



🏠 Locality: Campestre-MG
📅 Data: 19/04/2024
👤 Coffee farmer: MÁRIO CESAR BORGES

BOA VISTA DAS POSSES PETITE ESTATE

VISIT REPORT

Campestre is a Brazilian municipality in the Microrregion of Poços de Caldas, state of Minas Gerais. Its total area is 577 km² with an average altitude of 1139 meters. Its terrain is predominantly mountainous, with a mild climate throughout the year. Its coffee plantation covers 13097 hectares with an average production of 380 thousand bags annually. Campestre has a typically mountainous coffee farming, combining altitude and slope.

The property has a coffee production area of 23 hectares, with an average of 30 bags per hectare, higher than the regional average; the total area of the property is 48.4 hectares, divided among coffee crops, pasture, legal reserve area, and APPs. The crops are situated between 1000 and 1200 meters above sea level and exhibit good health and adequate nutrition. The producer annually conducts foliar and soil analysis of the crop, weed control is done through mechanized mowing and chemical herbicides.



Regarding organic fertilizers, coffee husks are returned to the plantation, and occasionally organic-mineral fertilizer is used. Mr. Mario receives assistance from various professionals, including Livia from the Cooxupé Generations Project for sustainability, and Felipe from SMC for Quality and Post-harvest, in addition to other technical professionals from private companies and cooperatives.

At the time of renewing their crops, they opt for cultivars that add to beverage quality, are more productive, and resistant/tolerant to diseases. This optimizes the use of land and resources, as reducing the use of chemical inputs increases profitability on the same land, minimizing the need to open new areas that could be directed to the conservation of fauna, flora, water, and soil.



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Among the structures, the producer has a photovoltaic energy plant, coffee pulper, washer-separator, processing machine, dryer, cemented patios, and machinery compatible with the activity.

In conclusion, among the various attributes required in the sustainability report, we can consider them satisfactory, as a large part is met, always requiring attention and adaptation to the constant changes in the technical, environmental, and social aspects of agriculture in our country. Below are points to be observed and actions to be taken:

ENVIRONMENTAL PILLAR

Forest Reserve and APPs: Although the Brazilian Forest Code exempts properties below 4 fiscal modules from having recorded forest reserves, it is important for coffee growers to be aware of the importance of preservation. Thus, we recommend not establishing new coffee areas on hilltops or APPs, and in the future, areas currently or to be explored should be transformed into forest reserves. It is also important to always maintain the protection of springs by planting more trees near their water infiltration area and fencing to prevent entry of people and animals.

Use of Windbreaks: Although there are trees nearby, it is recommended that windbreaks be included when renewing coffee crops; This measure promotes the reduction of wind impact on coffee plant leaves; Reduces the impact of hailstorms; Reduces fungal diseases, which are more infested due to leaf injuries; Increases the producer's revenue with the intercropping between coffee and crops such as avocado and banana. These two fruit trees are excellent windbreaks, already used.

Use of Organomineral Fertilizers: We recommend the continuous use of organomineral fertilizers, which promote greater sustainability in agricultural production, as their use reduces the use of chemical fertilizers by up to 30%. They also contribute to carbon replenishment, with a cumulative effect over the years where the farmer adds this carbon to the soil, which also improves fertility levels and the presence of beneficial microorganisms.

Use of Biological Products: Make use of biological products, increasingly inserting different products such as bioinsecticides, bionematicides, and phosphorus solubilizers. The use of biological products in agriculture contributes to the balance of agricultural systems and promotes, for example, the preservation of insects of interest such as natural enemies of pests and bees - currently threatened in various regions of the planet.

Pesticide Storage: Expansion of the deposit or construction of a new one, ensuring space compatible with the maximum volume of products to be stored and allowing the circulation of people; Implement a ventilation system that ensures the renewal of internal air, through natural,



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mechanical, forced, or mixed means, according to legal requirements; Ensure good lighting in the environment that allows easy reading of labels and identification of products; Installation of an emergency shower and eye wash near the pesticide storage area, so that operators have easy access; but ensuring that the splashes do not reach the stock; Pesticide packaging should be stored at least 50 cm away from the walls; Solid products are positioned higher than liquid/pasty products; At the storage location, maintain a set of equipment and materials in sufficient quantity to deal with product spills (absorbent materials such as sawdust, etc.); Improper products (expired, banned by inspection, damaged packaging, etc.) will be stored in a specific and separate location, to be returned to the respective manufacturers, with due notice to the competent authority.

Waste Separation: Correct separation of waste makes all the difference in environmental preservation, as it prevents many recyclable materials from ending up in landfills or dumps. Some waste generated in households is considered hazardous and for this reason should not be mixed with others. As a tip, we recommend starting by separating organic waste from dry (recyclable) waste and then implementing separation by types of material.

SOCIAL PILLAR

Sanitary and Comfort Conditions in Rural Work: Despite the small size of the property and the proximity of the crops to the headquarters, it is essential to have easily accessible structures for the collaborators, providing potable water for them to have their meals, rest, and also for personal hygiene (bathrooms). Such areas are extremely important for the well-being and comfort of the workers.

Below are some images that highlight our visit.



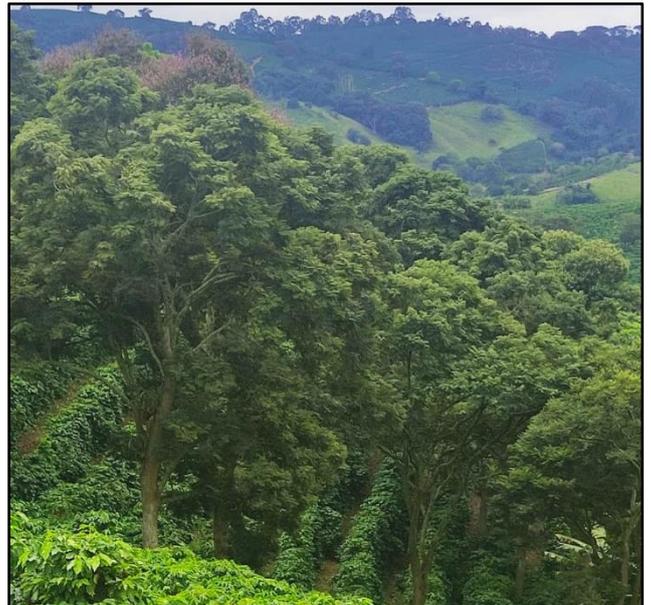
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Biodiversity and Conservation



Crop Protection



Soil and Nutrient Management





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Agrochemicals





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Coffee Processing Area





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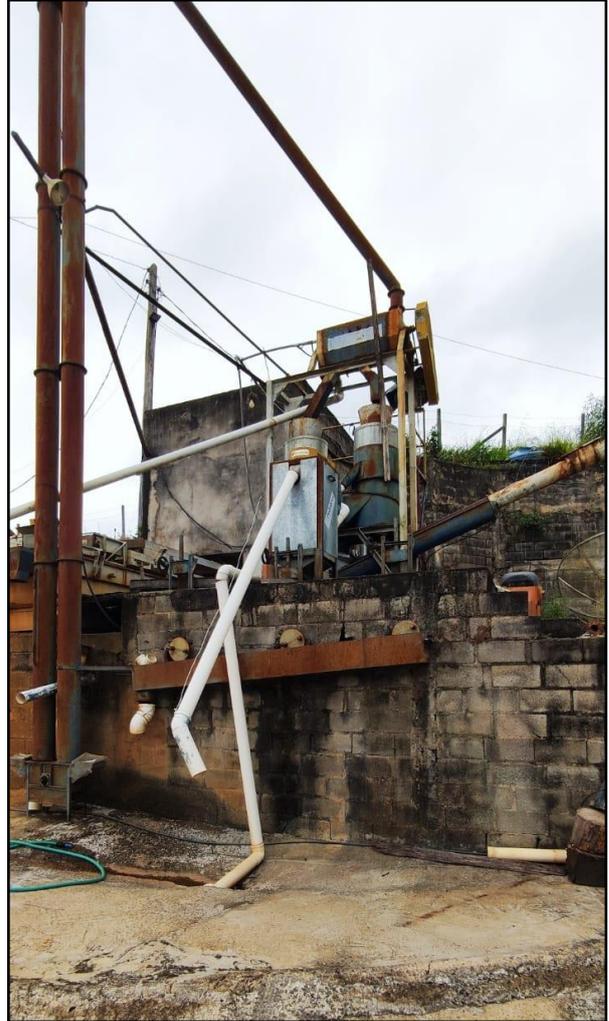
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