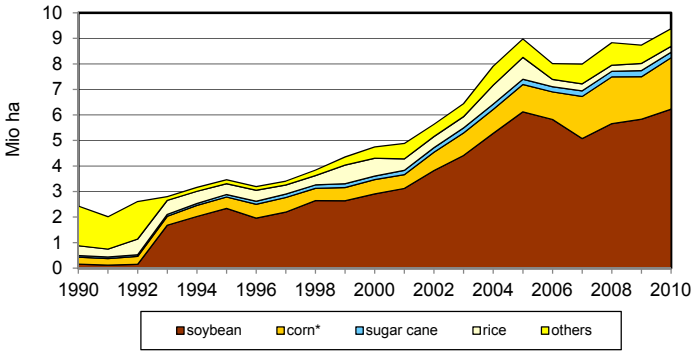
# The typical farm BR1300MT in Mato Grosso, Brazil

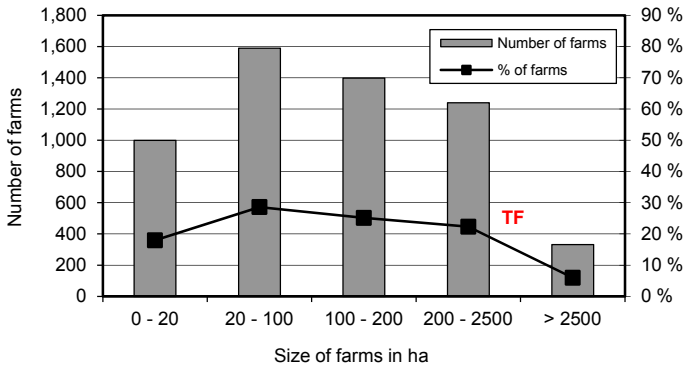
## Agricultural land use in Mato Grosso




Mato Grosso is one of the states where the area planted with agricultural crops raised the most. Between 1990 and 2010, the area almost quadrupled from 2.4 to 9.4 Mio ha. During the last ten years, the area doubled. The graph makes obvious that most of the increase was due to an expansion of the soybean production which made up 66 % of the cropped land in 2010. Corn acreage started to increase significantly since 2002. Consequently the crops grown by the typical farm are soybeans and corn. On 260 ha the farm plants soybean in monoculture. On the remaining 1,040 ha GMO soybeans are grown, followed by 585 ha GMO corn as a second crop.

** partially double cropping*
*Source: IBGE -PAM 2011*

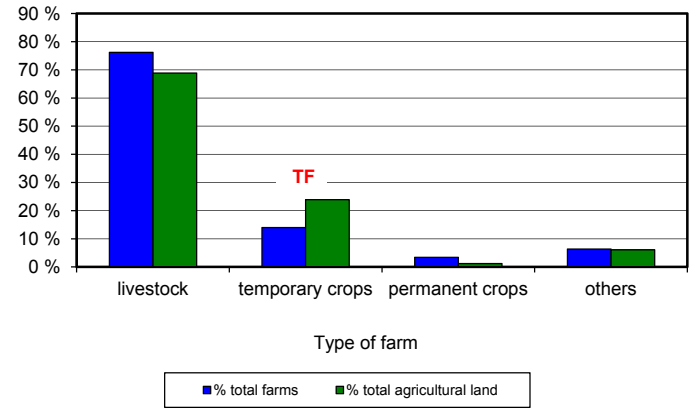
## Farm structure - Alto Teles Pires Microregion (2006)




Though 70 % of the farms in the Alto Teles Pires microregion of Mato Grosso have less than 200 ha of land, the typical farm was designed to have 1300 ha, a reasonable size for a commercial farm which can survive in the long run. In 2006, 22 % of the operations in that area farmed between 200 and 2,500 ha. Almost 6 % farm even more than 2,500 ha.

*Source: IBGE 2011 based on 2006 survey*

## Farm classification Mato Grosso in 2006 - based on gross margin shares

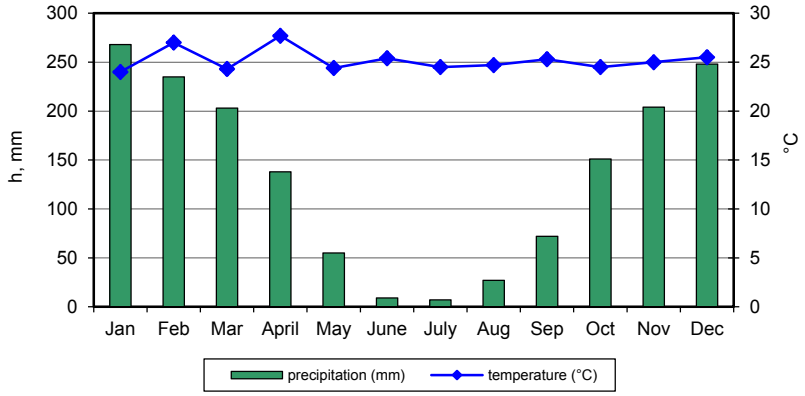



Until recently, Mato Grosso was dominated by animal husbandry. In 2006, holdings keeping livestock represented 76 % of the farms and 69 % of the farming area. Though only 14 % of the Mato Grosso farms obtain the majority of their gross margin from temporary crops and occupy 24 % of the agricultural land the typical farm BR1300MT was constructed as a pure cash crop farm.

*Source: IBGE - Agricultural census (2006)*

Authors: Kathrin Strohm, Daniel Velazco Bedoya and Mauro Osaki, May 2012

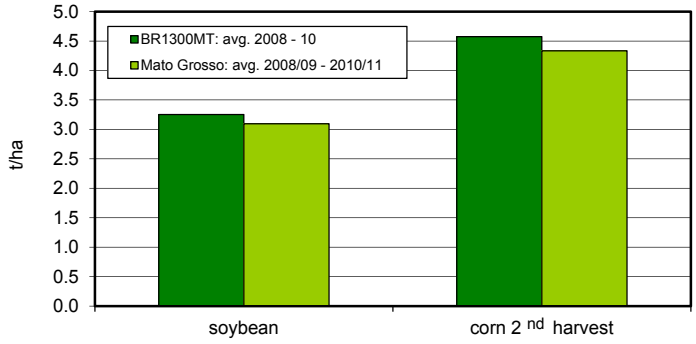
## Mean climate data 1962 - 1990 Diamantino - MT




The annual precipitation in Diamantino, Mato Grosso amounts to 1,600 mm with a low from May to September and an average of 207 mm during the remaining 7 months. The average temperature is very stable and ranges between 24 °C and 28 °C, thus creating a tropical climate.

*Source: Embrapa (2011)*
*http://www.bdclima.cnpm.embrapa.br/resultados/balanco.php?UF=&COD=118*

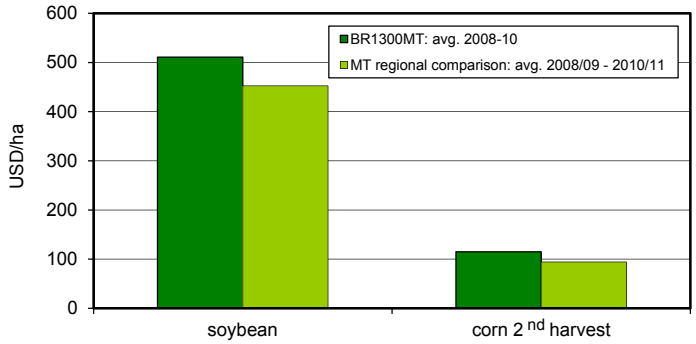
## Comparison of average yields - MT




Both, in corn and in soybean the typical farm obtains higher yields than the average farms across Mato Grosso. The soybean yield is a mix of the yield from GMO and non-GMO seed varieties. The corn yield only takes into consideration corn which is grown as a second crop.

*Source: CONAB 2011, agri benchmark 2011*

## Gross margin comparison - MT




To calculate gross margins the CONAB database provided data on cost of production for soybean in Sorriso. For corn as a second crop data from Primavera do leste was taken as a proxy. Following higher yields in both crops, BR1300MT obtains also higher gross margins than the regional comparisons.

*Source: CONAB 2011, agri benchmark 2011*