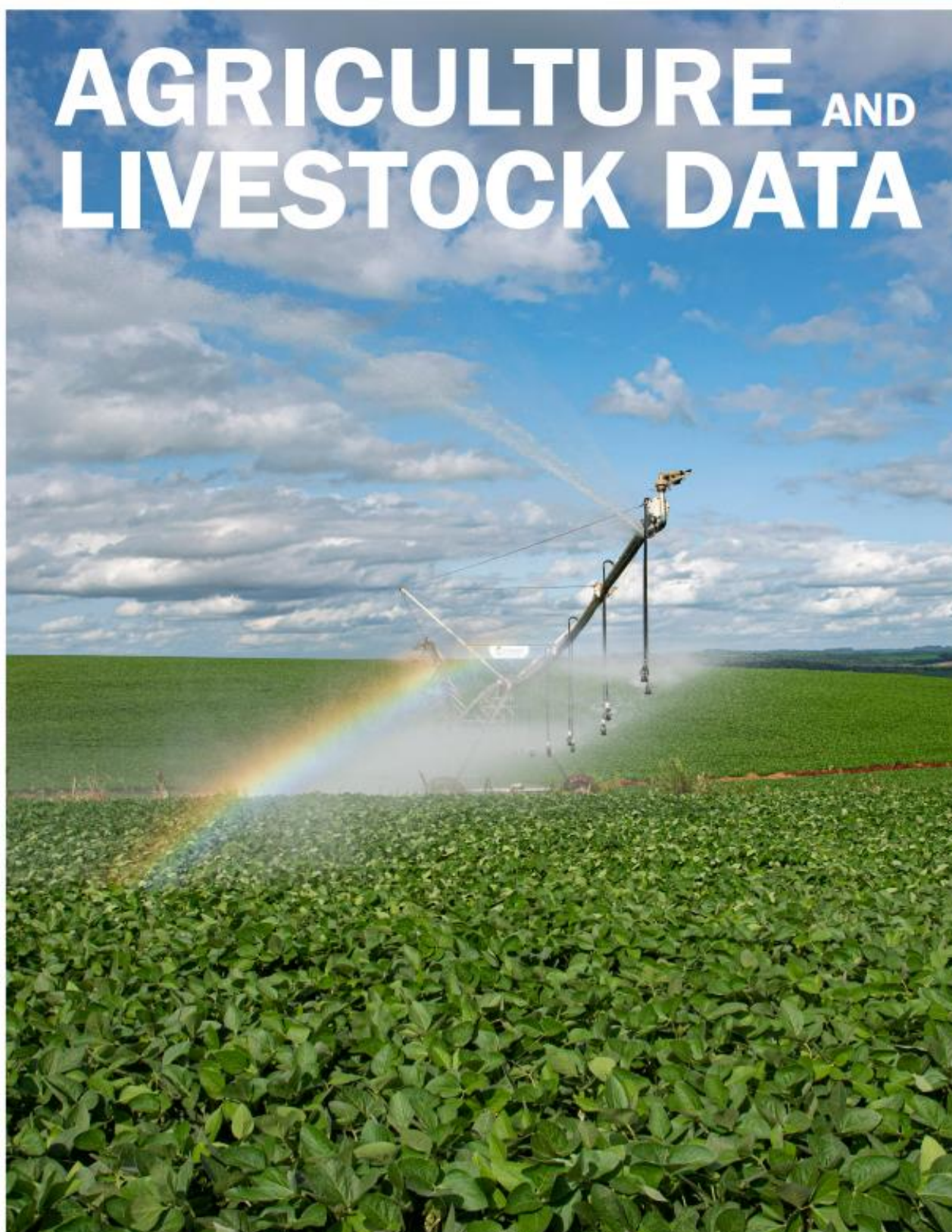


Summary of Rio Grande do Sul's (RS)

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DATA



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The Roots, The Strength, and The Future



Jünger Mayhofer/Arquivo Secom

The State of Rio Grande do Sul has long stood as one of the principal driving forces of Brazilian agribusiness. Its rural sector accounts for more than 40% of the state's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), sustaining a substantial share of the economy while generating income, employment, and development for millions of people. This strength derives from the diversity of its production chains, the fertility and quality of its soils, the knowledge preserved and refined over generations, and, above all, the dedication of men and women who regard agriculture and livestock not merely as economic activities, but as a defining element of the identity of the people of Rio Grande do Sul.

Over the years, the agricultural sector has faced significant challenges, including prolonged droughts, historic floods, frosts, market volatility, and rapid technological transformation. Each challenge overcome has deepened the agricultural sector experience, strengthened its resilience, and enhanced its capacity to adapt.

Today, agriculture in Rio Grande do Sul operates with greater readiness and stronger connections to innovative solutions. The integration of cutting-edge technologies, the expansion of irrigated areas, and the adoption of sustainable practices have shaped a production model that strives to balance productivity, environmental stewardship, and quality of life in rural communities.

Among the state's strategic initiatives, the *Programa de Irrigação do Rio Grande do Sul* (Rio Grande do Sul Irrigation Program) stands out as a forward-looking policy. By investing in water security, the state boosts production, mitigates climate-related vulnerabilities, and reinforces the competitiveness of its agribusiness, enabling farmers to plan and invest with greater certainty.

Rio Grande do Sul enjoys national and international recognition across multiple areas of agricultural production, including grains such as rice, corn, soybeans, and beans; fruits and vegetables; high-quality animal proteins; planted forests; olive oils; and award-winning wines, juices, and sparkling wines. It also preserves long-standing traditions through products like yerba mate and tobacco. This diversity safeguards food security, stimulates economic growth, and energizes the agro-industrial sector, which transforms raw materials into high-value-added products for both domestic and global markets.

Beyond overcoming crises, the state government works in partnership with farmers and all sector stakeholders to build a stronger, more sustainable Rio Grande do Sul — prepared to meet the needs of future generations. The strength of its rural sector reflects a shared commitment, with government and society working side by side toward a common purpose: ensuring that farmers continue to be a source of pride, prosperity, and opportunity for all.

Edivilson Brum

Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Sustainable Production, and Irrigation

By the Side of Those Who Make Rio Grande Greater



Maurício Tonetto/ Arquivo Secom

Tradition, resilience, and the ability to overcome challenges emerge in the work of those who live from the land. Agribusiness in Rio Grande do Sul embodies this strength and represents the spirit of those who transform challenges into opportunities, ensuring quality food for Brazil and the world. Each hectare cultivated, each animal raised, and each harvest tells the story of men and women who, through hard work and determination, drive the economy of our state.

This overview of agribusiness in Rio Grande do Sul goes beyond numbers: it values those who produce. It recognizes that, despite severe droughts or devastating floods imposed by climate adversity, our farmers remain steadfast, innovating to overcome difficulties and continue to prosper.

The Rio Grande do Sul state government stands as a partner in this journey. One example is the *Irriga + RS* Program, created to

expand irrigated areas in rainfed fields and provide greater water security for farmers. In its first two stages, the Program received more than 1,300 projects, resulting in the implementation of 21,000 hectares of irrigated land. Farmers invested more than BRL 400 million, with support from the state, which allocated over BRL 50 million in subsidies. This joint effort transforms the reality in rural areas and strengthens the resilience of agricultural production in Rio Grande do Sul.

The strength of agribusiness in Rio Grande do Sul shows in exports. The sector accounted for 78.7% of the state's exports, delivering products to more than 200 countries and territories, with revenues exceeding USD 16.2 billion, ensuring a positive trade balance. These results reflect the world's trust in the work of our rural producers.

The future of agribusiness in Rio Grande do Sul rests on modernity, sustainability, and growth. We will continue supporting the sector with public policies that enhance competitiveness, resilience, and productivity gains, creating the conditions for those who plant, raise, and harvest to remain a source of pride for us all. Rio Grande grows when its countryside grows.

Eduardo Leite
Governor of Rio Grande do Sul

Methodological Notes

Several statistical sources, both at the state and national levels, contributed to the development of the State of Rio Grande do Sul's Summary of Agriculture and Livestock. Institutions — both public and private — that conduct agricultural surveys provided data from the 2024/25 crop year and, in some cases, from previous years.

Within the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Sustainable Production, and Irrigation, the Division of Sanitary Control and Information (DCIS) of the Department of Animal Health Surveillance and Defense, along with the Division of Inspection of Plant-Origin Products (Dipov) of the Department of Plant Protection, supplied relevant data.

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), through the IBGE Automatic Recovery System (Sidra), offered data from the Municipal Agricultural Production Survey (PAM), the Municipal Livestock Survey (PPM), and the Survey on the Production of Extractive Vegetal Resources and Silviculture (PEVS). Technical meetings on agricultural statistics at the municipal, regional, and state levels (Reagro) further contributed valuable information to the Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (LSPA), which proved essential to this study.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Mapa) provided key data on the Gross Value of Agricultural Production (GVP) through CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA, as well as on foreign trade via the Foreign Trade Statistics of Brazilian Agribusiness – Agrostat and the Comex Stat platform of the Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade, and Service (MDIC).

The National Supply Company (Conab) shared reports from the study titled Monitoring of the Brazilian Grain Harvests, along with data from the National Registry System of Storage Units (SICARM).

Emater/RS contributed with information from the 2025 Survey of Commercial Fruit Farming in RS and the 2025 Survey of Commercial Vegetable Farming in RS, in addition to sector-specific data on various crops and livestock.

The Department of Economics and Statistics (DEE), under the State Secretariat for Planning, Governance, and Management (SPGG), provided the official Gross Domestic Product (GDP) figures for the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

The Technical Department of CEASA/RS compiled and released information on volumes and values of fruit and vegetable sales handled through the Central Supply Unit.

The Rio Grande do Sul Rice Institute (Irga) reported on rice production.

In this version, the exchange rate was calculated based on the average value of the exchange rate over the last 20 months - from January 2024 to August 2025 - in such a way that 1 United States Dollar (USD) is equal to 5,5125 Brazilian Real (BRL).

Several professional and sectoral organizations also contributed significant data: the Rio Grande do Sul Poultry Association (Asgav), the Association of Swine Breeders of Rio Grande do Sul (Acsurs), the Union of the Swine Products Industry (SIPS), the Animal Health Development and Defense Fund (Fundesa), the Brazilian Association of Animal Protein (ABPA), the Brazilian Tobacco Growers Association (Afubra), the Rio Grande do Sul Association of Forestry Companies (Ageflor/RDK Logs), the Wood Industry Union of Rio Grande do Sul (Sindimadeira/RS), the Peixe BR Yearbook, the Brazilian Association of Buffalo Breeders (ABCB), the Brazilian Institute of Equine Studies (IBEqui), the Brazilian Association of Sheep Breeders (ARCO), and the Brazilian Association of Goat Breeders.

Finally, we express our sincere gratitude and recognition to all public servants and private sector professionals who dedicate themselves daily to collecting and producing agricultural statistics in Rio Grande do Sul and across Brazil.

AGRIBUSINESS IS THE DRIVER OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL'S ECONOMY

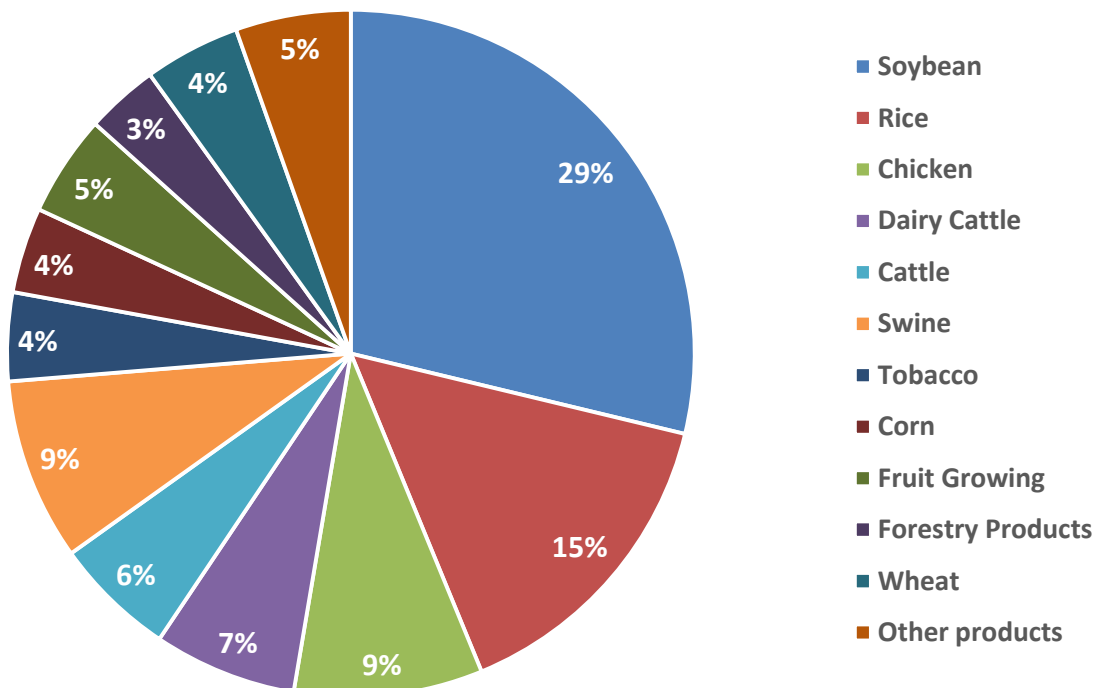
IN 2024, RIO GRANDE DO SUL'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) WAS USD 128 BILLION

THE GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (VBP) IN 2024 REACHED USD 195 BILLION

AGRIBUSINESS CORRESPONDED TO 79% OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL'S EXPORTS

The Gross Value of Agricultural Production, along with its multiplier effects across other economic sectors, positions agribusiness as the primary driver of exports and the positive trade balance in the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

Main agriculture and livestock products in Rio Grande do Sul, considering the Gross Value of Agricultural Production (GVP)



Here, the exchange rate was calculated based on the average value of the exchange rate over the last 20 months - from January 2024 to August 2025 - in such a way that 1 United States Dollar (USD) is equal to 5,5125 Brazilian Real (BRL).



EXPORTS IN 2024

MAIN AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS

Agricultural exports continue to play a leading role in the economy of Rio Grande do Sul. In **2024**, **233 countries** received products from the state, generating **USD 15.7 billion** in revenue. The list below outlines the most important export products and destinations. Soybean Complex, Meats, Tobacco, Forestry Products, and Grains stand out, accounting for **90%** of the total export value.

PRODUCTS	MILLION (USD)	%	COUNTRY	EXPORTS (%)
SOYBEAN COMPLEX	6,333.9	40.3	CHINA	30.24
TOBACCO AND TOBACCO-DERIVED PRODUCTS	2,744.4	17.4	EUROPEAN UNON	14.13
MEAT	2,308	14.7	UNITED STATES	7.35
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	1,632.9	10.4	INDONESIA	2.59
CEREALS, FLOUR, AND CEREAL-DERIVED PRODUCTS	1,122.4	7.1	VIETNAM	2.38
OTHER PRODUCTS	1,589.6	10.1	OTHER COUNTRIES	43.31
TOTAL	15,731.3	100.0	TOTAL	100.0

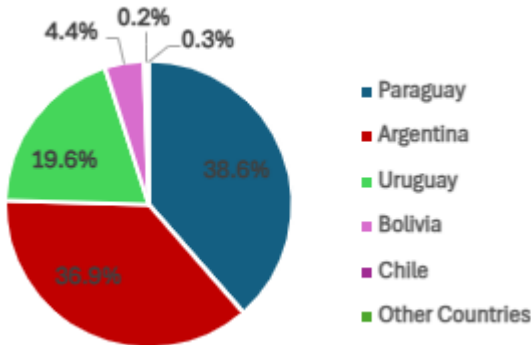
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENTS

According to the Rio Grande do Sul Association of Agricultural Machinery and Equipment Industries (SIMERS), the state's industry produces the majority of Brazil's agricultural machinery. In **2024**, companies exported **USD 408.5 million** worth of machinery to **90 countries**.

COUNTRY	MILLION (USD)	%
ARGENTINA	115.0	28.2
PARAGUAY	79.6	19.5
UNITED STATES	55.1	13.5
URUGUAY	40.9	10.0
CHILE	19.5	4.8
OTHER CONTRIES	98.4	24.1
TOTAL	408.54	100.0

MANURE AND FERTILIZERS

In 2024, exports of fertilizers and soil nutrients reached **USD 74.1 million** across **15 countries**, which represents an increase of 35% compared to 2023. The list below presents the main export destinations, and the types of fertilizers shipped. In 2024, Paraguay led as the top buyer of these products from Rio Grande do Sul.



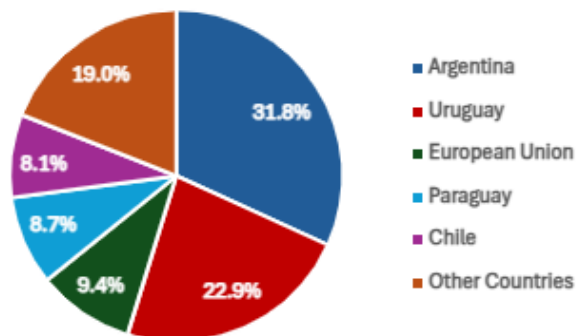
PRODUCTS	MILLION (USD)	%
NPK	54.54	73.6
NITROGEN FERTILIZERS	11.83	16.0
PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZERS	5.50	7.4
POTASSIUM FERTILIZERS	1.28	1.7
ORGANIC FERTILIZERS	0.98	1.3
TOTAL	74.12	100

IMPORTS IN 2024

MAIN AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND THEIR ORIGINS

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul imported USD 1.3 billion in agriculture and livestock products from 96 countries. The table and chart below present the ranking of the major imported products and their countries of origin, respectively.

PRODUCTS	MILLION (USD)	%
CEREALS, FLOUR, AND CEREALDERIVED PRODUCTS	529.0	39.3
FRUIT (INCLUDES WALNUTS AND CHESTNUTS)	129.6	9.6
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	86.8	6.4
DAIRY PRODUCTS	83.3	6.2
TOBACCO AND TOBACCO-DERIVED PRODUCTS	81.5	6.1
OTHER PRODUCTS	436.0	32.4
TOTAL	1,346	100.0



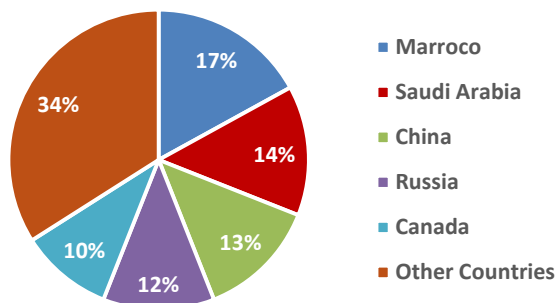
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENTS

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul imported USD 112.7 million in agricultural machinery and equipment from 41 countries.

COUNTRY	MILLION (USD)	%
UNITED STATES	29.5	26.2
ITALY	17.4	15.4
INDIA	15.6	13.9
CHINA	11.7	10.4
GERMAN	9.8	8.7
OTHER CONTRIES	28.5	25.31
TOTAL	112.7	100.0

MANURE AND FERTILIZERS

Rio Grande do Sul imported USD 2.2 billion in manure and fertilizers from 39 countries. The chart and the table below present the prevalent origins of the products imported by the state and the types of fertilizers and manure imported, respectively.



PRODUCTS	BILLION (USD)	%
NPK	944.2	42.2
POTASSIUM FERTILIZERS	543.1	24.3
NITROGEN FERTILIZERS	542.5	24.3
PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZERS	205.6	9.2
ORGANIC FERTILIZERS	1,087	0.05
TOTAL	2,236.79	100.0

Data sources: Agrostat/MAPA (2025); Comex Stat/ME (2025); SEAPI (2025).

THE AGRIBUSINESS IS THE DRIVER OF THE TRADE SURPLUS

In 2024, agribusiness accounted for **78.7%** of all exports, which secured a positive trade balance for the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Total exports reached **USD 20.5 billion**, of which **USD 16.2 billion** came from the agribusiness. On the import side, the state registered a total of **USD 13 billion**, with agribusiness-related imports totaling **USD 3.7 billion (28.5%)**.

Total Exports Value (billion USD)	Agribusiness Exports (billion USD)	Agribusiness Share
20.58	16.2	78.7%
Total imports Value (billion USD)	Agribusiness Imports (billion USD)	Agribusiness Share
13.0	3.7	28.5%
Balance		
7.6	12.5	

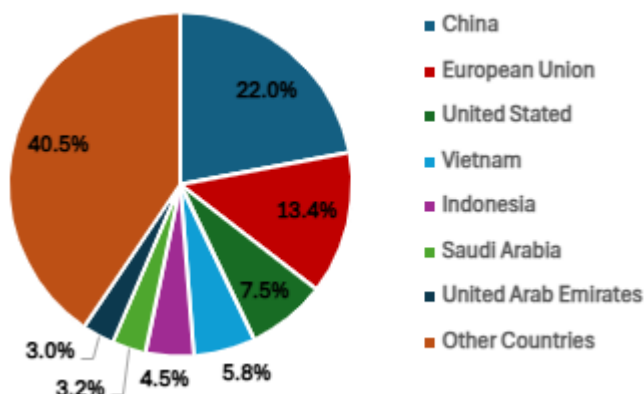
Note: The export and import figures for agribusiness result from the combined values of agricultural products, fertilizers and soil nutrients, and agricultural machinery and equipment.

EXPORTS IN THE FIRST HALF OF 2025

During the first half of 2025, Rio Grande do Sul exported agricultural products to 199 countries, generating USD 6.3 billion in revenue. The table and hart below present a comparison of the main export products considering the same period in the previous year and the leading destination countries, respectively.

MAIN PRODUCTS (MILLION USD)				
	PRODUCTS	2024	2025	(%)
1 ST	SOYBEAN AND SOYBEAN-DERIVED PRODUCTS	1,955.2	1,556.8	-21.4
2 ND	MEAT	1,086.0	1,227.2	13.0
3 RD	TOBACCO AND TOBACCO-DERIVED PRODUCTS	1,129.3	1,202.7	6.5
4 TH	CEREALS, FLOUR, AND CEREAL-DERIVED PRODUCTS	679.1	745.2	10.7
5 TH	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	846.1	741.5	-12.4
-	OTHER PRODUCTS	759.7	836.8	10.5
	TOTAL	6,455.7	6,320.1	-2.1

EXPORTS MAIN DESTINATIONS



Data Sources: Agrostat/MAPA (2025); Comex Stat/ME (2025); SEAPI (2025).

SOYBEAN

**HARVESTED AREA -
6.79 MILLION
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
13.64 MILLION
TONS**

**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 5.7 BILLION**

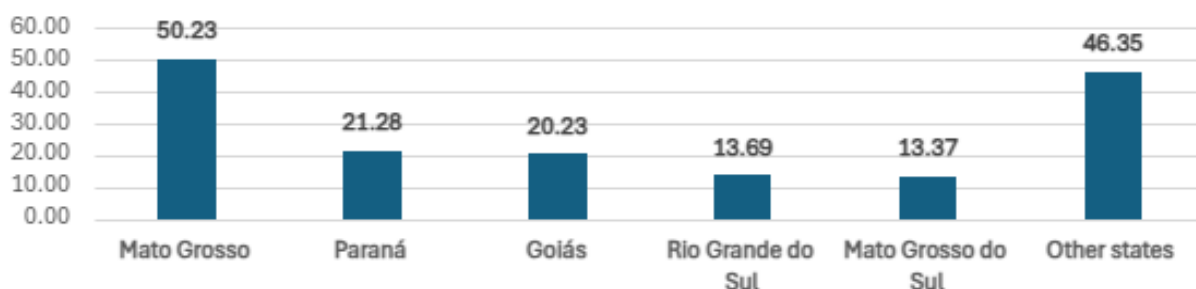
The 2025 harvest recorded a sharp decline in production. As in the 2019/20, 2021/22, and 2022/23 crop years, a prolonged drought caused substantial losses and impacted a large share of the 435 municipalities that cultivate the oilseed. Farmers produced 13.64 million metric tons, a 25% decrease compared to the previous harvest.

EXPORTS

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported soybean complex products to 50 countries, generating USD 6.33 billion in revenue. The state ranked third among Brazil's exporters of soybean complex products. This category led the State's agribusiness export portfolio, representing more than 40.3% of total agribusiness exports in 2024.

COUNTRY	MAIN DESTINATIONS		
	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 ST CHINA	4,118	9,443,090	56.0
2 ND IRAN	458.9	1,141,502	7.2
3 RD SOUTH KOREA	237.3	581,965	3.7
4 TH INDIA	231.4	565,585	3.7
5 TH IRAQ	197.9	217,601	3.1
- OTHER COUNTRIES	1,089.8	2,592,554	17.2
TOTAL	6,333.7	14,532,297	100.0

States with the largest soybean production in Brazil (in million of tons)



Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1 st	Palmeira da Missões	1 st	São Borja
2 nd	Dom Pedrito	2 nd	Cruz Alta
3 rd	Vacaria	3 rd	São Luiz Gonzaga
4 th	Cachoeira do Sul	4 th	Santa Bárbara do Sul
5 th	São Gabriel	5 th	Boa Vista do Cadeado
6 th	Tupanciretã	6 th	Jóia
7 th	Muitos Capões	7 th	São Miguel das Missões
8 th	Júlio de Castilhos	8 th	Dom Pedrito
9 th	Cruz Alta	9 th	Santo Antônio das Missões
10 th	Sant'Ana do Livramento	10 th	Santo Augusto

IRRIGATION

In the 2024/25 season, producers expanded irrigated soybean acreage by 28 thousand hectares compared with the previous year, reaching 242 thousand hectares. Despite the increase, irrigation covered only 3.5% of the total planted area. Irrigated soybean fields yielded roughly 80% more than non-irrigated (rainfed) fields.

RICE

**HARVESTED AREA -
968.97 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
8.76 MILION
TONS**

**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 3.31 BILLION**

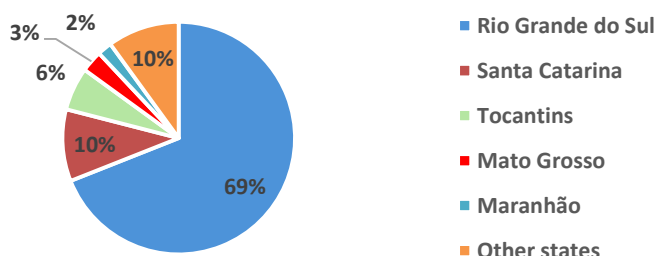
Rio Grande do Sul is Brazil's largest rice producer, accounting for 70% of the country's total output. Farmers cultivate rice in 181 municipalities across the State. The 2024/2025 crop had an excellent production level, which resulted in an 20% increase in total production.

EXPORTS

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported rice to 72 countries, generating USD 539.5 million in export revenue.

MAIN DESTINATIONS				
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 st	SENEGAL	100.4	225,393.2	18.6
2 nd	COSTA RICA	97.7	216,173.7	18.1
3 rd	VENEZUELA	57.2	132,152.6	10.6
4 th	GAMBIA	53.9	121,962.2	10.0
5 th	PERU	46.9	59,189.6	8.7
-	OTHER COUNTRIES	183.29	296,136.2	34.0
	TOTAL	539.53	1,051,007.0	100.0

States with the largest rice production in Brazil - 2024/2025 crop



Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

1 st	Uruguaiana
2 nd	Santa Vitória do Palmar
3 rd	Itaqui
4 th	Alegrete
5 th	Dom Pedrito
6 th	Arroio Grande
7 th	Camaquã
8 th	São Borja
9 th	Mostardas
10 th	São Gabriel

IRRIGATION

One of the key factors behind the State's high yields and stable rice production is irrigated cultivation.

The average yield of irrigated rice in Rio Grande do Sul is nearly three times higher than that of non-irrigated (rainfed) rice.

CORN GRAIN

**HARVESTED AREA -
717 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
5.29 MILLION
TONS**

**GROSS VALUE OF
AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCTION -
USD 1.07 BILLION**

Corn crops in Rio Grande do Sul have suffered successive production losses since 2020. In 2024, production reached 5.3 million metric tons, which represented an increase over previous seasons. Yet, it still fell short of initial expectations due to another drought. As a result, the State's corn output has shown an average annual shortfall of 3 million metric tons compared to local demand.

Farmers grow corn in 487 of the State's 497 municipalities. Below are data on corn purchases and exports in 2024.

PURCHASES

To address the supply gap, the State purchased 2.74 million metric tons of corn in 2024, which caused a significant capital outflow to the value of BRL 3 billion.

CORN GRAIN IMPORTS

COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)
PARAGUAY	25,902,903	155,080
ARGENTINA	15,400	28
VALUE (MILLION BRL)		
PURCHASES FROM OTHER BRAZILIAN STATES	2,946.78	2,592,213
TOTAL GERAL		2,747,321

EXPORTS

In 2024, market conditions did not favour corn exports either nationally or in Rio Grande do Sul. Lower production and non-competitive domestic prices were the main contributing factors.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 TH	IRAN	15,606,357	76,126	98.0
2 ND	CHINA	262,033	970	1.6
3 RD	URUGUAY	39,882	219	0.3
4 TH	SOUTH KOREA	8,575	32	0.1
5 TH	LIBERIA	231	0	0.001
-	OTHER COUNTRIES	806	0.51	0.01
TOTAL		15,917,884	77,348	100.0

IRRIGATION

Irrigated corn acreage in the State continues to grow. In 2024, farmers planted 117,052 hectares with irrigation systems and achieved yields of approximately 11,000 kg/ha — about 63% higher than the average for non-irrigated corn grain.

However, to secure higher production amid recurring droughts, farmers would have to significantly expand irrigated cultivation.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1 ST	Bom Jesus	1 ST	São Borja
2 ND	Vacaria	2 ND	São Luiz Gonzaga
3 RD	Muitos Capões	3 RD	Cruz Alta
4 TH	Palmeira das Missões	4 TH	Palmeira das Missões
5 TH	Lagoa Vermelha	5 TH	Santo Antônio das Missões
6 TH	Venâncio Aires	6 TH	Santa Bárbara do Sul
7 TH	Novo Machado	7 TH	Tupanciretã
8 TH	Três de Maio	8 TH	Santo Antônio das Missões
9 TH	Doutor Maurício Cardoso	9 TH	Itaqui
10 TH	São Lourenço do Sul	10 TH	Santo Augusto

CORN SILAGE

HARVESTED AREA -
355.89 THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION -
12.96 MILLION
TONS

Corn silage ranks among the most traditional forage feeds for cattle, especially in dairy production, a sector in which Rio Grande do Sul excels.

Farmers grow corn for silage in 480 of the State's 497 municipalities. In the current season, average yields reached 36,200 kg/ha, while irrigated fields produced 52,000 kg/ha.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
Rainfed Cultivation	Irrigated Cultivation
1 ST São Lourenço do Sul	1 ST Júlio de Castilhos
2 ND Augusto Pestana	2 ND Augusto Pestana
3 RD Estrela	3 RD Condor
4 TH Teutônia	4 TH Catuípe
5 TH Santo Cristo	5 TH Eugênio de Castro
6 TH Venâncio Aires	6 TH Ijuí
7 TH Carlos Barbosa	7 TH Cachoeira do Sul
8 TH Ijuí	8 TH Cruz Alta
9 TH Nova Bassano	9 TH Chiapetta
10 TH Ibiraíaras	10 TH Jóiá

OTHER AGRICULTURAL CROPS

AGRICULTURAL CROPS	PLANTED AREA (thousand/ha)	ESTIMATED PRODUCTION 2025 (thousand/ton)
Peanut	1.18	2.05
Sugarcane	12.57	468.05
Sunflower	2.95	5.04
Flax	4.48	4.64
Cassava*	49.93	698.53
Sorghum	2.00	4.00

* Includes cassava for table use, flour production, and animal feed.

Data sources: LSPA/IBGE (2025); REAGRO-RS (2025); SEAPI (2025).

WHEAT AND OTHER WINTER GRAINS

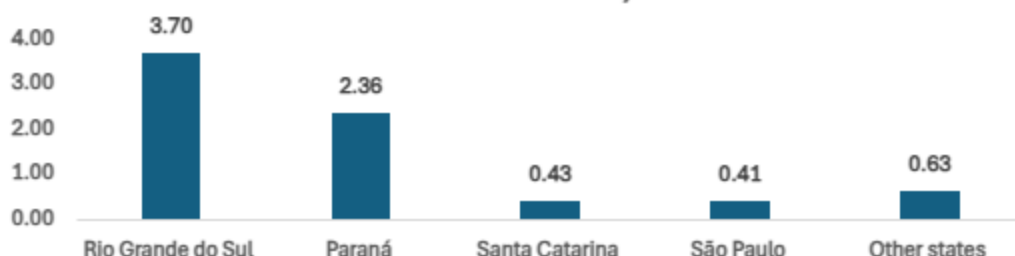
HARVESTED AREA -
1.33 MILLION
HECTARES (2024)

PRODUCTION-
3.7 MILLION
TONS (2024)

GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 917 MILLION (2024)

Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná account for almost the entire national wheat production. The wheat harvest in Rio Grande do Sul recovered in 2024, increasing by 42% compared to 2023, when production dropped sharply. For the 2025 season, IBGE estimates a planted area of 1.16 million hectares and a production of 3.65 million metric tons. Farmers grow wheat in 369 municipalities across the state.

States with the largest wheat production in Brazil (in million of tons)



Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul
(Municipalities) 2024

- 1ST Palmeira das Missões
- 2ND São Luiz Gonzaga
- 3RD São Miguel das Missões
- 4TH Cruz Alta
- 5TH São Borja
- 6TH Alegrete
- 7TH Muitos Capões
- 8TH Giruá
- 9TH Santo Antônio das Missões
- 10TH Maçambará

OTHER WINTER GRAINS

CROPS	AREA 2024 (thousand/ha)	PRODUCTION 2024 (thousand/tons)	AREA 2025 (thousand/ha)*	PRODUCTION 2025 (thousand/t)*
Oat**	368.45	809.03	398.11	990.23
Canola	147.38	808.83	171.23	293.43
Rye	1.32	1.68	2.63	2.91
Barley	35.03	109.13	29.51	95.04
Triticale	4.73	12.79	4.08	11.56

* Estimates; ** White Oat.

BEAN 1ST AND 2ND CROP

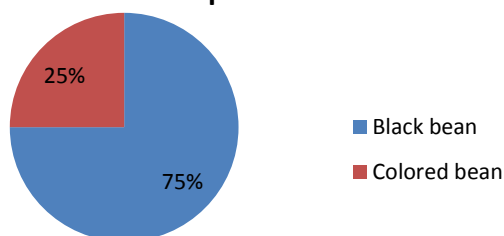
HARVESTED AREA -
48.32 THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION -
78.20 THOUSAND
TONS

GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 42 MILLION

In Rio Grande do Sul, farmers produce beans in two crop seasons. The first season covered 30,600 hectares, yielding 56,100 metric tons with an average productivity of 1,833 kg/ha. The second season covered **17,720 hectares**, producing 22,110 metric tons with an average productivity of 1,247 kg/ha, affected by drought conditions.

Types of beans produced in the first crop



In the first crop season, cowpea (*feijão fradinho*) accounts for less than 1% of total production.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul - 1ST crop (Municipalities)

	Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation
1 ST	Vacaria	1 ST	Cruz Alta
2 ND	Muitos Capões	2 ND	Selbach
3 RD	Bom Jesus	3 RD	Calbaté
4 TH	Esmeralda	4 TH	Carazinho
5 TH	Quatro Irmãos	5 TH	Ibirubá
6 TH	Vicente Dutra	6 TH	Espumoso
7 TH	Campinas do Sul	7 TH	Alto Alegre
8 TH	Palmeira das Missões	8 TH	Lagoa Três Cantos
9 TH	Carraá	9 TH	Silveira Martins
10 TH	Capão Bonito do Sul	10 TH	São José do Norte

BEAN – 2ND CROP

The second bean crop is characterized by greater use of irrigation. While farmers do not use irrigation in the first season, it reaches 15% of the cultivated area in the second.

In the second crop season, black beans account for virtually 100% of production.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul - 2ND crop (Municipalities)

	Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation
1 ST	Coronel Bicaco	1 ST	Santo Augusto
2 ND	Palmeira das Missões	2 ND	Girúá
3 RD	Boa Vista das Missões	3 RD	Palmeira das Missões
4 TH	Trindade do Sul	4 TH	Cruz Alta
5 TH	Victor Graeff	5 TH	Coronel Bicaco
6 TH	Cruz Alta	6 TH	Seberi
7 TH	Arroio do Tigre	7 TH	Ibirubá
8 TH	Getúlio Vargas	8 TH	Santa Bárbara do Sul
9 TH	Sarandi	9 TH	Chiapetta
10 TH	Colorado	10 TH	Carazinho

Data Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2025);
CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA
(2025); REAGRO-RS (2025); SEAPI
(2025).

TOBACCO

**HARVESTED AREA –
158.73 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
342.94 THOUSAND
TONS**

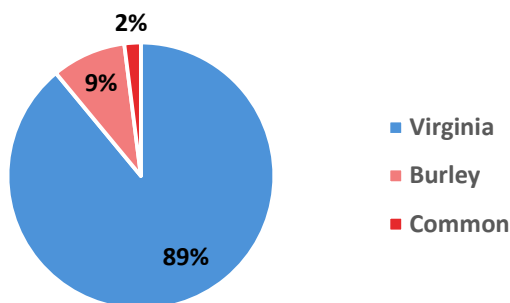
**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION – USD
1,04 BILLION**

EXPORTS

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported tobacco and tobacco products to 92 countries, generating approximately USD 2.70 billion in revenue. The State ranks as Brazil's largest exporter of tobacco and tobacco products.

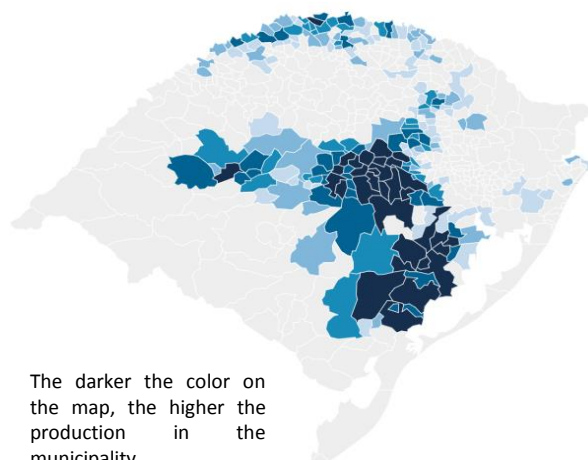
COUNTRY	MAIN DESTINATIONS		
	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1º BELGIUM	617.57	75,173.2	23
2º CHINA	584.65	67,023.0	22
3º UNITED STATES	243.96	30,115.2	9
4º EGYPT	229.31	27,501.1	8
5º INDONESIA	135.86	16,597.2	5
- OTHER COUNTRIES	887.76	110,121.2	33
TOTAL	2,699.11	326,531.9	100,0

Currently, farmers produce tobacco in 208 municipalities across Rio Grande do Sul. Around 69,250 families cultivate the crop, which includes three types of tobacco, with their respective shares shown in the chart below.



Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1 ST	Canguçu	1 ST	Barão do Triunfo
2 ND	São Lourenço do Sul	2 ND	Canguçu
3 RD	Venâncio Aires	3 RD	São Lourenço do Sul
4 TH	Candelária	4 TH	Cristal
5 TH	Arroio do Tigre	5 TH	Pelotas
6 TH	Dom Feliciano	6 TH	Arroio do Padre
7 TH	Camaquã	7 TH	Mariana Pimentel
8 TH	Vale do Sol	8 TH	Ivorá
9 TH	Pelotas	9 TH	Restinga Sêca
10 TH	Santa Cruz do Sul	10 TH	Dona Francisca



FORESTRY

**CULTIVATED AREA –
974
THOUSAND HECTARES
(2023)**

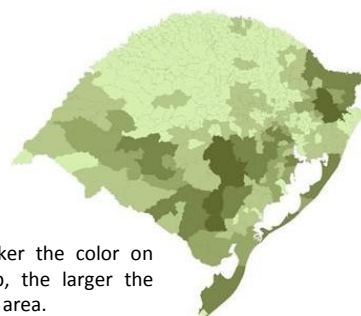
**VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL-
FORESTRY PRODUCTION -
BRL 3.8 BILLION
(2023)**

**5th LARGEST EXPORTER
OF FOREST PRODUCTS**

The forestry sector holds significant social and economic importance, generating 64,200 direct jobs in the wood industry and related services. The Southern Region, Campos de Cima da Serra, and the Depressão Central Region stand out as key production areas. In 2023, the value of forestry-agricultural production in Rio Grande do Sul reached BRL 3.8 billion.

Cultivating forests for harvesting purposes reduces pressure on native forest timber. In addition to providing a renewable energy source, planted forests play a crucial role in absorbing atmospheric carbon and serve as a relevant source of income for rural properties.

Species	Area (thousand/ha)	%
Eucalyptus	617	63.3
Pine	287	29.5
Acacia	67	6.9
Total	974	100.0



EXPORTS

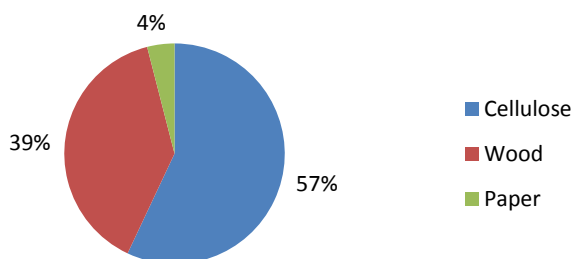
In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported forestry products to 148 countries, generating USD 1.63 billion in revenue and ranking as Brazil's fifth-largest exporter of forestry products.

MAIN DESTINATIONS				
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WIEGHT (tons)	%
1 ST	CHINA	381.99	1,074,077.3	23.4
2 ND	UNITED STATES	296.40	484,956.43	18.2
3 RD	ITALY	112.33	229,912.02	6.9
	UNITED ARAB			
4 TH	EMIRATES	92.30	151,138.41	5.7
5 TH	NETHERLANDS	90.18	163,625.77	5.5
-	OTHER COUNTRIES	659.70	1,791,881.0	40.4
	TOTAL	1,633.91	3,895,591	100.0

LARGEST PLANTED AREAS

- 1ST Encruzilhada do Sul
- 2ND São Francisco de Paula
- 3RD Piratini
- 4TH Cachoeira do Sul
- 5TH Cambará do Sul
- 6TH Bom Jesus
- 7TH Triunfo
- 8TH Butiá
- 9TH São José do Norte
- 10TH Mostardas

Share of forestry products exported



YERBA MATE

**HARVESTED AREA –
29.07 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
274.77 THOUSAND
TONS**

**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 57 MILLION (2023)**

EXPORTS

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported yerba mate to 33 countries, generating USD 79.9 million in revenue. The State is Brazil's largest exporter of yerba mate.

		MAIN DESTINATIONS		
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 ST	URUGUAY	57.97	27,050.89	72.5
2 ND	ARGENTINA	11.79	6,316.75	14.7
	SYRIAN ARAB			
3 RD	REPUBLIC	5.42	7,770.92	6.8
4 TH	ESPAIN	2.13	904.12	2.7
5 TH	UNITED STATES	0.64	236.30	0.8
-	OTHER COUNTRIES	2.06	896.84	2.2
TOTAL		79.99	38,176	100.0

Currently, farmers produce yerba mate in 173 municipalities across the Rio Grande do Sul, which has 187 processing facilities in operation.

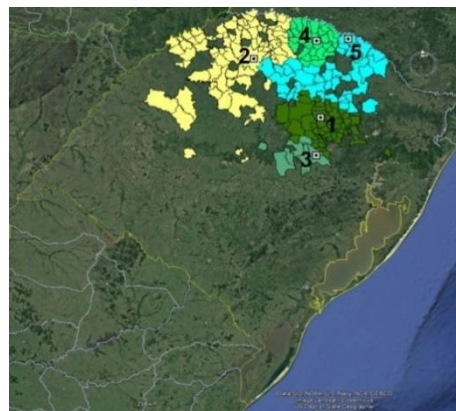
Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

1 ST	Ilópolis
2 ND	Arvorezinha
3 RD	Anta Gorda
4 TH	Palmeira das Missões
5 TH	Fontoura Xavier
6 TH	Putinga
7 TH	Itapuca
8 TH	Áurea
9 TH	Viadutos
10 TH	Barão de Cotegipe

INDUSTRIES REGISTERED IN SEAPI

	REGION	NUMBER OF INDUSTRIES	%
1	Alto Taquari	87	51.18
2	Missões/Celeiro	28	16.47
3	Região dos Vales	9	5.29
4	Alto Uruguai	30	17.65
5	Nordeste Gaúcho	16	9.41
	Total	170	100

YERBA MATE PRODUCING REGIONS



Data Sources: REAGRO-RS (2025); PAM/IBGE (2023); Agrostat/MAPA (2025); SEAPI (2025).

APPLE

**CULTIVATED AREA –
16.86 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
567.40 THOUSAND
TONS**

**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 223 MILLION (2023)**

EXPORTS

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported apples to 36 countries, generating USD 6.48 million in revenue. The state ranks as the major apple exporter in Brazil.

MAIN DESTINATIONS				
	COUNTRY	VALUE (USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 ST	INDIA	3,214,004	3,365.74	49.59
2 ND	PORTUGAL	1,298,282	1,543.22	20.03
3 RD	IRELAND	1,158,309	1,339.05	17.87
4 TH	UNITED KINGDOM	415,493	463.39	6.41
5 TH	SAUDI ARABIA	240,350	254.01	3.71
-	OTHER COUNTRIES	154,628	147.46	2.39
TOTAL		6,481,066	7,113	100.0

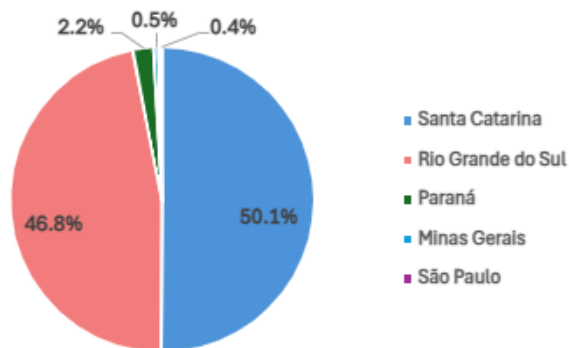
The 2025 harvest recorded a slight increase in volume compared to the previous year, which had been affected by heavy rainfall in September, October, and November 2023. The current crop also suffered from low chill-hour accumulation in 2024. However, fruit quality has been considered very good. Farmers produce apples almost entirely in the Serra do Nordeste and Campos de Cima da Serra regions. Below is a list of the largest producing municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul for the 2024/25 season.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

1 ST	Vacaria
2 ND	Bom Jesus
3 RD	Caxias do Sul
4 TH	São Francisco de Paula
5 TH	Monte Alegre dos Campos
6 TH	Muitos Capões
7 TH	Ipê
8 TH	São José dos Ausentes
9 TH	Campestre da Serra
10 TH	Antônio Prado

The chart shows that Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul account for nearly all the country's apple production. Paraná, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais, with smaller planted areas, complete the list of producing states.

The darker the color on the map, the higher the production in the municipality.



Data Sources: REAGRO-RS (2025); Censo Agro/IBGE (2017); PAM/IBGE (2023); Agrostat/MAPA (2025); SEAPI (2025).

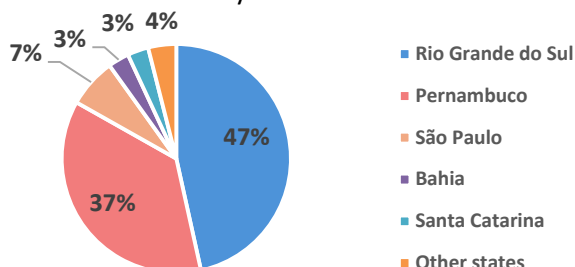
GRAPE

**CULTIVATED AREA –
48.29 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
957.12 THOUSAND
TONS**

**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 415 MILLION**

Rio Grande do Sul is the largest grape producer in Brazil, accounting for approximately 90% of the national production directed to the production of wines, juices, and sparkling wines. In 2024, improved weather conditions compared to 2023 allowed for an increase in harvested volume. The chart below shows the most relevant grape-producing states in the country.



MAIN WINE PRODUCTS DECLARED IN SISDEVIN/SDA IN THE 2024 HARVEST

WINE TYPE	VOLUME (LITERS)	SPARKLING WINE	VOLUME (LITERS)	GRAPE JUICE	VOLUME (LITERS)
WHITE TABLE WINE	14,680,000	MOSCATEL SPARKLING WINE BASE	6,400,000	SWEETENED	43,010
ROSÉ TABLE WINE	1,540,000	CHAMPENOISE SPARKLING WINE BASE	914,740	WHOLE WHITE	2,080,000
RED TABLE WINE	86,400,000	CHARMAT SPARKLING WINE BASE	3,250,000	WHOLE ROSÉ	34,020
WHITE FINE WINE	10,780,000	MOSCATEL SPARKLING WINE	10,666	WHOLE RED	64,250,000
ROSÉ FINE WINE	1,170,000	CHAMPANHA SPARKLING WINE	23,990	TOTAL	66,407,000
RED FINE WINE	10,600,000				
LIQUEUR WINE	76,720				
TOTAL	125,246,720	TOTAL	10,599,390	CONCENTRATED GRAPE JUICE	16,030,000

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

Grape industry

1 ST	Flores da Cunha
2 ND	Bento Gonçalves
3 RD	Farroupilha
4 TH	Caxias do Sul
5 TH	Garibaldi
6 TH	Monte Belo do Sul
7 TH	Pinto Bandeira
8 TH	Nova Pádua
9 TH	Antônio Prado
10 TH	São Marcos

Table grape

1 ST	Bento Gonçalves
2 ND	Caxias do Sul
3 RD	Farroupilha
4 TH	Flores da Cunha
5 TH	Veranópolis
6 TH	Vale Real
7 TH	Alpestre
8 TH	Alto Feliz
9 TH	São Marcos
10 TH	Cotiporã

Viticulture in Rio Grande do Sul is carried out by thousands of family farmers, with the Serra Gaúcha region representing the leading production area. Approximately 92% of the harvest is destined for industrial processing, while the remaining goes to the market as table grapes.

Data sources: LSPA/IBGE (2025);
CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2025);
SEAPI (2025); REAGRO-RS (2025).

ORANGE

**CULTIVATED AREA –
22.53 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
358.45 THOUSAND
TONS**

**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 144 MILLION**

EXPORTS

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported orange juice to 82 countries, generating USD 3.10 million in revenue.

	MAIN DESTINATIONS			
	COUNTRY	VALUE (USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1ST	UNITED STATES	1,046	1,217.24	33.7
2ND	BELGIUM	979	563.59	31.6
3RD	ITALY	795	492.51	25.6
4TH	NETHERLANDS	131	66.69	4.2
5TH	CHINA	127	28.60	4.1
-	OTHER COUNTRIES	35	34.67	0.8
TOTAL		3,104.29	2,403	100.0

Rio Grande do Sul ranks sixth among Brazilian states in orange production. The cold climate produces fruits and juices with excellent coloration, and a significant part of the production is sold in the fresh fruit market. Most production comes from family-owned citrus farms.

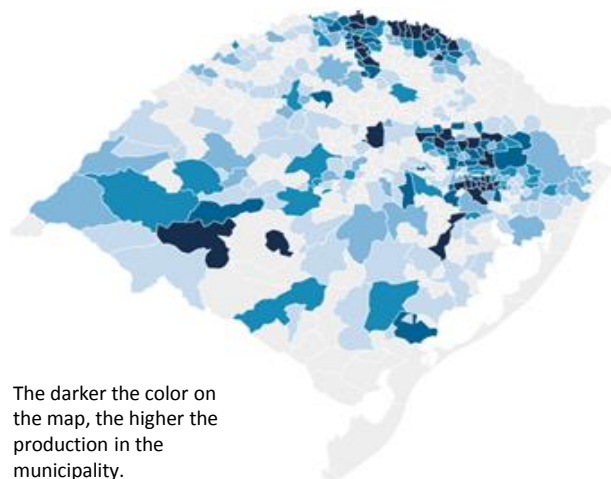
The 2024/25 harvest recorded a slight increase in volume compared to the previous season, which faced excessive rainfall in the spring of 2023.

In the Vale do Caí, Serra, and Fronteira Oeste regions, farmers stand out in table orange production, cultivating varieties from the Navel group — Monte Parnaso, Baía, Baianinha, Navelina, and Cara Cara (red) — and from the white group — Shamouti, Valencia, Salustiana, Folha Murcha, and Céu (low-acid).

The Alto Uruguai region leads in oranges for juice production, with predominant varieties including Valencia, Hamlin, Rubi, Iapar 73, and others.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

1 ST	Liberato Salzano
2 ND	Itatiba do Sul
3 RD	Arvorezinha
4 TH	Alpestre
5 TH	Aratiba
6 TH	Planalto
7 TH	Severiano de Almeida
8 TH	Tupandi
9 TH	Harmonia
10 TH	Rosário do Sul



TANGERINE

**CULTIVATED AREA –
12.59 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
181.15 THOUSAND
TONS**

**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 62 MILLION (2023)**

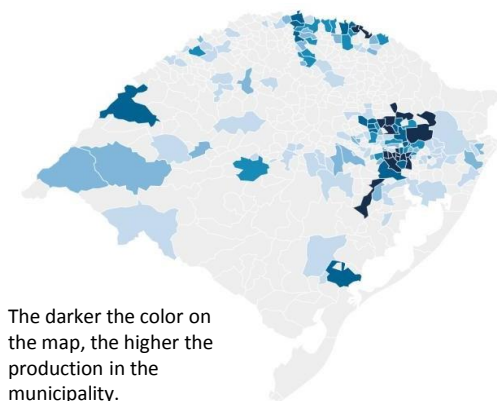
Known in Rio Grande do Sul as *bergamotas* — and as *mexericas* or tangerines in other regions — these fruits thrive in Rio Grande do Sul's favorable climate for fresh market production. The state has the second-largest planted area and ranks among Brazil's top three producers. Highly popular, the fruit is cultivated across virtually the entire state. Below is a list of the main varieties grown in Rio Grande do Sul.

Main varieties of tangerine grown in Rio Grande do Sul		
Early	Medium	Late
Satsuma Okitsu	Pareci	Montenegrina
Caí	Ponkan	Murcott
Clemenules	Nadorcott	Ortanique

The Vale do Rio Caí region is the leading production area, with harvests running from February to October. In the Serra region, harvesting can extend into early December. The Fronteira Oeste region, near Uruguay and Argentina, is a relevant hub for seedless tangerine production.

In the Vale do Caí region, industries that extract essential oils from tangerine peels provide a significant source of income and employment.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1 ST	Montenegro
2 ND	Pareci Novo
3 RD	São José do Sul
4 TH	Harmonia
5 TH	Rosário do Sul
6 TH	Veranópolis
7 TH	Brochier
8 TH	Maratá
9 TH	São José do Hortêncio
10 TH	Portão



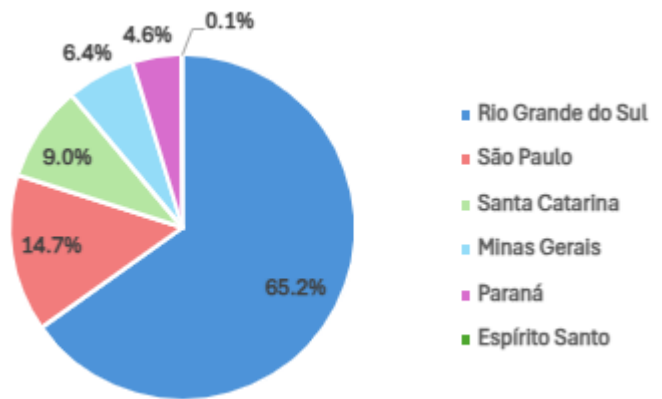


**CULTIVATED AREA –
11.26 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
129.53 THOUSAND
TONS**

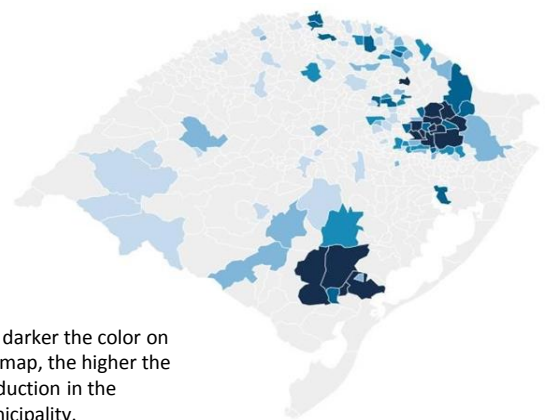
**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 63 MILLION (2023)**

Rio Grande do Sul accounts for roughly two-thirds of Brazil's peach production. The chart alongside shows the production share of the major producing states.



In Rio Grande do Sul, two main production regions stand out: the Serra do Nordeste, which focuses on the fresh fruit market; and the Zona Sul, which supplies the canning industry. Favorable climate conditions make peach cultivation highly popular, with production present in most municipalities across the State. Below is a list of the largest peach-producing municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1 ST	Pelotas
2 ND	Pinto Bandeira
3 RD	Farroupilha
4 TH	Antônio Prado
5 TH	Caxias do Sul
6 TH	Canguçu
7 TH	Morro Redondo
8 TH	Ipê
9 TH	Campestre da Serra
10 TH	Flores da Cunha





CULTIVATED AREA –
12.49 THOUSAND
HECTARES

PRODUCTION -
147.15 THOUSAND
TONS

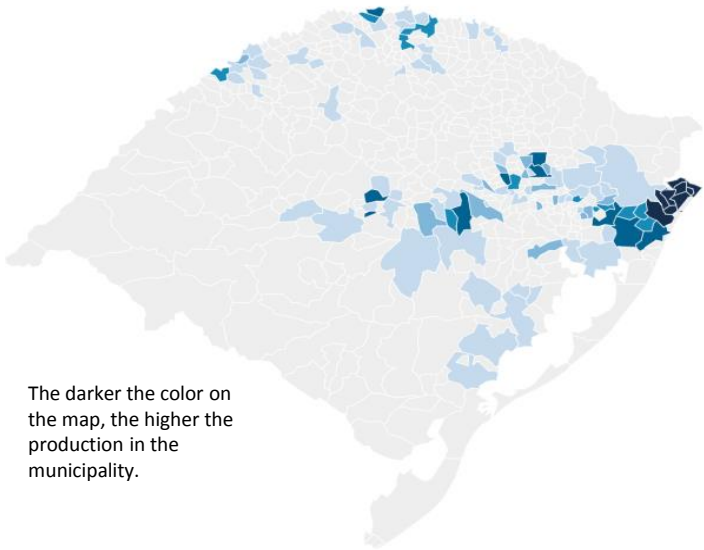
GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 84 MILLION

Banana cultivation in the Northern Coast of Rio Grande do Sul holds significant economic and social importance, providing livelihoods and income for thousands of families. The Prata variety accounts for 80% of total production.

Despite strong local production, the state still imports bananas from Santa Catarina, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais to meet its demand.

There is also climatic suitability, and production occurs in municipalities located along the Uruguay River, in the northern and northeastern regions of the state, as well as in others within the Central Depression.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1 ST	Morrinhos do Sul
2 ND	Três Cachoeiras
3 RD	Mampituba
4 TH	Dom Pedro de Alcântara
5 TH	Terra de Areia
6 TH	Três Forquilhas
7 TH	Maquiné
8 TH	Torres
9 TH	Itati
10 TH	Osório



The darker the color on the map, the higher the production in the municipality.



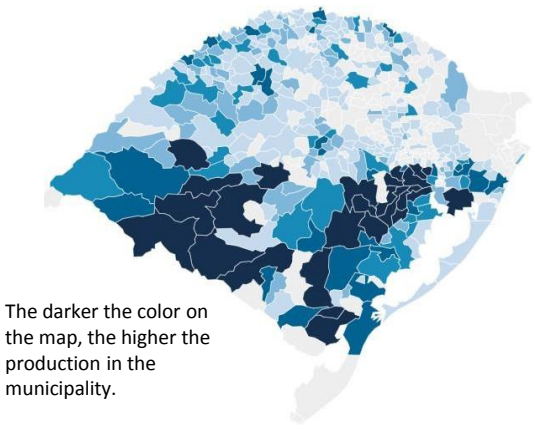
**HARVESTED AREA –
9.67 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
219.35 THOUSAND
TONS**

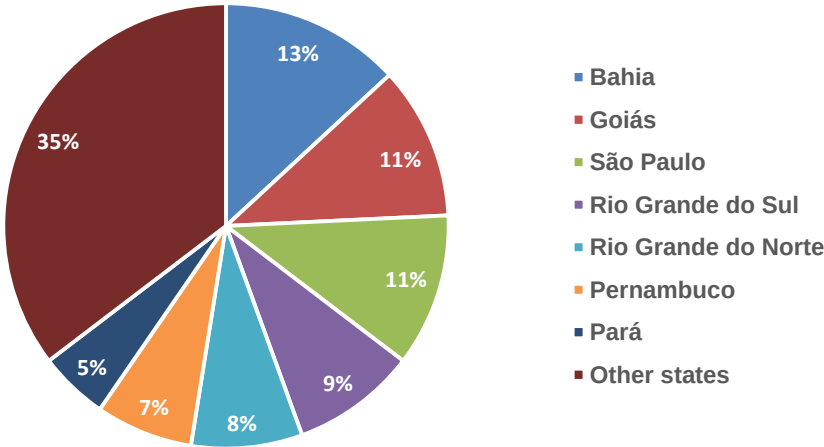
**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 34 MILLION (2023)**

Rio Grande do Sul ranks among the largest watermelon producers in Brazil. The cultivated area for watermelon has expanded, reversing the downward trend recorded in previous years.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)			
Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1 ST	Encruzilhada do Sul	1 ST	São Jerônimo
2 ND	Rio pardo	2 ND	Rio Pardo
3 RD	Rosário do Sul	3 RD	Arroio dos Ratos
4 TH	Triunfo	4 TH	Pedro Osório
5 TH	Bagé	5 TH	Arroio Grande
6 TH	Montenegro	6 TH	Barão do Triunfo
7 TH	Rio Grande	7 TH	Amaral Ferrador
8 TH	São Francisco de Assis	8 TH	General Câmara
9 TH	São Jerônimo	9 TH	Taquari
10 TH	Sant'Ana do Livramento	10 TH	Santo Augusto



Watermelon production is a long-standing tradition in the state. Harvesting takes place during the summer months, and thanks to the long summer days in Rio Grande do Sul, the fruit develops a flavor highly valued for its elevated Brix levels. In addition to supplying the domestic market, producers sell watermelon to other Brazilian states. Currently, Rio Grande do Sul holds fourth place among the states that produce watermelon in Brazil.



Data Source: REAGRO-RS (2025);
Censo Agro/IBGE (2017).
PAM/IBGE (2023); SEAPI (2025).

OLIVE GROWING

**CULTIVATED AREA -
6.0 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**HARVESTED AREA -
3.67 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

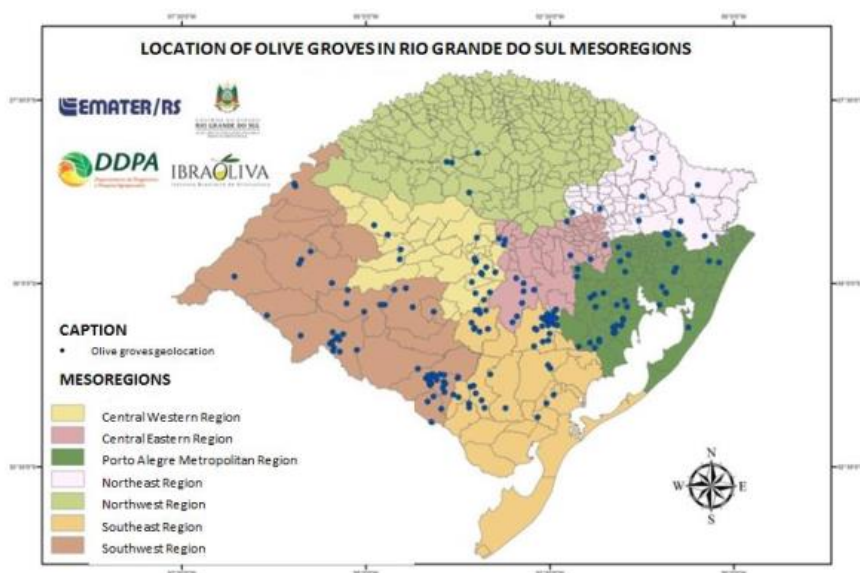
**PRODUCTION -
1.97 THOUSAND
TONS**

Olive growing takes place primarily in municipalities located in the southern half of Rio Grande do Sul.

In both 2024 and 2025, production fell sharply compared to expectations. Excessive rainfall and cyclones during the spring months of 2023 and 2024, particularly in the flowering period, reduced yields. As a result, olive oil production in the last two harvests remained around 190,000 liters per year — approximately 70% lower than the strong production achieved in 2023.

Farmers cultivate mainly the following varieties: Arbequina, Koroneiki, Picual, Arbosana, Frantoio, Coratina, and Manzanilla.

Municipalities with the largest cultivated area	
1 ST	Encruzilhada do Sul
2 ND	Canguçu
3 RD	Pinheiro Machado
4 TH	Bagé
5 TH	Cachoeira do Sul
6 TH	Viamão
7 TH	São Gabriel
8 TH	Dom Pedrito
9 TH	Sentinela do Sul
10 TH	Caçapava do Sul



PECAN

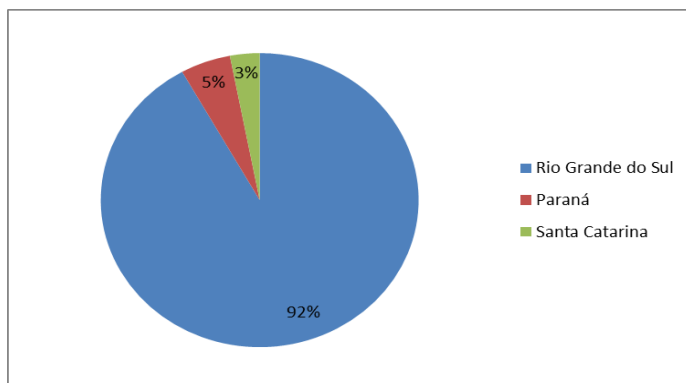
**CULTIVATED AREA -
7.23 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**HARVESTED AREA -
5.36 THOUSAND
HECTARES**

**PRODUCTION -
5.2 THOUSAND
TONELADAS**

Pecan cultivation has expanded significantly over the past 15 years and now ranks among the largest fruit-growing areas in Rio Grande do Sul. The state accounts for more than 80% of Brazil's total production.

Although the 2025 harvest showed some recovery compared to the previous year, yields still fell short of expectations. In 2024, excessive rainfall and widespread flooding severely damaged production. The chart below shows Brazil's pecan-producing states.



Other states contribute less than 1% of national output.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

1 ST	Cachoeira do Sul
2 ND	Anta Gorda
3 RD	Glorinha
4 TH	Sant'Ana do Livramento
5 TH	Minas do Leão
6 TH	São Sepé
7 TH	Sentinela do Sul
8 TH	General Câmara
9 TH	Sananduva
10 TH	Jaguari

DIAGNÓSTICO DA PECANICULTURA NO RIO GRANDE DO SUL

In 2024, *Emater-RS* extension agents conducted farmer interviews to collect data for a research project and SEAPI's publication *Diagnóstico da Pecanicultura no Rio Grande do Sul* - Diagnosis of Pecan Growing in Rio Grande do Sul. This study provides information on producer and farm profiles, the role of pecans in family income, productivity levels, the main cultivars grown in the state, characteristics of cultivation systems, the most common marketing channels, and other relevant data. The full report is available at: <https://www.agricultura.rs.gov.br/publicacoes>.

OTHER FRUITS

Rio Grande do Sul has a climate that allows the cultivation of temperate, subtropical, and even tropical species. Emater/RS provided the data on blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, nectarines, and pitayas, while the IBGE served as the source for the other fruits.

AVOCADO
502 HECTARES
4.55 THOUSAND TONS

PINEAPPLE
382 HECTARES
3.63 THOUSAND TONS

PLUM
1.97 THOUSAND HECTARES
38 THOUSAND TONS

BLACKBERRY
287 HECTARES
3.29 THOUSAND TONS

PERSIMMON
2.49 THOUSAND HECTARES
49.88 THOUSAND TONS

FIG
1.02 THOUSAND HECTARES
7.80 THOUSAND TONS

RASPBERRY
35 HECTARES
235 TONS

GUAVA
397 HECTARES
4.86 THOUSAND TONS

KIWI
239 HECTARES
3.36 THOUSAND TONS

LEMON
1.52 THOUSAND HECTARES
19.58 THOUSAND TONS

MANGO
104 HECTARES
626 TONS

PASSION FRUIT
297 HECTARES
5.16 THOUSAND TONS

MELON
900 HECTARES
9.60 THOUSAND TONS

BLUEBERRY
85 HECTARES
303 TONS

STRAWBERRY
645 HECTARES
27.01 THOUSAND TONS

NECTARINE
77 HECTARES
1.20 THOUSAND TONS

PEAR
441 HECTARES
7.69 THOUSAND TONS

PITAYA
139 HECTARES
1.69 THOUSAND TONS

Data Sources: LSPA-IBGE (2025);
EMATER/RS (2025); REAGRO-RS
(2025).

VEGETABLES

The data on garlic, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, and tomatoes were obtained from the IBGE's *Levantamento Sistemático da Produção Agrícola* - Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production, while Emater /RS provided the figures for the other vegetables.

CASSAVA
9.25 THOUSAND HECTARES
150.93 THOUSAND TONS

LETTUCE
4.72 THOUSAND HECTARES
67.59 THOUSAND TONS

GARLIC
1.19 THOUSAND HECTARES
8.35 THOUSAND TONS

POTATO (1ST AND 2ND CROPS)
18.91 HECTARES
539.27 THOUSAND TONS

SWEET POTATO
10.82 THOUSAND HECTARES
160.01 THOUSAND TONS

BEET
1.06 THOUSAND HECTARES
30.99 THOUSAND TONS

ONION
5.28 HECTARES
123.61 THOUSAND TONS

CARROT
1.80 THOUSAND HECTARES
64.25 THOUSAND TONS

KALE
556 HECTARES
9.33 THOUSAND TONS

BROCCOLI RAAB
12.66 THOUSAND HECTARES
189.49 THOUSAND TONS

CAULIFLOWER
1.62 THOUSAND HECTARES
27.29 THOUSAND TONS

SWEET CORN
1.71 THOUSAND HECTARES
21.73 THOUSAND TONS

JAPANESE PUMPKIN
4.33 THOUSAND HECTARES
50.02 THOUSAND TONS

PEPPERS
235 HECTARES
5.58 THOUSAND TONS

RADISH
504 HECTARES
6.20 THOUSAND TONS

CABAGGE
2.78 THOUSAND HECTARES
97.87 THOUSAND TONS

ARUGULA
646 HECTARES
6.77 THOUSAND TONS

TOMATO
1.90 THOUSAND HECTARES
100.45 THOUSAND TONS

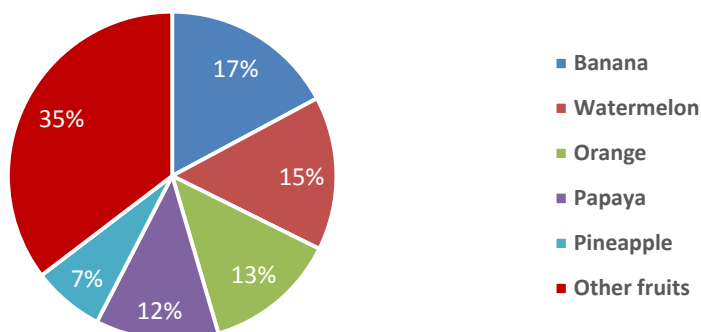
Data Source: LSPA-IBGE (2025);
EMATER/RS (2025); REAGRO-RS
(2025).

CEASA/RS – FRUIT TRADE

DATA ABOUT THE MAIN FRUIT TRADED IN CEASA/RS IN 2024

RANKING	PRODUCTS	VOLUME (tons)	MILLION (USD)	AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICE PER KILO (BRL)
1 ST	BANANA	34,811	27.87	4.41
2 ND	WATERMELON	30,918	10.99	1.96
3 RD	ORANGE	27,790	21.62	4.29
4 TH	PAPAYA	25,783	29.29	6.26
5 TH	PINEAPPLE	15,551	16.21	5.75
6 TH	APPLE	14,518	23.60	8.96
7 TH	MANGO	11,138	11.17	5.53
8 TH	TANGERINE	9,440	6.69	3.91
9 TH	MELON	8,314	8.23	5.46
10 TH	LEMON	7,269	5.42	4.12
11 TH	AVOCADO	5,509	6.17	6.18
12 TH	GRAPE	3,418	7.31	11.80
13 TH	PEACH	2,843	3.80	7.37
14 TH	PEAR	2,301	3.24	7.78
15 TH	STRAWBERRY	2,119	7.48	19.46
16 TH	PLUM	1,644	3.01	10.11
17 TH	PERSIMMON	1,382	1.71	6.83
18 TH	PASSION FRUIT	1,227	2.32	10.44
19 TH	KIWI	595	1.87	17.39
20 TH	COCONUT	489	0,38	4.26
21 ST	GUAVA	429	0,64	8.23
22 ND	PITAYA	243	0,58	13.20
23 RD	NECTARINE	189	0,32	9.32
24 TH	PINION	141	0,22	8.78
25 TH	FIG	70	0,22	17.38

Main fruits traded

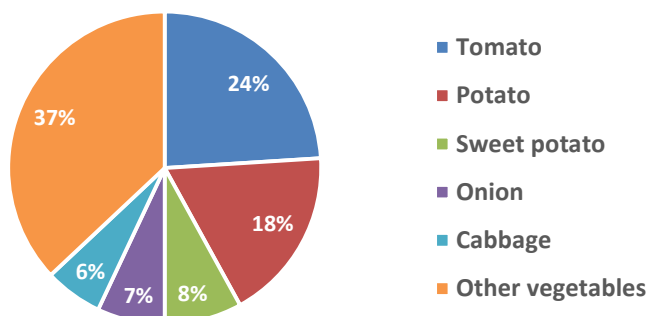


CEASA/RS – VEGETABLE TRADE

DATA ABOUT THE MAIN VEGETABLE TRADED IN CEASA/RS IN 2024

RANKING	PRODUCTS	VOLUME (tons)	MILLION (USD)	AVERAGE ANNUAL PRICE PER KILO (BRL)
1 ST	TOMATO	56,177	50.88	4.99
2 ND	POTATO	41,656	36.68	4.86
3 RD	SWEET POTATO	18,369	12.02	3.61
4 TH	ONION	17,464	12,34	3.90
5 TH	CABBAGE	13,533	6.19	2.52
6 TH	CARROT	13,101	10.68	4.50
7 TH	CUCUMBER	9,160	6.31	3.80
8 TH	BEET	7,776	6.00	4.26
9 TH	CHAYOTE	7,604	4.01	2.91
10 TH	MORANGA PUMPKIN	7,362	3.42	2.56
11 TH	KALE	6,979	3.87	3.06
12 TH	PEPPER	5,909	7.91	7.39
13 TH	KASSAVA	5,846	2.46	2.33
14 TH	LETTUCE	5,060	3.95	4.31
15 TH	BROCCOLI	4,184	4.92	6.48
16 TH	ZUCCHINI	3,627	2.15	3.28
17 TH	SWEET CORN	2,589	1.51	3.23
18 TH	GARLIC	2,281	11.00	26.59
19 TH	PUMPKIN	1,693	1.34	4.38
20 TH	EGGPLANT	1,281	1.14	4.92
21 ST	FRENCH BEANS	1,169	1.98	9.38
22 ND	RADISH	628	0.58	5.10
23 RD	ARUGULA	523	0.95	10.08
24 TH	GENGIBRE	518	1.09	11.71
25 TH	PARSLEY/GREEN ONION	333	1.71	29.80

Main vegetable traded



Data Source: CEASA/RS (2025)



TOTAL AMOUNT OF CATTLE DECLARED TO SEAPI - 10.52 MILLION (2024)

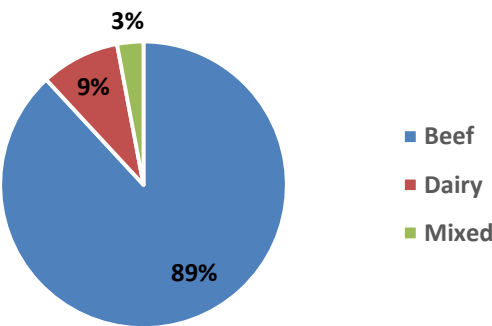
TOTAL AMOUNT OF SLAUGHTERED CATTLE – 1.95 MILLION (2024)

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION - USD 1.26 BILLION (2024)

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported beef to 104 countries, generating USD 266.80 million. In the same year, the State exported leather and hides to 65 countries, reaching USD 322.87 million.

MAIN DESTINATIONS – EXPORTED MEAT				MAIN DESTINATIONS – EXPORTED LEATHER AND HIDES			
COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%	PAÍS	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 ST CHINA	70.56	15,816.9	26.4	1 ST CHINA	89.26	46,408.3	27.6
UNITED KINGDOM	58.60	13,229.5	22.0	2 ND UNITED STATES	34.18	2,528.5	10.6
3 RD UNITED STATES	39.17	7,857.6	14.7	3 RD VIETNAM	33.93	23,912.6	10.5
4 TH URUGUAY	12.05	2,967.7	4.5	4 TH ITALY	30.19	13,827.9	9.4
5 TH ALGERIA	7.9	1,739.2	3.0	5 TH MEXICO	19.28	975.1	6.0
- OTHER	78.52	22,249.0	29.4	- OTHER	116.02	22,180.2	35.9
TOTAL	266.80	63,859.9	100.0	TOTAL	322.87	109,832	100.0

Proportion of the cattle herd by purpose

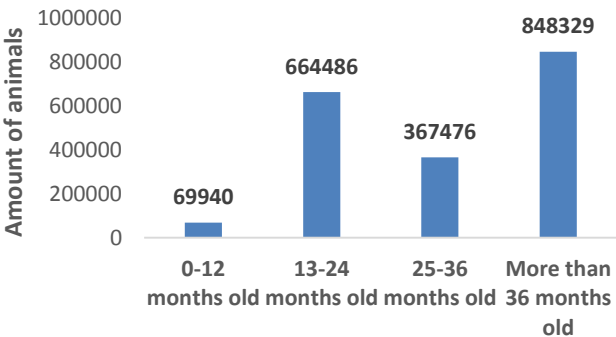


Municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul with the largest cattle herds

1º	Alegrete
2º	Sant'Ana do Livramento
3º	Uruguaiana
4º	Dom Pedrito
5º	Rosário do Sul
6º	São Gabriel
7º	Quaraí
8º	Bagé
9º	Santiago
10º	São Francisco de Assis

The *Programa Agregar RS Carnes* (Agregar RS Meats Program) includes around 100 companies authorized under the state inspection system (i.e., SIM and SIF). Agregar grants a presumed tax credit of 3.6% on the invoice value of animals purchased for slaughter, along with an additional 4% ICMS (tax on the circulation of goods) credit on the invoice value of beef sales. With these benefits, the taxation on beef, sheep, and buffalo meat in Rio Grande do Sul remains around 2%.

Amount of slaughtered animals by age



Data sources: SEAPI (2024); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2025); Agrostat/MAPA (2025).



DAIRY CATTLE

**TOTAL AMOUNT OF
CATTLE DECLARED TO
SEAPI - 1.04 MILLION
(2024)**

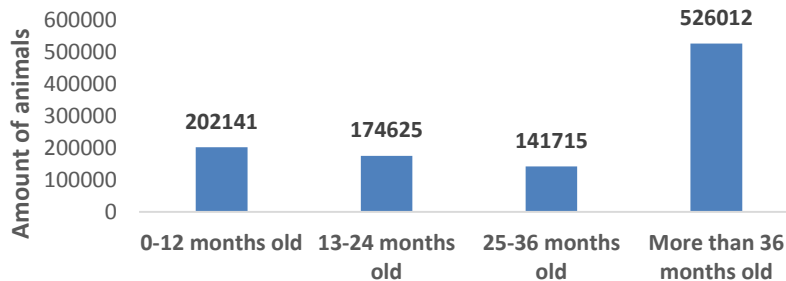
**MILK PRODUCTION -
4.14 BILLION LITERS
PER YEAR (2023)**

**GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 1.43
BILLION (2024)**

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported dairy products to 44 countries, generating USD 24 million in revenue and ranking third among Brazilian states in dairy exports. During the same year, imports decreased to USD 83.4 million. The tables below present the main destinations of the states' exports and the primary origins of our imports.

EXPORTS MAIN DESTINATION					IMPORTS MAIN ORIGINS				
COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%		COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%	
1 ST CUBA	18.4	3,182.3	76.7		1º URUGUAY	80.9	24,785.7	97.1	
2 ND URUGUAY	2.0	2,503.8	8.5		2º ITALY	1.4	109.7	1.6	
3 RD CHILE	1.3	420	5.3		3º UNITED STATES	0.7	144.1	0.9	
4 TH PHILIPPINES	1.2	1,134.0	5.0		4º ARGENTINA	0.2	48	0.3	
5 TH PARAGUAY	0.5	254.4	2.3		5º NETHERLANDS	0.2	20.0	0.2	
- OTHER	0.5	278.7	2.3		- OTHER	0.1	10.0	0.1	
TOTAL	24.0	7,773.3	100.0		TOTAL	83.4	25,078	100.0	

Amount of slaughtered animals by age



Milk production holds primordial social and economic importance, as it takes place in nearly every municipality of Rio Grande do Sul.

More than 30,000 farms rely on dairy as a source of income. Of the 240 facilities operating in the state for milk processing, 69% fall under the Municipal Inspection System (SIM), 13% under the Animal Products Inspection Coordination (CISPOA), and 18% under the Federal Inspection System (SIF). The sector has followed an increasing trend of professionalization, as producers adopt new technologies on their farms, which has become both a necessity and a path to ensure long-term sustainability in dairy production.

Largest herds (Municipalities)

1 ST	Santo Cristo
2 ND	Augusto Pestana
3 RD	Crissiumal
4 TH	Candido Godoi
5 TH	Ijuí
6 TH	Campina das Missões
7 TH	Marau
8 TH	São Francisco do Sul
9 TH	Ibirubá
10 TH	Três Passos



PRODUCTION -
958.70
THOUSAND TONS
(2024)

AMOUNT OF
SLAUGHTERED SWINE
10.27 MILLION
(2024)

GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION – USD
1.72 BILLION (2024)

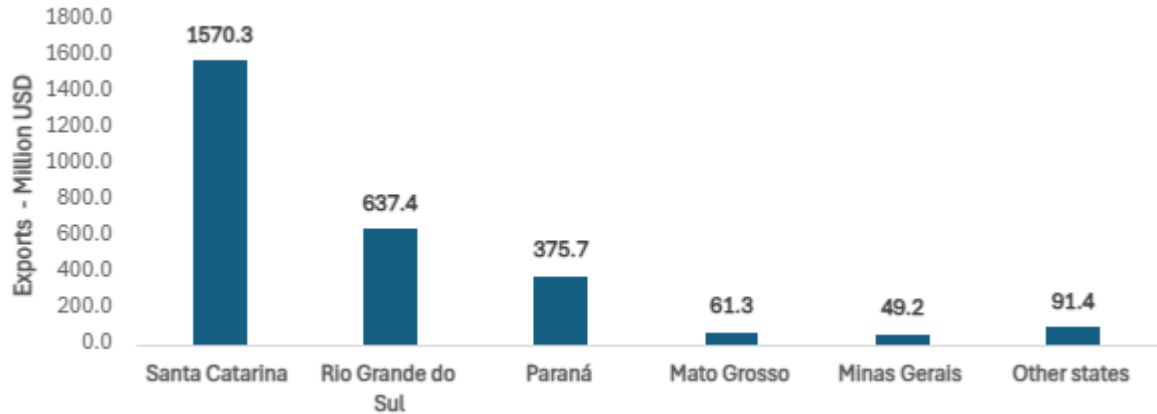
EXPORTS

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported pork to 80 countries, generating USD 625.8 million in revenue and ranking as the second-largest pork exporter in Brazil.

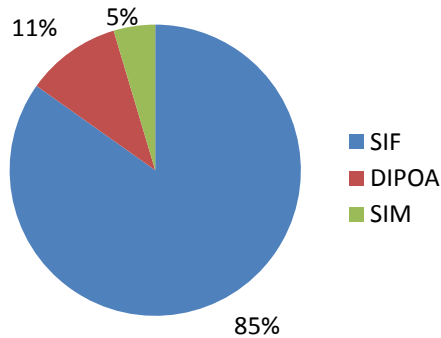
MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 ST	CHINA	181,9	76.048,9	29,1
2 ND	PHILIPPINES	99,1	42.058,9	15,8
3 RD	CHILE	86,8	36.517,6	13,9
4 TH	SINGAPORE	57,0	23.437,7	9,1
5 TH	REP. OF GEORGIA	48,9	24.283,6	7,8
-	OTHER	152,0	78.118,1	24,3
TOTAL		625,8	280.464,7	100,0

Main pork exporter states in Brazil



Proportion of slaughter by inspection type



Destination of slaughtered swine		Largest Producers (Municipalities)	
STATE			
Rio Grande do Sul		1 ST	Rodeio Bonito
		2 ND	Palmitinho
		3 RD	Aratiba
		4 TH	Santo Cristo
		5 TH	Nova Candelária
		6 TH	Rondinha
		7 TH	Boa Vista Do Burica
		8 TH	Tres Passos
		9 TH	Pinheirinho Do Vale
		10 TH	Pinhal
Rio de Janeiro			

Data sources: SEAPI (2025); ACSURS (2025); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2025); Agrostat/MAPA (2025).

POULTRY FARMING

AMOUNT OF
SLAUGHTERED
POULTRY -
834.75 MILLION (2024)

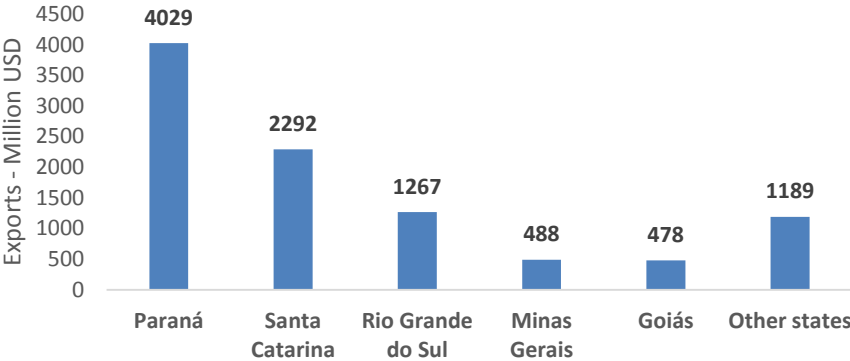
CHICKEN
GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
BRL 10.3 BILLION (2024)

EGGS
GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION - **USD 380
MILLION** (2024)

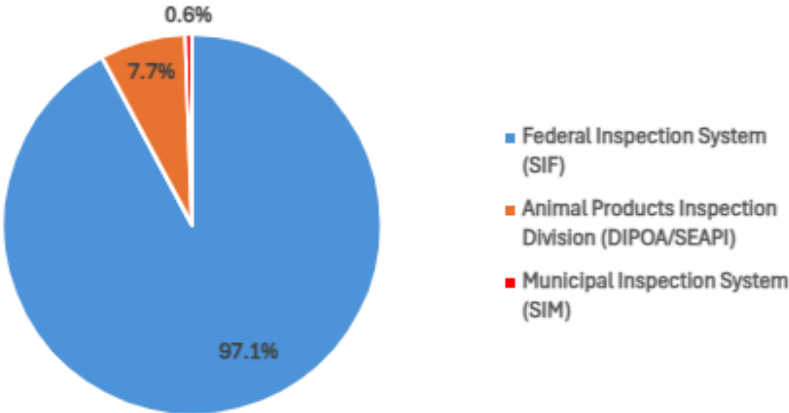
EXPORTS	MAIN DESTINATIONS			
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
	UNITED ARAB			
1 ST	EMIRATES	190.1	93,087	15
2 ND	SAUDI ARABIA	103.98	51,690	8.2
3 RD	NETHERLANDS	86.39	27,197	8.6
4 TH	CHINA	73.94	29,980	5.8
5 TH	JAPAN	63.02	30,429	5.0
-	OTHER	749.49	449,279	59.2
	TOTAL	1,266.92	691,663	100.0

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported chicken meat to 136 countries, generating USD 1.26 billion and ranking as the third-largest exporter of this product in Brazil. The state also stood out in turkey exports, which reached USD 59.14 million in 2024.

Main poultry exporter states in Brazil



Share of slaughtered poultry by inspection type



Largest Producers (Municipalities)

1 ST	Nova Bréscia
2 ND	Tupandi
3 RD	Marau
4 TH	Estrela
5 TH	Boa Vista do Sul
6 TH	Westfália
7 TH	Marques de Souza
8 TH	Progresso
9 TH	Venâncio Aires
10 TH	Fagundes Varela

Data Sources: SEAPI (2025);
CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2025);
Agrostat/MAPA (2025).

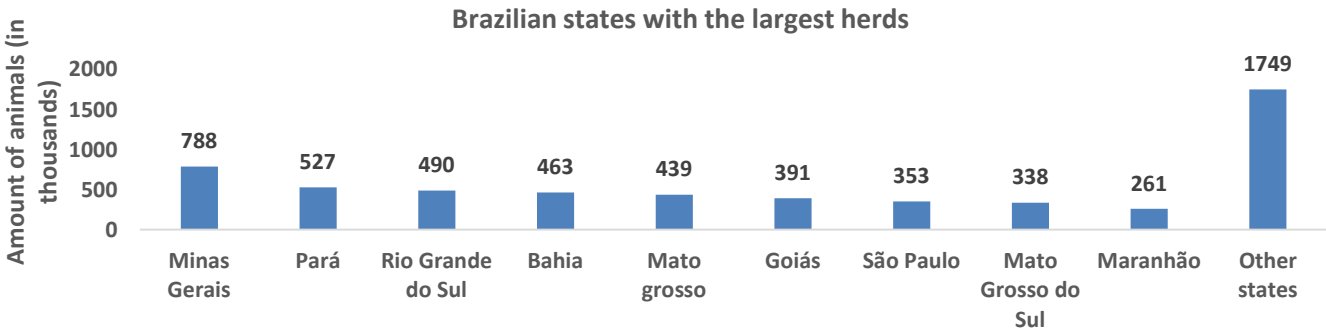


TOTAL AMOUNT OF
HORSES DECLARED TO
SEAPI -
440,937 (2024)

IN 2023, RIO GRANDE DO
SUL HAD THE THIRD
LARGEST HORSE HERD
AMONG THE BRAZILIAN
STATES

THERE ARE 16 BREEDS
OF HORSES IN RIO
GRANDE DO SUL

Among the horse breeds raised in Rio Grande do Sul are Appaloosa, Arabian, Brazilian Sport Horse, Breton, Campeiro, Criollo, Hanoverian, Holsteiner, Lusitano, Mangalarga, Mangalarga Marchador, Paint Horse, Percheron, Pony, Thoroughbred, and Quarter Horse. According to data from the Brazilian Institute of Equideoculture (IBEqui), the sector drives approximately BRL 35 billion in the Brazilian economy and generates around three million direct and indirect jobs.



DECLARED HERD IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL (BY REGION)		
REGION	TOTAL	%
SOUTHWEST	160,880	36%
SOUTHEAST	73,365	17%
PORTO ALEGRE METROPOLITAN REGION	56,712	13%
NOROESTE	56,429	13%
CENTRAL WEST	40,040	9%
NORTHWEST	29,004	7%
CENTRAL EAST	24,507	6%

Largest Herds (Municipalities)	
1 ST	Sant'Ana do Livramento
2 ND	Urugaiana
3 RD	Alegrete
4 TH	Dom Pedrito
5 TH	Bagé
6 TH	Rosário do Sul
7 TH	São Gabriel
8 TH	Quaraí
9 TH	Lavras do Sul
10 TH	Santa Vitória do Palmar

MOVIMENT OF HORSES		
PURPOSE		MUNICIPALITIES
Rodeo / Sports	342,849	1 ST Caxias do Sul
Exhibition and Fair	5,513	2 ND Santa Maria
Exhibition	4,038	3 RD Alegrete
Fair and Auction	3,365	4 TH Esteio
Total	355,765	5 TH Vacaria

Data Sources: SEAPI (2024);
PPM/IBGE (2023).



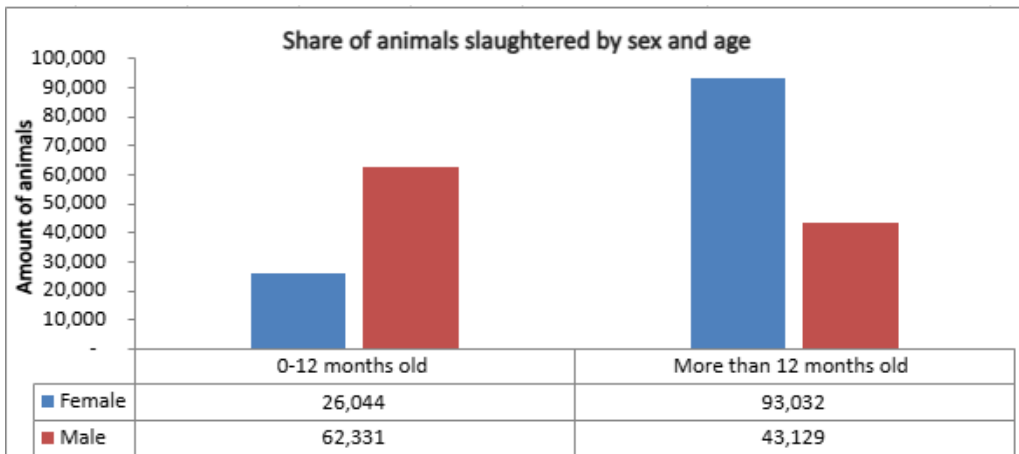
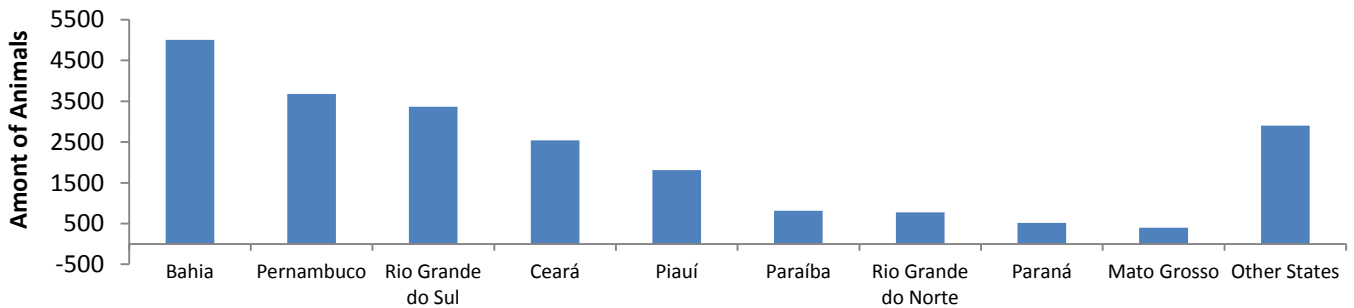
SHEEP FARMING

TOTAL AMOUNT OF
SHEEP DECLARED TO
SEAPI - **2.53**
MILION (2025)

TOTAL AMOUNT OF
SLAUGHTERED SHEEP –
224.53
THOUSAND (2024)

WOOL PRODUCTION - 8.16
MILLION KILOS, WITH A
GROSS VALUE OF BRL
49.03 MILLION (2023)

Brazilian states with the largest sheep herds



SHEEP BREEDS IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

AUSTRALIAN MERINO
IDEAL
CORRIEDALE
ROMNEY MARSH
HAMPSHIRE DOWN
TEXEL
ILE DE FRANCE
SUFFOLK
KARAKUL
LACAUNE
SANTA INES
BORDER LEICESTER
POLL DORSET
DORPER
CRIOULA
WHITE DORPER
DOHNE MERINO

Largest sheep herds (municipalities)

- 1ST Sant'Ana do Livramento
- 2ND Alegrete
- 3RD Quaraí
- 4TH Uruguaiana
- 5TH Rosário do Sul
- 6TH Dom Pedrito
- 7TH Pinheiro Machado
- 8TH Bagé
- 9TH São Gabriel
- 10TH Piratini

In the sheep herd of Rio Grande do Sul, meat breeds account for 45.2%, followed by dual-purpose breeds with 35.9%, and wool breeds with 16%. Dairy breeds represent less than 1% of the total sheep population.

Data sources: SEAPI (2024); PPM/IBGE (2023).



CAPRINE FARMING

TOTAL AMOUNT OF
SHEEP DECLARED TO
SEAPI - 40 **THOUSAND**
(2024)

THE MAIN PRODUCTS
OF
CAPRINE FARMING ARE
MILK AND MEAT

BREEDS: BOER,
ANGLONUBIANA,
KALAHARI, SAANEEN
AND SAVANA

DISTRIBUTION OF THE HERD IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL BY REGIONS

REGION	TOTAL	%
SOUTHEAST	16,736	42%
SOUTHWEST	8,426	21%
NORTHWEST	6,098	15%
PORTO ALEGRE METROPOLITAN REGION	4,470	11%
CENTRAL EASTERN	2,213	6%
NORTHEASTERN	1,313	3%
CENTRAL WEST	785	2%



BUFFALO FARMING

TOTAL AMOUNT OF
BUFFALO DECLARED TO
SEAPI **43.6 THOUSAND**
(2024)

THE MAIN PRODUCTS
OF BUFFALO FARMING
ARE MILK AND MEAT

MAIN BREEDS IN RIO
GRANDE DO SUL:
MURRRAH, MEDITERRANEAN
AND JAFARABADI

DISTRIBUTION OF THE HERD IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL BY REGIONS

REGION	TOTAL	%
PORTO ALEGRE METROPOLITAN REGION	14,290	33%
SOUTHWEST	13,179	30%
SOUTHEAST	5,398	12%
NORTHWEST	4,125	9%
CENTRAL WEST	3,500	8%
CENTRAL EAST	2,331	5%
NORTHEASTERN	869	2%



HONEY

PRODUCTION -
9.11 MILLION
KILOS (2023)

19.81 THOUSAND
BEEKEEPERS
REGISTERED WITH
SEAPI

GROSS VALUE OF
PRODUCTION -
USD 22.5 MILLION
(2023)

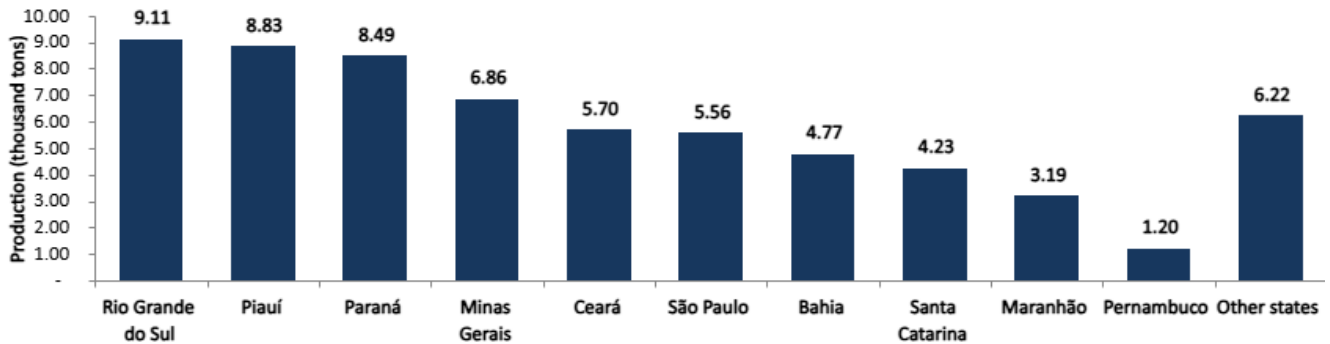
EXPORTS

In 2024, Rio Grande do Sul exported beekeeping products to 26 countries, generating USD 3.4 million.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (USD)	WEIGHT (tons)	%
1 ST	UNITED STATES	1,710,991	758.2	49
2 ND	CANADA	1,584,623	598.9	45.4
3 RD	GERMANY	133,330	52.9	3.8
4 TH	UNITED KINGDOM	54,099	20.2	1.5
5 TH	PANAMA	2,312	0.5	0.1
-	OTHER	6,803	1.1	0.2
TOTAL		3,492,158	1,431.8	100.0

Traditionally, Rio Grande do Sul ranks among the largest honey producers in Brazil. The chart below shows production in 2023, when the state once again led the national ranking.



Largest producers (municipalities)

- 1ST Santiago
- 2ND Dom Pedrito
- 3RD Sant'Ana do Livramento
- 4TH Gentil
- 5TH Jaguarí
- 6TH Caçapava do Sul
- 7TH Cambará do Sul
- 8TH São Gabriel
- 9TH Cacequi
- 10TH Canguçu

The most relevant beekeeping floras in the state include eucalyptus, wild flora (fields, forests, wetlands, crops, and orchards), citrus, and the blooms from the Campos de Cima da Serra region, among others.

In the first semester of 2025, beekeepers registered 484,568 hive boxes with SEAPI.

Data Sources: PPM/IBGE (2023);
SEAPI (2025); Agrostat/MAPA
(2025).



FISH FARMING

IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL, CARP ACCOUNT FOR THE LARGEST SHARE OF FARMED FISH.

ON THE OTHER HAND, TILAPIA REPRESENTS THE MAJORITY OF SLAUGHTERS IN PROCESSING PLANTS.

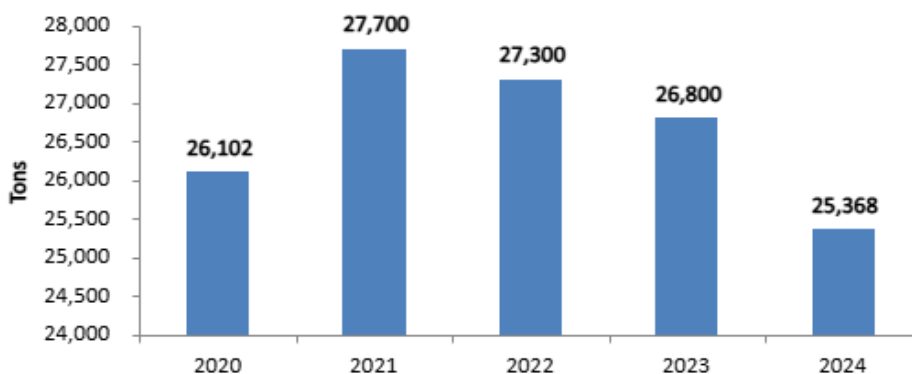
The Aquaculture Sector Chamber congregates regularly at SEAPI.

Fish production has faced several climate-related challenges in recent years. The severe droughts from 2020 to 2023 reduced water availability and lowered overall farming production. In 2024, extreme floods further harmed production, especially in the Taquari and Caí valleys, where many farmers lost their entire stock.

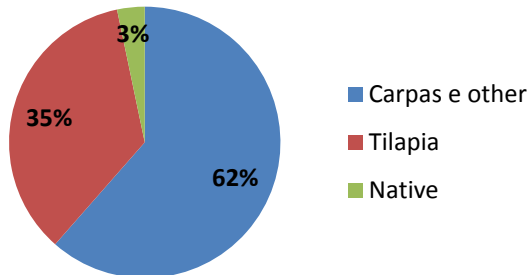
Fish farming in the state faces several ongoing challenges, including environmental licensing difficulties, adverse climate conditions, and high production costs.

The highest sales period remains during Holy Week, and the sector continues to face the challenge of expanding consumption to other times of the year.

Fish production evolution in weight



Fish species produced in Rio Grande do Sul in 2024



Largest Producers (municipalities)		Municipalities with the largest number of slaughters	
1 ST	Ijuí	1 ST	Nova Ramada
2 ND	Cruzeiro Do Sul	2 ND	Horizontina
3 RD	Mato Leitao	3 RD	Chapada
4 TH	Ajuricaba	4 TH	Francisco Beltrao
5 TH	Victor Graeff	5 TH	Joinville
6 TH	Seberi	6 TH	Curitiba
7 TH	Chapada	7 TH	Santa Rosa
8 TH	Vila Maria	8 TH	Constantina
9 TH	Tenente Portela	9 TH	Cruzeiro Do Sul
10 TH	Santa Rosa	10 TH	Cananeia

Data sources: MAPA-SFA/RS, EMATER/RS, Rede Gaúcha de Aquicultura, CONGAPES, SEAPI (2025); EMATER/RS (2025); Anuário Peixe BR da Piscicultura (2025).



To stimulate the expansion of irrigated areas in rainfed crops, Rio Grande do Sul state Government created the Irrigation Program *Irriga +*. In 2024, farmers who implemented irrigation projects received a 20% subsidy on the investment value. The subsidy was limited to BRL 100,000. Stages 1 and 2 of the Program recorded strong participation. By the end of July 2025, when Phase 2 closed, farmers had submitted more than 1,400 projects, which accounted for 26,000 hectares of new irrigated land. Encouraged by the Program, farmers invested more than BRL 460 million in private resources, while subsidies to irrigators exceeded BRL 60 million. The maintenance of this policy is relevant to increasing irrigated areas in rainfed crops, since the current share remains proportionally low.

MAIN IRRIGATED CROPS IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL - 2024/2025

Crops	Irrigated area (ha)	Irrigated share of the crop (%)
Rice	968,970	99.9
Soybean	242,016	3.6
Corn (grain)	117,052	16.3
Bean (2 nd crop)	2,820	15.0
Corn (silage)	3,901	1.2
Tobacco	2,372	1.5

The percentage of irrigated rainfed crops remains small. However, this practice has grown significantly in recent years, especially in corn and soybeans, as shown below.

Evolution of irrigated area in corn and soybean crops: 2020 – 2025

Crops/Harvest	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
Soybean/hectares	130,674	152,327	187,378	214,065	242,016
Corn/ hectares	79,945	91,020	113,553	121,837	117,052

RANKING OF MUNICIPALITIES IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL BY THE TYPE OF IRRIGATION USED - 2024/2025			
Sprinkler		Surface (Rice)	
1 ST	São Borja	1 ST	Uruguaiana
2 ND	São Luiz Gonzaga	2 ND	Santa Vitória do Palmar
3 RD	Cruz Alta	3 RD	Itaqui
4 TH	Santa Bárbara do Sul	4 TH	Alegrete
5 TH	Santo Antônio das Missões	5 TH	Arroio Grande
6 TH	São Miguel das Missões	6 TH	Dom Pedrito
7 TH	Dom Pedrito	7 TH	Camaquã
8 TH	Boa Vista do Cadeado	8 TH	São Borja
9 TH	Joia	9 TH	Mostardas
10 TH	Santo Augusto	10 TH	São Gabriel

Data sources: SEAPI (2025); IRGA (2025); REAGRO-RS (2025).

GRAIN STORAGE

STATIC STORAGE
CAPACITY -
33.29 MILLION TONS

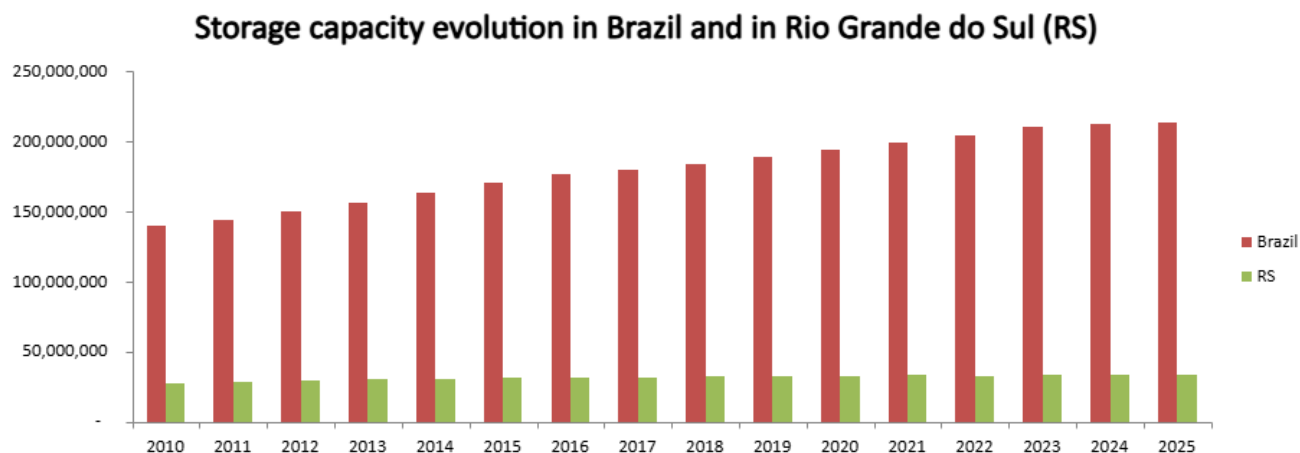
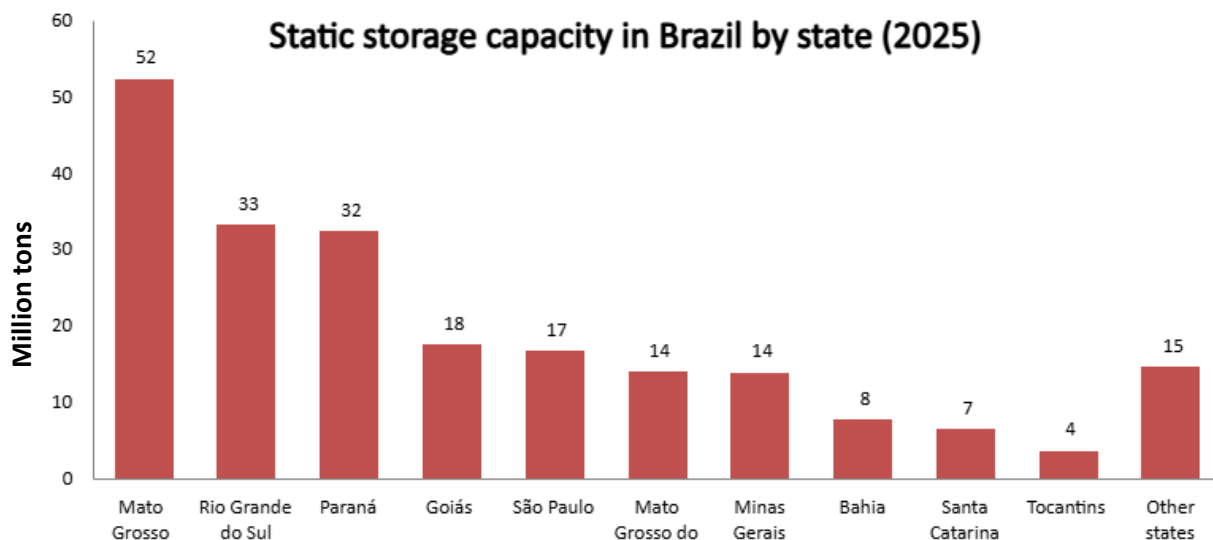
NUMBER OF
WAREHOUSES IN RIO
GRANDE DO SUL -
4,833

STATIC STORAGE
CAPACITY IN PORT
ZONES: 2.82 MILLION
TONS

The static grain storage capacity of Rio Grande do Sul accounts for 15.6% of the national total, which reaches 213 million tons. The number of warehouses in the state represents 26% of all units in the country, which total 18,435.

This data shows that Rio Grande do Sul has a proportionally larger number of storage units compared to other states, although they are smaller in size. That may be related to the higher prevalence of on-farm storage.

In the state, EMATER/RS develops projects that enable farmers to invest in drying and storage facilities on their properties.



Data sources: SICARM/CONAB (2025); SEAPI (2025).

