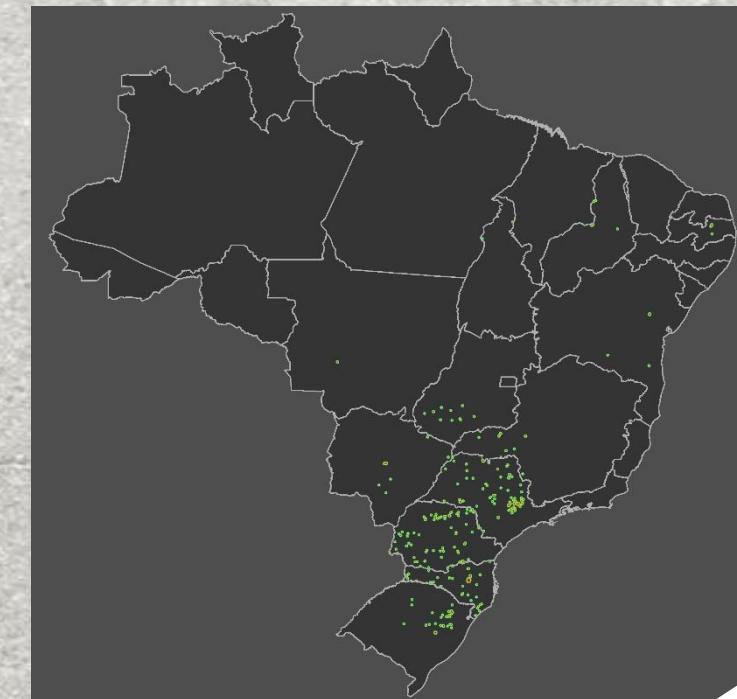
Aflo. Alcalinas



Aflo. Máf./Ult.



DNPM Máf./Ult.



Fertilizante - K

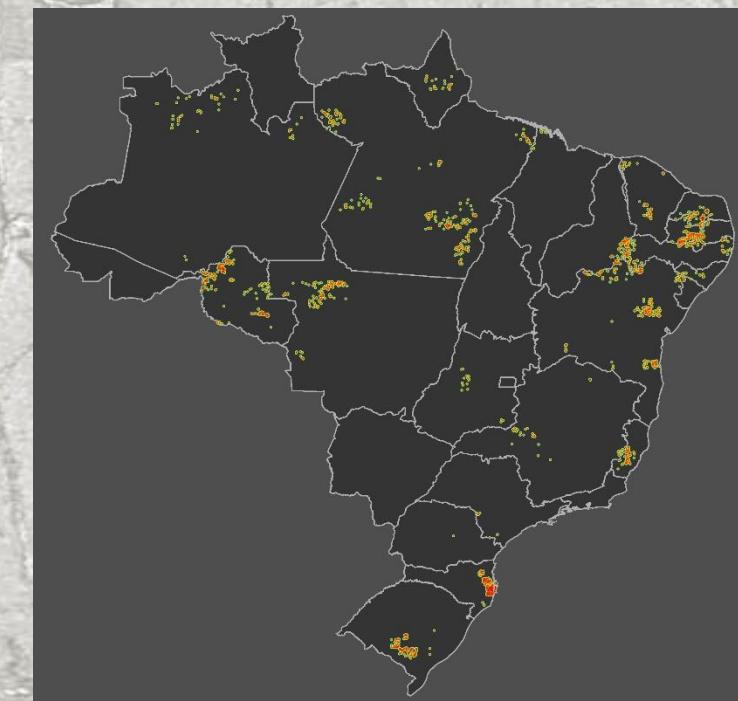
DNPM Rocha Pot.



DNPM Alcalinas



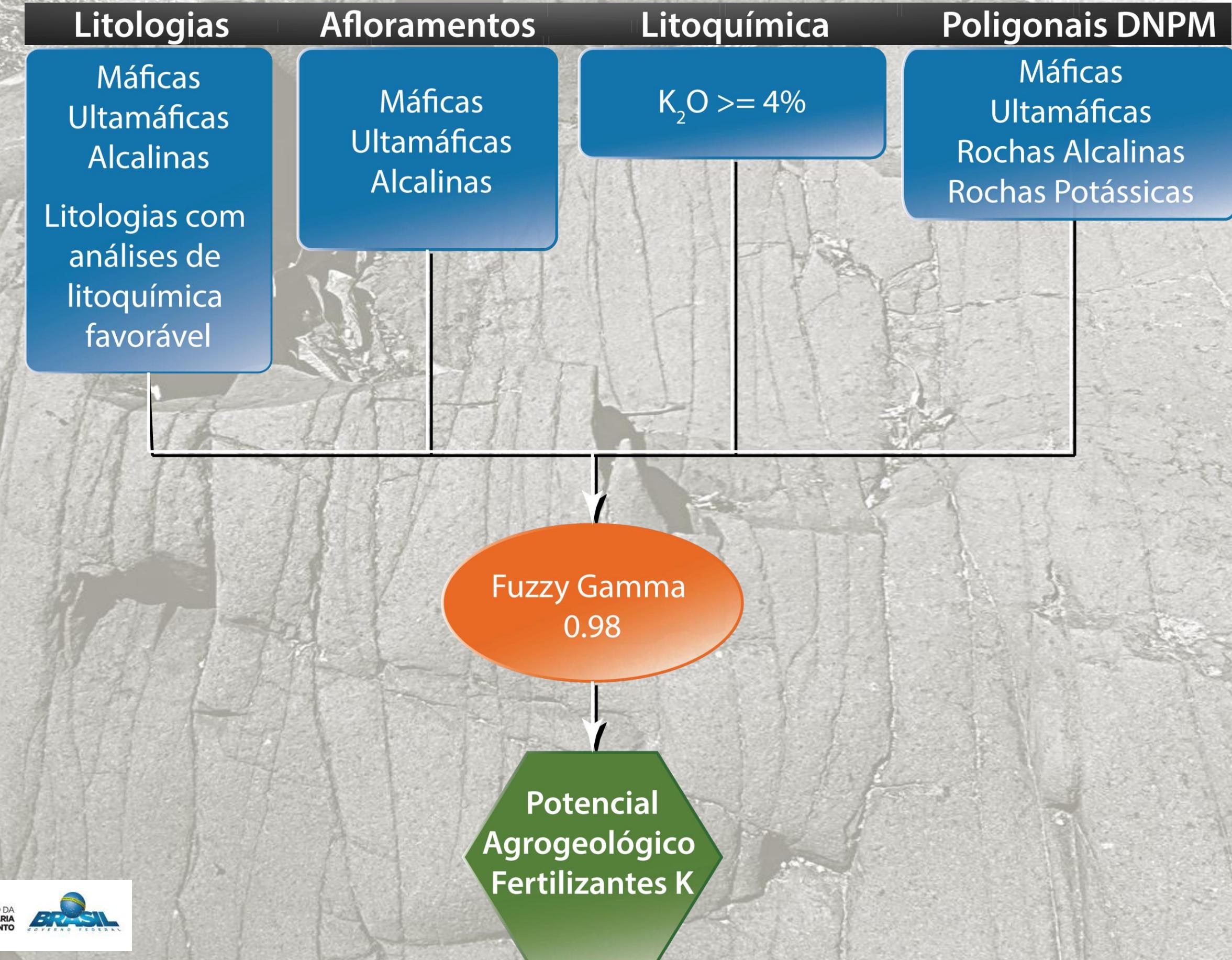
$K_2O \geq 4\%$



ARIM Fert. Macro. Nut.
Essenciais

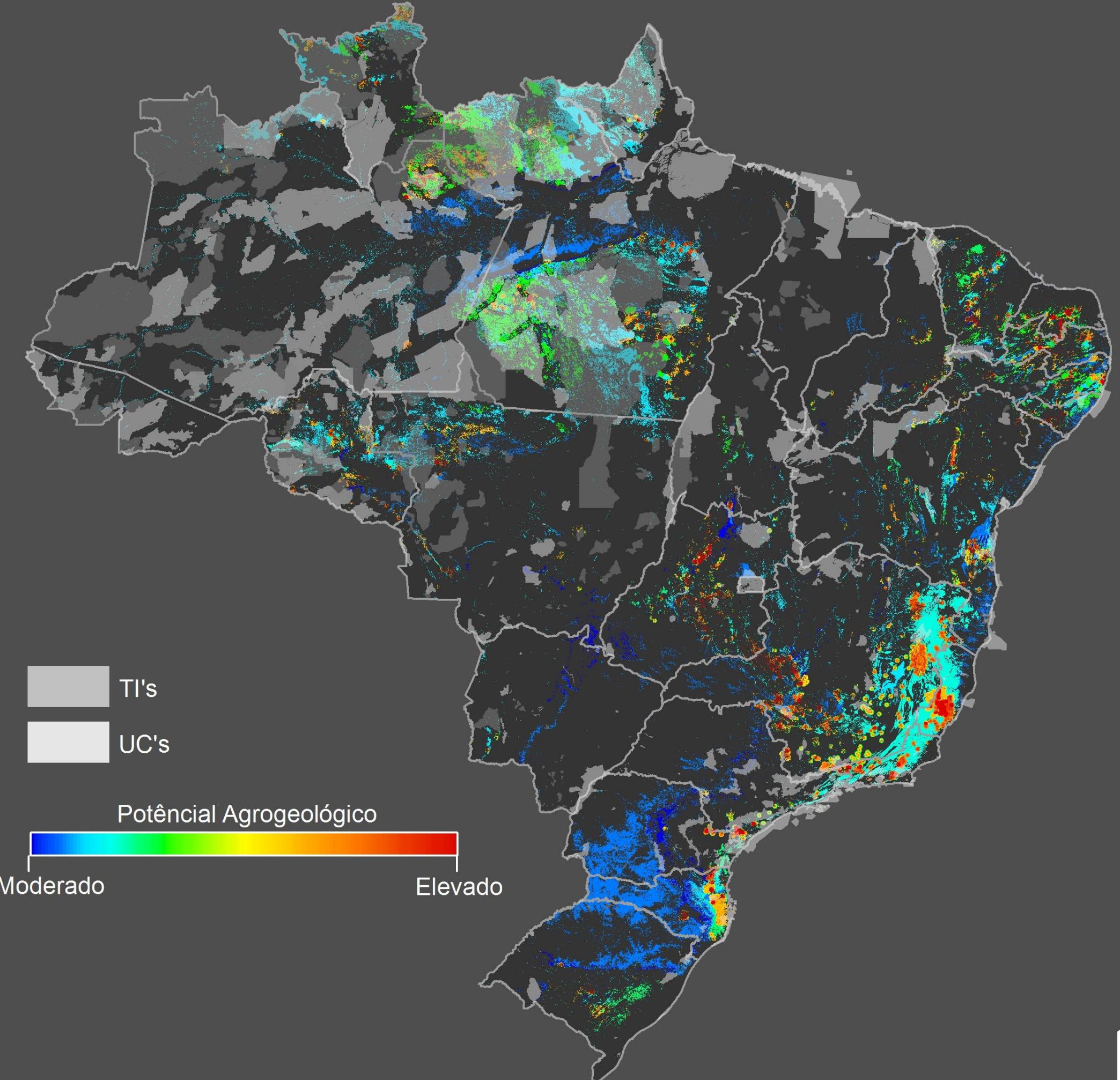


Fertilizante - K



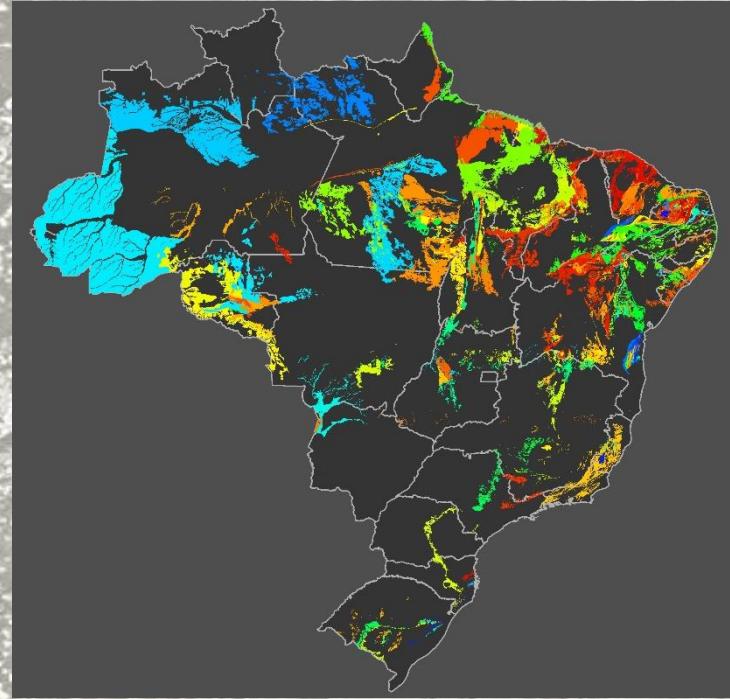
Fertilizante - K

Integração



Fertilizante Macronutrientes Secundários – Ca, Mg

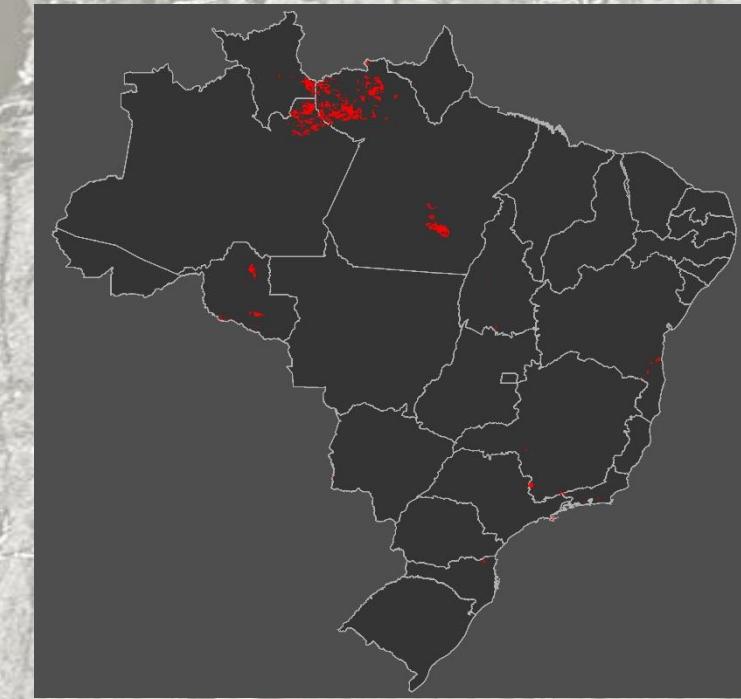
Lito. Fert. K



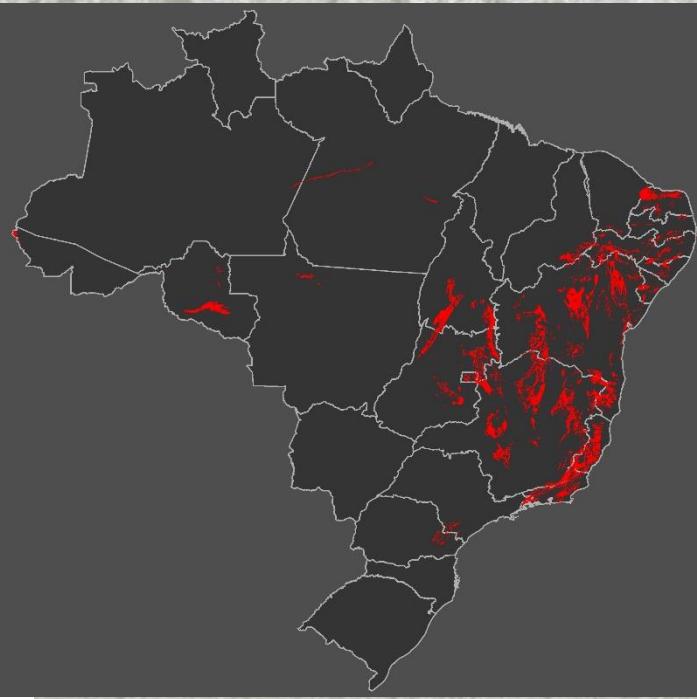
Lito Máficas/Ultra.



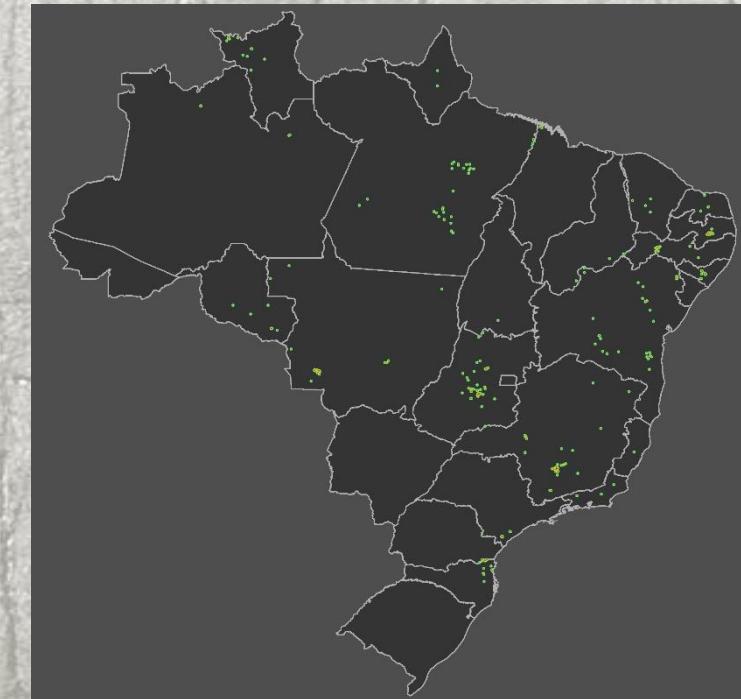
Lito Alcalinas



Lito Calcisol.



Aflo. Máf./Ult.

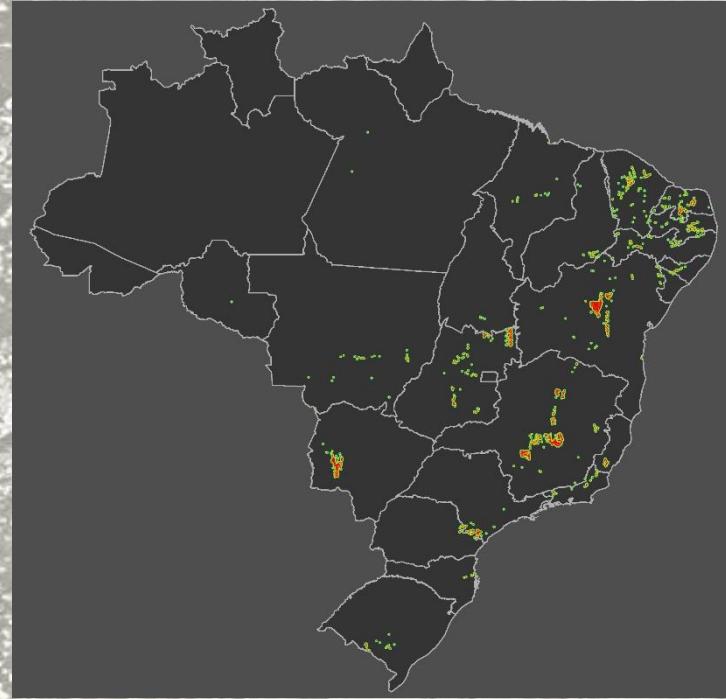


Aflo. Alcalina

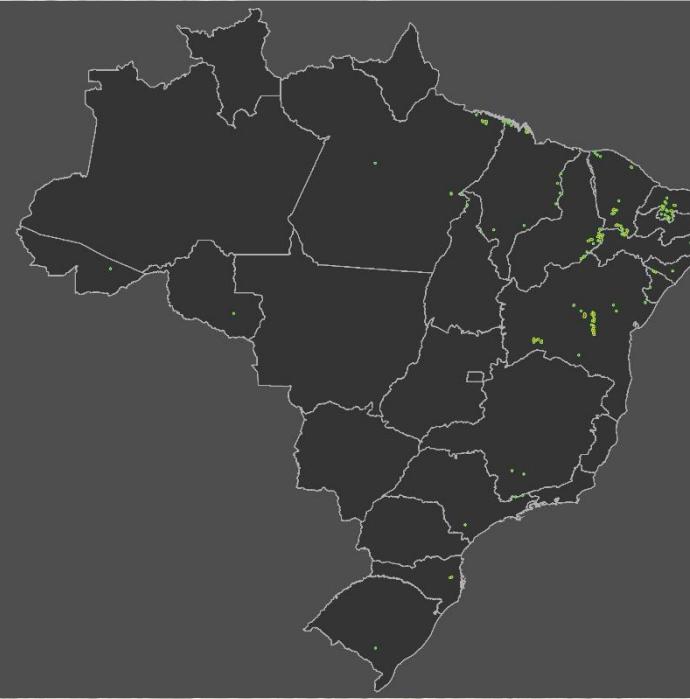


Fertilizante – Ca, Mg

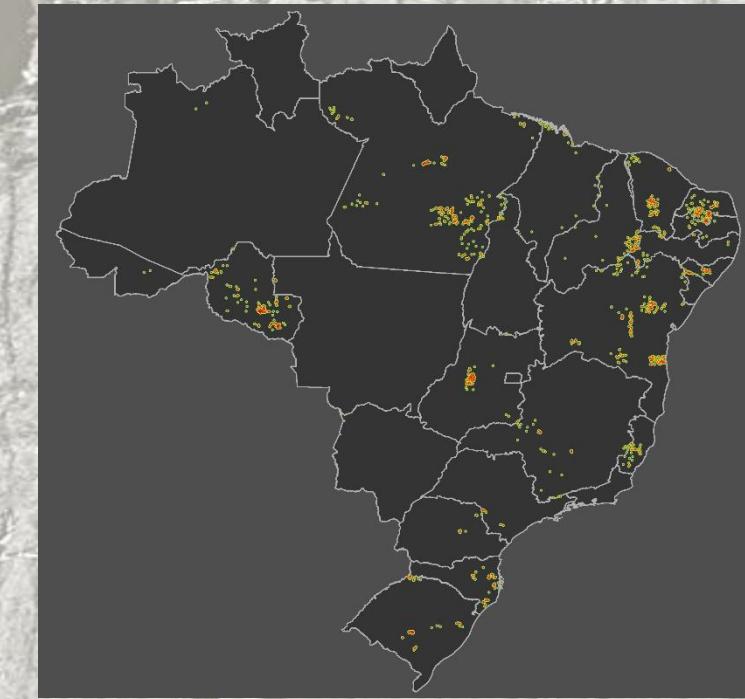
Aflo. Calcisol.



$\text{CaO} \geq 30\%$



$\text{CaO} + \text{MgO} \geq 20\%$



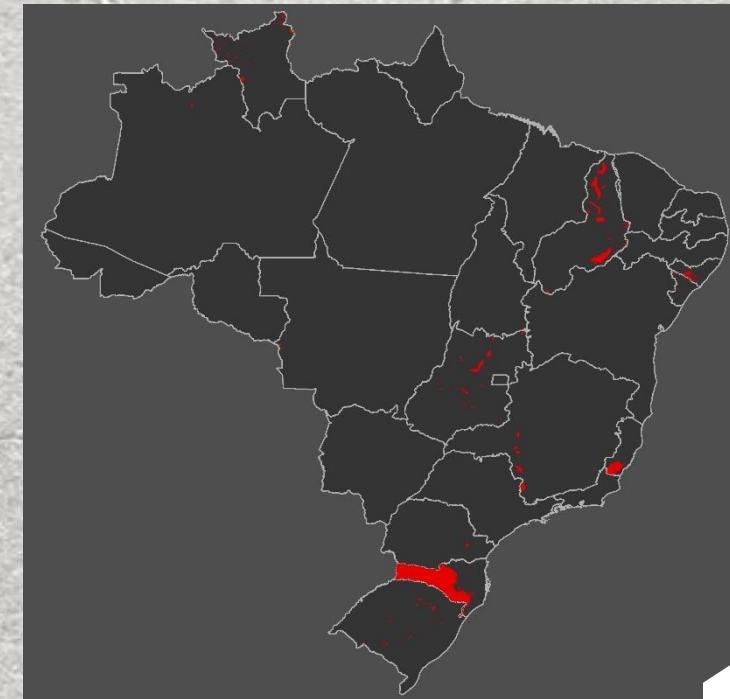
DNPM Mármore



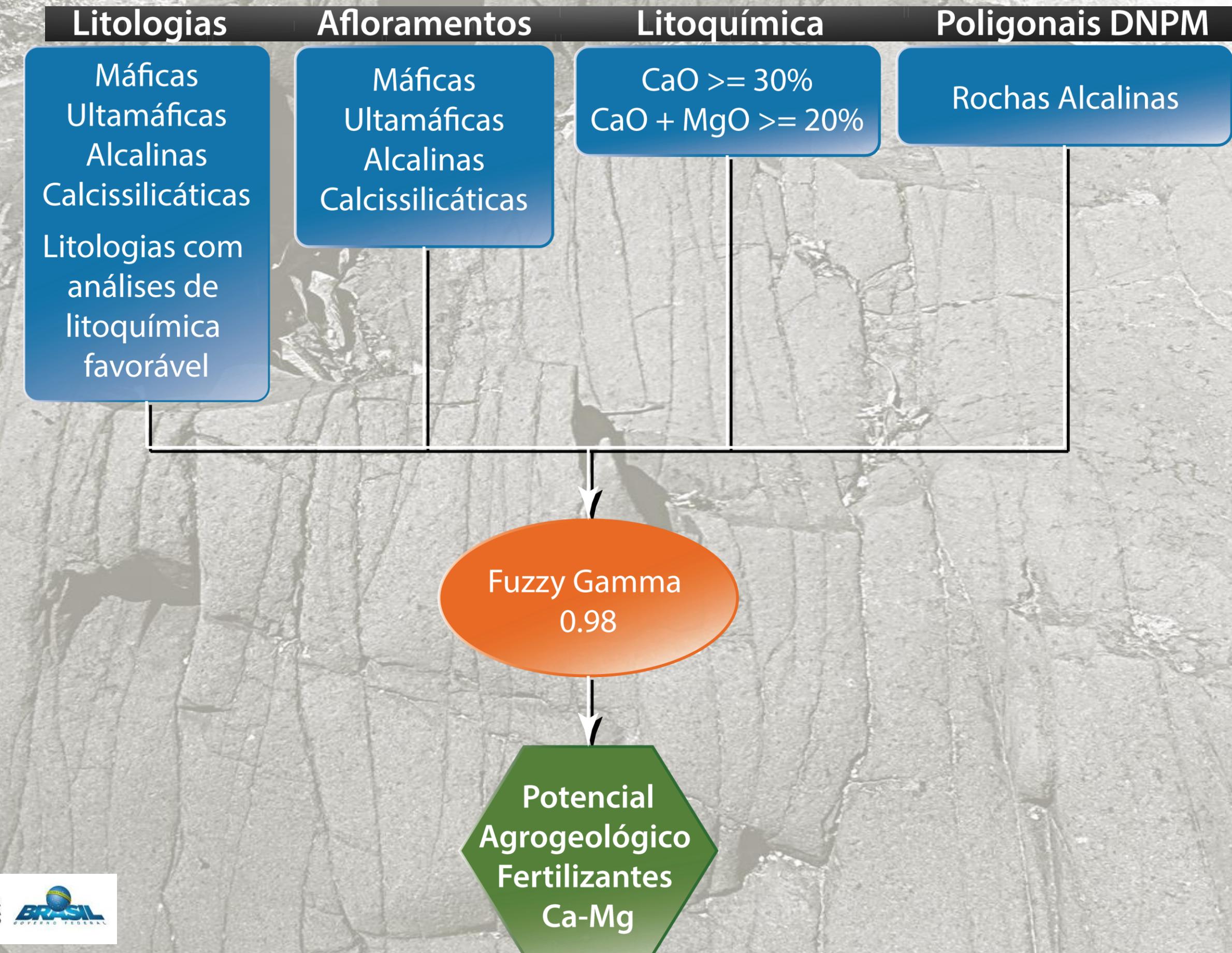
DNPM Alcalina



ARIM Fertilizantes
Ca, Mg

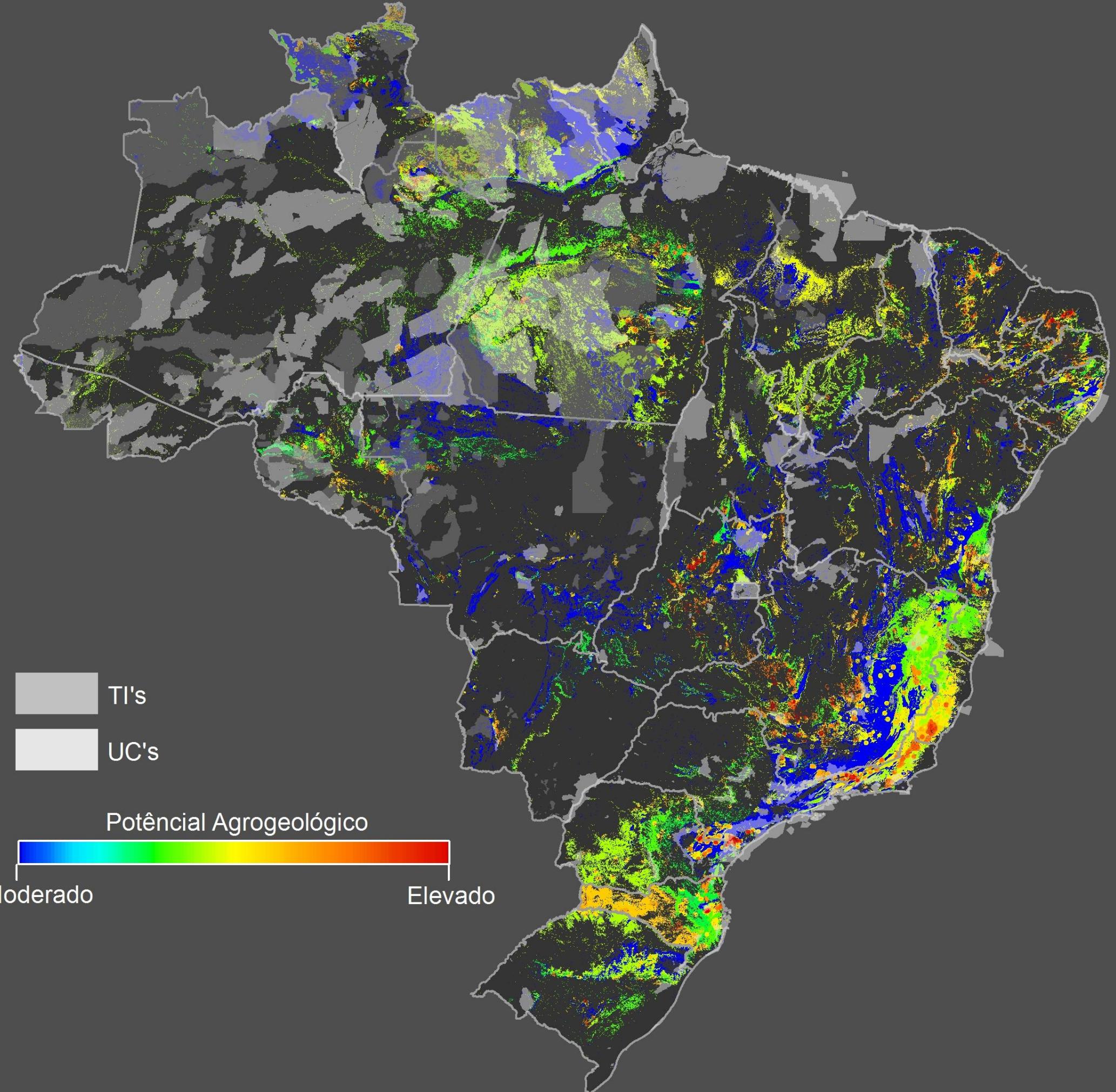


Fertilizante – Ca, Mg

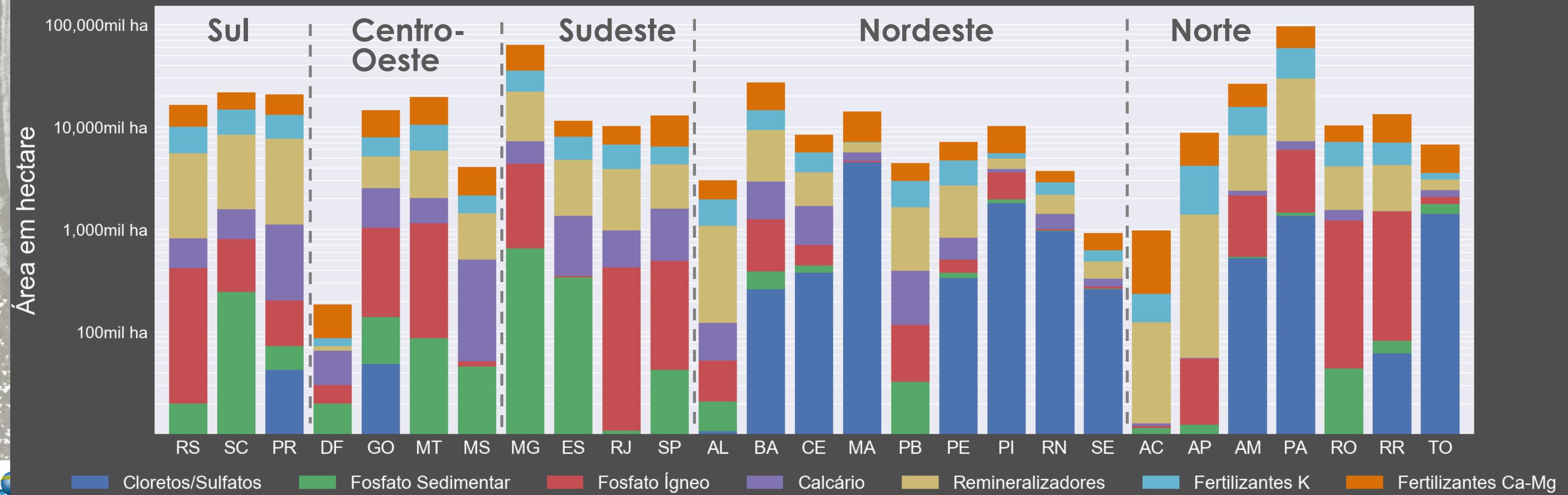
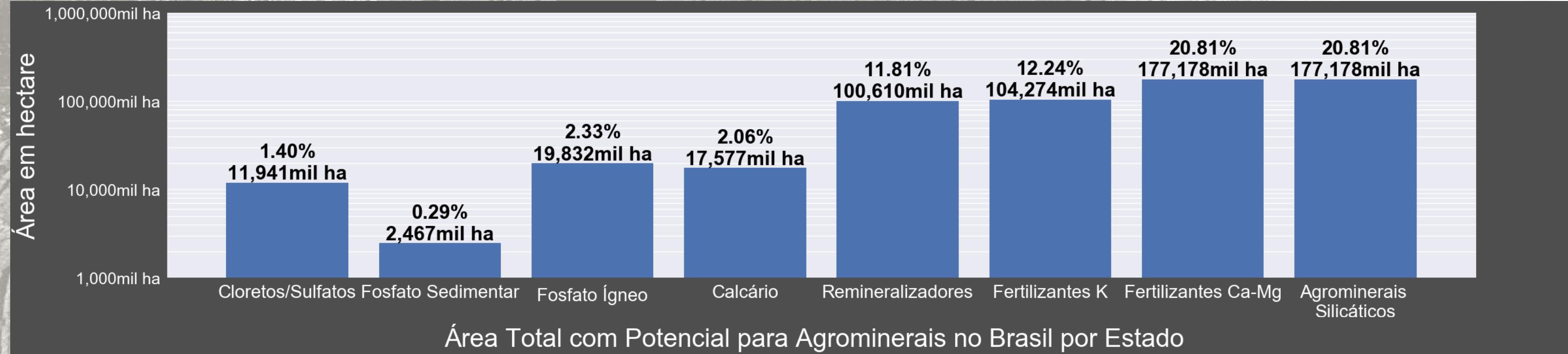


Fertilizante Ca, Mg

Integração



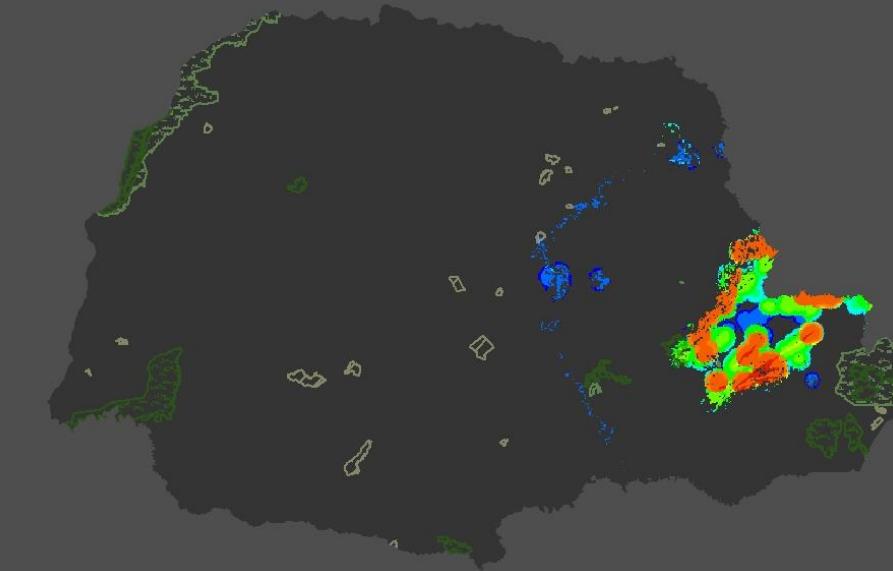
Potencial de ocorrência para Agrominerais no Brasil



Potencial para Agrominerais- PR



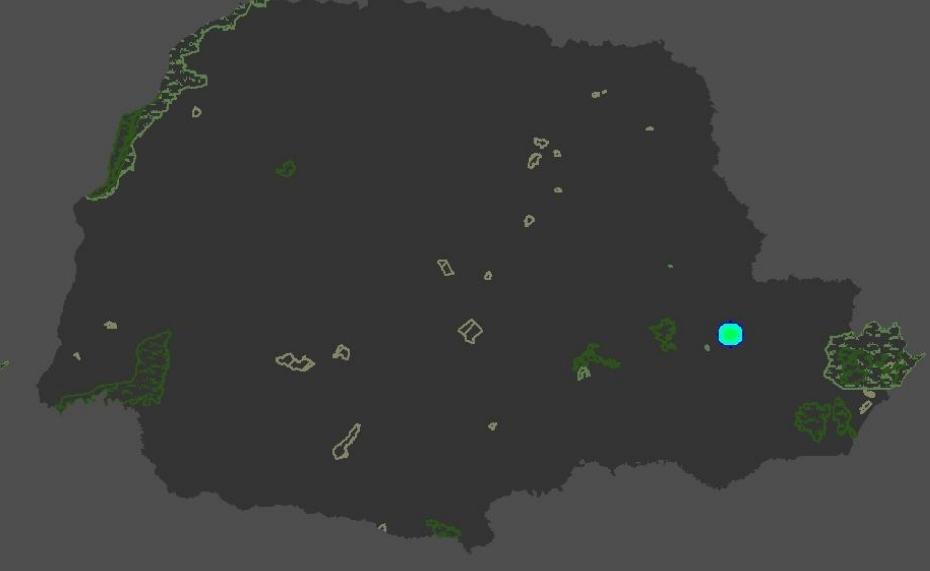
Carbonatos



Cloreto/Sulfatos



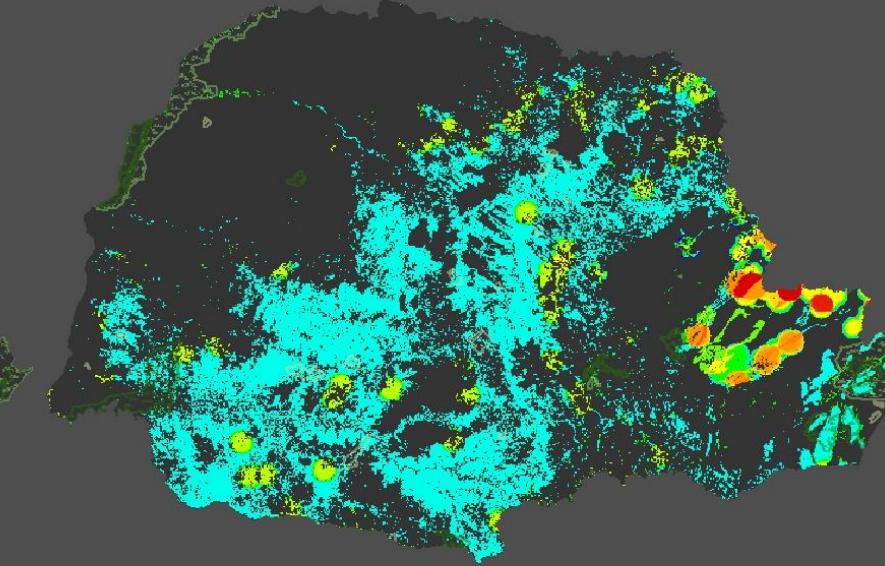
Fosfato Sedimentar



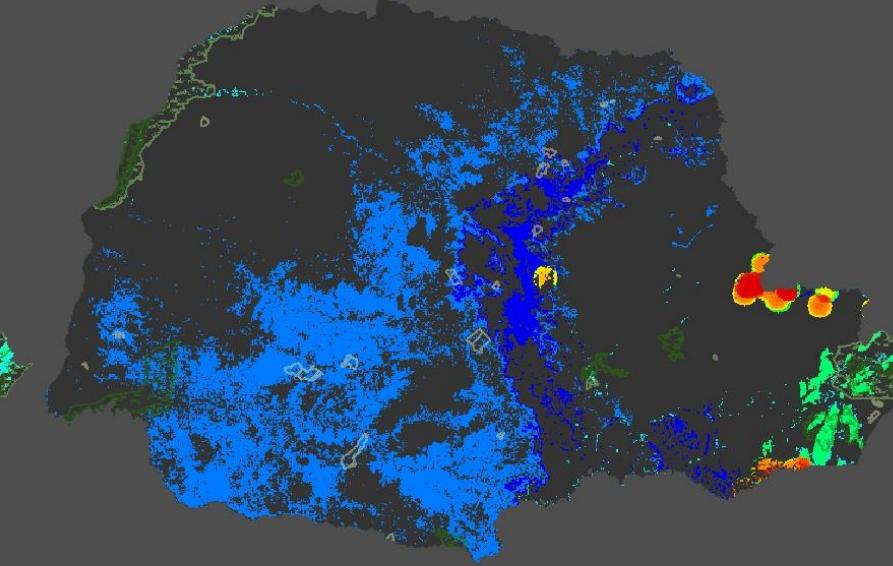
Fosfato Ígneo



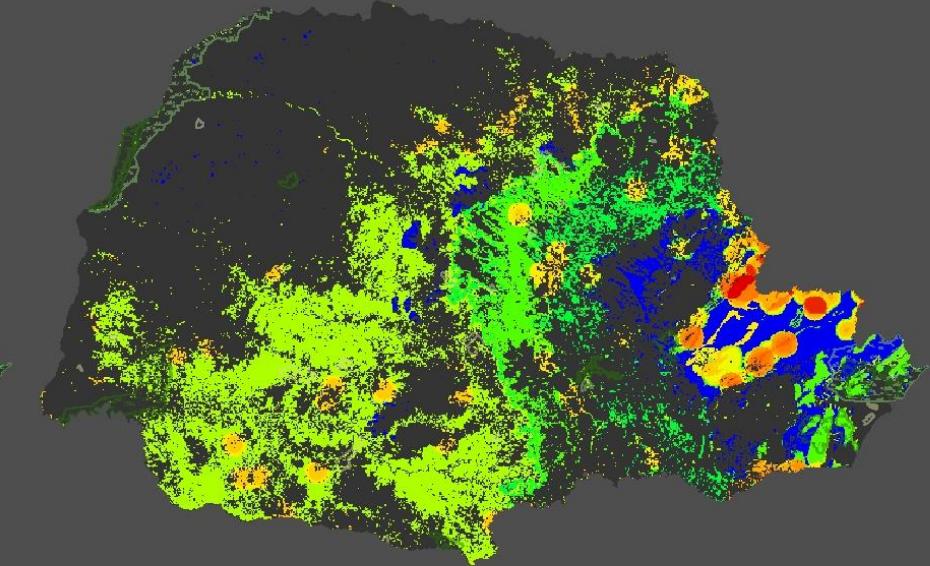
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes K



Fertilizantes Ca-Mg



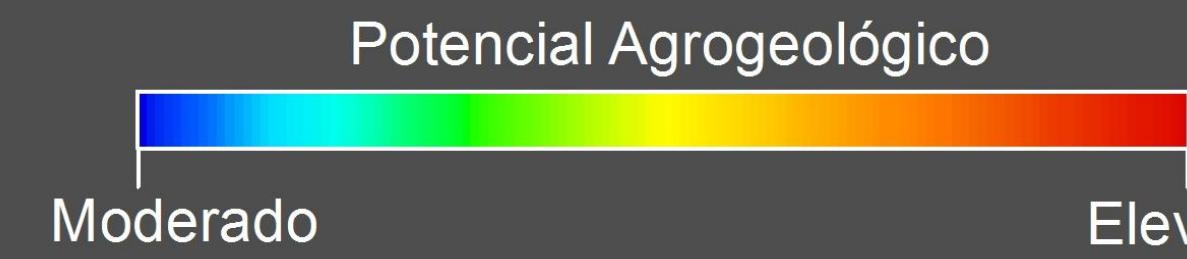
UCs - Proteção Integral



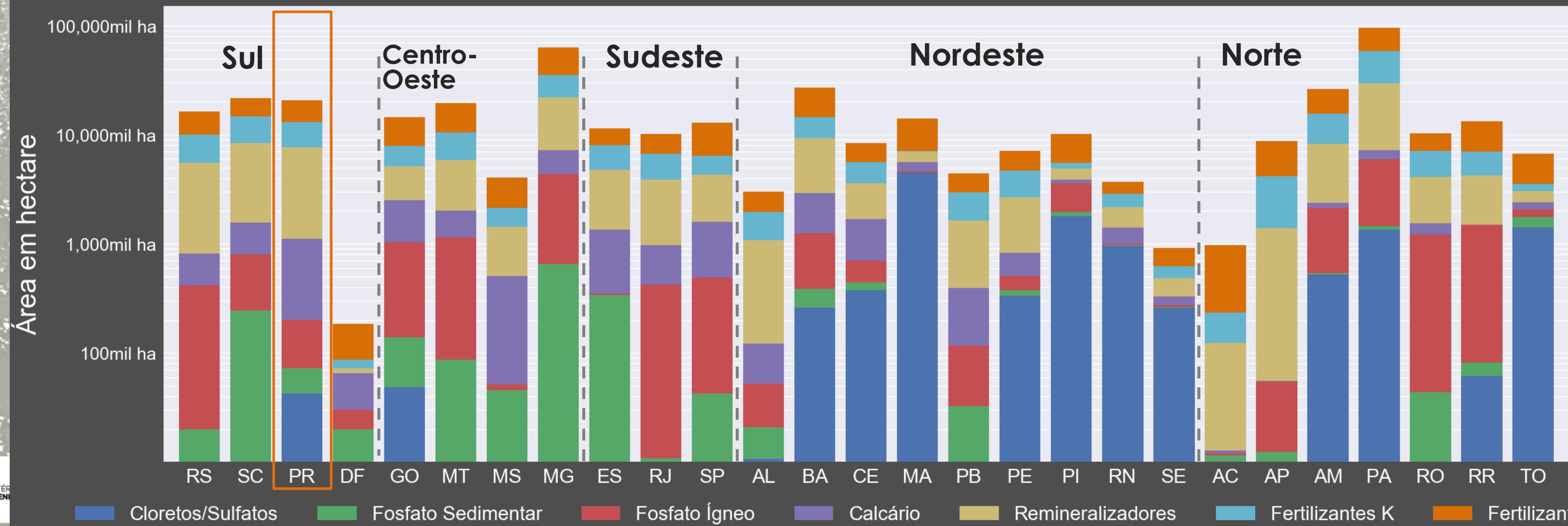
Terras Indígenas



UCs - Usos Sustentável



Potencial de ocorrência para Agrominerais - PR

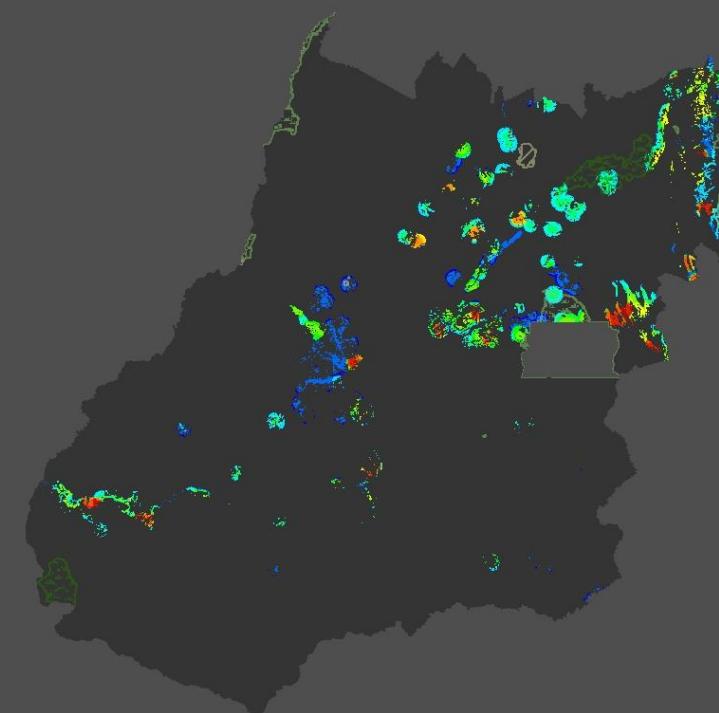


Potencial para Agrominerais - GO

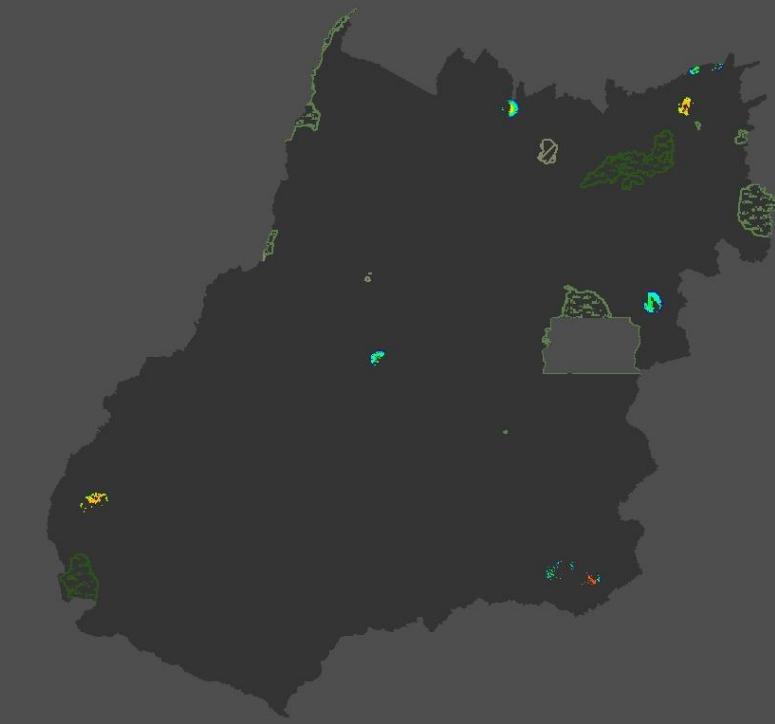
Carbonatos



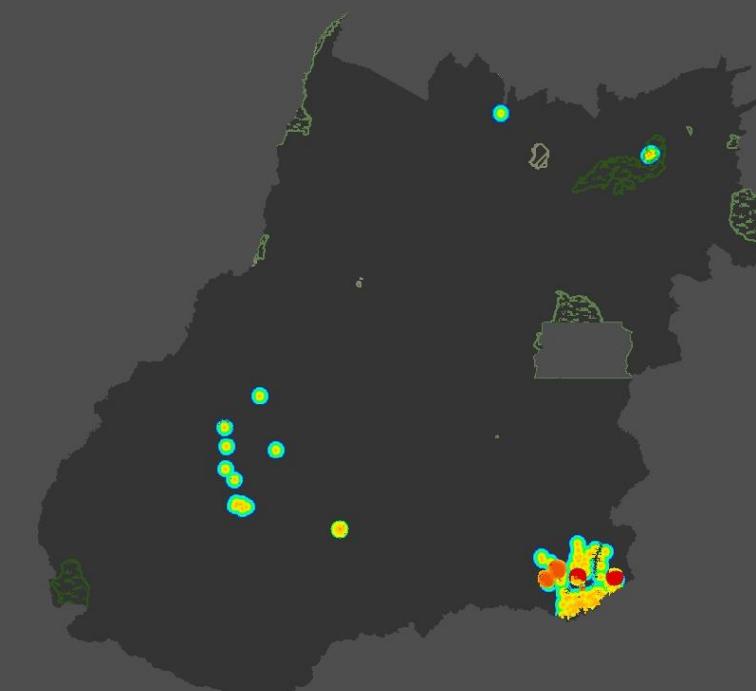
Cloretos/Sulfatos



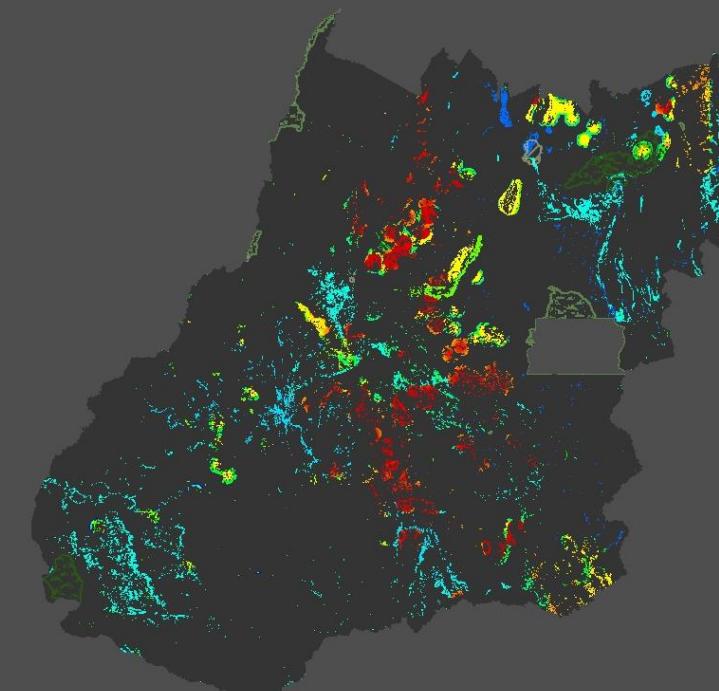
Fosfato Sedimentar



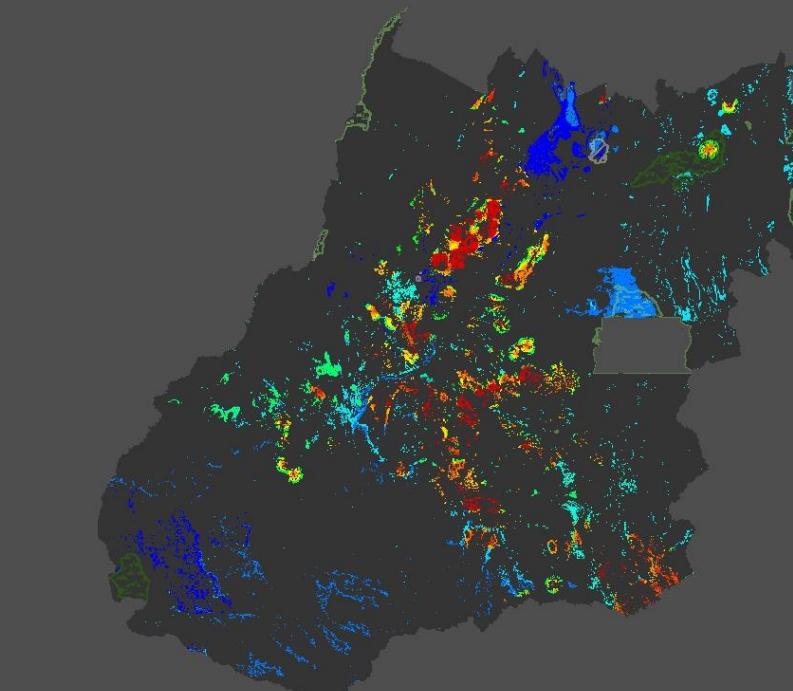
Fosfato Ígneo



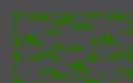
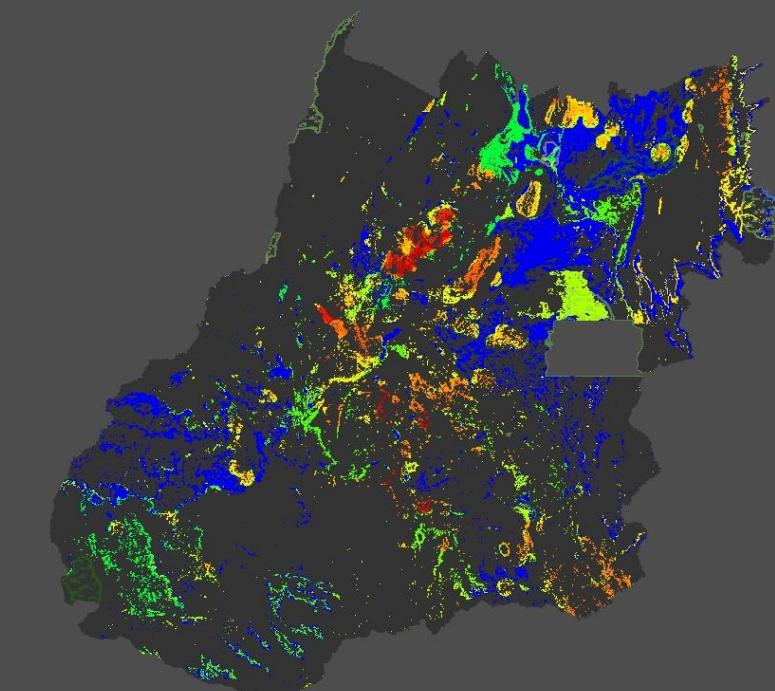
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes K



Fertilizantes Ca-Mg



UCs - Proteção Integral



Terras Indígenas



UCs - Usos Sustentável

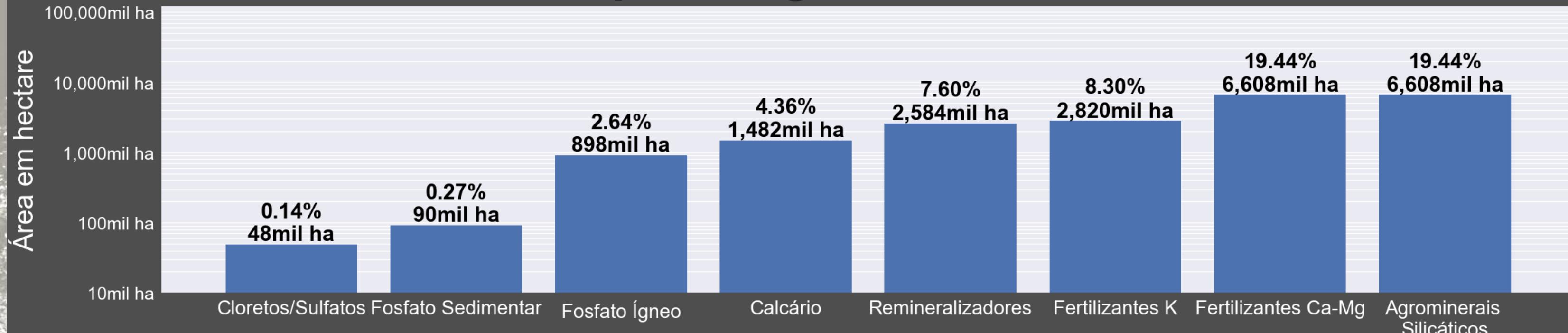
Potencial Agrogeológico



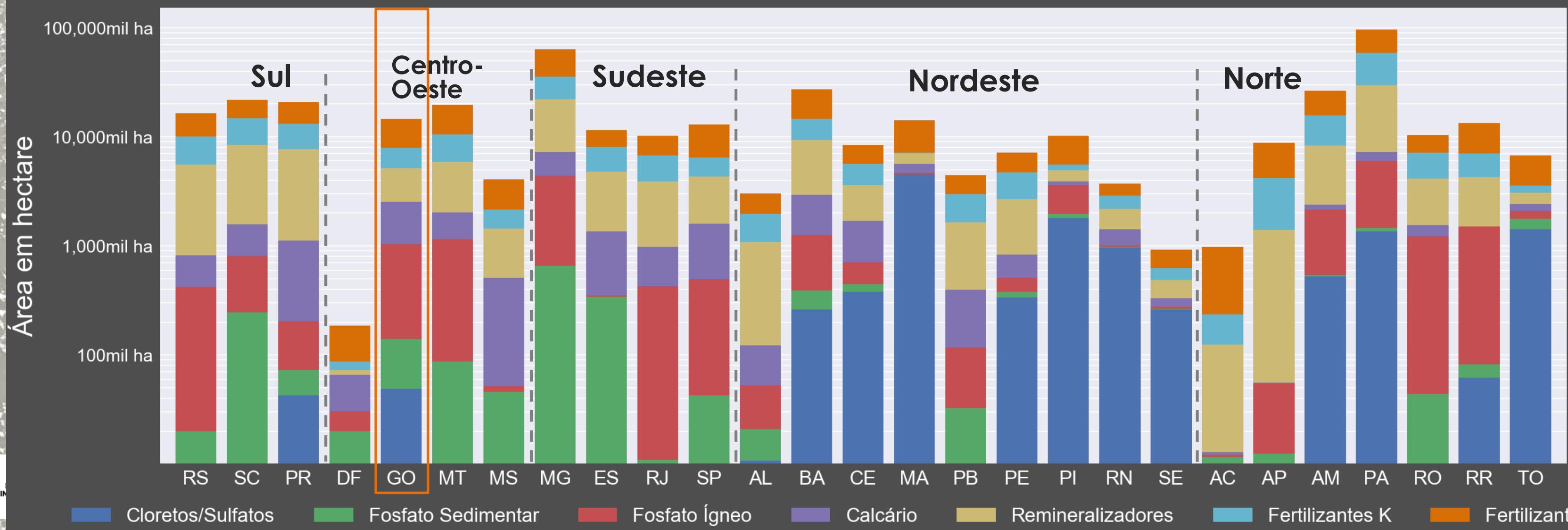
Moderado

Elevado

Potencial de ocorrência para Agrominerais - GO



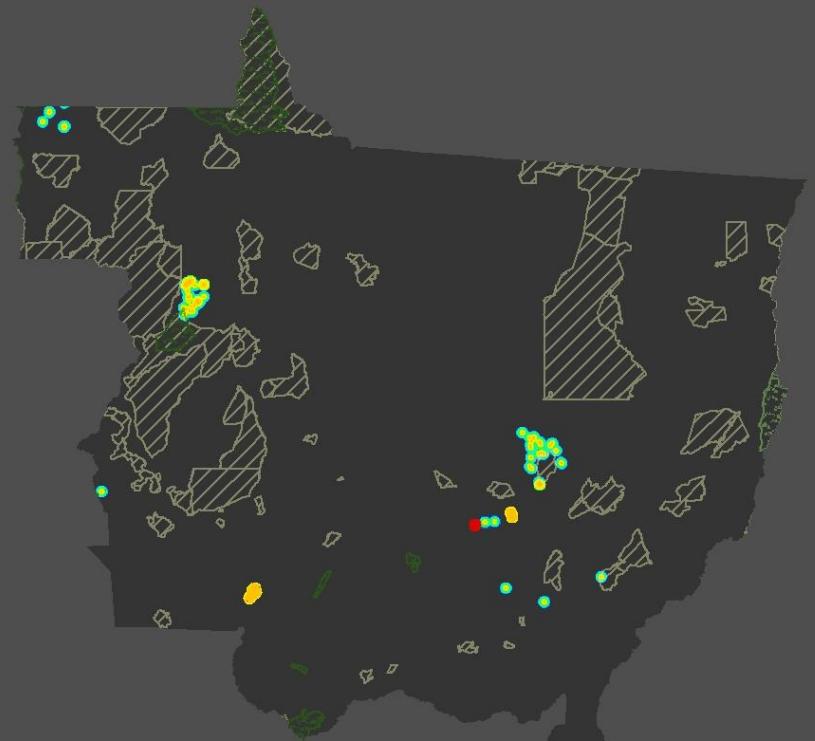
Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado



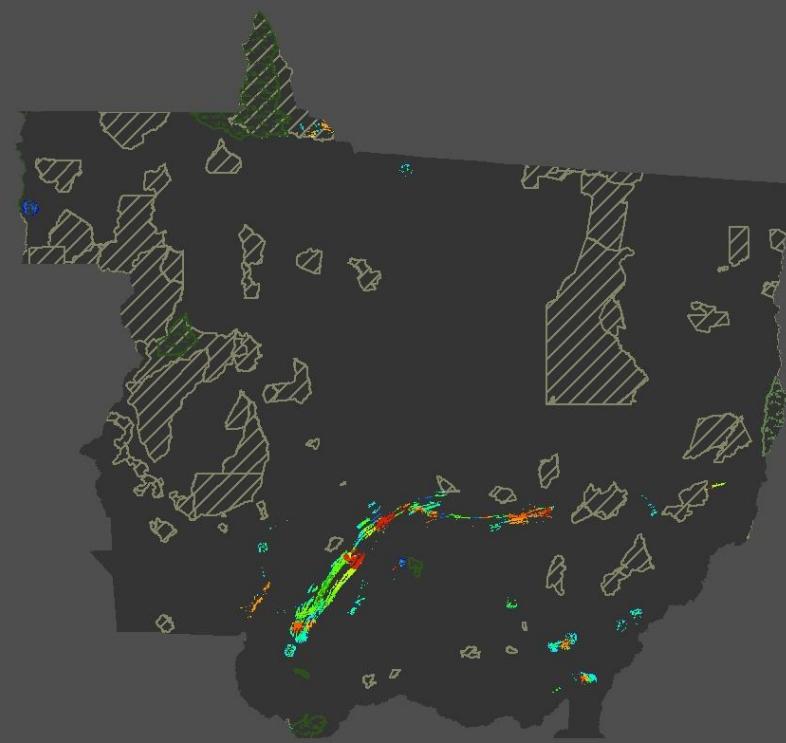
Potencial para Agrominerais- MT



Fosfato Ígneo



Carbonatos



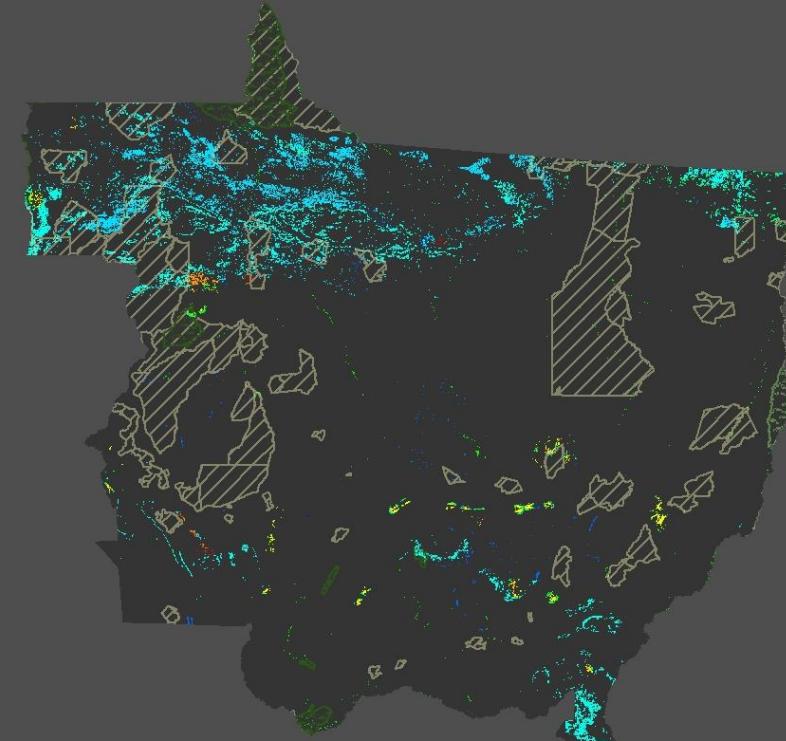
Cloretos/Sulfatos



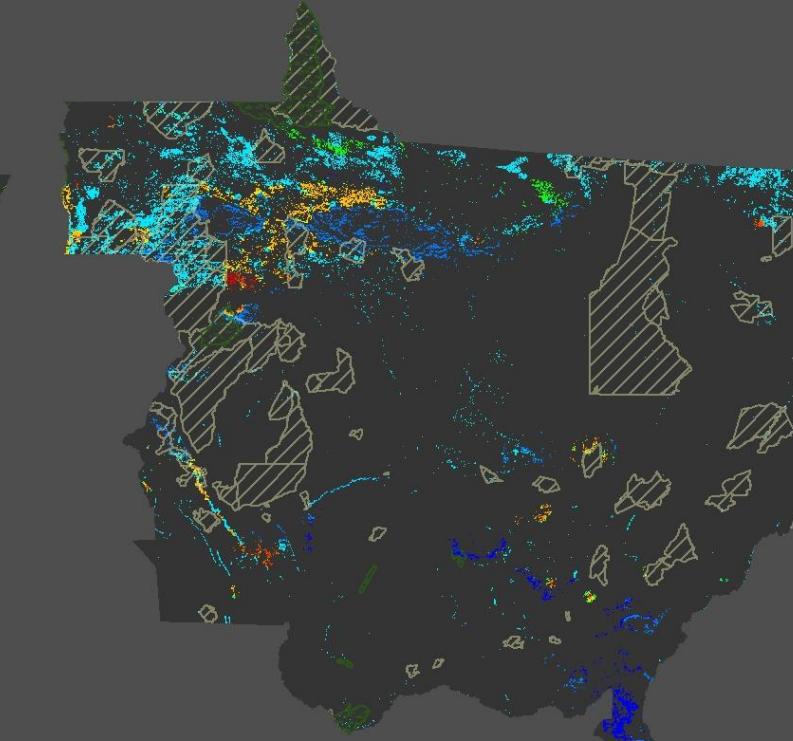
Fosfato Sedimentar



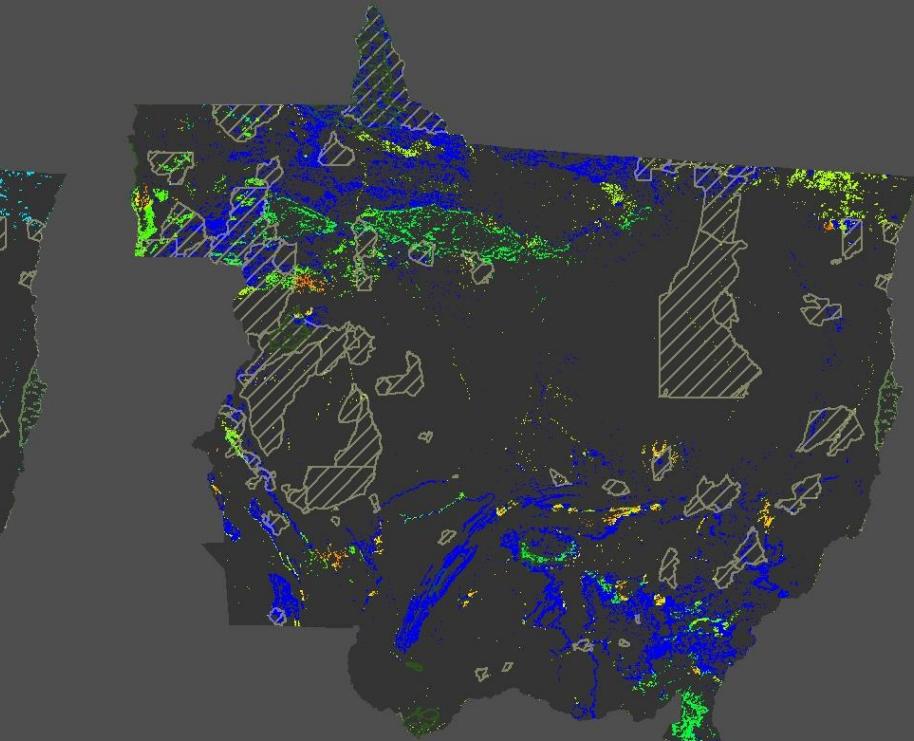
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes K



Fertilizantes Ca-Mg



UCs - Proteção Integral



Terras Indígenas



UCs - Usos Sustentável

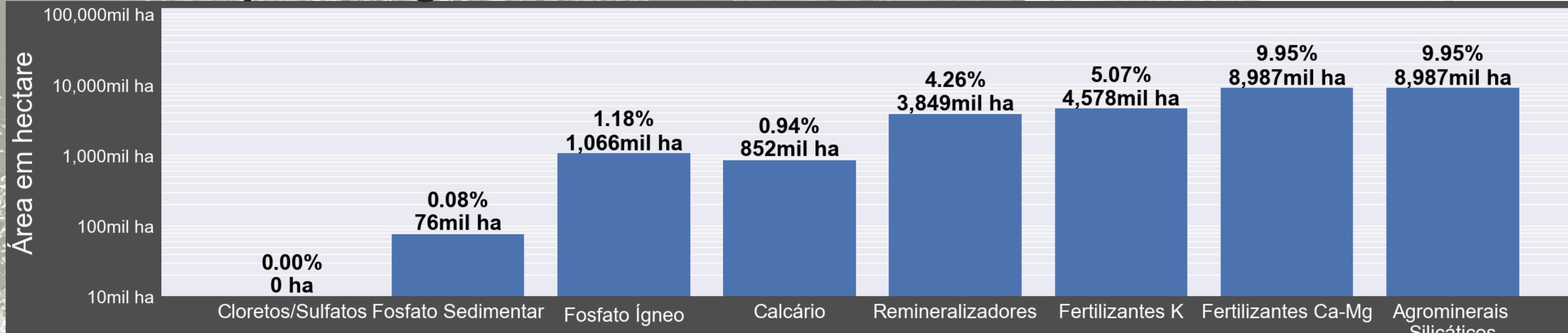
Potencial Agrogeológico



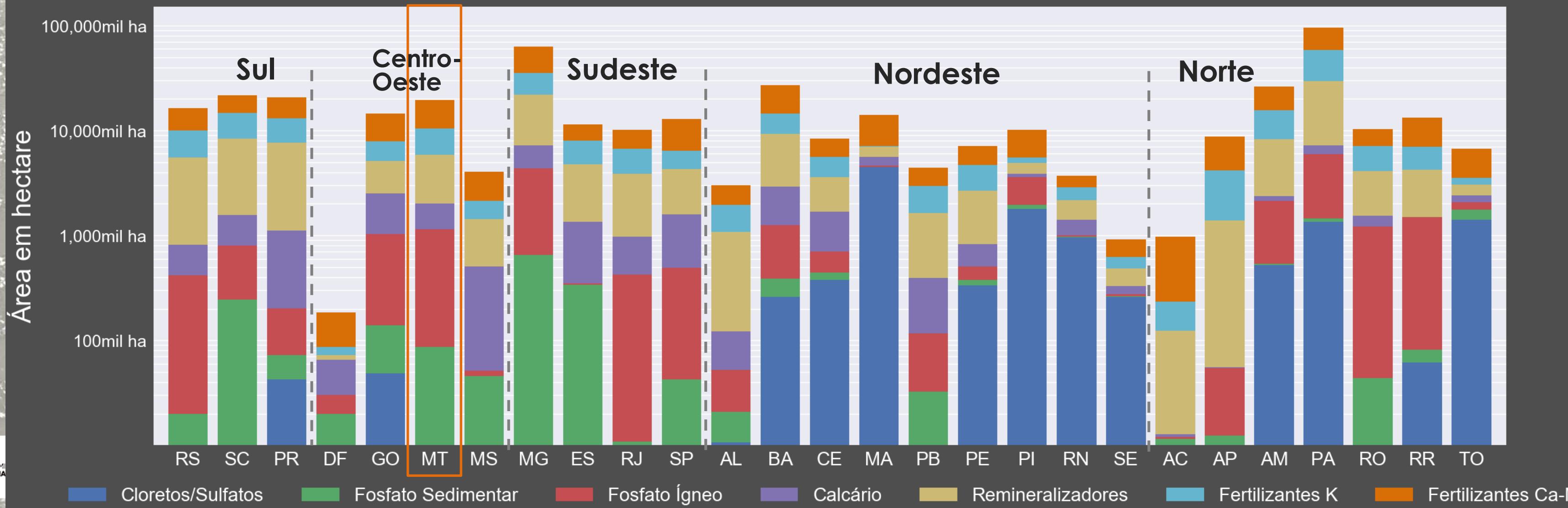
Moderado

Elevado

Potencial para Agrominerais - MT



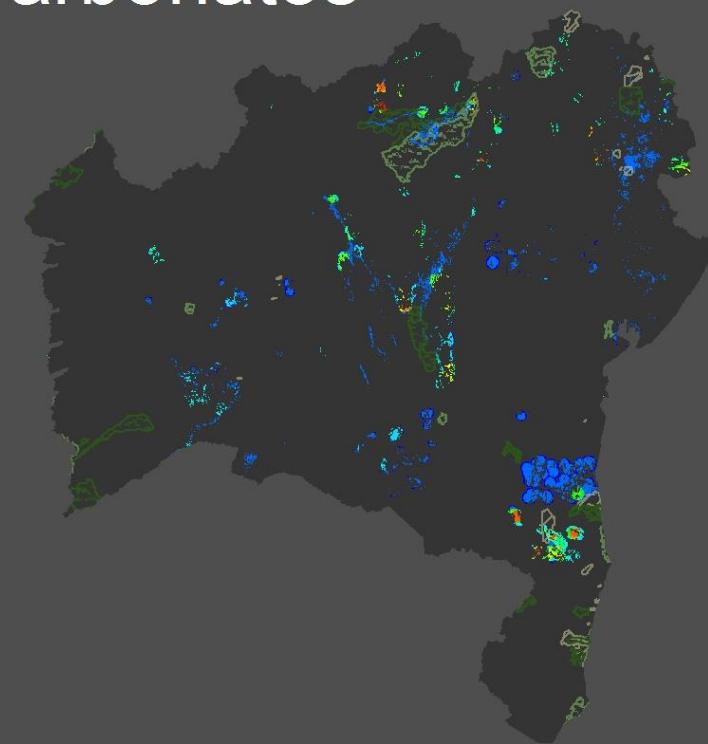
Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado



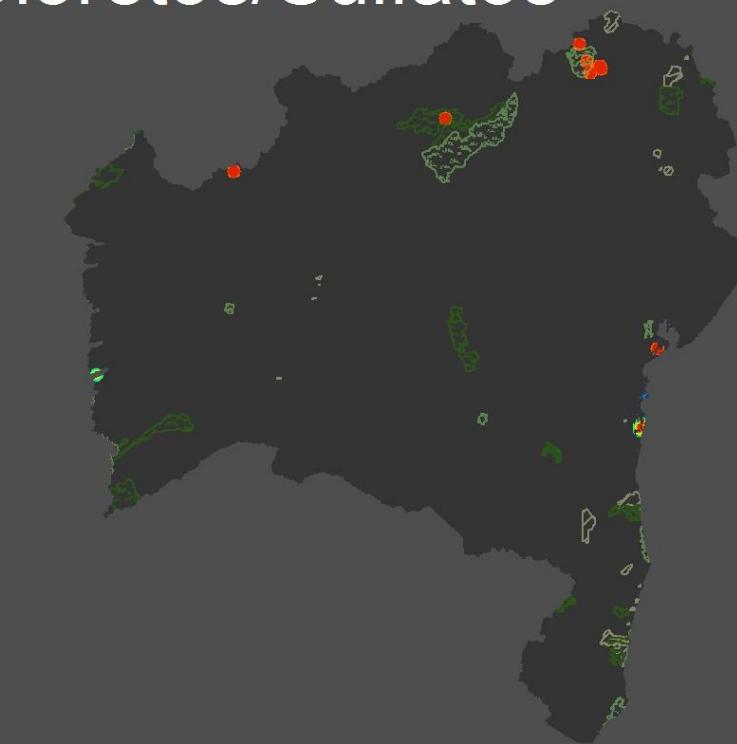
Potencial para Agrominerais - BA



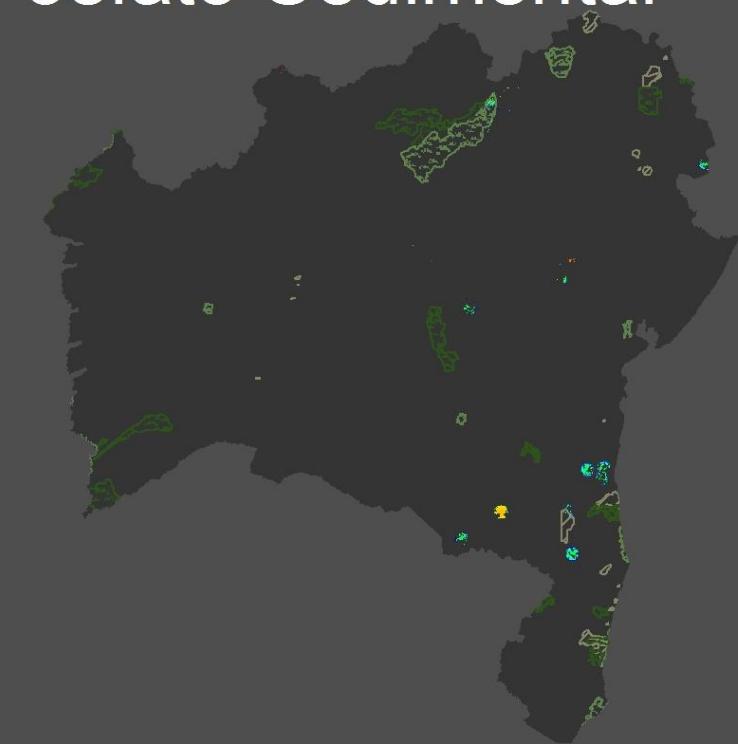
Carbonatos



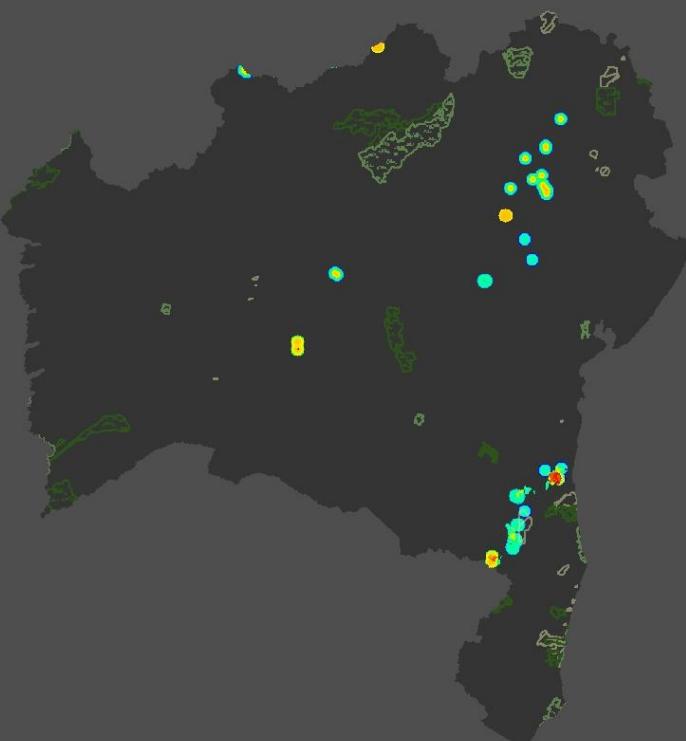
Cloretos/Sulfatos



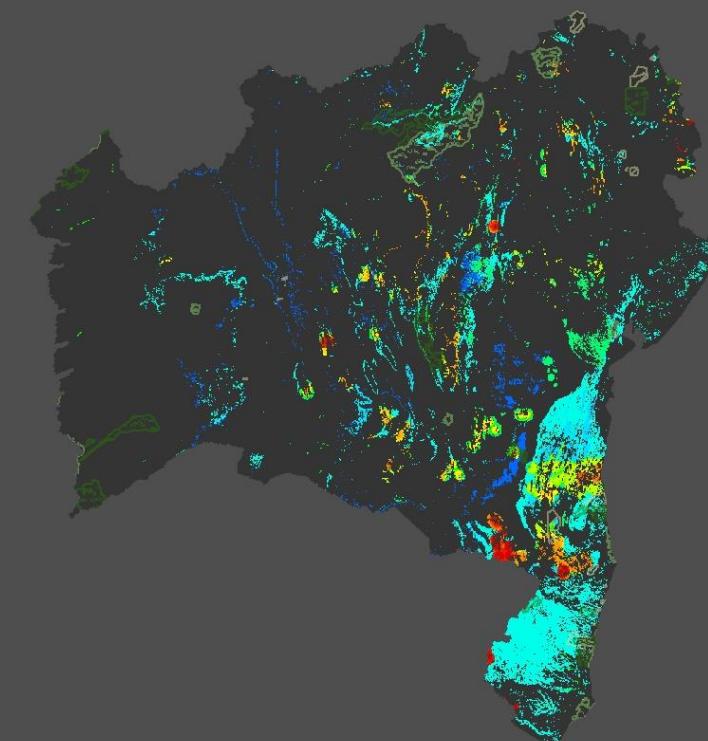
Fosfato Sedimentar



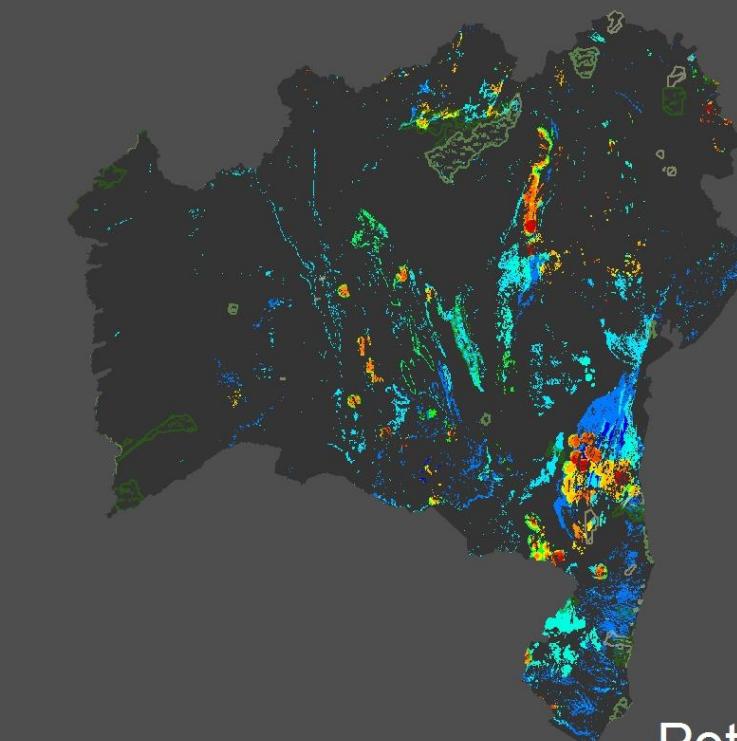
Fosfato Ígneo



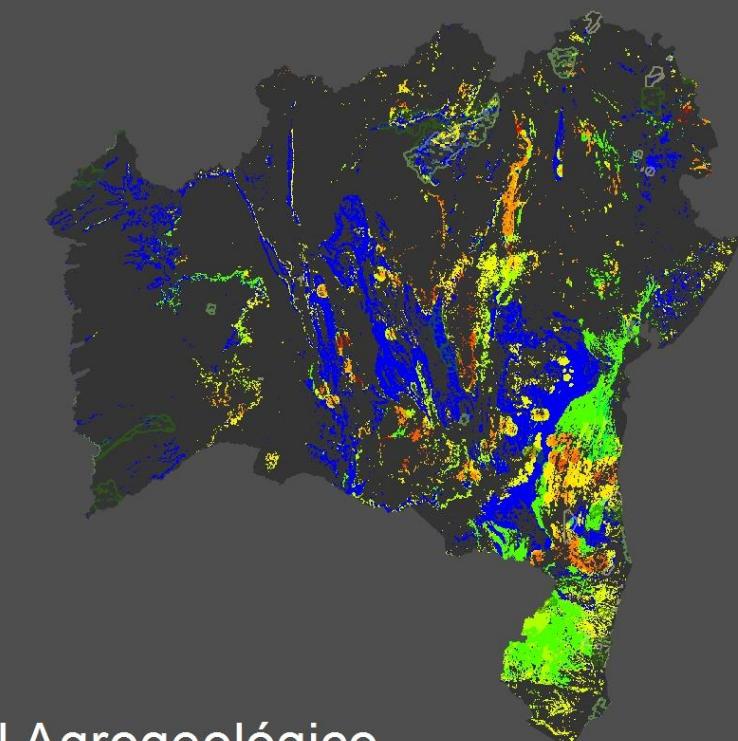
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes K



Fertilizantes Ca-Mg



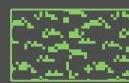
Potencial Agrogeológico



UCs - Proteção Integral



Terras Indígenas



UCs - Usos Sustentável

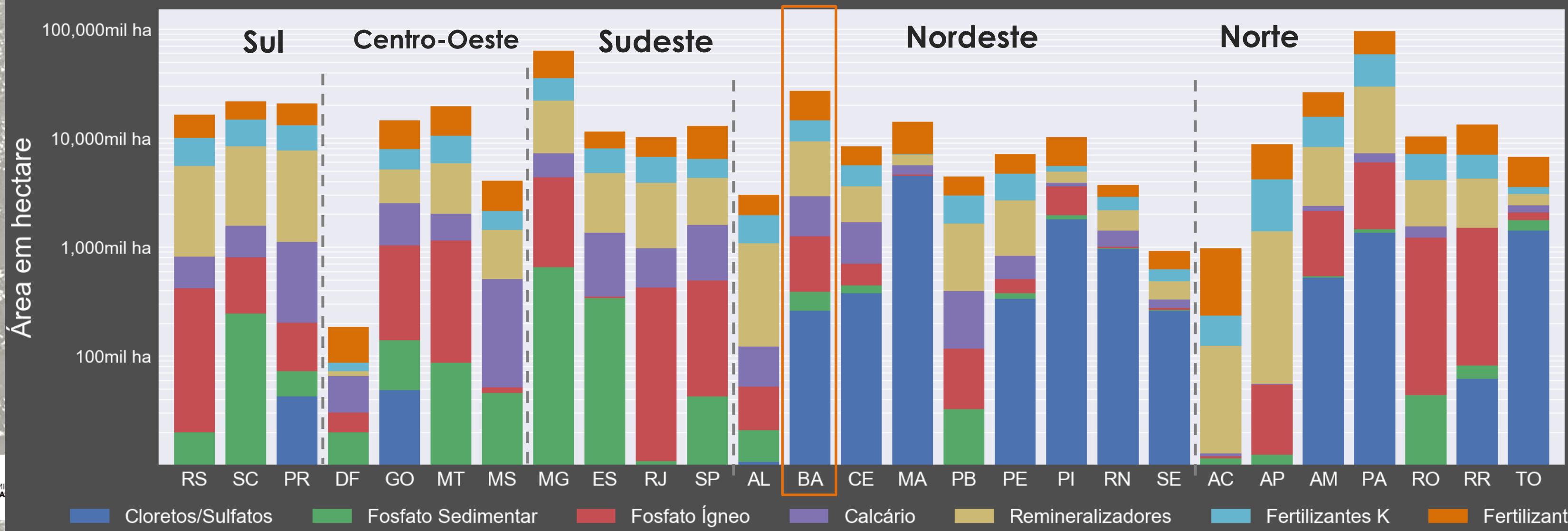
Moderado

Elevado

Potencial para Agrominerais - BA



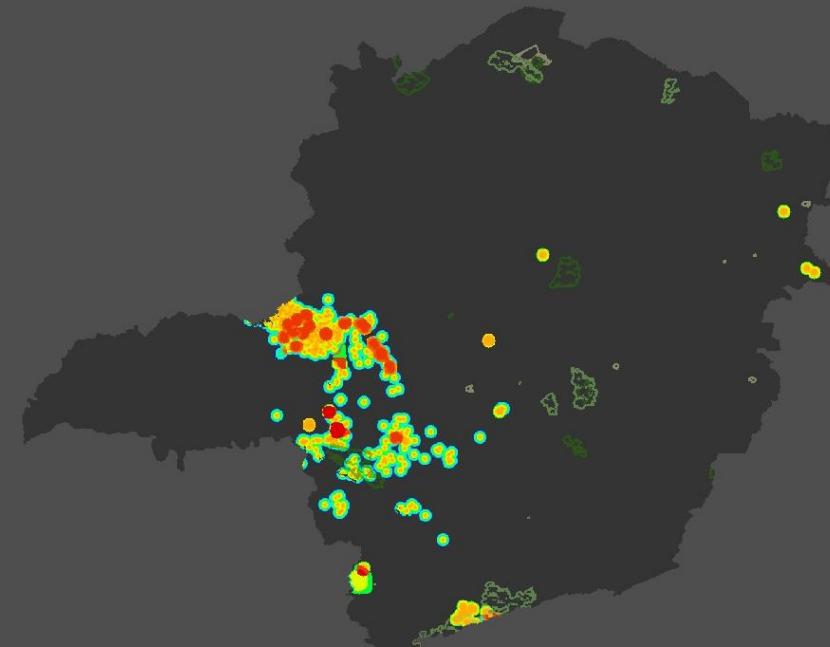
Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado



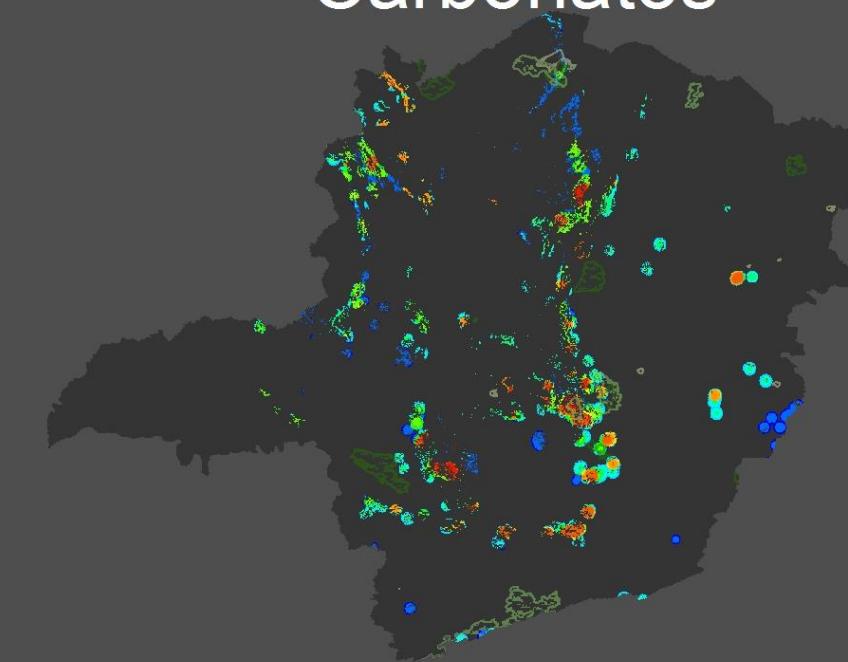
Potêncial Agrogeológico para Fertilizantes - MG



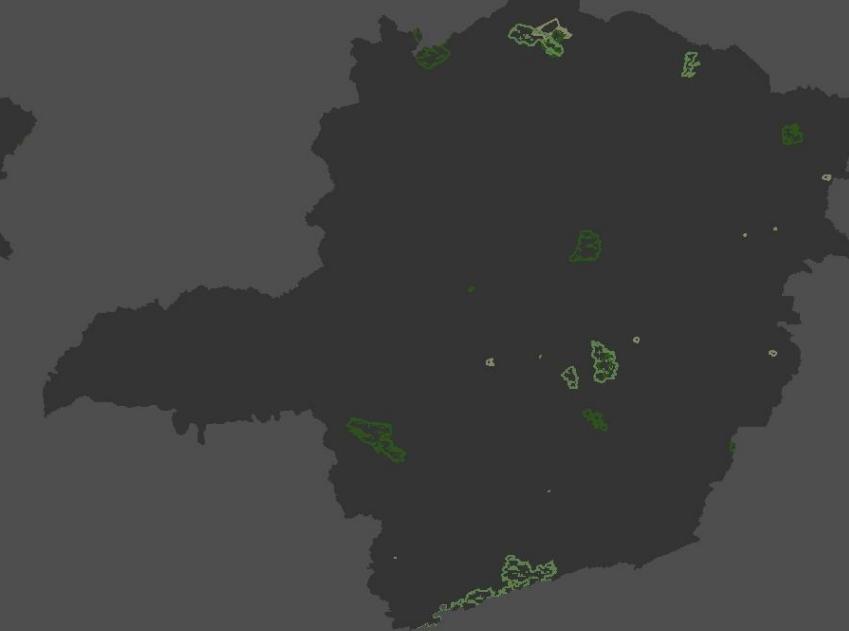
Fosfato Igneo



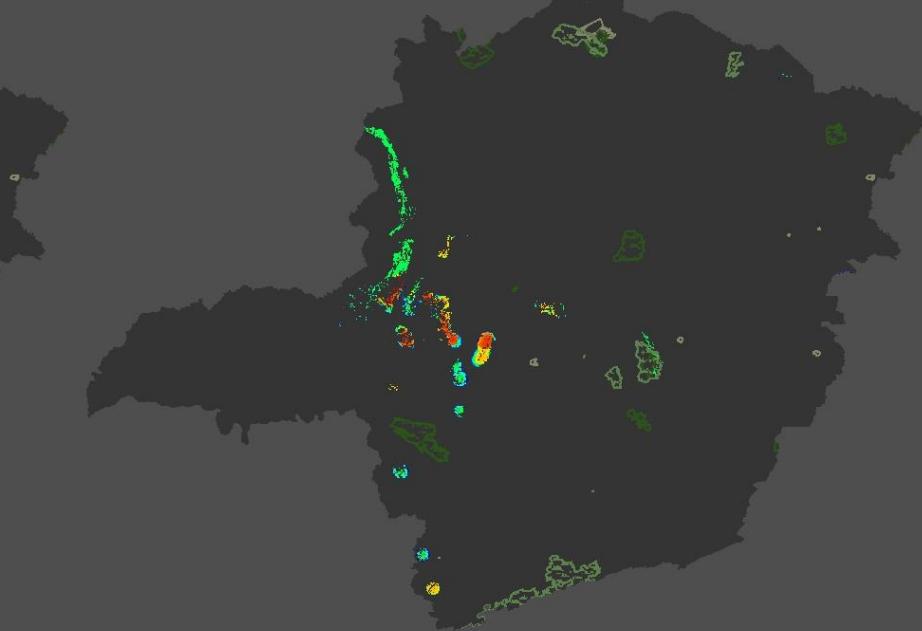
Carbonatos



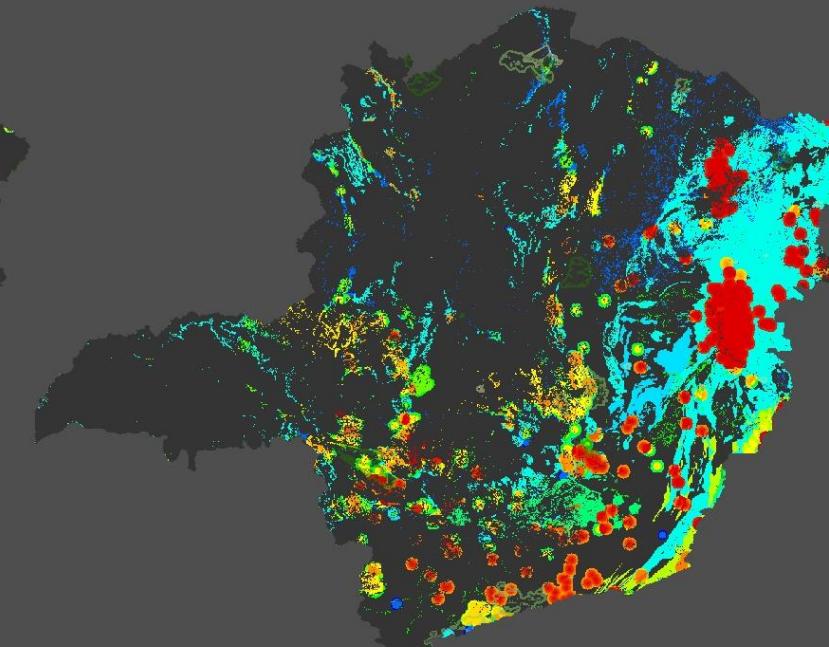
Cloretos/Sulfatos



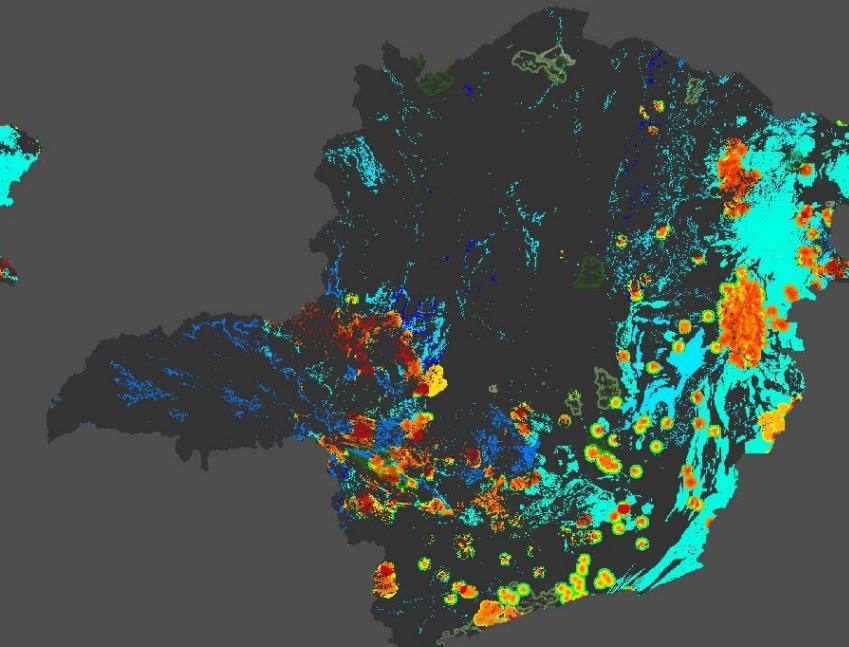
Fosfato Sedimentar



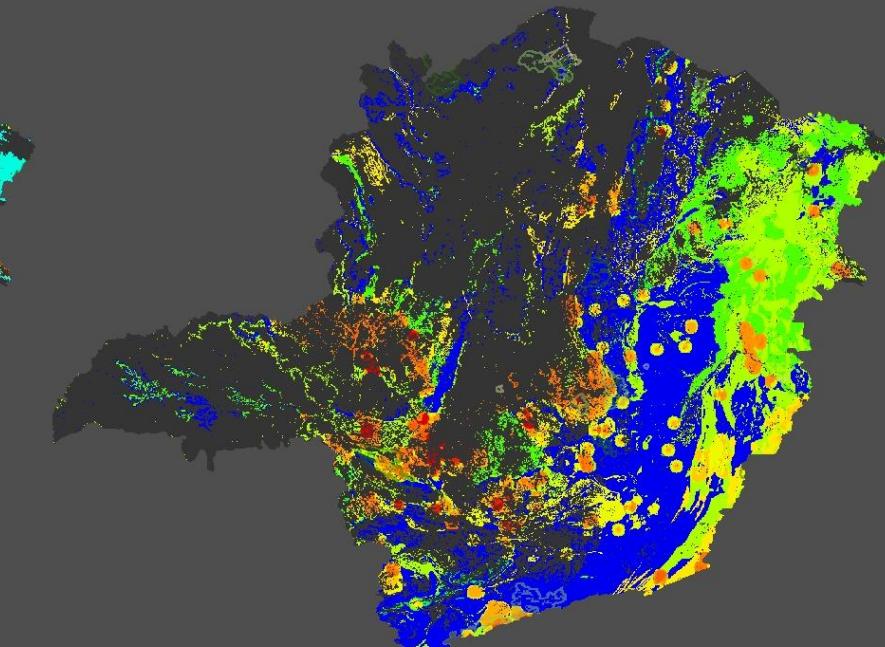
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes Macronut.
Essenciais



Fertilizantes Macronut.
Secundários



UCs - Proteção Integral



Terras Indígenas



UCs - Usos Sustentável

Potencial Agrogeológico



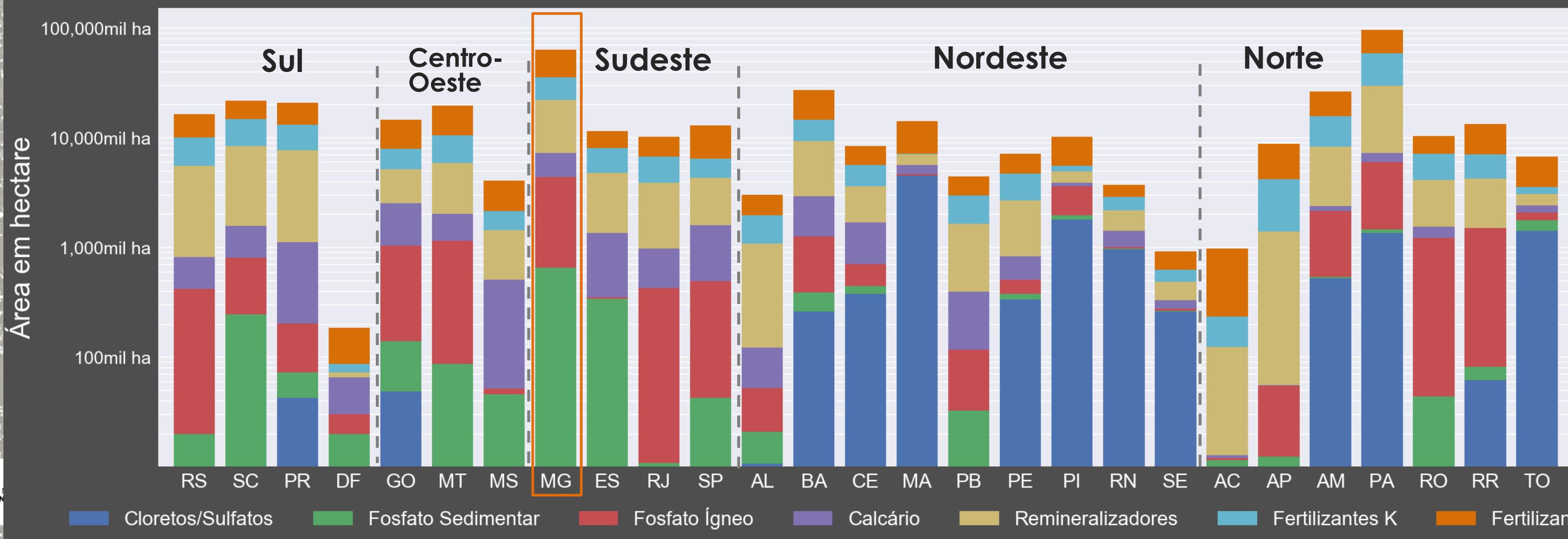
Moderado

Elevado

Potencial de Ocorrência de Agrominerais - MG



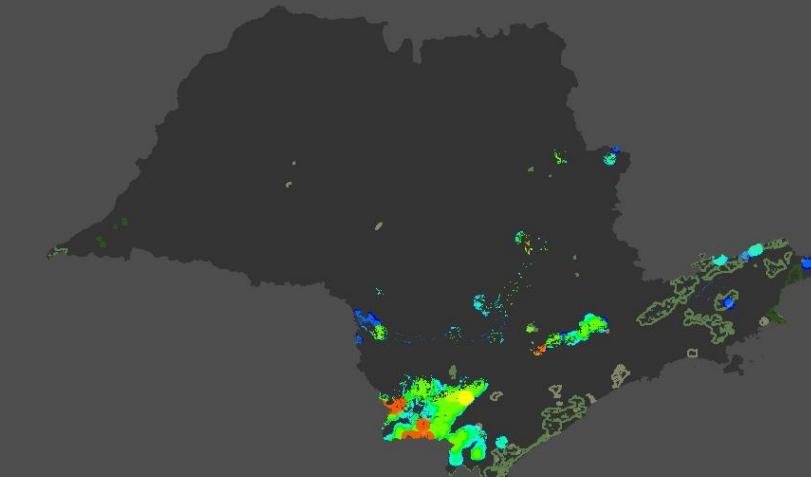
Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado



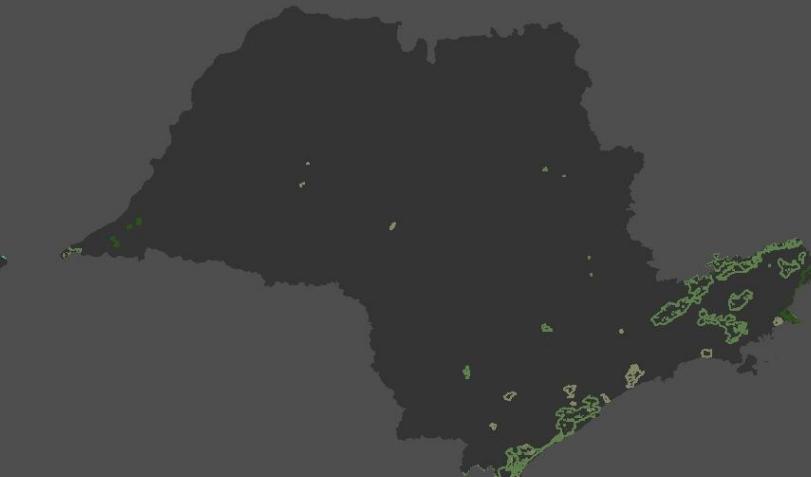
Potêncial Agrogeológico para Fertilizantes - SP



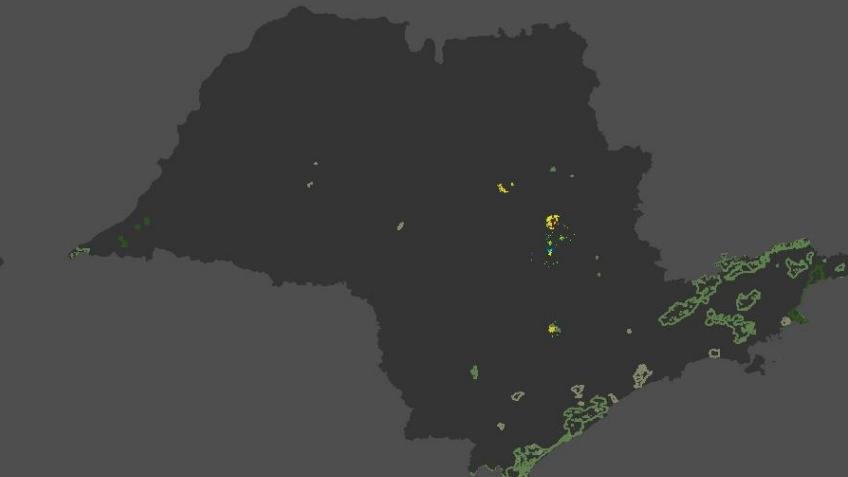
Carbonatos



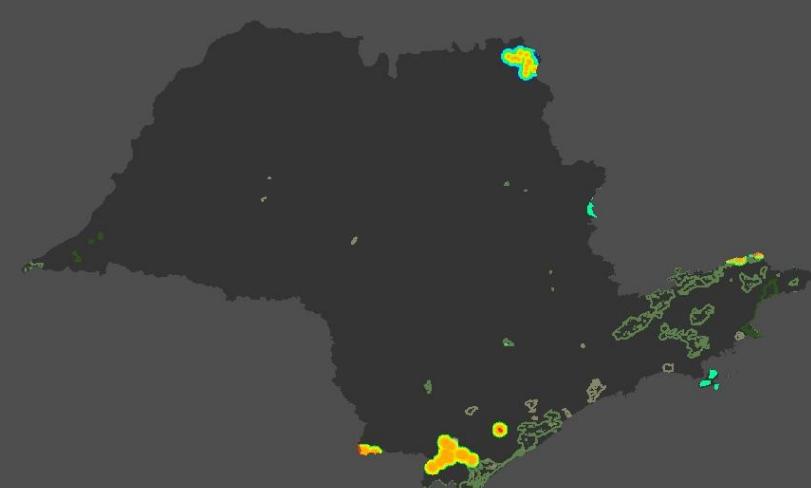
Cloretos/Sulfatos



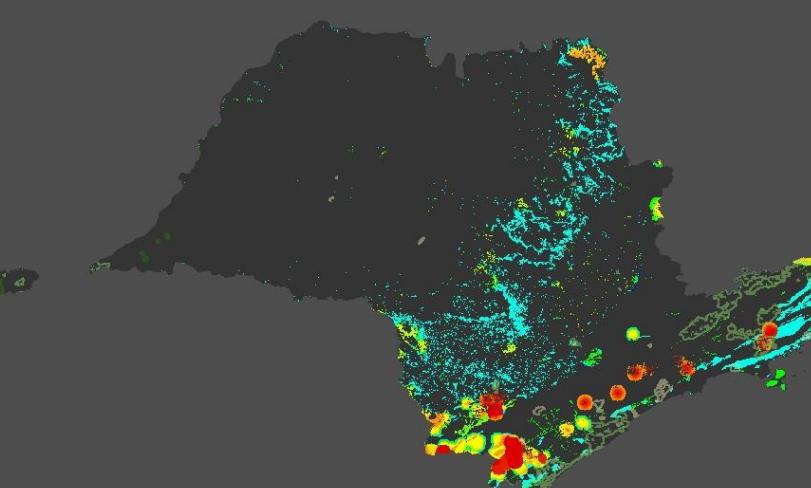
Fosfato Sedimentar



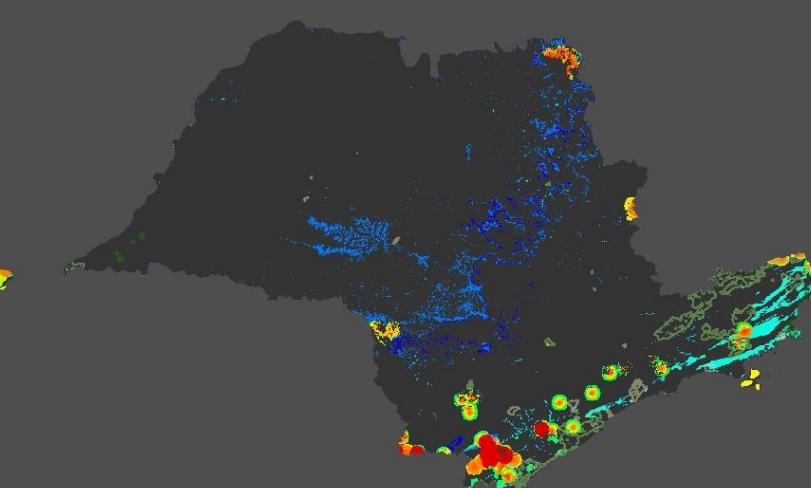
Fosfato Ígneo



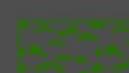
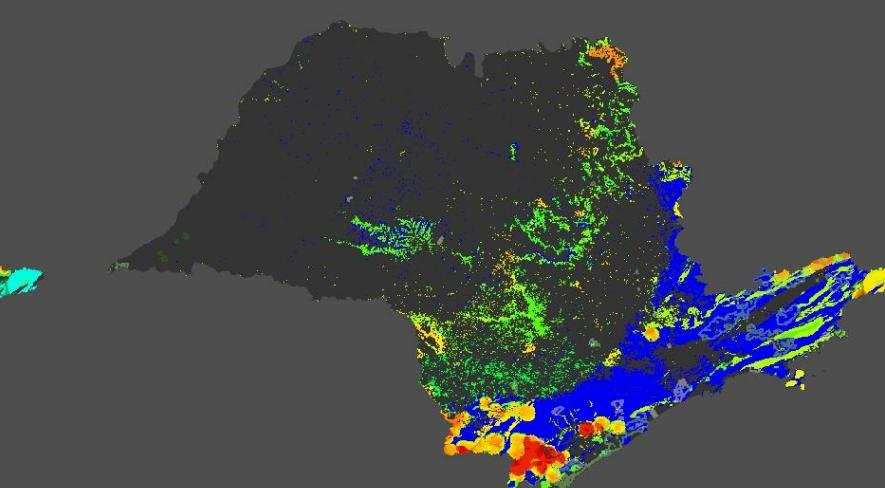
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes Macronut.
Essenciais



Fertilizantes Macronut.
Secundários



UCs - Proteção Integral



Terras Indígenas



UCs - Usos Sustentável

Potencial Agrogeológico



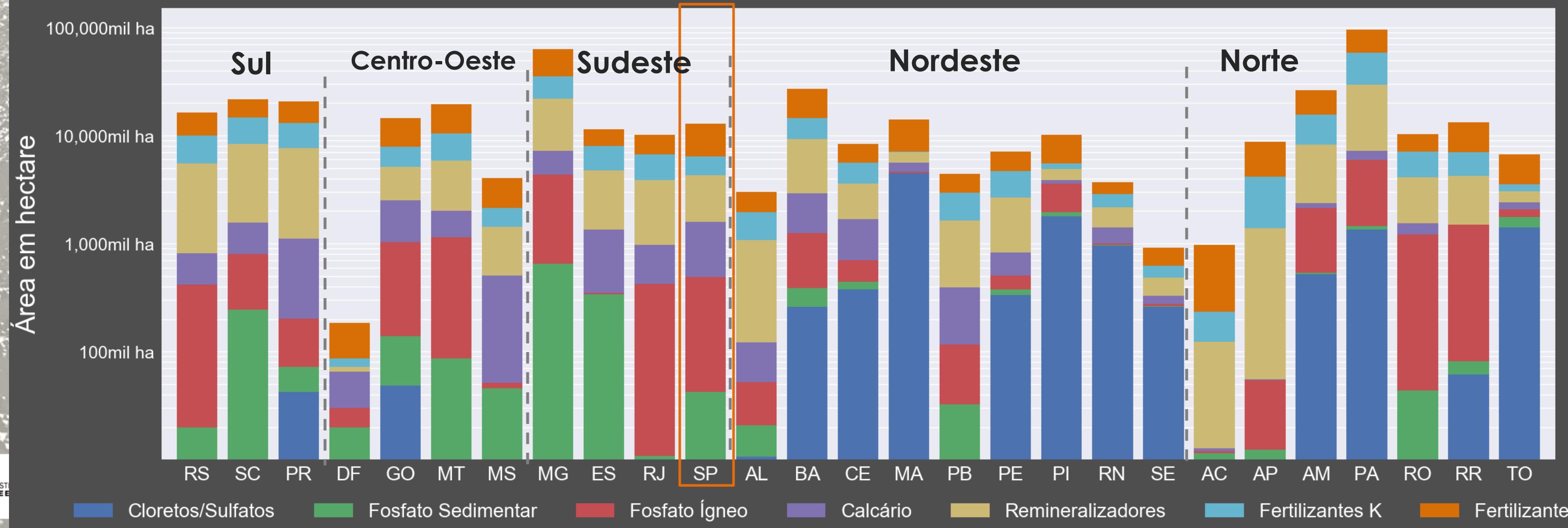
Moderado

Elevado

Potencial de Ocorrência de Agrominerais - SP



Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado

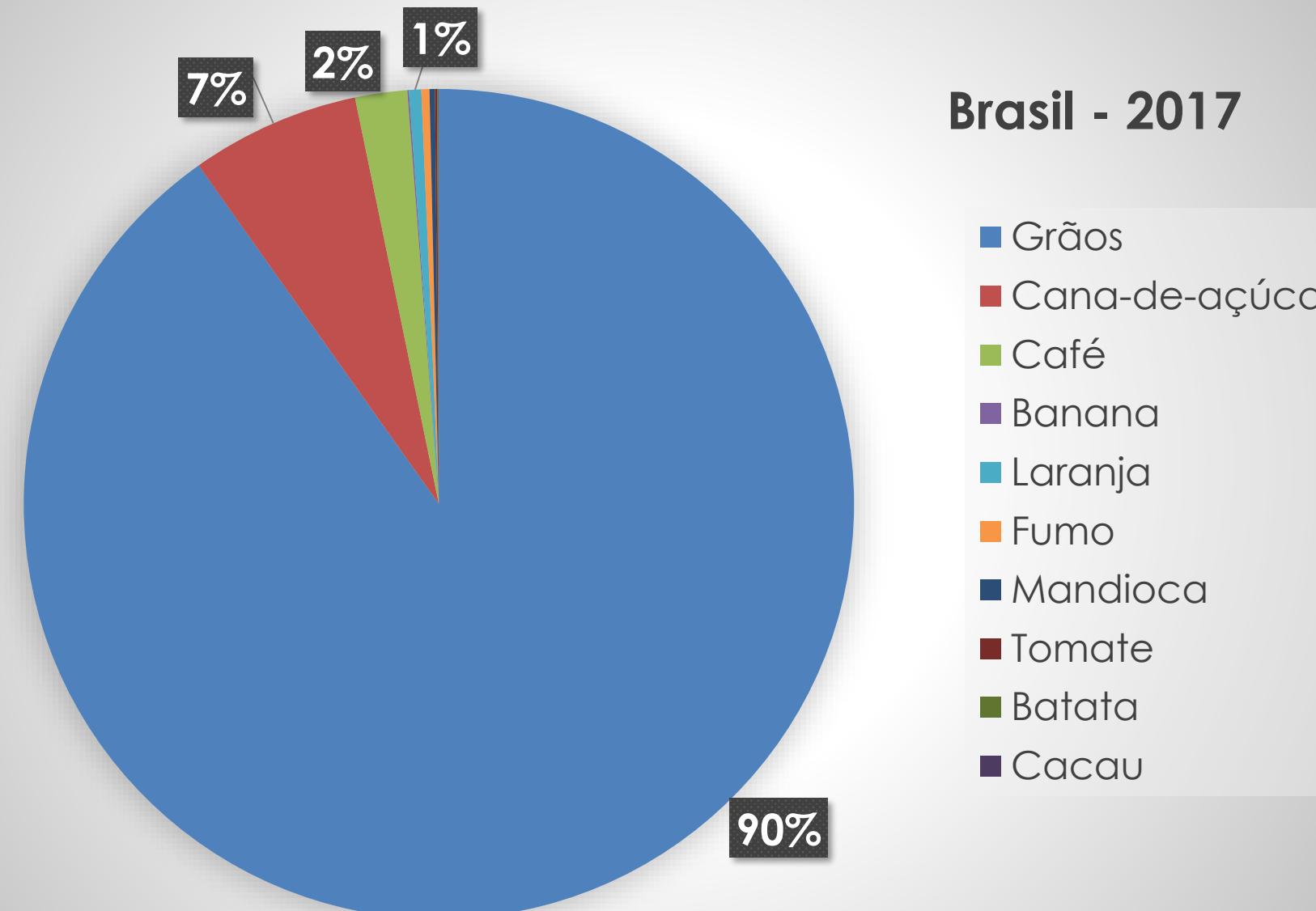




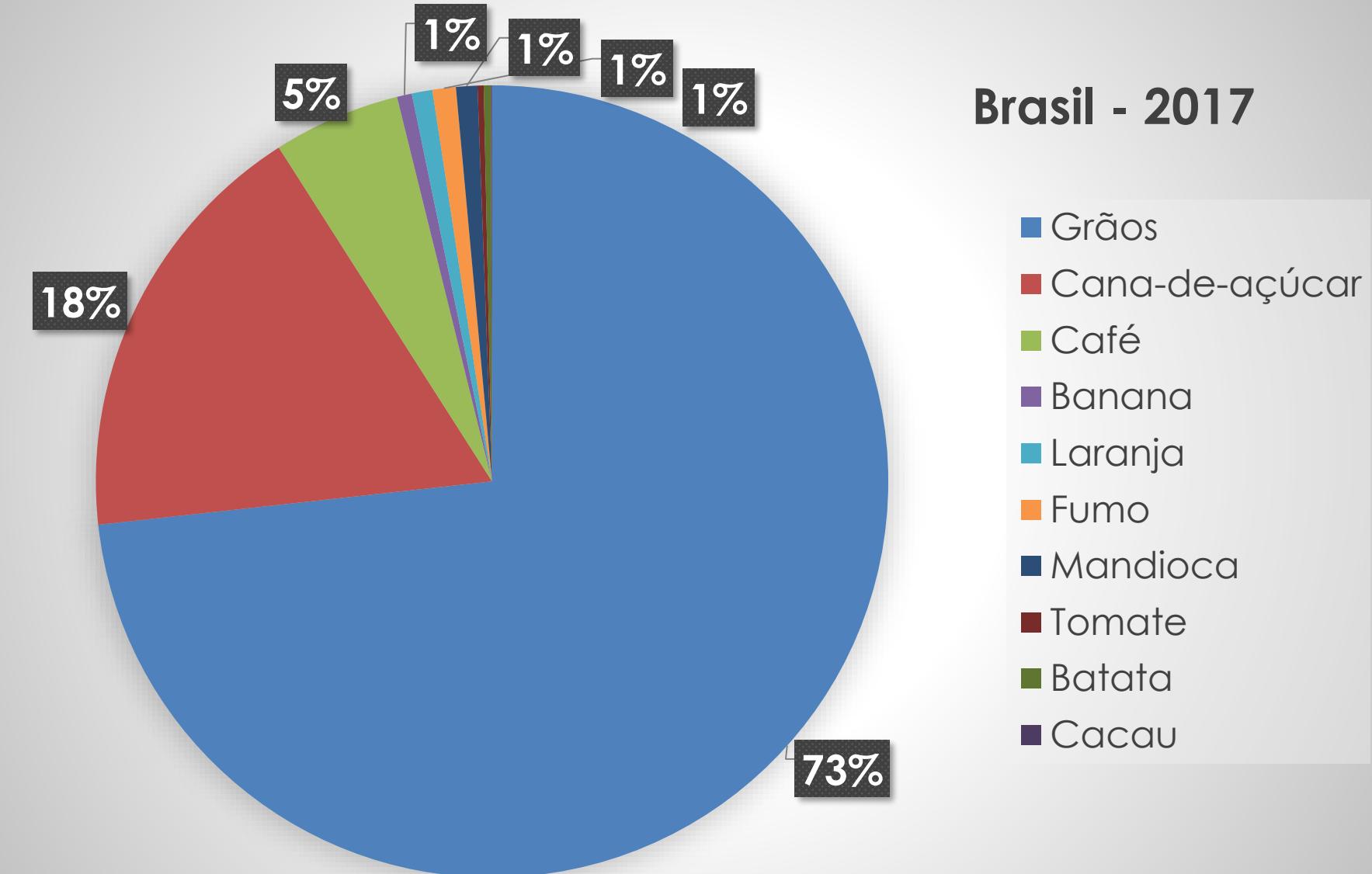
Consumo de Nutrientes

Consumo de nutrientes

Consumo P₂O₅ (2017): 5,4 M de toneladas



Consumo K₂O (2017): 6,0 M de toneladas

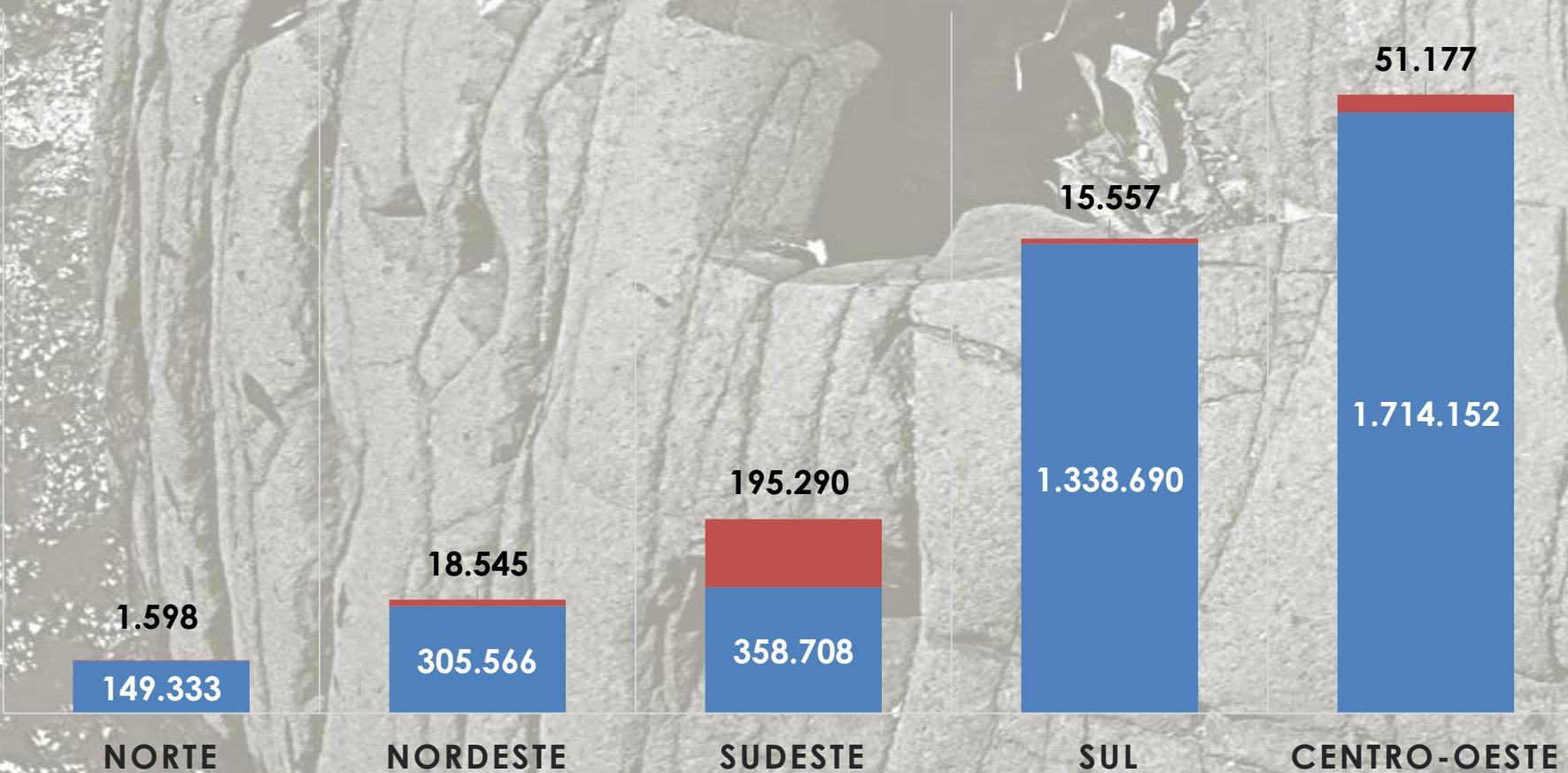


Fonte: Produção (IBGE); Taxas de consumo (Embrapa)

Consumo de nutrientes

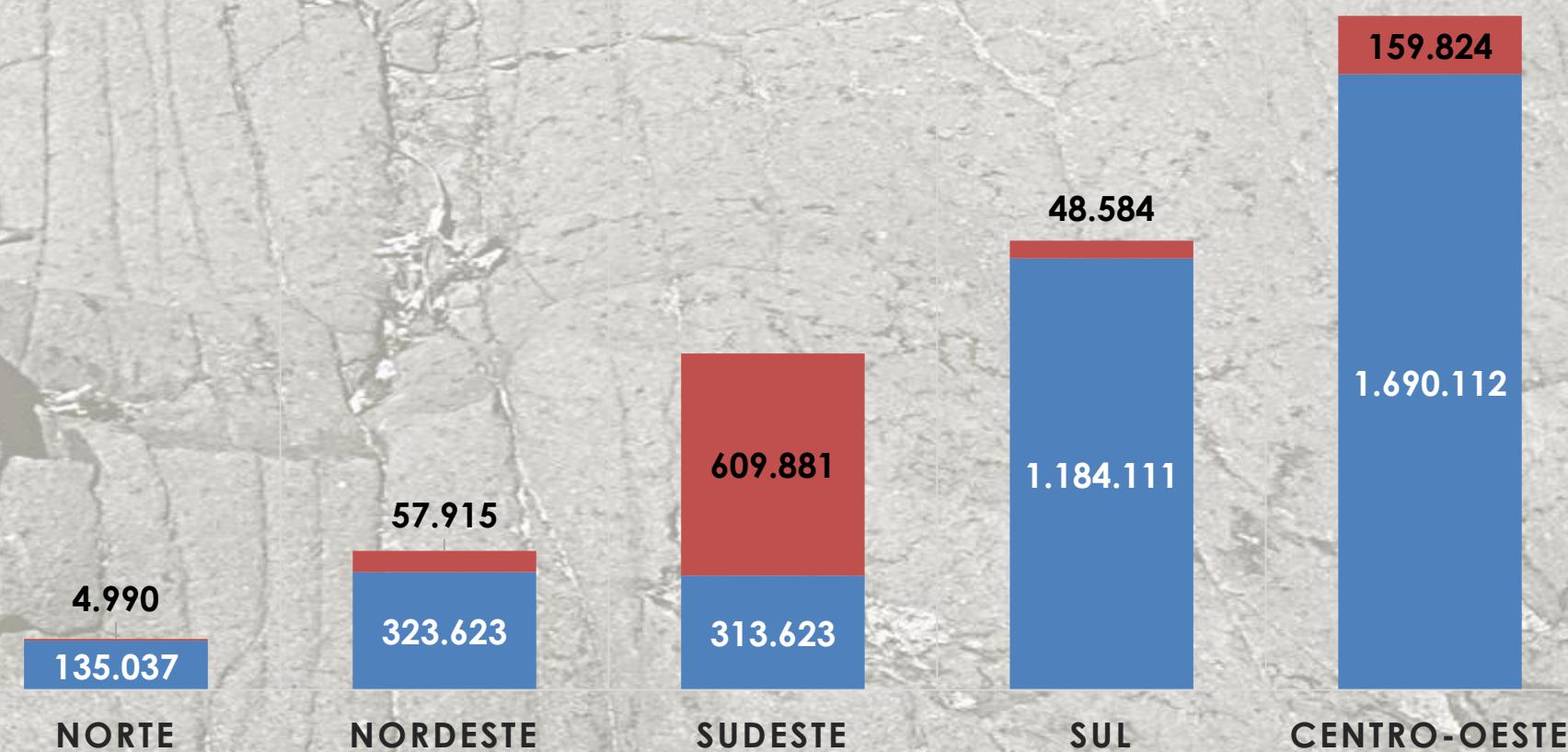
CONSUMO DE P₂O₅ (1.000 kg) - 2017

■ Grãos ■ Cana-de-açúcar



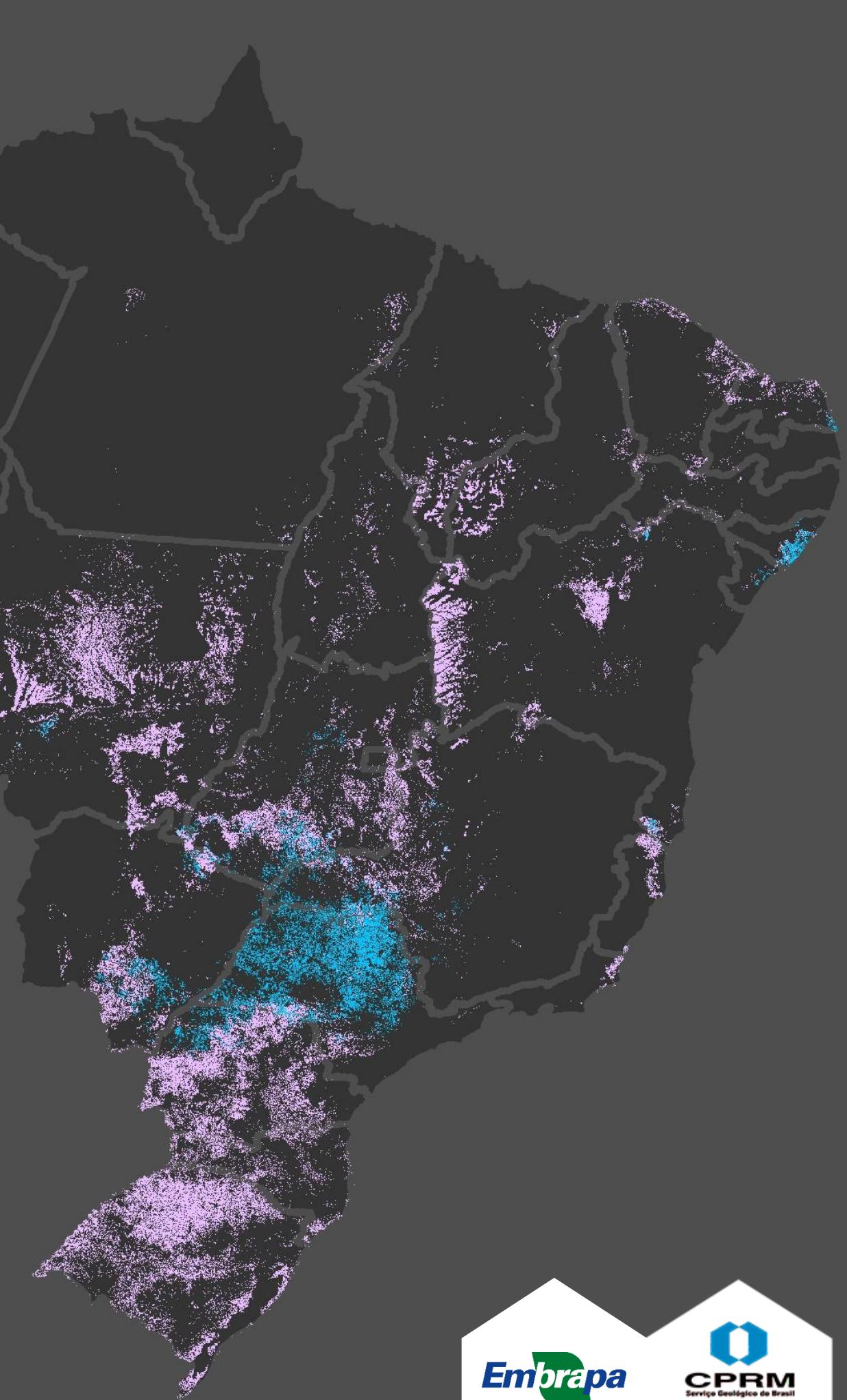
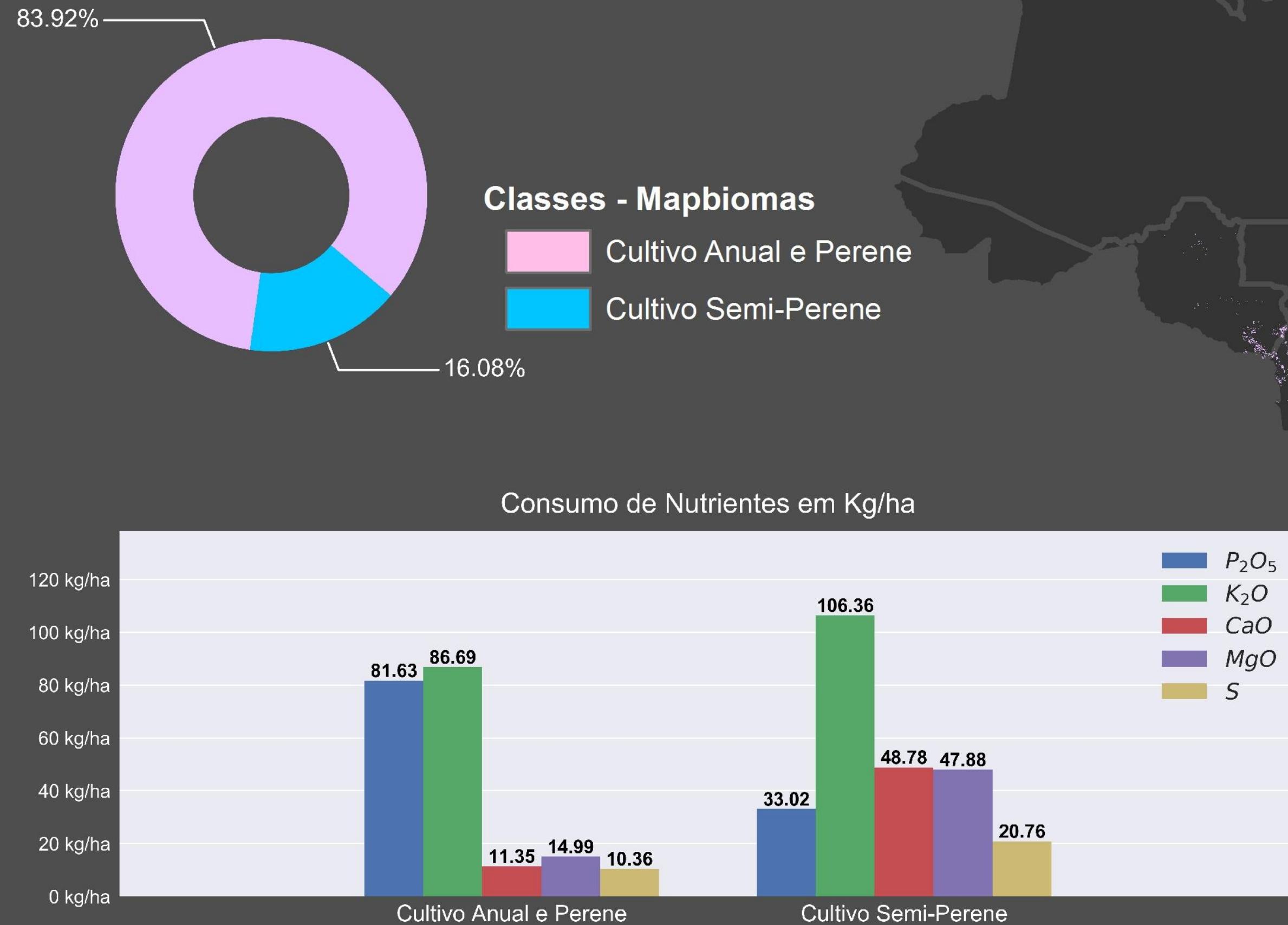
CONSUMO DE K₂O (1.000 kg) - 2017

■ Grãos ■ Cana-de-açúcar

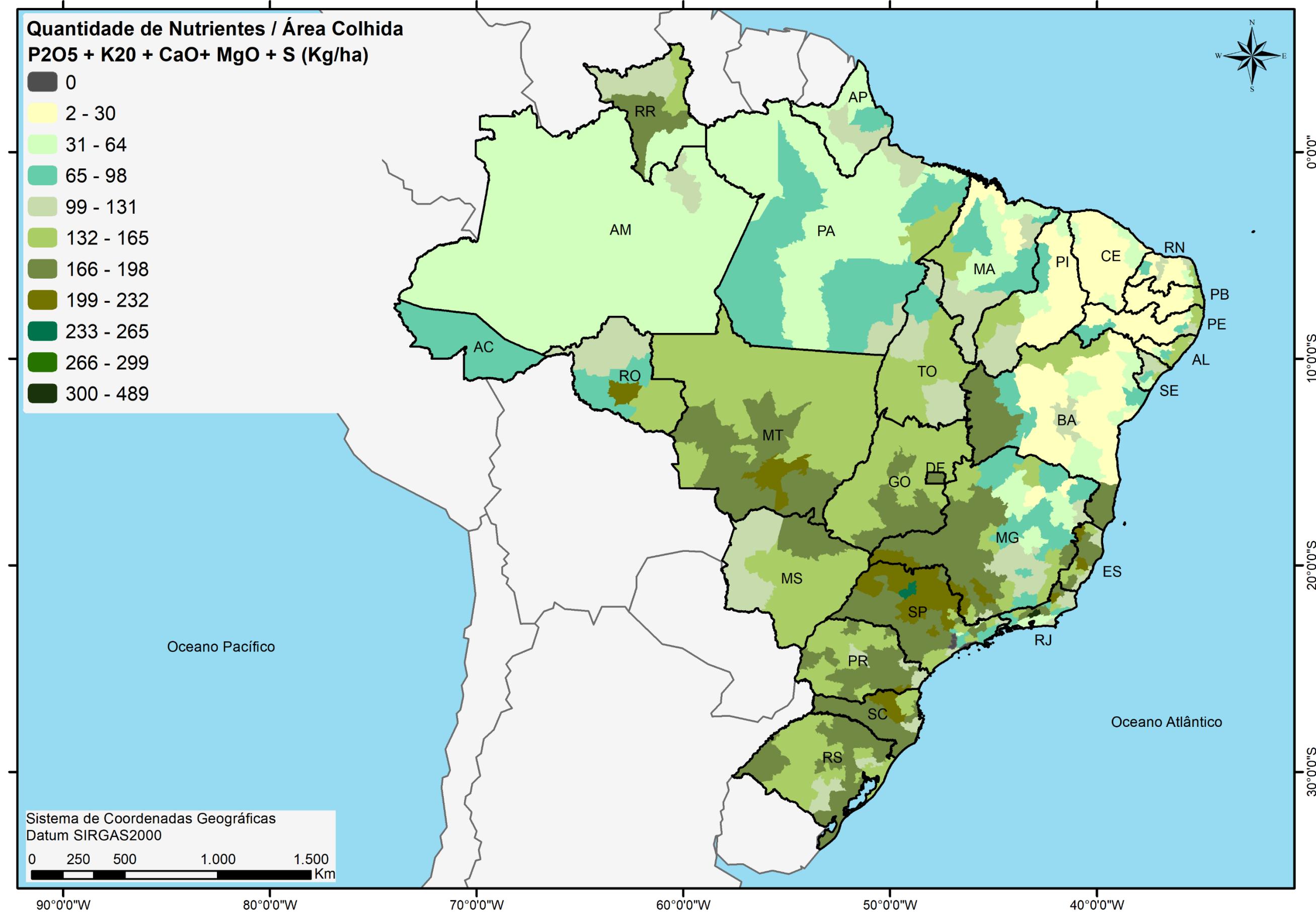


Fonte: Produção (IBGE); Taxas de consumo (Embrapa)

Consumo de Nutrientes no Brasil 2017



Consumo de nutrientes (kg/ha) recomendação de uso - Brasil



Integração Consumo/Oferta

Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - GO

Remineralizadores

Classes - Mapbiomas



Silvicultura



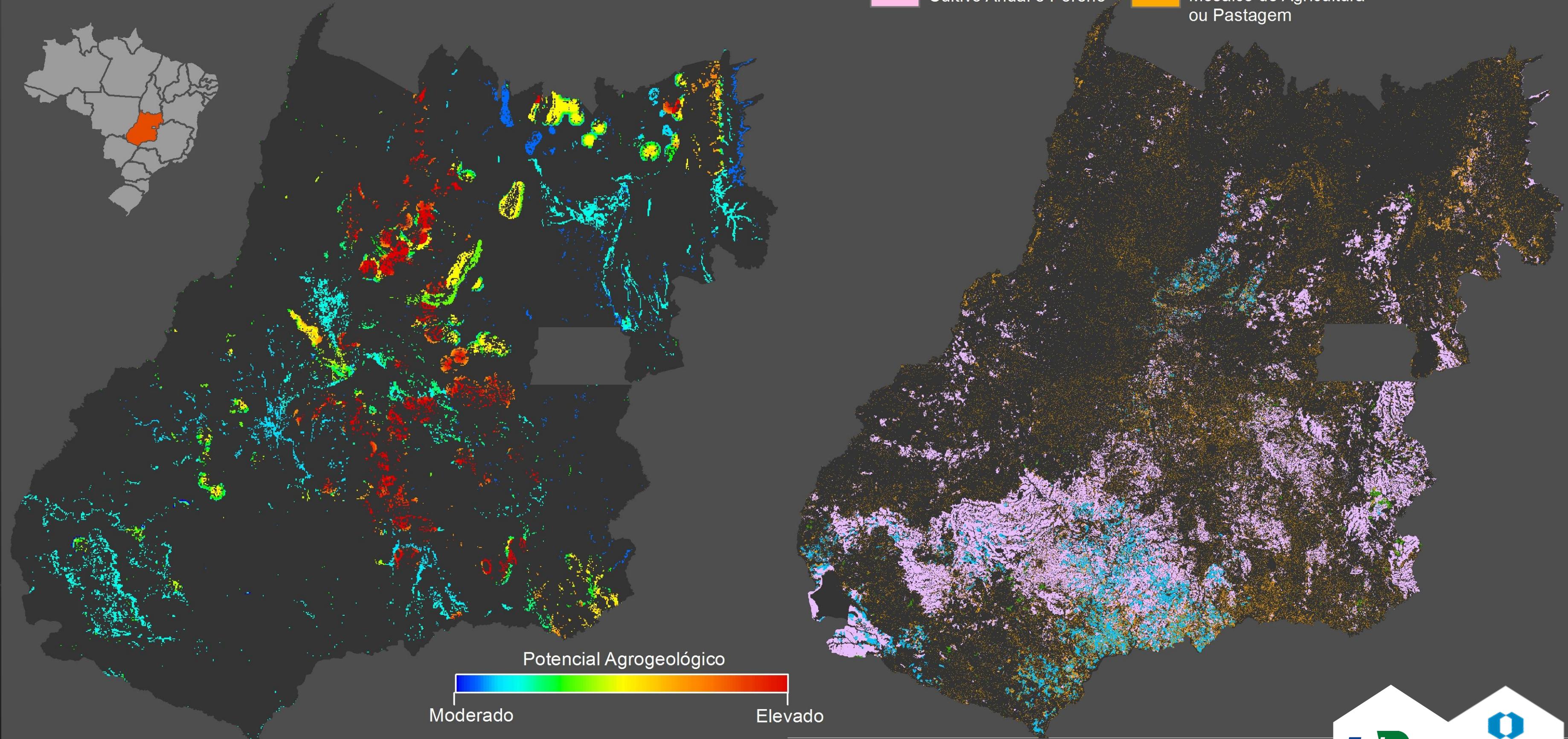
Cultivo Semi-Perene



Cultivo Anual e Perene



Mosaico de Agricultura
ou Pastagem



Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - MT

Remineralizadores

Classes - Mapbiomas

Silvicultura

Cultivo Anual e Perene

Cultivo Semi-Perene

Mosaico de Agricultura
ou Pastagem



Potencial Agrogeológico

Moderado

Elevado

Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - BA Remineralizadores

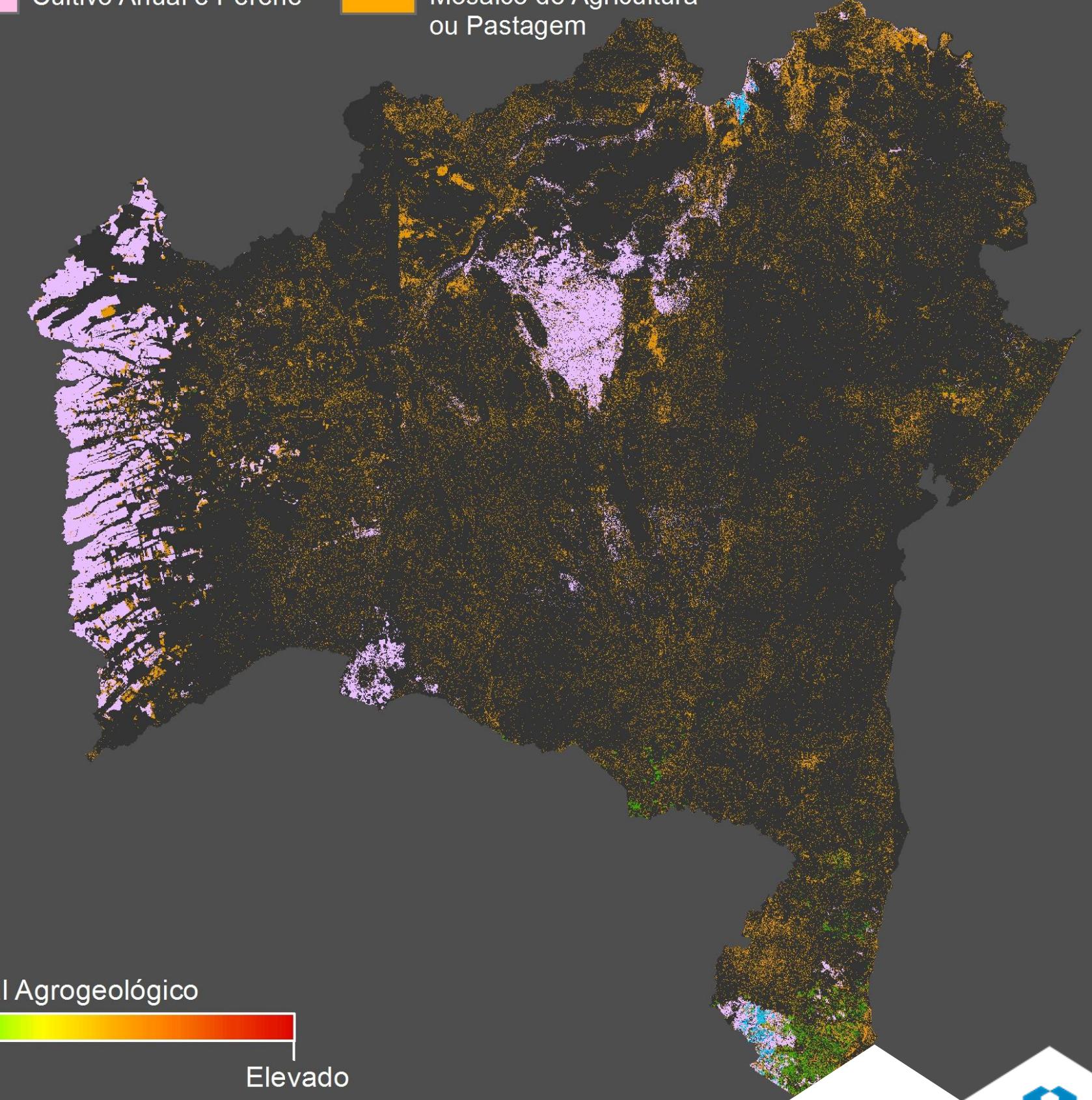
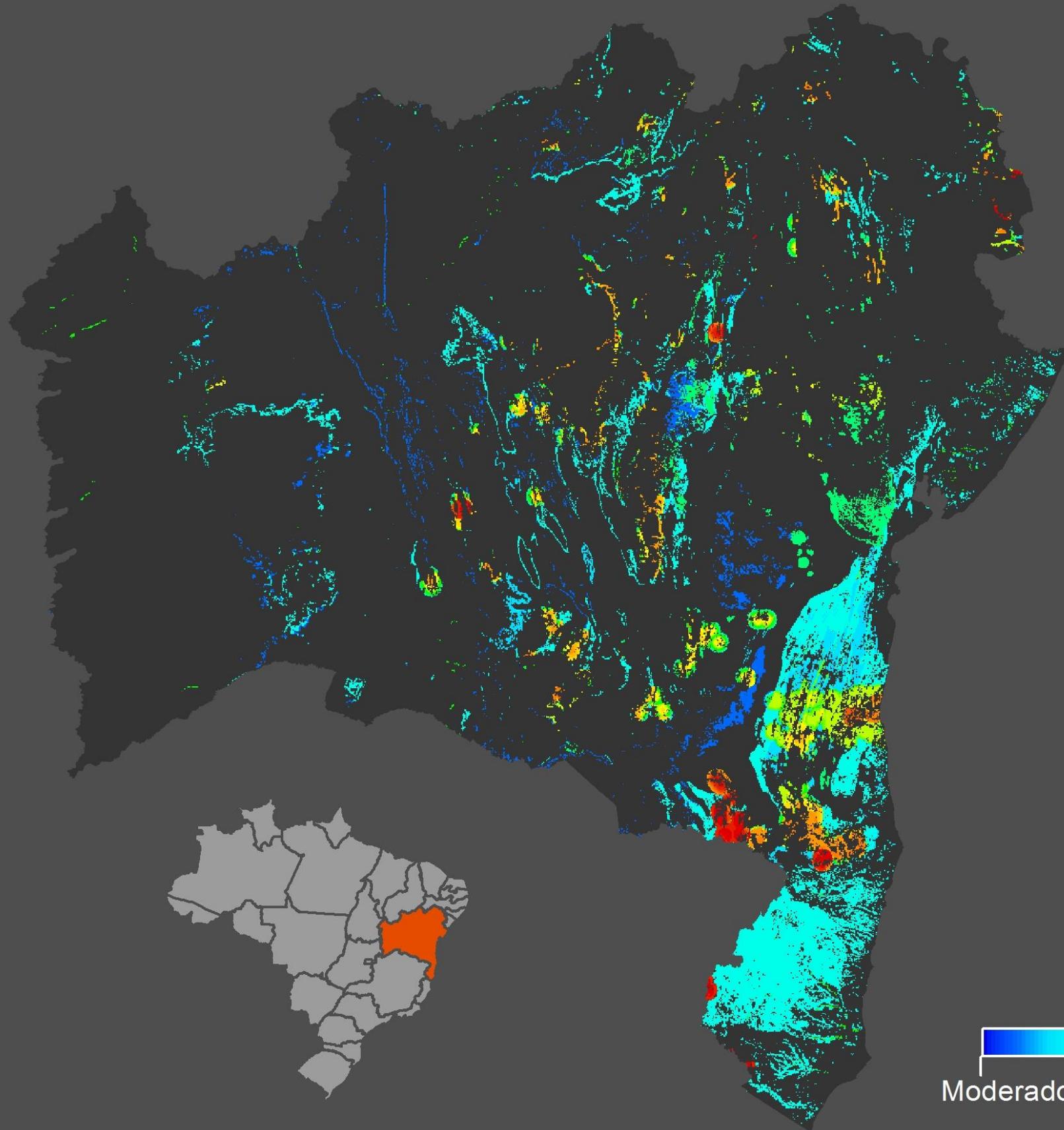


Silvicultura

Cultivo Anual e Perene

Cultivo Semi-Perene

Mosaico de Agricultura ou Pastagem



Potencial Agrogeológico

Moderado

Elevado

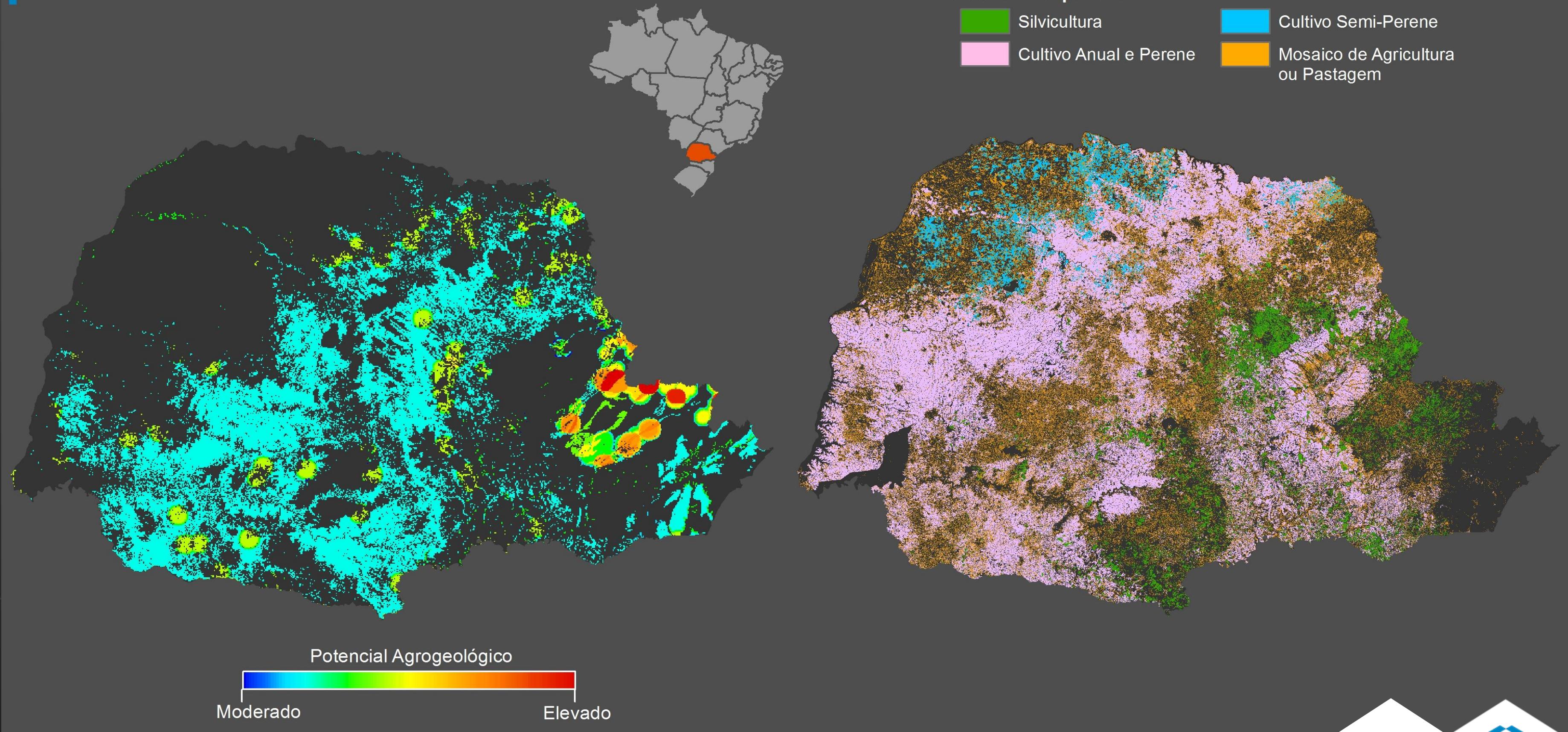
Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - PR

Remineralizadores

Classes - Mapbiomas

Silvicultura
Cultivo Anual e Perene

Cultivo Semi-Perene
Mosaico de Agricultura ou Pastagem



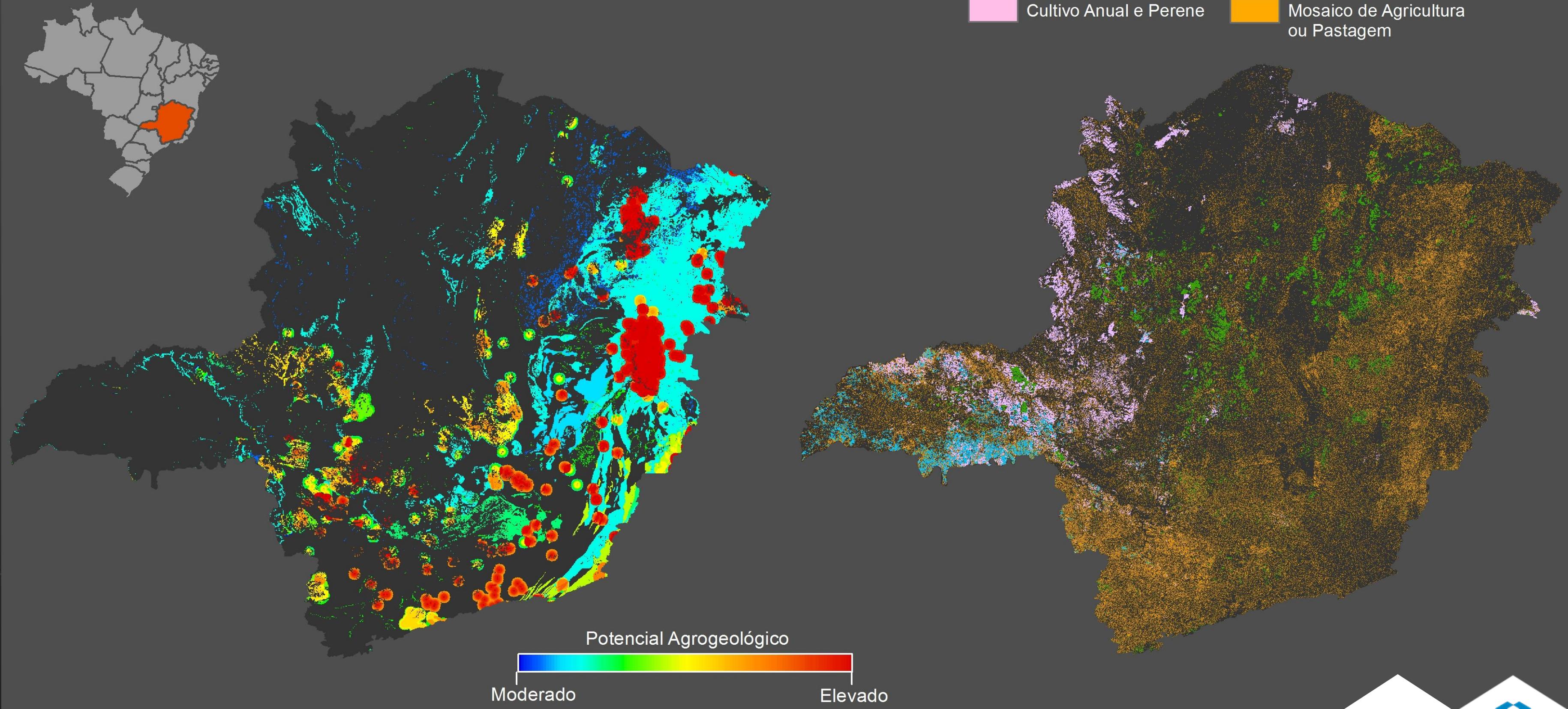
Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - MG

Remineralizadores

Classes - Mapbiomas

- Silvicultura
- Cultivo Anual e Perene

- Cultivo Semi-Perene
- Mosaico de Agricultura ou Pastagem



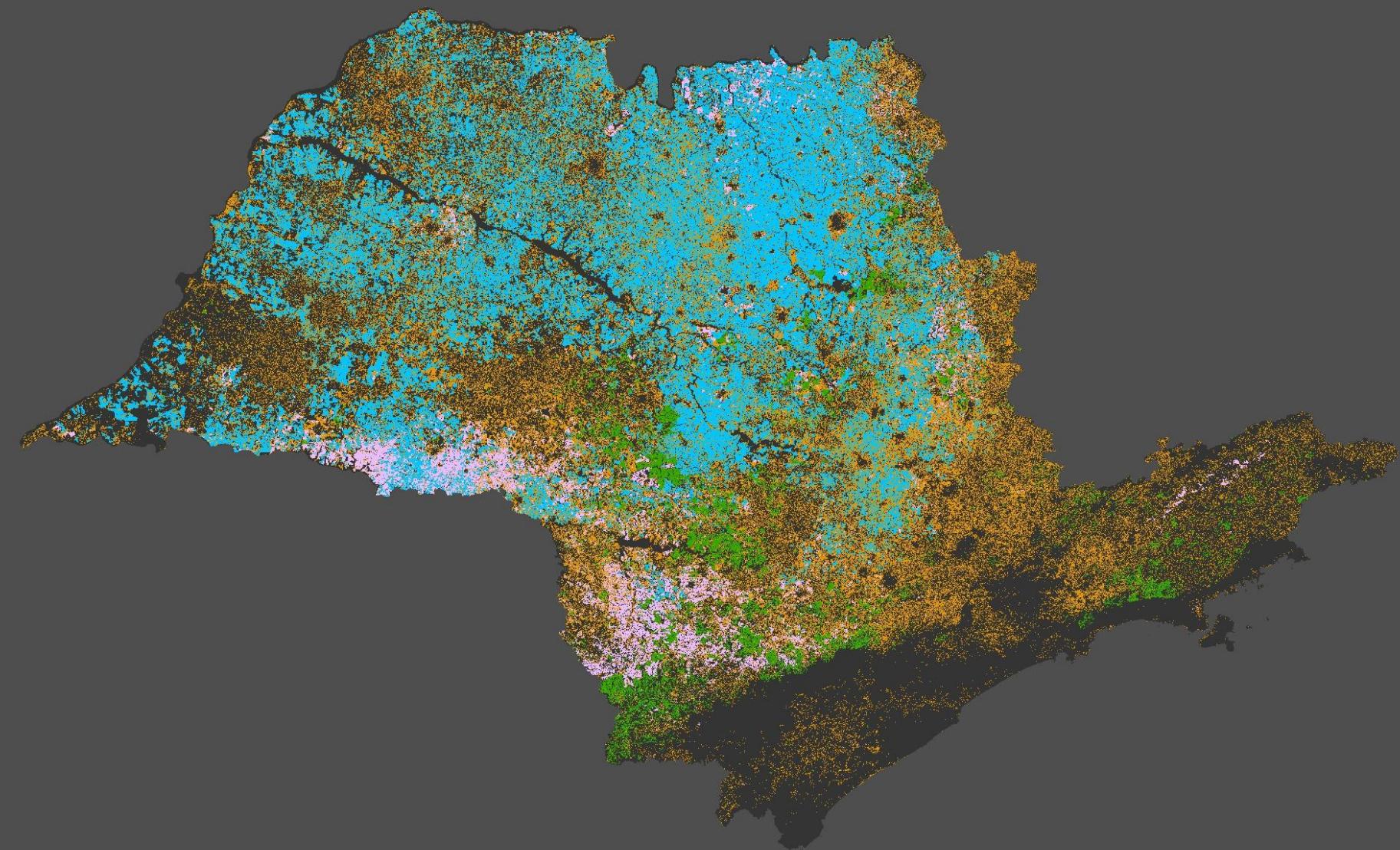
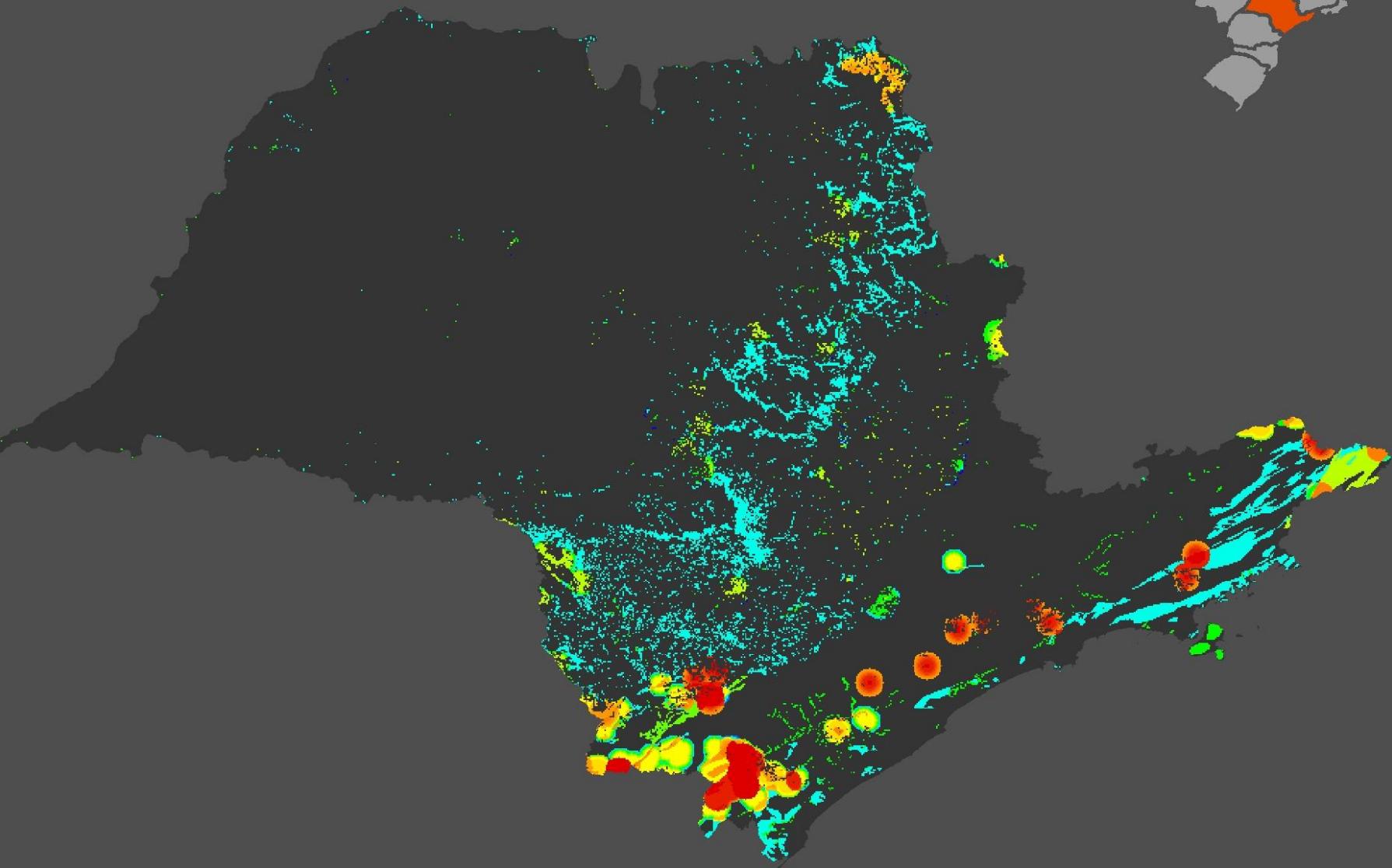
Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - SP

Remineralizadores

Classes - Mapbiomas

Silvicultura
Cultivo Anual e Perene

Cultivo Semi-Perene
Mosaico de Agricultura ou Pastagem



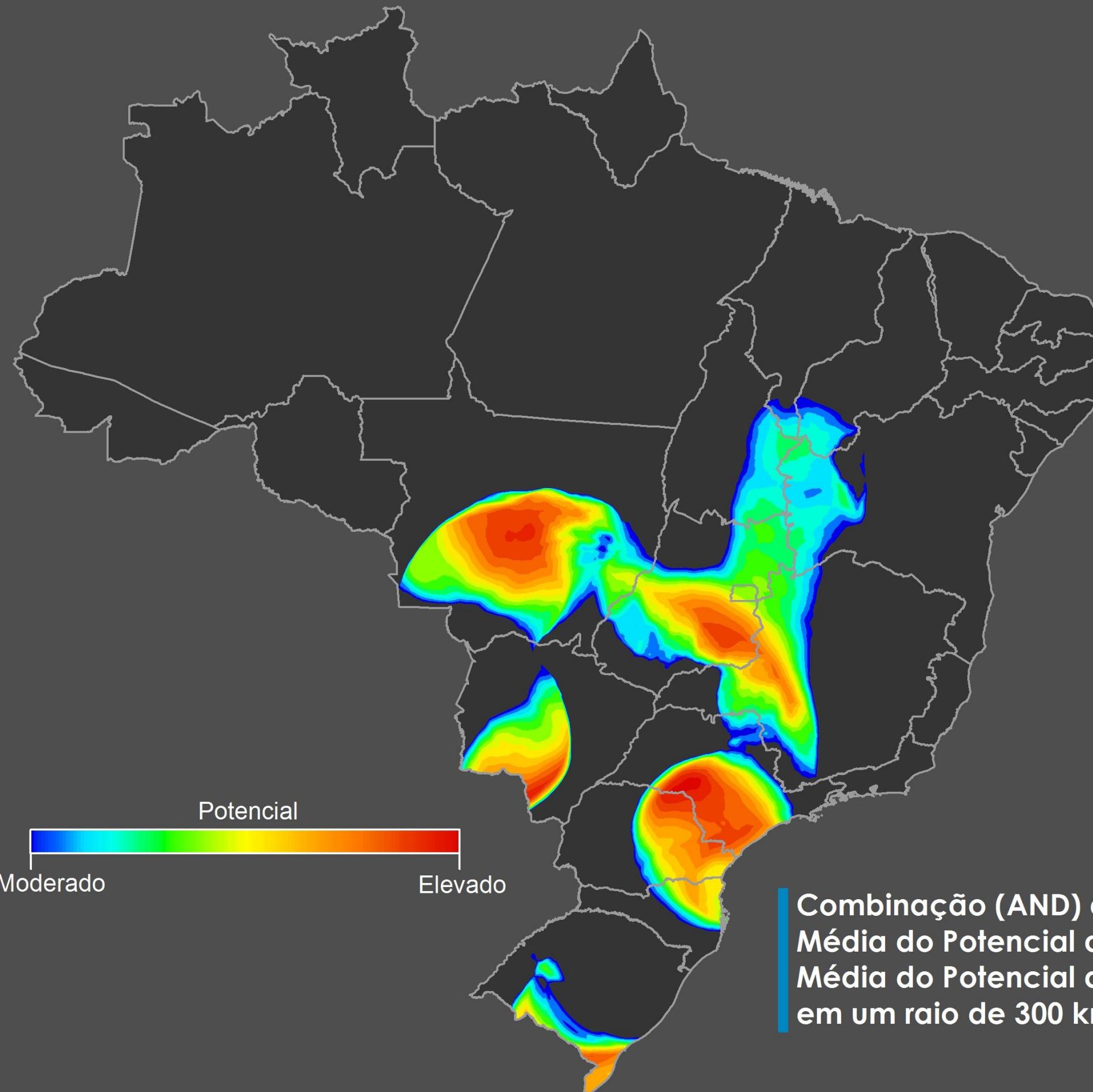
Potencial Agrogeológico



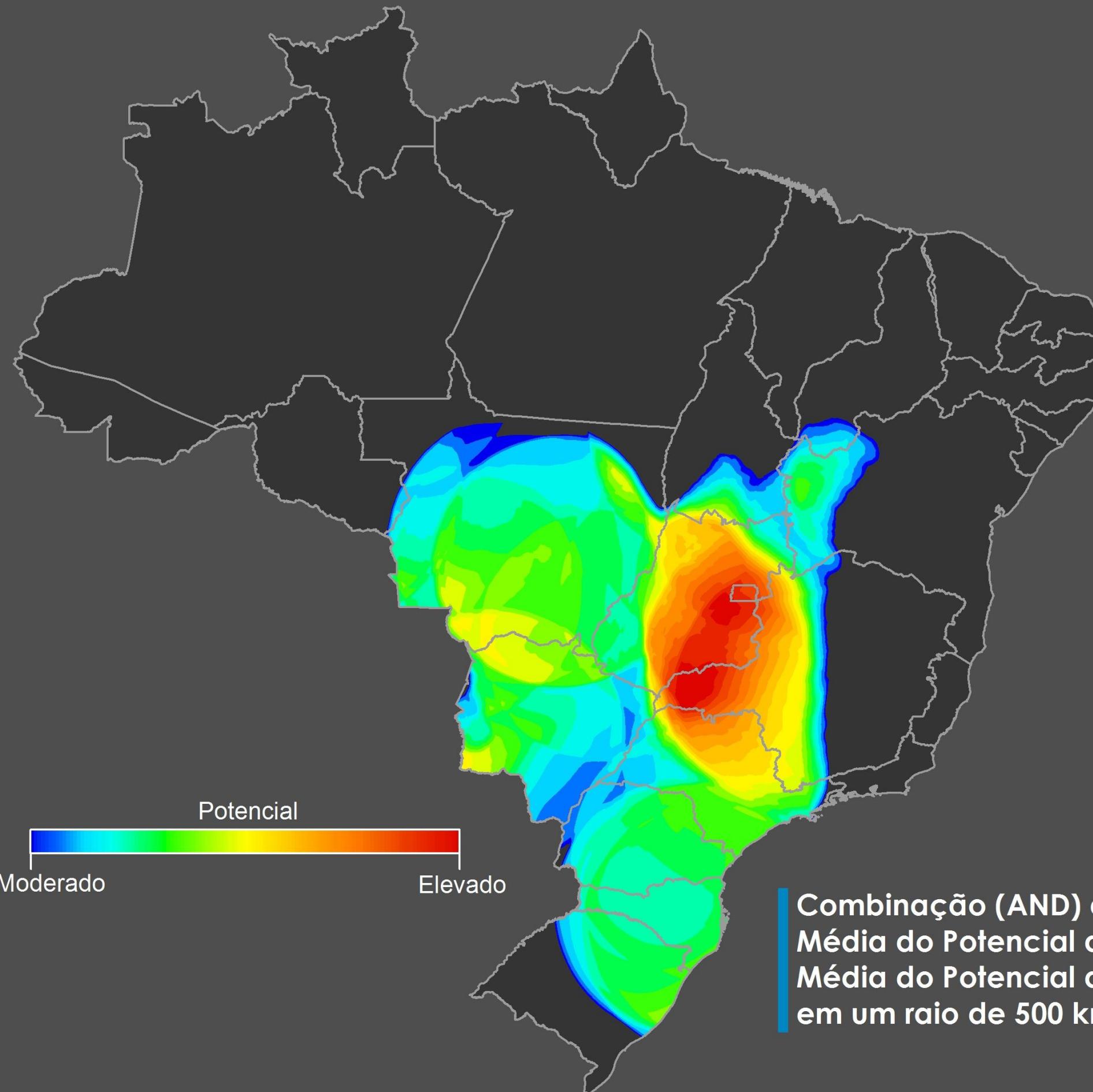
Moderado

Elevado

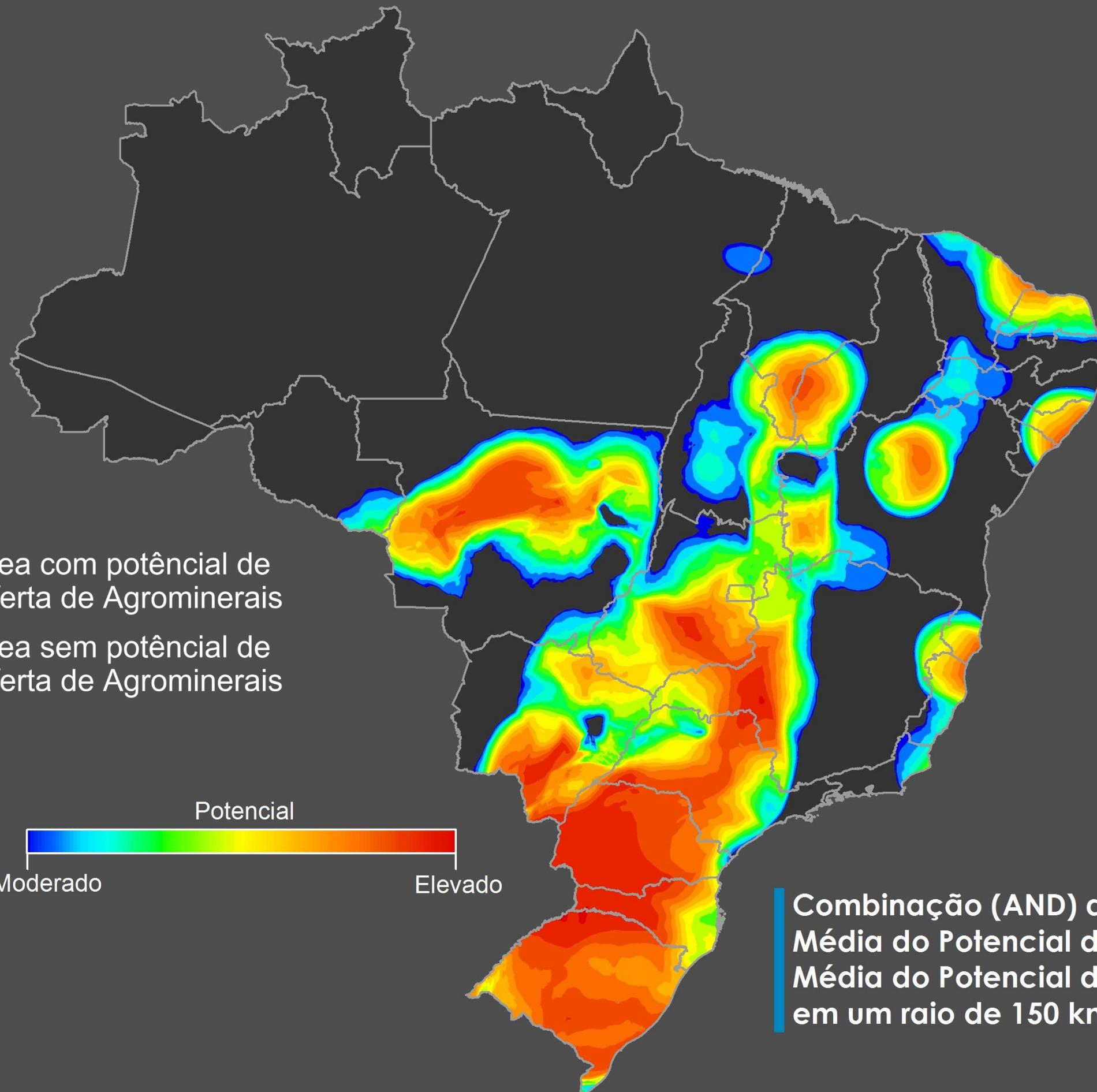
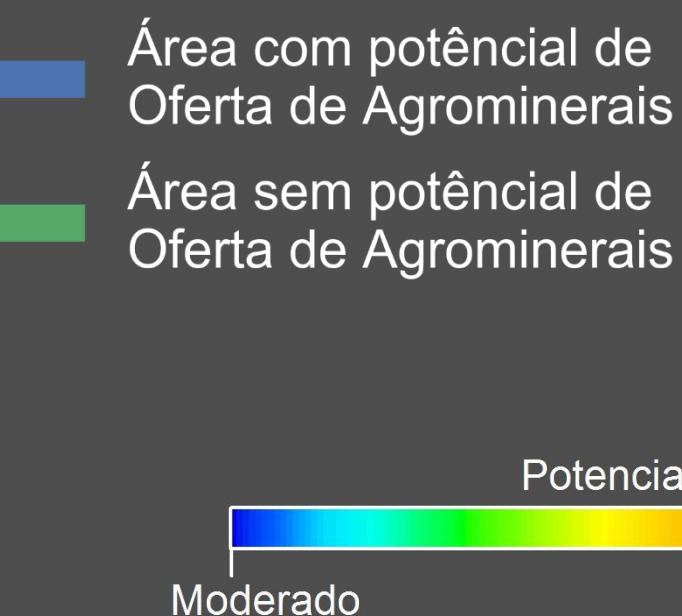
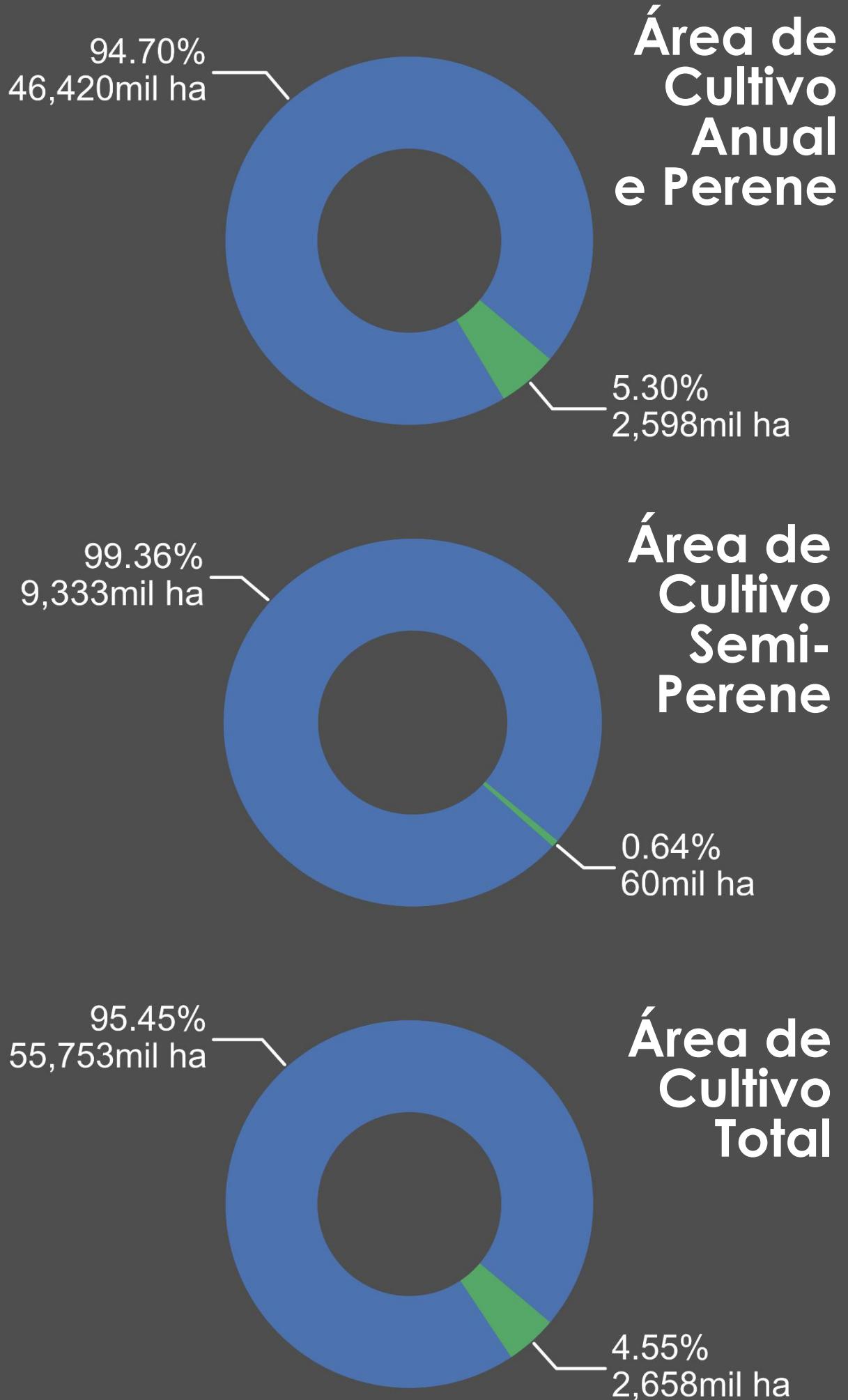
Potencial Econômico para Carbonatos



Potencial Econômico para Fosfato Sedimentar

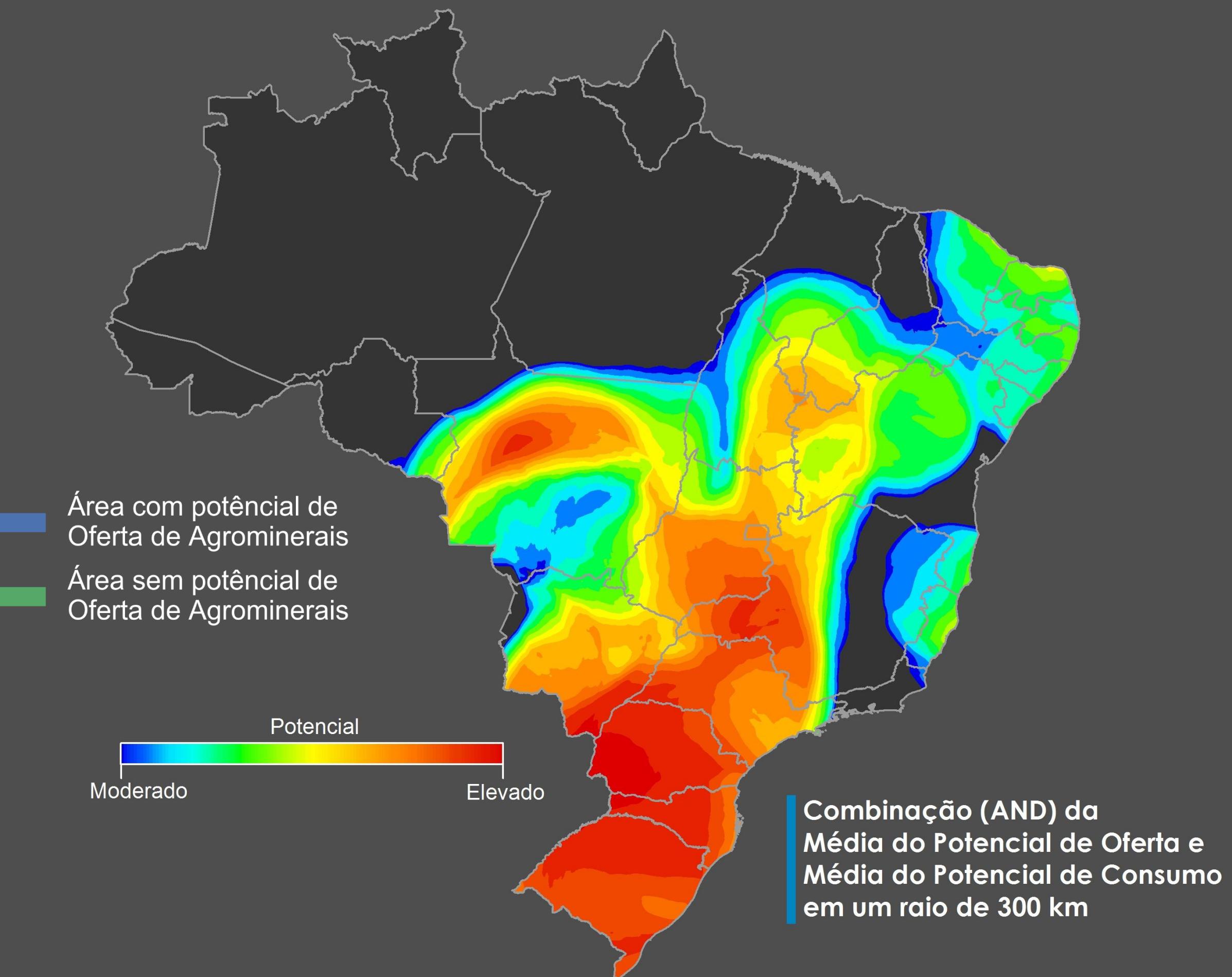
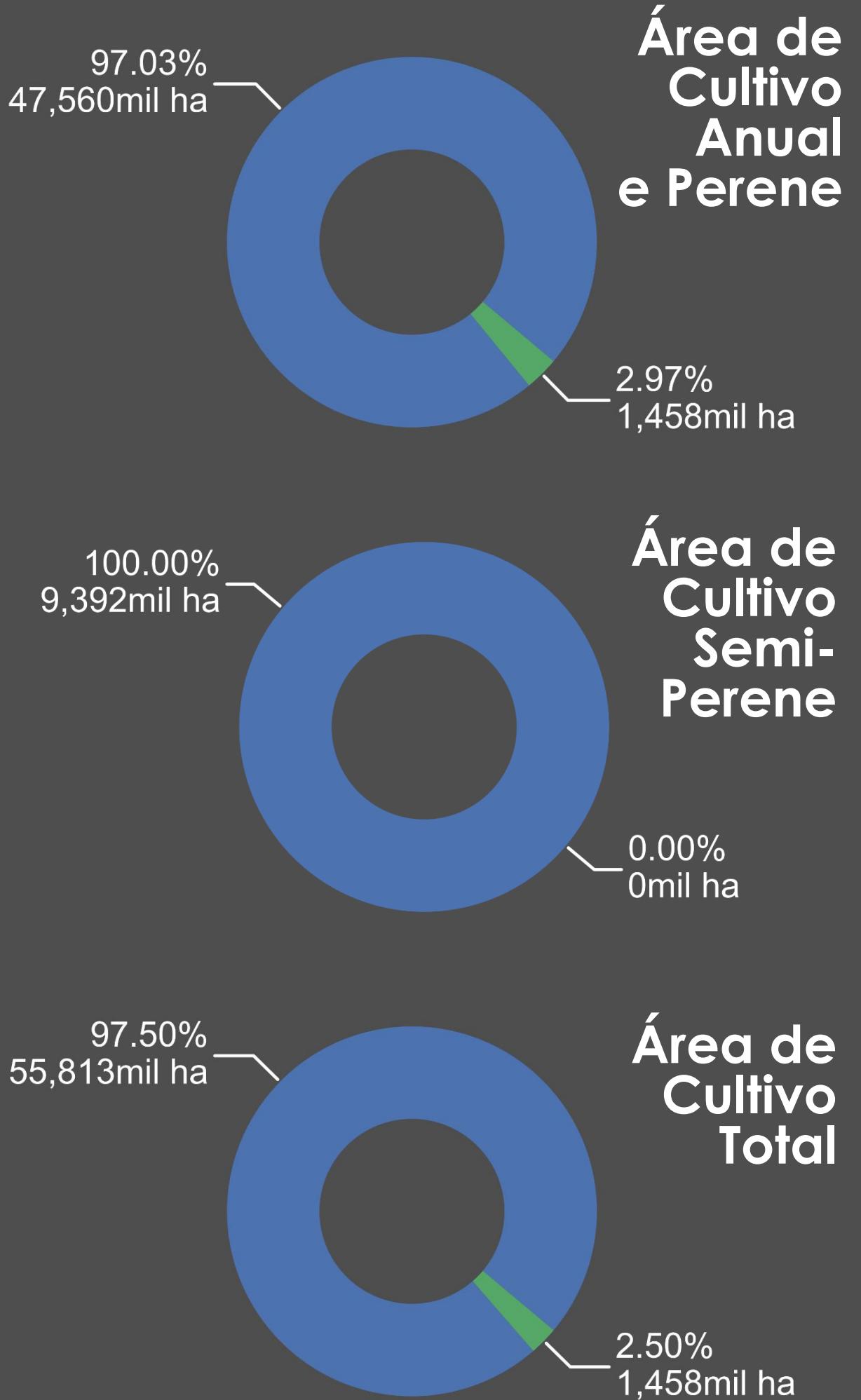


Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais Silicáticos

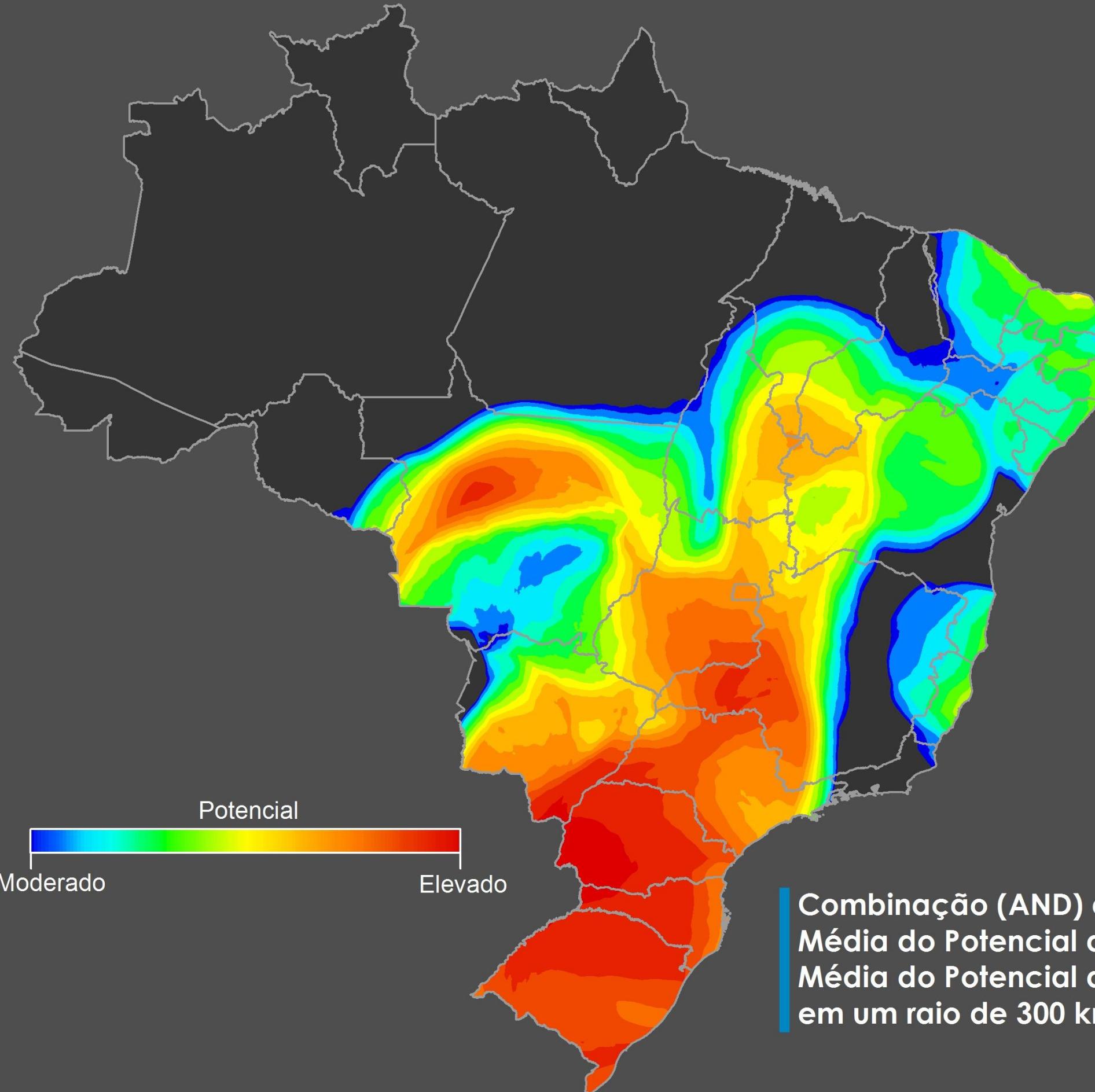


Combinação (AND) da Média do Potencial de Oferta e Média do Potencial de Consumo em um raio de 150 km

Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais Silicáticos



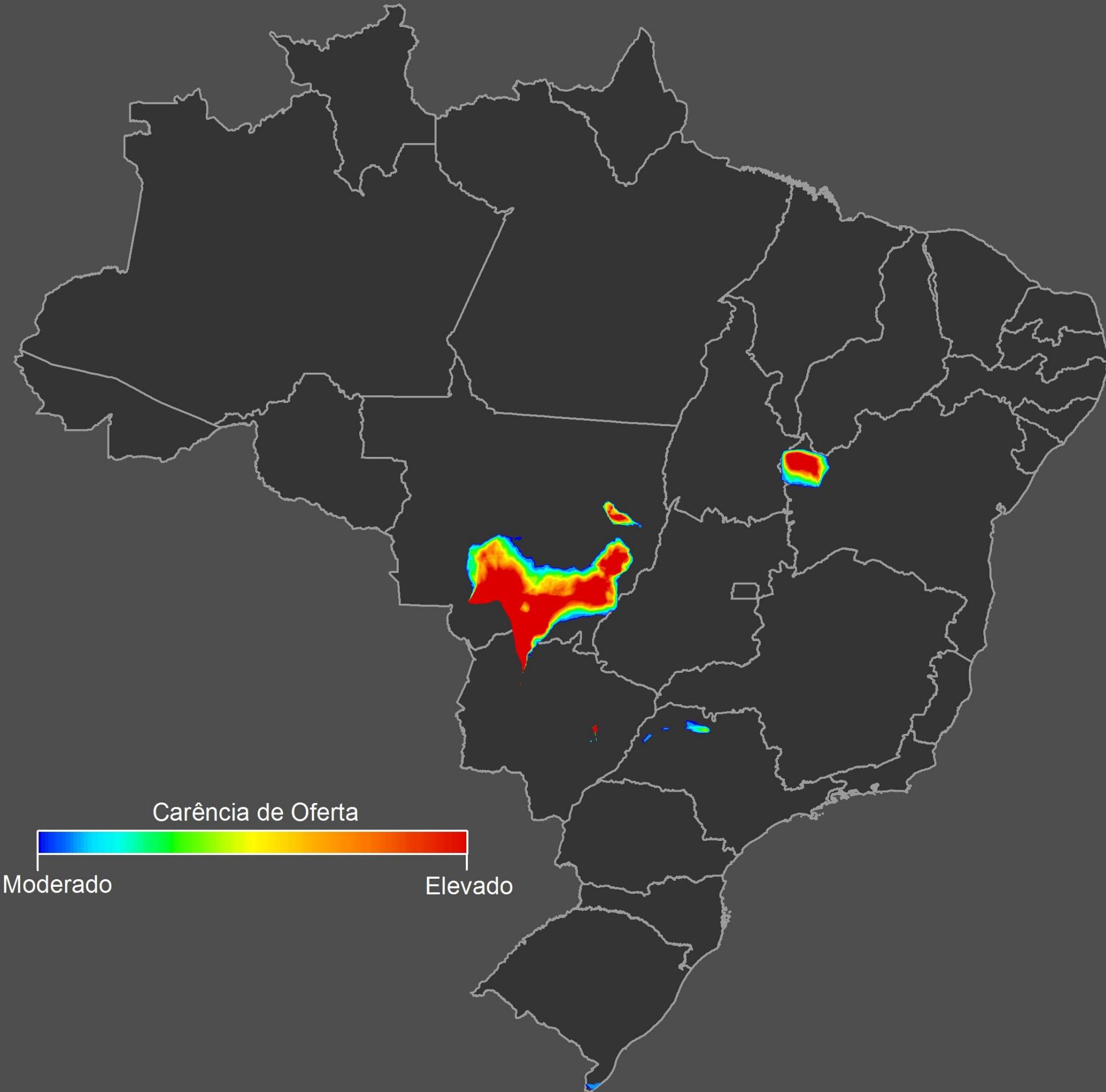
Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais Silicáticos



Carência de Oferta para Agrominerais Silicáticos

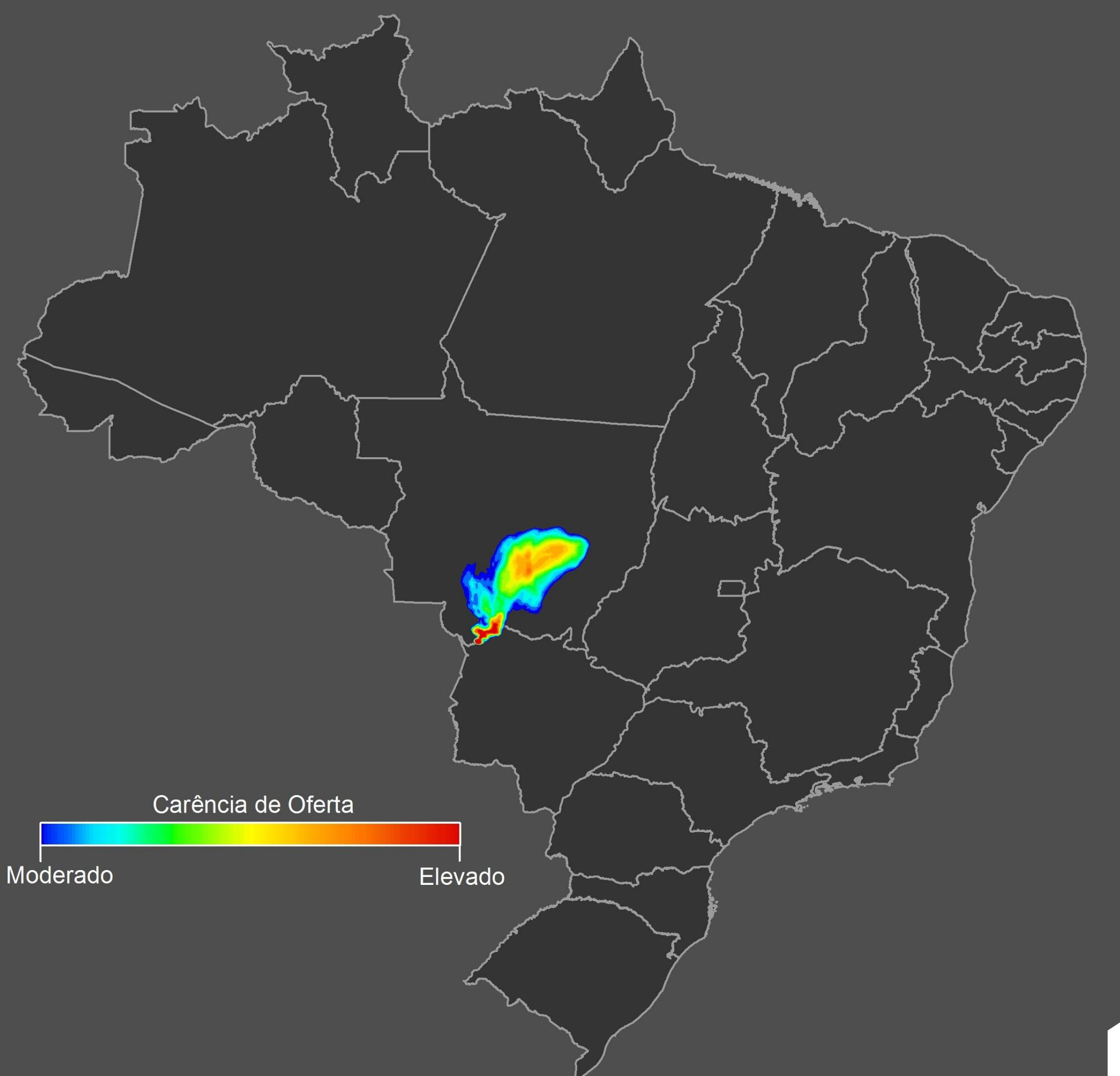
150 km

Obs: classes filtradas para o intervalo 0.8 –
1. A área correspondente ao valor 1 era muito pequena



Carência de Oferta para Agrominerais Silicáticos

300 km
Obs: classes filtradas para o intervalo 0.8 – 1.
A área correspondente ao valor 1 era muito pequena



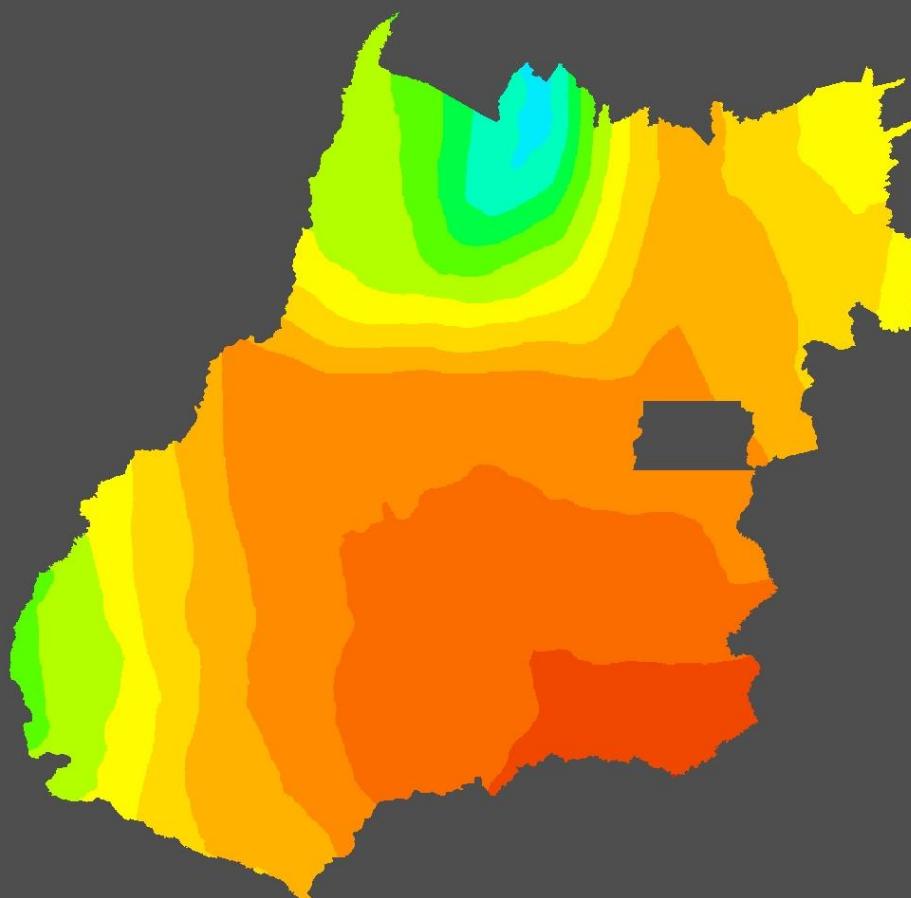
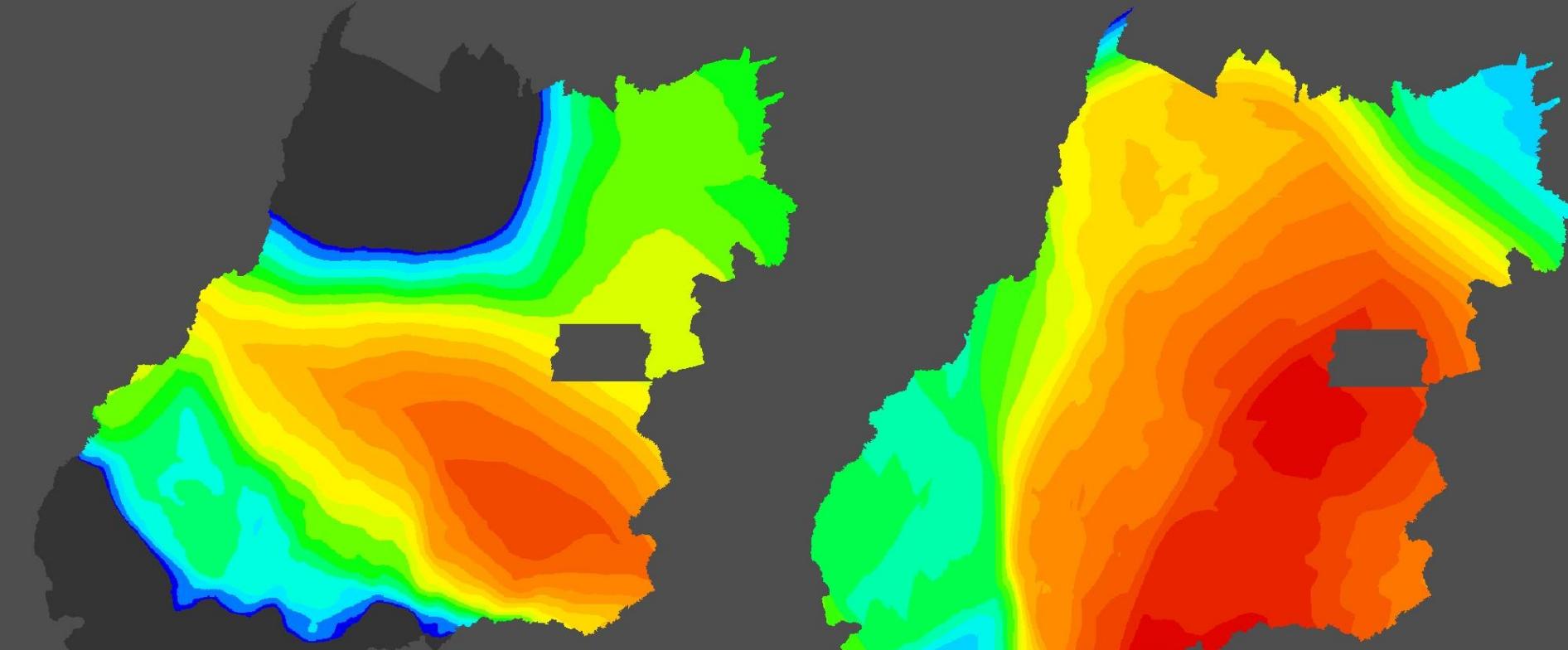
Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - GO



Carbonatos

Fosfato Sedimentar

Agrominerais Silicáticos



Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - BA

Carbonatos

Fosfato Sedimentar

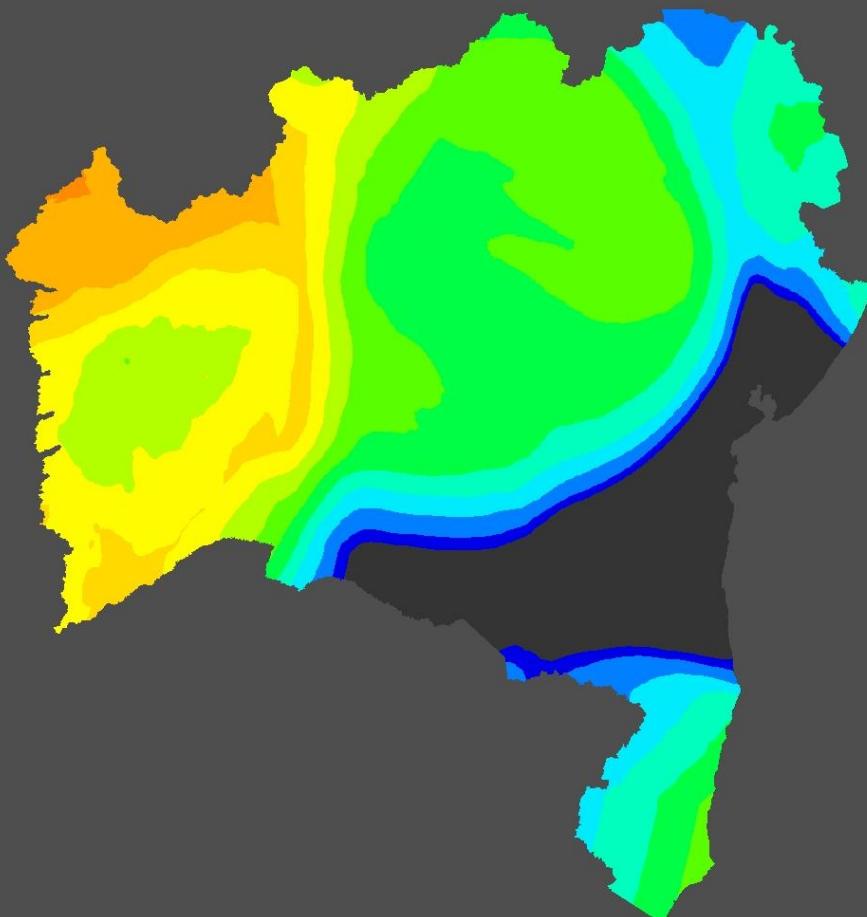


Potencial



Agrominerais Silicaticos

The figure consists of two side-by-side maps of a geographic area, likely representing a coastal region. Both maps use a color scale ranging from dark blue to bright yellow/green to indicate the intensity or concentration of a measured variable. In the left map, the highest values (yellow/green) are concentrated along the western coast and in a large, roughly triangular area extending inland from the southwest. The right map shows a very similar pattern but with a much more intense central peak of yellow/green, indicating higher concentrations in the same coastal and inland areas. The background of both maps is a dark gray silhouette of the landmass.



Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - MT

Carbonatos

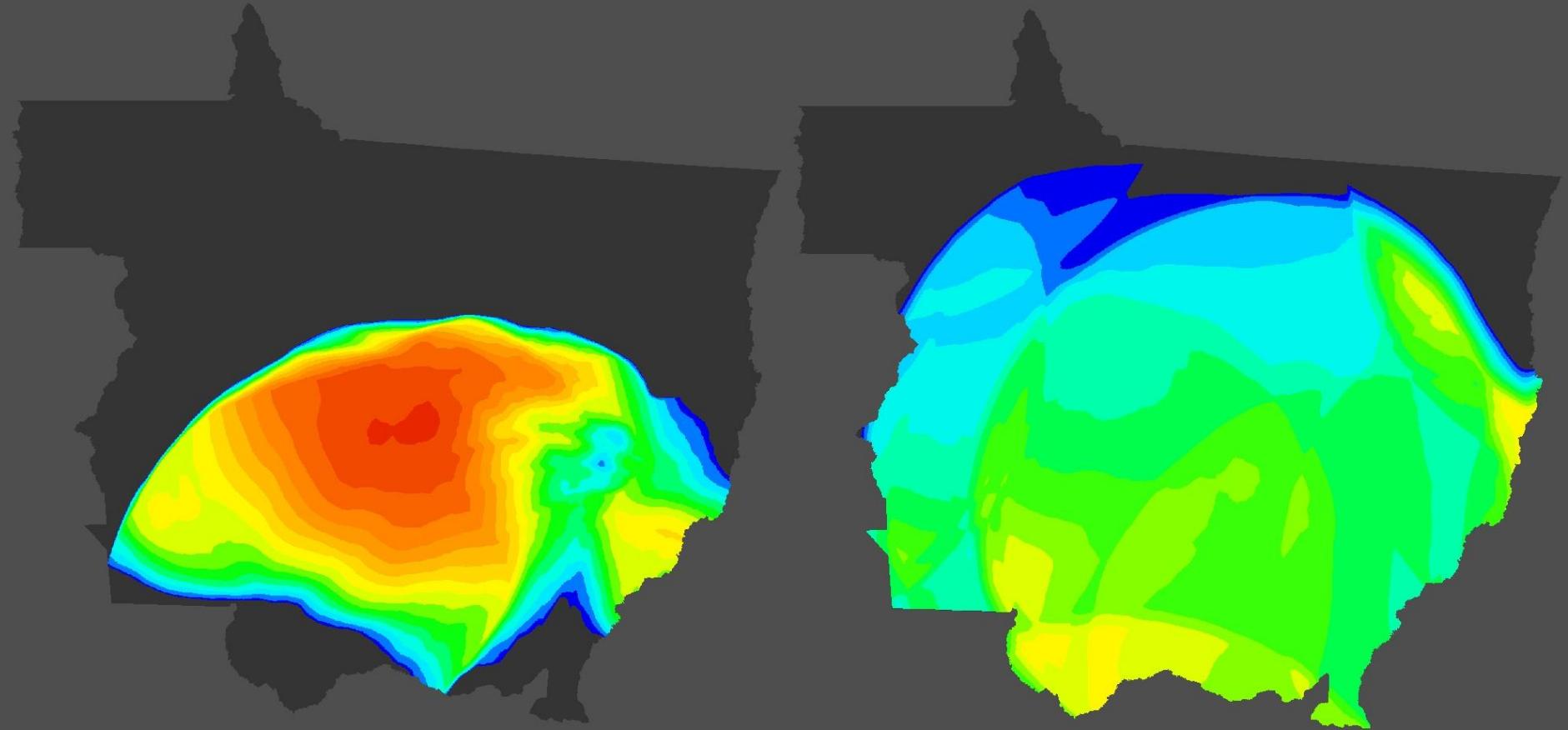
Fosfato Sedimentar



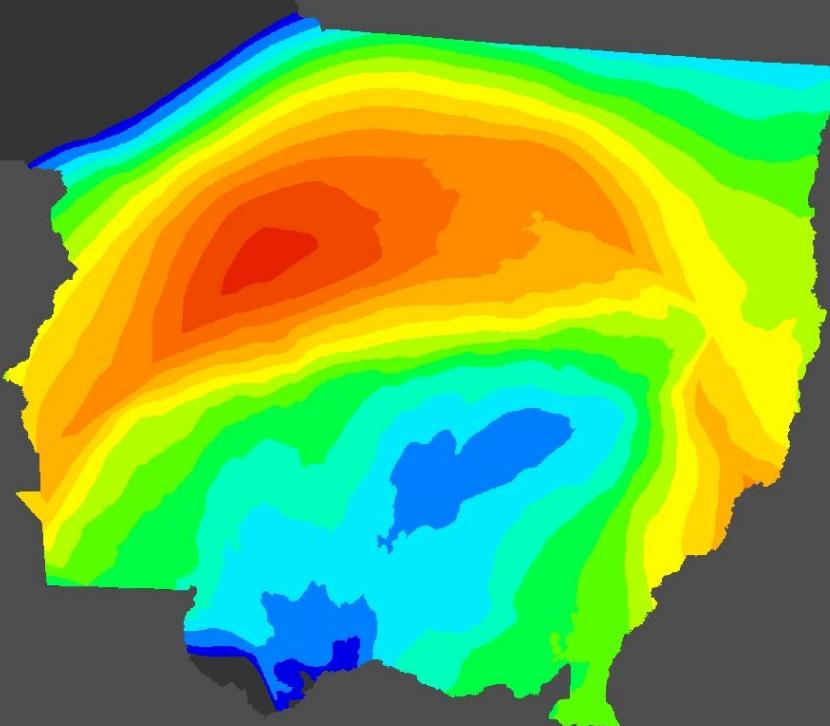
Potencial

Moderado

Elevado



Agrominerais Silicaticos

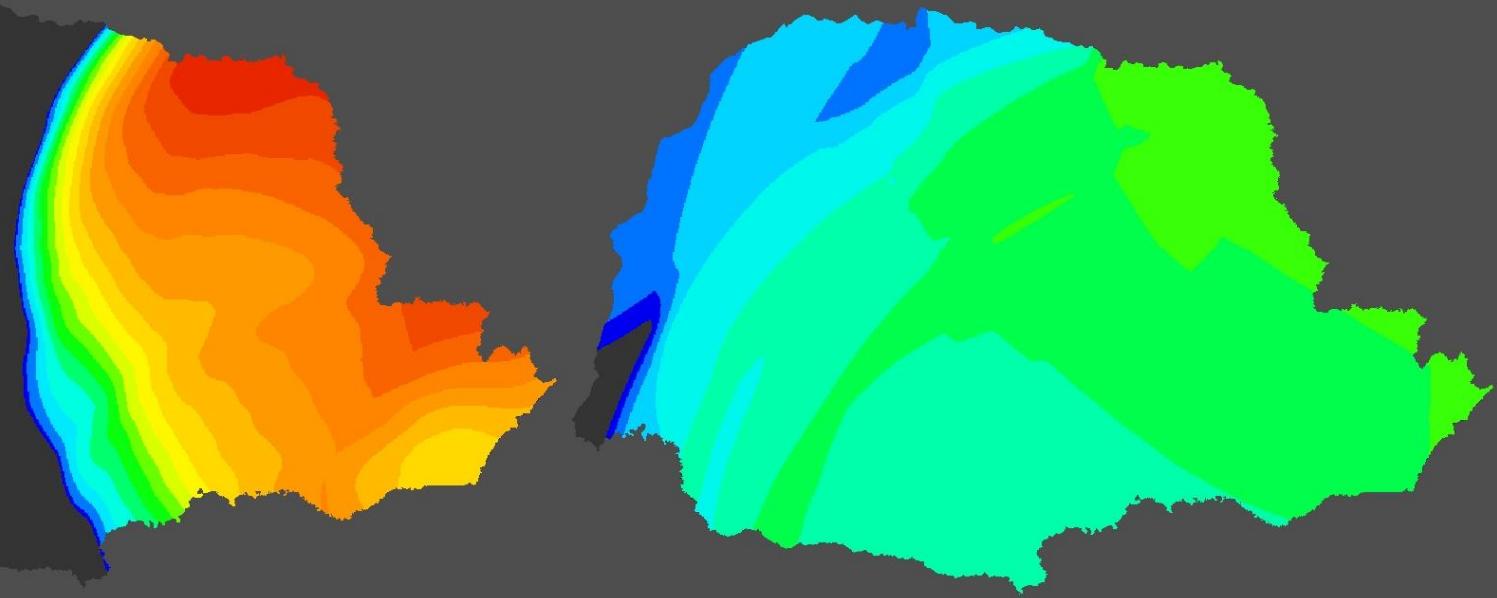


Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - PR



Carbonatos

Fosfato Sedimentar



Agrominerais Silicáticos

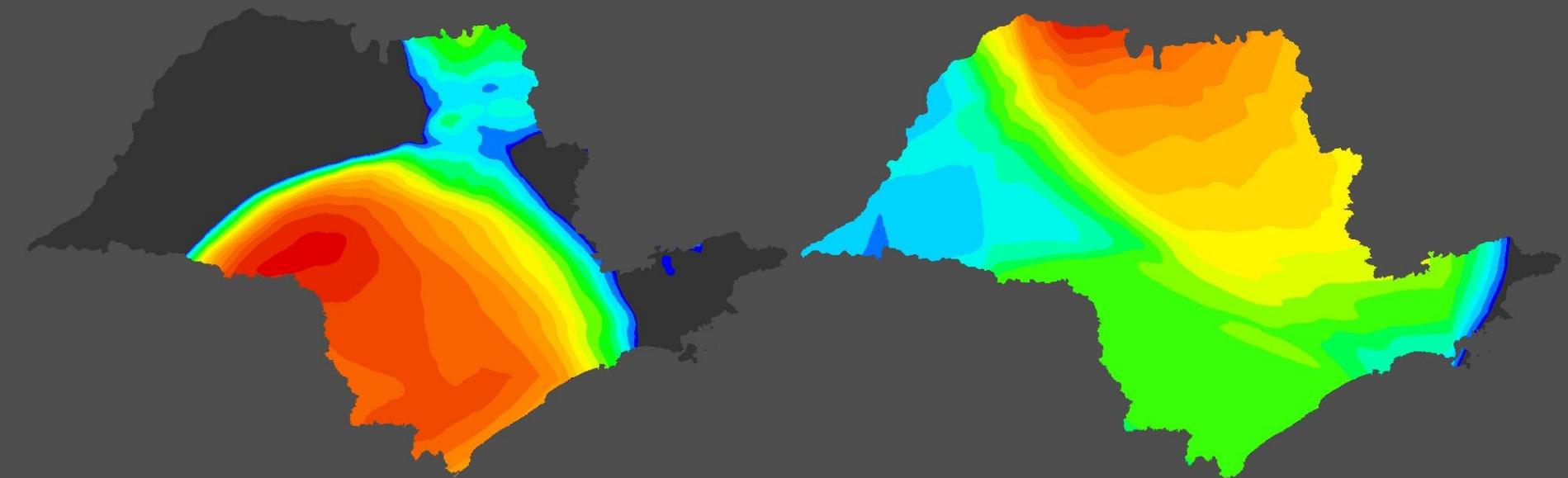


Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - SP

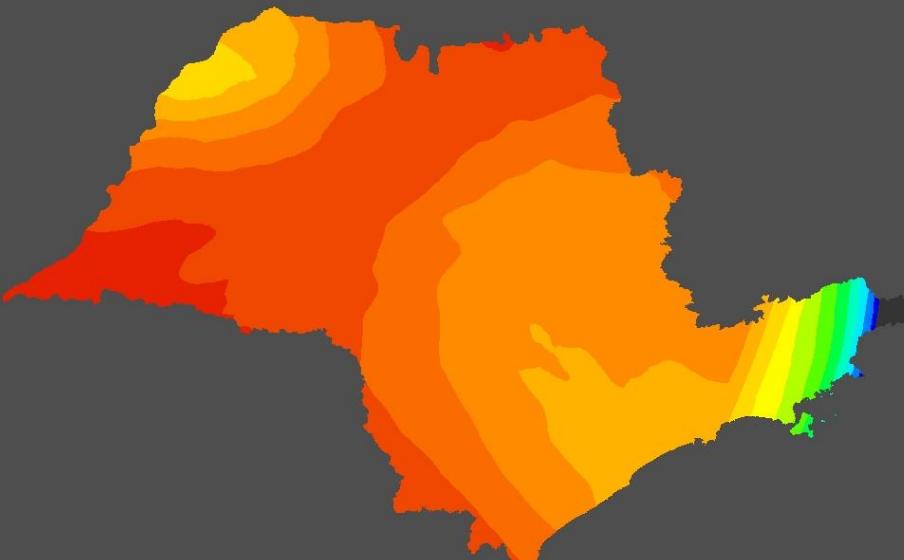


Carbonatos

Fosfato Sedimentar



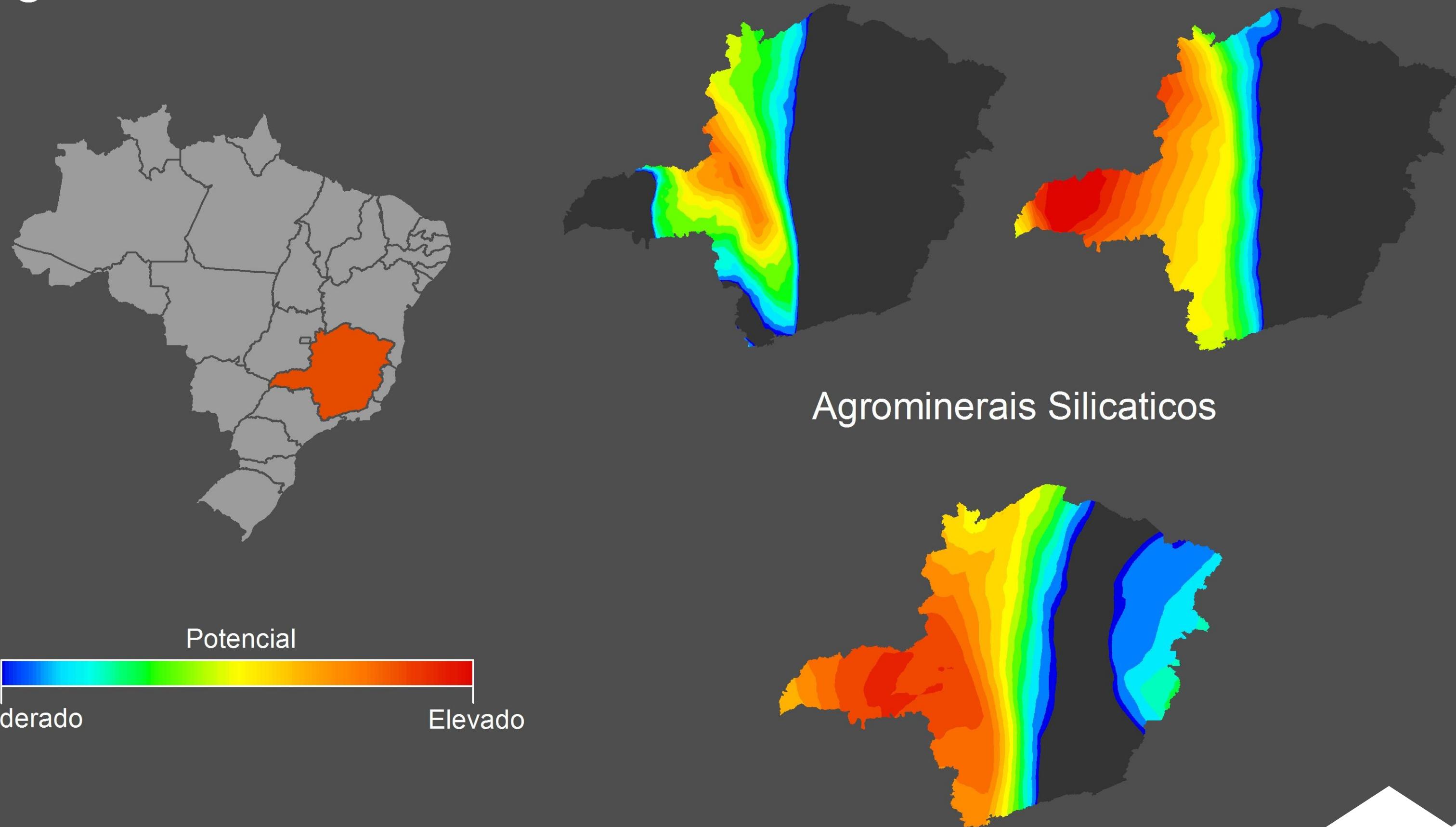
Agrominerais Silicaticos



Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - MG

Carbonatos

Fosfato Sedimentar



Processo Agrogeológico

1. Agrogeologia: Estudo dos solos agrícolas e das fontes de nutrientes, remineralizadores e condicionadores de solo regionais;
2. Seleção de agrominerais: Função da disponibilidade, composição química, mineralógica, e eficiência agronômica;
3. Produção de agrominerais: Definição da tecnologia de beneficiamento em função da eficiência agronômica;
4. Manejo: Aplicação de agrominerais regionais com a finalidade de manejar a fertilidade do solo (nutrientes + cargas negativas).



3. Produção de agrominerais



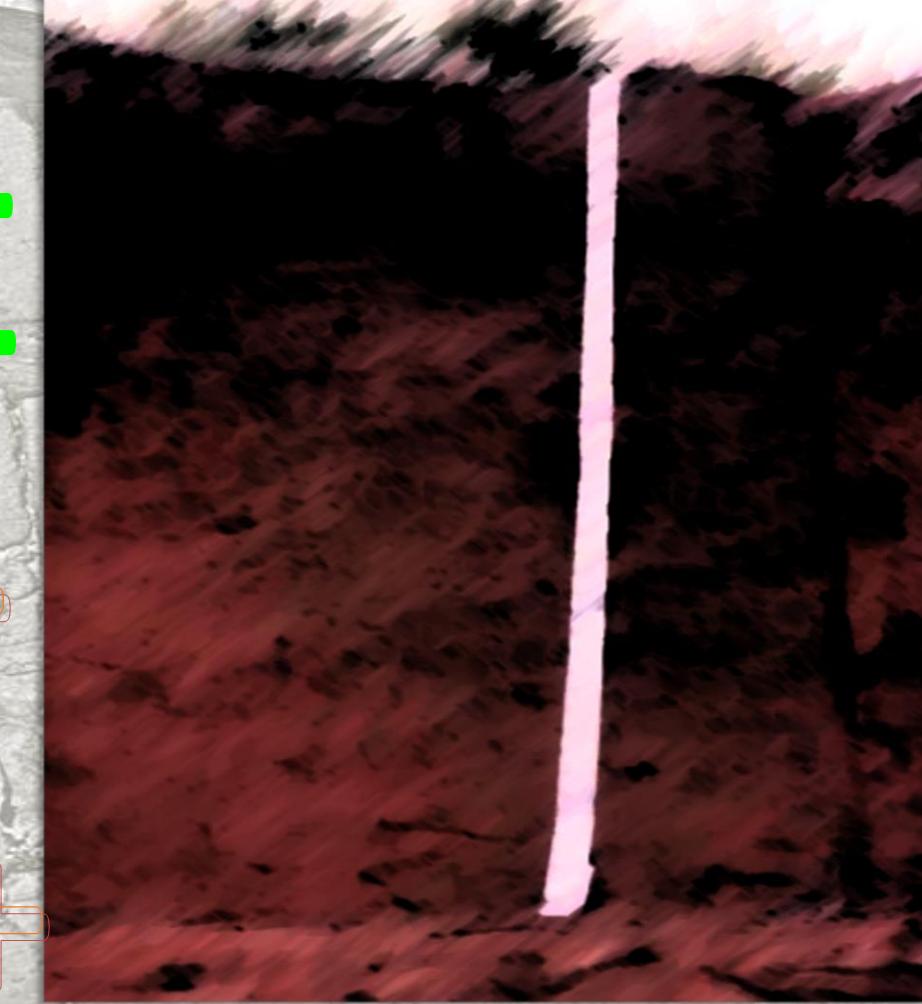
2. Seleção de agrominerais

1. Agrogeologia



4. Manejo

Produção de Solo



Produção de solo: Formação de nova camada de solo a partir do intemperismo da rocha moída no solo original ao longo do tempo.

- Propriedades emergentes – aumento da capacidade produtiva; intensificação ecológica; melhoria da eficiência de aproveitamento de nutrientes; mitigação do efeito estufa...

Novo paradigma

ience to shape our ag-

' was coined by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, then Director of Agriculture Research, during his stay in India. The term refers to the revolutionary progress taking place in agriculture in South Asia, in terms of yield increases. The genetic material for the revolution came from the wild relatives of wheat.

The Green Revolution, which led to increased wheat yields, was based on the use of new varieties and, thereby, conserved arable land. This technology, however, was criticized by environmentalists and social scientists for its dependence on market-purchased inputs. Rich farmers are able to take advantage of this technology, while poor environmentalists emphasize the use of organic pesticides, as well as the monoculture of wheat, as serious environmental problems. The Green Revolution has led to the degradation of soil and water resources, often women were excluded from the benefits due to their marginalization. In many developing countries, there is a clear balance between population growth and agricultural productivity, leading to an alignment of population growth and the production of food and

water availability. The challenges are clear, even in the very high-yielding wheat varieties. Increased yield is achieved through the application of fertilizers and irrigation water. In India, for example, in the program of Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, even in the very high-yielding wheat varieties, there is a clear reduction in productivity when irrigation is reduced.

These challenges were organized in various technologies. The events of the Green Revolution are described in a publication titled, "The Green Revolution: A Review" (Swaminathan, 1993).

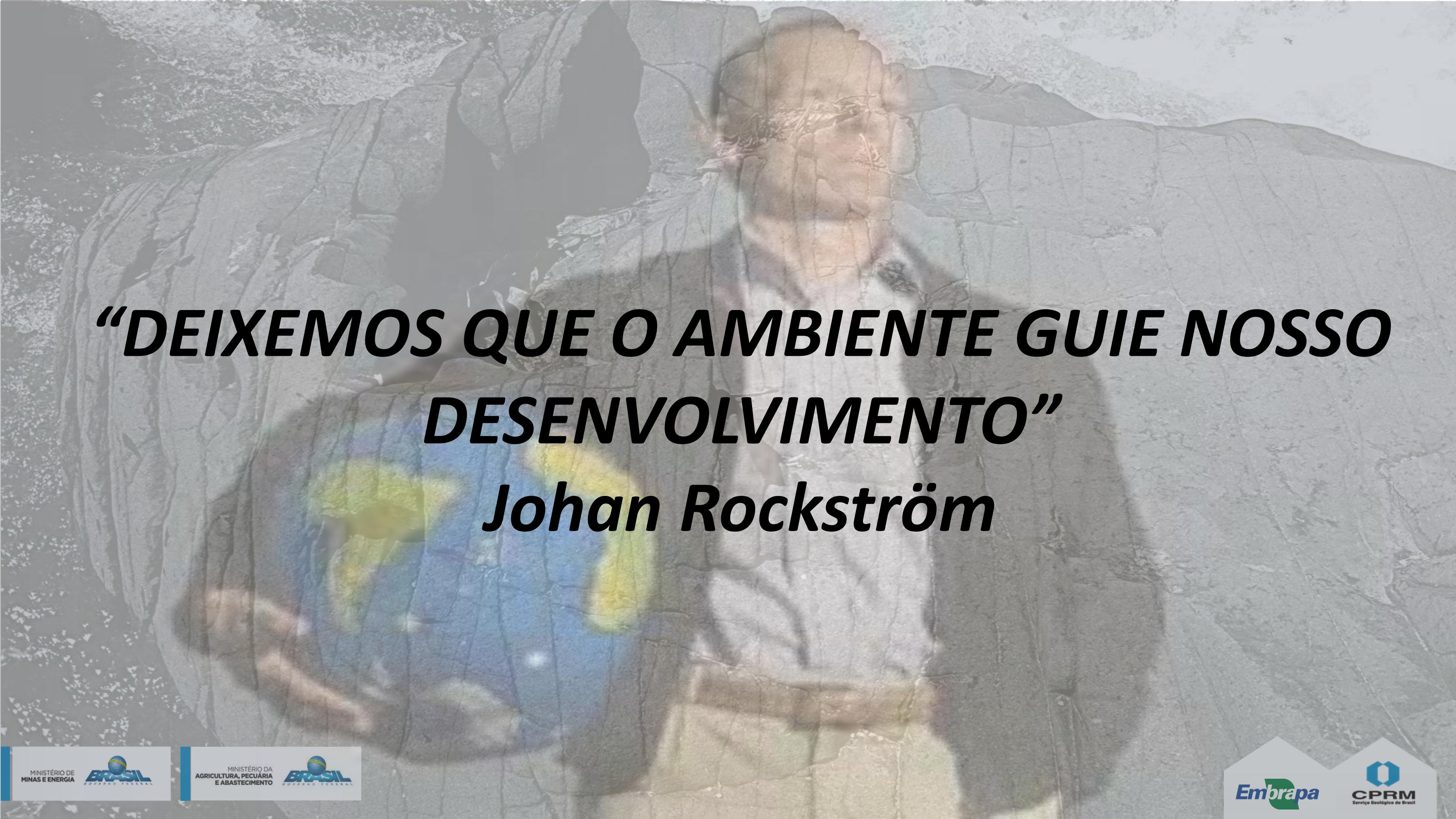


From Green to Evergreen Revolution

Indian Agriculture:
Performance and Challenges

THE CHALLENGE NOW
is to increase agricultural productivity

MS Swaminathan



**“DEIXEMOS QUE O AMBIENTE GUIE NOSSO
DESENVOLVIMENTO”**

Johan Rockström