



world congress on integrated
crop-livestock-forest systems

3rd International
Symposium on Integrated
Crop-Livestock Systems

towards sustainable intensification
brasilia • brazil • 2015

Congress Proceedings

Anais do Congresso

These Proceedings organize the papers and abstracts presented at the 2015 World Congress on Integrated Crop-livestock-forest systems (WCCLF) incorporating the Third International Symposium on Integrated Crop-Livestock Systems, held from July 12 to 17, 2015, at the Ulysses Guimarães Convention Center in Brasília, DF.

The objective of the Congress was to discuss the state-of-the-art of integrated agricultural systems as well as its perspectives as main 'drivers' of sustainable intensification on agriculture all over the world. The event was organized and promoted by the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation and the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, with the support of many national and international institutions including CIAT, CIRAD and USDA.

The event was based on three pillars. Plenary presentations of international scientific results on ICLF systems; technical training of technicians with focus on existing recommendations; and teaching conferences to discuss inclusion of the ICLF in the Universities agendas.

Scientists, experts, technicians, professors, students and leading producers of different fields participated in the Congress, which was organized into three main topics: technology, environment and social economy. The subjects distributed in many topics in the agenda include issues related to global agriculture sustainability; opportunities and limitations on the adoption of integrated systems; environmental costs of intensive agriculture; contributions of integration for family farming; efficient use of water and nutrients; carbon sequestration and greenhouse gas emissions, among others.

More than 350 scientific papers were selected for presentation. Forty of these scientific submissions were chosen for oral presentation, arranged in ten parallel sessions. The other submissions were presented in poster format, and remained displayed in the panels during the entire event. This present publication is divided in three sessions: Abstracts of plenary speakers, Abstracts of Oral Presentations in parallel sessions and Posters' Abstracts.

RESULTS

The program of the Congress, both technical and scientific, was substantial and produced significant statistics. A total of 24 scientists participated in the Plenary Session, from several different countries including five from Brazil. The two Special Sessions, for technicians and for teaching, had 23 presentations. A total of 907 attendees were pre-registered and 602 were present at the event. Twenty six Brazilian states were represented as well as 22 countries. Two hundred and twenty eight public and private institutions were represented by different attendees. Three hundred and fifty four submitted papers were presented either as posters or as oral presentations. The total of 1,075 co-authors contributed with scientific papers submitted. An intensive debate was encouraged in the teaching Special Sessions in order to discuss the inclusion ICLF systems courses in the universities and technical schools. Professors, students and technicians appointed limitations in the curricular plans and course programs. They proposed alternatives, new procedures and recommendations to improve ICLF disciplines, considering the complexity of the systems and the need of a systemic multidisciplinary approach of this subject



Soybean tolerance to shade in crop-livestock-forest integration system

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Introduction

For the soybean crop, besides the fact that solar radiation is related to photosynthesis, it is also responsible for other aspects related to plant physiology. The objective of this study was to evaluate the performance of soybean cultivars at different levels of shading in the system of integrated crop-livestock-forest (ICLF).

Material and Methods

The Split block experimental arrangement with four replications was used. The treatments consisted of 18 cultivars of three different maturity groups and growth habits and three shading levels (level 1: full shade in the morning; Level 2: intermediate shade in the morning; level 3: full sun). shadow projection; electrical conductivity (EC) of soil, soil temperature, photosynthesis, stomatal conductance, transpiration and agronomic characteristics of plants were evaluated

Results and Conclusions

The shadow environment of eucalyptus trees caused productivity differences among cultivars and the early maturity cultivars had highest yields in all shading levels. However, the differences in productivity varied among cultivars tested in the levels of assessed shading. The cultivar NS 7255 was considered more efficient for use in systems IAFP, it showed high productivity in both shaded areas and in areas with full sun, very important feature in the context of integrated crop- livestock-forest systems.

References cited


Fagan et al. (2010) Revista da FZVA, Uruguiana.

Acknowledgements

To Embrapa and CNPq.

Impact of integration on nutrient and water-use efficiency




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 http://www.eventweb.com.br/specific-files/manuscripts/wc-clf2015/36471_1431520122.pdf

[GO TO](#)

-  [KEYNOTE SPEAKERS](#)
-  [ORAL PRESENTATIONS](#)
-  [POSTERS](#)

[NEXT ABSTRACT](#)

