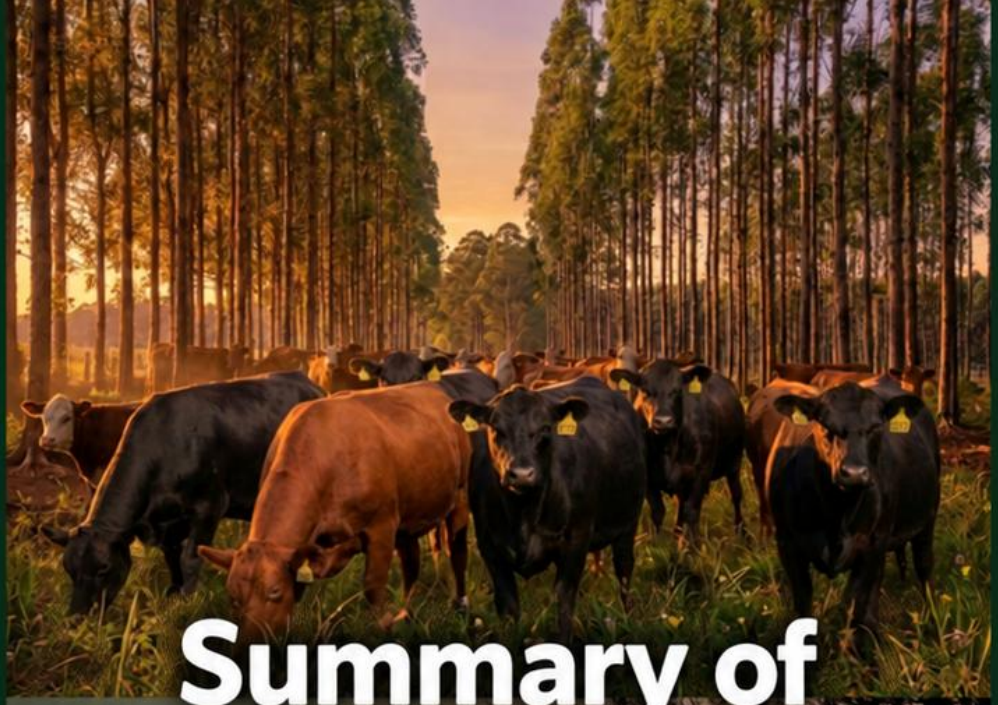


Summary of Rio Grande do Sul's AGRICULTURE and LIVESTOCK DATA 2026





GOVERNO DO ESTADO
RIO GRANDE DO SUL
SECRETARIA DA AGRICULTURA, PECUÁRIA
PRODUÇÃO SUSTENTÁVEL E IRRIGAÇÃO

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Diversity, Adaptation, and the Future

Agriculture and livestock farming in Rio Grande do Sul (RS) hold a strategic position in the production of food, fibers, and raw materials. This importance is linked to the diversity of production systems in the state, which brings together export-oriented supply chains and activities carried out on family farms, forming a set of interconnected sectors that are essential to the economy, food supply, and regional development.

Grain production, beef and dairy cattle farming, poultry farming, pig farming, fruit growing, planted forests, tobacco, yerba mate, beekeeping, fish farming, and agro-industries reflect the diversity of agriculture and livestock farming in Rio Grande do Sul and its ability to adapt to different climate, soil, and market conditions. The integration of these activities promotes the efficient use of resources, strengthens supply chains, and expands opportunities for income generation. Systems such as crop-livestock-forestry integration illustrate this process by combining production, soil conservation, and sustainability.

The occurrence of extreme weather events highlights the importance of increasing the resilience of production systems. Practices such as soil management, the adoption of adapted crop varieties, climate monitoring, and the essential use of irrigation are important tools for reducing risks, increasing production stability, and strengthening agriculture's ability to adapt to climate variability.

Agribusiness also continues to play a prominent role in RS's participation in the international market. Exports contribute significantly to the state's trade balance and demonstrate the competitiveness of its supply chains, the quality of its products, and its ability to meet the requirements of different markets.

At the same time, agriculture and livestock farming are expanding their contribution to renewable energy production. The biodiesel supply chain, linked to oilseed production and the participation of family farms in supplying raw materials, is part of the diversification of the energy mix. Initiatives involving the use of biomass and the production of biogas from agricultural and livestock waste are also advancing, expanding resource use and opportunities in rural areas.

Diversity in production, innovation, natural resource management, and the integration of supply chains remain pillars of agricultural development in Rio Grande do Sul. Producing efficiently and with sound financial management, strengthening the ability to adapt to climate change, and adding value to production remain among the sector's main challenges and prospects.

Márcio Madalena
Secretary of Agriculture, Livestock, Sustainable Production, and Irrigation

Roots That Sustain, a Future That Builds

Agribusiness is part of Rio Grande do Sul's identity. It is present in the history, culture, and vocation of a state that has learned to turn work, knowledge, and innovation into development. On every rural property, in every cooperative, and throughout every production chain, there are men and women who face daily challenges, adopt new technologies, and produce food, income, and opportunities for millions of people in Brazil and around the world.

This publication is an invitation to understand the scale and diversity of agriculture and livestock farming in Rio Grande do Sul. More than a collection of indicators, "Summary of Rio Grande do Sul's Agriculture and Livestock Data 2026" presents a comprehensive overview of the sector, highlights trends, and helps guide public policies, investments, and strategies aimed at strengthening an activity that is essential to the state's economic and social development.

Recent decades have brought unprecedented challenges for agriculture and livestock farming in Rio Grande do Sul. Successive droughts, together with historic floods and other extreme weather events, have shown that production in Rio Grande do Sul increasingly requires the ability to adapt. Responding to this situation calls for major initiatives in irrigation, soil management, innovation, research, and technologies that make production more resilient and better prepared for an increasingly challenging climate.

Water security has ceased to be an issue for the future and has become a present necessity. For this reason, discussions in Rio Grande do Sul about major measures to expand irrigation, strengthen infrastructure, and create a more predictable environment for producers have gained increasing prominence. This effort must also be accompanied by investment in agricultural and livestock health protection, research, innovation, and technical training, because competitiveness is also built through knowledge and the ability to adapt.

The diversity of its production base is one of the greatest strengths of agriculture and livestock farming in Rio Grande do Sul. Throughout its history, the state has developed a sector marked by a wide range of production chains, encompassing grains, livestock, fruit growing, planted forests, yerba mate, tobacco, animal proteins, fish farming, beekeeping, and agro-industry. This diversity strengthens regional economies, expands opportunities, makes the sector more resilient to market fluctuations and climate challenges, and reinforces agribusiness's position as the main contributor to Rio Grande do Sul's positive trade balance.

Preparing Rio Grande do Sul's agricultural sector for the future means investing in infrastructure, innovation, water security, research, agricultural and livestock health protection, and planning. The combination of knowledge, technology, and consistent public policies gives rise to production that is increasingly competitive, sustainable, and resilient. The data in this edition show a sector that is constantly evolving and creating the conditions for rural areas to continue innovating, generating opportunities, and driving Rio Grande do Sul's development. After all, when rural areas move forward, the entire state moves forward.

Eduardo Leite
State Governor of Rio Grande do Sul

INTRODUCTION

To prepare “Summary of Rio Grande do Sul's Agriculture and Livestock Data 2026”, various sources of state and national statistics were used. The information was obtained from public agencies and private institutions that collect agricultural and livestock data. The data refer to the year 2025, the 2025/26 crop season and, in some cases, earlier years.

At the Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Sustainable Production and Irrigation (Seapi), information was collected from the Division of Health Control and Information (DCIS), within the Department of Animal Health Surveillance and Protection (DDA). The source was the herd declarations submitted by rural producers, including supplementary declarations, through December 31, 2025. Data from the Division of Inspection of Plant Products (Dipov), within the Department of Plant Protection (DDV), were also used. The support of the Communications Office (Ascom) was also important.

From the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), data were extracted through the IBGE Automatic Retrieval System (Sidra) from Municipal Agricultural Production (PAM), the Municipal Livestock Survey (PPM), and the Survey of Plant Extraction and Forestry Production (PEVS). The publication also used information from the Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (LSPA), drawn from technical meetings on agricultural and livestock statistics at the state, regional, and municipal levels (Reagro).

The data on the Gross Value of Agricultural and Livestock Production (GVP) are from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (Mapa) and were made available by CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/Mapa. The ministry also provided foreign trade information from the Brazilian Agribusiness Foreign Trade Statistics database (Agrostat). The “Comex Stat” portal, maintained by the Ministry of Development, Industry and Trade (MDIC), was another source of foreign trade data.

Data from the Brazilian Grain Crop Monitoring reports were consulted at the National Supply Company (Conab), and information from the National Storage Facilities Registry System (Sicarm) was used.

Emater/RS-Ascar provided data from the 2025 Survey of Commercial Fruit Growing in RS and the 2025 Survey of Commercial Vegetable Growing in RS. The institution also made available specific information on different crops and types of livestock.

The value of Rio Grande do Sul’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was obtained from data published by the Department of Economics and Statistics (DEE), within the Secretariat of Planning, Governance and Management (SPGG).

The technical management team at Ceasa/RS provided information on the volumes and values of vegetables and fruit traded at the wholesale produce market.

The Rio Grande do Sul Rice Institute (Irga) made available data on rice-growing area and production.

The survey also drew on information from the Rio Grande do Sul Poultry Association (Asgav), the Rio Grande do Sul Pig Breeders Association (Acsurs), the Pork Products Industry Union (Sips), the Animal Health Development and Protection Fund (Fundesa), the Brazilian Animal Protein Association (ABPA), the Brazilian Tobacco Growers Association (Afubra), the Rio Grande do Sul Forestry Companies Association (Ageflor/RDK Logs), Sindimadeira/RS, the *Peixe BR* Yearbook, the Brazilian Buffalo Breeders Association (ABCB), the Brazilian Institute of Equine Studies (IBEqui), the Brazilian Sheep Breeders Association (ARCO), and the Brazilian Goat Breeders Association.

We express our thanks and recognition to the public servants and professionals at private institutions who work every day to collect and organize statistical data on agriculture and livestock farming in Rio Grande do Sul and Brazil.

THE AGRIBUSSINESS IN THE ECONOMY OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL

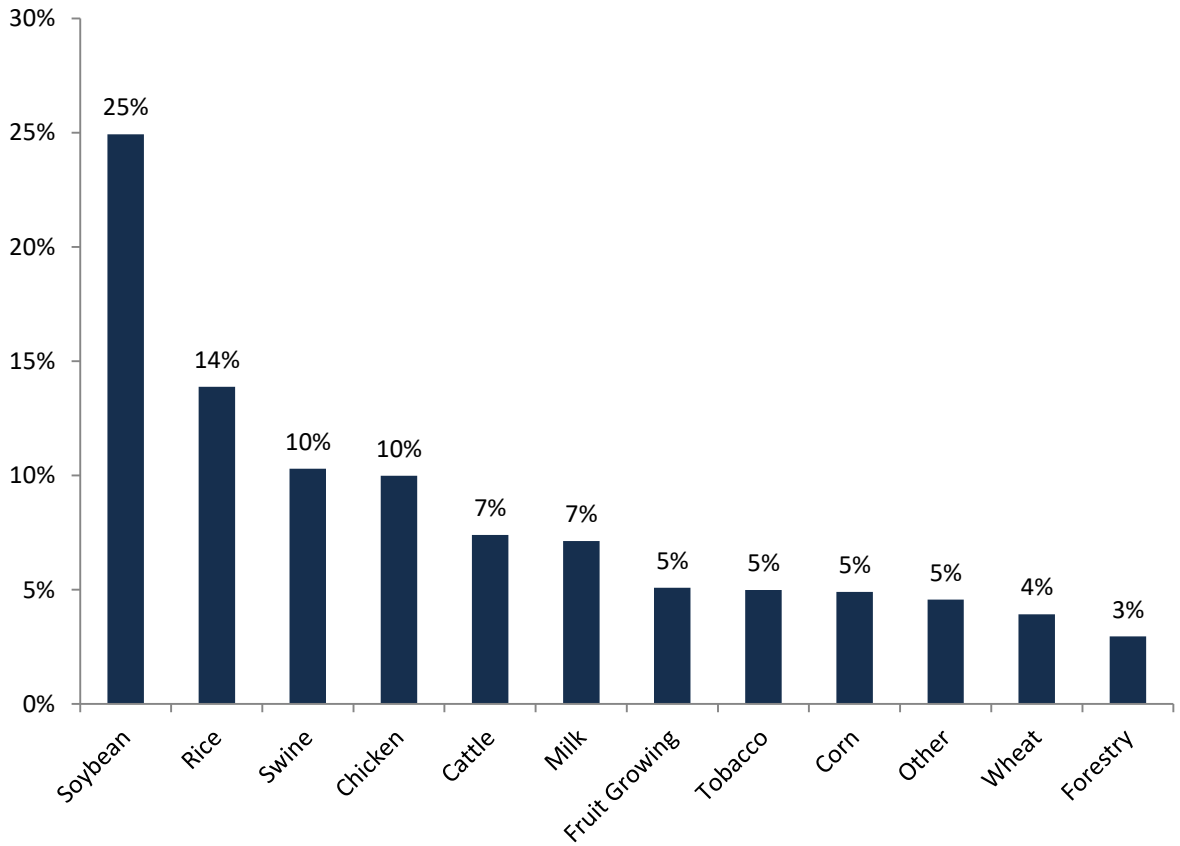
THE STATE'S GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) IN 2025 WAS **R$ 753 BILLION**

THE GROSS VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION REACHED **R$ 102.68 BILLION** IN 2025

AGRIBUSINESS ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN 78% OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL'S EXPORTS

The Gross Value of Agricultural and Livestock Production, together with its multiplier effects on other sectors of the economy, makes agribusiness the main contributor to Rio Grande do Sul's exports and positive trade balance.

Main agriculture and livestock products in Rio Grande do Sul, considering the Gross Value of Agricultural Production - GVP - 2025



Sources: SPGG-RS/DEE (2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); PAM/IBGE (2026); PEVS/IBGE (2024); SEAPI (2026).

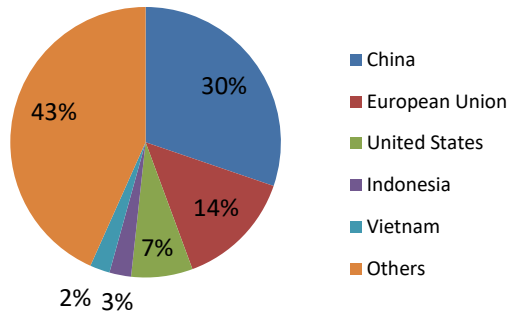


EXPORTS 2025

MAIN AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS

Exports of agricultural and livestock products continue to be a major highlight of Rio Grande do Sul's economy. These exports reached 209 countries and totaled US$ 15.1 billion. The main products and destinations of the state's exports are listed below. The soybean complex, tobacco, meat, forest products, and cereals stand out, accounting for 89% of the total.

PRODUCTS	MILLIONS US$	%
SOYBEAN COMPLEX	5,050.6	36.6
TOBACCO AND TOBACCO DRIVEN PRODUCTS	3,048.4	22.1
MEAT	3,663.5	19.3
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	1,445.0	10.5
CEREALS, FLOUR, AND CEREAL DERIVED PRODUCTS	1,198.2	8.7
OTHER PRODUCTS	1,700.47	11.3
TOTAL	15,106.1	100.0



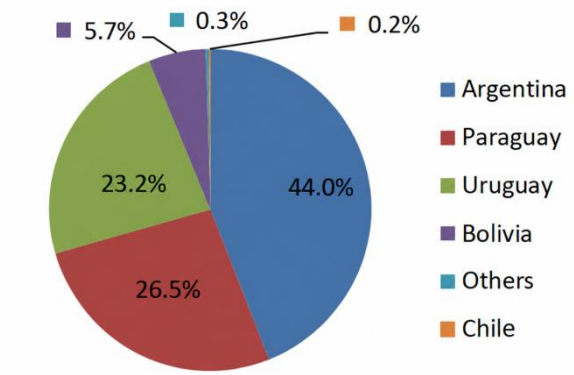
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT, AND AGRO-INDUSTRIES

Rio Grande do Sul's industry leads Brazil in the production of agricultural machinery, according to data from the Union of Agricultural Machinery and Implements Industries in Rio Grande do Sul (SIMERS). In 2025, exports totaled US$ 491.3 million and reached 88 countries.

COUNTRIES	MILLIONS US$	%
ARGENTINA	200.6	40.8
PARAGUAY	101.0	20.6
UNITED STATES	35.0	7.1
URUGUAY	32.3	6.6
CHILE	15.8	3.2
OUTHER COUNTRIES	106.5	21.7
TOTAL	491.3	100.0

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

Exports totaled US$ 95.9 million to 12 countries, an increase of 29% compared with 2024. The main destinations for our exports and the types of manures and fertilizers exported are presented below. During this period, Argentina was Rio Grande do Sul's main buyer.



PRODUTOS	MILLIONS US$	%
NPK	72.38	75.4
NITROGEN FERTILIZERS	12.59	13.1
PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZERS	8.73	9.1
POTASSIUM FERTILIZERS	1.59	1.7
ORGANIC FERTILIZERS	0.65	0.7
TOTAL	95.94	100

Sources: Agrostat/MAPA (2026); Comex Stat/ME (2026); SIMERS (2026); SEAPI (2026).

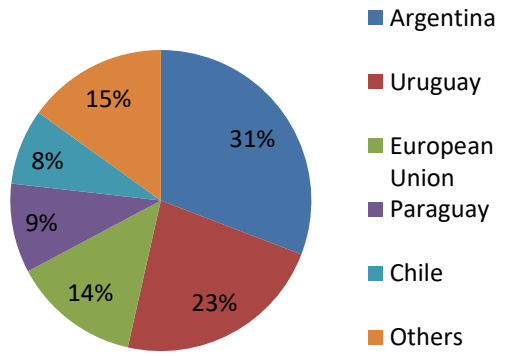


IMPORTS 2025

MAIN AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS AND THEIR ORIGINS

In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul imported agricultural and livestock products from 93 countries, totaling US$ 1.02 billion. The main products and countries of origin of the state's imports are listed below.

PRODUTOS	MILLIONS US$	%
CEREALS, FLOUR, CEREAL DERIVED PRODUCTS	301.5	29.4
FRUIT (INCLUDES WALNUTS AND CHESTNUTS)	115.8	11.3
FORESTRY PRODUCTS	85.9	8.4
TOBACCO AND TOBACCO DRIVEN PRODUCTS	78.2	7.6
DAIRY PRODUCTS	65.2	6.4
OTHER PRODUCTS	378.8	36.9
TOTAL	1,025	100.0



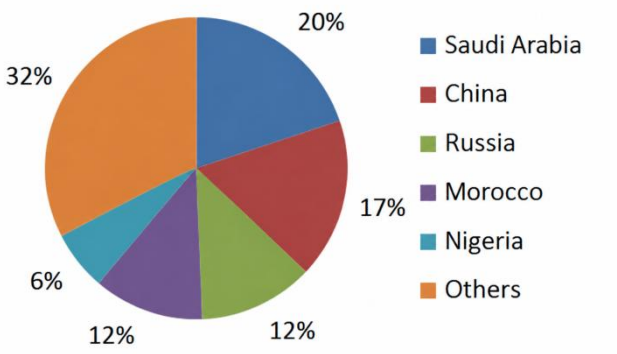
AGRIGULTURAL MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENTS

In 2025, agricultural machinery and equipment worth US$ 138.76 million were imported from 41 countries, as shown in the table below.

COUNTRIES	MILLIONS US$	%
UNITED STATES	34.4	24.8
CHINA	28.2	20,.3
ITALY	16.9	12.2
GERMANY	15.6	11.2
INDIA	15.5	11.1
OTHER COUNTRIES	28.3	20.36
TOTAL	138.8	100.0

MANURES AND FERTILIZERS

Approximately US$ 2.6 billion in manures and fertilizers were imported from 34 countries. The main countries of origin of these imports, as well as the types of inputs purchased, are presented below.



PRODUCTS	MILLIONS US$	%
NPK	1,091.7	42.1
POTASSIUM FERTILIZERS	589.98	22.7
NITROGEN FERTILIZER	63.9	24.6
PHOSPHORUS FERTILIZERS	272.34	10.5
FERTILIZER OF ANIMAL OR PLANT ORIGIN	0.95	0.04
TOTAL	2,593.88	100.0

Sources: Agrostat/MAPA (2026); Comex Stat/ME (2026); SEAPI (2026).

THE TRADE SURPLUS COMES FROM AGRIBUSINESS

Agribusiness accounted for 77.8% of exports, once again ensuring a trade surplus for Rio Grande do Sul. In 2025, the state's total exports reached US$ 20.17 billion, of which US$ 15.7 billion came from agribusiness. As for imports, the state recorded a total of US$ 13.4 billion, of which only US$ 3.8 billion (28.1%) was attributable to the sector.

Total Exports in the State (billions US$)	Agriculture and Livestock Exports (billions US$)	Share Agribusiness
20.17	15.7	77.8%
Total Imports in the State (billions US$)	**Agriculture and Livestock Imports (billions US$)**	**Share Agribusiness**
13.4	3.8	28.1%
Balance		
6.8	11.9	

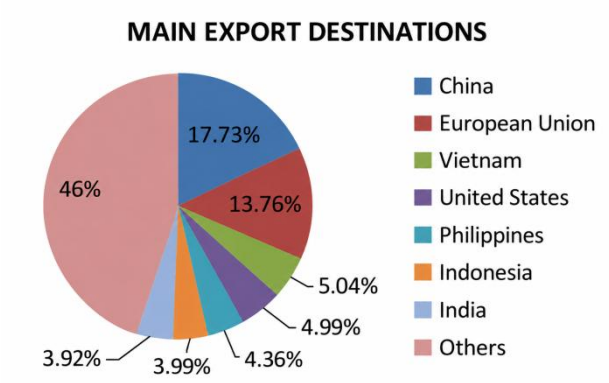
Note: Agribusiness export and import values were calculated by adding together the values for agricultural and livestock products, manures and fertilizers, and agricultural machinery and equipment.

EXPORTS 1st SEMESTER 2026

In the first half of 2026, agricultural and livestock products were exported to 200 countries, totaling US$ 5.6 billion. The following table compares the main products exported with those exported in the first half of the previous year. The subsequent chart shows the main destinations.

Main Products - Millions US$

	PRODUTOS	2025	2026	(%)
1st	SOYBEAN COMPLEX	1,558.3	1,344.28	-13.7
2nd	MEAT	1,225.3	1,227.2	3.9
3rd	CEREALS, FLOUR, AND CEREAL - DERIVED PRODUCTS	750.3	794.9	5.9
4th	TOBACCO AND TOBACCO DERIVED PRODUCTS	1,202.7	758.2	-37.7
5th	FORESTRY PRODUCTS	741.5	832.8	-19.3
-	OTHER PRODUCTS	840.32	832.8	-0.9
	TOTAL	6,318.51	5,601.9	-11.3



Sources: Agrostat/MAPA (2026); Comex Stat/ME (2026); SEAPI (2026).



SOYBEAN

HARVESTED AREA OF **6.70 MILLION** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **18.34 MILLION** TONS

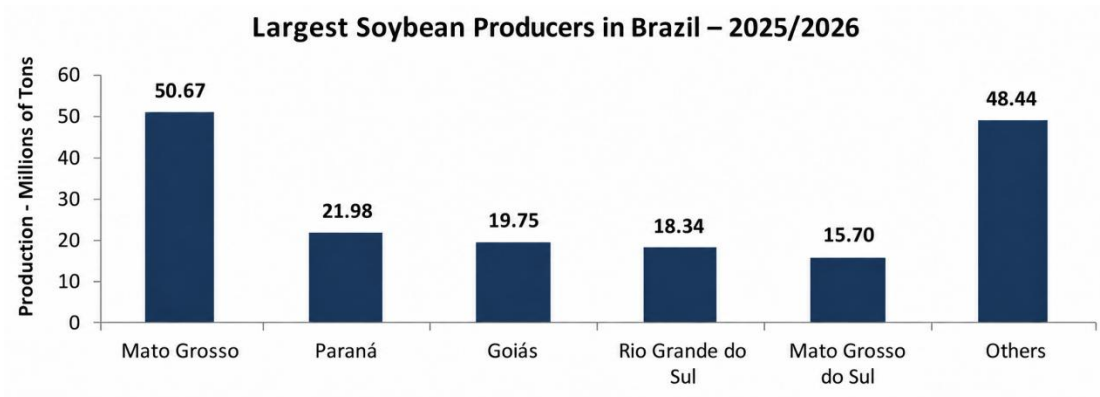
GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION - GVP **R$ 28.72** BILLIONS

Soybeans remain the state's leading crop in terms of cultivated area and value generated. The 2025/2026 harvest fell short of initial expectations. Once again, a lack of rainfall in several regions of the state reduced production. Even so, production recovered compared with the 2024/2025 harvest, when the drought was more severe and output totaled 13.6 million tons.

EXPORTS

In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul exported products from the soybean complex to 46 countries, generating US$ 5.05 billion. The state was Brazil's fourth-largest exporter of these products. The soybean complex is the leading category in the state's agribusiness exports, accounting for more than 40.3% of agribusiness exports in 2024.

MAIN DESTINATIONS				
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLIONS US$)	PESO (t)	%
1st	CHINA	3,440	8,061,584	68.1
2nd	INDONESIA	263.0	804,173	5.2
3rd	SOUTH KOREA	243.3	765,837	4.8
4th	INDIA	193.8	182,439	3.8
5th	VIETNAM	180.1	542,694	3.6
-	OTHERS	730.1	2,196,041	14.5
TOTAL		5,051	12,534,768	100.0



Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)			
	Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation
1st	Tupanciretã	1st	São Borja
2nd	Dom Pedrito	2nd	Santa Bárbara do Sul
3rd	Júlio de Castilhos	3rd	São Luiz Gonzaga
4th	Palmeira das Missões	4th	Boa Vista do Cadeado
5th	São Gabriel	5th	Cruz Alta
6th	Cruz Alta	6th	São Miguel das Missões
7th	Santa Bárbara do Sul	7th	Boa Vista do Incra
8th	Vacaria	8th	Jóia
9th	Rio Pardo	9th	Dom Pedrito
10th	Cachoeira do Sul	10th	Santo Antônio das Missões

IRRIGATION

In the 2025/2026 crop season, the irrigated soybean area reached 254,000 hectares. Considering the total cultivated area, irrigation accounted for only 3.8%. This year, yields under irrigation were approximately 33% higher than those of rainfed soybeans.

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); Agrostat/MAPA (2026); REAGRO-RS (2026); SEAPI(2026).



RICE

HARVESTED AREA OF **891.70 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **7.97 MILLION** TONS

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION - GVP **R$ 15.99** BILLIONS

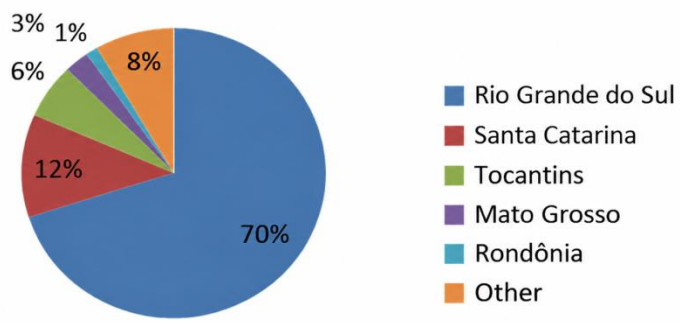
Rio Grande do Sul is the country's largest rice producer, accounting for approximately 70% of national production. Rice is grown in 180 municipalities across the state. In the 2025/2026 crop season, the planted area fell by 8% and production was approximately 9% lower than in the previous year.

EXPORTS

In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul exported rice to 56 countries, generating US$ 447.1 million.

MAIN DESTINATIONS				
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLIONS US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st	SENEGAL	93.87	292,123.2	21.0
2nd	VENEZUELA	63.67	218,974.7	14.2
3rd	MEXICO	51.07	164,024.8	11.4
4th	COSTA RICA	40.59	131,987.7	9.1
5th	GAMBIA	35.27	107,036.6	7.9
-	OTHERS	162.65	351,696.6	36.4
TOTAL		447.10	1,265,843.6	100.0

Leading Rice-Producing States in Brazil – 2025/2026



Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Uruguaiana
2nd	Santa Vitória do Palmar
3rd	Itaqui
4th	Alegrete
5th	Dom Pedrito
6th	Camaquã
7th	Mostardas
8th	São Borja
9th	Arroio Grande
10th	Cachoeira do Sul

IRRIGATION

One reason for the high yields and stability of rice production in Rio Grande do Sul is irrigated cultivation.

The average yield of irrigated rice in the state is almost three times that of rainfed rice.

Sources: IRGA(2026);LSPA/IBGE (2026) CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); Agrostat/MAPA (2026); ; REAGRO-RS (2026); SEAPI (2026).



CORN GRAIN

HARVESTED AREA OF **834.24 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **6.44 MILLION** TONS

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION - GVP **R$ 5.64** BILLIONS

Corn remains a strategic crop for supplying animal protein production chains. The planted area increased compared with the previous year, and although the harvest was 21% larger, it fell short of initial expectations because of drought across much of the state. Corn production has fallen short of the state's demand. The crop is grown in 488 of Rio Grande do Sul's 497 municipalities. Data on corn purchases and exports in 2025 are presented below.

PURCHASES

To cover the state's corn deficit, 2.91 million metric tons were purchased in 2025. As a result, more than R$ 3.14 billion did not reach producers or the economy of Rio Grande do Sul.

CORN GRAIN IMPORTS IN 2025

COUNTRIES	VALUE (US$)	WEIGHT (t)
PARAGUAY	38,376,963	239,203
OTHERS	0.0	0.0
	VALUE (MILLIONS R$)	
PURCHASES FROM OTHER BRAZILIAN STATES	3,136.34	2,670,497
TOTAL GERAL		2,909,700

EXPORTS

In 2025, despite a deficit of nearly 3 million metric tons, Rio Grande do Sul exported 787,000 metric tons of corn. The main destinations are shown in the table alongside, with Saudi Arabia accounting for 34%.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

COUNTRIES	VALUE (US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st SAUDI ARABIA	63,478,975	271,387	34
2nd ALGERIA	28,712,185	122,262	16
3rd EGYPT	25,950,342	113,090	14
4th IRAN	20,419,006	79,896	11
- OTHERS	46,703,607	200,699	25
TOTAL	185,264,115	787,334	100

IRRIGATION

The irrigated corn area has been growing in the state. This crop season, approximately 145,000 hectares were irrigated, an increase of 28,000 hectares compared with the 2024/25 season. Irrigated land thus reached 17.4% of the total cultivated area. The average yield of irrigated fields was 11,129 kg/ha, 62% higher than the average for rainfed corn.

Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

Rainfed Cultivation	Irrigated Cultivation
1st Muitos Capões	1st São Borja
2nd Vacaria	2nd São Luiz Gonzaga
3rd Venâncio Aires	3rd São Miguel das Missões
4th Lagoa Vermelha	4th Cruz Alta
5th Palmeira das Missões	5th Palmeira das Missões
6th Três de Maio	6th Santo Antônio das Missões
7th Novo Machado	7th Santa Bárbara
8th Giruá	8th Joia
9th Bom Jesus	9th Tupanciretã
10th São Lourenço do Sul	10th Entre-Ijuís

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); Agrostat/MAPA (2026); Receita Estadual/SEFAZ (2026); REAGRO-RS (2026); SEAPI (2026).



CORN SILAGE

HARVESTED AREA OF **368.62 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **13.76 MILLION** TONS

Corn silage is one of the most traditional roughage feeds for cattle, especially in milk production, a sector in which Rio Grande do Sul stands out.

Corn grown for silage occupies a substantial area and is cultivated in 483 of the state's 497 municipalities. Average yield was 51,000 kg/ha in irrigated fields and 36,000 kg/ha in fields without irrigation.

Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
Rainfed Cultivation	Irrigated Cultivation
1st São Lourenço do Sul	1st Água Santa
2nd Augusto Pestana	2nd Condor
3rd Santo Cristo	3rd Júlio de Castilhos
4th Estrela	4th Augusto Pestana
5th Venâncio Aires	5th Eugênio de Castro
6th Teutônia	6th Ijuí
7th Ajuricaba	7th Catuípe
8th Ijuí	8th Chiapetta
9th Nova Bassano	9th Cruz Alta
10th Carlos Barbosa	10th Ajuricaba



OTHER AGRICULTURAL CROPS

AGRICULTURAL CROPS	PLANTED AREA (thousand ha)	ESTIMATED PRODUCTION 2026 (thousand t)
Peanut	1.06	1.95
Sugarcane	11.83	442.47
Sunflower	7.22	17.16
Cassava*	46.60	703.09
Sorghum	6.93	24.05

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

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2026); REAGRO-RS (2026); SEAPI (2026).

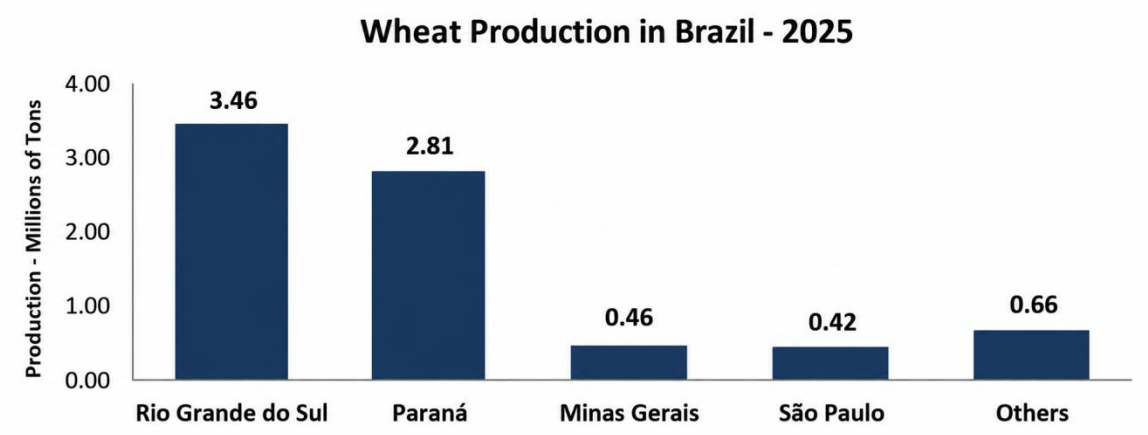
WHEAT AND OTHER WINTER GRAINS

HARVESTED AREA OF **1.16 MILLION** HECTARES (2025)

PRODUCTION OF **3.46 MILLION** TONS (2025)

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION - GVP **R$ 4.51** BILLIONS

Wheat production in 2025 met initial expectations, with crops performing well in most regions. In 2026, however, the area planted with wheat fell substantially due to climate uncertainty (El Niño), economic difficulties, and credit restrictions. According to IBGE, the planted area decreased to 781,000 hectares, with production estimated at 2.44 million metric tons.



Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul in 2025 (Municipalities)
1st Palmeira das Missões
2nd São Luiz Gonzaga
3rd Jóia
4th Cruz Alta
5th São Borja
6th Giruá
7th Muitos Capões
8th São Miguel das Missões
9th Ijuí
10th Entre-Ijuís

Largest Wheat-Planted Areas in Rio Grande do Sul in 2026
1st Palmeira das Missões
2nd Cruz Alta
3rd São Luiz Gonzaga
4th Giruá
5th Alegrete
6th Ijuí
7th Jóia
8th São Borja
9th Santo Antônio das Missões
10th São Miguel das Missões

OTHER WINTER GRAINS

Crops	Area 2025 (thousand ha)	Production 2025 (thousand t)	Area* 2026 (thousand ha)	Production* 2026 (thousand t)
Oat**	393.13	935.66	394.99	994.99
Canola	174.39	285.48	366.25	688.81
Rye	2.65	3.15	1.79	2.64
Barley	32.01	115.93	24.01	81.76
Linen	5.13	5.06	5.77	5.76
Triticale	3.59	10.48	3.60	9.08

* Estimates; ** White Oat.

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2025 e 2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2025); REAGRO-RS (2026); SEAPI (2026).

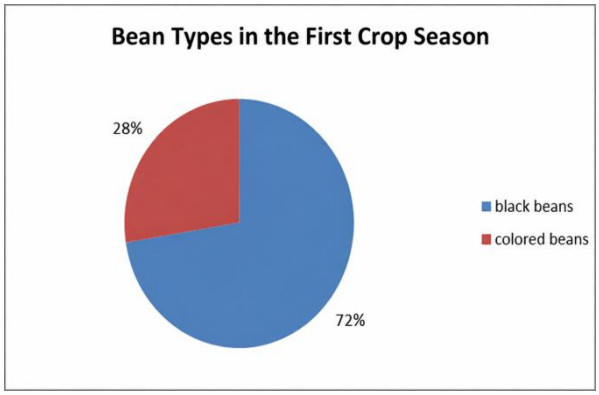
BEAN 1st AND 2nd CROPS

HARVESTED AREA OF **38.28 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **60.40 THOUSAND** TONS

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION - GVP **R$ 176.79** MILLIONS

In Rio Grande do Sul, beans are produced in two crop seasons. The first had a harvested area of 26,250 hectares and produced 42,730 metric tons, with an average yield of 1,627 kg/ha. The second had an area of 12,030 hectares and produced 17,670 metric tons. Considering both crop seasons, 2025/2026 production was 23% lower than the previous year's harvest.



In the first crop season, beans are grown in 417 municipalities.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul – 1st crop (Municipalities)			
	Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation
1st	Vacaria	1st	Júlio de Castilhos
2nd	Muitos Capões	2nd	Espumoso
3rd	Bom Jesus	3rd	Alto Alegre
4th	Quatro Irmãos	4th	Silveira Martins
5th	Esmeralda	5th	Ivorá
6th	Vicente Dutra	6th	São José do Norte
7th	Camaquã		
8th	Palmeira das Missões		
9th	Boqueirão do Leão		
10th	Venâncio Aires		

BEAN – 2nd CROP

In the second crop season, black beans account for virtually 100% of production in the 243 municipalities where beans were grown this year.

This crop season is also characterized by greater use of irrigation, which covered 18% of the cultivated area.

Largest producers in Rio Grande do Sul – 2ª crop (Municipalities)			
	Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation
1st	Victor Graeff	1st	Santo Augusto
2nd	Boa Vista das Missões	2nd	Palmeira das Missões
3rd	Coronel Bicaco	3rd	Erval Seco
4th	Três Palmeiras	4th	Cruz Alta
5th	Coxilha	5th	Carazinho
6th	Arroio do Tigre	6th	Santa Bárbara do Sul
7th	Dois Irmãos Missões	7th	Seberi
8th	Cruz Alta	8th	Chiapetta
9th	Sarandi	9th	Coronel Bicaco
10th	Erval Seco	10th	Sarandi

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); REAGRO-RS (2026); SEAPI (2026).



TOBACCO

HARVESTED AREA OF **162.63** THOUSAND HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **351.50 MILLION** TONS

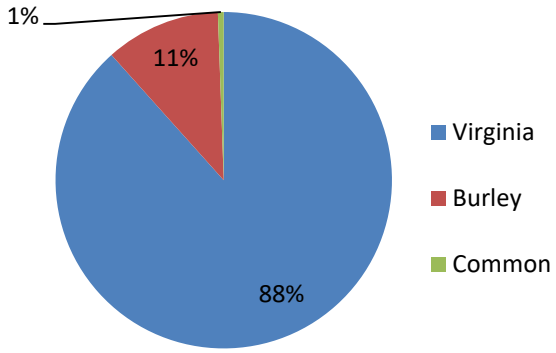
PRODUCTION VALUE OF **R$ 5.39** BILLIONS

Exports

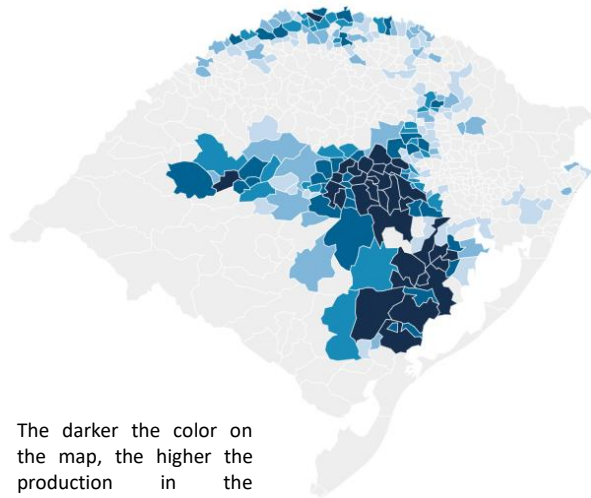
In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul exported tobacco and tobacco products to 90 countries, generating approximately US$ 3 billion and making the state Brazil's largest exporter of these products.

MAIN DESTINATIONS			
COUNTRIES	VALUE (MILLIONS US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st BELGIUM	681.43	121,935.2	22.4
2nd CHINA	554.85	62,635.6	18.2
3rd INDONESIA	239.24	34,754.6	7.8
4th UNITED STATES	180.75	32,432.8	5.9
5th VIETNAM	145.22	19,764.8	4.8
- OTHERS	1,246.87	242,076.0	40.9
TOTAL	3,048.36	513,599.0	100

The activity is characterized by the strong participation of family farms. Tobacco is currently grown in 206 municipalities by approximately 68,000 families. The following chart shows the three types of tobacco grown and their respective shares in Rio Grande do Sul.



Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)			
Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1st	Canguçu	1st	Barão do Triunfo
2nd	São Lourenço do Sul	2nd	Canguçu
3rd	Venâncio Aires	3rd	São Lourenço do Sul
4th	Dom Feliciano	4th	Cristal
5th	Camaquã	5th	Pelotas
6th	Candelária	6th	Arroio do Padre
7th	Arroio do Tigre	7th	Mariana Pimentel
8th	Vale do Sol	8th	Ivorá
9th	Pelotas	9th	Restinga Sêca
10th	Santa Cruz do Sul	10th	Dona Francisca



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

Sources: REAGRO-RS (2026); Agrostat/MAPA (2026); AFUBRA (2026); SEAPI (2026); Censo Agro/IBGE (2017).



FORESTRY

CULTIVATED AREA - **995** MILLION HECTARES (2024)

6th LARGEST AREA OF PLANTED FORESTS IN THE COUNTRY

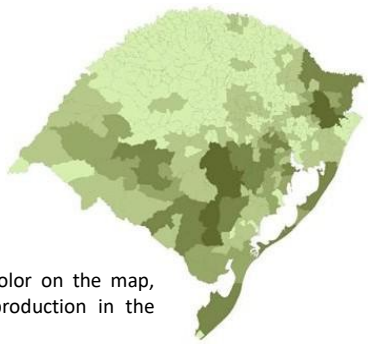
5th LARGEST EXPORTER OF FOREST PRODUCTS

The planted forest sector is of great social and economic importance. It generates 73,800 direct jobs in the wood industry and related services. The Southern Region, Campos de Cima da Serra, and the Central Depression stand out. The value of forest production in Rio Grande do Sul reached R$ 3.4 billion in 2024.

Growing forests for harvesting reduces pressure on timber from native forests. In addition to providing a renewable energy source, planted forests make a substantial contribution to absorbing carbon from the atmosphere and are considered an important source of income for rural properties.

Share of Planted Area in Rio Grande do Sul	
Eucalyptus	63.3%
Pine	29.5%
Acacia	6.9%
Total	100.0%

*Ageflor estimates



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

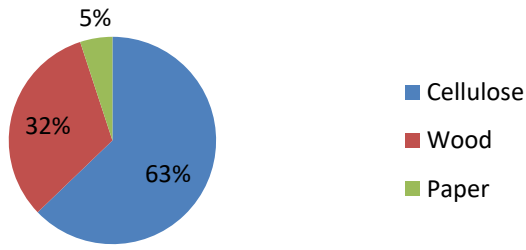
EXPORTS

In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul exported forest products to 142 countries, generating US$ 1.44 billion and ranking as Brazil's fifth-largest exporter of forest products.

	MAIN DESTINATIONS			
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st	CHINA	294.85	799,245	20.4
2nd	UNITED STATES	251.83	480,122	17.4
3rd	ITALY	121.57	332,687	8.4
4th	NETHERLANDS	88.73	205,393	6.1
5th	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	76.40	170,531	5.3
-	OTHERS	611.63	1,392,498	42.3
TOTAL		1,445.02	3.380.475,4	100

Largest Planted Areas in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
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 Exported Forest Products



Natural rubber and natural gums account for less than 0.01% of exports.

Sources: PEVS/IBGE (2024); Ageflor (2026, 2025, ano 2023/2024); Agrostat/MAPA (2026); SEAPI (2026).

YERBA MATE

HARVESTED AREA OF **29.25 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PPRODUCTION OF **307,22 MILLION** TONS

PRODUCTION VALUE OF **R$ 345,14** MILHÕES (2024)

EXPORTS

In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul exported yerba mate to 34 countries, generating US$ 79.5 million and making the state Brazil's largest exporter of yerba mate.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLIONS US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st URUGUAY	57.46	26,764.86	72.2
2nd ARGENTINA	12.47	6,243.73	15.7
3rd SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	5.57	3,220.00	7.0
4th CHILE	0.89	487.86	1.1
5th NETHERLANDS	0.69	243.9	0.9
- OTHERS	2.46	962.2	3.1
TOTAL	79.54	37,922.5	100

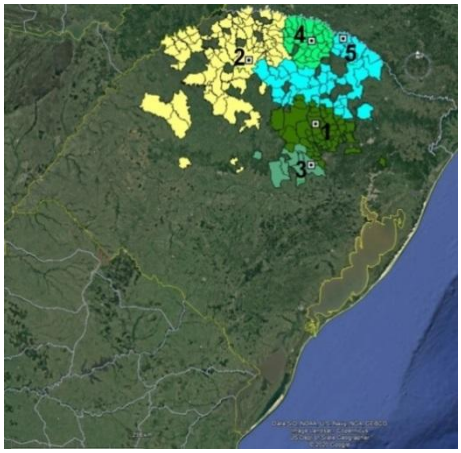
Yerba mate is currently produced in 206 municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul, where 163 processing facilities are in operation. The activity is characterized by the predominance of small and medium-sized rural properties and strong integration with agro-industry.

Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Ilópolis
2nd	Arvorezinha
3rd	Anta Gorda
4th	Fontoura Xavier
5th	Putinga
6th	Palmeira das Missões
7th	Itapuca
8th	Áurea
9th	Viadutos
10th	Barão de Cotegipe

INDUSTRIES REGISTERED IN SEAPI

	REGION	Nº OF INDUSTRIES	%
1	Alto Taquari	84	51.5
2	Missões/Celeiro	29	17.8
3	Região dos Vales	8	4.9
4	Alto Uruguai	28	17.2
5	Nordeste Gaúcho	14	8.6
	Total	163	100

YERBA MATE PRODUCING REGIONS



Sources: REAGRO-RS (2026); PAM/IBGE (2024); Agrostat/MAPA (2026); SEAPI (2026).



APPLE

HARVESTED AREA OF **17.03 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **722.36 THOUSAND** TONS

PRODUCTION VALUE OF **R$ 1.41** BILLION (2024)

EXPORTS

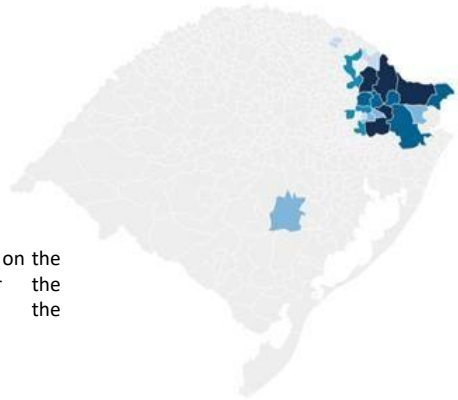
In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul exported apples to 41 countries, generating US$ 9.72 million and making the state Brazil's largest apple exporter.

MAIN DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st	PORTUGAL	2,197,835	2,197.3	22.6
2nd	INDIA	2,175,525	2,095.7	22.4
3rd	IRELAND	1,926,489	1,843.6	19.8
4th	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	1,229,556	1,143.1	12.6
5th	UNITED KINGDOM	642,354	622.7	6.6
-	OTHERS	1,555,768	1,486.2	16.0
TOTAL		9,727,527	9,388.6	100

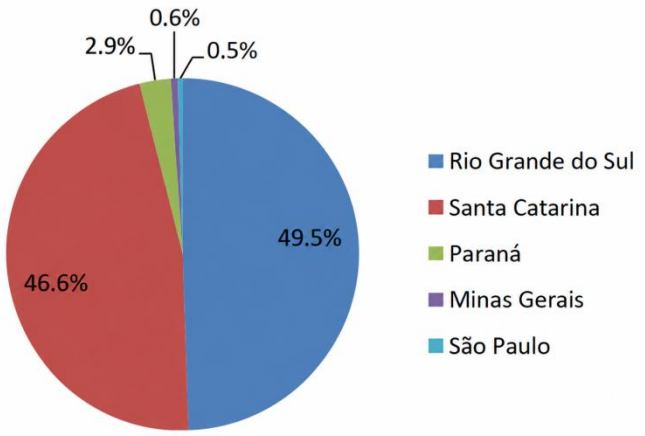
The 2025/2026 crop season had ideal weather conditions for apple production, resulting in a larger harvest than the previous year. Fruit quality was considered very good. Apples are grown almost entirely in the Serra do Nordeste and Campos de Cima da Serra regions. The leading apple-producing municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul in the 2025/26 crop season are listed below.

Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Vacaria
2nd	Bom Jesus
3rd	Caxias do Sul
4th	Monte Alegre dos Campos
5th	São Francisco de Paula
6th	Muitos Capões
7th	São José dos Ausentes
8th	Ipê
9th	Campestre da Serra
10th	Antônio Prado



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

As shown in the chart alongside, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul account for almost all of Brazil's apple production. Paraná, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais, with small areas under cultivation, made up the remaining apple-producing states in 2024.



Sources: REAGRO-RS (2026); Censo Agro/IBGE (2017); PAM/IBGE (2024); Agrostat/MAPA (2026); SEAPI (2026).



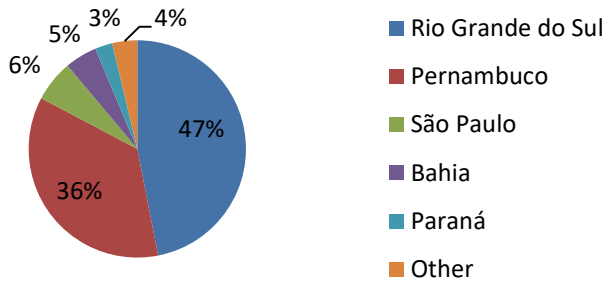
GRAPE

HARVESTED AREA OF **46.49 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **1,051.46 THOUSAND** TONELADAS

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCT – GVP **R$ 2.41** BILLIONS

Rio Grande do Sul is Brazil's largest grape producer and accounts for most of the country's production of wines, juices, and sparkling wines. Weather conditions during the 2025/2026 crop season were very good and led to a larger harvest this year. The chart below shows the country's leading grape-producing states.



WINE AND GRAPE PRODUCTION IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL IN 2025 – DATA REPORTED TO SISDEVIN/SEAPI

TYPE OF GRAPE FOR PROCESSING	%
AMERICAN	79
VITIS VINIFERA	12
HYBRID	9

COLOR OF GRAPES FOR PROCESSING	%
RED	82
WHITE	12
PINK-SKINNED	2

PRODUCT	MILLIONS OF LITERS
GRAPE MUST	235.69
TABLE WINE	187.15
GRAPE JUICE	89.36
FINE WINE	43.53
OTHER WINES	4.10
OTHER PRODUCTS	2.30
SPARKLING WINE	0.44
TOTAL	**562.57**

MAIN CULTIVARS	QUANTITY (Kg)
BORDÔ (Ives)	201.636.819,08
ISABEL (Brasileira)	193.127.882,70
NIÁGARA BRANCA	39.070.427,44
BRS CAMEM	28.642.818,43
MOSCATO BRANCO	26.996.238,34
BRS CORA	24.388.653,65
CONCORD (French)	23.810.752,11
BRS Magna	21.857.835,00

Grape growing in Rio Grande do Sul is carried out by thousands of family farmers, particularly in the Serra Gaúcha region. Approximately 92% of grape production is destined for processing, with the remainder going to the fresh fruit market.

Largest Producer in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

	Grape Industry		Table Grape
1st	Flores da Cunha	1st	Caxias do Sul
2nd	Bento Gonçalves	2nd	Bento Gonçalves
3rd	Farroupilha	3rd	Farroupilha
4th	Caxias do Sul	4th	Alpestre
5th	Monte Belo do Sul	5th	Flores da Cunha
6th	Garibaldi	6th	Veranópolis
7th	Pinto Bandeira	7th	Vale Real
8th	Nova Pádua	8th	Alto Feliz
9th	Antônio Prado	9th	Planalto
10th	São Marcos	10th	Cotiporã

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); SISDEVIN/SEAPI (2026); REAGRO-RS (2026).



ORANGE

HARVESTED AREA OF **23.18 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **398.85 THOUSAND** TONS

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION - GVP **R$ 277.03** MILLION

EXPORTAÇÃO

In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul exported orange juice to 22 countries, generating approximately US$ 12 million.

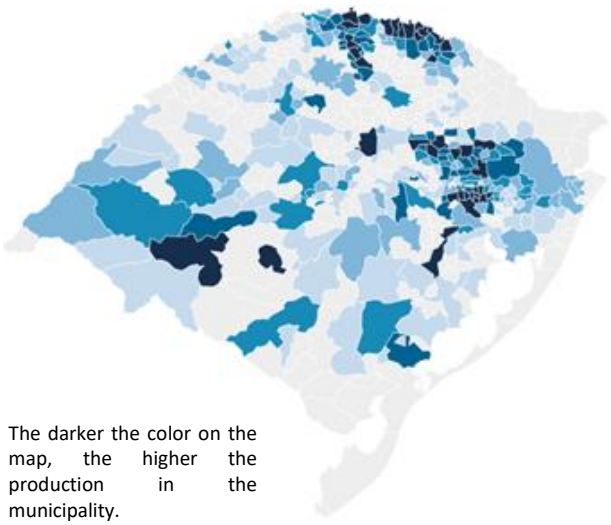
MAIN DESTINATIONS				
	COUNTRY	VALUE (US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st	NETHERLANDS	7,048,682	1,597.8	58.8
2nd	UNITED STATES	969,358	563.6	8.1
3rd	IRELAND	927,260	305.8	7.7
4th	BELGIUM	840,700	156.0	7.0
5th	SPAIN	667,519	218.4	5.6
-	OTHERS	158,838	621.7	12.8
TOTAL		11,982,357.0	3,158.0	100

Rio Grande do Sul ranks sixth among Brazilian states in orange production. The cool climate gives the fruit and juice excellent color. Much of the production is intended for the fresh fruit market. The activity is carried out predominantly by family citrus growers.

In the Vale do Caí, Serra, and Fronteira Oeste regions, the main varieties grown for fresh consumption include those in the Navel orange group: Monte Parnaso, Baía, Baianinha, Navelina, and Cara Cara (red-fleshed); and those in the white orange group: Shamouti, Valencia, Salustiana, Folha Murcha, and Céu (low-acid).

Alto Uruguai, in turn, is the largest orange-producing region supplying the juice industry. The predominant varieties are Valência, Hamlin, Rubi, and Iapar 73, among others.

Largest Producer in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Liberato Salzano
2nd	Itatiba do Sul
3rd	Planalto
4th	Alpestre
5th	Aratiba
6th	Arvorezinha
7th	Severiano de Almeida
8th	Tupandi
9th	Harmonia
10th	Rosário do Sul



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

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); Agrostat/MAPA (2025); SEAPI (2026); REAGRO-RS (2026); Censo Agro/IBGE (2017).



TANGERINE

HARVESTED AREA OF **12.90 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **202.90 THOUSAND** TONS

PRODUCTION VALUE OF **R$ 344.20** MILLIONS (2024)

Tangerines, known in Rio Grande do Sul as *bergamotas* and elsewhere in Brazil as *mexericas* or *tangerinas*, have found favorable climatic conditions for producing fruit for the fresh market in the state. Rio Grande do Sul has the country's second-largest planted area and ranks among its three largest producers. A very popular fruit, tangerines are grown in almost every part of the state. The main varieties cultivated in Rio Grande do Sul are listed below.

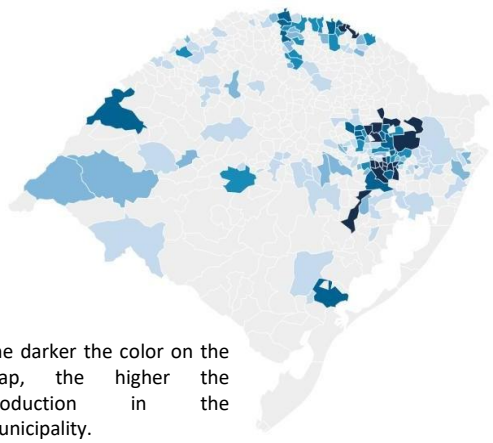
Main Varieties Cultivated in Rio Grande do Sul

Early	Medium	Late
Satsuma Okitsu	Pareci	Montenegrina
Caí	Ponkan	Murcott
Clemenules	Nadorcott	Ortanique

The main production region is the Vale do Rio Caí, where harvesting takes place from February to October. In the Serra region, harvesting can continue until early December. Fronteira Oeste, near Uruguay and Argentina, has an important seedless tangerine production hub.

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

Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Montenegro
2nd	Pareci Novo
3rd	São José do Sul
4th	Harmonia
5th	Rosário do Sul
6th	Veranópolis
7th	São José do Hortêncio
8th	São Sebastião do Caí
9th	Brochier
10th	Maratá



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

Sources: REAGRO-RS (2025); PAM/IBGE (2024); SEAPI (2026); Censo Agro/IBGE (2017).



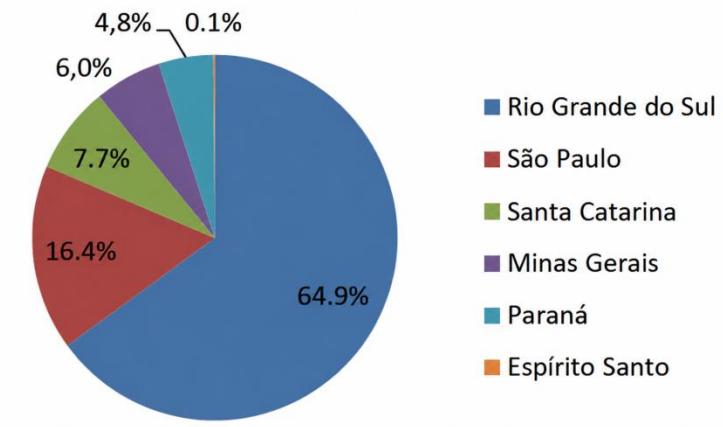
PEACH

HARVESTED AREA OF **10.71 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **169.81 THOUSAND** TONS

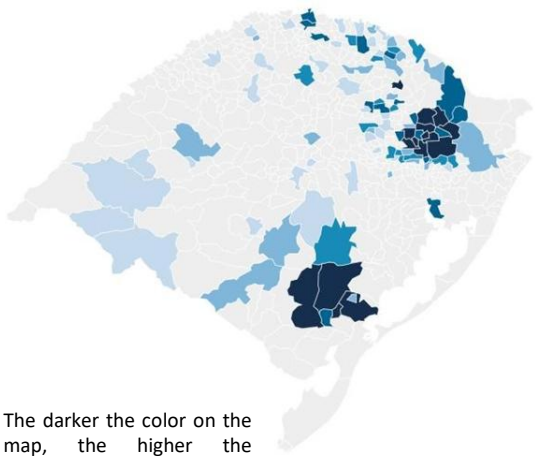
PRODUCTION VALUE OF **R$ 385.16** MILLION (2024)

Rio Grande do Sul accounts for approximately two-thirds of Brazil's peach production. The chart alongside shows each producing state's share of production in 2024.



In Rio Grande do Sul, the two main peach-producing regions are the Serra do Nordeste, which focuses on the fresh fruit market, and the Zona Sul, where production is intended for the canning industry. Well adapted to the state's climate, peach growing is widespread and takes place in most of its municipalities. The leading producing municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul are listed below.

Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Pelotas
2nd	Pinto Bandeira
3rd	Antônio Prado
4th	Farroupilha
5th	Caxias do Sul
6th	Canguçu
7th	Campestre da Serra
8th	Morro Redondo
9th	Ipê
10th	Bento Gonçalves



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

Sources: REAGRO-RS (2026); PAM/IBGE (2024); EMATER/RS (2025); SEAPI (2026); Censo Agro/IBGE (2017).



BANANA

HARVESTED AREA OF **12.50 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **144.21 THOUSAND** TONS

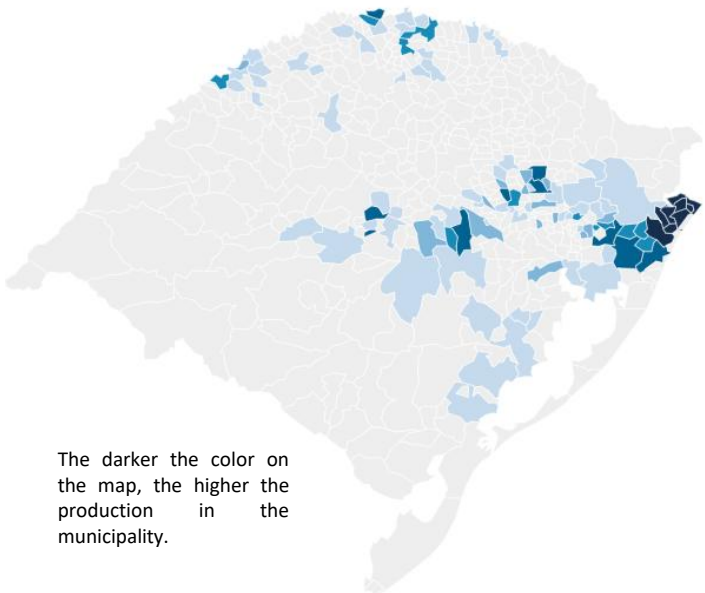
GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION - GVP **R$ 498.92** MILLION

Banana growing takes place mainly on Rio Grande do Sul's northern coast, where it is economically and socially important and provides work and income for thousands of families. The Prata variety accounts for 80% of total production.

Despite substantial production in Rio Grande do Sul, the state still imports bananas from Santa Catarina, São Paulo, and Minas Gerais to meet demand.

The climate is also suitable for banana growing in municipalities along the Uruguay River, in the north and northeast of the state, and in parts of the Central Depression, where bananas are also produced.

Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Três Cachoeiras
2nd	Morrinhos do Sul
3rd	Mampituba
4th	Dom Pedro de Alcântara
5th	Terra de Areia
6th	Três Forquilhas
7th	Maquiné
8th	Torres
9th	Itati
10th	Osório



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

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); SEAPI (2026); EMATER/RS (2025); REAGRO-RS (2026); Censo Agro/IBGE (2017).



WATERMELON

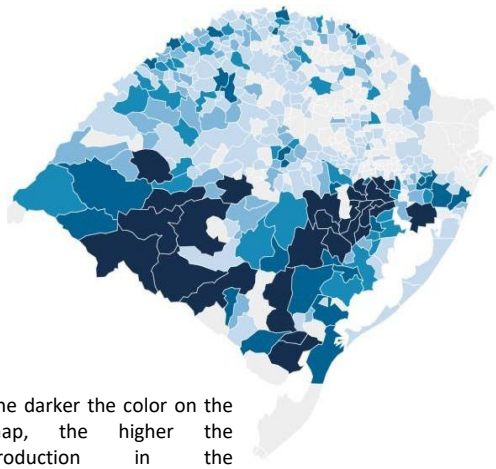
HARVESTED AREA OF **10.55 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **296.36 THOUSAND** TONS

PRODUCTION VALUE OF **R$ 234.29** MILLION (2024)

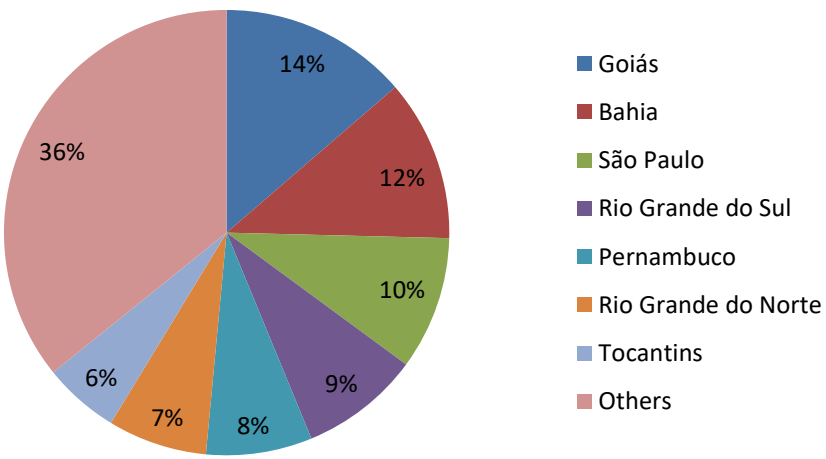
Rio Grande do Sul is among Brazil's largest watermelon producers, with the crop grown in 334 municipalities in the 2025/26 season. Typically grown on leased land, the area planted with watermelon has increased again over the past two years, reversing the downward trend recorded through 2024.

Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul			
Rainfed Cultivation		Irrigated Cultivation	
1st	Rosário do Sul	1st	Encruzilhada do Sul
2nd	São Francisco de Assis	2nd	São Jerônimo
3rd	Encruzilhada do Sul	3rd	Arroio dos Ratos
4th	Rio Pardo	4th	Rio Pardo
5th	Montenegro	5th	Pedro Osório
6th	Bagé	6th	Arroio Grande
7th	Triunfo	7th	Taquari
8th	Rio Grande	8th	Barão do Triunfo
9th	Capela de Santana	9th	Triunfo
10th	Arroio Grande	10th	Butiá



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

Watermelon is a traditional crop in Rio Grande do Sul. Harvested during the summer months, the fruit benefits from the state's long summer days and is appreciated for its flavor and high Brix levels. In addition to supplying the local market, watermelons are sold in other Brazilian states. Rio Grande do Sul currently ranks fourth among Brazil's producing states. The chart below shows production by state in 2024.



Sources: REAGRO-RS (2026); Censo Agro/IBGE (2017). PAM/IBGE (2024); SEAPI (2026).

OLIVE GROWING

CULTIVATED AREA OF **6.40 THOUSAND** HECTARES

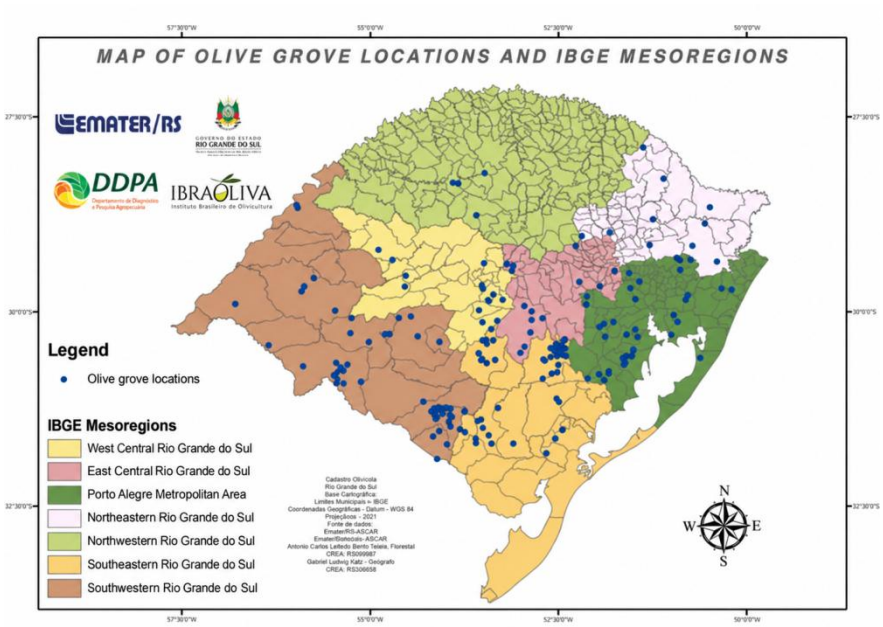
HARVESTED AREA OF **5.20 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **1.17 MILLION** LITERS OF OLIVE OIL

The 2025/2026 crop season recorded Rio Grande do Sul's largest olive harvest. Favorable weather conditions led to a record harvest of more than 8,000 metric tons of olives, yielding 1.17 million liters of olive oil. This accounted for 81% of national production, according to data from IBGE and the Brazilian Olive Growing Institute (IBRAOLIVA). The season also marks the sector's recovery after two consecutive years of low production due to adverse weather conditions.

The main varieties grown are Arbequina, Koroneiki, Picual, Arbosana, Frantoio, Coratina, and Manzanilla. The quality of olive oils from Rio Grande do Sul continues to earn awards in international competitions.

Largest Cultivated Areas in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Encruzilhada do Sul
2nd	Canguçu
3rd	Pinheiro Machado
4th	Bagé
5th	Cachoeira do Sul
6th	Viamão
7th	Restinga Seca
8th	Caçapava do Sul
9th	Santana do Livramento
10th	Barra do Ribeiro



Sources:SEAPI (2026); IBRAOLIVA (2026); REAGRO-RS (2026) EMATER/RS (2023).



PECAN

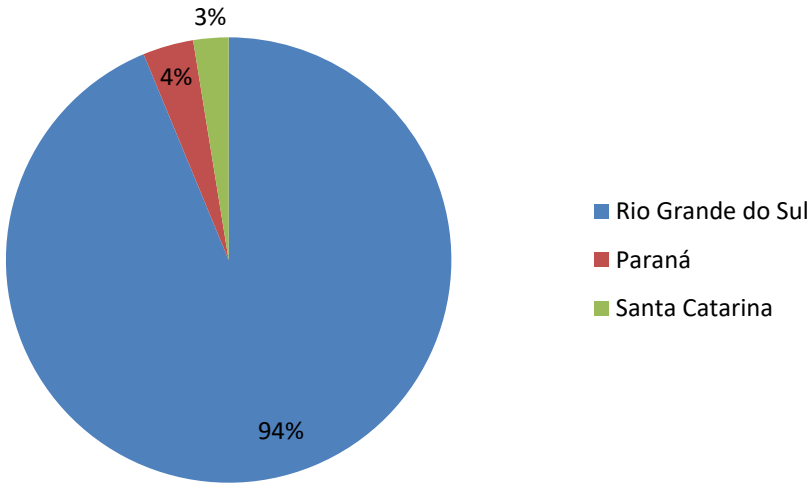
CULTIVATED AREA OF **7.26 THOUSAND** HECTARES

HARVESTED AREA OF **5.67 THOUSAND** HECTARES

PRODUCTION OF **7.8 THOUSAND** TONS

The 2025/2026 crop season in Rio Grande do Sul recorded a record harvest. Favorable weather conditions, new orchards coming into production, and the technologies used by growers were decisive factors in this large crop, which represents a recovery from previous years.

Rio Grande do Sul accounts for nearly all of Brazil's pecan production. The chart below shows the producing states, according to 2024 data from IBGE.



Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)		Largest Cultivated Areas in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Cachoeira do Sul	1st	Cachoeira do Sul
2nd	Anta Gorda	2nd	Anta Gorda
3rd	Santa Maria	3rd	Encruzilhada do Sul
4th	São Sepé	4th	Santa Maria
5th	Santana do Livramento	5th	Minas do Leão
6th	Minas do Leão	6th	Rio Pardo
7th	Sentinela do Sul	7th	Viamão
8th	Encruzilhada do Sul	8th	São Sepé
9th	General Câmara	9th	Sentinela do Sul
10th	Rio Pardo	10th	Santana do Livramento

Sources: LSPA/IBGE (2026); REAGRO-RS (2026); SEAPI (2026); PAM/IBGE (2024).

OTHER FRUIT

Rio Grande do Sul has a climate that supports the cultivation of temperate, subtropical, and even tropical species. Data on blackberries, raspberries, blueberries, nectarines, and dragon fruit were obtained from Emater/RS's 2025 Commercial Fruit Growing Survey. The source for the other fruits is IBGE/LSPA/REAGRO.

AVOCADO
532 HECTARES
4.45 THOUSAND TONS

PINEAPPLE
217 HECTARES
3.85 THOUSAND TONS

PLUM
2.06 THOUSAND HECTARES
45.96 THOUSAND TONS

BLACKBERRY
289 HECTARES
3.29 THOUSAND TONELADAS

PERSIMMON
2.58 THOUSAND HECTARES
62.05 THOUSAND TONS

FIG
992 HECTARES
7.60 THOUSAND TONS

RASPBERRY
35 HECTARES
235 TONS

GUAVA
388 HECTARES
4.59 THOUSAND TONS

KIWI
220 HECTARES
3.47 THOUSAND TONS

LEMON
1.60 THOUSAND HECTARES
20.54 THOUSAND TONS

MANGO
98 HECTARES
633 TONS

PASSION FRUIT
294 HECTARES
4.64 THOUSAND TONS

MELON
992 HECTARES
9.60 THOUSAND TONS

BLUEBERRY
88 HECTARES
303 TONS

STRAWBERRY
673 HECTARES
28.48 THOUSAND TONS

NECTARINE
77 HECTARES
1.20 THOUSAND TONS

PEAR
433 HECTARES
8.21 THOUSAND TONS

DRAGON FRUIT
139 HECTARES
1.69 THOUSAND TONS

Sources: LSPA-IBGE (2026); EMATER/RS (2025); REAGRO-RS (2026).

VEGETABLES

Data on garlic, potatoes, sweet potatoes, onions, and tomatoes were obtained from IBGE/LSPA/REAGRO. Data on the other vegetables came from Emater's 2025 Commercial Vegetable Growing Survey. For some of these vegetables, the figures represent the combined results of several crops grown on the same area during the year.

CASSAVA
9.30 THOUSAND HECTARES
151.86 THOUSAND TONS

LETTUCE
6.19 THOUSAND HECTARES
92.90 THOUSAND TONS

GARLIC
1.14 THOUSAND HECTARES
8.93 THOUSAND TONS

POTATO (1st AND 2nd CROPS)
18.21 THOUSAND HECTARES
507.63 THOUSAND TONS

SWEET POTATO
10.57 THOUSAND HECTARES
163.81 THOUSAND TONS

BEET
1.07 THOUSAND HECTARES
31.04 THOUSAND TONS

ONION
5.25 THOUSAND HECTARES
127.82 THOUSAND TONS

CARROT
1.80 THOUSAND HECTARES
64.25 THOUSAND TONS

KALE
563 HECTARES
9.45 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
4.34 THOUSAND HECTARES
50.18 THOUSAND TONS

PEPPERS
318 HECTARES
8.25 THOUSAND TONS

RADISH
507 HECTARES
6.25 THOUSAND TONS

CABAGGE
2.81 THOUSAND HECTARES
97.87 THOUSAND TONS

ARUGULA
873 HECTARES
9.53 THOUSAND TONS

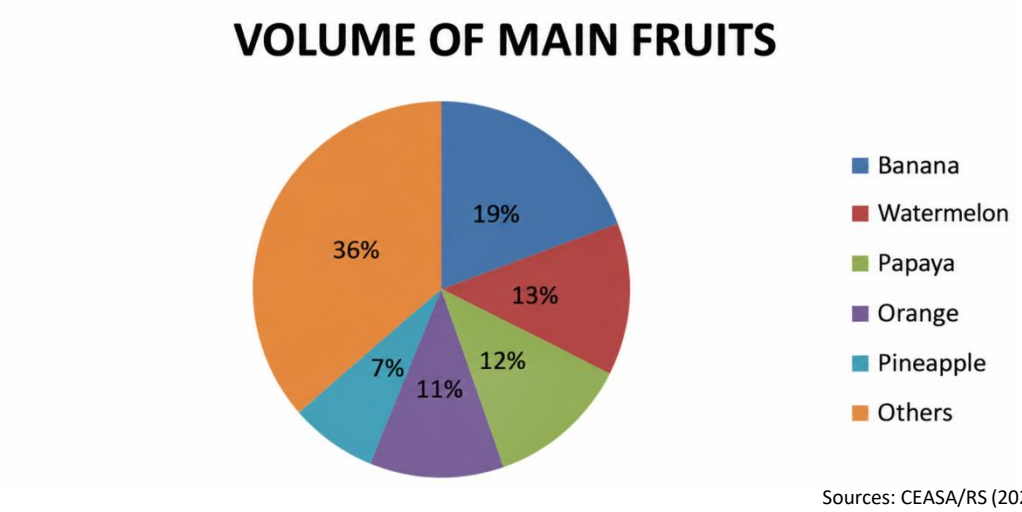
TOMATO
1.81 THOUSAND HECTARES
95.63 THOUSAND TONS

Sources: LSPA-IBGE (2026); EMATER/RS (2025); REAGRO-RS (2026).



CEASA/RS – FRUIT SALES

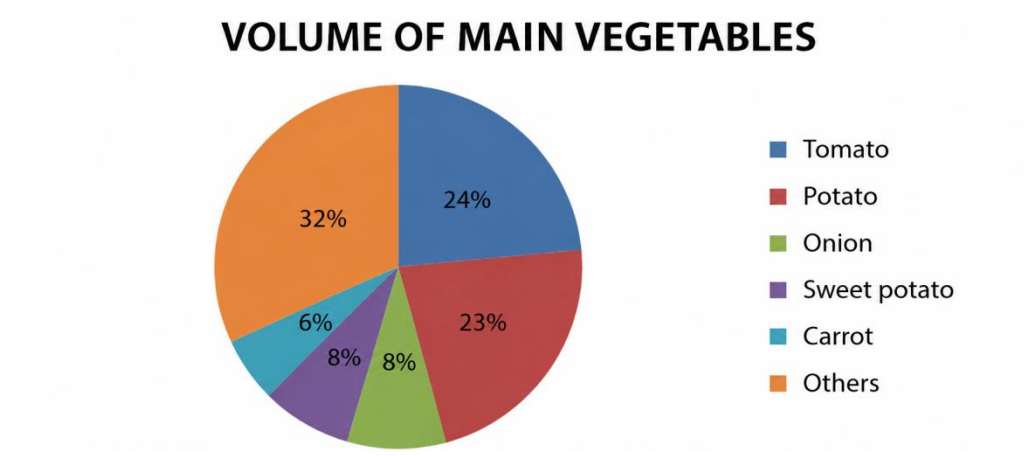
COMERCIALIZAÇÃO DAS PRINCIPAIS FRUTAS NA CEASA/RS - 2025				
CLASSIF.	PRODUCTS	TOTAL VOLUME (t)	MILLIONS (R$)	ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE R$/KG
1st	BANANA	45,406	163.40	3.60
2nd	WATERMELON	30,908	51.84	1.68
3rd	PAPAYA	28,320	187.87	6.63
4th	ORANGE	26,826	103.47	3.86
5th	PINEAPPLE	17,380	90.40	5.20
6th	APPLE	15,077	122.20	8.10
7th	TANGERINE	13,279	37.75	2.84
8th	MANGO	12,737	65.72	5.16
9th	MELON	9,874	51.85	5.25
10th	LEMON	7,555	26.76	3.54
11th	AVOCADO	5,061	34.32	6.78
12th	GRAPE	4,630	60.19	13.00
13th	PEAR	3,154	22.96	7.28
14th	PEACH	3,124	19.35	6.19
15th	PERSIMMON	2,701	13.75	5.09
16th	STRAWBERRY	2,297	46.38	20.19
17th	PLUM	1,798	18.26	10.15
18th	PASSION FRUIT	1,219	10.87	8.92
19th	KIWI	834	16.16	19.38
20th	COCONUT	595	3.29	5.54
21th	GUAVA	559	4.43	7.92
22th	DRAGON FRUIT	315	3.39	10.76
23th	NECTARINE	202	2.32	11.49
24th	ARAUCARIA PINE NUT	177	1.63	9.16
25th	BLUEBERRY	97	9.82	100.74



Sources: CEASA/RS (2026)

CEASA/RS – VEGETABLE SALES

COMERCIALIZAÇÃO DAS PRINCIPAIS HORTALIÇAS NA CEASA/RS - 2025				
CLASSIF.	PRODUCTS	TOTAL VOLUME (t)	MILLIONS (R$)	ANNUAL AVERAGE PRICE R$/KG
1st	TOMATO	53,534	258.81	4.83
2nd	POTATO	51,652	124.07	2.40
3rd	ONION	18,236	38.02	2.08
4th	SWEET POTATO	18,052	45.94	2.54
5th	CARROT	12,874	35.51	2.76
6th	CABBAGE	9,771	18.08	1.85
7th	BEET	8,760	23.62	2.70
8th	CUCUMBER	7,680	29.64	3.86
9th	CHAYOTE	6,985	17.07	2.44
10th	BROCCOLI	6,310	25.90	4.10
11th	CASSAVA	6,184	11.01	1.78
12th	KABOCHA SQUASH	5,926	12.10	2.04
13th	LETTUCE	5,739	19.31	3.36
14th	KALE	5,581	17.42	3.12
15th	BELL PEPPER	5,289	45.62	8.63
16th	ZUCCHINI	3,302	11.51	3.49
17th	PUMPKIN	2,203	7.01	3.18
18th	GARLIC	2,196	54.37	24.76
19th	EGGPLANT	1,184	6.65	5.62
20th	GREEN BEANS	1,023	10.11	9.88
21th	CORN	912	1.51	1.65
22th	RADISH	737	4.33	5.87
23th	ARUGULA	569	4.94	8.67
24th	FRESH HERBS	478	11.43	23.94
25th	GINGER	307	3.15	10.27



Sources: CEASA/RS (2026)



BEEF CATTLE FARMING

REPORTED HERD OF **12.17 MILLION** CATTLE (2025)

2.06 MILLION ANIMALS SENT FOR SLAUGHTER (2025)

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION - GVP **R$ 8.52 BILLION**

In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul exported beef to 113 countries, generating US$ 451.84 million. Hides and skins were exported to 65 countries, generating US$ 311.15 million.

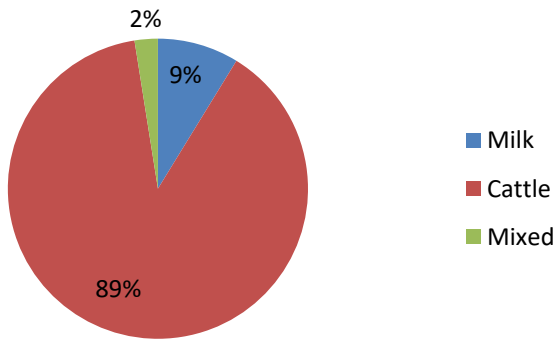
MAIN DESTINATIONS FOR BOVINE EXPORTS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLIONS US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st	CHINA	129.89	12,980.5	28.75
2nd	USA	66.75	11,387.2	14.8
3rd	UK	58.91	4,863.8	13.0
4th	PHILIPPINES	19.30	2,910.0	4.27
5th	RUSSIA	13.65	2,909.98	3.0
-	OTHERS	163.34	39,102.8	36.1
TOTAL		451.84	73,540.5	100

MAIN DESTINATIONS FOR HIDE AND SKIN EXPORTS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLIONS US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st	CHINA	79.82	47,628.7	25.7
2nd	VIETNAM	39.78	25,630.7	12.8
3rd	ITALY	29.52	9,460.79	9.5
4th	MEXICO	28.97	1,841.24	9.3
5th	USA	27.59	2,544.46	8.9
-	OTHERS	105.47	25,358.0	33.9
TOTAL		311.15	112,464	100

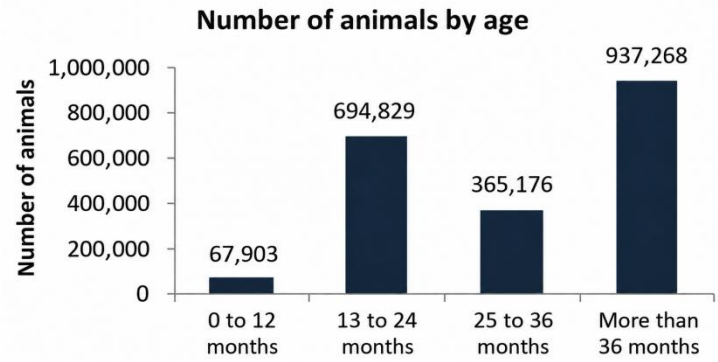
Share of the Cattle Herd by Purpose



Largest Cattle Herds in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Alegrete
2nd	Sant'Ana do Livramento
3rd	Uruguaiana
4th	Dom Pedrito
5th	Rosário do Sul
6th	São Gabriel
7th	Quaraí
8th	Bagé
9th	Santiago
10th	São Francisco de Assis

The *Agregar RS Carnes* Program has 102 eligible companies: 57 under state inspection, 33 under municipal inspection (SIM), and 12 under federal inspection (SIF). The program grants a presumed tax credit of 3.6% of the value of the invoice for animals received for slaughter, plus an ICMS tax credit of 4% of the value of the meat sales invoice. With these benefits, the tax burden on beef, sheep meat, or buffalo meat in Rio Grande do Sul is approximately 2%.

Number of animals by age



Sources: SEAPI (2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2025); Agrostat/MAPA (2026).



DAIRY CATTLE FARMING

REPORTED HERD OF **1.05 MILLION** CATTLE (2025)

PRODUCTION OF **4.02 BILLION** LITERS OF MILK PER YEAR (2024)

GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION - GVP **R$ 8.21 BILLION**

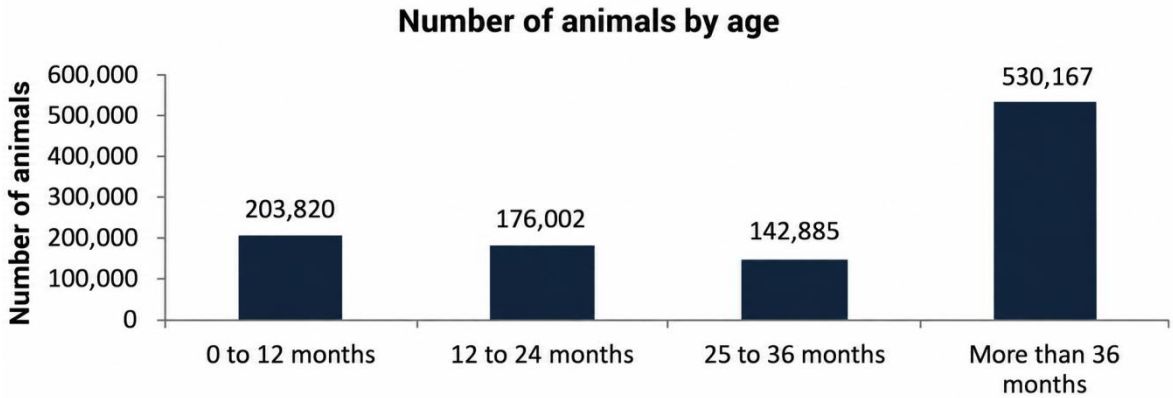
In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul remained Brazil's third-largest dairy-exporting state, with exports to 40 countries generating US$ 111 million. Imports declined, totaling approximately US$ 65 million that year. The main export destinations and import origins, respectively, are presented below.

MAIN EXPORT DESTINATIONS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st	CUBA	36.56	600.0	32.9
2nd	USA	18.68	326.79	16.8
3rd	URUGUAY	15.65	2.099.61	14.1
4th	CHILE	12.69	353.24	11.4
5th	SINGAPORE	10.50	954.01	9.5
-	OTHERS	16.92	972.79	15.2
TOTAL		111.01	5,306.44	100

MAIN SOURCES OF IMPORTS

	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st	URUGUAY	59.88	16,012.6	91.9
2nd	USA	1.84	270.6	2.8
3rd	ITALY	1.77	131.22	2.7
4th	ARGENTINA	1.56	399.34	2.4
5th	NETHERLANDS	0.89	10.00	0.1
TOTAL		65.94	16,824	100

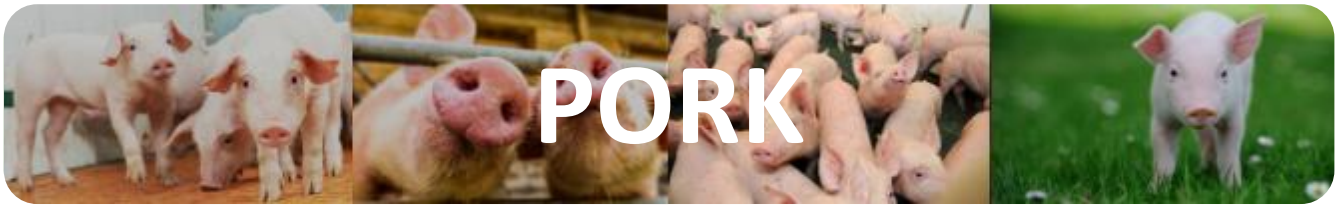


Milk production is of great social and economic importance. It takes place in 491 municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul.

According to an Emater/RS report (2025), 28,946 producers participate in the formal market, either selling refrigerated raw milk to dairies, cooperatives, or cheesemakers, or processing their milk in their own licensed facilities. The state has 236 milk-processing facilities, of which 69% are under the Municipal Inspection System (SIM), 13% under the Animal Products Inspection Coordination Office (CISPOA), and 18% under the Federal Inspection System (SIF). For producers to remain in the sector, greater professionalization and the adoption of new technologies in dairy farming are essential.

Largest Dairy Herds in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Santo Cristo
2nd	Augusto Pestana
3rd	Crissiumal
4th	Candido Godoi
5th	Ijuí
6th	Campina das Missões
7th	São Lourenço do Sul
8th	Marau
9th	Ibirubá
10th	Três Passos

Sources: SEAPI (2026); PPM/IBGE (2024); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); Agrostat/MAPA (2026); EMATER(2025).



PORK

PRODUCTION OF **1.07 MILLION** TONS (2025)

SLAUGHTER OF **11.95 MILLION** PIGS (2025)

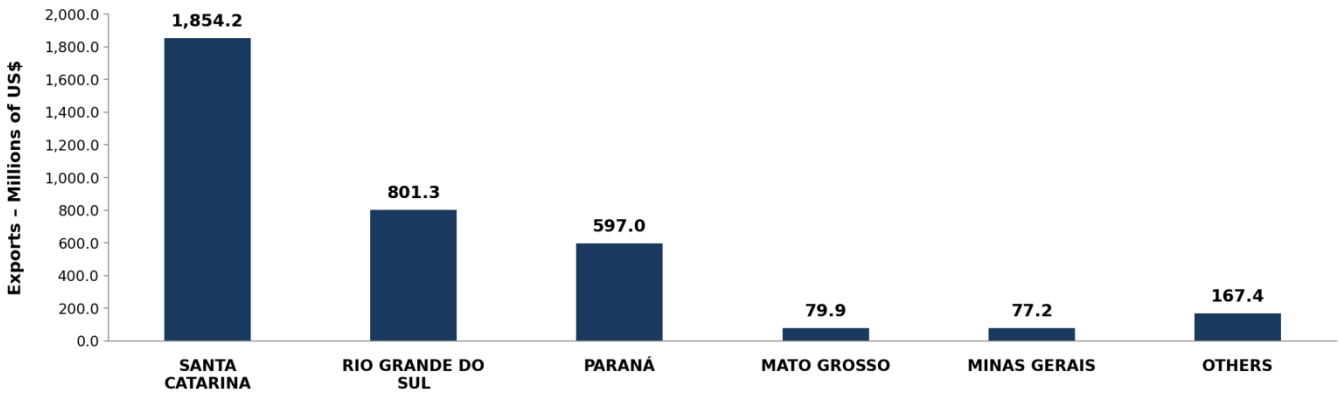
GROSS VALUE PRODUCT - GVP **R$ 11.86 BILLIONS**

EXPORTS

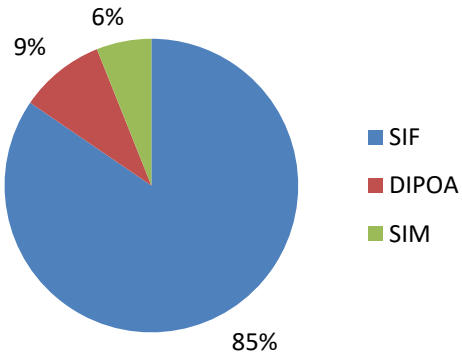
Rio Grande do Sul is Brazil's second-largest pork exporter, shipping to 81 countries and generating US$ 801.3 million.

MAIN DESTINATIONS				
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLION US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st	PHILIPPINES	355.15	149,667.4	44.3
2nd	CHILE	109.12	42,608.3	13.6
3rd	CHINA	64.87	22,878.9	8.1
4th	SINGAPORE	58.45	20,659.1	7.3
5th	HONG KONG	51.29	24,035.1	6.4
-	OTHER COUNTRIES	162.46	81,235.3	20.3
TOTAL		801.34	341,084.2	100

Main Exporters in Brazil 2025



Slaughter by Type of Inspection in Rio Grande do Sul



Destination of Slaughtered Pigs	
UF	(%)
RS	89.39%
SC	5.15%
PR	4.66%
SP	0.79%
MS	0.02%

Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Santo Cristo
2nd	Três Passos
3rd	Rodeio Bonito
4th	Aratiba
5th	Pinhal
6th	Pinheirinho do Vale
7th	Frederico Westphalen
8th	Palmitinho
9th	Santa Rosa
10th	Seberi

Sources: SEAPI (2026); ACSURS (2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); Agrostat/MAPA (2026).



POULTRY FARMING

SLAUGHTER OF **884.66 MILLION** OF POULTRY (2025)

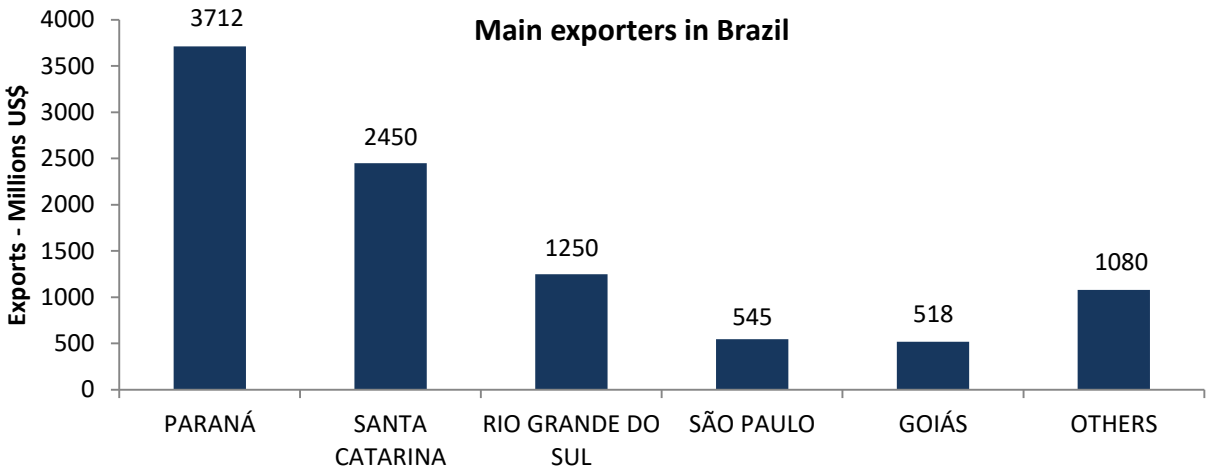
CHICKEN GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF **R$ 11.5 BILLION** (2025)

EGGS GROSS VALUE OF PRODUCTION OF **R$ 2.6 BILLION**

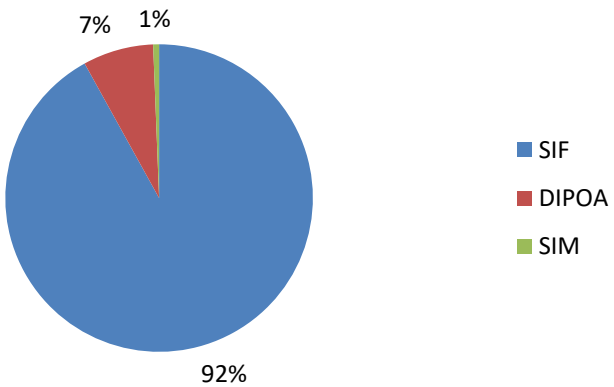
EXPORTS

In 2025, the state exported chicken meat to 141 countries, generating US$ 1.24 billion and making Rio Grande do Sul Brazil's third-largest chicken meat exporter. The state also stands out in turkey meat exports, which reached US$ 59.14 million that year.

MAIN DESTINATIONS				
	COUNTRY	VALUE (MILLIONS US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st	UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	196.76	98,940	15.7
2nd	SAUDI ARABIA	117.67	56,348	9.4
3rd	NETHERLANDS	97.08	24,952	7.8
4th	JAPAN	94.88	44,103	7.6
5th	SINGAPORE	83.04	44,418	6.6
-	OUTHERS	660.29	417,522	52.8
TOTAL		1,249.72	686,282	100



Slaughter by Type of Inspection in Rio Grande do Sul



Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Fazenda Vilanova
2nd	Garibaldi
3rd	Aratiba
4th	Marau
5th	Caxias do Sul
6th	Estrela
7th	Montenegro
8th	Arroio do Meio
9th	Nova Brescia
10th	Boa Vista do Sul

Sources: SEAPI (2026); CGPLAC/DAEP/SPA/MAPA (2026); Agrostat/MAPA (2026).



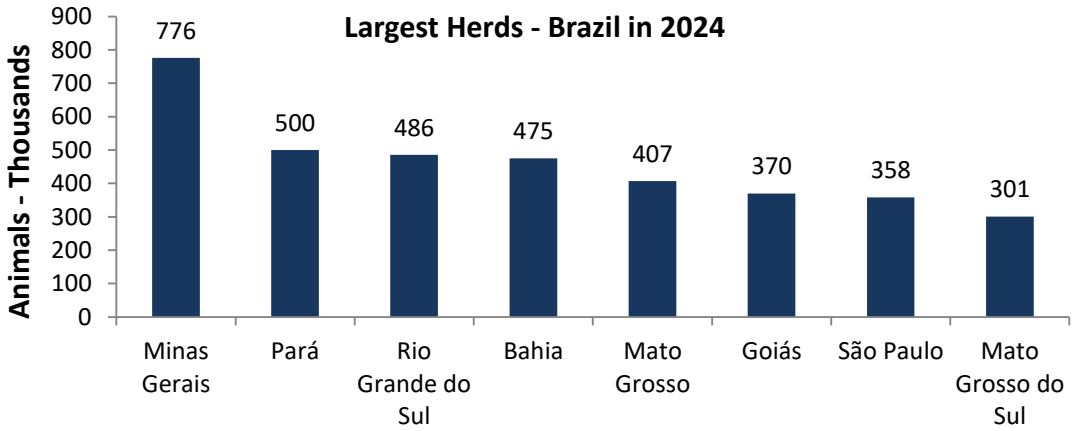
HORSE BREEDING

REPORTED HERD OF **453,145** EQUINE (2025)

RIO GRANDE DO SUL HAS THE 3rd LARGEST HERD IN THE COUNTRY (2024)

THERE ARE 16 EQUINE BREEDS IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

Rio Grande do Sul's equine sector goes beyond horse breeding: it represents a production chain with a strong economic and cultural impact. With the country's third-largest equine herd, the state holds a prominent position nationally. The equine breeds found in Rio Grande do Sul include Appaloosa, Arabian, Brazilian Sport Horse, Breton, Campeiro, Criollo, Hanoverian, Holsteiner, Lusitano, Mangalarga, Mangalarga Marchador, Paint Horse, Percheron, Pony, Thoroughbred, and Quarter Horse.



REPORTED HERD BY MESOREGION OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL

MESOREGION	TOTAL	%
SOUTHWESTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	164,270	36%
SOUTHEASTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	76,152	17%
PORTO ALEGRE METROPOLITAN AREA	58,536	13%
NORTHWESTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	57,717	13%
WEST CENTRAL RIO GRANDE DO SUL	40,896	9%
NORTHEASTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	30,365	7%
EAST CENTRAL RIO GRANDE DO SUL	25,209	6%

Largest Herds in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)

1st	Sant'Ana do Livramento
2nd	Uruguaiana
3rd	Alegrete
4th	Dom Pedrito
5th	Bagé
6th	Rosário do Sul
7th	Quaraí
8th	São Gabriel
9th	Lavras do Sul
10th	Santa Vitória do Palmar

EQUINE MOVEMENTS

PURPOSE		MUNICIPALITY
Rodeo / Sports	376,933	1st Caxias do Sul
Exhibition and Fair	6,728	2nd Santa Maria
Exhibition	3,929	3rd Esteio
Fair / Livestock Sale / Auction	3,361	4th Santana do livramento
Total	390,951	5th Santiago

Sources: SEAPI (2026); PPM/IBGE (2024).



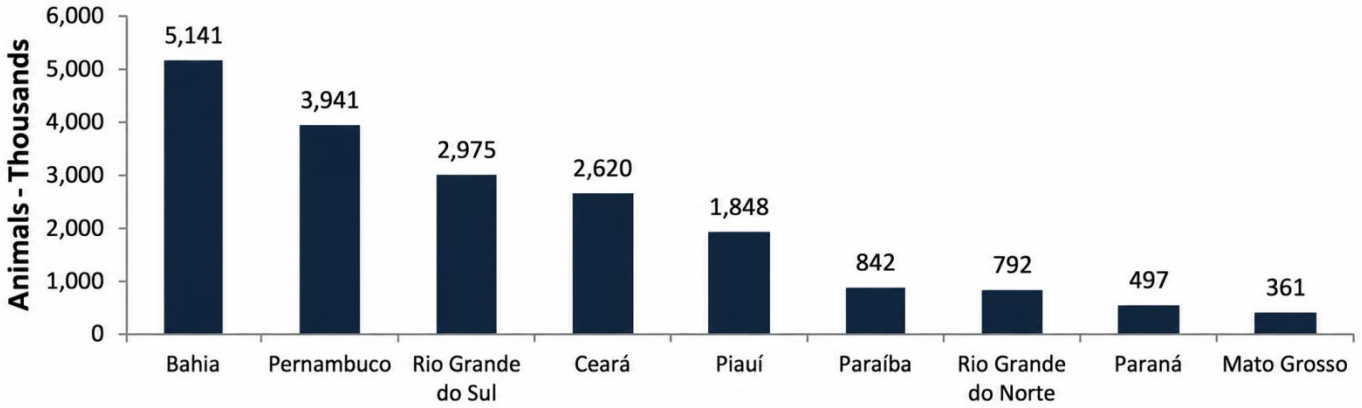
SHEEP FARMING

REPORTED HERD OF **2.57 MILLION** SHEEP (2025)

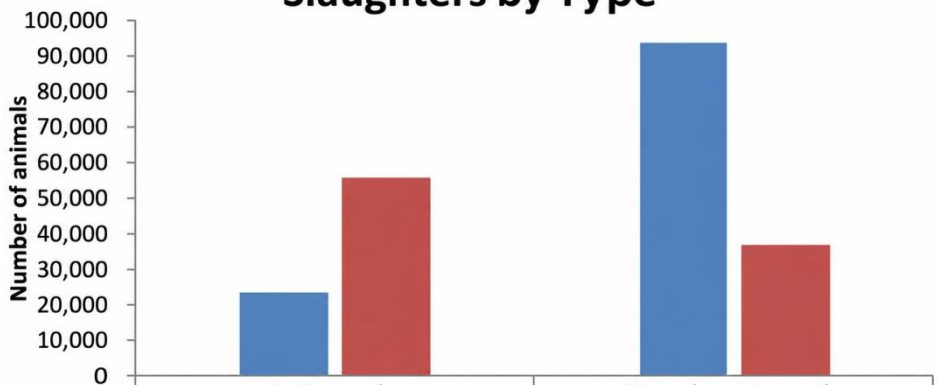
211.58 THOUSAND ANIMALS SENT FOR SLAUGHTER (2025)

WOOL PRODUCTION OF **7.10 MILLION** KG, GROSS VALUE OF **R$ 44.55** MILLION (2024)

Herd by State in 2024



Slaughters by Type



	0-12 months	More than 12 months
Female	23,438	93,856
Male	56,074	37,218

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 Herds in Rio Grande do Sul (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 Rio Grande do Sul's sheep flock, meat breeds predominate at 45.2%, followed by mixed-purpose breeds at 35.9% and wool breeds at 16%.

Dairy breeds account for less than 1% of all sheep.

Sources: SEAPI (2026); PPM/IBGE (2024).



CAPRINE FARMING

REPORTED HERD OF **40 THOUSAND** CAPRINE (2025)

MILK AND MEAT ARE PRODUCTS OF CAPRINE FARMING

BREEDS: BOER, ANGLONUBIANA, KALAHARI, SAANEEN E SAVANA

HERD SHARE BY MESOREGION IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

MESOREGION	TOTAL	%
SOUTHEASTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	16,965	42%
SOUTHWESTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	8,692	21%
NORTHWESTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	6,209	15%
PORTO ALEGRE METROPOLITAN AREA	4,586	11%
EAST CENTRAL RIO GRANDE DO SUL	2,247	6%
NORTHEASTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	1,357	3%
WEST CENTRAL RIO GRANDE DO SUL	785	2%



BUFFALO FARMING

REPORTED HERD OF **44.6 THOUSAND** BUFFALO (2025)

BUFFALO FARMING IS AIMED AT PRODUCING **MILK AND MEAT**

BREEDS: MURRRAH, MEDITERRANEAN AND JAFARABADI

HERD SHARE BY MESOREGION IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL

MESOREGION	TOTAL	%
PORTO ALEGRE METROPOLITAN AREA	14,395	32%
SOUTHWESTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	13,182	30%
SOUTHEASTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	5,452	12%
NORTHWESTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	4,144	9%
WEST CENTRAL RIO GRANDE DO SUL	3,519	8%
EAST CENTRAL RIO GRANDE DO SUL	3,078	7%
NORTHEASTERN RIO GRANDE DO SUL	873	2%

Sources: SEAPI (2026); ABCB (2025)



BEEKEEPING

PRODUCTION OF **8.06 THOUSAND TONS** OF HONEY (2024)

20.13 THOUSAND BEEKEEPERS REGISTERD IN SEAPI

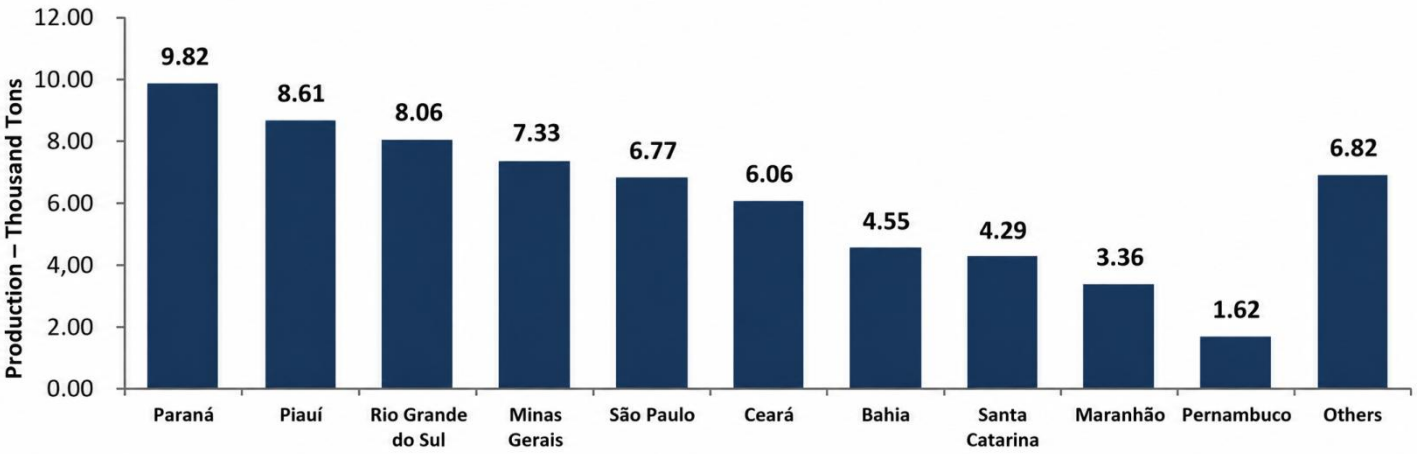
PRODUCTION VALUE OF **R$ 107.71** MILLION (2024)

EXPORTS

In 2025, Rio Grande do Sul exported beekeeping products to 32 countries, generating US$ 4.9 million.

MAIN DESTINATIONS			
COUNTRY	VALUE (US$)	WEIGHT (t)	%
1st UNITED STATES	2,661,441	805.1	53.8
2nd CANADA	1,368,269	403.25	27.7
3rd UNITED KINGDOM	747,903	221.76	15.1
4th GERMANY	104,695	28.94	2.1
5th ISRAEL	42,079	14.00	0.9
- OTHERS	18,027	2.88	0.4
TOTAL	4,942,414	1,475.95	100

In recent years, Rio Grande do Sul had led the ranking of Brazil's honey-producing states. In 2024, however, losses caused by floods put the state in third place nationally. In subsequent harvests, honey production in Rio Grande do Sul has shown a substantial recovery.



Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Santiago
2nd	Sant'Ana do Livramento
3rd	Dom Pedrito
4th	Caçapava do Sul
5th	Gentil
6th	Jaguari
7th	Cambará do Sul
8th	Taquari
9th	Cacequi
10th	Bagé

The main flowering sources for bees in the state are eucalyptus; wild flora found in grasslands, forests, wetlands, fields, and orchards; citrus trees; and flowers in the Campos de Cima da Serra region, among others.

In 2025, 583,256 beehives were reported to SEAPI.

Sources: PPM/IBGE (2024); SEAPI (2026); Agrostat/MAPA (2026).



FISH FARMING

PRODUCTION OF **25.6 THOUSAND TONS** (2025)

CARP ACCOUNT FOR THE LARGEST VOLUME OF FARMED FISH

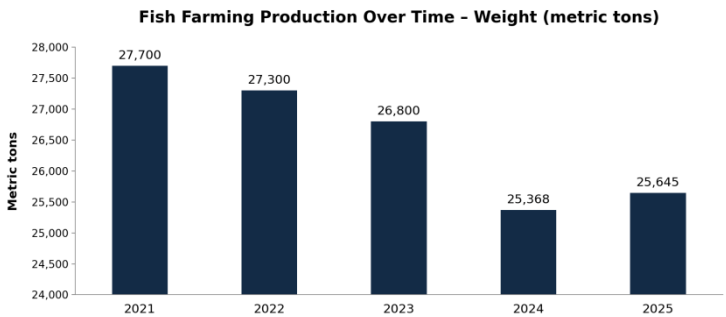
TILAPIA ACCOUNT FOR THE MAJORITY OF FISH PROCESSED IN SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Fish farming in Rio Grande do Sul is still rebuilding after the severe impacts of the 2024 floods, which affected several producing regions. Thousands of metric tons of fish are estimated to have been lost, undermining fish farmers' production capacity.

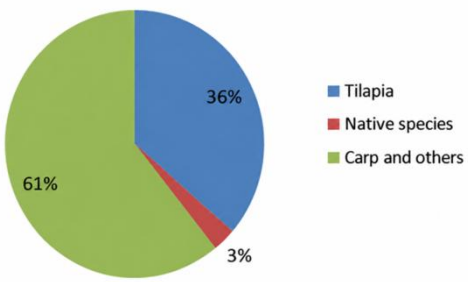
Rio Grande do Sul produced approximately 25,600 metric tons of fish in 2025, a 1% increase over the previous year. This indicates that production is stabilizing, especially compared with the 5.34% decline between 2023 and 2024 caused by extreme weather events.

The activity is concentrated mainly in the state's Northwestern, East Central, and Porto Alegre Metropolitan mesoregions, which contain the basins of the Uruguay, Pardo, Jacuí, Taquari-Antas, Sinos, and Caí rivers.

The main challenges to the growth of fish farming in Rio Grande do Sul continue to include improving the transport and distribution of fish, increasing processing capacity, expanding technical assistance, and modernizing environmental legislation. Updating the regulatory framework is considered strategic, particularly for expanding tilapia farming in reservoirs and other suitable areas. This could help Rio Grande do Sul move closer to the production levels of neighboring states in Brazil's Southern Region, where Paraná is the country's largest producer and Santa Catarina ranks fourth.



Fish Species Farmed in Rio Grande do Sul – 2025



Largest Producers in Rio Grande do Sul (Municipalities)	
1st	Ijuí
2nd	Cruzeiro Do Sul
3rd	Mato Leitão
4th	Ajuricaba
5th	Victor Graeff
6th	Seberi
7th	Chapada
8th	Vila Maria
9th	Tenente Portela
10th	Santa Rosa

Slaughters in Rio Grande do Sul	
1st	Tenente Portela
2nd	Sete de Setembro
3rd	Chapada
4th	Tucunduva
5th	Ibirubá
6th	Derrubadas
7th	Seberi
8th	Getúlio Vargas
9th	São Pedro do Butiá
10th	Palmeira das Missões

Sources: MAPA-SFA/RS, EMATER/RS, Rede Gaúcha de Aquicultura, CONGAPES, SEAPI (2026); EMATER/RS (2026); Anuário Peixe BR da Piscicultura (2026).



IRRIGATION

In Rio Grande do Sul, historical records show that droughts occur in seven out of every ten years, reducing the productive potential of crops and pastures. In three out of every ten years, on average, severe droughts affect nearly the entire state. Given the importance of agricultural and livestock production to the state's economy, water storage and irrigation are vital to reducing losses in drought years. They also serve as a form of agricultural insurance for primary production, providing more stable economic returns. The "Irriga+RS" Irrigation Program uses public calls for applications to select producers interested in investing in irrigation and/or water storage. Its purpose is to encourage the expansion of irrigated areas on land currently farmed without irrigation.

MAIN IRRIGATED CROPS IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL IN THE 2025/26 CROP SEASON

Culturas	Área Irrigada (ha)	Percentual Irrigado (%)
Rice	891,908	99.9
Soybean	254,063	3.8
Corn (grain)	144,831	17.4
Bean (2nd crop)	2,267	18.8
Corn (silage)	7,395	2.0
Tobacco	2,362	1.4

The proportion of irrigated land among traditionally rainfed crops remains low. However, the use of irrigation has grown significantly in recent years, particularly for corn and soybeans, as shown below.

GROWTH IN IRRIGATED CORN AND SOYBEAN AREA IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL: 2020–2026

Culturas/Safra	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025	2025/2026
Soybean hectares	130,674	152,327	187,378	214,065	242,016	254,063
Corn hectares	79,945	91,020	113,553	121,837	117,052	144,831

LEADING MUNICIPALITIES IN IRRIGATION, 2025/2026 CROP SEASON			
Sprinkler Irrigation (Center Pivots)		Flood Irrigation (Rice)	
1st	São Borja	1st	Uruguaiana
2nd	São Luiz Gonzaga	2nd	Santa Vitória do Palmar
3rd	São Miguel das Missões	3rd	Itaqui
4th	Cruz Alta	4th	Alegrete
5th	Santa Bárbara do Sul	5th	Dom Pedrito
6th	Jóia	6th	Mostardas
7th	Boa Vista do Cadeado	7th	Camaquã
8th	Dom Pedrito	8th	São Borja
9th	Palmeira das Missões	9th	Arroio Grande
10th	Santo Antônio das Missões	10th	São Gabriel

Sources: SEAPI (2026); IRGA (2026); REAGRO-RS (2025, 2026).



GRAIN STORAGE

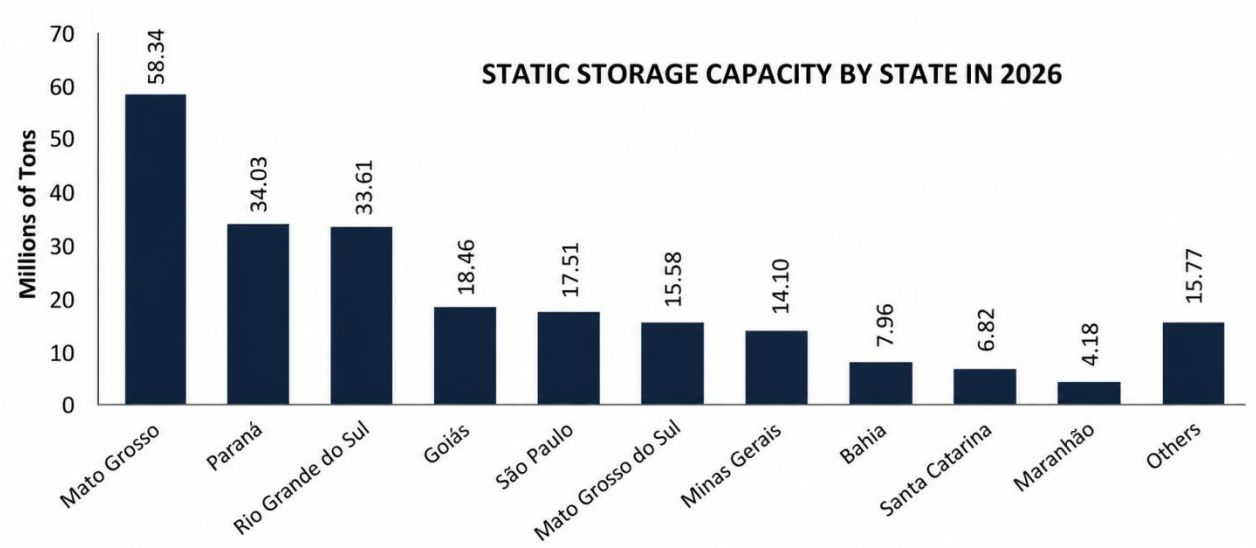
STATIC STORAGE CAPACITY OF **33.61 MILLION** TONS

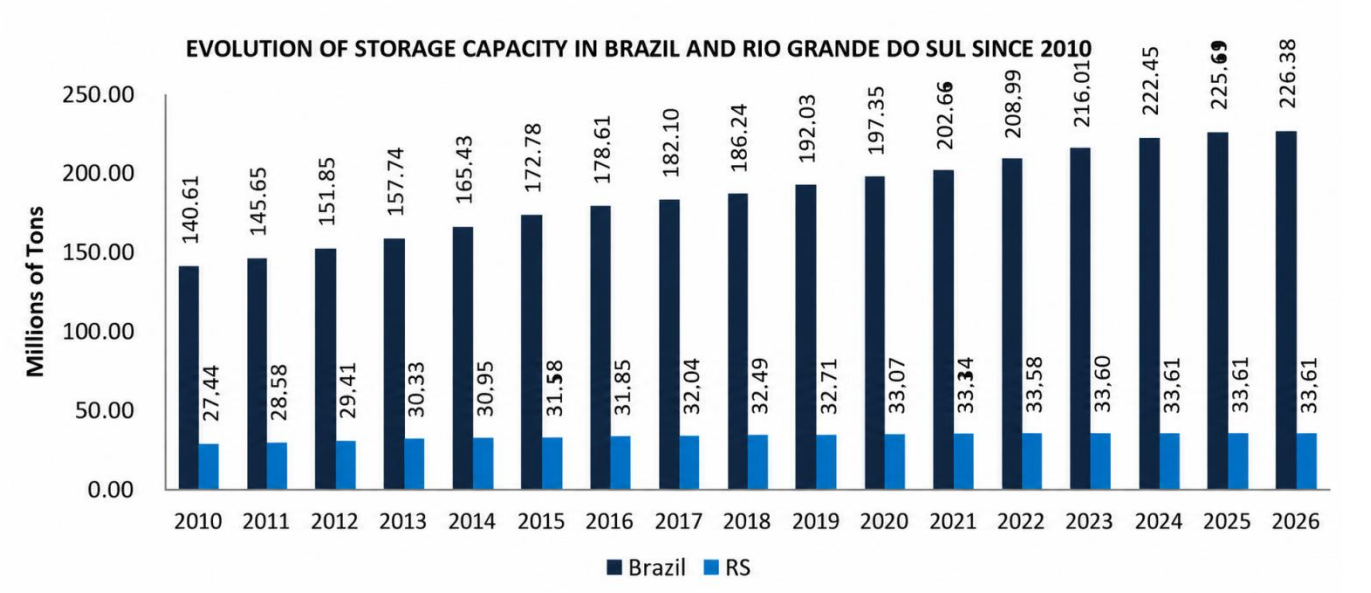
NUMBER OF STORAGE FACILITIES (CDA) IN RIO GRANDE DO SUL: **4,861**

2.82 MILLION TONS OF STATIC STORAGE CAPACITY IN THE PORT AREA

Rio Grande do Sul's static grain storage capacity accounts for 14.8% of Brazil's total capacity, estimated at 226.38 million metric tons. In terms of storage facilities, the state has 25.8% of Brazil's 18,802 registered facilities (CDA). These figures show that Rio Grande do Sul has a proportionally larger number of storage facilities than other states, but a lower average capacity per facility.

In Rio Grande do Sul, EMATER/RS prepares plans for grain-drying silos so that producers can invest in drying and storage on their properties.





Sources: SICARM/CONAB (2026); SEAPI (2026).



GOVERNO DO ESTADO

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

SECRETARIA DA AGRICULTURA, PECUÁRIA,
PRODUÇÃO SUSTENTÁVEL E IRRIGAÇÃO