AGRITECHNICA 2013

Hannover, Germany - November 10 – 16, 2013











INTA (National Institute of Agricultural Technolgy)

is a public decentralized body from the Minister of Agriculture



ORGANIZATION

- > Headquarters
- > 15 Regional Centers
- > 50 Experimental Stations
- > 5 Research Centers
- > 16 Research Institutes
- > > 300 Extension Units
- **▶2 Private Organizations**



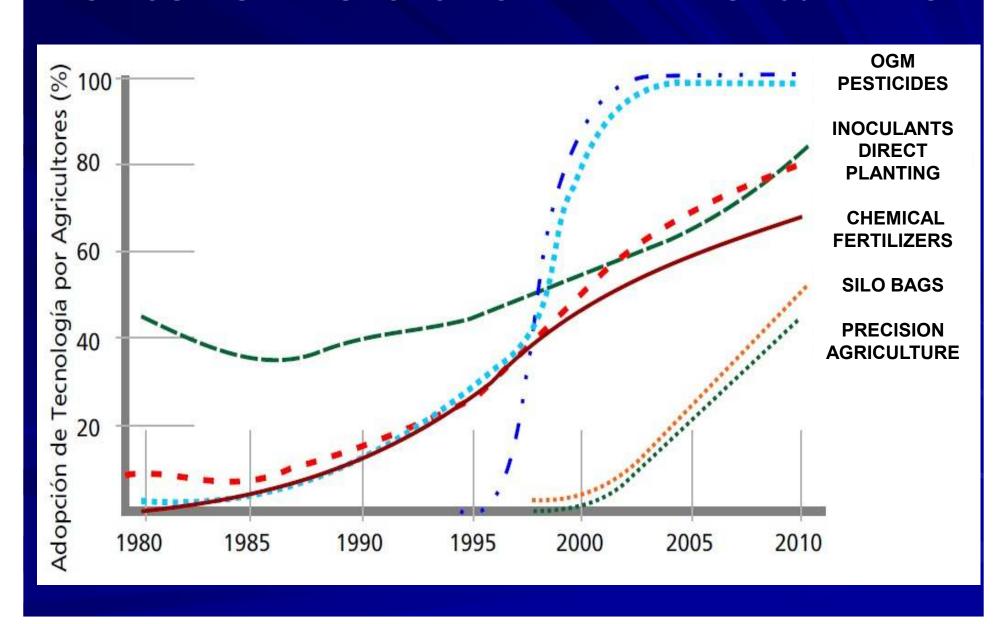




EVOLUCIÓN DEL ÁREA CULTIVADA Y PRODUCCIÓN EN ARGENTINA



EVOLUTION OF THE TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR OVER THE LAST 30 YEARS



- Argentina has a territory of 3,8 Millions / km²
- The population is 40,4 millions of inhabitants
- Cropping area is 34 millions of hectares
- Agricultural, livestock and agro-industry production is of the utmost importance for the country's economy:
 - Grains: 105 M tons
 - Pip fruits: 1,93 M tons
 - Citrus: 3,3 M tons
 - Honey: 115.000 tons
 - Wines: 2,6 M tons (219.000 has)
 - Milk: 11,4 M liters (2,15 M heads)
 - Poultry: 1,6 M tons
 - Beef: 2,6 M tons (49 M heads)
 - Pork 281.000 tons (3 M heads)



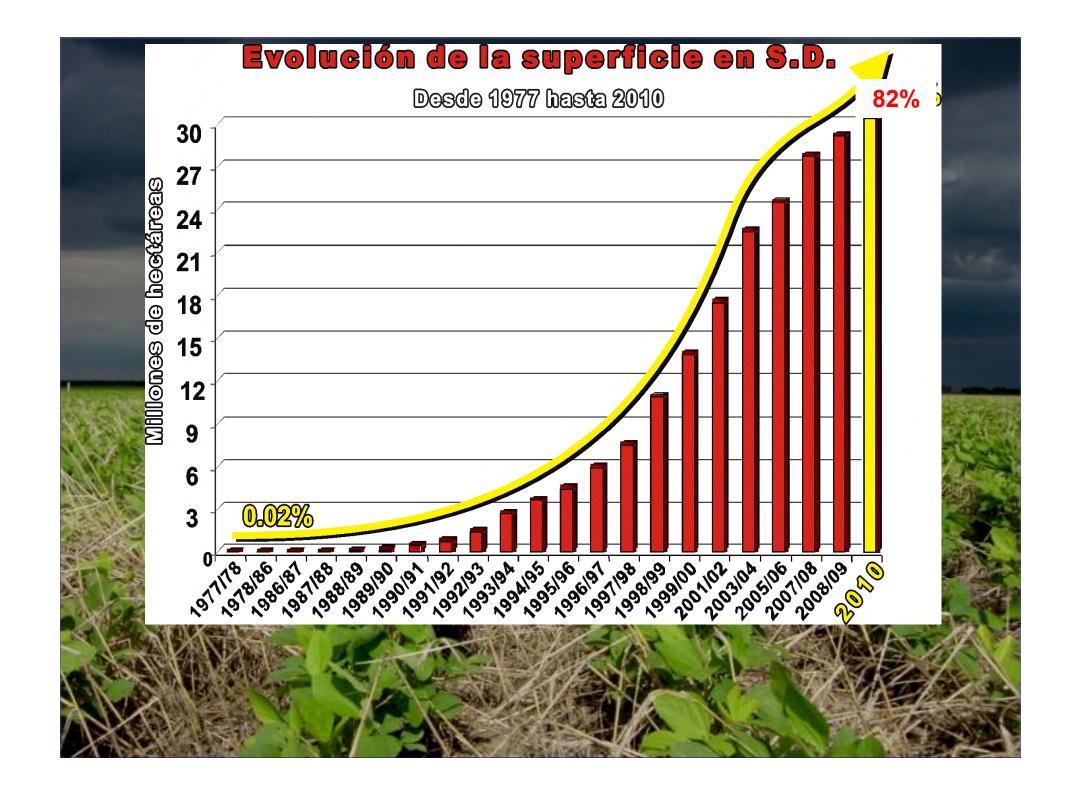
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The most important characteristic of the Argentine Agriculture,

is the DIRECT PLANTING

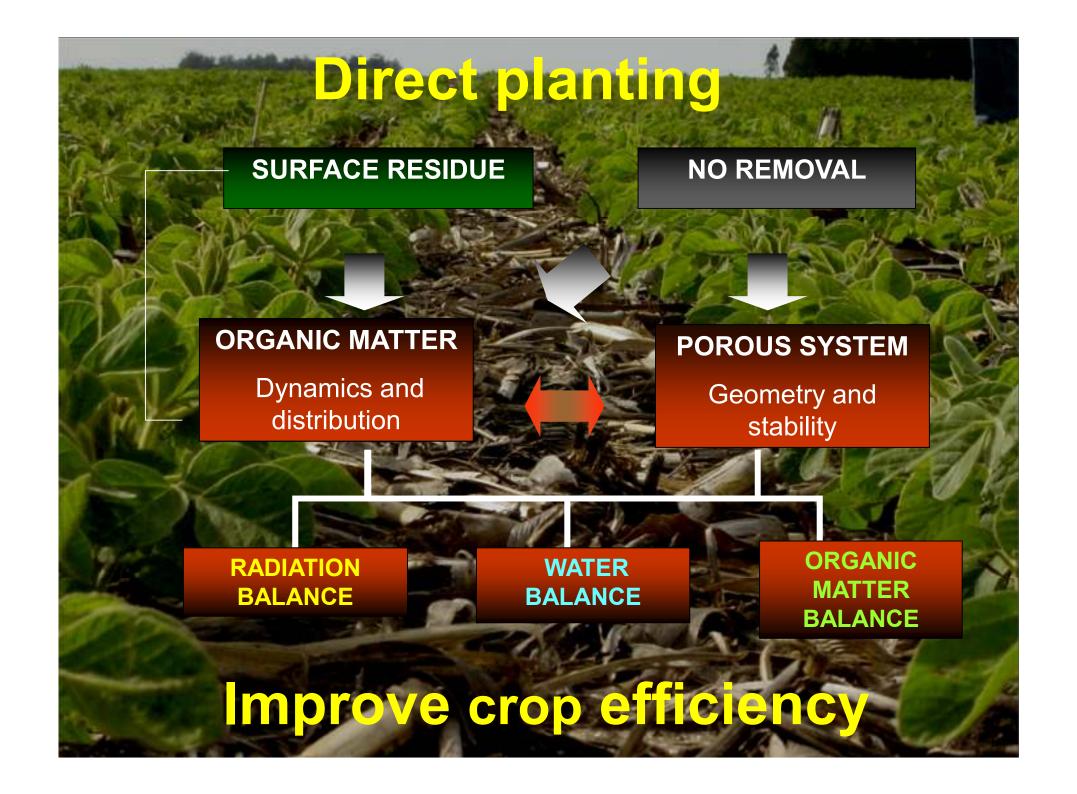
which has contributed to make considerable advances in production

This system has helped to increase agriculture profits under sustainable production





- Improves water absorption in soil
- Increases efficiency in the use of production resources
- Decreases formation of surface crusts
- Protects against erosion (90% less to traditional tillage)
- Improves organic matter balance
- Increases planting opportunity
- Provides greater yield stability
- Reduces the tractors use (66%)
- 40% reduction in fuel consumption against traditional tillage
- Is a system that helps to get profits for the food footprint (low carbon and rational use of resources)



Direct Planting is the technology that seeks water economy and soil conservation.

Every mm of water useful for crops that is saved, means in average:

20 kg/ha of Maize 2000 kg/ha

17 kg/ha of Sorghum 1700 kg/ha

6 kg/ha of Sunflower 600 kg/ha

7 kg/ha of Soybean 700 kg/ha

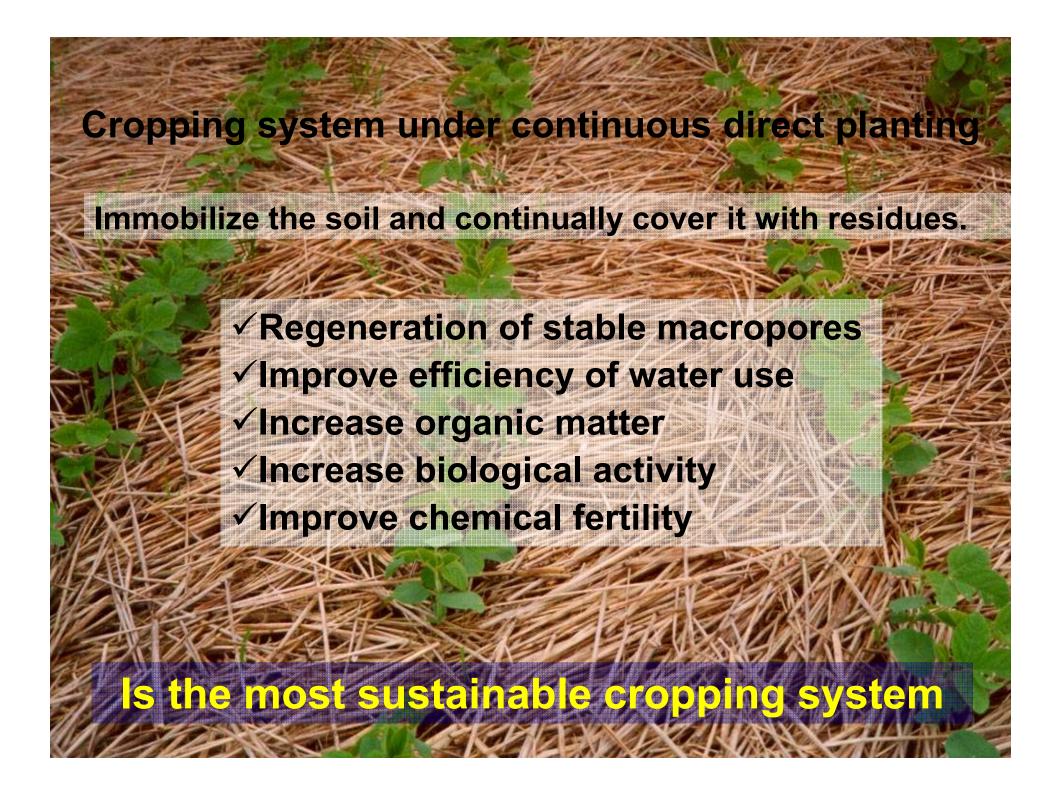
11 kg/ha of Wheat 1100 kg/ha

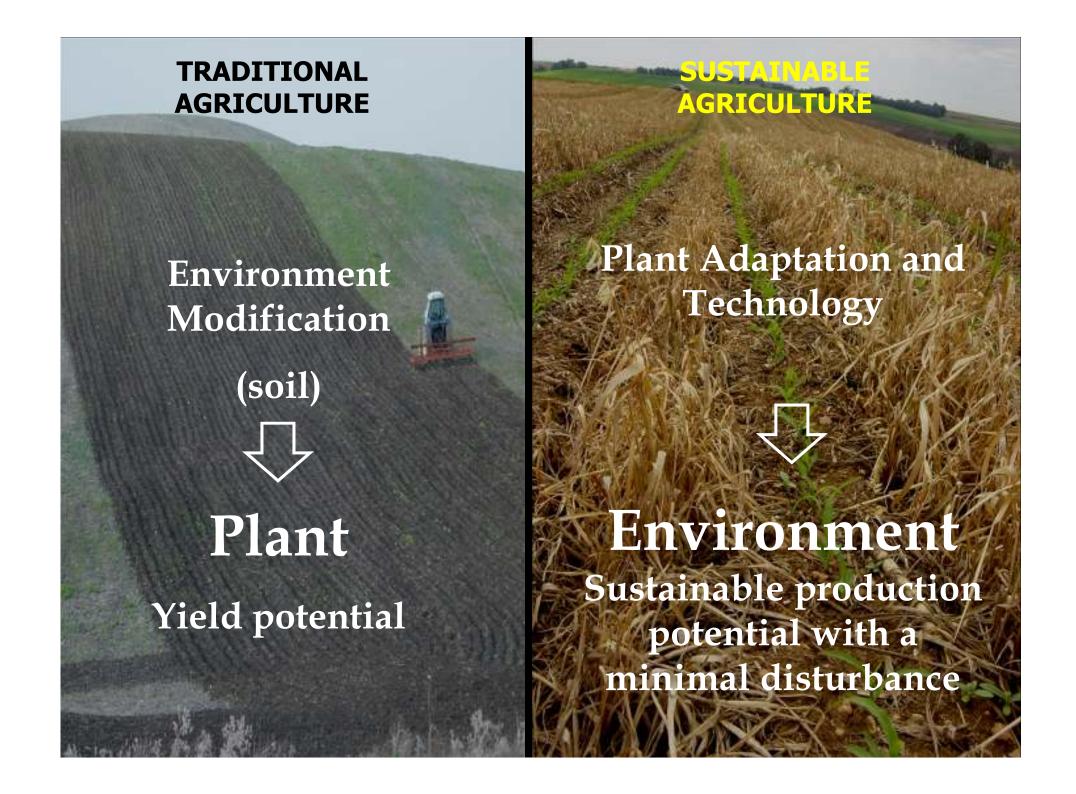
100 mm

In Argentina, an average of 100-150 mm/year of rain water is saved due to "non till technology".









Agricultural Machinery for sustainable agriculture



Argentina produces food for 400 millions of world's population

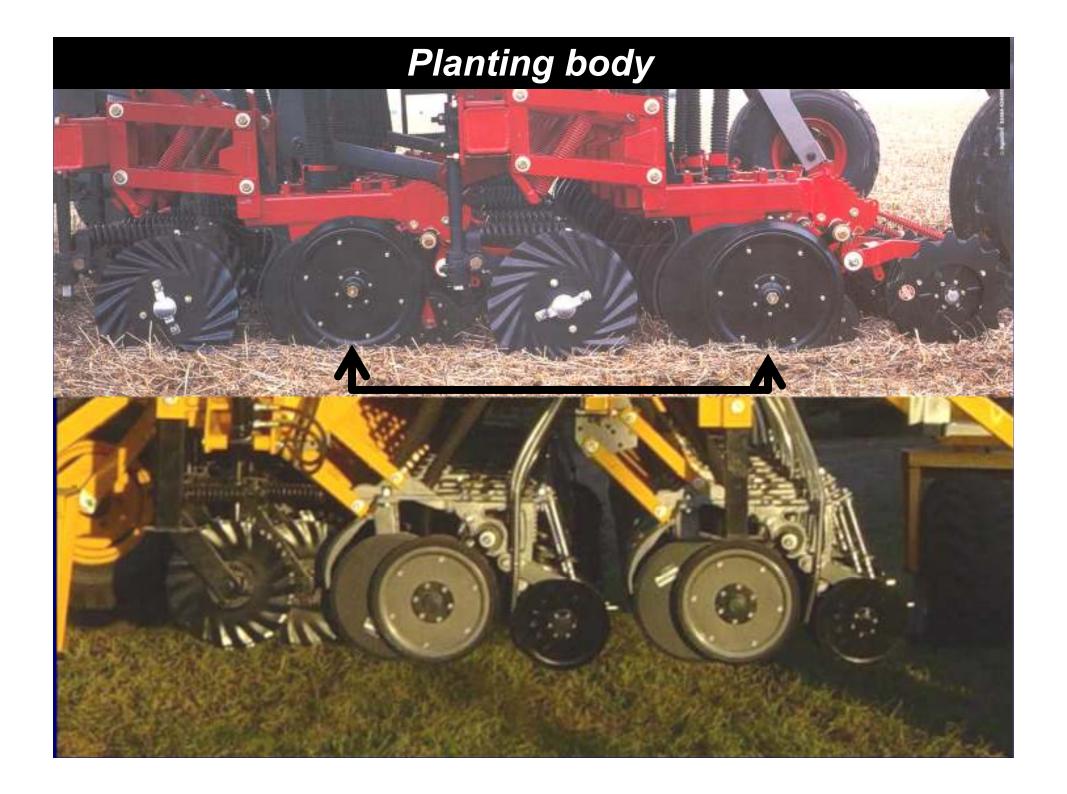
- The agro-machinery is one of the most significant components of the grain, beef meat and milk Argentine production systems.
 - Argentina is one of the most competitive grain producing countries in the world. Is evident that Argentine machinery is well designed and constructed for a sustainable agriculture.





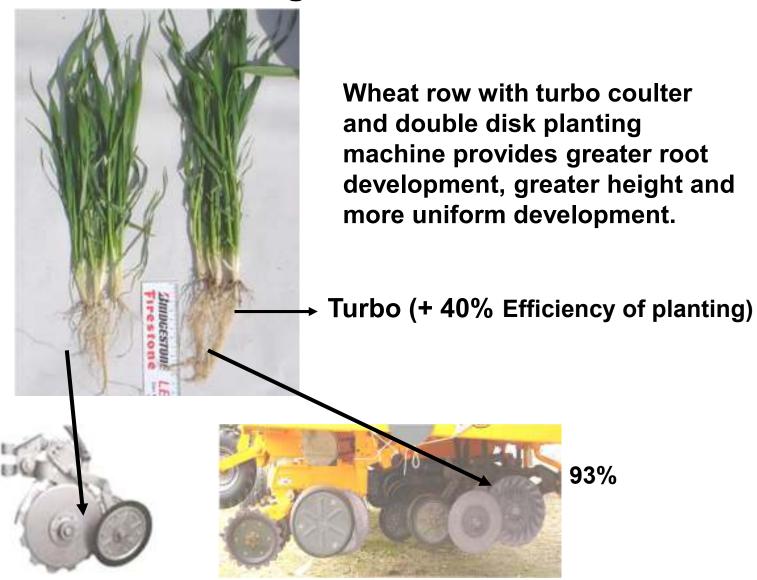






Difference in roots development with different sowing units

53%





SPRAYERS



GRAIN TRANSPORT

Wagons:

In a non till system, the grain should be transported with the less aggressive way to the soil (compact)



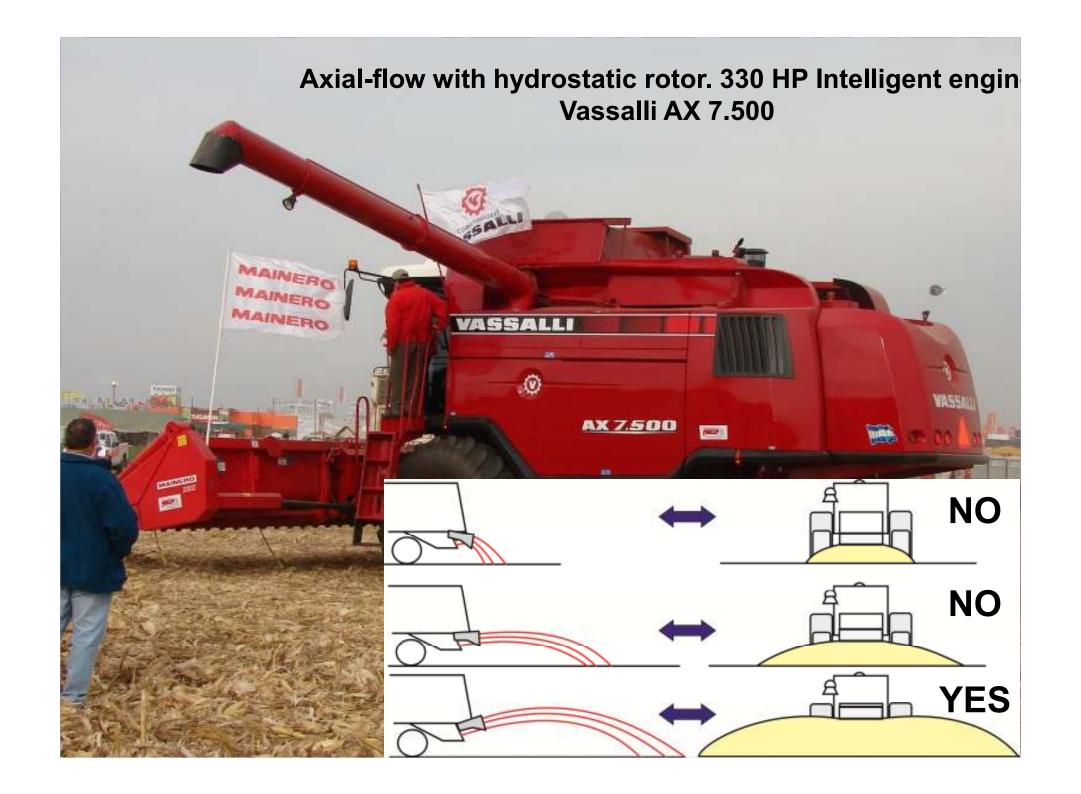




HARVESTING

Uniformity of crop residues distribution.

Reduction of machinery transit and low pressure tyres





Corn headers



Sunflower headers

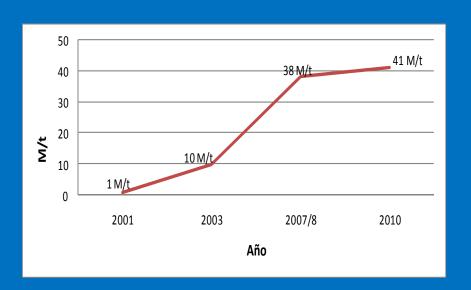




GRAIN STORAGE

Storage in plastic bags

2001 — 1 M/t
2003 — 10 M/t
2007/2008 — 38 M/t
2012 — 45 M/t



Global leadership in using technology

Fuente: INTA Manfredi







Storage with modified atmosphere:

The grain bagging system reduces cost and makes more efficient the harvesting process.







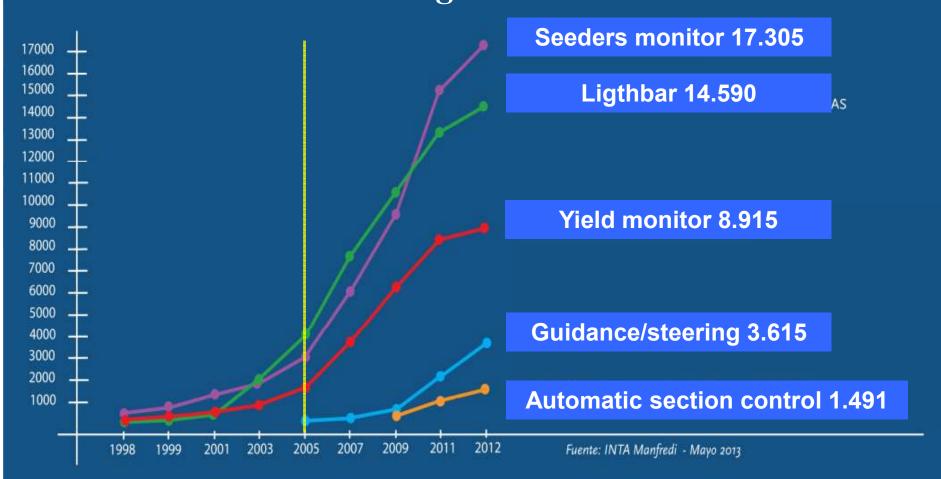
Argentina is the first country in the world to adopt storage of grains in plastic bags:

45 M tons in 2012. Is exported to 54 country.





Evolution of Precision Farming agrocomponents in Argentina



Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria





Hacia una agroindustria más eficiente

La Red de Agricultura de Precisión, liderada por el INTA, integra a los actores del sector para transformar a la AP en una herramienta que, con sustentabilidad social y ambiental, beneficie la productividad y la competitividad de la cadena de agroalimentos de la Argentina.

Recopilación de datos georrefenciados

La tecnología de información vinculada al posicionamiento satelital permite obtener datos georreferenciados de distintos sitios de un lote y conocer así su variabilidad.

Ejemplos de datos a recolectar:

Procesamiento de la información

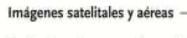
Los datos recolectados se procesan con software especializado y permiten elaborar diferentes mapas o modelos del lote, con información precisa de sus distintas áreas.

Delimitación de las zonas de manejo

En base a los modelos obtenidos y con la experiencia del productor se traza un mapa de manejo diferenciado, que identifica sitios con distinto potencial y requerimiento de insumos y tareas.

Técnicas de manejo variable

El mejor conocimiento de la variabilidad posibilita planificar una gestión "a medida" para cada zona del lote, con beneficios económicos y ecológicos.



Carta de suelo y mapa topográfico

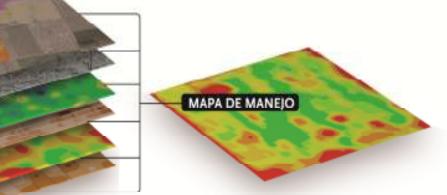
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Muestreo de suelo

Mapa de conductividad eléctrica

Rendimiento de cultivos anteriores

Mapa de proteína y contenido de aceite



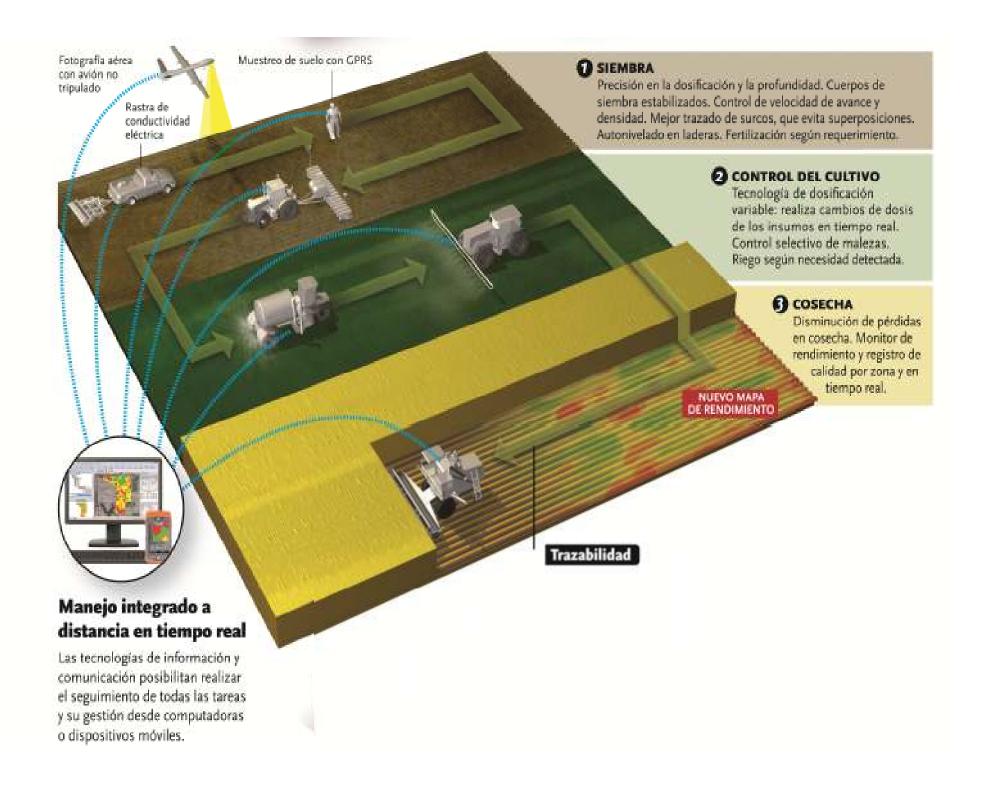
MÁQUINAS PRECISAS

Para un aprovechamiento óptimo del manejo variable es necesario ajustar la maquinaria para explotar todo su potencial e incorporar gradualmente nueva tecnología de precisión.

Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria







Variable rate systems



Monitors



AGRIFOOD PROSPECTIVES On the way to 2020

Feeding 600 million people in the world In a sustainable way

- ✓ Preserving natural resources and the environment.
- ✓ Improving the FOOD FOOTPRINT

