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ORANGE CROP SHOULD HAVE INCREASE OF 3% IN SP

One of the main orange producers in the country, the state of São Paulo should raise the harvest in the 2018/19 harvest, 331.3 million boxes of 40.8 kg, a rise of 3.60% compared to the previous season, according to the crop estimate released by the State Department of Agriculture. The data highlight that despite the increase in production, there were impacts due to the climate. The period of water deficiency, intensified by high diurnal temperatures, occurred during the flowering of the orchards that settled in much of the region producing orange, may have affected the glue. This climatic situation was noticed mainly in the regions of Botucatu and central of the state. However, this effect is very attenuated in the southeast and northwest regions, where orange predominates to the table, using irrigation. As it is a preliminary estimate, agricultural productivity is expected to be 31,341 kg / ha, equivalent to 1.99 cx./pe, registering an increase of 3.30% in relation to the previous crop. The next numbers will reflect the behavior of the crop more adequately. The volume presented counts the paulista orange harvest destined to the market and industry, the boxes lost in the productive process and the harvest, as well as the fruit coming from orchards that are not economically expressive. As for the total planted area (which includes an area with plants that are not yet productive), stability is expected (+0.50), although there is an expectation of 3.40% growth in areas where, in this harvest, there will be no harvest, albeit unevenly regionally. The area occupied with orange orchards in São Paulo is 457.7K ha, corresponding to 182.7 million plants, 94.00% of which are suitable for production.

Source: *Universo Agro*

AREA TO BE HARVESTED WITH SOYBEANS WILL RECORD IN SOUTH AMERICA

The area to be harvested with soybeans in South America is expected to reach a record 59.487 million hectares, an increase of 3% over the 57,527 million observed last season, according to projections made by DATAGRO Consultoria. The average yield of crops in the region was revised to 3082 kg / ha, 2% higher than the 3,019 kg of the revised crop last. Given this scenario, production will be higher, reaching 183,317 million tons, up 6% from the 173,681 million harvested in the last cycle. Separating by localities, Brazil will have a 2% increase in the area, from 35,241 million ha, to 35,927 million, consolidating a new record. On the other hand, due to the irregularity of the climate, the forecast of production is estimated at 112,984 million tons, 8% lower than the 122,300 million tons of the record of 2018. In Argentina, the area will be 17.5 billion ha, 7% higher than the 16.3 billion ha last season. Unlike Brazil, the climate remained steadier, with production expected to reach 55 million tons, 49% higher than the 37 million tons of the previous harvest. In Bolivia, the area to be harvested will be 1.360 million ha, 7% higher than the 1.270 million ha over the last harvest. Due to the favorable climate, production could be 3,233 million tons, 19% higher than the 2,720 million revised figures of the last harvest.

Finally, in Uruguay, the estimated area to be harvested

is 1 million ha for 2018/19, 18% below the 1,218 million ha of the last period. Due to the favorable climate, production potential is maintained at 3 million tons, with a 101% increase over the complicated harvest, which yielded 1.661 million tons in the previous year.

Source: *Universo Agro*

SOYBEAN HARVEST IS COMPLETED IN THE PR; WHEAT PLANTING REACHES 11%

The soybean harvest of the 2018/19 crop was completed in Paraná last week, the Department of Rural Economy (Deral) of the State Agriculture and Supply Secretariat. Last week, 99% of the crop was harvested. The planted area was estimated at 5,437 million hectares. Deral also reported that the harvest of the first corn crop in Paraná reached 97% of the area forecast, an increase of 1 percentage point in the weekly comparison. Of the total planted, of 358.47K hectares, 100% were in maturation. In addition, 87% of the crops were in good condition; 11%, average condition and 2%, bad condition. As for the second crop of the cereal, 11% of the plantations were in vegetative development, 30% in flowering, 46% in fruiting and 13% in maturation. Of the total cultivated, of 2,233 million hectares, 93% are in good condition and 7% in average condition. Planting of the 2018/19 wheat crop reached 11% of the estimated area, up 7 percentage points in the week. The estimated area is 1,022 million hectares. Of the total cultivated, 100% are in good condition. Deral also reported that 70% of the crops were in germination and 30% in vegetative development.

Source: *Revista Globo Rural*

SPECIAL FERTILIZER INDUSTRY EXPECTS TO GROW 21% IN 2019

The Brazilian industry of specialty fertilizers is expected to grow by 21% this year compared to 2018. The expectation is the Brazilian Association of Plant Nutrition Technology (Abisolo), representative of the segment that brings together manufacturers of products such as organic and organo-minerals fertilizers, conditioners of soil, foliar fertilizers, substrates for plants. The entity gathers more than 100 of the 504 companies that operate in the special fertilizer sector. The members of Abisolo represent, in general, 40% of the national market. In the leaf segment, this representation reaches 70%. The main crops served by soybeans, hortifruti, corn and coffee. It is an industry that has already been growing for a year. In 2018, revenues totaled R \$ 7.6 billion, 19.3% more than in 2017. Foliar fertilizers accounted for 71% of total revenue. But the biggest increase from year to year, of 23%, occurred in the segment of organo-minerals, which ended up representing 12% of the total revenue. This type of technology combines mineral nutrients and organic compounds. The idea of using organic matter is to potentiate the efficiency of minerals, to improve the utilization of these nutrients by the soil and, consequently, the yield of the plant in the crop.

Source: *Revista Globo Rural*

DREDGING WORK OF THE PORT OF RIO GRANDE ADVANCES AND ARRIVES 65% OF CONCLUSION

Maintenance dredging of the access channel to the Port of Rio Grande, in the south of the state, is 65% complete and should be closed in two months. So far, 9.5 million cubic meters of sediment have been dredged, leaving 6.5 million to be



withdrawn. The period of one month in which it was suspended by the justice generated an increase in the cost of the work. The information was given by the Superintendent of Ports of Rio Grande do Sul, Fernando Estima. - After completing the work, we need to approve the new port of Porto and give security to the shipowners (companies that use commercial vessels) that we will be able to serve them - said Fernando Estima. The superintendent said that all the inquiries made by the Court have proven that the execution of the work is within what was agreed upon. The dredging work in the Rio Grande port began on October 29, 2018 with the expectation of removing 16 million cubic meters of sediment deposited along the 30 kilometers of the access channel to the port.

Source: *Portos e Navios*

PORT OF ITAQUI GROWS 28% IN THE FOUR-MONTH PERIOD

The Port of Itaquí is expected to close the first four months of the year with about 6.5 million tons of cargo handled, which represents an increase of 28% over the same period of 2018. Operations at the Maranhão public port are proceeding at a fast pace - with a total of 238 berths, between realized and scheduled until the end of this month. Soybean outflows are expected to close 17% above that of January-April 2018, with almost 2.3 million tons, despite the intense rainy season. It is important to remember that the peak of movement of the harvest in the four months occurred in February, when there was a rise of 1,336% in the operations of this grain, a jump from 33,700 tons in February 2018 to almost 484K in the same month this year. Petroleum derivatives have taken the lead and are expected to increase 70% compared to the same period in 2018. The forecast is to close the next quarter of 2.5 million tons of fuels moved. In fertilizer operations the increase is expected to reach 26%, with a variation of 331K tons in the first four months of 2018 to 417K tons in the accumulated until the end of this month. Among the factors that contribute to this result is the resumption of cargo handling in the fuel depot in 2018. With the delivery and start-up of a new cradle for liquid bulk, also last year, the perspective is of growth in the movement of this type of cargo in Itaquí. Fuels arriving through Itaquí supply not only Maranhão, but also Piauí and the central-northern states of the country. And soybeans produced in MATOPIBA (Maranhão, Tocantins, Piauí, Bahia and part of Mato Grosso do Sul) go to several countries in Asia, mainly China. Infrastructure, productivity, management focused on results and its privileged location make the Port of Itaquí a strategic undertaking for both the central and northern states of the country to channel their production and receive inputs (fertilizers and fuels) and to feed non-grain producing countries .

Source: *Portos e Navios*

PORT OF RECIFE IN THE EXPECTATION OF INCREASING 100% THE MOVEMENT OF MAIZE

On Saturday (27/05), the Brazilian flag ship "Norsul Crateus", with 32,500 tons of maize, was docked at the Recife port. The grain, which is normally produced in the Midwest and some states of the Northeast of the country and arrives in Pernambuco by road, this year will be imported from Argentina and will arrive by ship to Recife. Argentine corn will be destined for poultry and feed mills in Pernambuco and

Paraíba. The vessel will be the first of an agreement signed between Porto do Recife SA and a pool of three companies, two of which are from Pernambuco (Mauricéa Alimentos, Notaro Alimentos) and one from Paraíba (Guaraves Alimentos), to import, through the anchorage, of 200K tons of corn. "Last year we moved 59.94K tons of corn. We were approached by poultry farmers in February of this year with the import proposal. Negotiation has advanced and the first ship coming from Ramallo, Argentina, is already docking week. The schedule is that a ship arrive such as this volume (32.5K tons) every 60 days ", points the president of the Port of Recife, Carlos do Rêgo Vilar. The ship must spend six days at the berth, unloading the product. In the Northeast, corn is produced in Bahia, Piauí, Maranhão and Sergipe, and the harvests of these states represent 85% of the corn that supplies the poultry sector in Pernambuco. "There are three main factors that lead us to import corn: low production in the Northeast producing states; the increase in the price of grain in the off-season and the difficulty of road transport that we have at the beginning of the harvest, "explains Marcondes Farias, owner of Maurice Food.

Source: *Portos e Navios*

SOYA AND CORN PRODUCTION IN PARANÁ MUST BE HIGHER THAN THE ESTIMATED

The Department of Rural Economy (Deral), of the Paraná Department of Agriculture, increased its production estimates for soybean, summer corn and second crop maize in the 2018/2019 season and reduced the wheat harvest forecast. Regarding soybeans, the entity now expects production of 16.2 million tons, compared to 16.1 million tons in March. The area planted was slightly higher, from 5.435 million to 5.437 million hectares. The yield forecast rose from 2,968 kilograms per hectare to 2,989 kilograms per hectare. As for the first corn crop, Deral now projects a harvest of 3.156 million tons. Last month, the forecast was 3.116 million tons. The estimated area planted rose from 357.6K hectares to 358.4K hectares, while the perspective of yield increased from 8.7K kilos per hectare to 8.8K kilos per hectare. For the second corn crop, the production forecast increased from 13 million tons to 13.02 million tons. The planted area estimate was increased from 2.22 million hectares to 2.23 million hectares. However, productivity has been readjusted downward, and should stand at 5,832 kilograms per hectare against the March forecast of 5,835 kilograms per hectare. Regarding wheat, the entity reduced its production forecast from 3.3 million tons to 3.2 million tons. The area projection decreased from 1.03 million hectares to 1.02 million tons. Meanwhile, the expectation of productivity increased from 3.21 kilos per hectare to 3.22 kilos per hectare.

Source: *Canal Rural*

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