



# Zoneamento Agrogeológico do Brasil

## Escala 1:1.000.000

Brasília, Brasil  
Nov  
2018

MINISTÉRIO DA  
AGRICULTURA, PECUÁRIA  
E ABASTECIMENTO



MINISTÉRIO DE  
MINAS E ENERGIA





# Tópicos

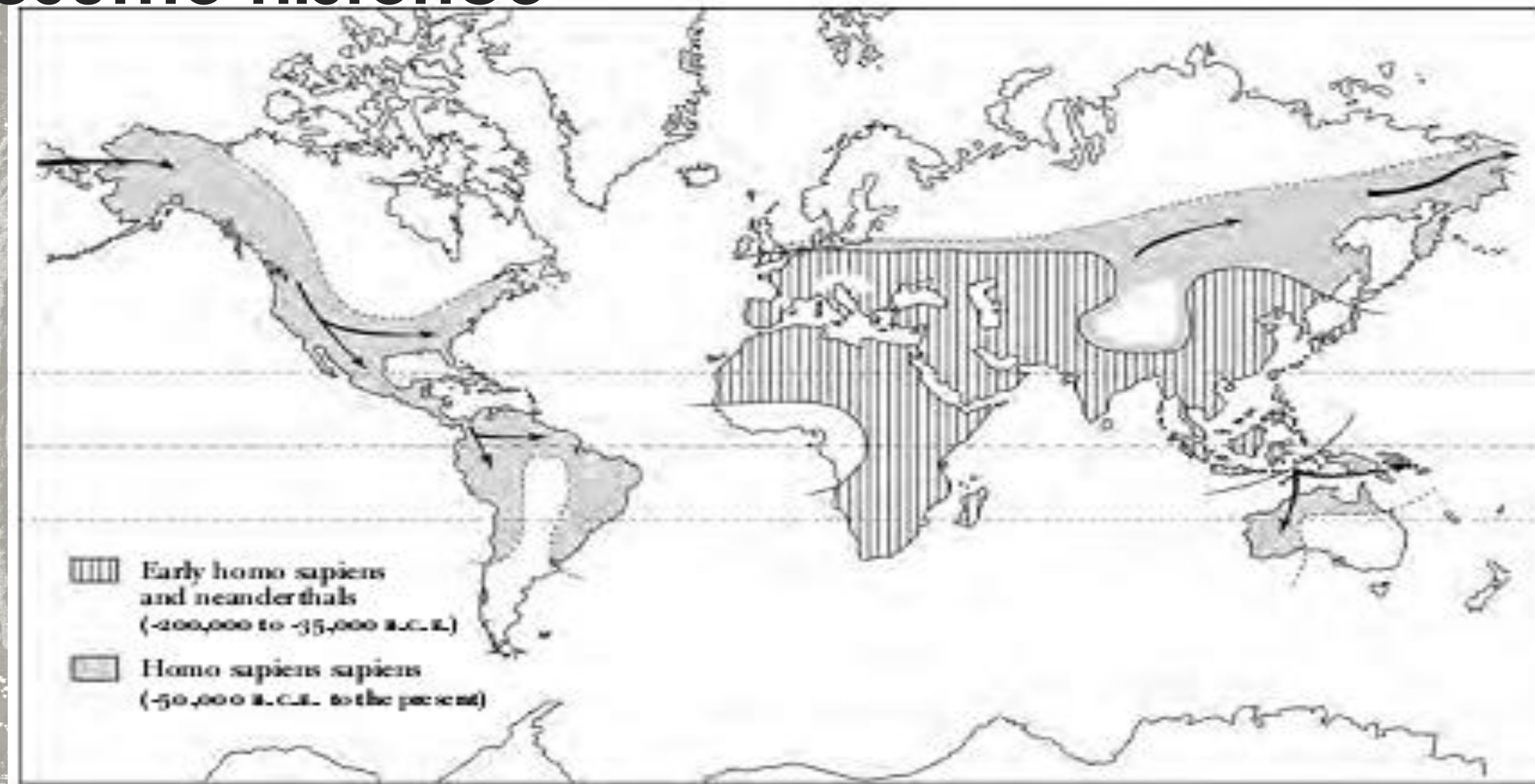
- Introdução: Centros de Origem, Agromineral, Agrogeologia, Zoneamento Agrogeológico, Dependência Externa, Eficiência de Uso de Nutrientes
- Objetivos: ZAG para planejamento do manejo de recursos regionais
- Abordagem metodológica: Ocorrência e consumo de agrominerais  
Zonas de ocorrência potencial 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

Hoje

| Anos atrás | 12,000 | 10,000 | 4,500 | 2,000 | 1,500 | 1,000 | 500 | 300 | 200 | 120 | 60 | 30 | 20 | +30 |
|------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|
|------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|-----|

Coletores e caçadores

Revolução  
Agrícola

Slash and Burn

Agricultura hidráulica

Revolução Verde

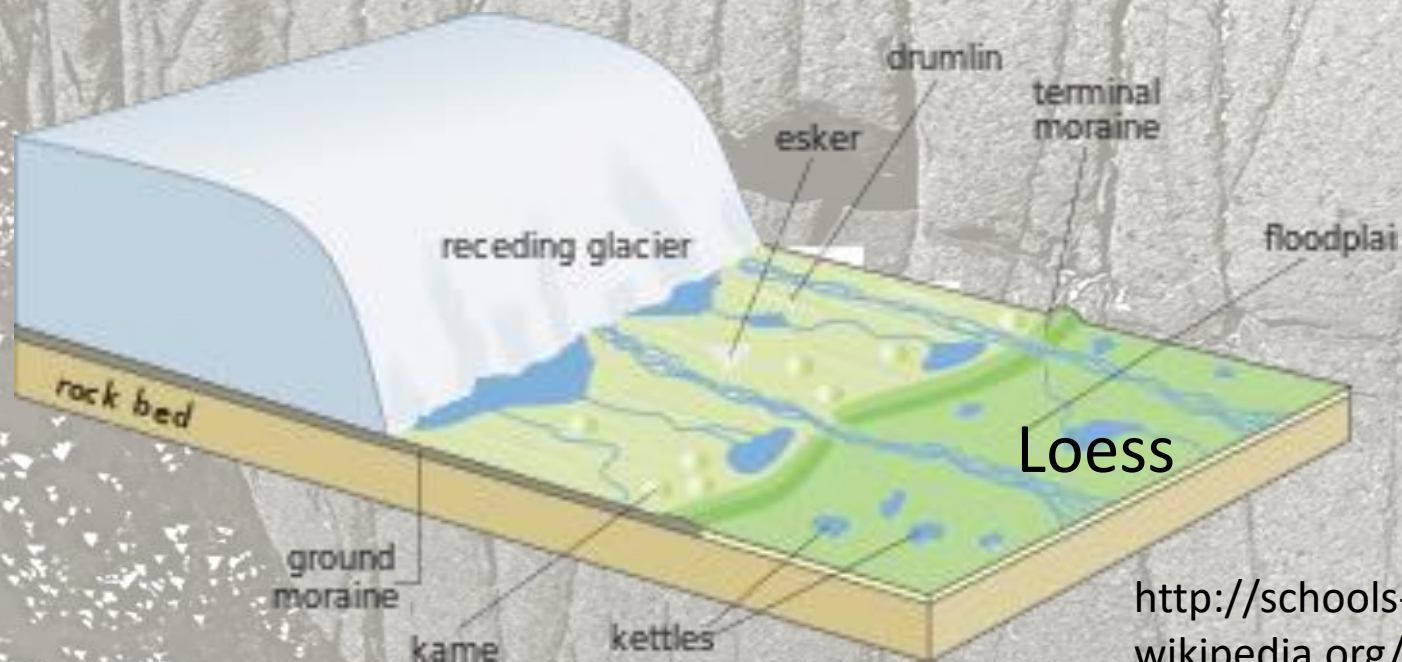
Revolução Sempre-Verde



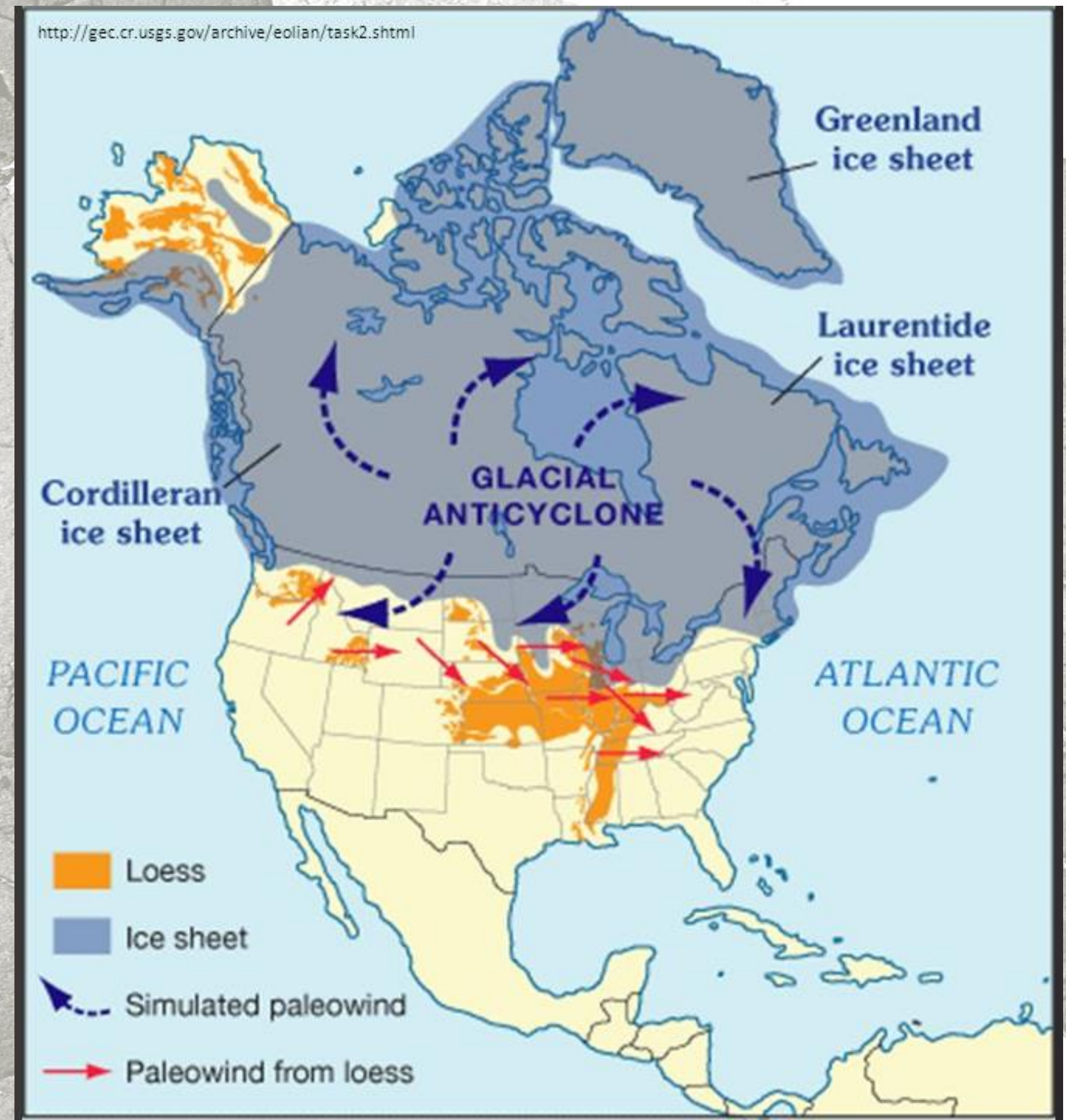
# O maior moinho da Terra!



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

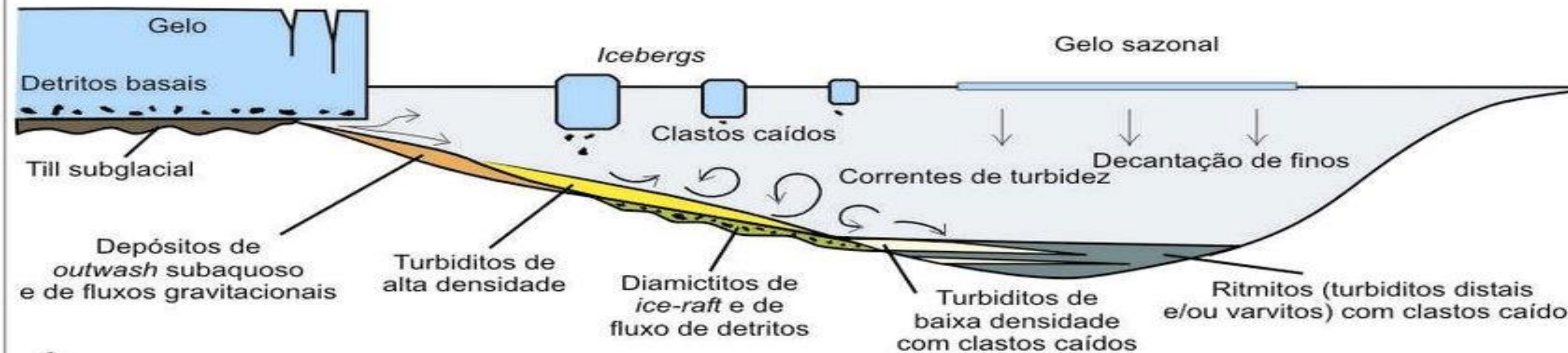


<http://schools-wikipedia.org/images/2760/276096.png>



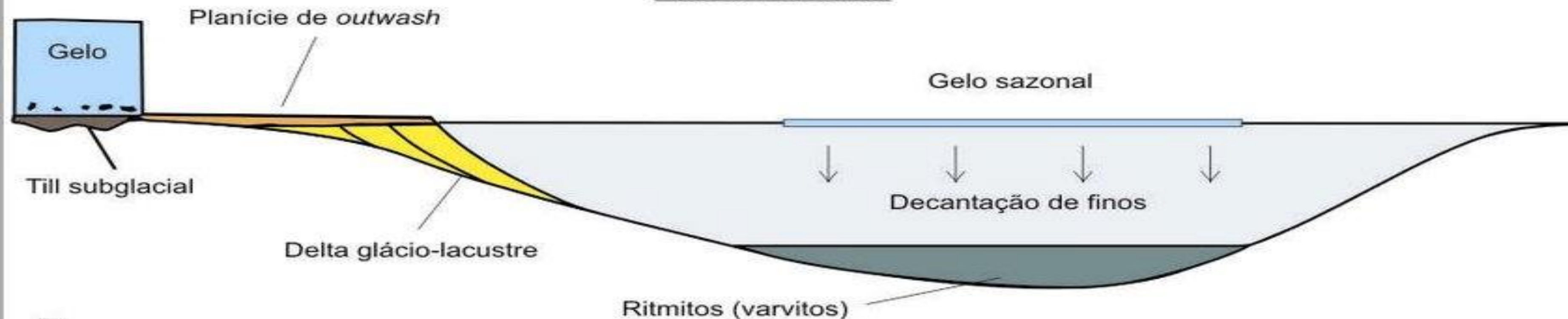


## LAGO EM CONTATO COM O GELO



A

## LAGO DISTAL



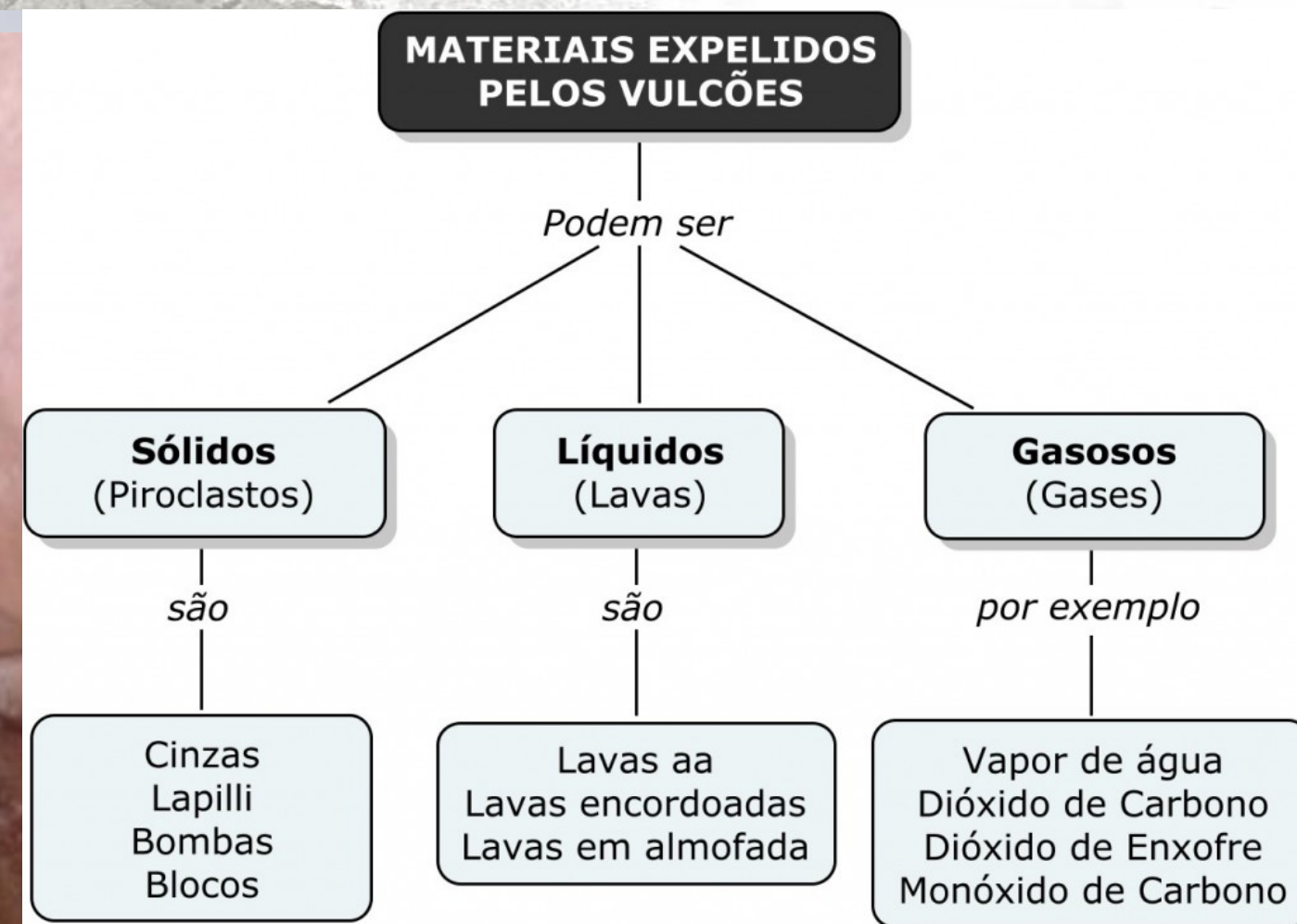
B



# Vulcões e cinzas



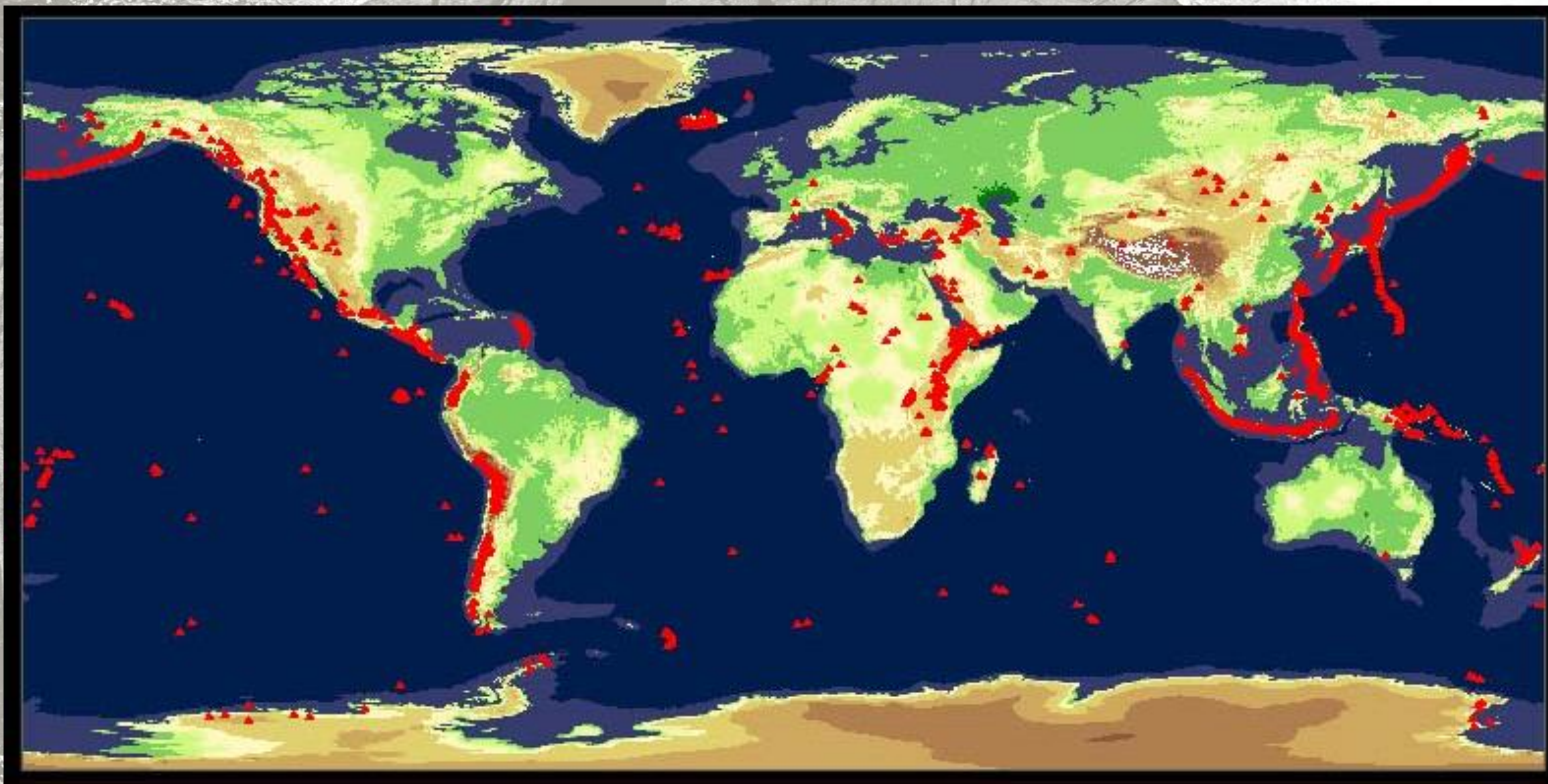
<http://espacociencias.com.pt/site/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/cinza-usgs.jpg>



<http://espacociencias.com.pt/site/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Materiais-vulc%C3%B5es-1024x731.jpg>



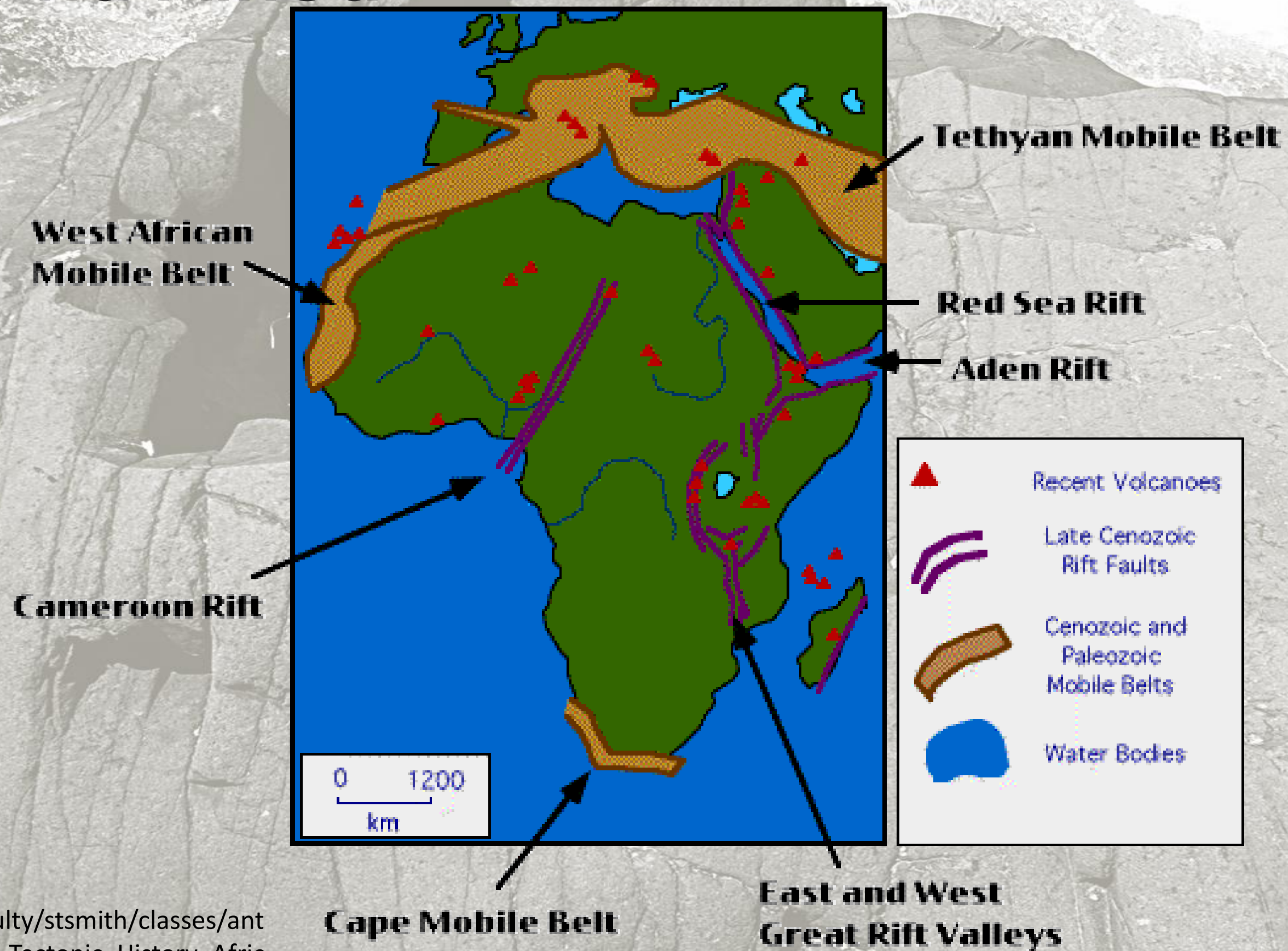
# Vulcões no mundo



[https://vignette.wikia.nocookie.net/hypotheticalvolcanoes/images/5/58/World\\_Volcano\\_Map.jpg/  
revision/latest?cb=20141123042945](https://vignette.wikia.nocookie.net/hypotheticalvolcanoes/images/5/58/World_Volcano_Map.jpg/revision/latest?cb=20141123042945)

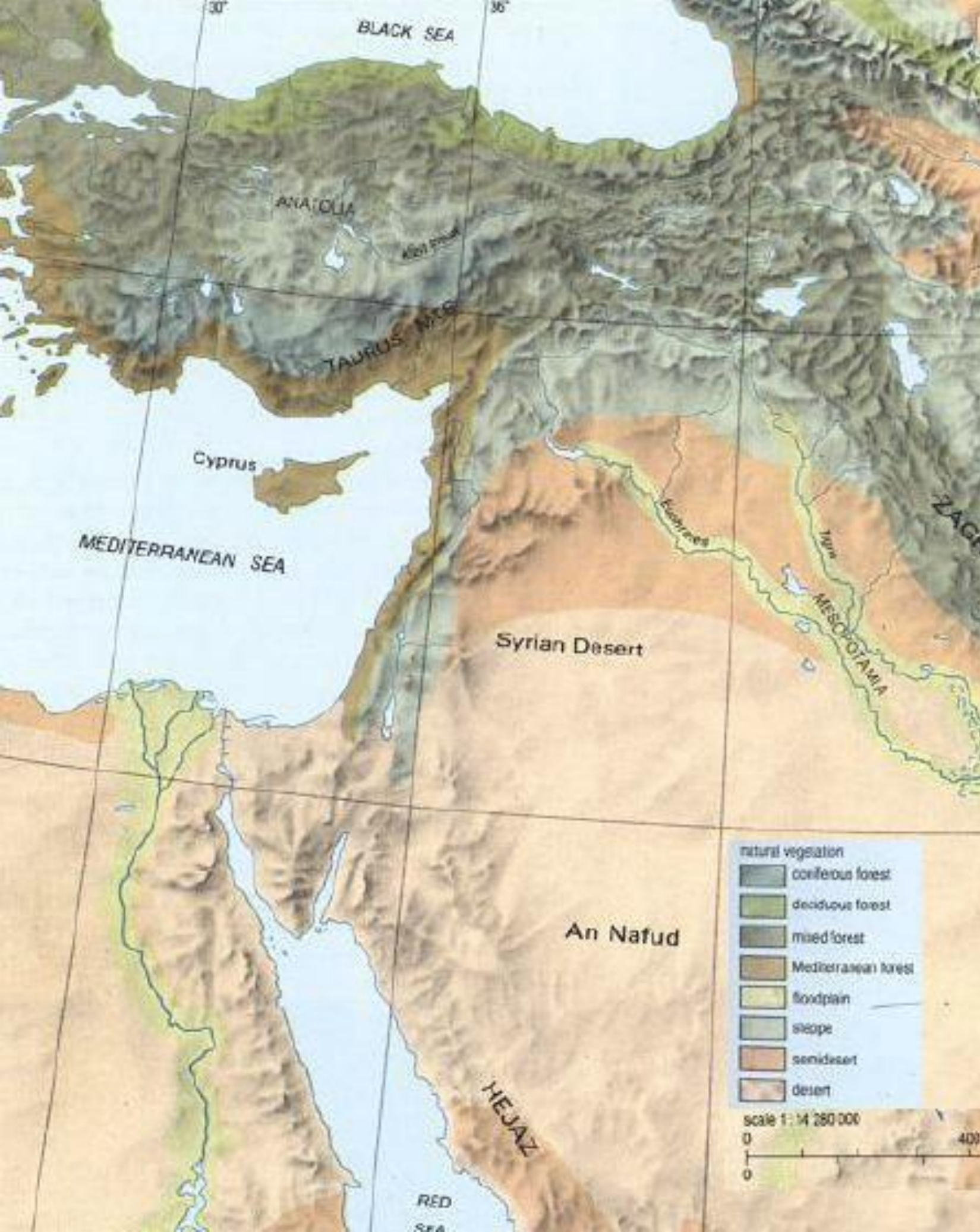


# Vulcões na África



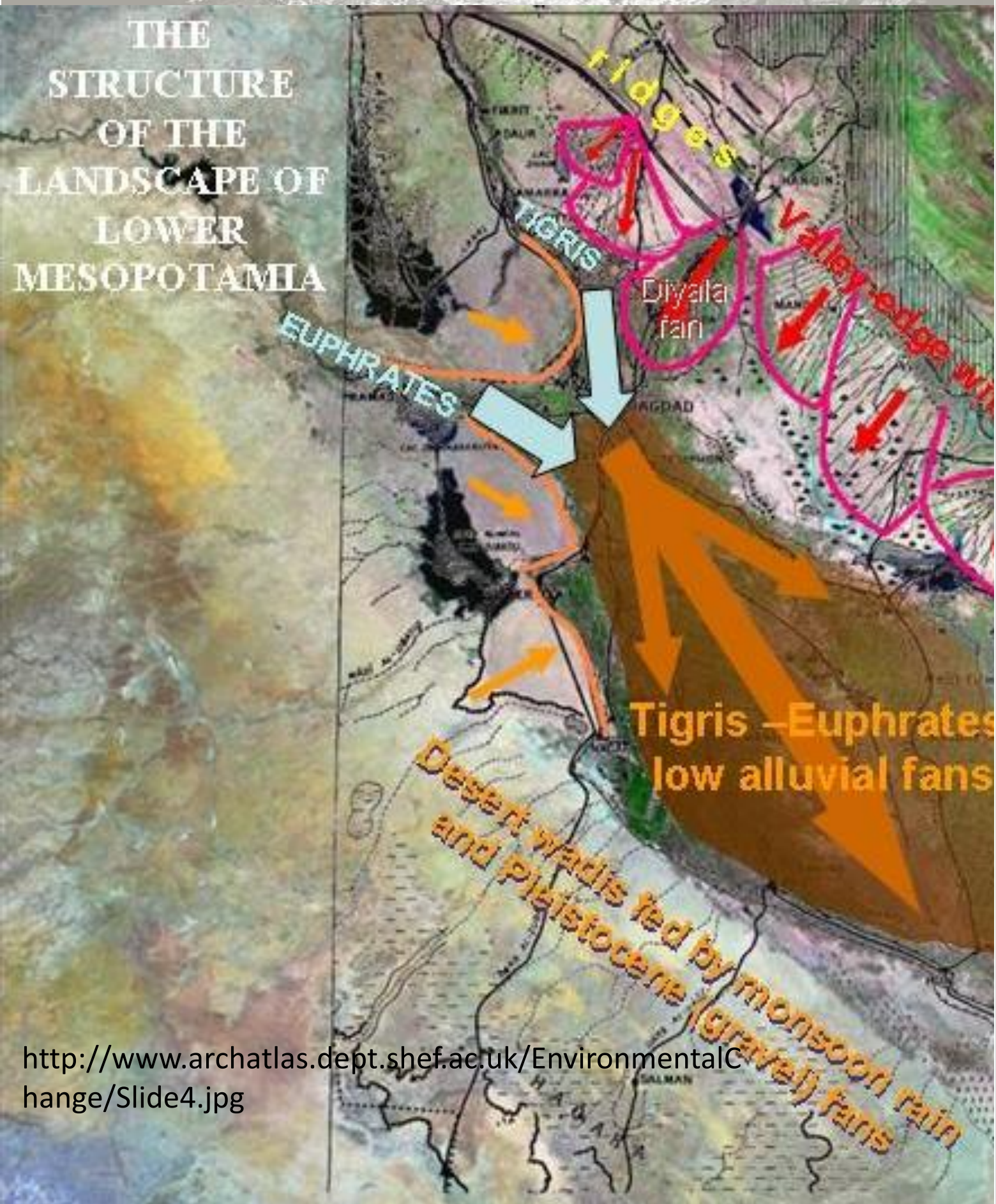
[http://www.anth.ucsb.edu/faculty/stsmith/classes/anth3/courseware/OlduvaiForm/3\\_Tectonic\\_History\\_Africa.html](http://www.anth.ucsb.edu/faculty/stsmith/classes/anth3/courseware/OlduvaiForm/3_Tectonic_History_Africa.html)



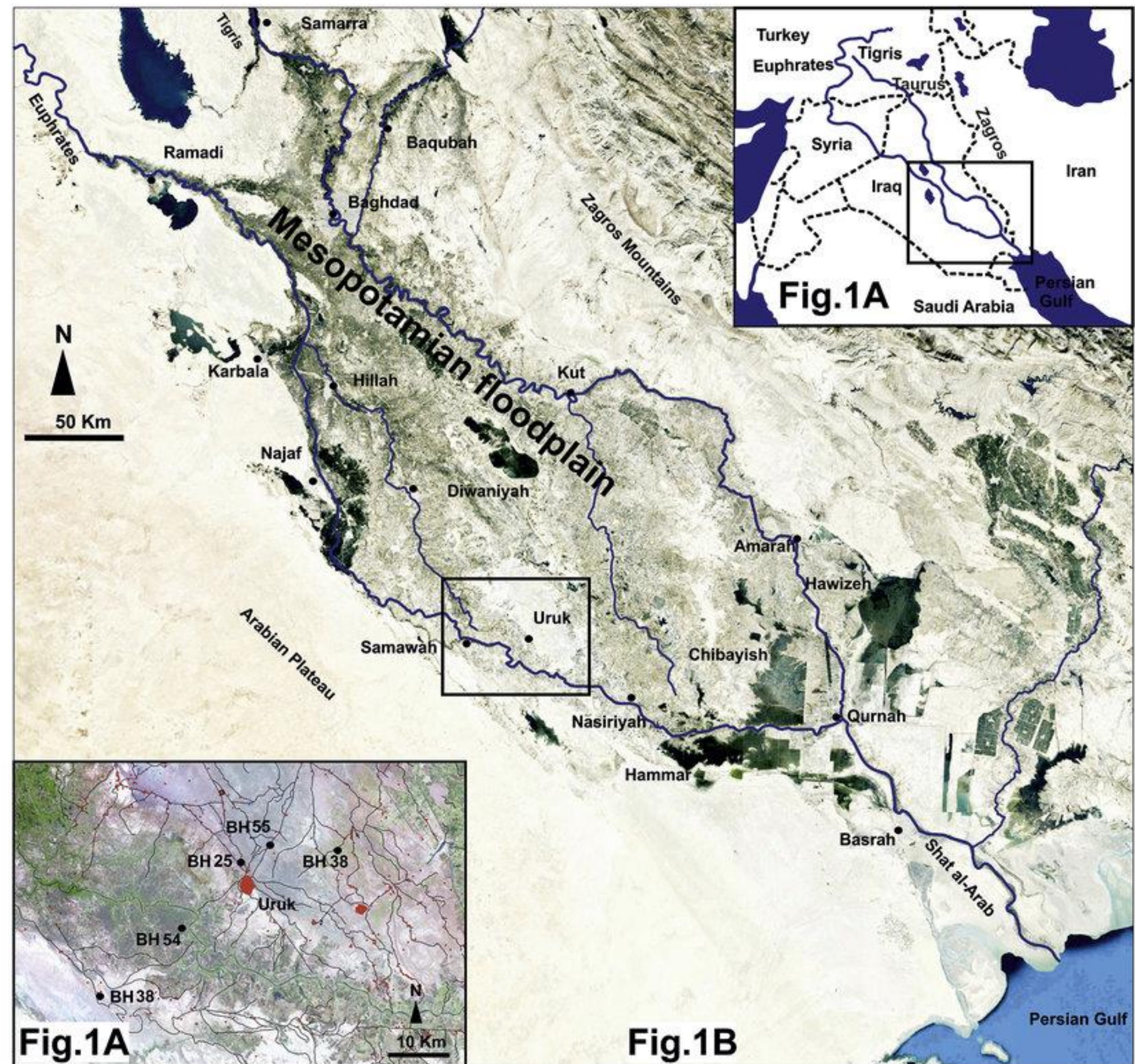




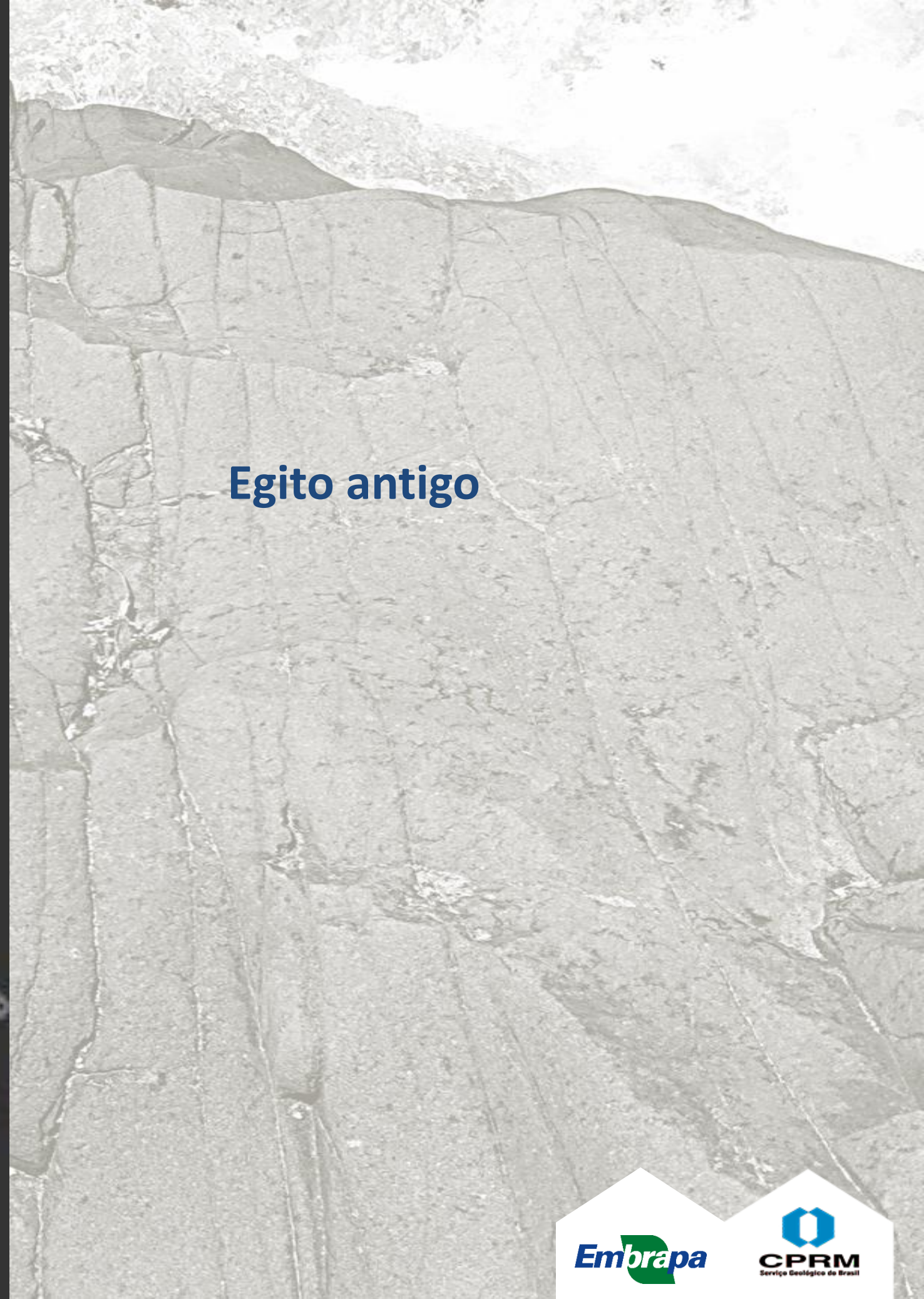
# Grandes planícies fluviais



<http://www.archatlas.dept.shef.ac.uk/EnvironmentalChange/Slide4.jpg>



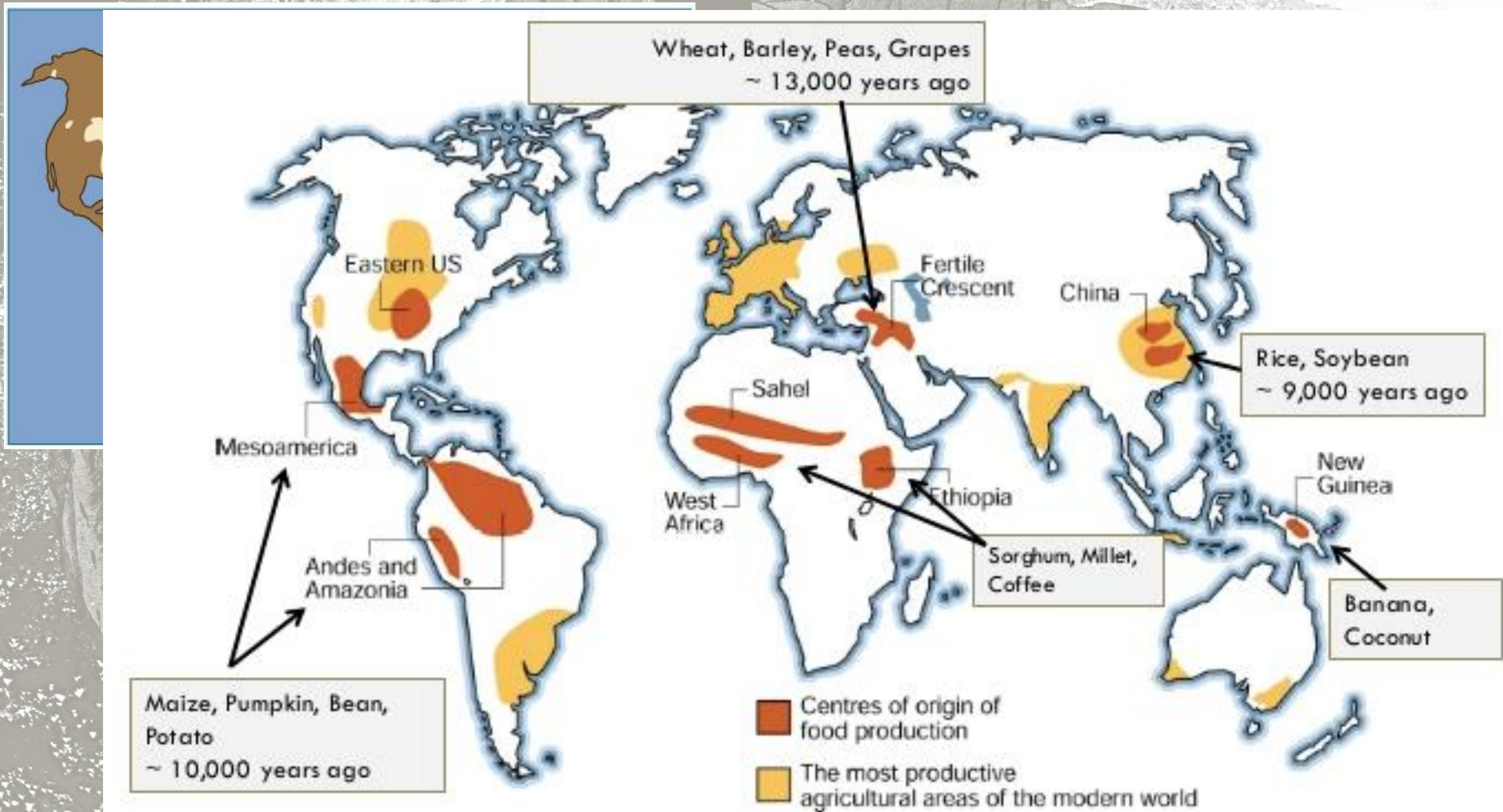




Egito antigo



# Centros de origem de plantas e relação com silicatos





# Centros de Origem e relação com silicatos

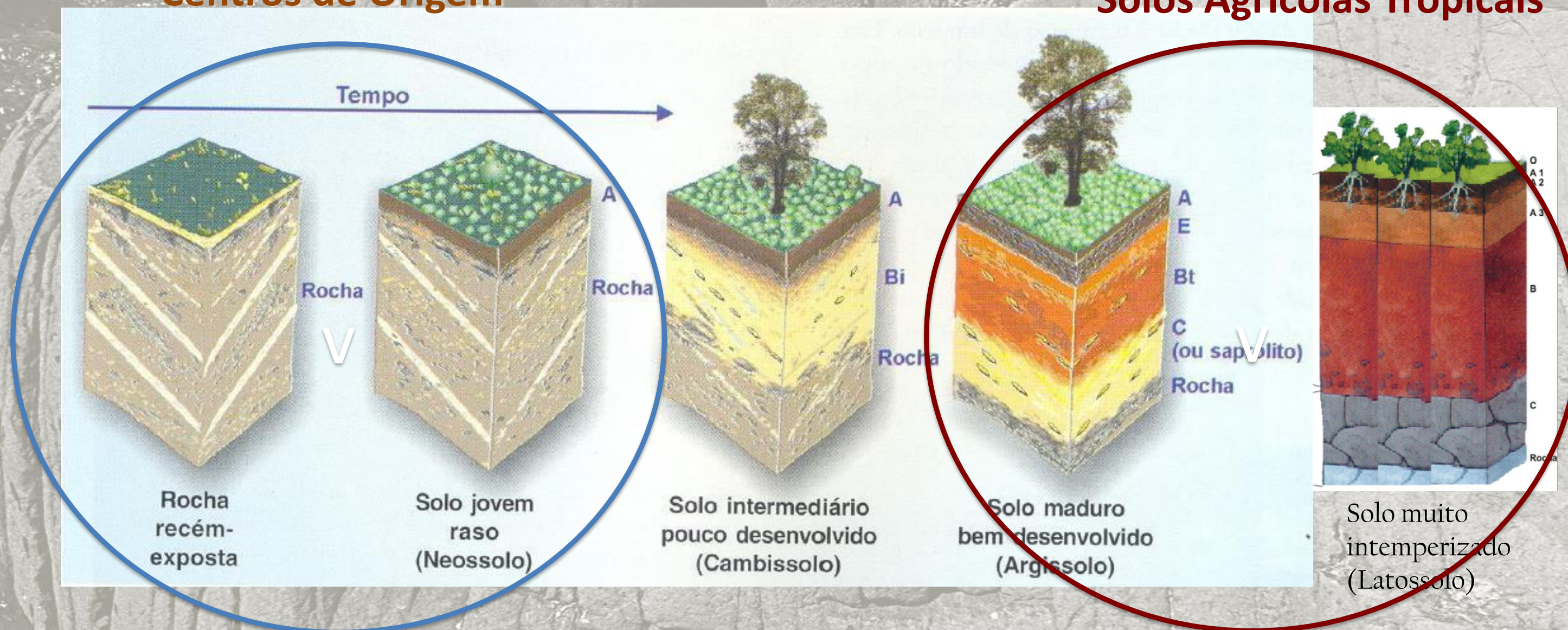




# Centros de Origem e Solos Tropicais

## Centros de Origem

## Solos Agrícolas Tropicais



### Minerais primários

Origem Si, Ca, Mg, K

### Argilominerais 2:1

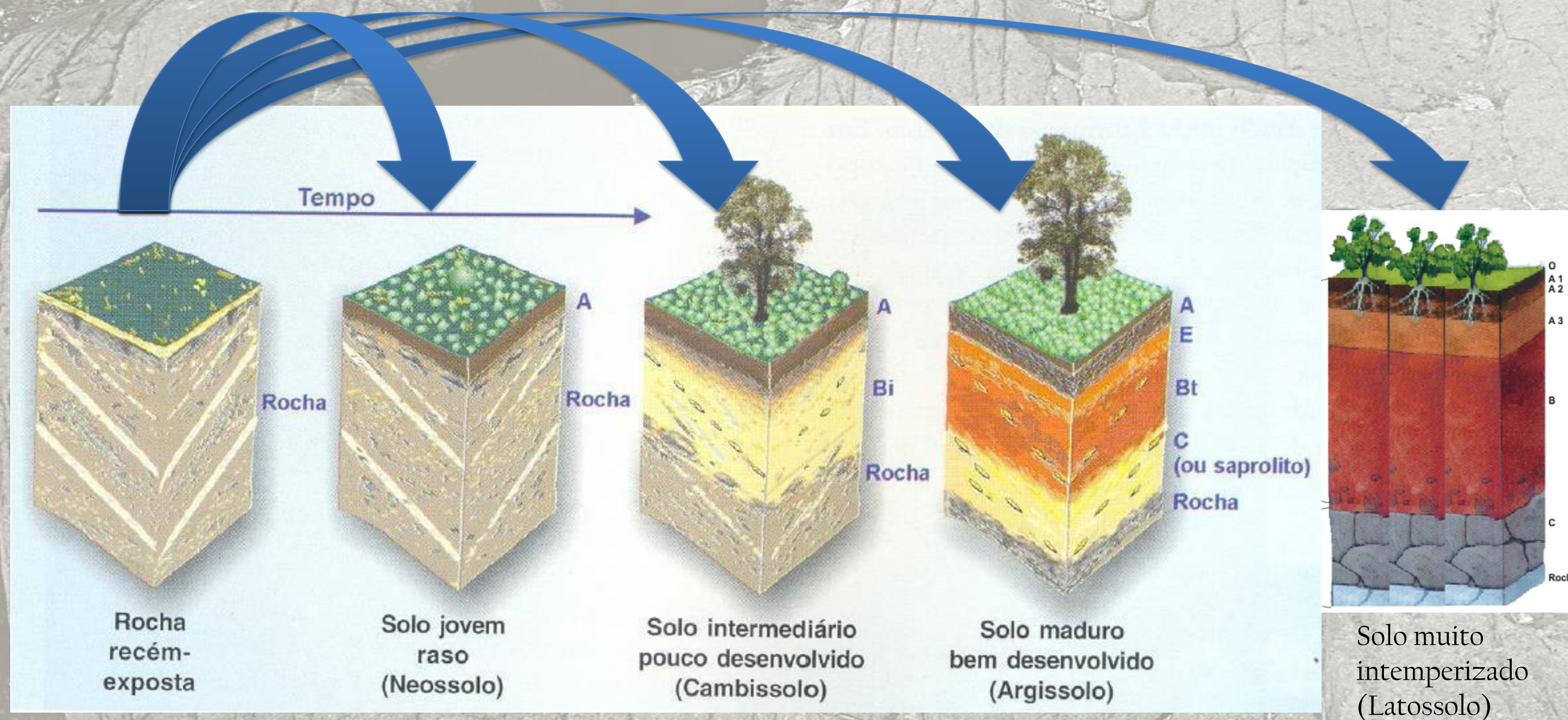
Manutenção parcial do Si, Ca, Mg, K  
Minerais expansivos, retenção de água,  
Retenção de cátions

### 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 lança mecanizada**



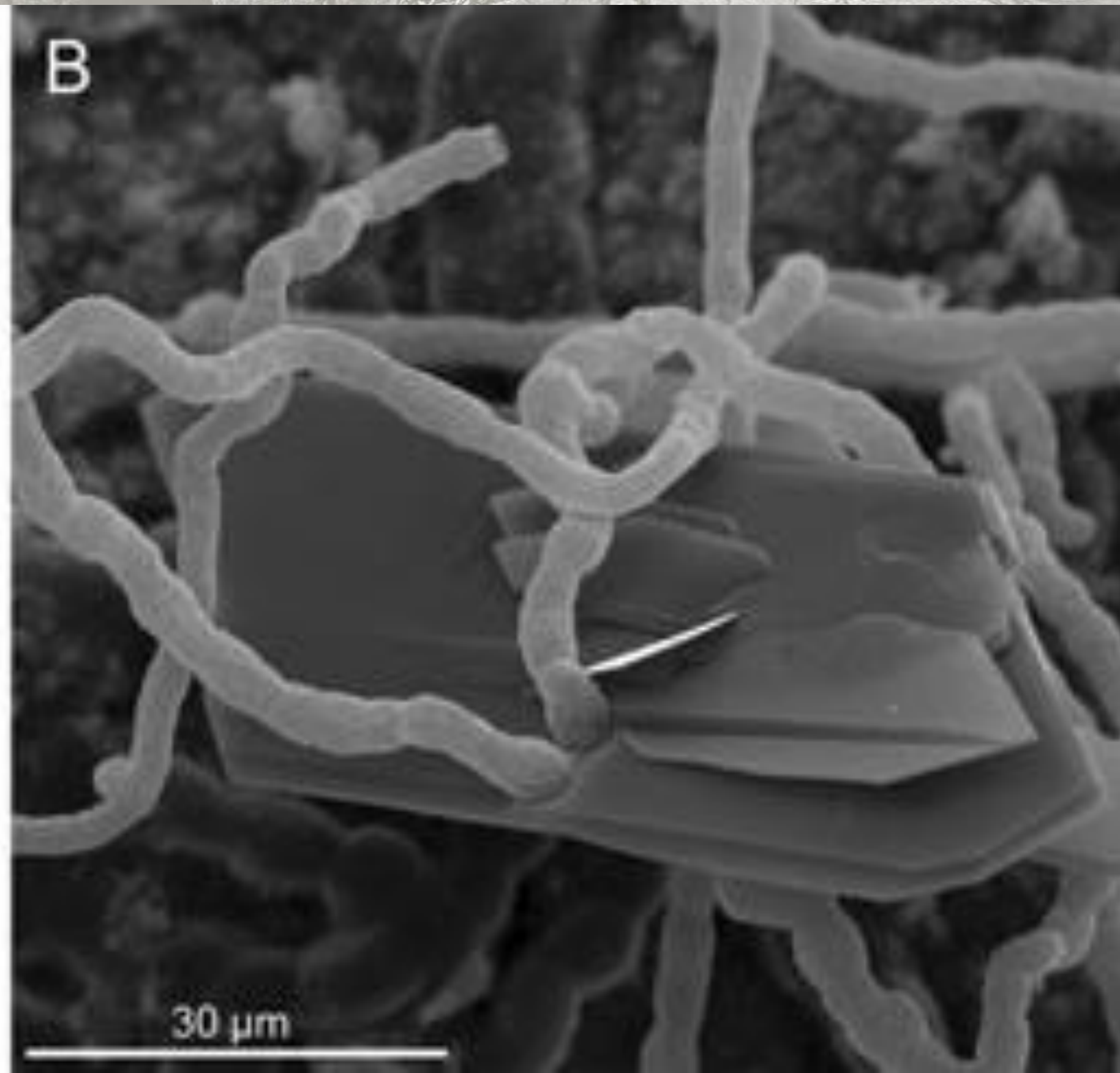
# Biointemperismo





# Biointemperismo

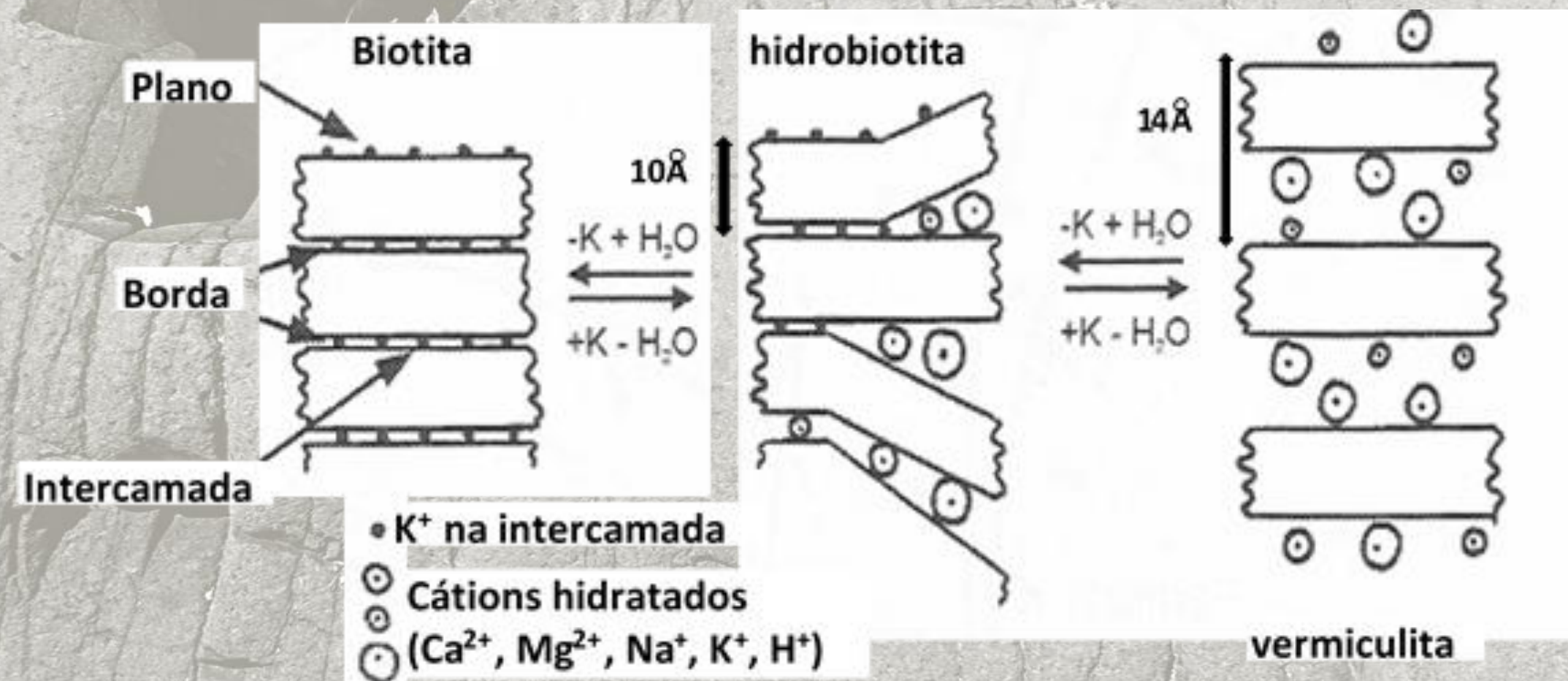
**Fonte:** Bonneville et al (2011)  
Tree-mycorrhiza Symbiosis  
accelerate mineral weathering.  
*Geoch. Cosmoch. Acta*, 75:6988-  
7005





# Biointemperismo

Biotita  $\longrightarrow$  Vermiculita + K + Si + Mg + Fe



Fonte: Van Straaten (2007)

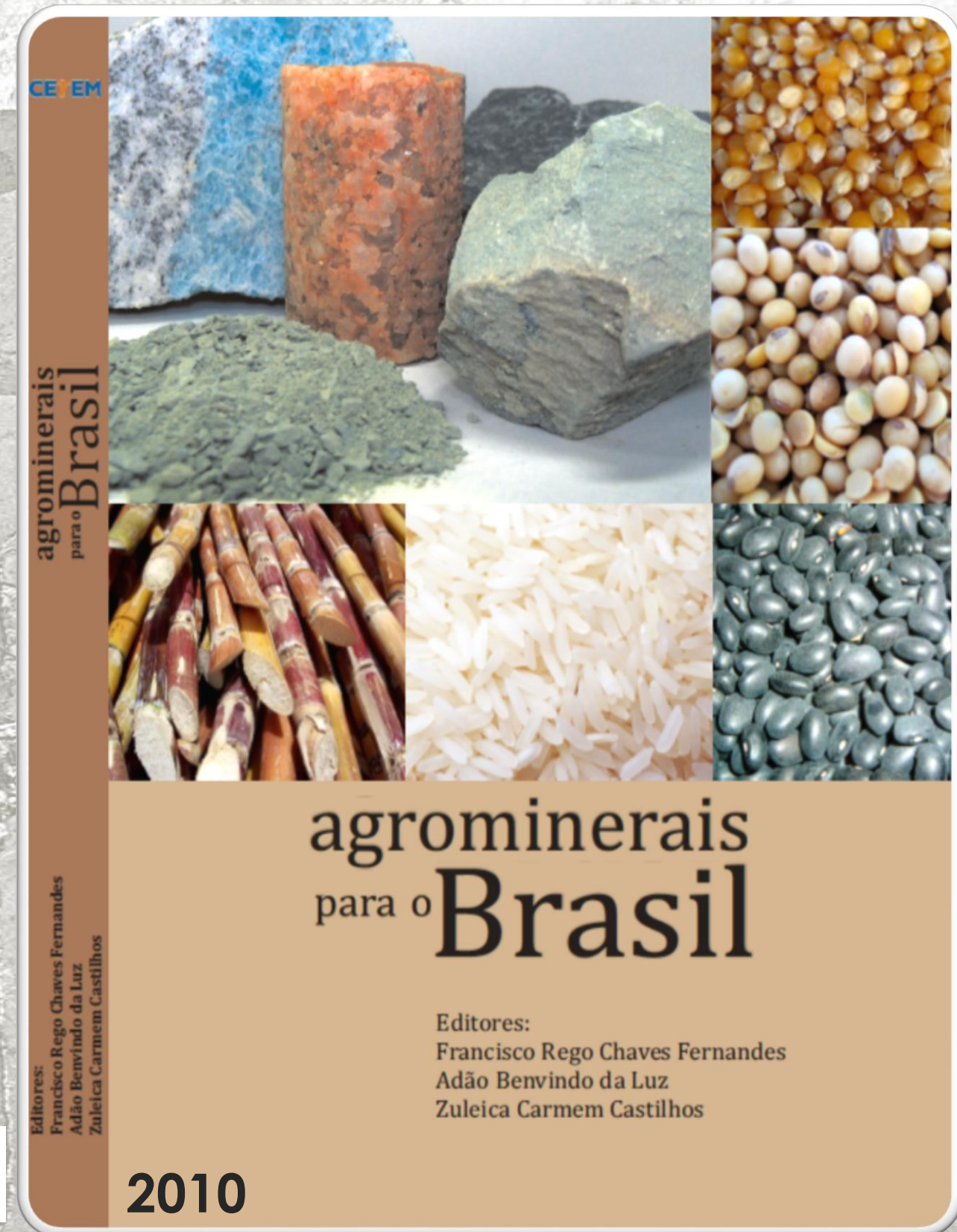


# Agrominerais



# Agromineral

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





# Tipos de Agrominerais

| Classe de ânion |                                | Tipo de rochas*  | Cátions principais                                    | Cobertura da crosta (% área) <sup>10</sup> | Solubilidade em água |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--|---|--|----------------------|
| Carbonato       | CO <sub>3</sub> <sup>2-</sup>  | Calcário (sedimentar) <sup>1</sup><br>Carbonatito (ígneo) <sup>2</sup><br>Mármore (metamórfico) <sup>3</sup> | Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Mg <sup>2+</sup>                   | 10,0                                       | Baixa                |
| Sulfato         | SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>2-</sup>  | Depósitos evaporíticos (sedimentar) <sup>4</sup>   | Ca <sup>2+</sup> (Mg <sup>2+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> ) | 0,0  | Muito alta           |
| Cloreto         | Cl <sup>-1</sup>               | Depósitos evaporíticos (sedimentar)  | K <sup>+</sup>  | 0,0  | Muito alta           |
| Fosfato         | PO <sub>4</sub> <sup>3-</sup>  | Fosforito (sedimentar) <sup>5</sup><br>Foscorito (ígneo) <sup>6</sup>  | Ca <sup>2+</sup>                                      | 0,0  | Baixa                |
| Silicato        | SiO <sub>4</sub> <sup>4-</sup> | Sedimentar <sup>7</sup><br>Ígneo <sup>8</sup><br>Metamórfico <sup>9</sup>                                    | Ca <sup>2+</sup> , Mg <sup>2+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup>  | 90,0                                       | Muito baixa          |

\*Exemplos de pesquisa com agrominerais *in natura*: <sup>1</sup>Sousa et al. (1989); <sup>2</sup>Andrade et al. (2002); <sup>3</sup>Raymundo et al. (2013); <sup>4</sup>Freire et al. (2014); <sup>5</sup>Chaves et al. (2013); <sup>6</sup>Resende et al. (2006); <sup>7</sup>Lopes (1971); <sup>8</sup>Mancuso et al. (2014); <sup>9</sup>Duarte et al. (2012).  
<sup>10</sup>Scoffin (1987).



# Agrogeologia

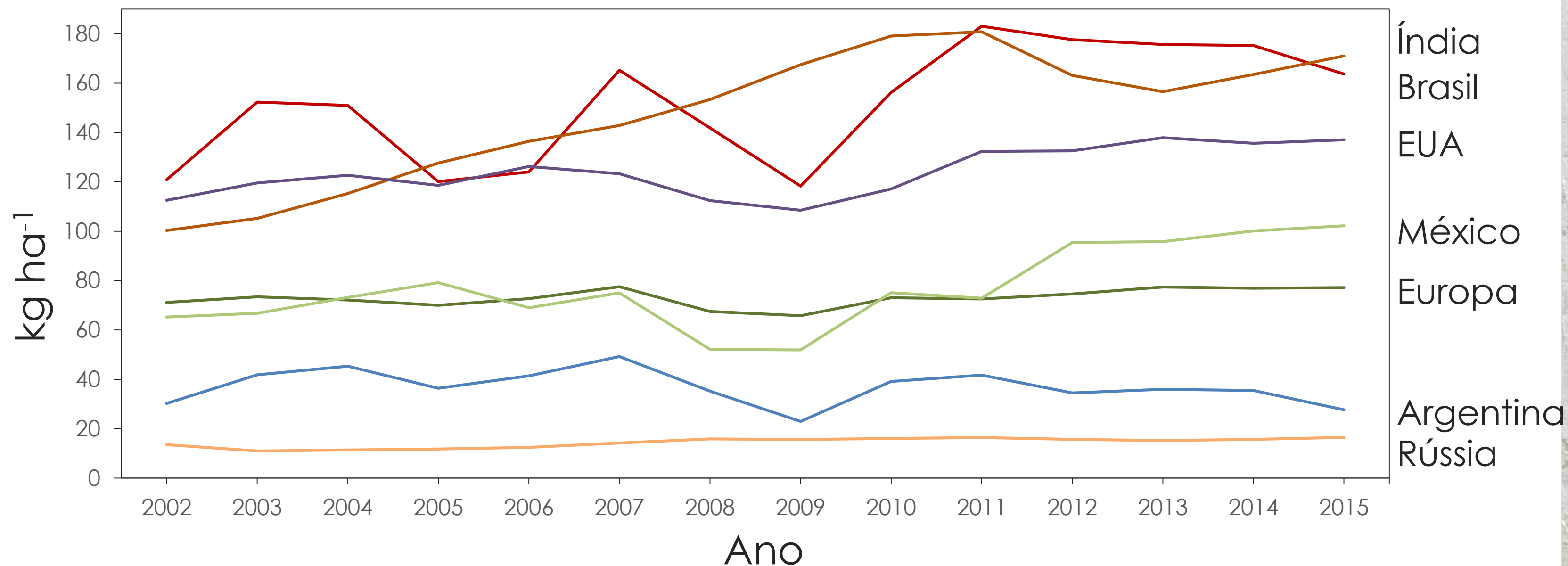
**Ciência que estuda processos geológicos que influenciam a distribuição e formação dos solos, bem como a aplicação de materiais geológicos em sistemas agrícolas e florestais como forma de manter e melhorar a produtividade do solo para o aumento dos benefícios sociais, econômicos e ambientais.**

**(Chesworth e Van Straaten, 1993)**



# Consumo de nutrientes

## Países com taxas de consumo de NPK inferiores a 180 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

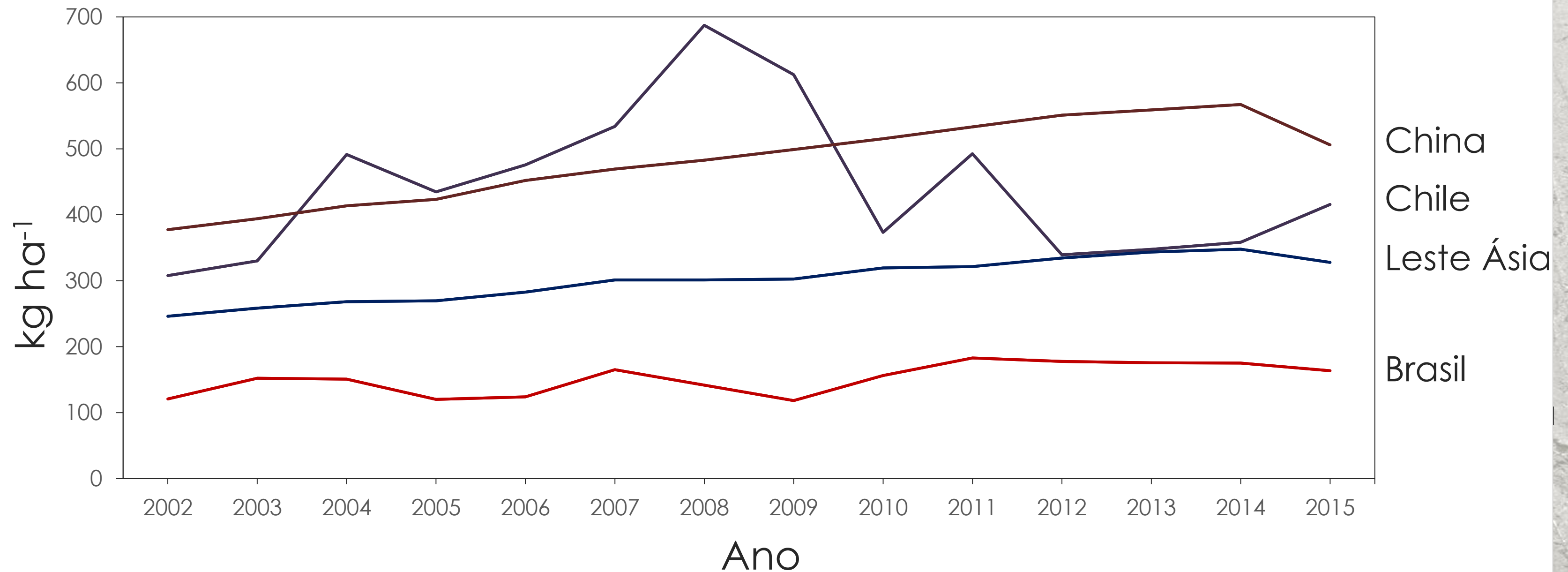


Fonte: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.CON.FERT.ZS?view=map&year=2015>



# Consumo de nutrientes

Países com taxas de consumo de NPK acima de 100 kg ha<sup>-1</sup>

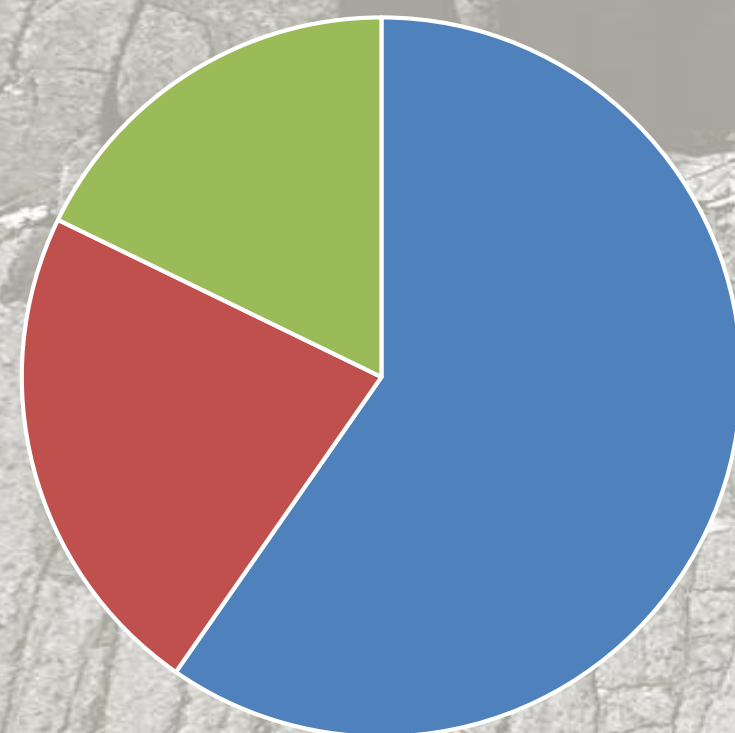


Fonte: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/AG.CON.FERT.ZS?view=map&year=2015>



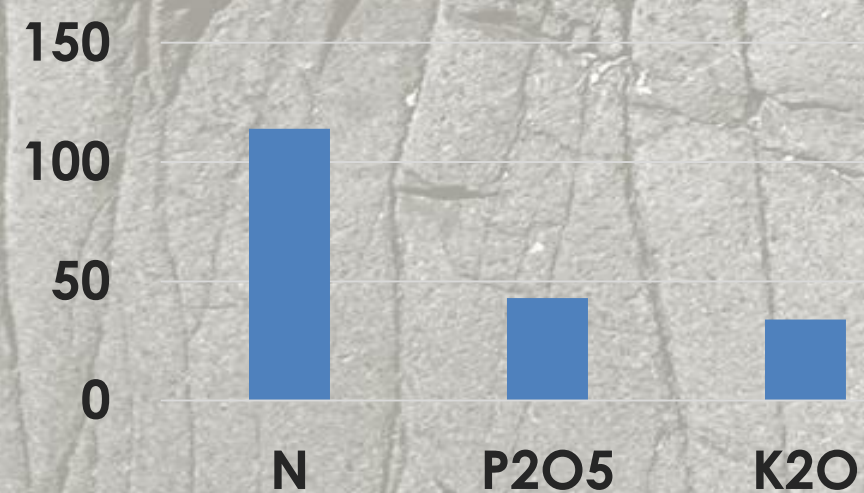
# Consumo de nutrientes

2017 (Mundo)

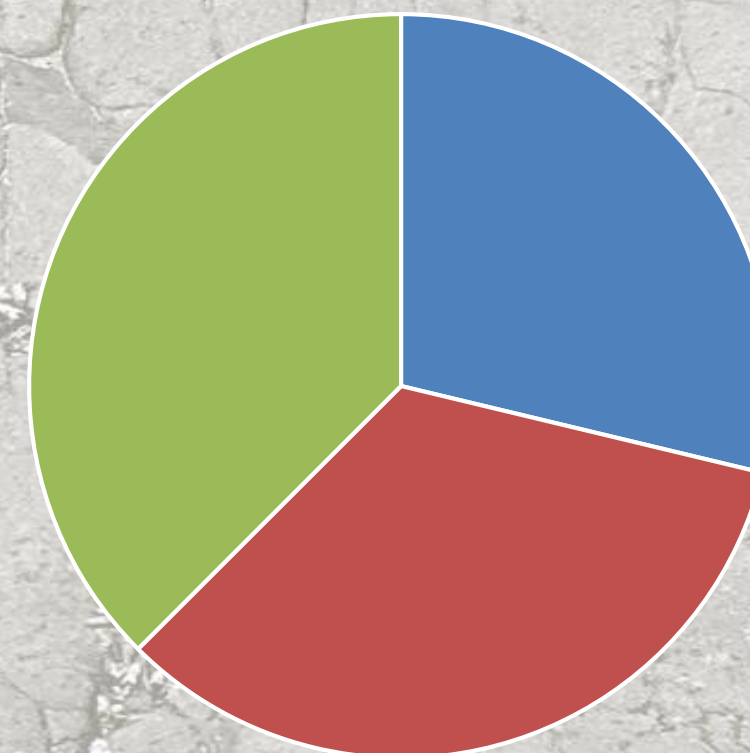


■ N ■ P2O5 ■ K2O

2017 – Mundo (10<sup>6</sup> ton)

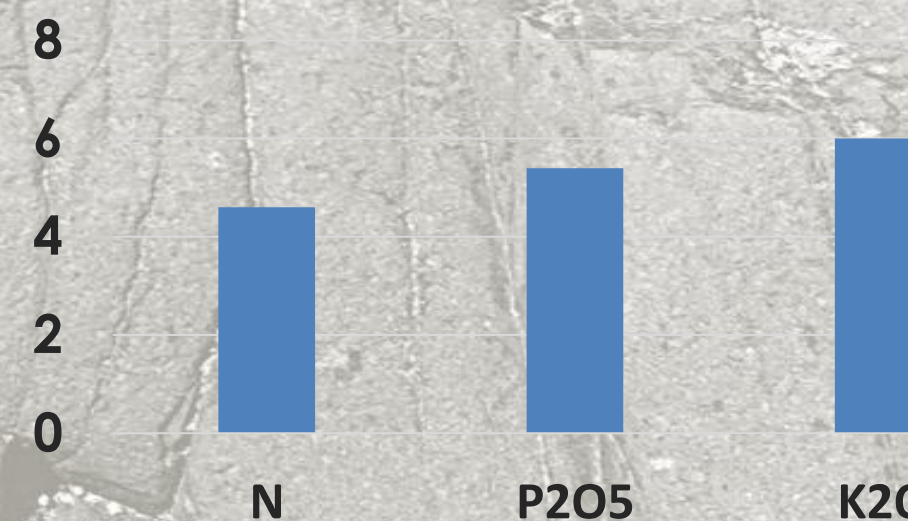


2017 (Brasil)



■ N ■ P2O5 ■ K2O

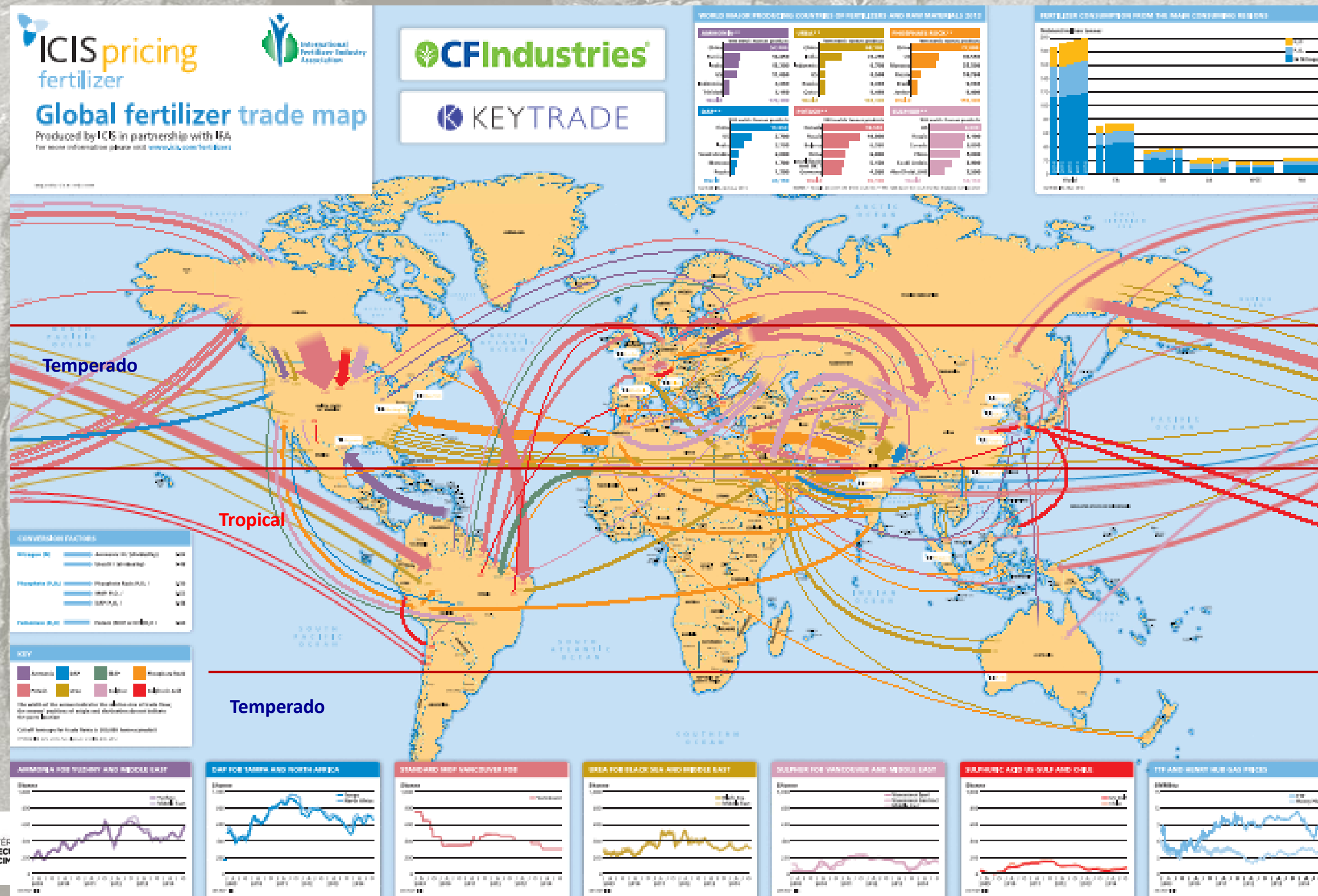
2017 – Brasil (10<sup>6</sup> ton)



Fonte: <http://brasil.ipni.net/article/BRS-3132>



# Commodities fertilizantes



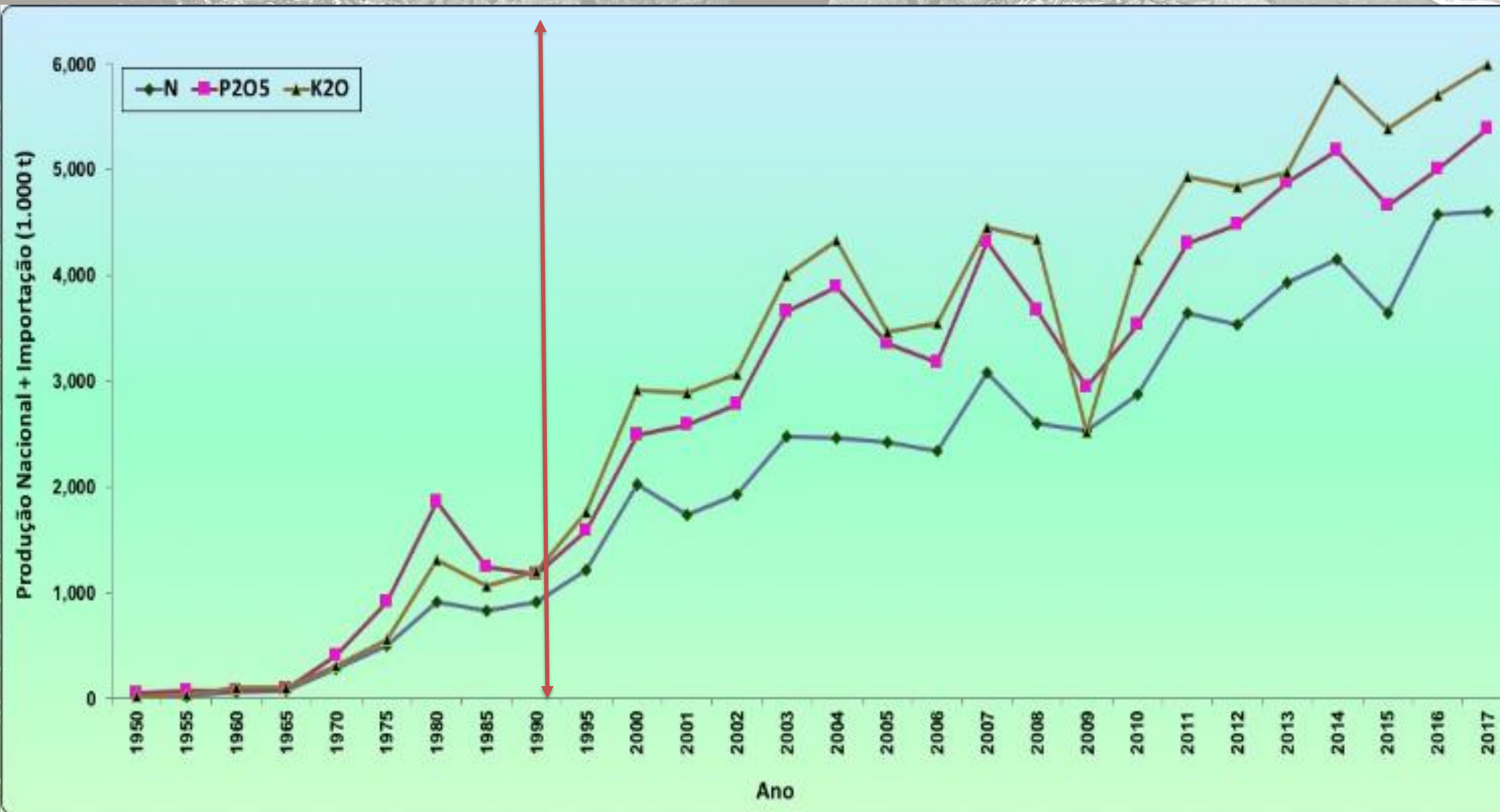


# Commodities fertilizantes

Lu, Chaogun; Tian, Hangin (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



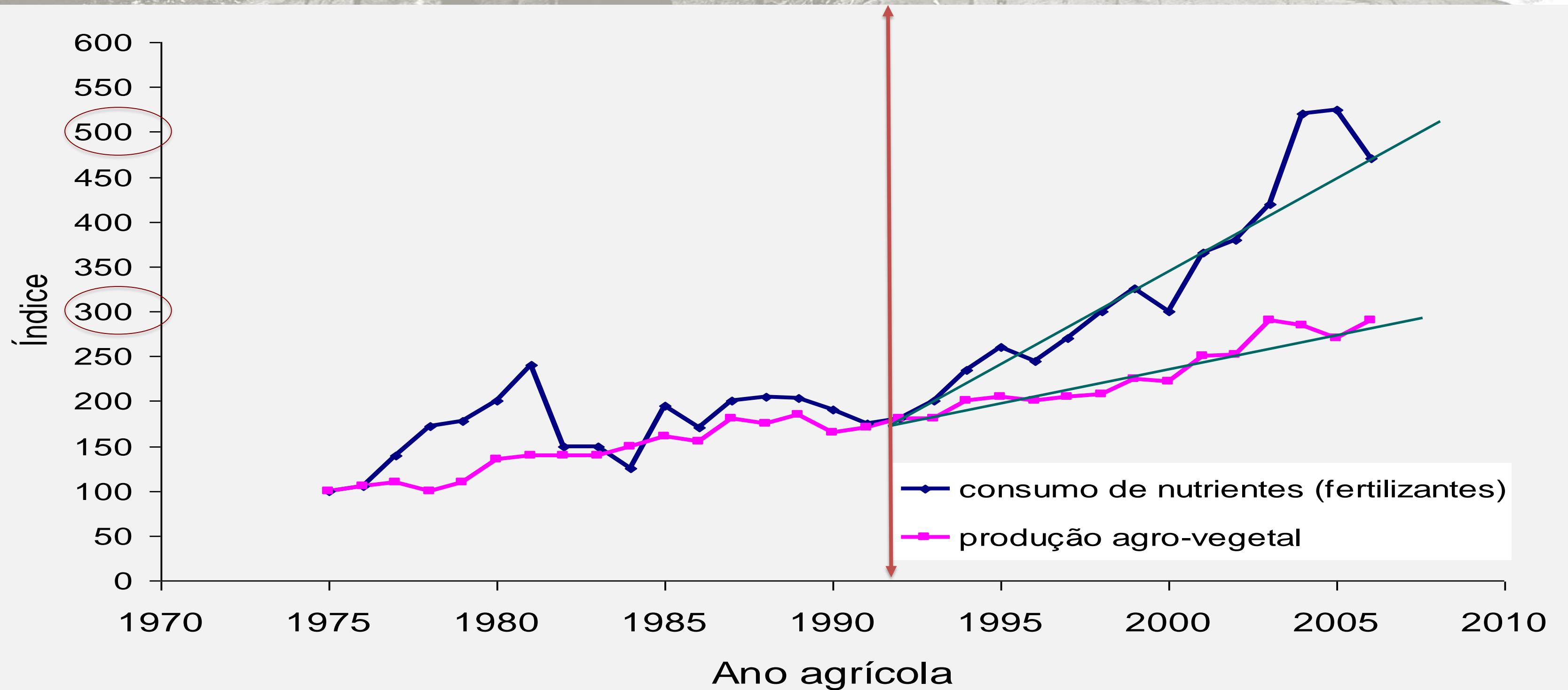
6,0 10<sup>6</sup> ton K<sub>2</sub>O: 95%

5,4 10<sup>6</sup> ton P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>: 64%

4,6 10<sup>6</sup> ton N: 88%



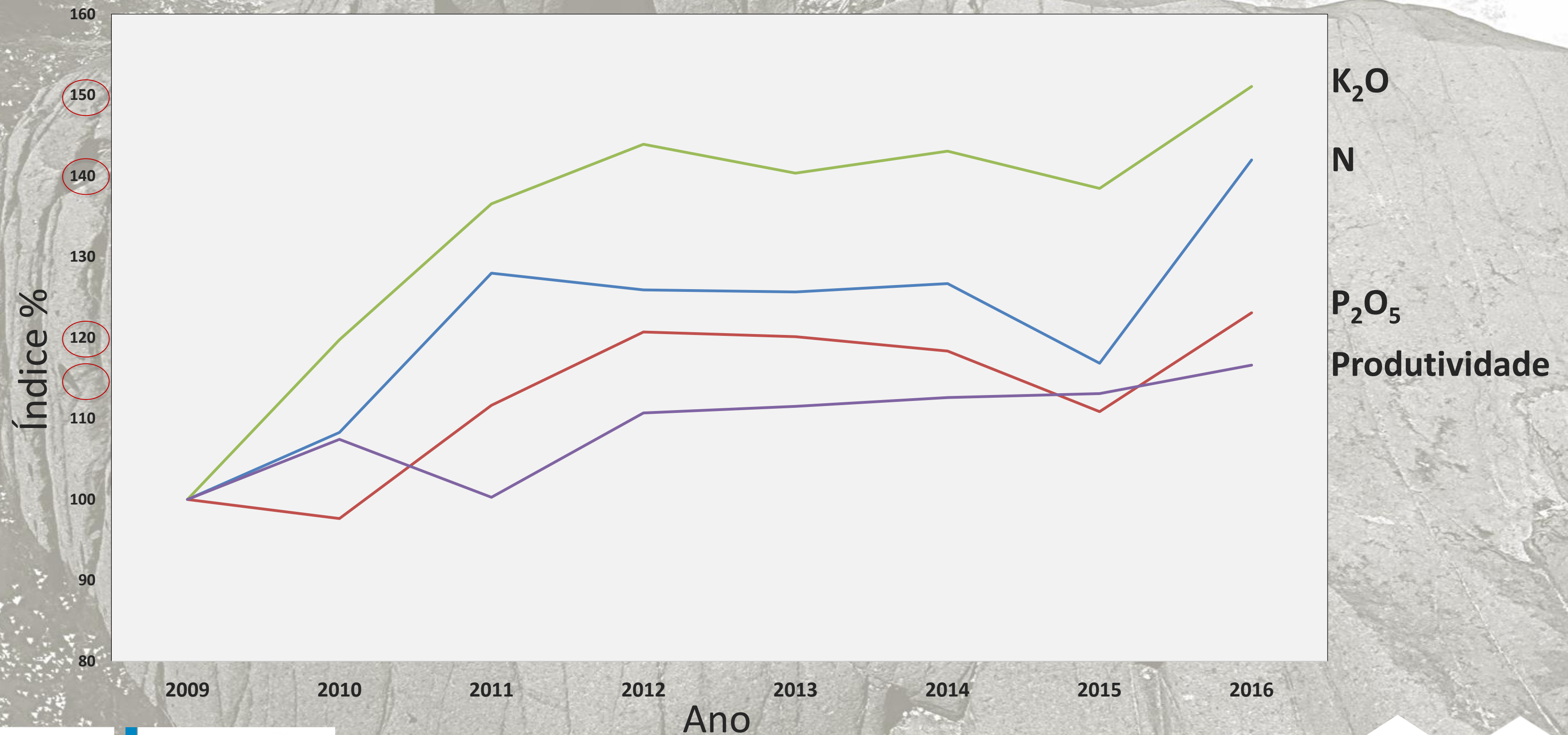
# Eficiência de uso de nutrientes



Fonte: Anda; IBGE e Lopes, A. S., 2007



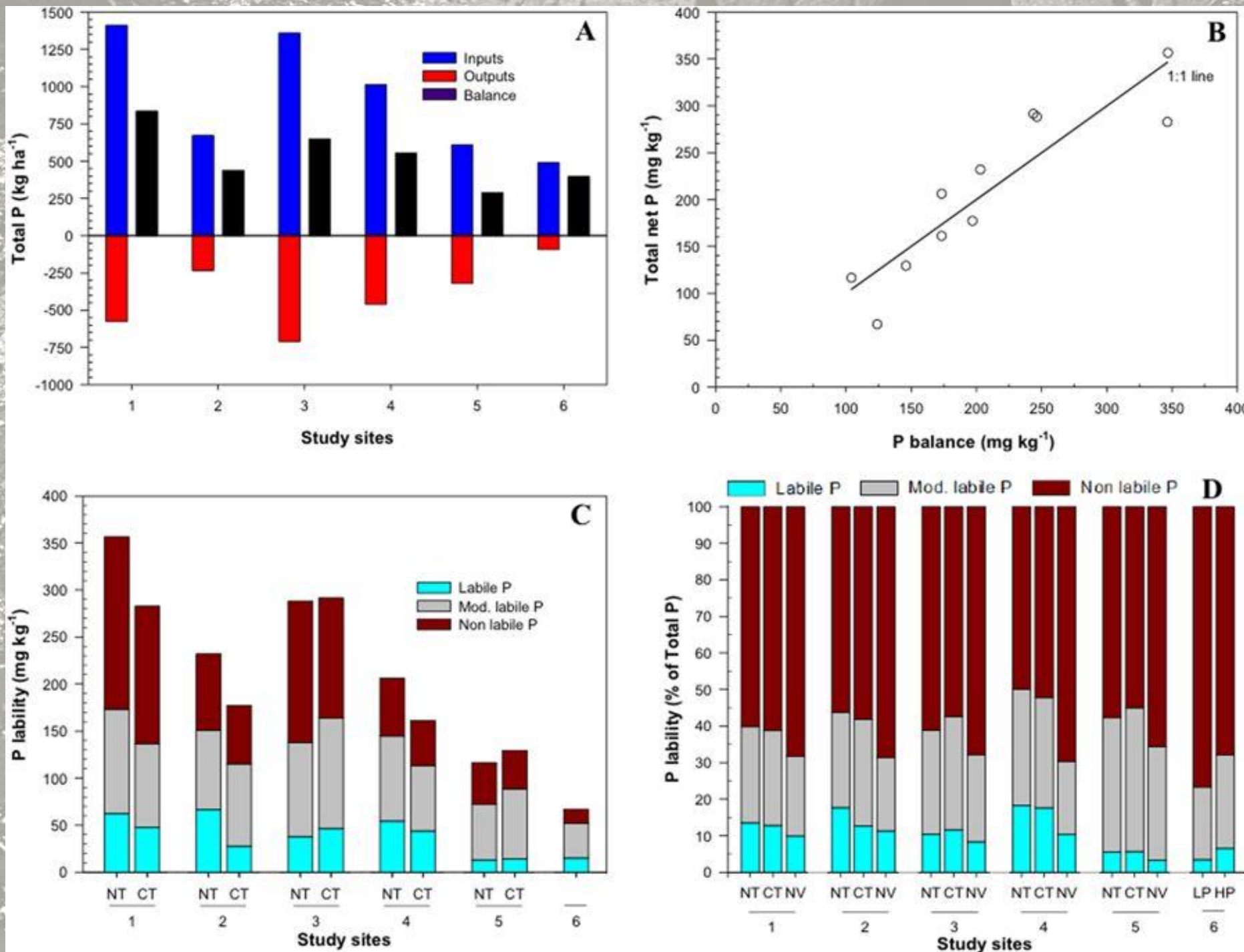
# Eficiência de uso de nutrientes



Fonte: Cunha et al. (2018) Balanço de nutrientes na agricultura 2013-2016.



# Adsorção de P em solos de clima tropical

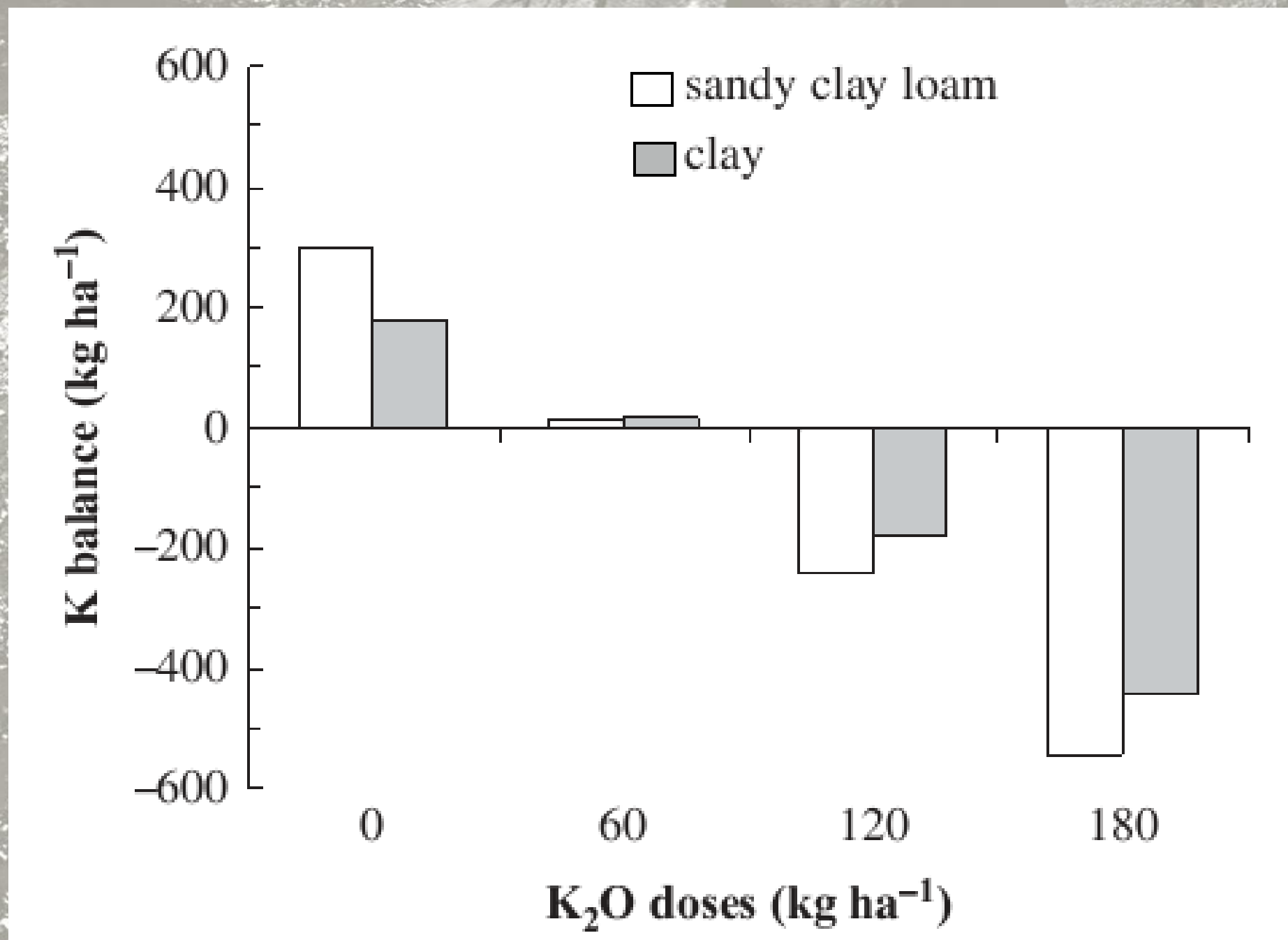


- Balanço do P em solos agrícola do Brasil:
- ✓ ~ metade do P aplicado continua no solo
  - ✓ Equivale a recursos de hoje U\$42 bilhões

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

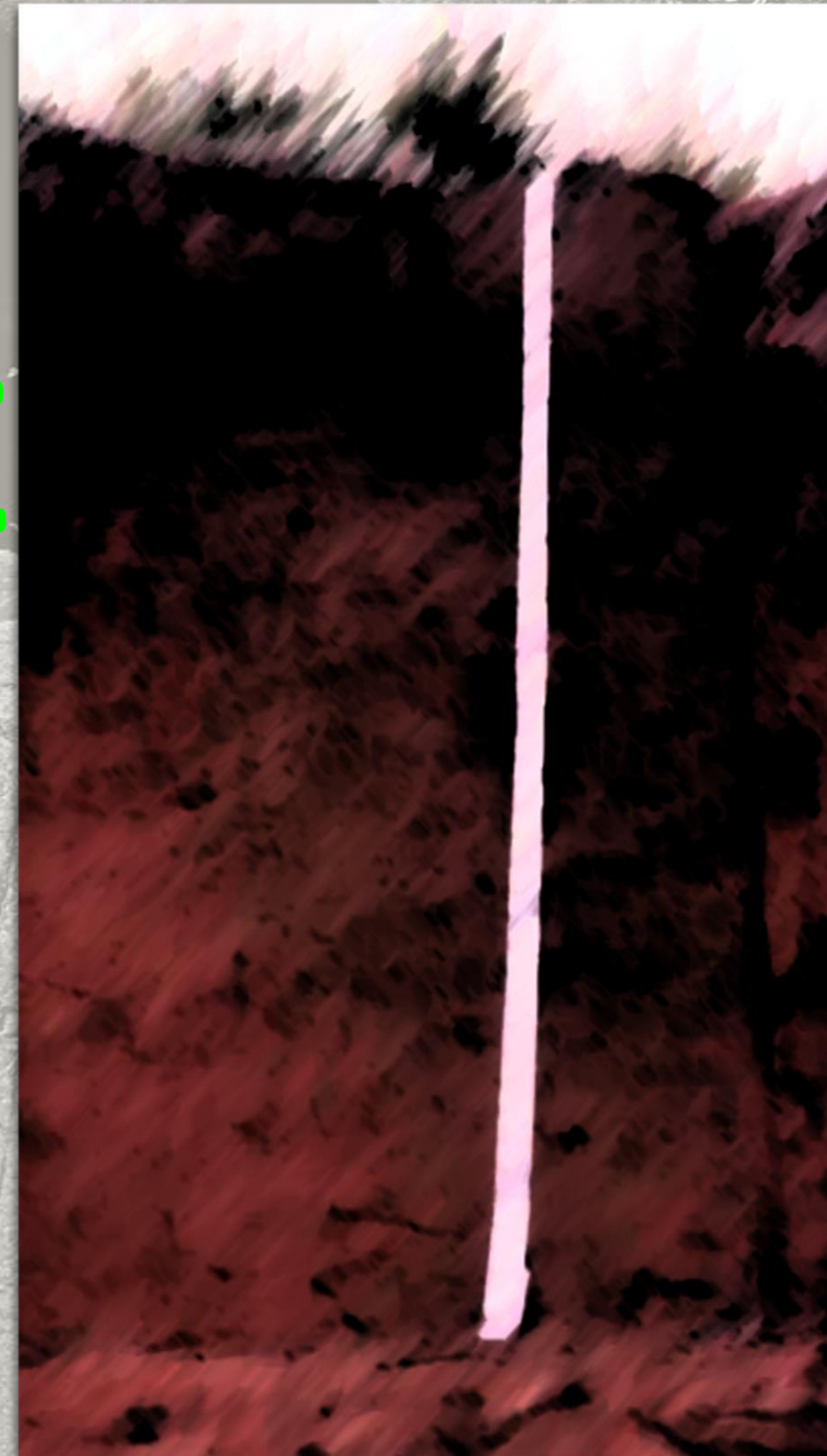
- ✓ Utilização eficiente apenas para subdoses
- ✓ Perdas nas doses praticadas

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



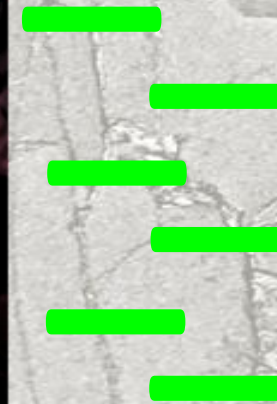
Alta capacidade de  
troca de cátions  
(CTC)



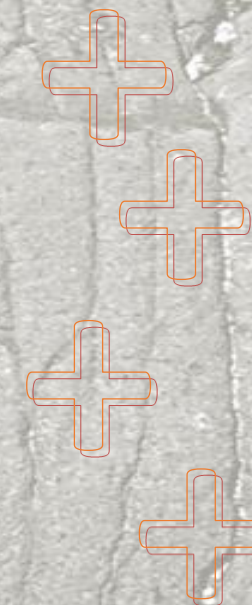
Alta capacidade de  
troca de ânions  
(CTA)



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

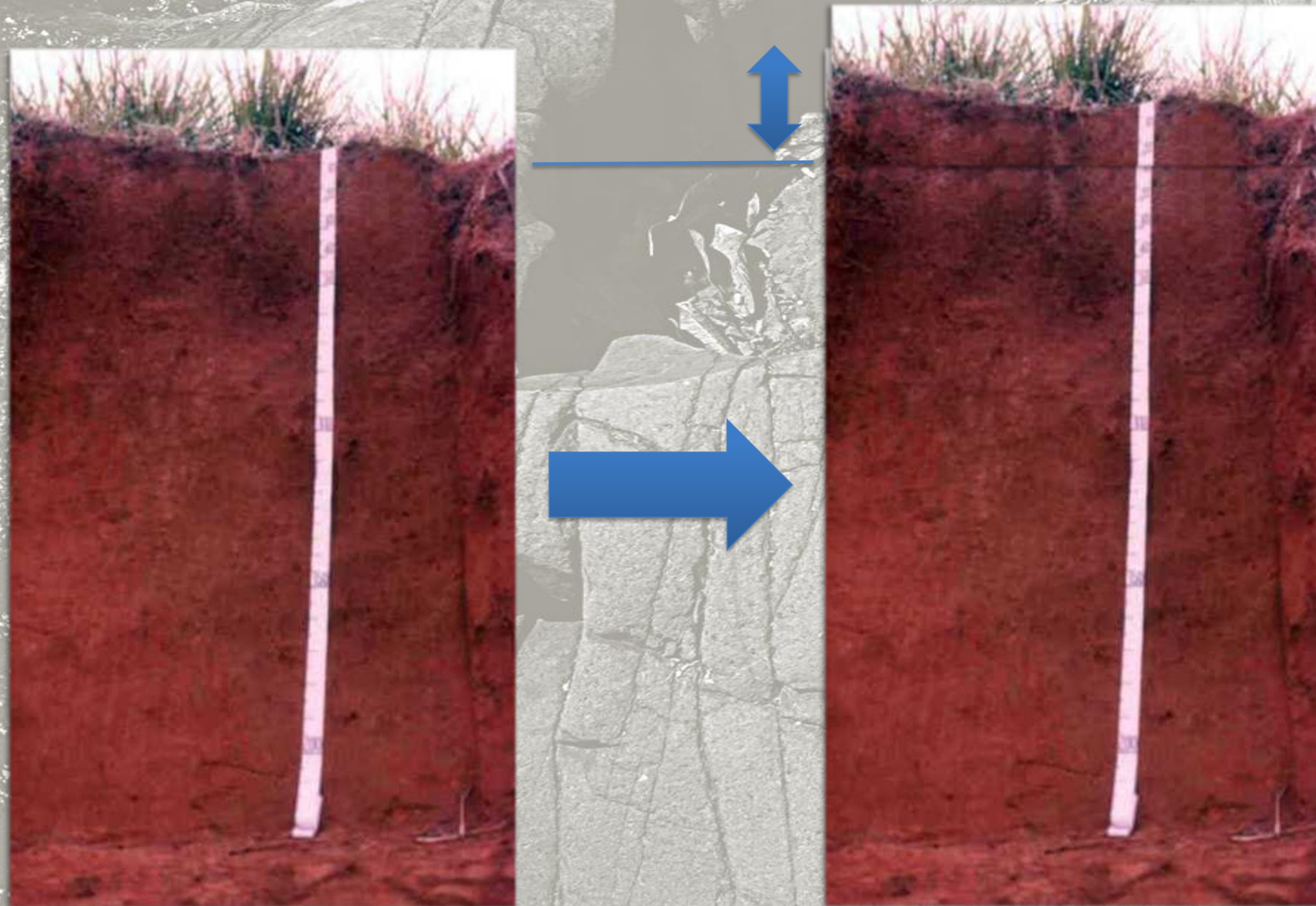


Anions:  $\text{SiO}_4^{-4}$ ,  $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ ,  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ ,  $\text{NO}_4^{-}$





# 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**

---

**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**

---

**Definição de zonas de potencial econômico para produção de agrominerais**

**Definição de zonas de carência de agrominerais e alto consumo**

**Integração**





# Dados Utilizados

## Potencial Geológico

Geologia 1:1.000.000

Litoquímica (Rocha)

Afloramentos

Recursos Minerais

Poligonais DNPM (Lavra, Lavra Garimpeira, Req. Lavra, Req. Lavra Garimpeira)

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SRTM- Declividade

MapBiomas V3.0 (Uso e ocupação do terreno)

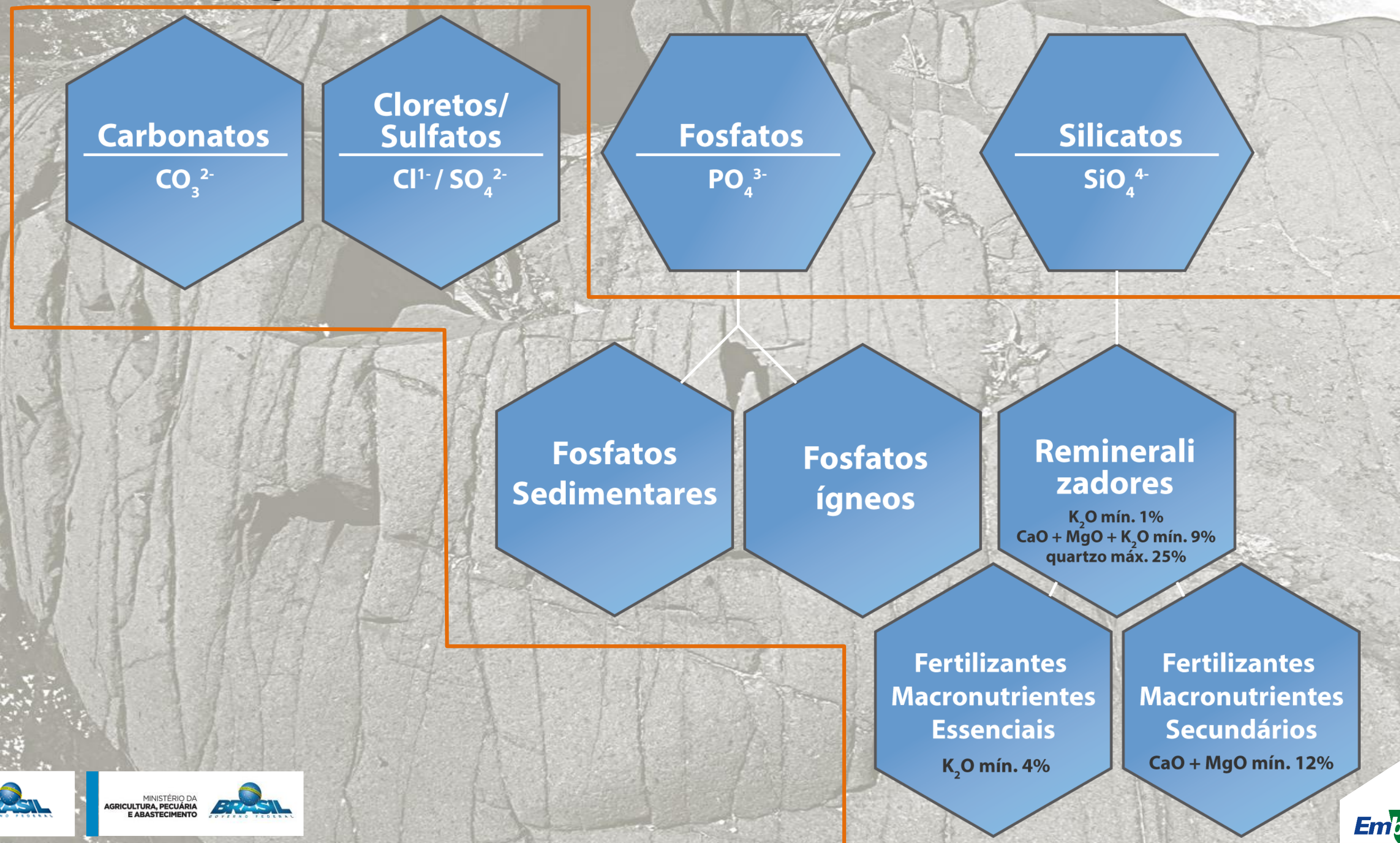
UC's - Unidades de Conservação Ambiental

TI's – Terras Indígenas

## Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais



# Classificação





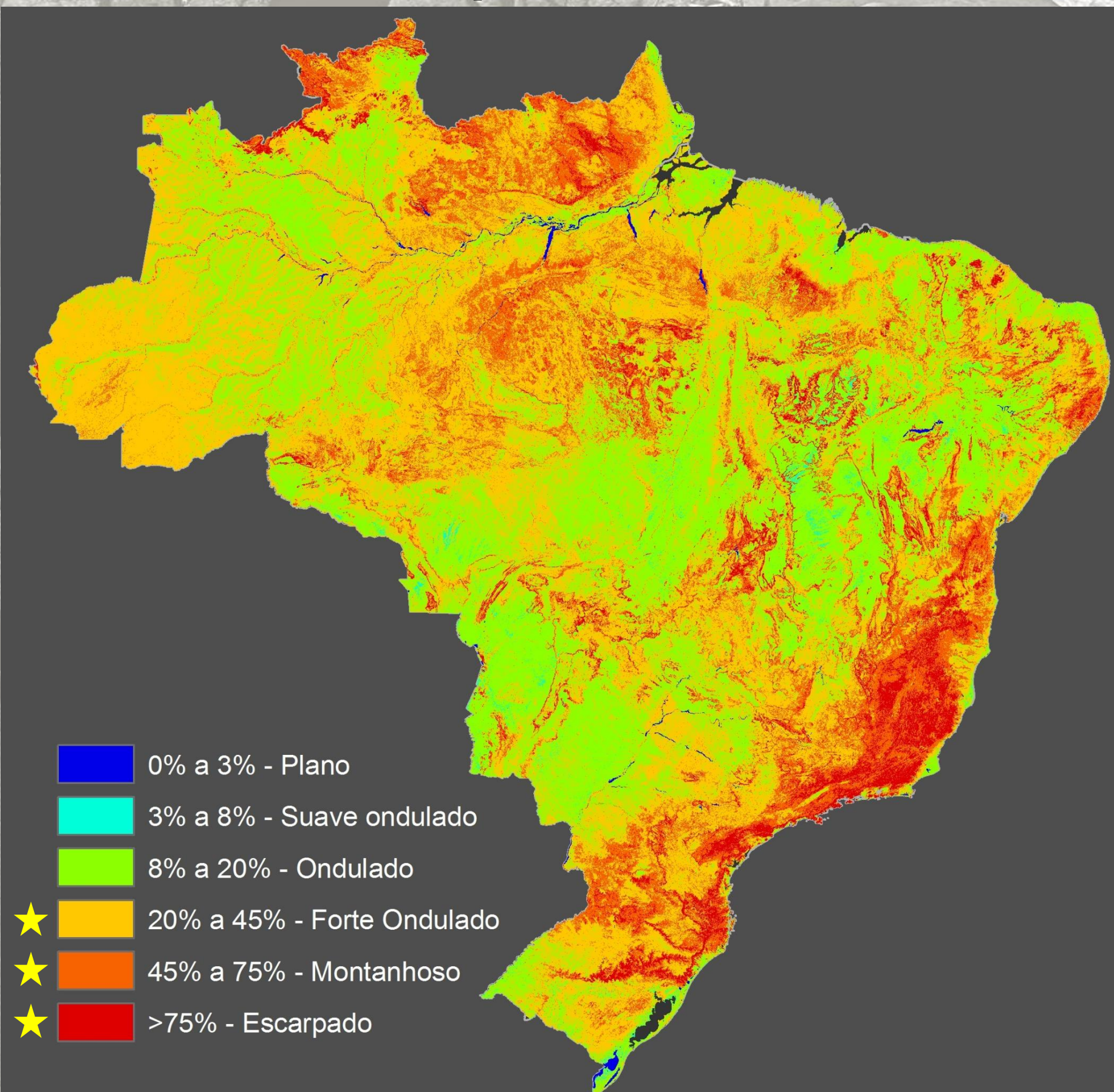
# Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais

## SRTM Declividade

Obs.:

Classes sem restrição de declividade:

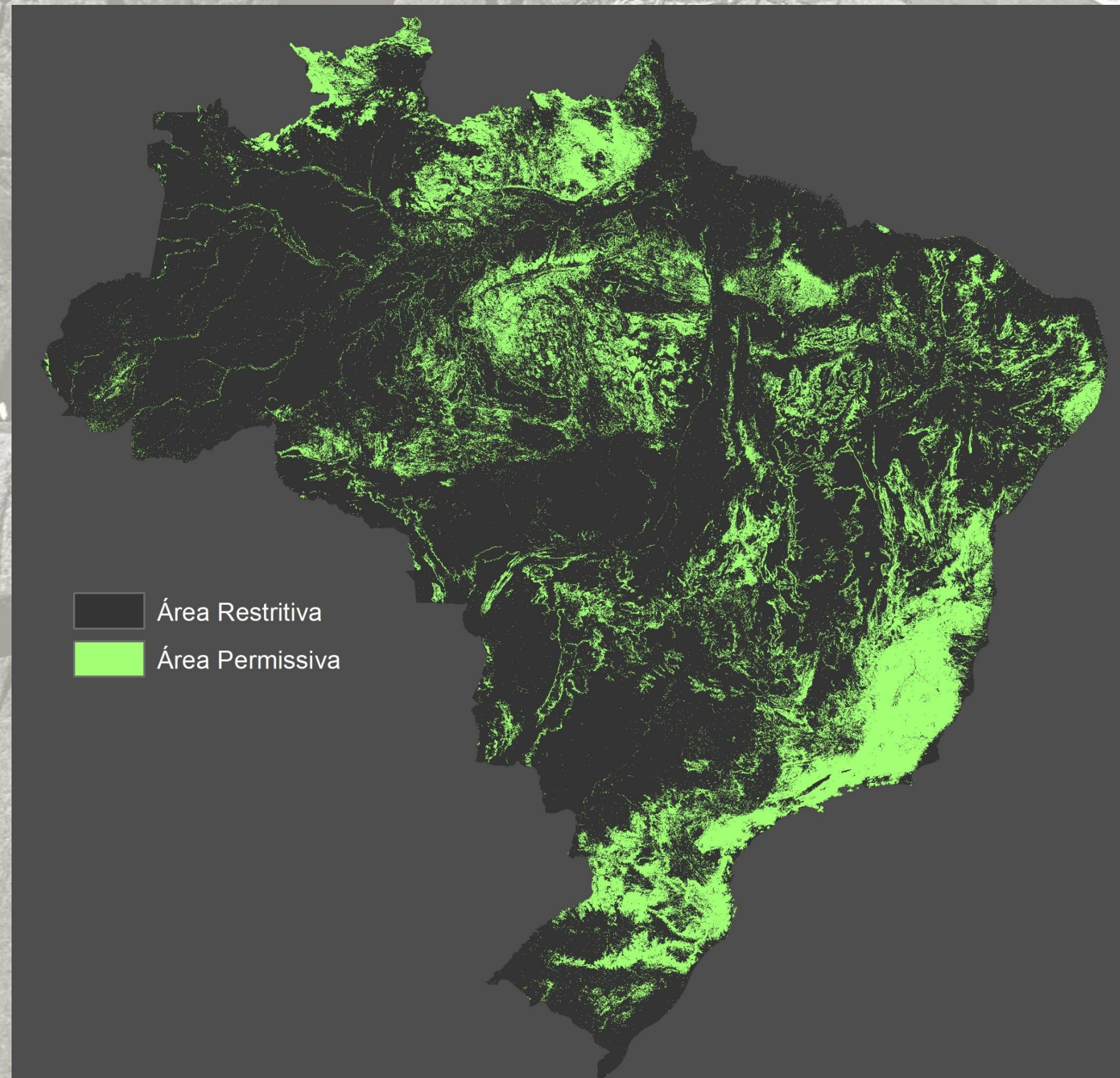
- Cloretos/Sulfatos
- Fosfato ígneo





# Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais

## SRTM Declividade

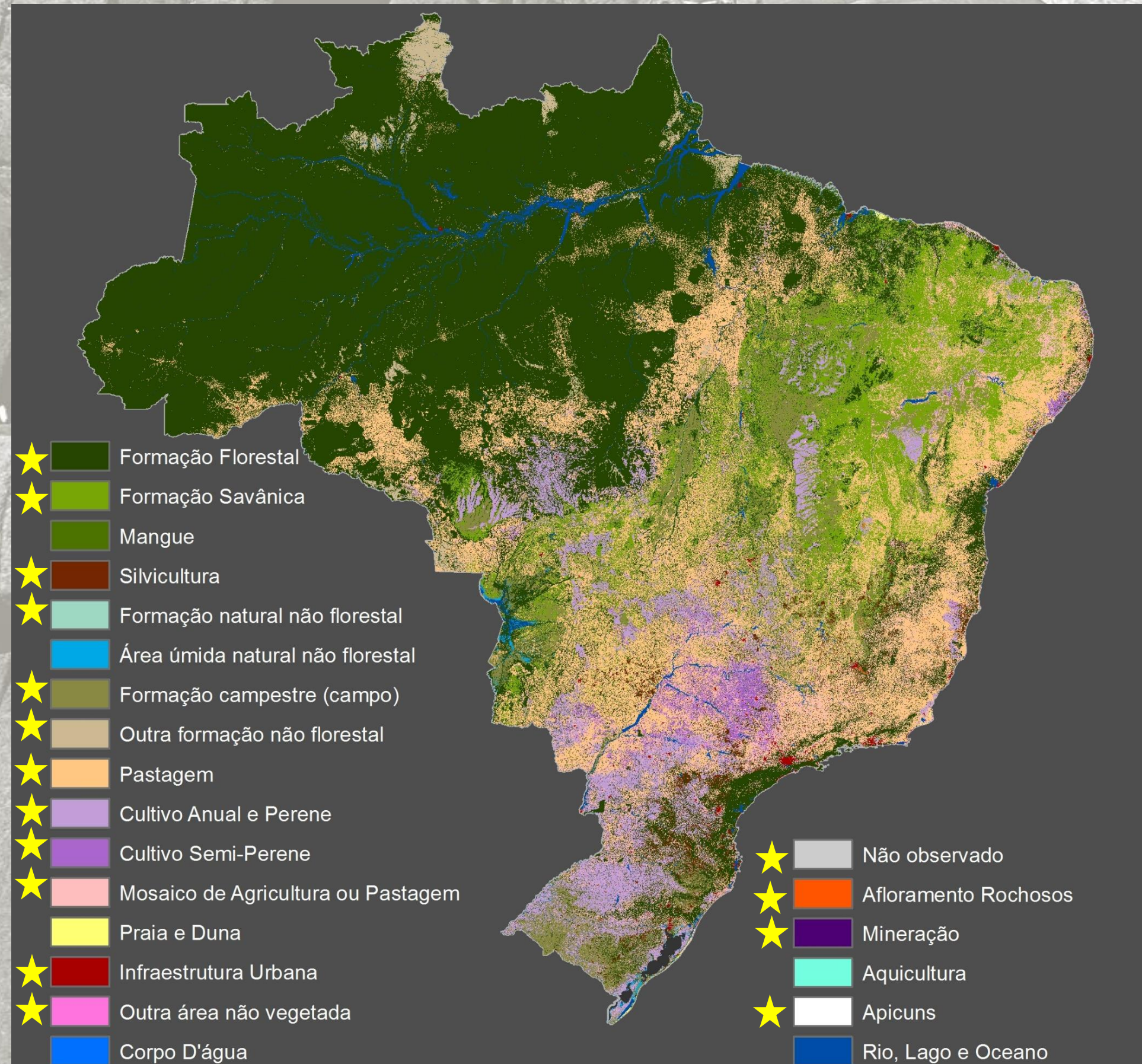




# Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais

## MapBiomas V3.0

### ★ Classes Permissivas





# Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais

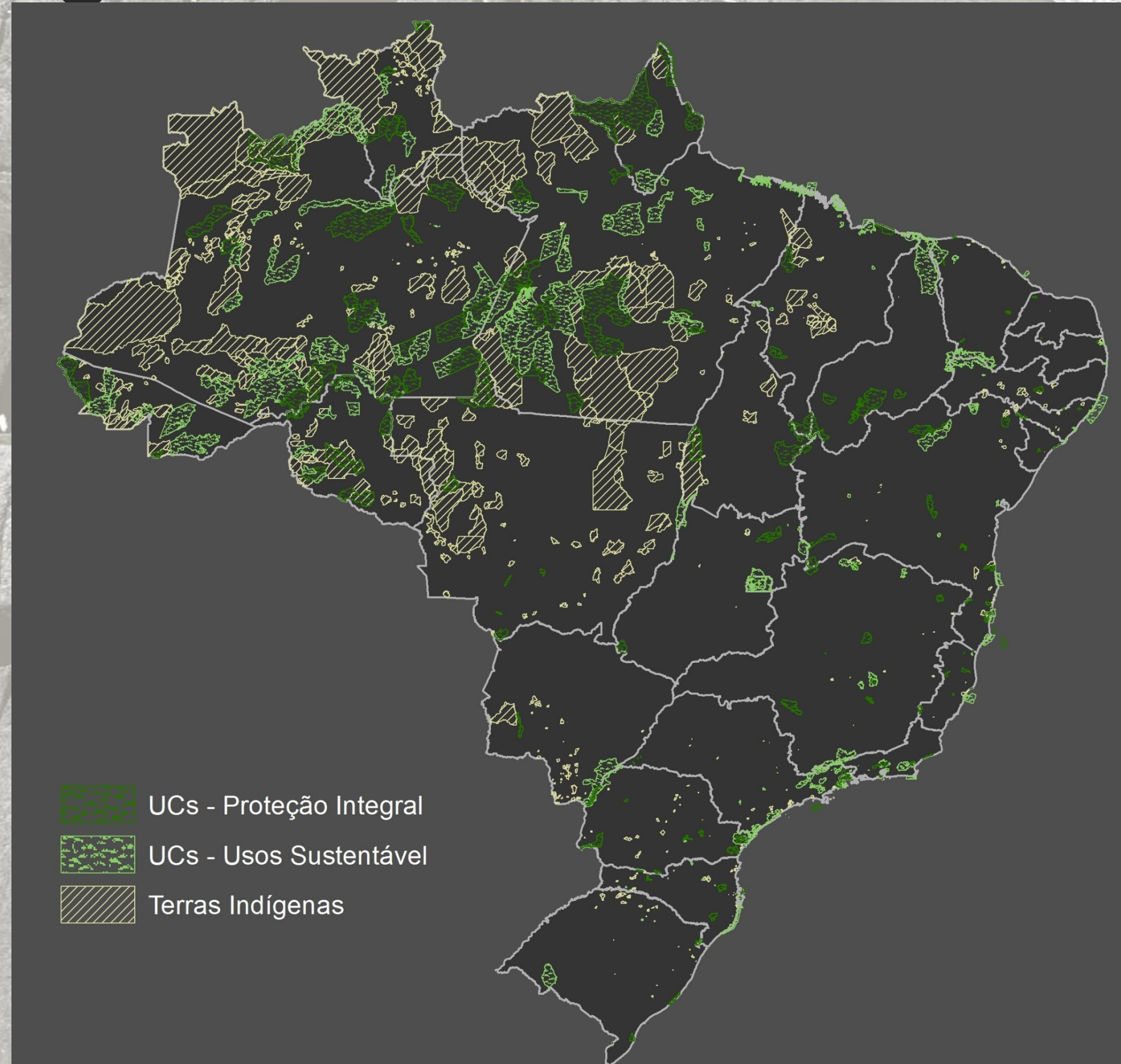
MapBiomas V3.0





# Restrições Legais

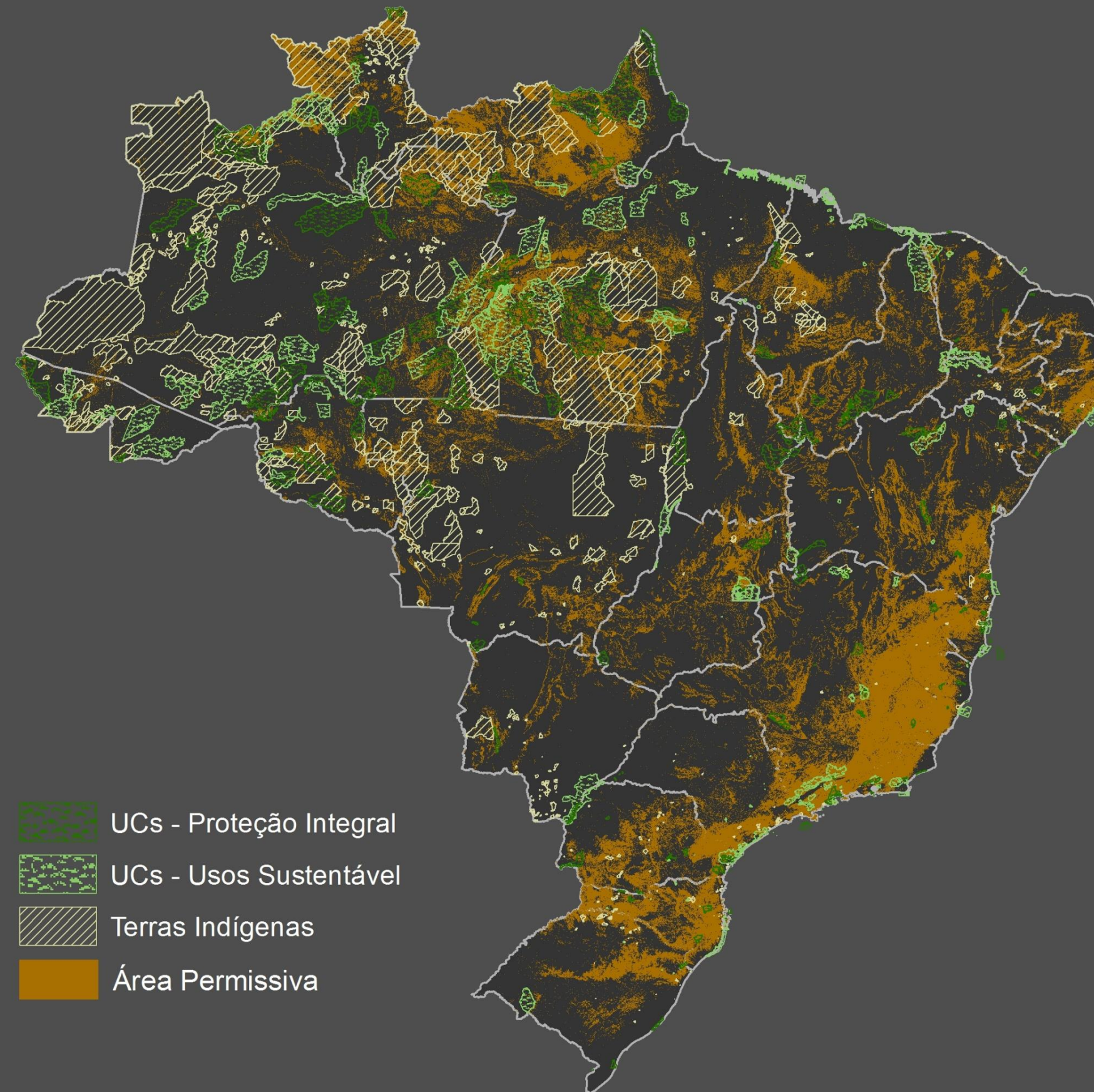
## UC's e TI's





# Restrições Econômicas/ Ambientais/ Legais

## Restrição Final



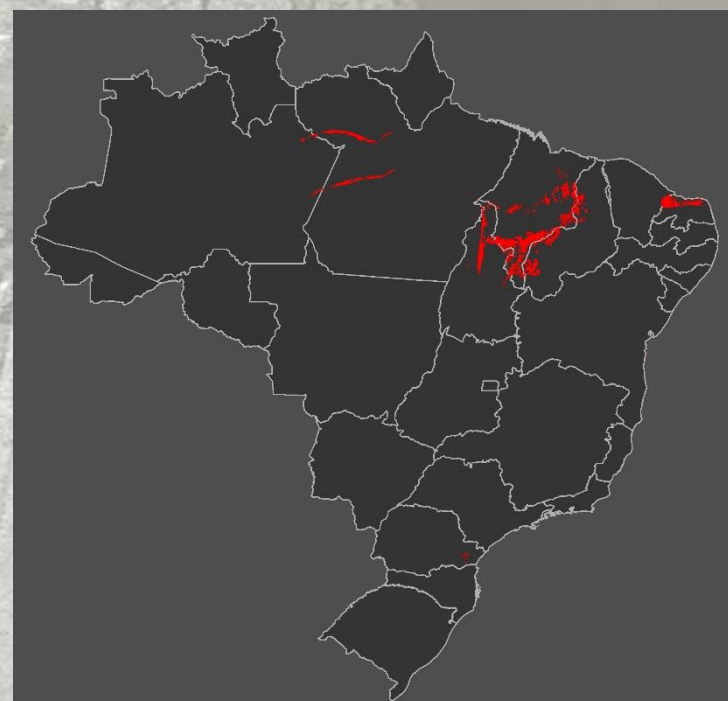


# Potencial de Ocorrência de Agrominerais



# Cloretos/ Sulfatos

Lito. Evaporitos



Rec. Min. Cloretos



ARIM Cloretos



DNPM Cloretos

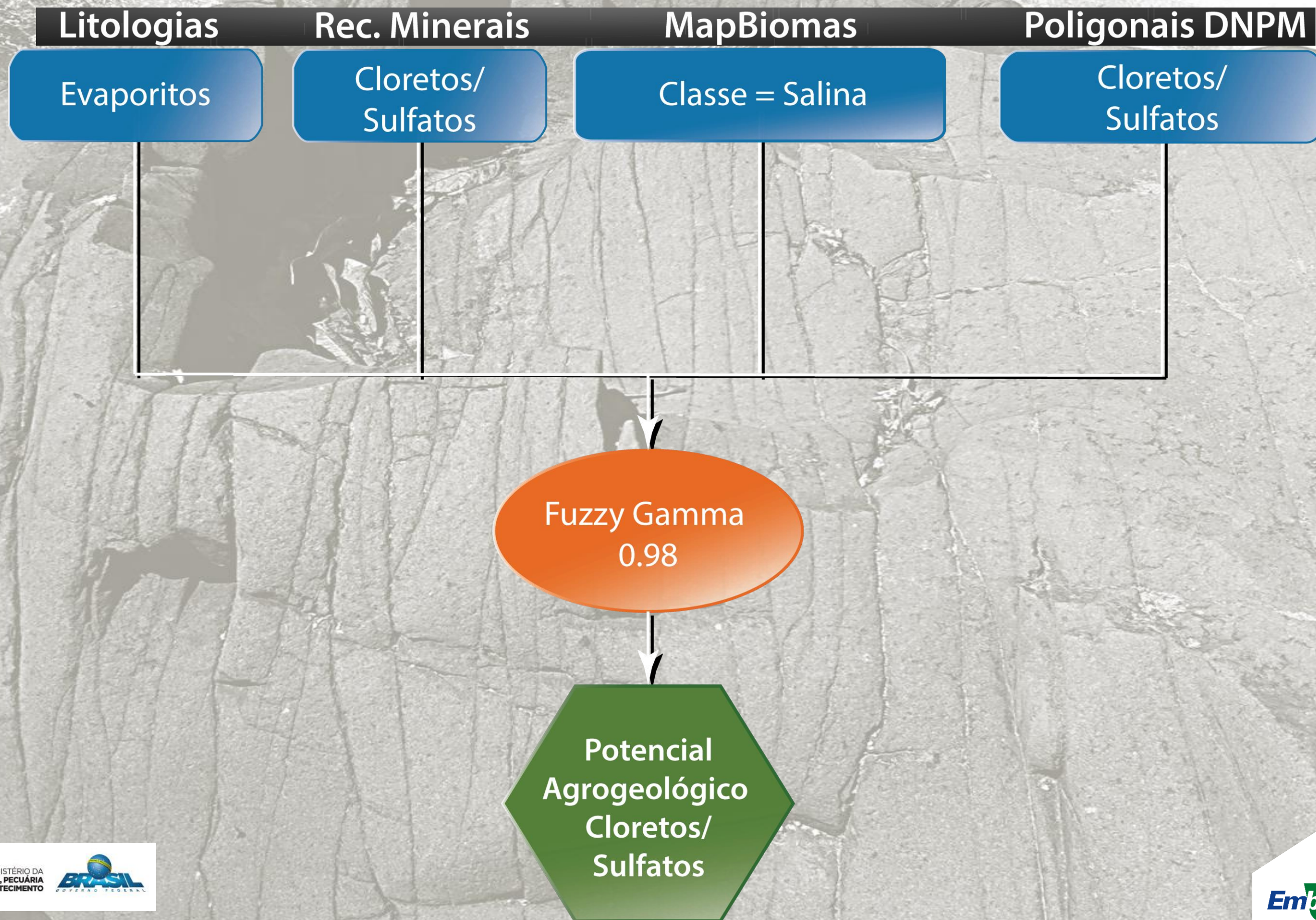


MapBiomas Sal





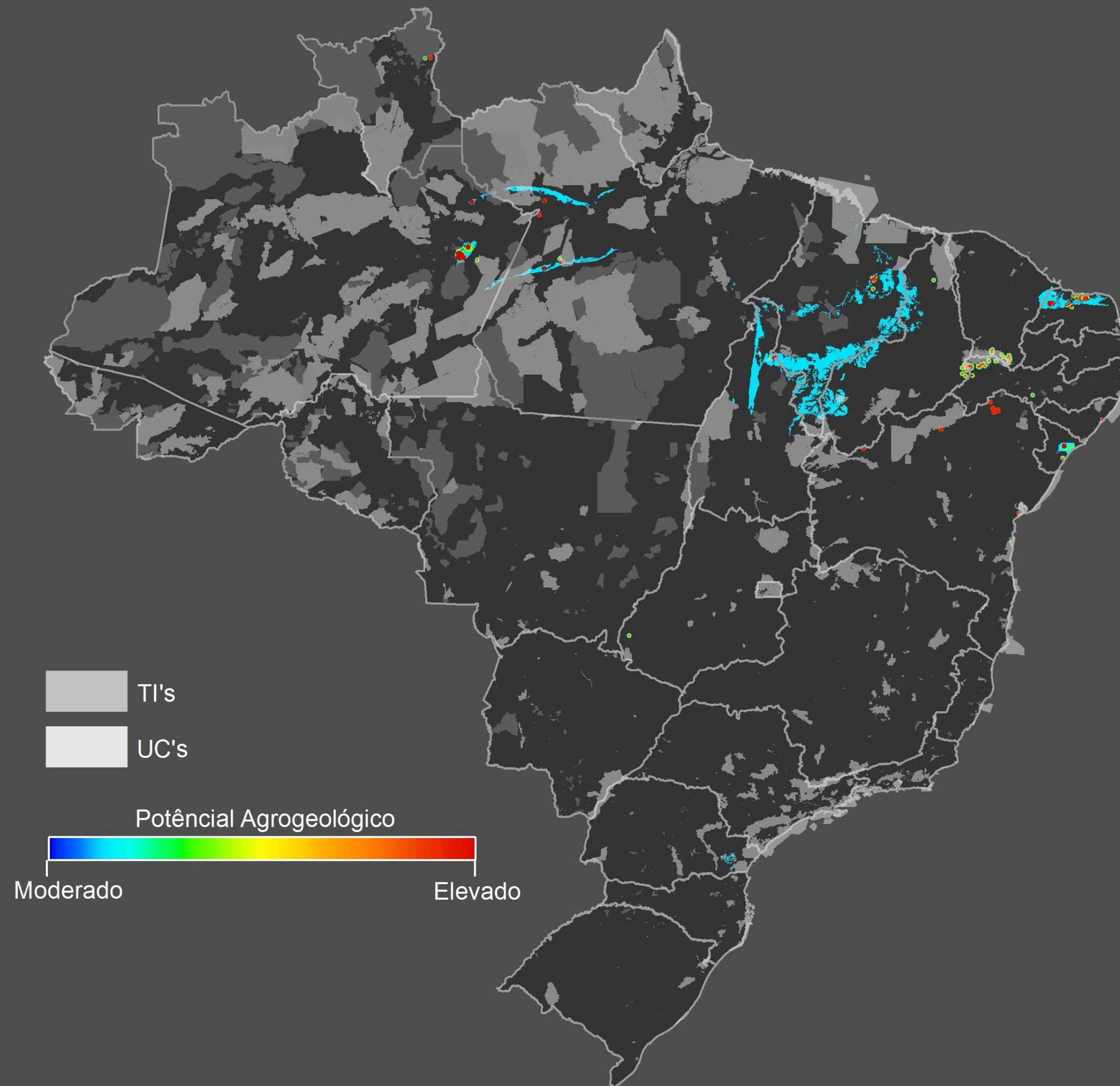
# Cloretos/Sulfatos





# Cloretos/ Sulfatos

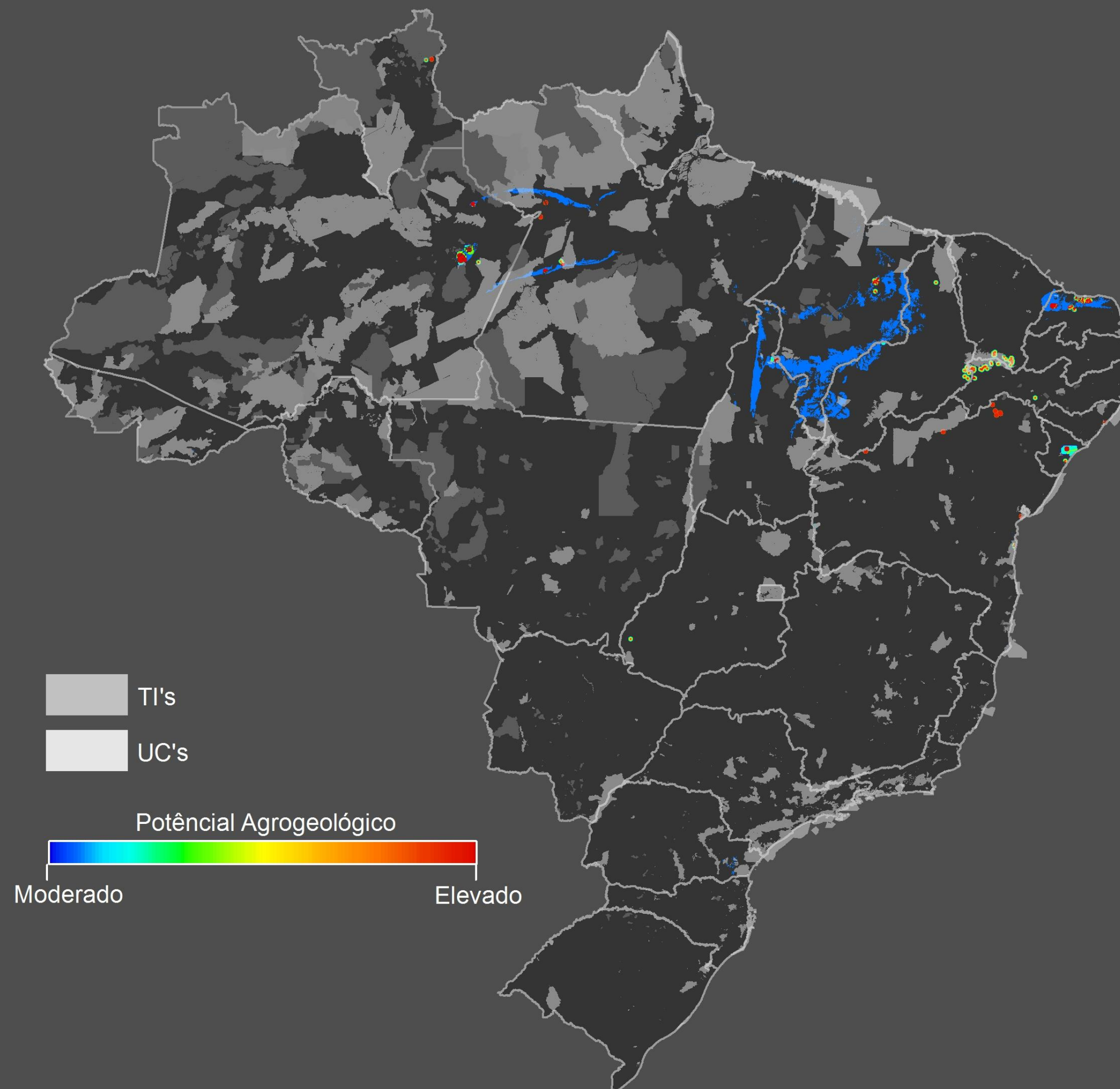
## Integração





# Cloretos/ Sulfatos

## Integração





# Fosfato Sedimentar

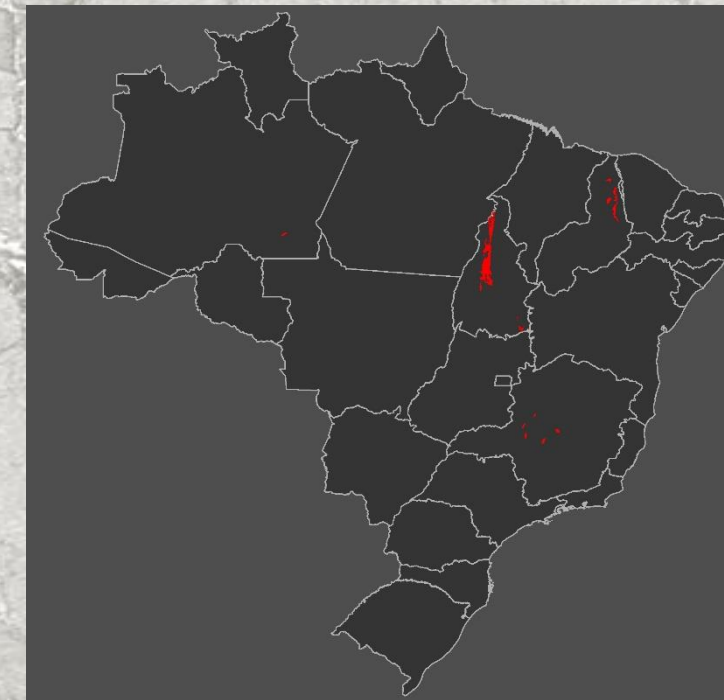
$P_2O_5 \geq 2\%$



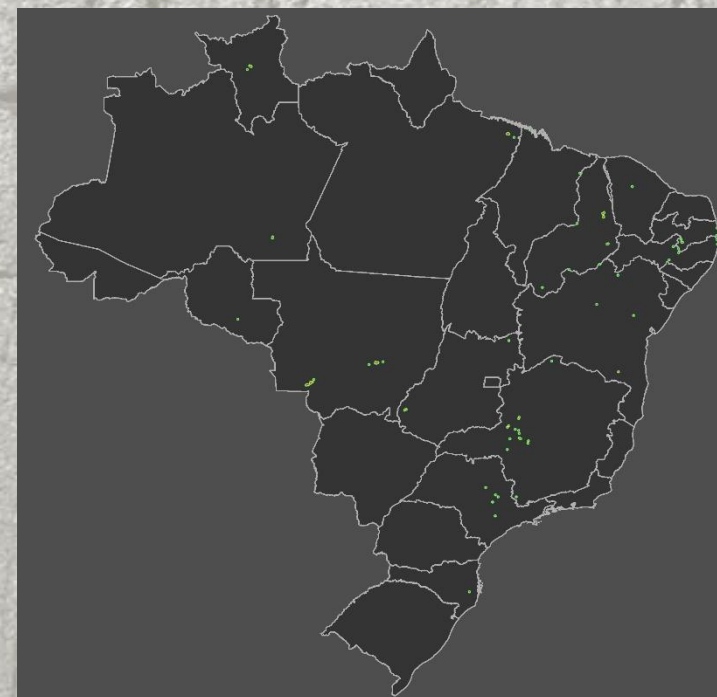
Lito. Fosfato Sed.



ARIM Fosf. Sed.



Rec. Min. Fosf. Sed.

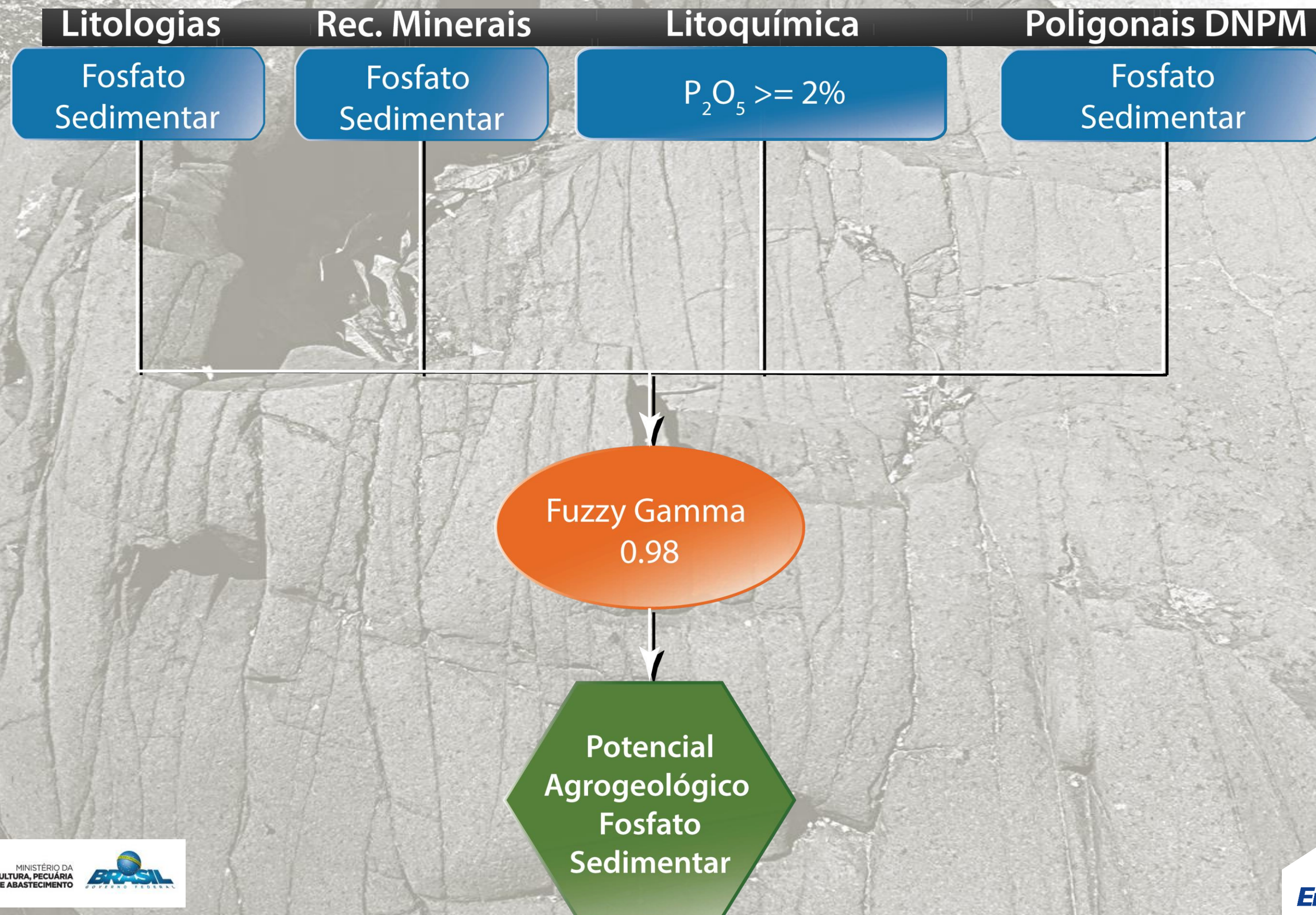


DNPM Fosfato Sed.





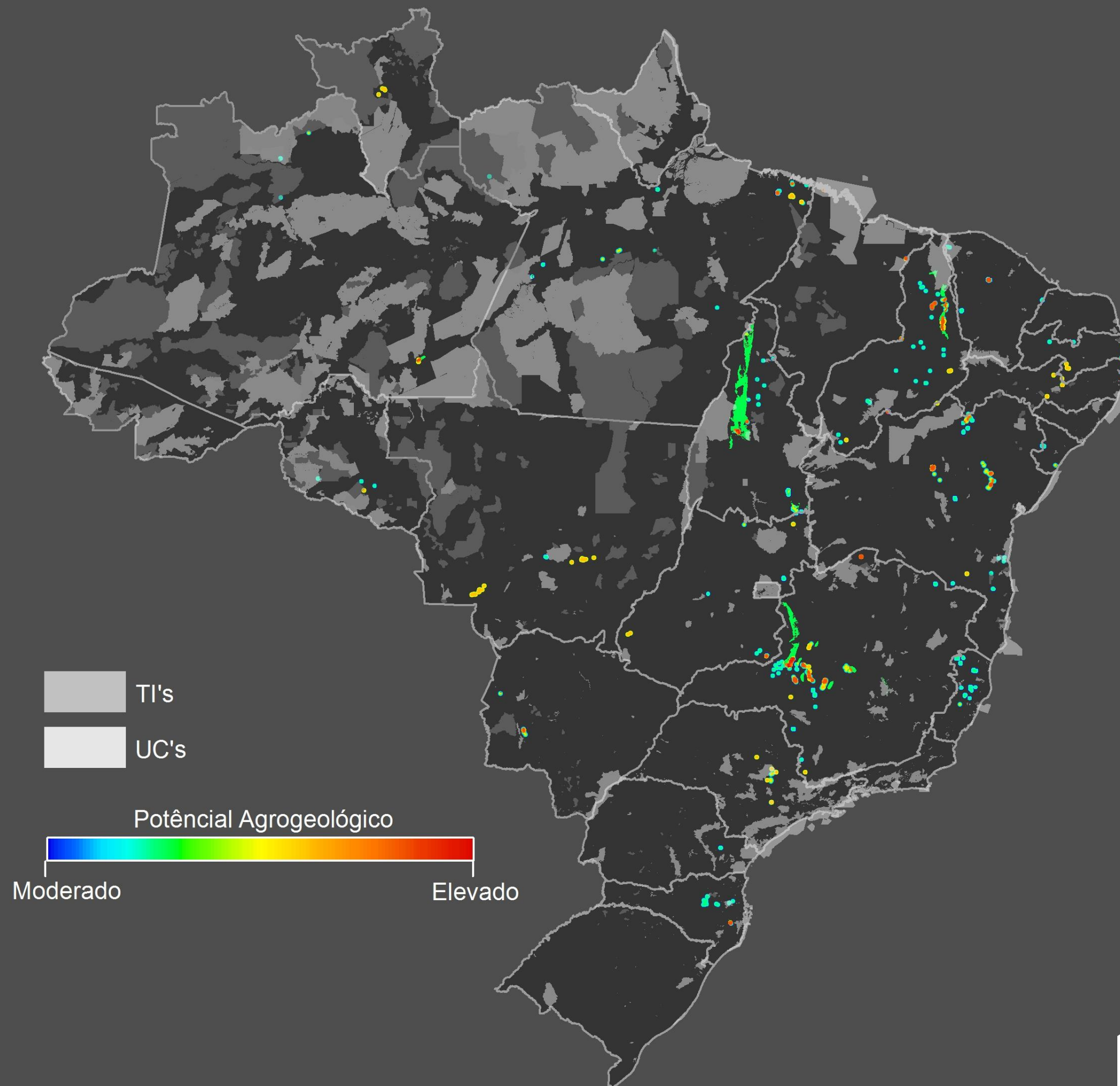
# Fosfato Sedimentar





# Fosfato Sedimentar

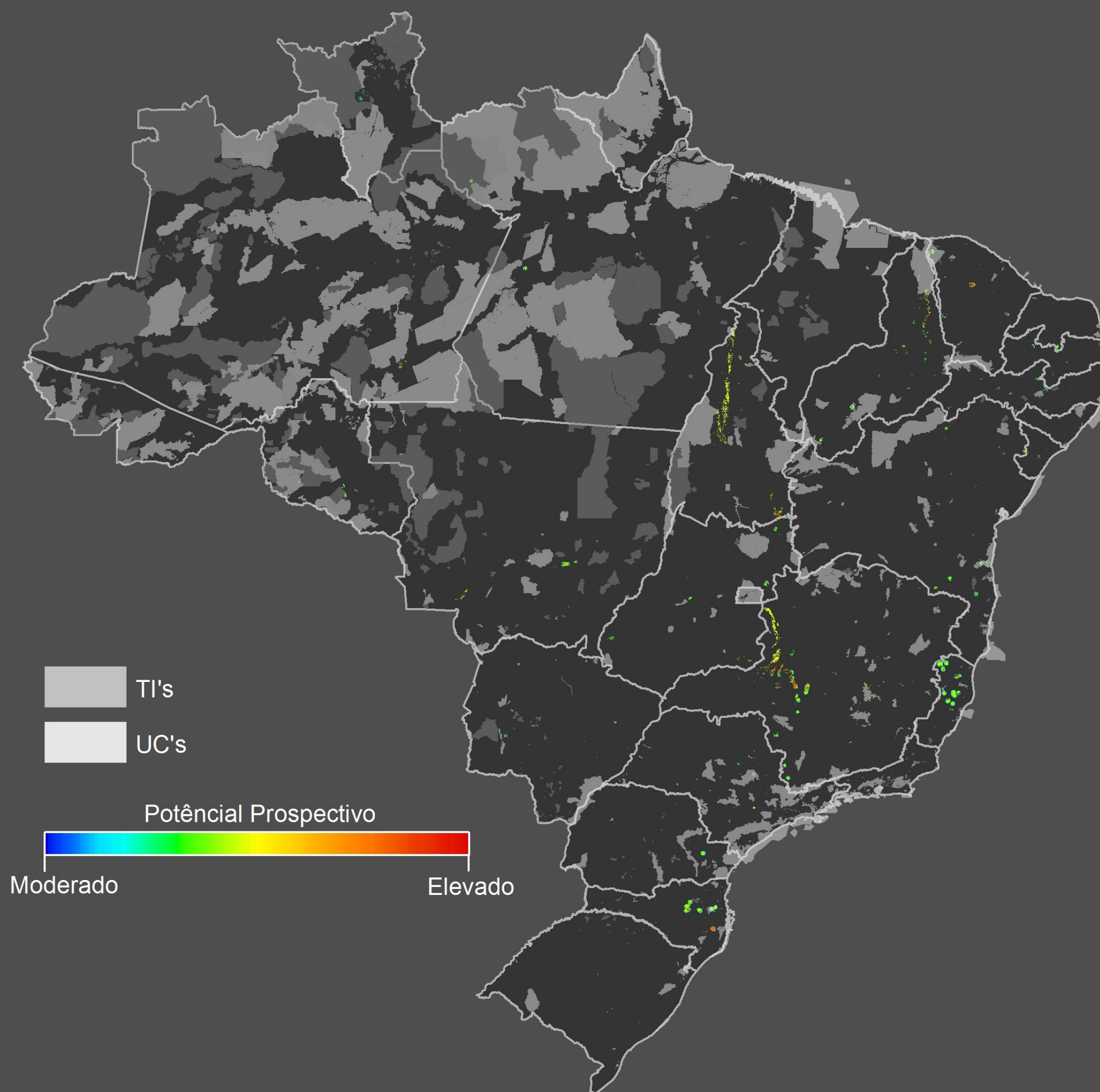
## Integração





# Fosfato Sedimentar

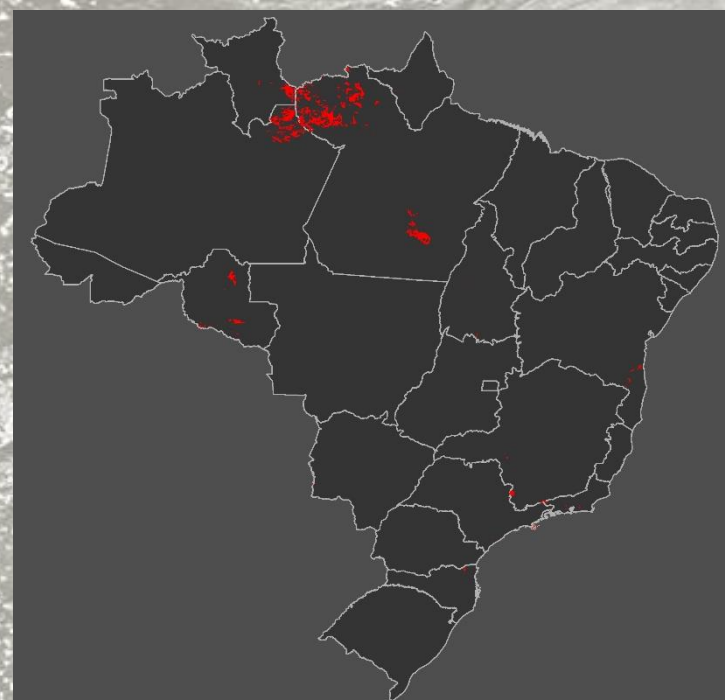
## Integração





# Fosfato Ígneo

Lito. Alcalina



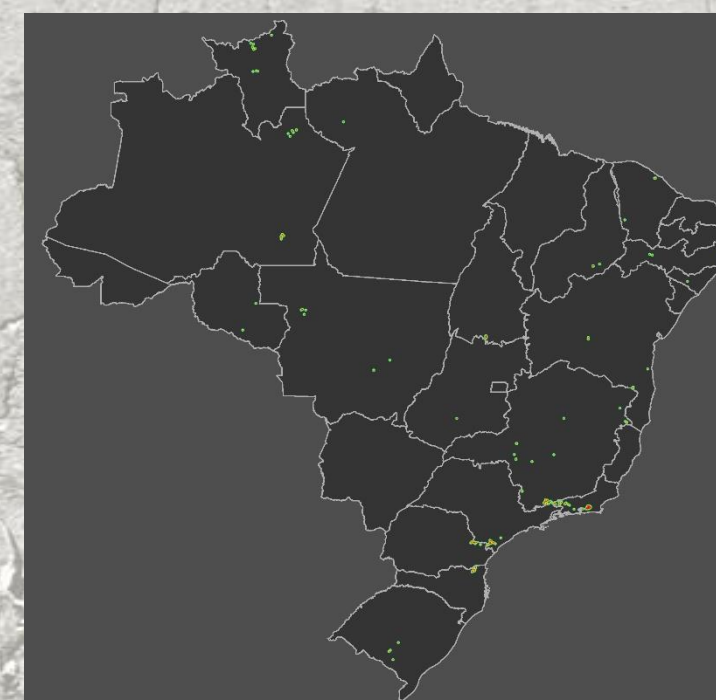
$P_2O_5 \geq 2\%$



Aflo. Foscorito



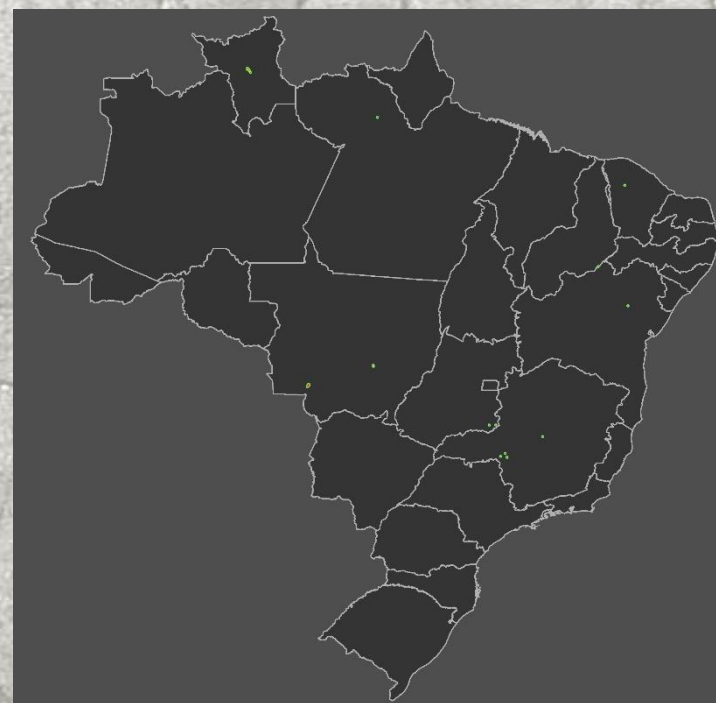
Aflo. Alcalina



ARIM Fos. Sil.



Rec. Min. Fos. Sil.



DNPM Alcalina





# Fosfato Ígneo



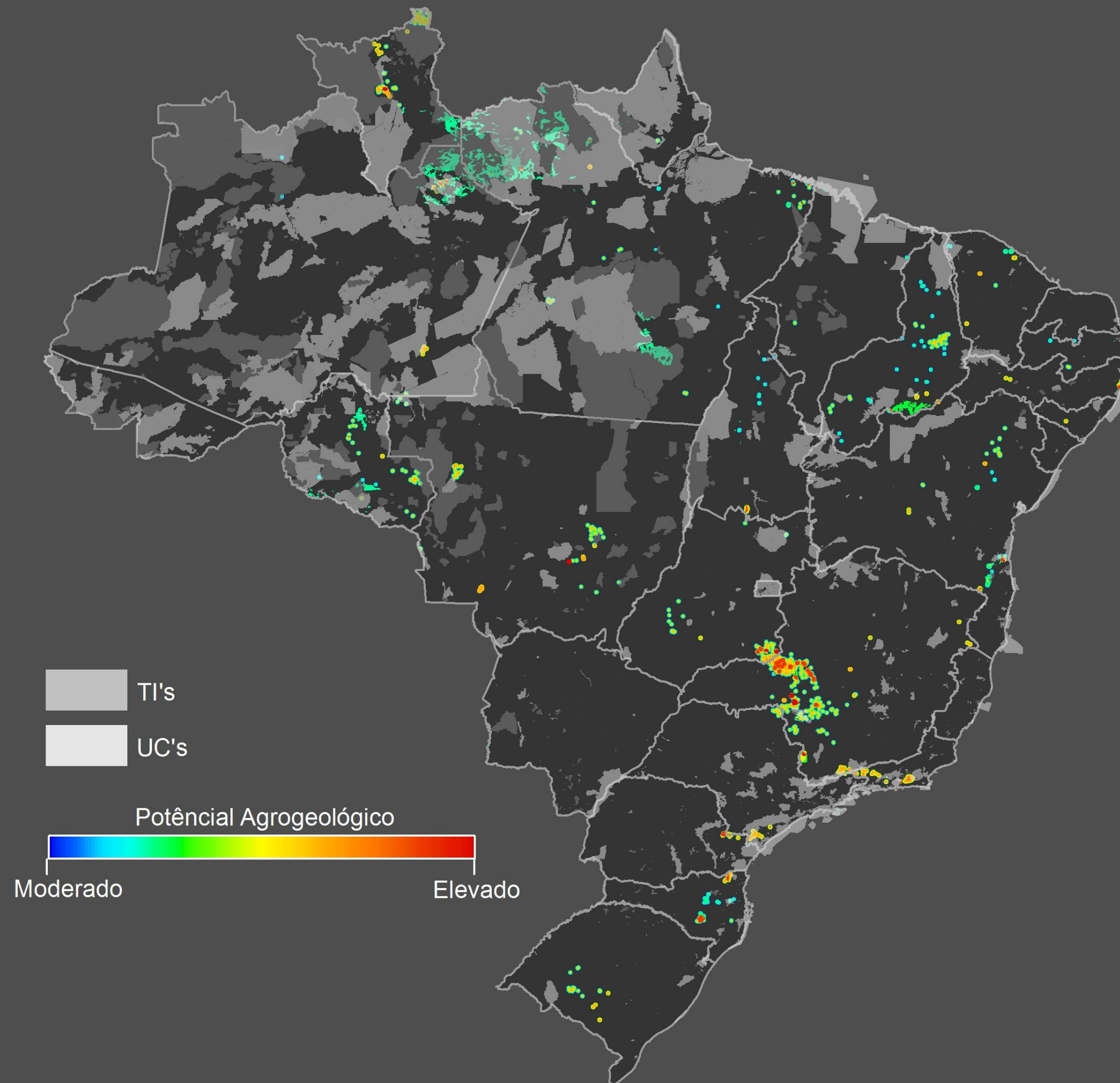
Fuzzy Gamma  
0.98

Potencial  
Agrogeológico  
Fosfato  
Ígneo



# Fosfato Ígneo

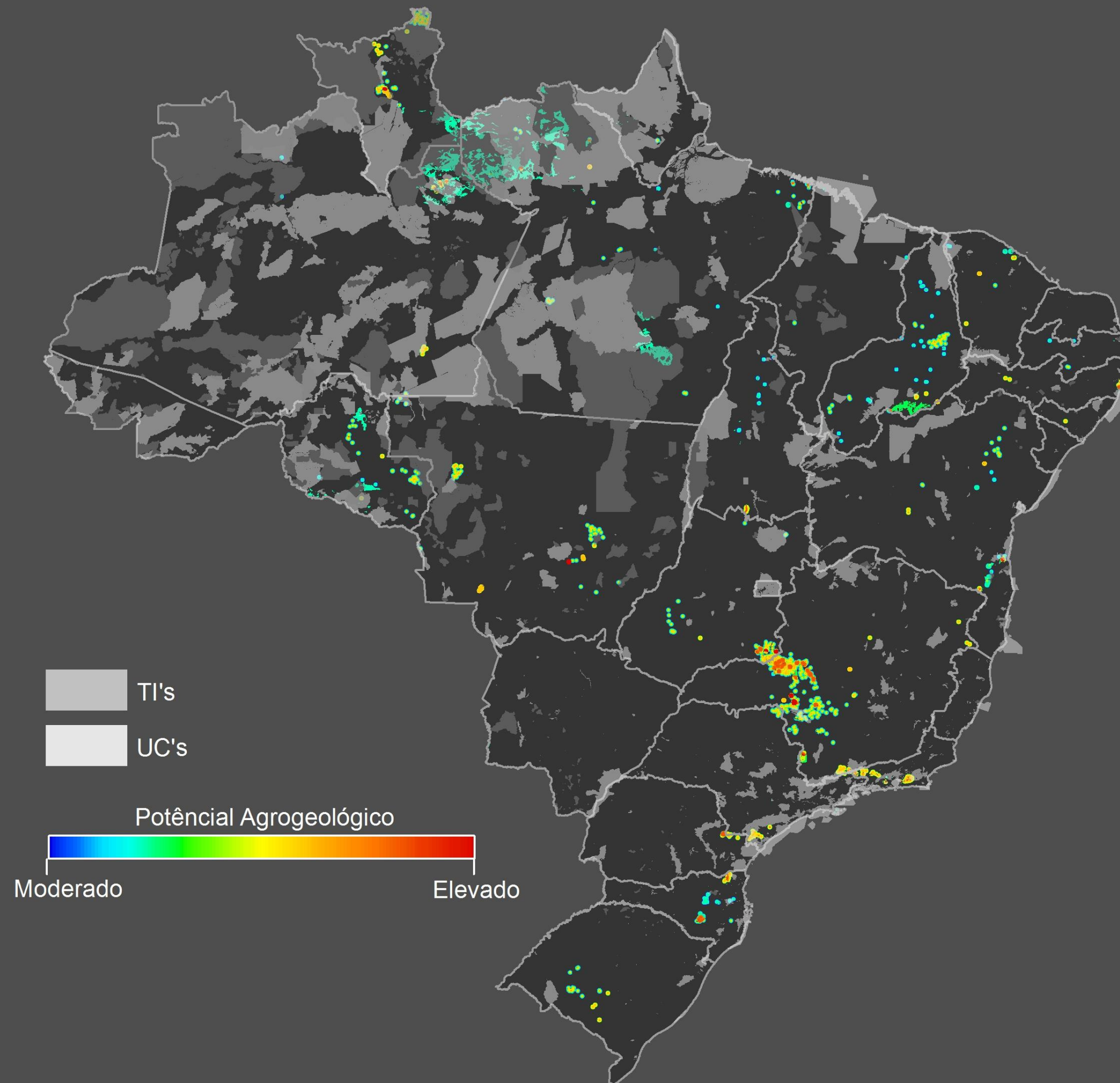
## Integração





# Fosfato – Ígneo

## Integração



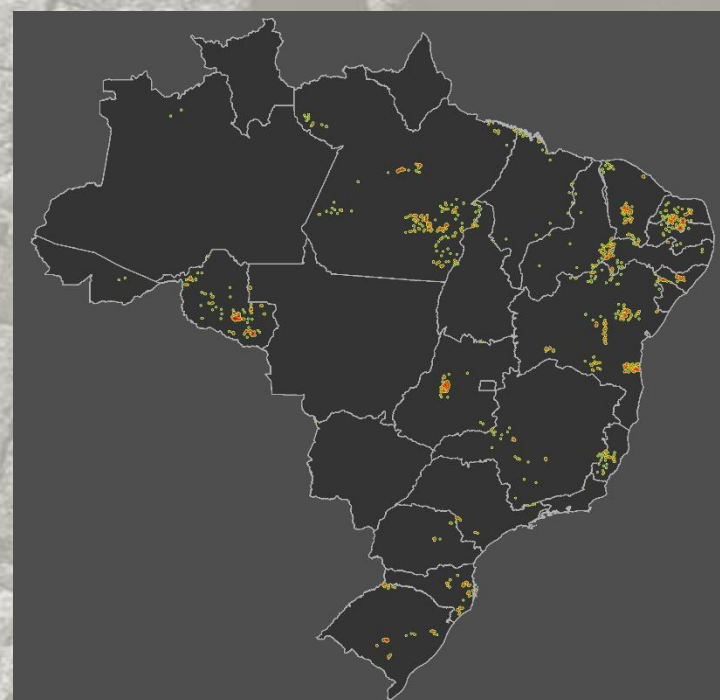


# Carbonatos

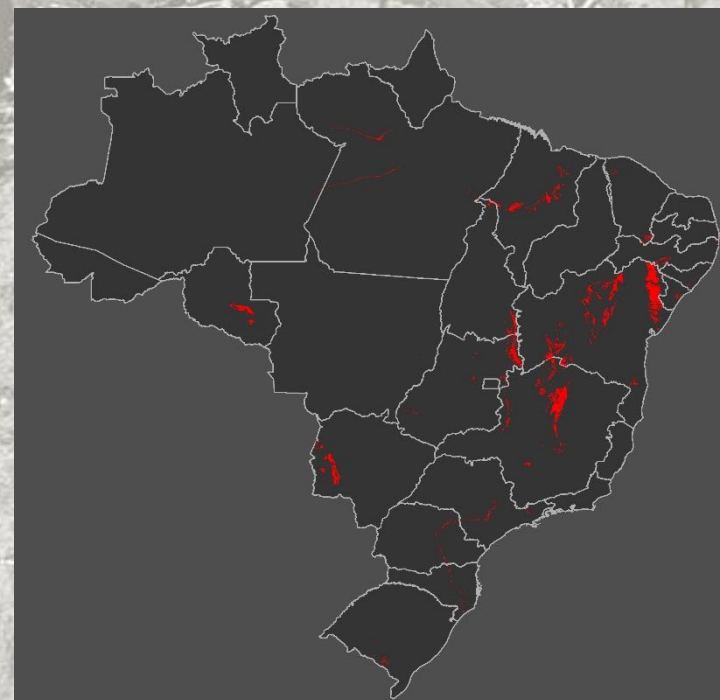
CaO  $\geq$  30%



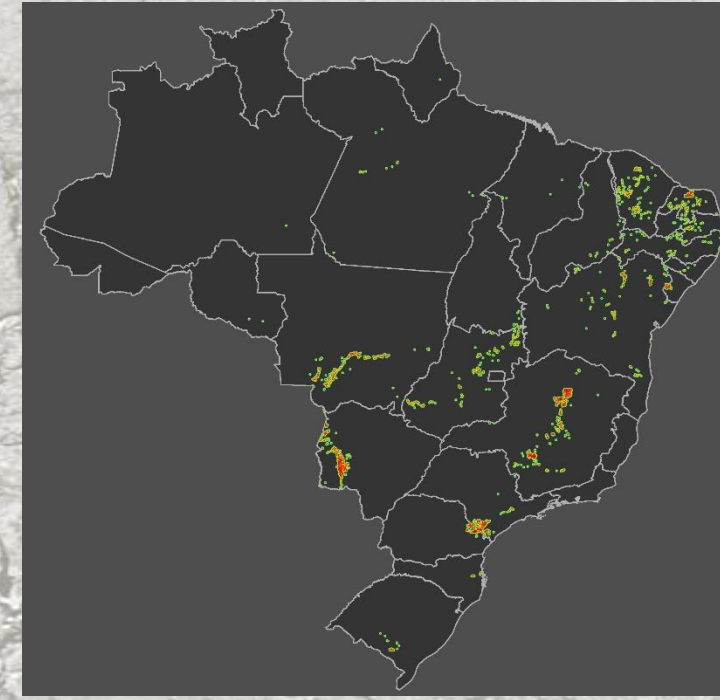
CaO + MgO  $\geq$  20%



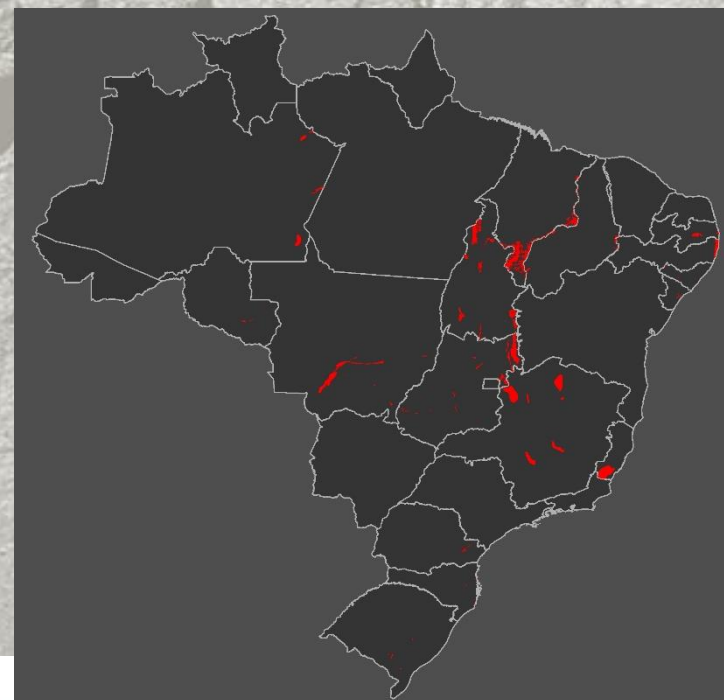
Lito. Calcários



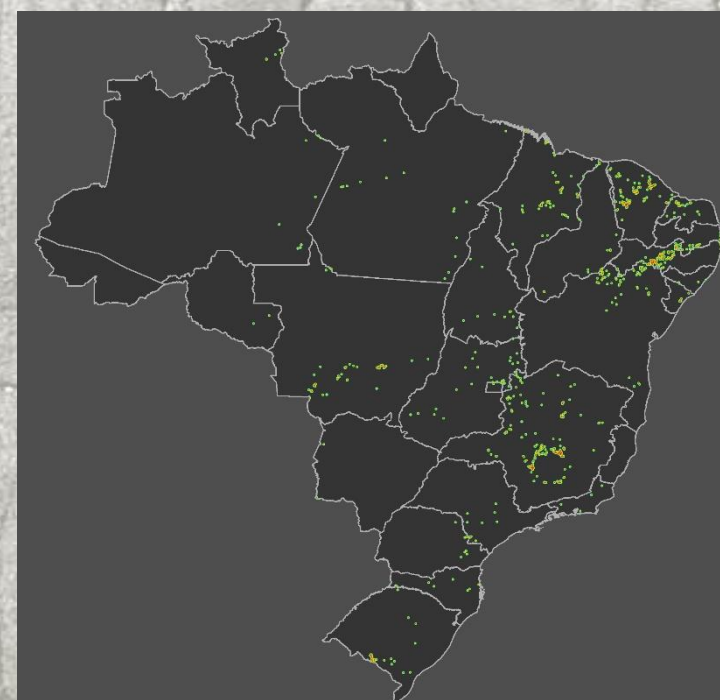
Aflo. Calcário



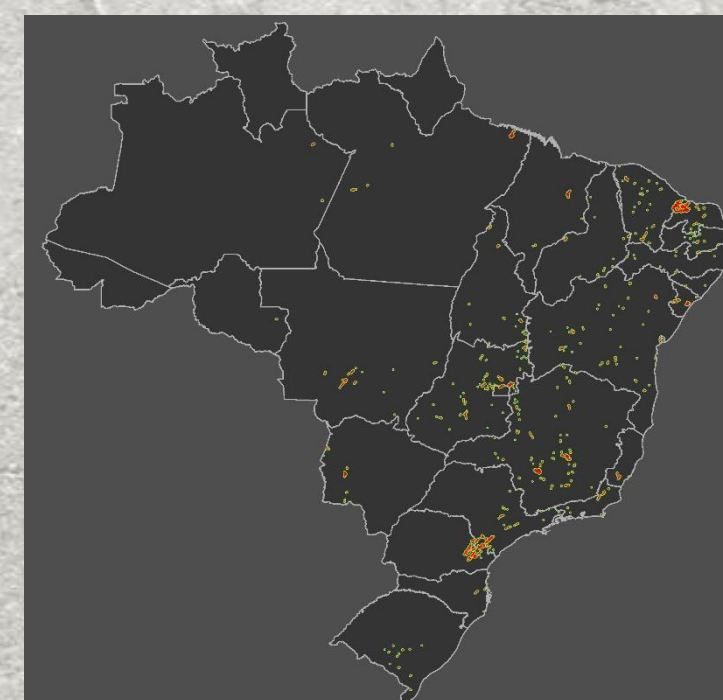
ARIM Calcário



Rec. Min. Calcário

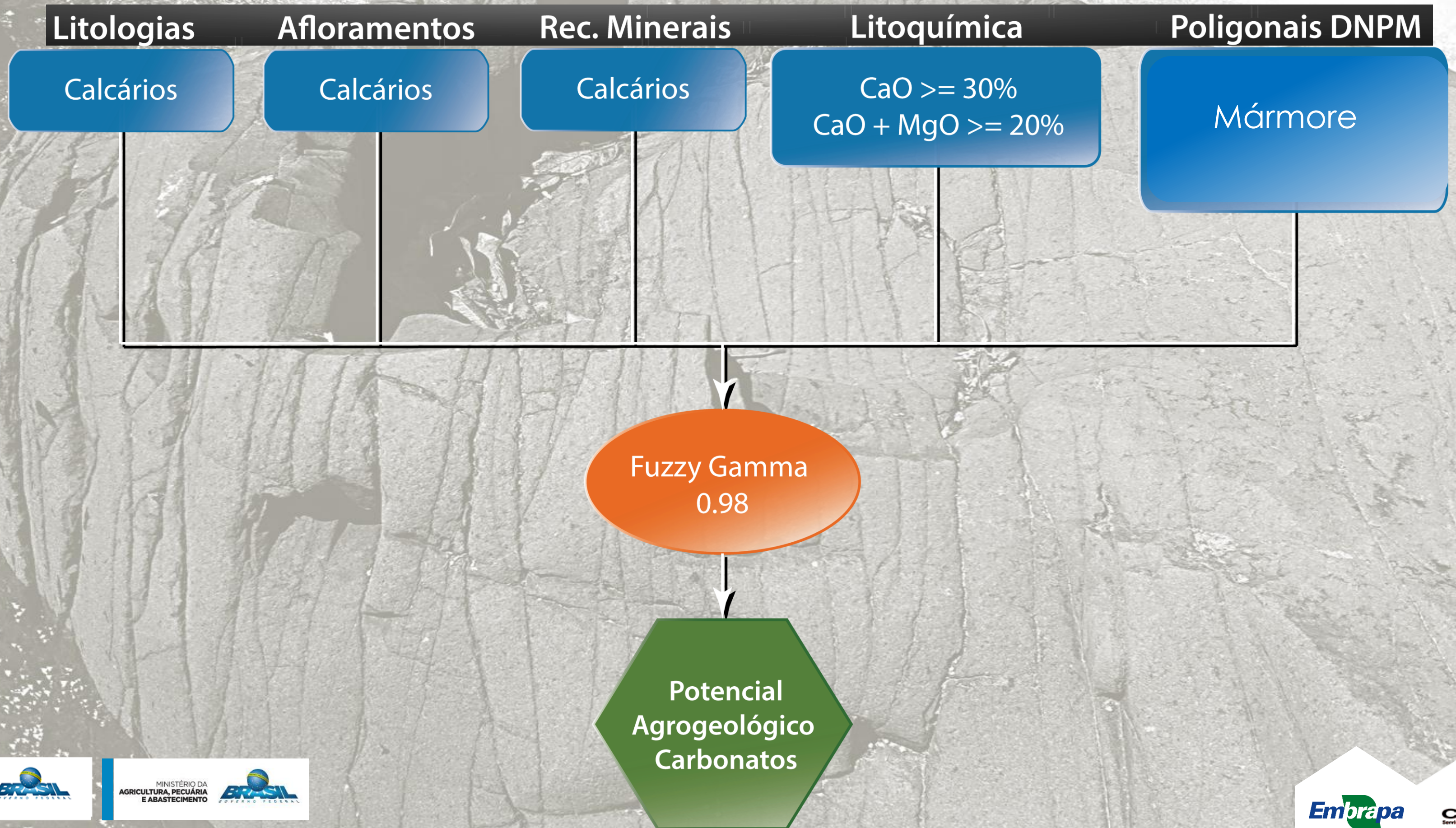


DNPM Calcário





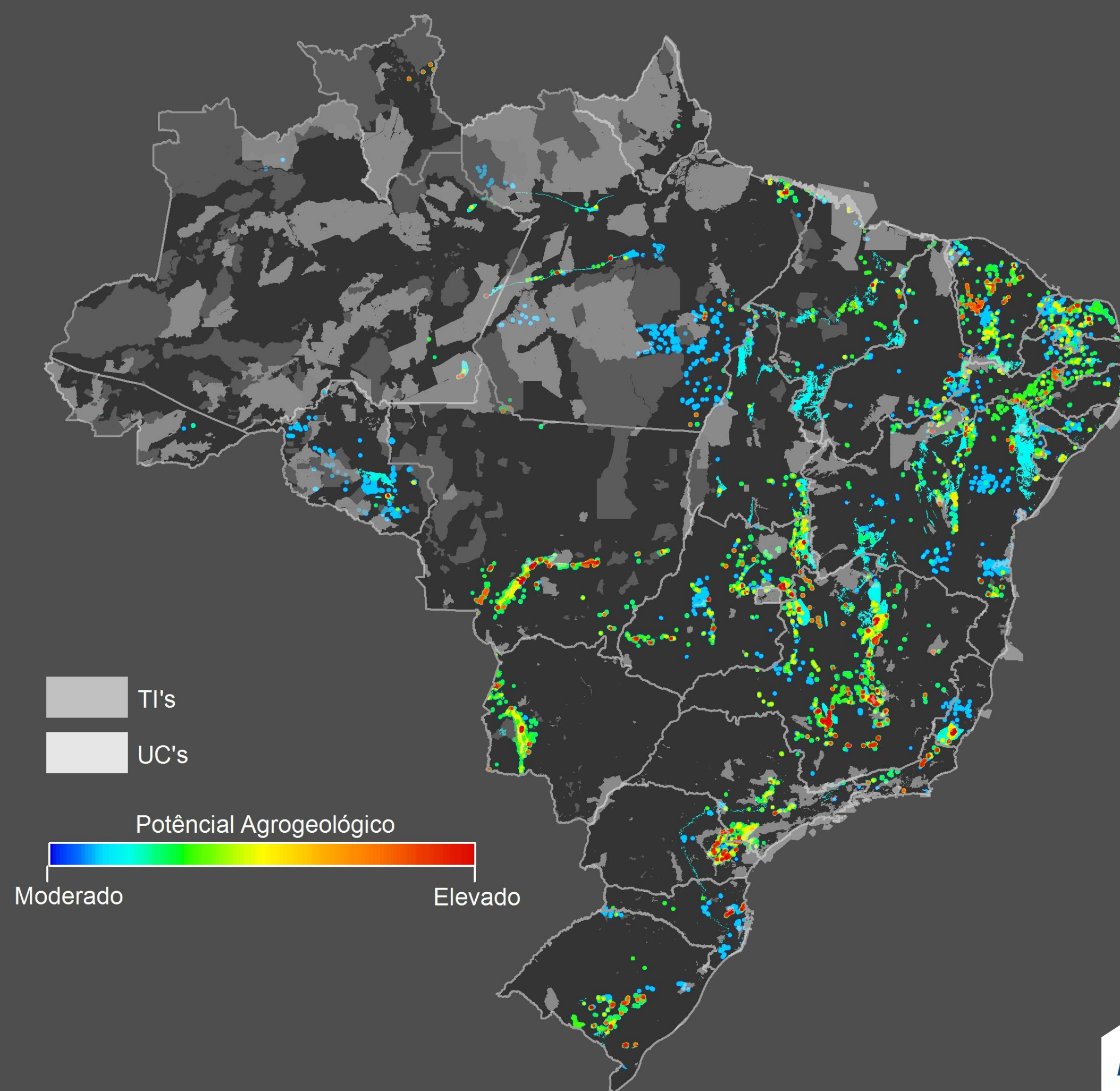
# Carbonatos





# Carbonatos

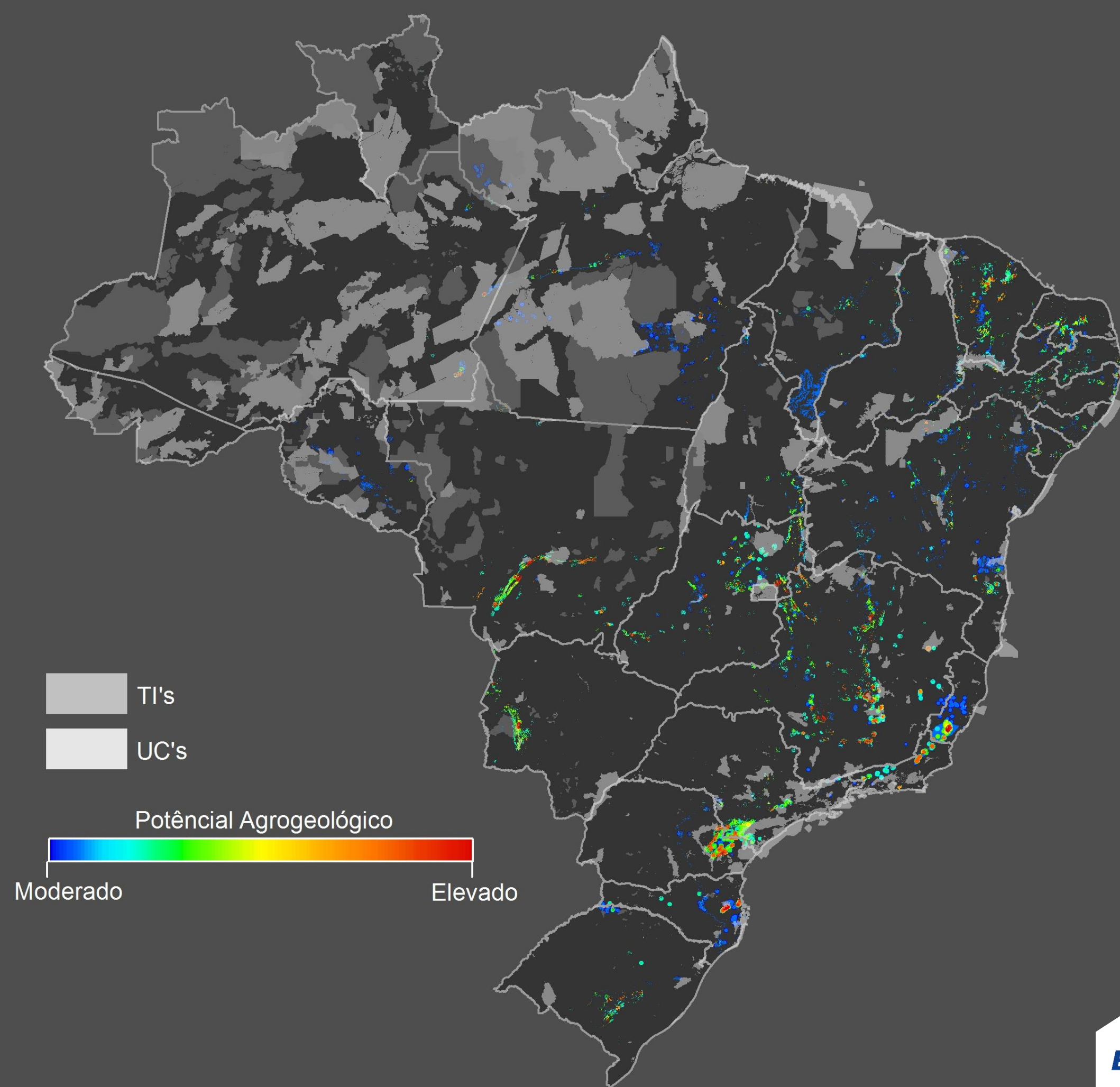
## Integração





# Carbonatos

## Integração Fuzzy Final





# Silicatos

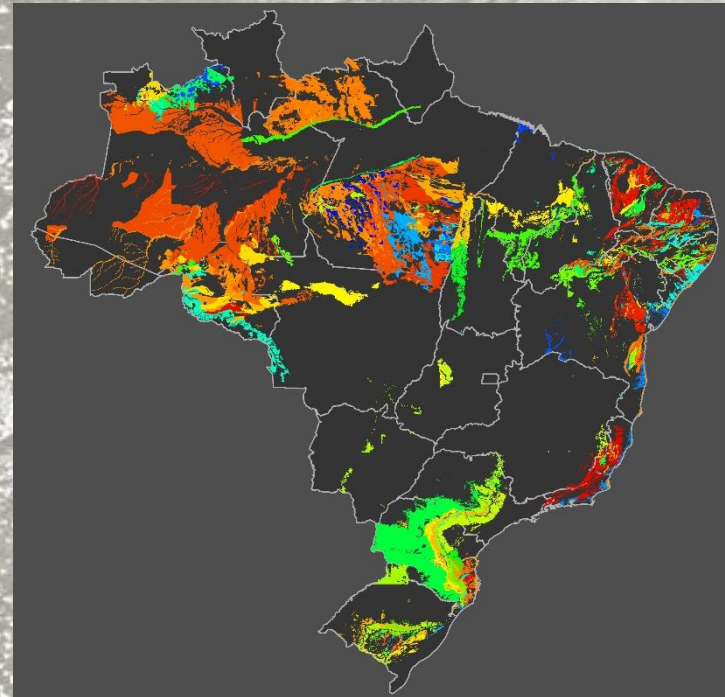
## Subdivisão:

- 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:
  - $CaO + MgO \geq 12\%$

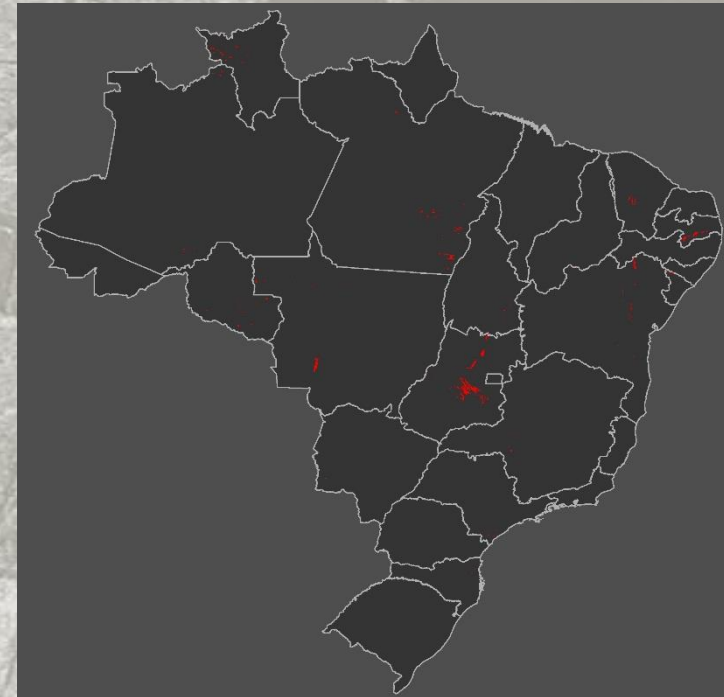


# Remineralizadores

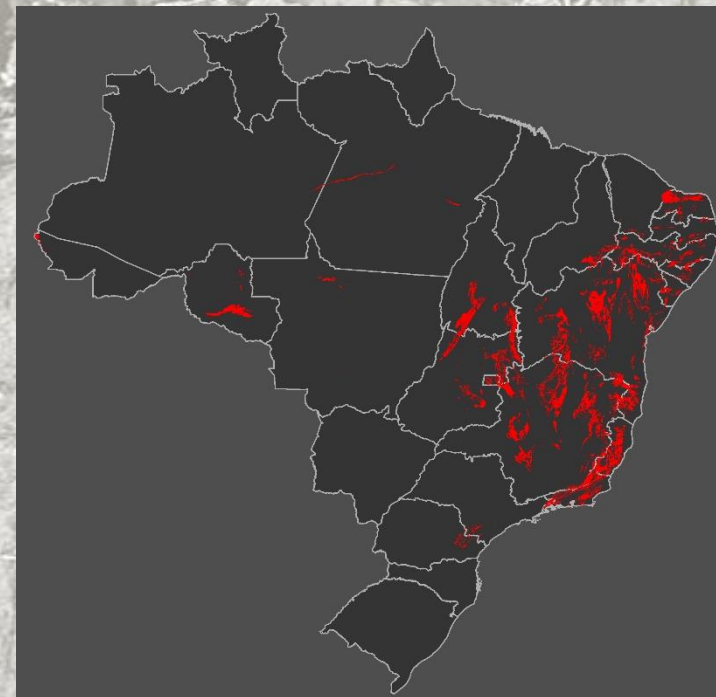
Lito. Remin.



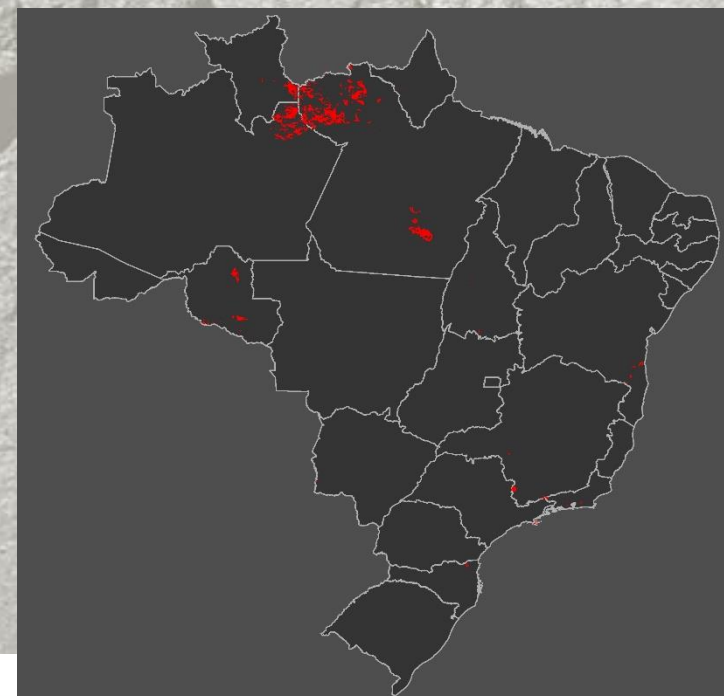
Lito Máficas/Ultra.



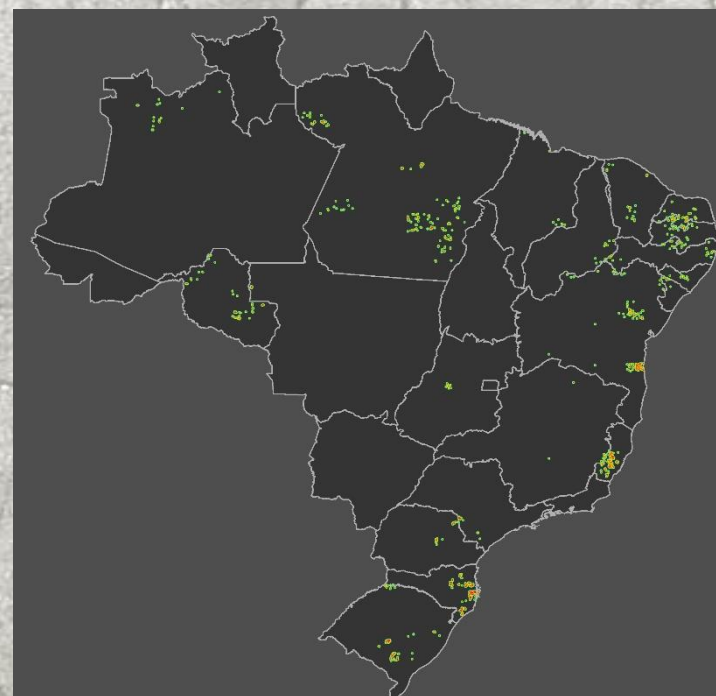
Lito Calcissilicáticas



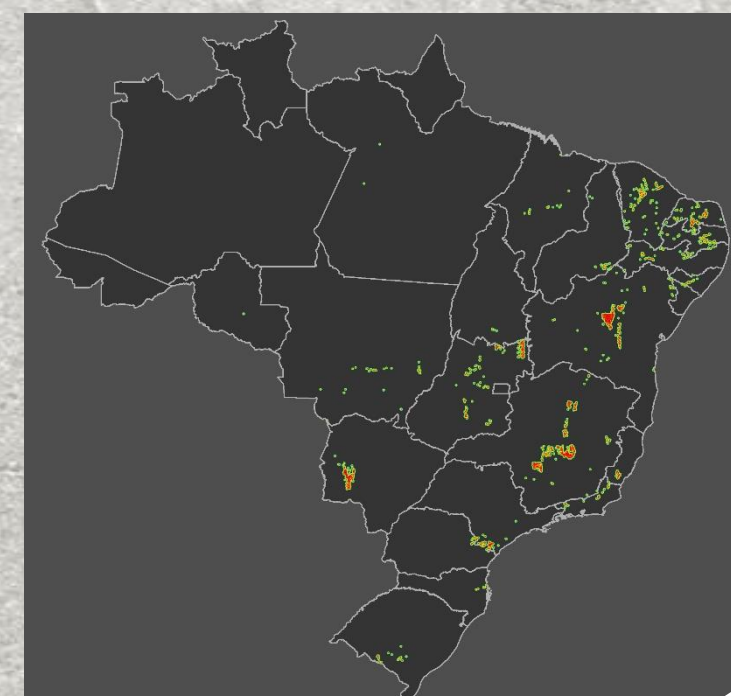
Lito Alcalinas



Geoq. Remin.



Aflo. Calcissili.



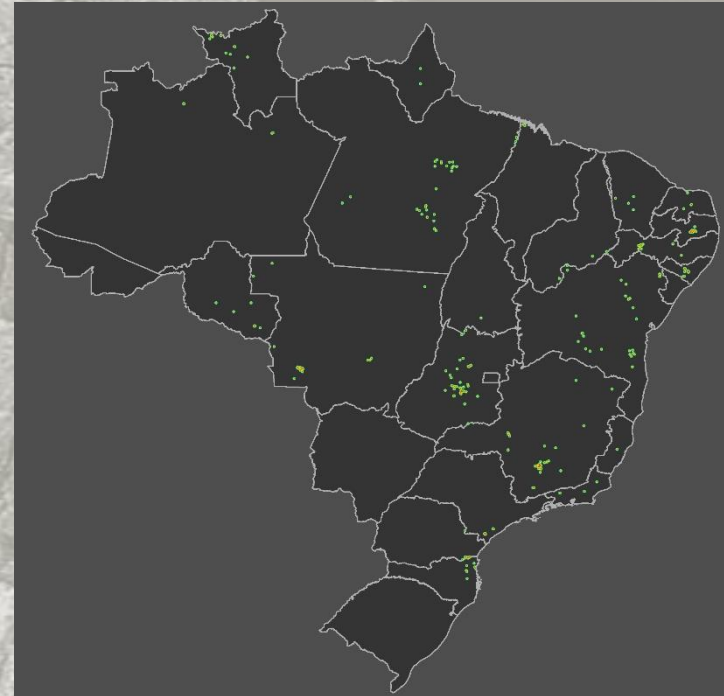


# Remineralizadores

Aflo. Alcalinas



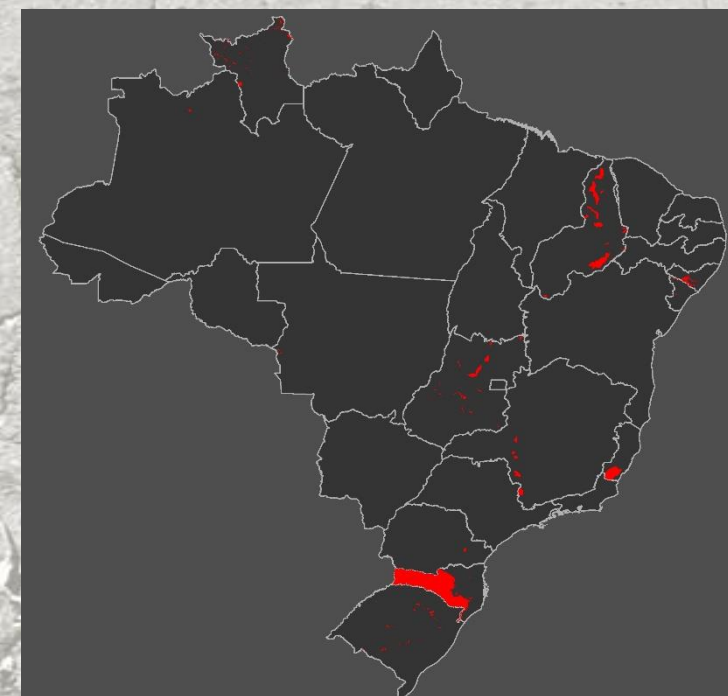
Aflo. Máficas/Ultr.



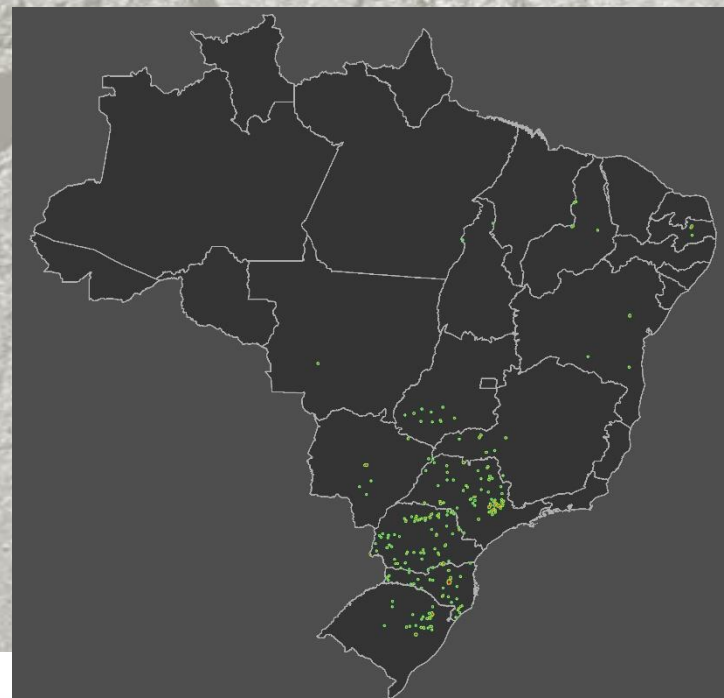
Rec. Min. Fosfato Sil.



ARIM Reminer.



DNPM Máf./Ult.



DNPM Mármore

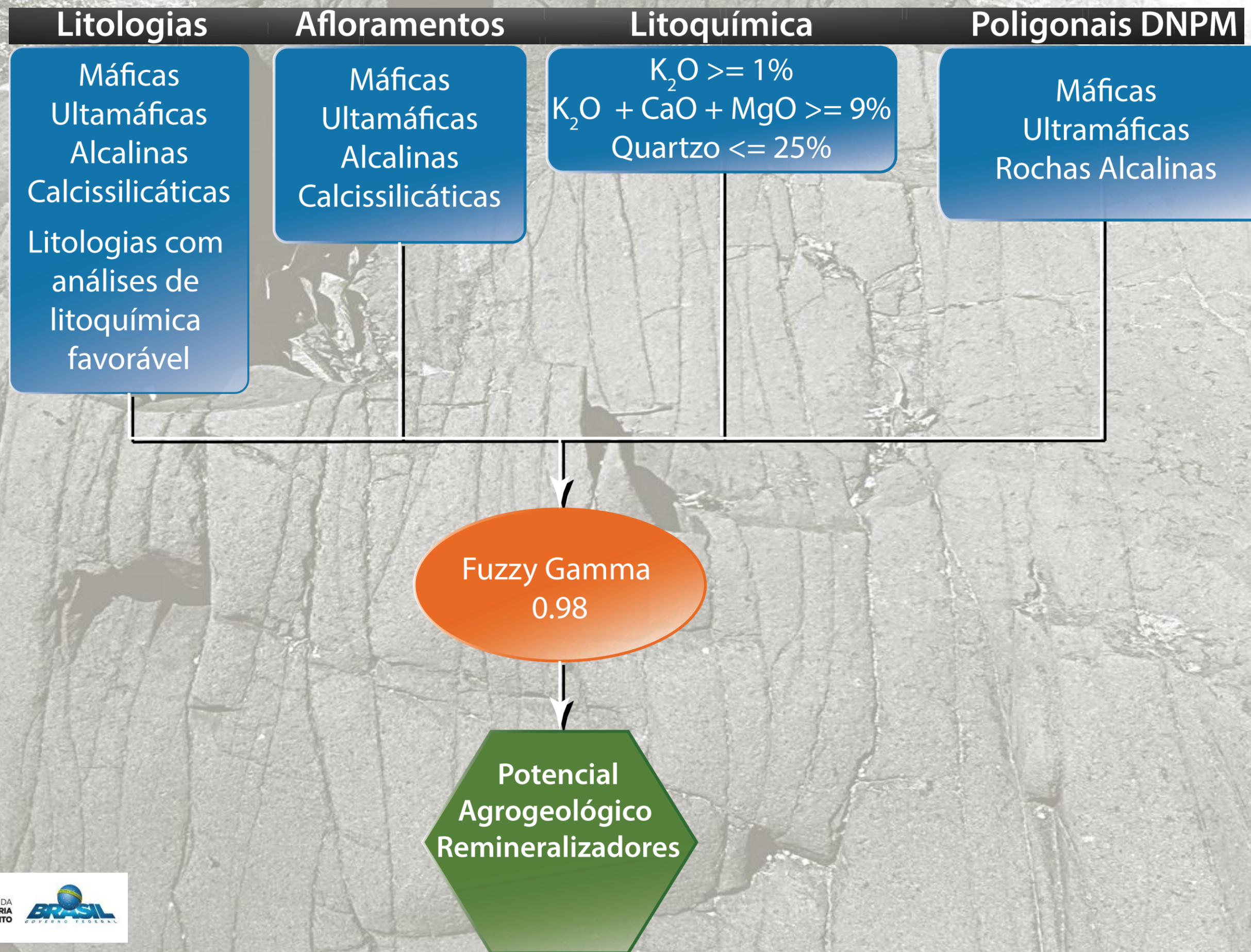


DNPM Alcalinas





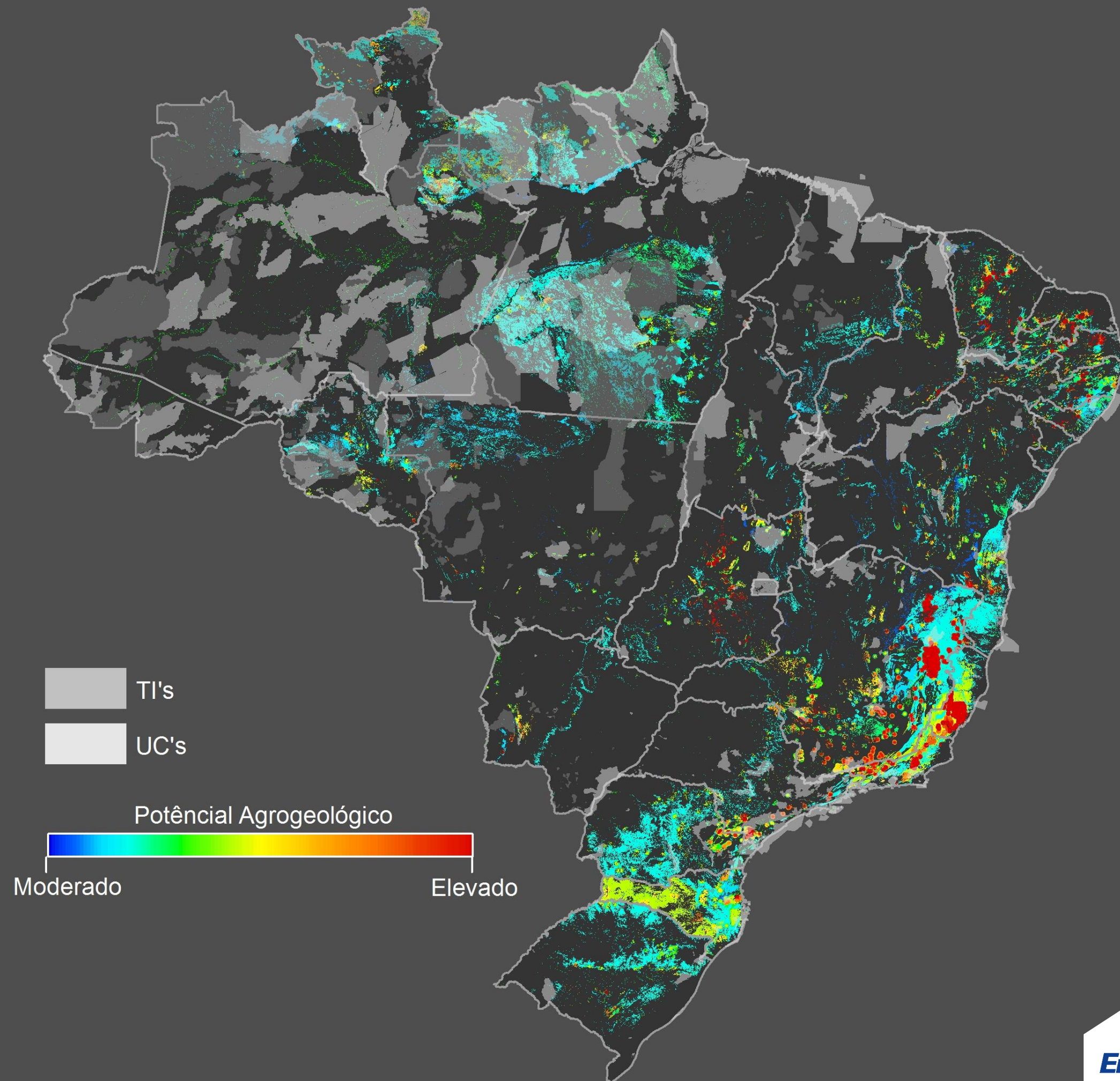
# Remineralizadores





# Remineralizadores

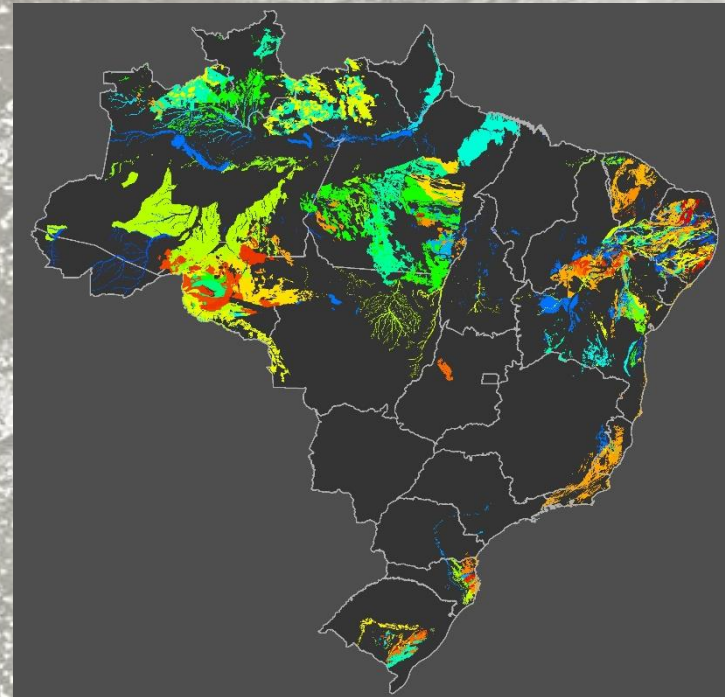
## Integração



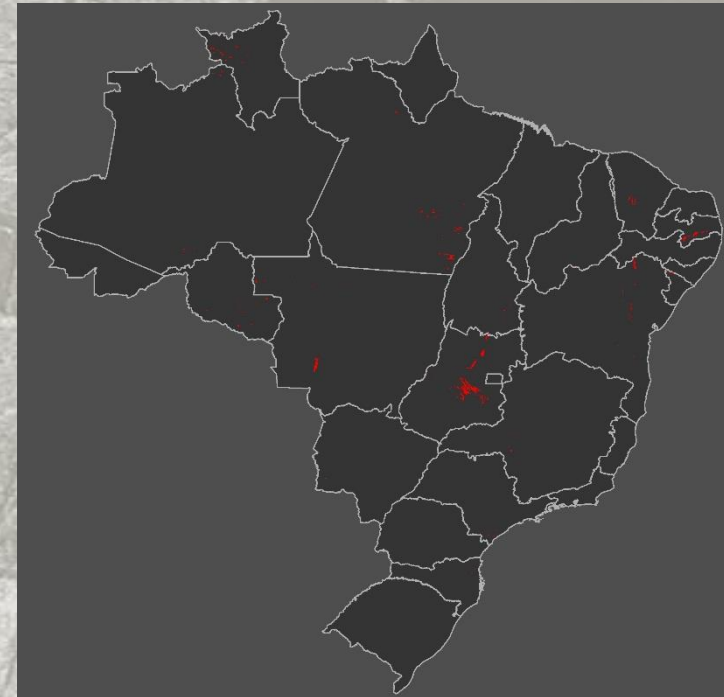


# Fertilizante - K

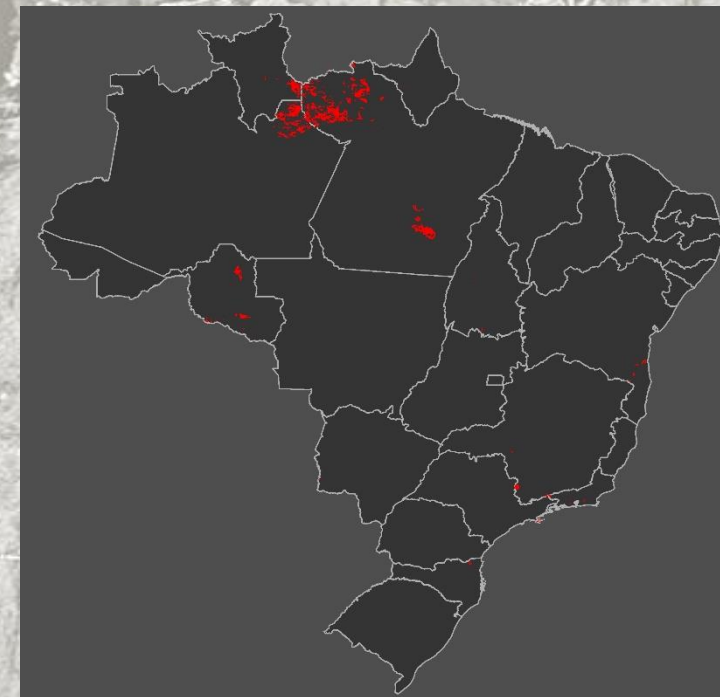
Lito. Fert. K



Lito Máficas/Ultra.



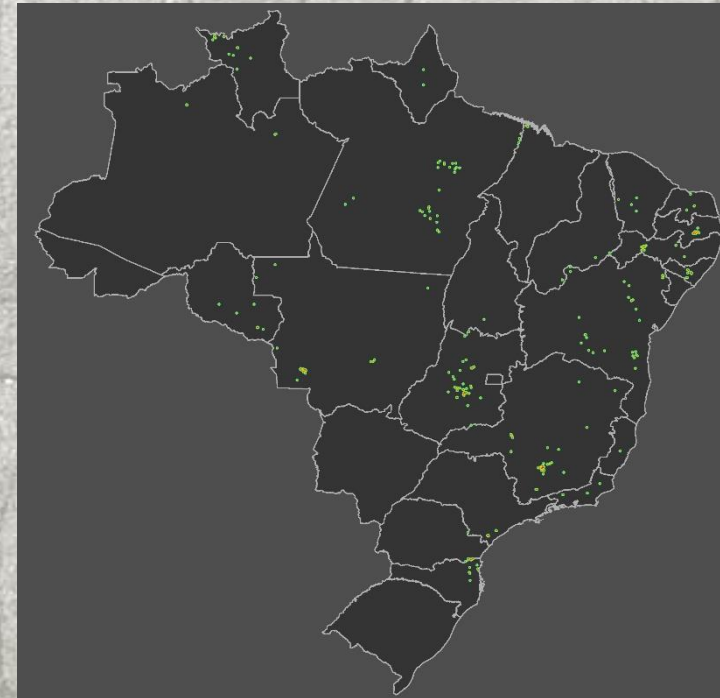
Lito Alcalinas



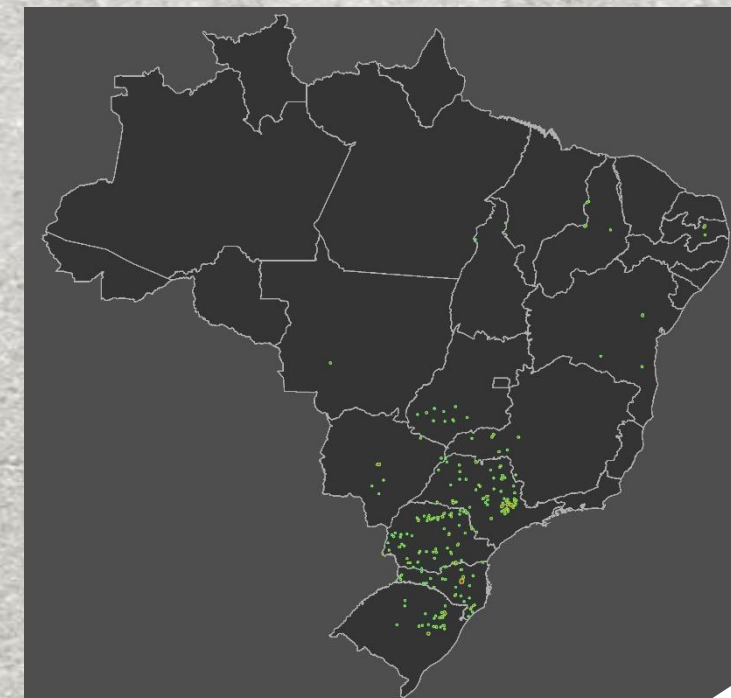
Aflo. Alcalinas



Aflo. Máf./Ult.



DNPM Máf./Ult.





# Fertilizante - K

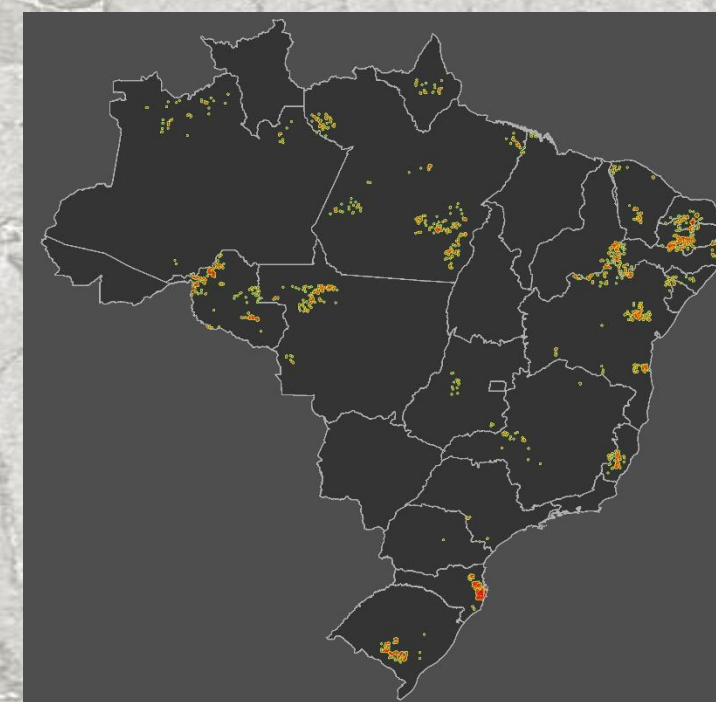
DNPM Rocha Pot.



DNPM Alcalinas



$K_2O \geq 4\%$

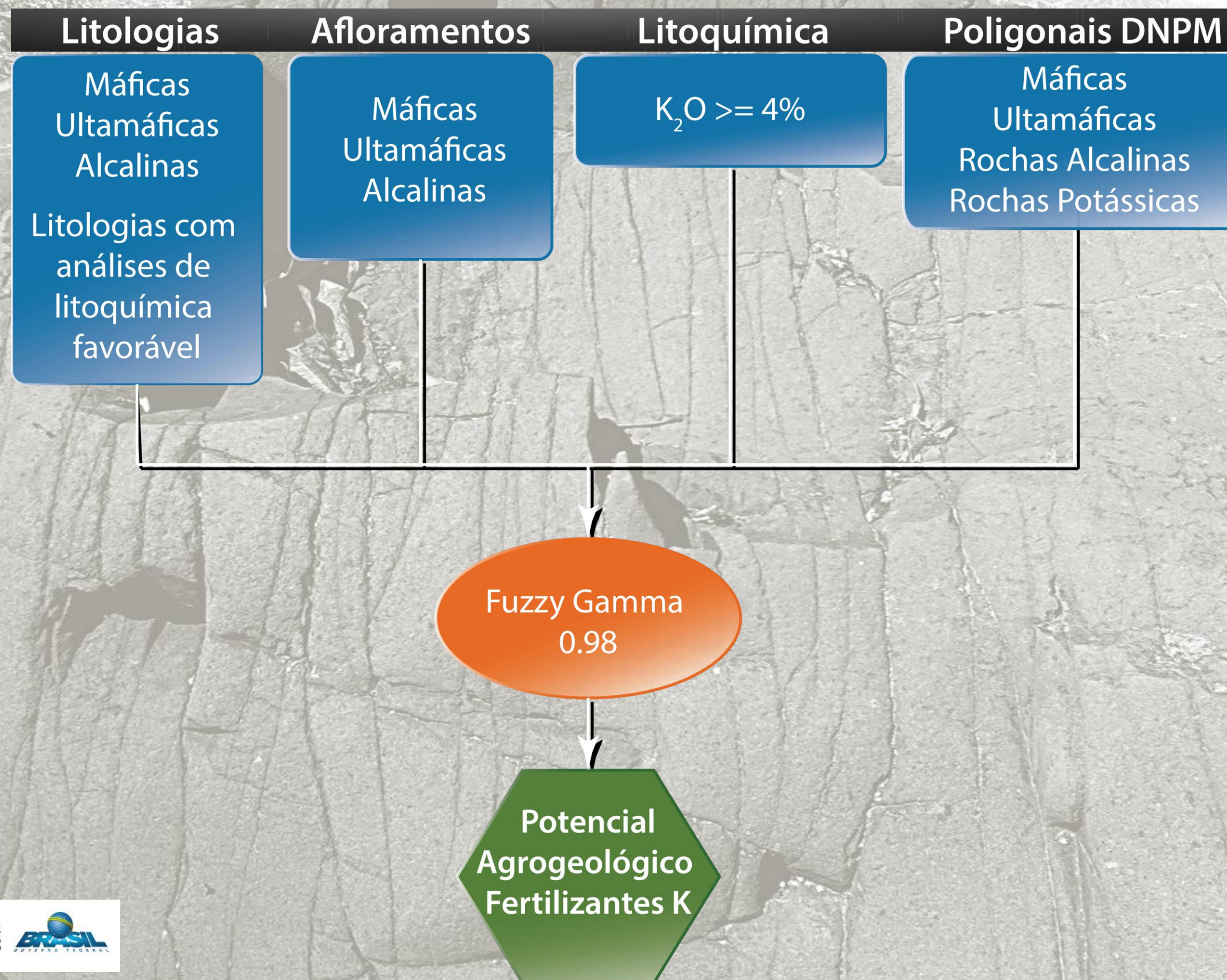


ARIM Fert. Macro. Nut. Essenciais





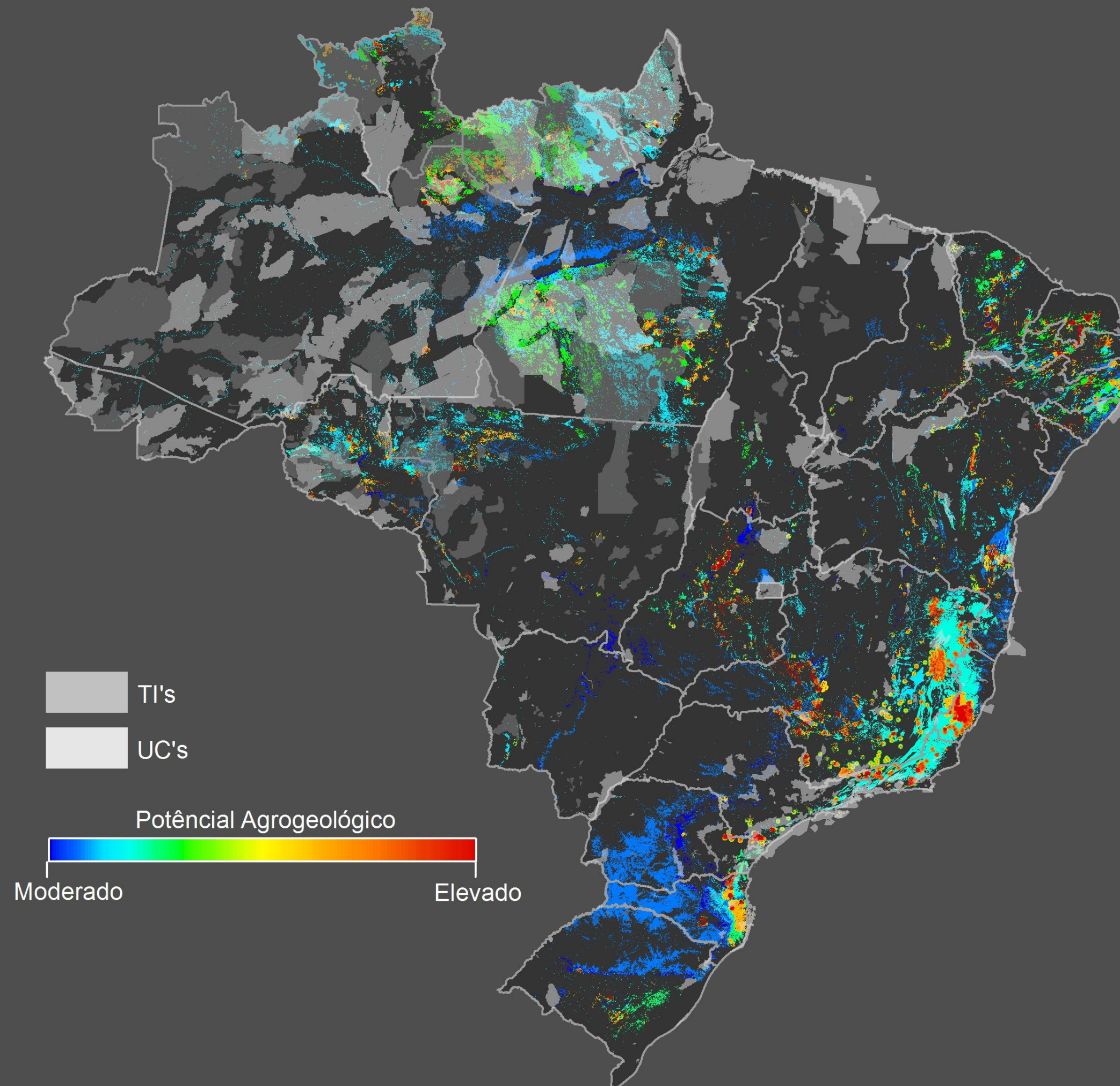
# Fertilizante - K





# Fertilizante - K

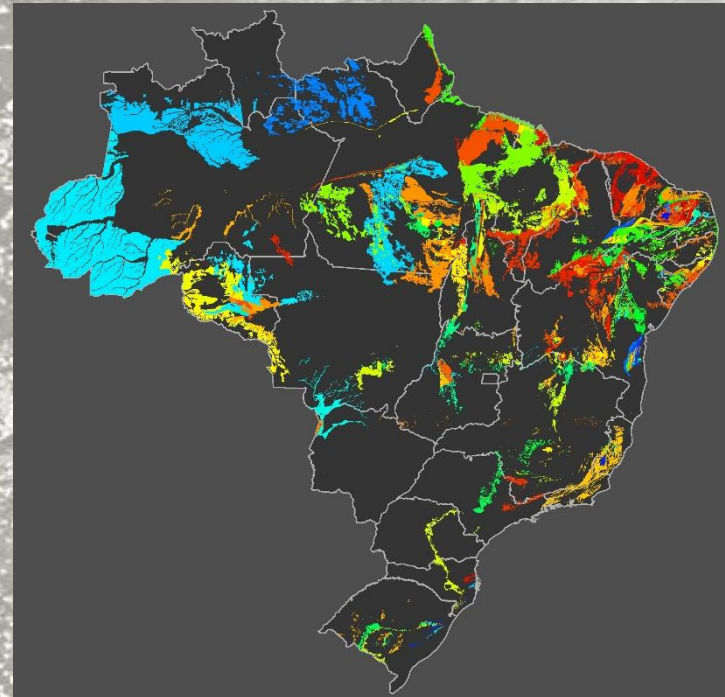
## Integração



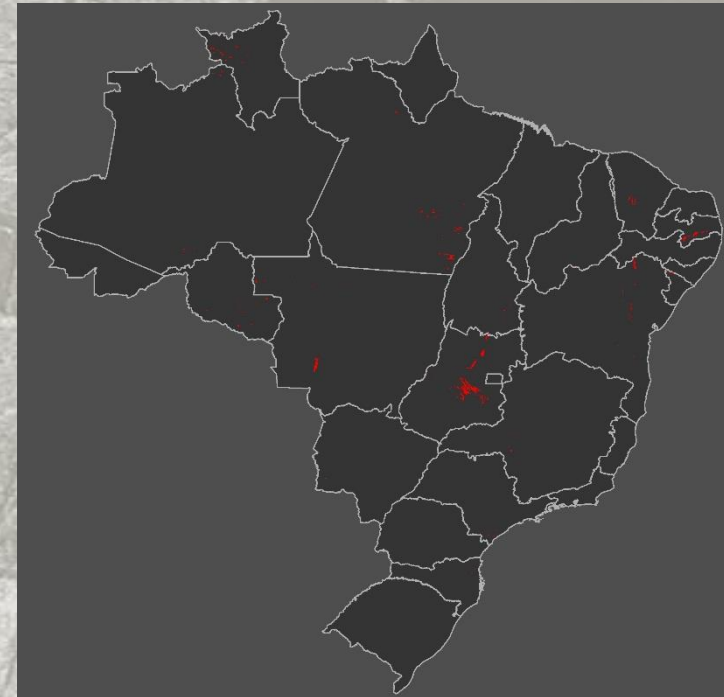


# Fertilizante Macronutrientes Secundários – Ca, Mg

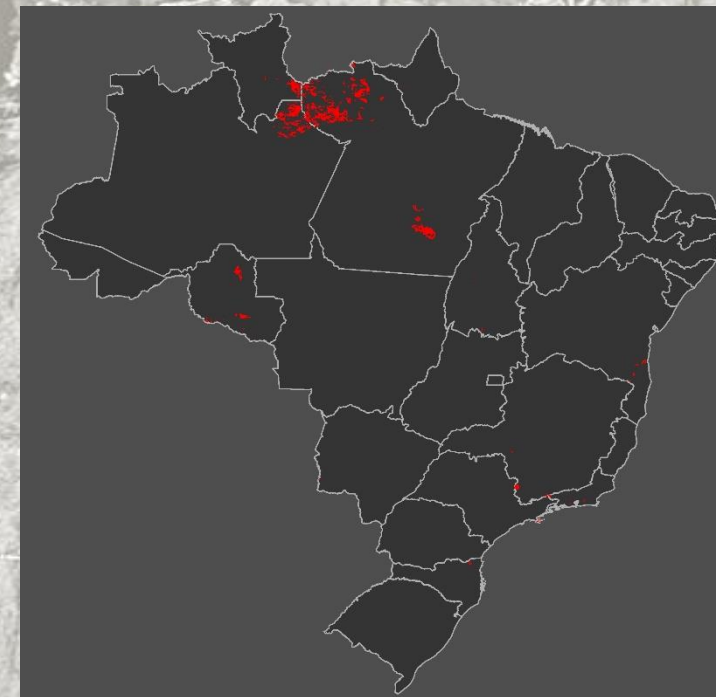
Lito. Fert. K



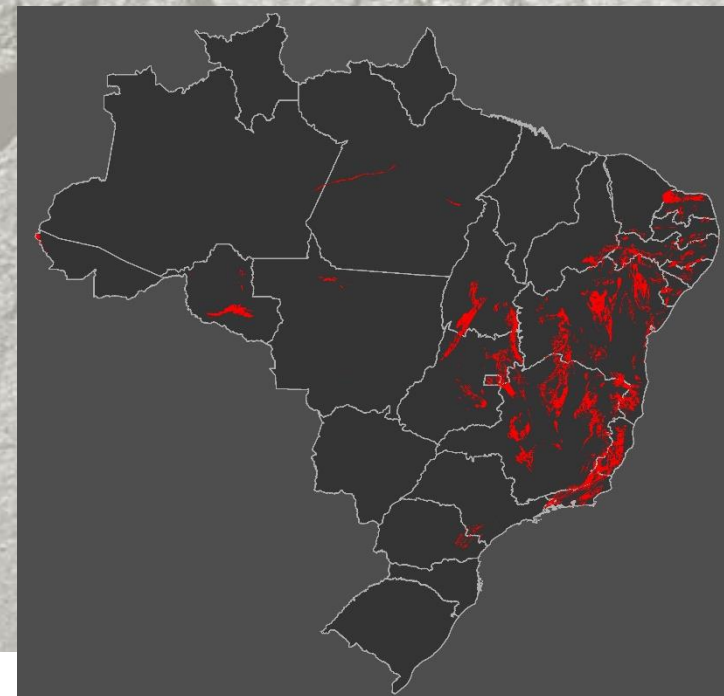
Lito Máficas/Ultra.



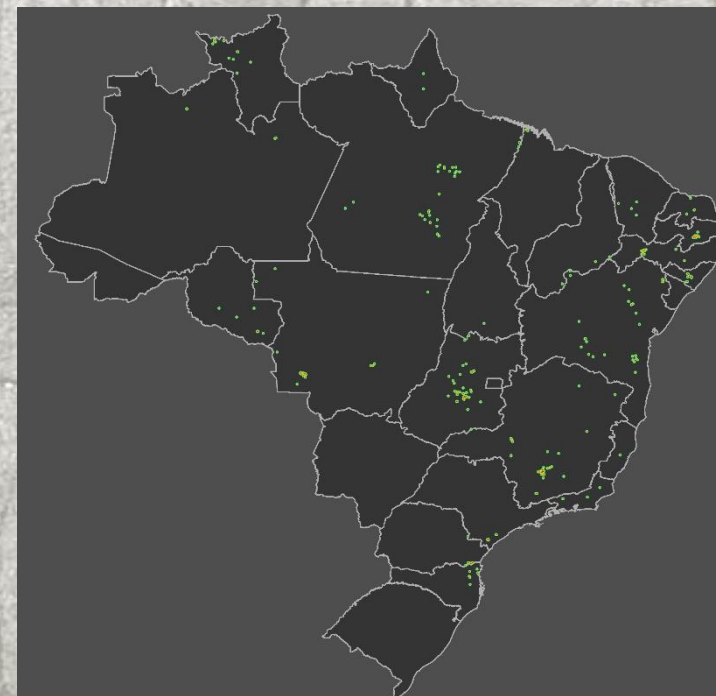
Lito Alcalinas



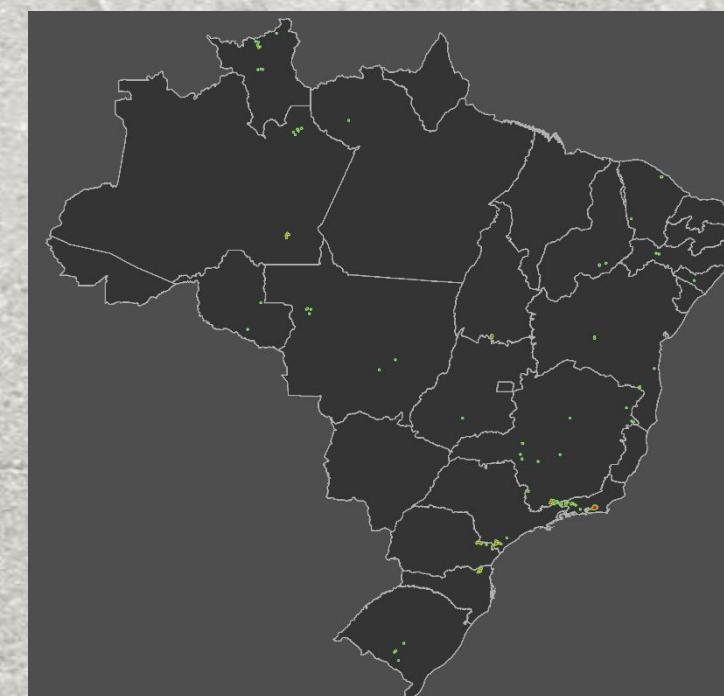
Lito Calcisil.



Aflo. Máf./Ult.



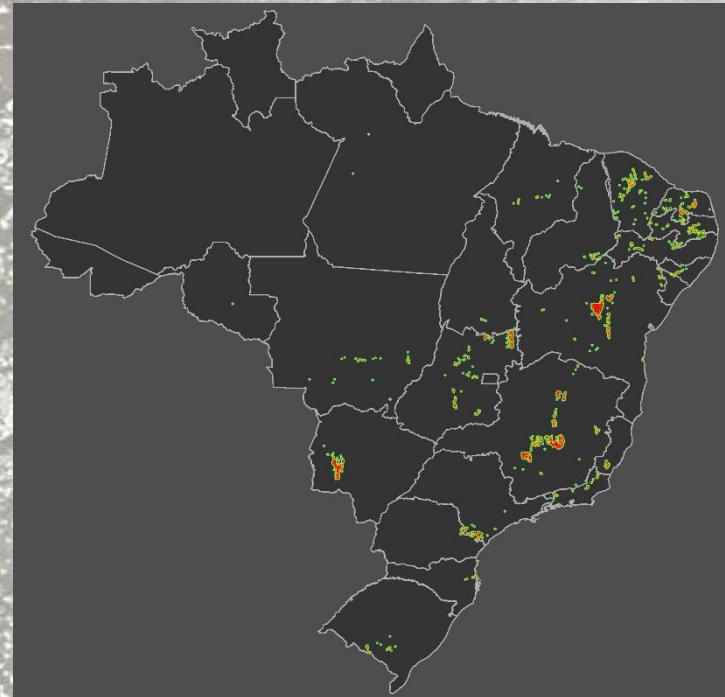
Aflo. Alcalina



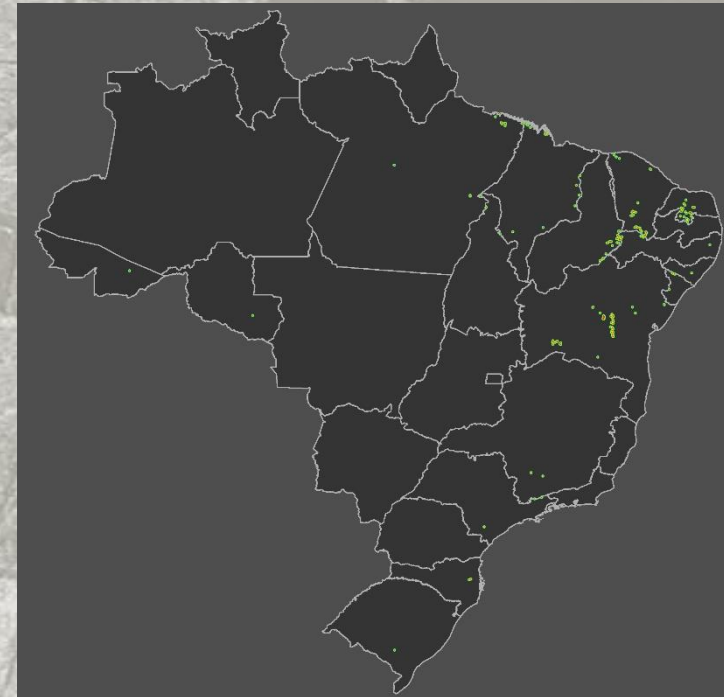


# Fertilizante – Ca, Mg

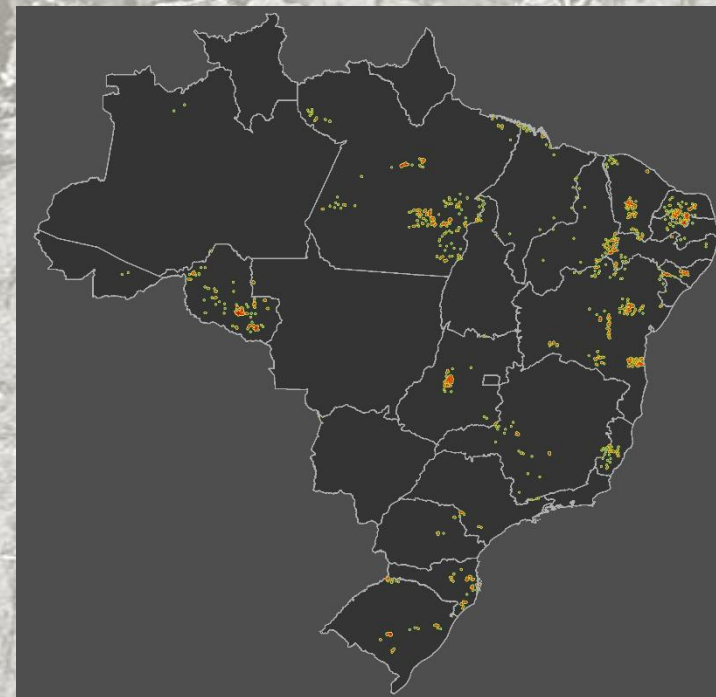
Aflo. Calcisil.



CaO  $\geq$  30%



CaO + MgO  $\geq$  20%



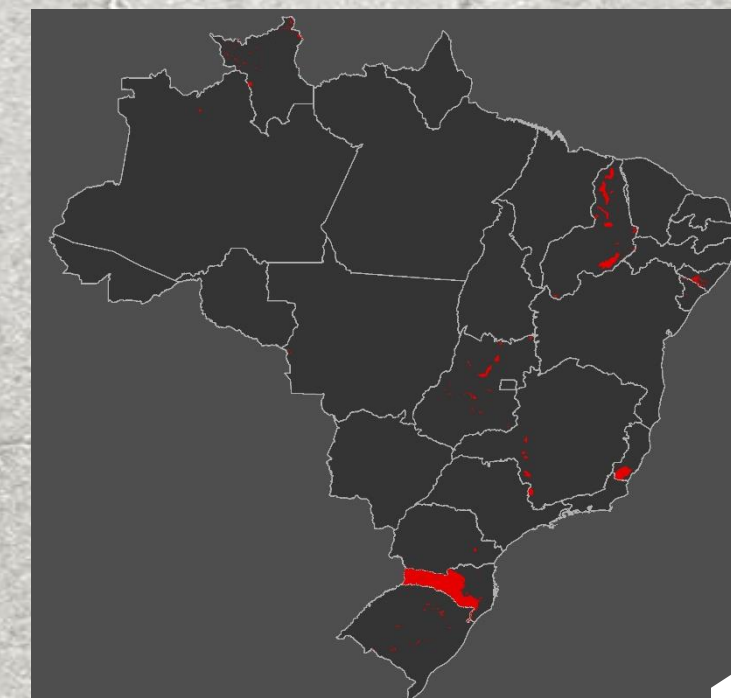
DNPM Mármore



DNPM Alcalina

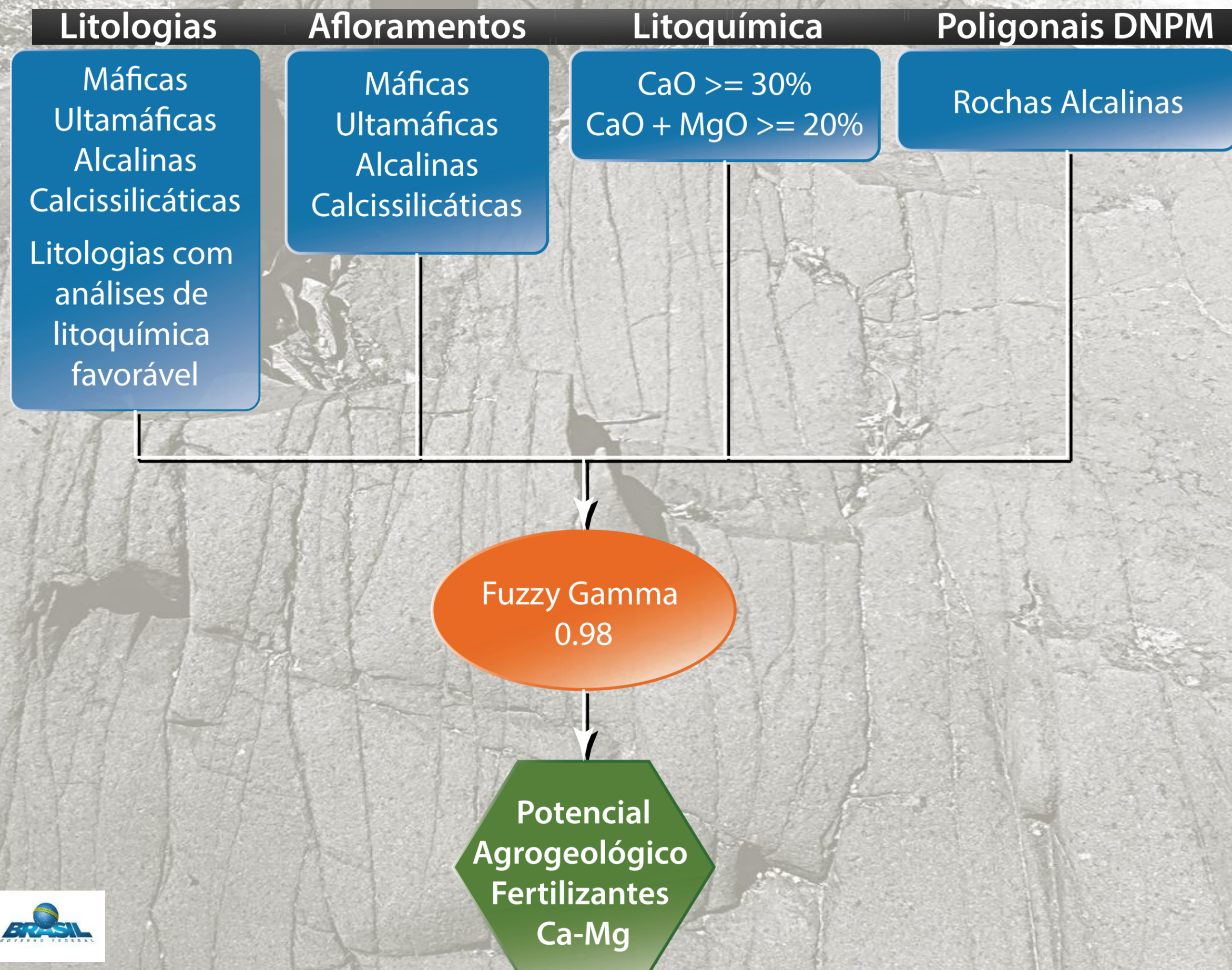


ARIM Fertilizantes  
Ca, Mg





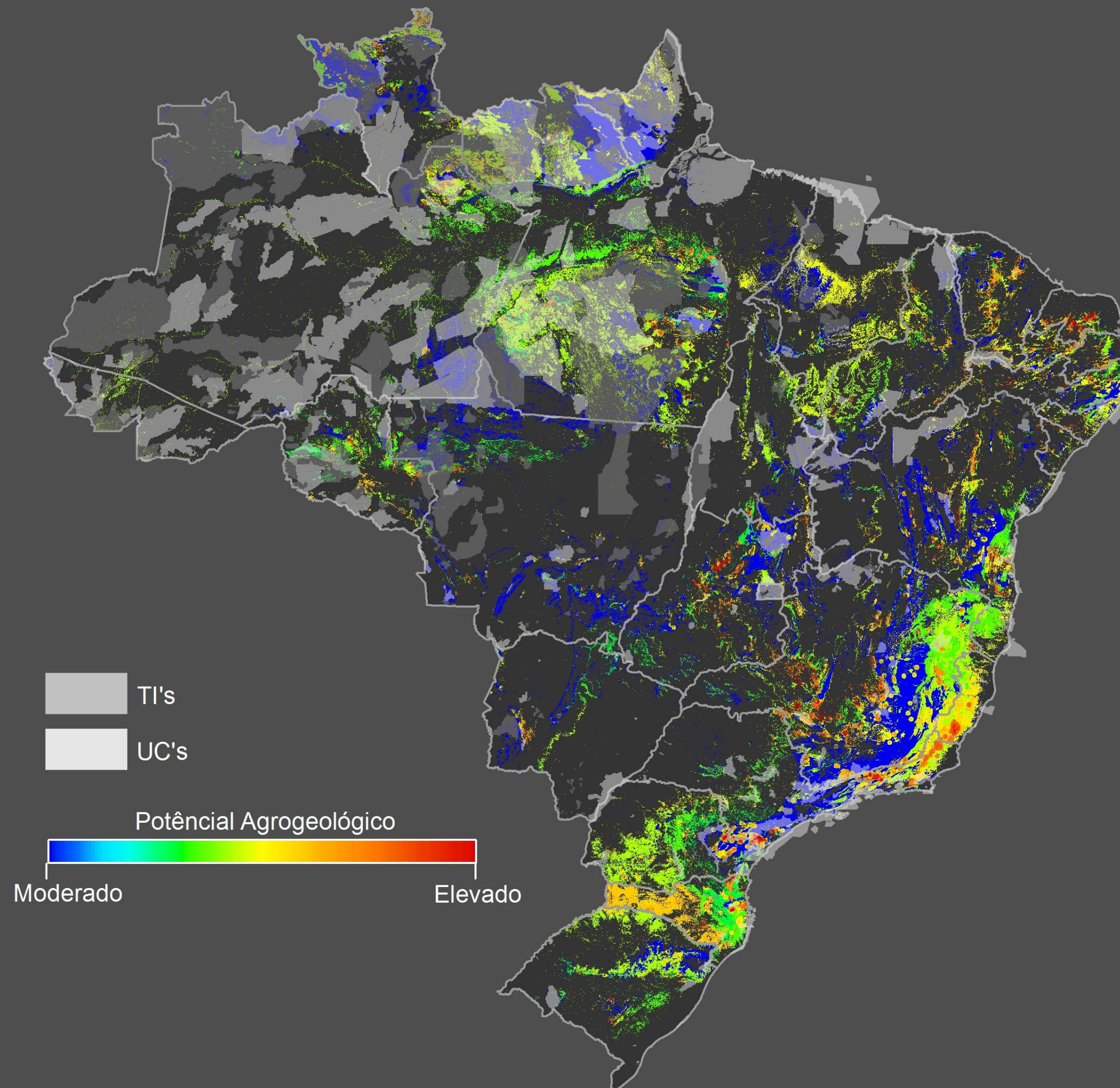
# Fertilizante – Ca, Mg





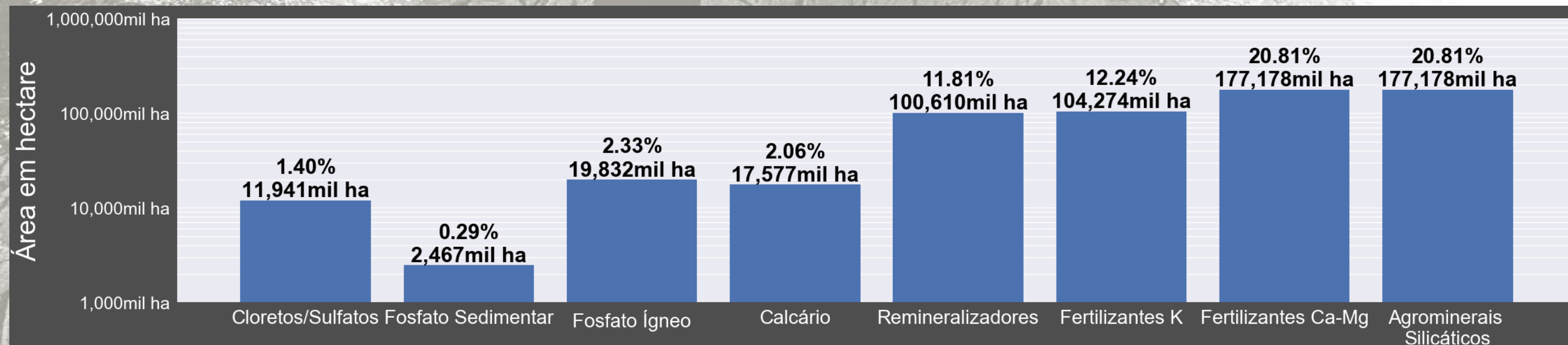
Fertilizante  
Ca, Mg

## Integração

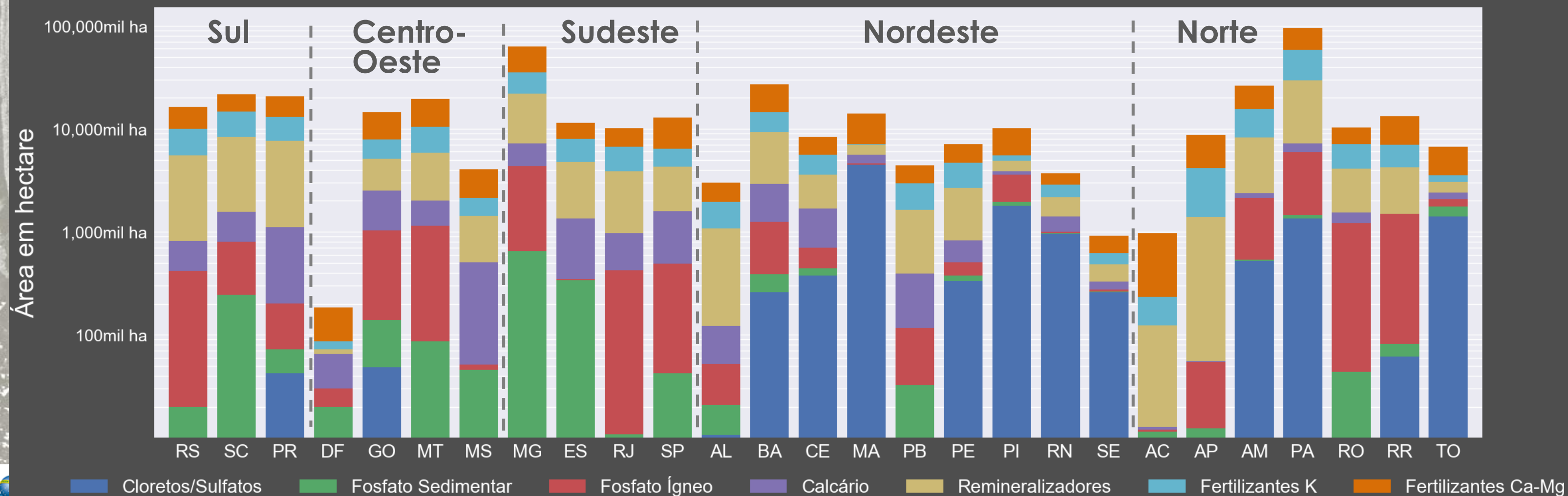




# Potencial de ocorrência para Agrominerais no Brasil



Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado

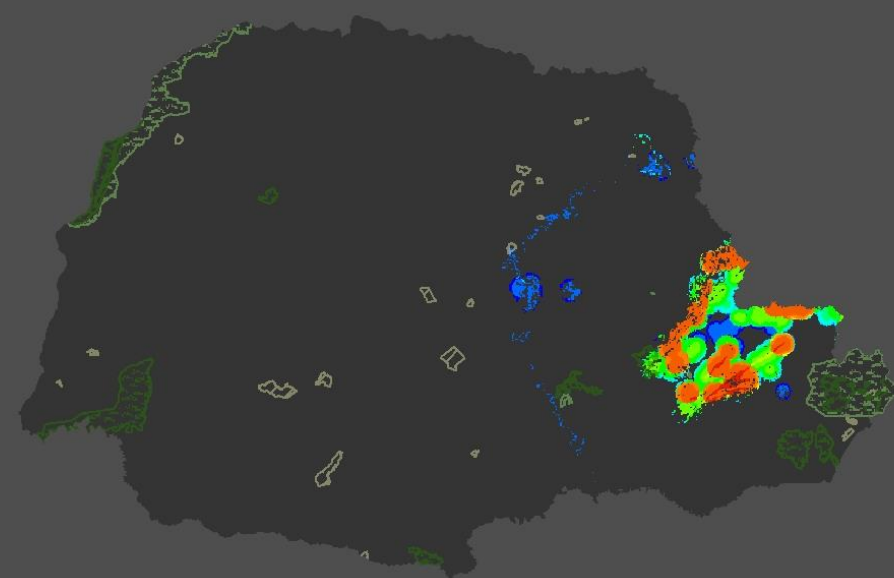




# Potencial para Agrominerais- PR



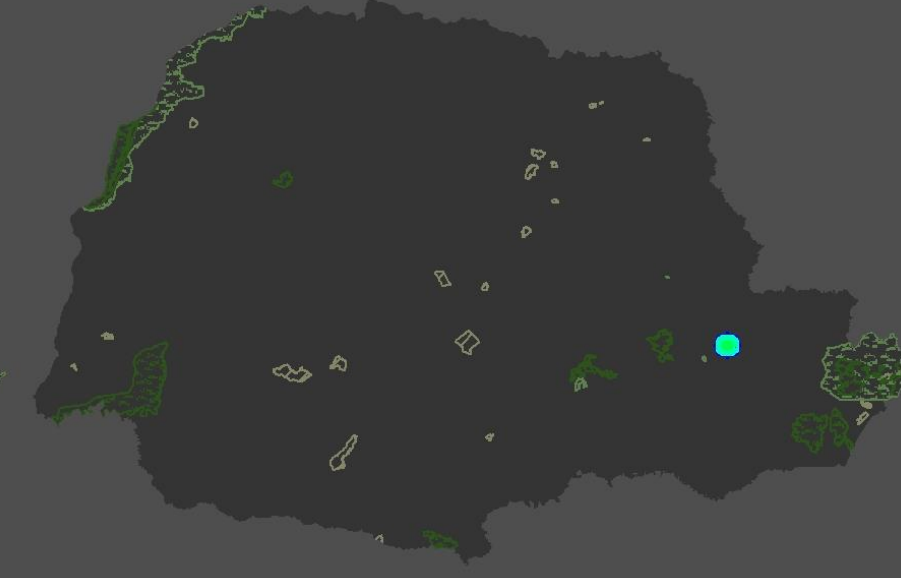
Carbonatos



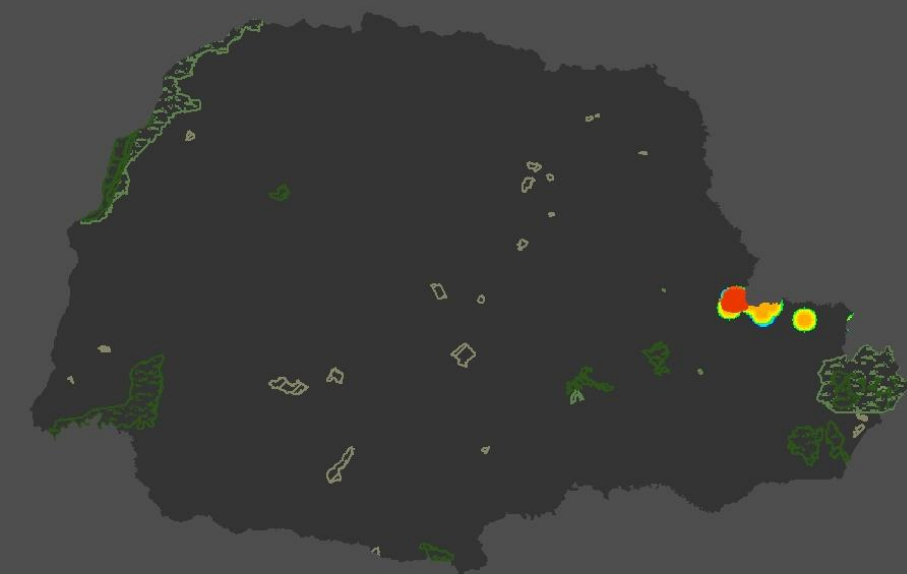
Cloretos/Sulfatos



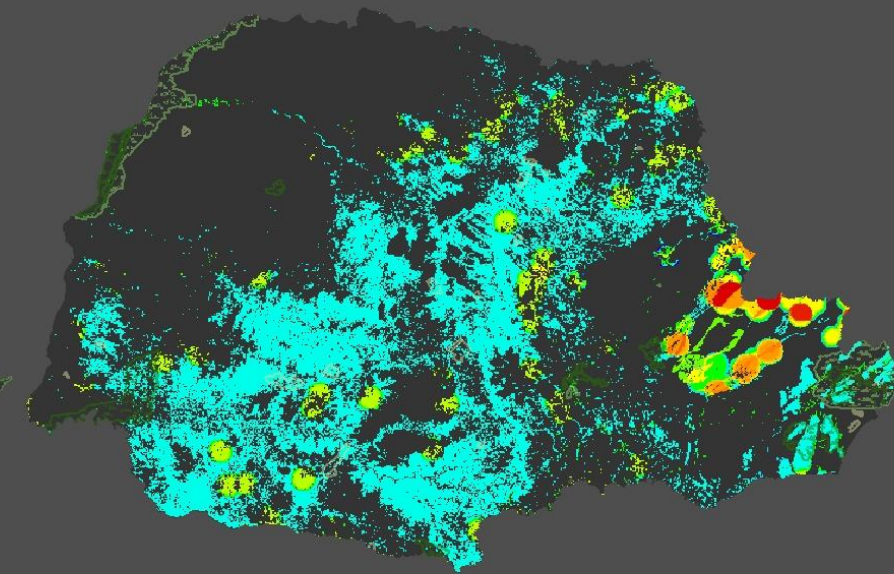
Fosfato Sedimentar



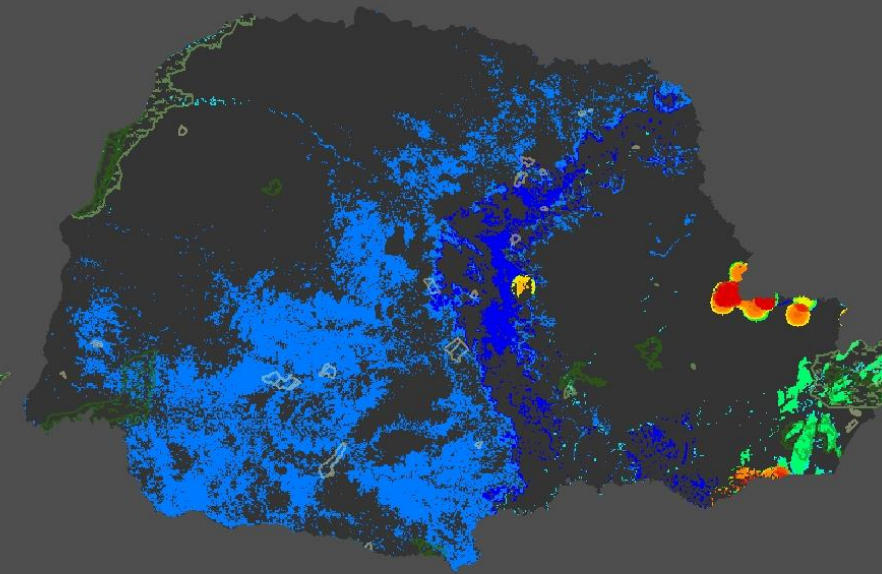
Fosfato Ígneo



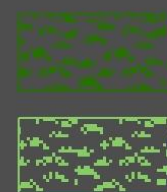
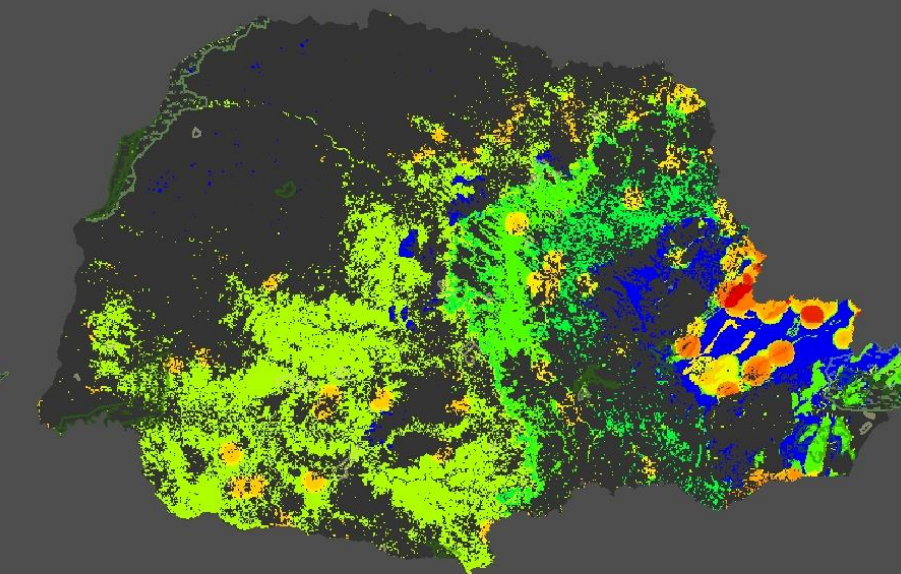
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes K



Fertilizantes Ca-Mg



UCs - Proteção Integral



Terras Indígenas

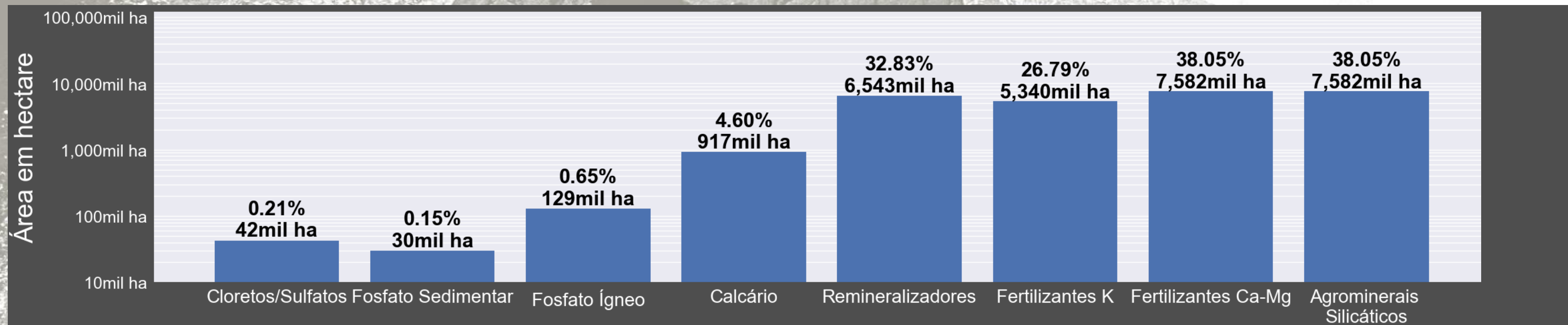
UCs - Usos Sustentáveis

Potencial Agrogeológico

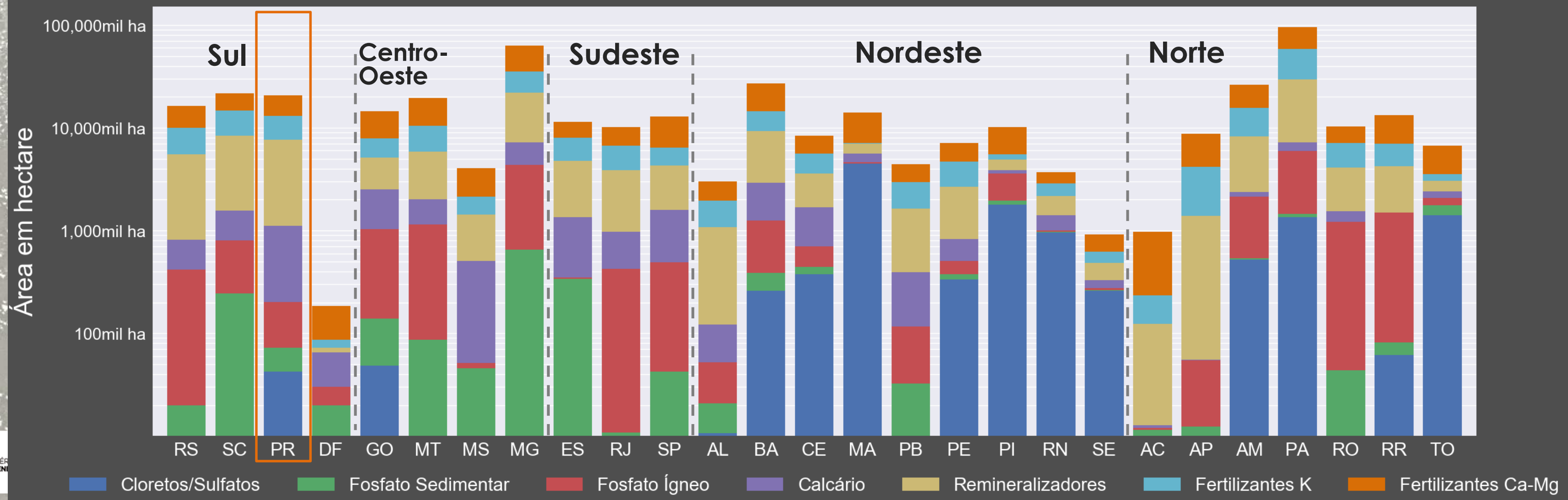




# Potencial de ocorrência para Agrominerais - PR



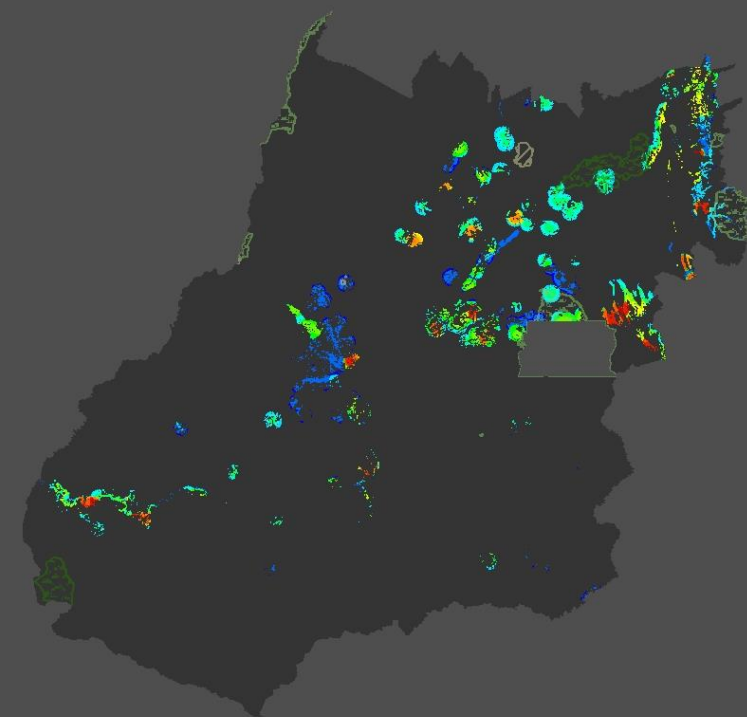
Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado



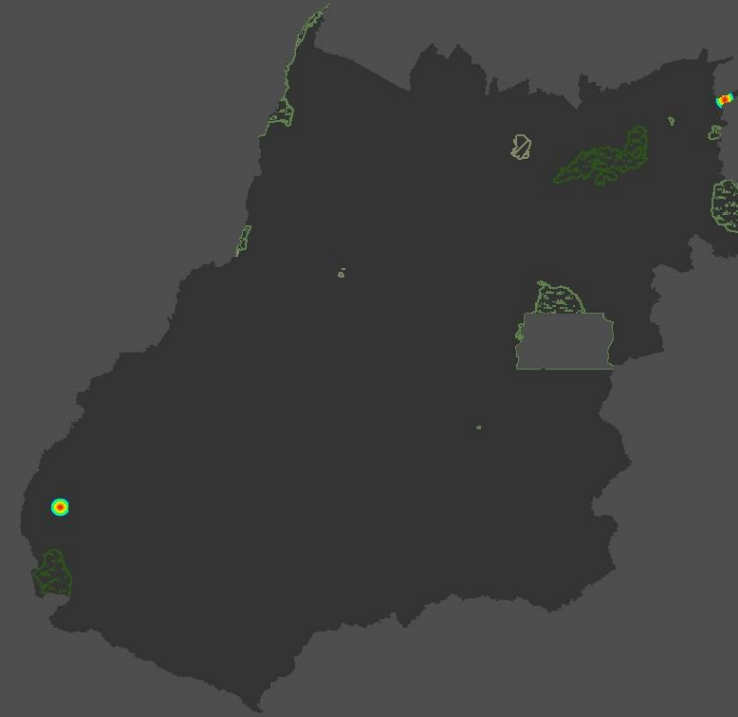


# Potencial para Agrominerais - GO

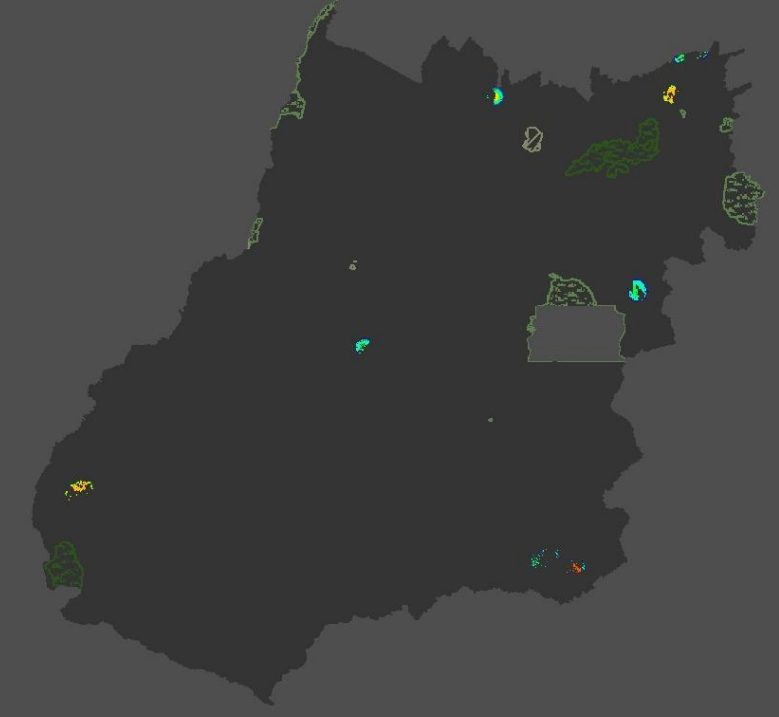
Carbonatos



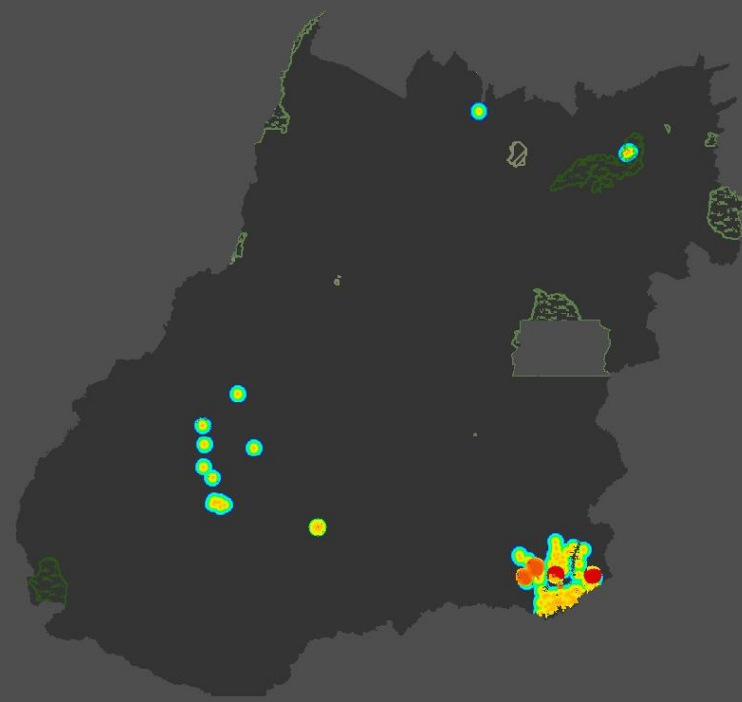
Cloretos/Sulfatos



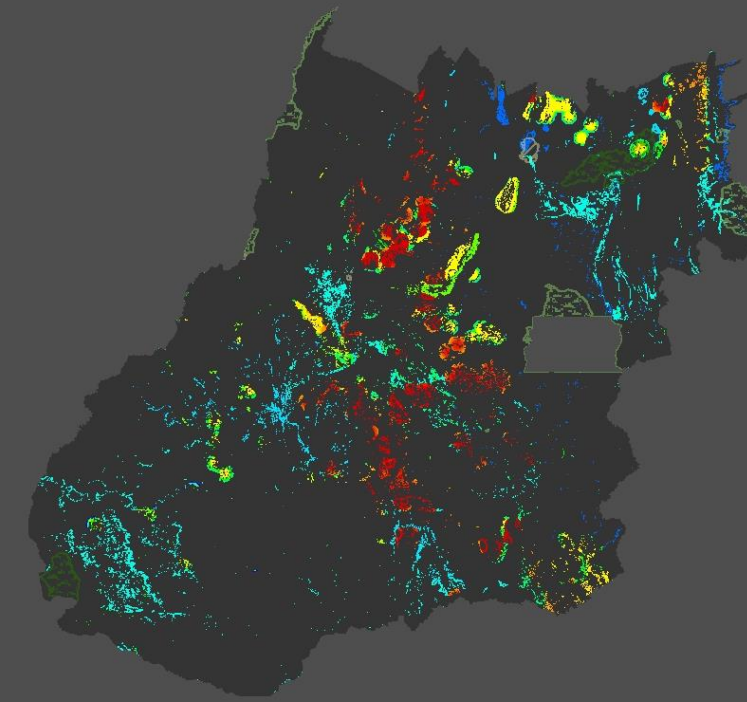
Fosfato Sedimentar



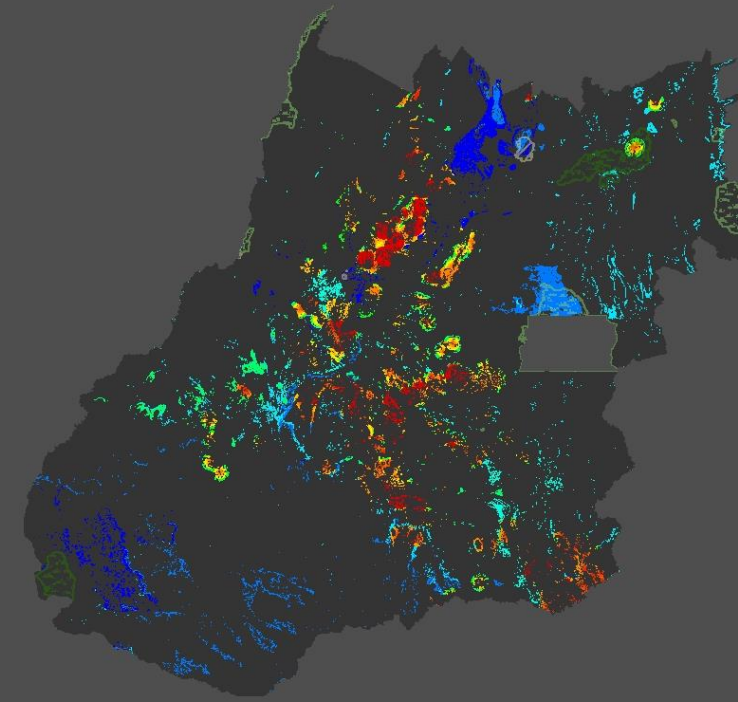
Fosfato Ígneo



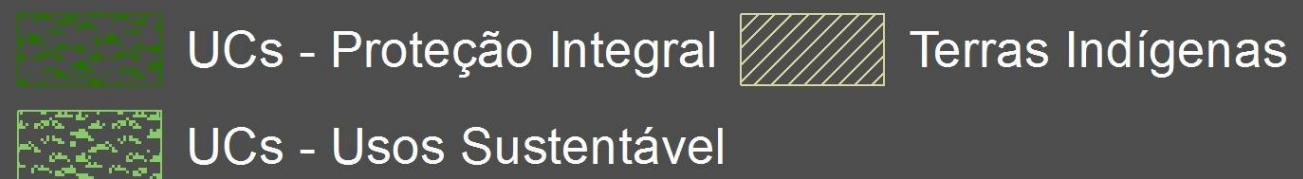
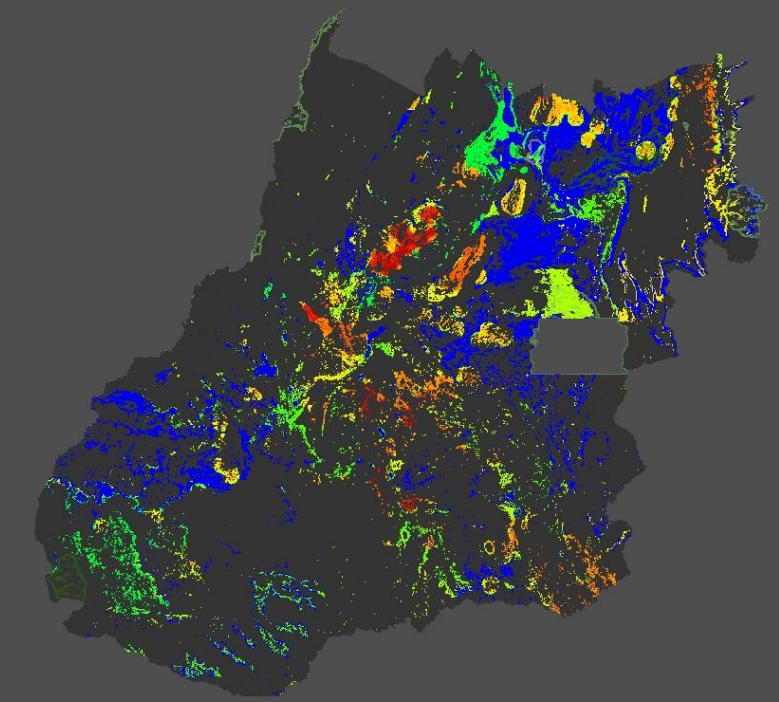
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes K



Fertilizantes Ca-Mg

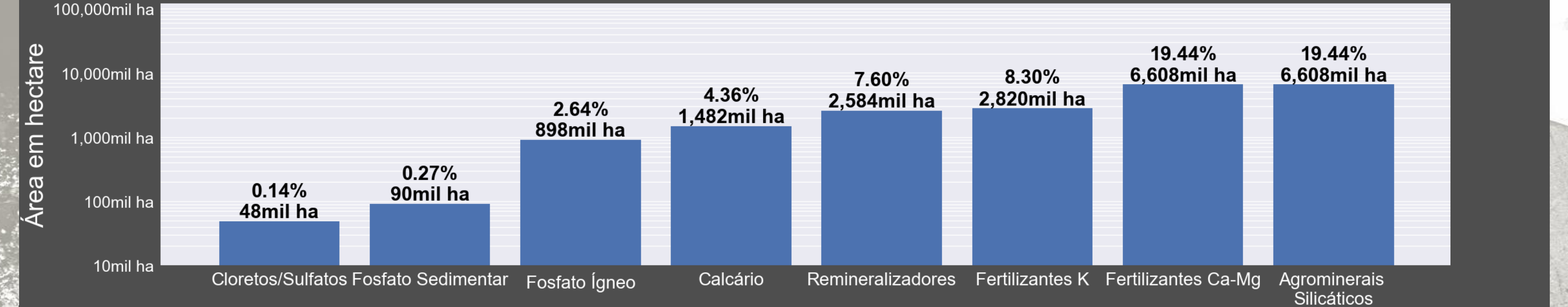


Potencial Agrogeológico

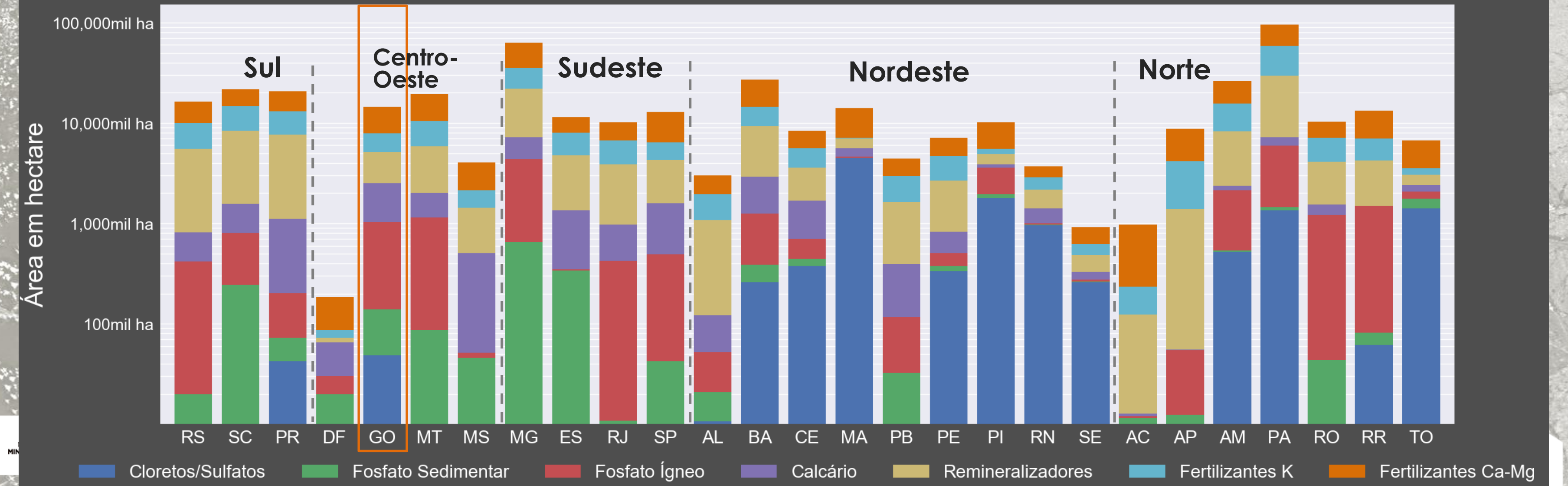




# Potencial de ocorrência para Agrominerais - GO



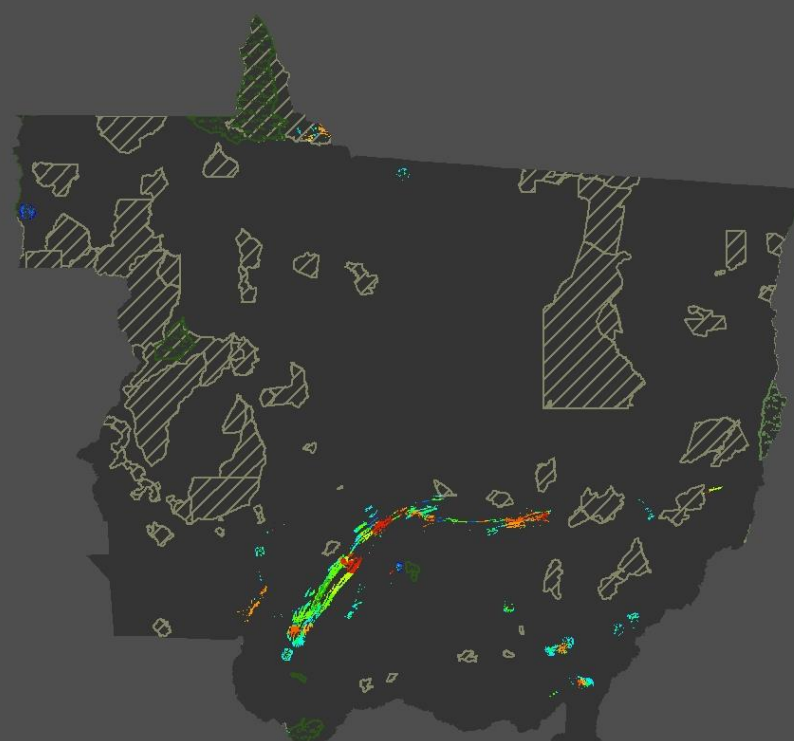
Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado





# Potencial para Agrominerais- MT

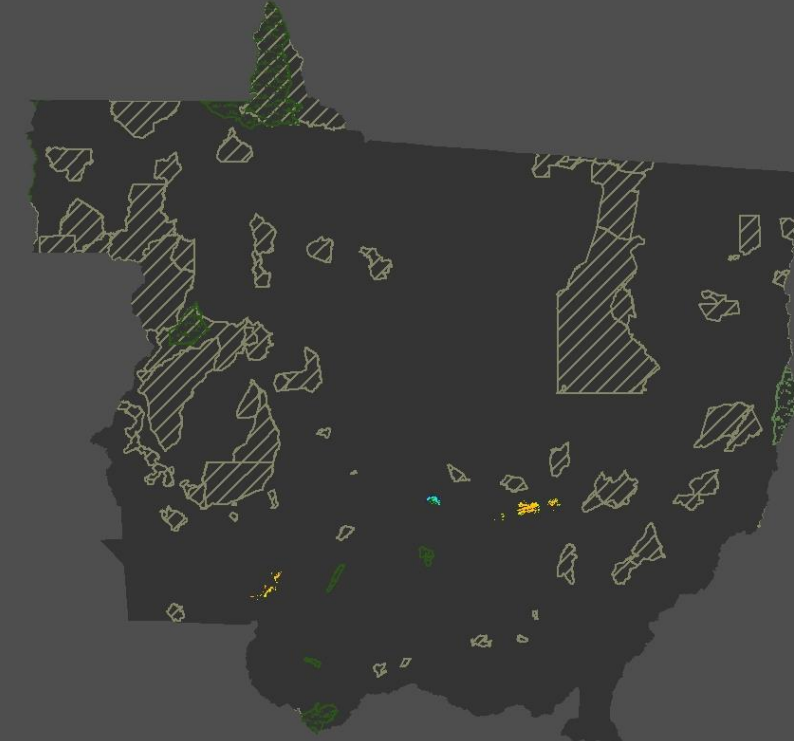
Carbonatos



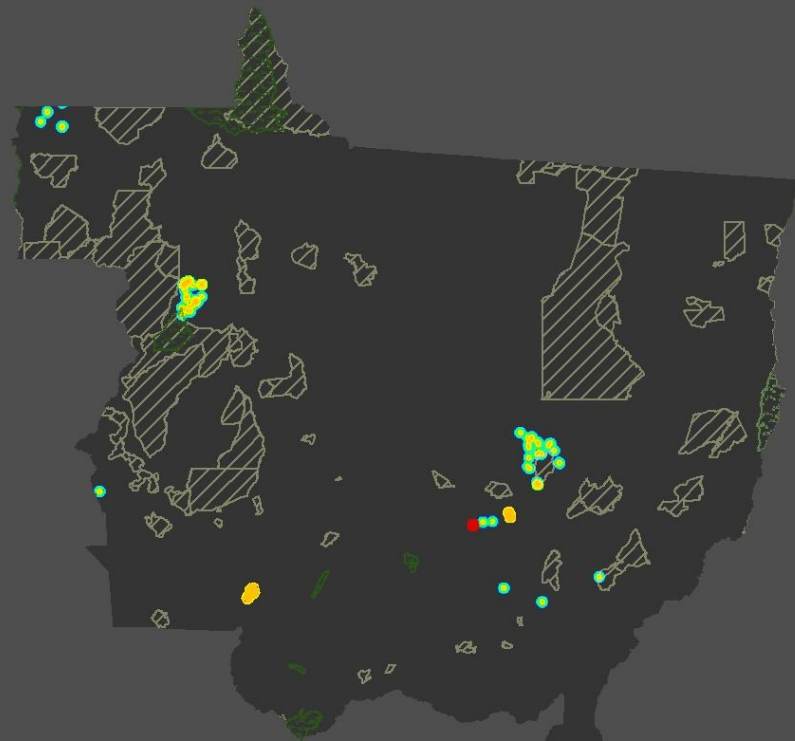
Cloretos/Sulfatos



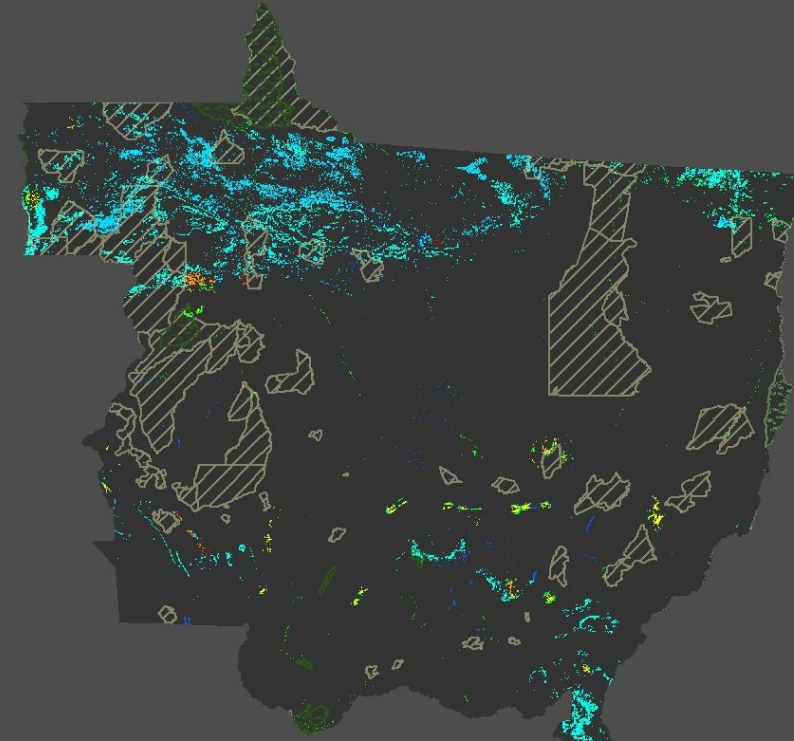
Fosfato Sedimentar



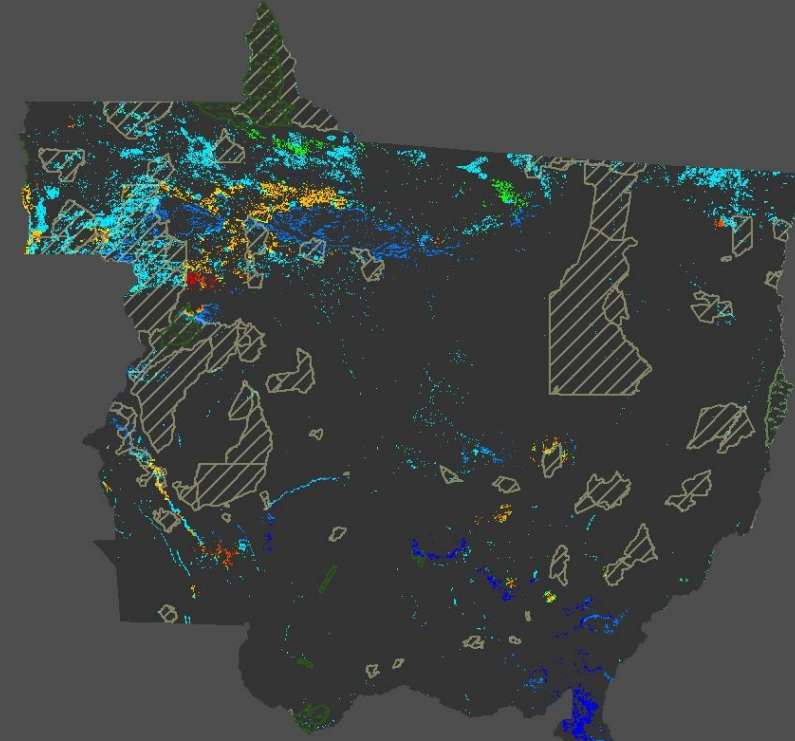
Fosfato Ígneo



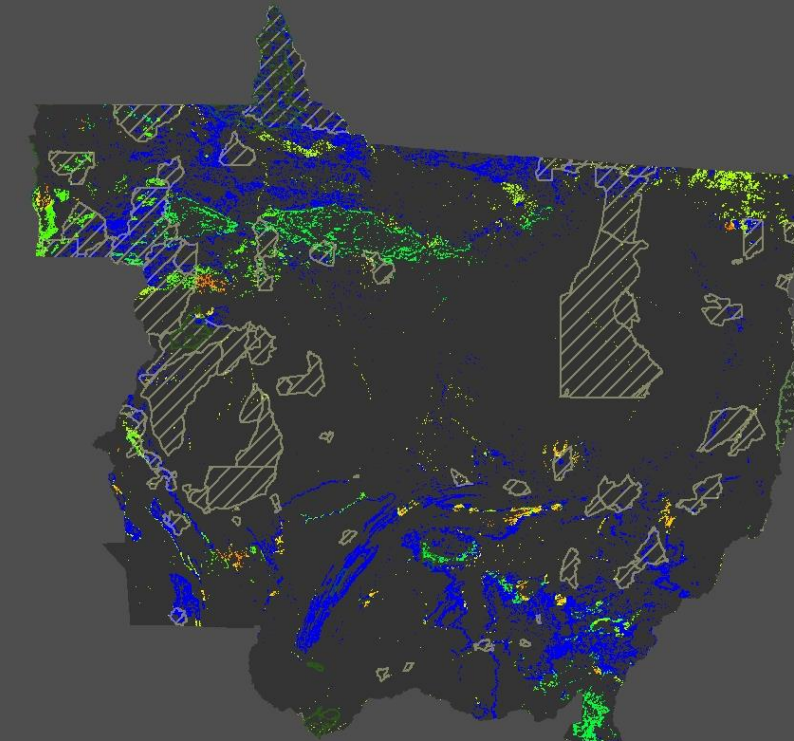
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes K



Fertilizantes Ca-Mg

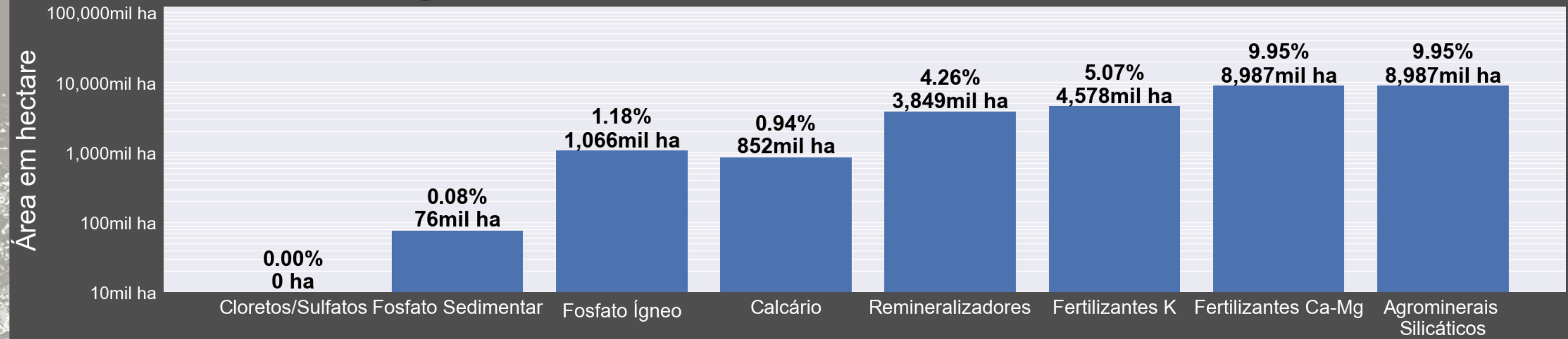


Potencial Agrogeológico

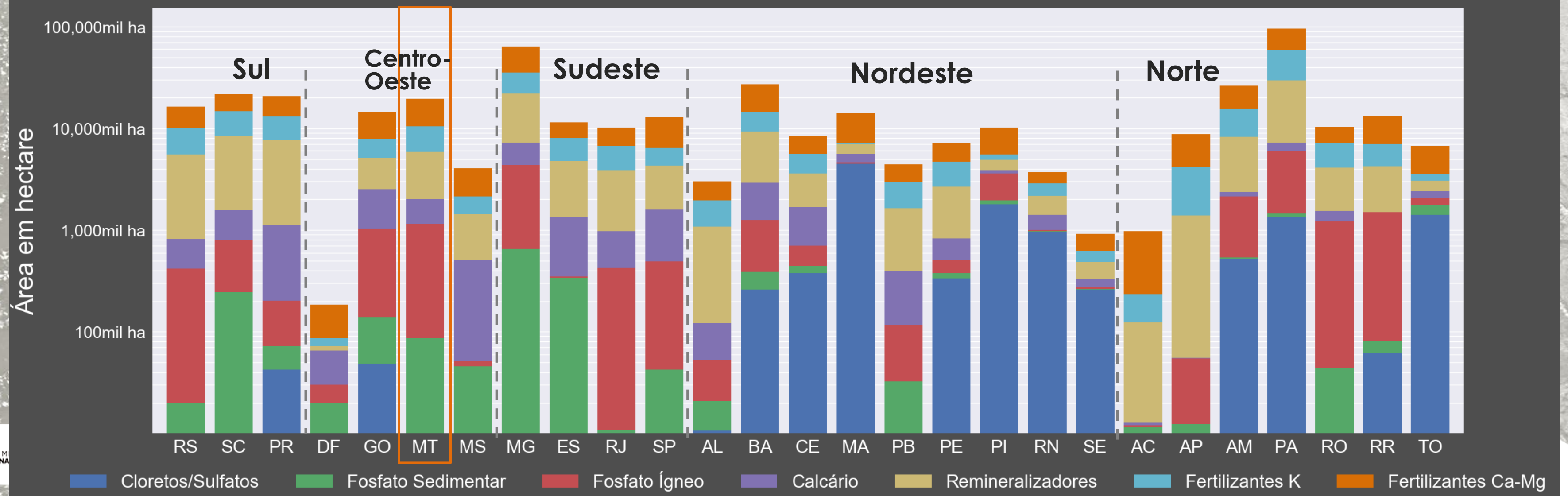




# Potencial para Agrominerais - MT



Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado



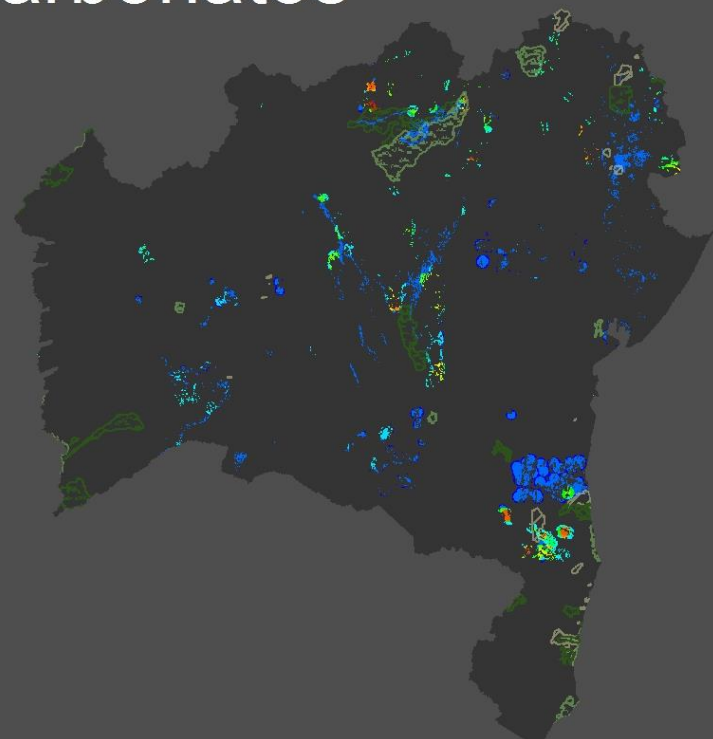


# Potencial para Agrominerais - BA

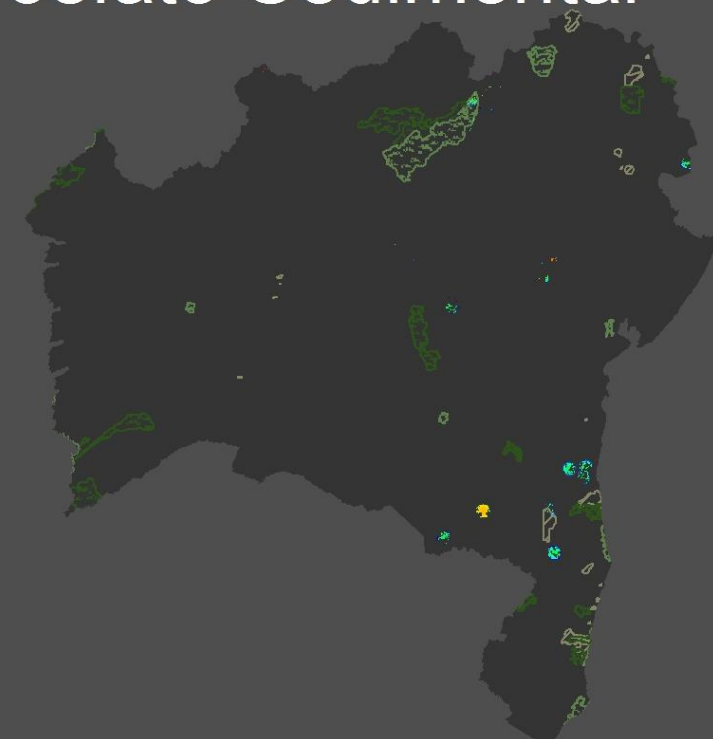
Carbonatos



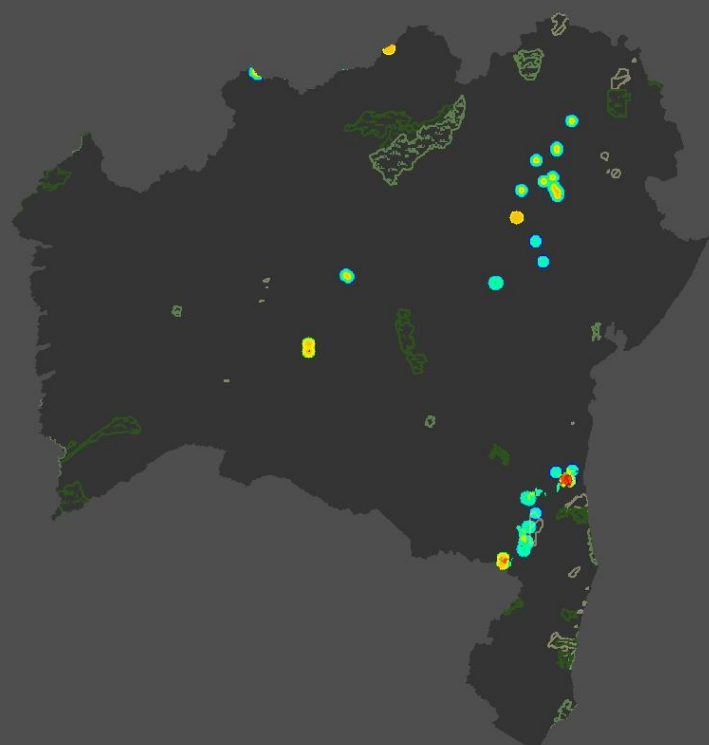
Cloretos/Sulfatos



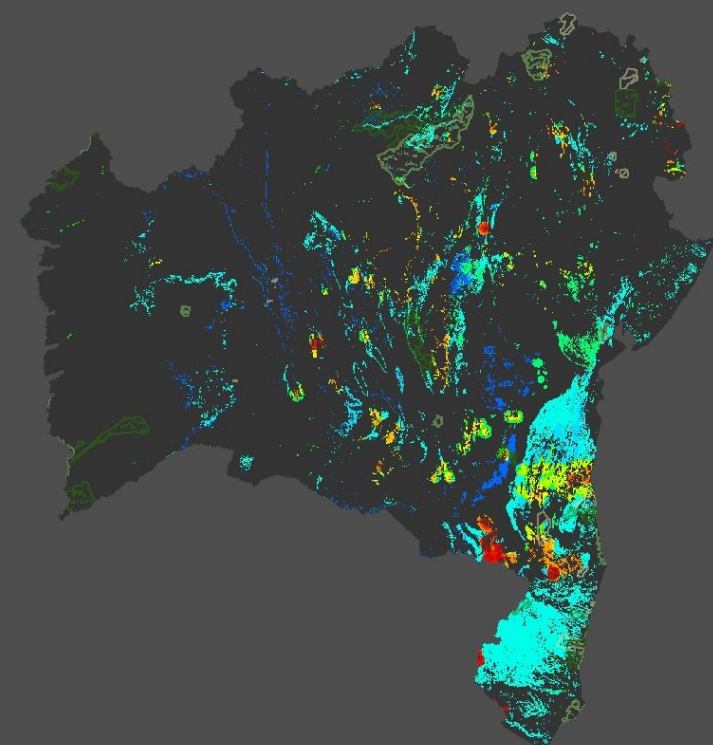
Fosfato Sedimentar



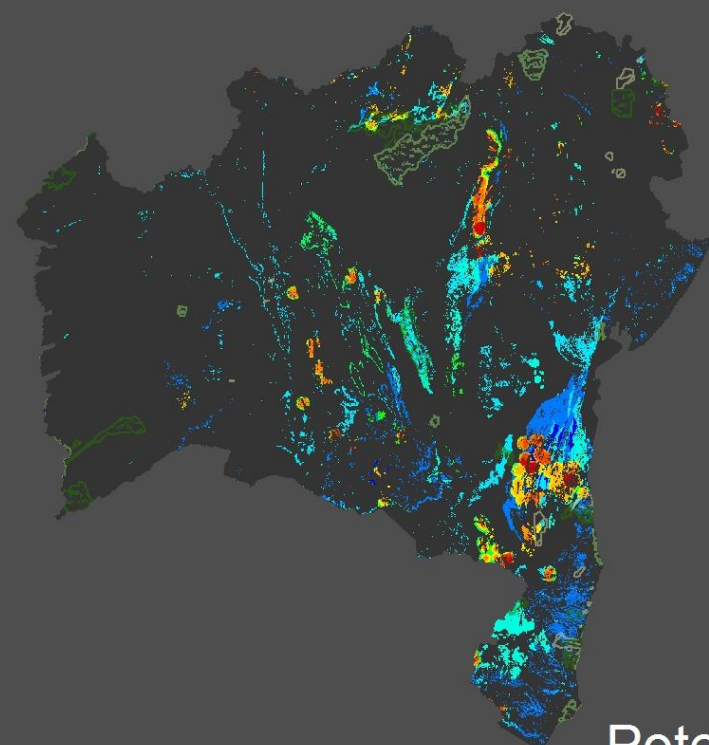
Fosfato Ígneo



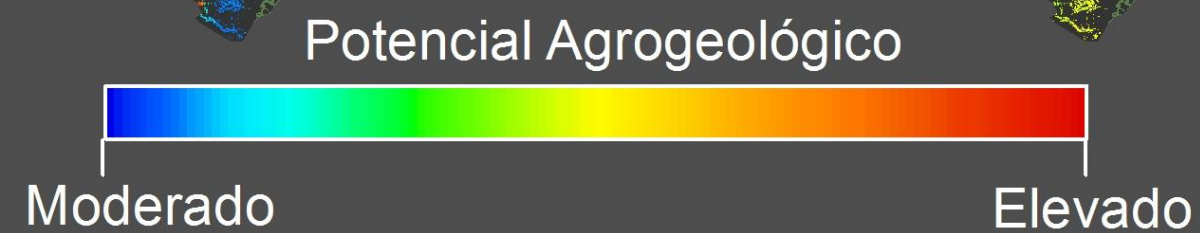
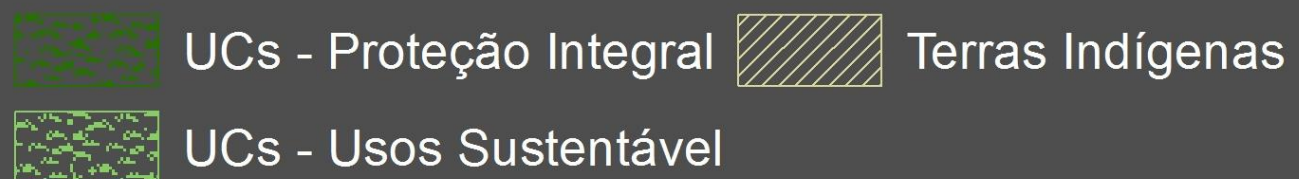
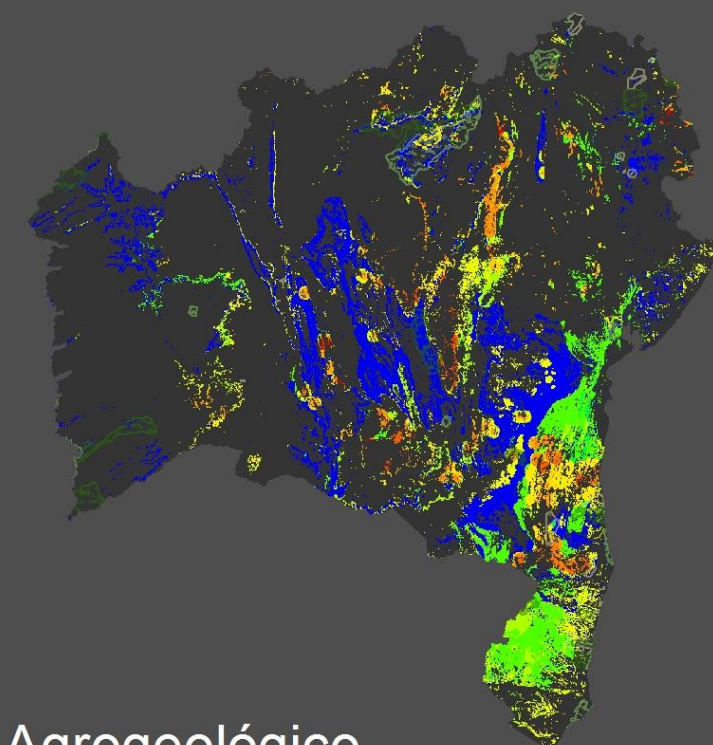
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes K

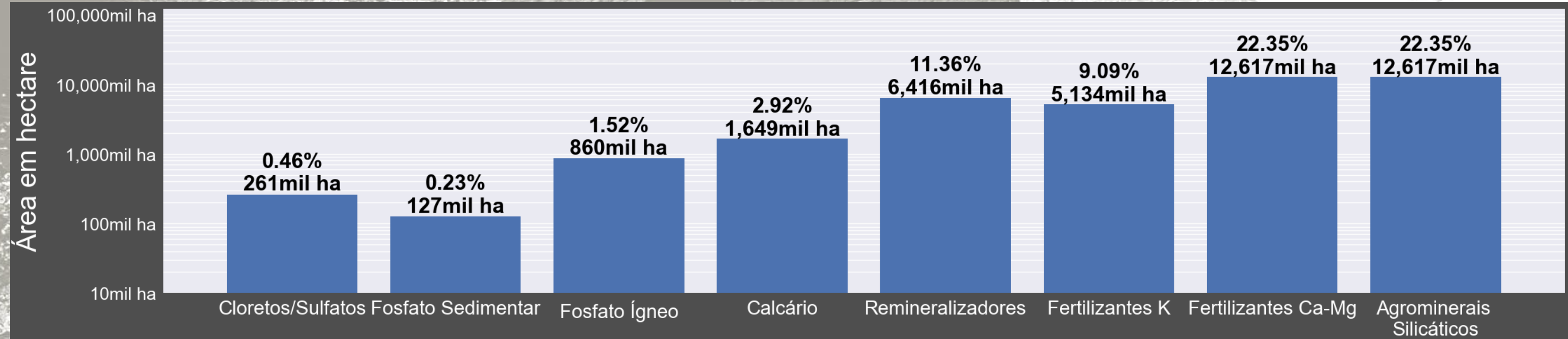


Fertilizantes Ca-Mg

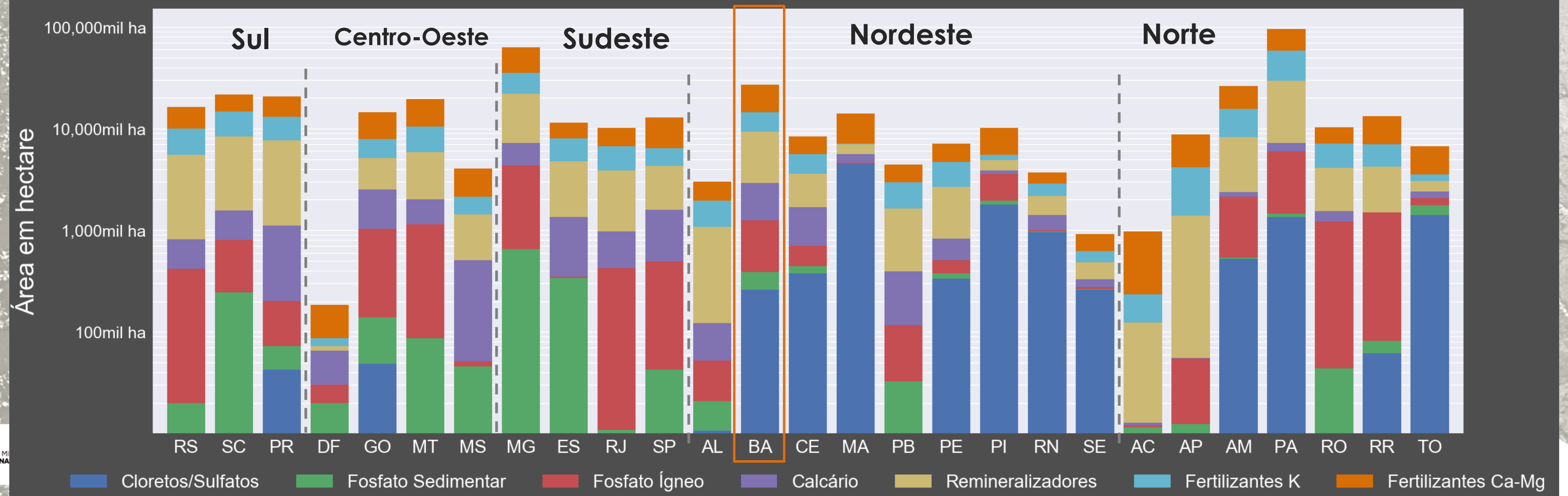




# Potencial para Agrominerais - BA



Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado

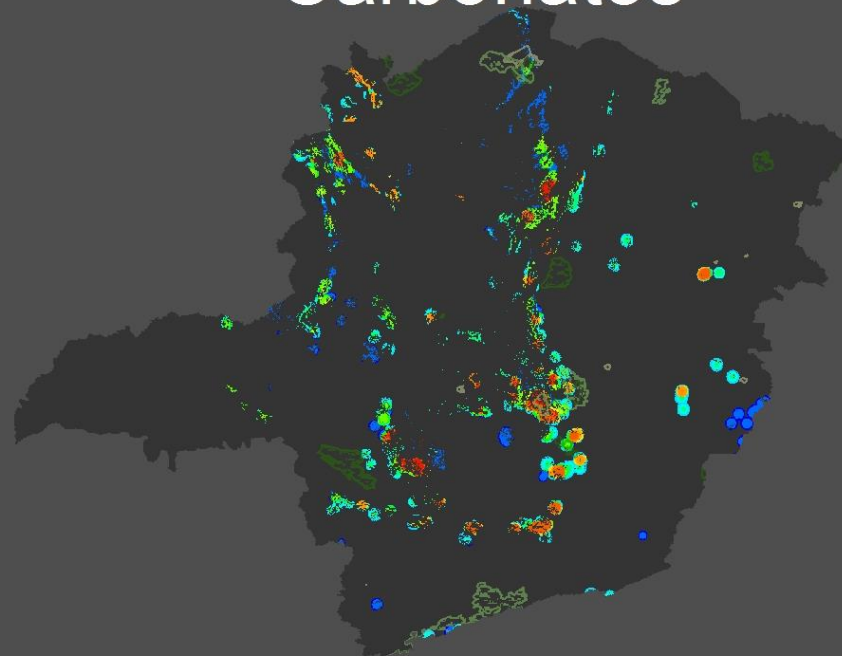




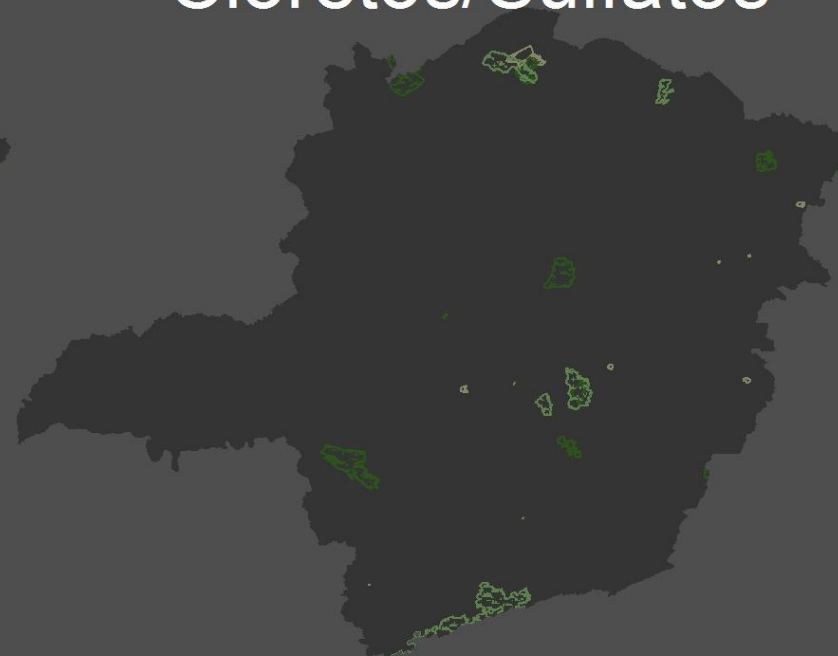
# Potencial Agrogeológico para Fertilizantes - MG



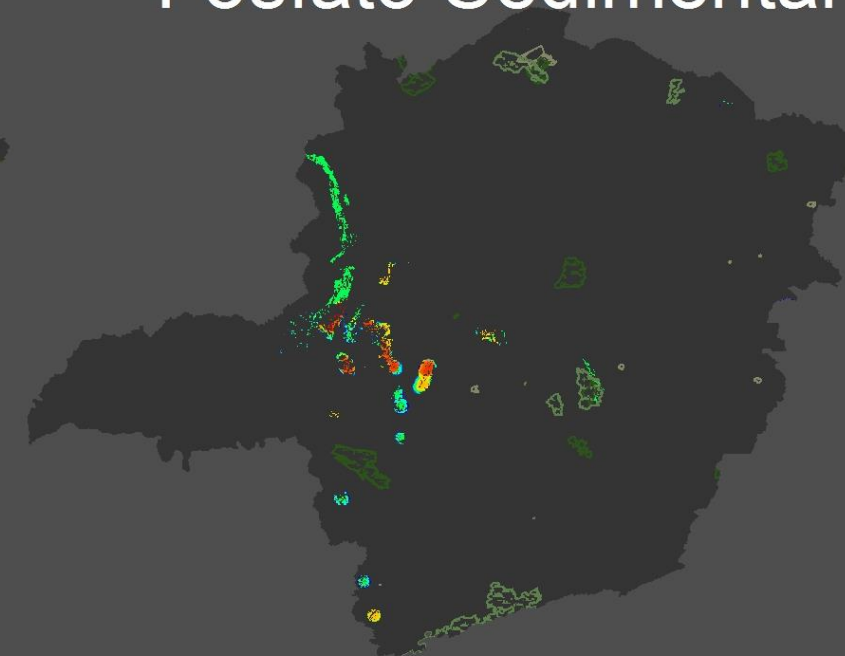
Carbonatos



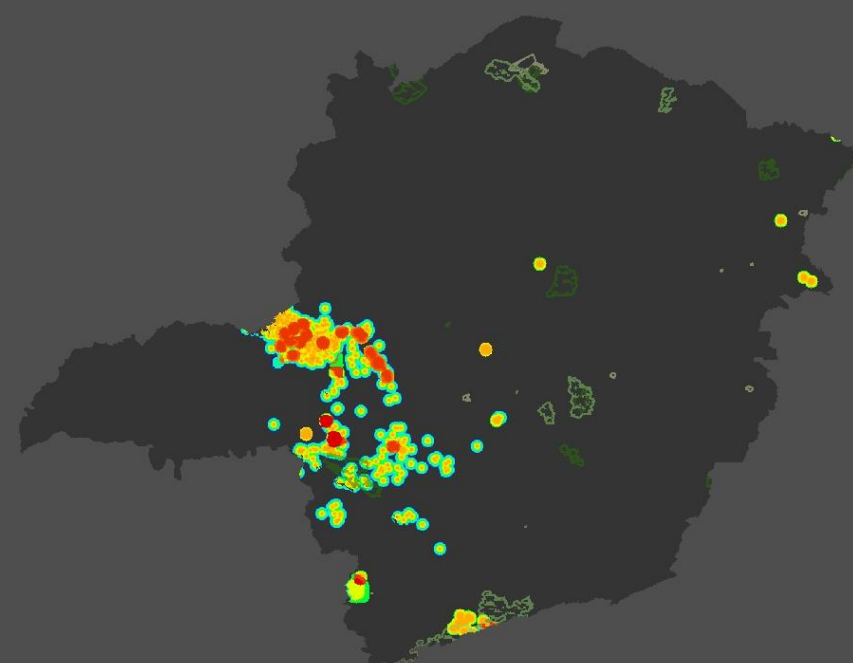
Cloretos/Sulfatos



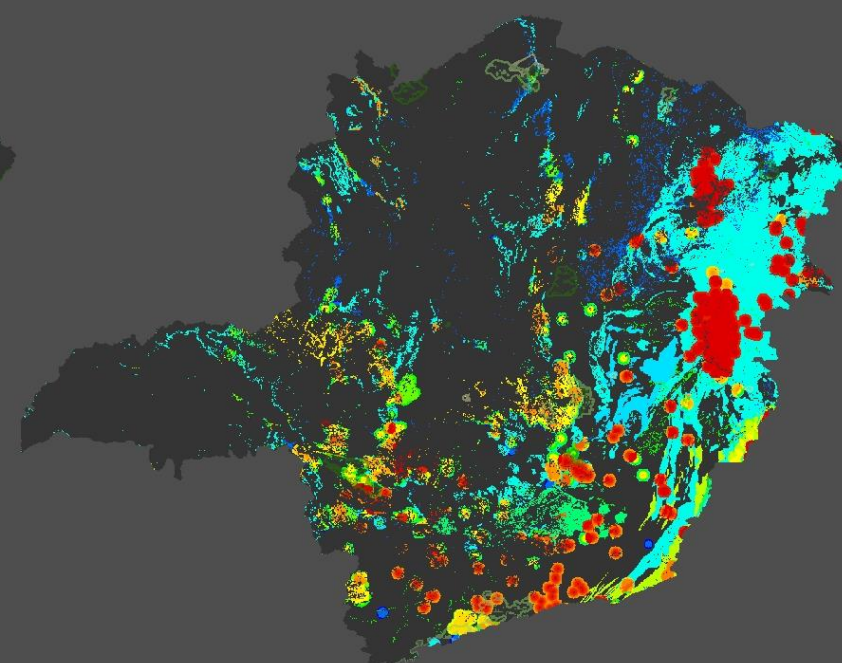
Fosfato Sedimentar



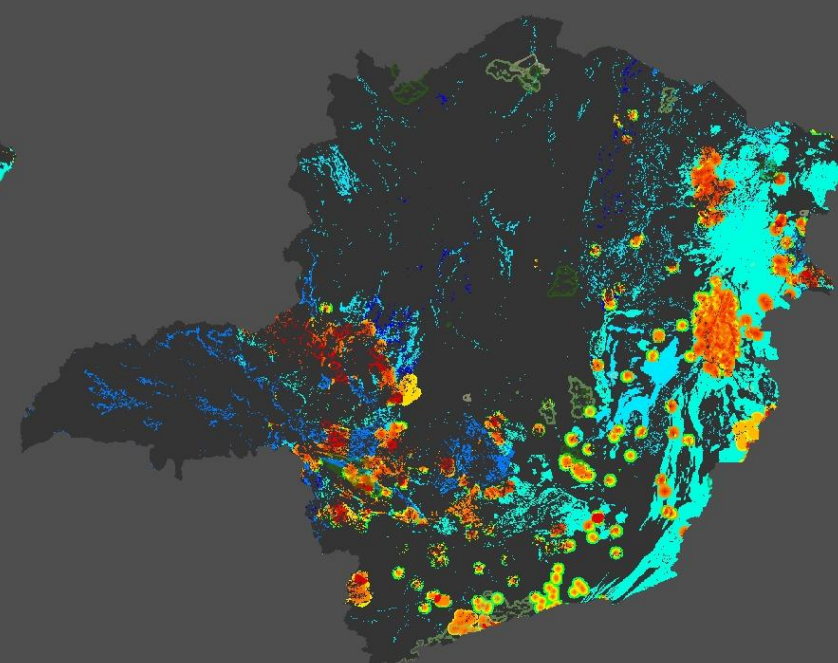
Fosfato Ígneo



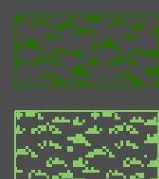
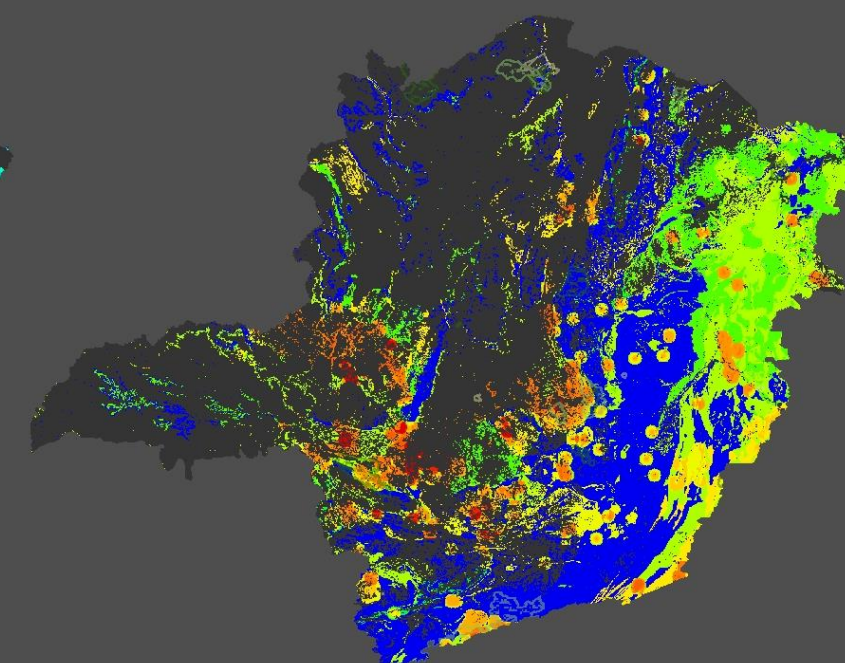
Remineralizadores



Fertilizantes Macronut. Essenciais



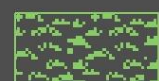
Fertilizantes Macronut. Secundários



UCs - Proteção Integral



Terras Indígenas



UCs - Usos Sustentáveis

Potencial Agrogeológico

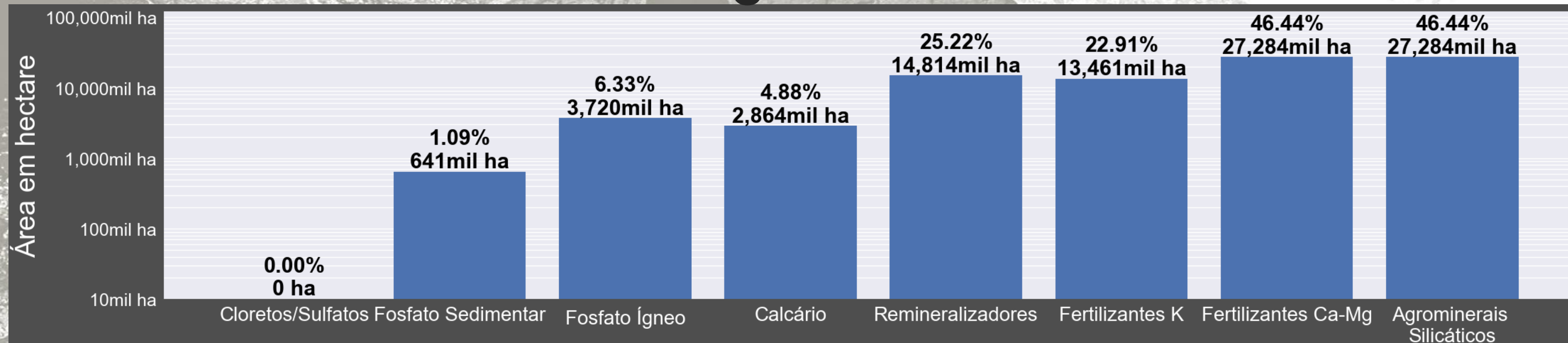


Moderado

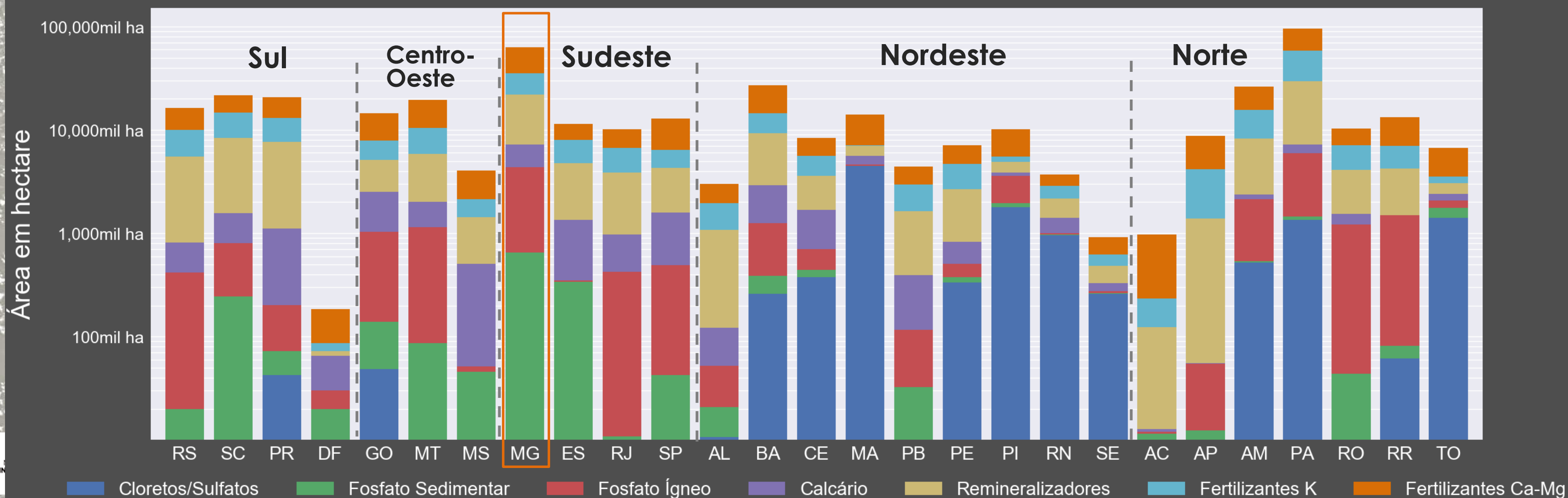
Elevado



# Potencial de Ocorrência de Agrominerais - MG



Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado



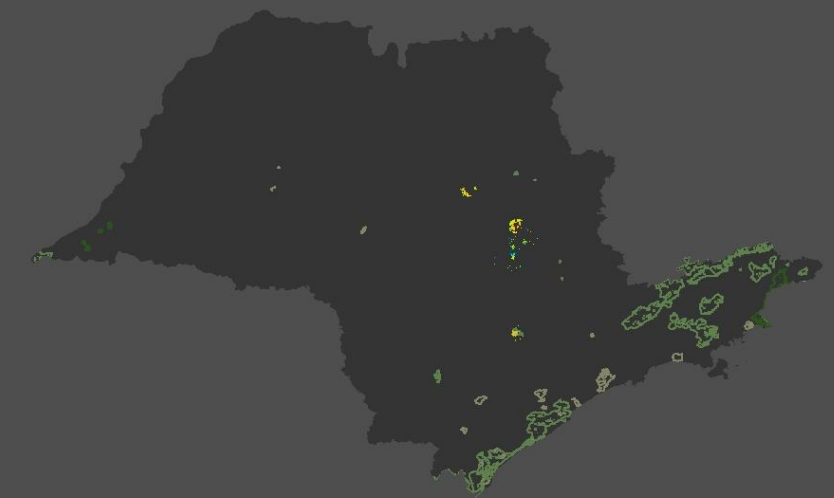
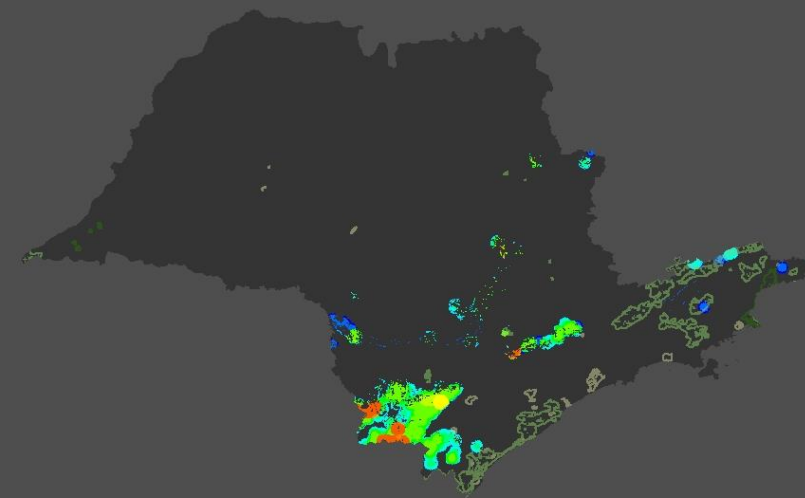


# Potencial Agrogeológico para Fertilizantes - SP

Carbonatos

Cloretos/Sulfatos

Fosfato Sedimentar

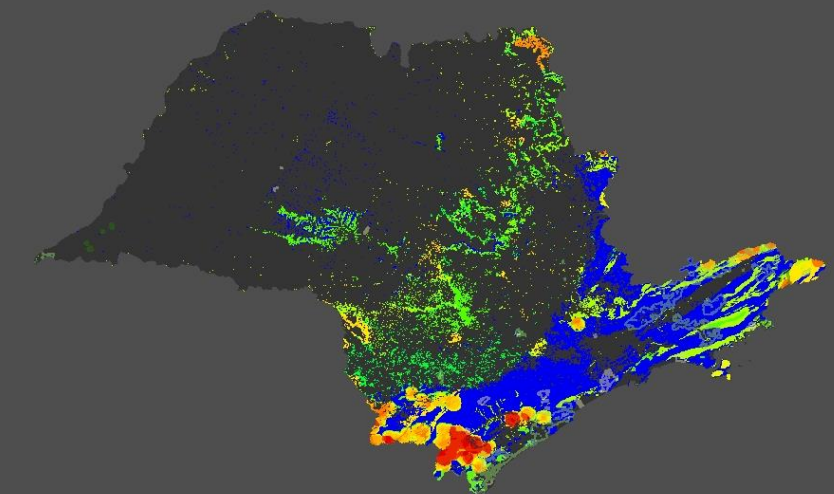
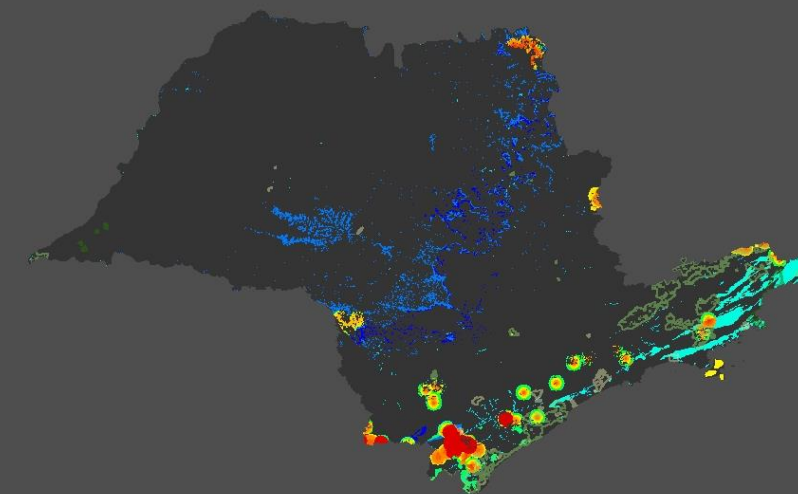
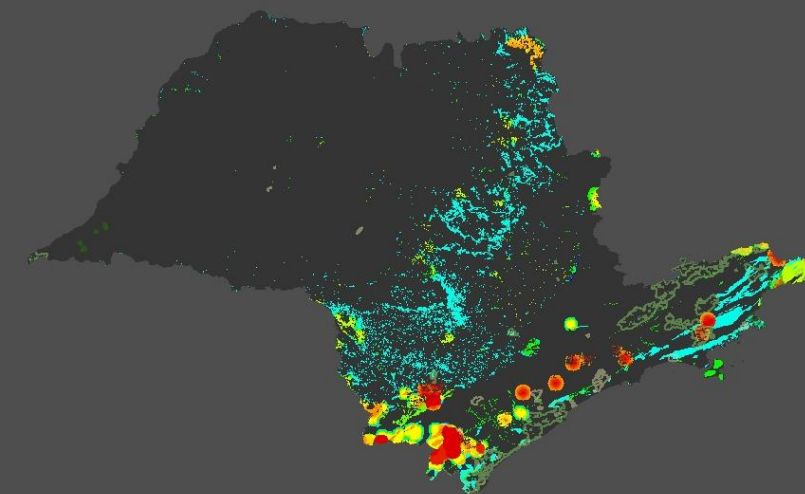
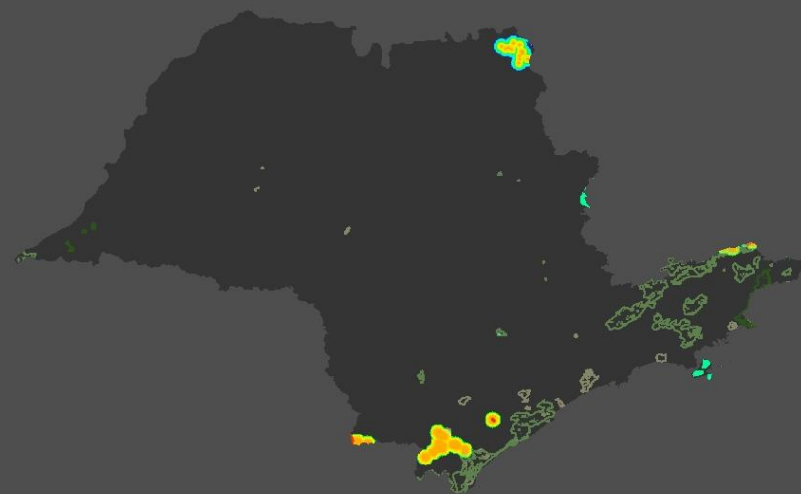


Fosfato Ígneo

Remineralizadores

Fertilizantes Macronut. Essenciais

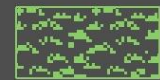
Fertilizantes Macronut. Secundários



UCs - Proteção Integral



Terras Indígenas



UCs - Usos Sustentáveis

Potencial Agrogeológico

Moderado

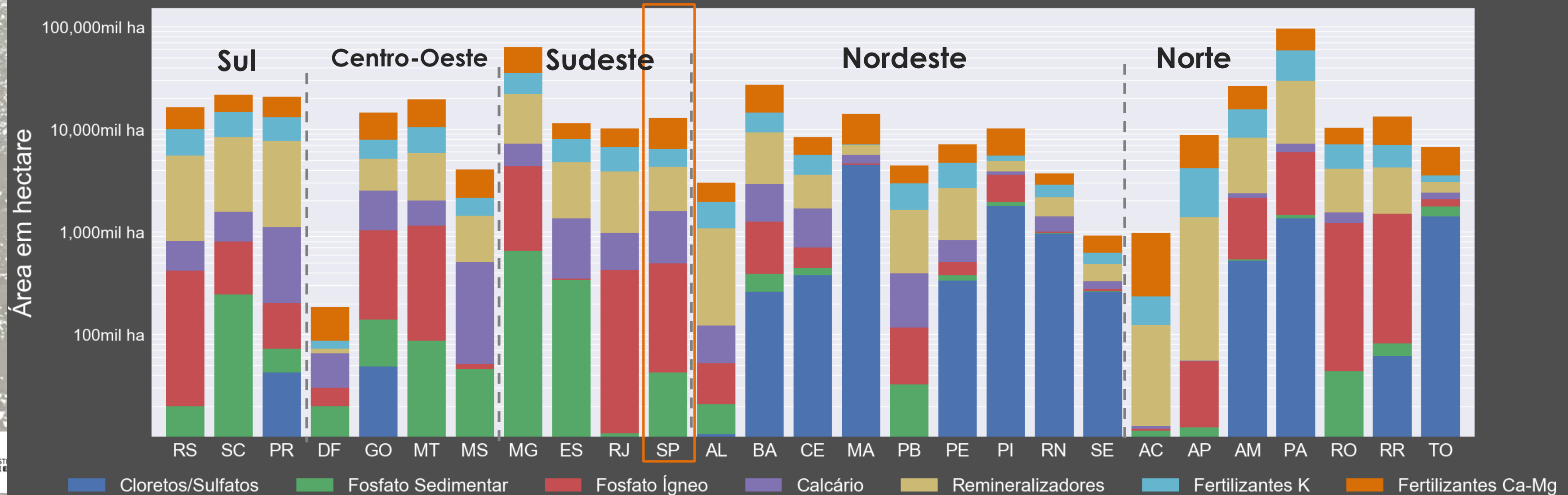
Elevado



# Potencial de Ocorrência de Agrominerais - SP



Área Total com Potencial para Agrominerais no Brasil por Estado



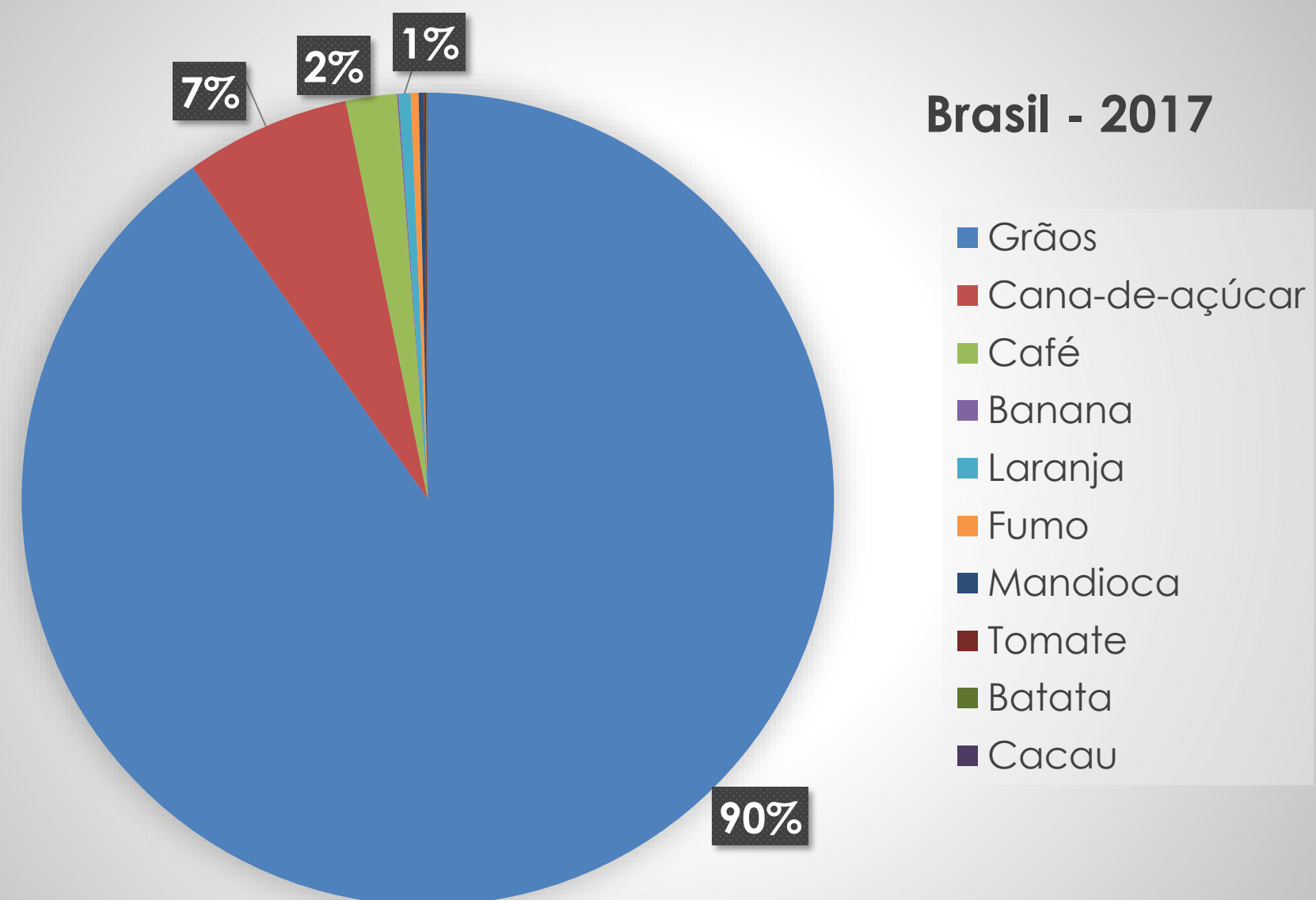


# Consumo de Nutrientes

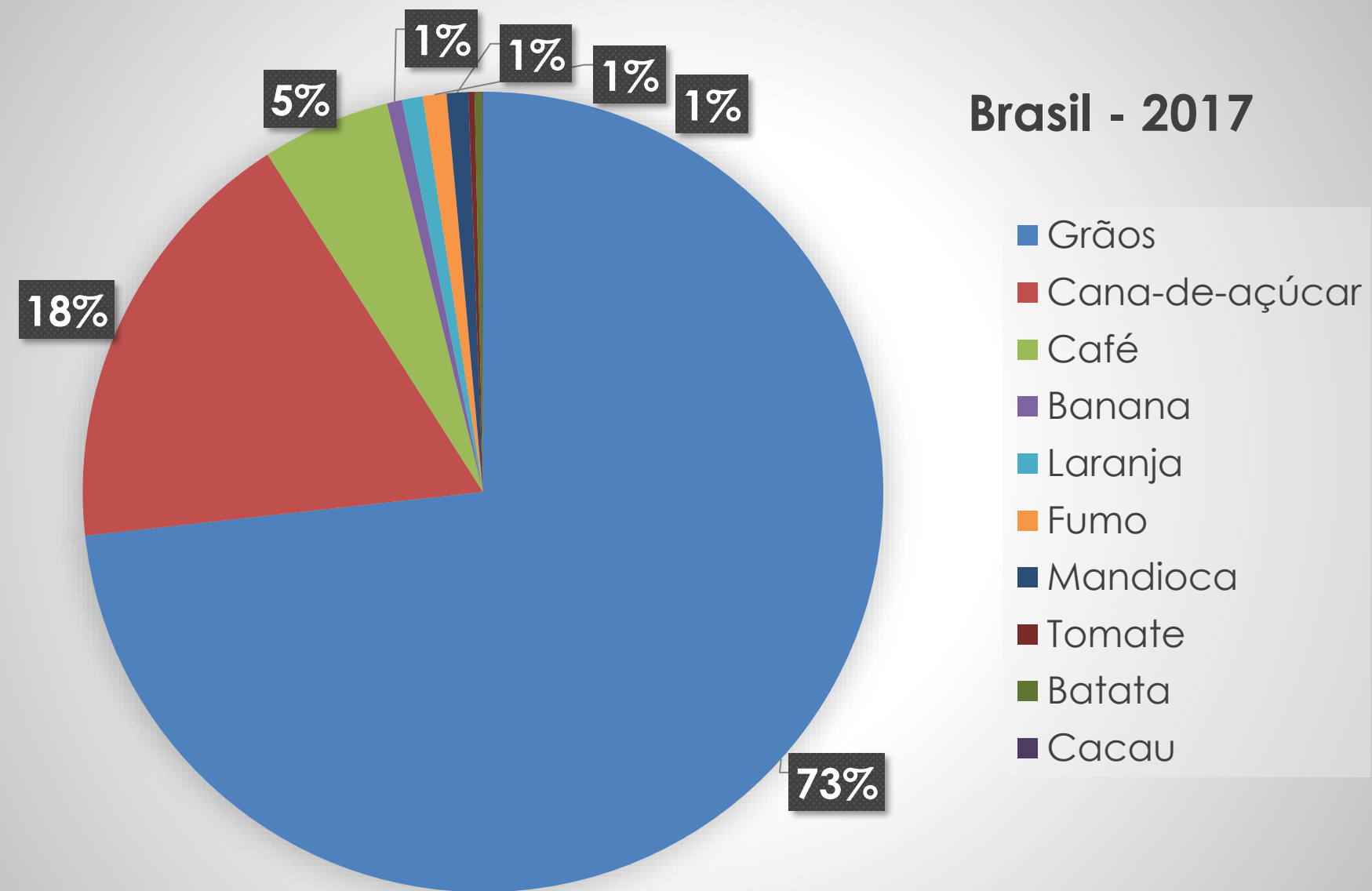


# Consumo de nutrientes

Consumo  $P_2O_5$  (2017): 5,4 M de toneladas



Consumo  $K_2O$  (2017): 6,0 M de toneladas



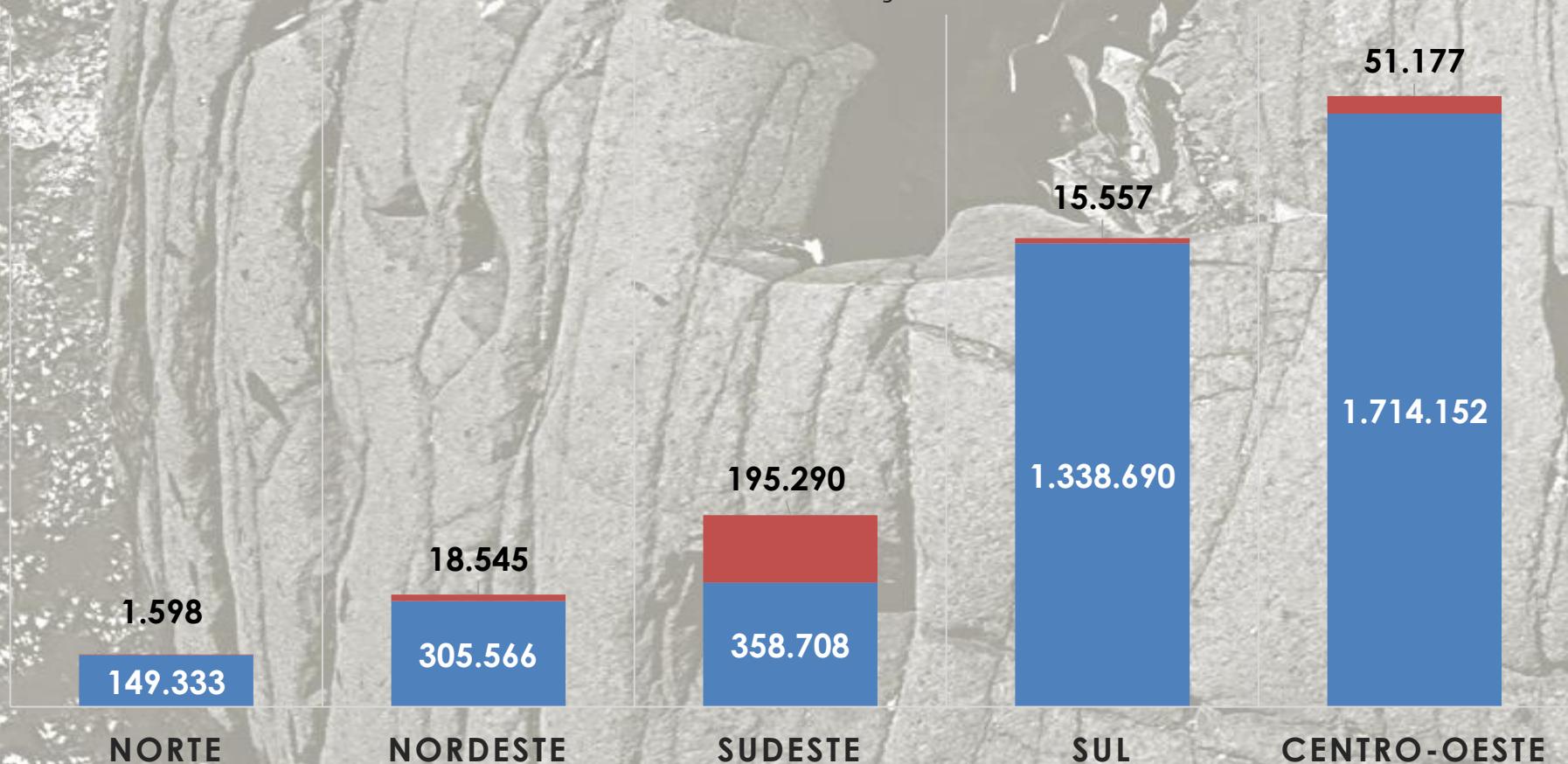
Fonte: Produção (IBGE); Taxas de consumo (Embrapa)



# Consumo de nutrientes

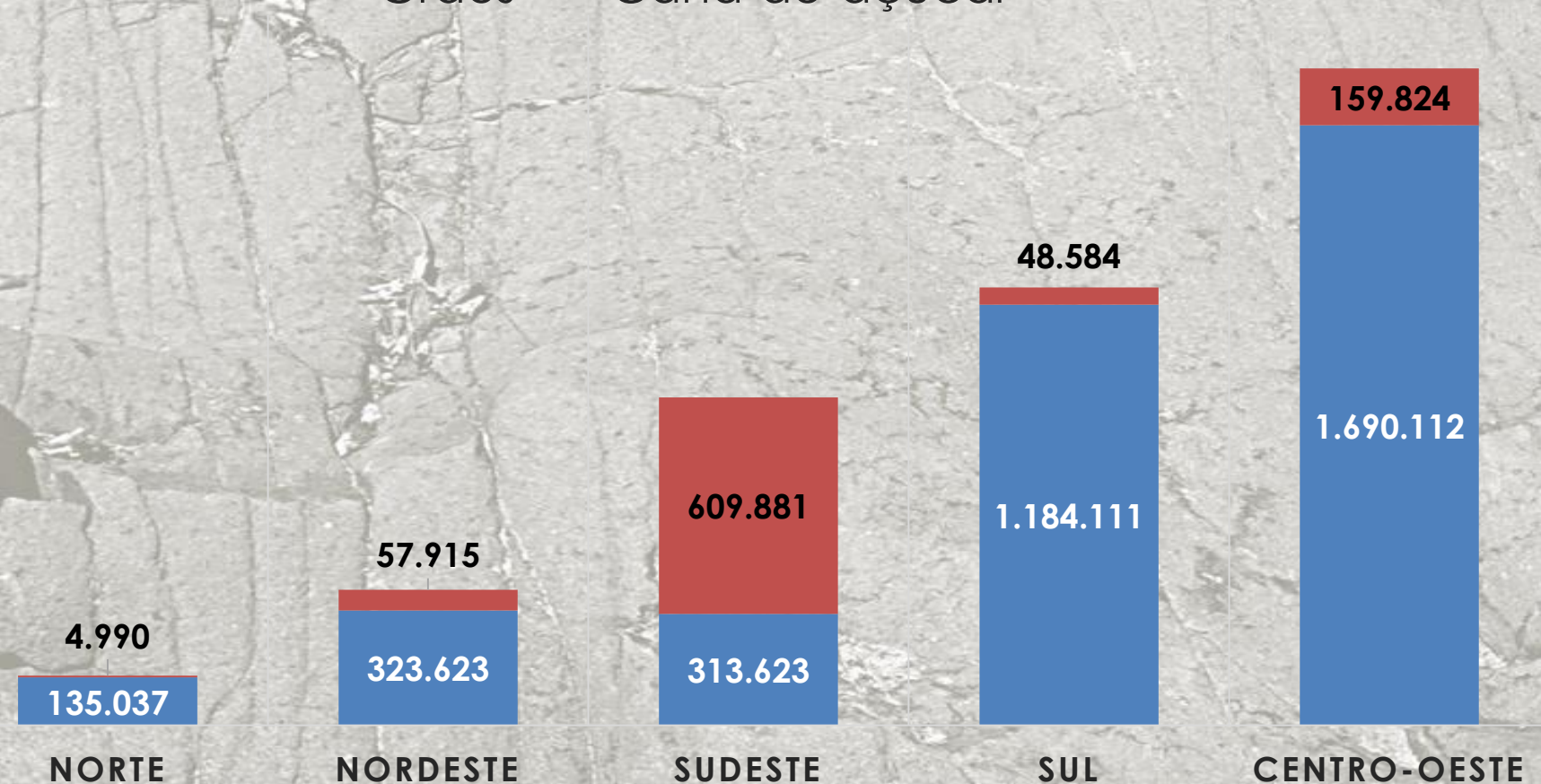
## CONSUMO DE P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub> (1.000 kg) - 2017

■ Grãos ■ Cana-de-açúcar



## CONSUMO DE K<sub>2</sub>O (1.000 kg) - 2017

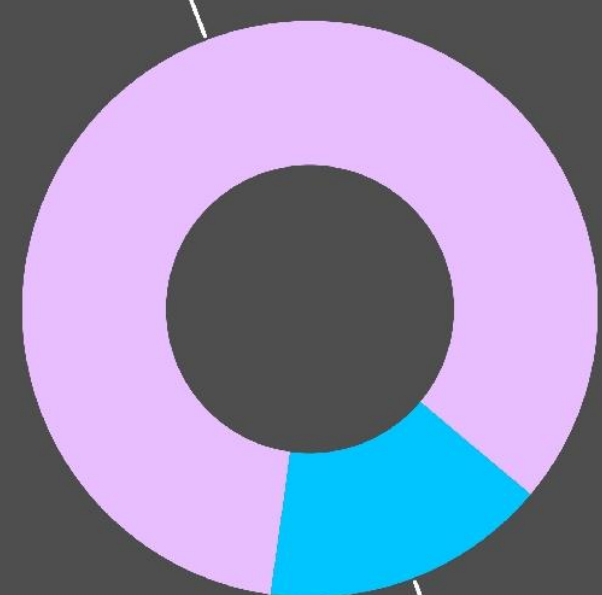
■ Grãos ■ Cana-de-açúcar



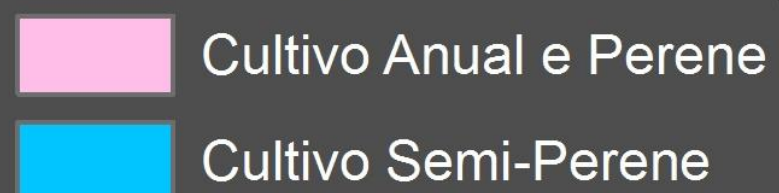
Fonte: Produção (IBGE); Taxas de consumo (Embrapa)



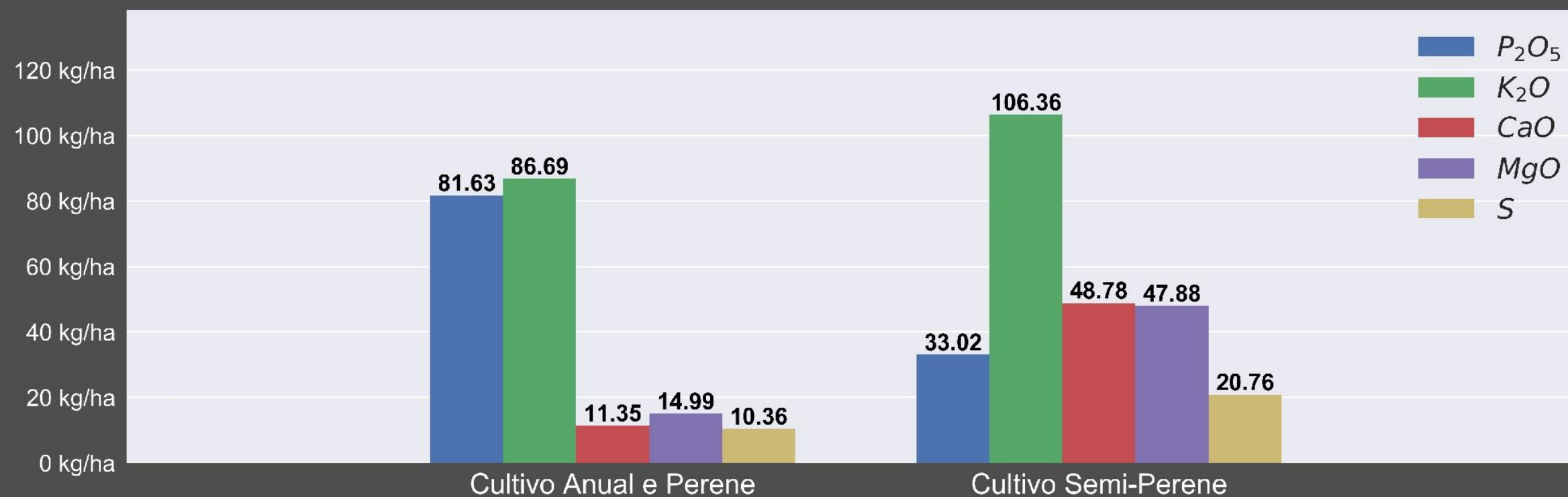
# Consumo de Nutrientes no Brasil 2017



## Classes - Mapbiomas

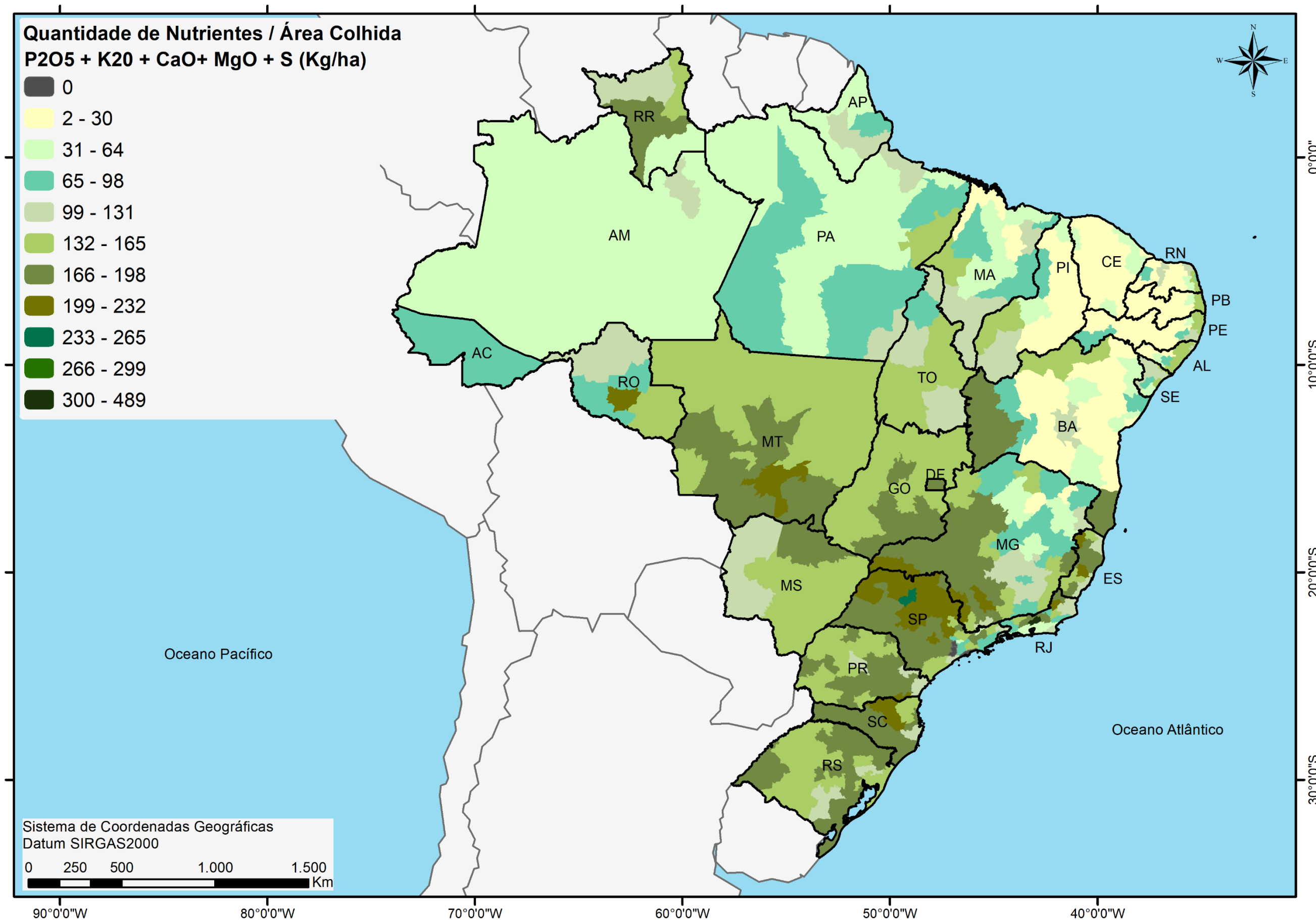


## Consumo de Nutrientes em Kg/ha





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





# Integração Consumo/Oferta

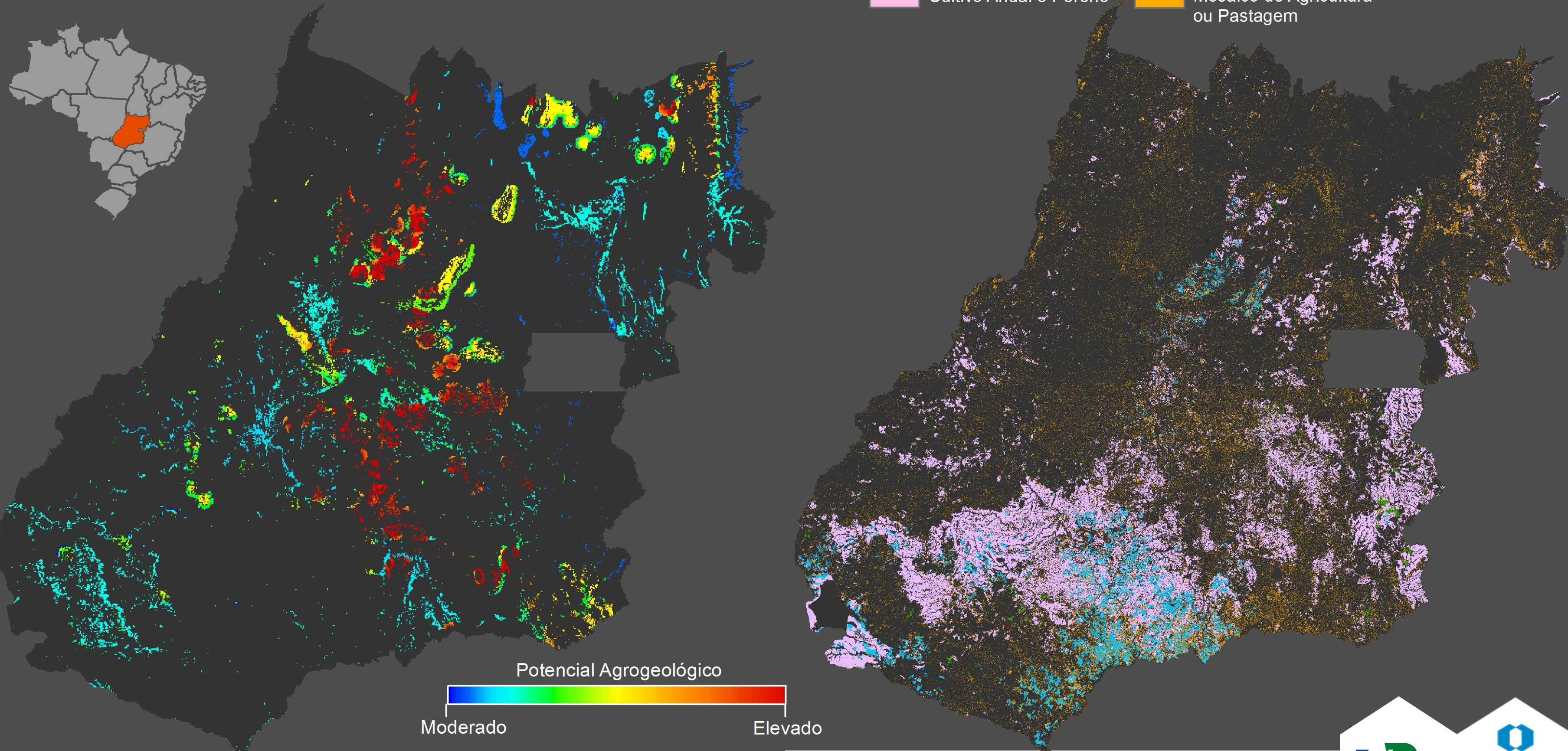


# Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - GO

## Remineralizadores

### Classes - Mapbiomas

- Silvicultura
- Cultivo Anual e Perene
- Cultivo Semi-Perene
- Mosaico de Agricultura ou Pastagem



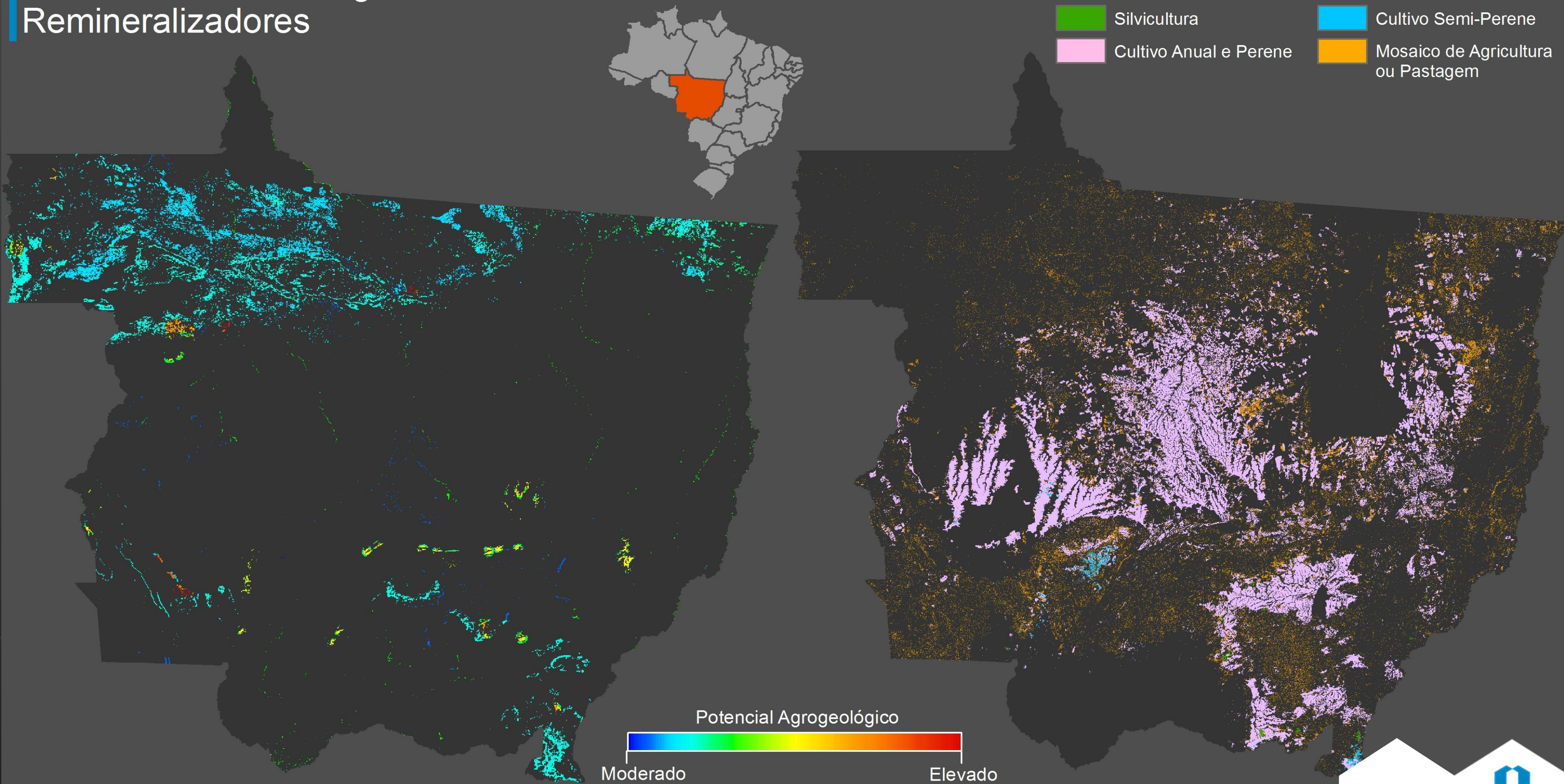


# Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - MT

## Remineralizadores

Classes - Mapbiomas

- Silvicultura
- Cultivo Anual e Perene
- Cultivo Semi-Perene
- Mosaico de Agricultura ou Pastagem



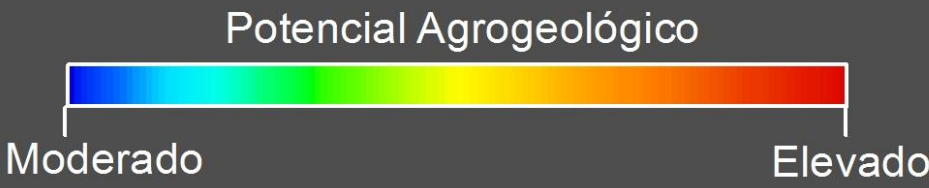
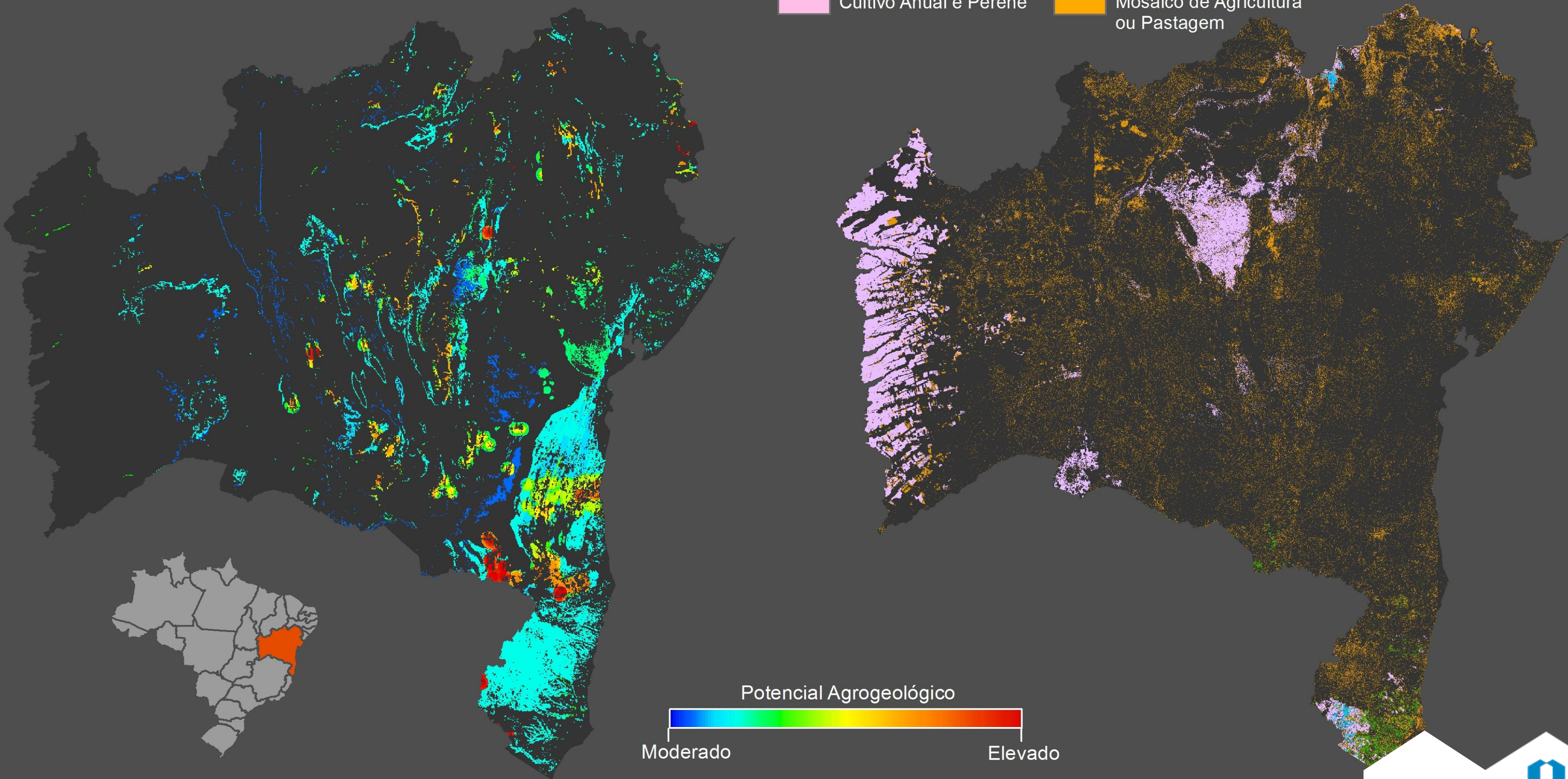


# Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - BA

## Remineralizadores

Classes - Mapbiomas

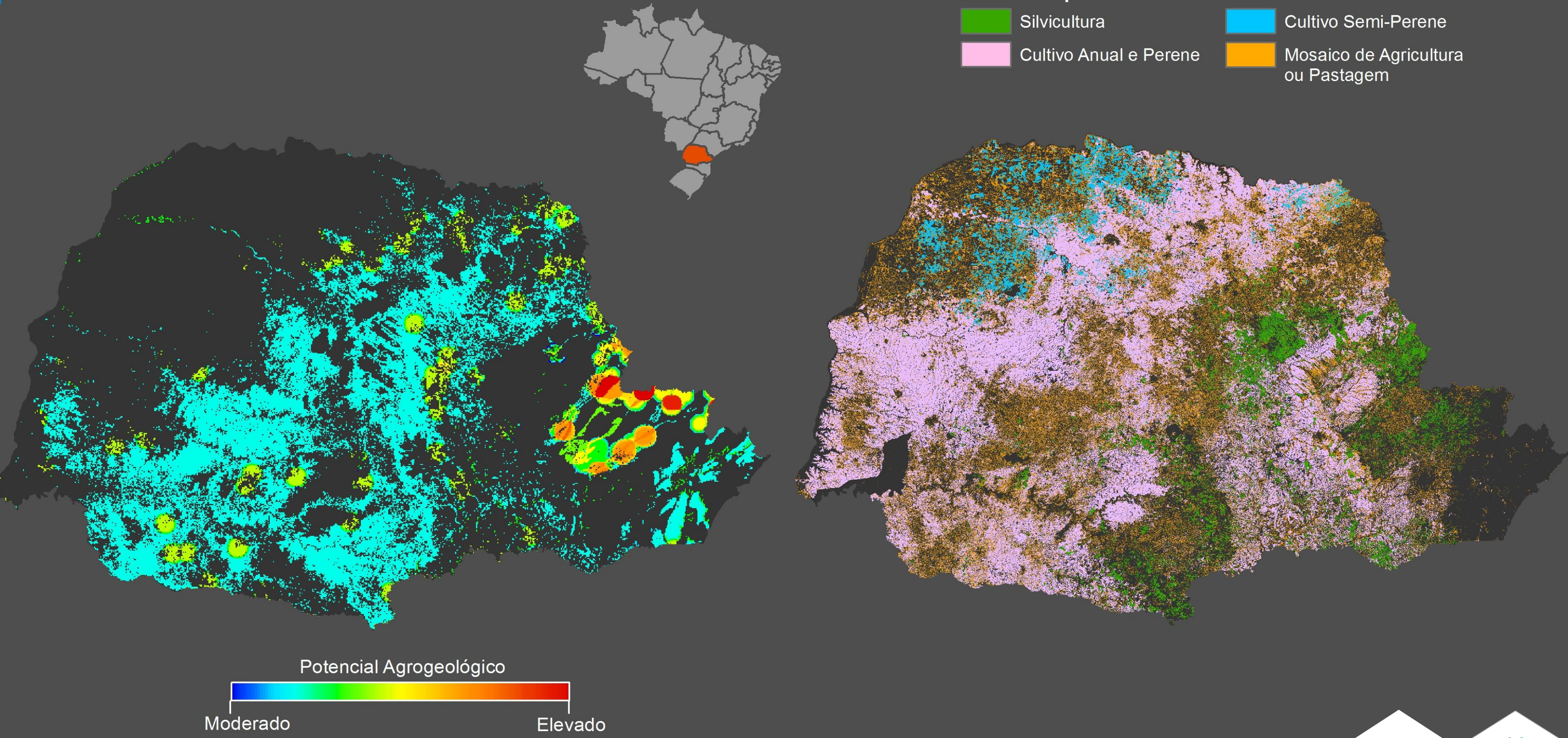
- Silvicultura
- Cultivo Anual e Perene
- Cultivo Semi-Perene
- Mosaico de Agricultura ou Pastagem





# Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - PR

## Remineralizadores





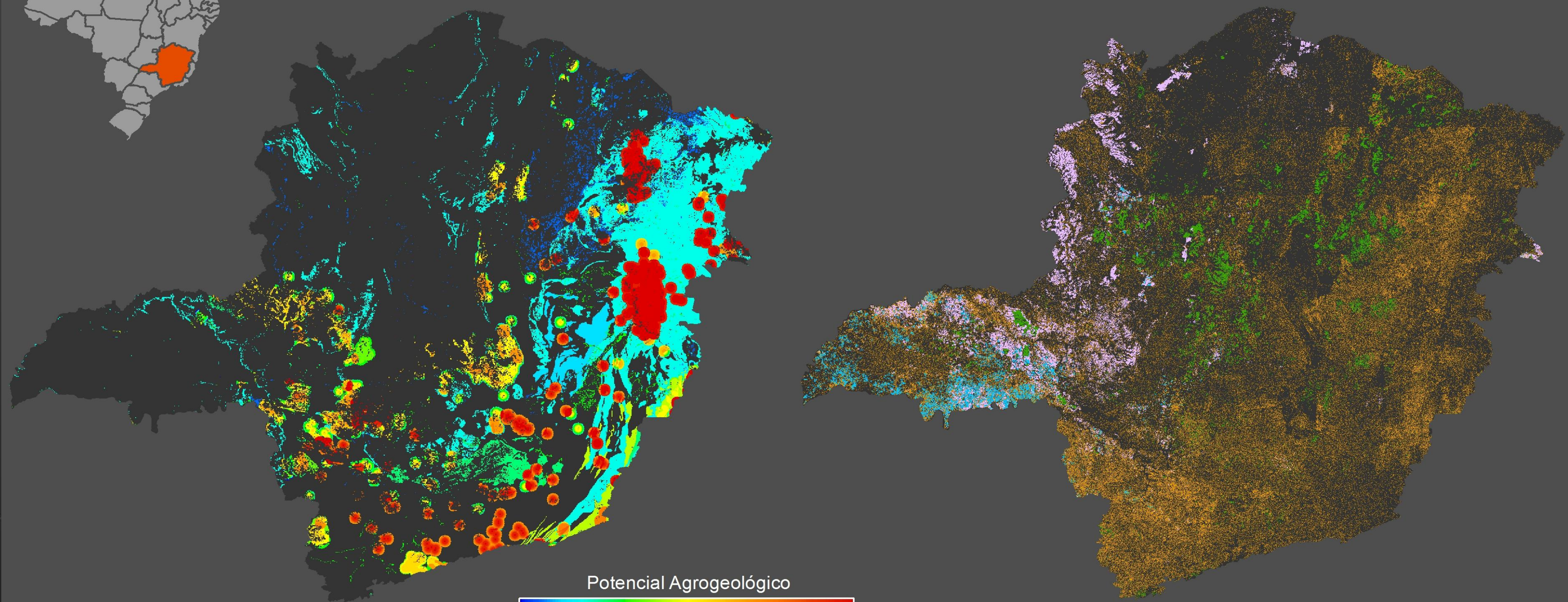
# Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - MG

## Remineralizadores



### Classes - Mapbiomas

- |   |                        |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
|  | Silvicultura           |  | Cultivo Semi-Perene                |
|  | Cultivo Anual e Perene |  | Mosaico de Agricultura ou Pastagem |



Potencial Agrogeológico



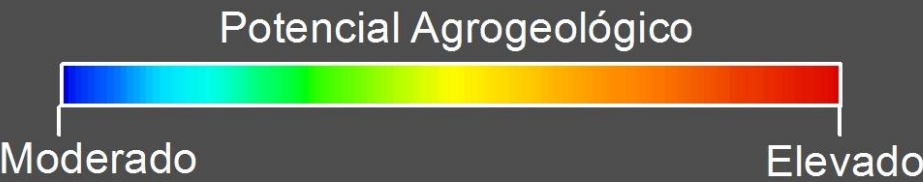
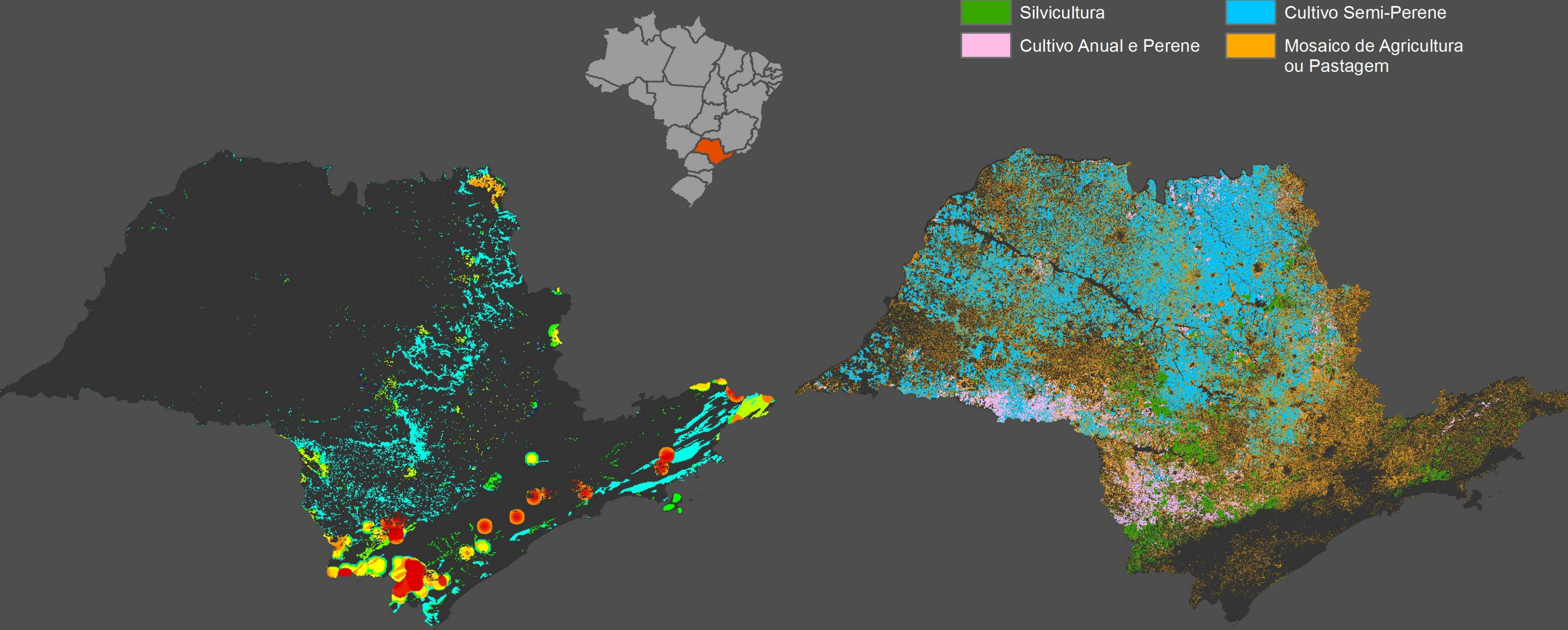


# Consumo/Oferta de Agrominerais - SP

## Remineralizadores

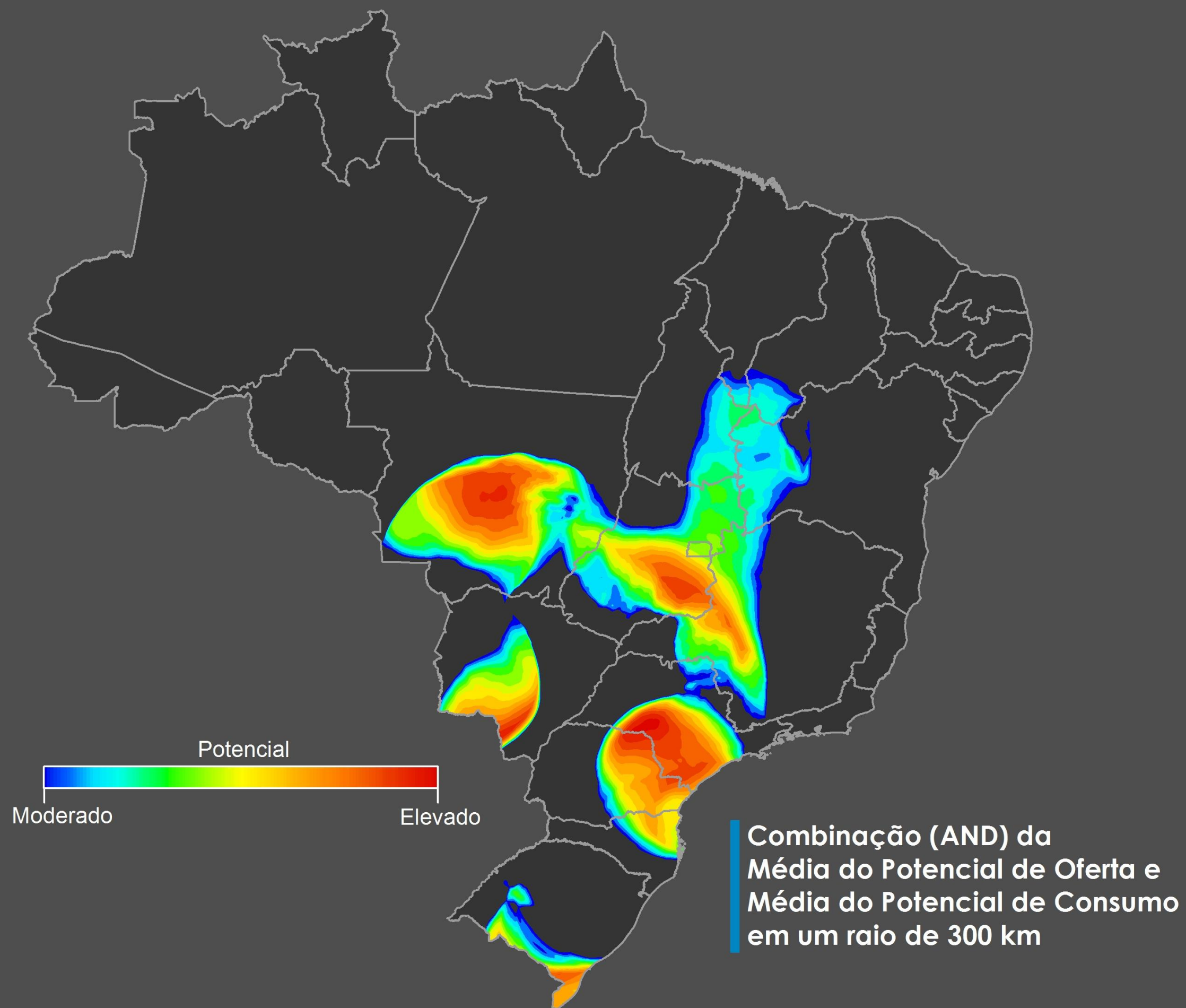
Classes - Mapbiomas

- Silvicultura
- Cultivo Anual e Perene
- Cultivo Semi-Perene
- Mosaico de Agricultura ou Pastagem



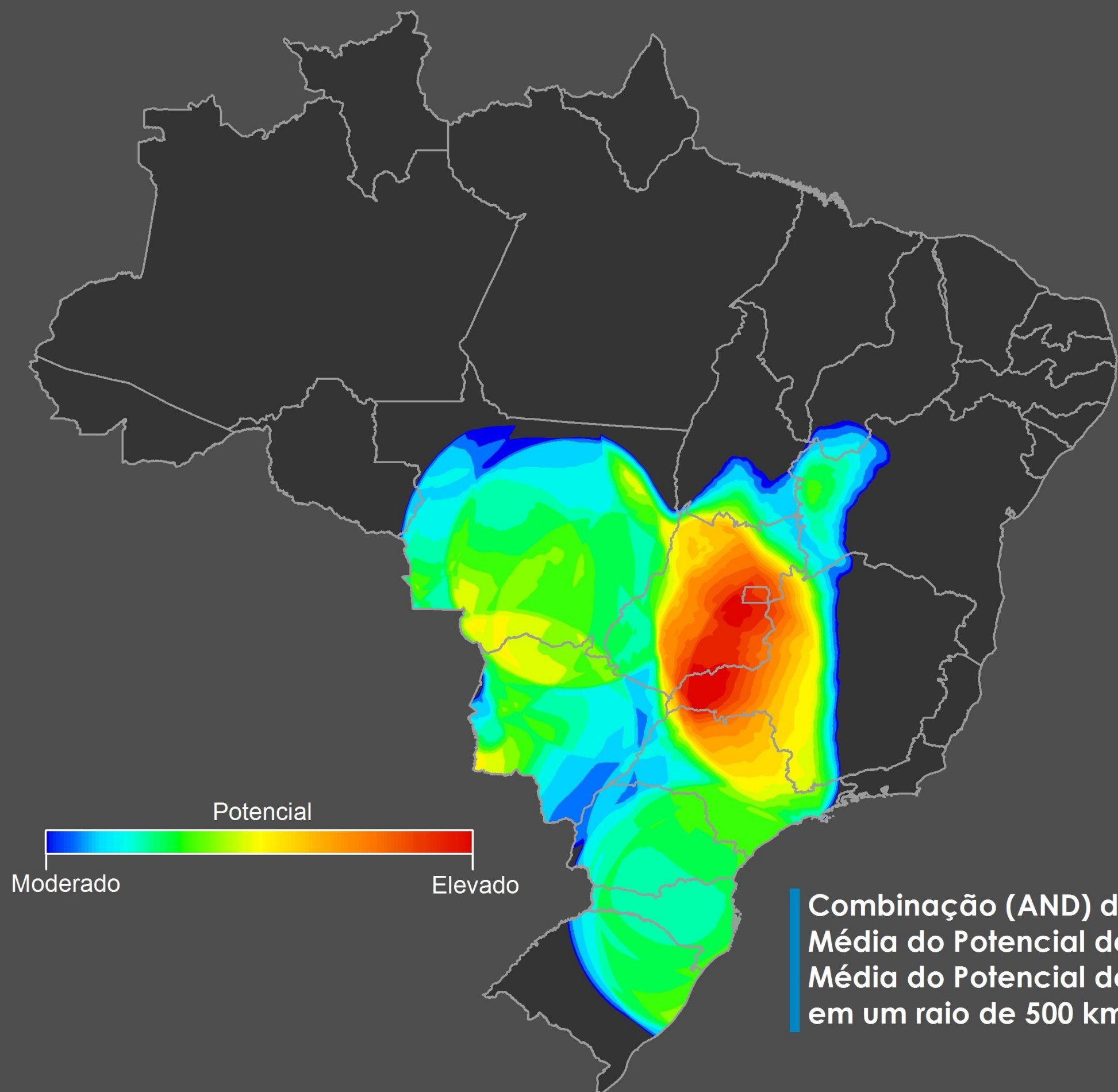


# Potencial Econômico para Carbonatos





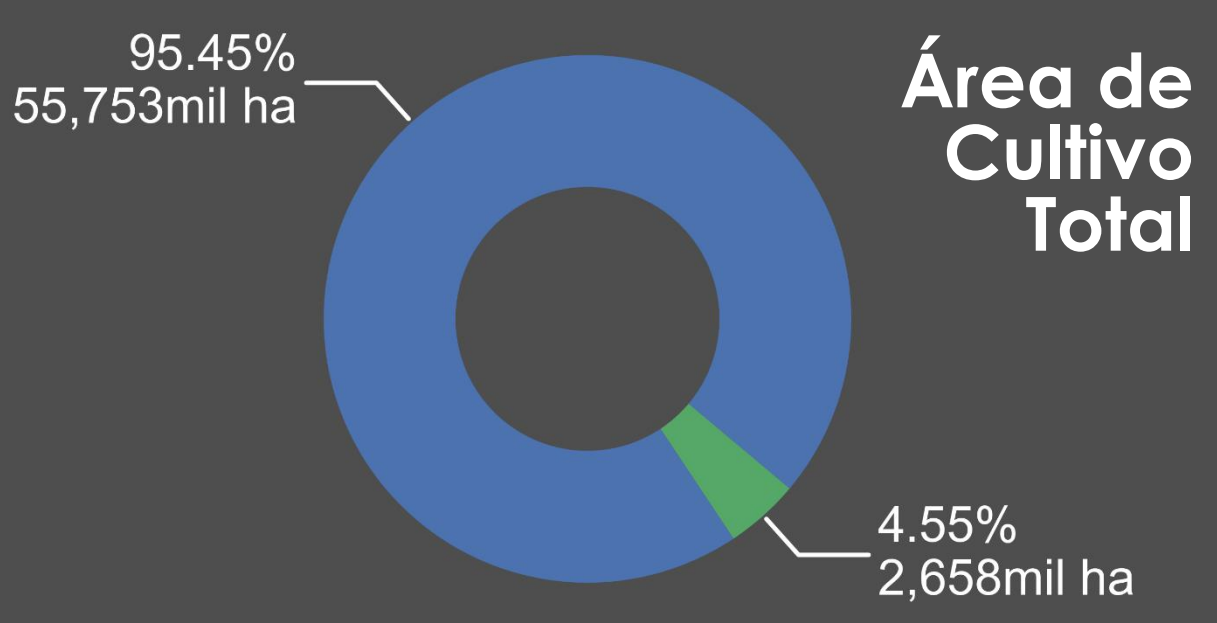
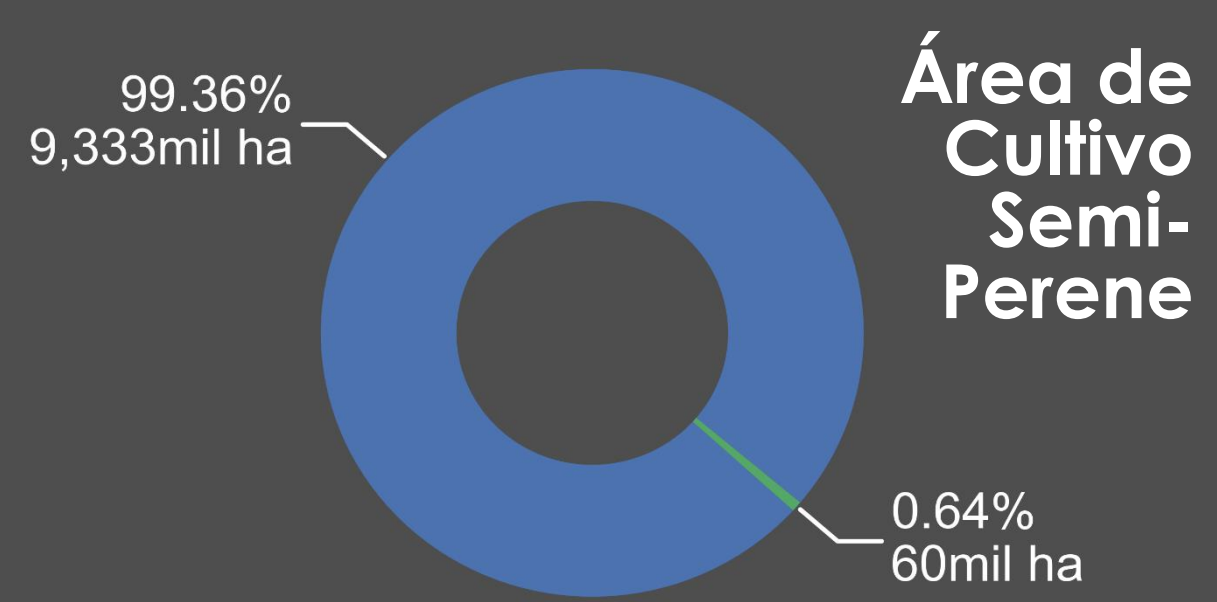
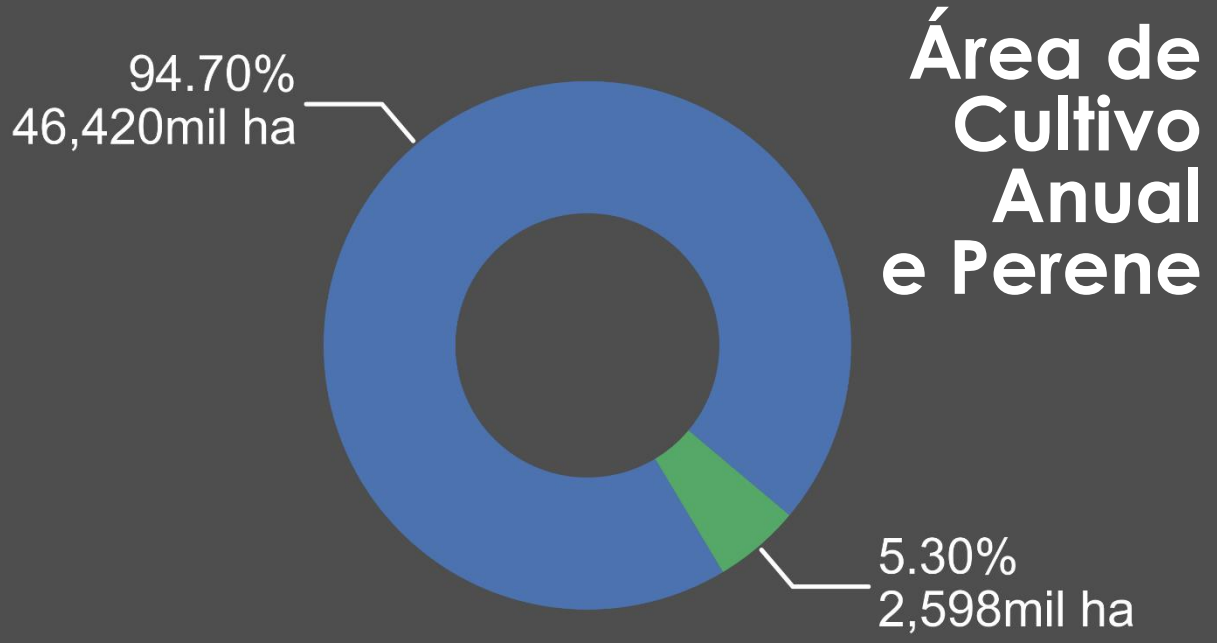
# Potencial Econômico para Fosfato Sedimentar



Combinação (AND) da  
Média do Potencial de Oferta e  
Média do Potencial de Consumo  
em um raio de 500 km

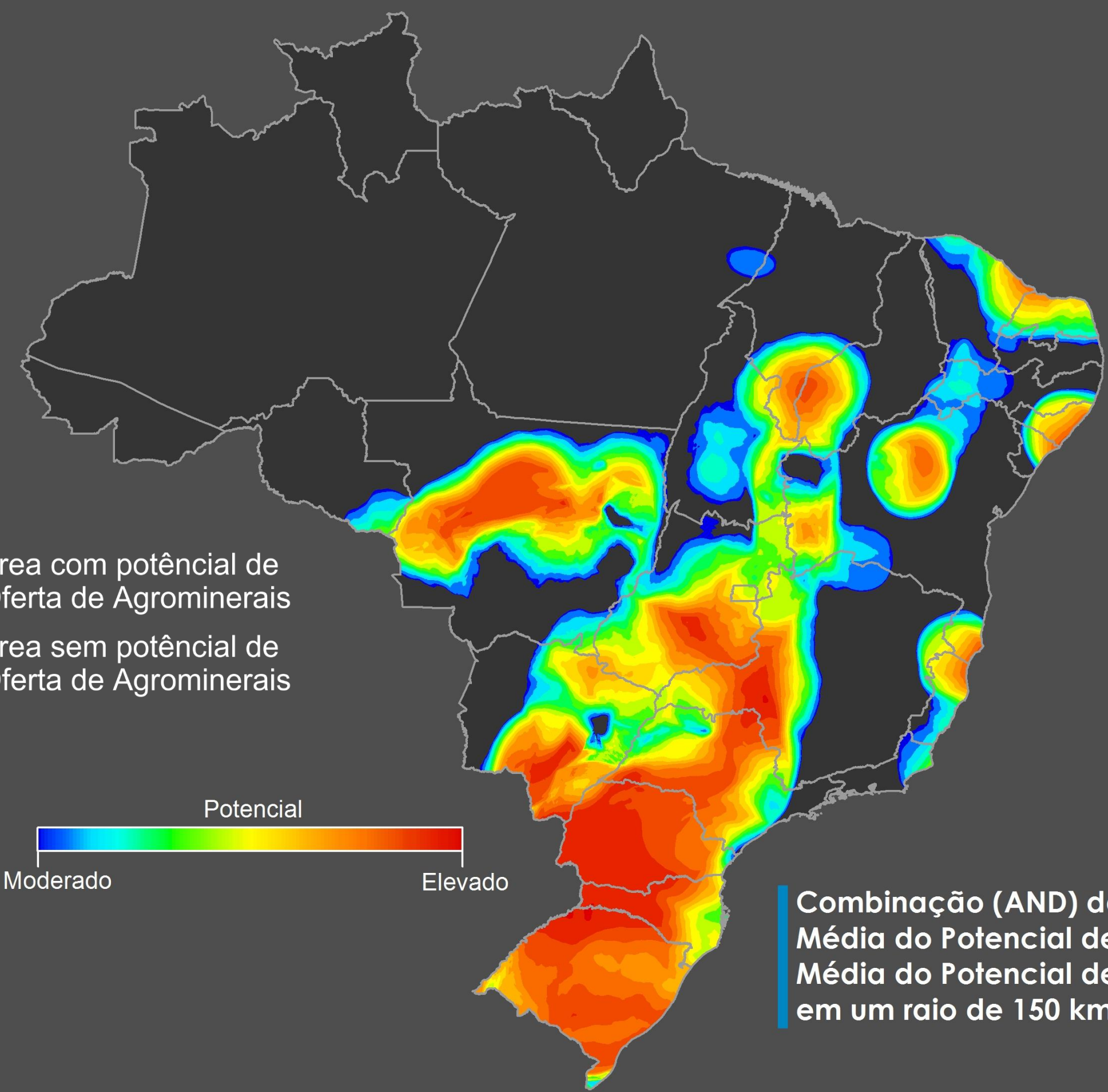
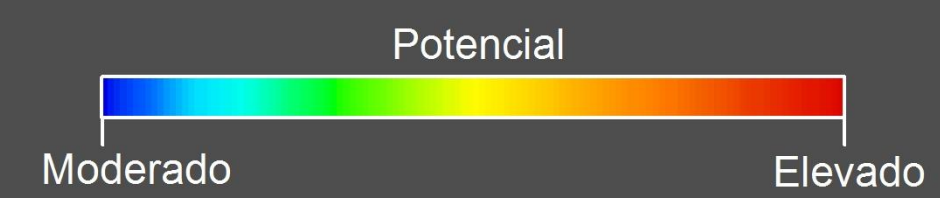


# Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais Silicáticos



Área com potencial de Oferta de Agrominerais

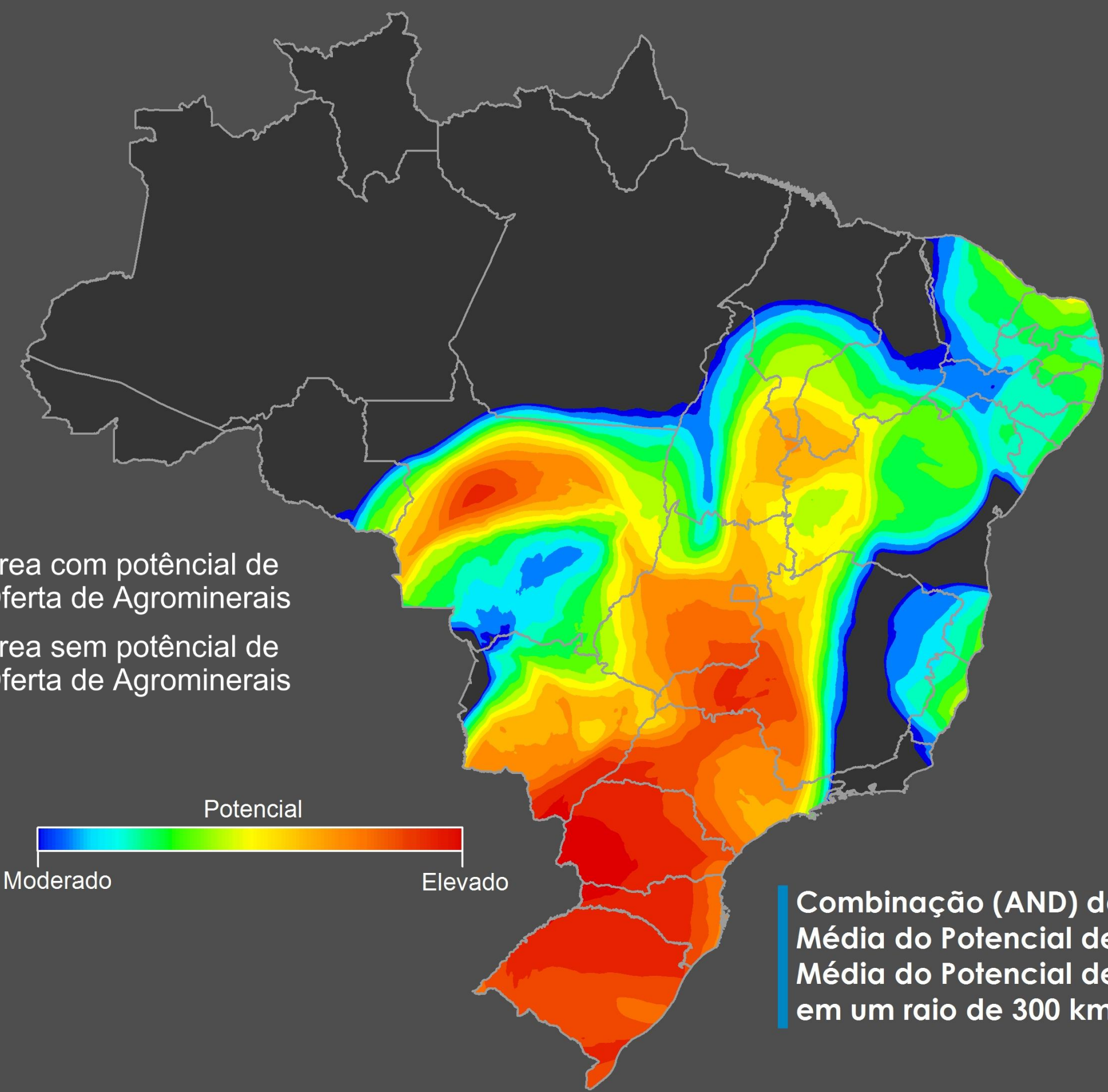
Área sem potencial de Oferta de Agrominerais



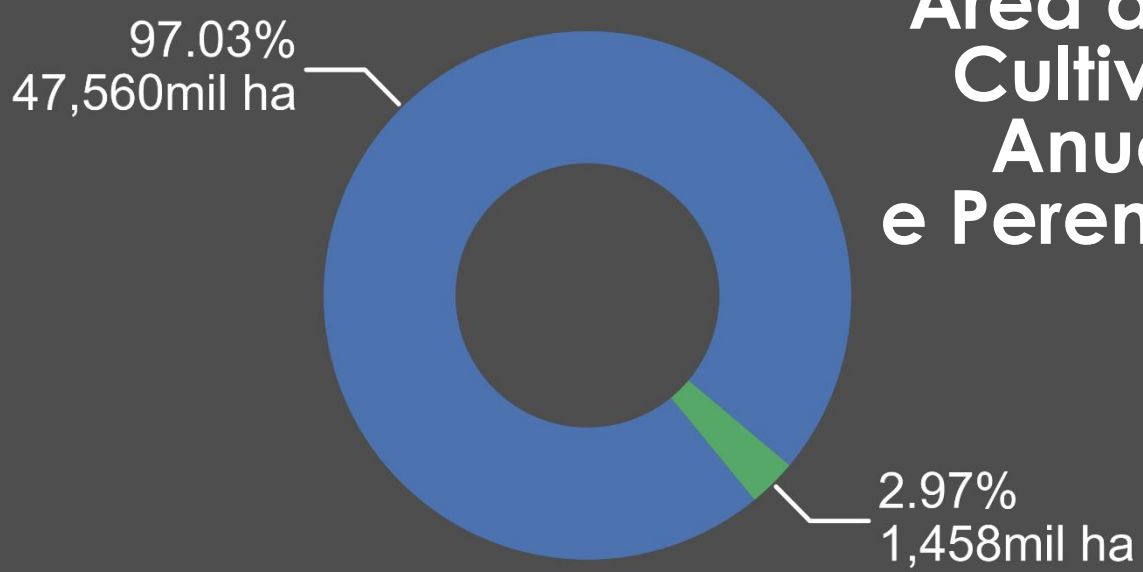
Combinação (AND) da Média do Potencial de Oferta e Média do Potencial de Consumo em um raio de 150 km



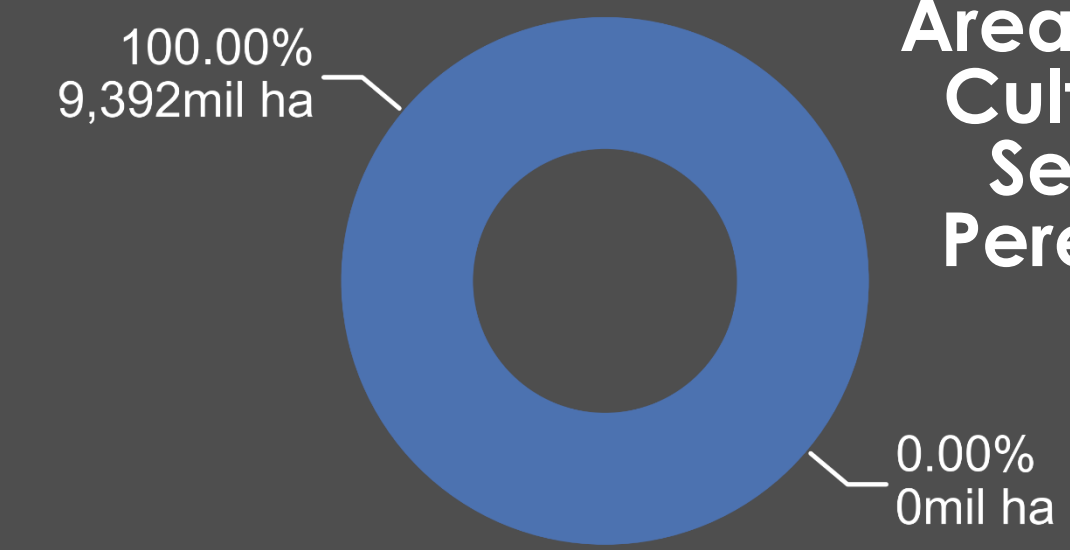
# Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais Silicáticos



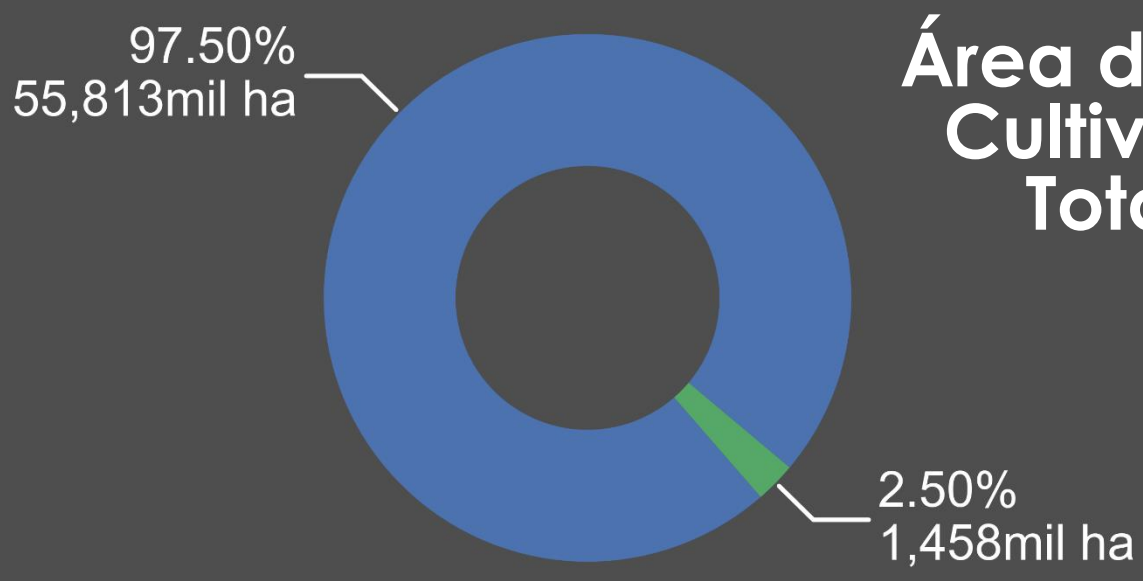
## Área de Cultivo Anual e Perene



## Área de Cultivo Semi-Perene

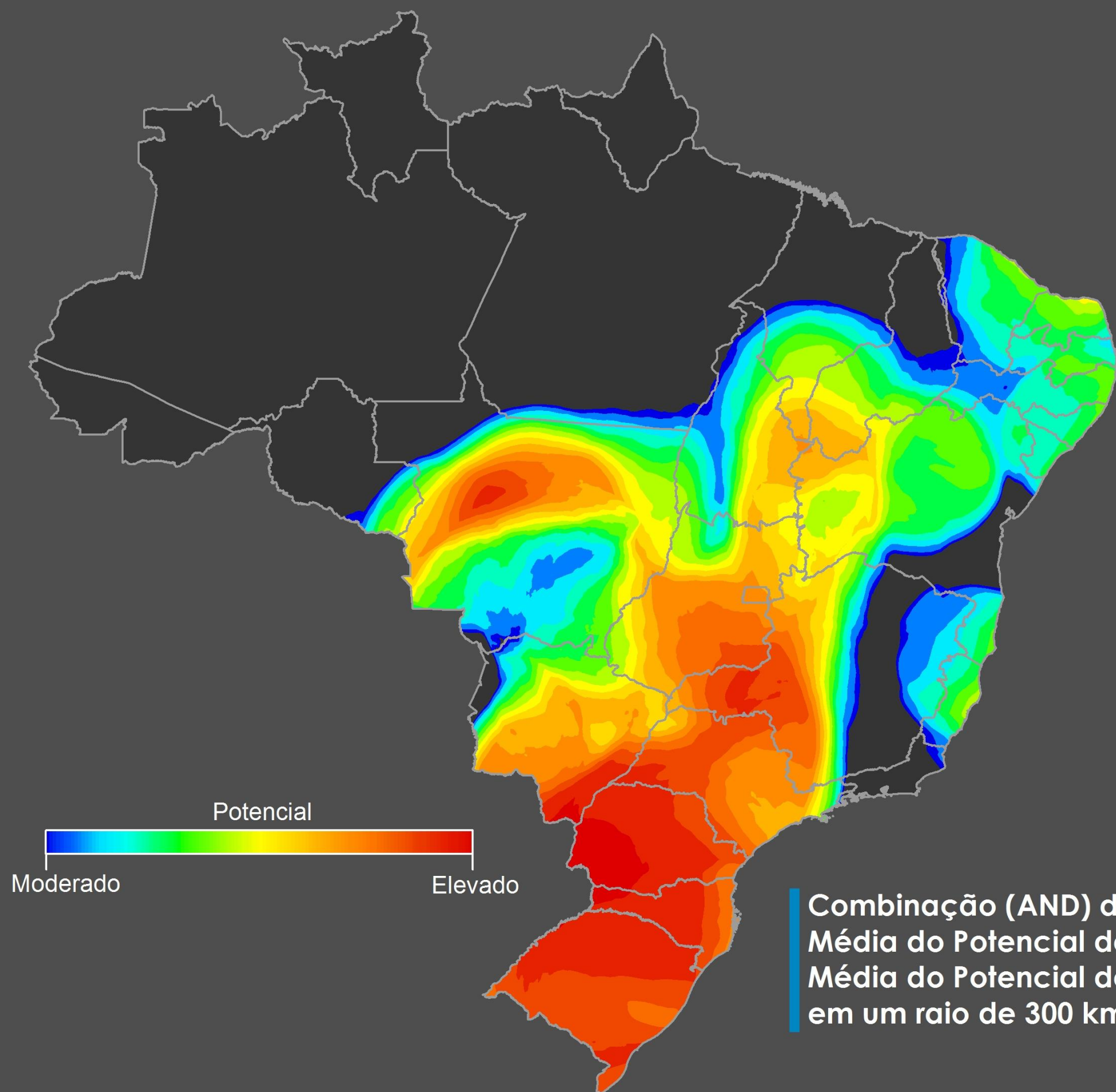


## Área de Cultivo Total





# Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais Silicáticos



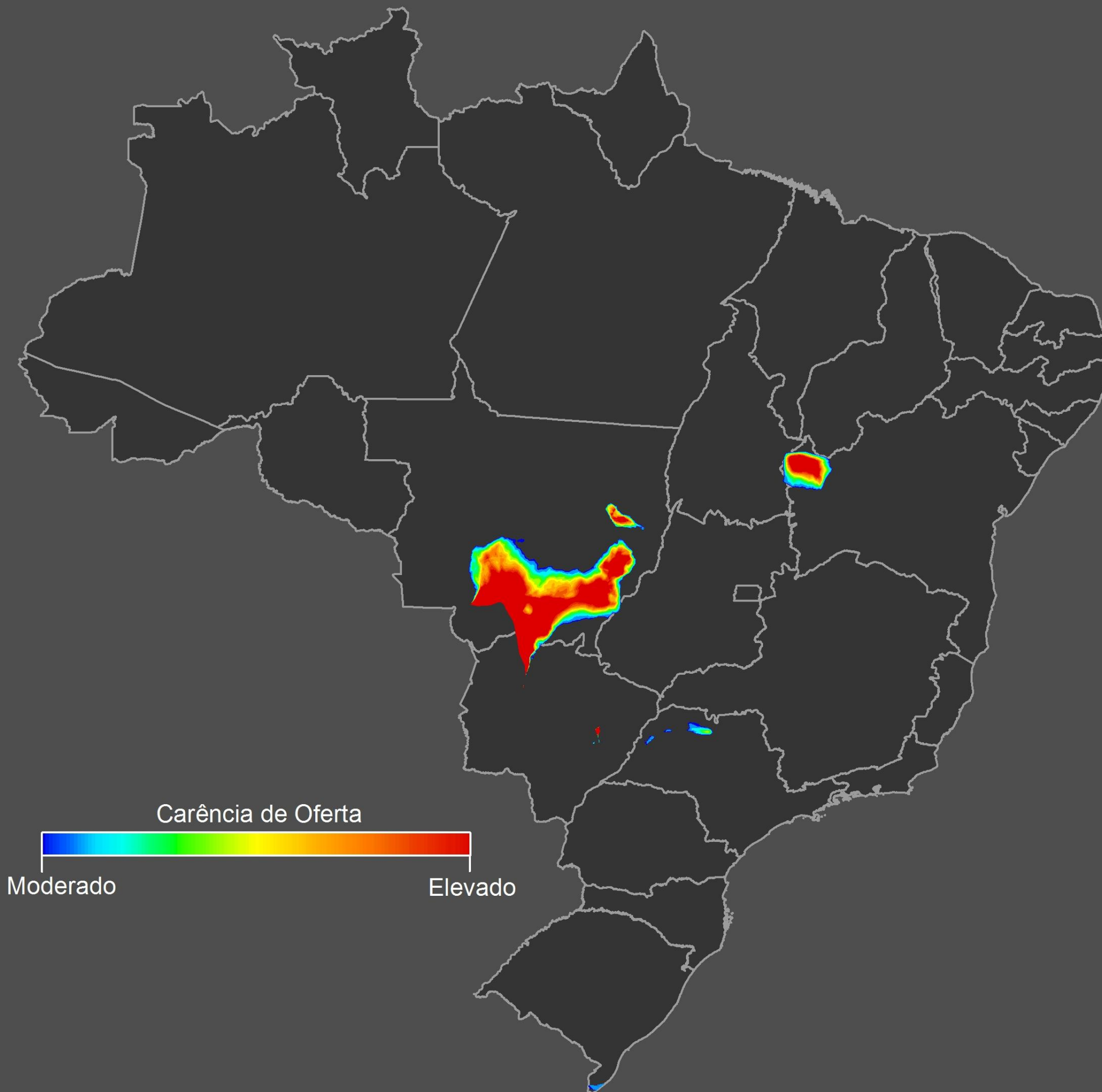
Combinação (AND) da  
Média do Potencial de Oferta e  
Média do Potencial de Consumo  
em um raio de 300 km



# Carência de Oferta para Agrominerais Silicáticos

150 km

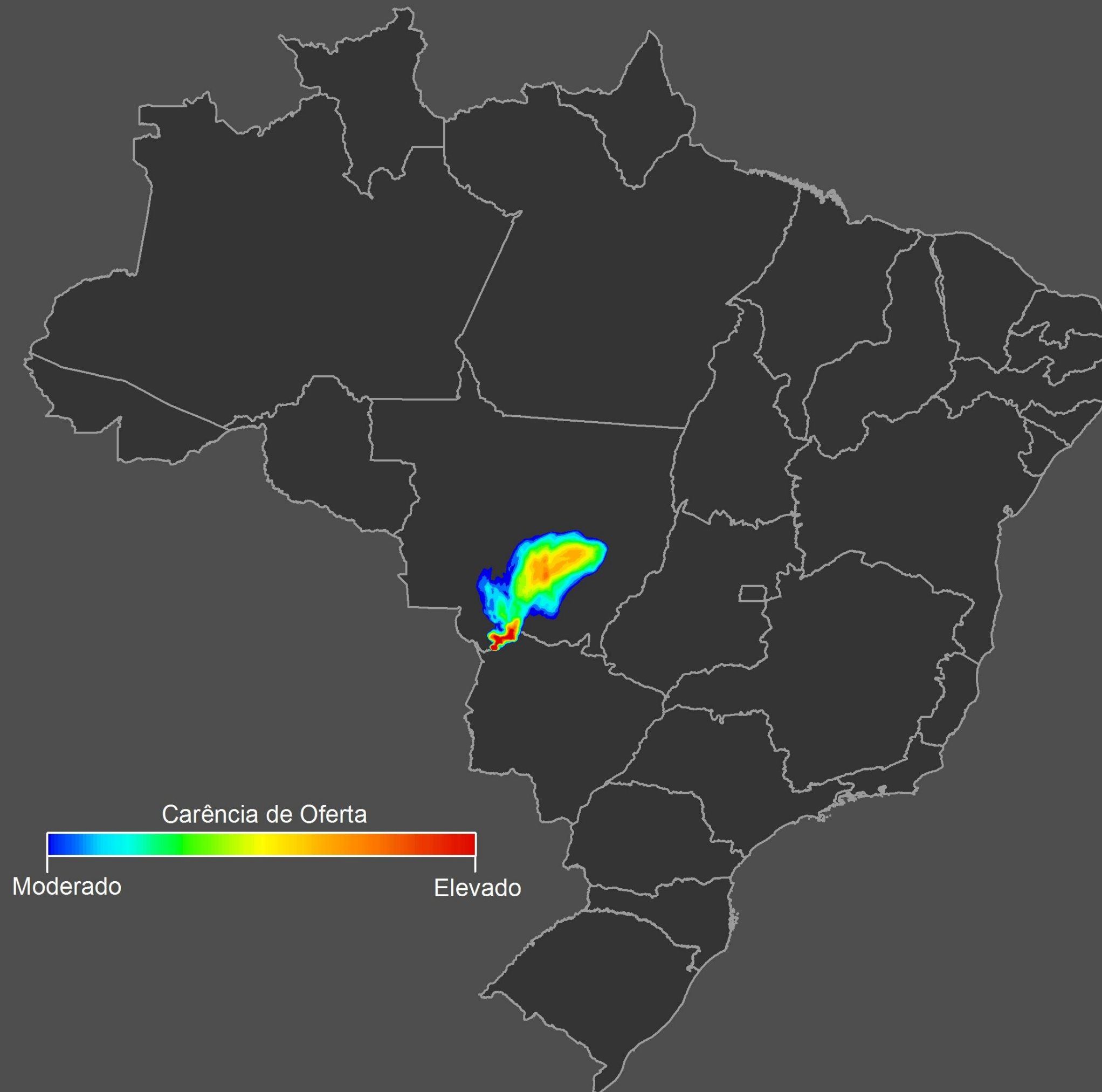
Obs: classes filtradas para o intervalo 0.8 – 1. A área correspondente ao valor 1 era muito pequena





# 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

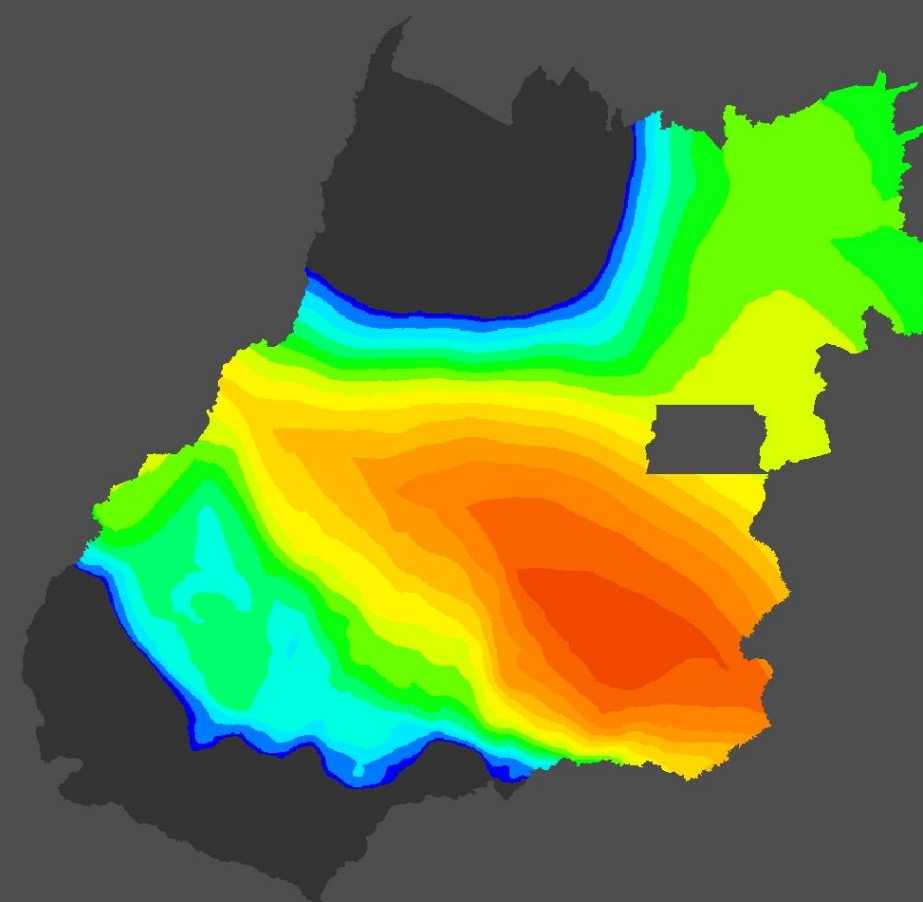




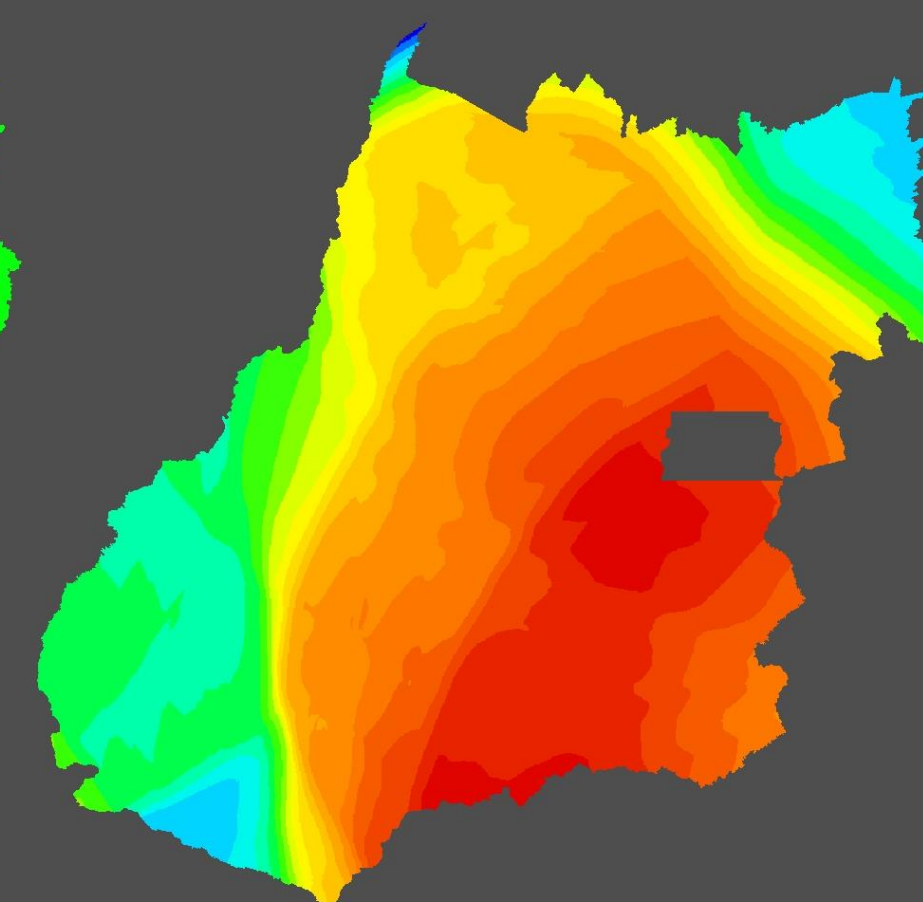
# Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - GO



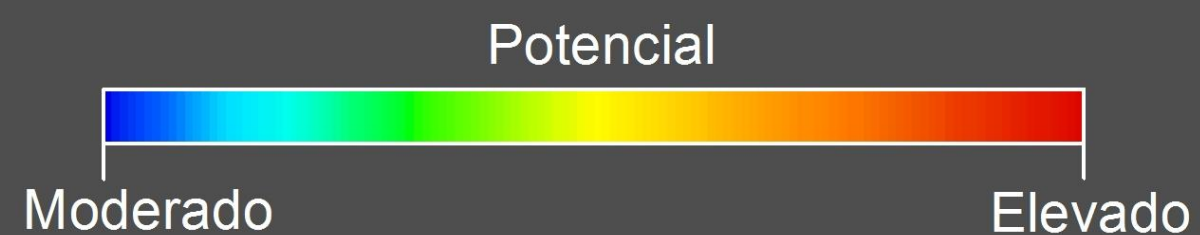
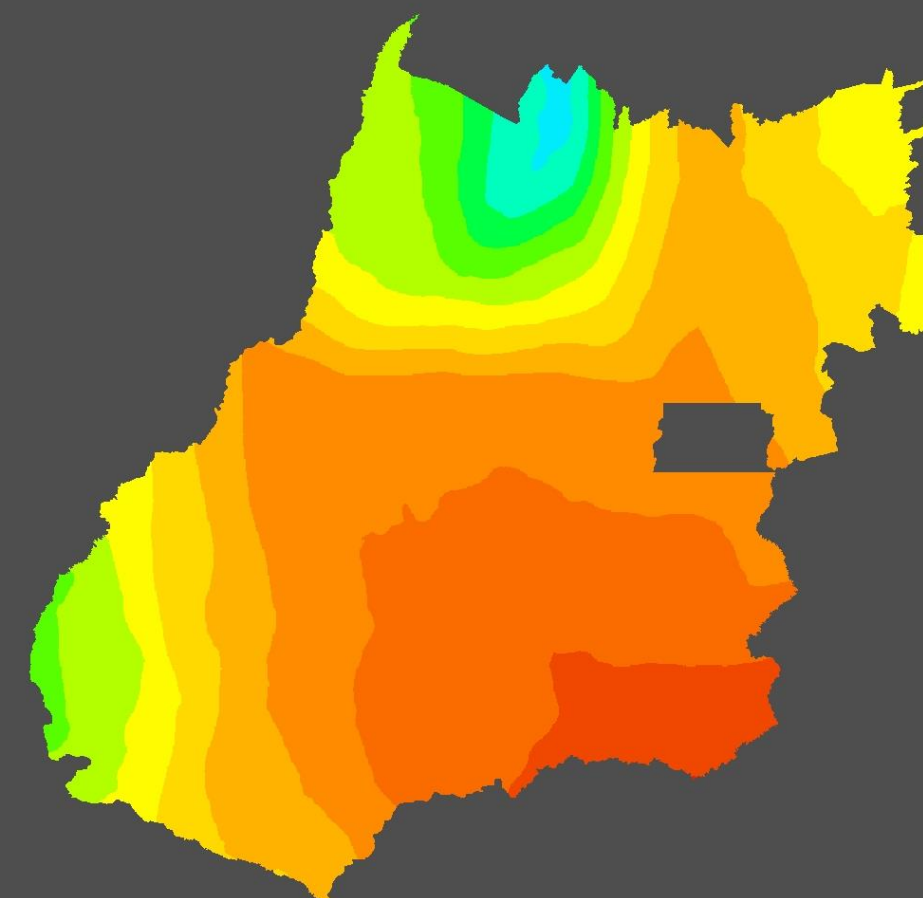
Carbonatos



Fosfato Sedimentar

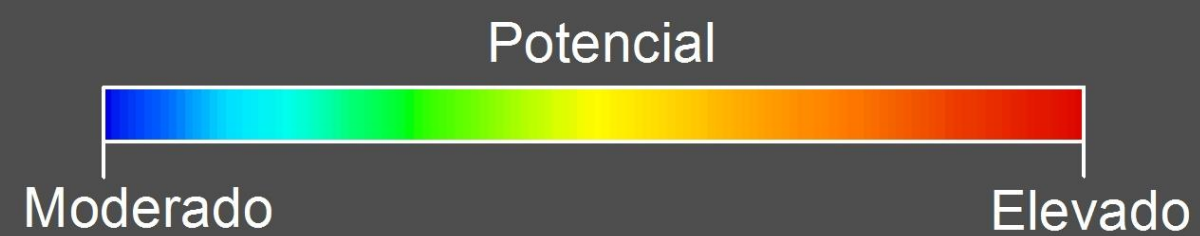


Agrominerais Silicáticos

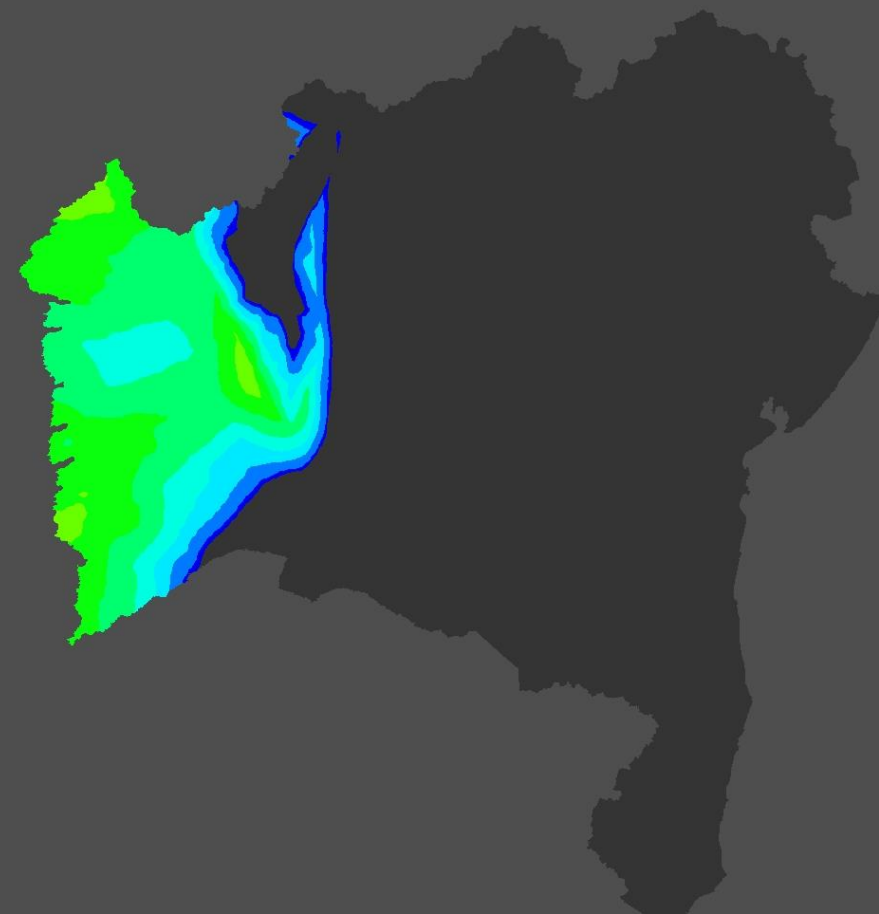




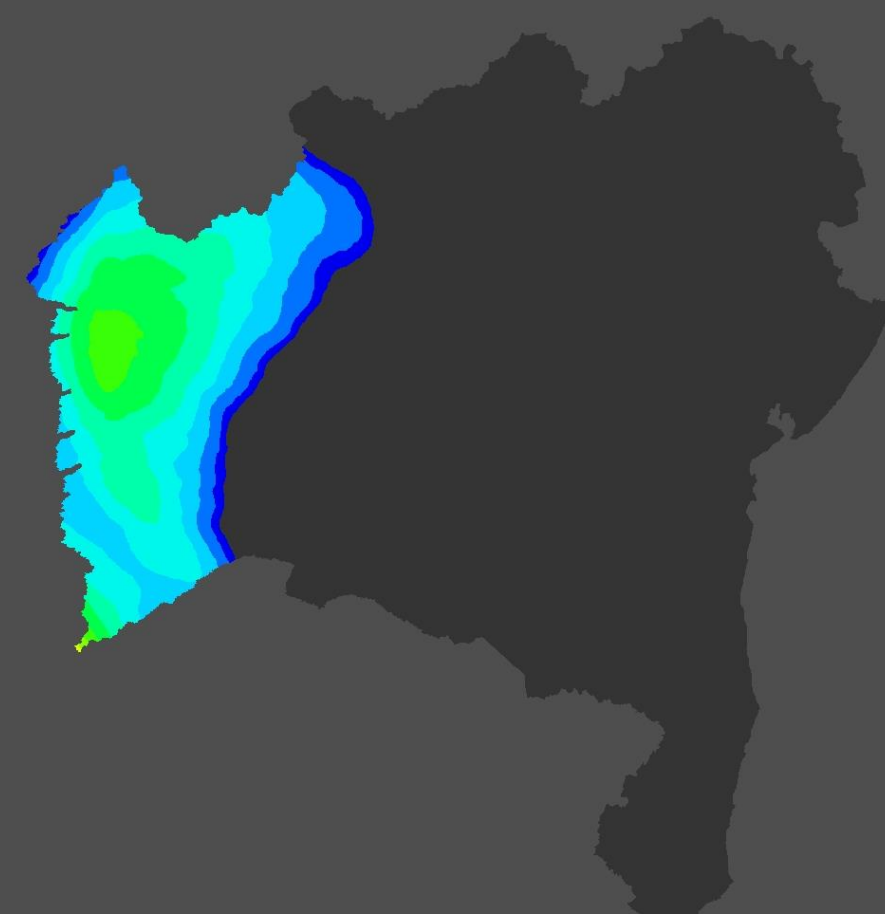
# Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - BA



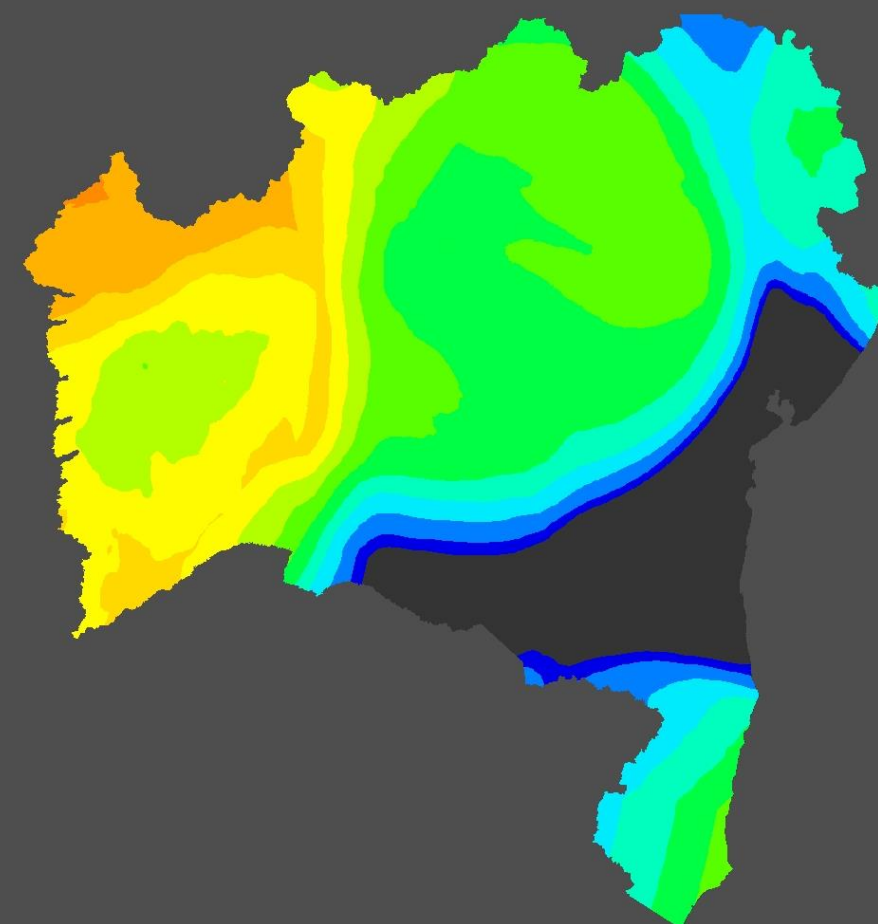
Carbonatos



Fosfato Sedimentar

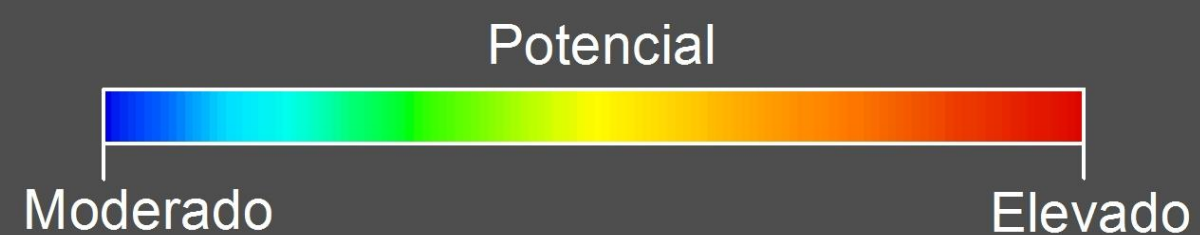


Agrominerais Silicaticos

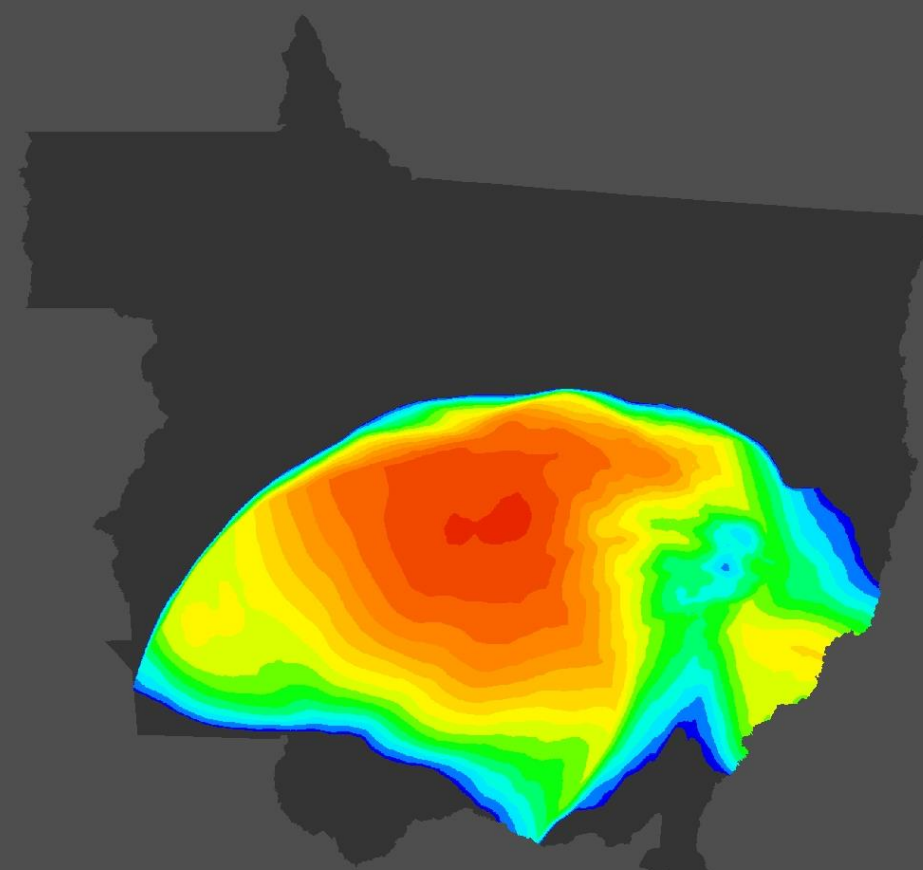




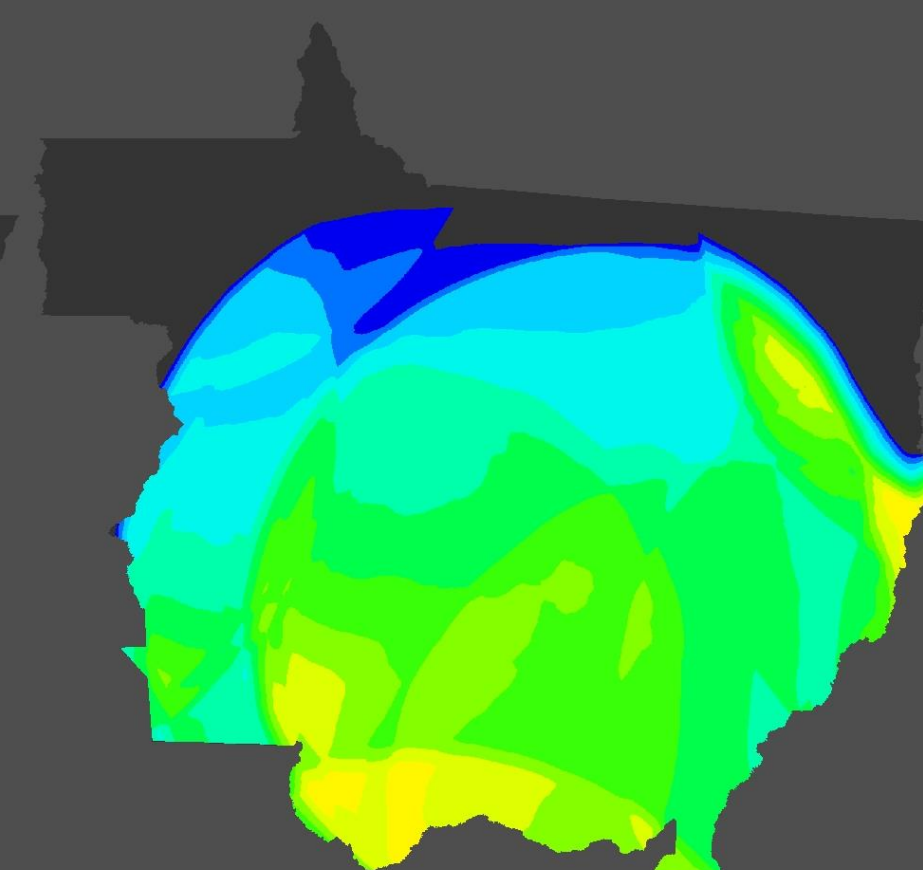
# Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - MT



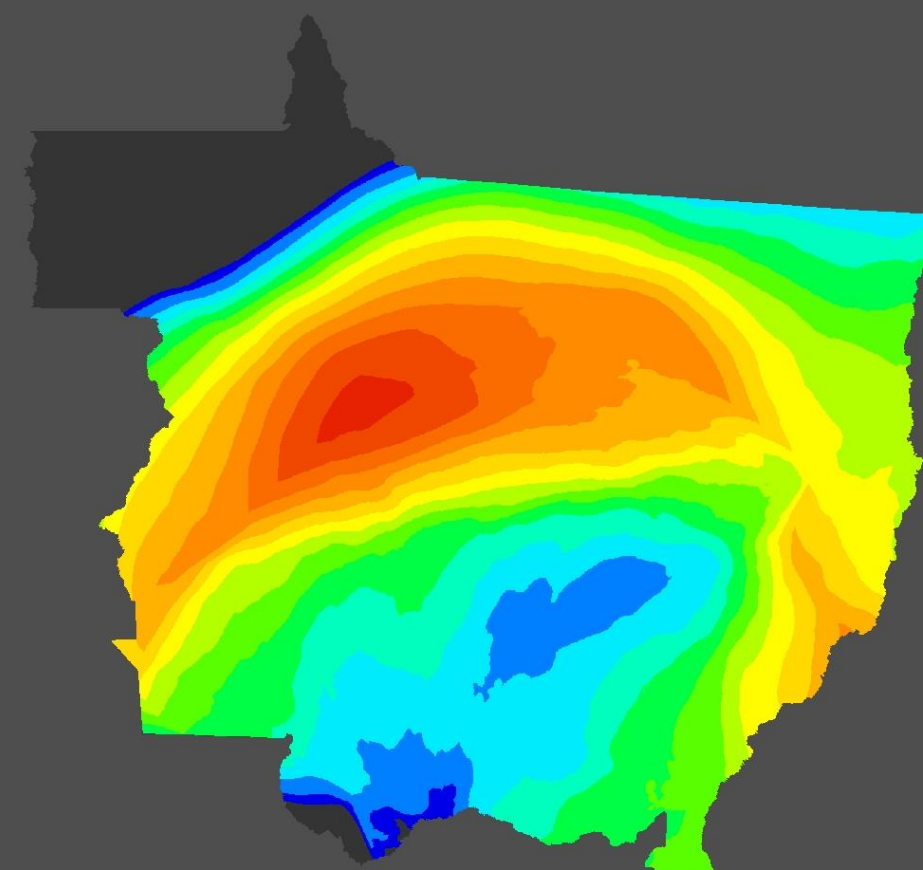
Carbonatos



Fosfato Sedimentar

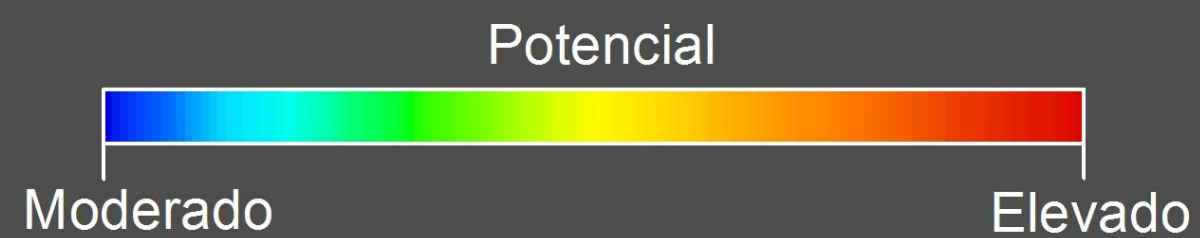


Agrominerais Silicaticos

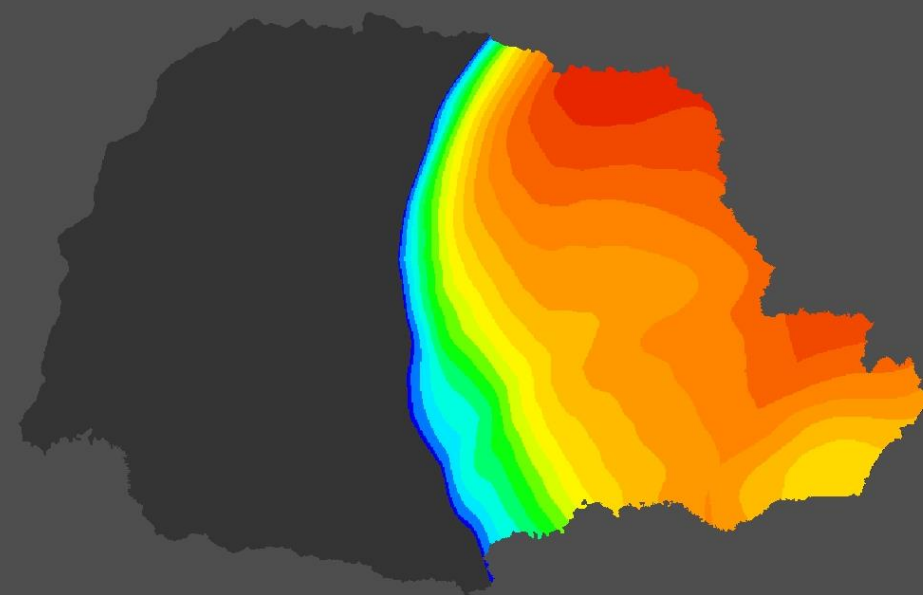




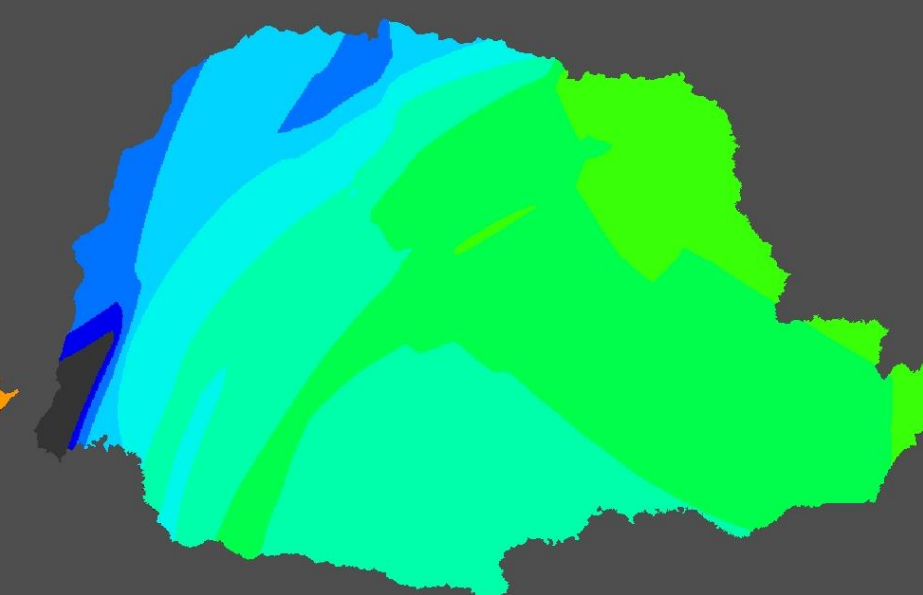
# Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - PR



Carbonatos



Fosfato Sedimentar



Agrominerais Silicaticos

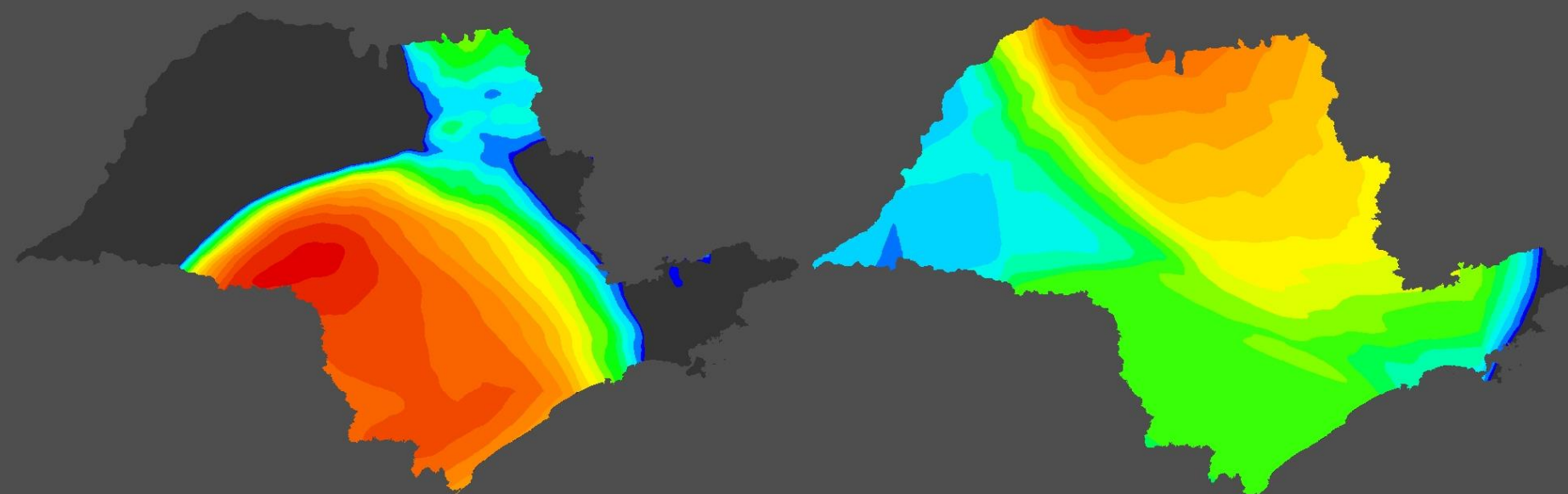




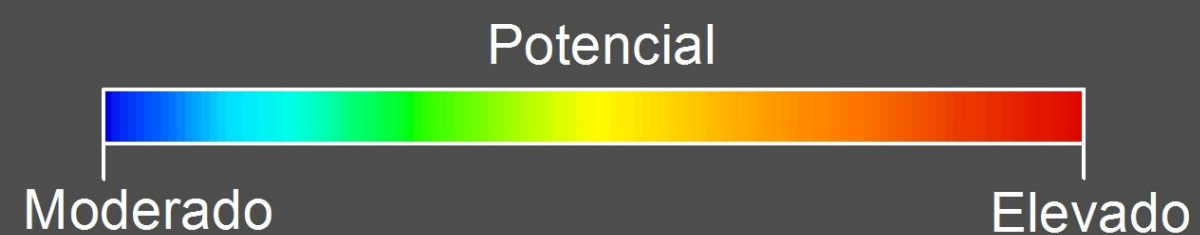
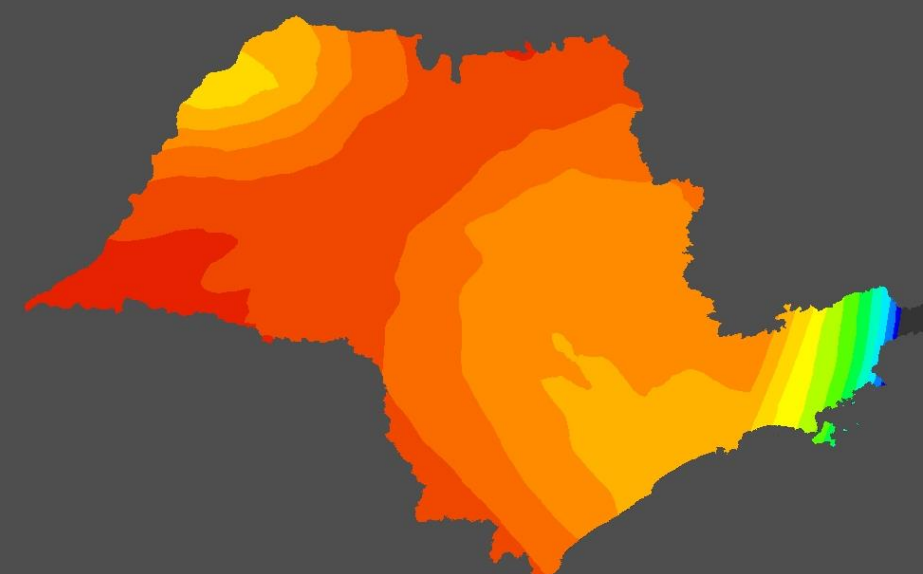
# Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - SP

Carbonatos

Fosfato Sedimentar

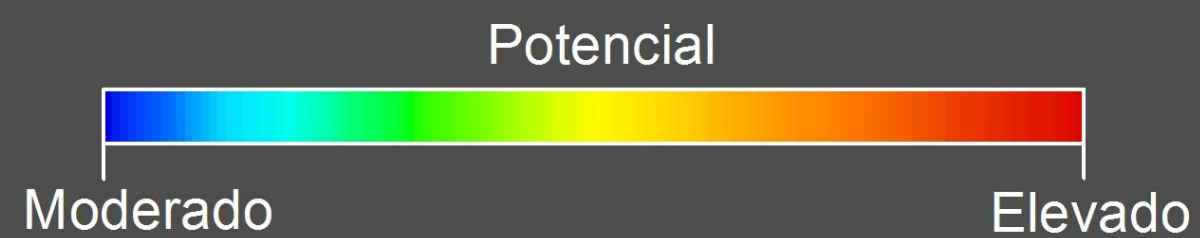


Agrominerais Silicáticos

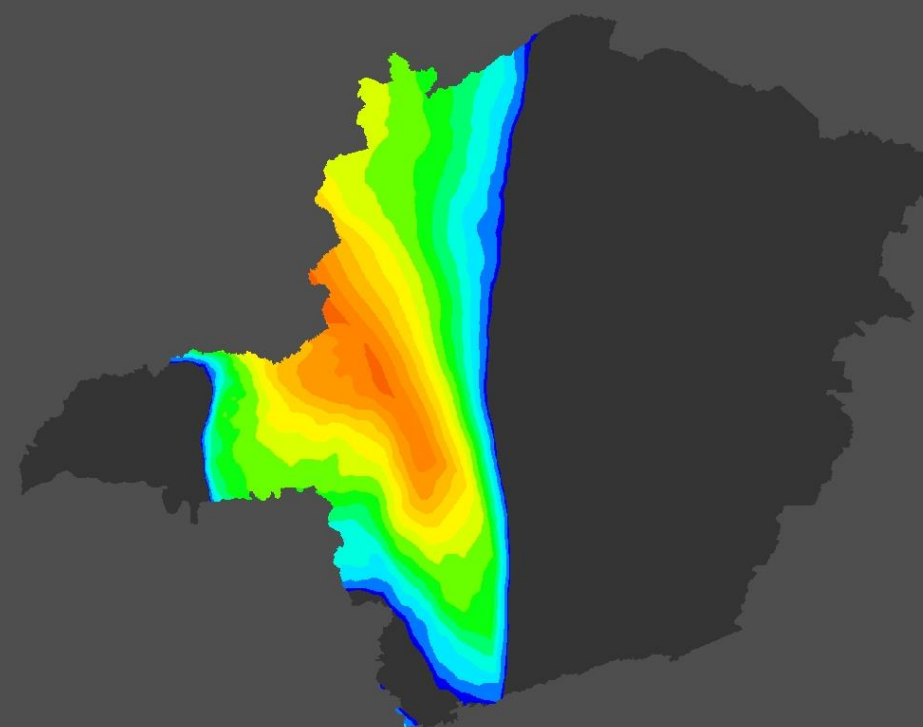




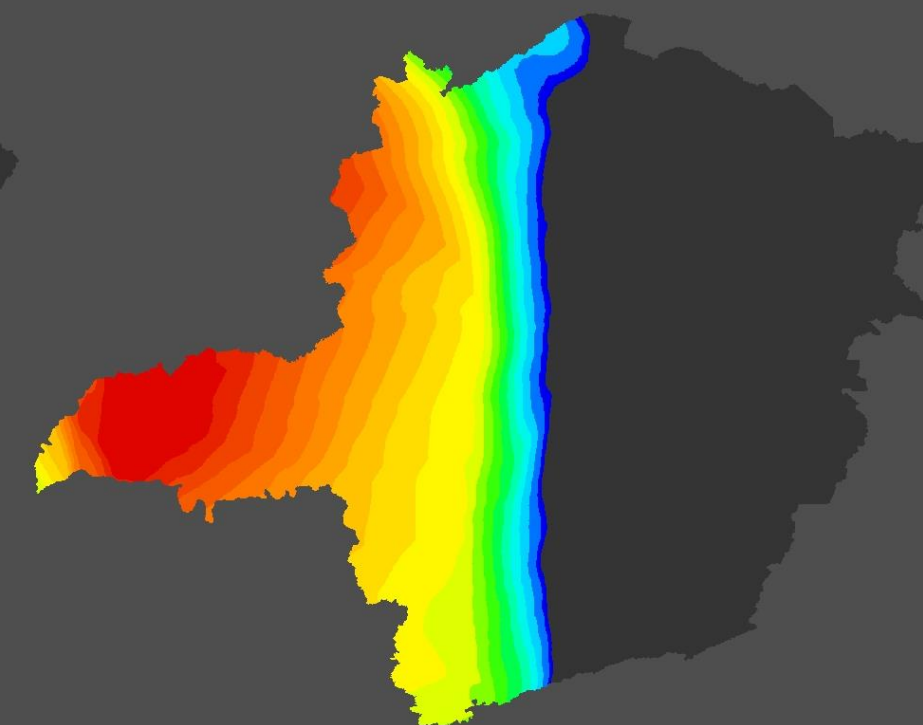
# Potencial Econômico para Agrominerais - MG



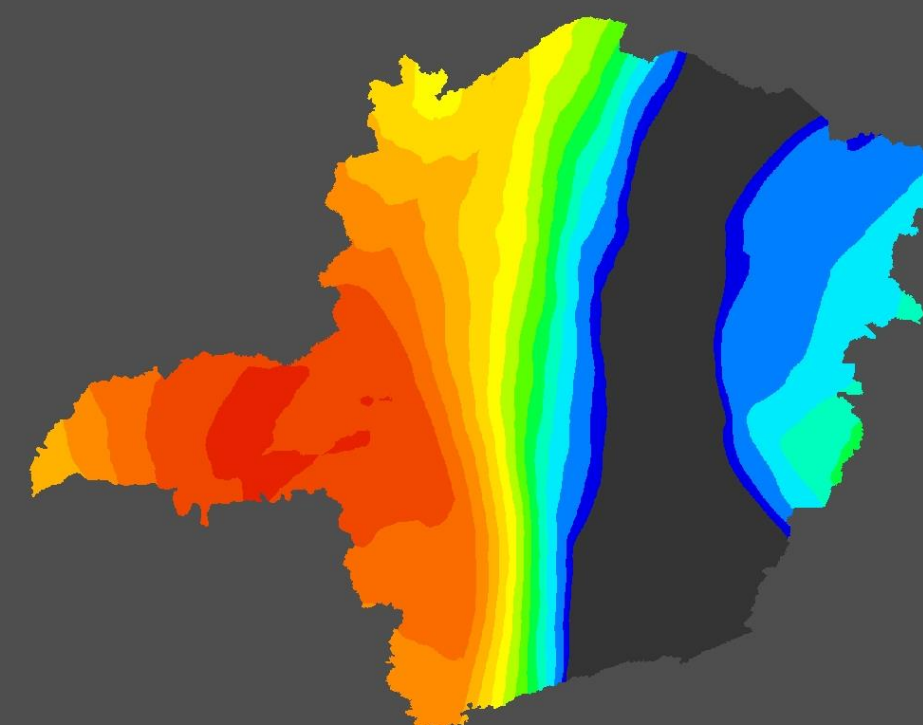
Carbonatos



Fosfato Sedimentar



Agrominerais Silicaticos





# Processo Agrogeológico

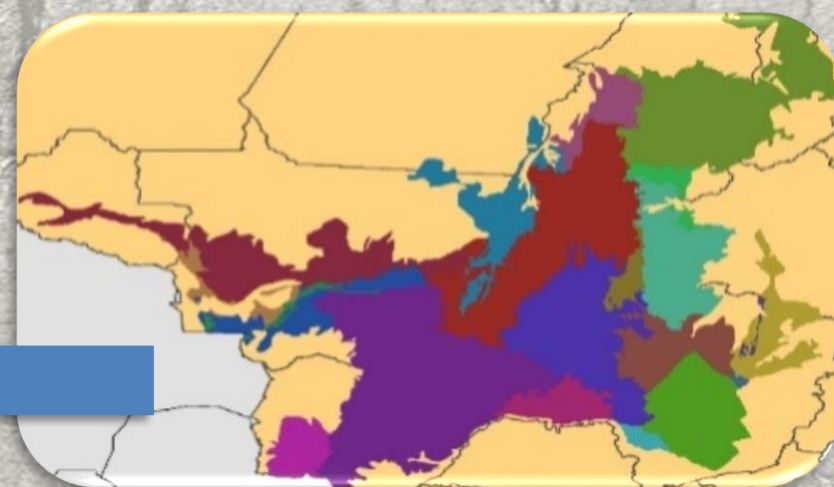
- 1. Agrogeologia:** Estudo dos solos agrícolas e das fontes de nutrientes, remineralizadores e condicionadores de solo regionais;
- 2. Seleção de agrominerais:** Função da disponibilidade, composição química, mineralógica, e eficiência agronômica;
- 3. Produção de agrominerais:** Definição da tecnologia 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

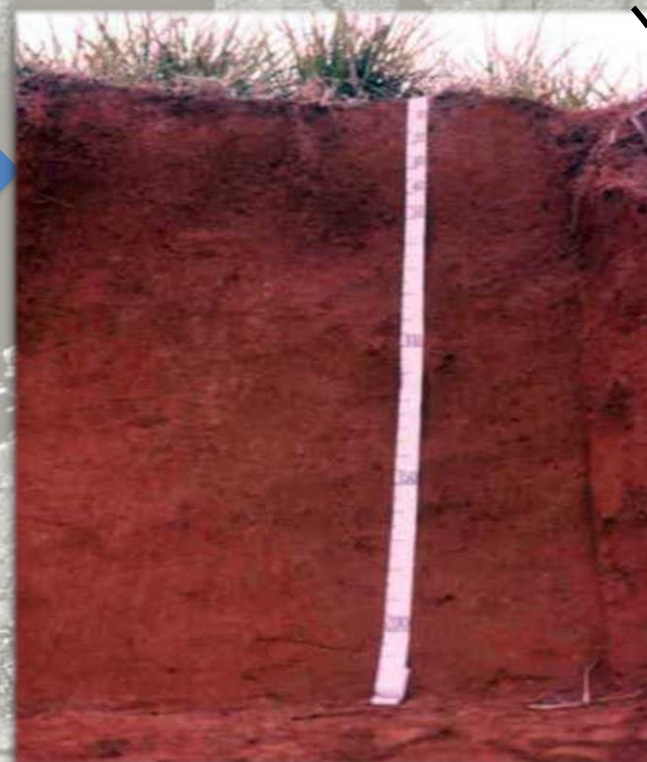


2. Seleção de agrominerais

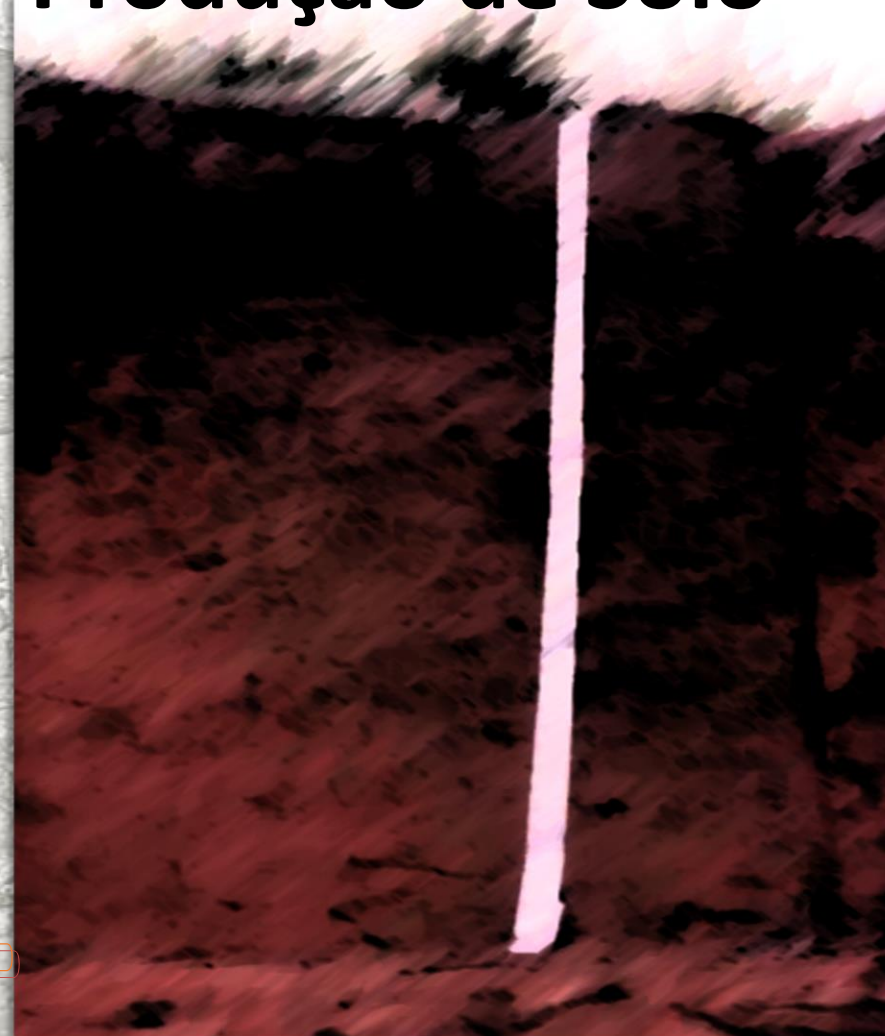


1. Agrogeologia

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

The Green Revolution with its architecture and physiological changes in wheat (*Triticum aestivum* L.), rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), and sorghum (*Sorghum bicolor* L.) contributed to provide high productivity, without increase in the investment index. Similarly, photoperiod-sensitive cultivars allowed the shift of seasons with appropriate timing. The Green Revolution led to increased productivity and, thereby, conserved arable land. However, the technology, however, was criticized by environmentalists and social scientists for its dependence on market-purchased inputs. In rich farmers are able to take advantage of the technology. Environmentalists emphasize the use of pesticides, as well as the monoculture, a serious environmental problem. The Green Revolution often excluded women from its benefits, leading to their marginalization. In many developing countries, the Green Revolution led to a balance between population growth and food production, but it also led to an alignment of population growth with food production.

## From Green to Evergreen Revolution

Indian Agriculture: Performance and Challenges

MS Swaminathan

Science to shape our agriculture was coined by Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, Minister of Agriculture, India, in the early progress taking place in South Asia, in terms of genetic material for the biological rhythm came from the Wheat Improvement Program. In the case of wheat, and the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) in the Philippines for the semidwarf rice from Japan and China. Increased yield of the genotype and high-irrigation water. In India, from the program of Dr. M. S. Swaminathan, even in the very semidwarf cultivars were not in productivity when the practices. The events were organized in technologies. The events of the wheat revolution of India in a publication titled, (Swaminathan, 1993).



THE CHALLENGE NOW



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