



**De 25 a 27
de Julho**

Fórum Nacional de Trigo 2023

**16ª Reunião da Comissão Brasileira
de Pesquisa de TRIGO E TRITICALE**



**Centro de Eventos Agrária
Entre Rios, Guarapuava, PR**

Realização:



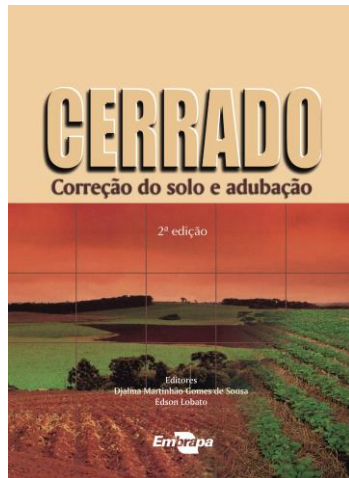
FAPA

Estamos corrigindo acidez e adubando para o mesmo trigo?

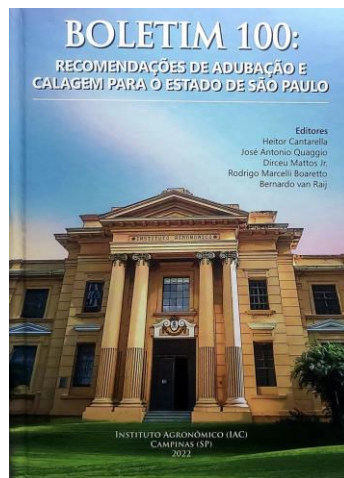
Tales Tiecher

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS)





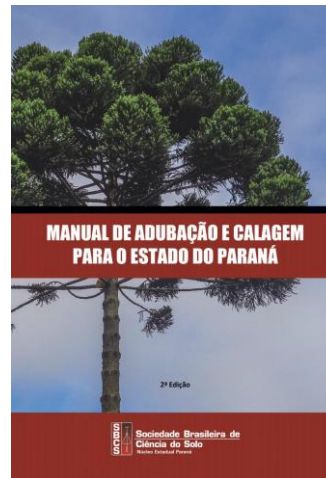
Cerrado



São Paulo



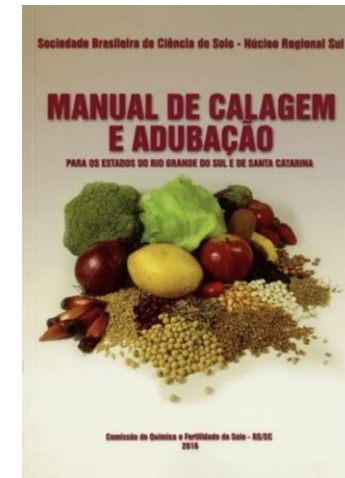
Minas Gerais



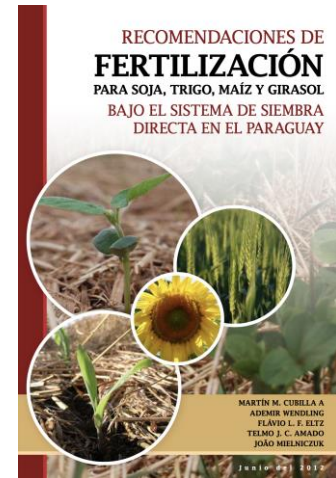
Paraná



Paraná Centro-Sul



RS e SC

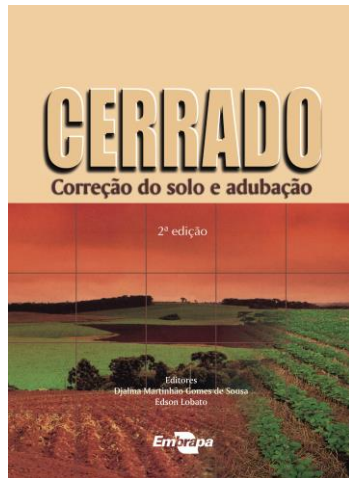


Paraguai

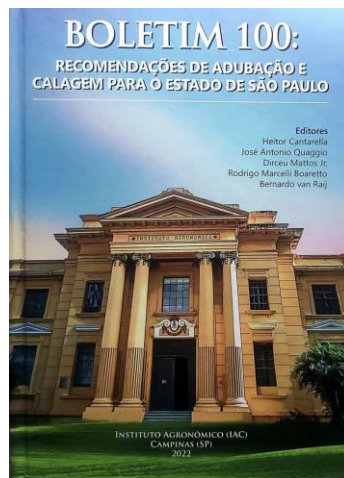
0-20 cm

0-10 e
10-20 cm

0-10 cm



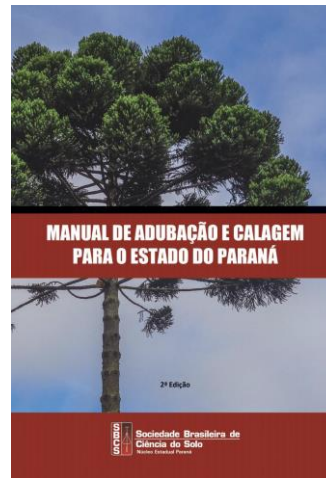
Cerrado



São Paulo



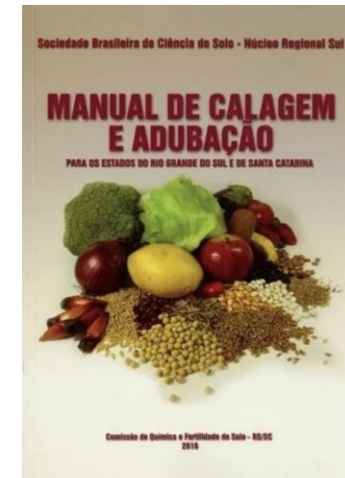
Minas Gerais



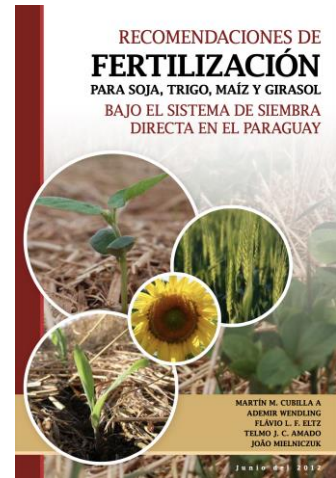
Paraná



Paraná Centro-Sul



RS e SC



Paraguai



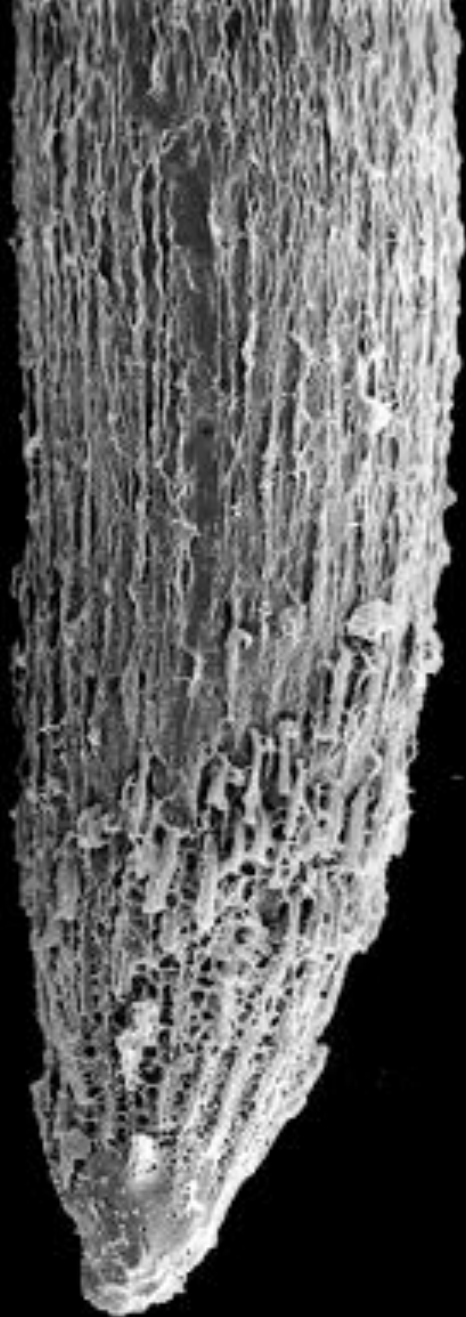
Calagem

Porque fazer a calagem?

Principal problema em solos ácidos

Wilhem Mohr (1950)

Funcionário do Laboratório de
Química Agrícola da Secretaria de
Agricultura do RS



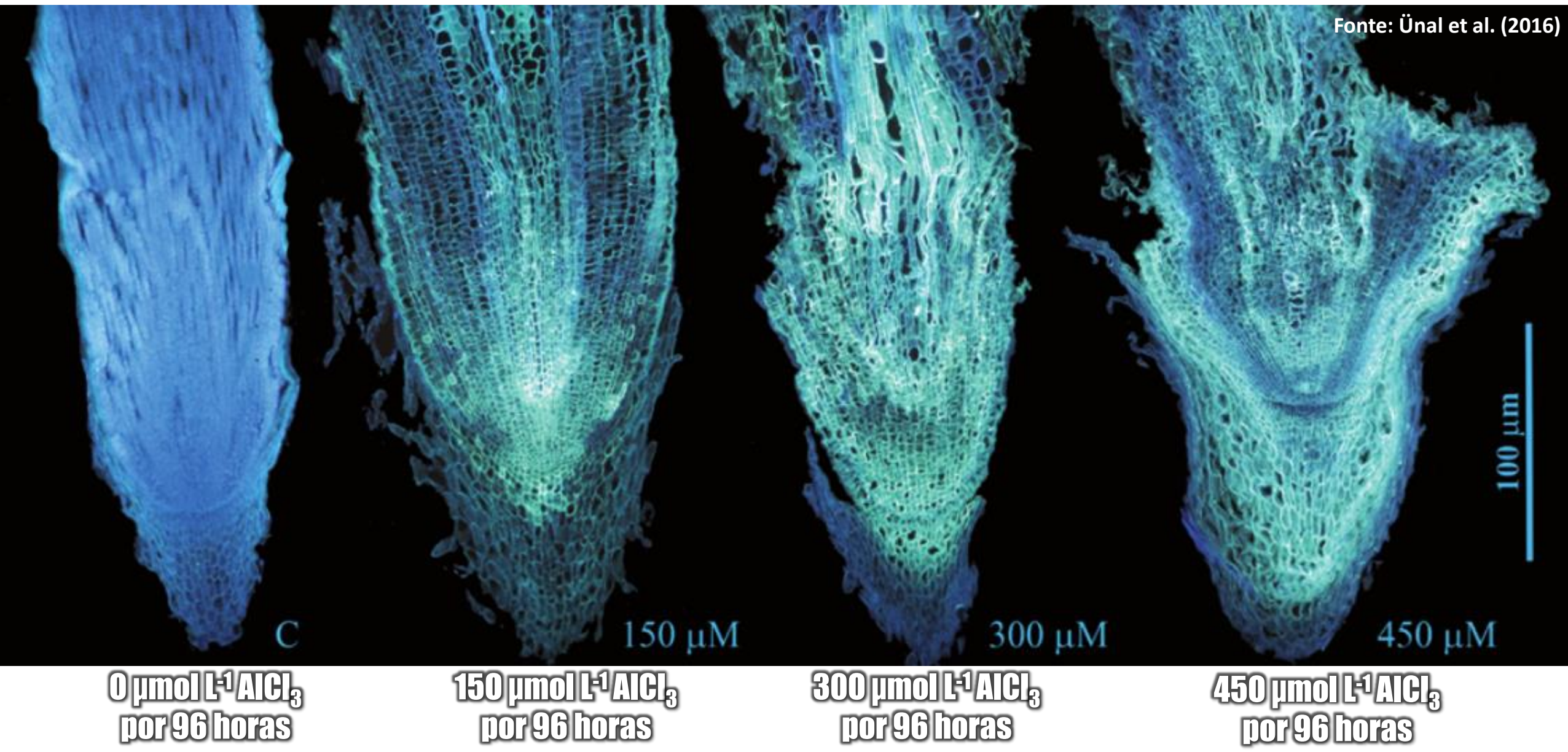
Sem Al^{3+}



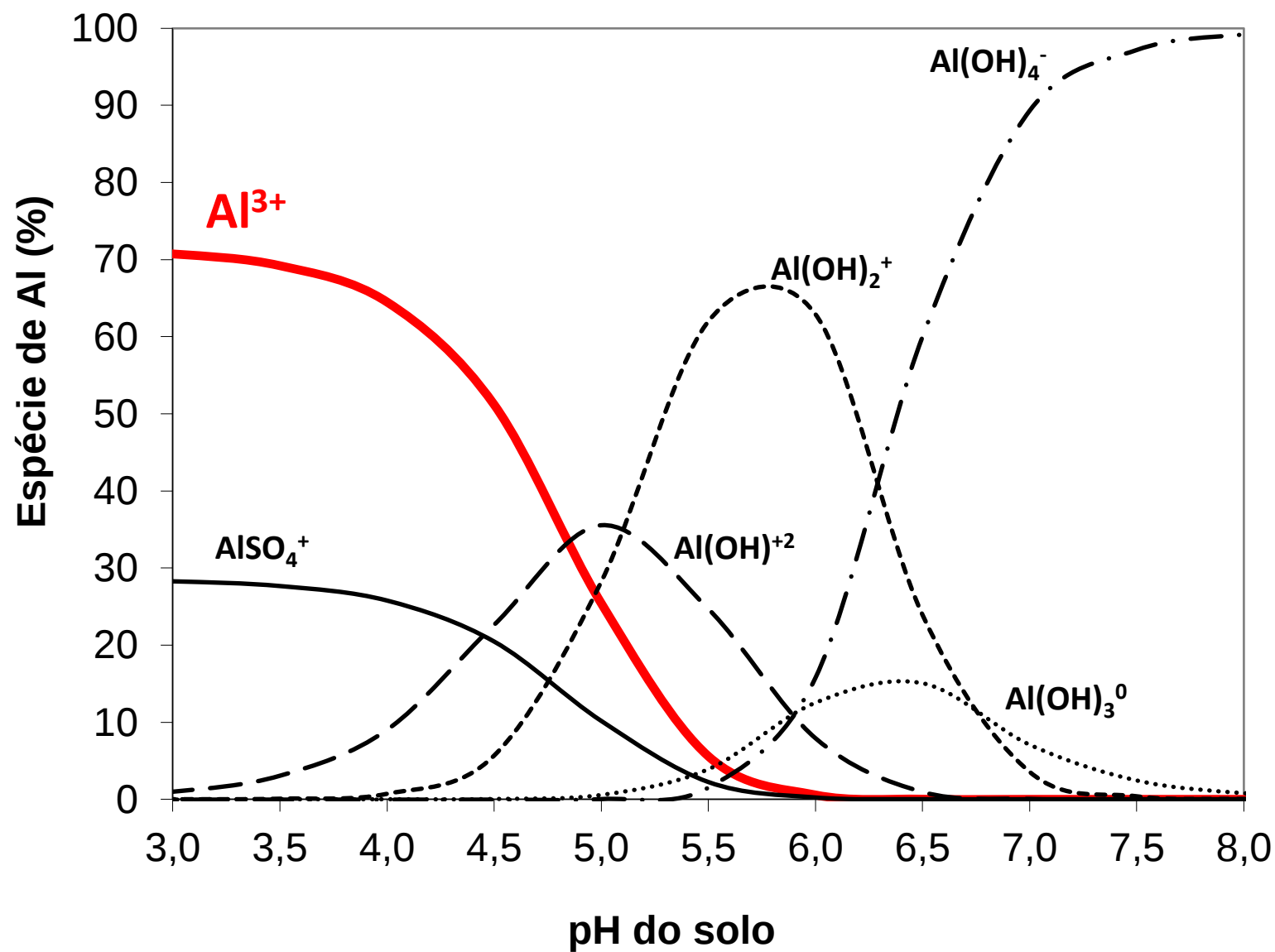
Com Al^{3+}

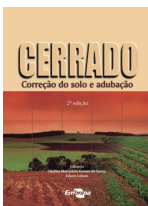
Sem raiz = **sem absorção de nutrientes**

Fonte: Ünal et al. (2016)



Como eliminar Al^{3+} ?





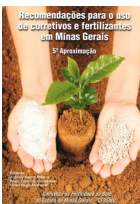
Sousa e Lobato (2004) | Cerrado

Objetivo: aumentar saturação por bases a 50% (60% para irrigado)

Obs.: usar calcário que complemente o teor de Mg no solo para valores entre 0,5 e 1,0 cmol_c dm⁻³

V = 50%

Maior parte baseado em saturação por bases



Ribeiro et al. (1999) | Minas Gerais

Objetivo: aumentar saturação por bases a 50%

V = 50%



Pauletti e Motta (2019) | Paraná

Objetivo: aumentar saturação por bases a 60%

Tomada de decisão: quando V<50%

V = 60%



Fontoura et al. (2015) | Paraná Centro-Sul

Objetivo: aumentar saturação por bases a 70%

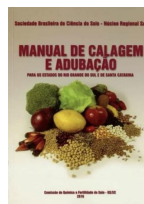
V = 70%



Cantarella et al. (2022) | São Paulo

Objetivo: aumentar a saturação por bases a 70% e o Mg a um teor mínimo de 0,8 cmol_c dm⁻³. O triticale, pela tolerância ao Al⁺³ é recomendado para solos ácidos

V = 70%



Silva e Gatiboni et al. (2016) | Rio Grande do Sul e Santa Catarina

Objetivo: pH 6,0

Tomada de decisão reaplicação PD: pH<5,5

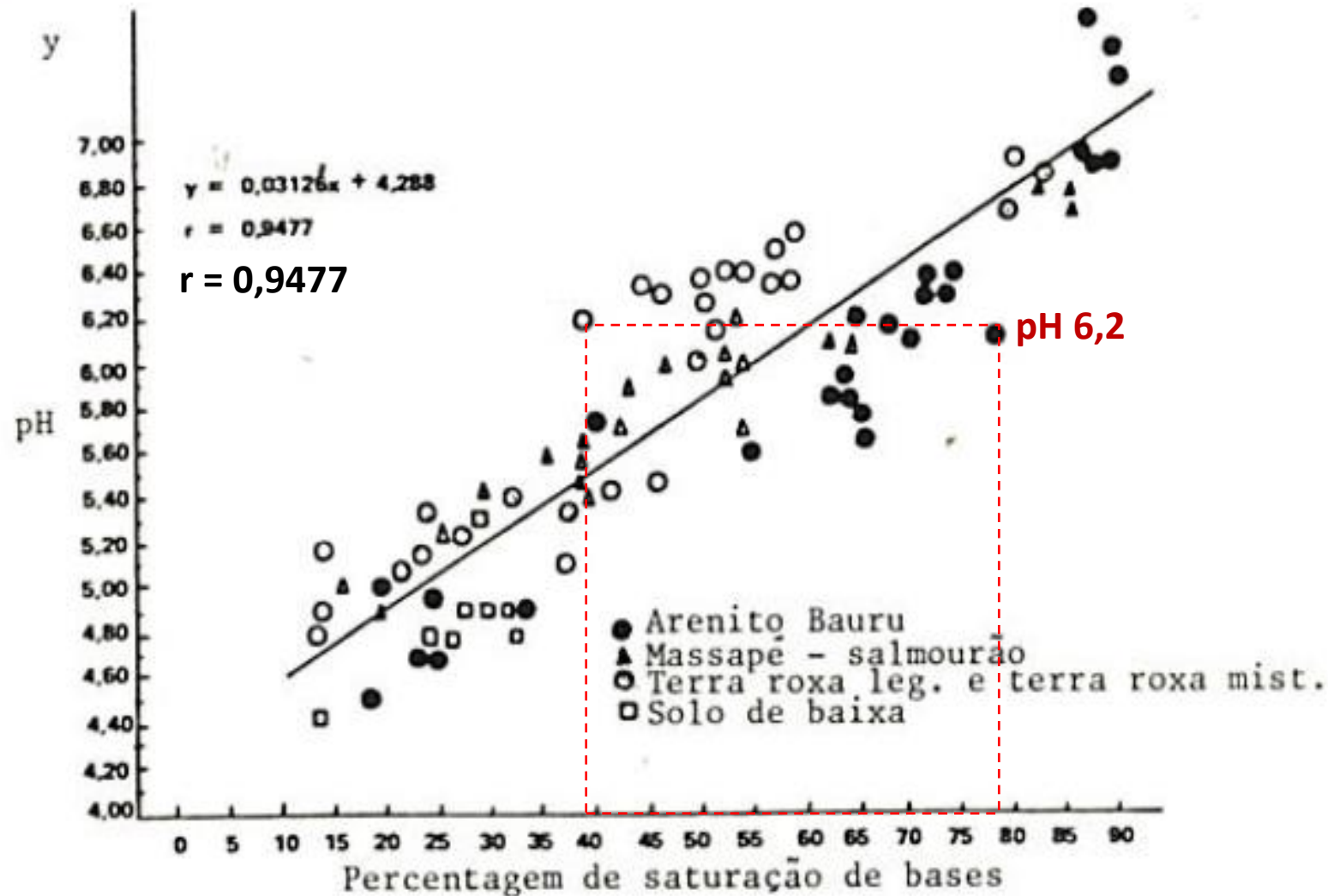
Tomada de decisão incorporação PD: pH<5,5 e Al%>30 cm em 10-20 cm

pH 6,0



**Recomendações de
calagem para o trigo**

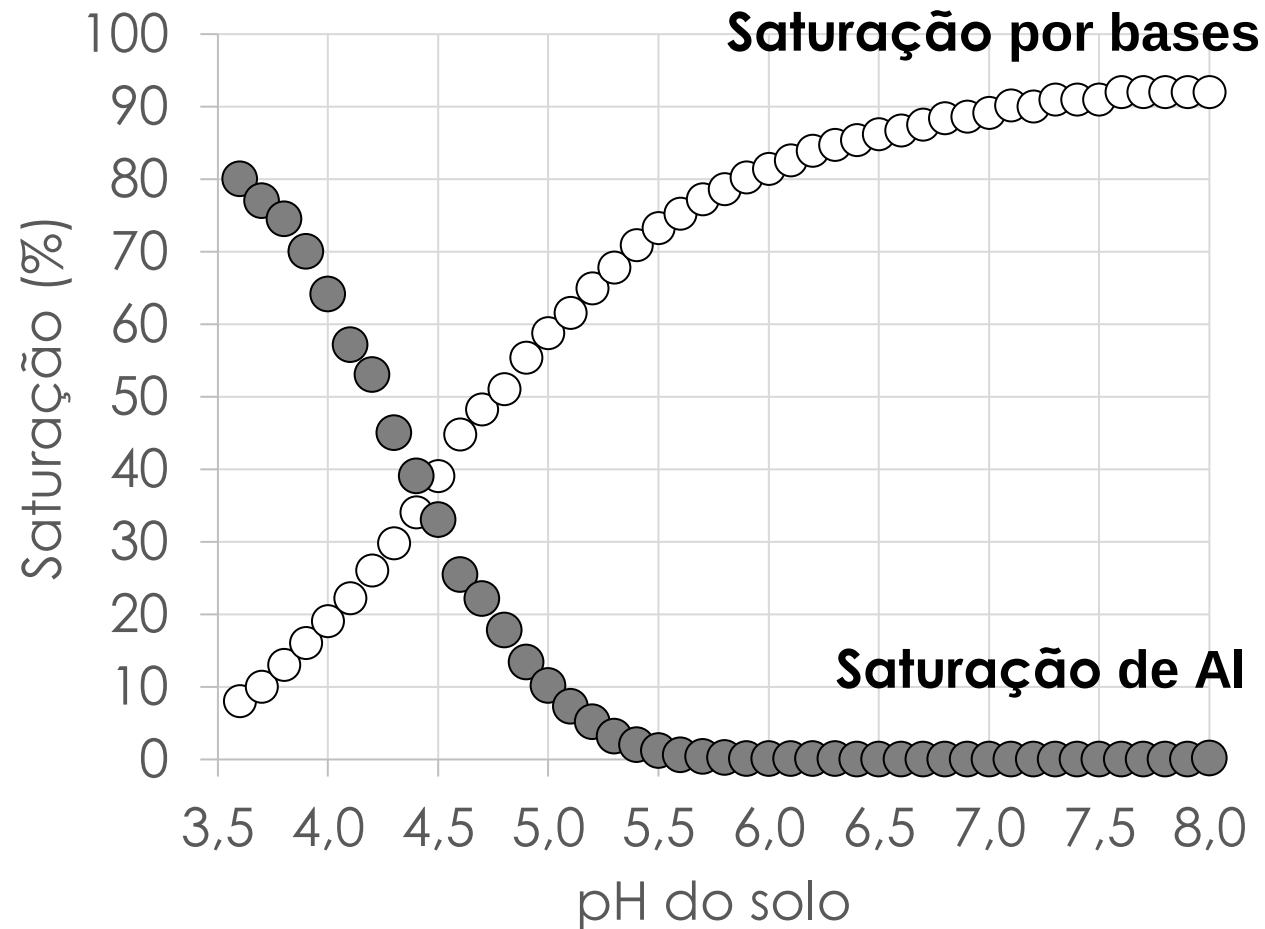
Saturação por bases e pH



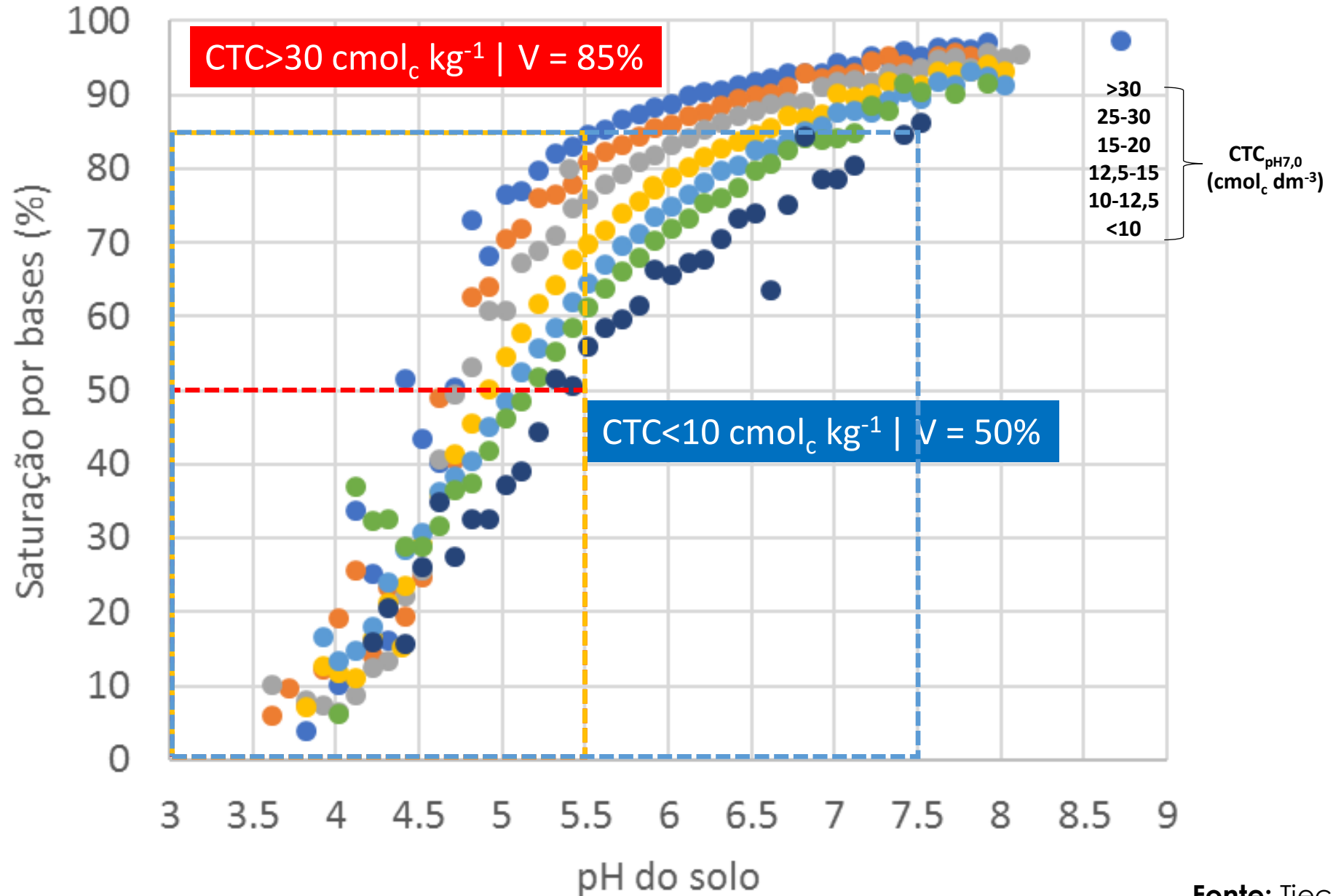
39% ← → 78%

Saturação por bases e pH

Média de 35 mil amostras do norte do RS e oeste de SC



35 mil amostras de solo RS e SC





Base saturation is an inadequate term for Soil Science

**Saturação por bases
é um termo inadequado
para a Ciência do Solo**

Tales Tiecher^{(1)*} , Luke Gatiboni⁽²⁾ , Danilo Rheinheimer dos Santos⁽³⁾ , Carlos Alberto Bissani⁽¹⁾ , Amanda Posselt Martins⁽¹⁾ , Clesio Gianello⁽¹⁾ , Deborah Pinheiro Dick⁽⁴⁾ , Edson Campanhola Bortoluzzi⁽⁵⁾ , Pedro Alexandre Varella Escosteguy⁽⁵⁾ , Leandro Souza da Silva⁽³⁾ , Gustavo Brunetto⁽³⁾ , Fábio Joel Kochem Mallmann⁽³⁾ , Volnei Pauletti⁽⁶⁾ , Cledimar Rogério Lourenzi⁽⁷⁾ , Rogério Oliveira de Sousa⁽⁸⁾, Filipe Selau Carlos⁽⁸⁾ and Antônio Carlos Azevedo⁽⁹⁾

⁽¹⁾ Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Departamento de Solos, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil.

⁽²⁾ North Carolina State University, Department of Crop and Soil Sciences, Raleigh, North Carolina, United States.

⁽³⁾ Universidade Federal de Santa Maria, Departamento de Solos, Santa Maria, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil.

⁽⁴⁾ Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Instituto de Química, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil.

⁽⁵⁾ Universidade de Passo Fundo, Passo Fundo, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil.

⁽⁶⁾ Universidade Federal do Paraná, Curitiba, Paraná, Brasil.

⁽⁷⁾ Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina, Departamento de Engenharia Rural, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina, Brasil.

⁽⁸⁾ Universidade Federal de Pelotas, Departamento de Solos, Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil.

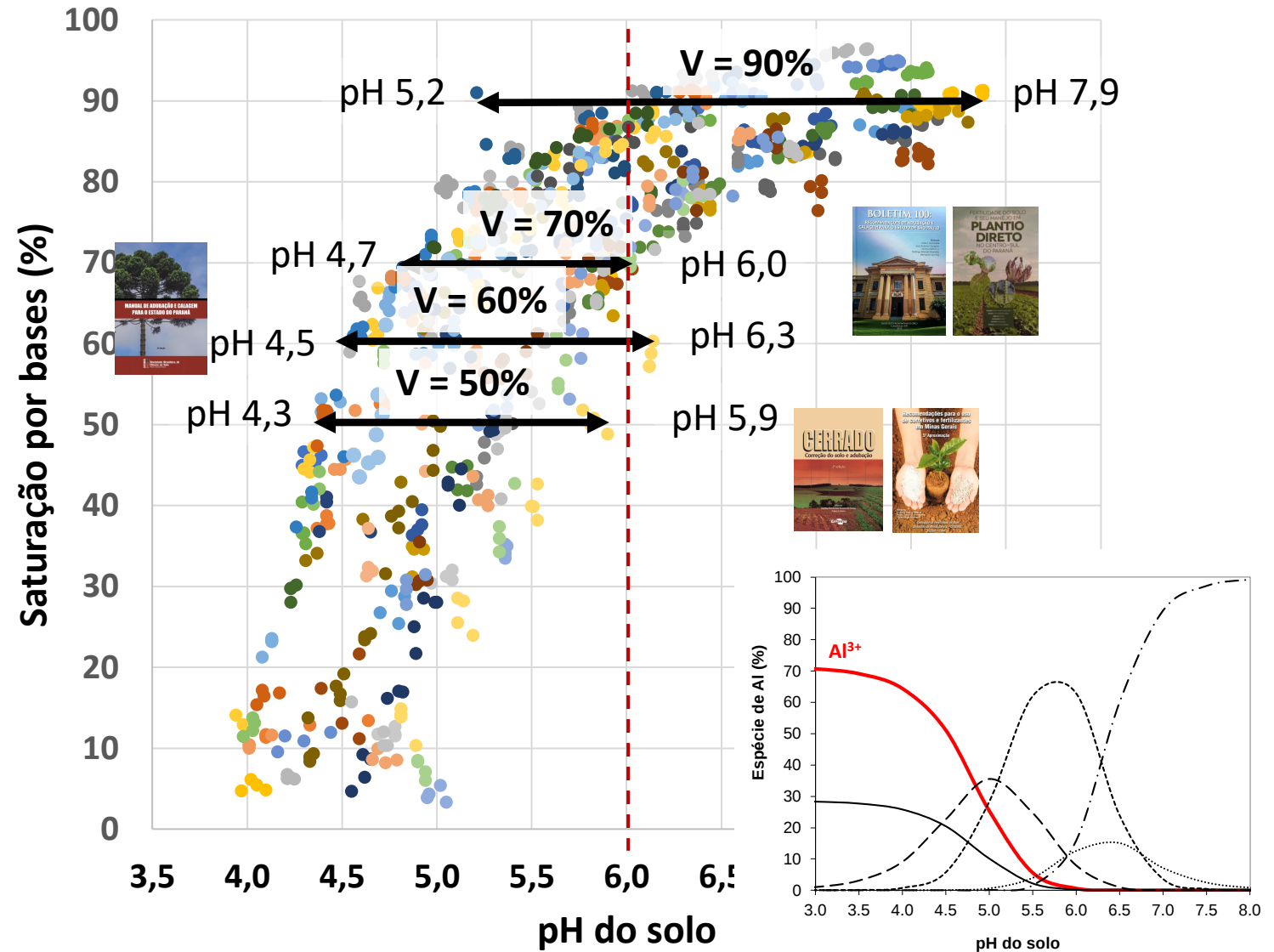
⁽⁹⁾ Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brasil.

**Aumento de Ca e Mg é uma
consequência da correção da
acidez e não o contrário**

**Ca, Mg e K não são bases
Conceito químico errado**

Estudo de incubação de solo para estimar a necessidade de calagem

33 solos do Brasil
21 solos do RS
7 solos do MA
3 solos do MT
2 solos do MS





Nitrogênio, fósforo e potássio

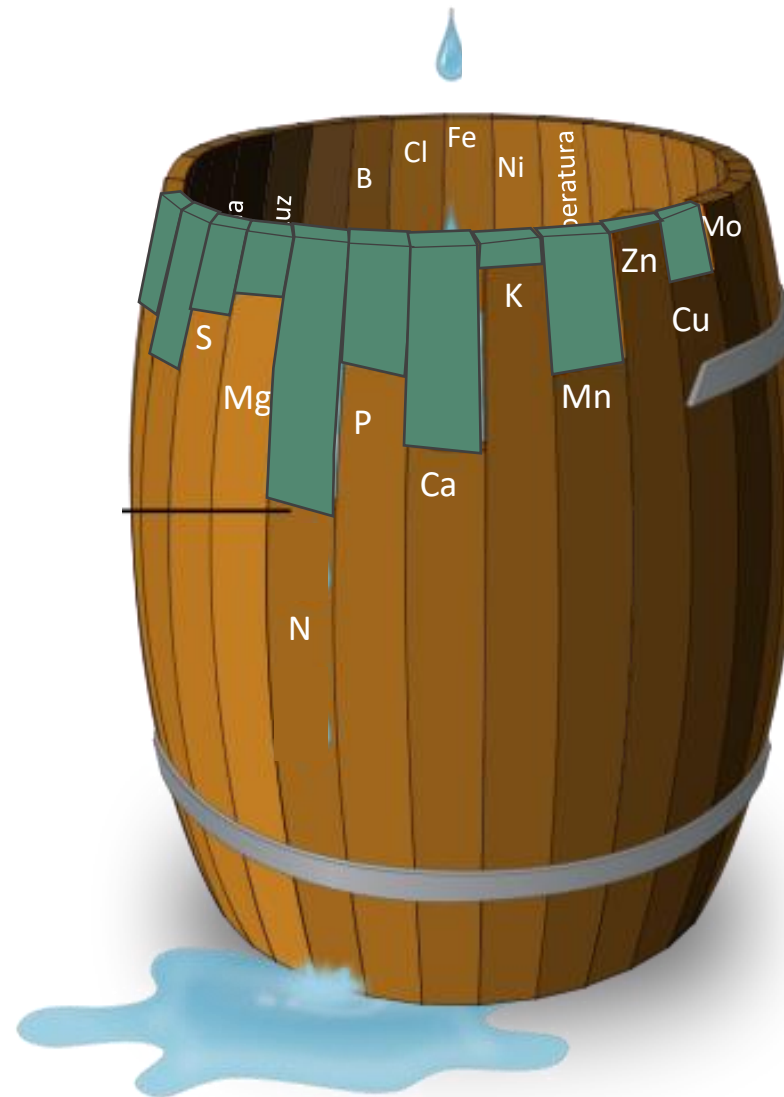
Recomendação de fertilizantes



Remoção de nutrientes pelo trigo produzindo 4 Mg/ha

Extração (kg/ha)	Exportação (kg/ha)
112,0	80,0
15,6	12,8
79,6	14,0
9,6	0,8
9,2	3,2
14,0	4,8

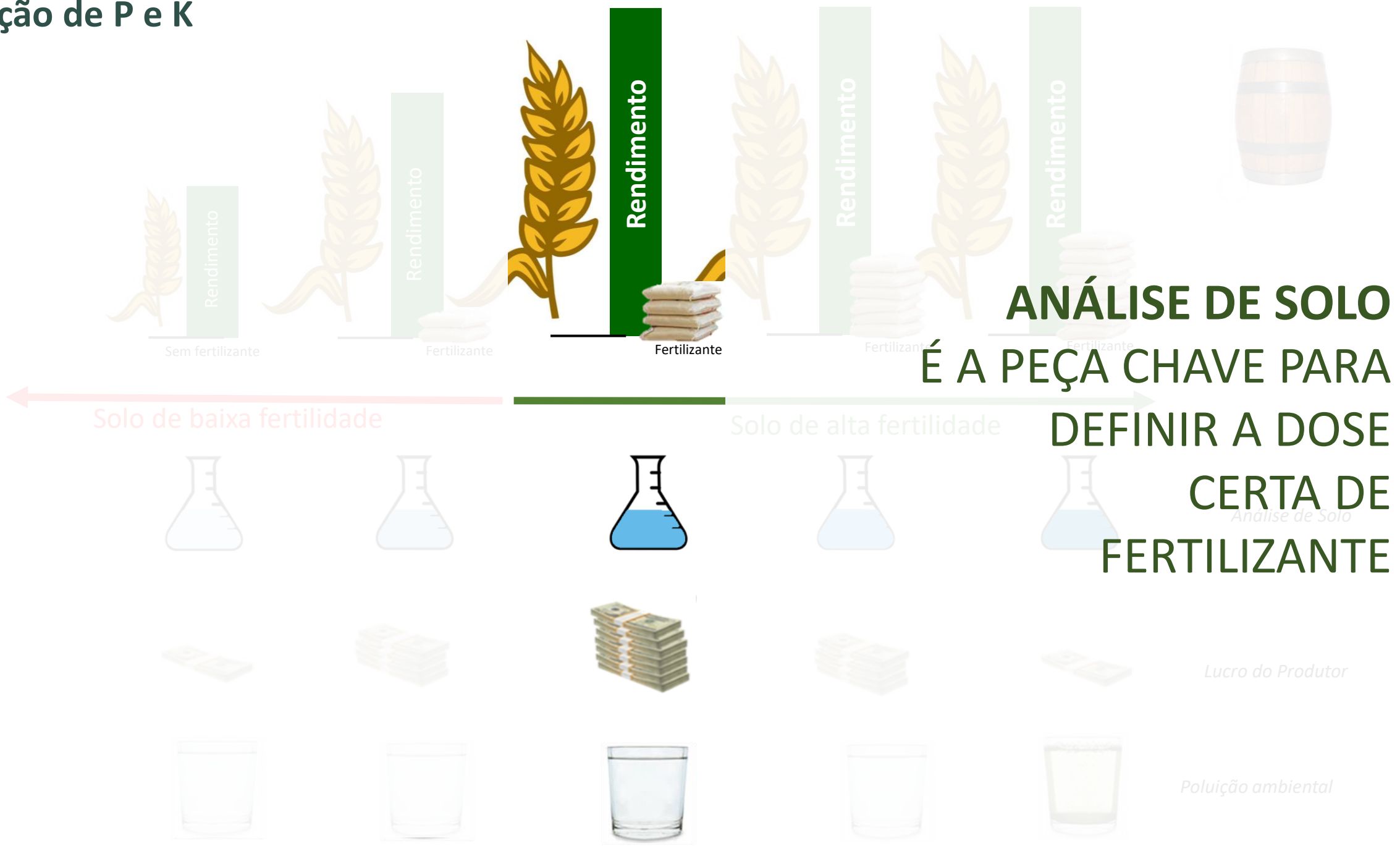
Fonte: Pauletti e Motta (2019). Manual do Paraná



Com quanto o solo pode contribuir?

Quanto precisa ser suplementado?

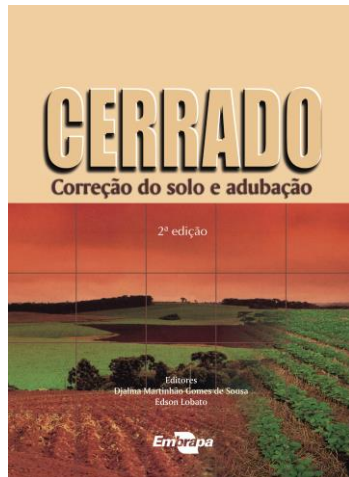
Calibração de P e K



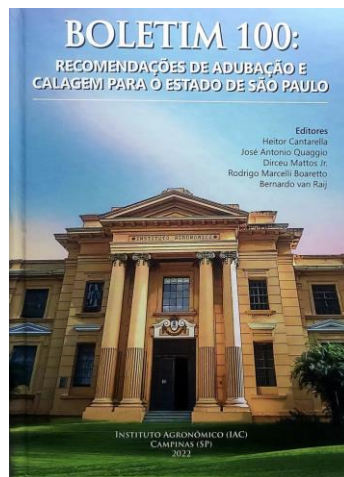
0-20 cm

0-10 e
10-20 cm

0-10 cm



Cerrado



São Paulo



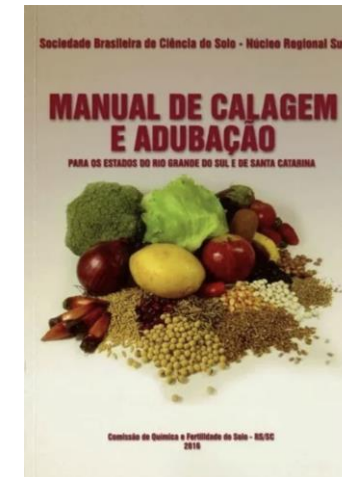
Minas Gerais



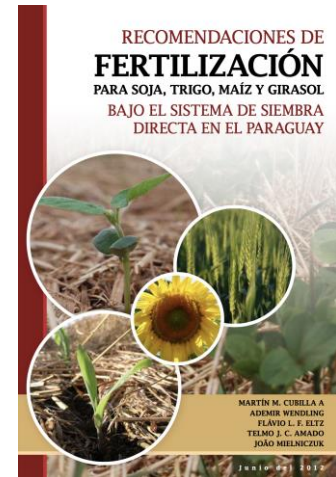
Paraná



Paraná Centro-Sul



RS e SC



Paraguai

Tabela 3. Interpretação da análise de solo para P extraído pelo método Mehlich-1, de acordo com o teor de argila, para recomendação de adubação fosfatada em sistemas de sequeiro com culturas anuais.

Teor de argila	Teor de P no solo				
	Muito baixo	Baixo	Médio	Adequado	Alto
%	----- mg/dm ³ -----				
≤ 15	0 a 6,0	6,1 a 12,0	12,1 a 18,0	18,1 a 25,0	> 25,0
16 a 35	0 a 5,0	5,1 a 10,0	10,1 a 15,0	15,1 a 20,0	> 20,0
36 a 60	0 a 3,0	3,1 a 5,0	5,1 a 8,0	8,1 a 12,0	> 12,0
>60	0 a 2,0	2,1 a 3,0	3,1 a 4,0	4,1 a 6,0	> 6,0

Fonte: Adaptado de Sousa et al. (1987a).

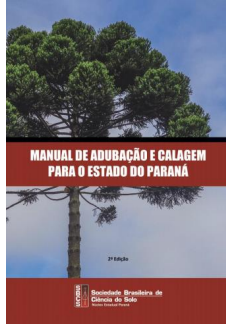
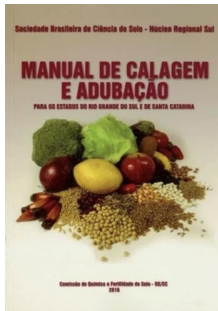
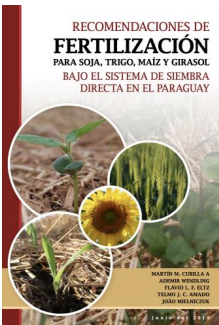
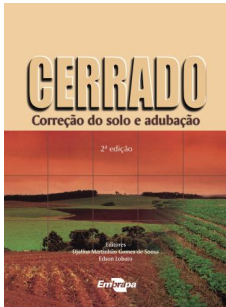


Tabla 2. Categoría de disponibilidad de P para los cultivos, tenor de P extraíble por Mehlich-1 en cada categoría, rendimiento relativo esperado y probabilidad de respuesta de los cultivos a la aplicación de fertilizantes fosfatados para la Clase 1 de suelo.

CATEGORÍA	P MEHLICH-1 (mg dm ³)	RR ⁽¹⁾	PROBABILIDAD DE RESPUESTA
Muy baja	≤ 4,0	Menor 55%	Alta
Baja	4,1 – 8,0	56 – 80%	Media
Media	8,1 – 12,0	81 – 90%	Baja
Alta	12,1 – 24,0	90 – 100%	Muy baja
Muy alta	> 24	100%	Muy baja o casual

⁽¹⁾ RR = Rendimiento Relativo

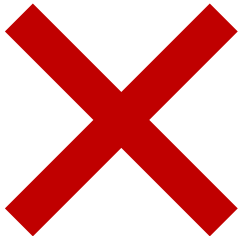
Fuente: Cubilla (2005)

Tabela 6.4. Interpretação do teor de fósforo no solo extraído pelo método Mehlich-1, conforme o teor de argila para culturas do Grupo 2 (culturas de grãos, exceto arroz irrigado; hortaliças, exceto as do Grupo 1; pastagens, exceto pastagem natural; frutíferas e gengibre)

Classe de disponibilidade	Classe de teor de argila ^(1,2)			
	1	2	3	4
	-----mg de P/dm ³ -----			
Muito baixo	≤3,0	≤4,0	≤6,0	≤10,0
Baixo	3,1 - 6,0	4,1 - 8,0	6,1 - 12,0	10,1 - 20,0
Médio	6,1 - 9,0	8,1 - 12,0	12,1 - 18,0	20,1 - 30,0
Alto	9,1 - 18,0	12,1 - 24,0	18,1 - 36,0	30,1 - 60,0
Muito alto	>18,0	>24,0	>36,0	>60,0

⁽¹⁾ Teores de argila: classe 1 = >60%; classe 2 = 60 a 41%; classe 3 = 40 a 21%; classe 4 = ≤ 20%.

⁽²⁾ Caso a análise tenha sido feita por Mehlich-3, transformar previamente os teores em “equivalentes Mehlich-1”, conforme equação PM1= PM3/(2 - (0,02 x arg)) (Capítulo 4).



Diferenças de classes



Mesmo extrator (Mehlich-1)



Critérios usados para comparação dos manuais

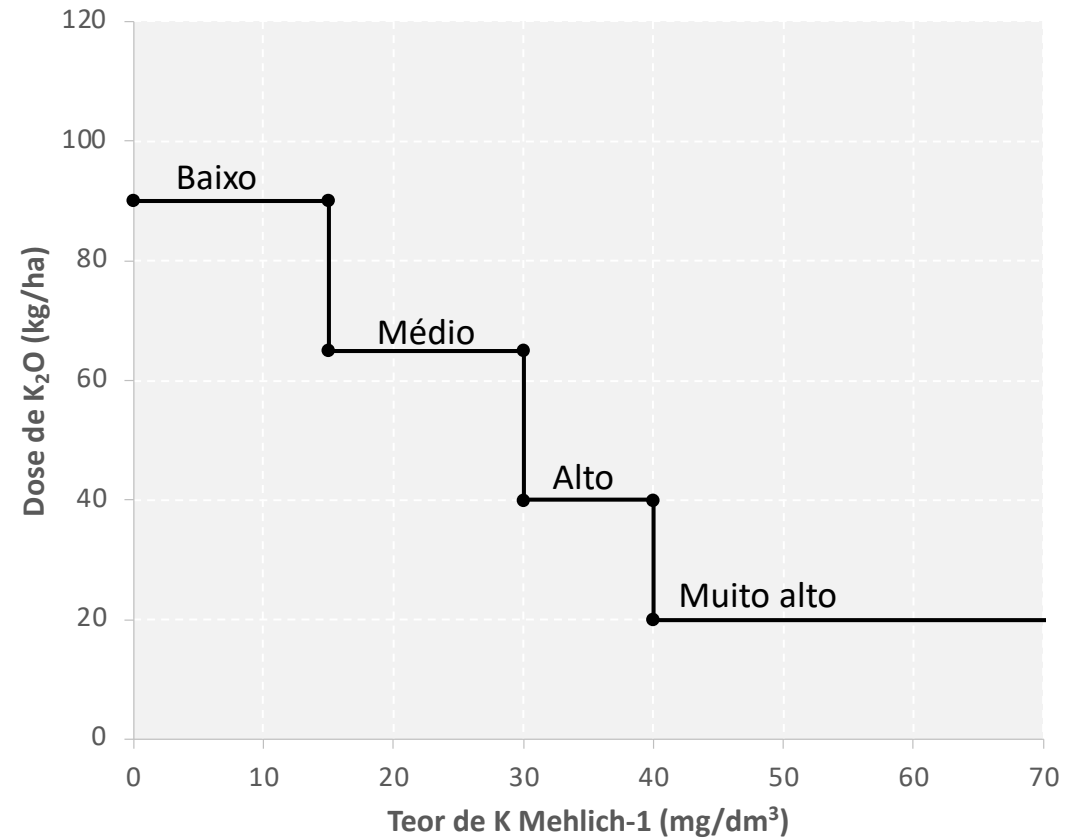
1. Estabelecer uma mesma expectativa de produtividade para o trigo = 4 Mg/ha
2. Contornar as diferenças de classes de disponibilidade



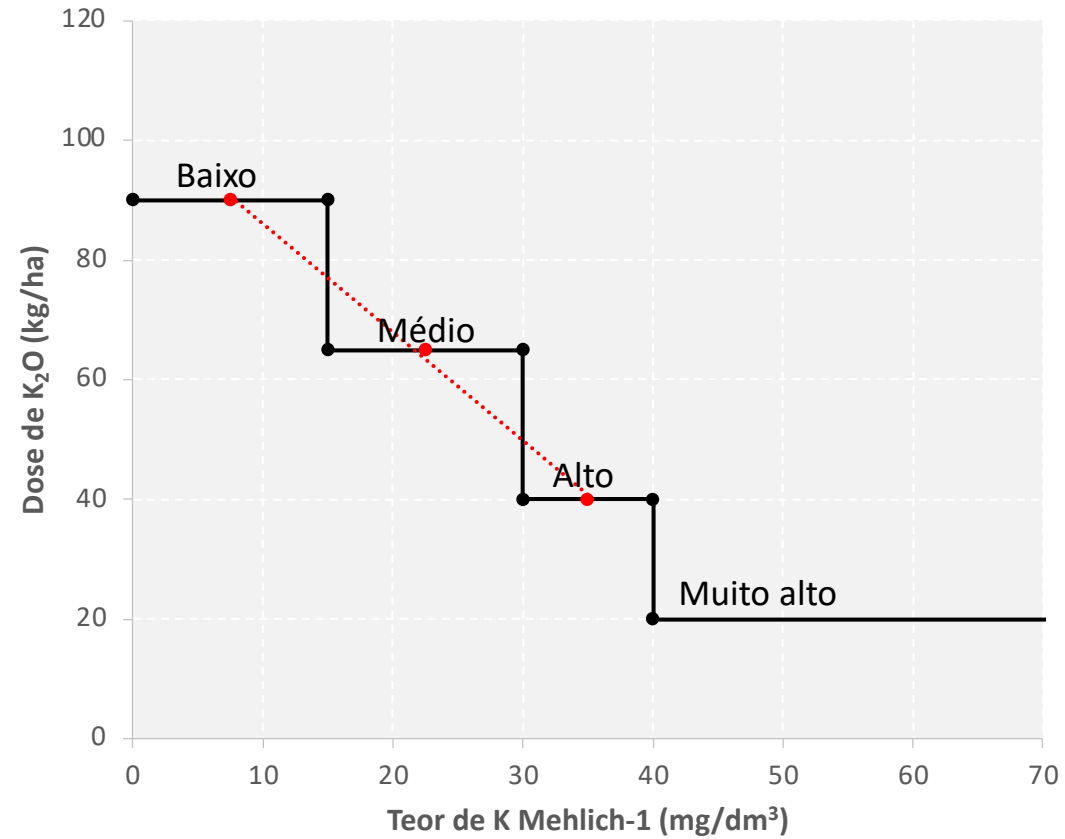
Parte trabalho de doutorado de:

Gustavo Frosi
Alder Monzón

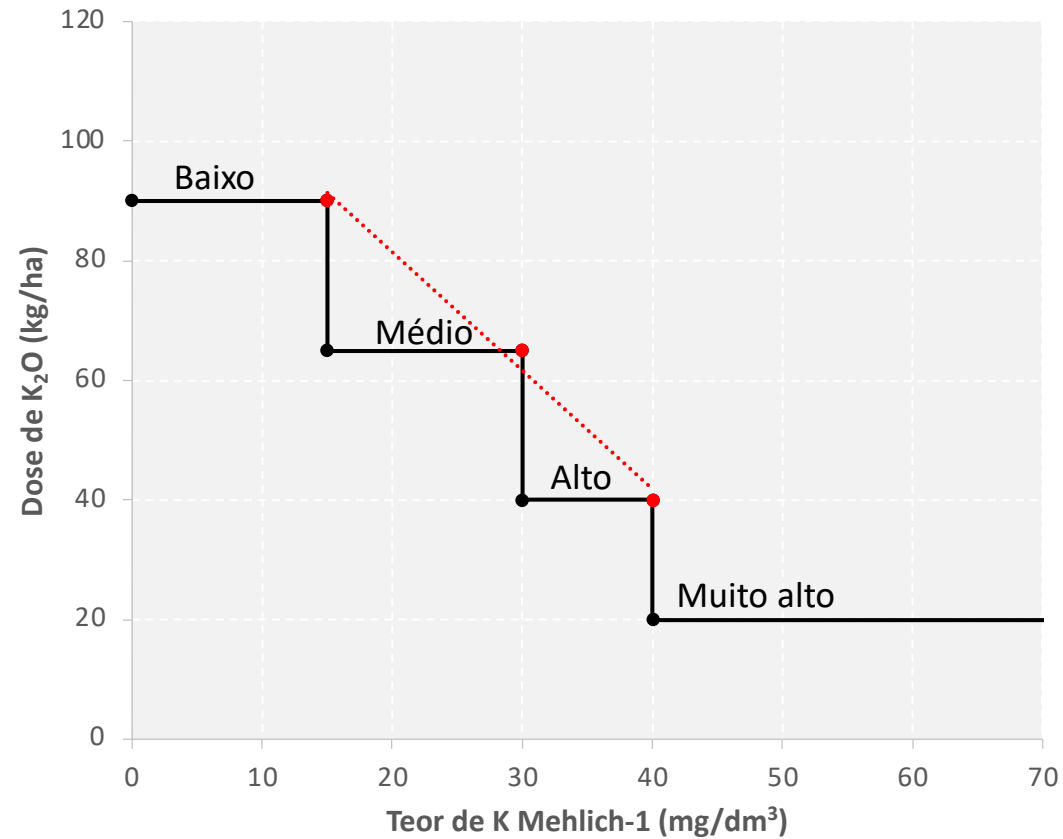
Como contornar as diferenças de classes de disponibilidade?



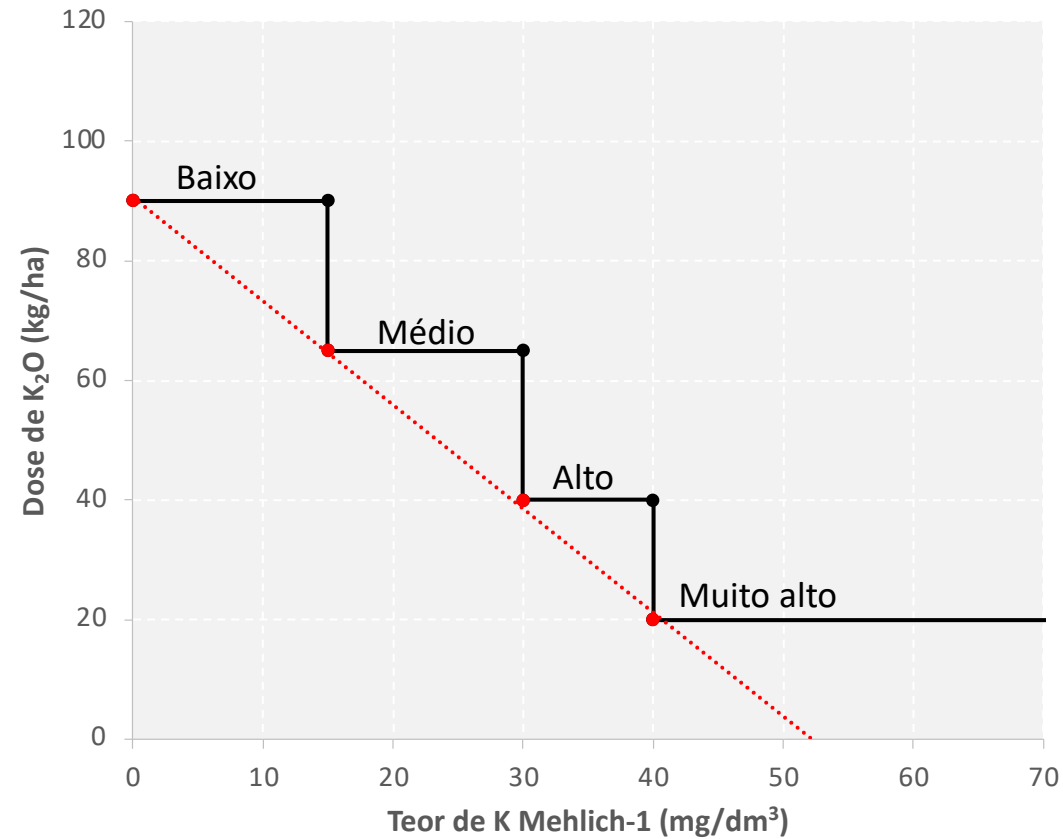
Como contornar as diferenças de classes de disponibilidade?



Como contornar as diferenças de classes de disponibilidade?



Como contornar as diferenças de classes de disponibilidade?



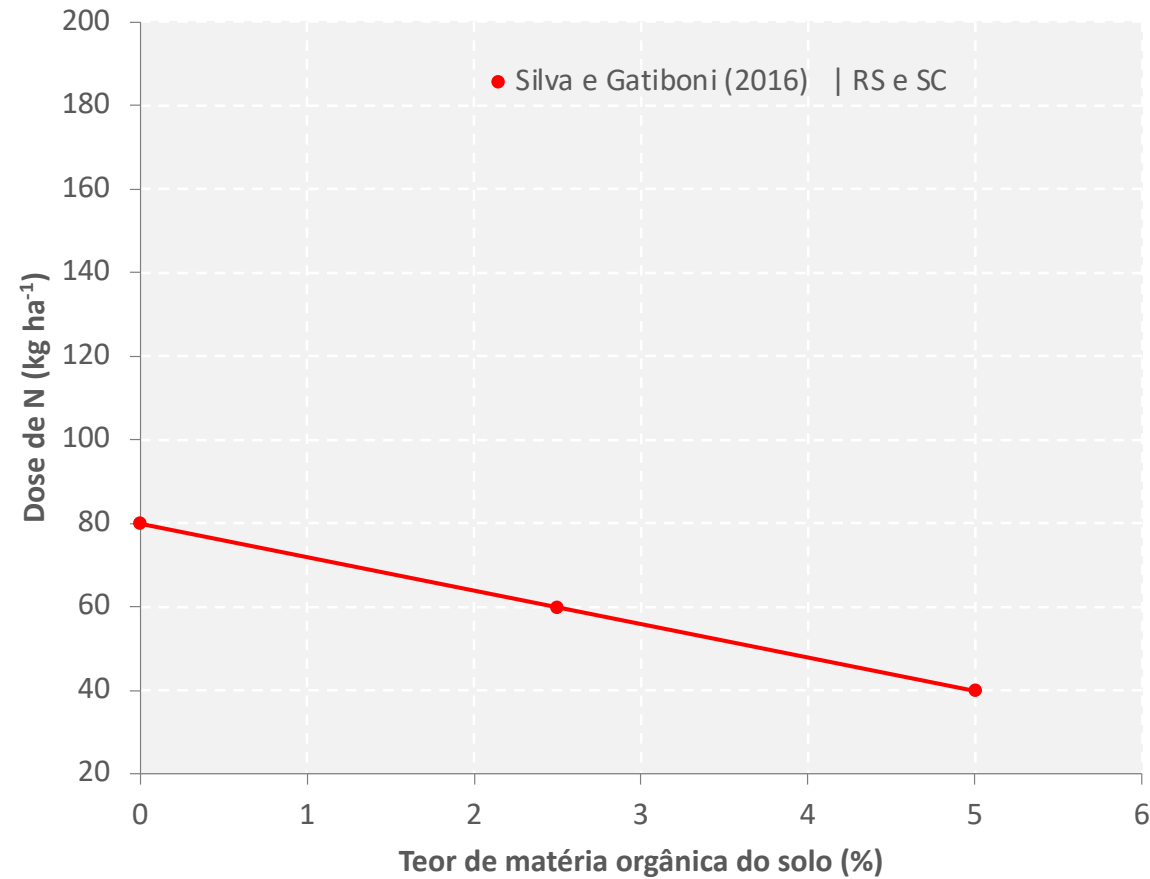
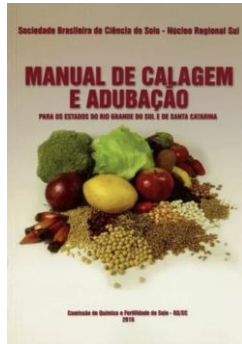


Nitrogênio

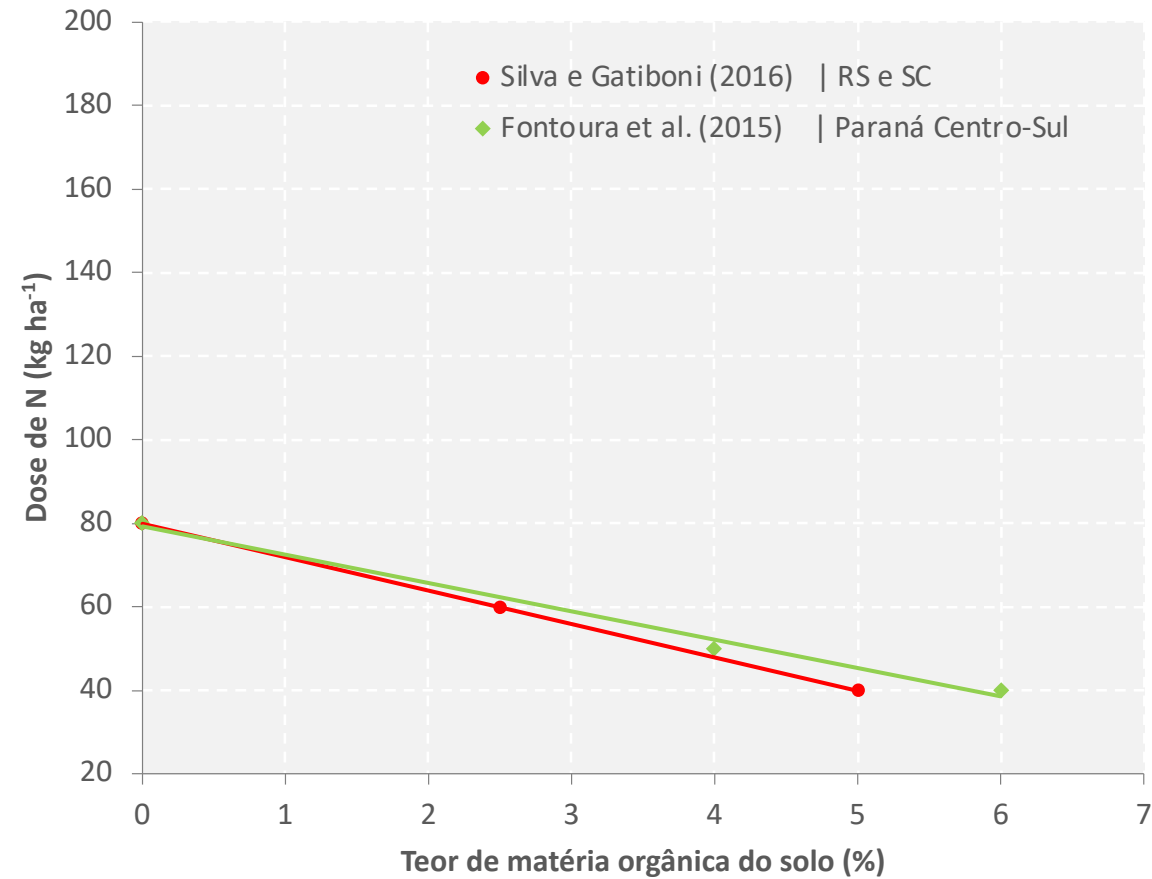
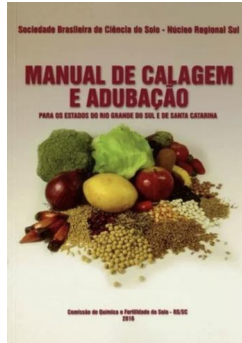
Dose varia de acordo com:

1. Cultura antecessora
2. Teor de matéria orgânica do solo
3. Expectativa de produtividade

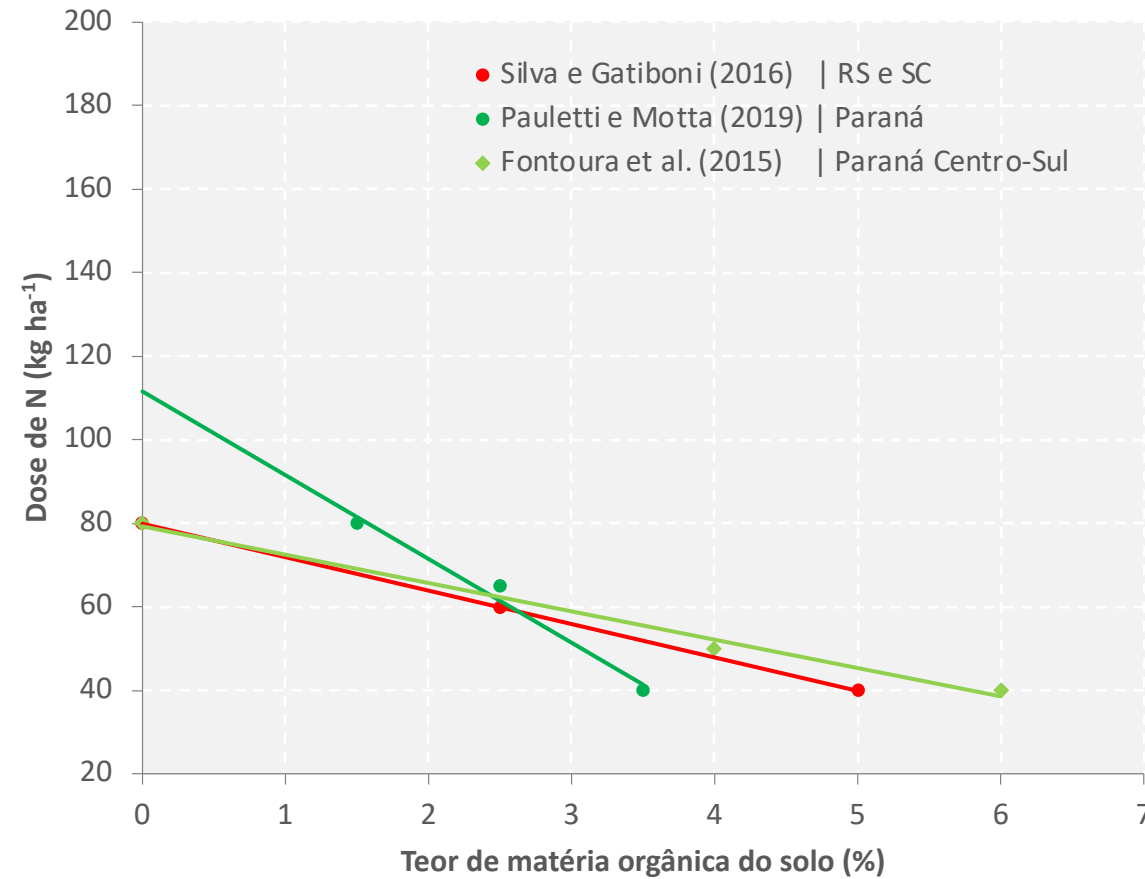
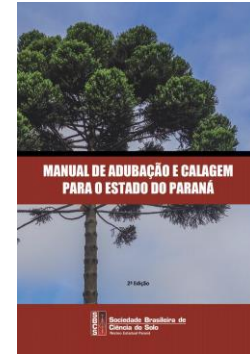
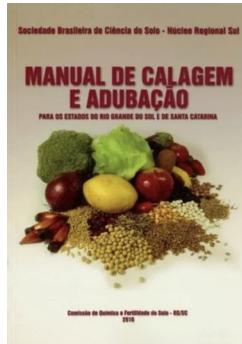
Dose de N para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo pós leguminosa



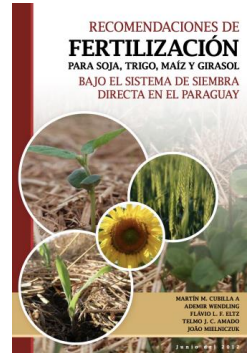
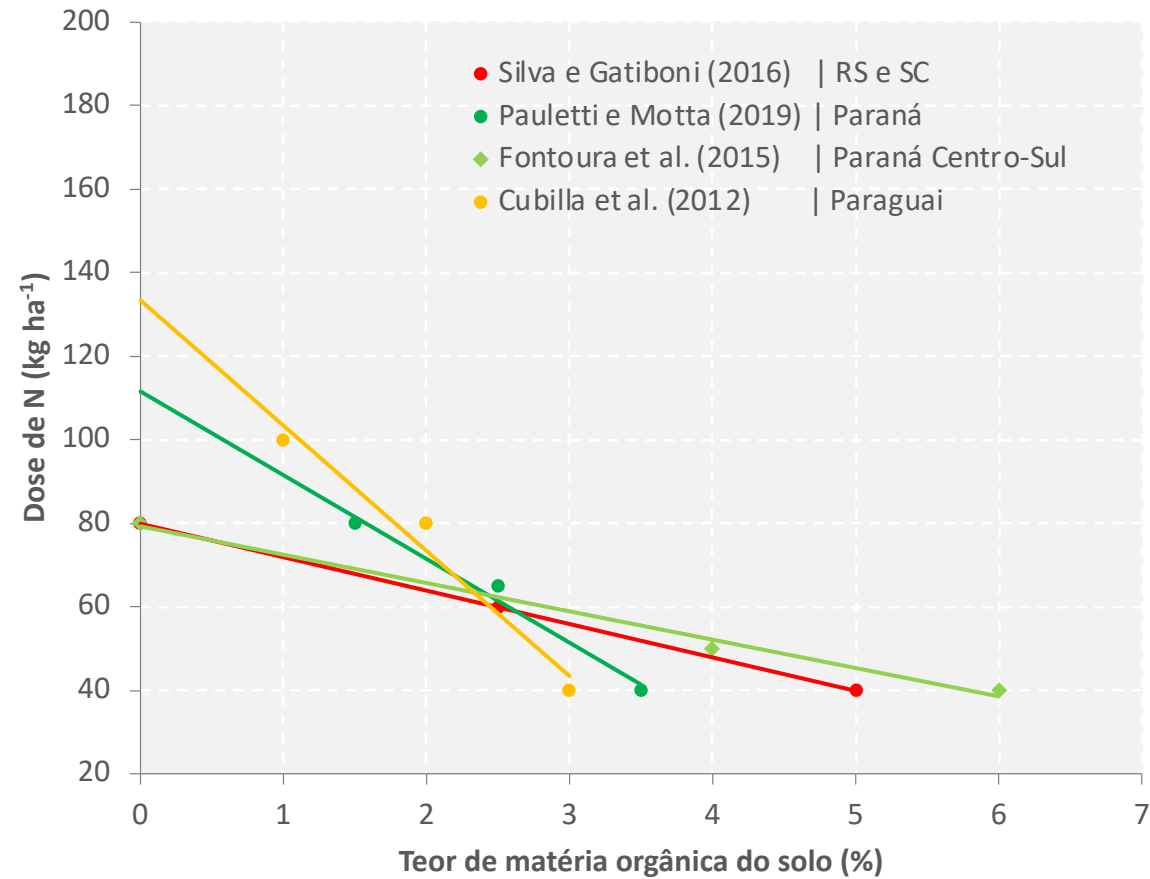
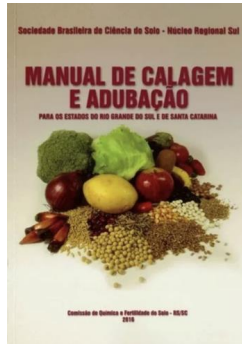
Dose de N para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo pós leguminosa



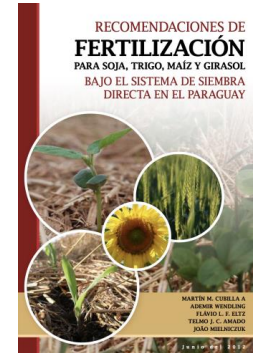
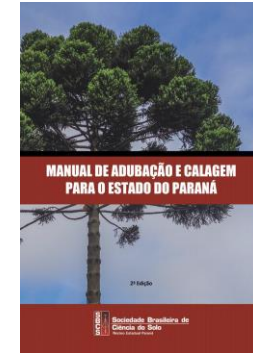
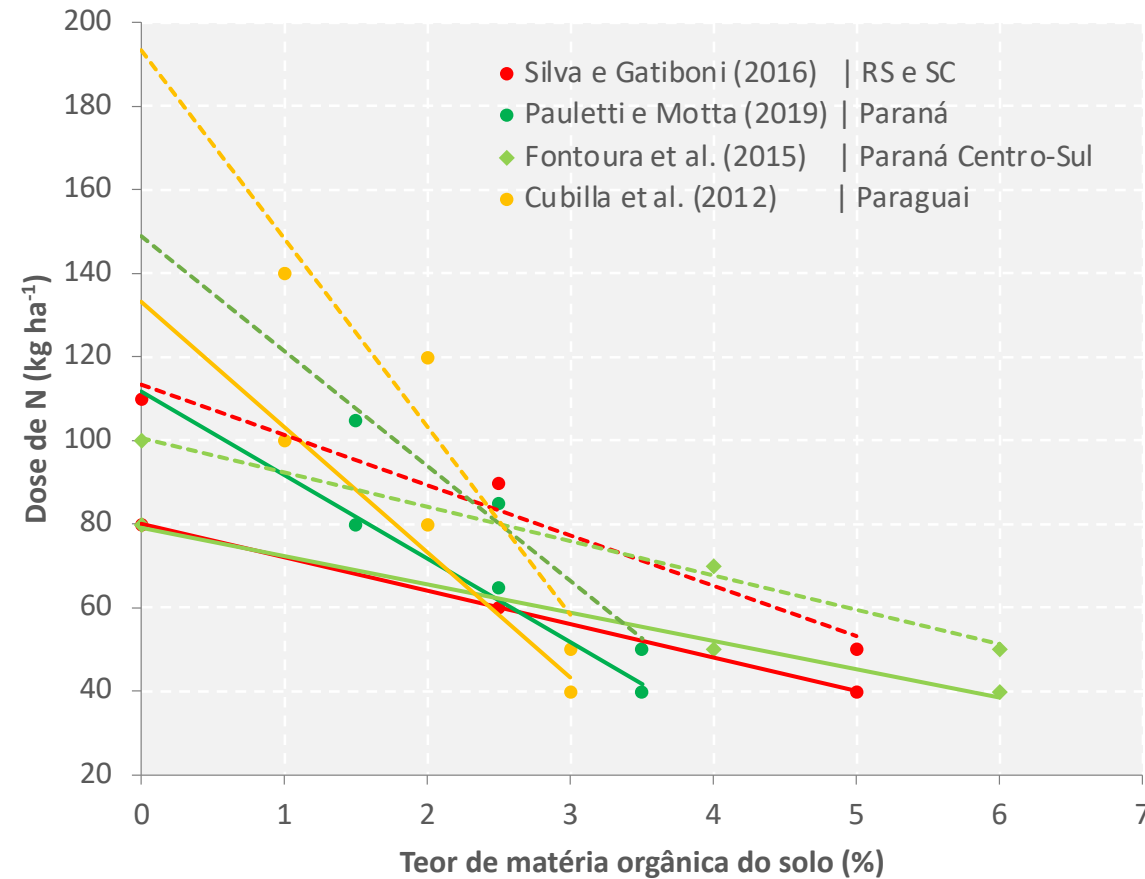
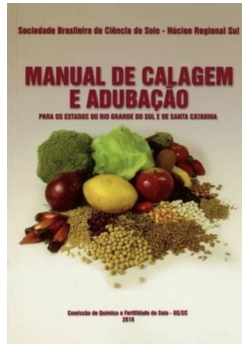
Dose de N para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo pós leguminosa



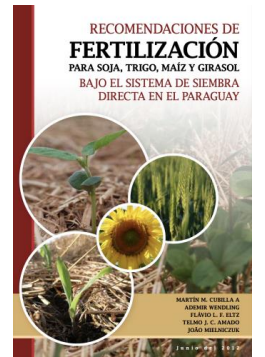
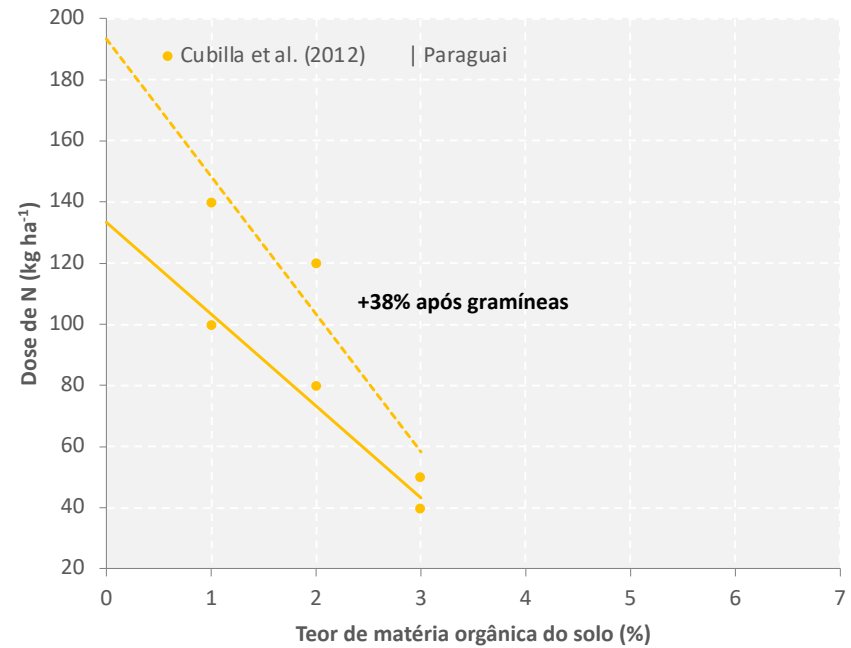
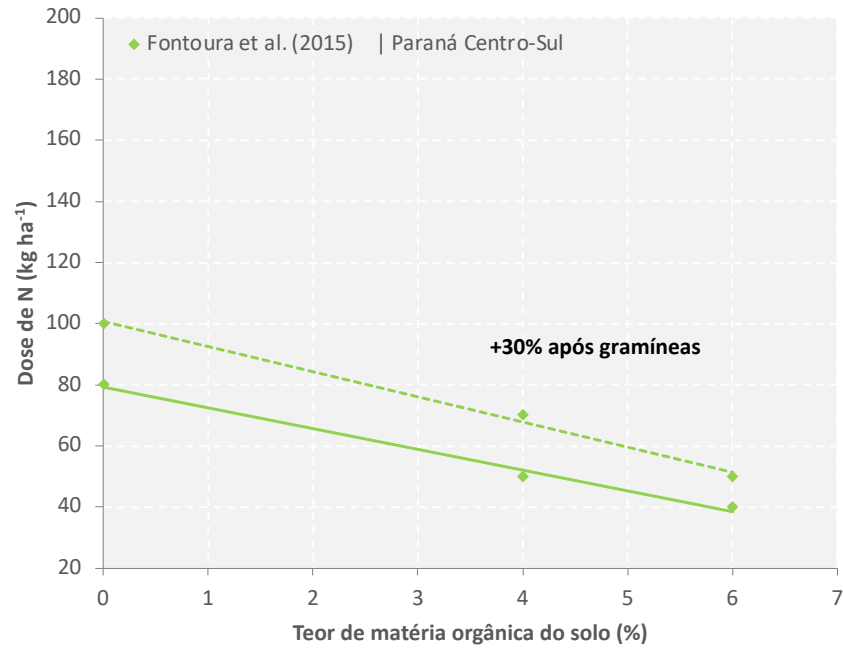
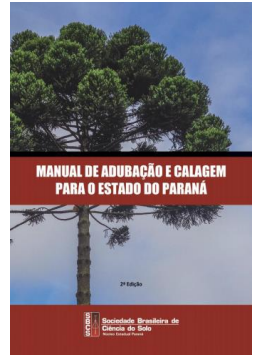
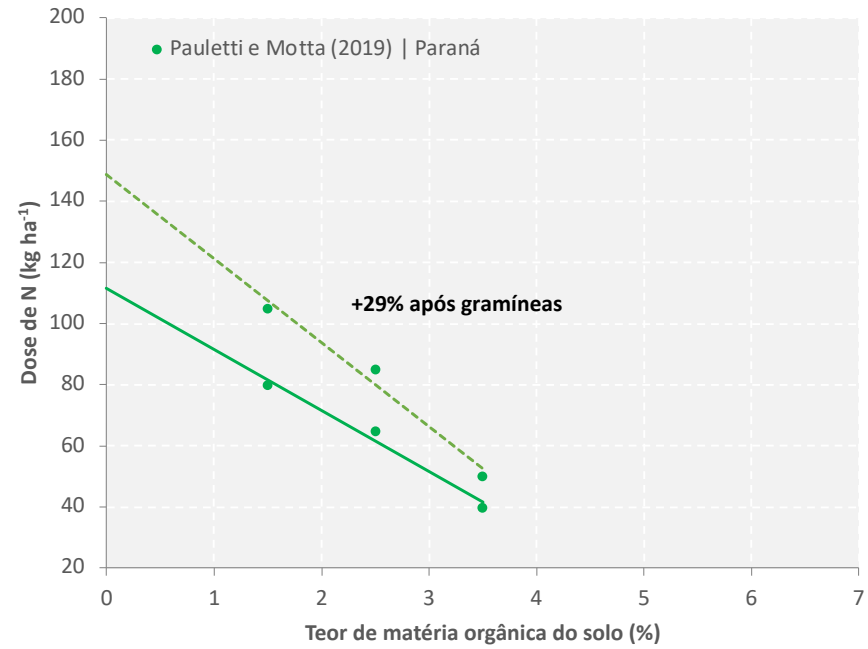
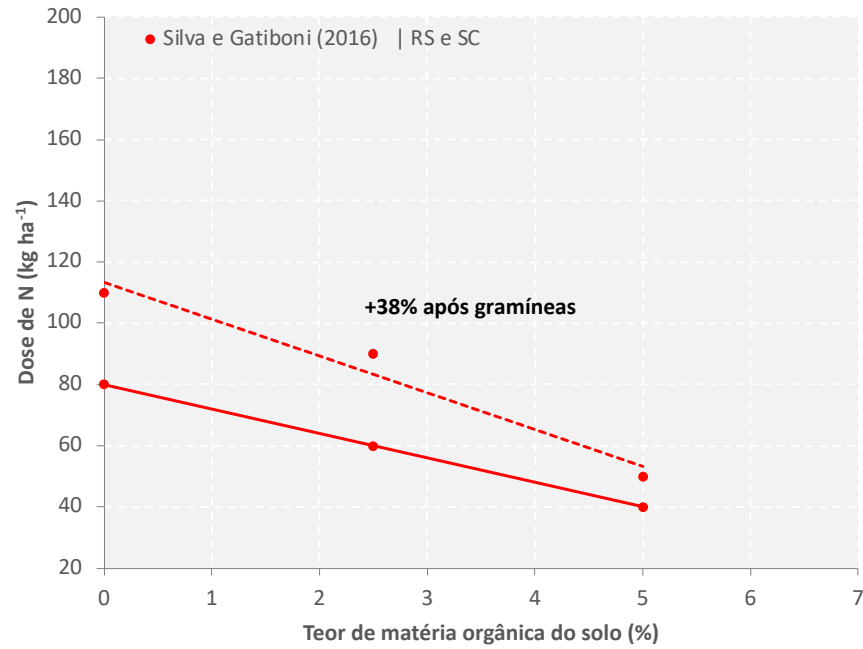
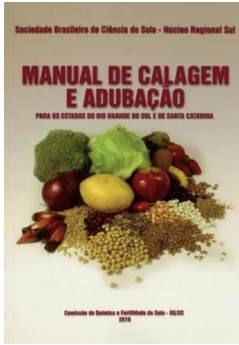
Dose de N para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo pós leguminosa



Dose de N para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo pós leguminosa



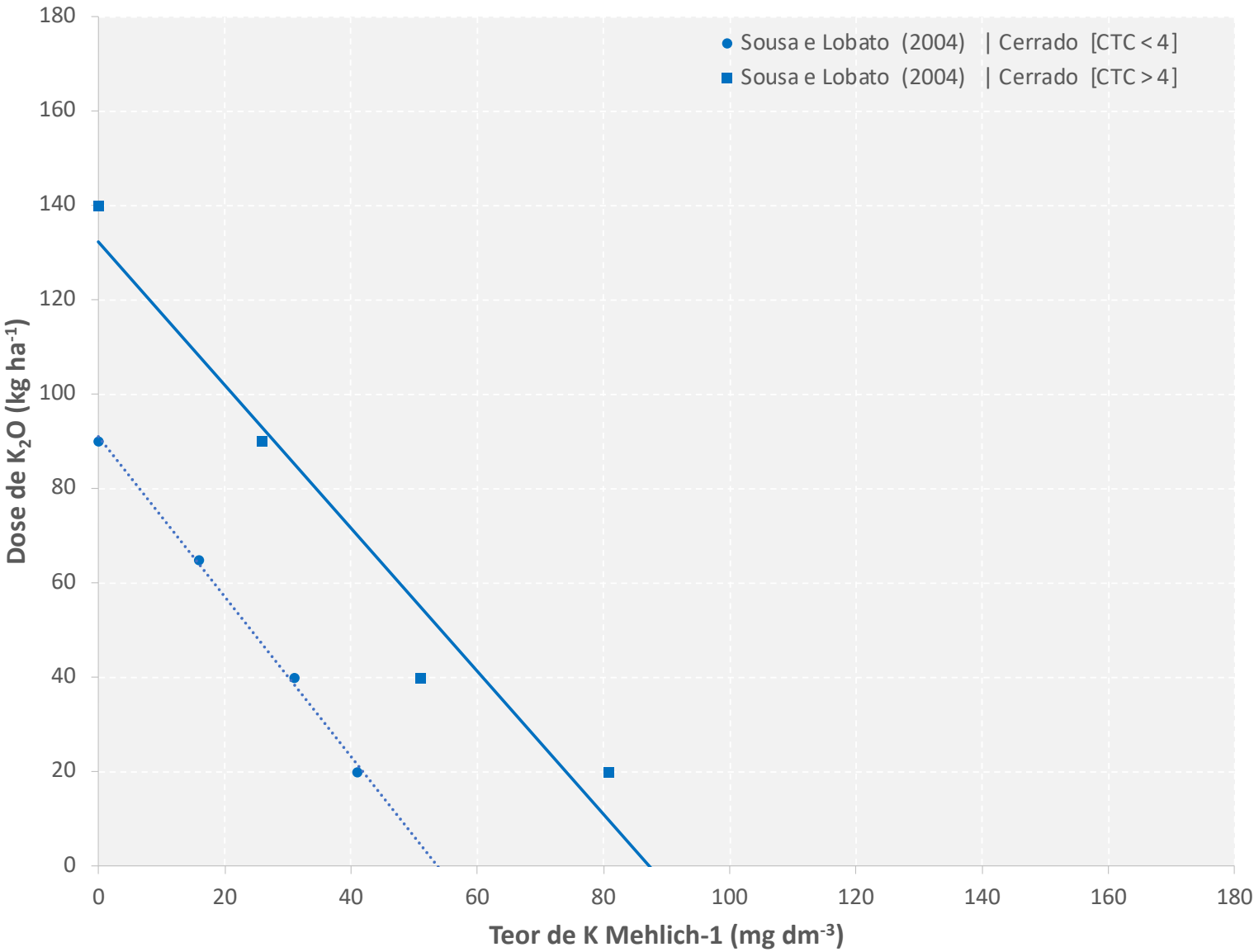
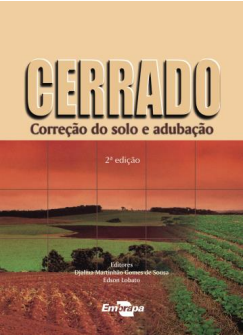
Linhas pontilhadas = pós gramínea



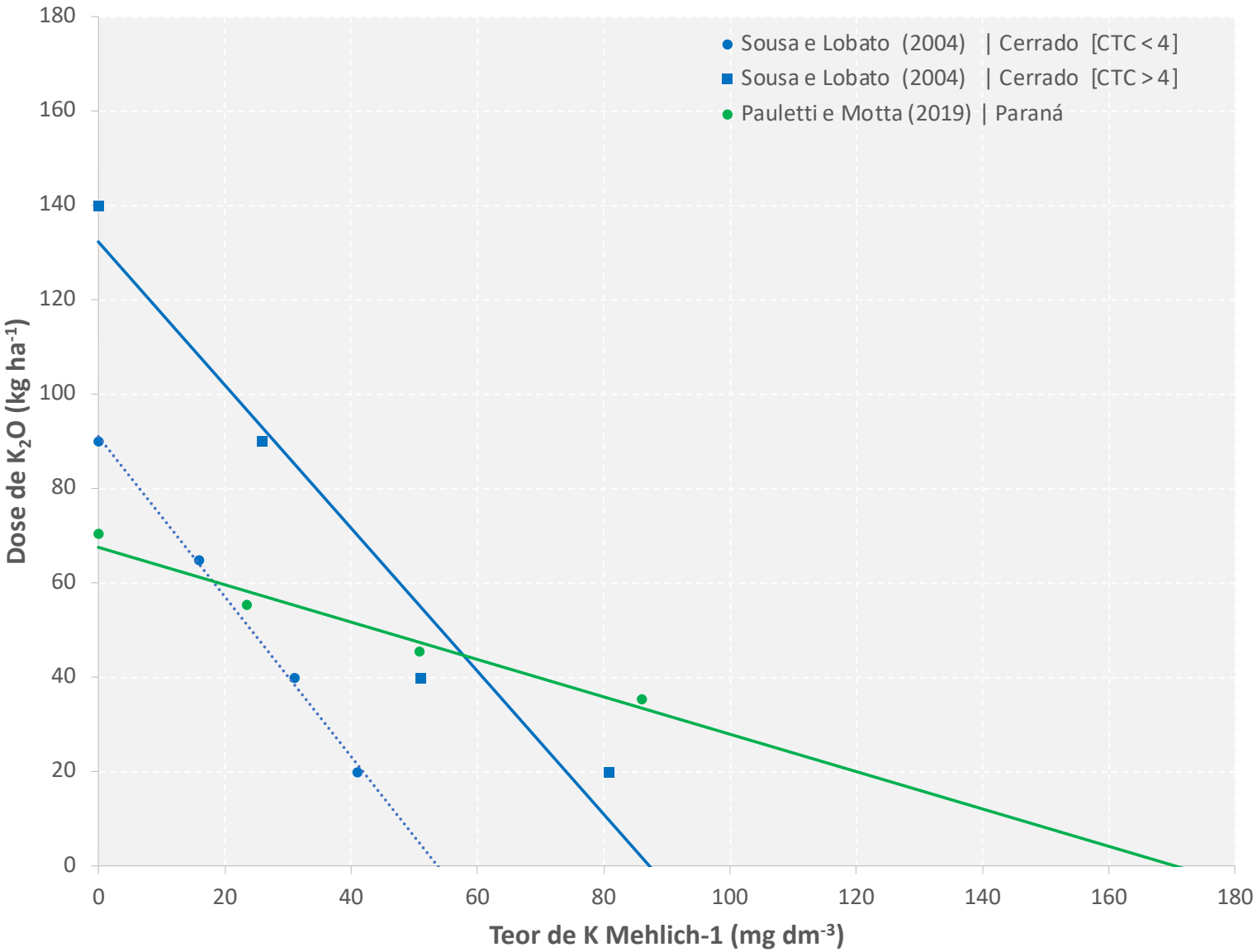


Potássio

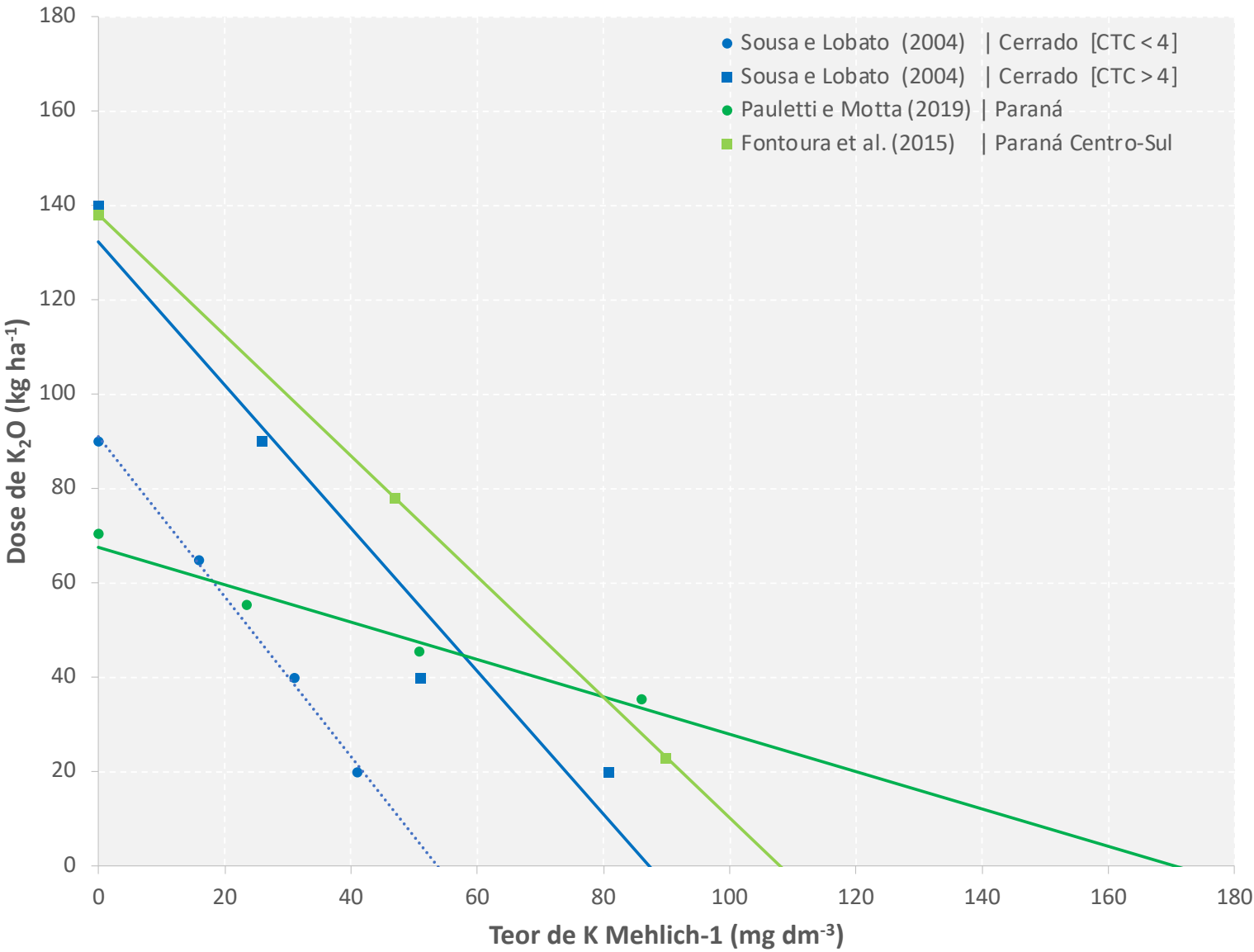
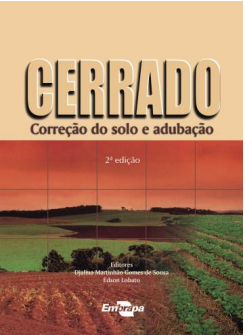
Dose de K₂O para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo



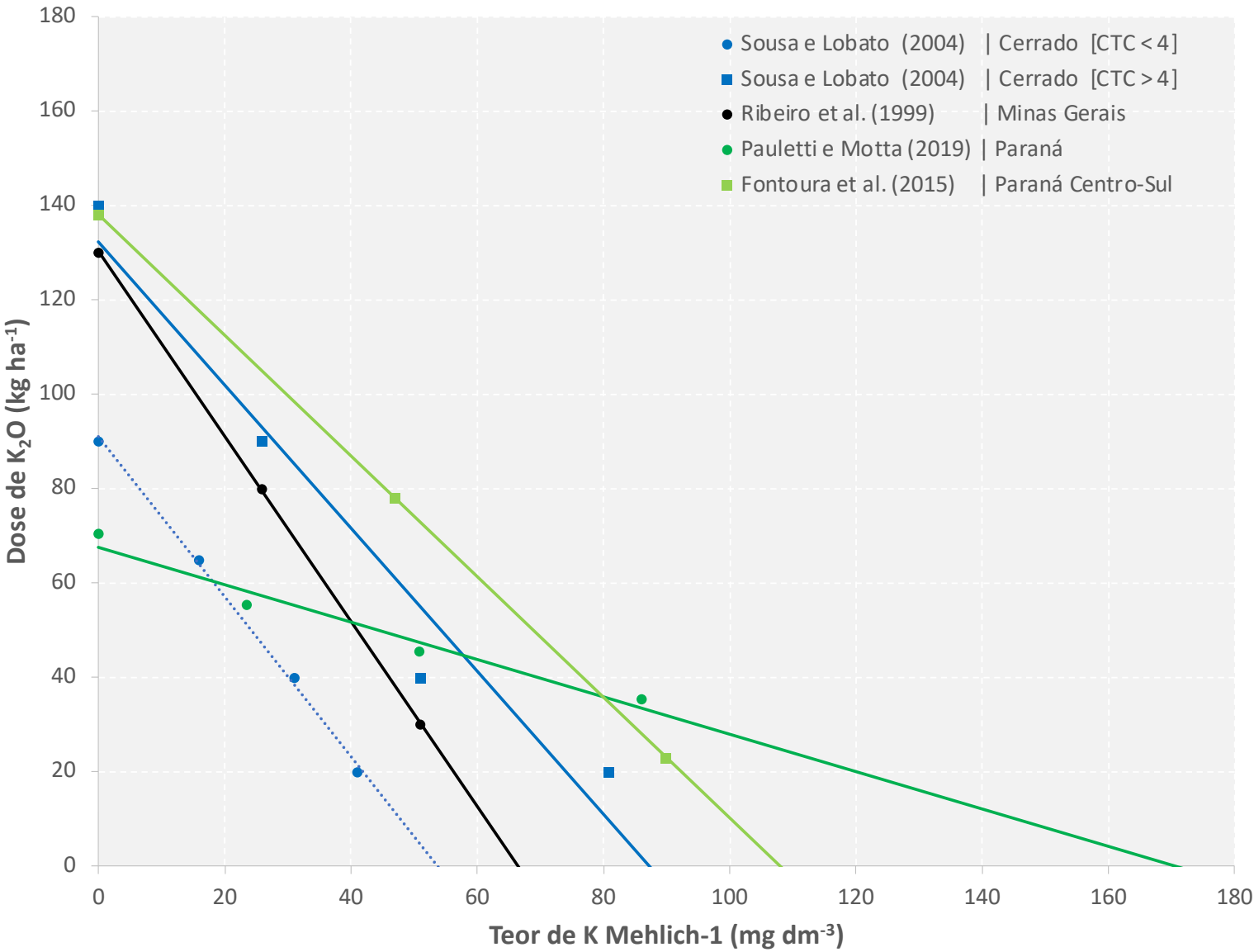
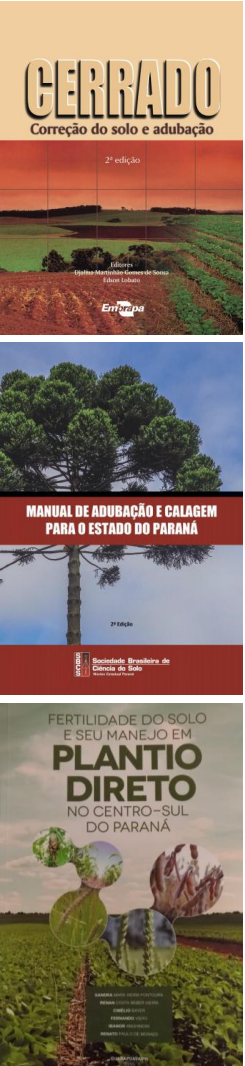
Dose de K₂O para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo



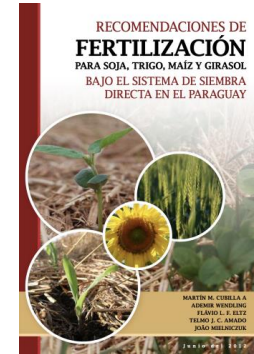
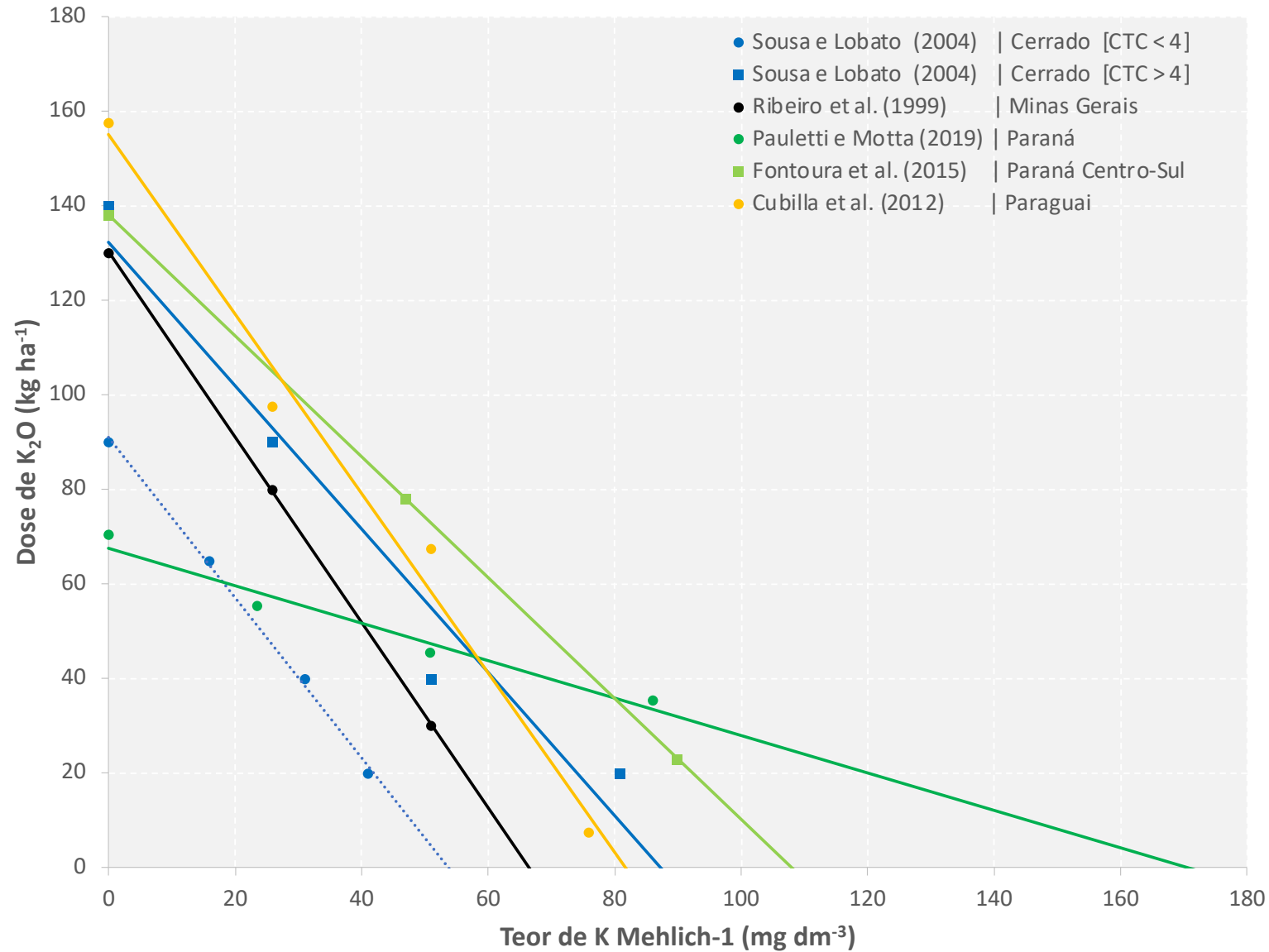
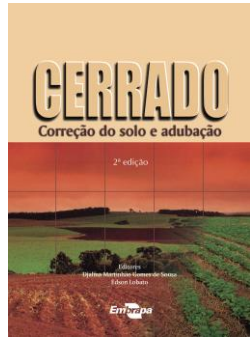
Dose de K₂O para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo



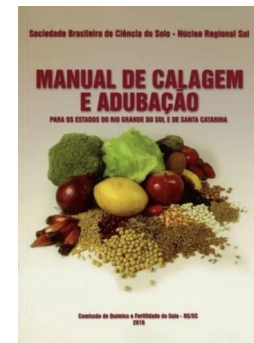
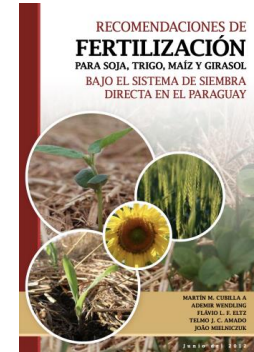
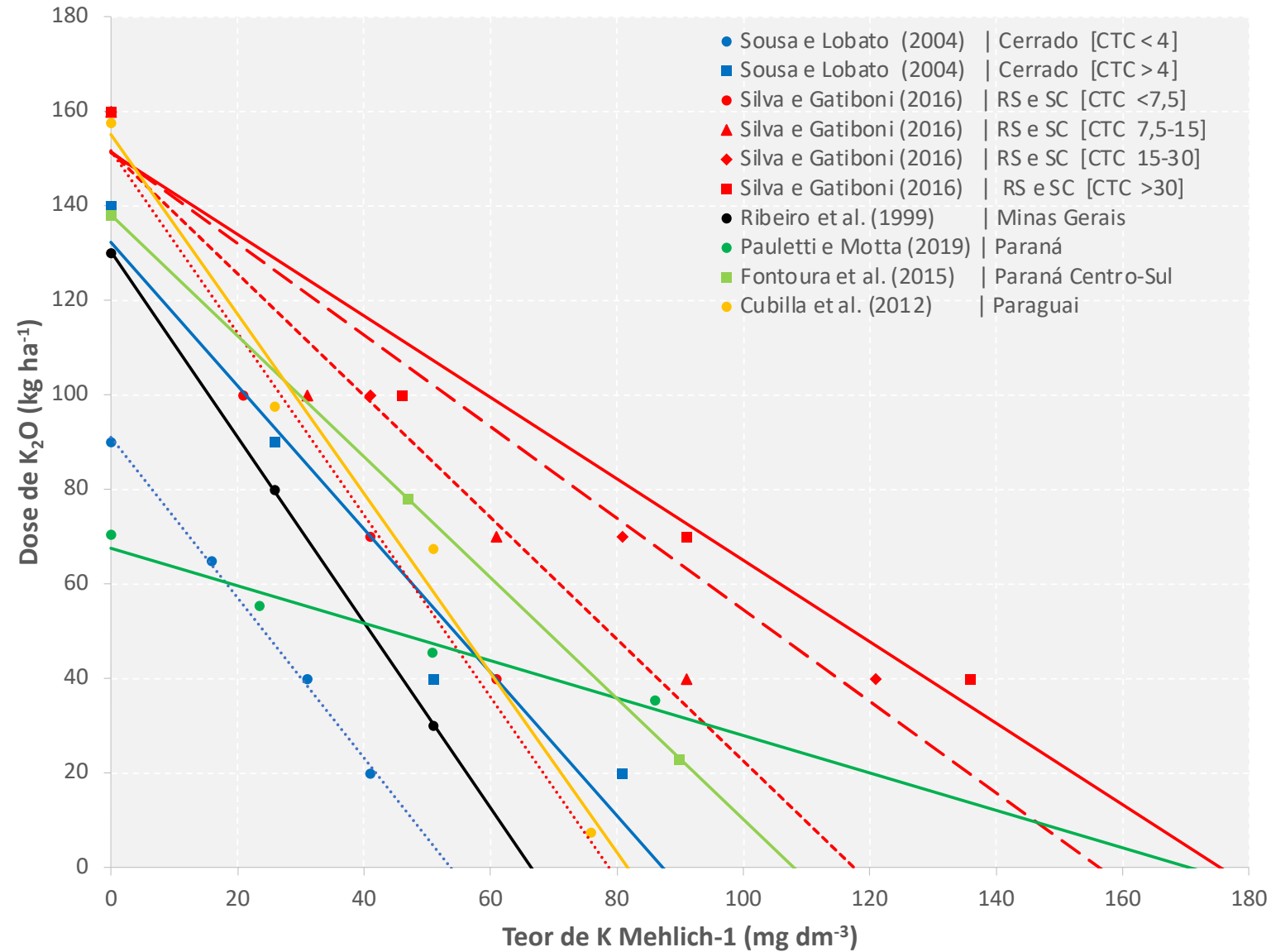
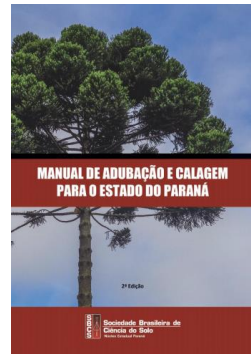
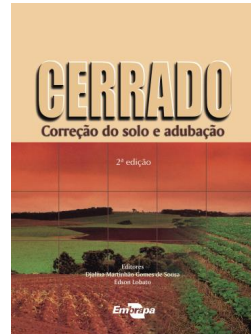
Dose de K₂O para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo



Dose de K_2O para produzir 4 ton ha^{-1} de trigo

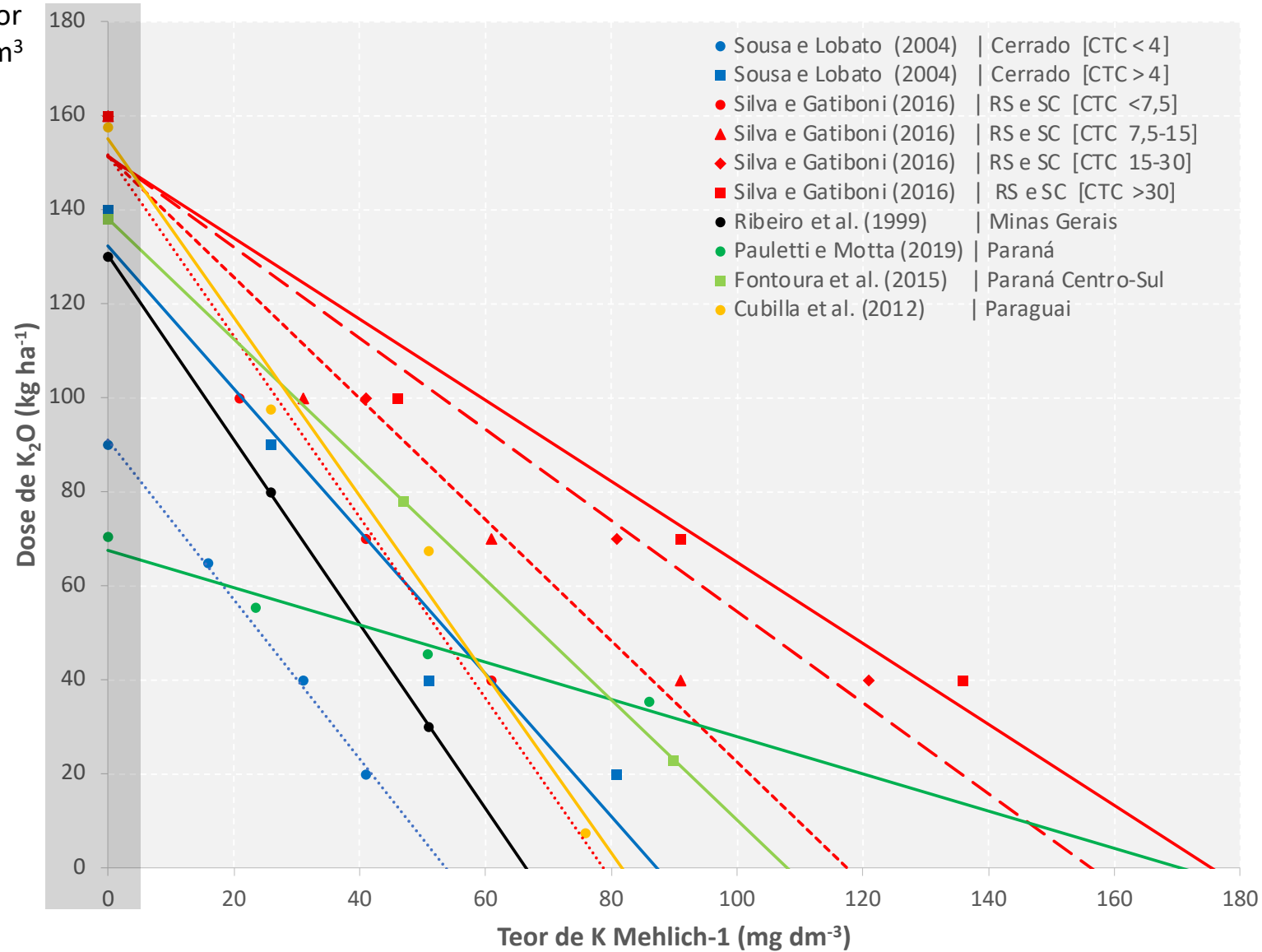


Dose de K_2O para produzir 4 ton ha^{-1} de trigo



Dose de K_2O para produzir 4 ton ha^{-1} de trigo

Dose de K_2O quando o teor de K Mehlich-1 é 0 mg/dm^3



Dose de K₂O para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo



Sousa e Lobato (2004) | Cerrado CTC < 4

Sousa e Lobato (2004) | Cerrado CTC > 4



Silva e Gatiboni (2016) | RS e SC CTC <7,5

Silva e Gatiboni (2016) | RS e SC CTC 7,5-15

Silva e Gatiboni (2016) | RS e SC CTC 15-30

Silva e Gatiboni (2016) | RS e SC CTC >30



Pauletti e Motta (2019) | Paraná



Fontoura et al. (2015) | Paraná



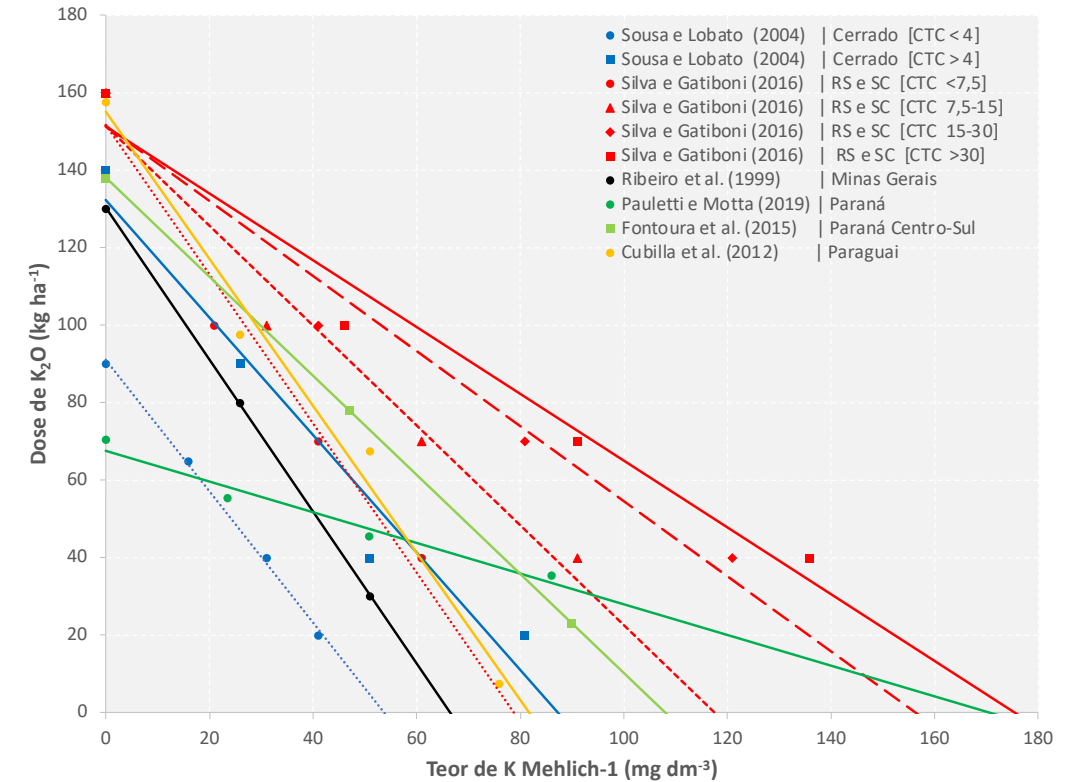
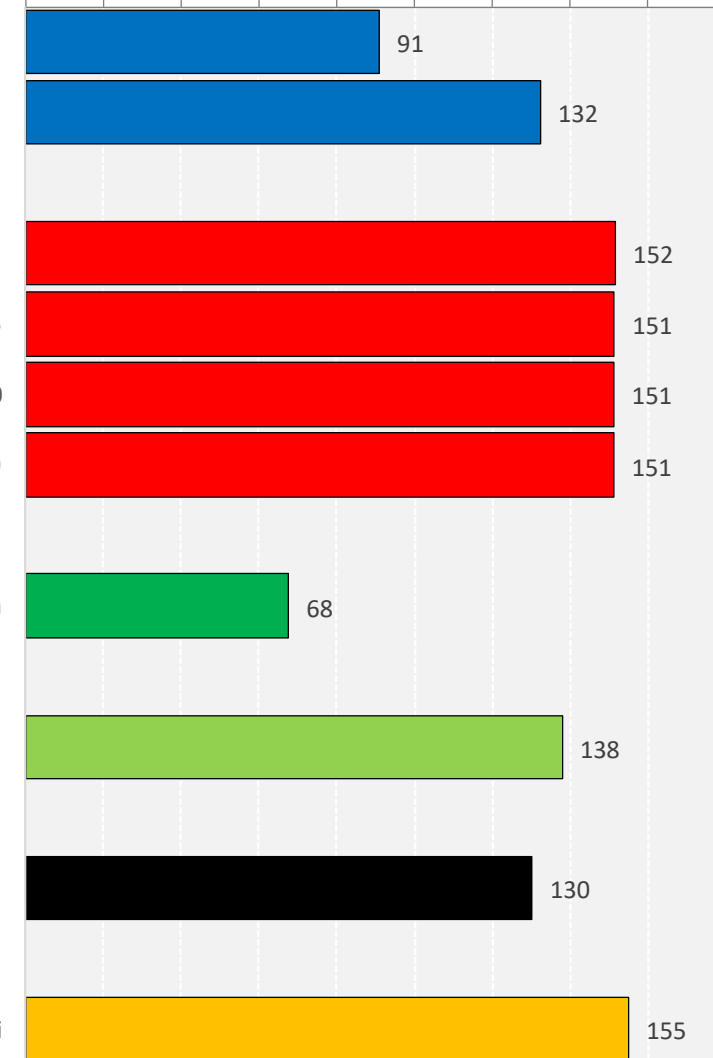
Ribeiro et al. (1999) | Minas Gerais



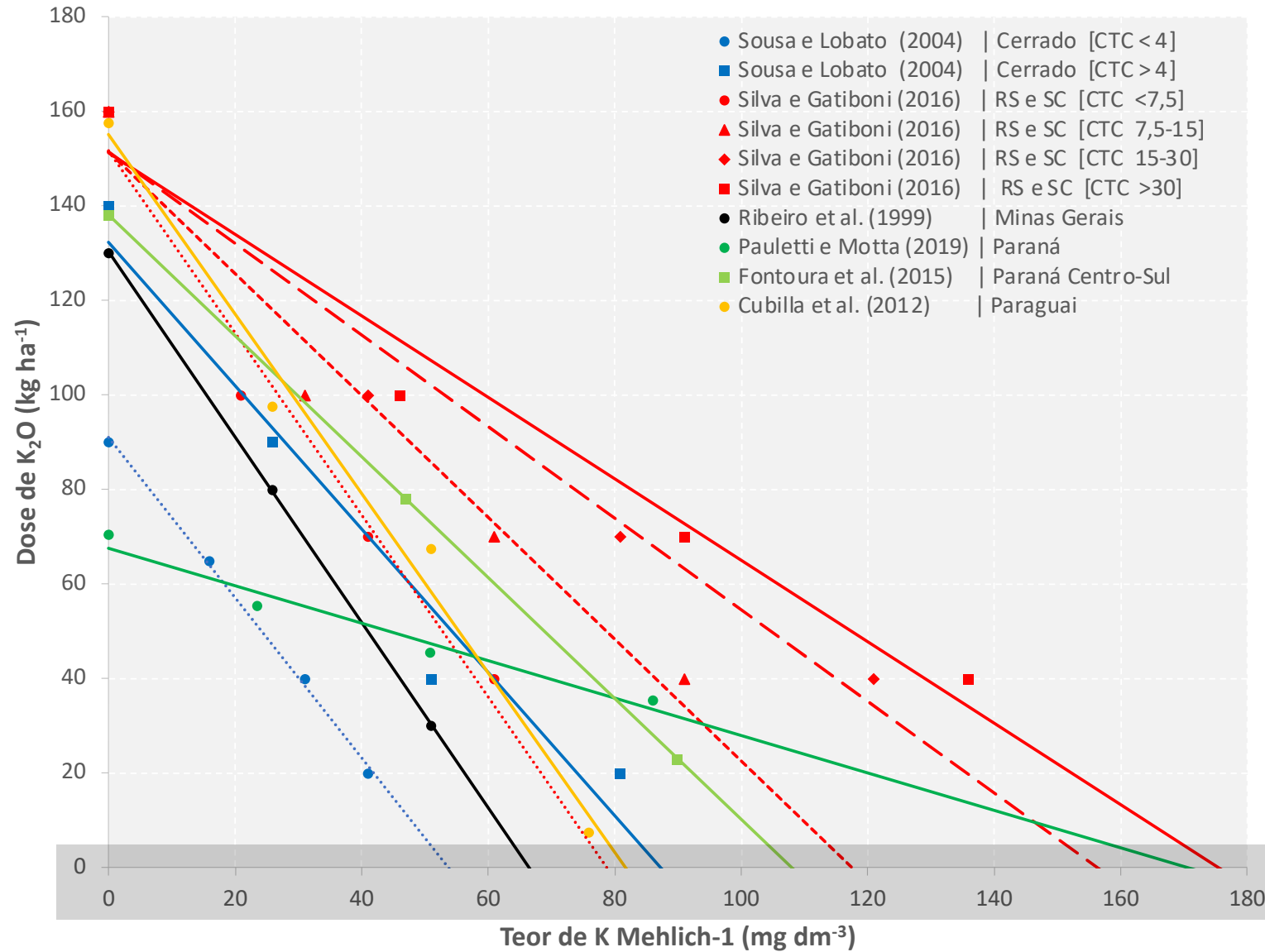
Cubilla et al. (2012) | Paraguai

Dose de K₂O (kg/ha) para teor 0 mg/dm⁻³ de K Mehlich-1

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180

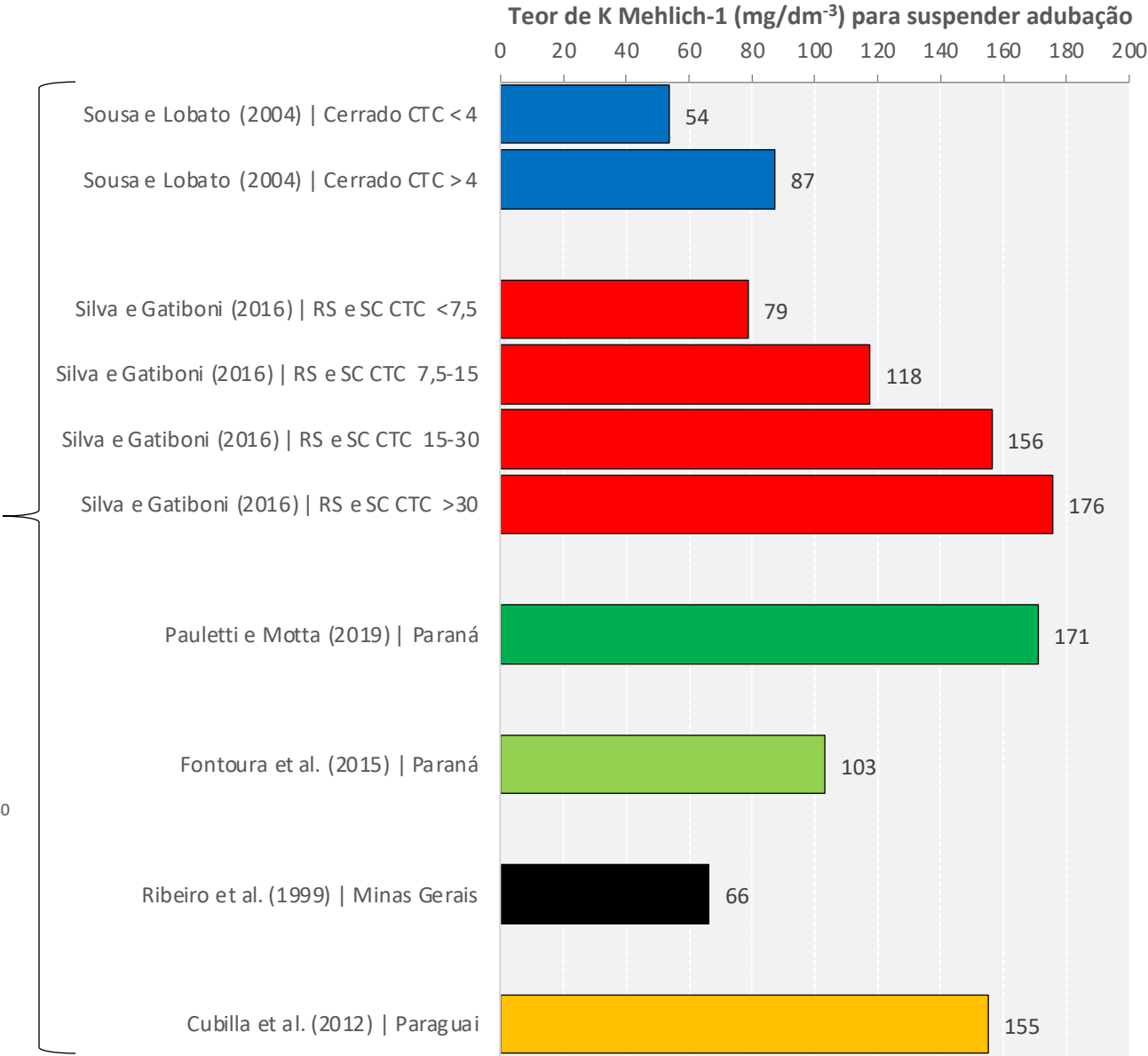
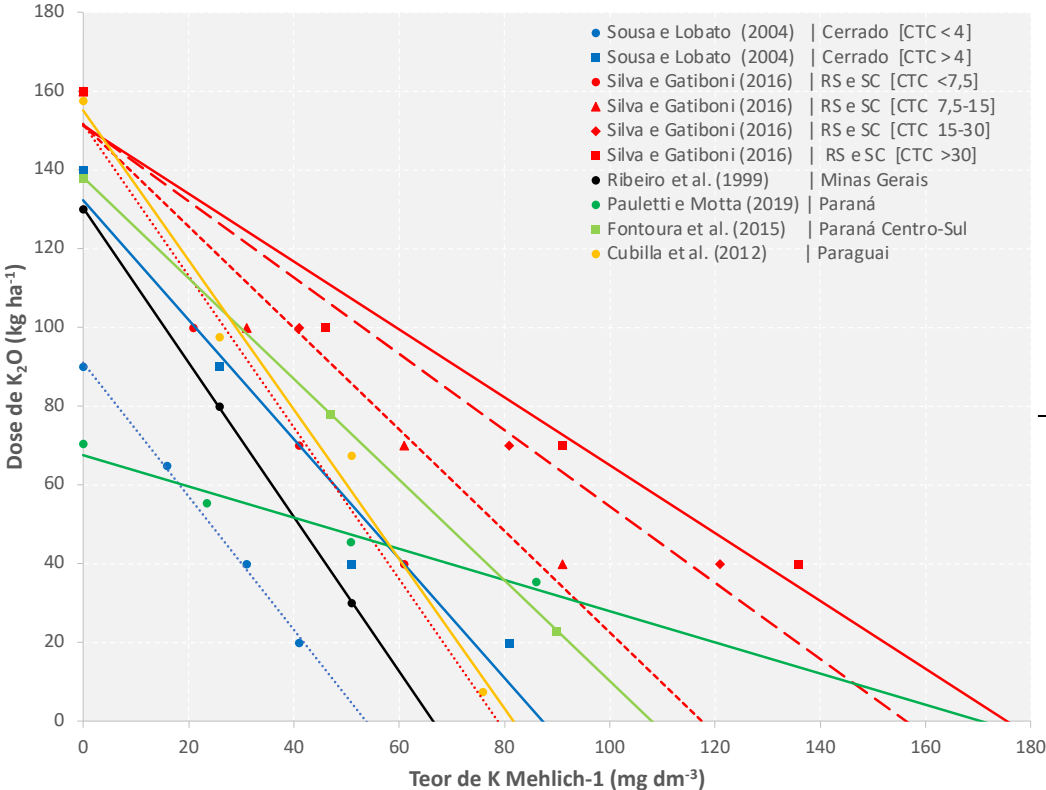


Dose de K_2O para produzir 4 ton ha^{-1} de trigo



Teor de K Mehlich-1
(mg/dm^3) para suspender
adubação potássica

Dose de K₂O para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo

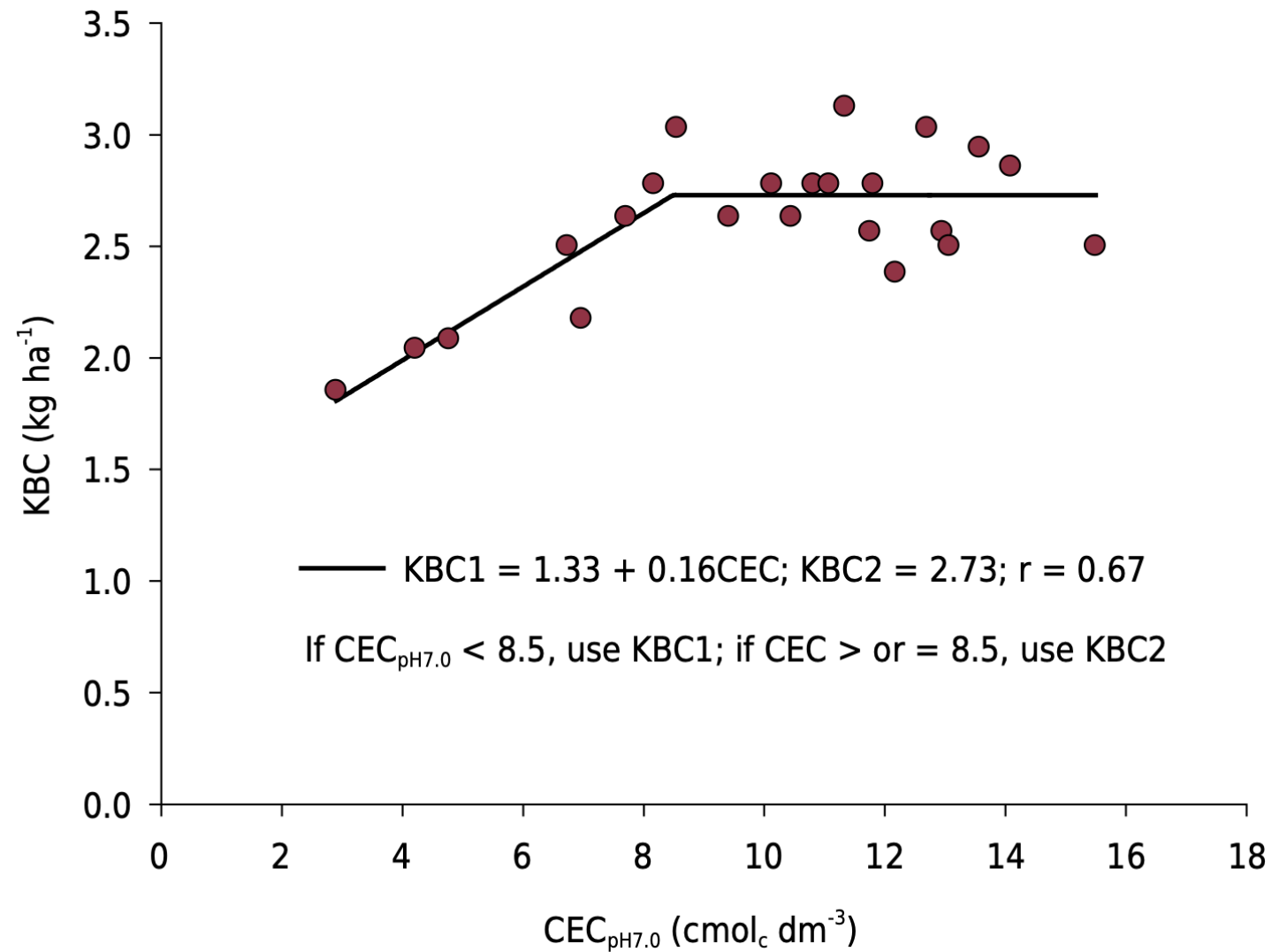
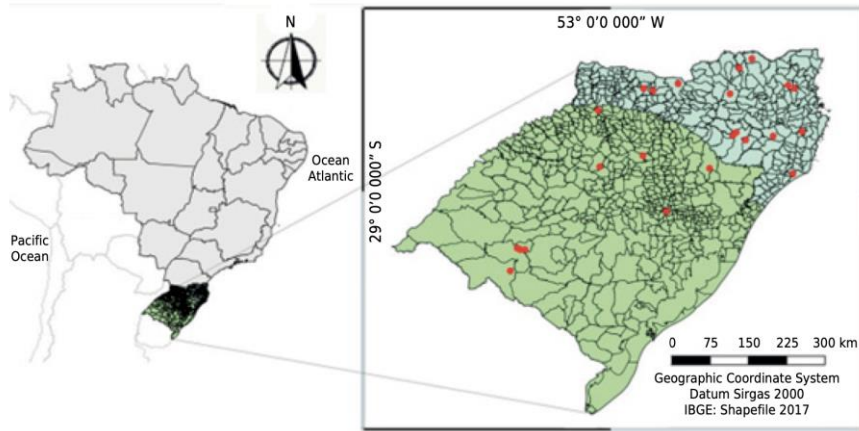


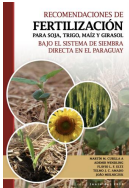
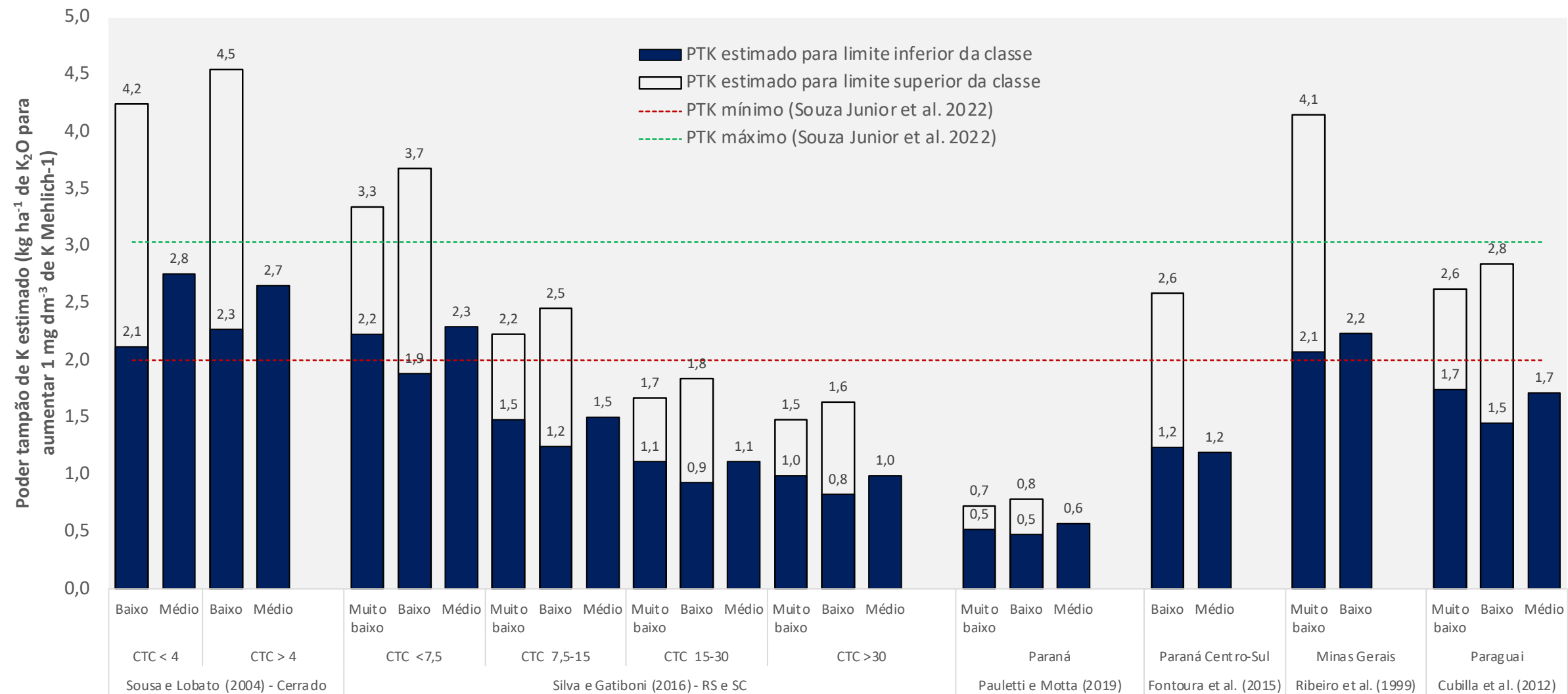
$$\text{Poder tampão de K estimado} = \frac{([\text{kg ha}^{-1} \text{ de K}_2\text{O recomendado}] - [\text{kg ha}^{-1} \text{ de K}_2\text{O exportado em 4 Mg ha}^{-1} \text{ de trigo}^*])}{([\text{teor crítico de K Mehlich-1 mg dm}^{-3}] - [\text{teor de K Mehlich-1 mg dm}^{-3} \text{ da classe}])}$$

(kg ha⁻¹ de K₂O para aumentar
1 mg dm⁻³ de K Mehlich-1)

*6,15 kg de K₂O por tonelada de trigo

Poder tampão de K de solos do RS e SC

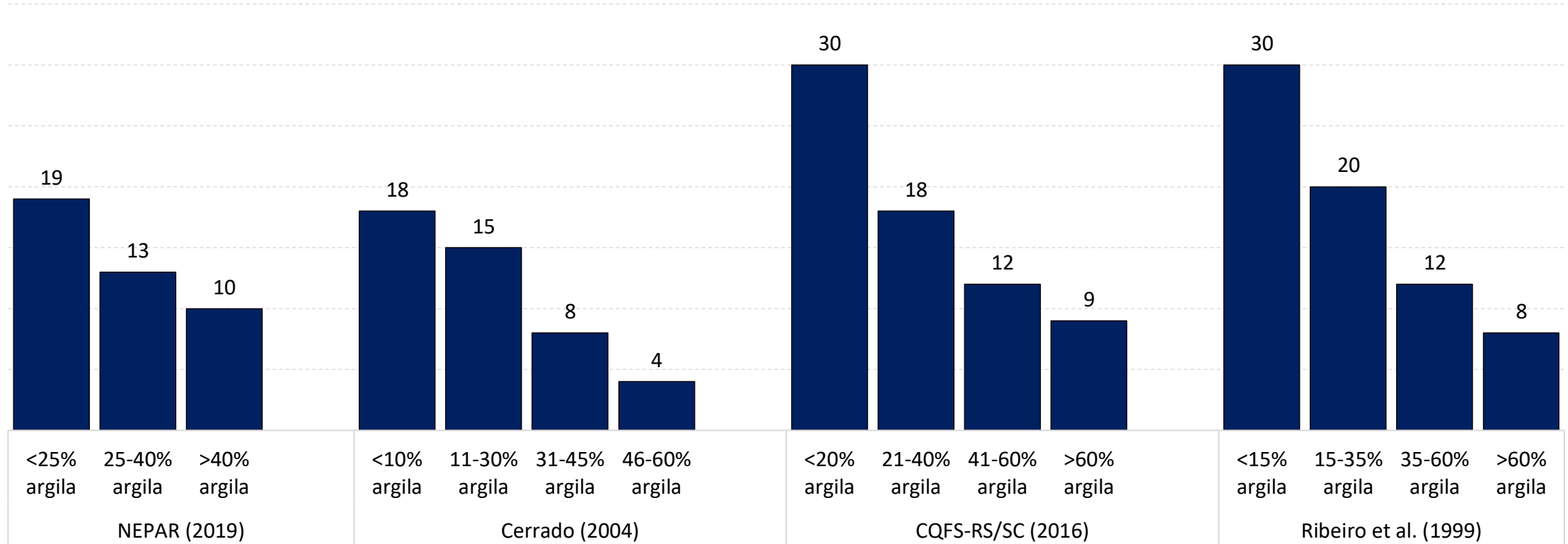




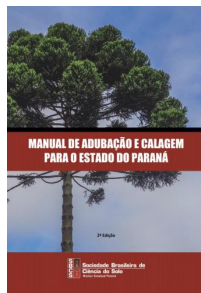


Fósforo

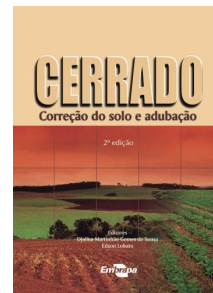
Nível crítico de fósforo extraído com Mehlich-1 em função do teor de argila



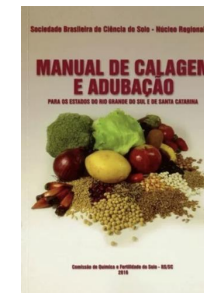
Paraná



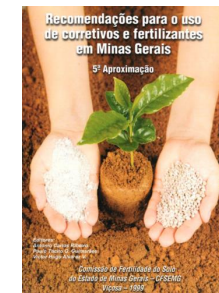
Cerrado



RS e SC

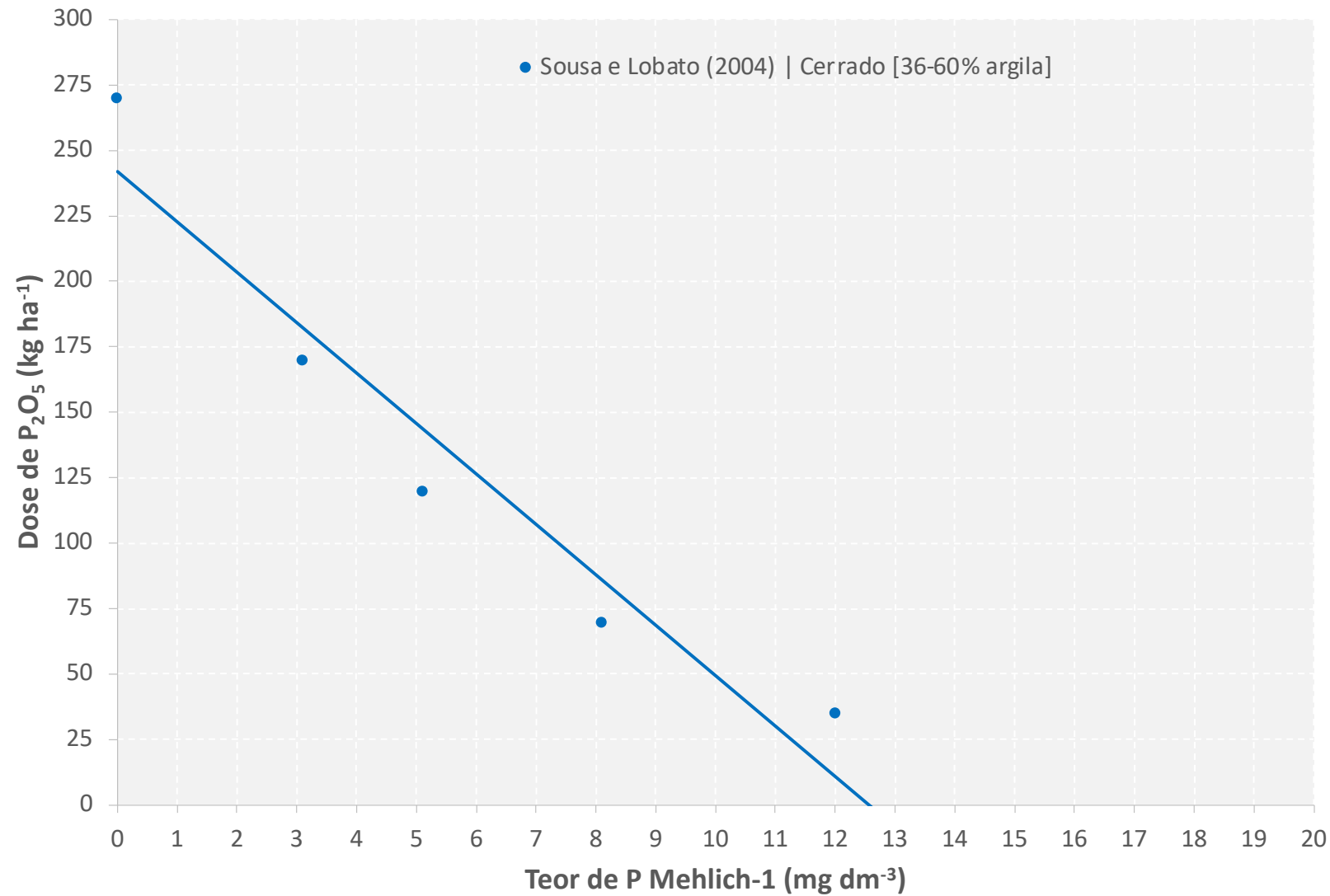
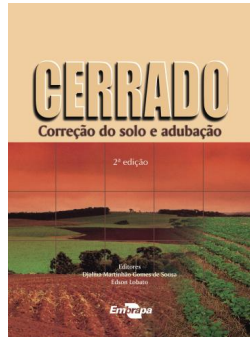


Minas Gerais



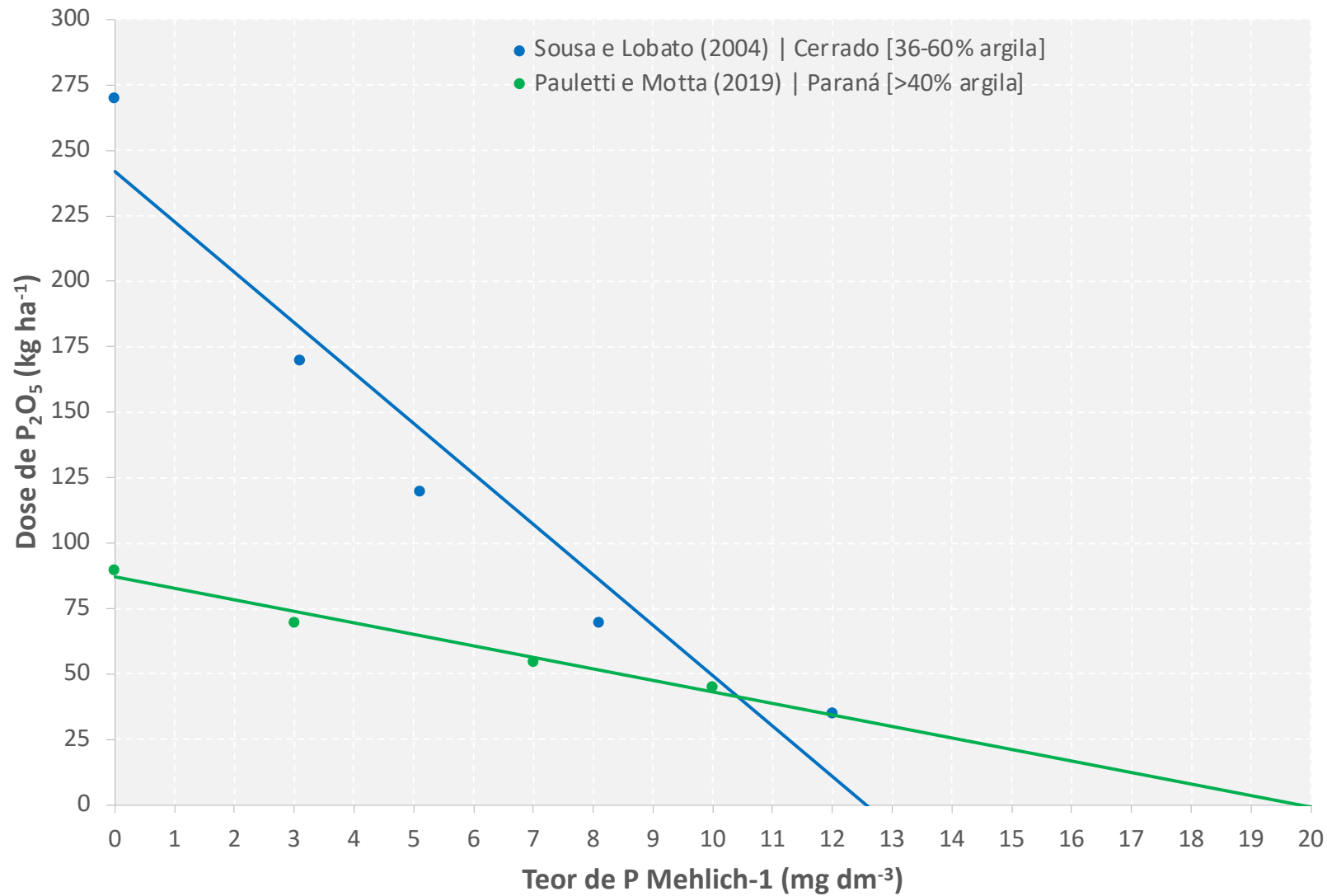
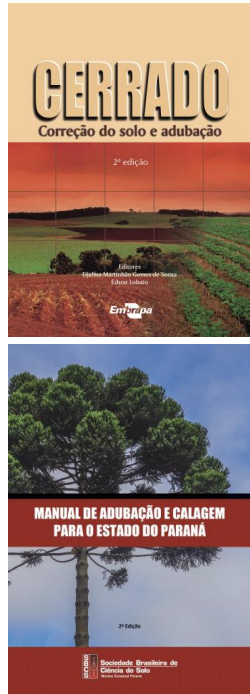
Dose de P_2O_5 para produzir 4 ton ha⁻¹ de trigo

Solos com 36-40 até 60% argila*



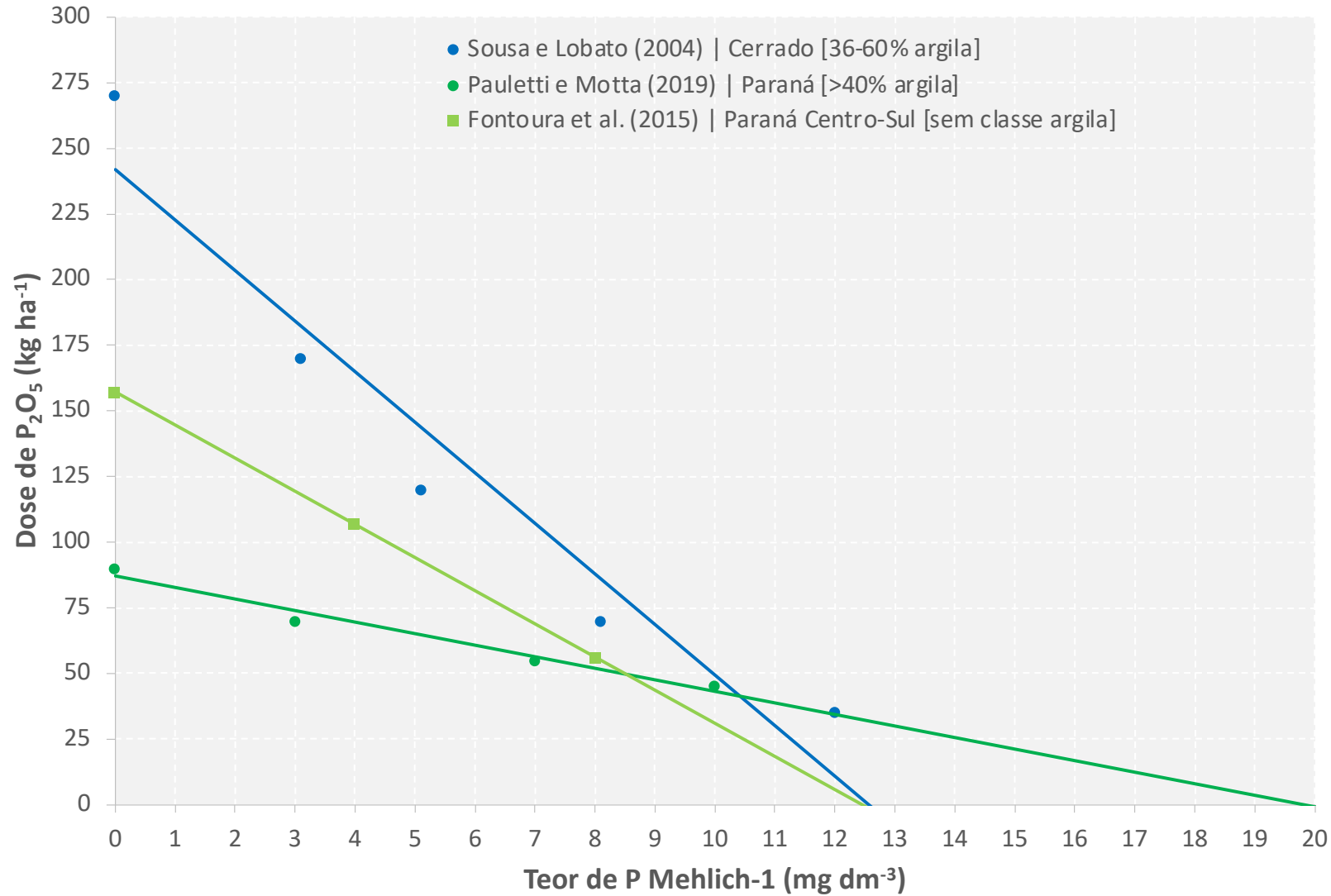
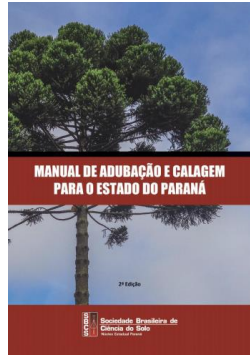
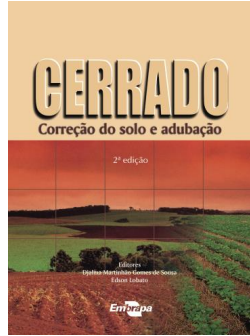
Dose de P_2O_5 para produzir 4 ton ha^{-1} de trigo

Solos com 36-40 até 60% argila*



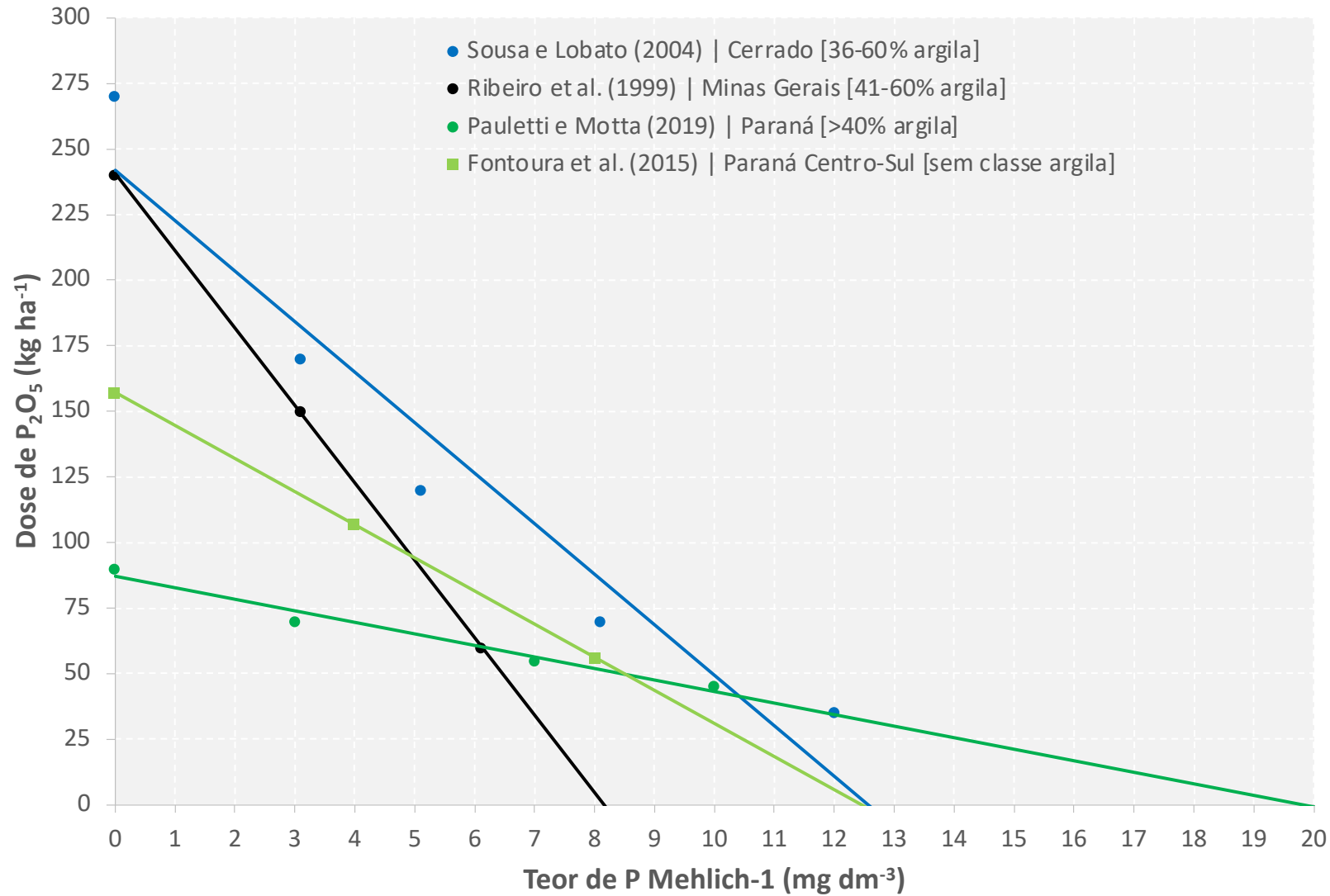
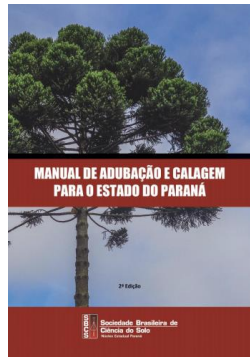
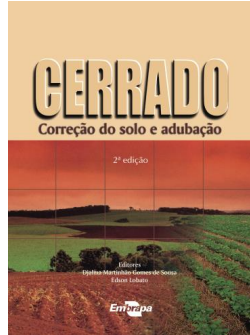
Dose de P_2O_5 para produzir 4 ton ha^{-1} de trigo

Solos com 36-40 até 60% argila*



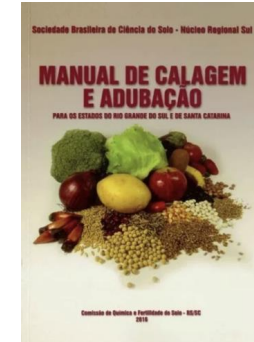
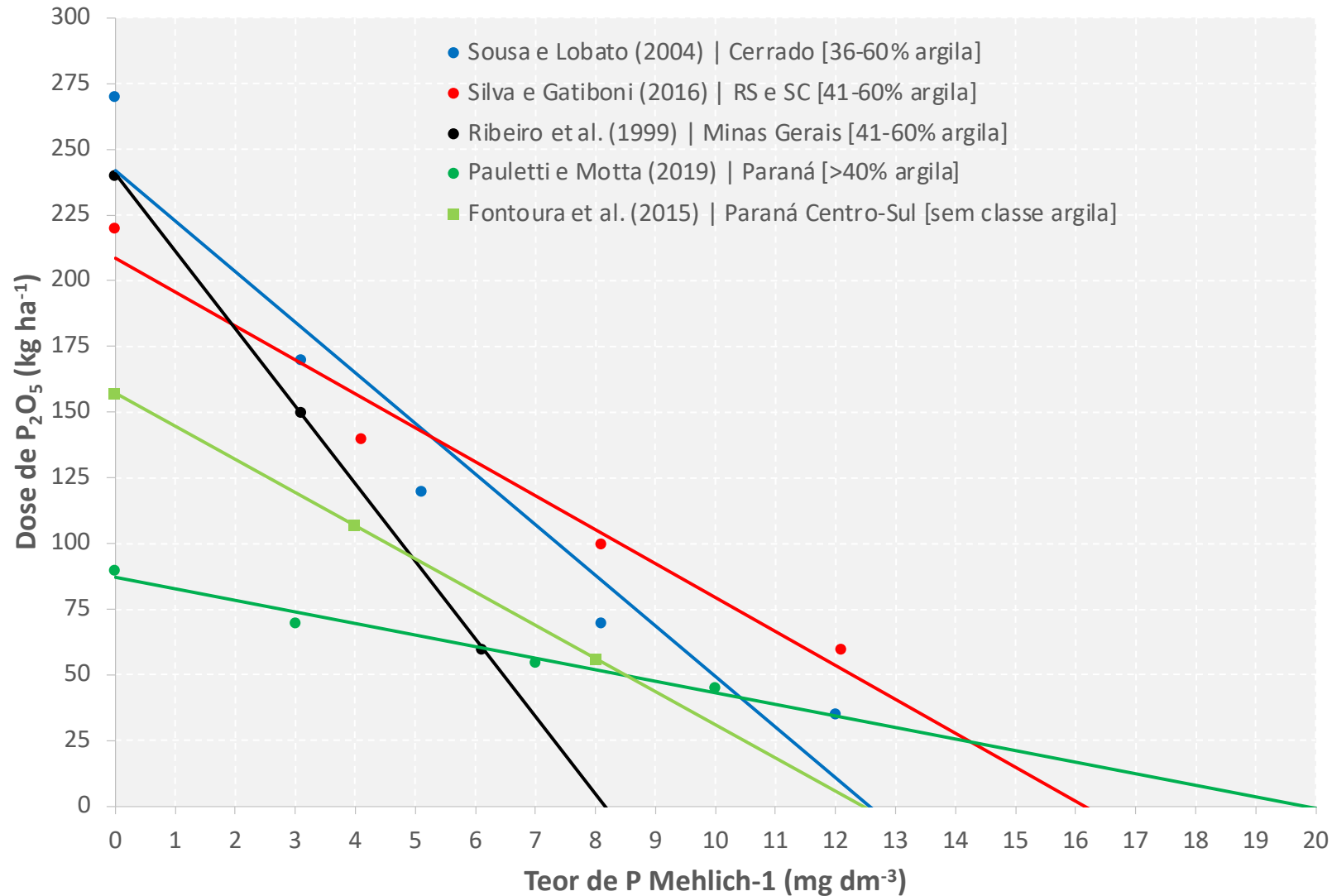
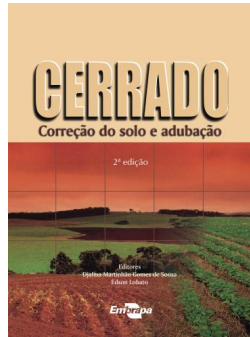
Dose de P_2O_5 para produzir 4 ton ha^{-1} de trigo

Solos com 36-40 até 60% argila*



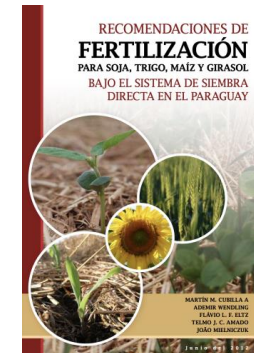
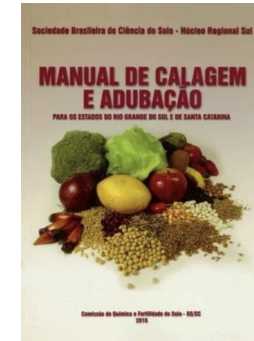
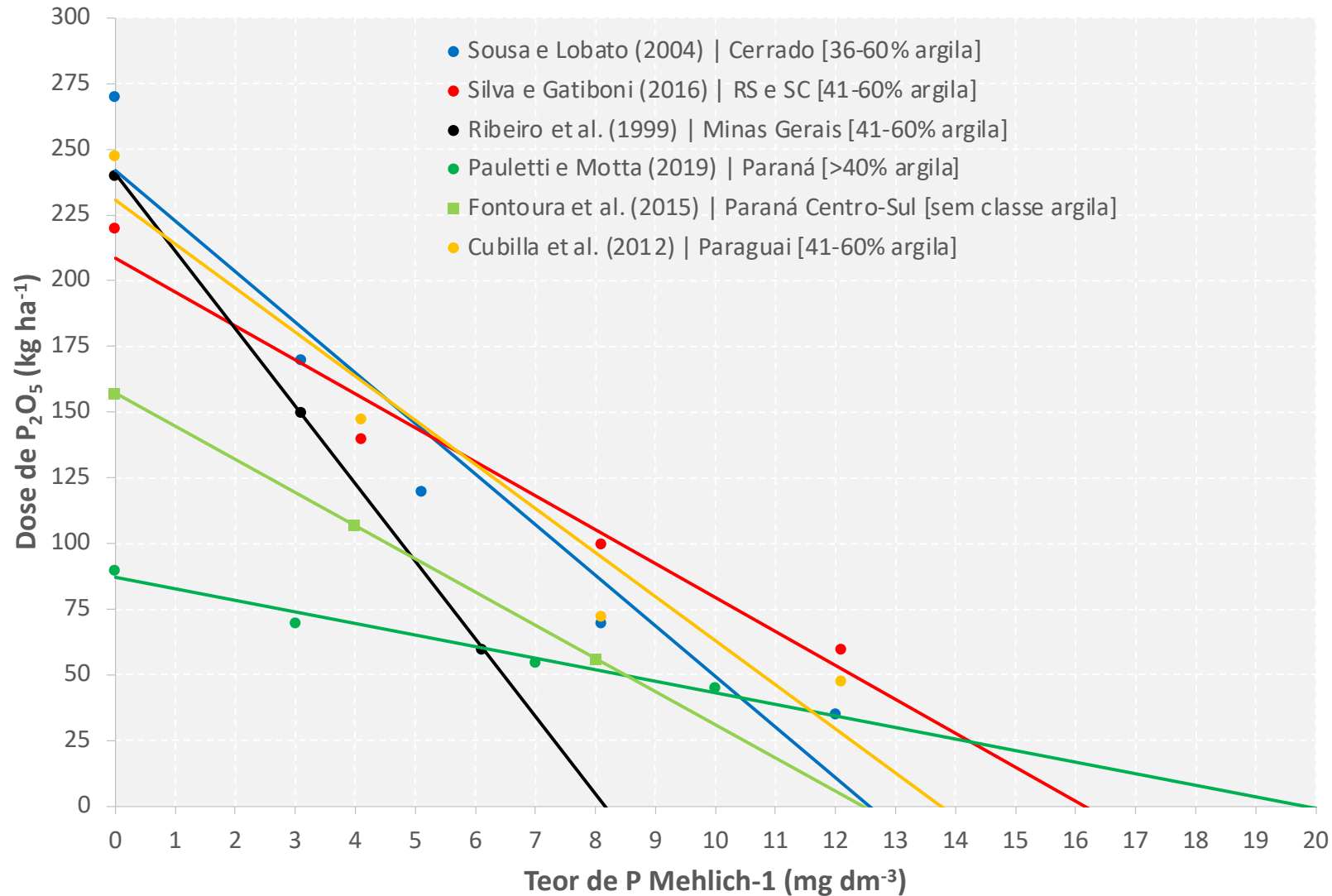
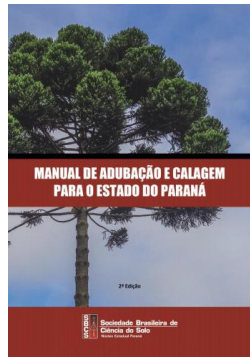
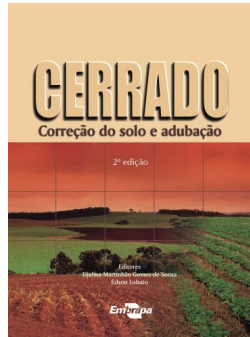
Dose de P_2O_5 para produzir 4 ton ha^{-1} de trigo

Solos com 36-40 até 60% argila*



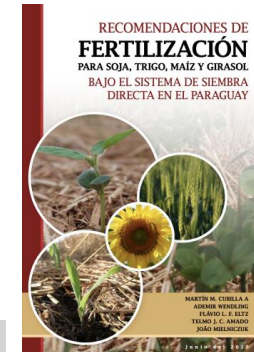
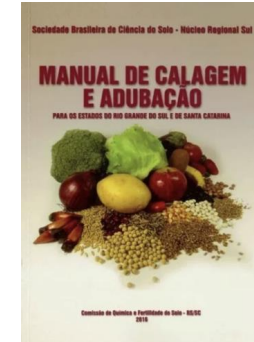
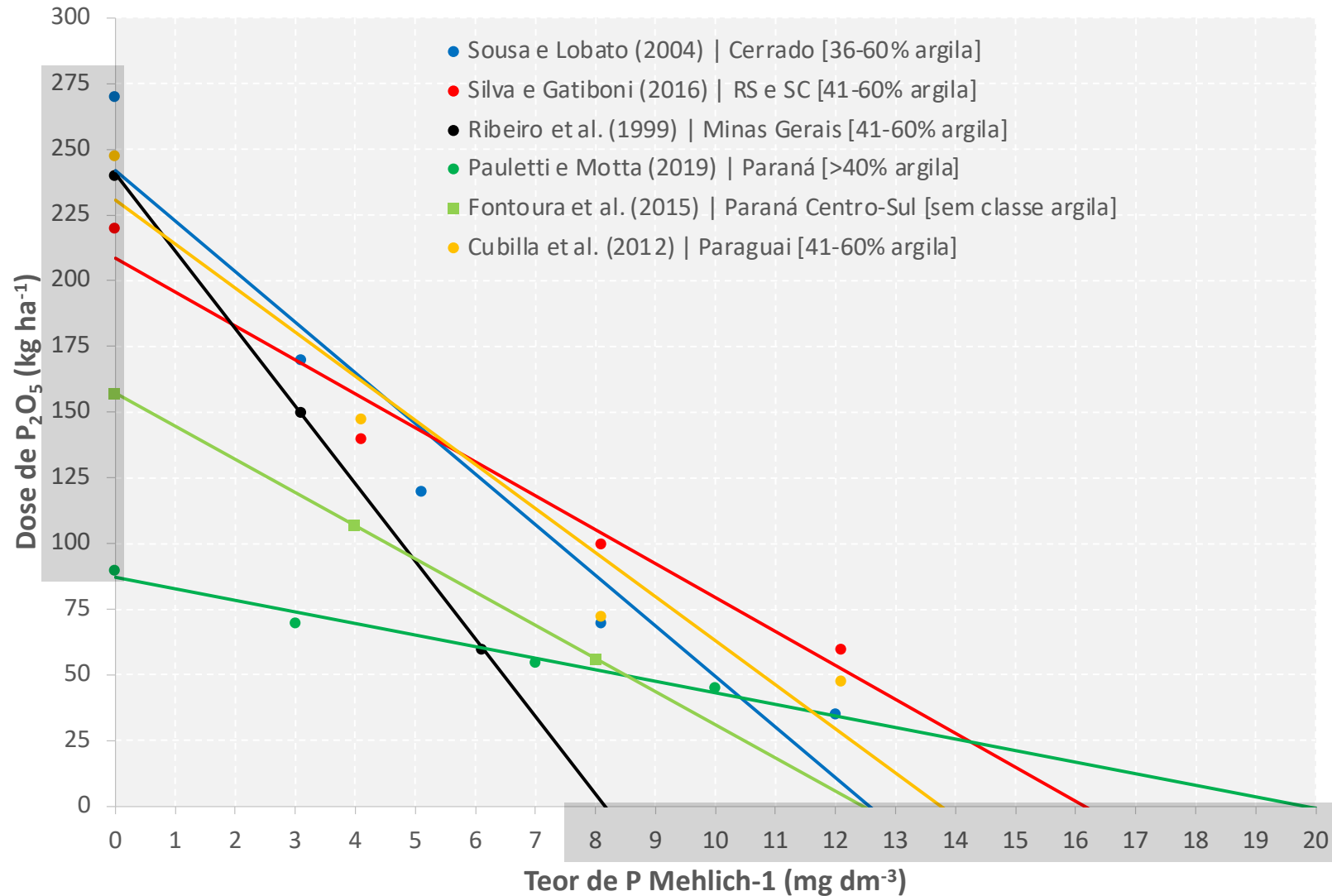
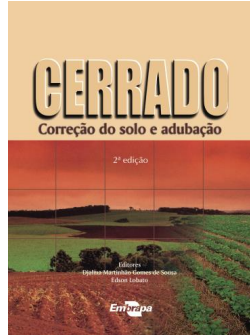
Dose de P_2O_5 para produzir 4 ton ha^{-1} de trigo

Solos com 36-40 até 60% argila*

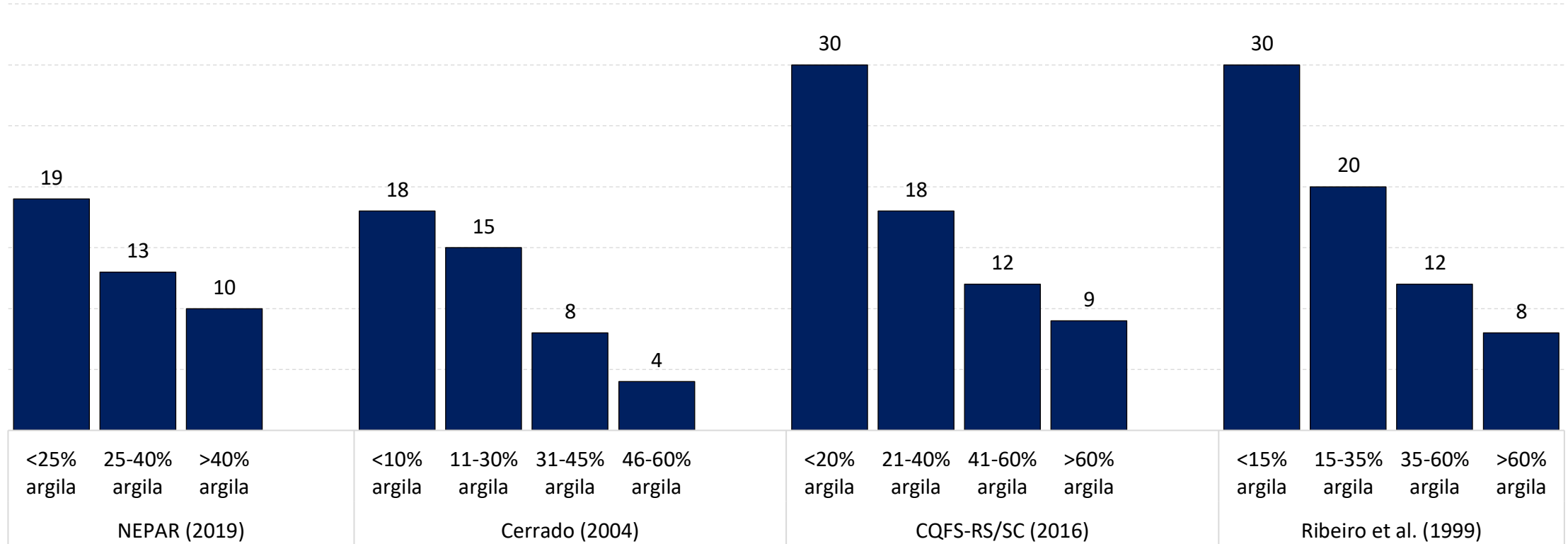


Dose de P_2O_5 para produzir 4 ton ha^{-1} de trigo

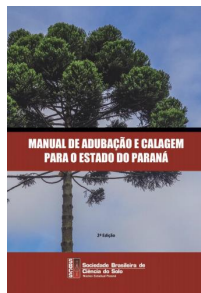
Solos com 36-40 até 60% argila*



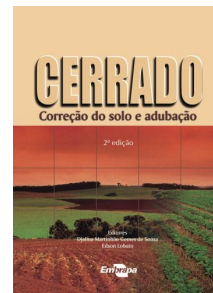
Nível crítico de fósforo extraído com Mehlich-1 em função do teor de argila



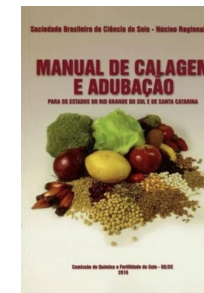
Paraná



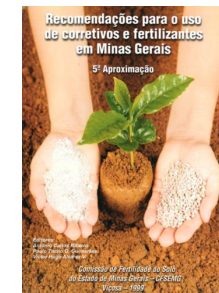
Cerrado

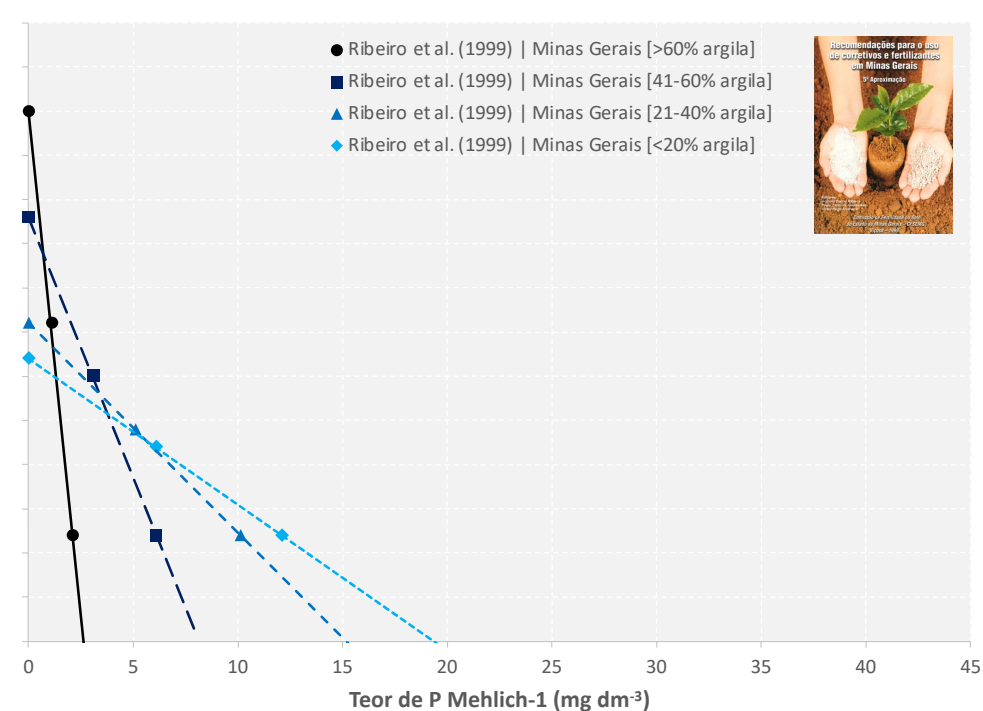
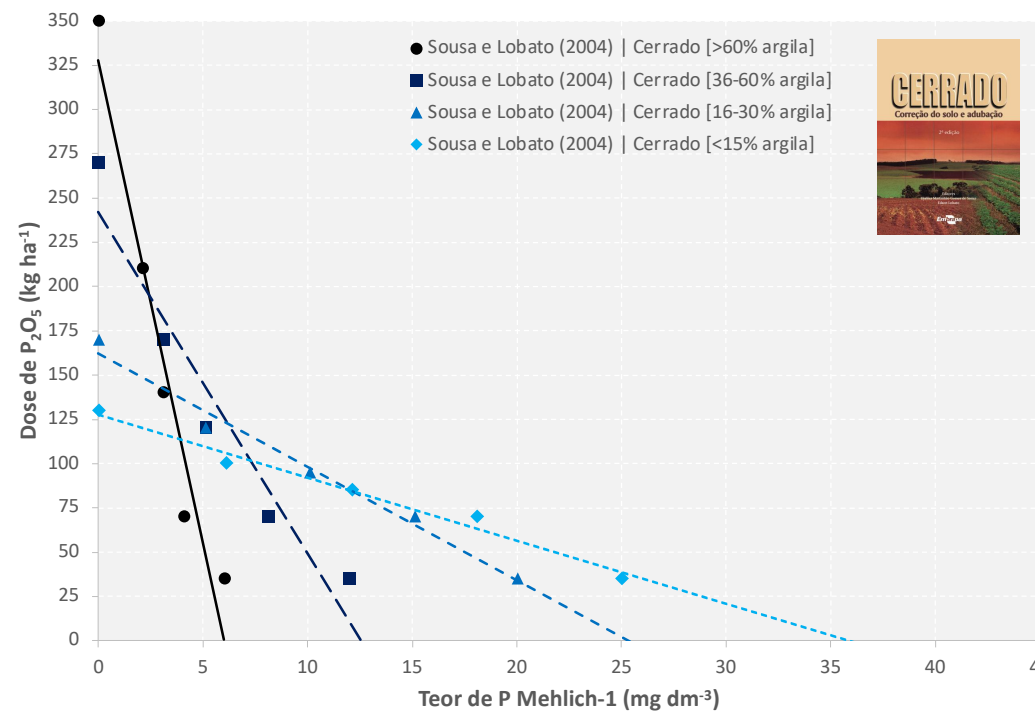


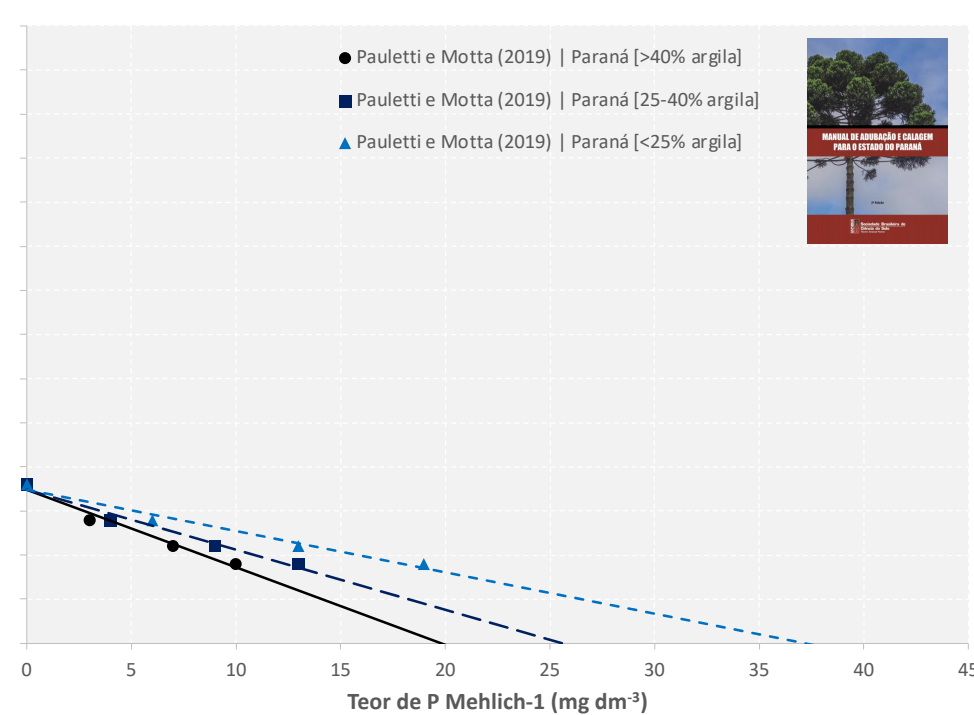
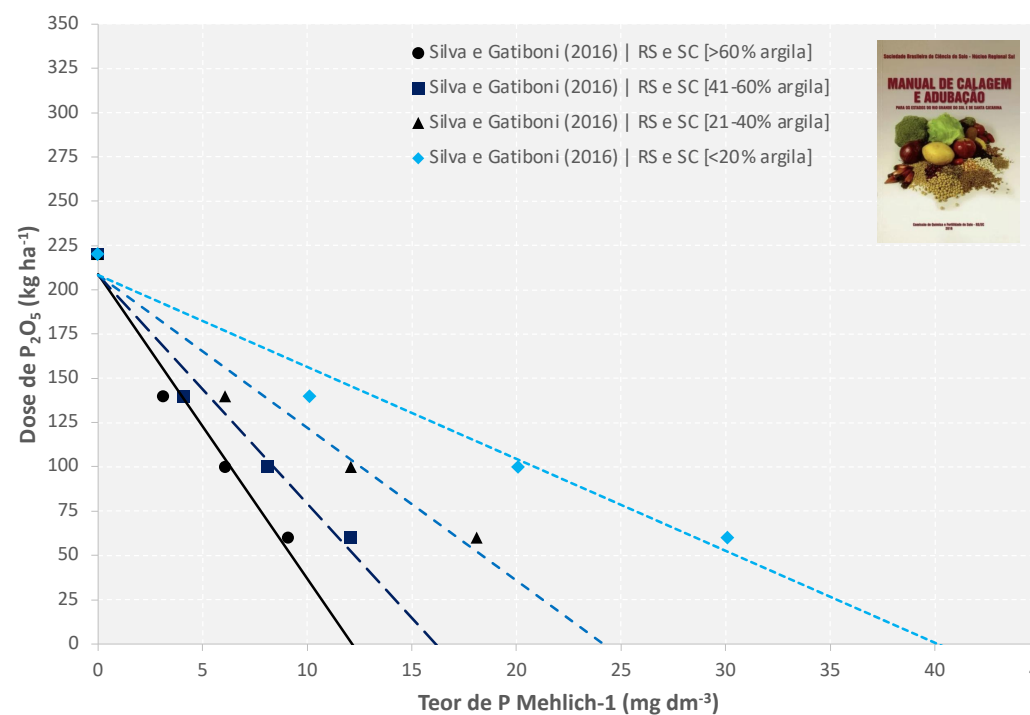
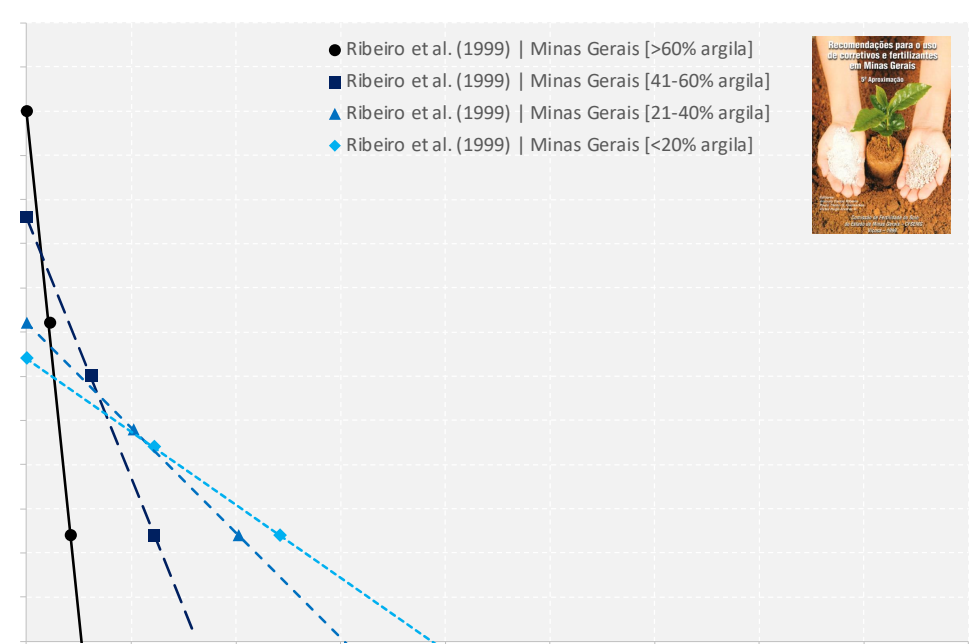
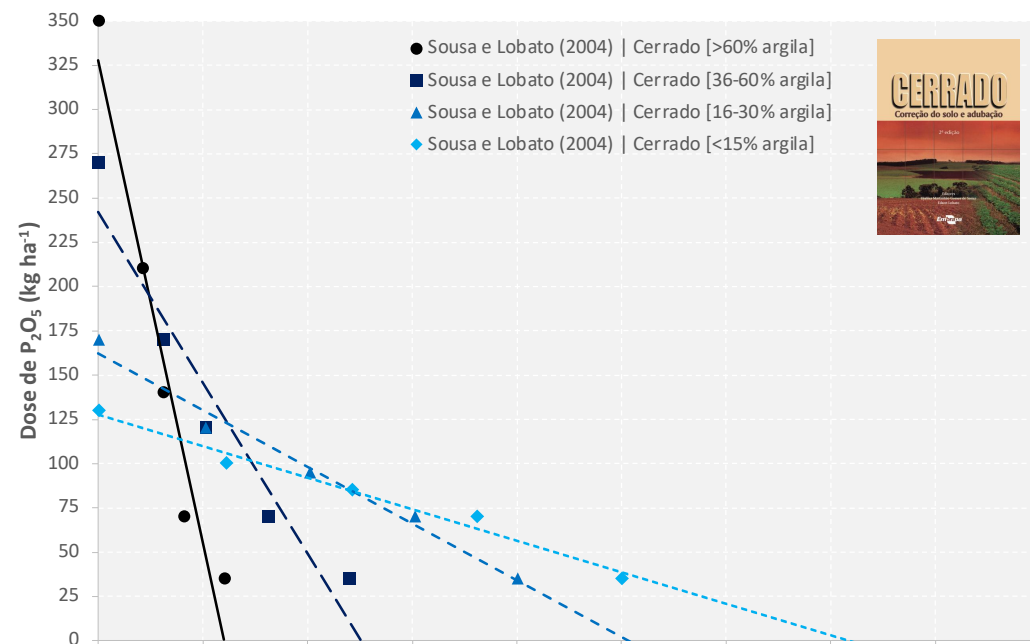
RS e SC



Minas Gerais



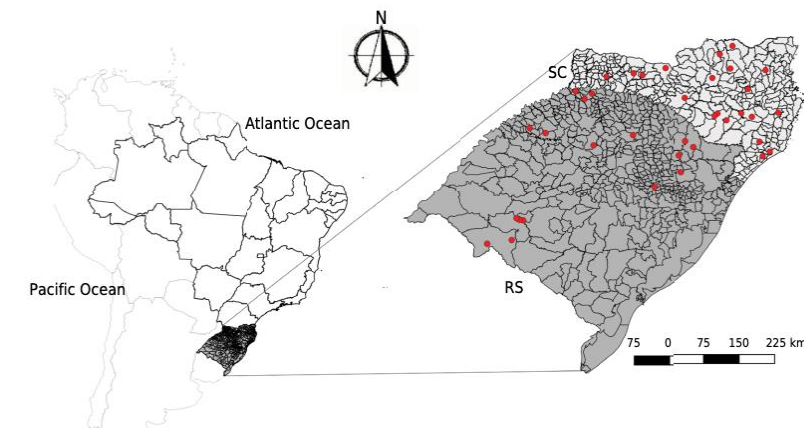




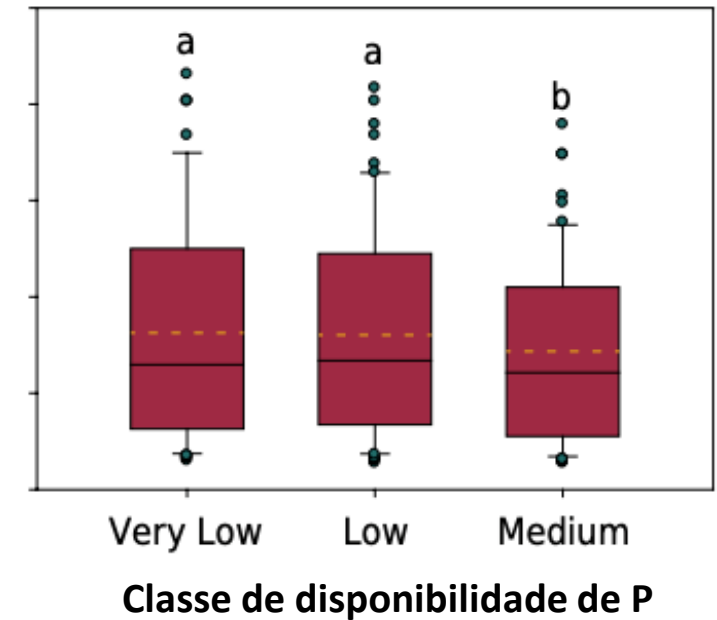
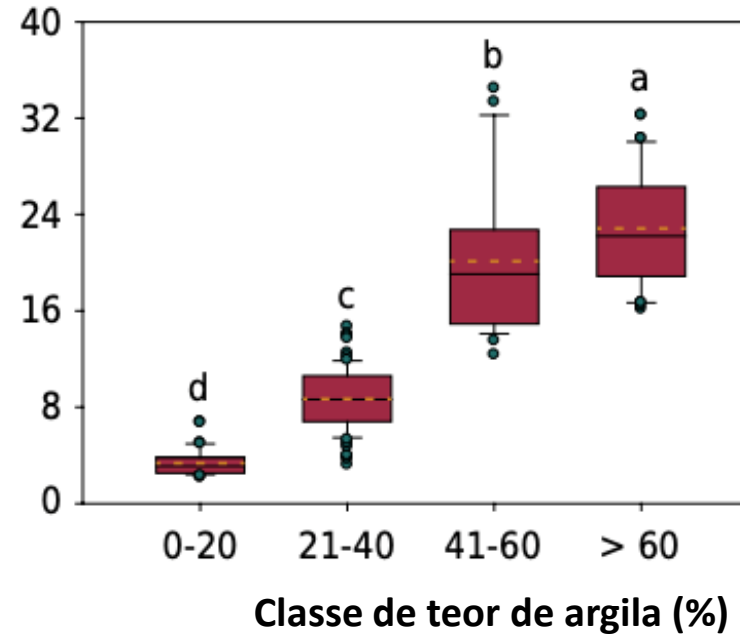
$$\text{Poder tampão de P estimado} = \frac{([\text{kg ha}^{-1} \text{ de P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ recomendado}] - [\text{kg ha}^{-1} \text{ de P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ exportado em 4 Mg ha}^{-1} \text{ de trigo}^*])}{([\text{teor crítico de P Mehlich-1 mg dm}^{-3}] - [\text{teor de P Mehlich-1 mg dm}^{-3} \text{ da classe}])}$$

(kg ha⁻¹ de P₂O₅ para aumentar
1 mg dm⁻³ de P Mehlich-1)

Poder tampão de P de solos do RS e SC



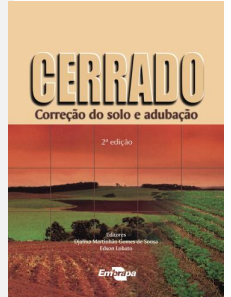
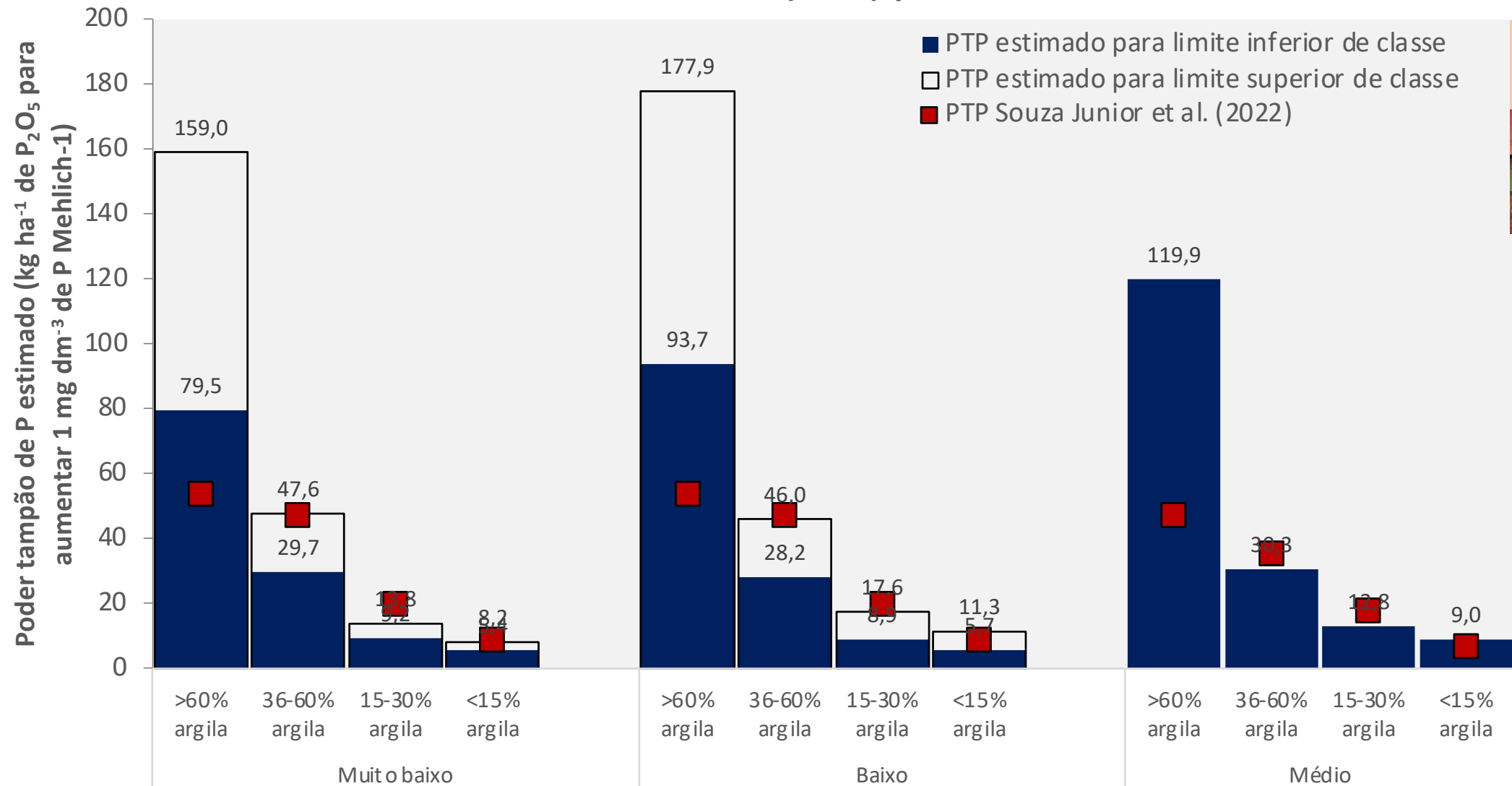
Necessidade de P para aumentar
1 mg dm⁻³ de P-Mehlich-1 (kg ha⁻¹ P₂O₅)



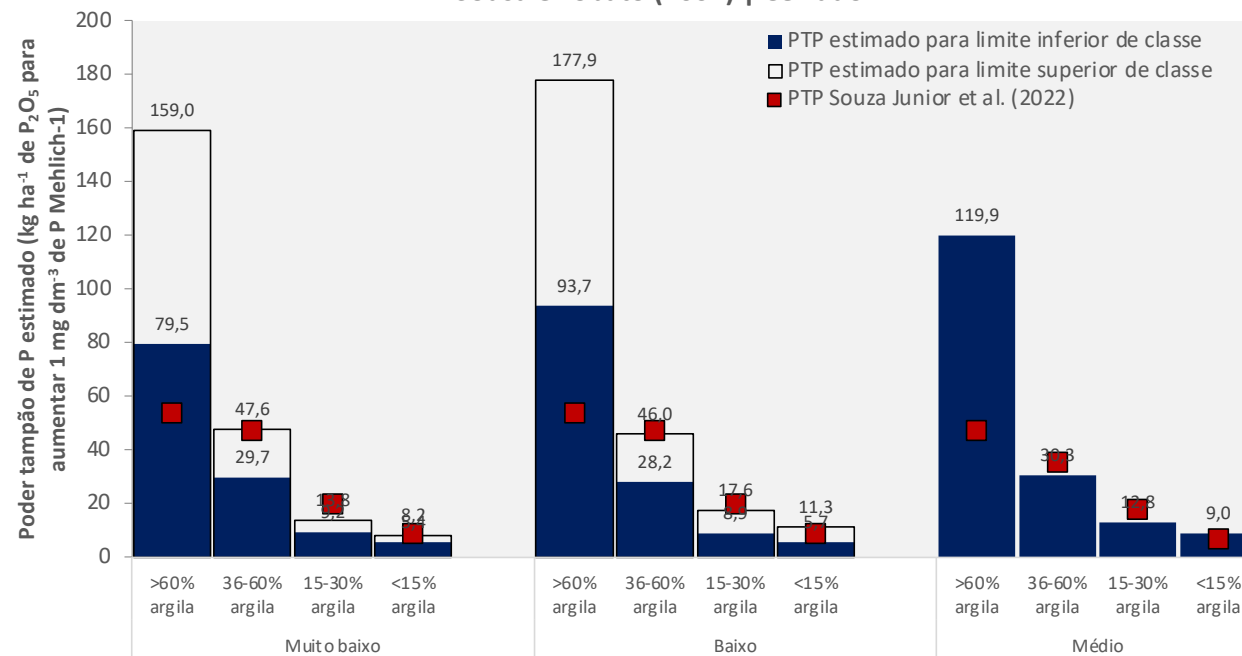
Clay classes	Phosphorus availability ranges	
	Very Low and Low	Medium
%	kg ha ⁻¹	
	<i>tr</i> ₂ P_M1 ⁽¹⁾ - 0.00-0.20 m layer	
<20	7.8	6.2
21-40	18.0	16.0
41-60	42.6	31.8
>60	48.4	42.6

⁽¹⁾ *tr*₂P_M1 represents the amounts of P₂O₅ necessary to increase the available P by 1 mg dm⁻³ by Mehlich-1.

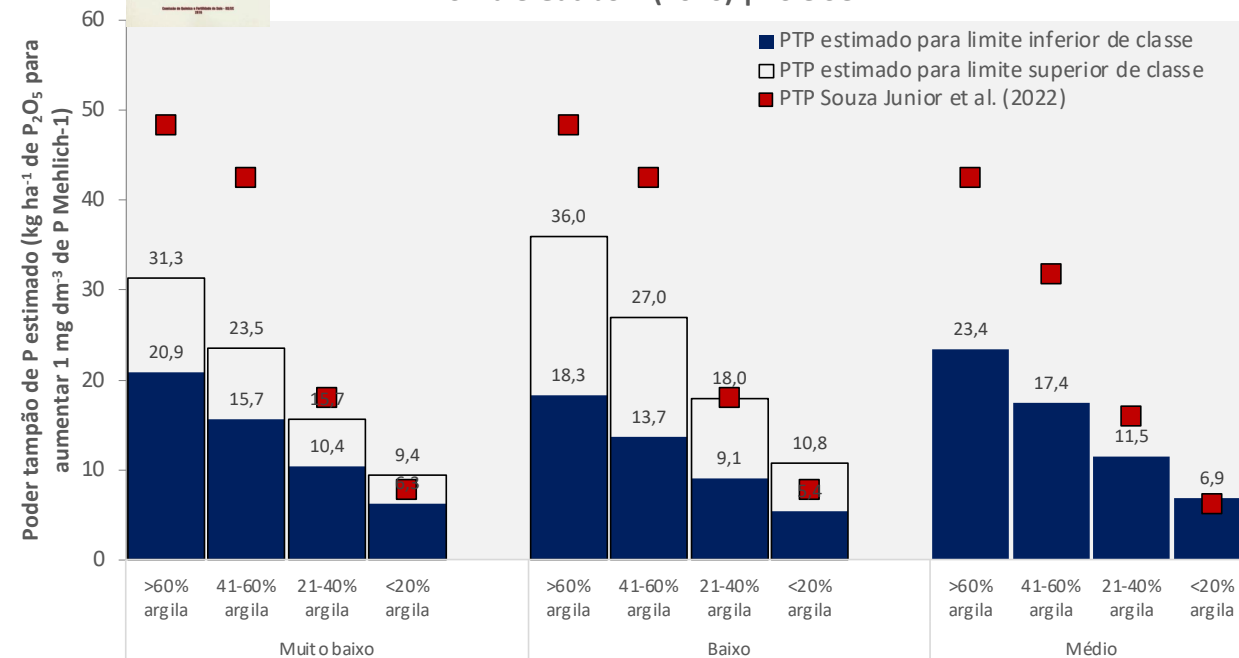
Sousa e Lobato (2004) | Cerrado



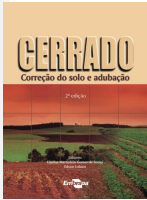
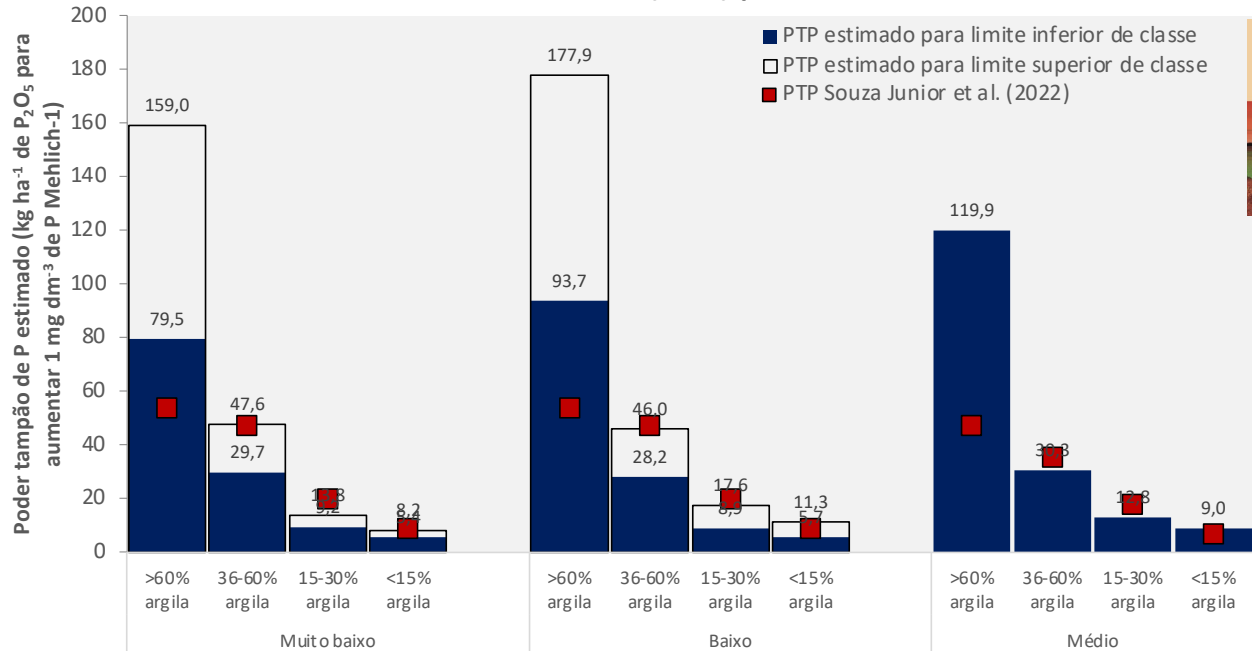
Sousa e Lobato (2004) | Cerrado



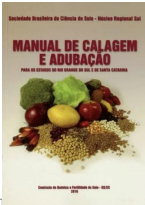
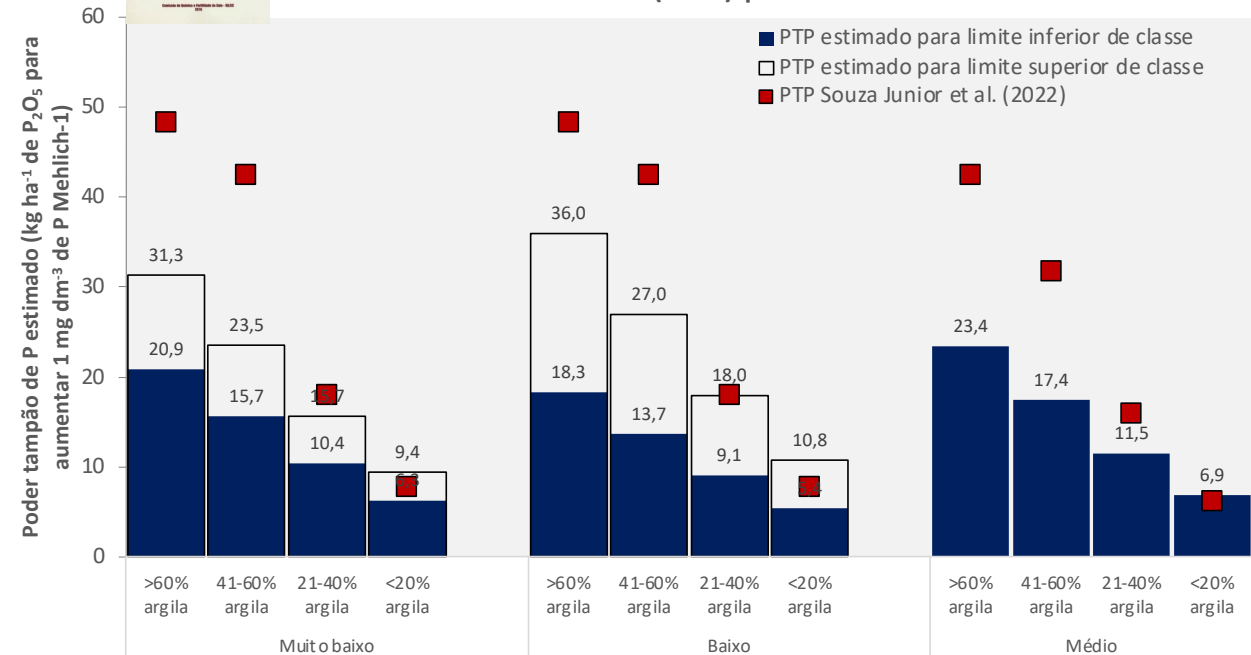
Silva e Gatiboni (2016) | RS e SC



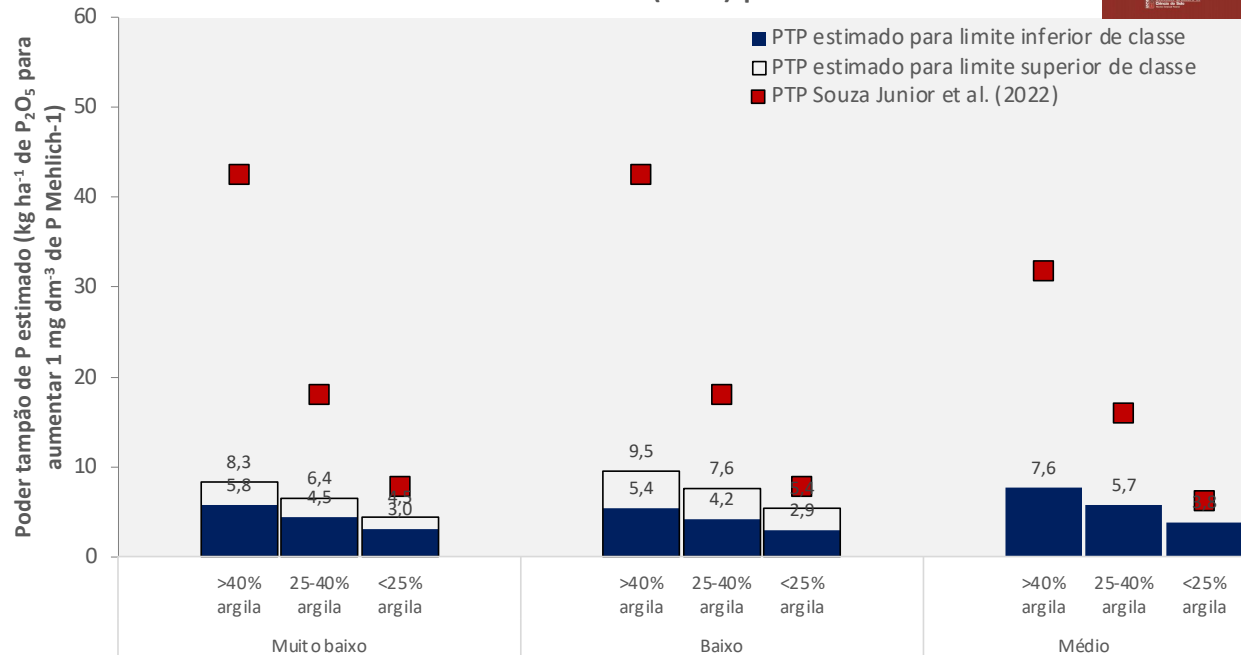
Sousa e Lobato (2004) | Cerrado



Silva e Gatiboni (2016) | RS e SC



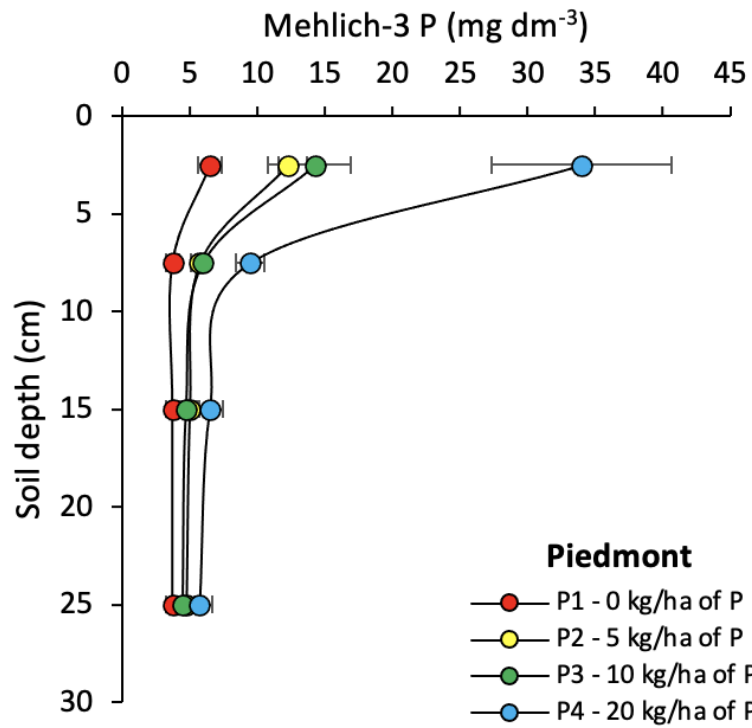
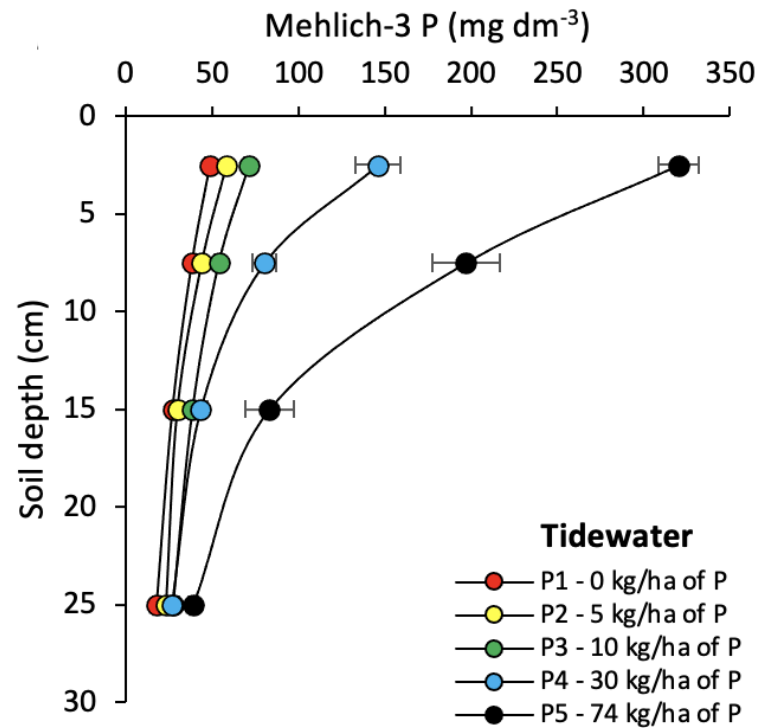
Pauletti e Motta (2019) | Paraná





Fatores adicionais

Efeito da camada diagnóstica



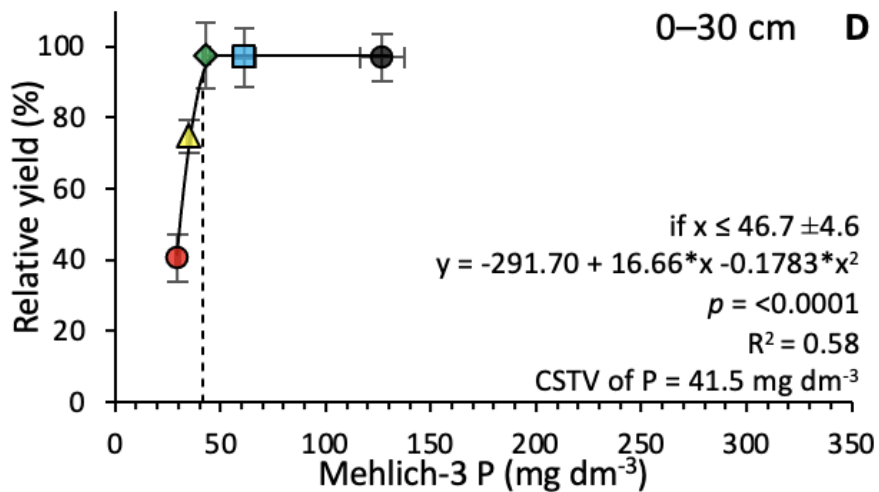
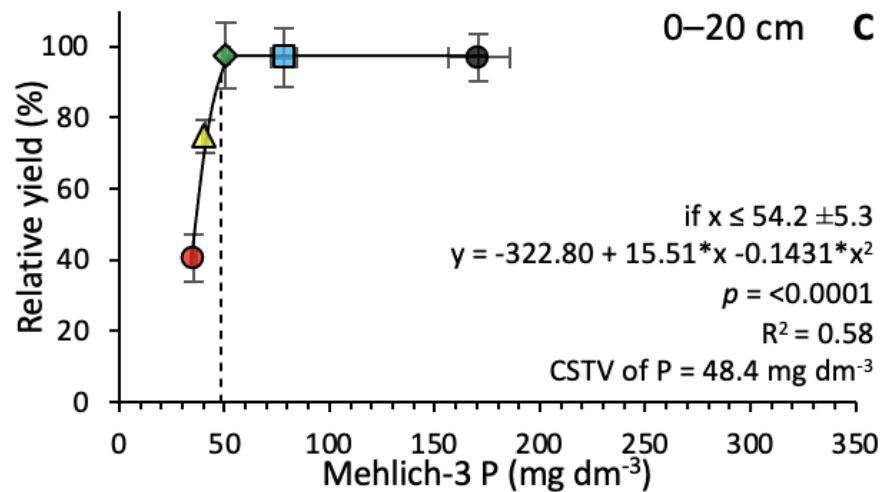
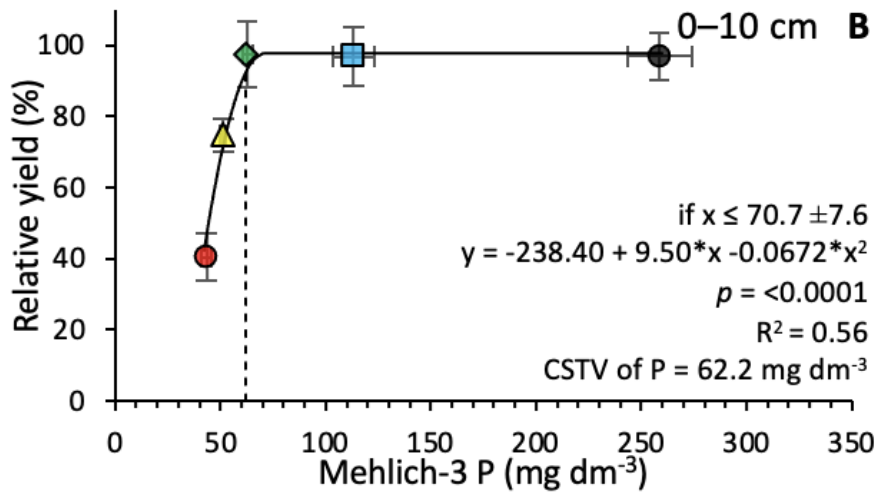
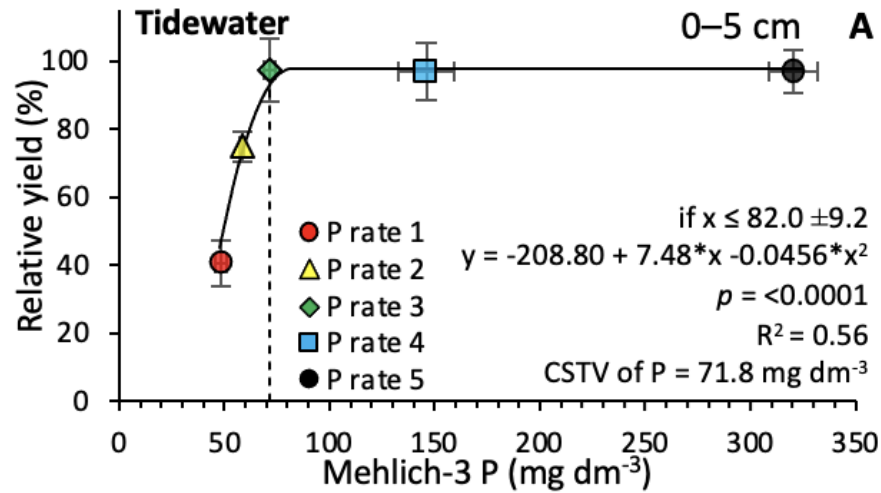
Experimentos de longo prazo com doses de P

Tidewater Research Station –
1966 (56 anos)

Piedmont Research Station –
1985 (37 anos)

Estado da Carolina do Norte –
EUA

Efeito da camada diagnóstica



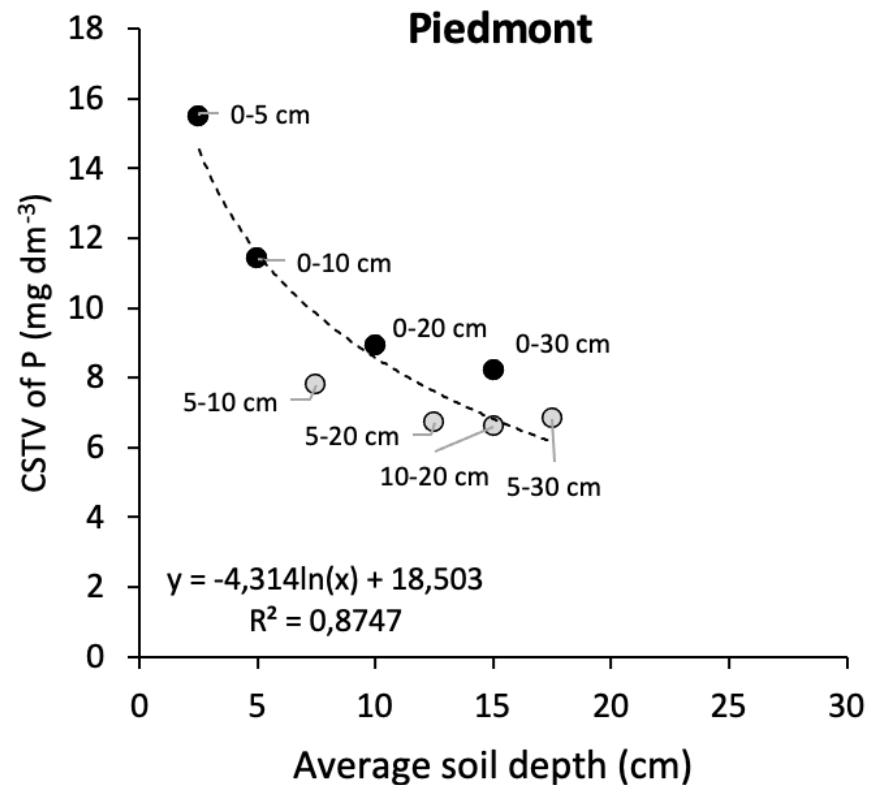
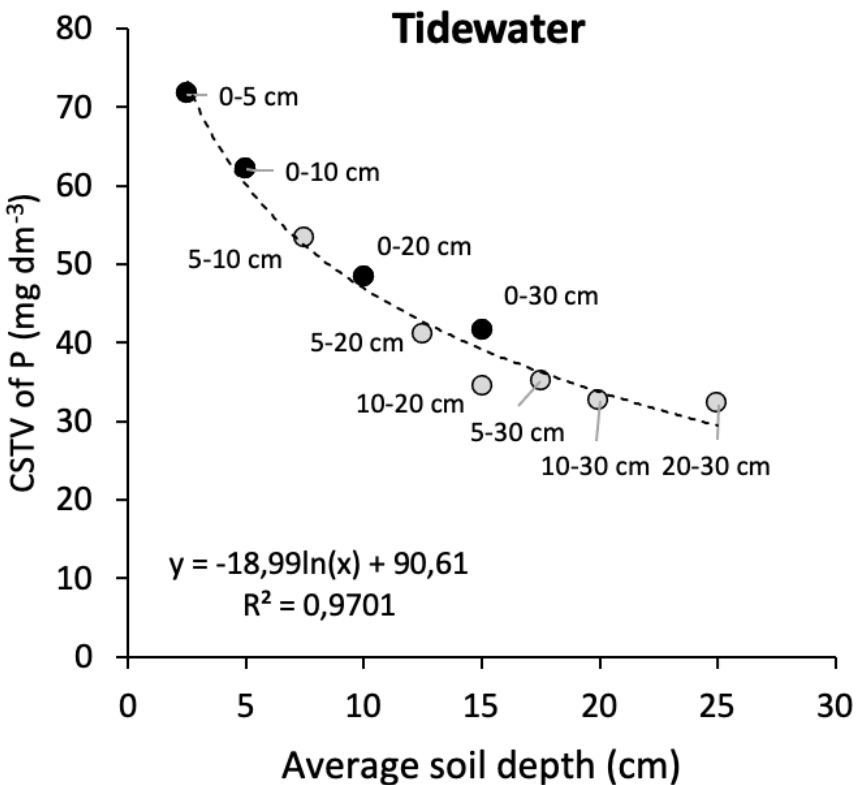
Experimentos de longo prazo com doses de P

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Estado da Carolina do Norte – EUA

Efeito da camada diagnóstica



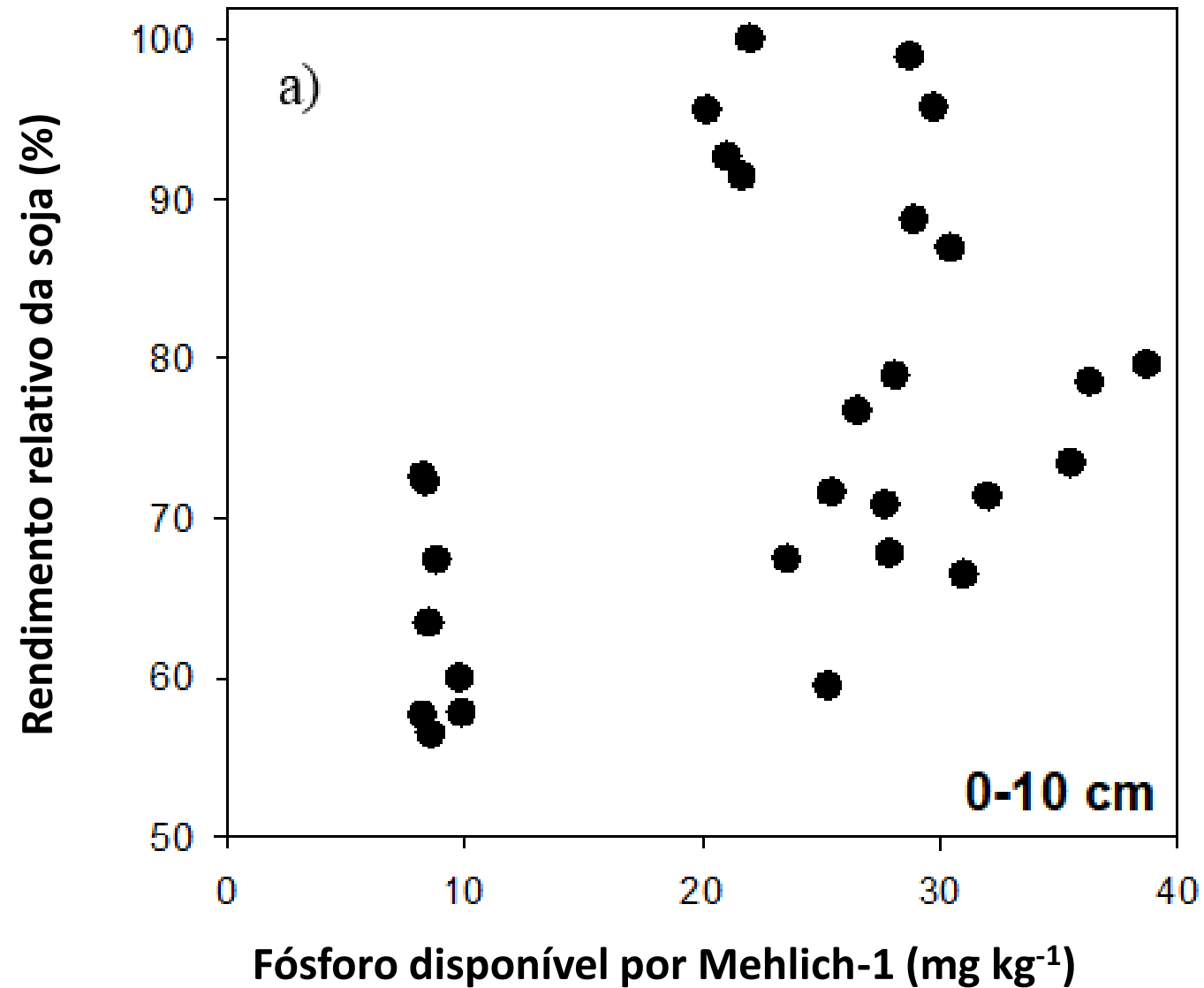
**Experimentos de longo prazo
com doses de P**

Tidewater Research Station –
1966 (56 anos)

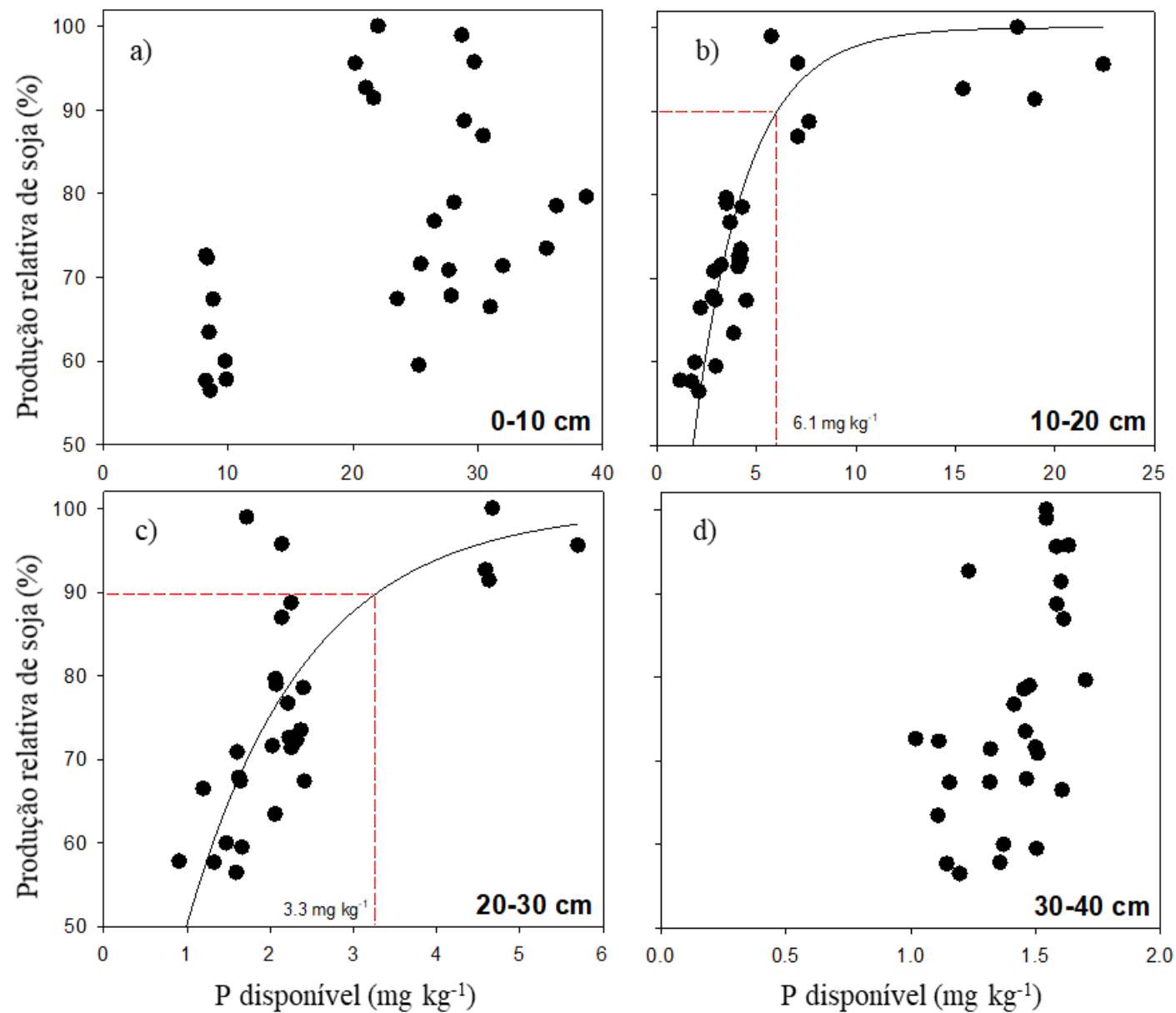
Piedmont Research Station –
1985 (37 anos)

Estado da Carolina do Norte –
EUA

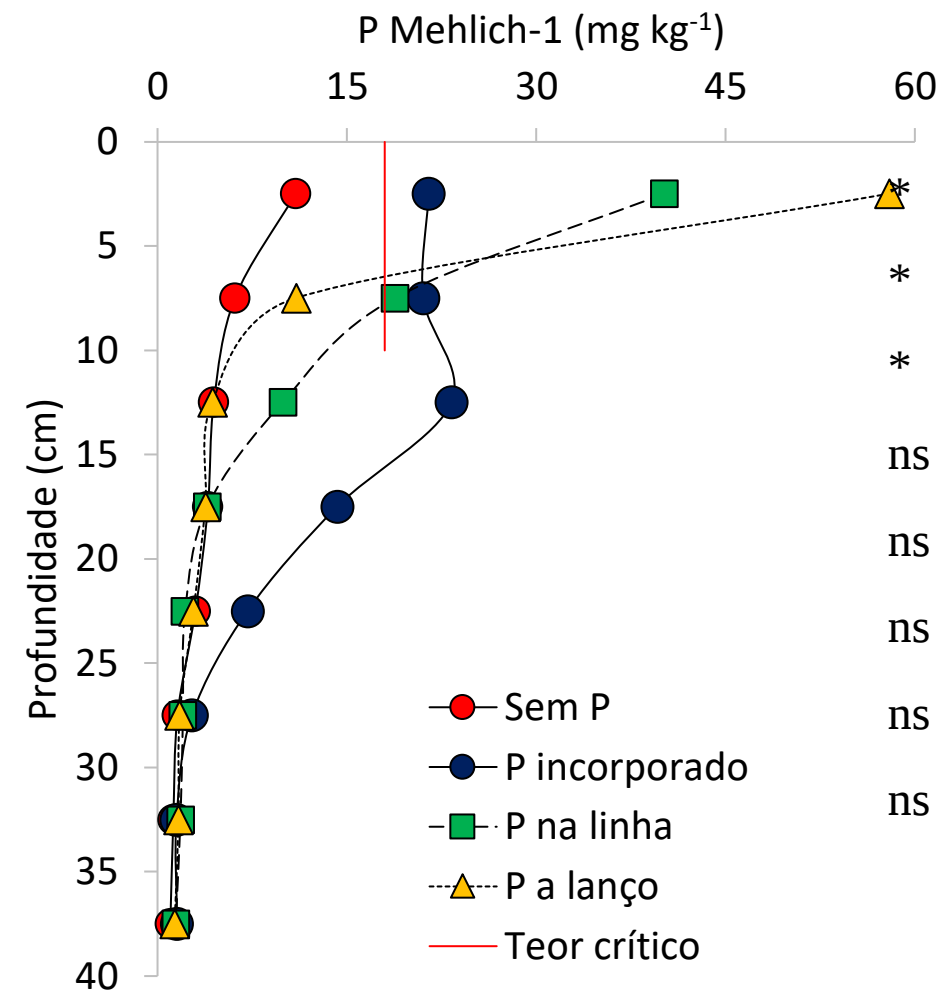
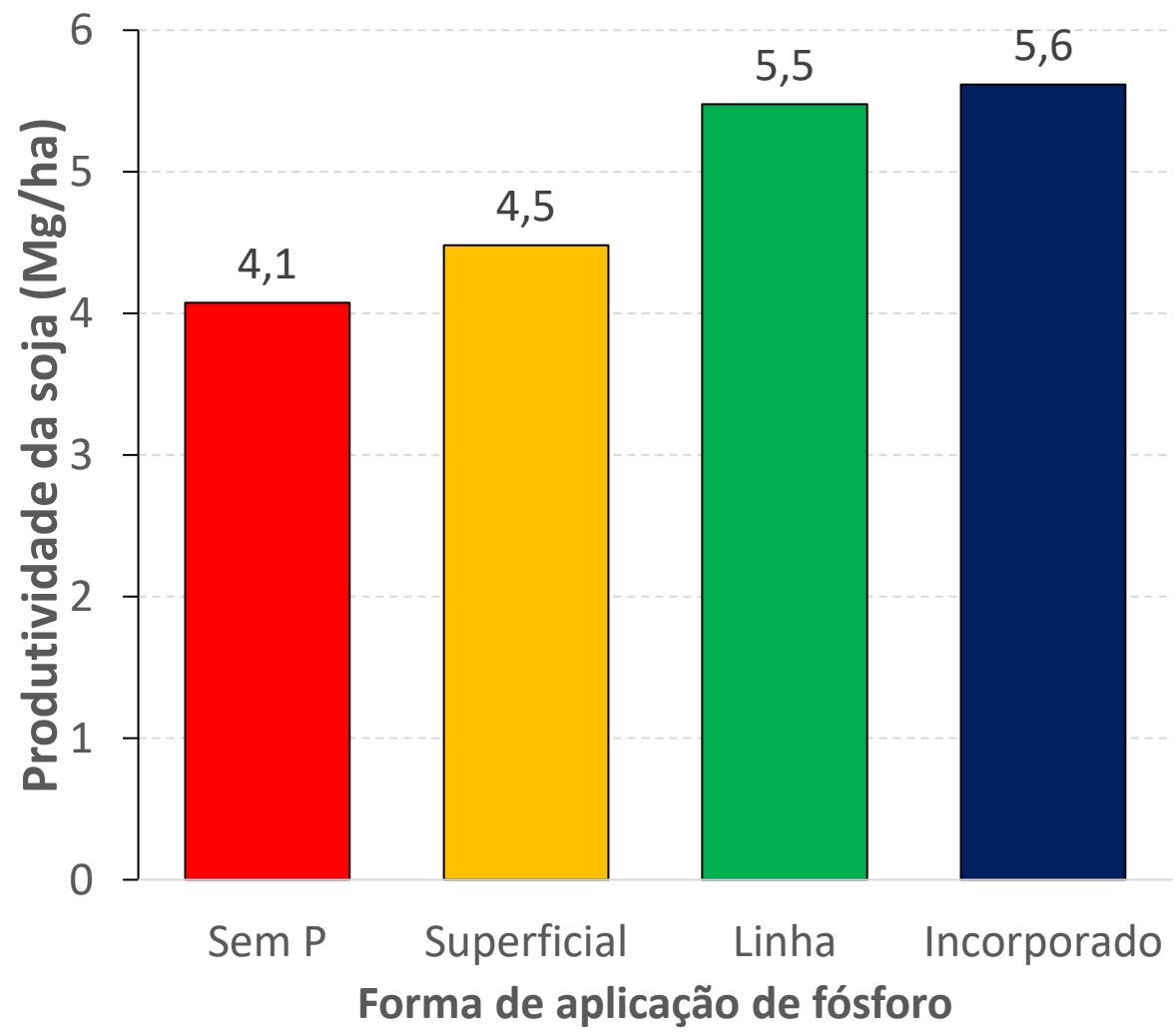
Efeito da camada diagnóstica



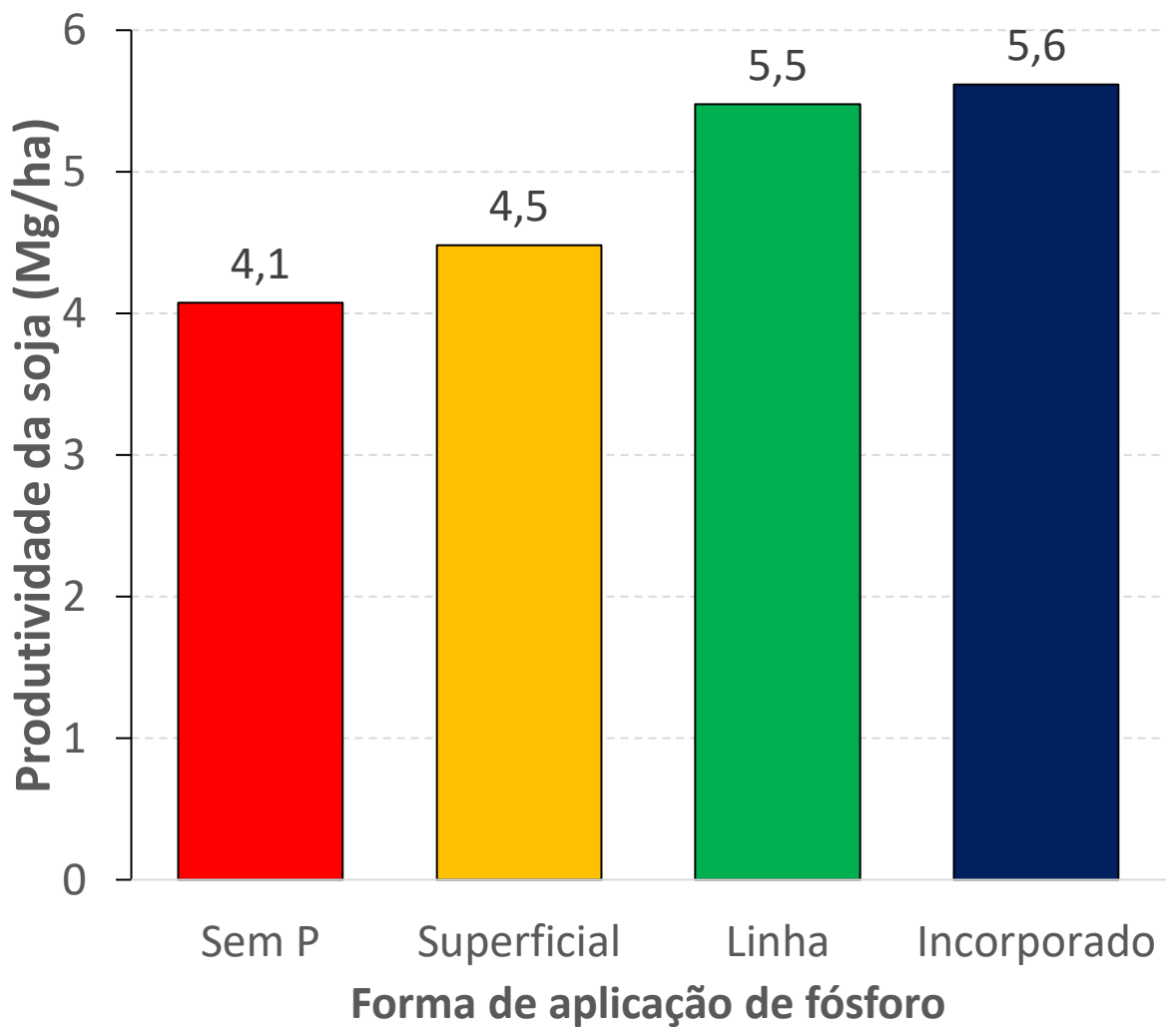
Efeito da camada diagnóstica



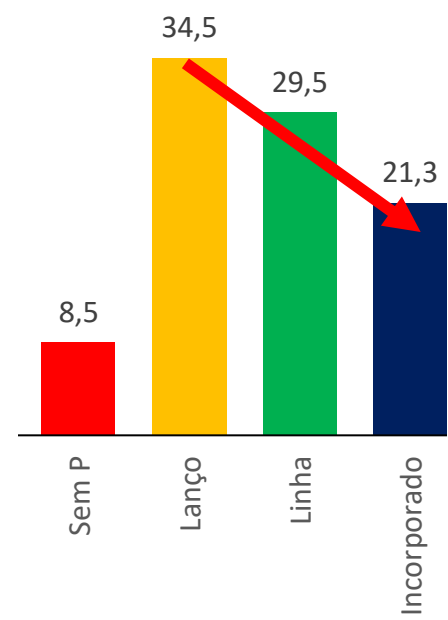
Efeito da camada diagnóstica



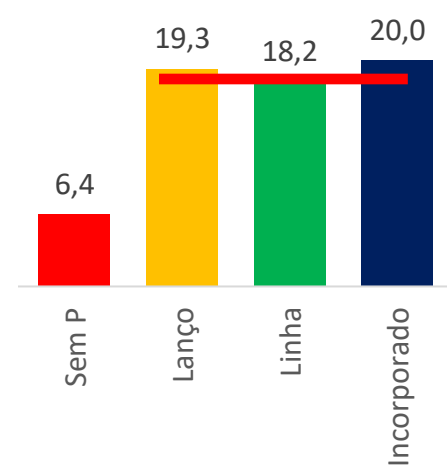
Efeito da camada diagnóstica



Teor de P Mehlich-1
na camada de 0-10 cm
(mg/kg)

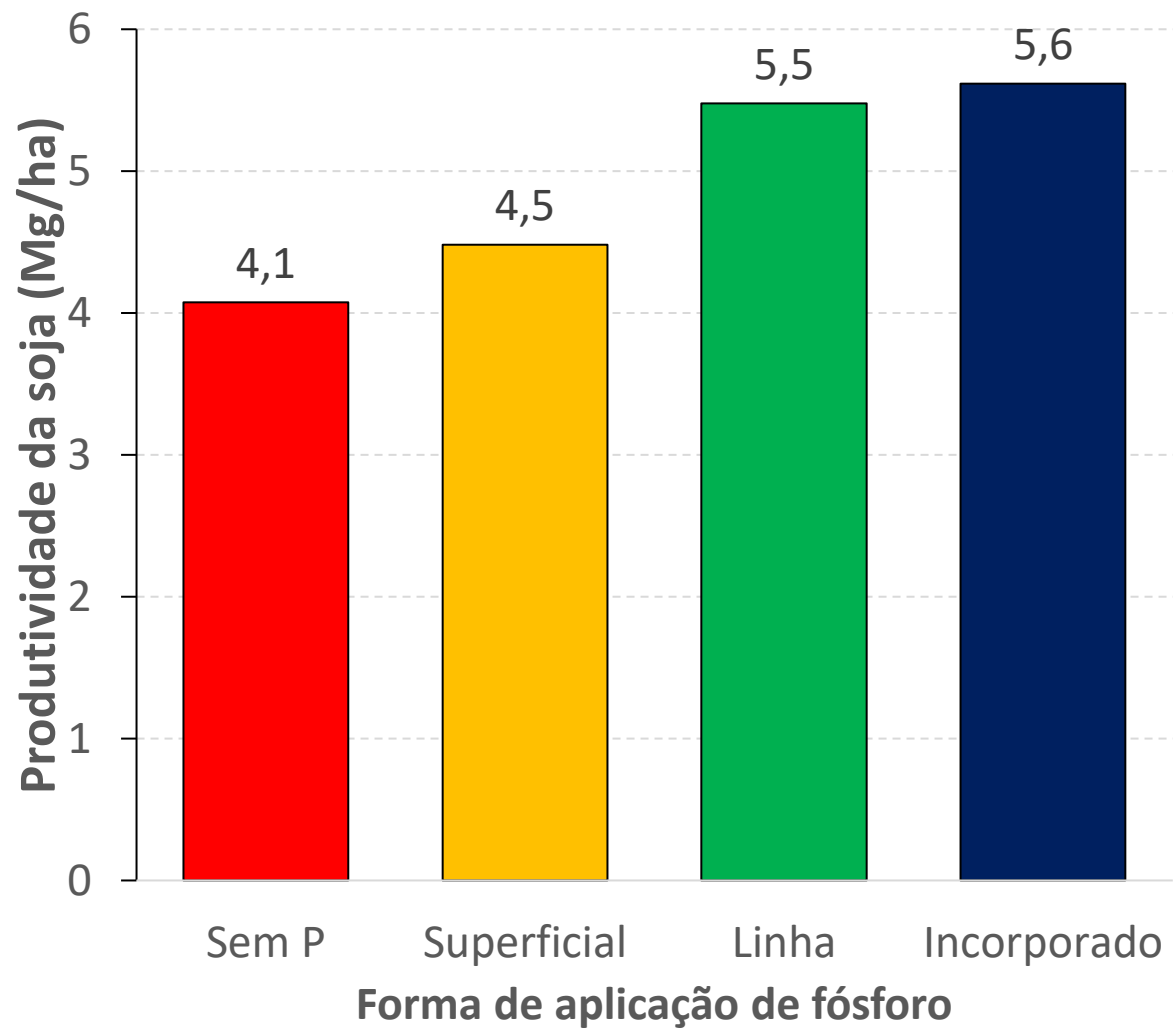


Teor de P Mehlich-1
na camada de 0-20 cm
(mg/kg)

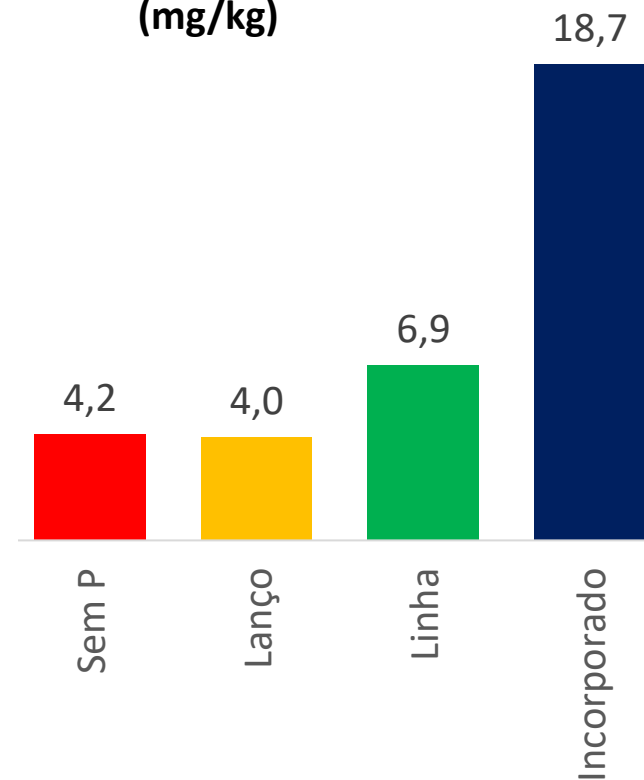


Fonte: Bellinaso et al. (2021), Soil Research

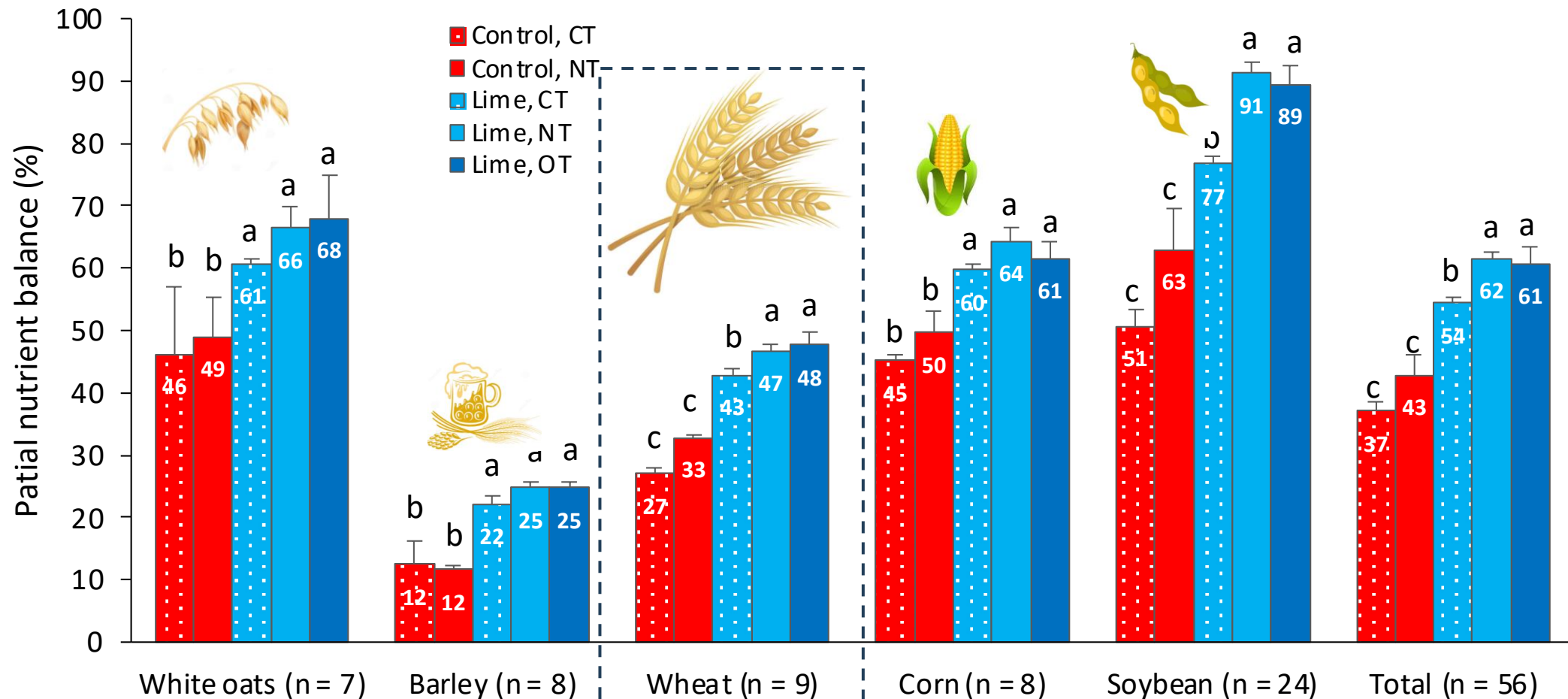
Efeito da camada diagnóstica



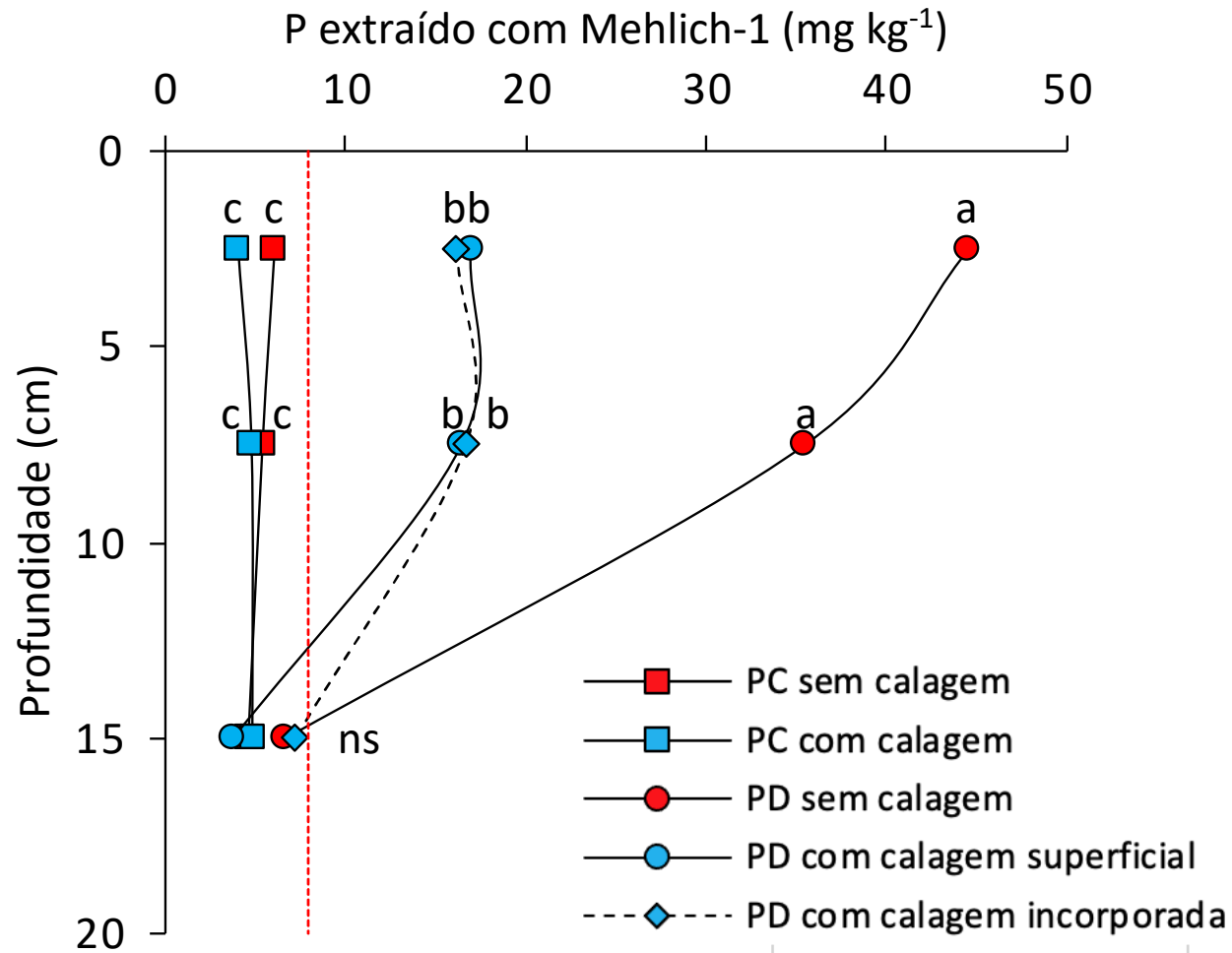
Teor de P Mehlich-1
na camada de 10-20 cm
(mg/kg)



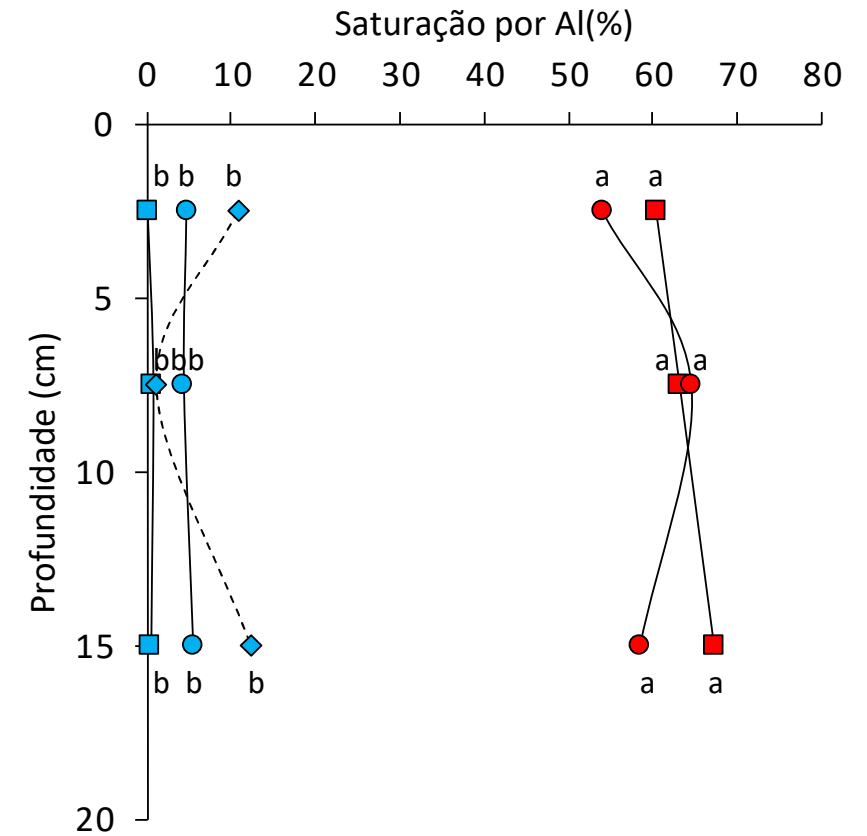
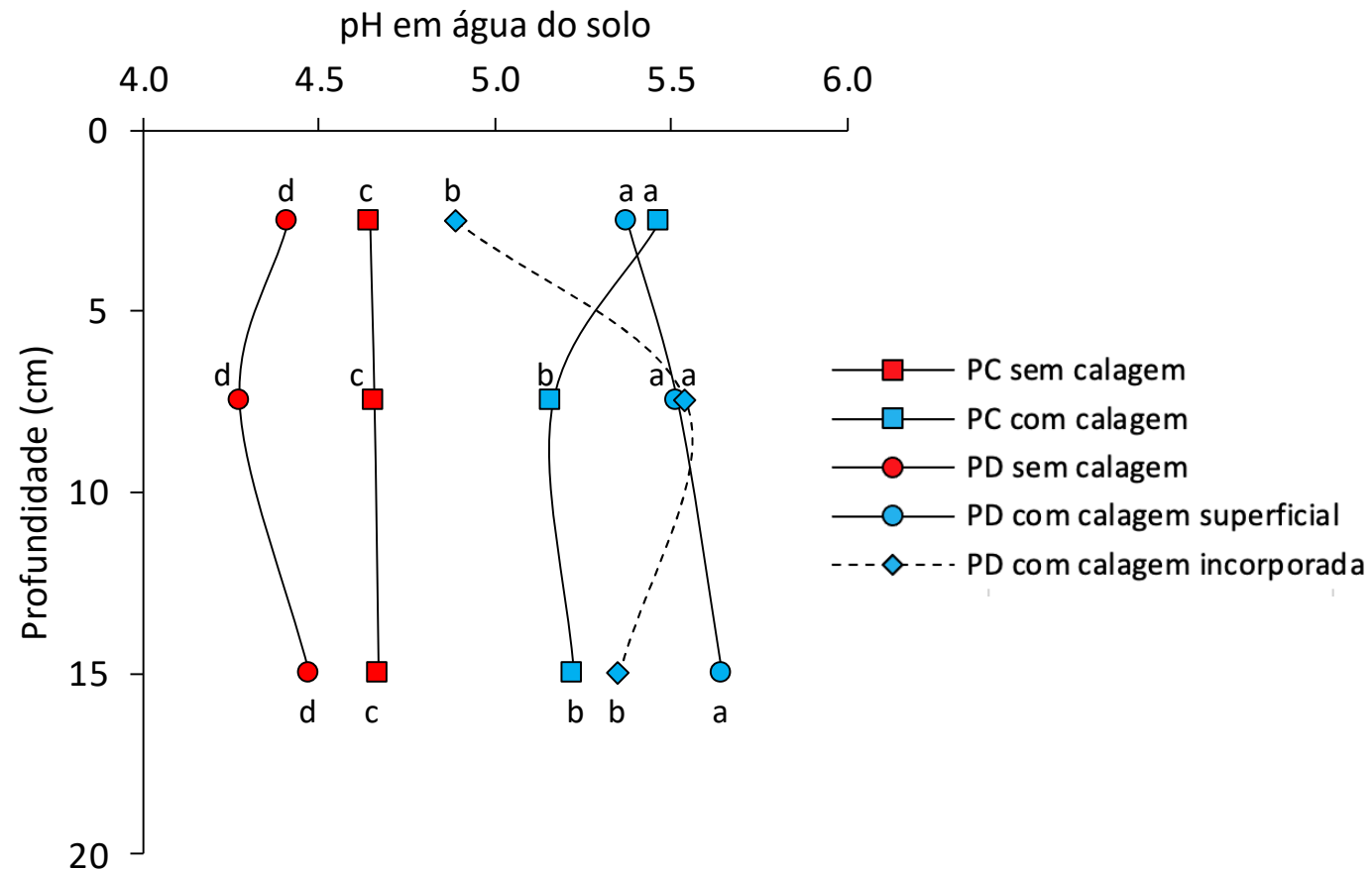
Eficiência de uso de fertilizantes vs. acidez



Eficiência de uso de fertilizantes vs. acidez

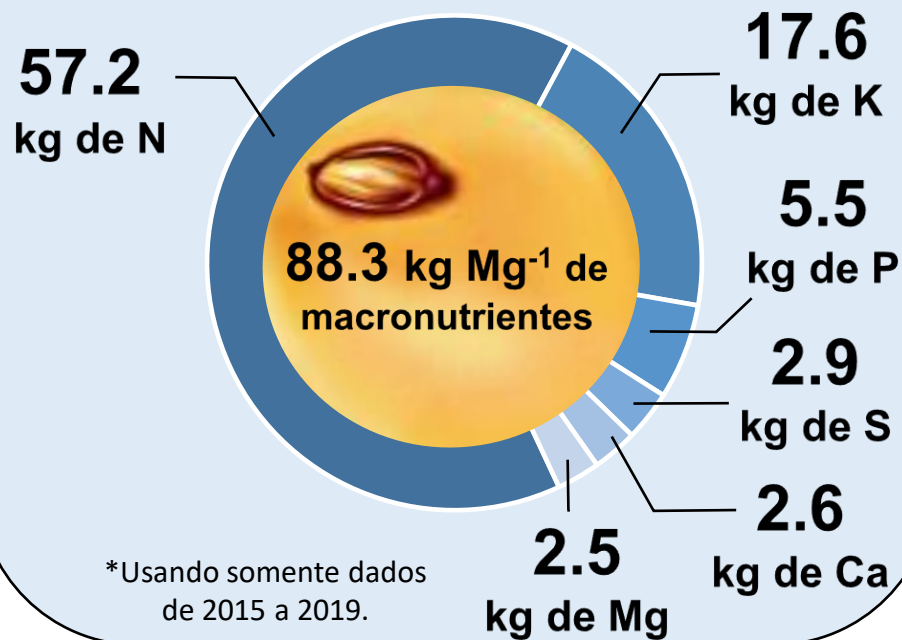


Eficiência de uso de fertilizantes vs. acidez



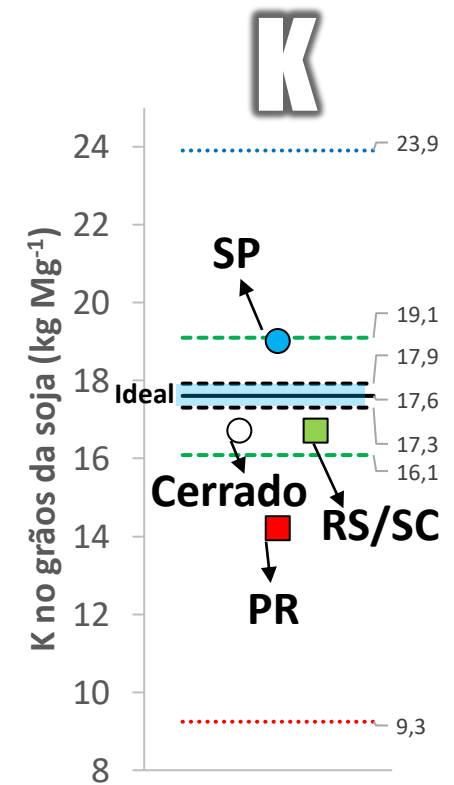
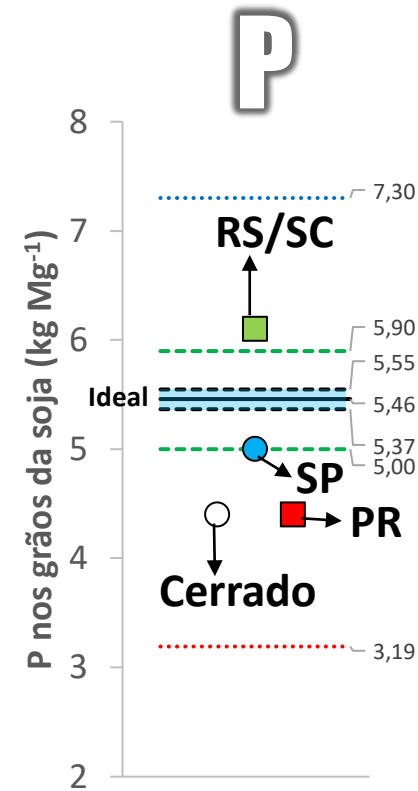
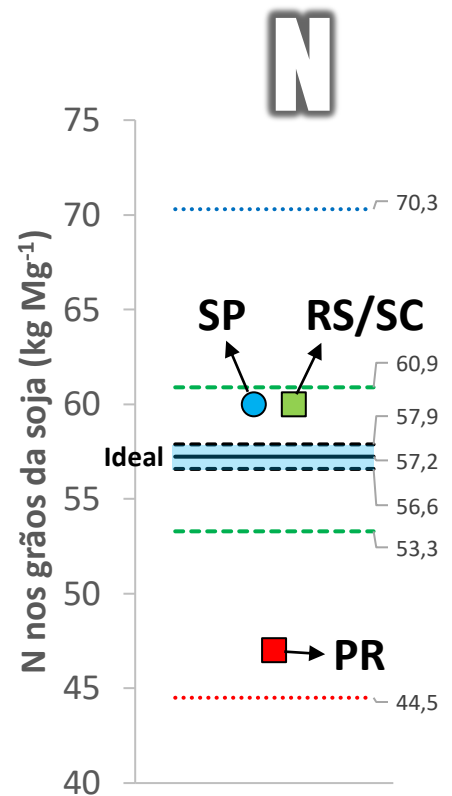
Meta-análise teor nutrientes nos grãos da soja no Brasil nos últimos 45 anos

Concentração de nutrientes em 1.000 kg de soja



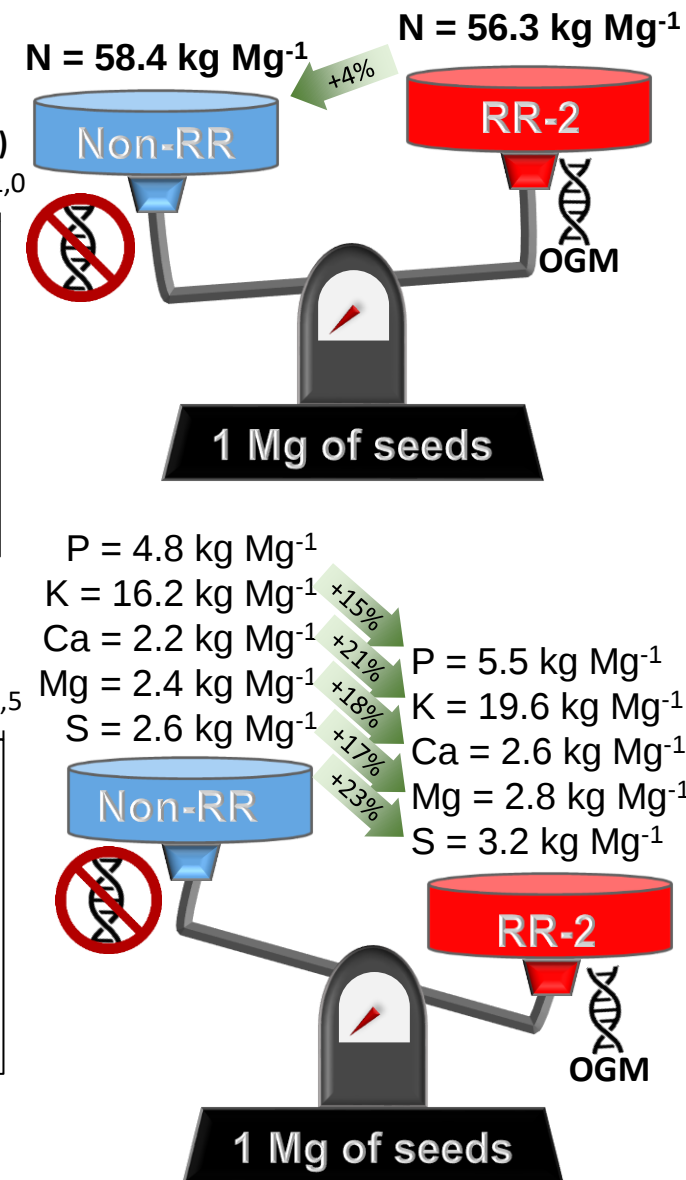
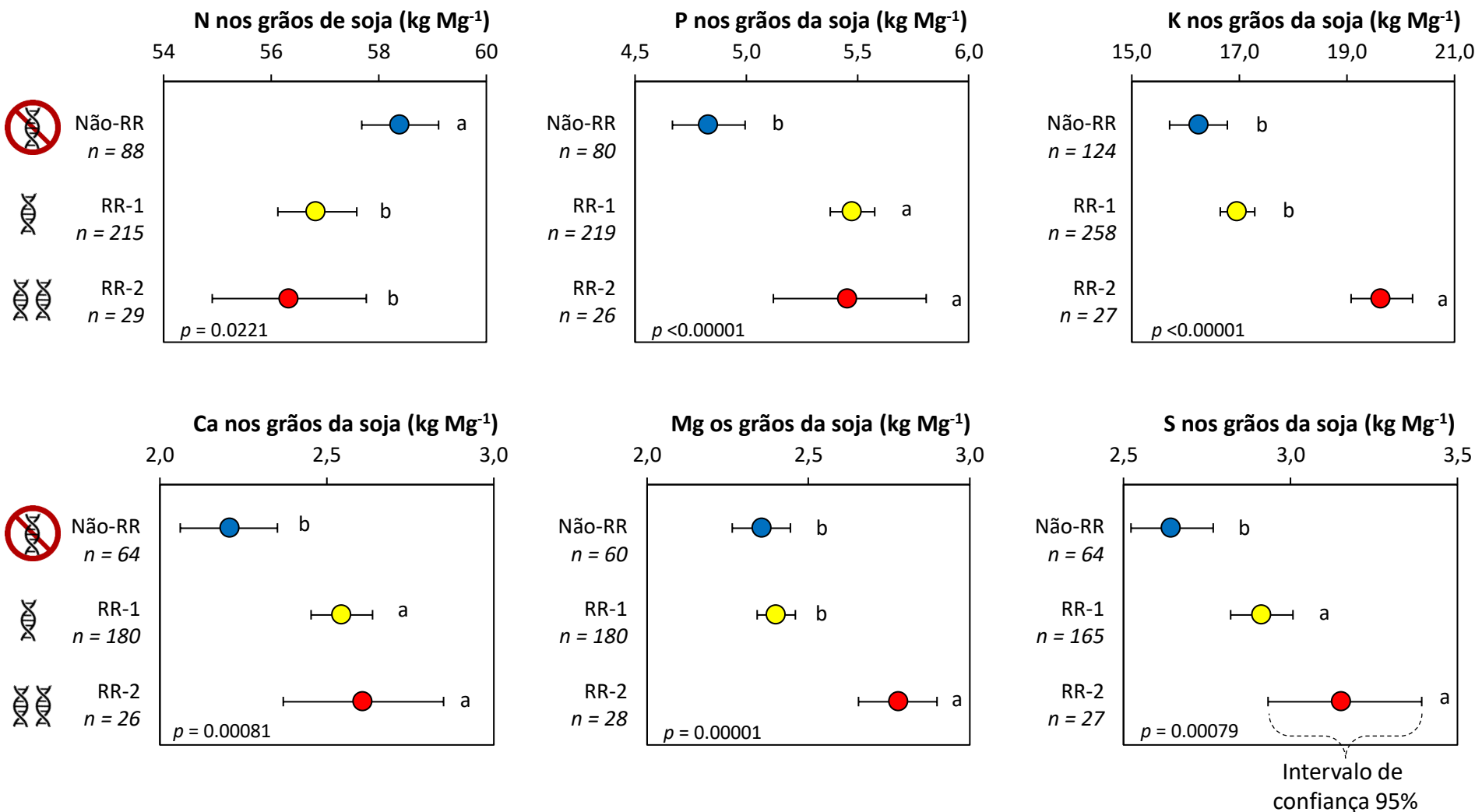
1974-2019

67 estudos - 3.017 observações



- Média
- Intervalo de confiança 95%
- - - - Intervalo interquartil
- Valor mínimo
- Valor máximo
- Raij et al. (1997)
- Sousa & Lobato (2004)
- CQFS-RS/SC (2016)
- Pauletti & Motta (2019)

Efeito do material genético no teor de nutrientes nos grãos



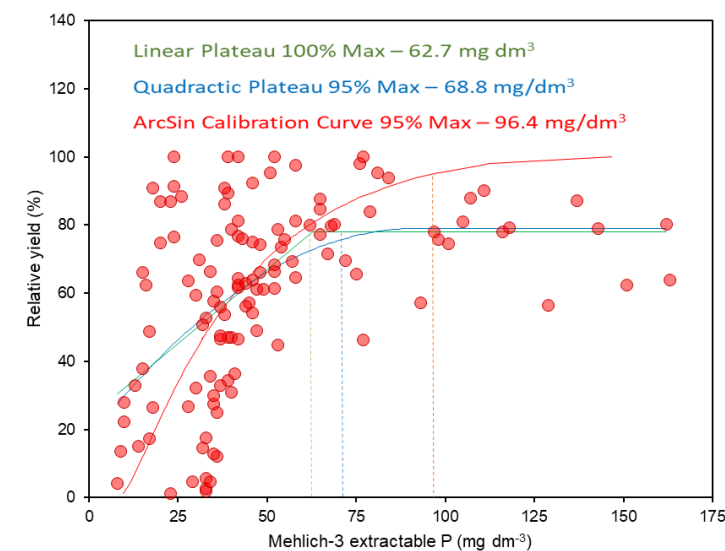


Considerações finais



Motivos para diferentes recomendações

- Diferentes metodologias de **amostragem** e **análise** do solo
- Número de locais e anos usados para compor a média
- Tipos de solos e sistemas de cultivos usados nos estudos
- Culturas usadas na calibração
- Nível de rendimento das culturas nos estudos
- Modelo matemático usado para calcular o teor crítico
- **Todos esses fatores contribuem para a modificação dos teores críticos com o tempo, requerendo recalibração**



Filippi & Gatiboni (unpublished data)

Nós conhecemos os dados que suportam as atuais recomendações ?

Questionário feito em 49 estados dos EUA:

- 24% recalibraram recomendações desde ano 2000
- 35% usam recalibração com mais de 20 anos de idade
- 41% não sabem quando a calibração foi feita e a origem dos dados

Lyons et al. (2023)

Navegar é
preciso;

Fernando Pessoa

PENSADOR



Recalibrar é
preciso!





OBRIGADO!

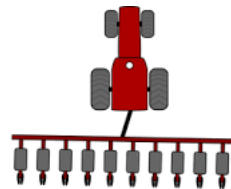
tales.tiecher@gmail.com
tales.tiecher@ufrgs.br



Realização:



Proposta de experimento simples on-farm para (re)calibração de P e K

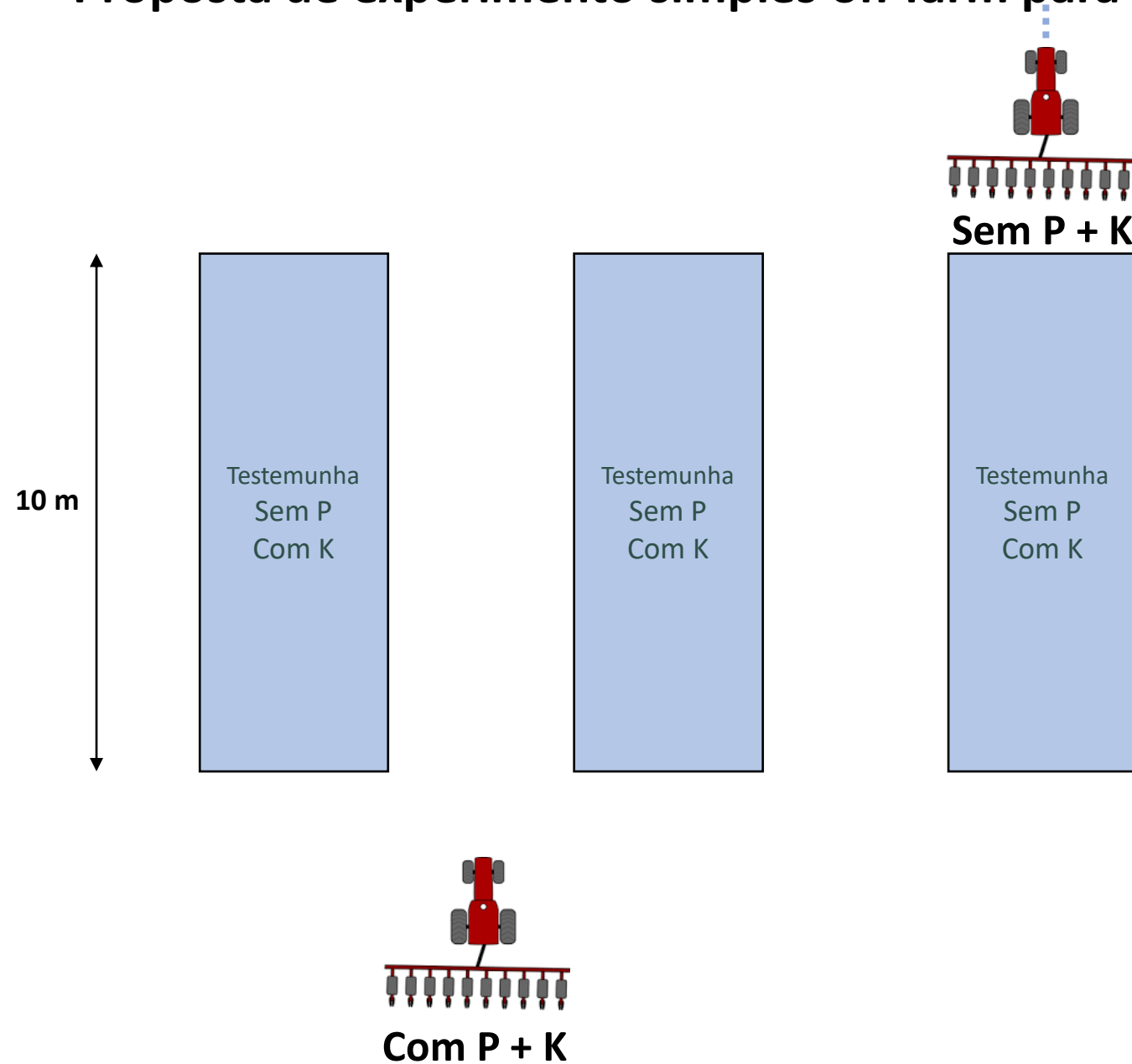


Sem P +K

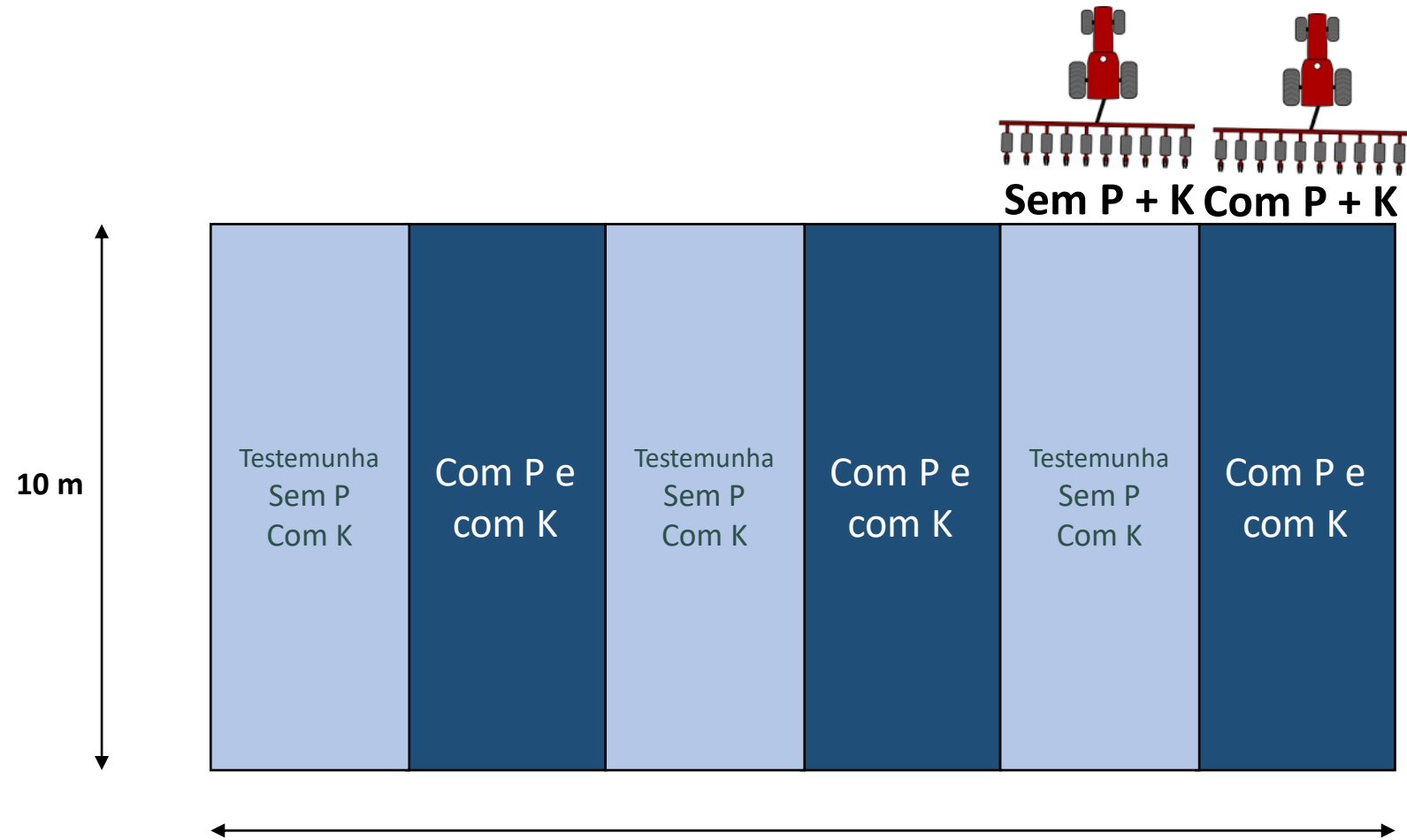
Proposta de experimento simples on-farm para (re)calibração de P e K

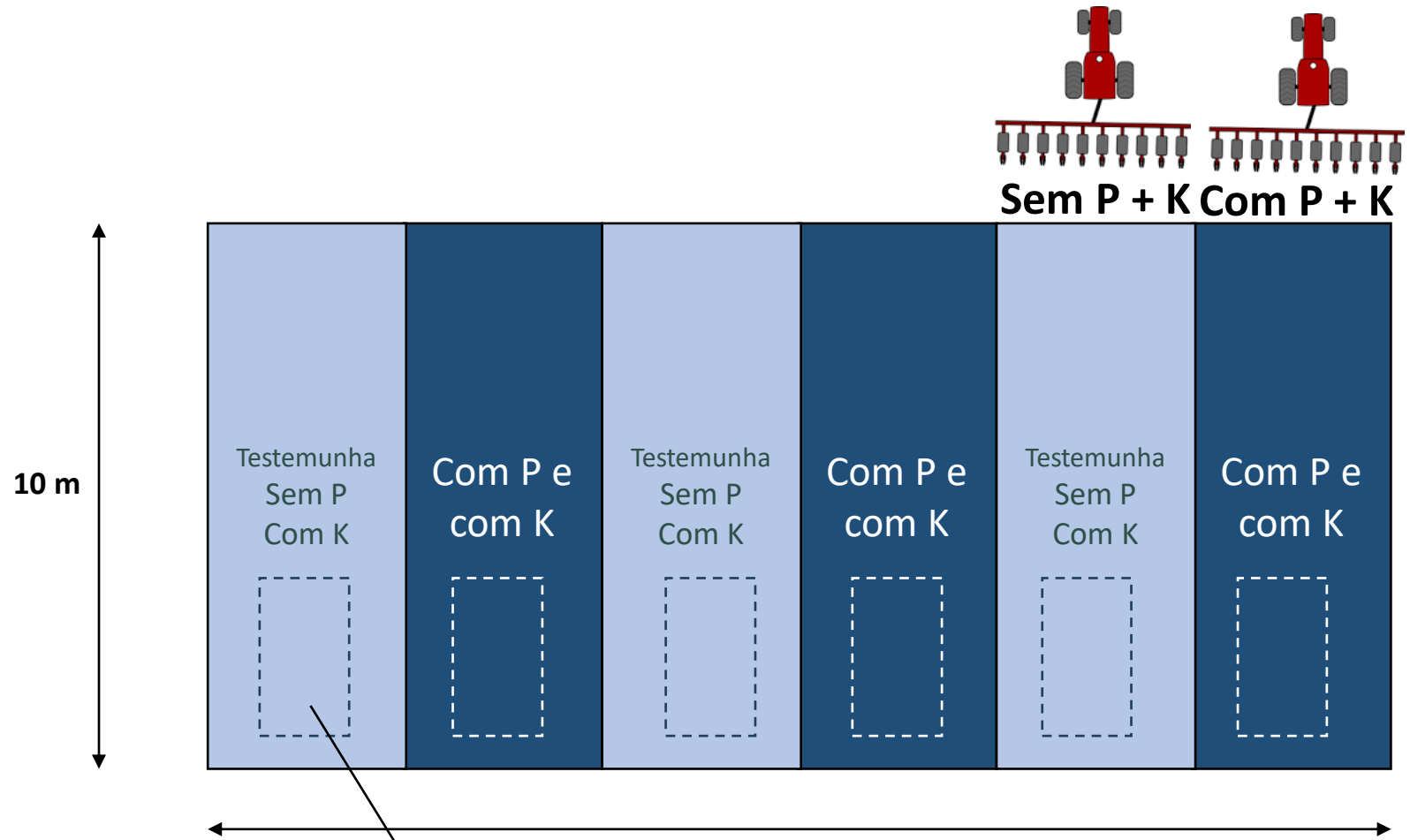


Proposta de experimento simples on-farm para (re)calibração de P e K



Proposta de experimento simples on-farm para (re)calibração de P e K



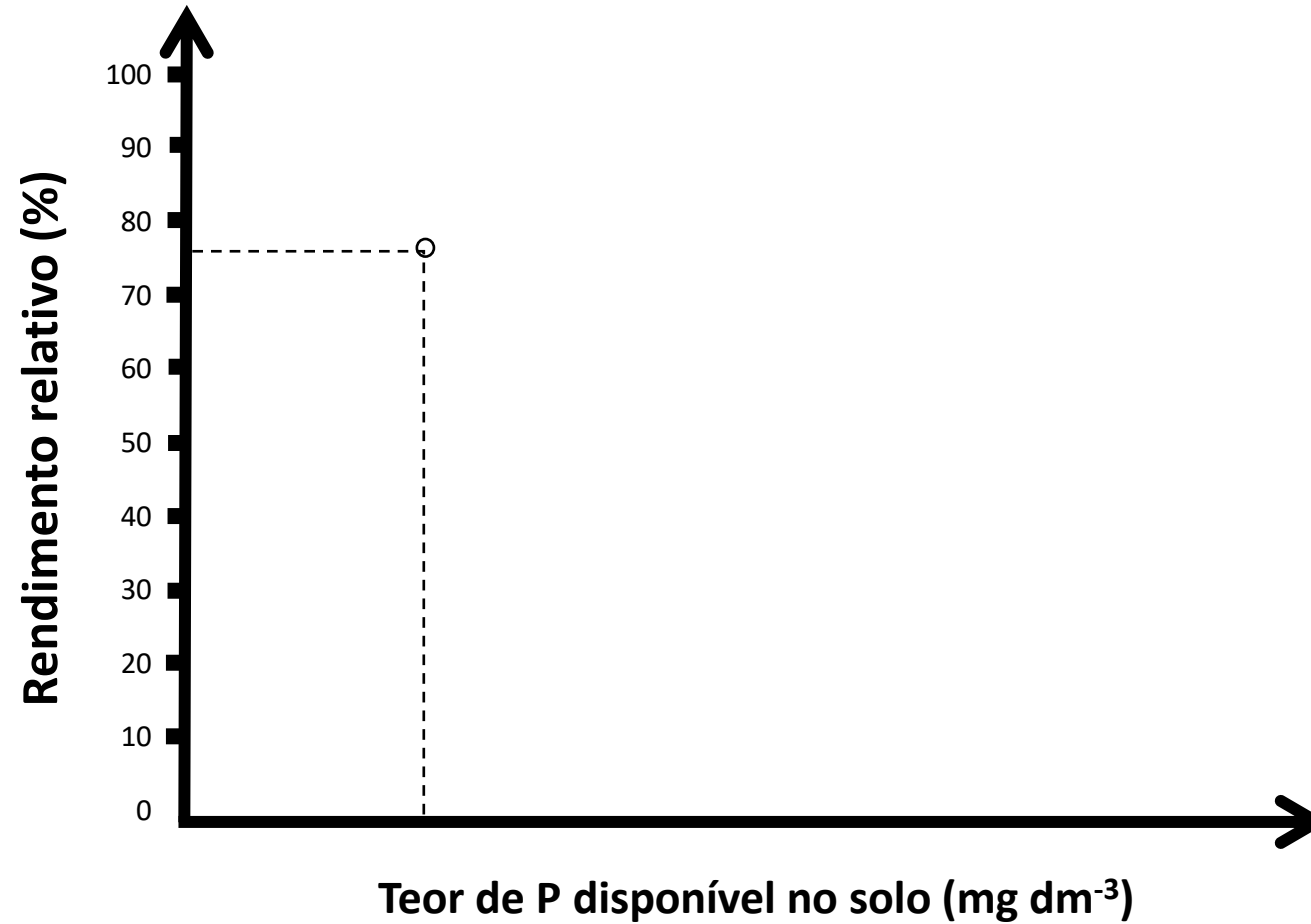


-> 6 avaliação de produtividade

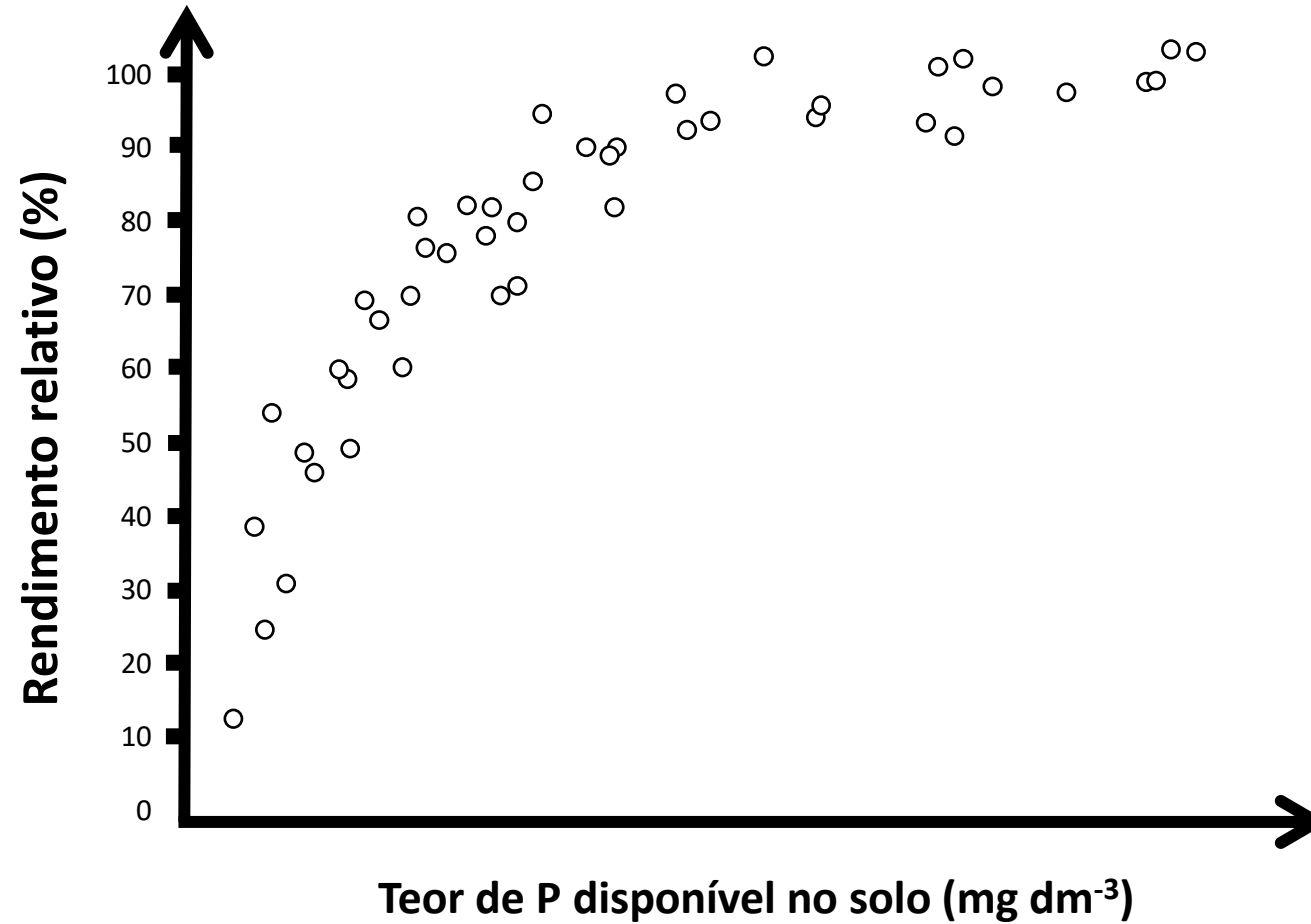
-> 6 amostras compostas solo
0-10, 10-20 e 20-40 cm

0-10 cm	0-5 cm
	5-10 cm
10-20 cm	10-15 cm
	15-20 cm
20-40 cm	20-25 cm
	25-30 cm
	30-35 cm
	35-40 cm

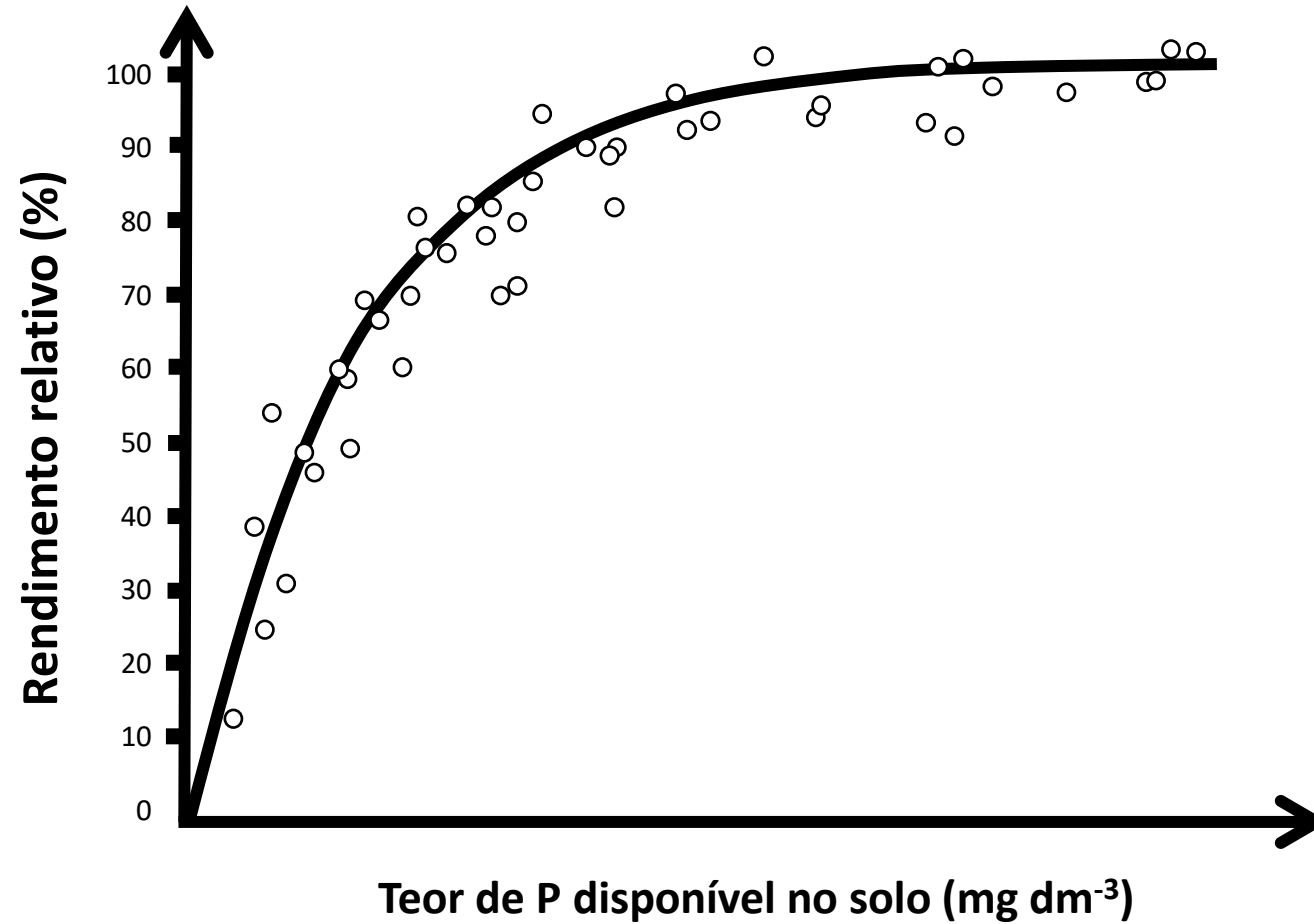
Proposta de experimento simples on-farm para (re)calibração de P e K



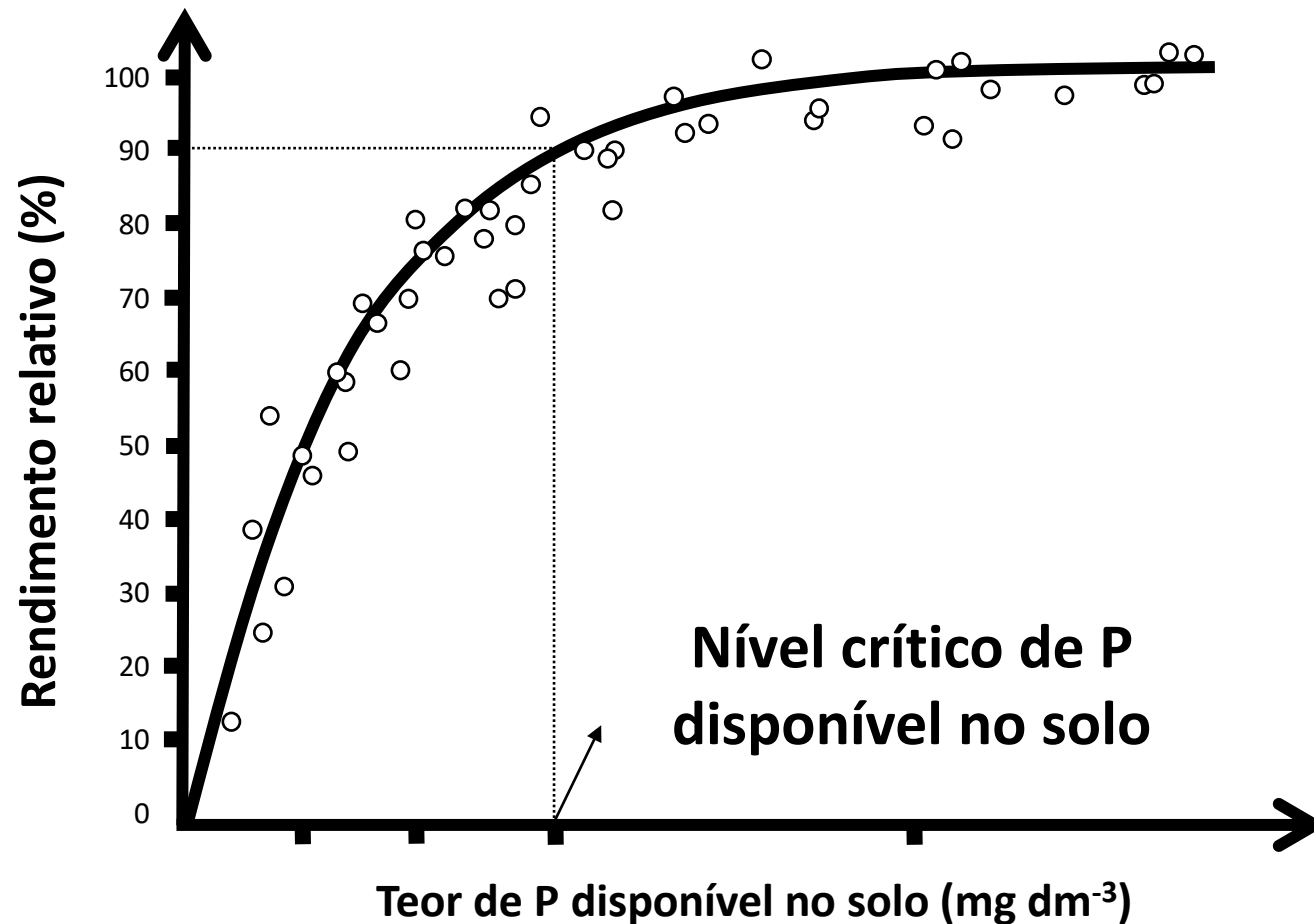
Proposta de experimento simples on-farm para (re)calibração de P e K



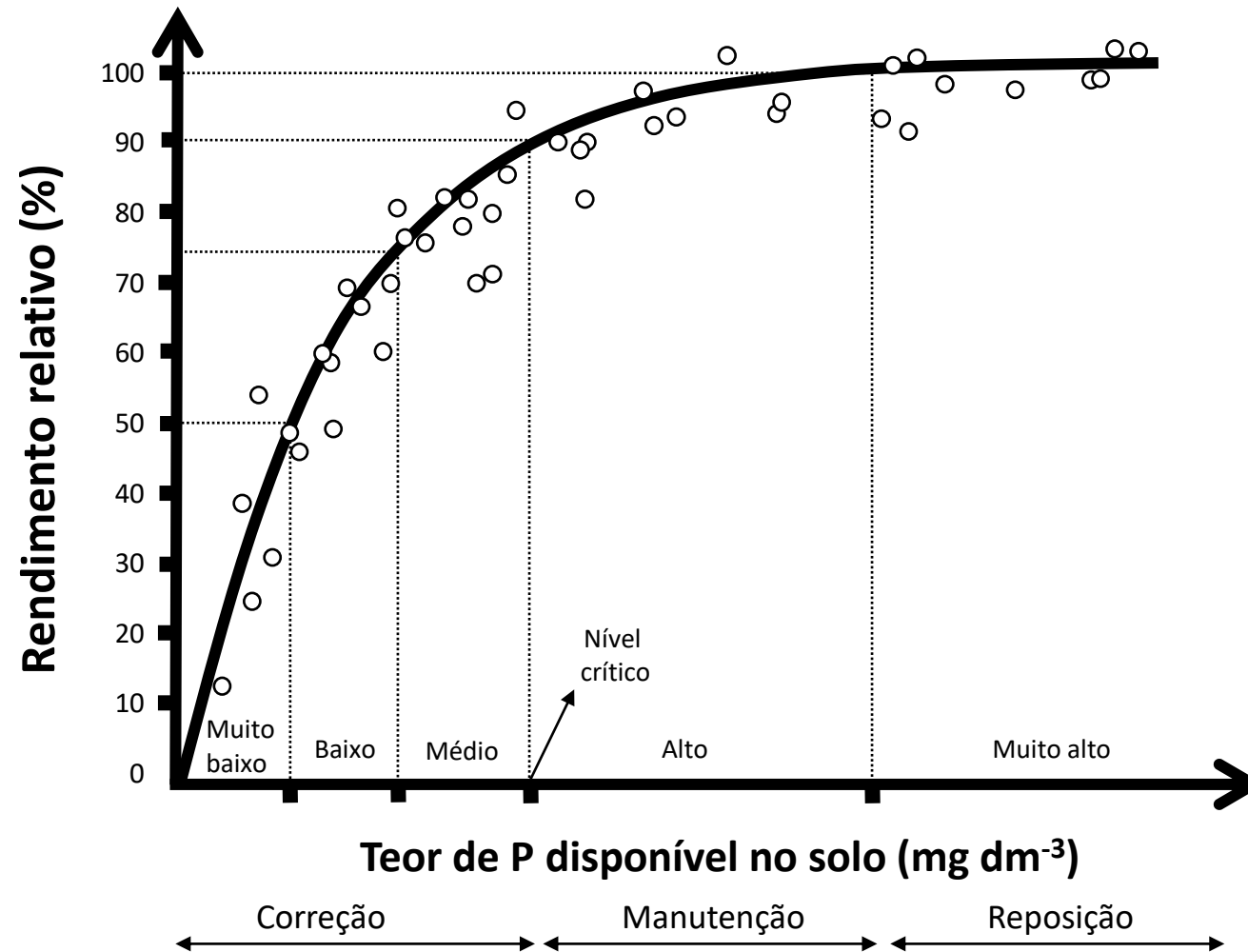
Proposta de experimento simples on-farm para (re)calibração de P e K



Proposta de experimento simples on-farm para (re)calibração de P e K



Proposta de experimento simples on-farm para (re)calibração de P e K



Proposta de experimento simples on-farm para (re)calibração de P e K

Vantagens:

- a) Fácil implementação
- b) Possibilidade de gerar recomendações para diferentes camadas (0-10, 10-20, 0-20, 20-40 cm)
- a) Variabilidade de condições hídricas
- b) Variabilidade de condições de fertilidade (acidez, distribuição vertical, etc)
- c) Variabilidade de teor de argila e MOS
- d) Variabilidade de épocas de semeadura
- e) Variabilidade de material genético

Estudo de incubação de solo para estimar a necessidade de calagem

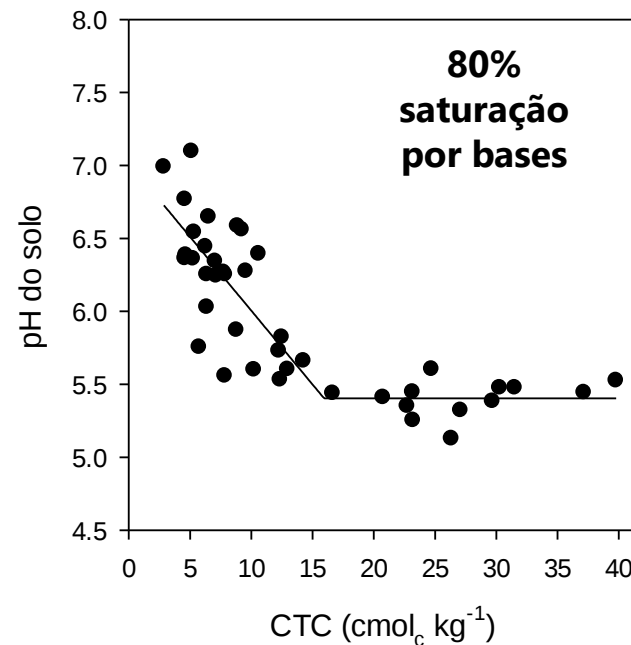
33 solos do Brasil

21 solos do RS

7 solos do MA

3 solos do MT

2 solos do MS



Estudo de incubação de solo para estimar a necessidade de calagem

33 solos do Brasil

21 solos do RS

7 solos do MA

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