AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGY

Advancements and developments in the last 60 years

BENEFITS

- Simplify the work of farmers.
- Contribute to food production.
- Decrease the environmental footprint of agriculture.
- Contribute to development.

CHALLENGES

- Democratization and transfer of technology.
- Good Agricultural Practices.
- Inclusive development.
- Greater appreciation of agrotechnologies in the cities.

1950

Improved crop varieties

Hybrids with higher production.

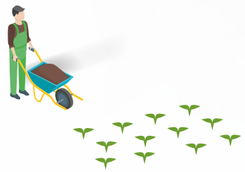
Seeds resistant to diseases.

Seeds that require less water.

Fertilization

Greater absorption of nutrients.

Development of biostimulants.



1960

Mechanization

Planters and tractors with GPS.

Increased use of solar energy vs fossil fuels.

1990

Crop Protection

Pesticides with greater efficacy, less toxicity.

Lower doses per hectare.

Safer packaging

Use of nanotechnology.

Better application techniques and equipment.

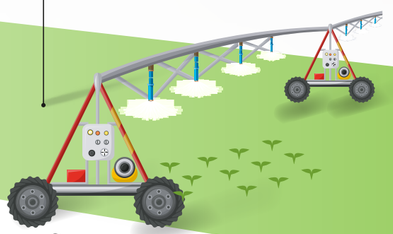
Boom of biological products.

Biotechnology

Food with higher nutritional content.

Drought-resistant seeds.

Genetic editing technology, CRISPR.



Irrigation technification

Sprinkling.

Micro-irrigation.

Drip.

Telematic irrigation.

Precision farming

Satellite images and weather stations to make precise decisions about nutrition, protection and productivity.

2020

What comes next...

Digitization

Information and communication technologies (Big Data).

Agricultural sensors to measure humidity, pests, nutrients, etc.

Internet of things.

Drones.

Robotics

Use of Artificial Intelligence.

Automation and traceability.

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