

LES0202

# ECONOMIA E ADMINISTRAÇÃO DOS SISTEMAS DE PRODUÇÃO AGROINDUSTRIAIS

Depto. Economia, Administração e Sociologia

Prof. Pedro V. Marques

## Máquinas e Implementos Agrícolas

LEB\_Departamento de Engenharia de Biossistemas

ABRIL 2016

Prof. M.Milan

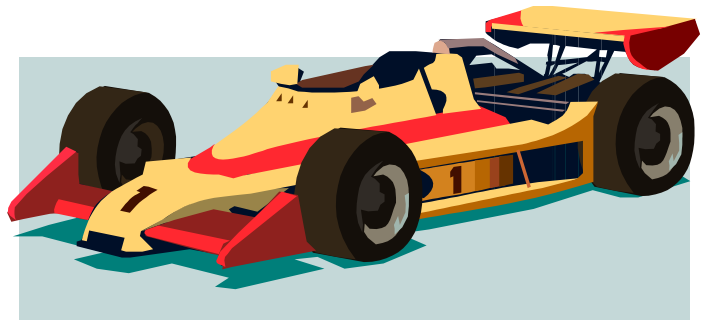
## ☐ **Século XX- Início**

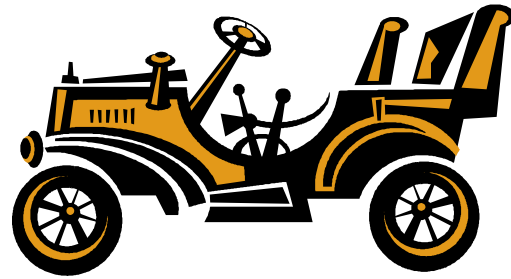
- Surgem as grandes empresas
- Produção de bens



## ☐ **Século XX (Final) - Século XXI**

- Recursos e consumidores escassos
- Competitividade

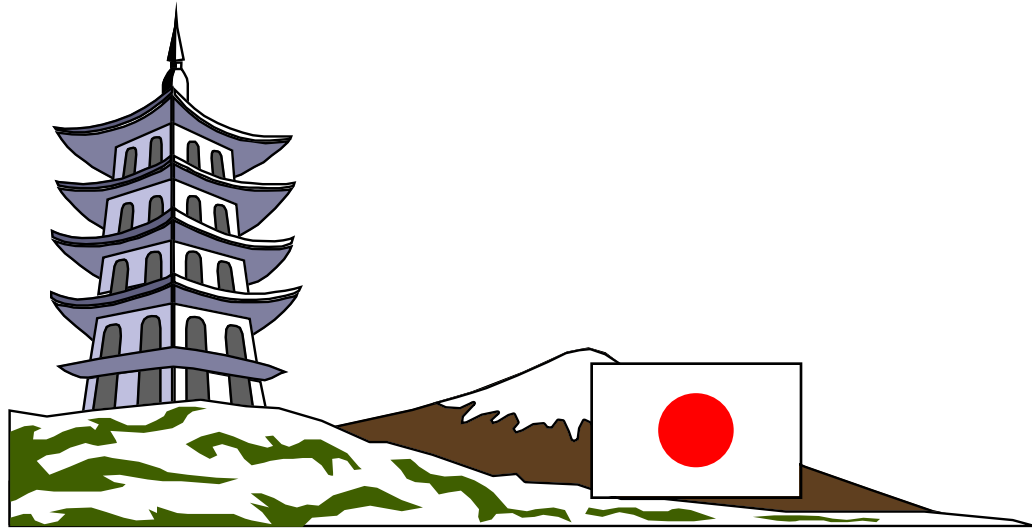




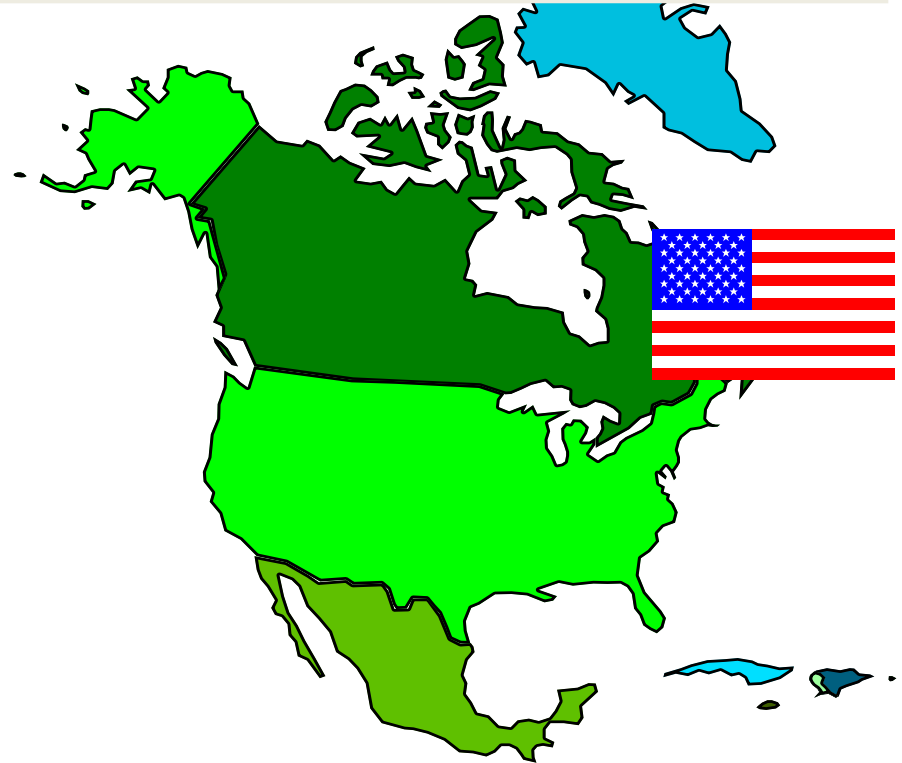
# ESTUDO DAS ORGANIZAÇÕES

- Clássica- (*Produção* )
- Comportamental- (*Fator humano*)
- Enfoque Sistêmico- (*Integração*)
- Enfoque da Qualidade
- Modelo Japonês

ISO-9000 (EUROPA);



TOTAL QUALITY  
MANAGEMENT - TQM

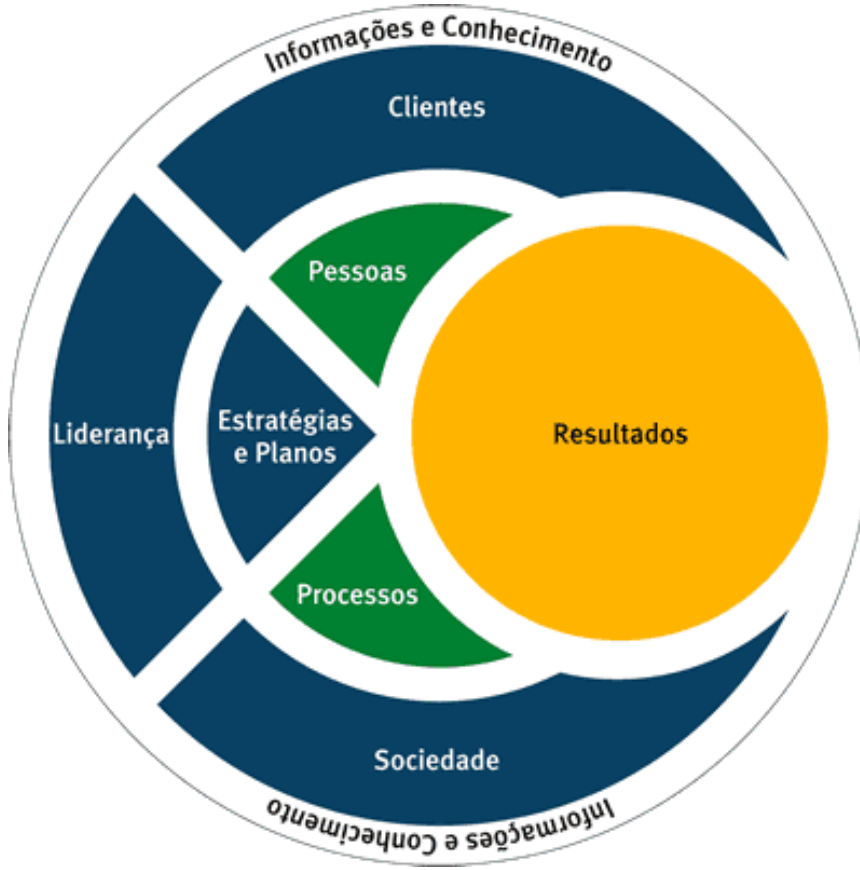


CWQC - COMPANY WIDE QUALITY CONTROL



# ESTUDO DAS ORGANIZAÇÕES

Modelo de Gestão Organizacional

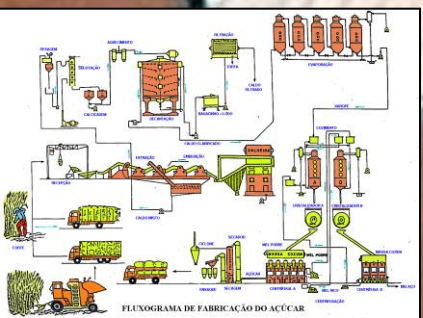
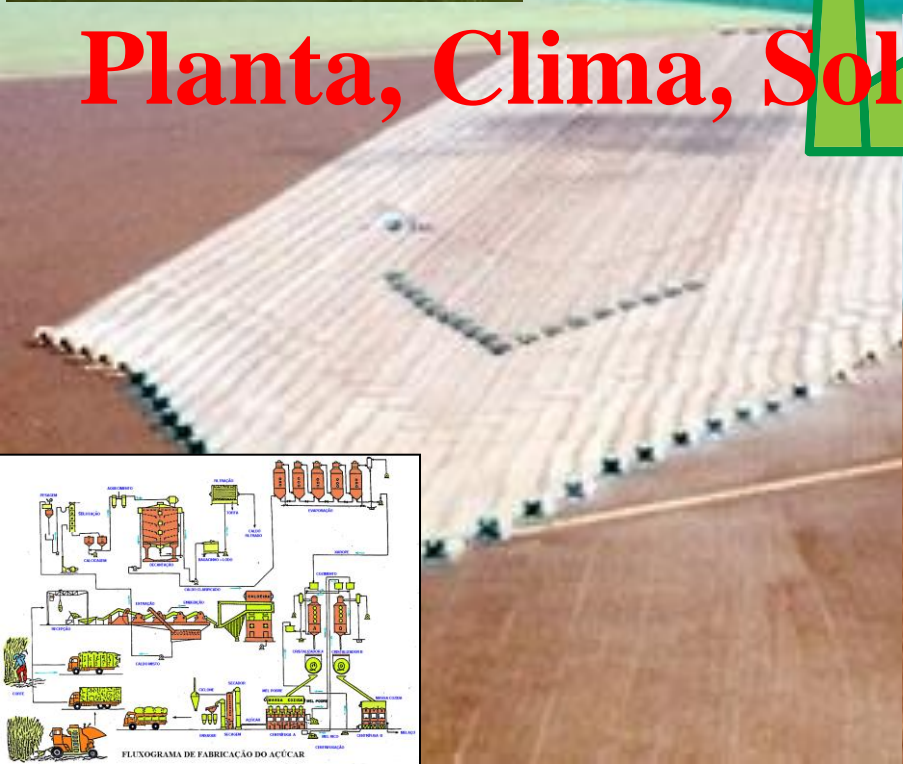


Fonte  
Fundação Nacional da Qualidade  
- FNQ -



# - AGRONEGÓCIO -

**Planta, Clima, Solo, Máquina, Homem**



# Setor Agropecuário

Produção no Brasil entre 2010 e 2011

**Soja**  
safra 2010/2011  
**74,8 milhões de toneladas**

**Mato Grosso**  
maior estado produtor  
**20,4 milhões de toneladas**  
Fonte: CONAB

**Carne bovina**  
safra 2011  
**Brasil: 21,7 milhões de abates**

**MS (estado com maior número de abate)**  
**4,3 milhões de abates**

Fonte: Ministério da Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento

**Café**  
safra 2011  
**Brasil: 43,4 milhões de sacas**

**Minas Gerais**  
maior estado produtor  
**22,1 milhões de sacas**  
Fonte: CONAB

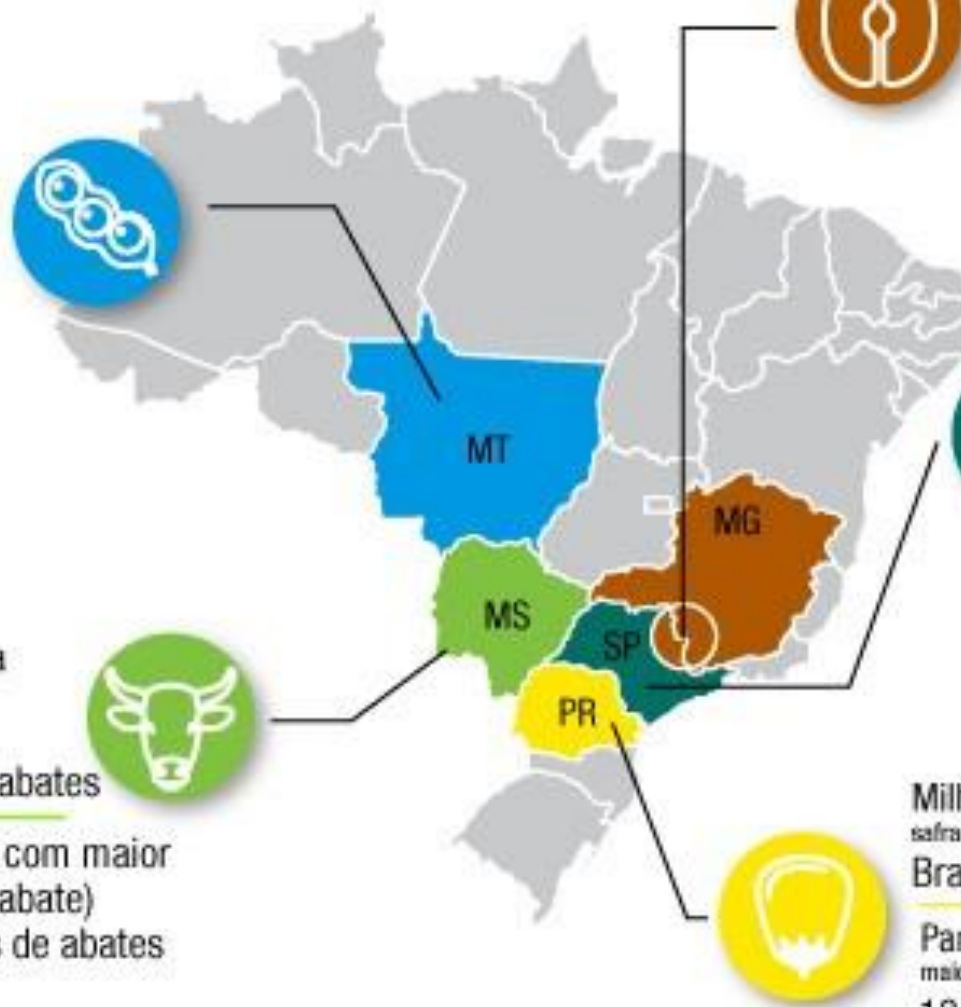
**Cana**  
safra 2010/2011  
**Brasil: 624,9 milhões de toneladas**

**São Paulo**  
maior estado produtor  
**359,2 milhões toneladas**

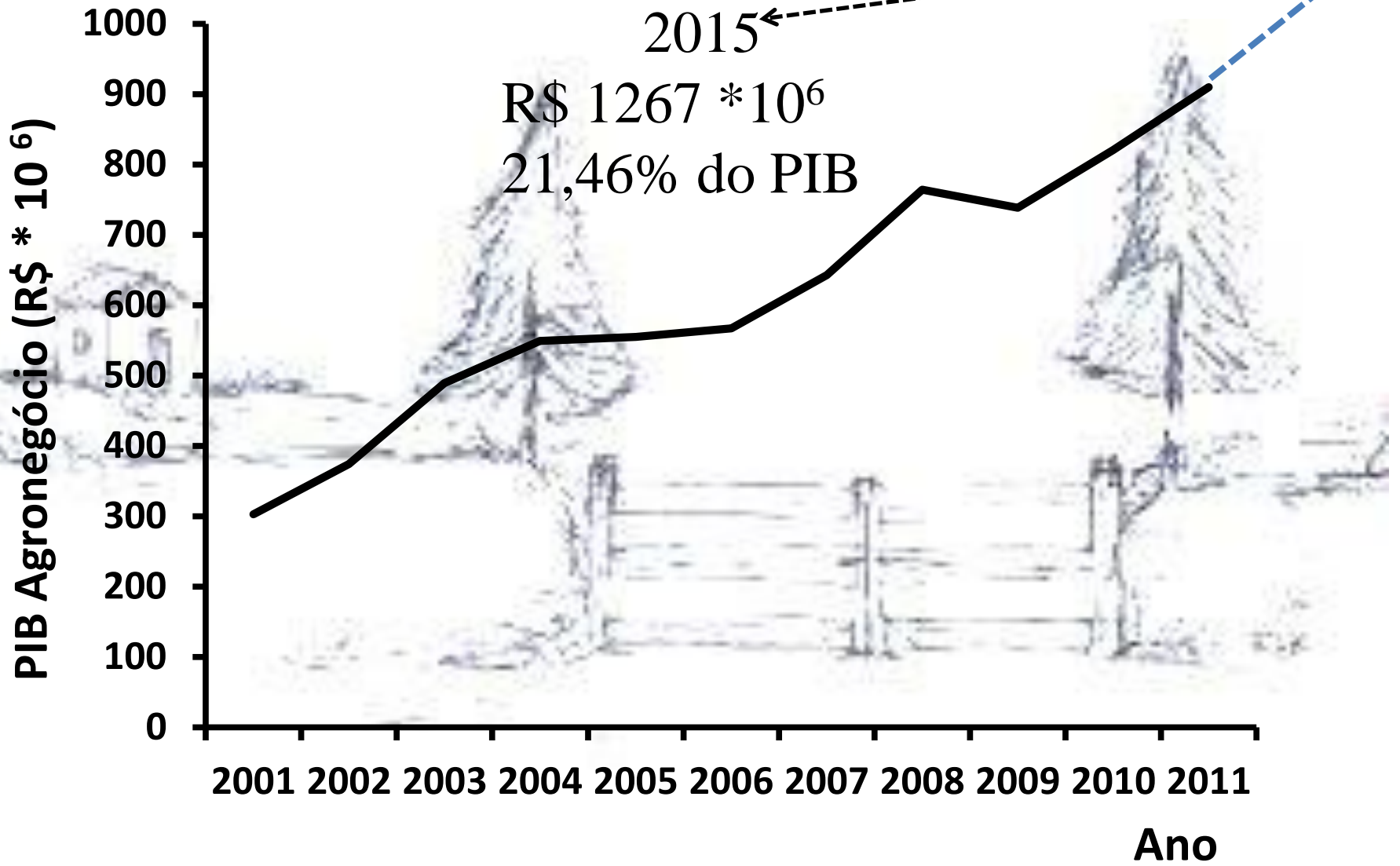
Fonte: CONAB

**Milho**  
safra 2010/2011  
**Brasil: 57,5 milhões de toneladas**

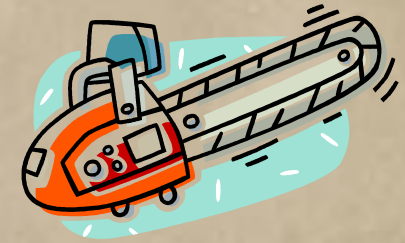
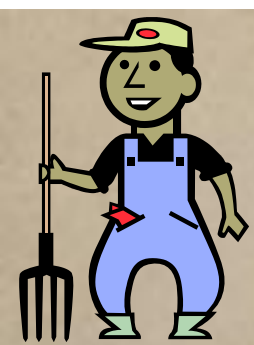
**Paraná**  
maior estado produtor  
**12,2 milhões de toneladas**  
Fonte: CONAB



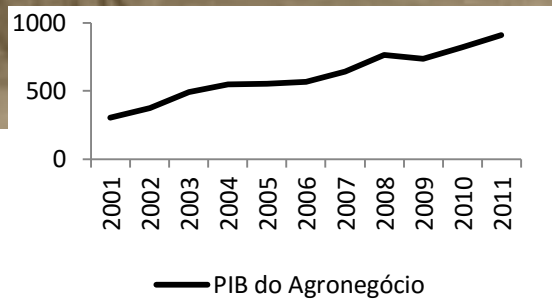
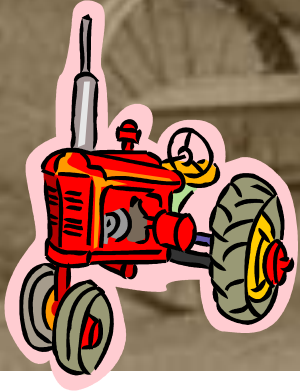


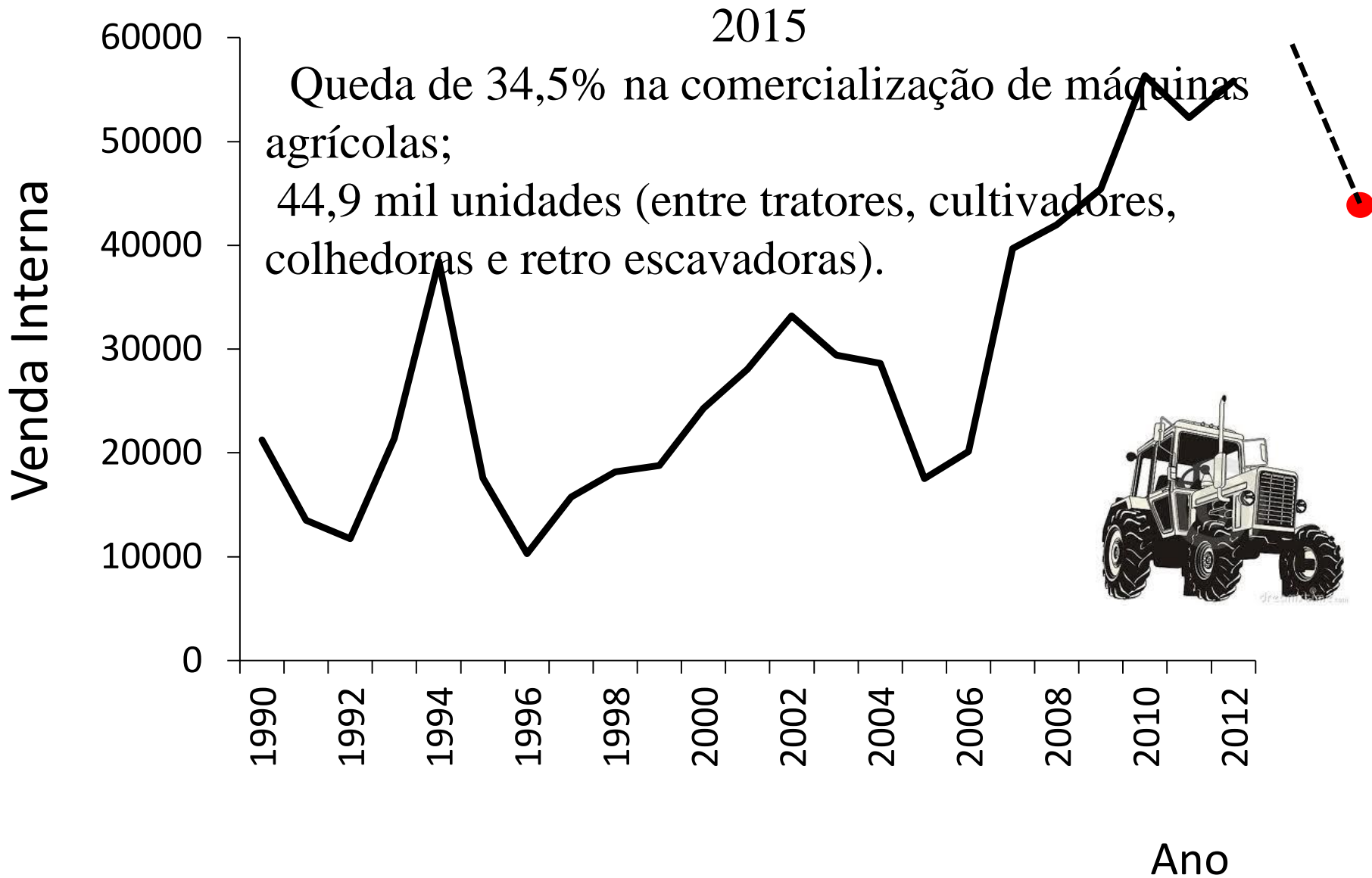


Fonte: Secretaria de Estado de Agricultura, Pecuária e Abastecimento de Minas Gerais



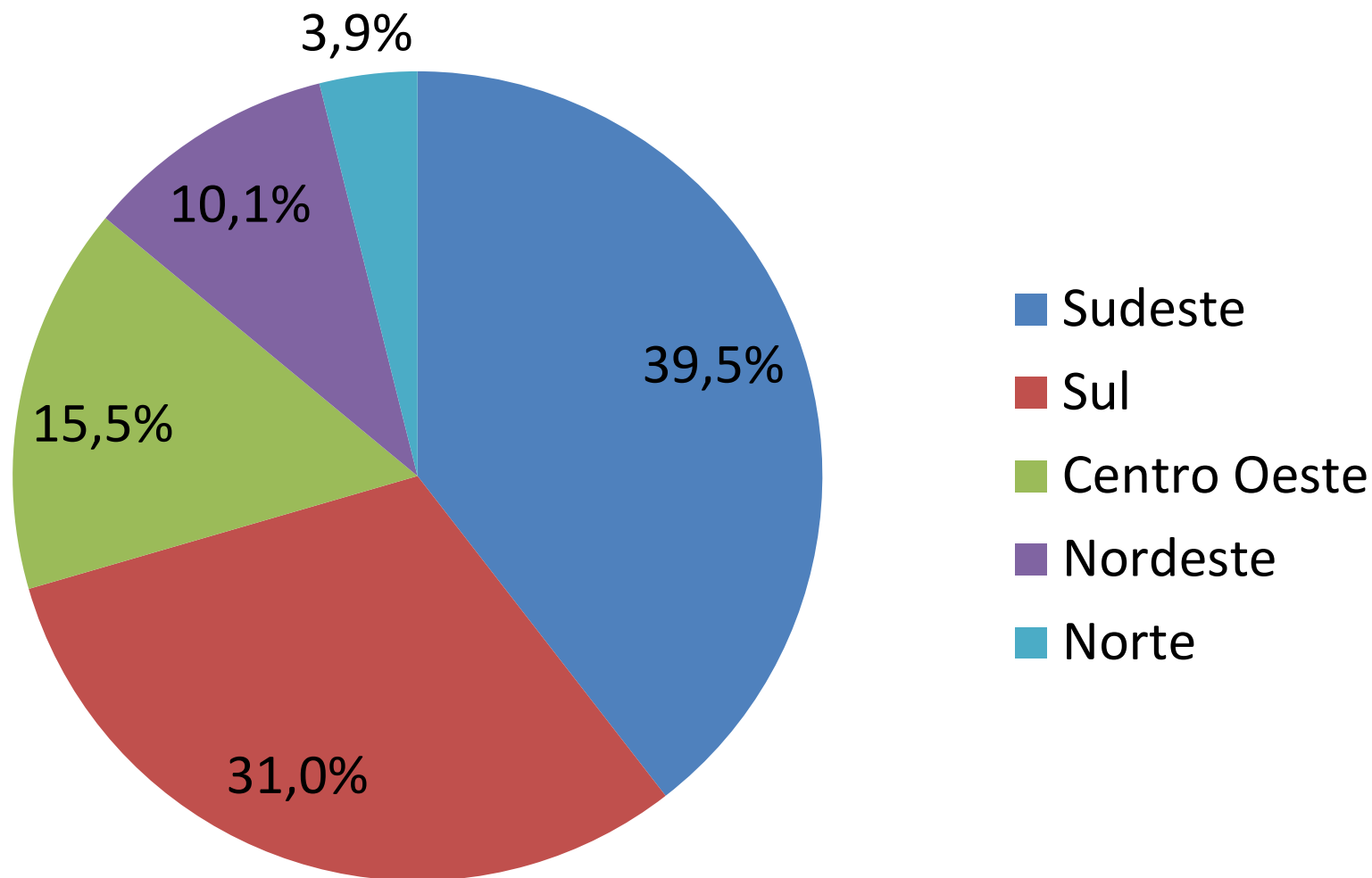
# MECANIZAÇÃO AGRÍCOLA





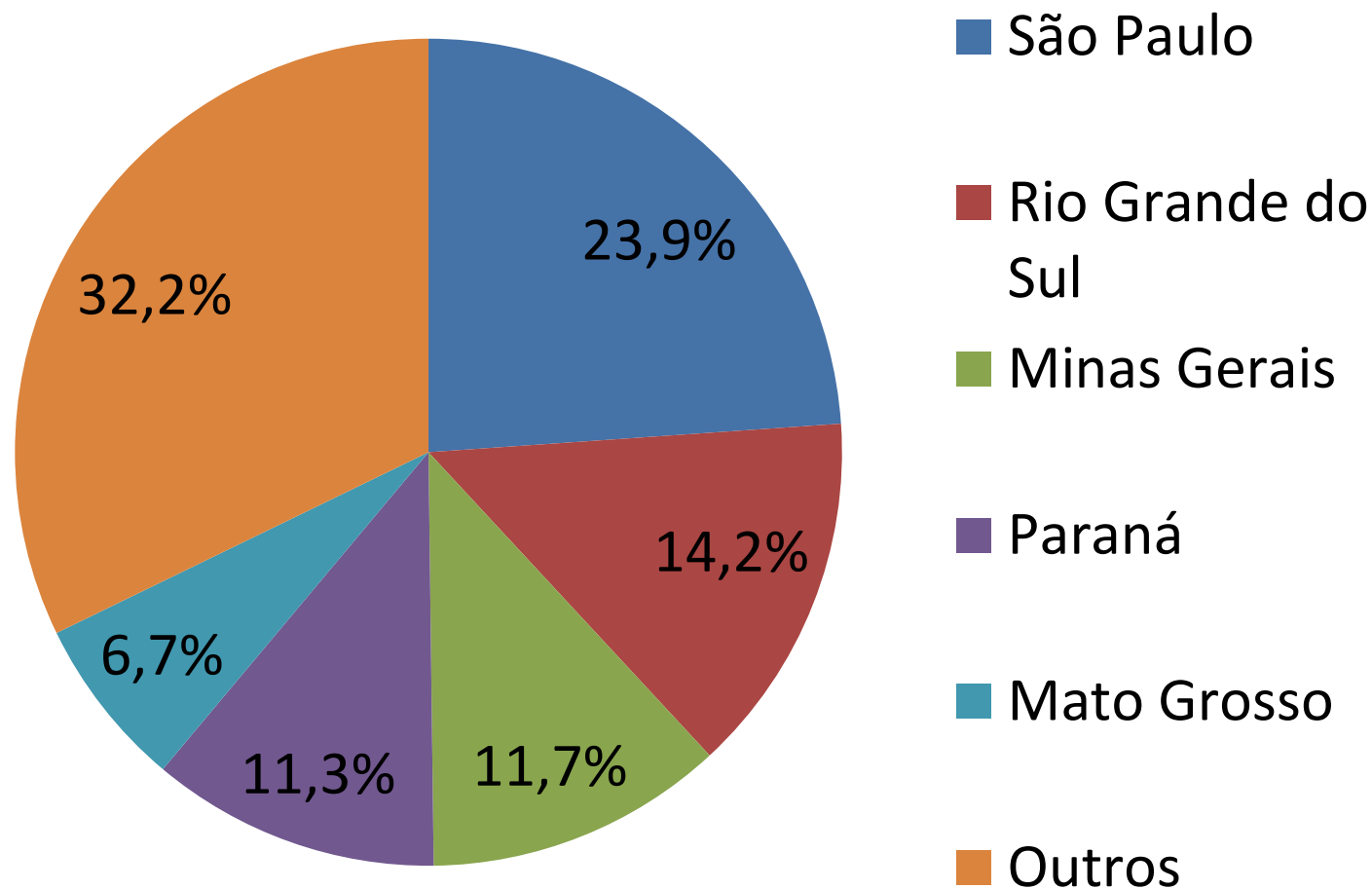
FONTE: ANUÁRIO ANFAVEA

# Venda de Tratores e Máquinas Agrícolas por Região



*FONTE: ANUÁRIO ANFAVEA ELABORAÇÃO BRADESCO*

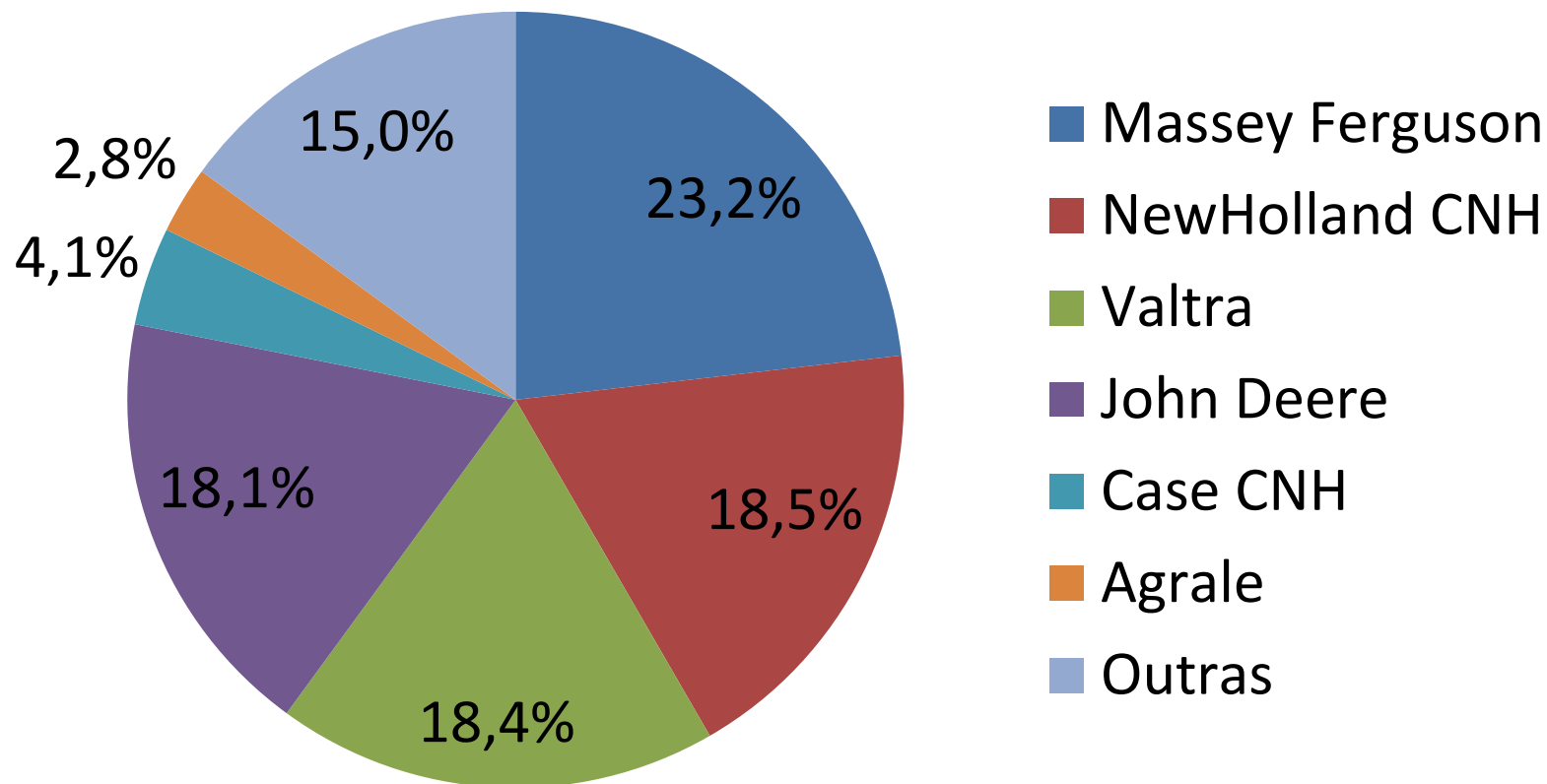
# Venda de Tratores e Máquinas Agrícolas por Estado



*FONTE: ANUÁRIO ANFAVEA ELABORAÇÃO BRADESCO*

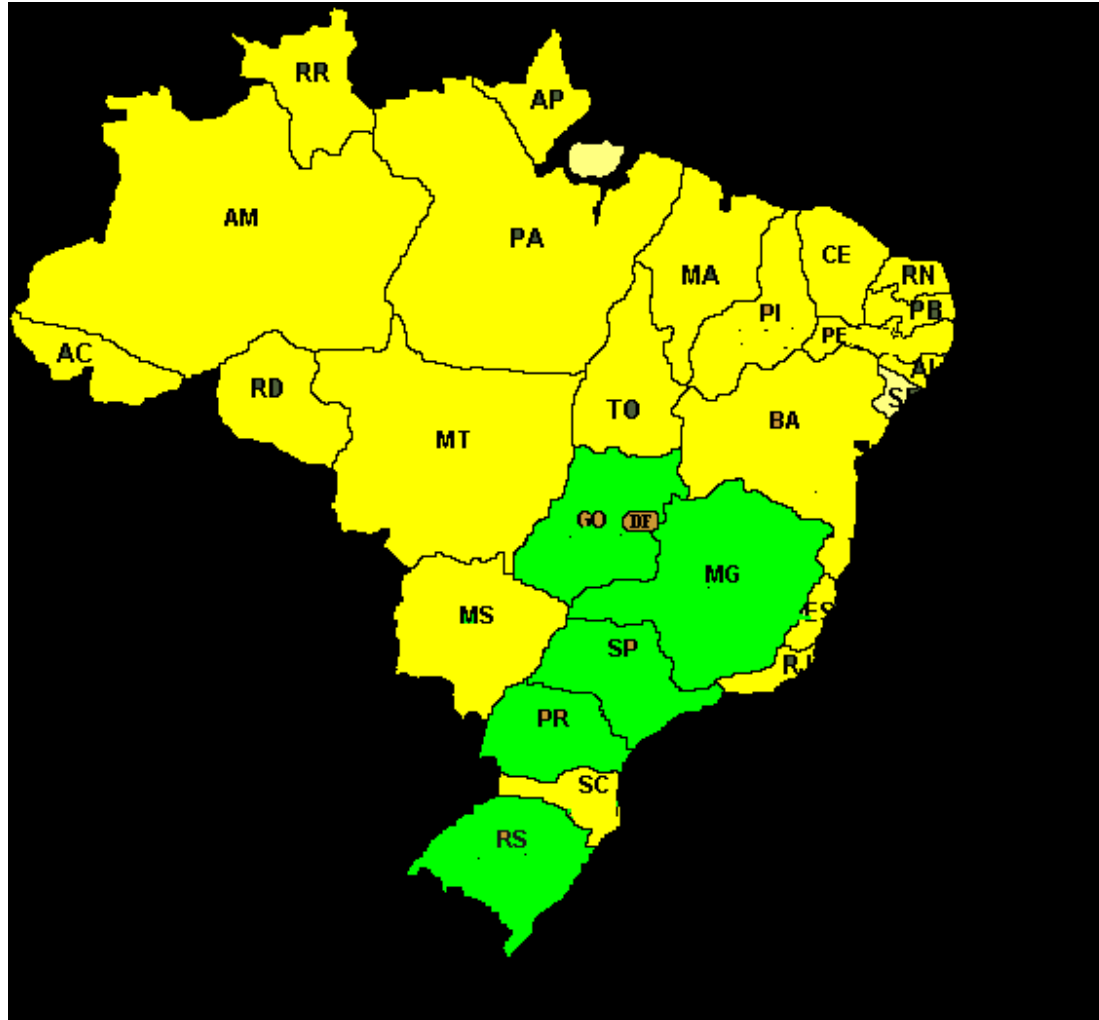


# Venda Internas de Tratores e Máquinas Agrícolas por Empresa



Sazonalidade: Em torno de 64% das vendas se concentram entre os meses de março e setembro, período de maior capitalização dos produtores de grãos, de cana-de açúcar, de laranja e de café.

# - INDÚSTRIA DE TRATORES E MÁQUINAS AGRÍCOLAS – LOCALIZAÇÃO DAS FÁBRICAS



*FONTE: ANUÁRIO ANFAVEA ELABORAÇÃO BRADESCO*

O SETOR É OLIGOPOLIZADO;

ATUAÇÃO DE GRANDES PLAYERS INTERNACIONAIS;

6 MARCAS DOMINAM O MERCADO:

- AGCO: MARCAS NO BRASIL MASSEY FERGUSON E VALTRA;
- CNH (CASE E NEW HOLLAND);
- JOHN DEERE;
- AGRALE (Capital Nacional).

TRATORES DE ESTEIRA, ESCAVADORAS E  
RETROESCAVADORAS:

CATERPILLAR; KOMATSU; JOHN DEERE.

**LS Mtron Fabricante sul-coreana de tratores :segmento menor do que 100 cv – Santa Catarina.**

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL

- AGCO - Massey Ferguson (Canoas, Ibirubá e Santa Rosa);
- AGRALE (Caxias do Sul);
- JOHN DEERE (Horizontina e Montenegro).



JOHN DEERE

## SÃO PAULO

- Caterpillar (Piracicaba);
- Komatsu (Suzano e Arujá);
- John Deere (Indaiatuba).
- Valtra (Mogi das Cruzes e Jundiaí);
- CNH (Piracicaba e Sorocaba).

KOMATSU

VALTRA



## PARANÁ

- CNH Case e CNH New Holland (Curitiba)
- Caterpillar (Campo Largo)



## MINAS GERAIS

- CNH Case e CNH New Holland (Contagem).

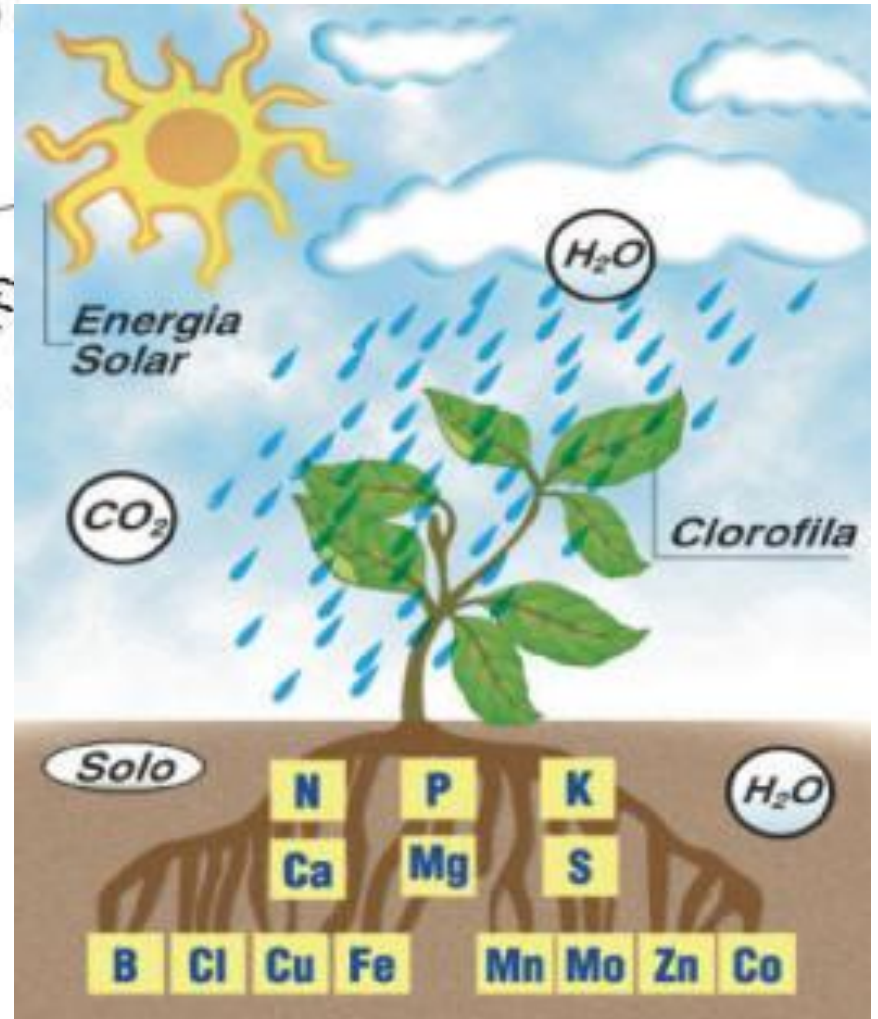
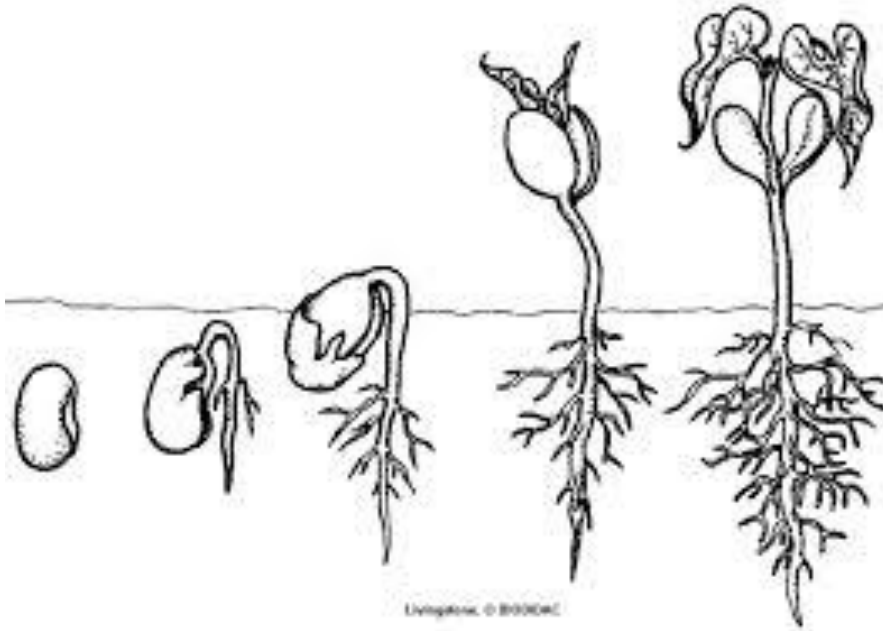
## GOIÁS

- John Deere (Catalão).

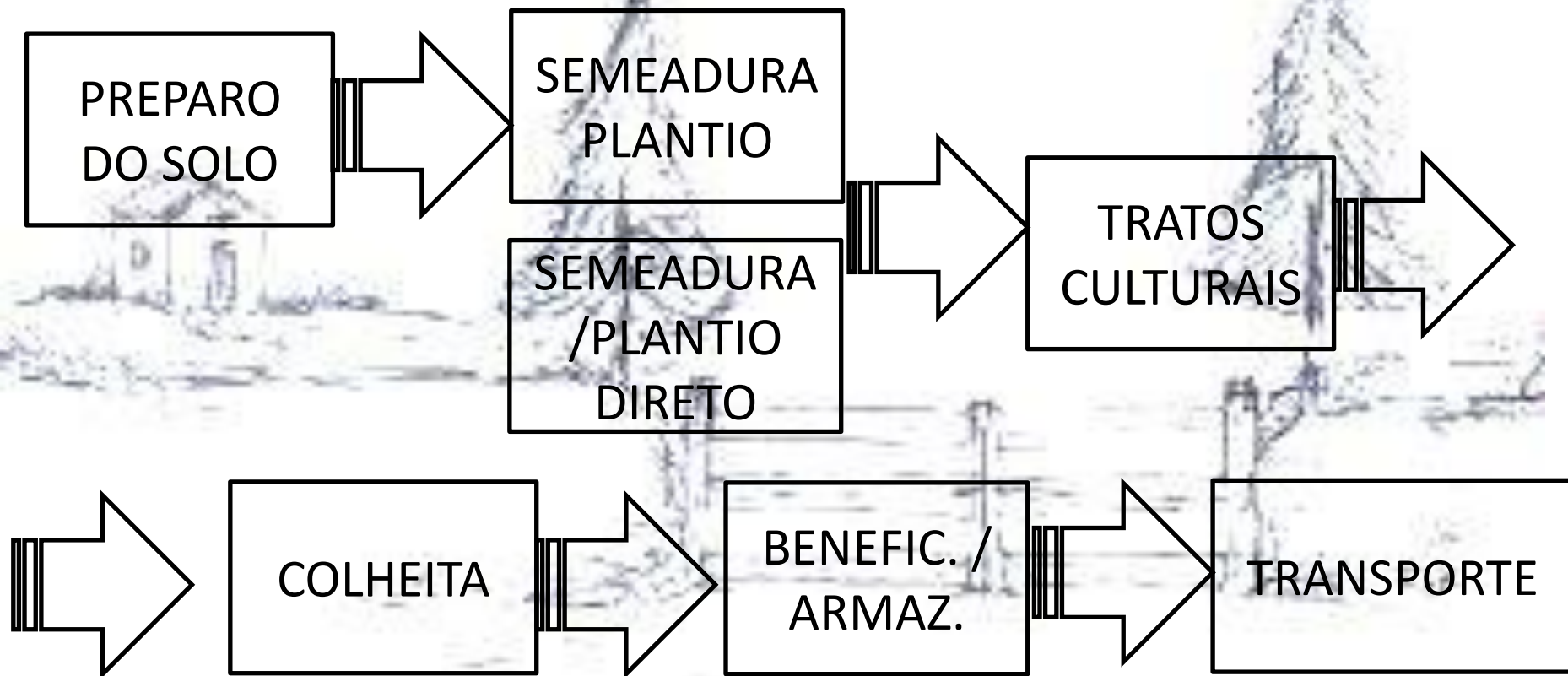
# FATORES QUE INFLUENCIAM

- Setor dependente:
  - ✓ juros e financiamentos;
  - ✓ nível de atividade na construção civil, (menor nível do que da agricultura);
- Os fatores determinantes de demanda por parte do agribusiness:
  - ✓ expectativas geradas pelo governo para a política agrícola,
  - ✓ o volume de financiamentos BNDES, incentivos para a exportação;
  - ✓ cotação das *commodities* no mercado externo, relação de troca **trator/produto agrícola**;
- Setor exportador – dependente do comportamento do câmbio.

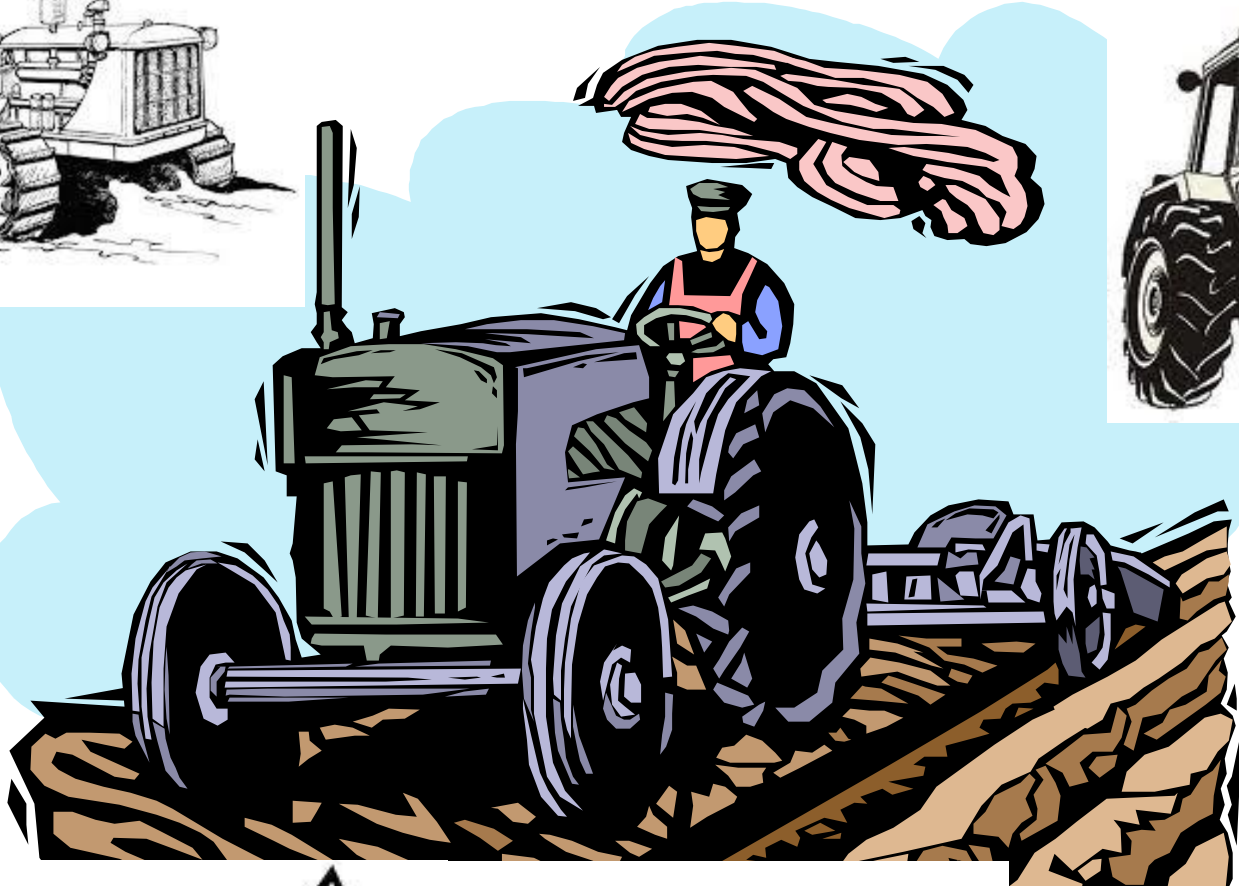
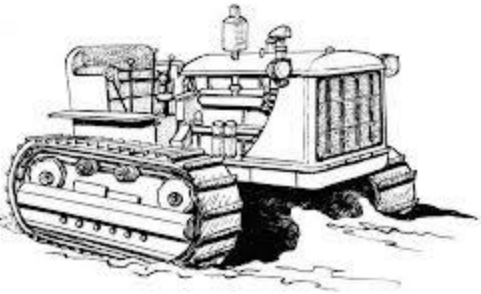
# PROCESSO DE PRODUÇÃO AGRÍCOLA



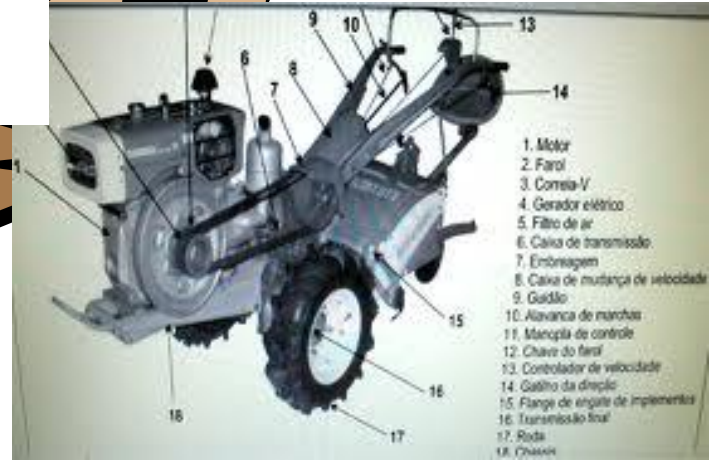
# PROCESSO DE PRODUÇÃO AGRÍCOLA







# TRATORES

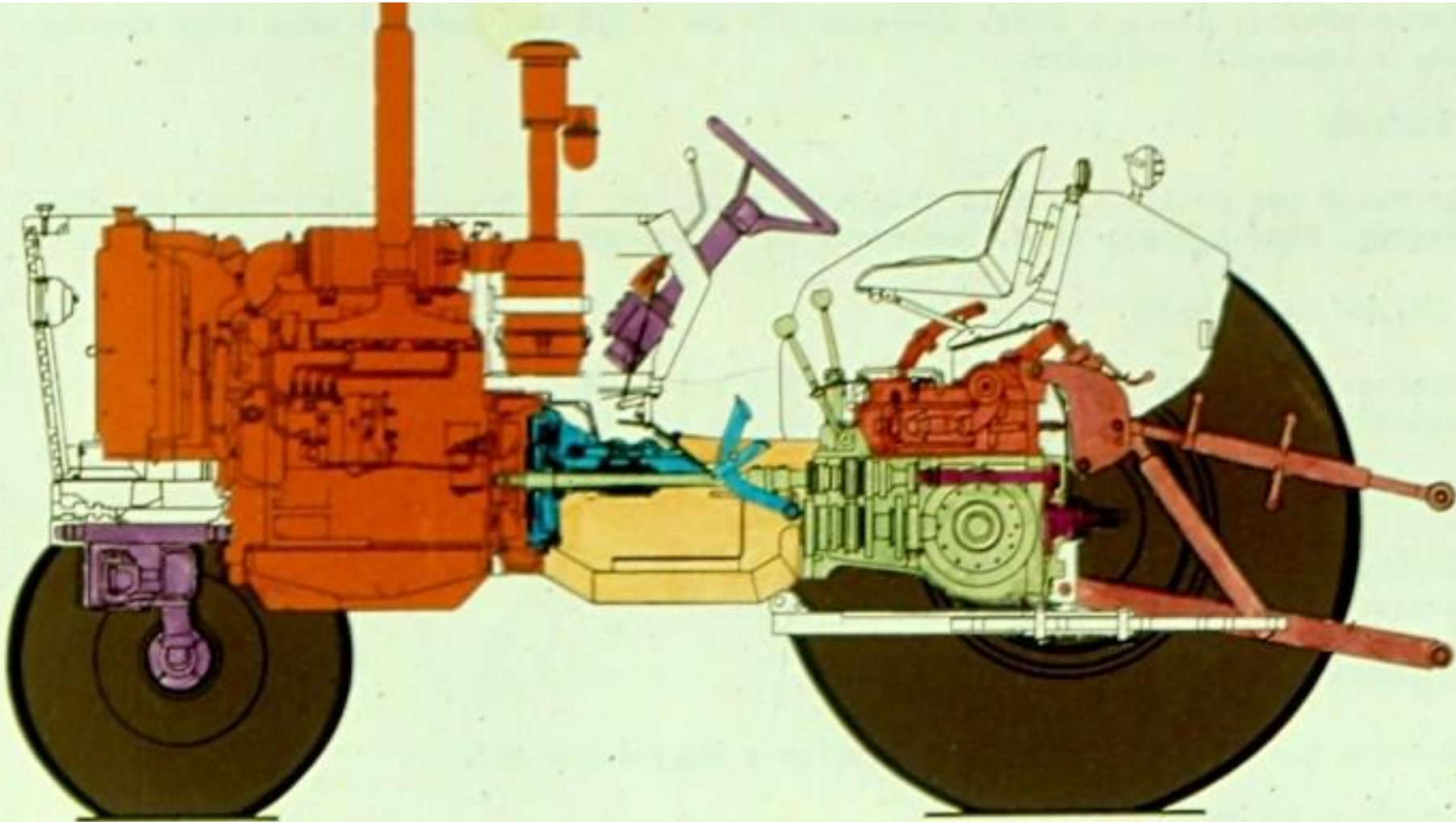


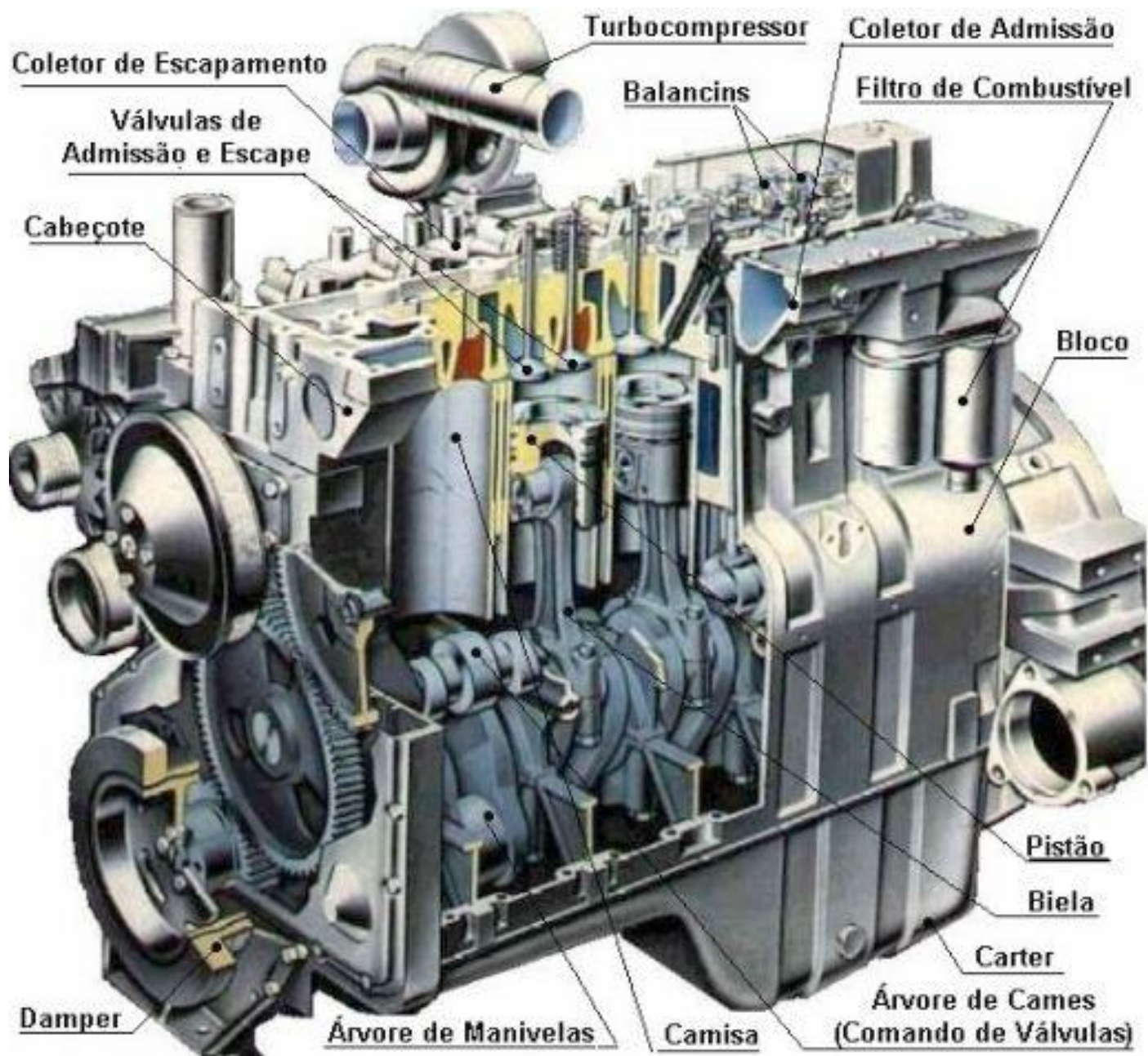
1. Motor
2. Farol
3. Corria-V
4. Gerador elétrico
5. Filtro de ar
6. Caixa de transmissão
7. Embreagem
8. Caixa de mudança de velocidade
9. Galhão
10. Alavanca de marchas
11. Manopla de controle
12. Chave do freio
13. Controlador de velocidade
14. Galhão da direção
15. Flange de engate de implemento
16. Transmissão final
17. Roda
18. Chassi



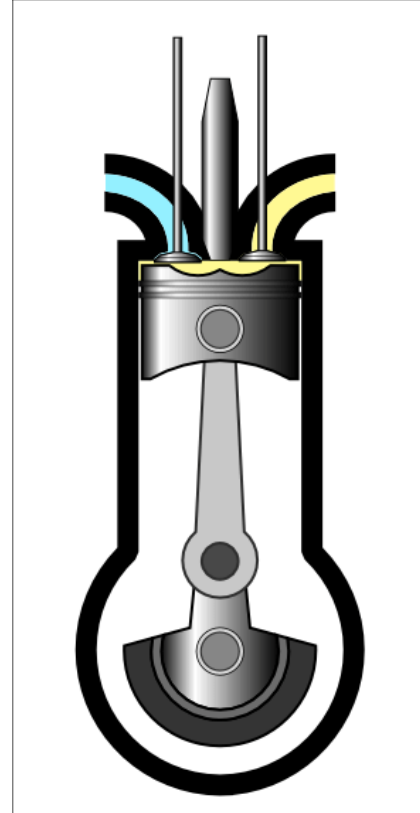
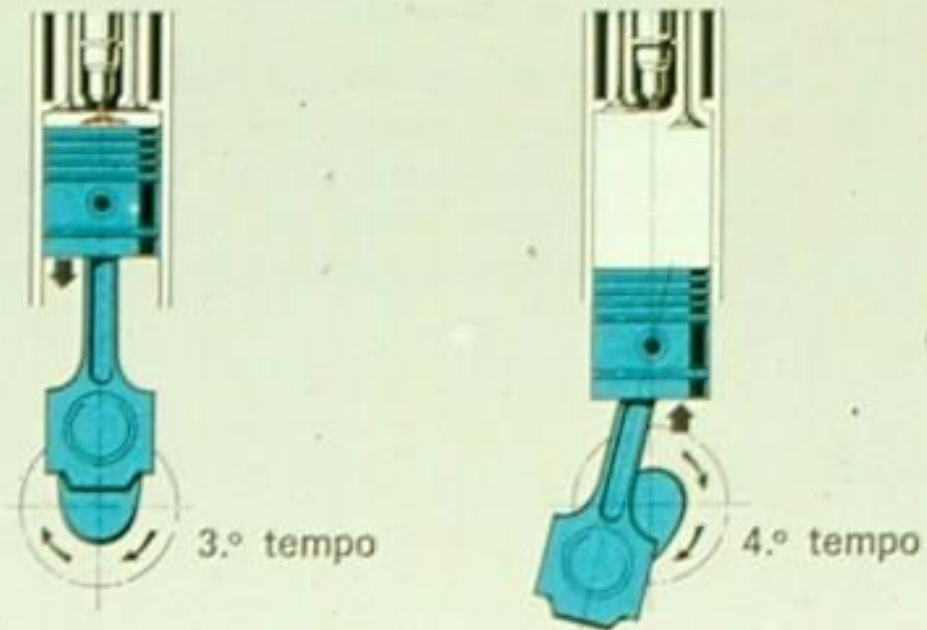
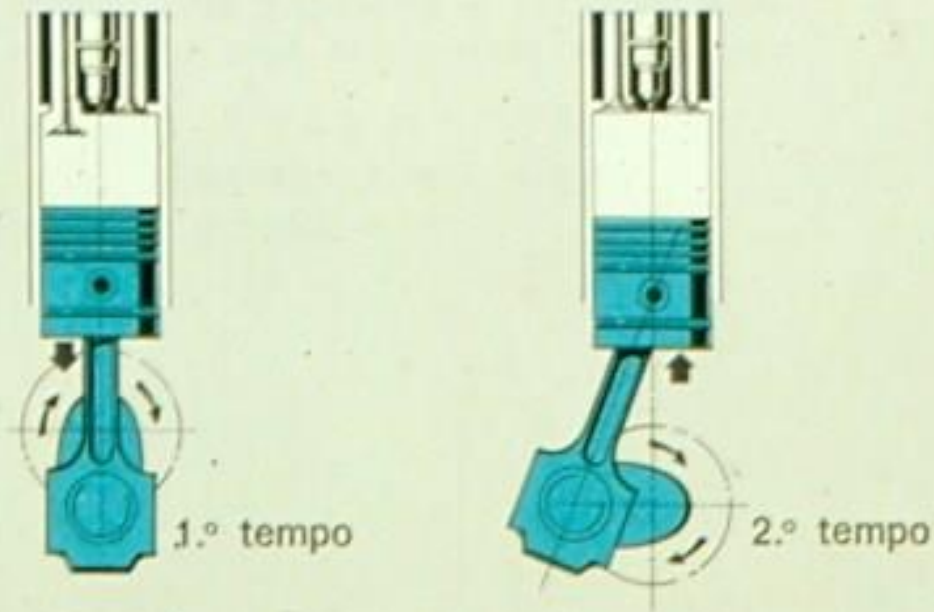
# TRATORES DE RODAS – Aspectos Técnicos

Utilizados nas atividades agrícolas: preparo do solo, semeadura/plantio, tratos culturais, transporte e outras tarefas. Representam 77% da produção nacional

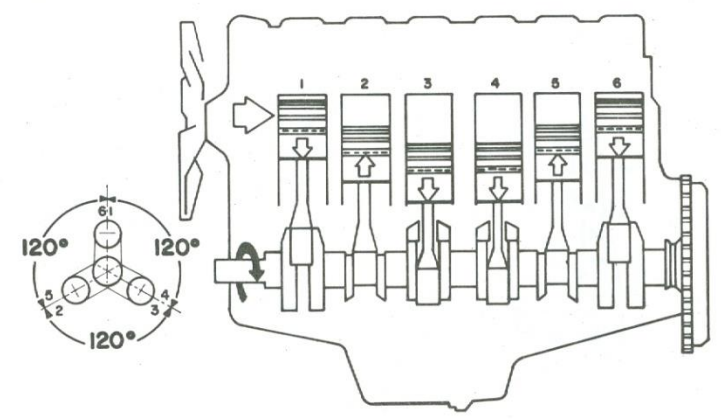






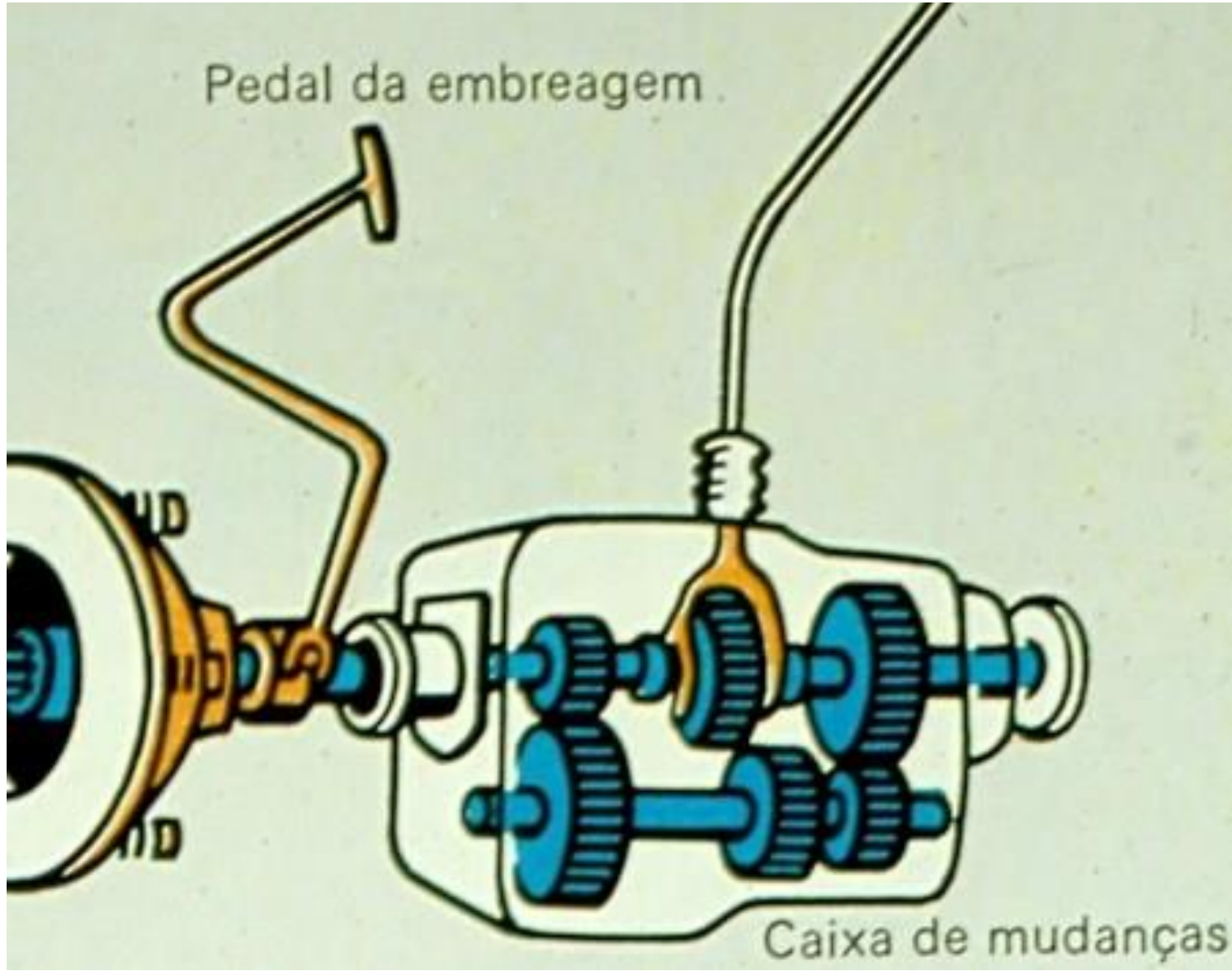


A PERFEITA COORDENAÇÃO DOS ÊBOLOS, RESULTA EM ROTAÇÃO CONTÍNUA E UNIFORME DA ÁRVORE DE MANIVELAS.

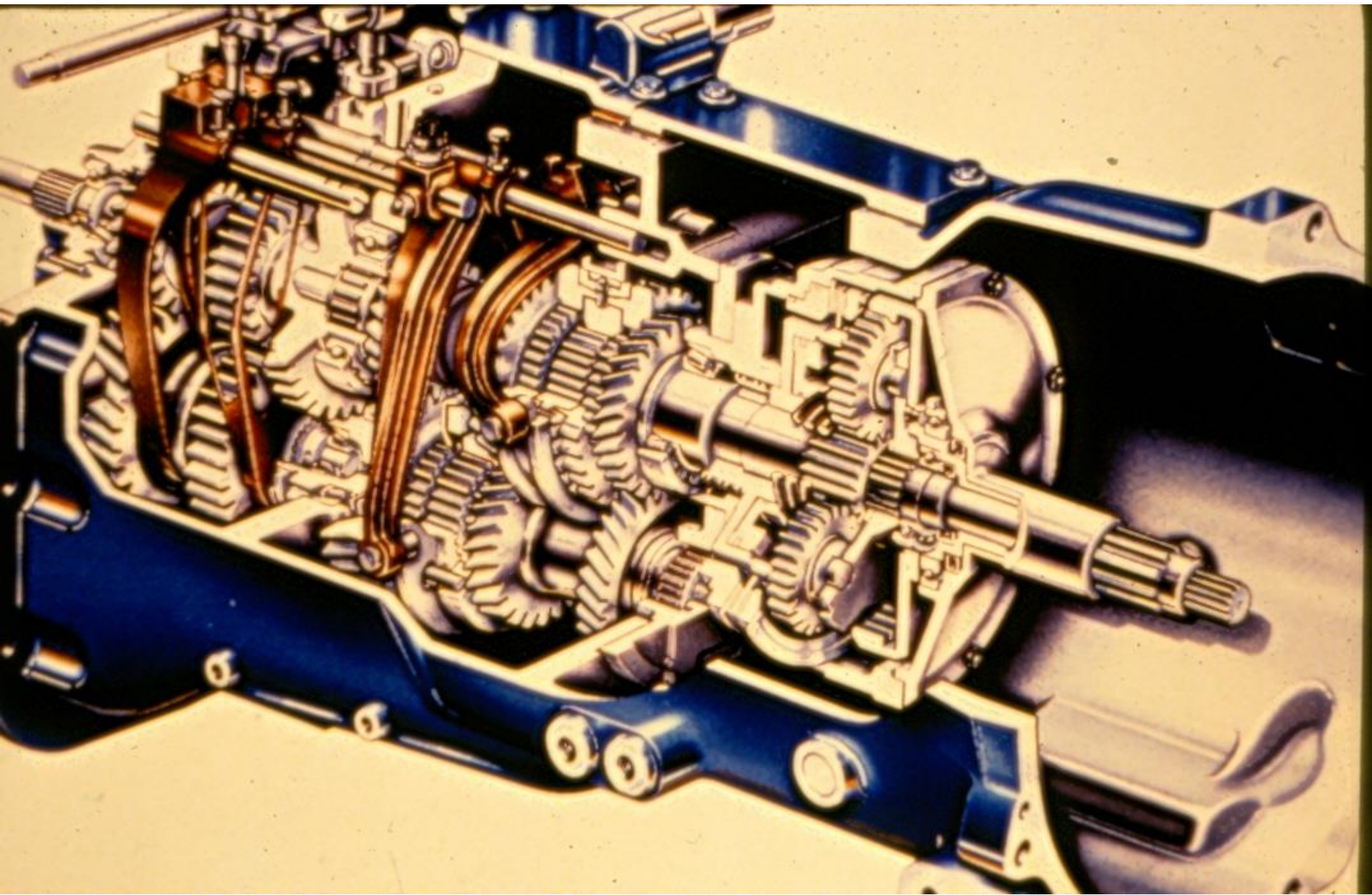


# TRANSMISSÃO

## CAIXA DE MUDANÇAS DE MARCHAS

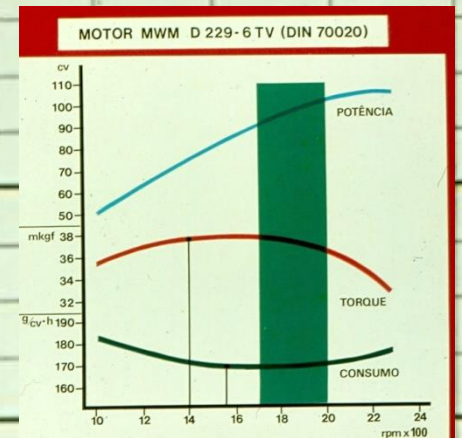
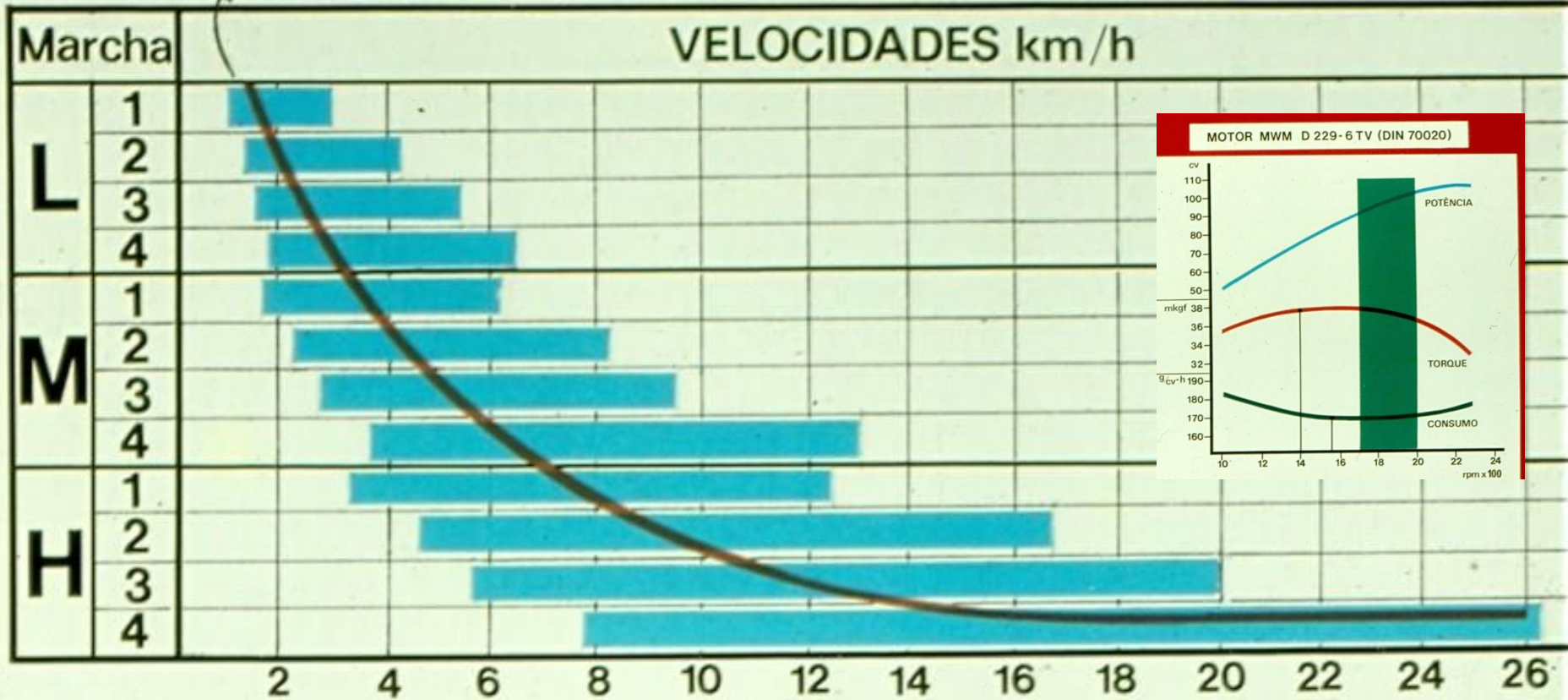




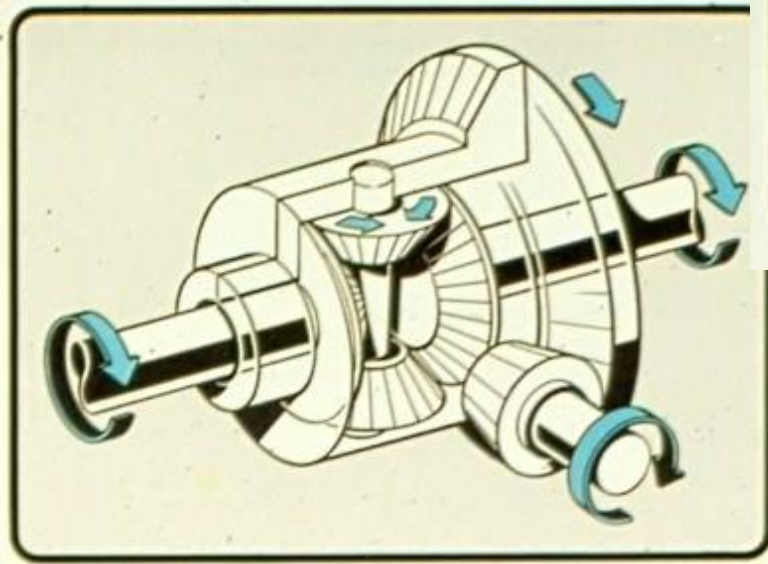
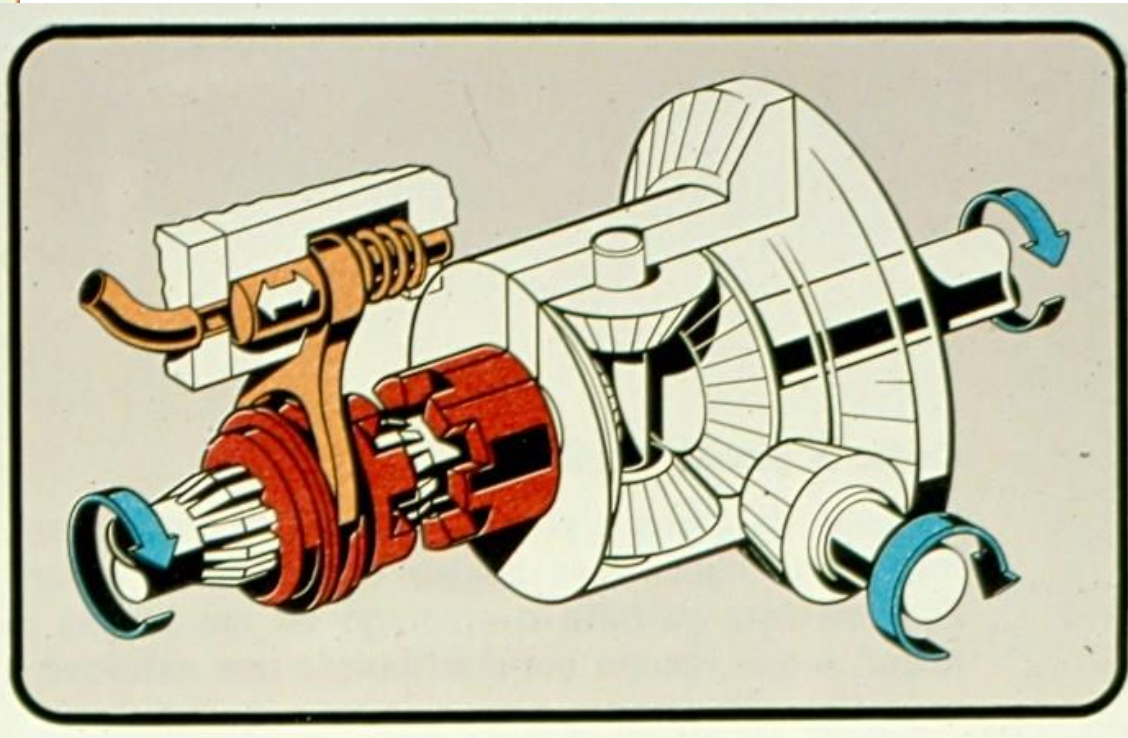
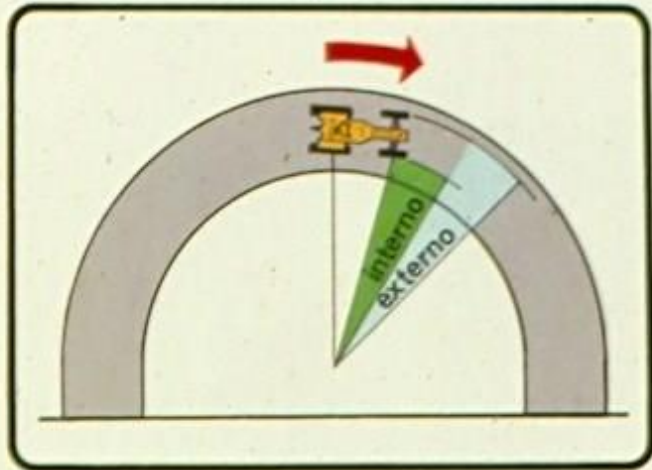


# ESCALONAMENTO DE VELOCIDADE DOS TRATORES VALMET 138-4

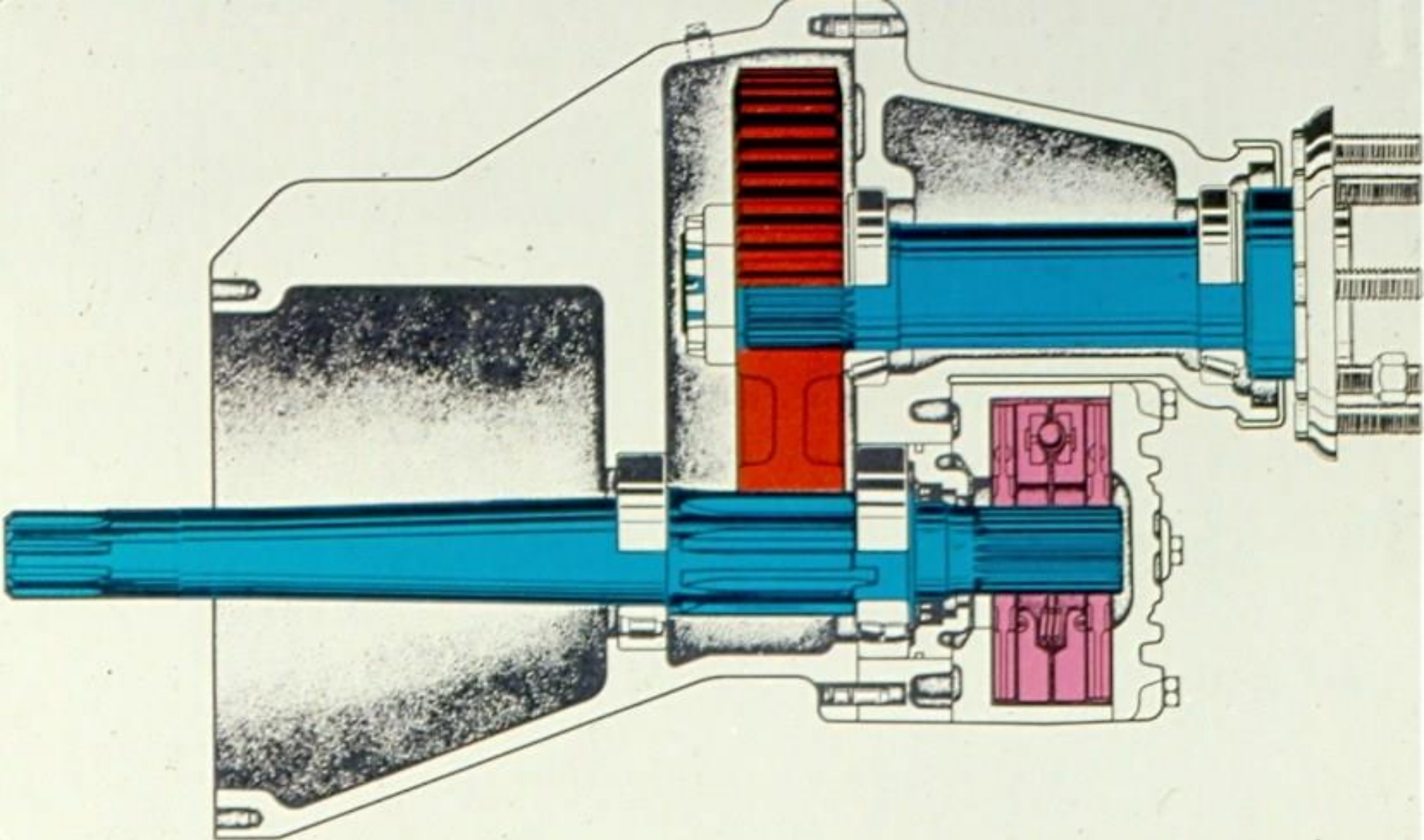
Curva de Torque Ideal





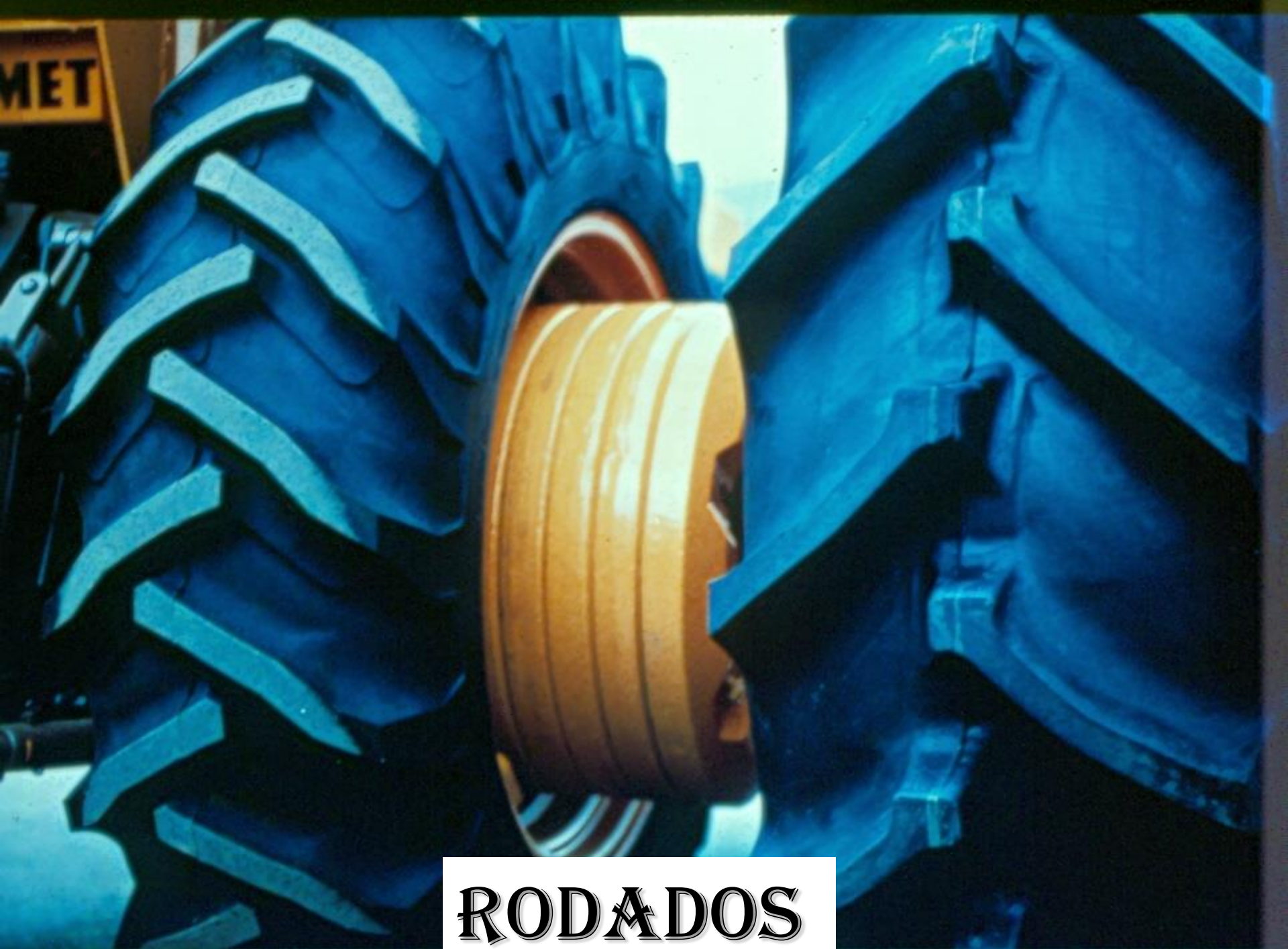


**TRANSMISSÃO: DIFERENCIAL**



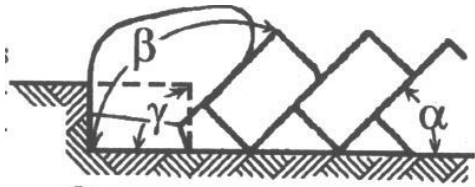
**TRANSMISSÃO: REDUÇÃO FINAL**



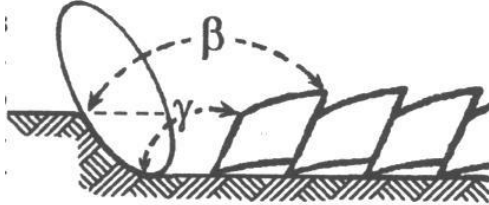


**RODADOS**

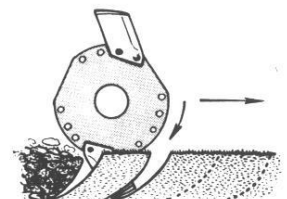
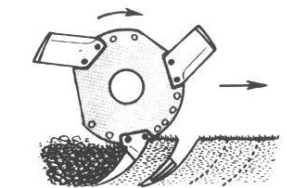
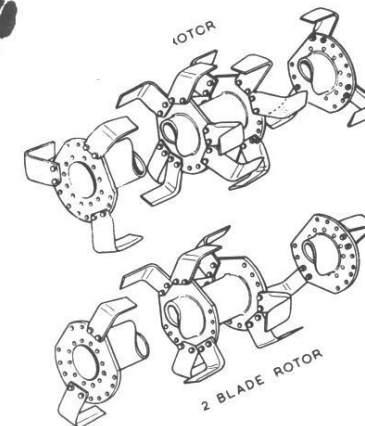
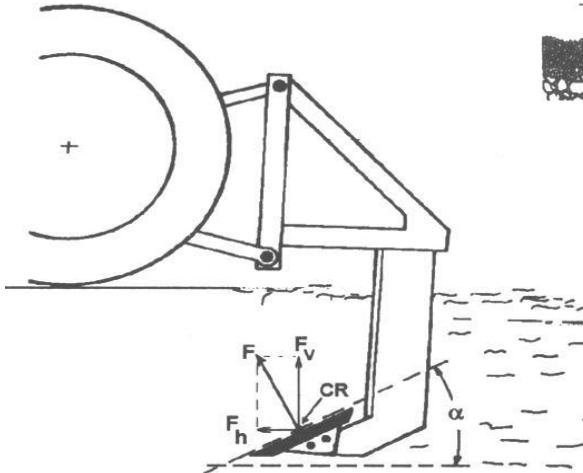
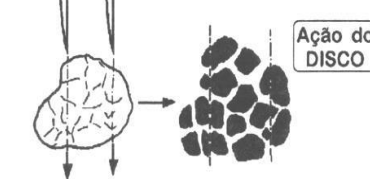
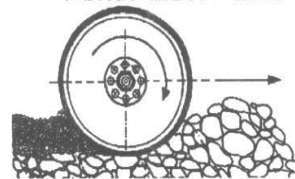
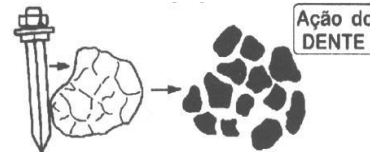
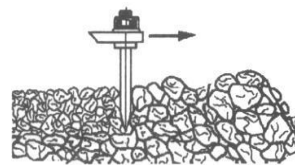
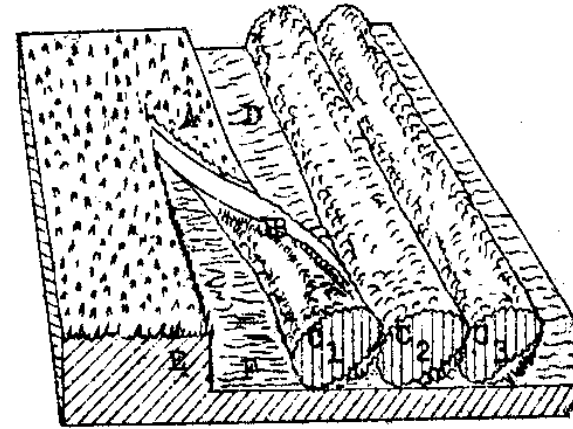
# PREPARO DO SOLO - Convencional



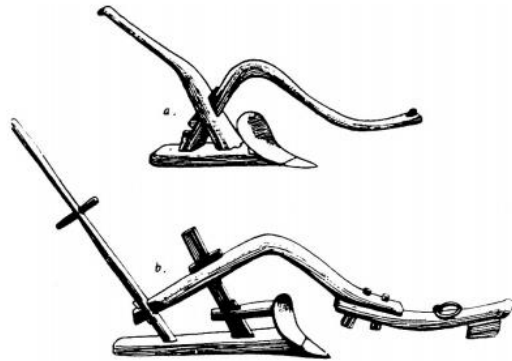
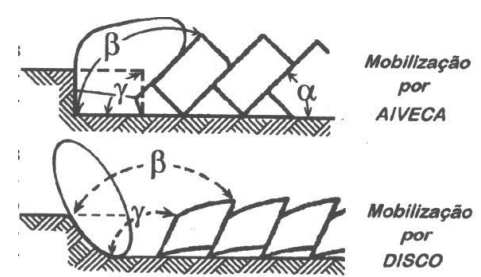
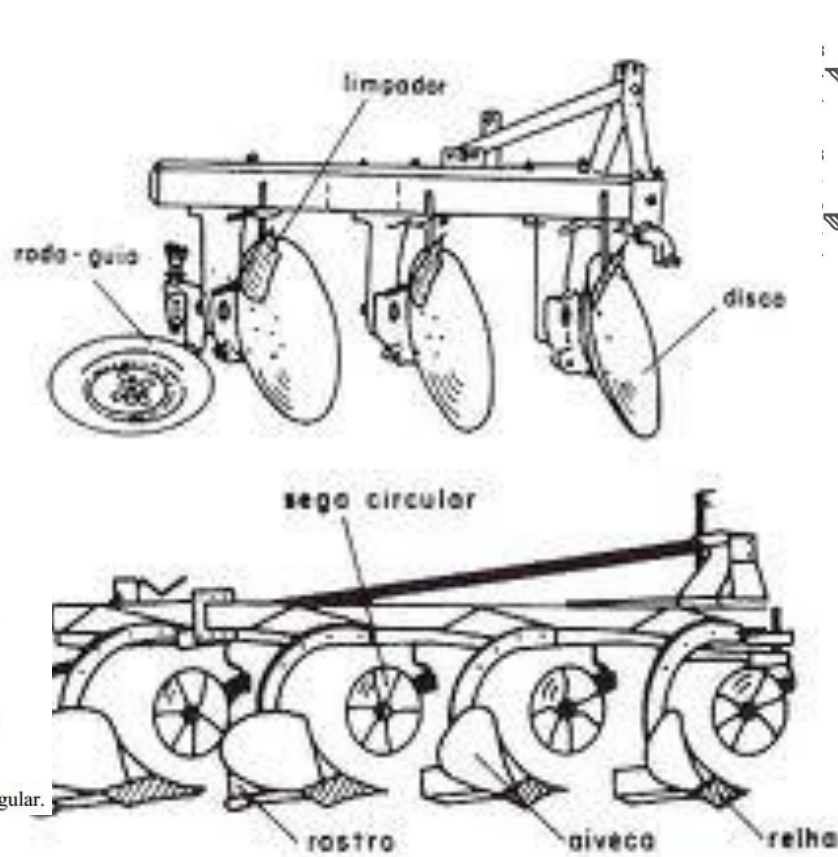
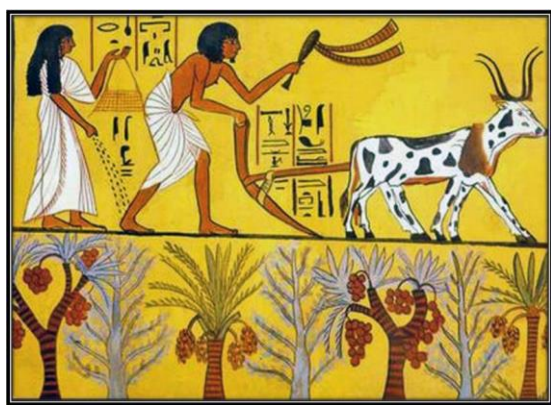
Mobilização  
por  
AIVECA



Mobilização  
por  
DISCO







Arados de aiveca chineses. a) triangular e b) quadrangular.

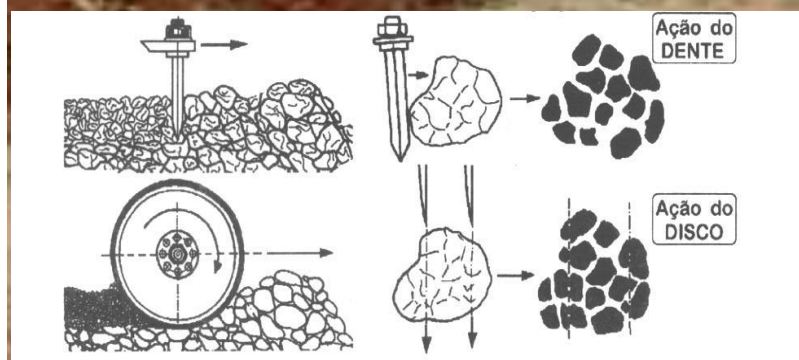
# PREPARO DO SOLO Convencional- Aração





# PREPARO DO SOLO CONVENCIONAL

## Gradagem







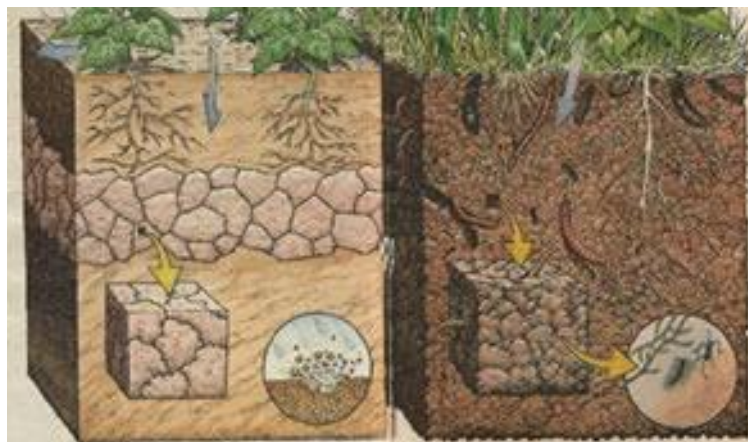
**COMPACTAÇÃO**





## **- EROSÃO do SOLO-**

**Impactos: Técnicos, Econômicos e Sociais**



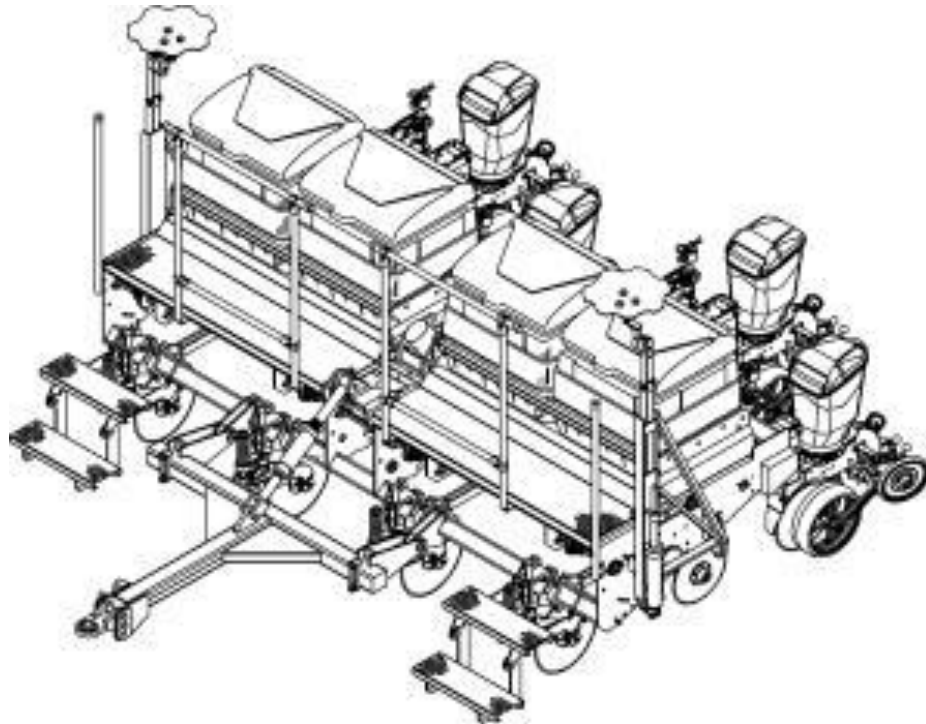
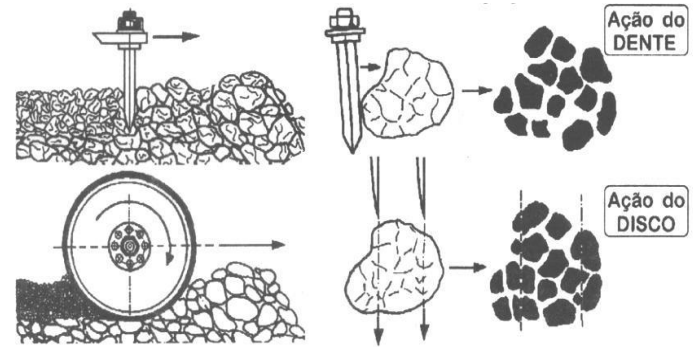
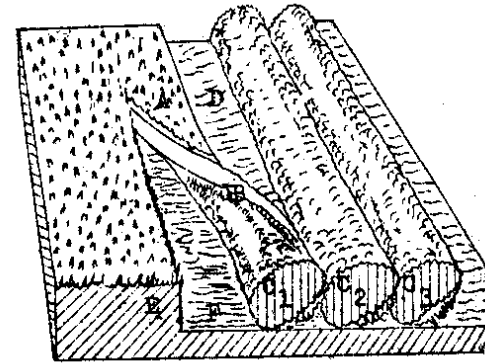




**PREPARO REDUZIDO DO SOLO**



# - SEMEADURA -







**- SEMEADURA - PLANTIO DIRETO**





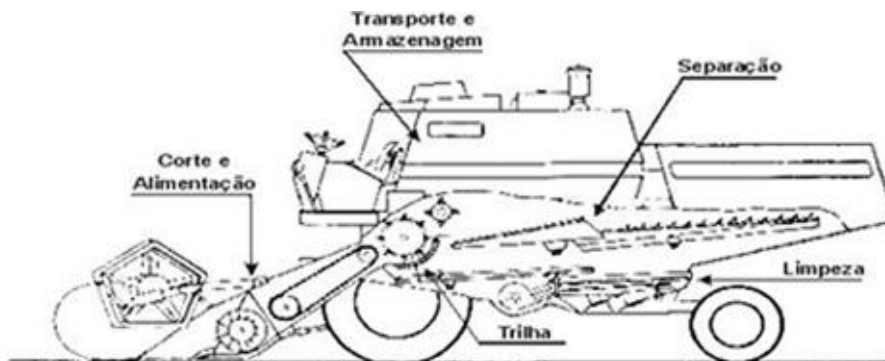
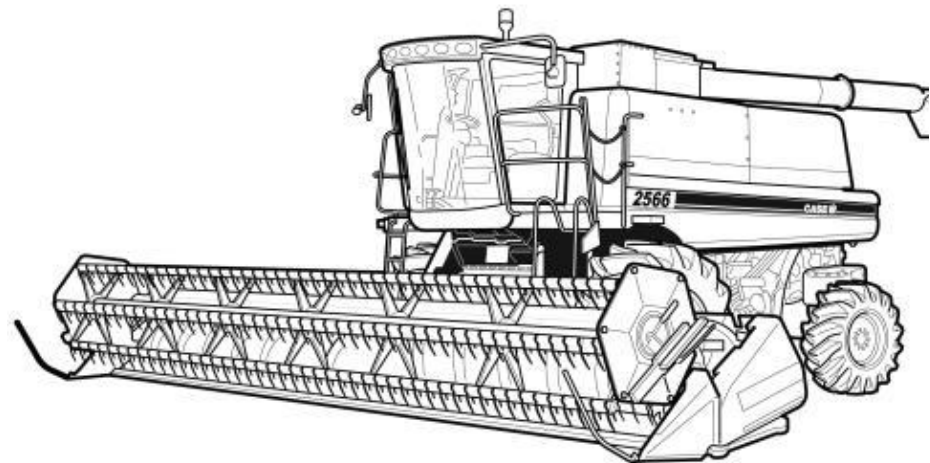
# TRATOS CULTURAIS - PULVERIZAÇÃO -





# - COLHEITA - Cereais







# COLHEITA – Cana

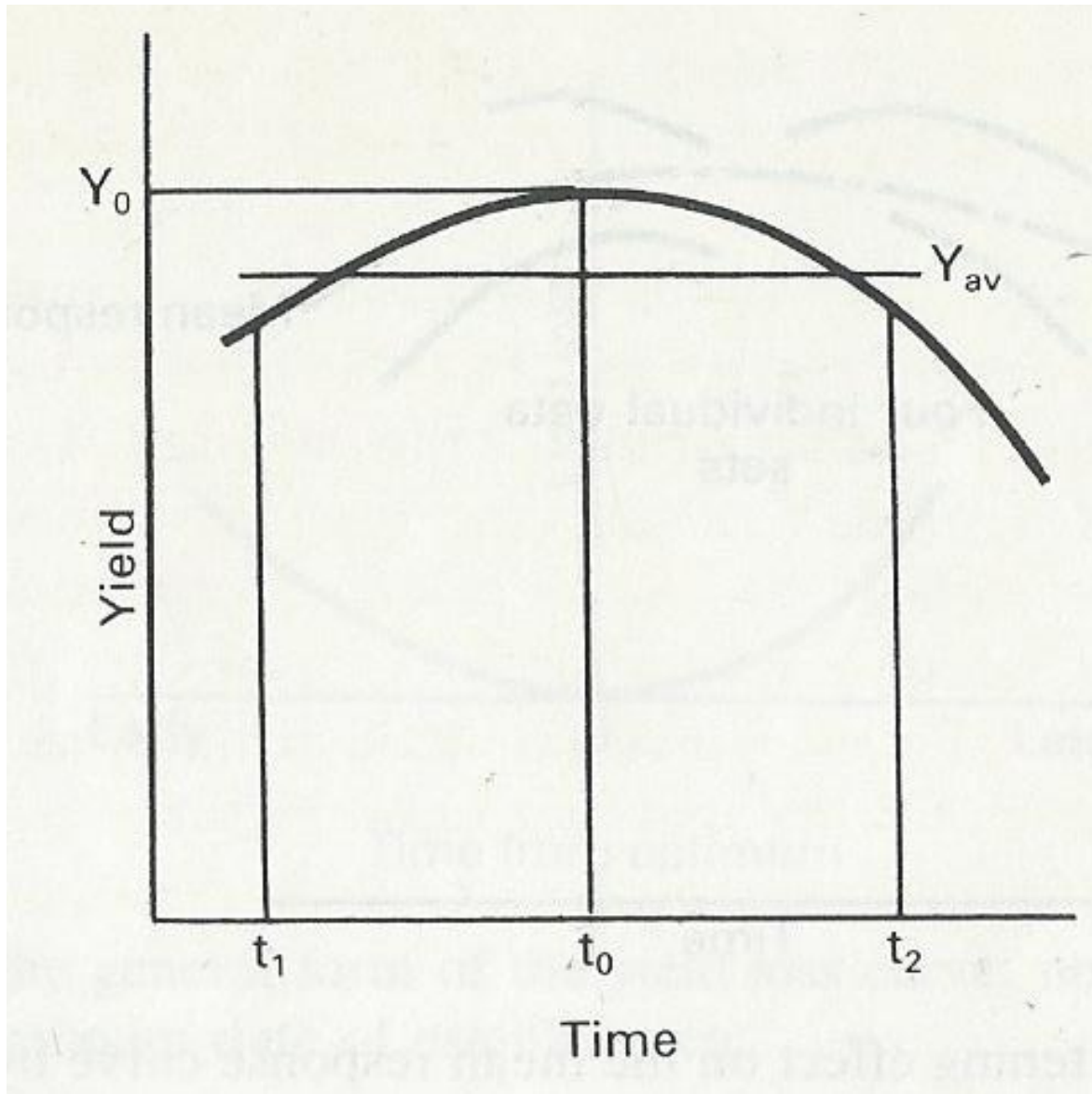






- COLHEITA -

# PONTUALIDADE (Custo Indireto)





# - TRANSPORTE - Logística











## - TRANSPORTE de CANA -

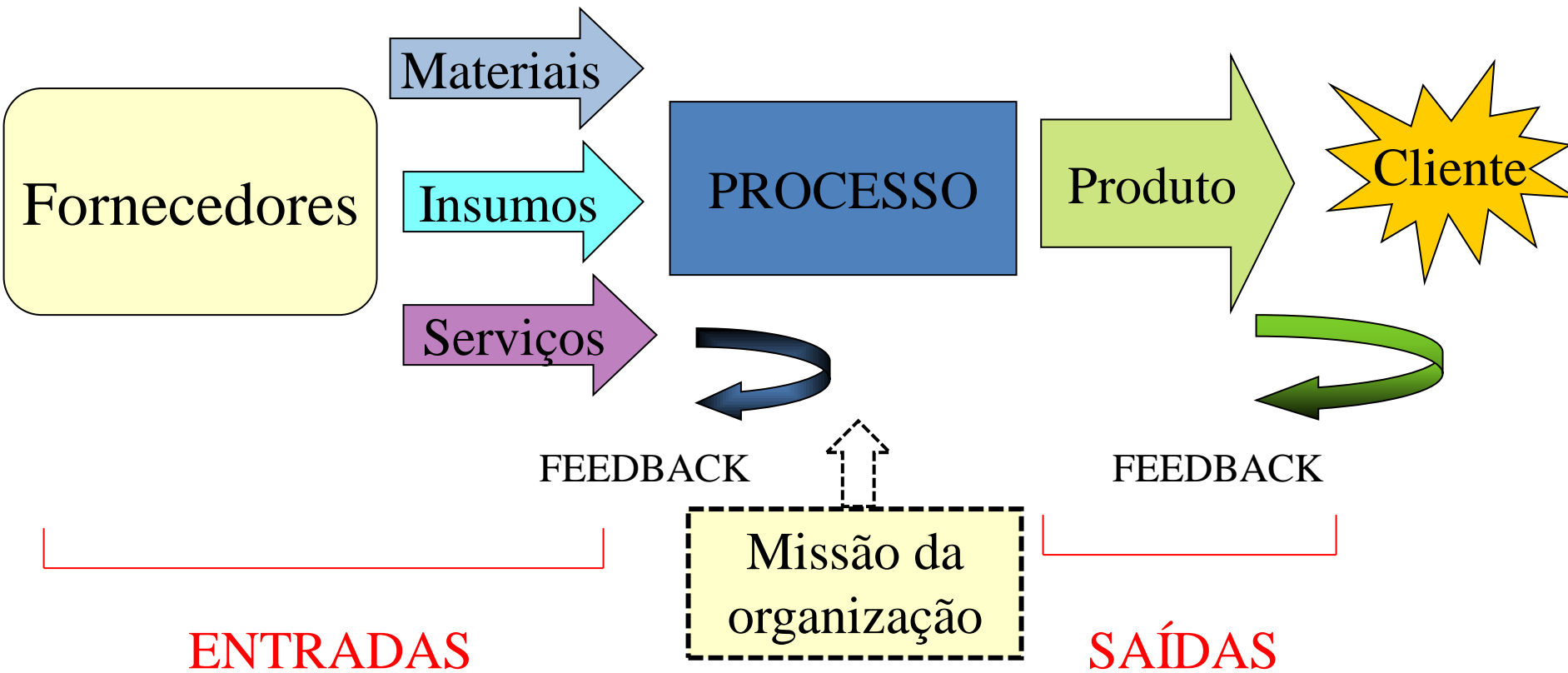


COMPOSICAO	ESQUEMA	DESCRIÇÃO
Truck/Toco/Caminhão simples		Caminhão plataforma
Romeu e Julieta/Biminhão		Caminhão plataforma com uma carreta acoplada
Treminhão		Caminhão plataforma com duas carretas acopladas
Rodotrem		Cavalo mecânico com dois semi-reboques acoplados

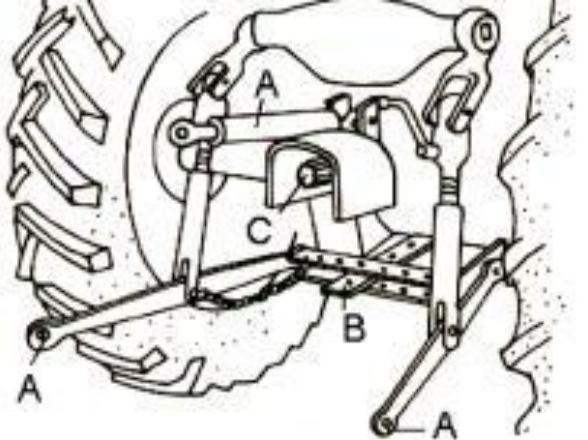


**- SECAGEM/ARMAZENAGEM-**









# ERGONOMIA E SEGURANÇA

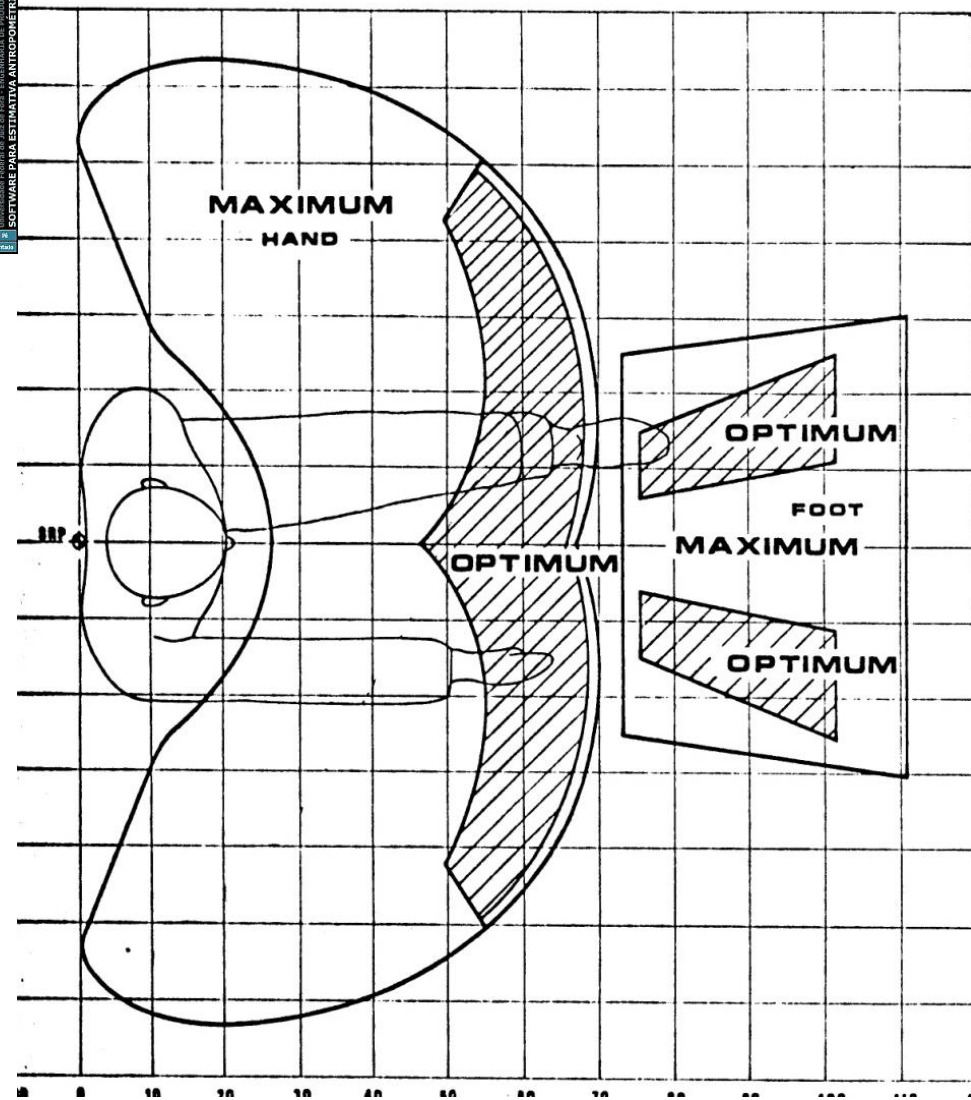
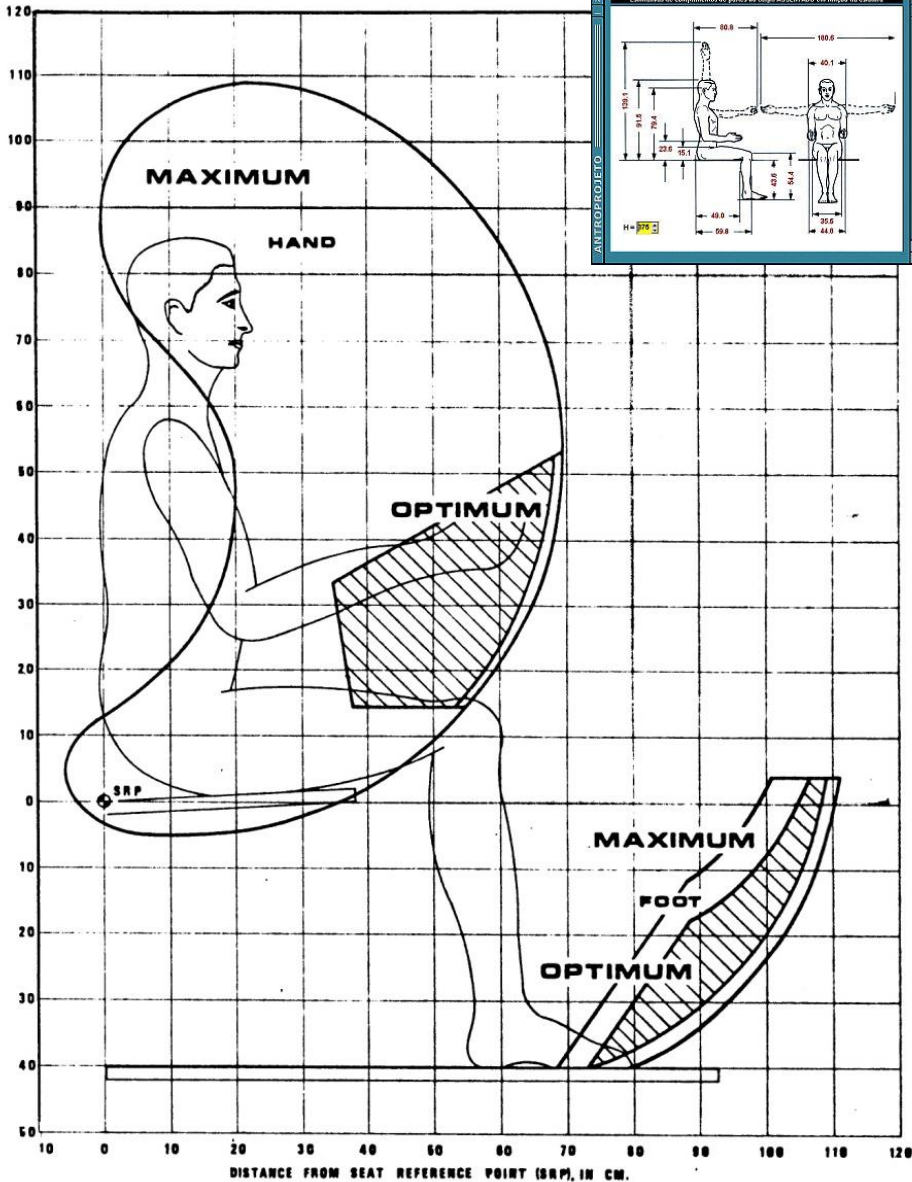
Foto: John Deere



Foto: Massey Ferguson



# POSTO DE OPERAÇÃO (ESPAÇO DE TRABALHO)





## Limites de tolerância para ruído contínuo ou intermitente



<i>Nível de ruído dB(A)</i>	<i>Máxima exposição diária permissível</i>
85	8 horas
86	7 horas
87	6 horas
88	5 horas
89	4 horas e 30 minutos
90	4 horas
91	3 horas e 30 minutos
92	3 horas
93	2 horas e 40 minutos
94	2 horas e 15 minutos
95	2 horas
96	1 hora e 45 minutos
98	1 hora e 15 minutos
100	1 hora
102	45 minutos
104	35 minutos
105	30 minutos
106	25 minutos
108	20 minutos
110	15 minutos
112	10 minutos
114	8 minutos
115	7 minutos





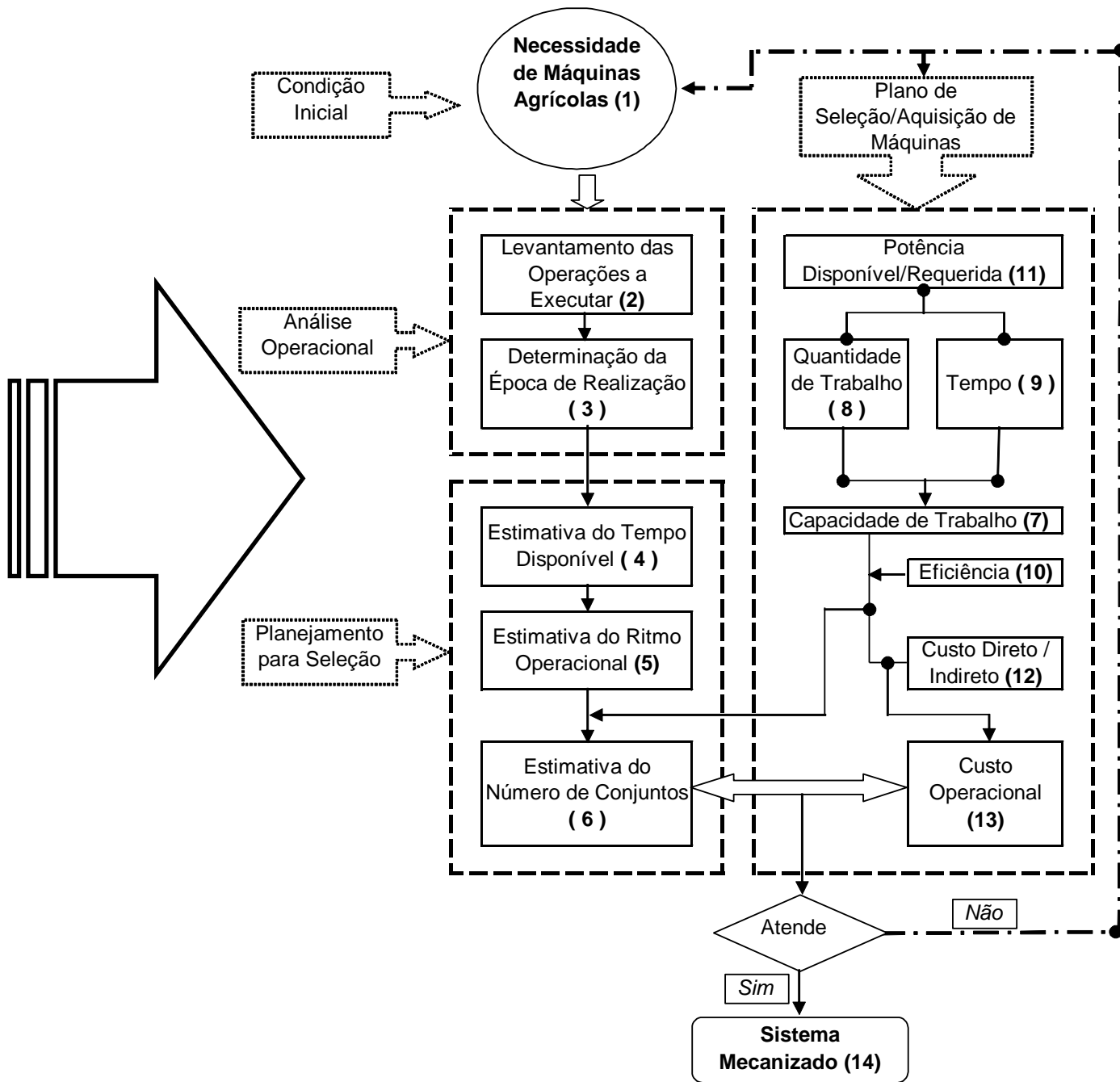




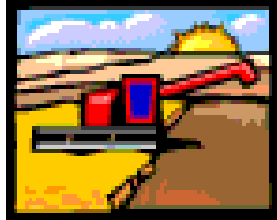
# PLANEJAMENTO E GERENCIAMENTO DE SISTEMAS MECANIZADOS AGRÍCOLAS



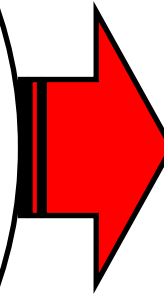
# PLANEJAMENTO



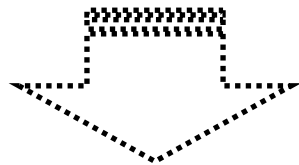




NECESSIDADE  
DE  
MÁQUINAS



- NOVA EMPRESA
- EXPANSÃO
- RENOVAÇÃO
  - ✓ *TOTAL*
  - ✓ *PARCIAL*

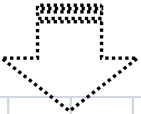
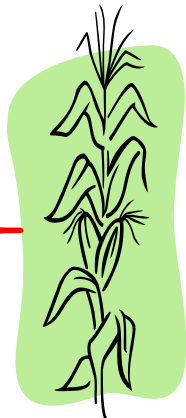




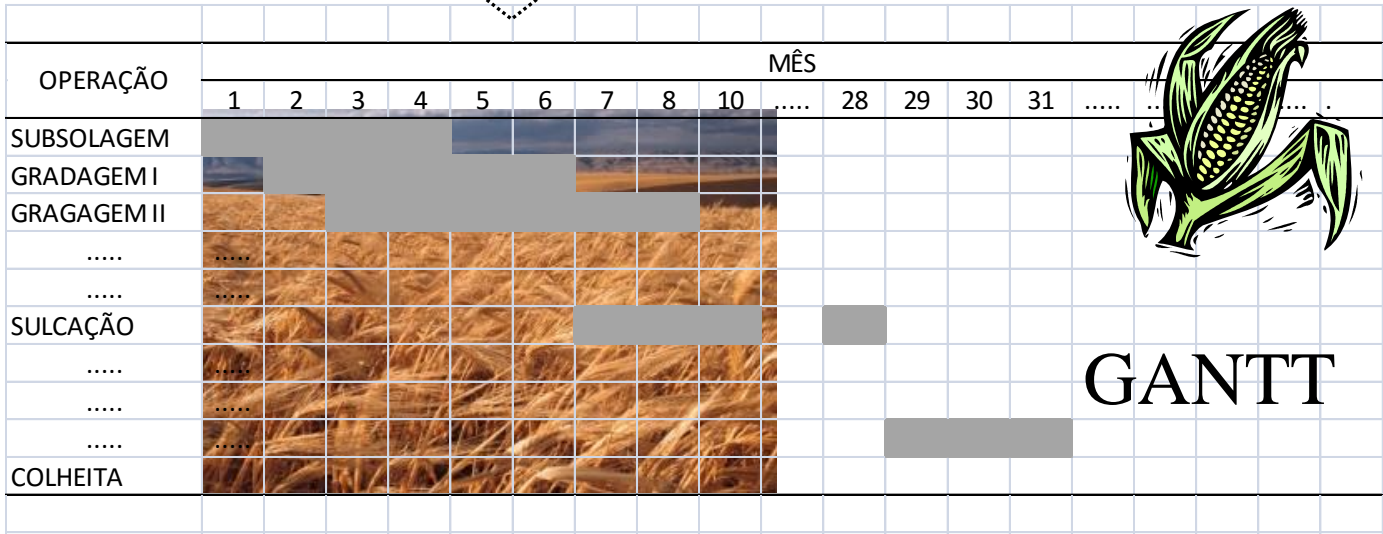
NECESSIDADE  
DE MÁQUINAS

ANÁLISE  
OPERACIONAL

OPERAÇÕES  
ÉPOCA



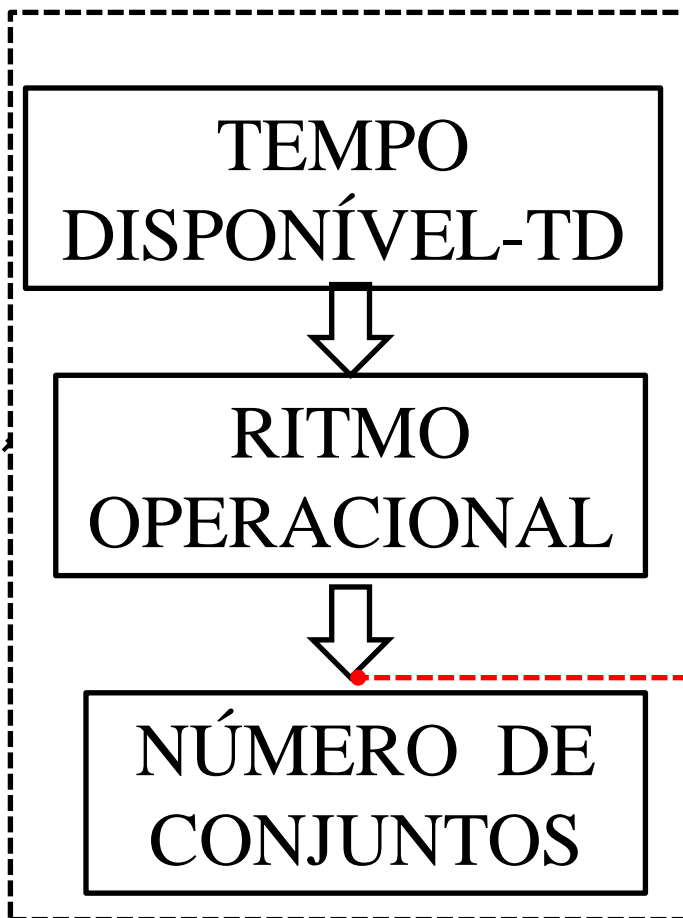
SISTEMA  
DE  
PRODUÇÃO



GANTT



PLANEJAMENTO  
PARA A SELEÇÃO



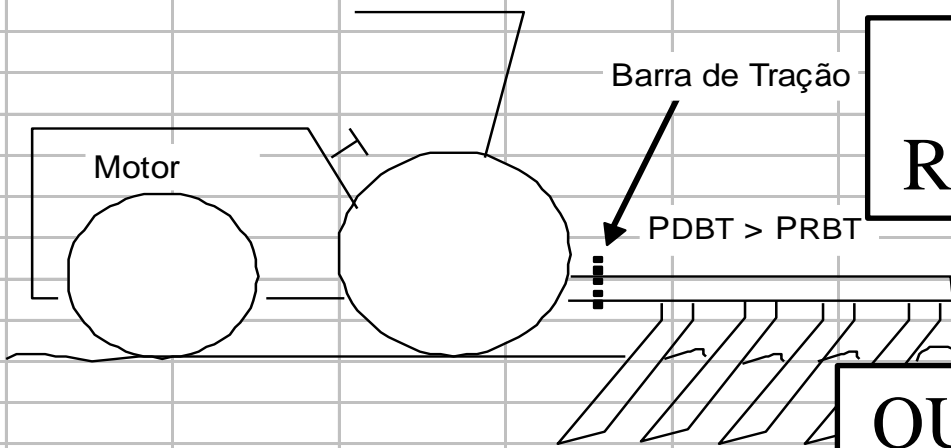
ADMINISTRAÇÃO  
CLIMA / SOLO  
EFIC. GERENCIAL

QUANTIDADE DE  
TRABALHO:  
ÁREA/TD

CAPACIDADE  
DE  
TRABALHO







POTÊNCIA  
REQUERIDA/DISPONÍVEL

QUANTIDADE  
- ÁREA: ha -

TEMPO  
- hora -

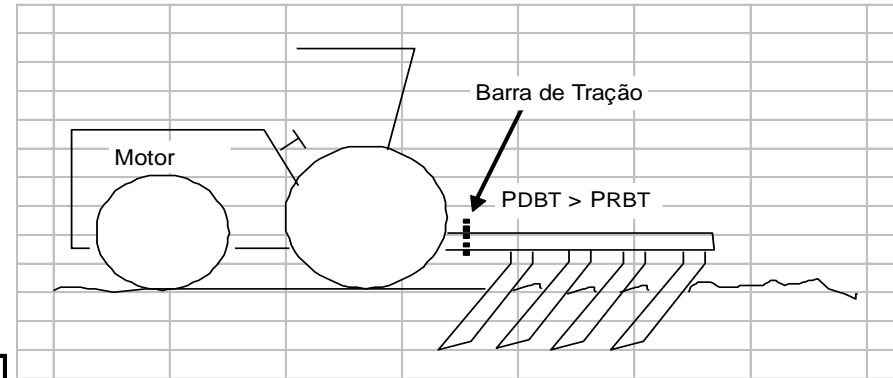
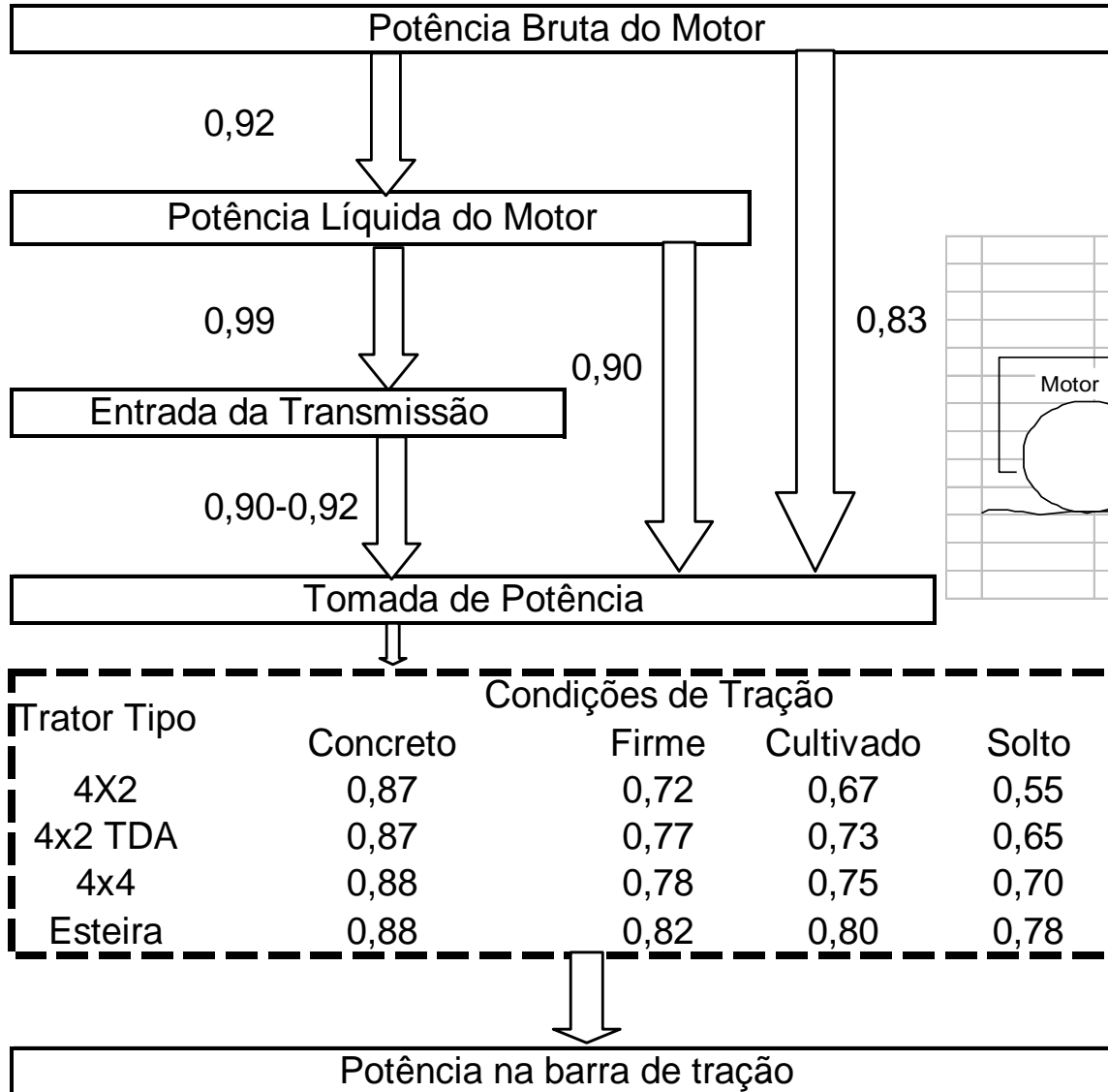
RITMO OPERACIONAL  
ha/h

CAPACIDADE DE  
TRABALHO- ha/h

NÚMERO DE  
CONJUNTOS

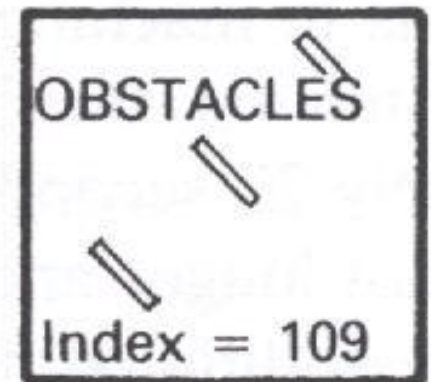
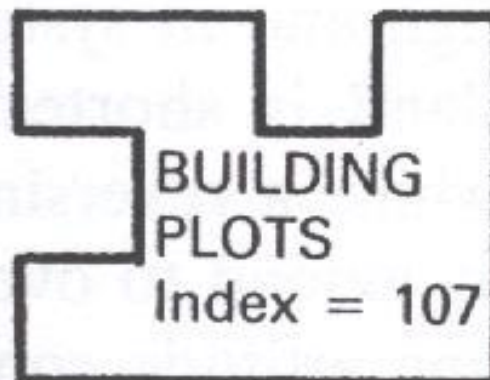
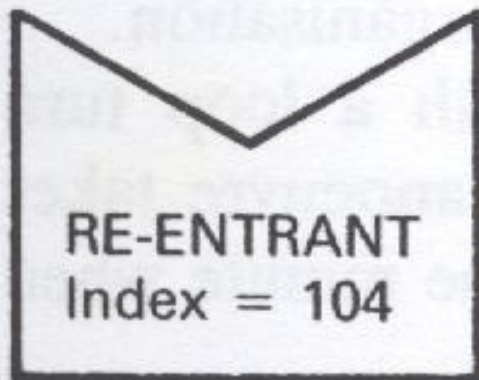
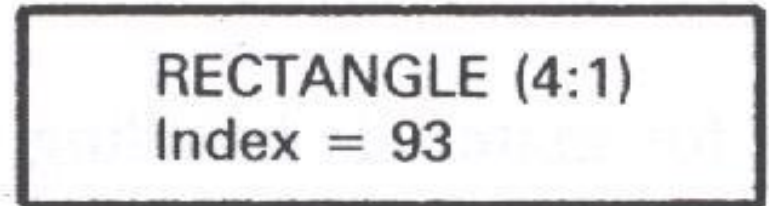
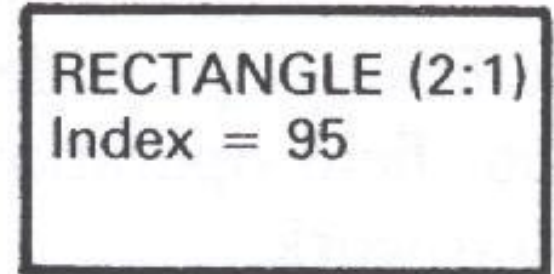
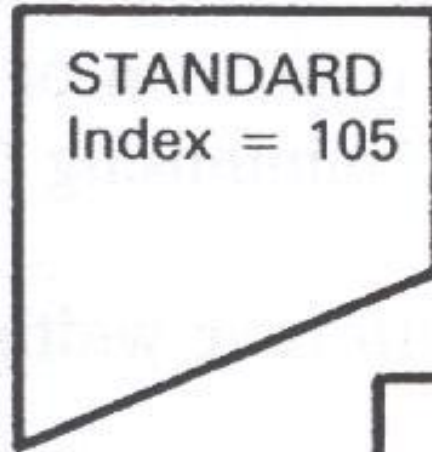
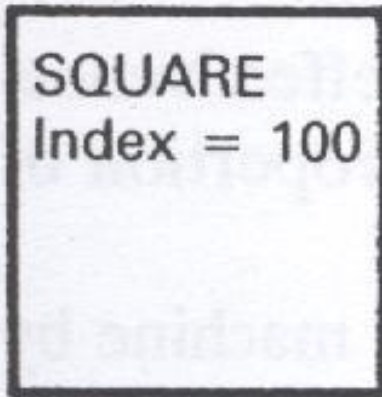


# CAPACIDADE DE TRABALHO



# CAPACIDADE DE TRABALHO

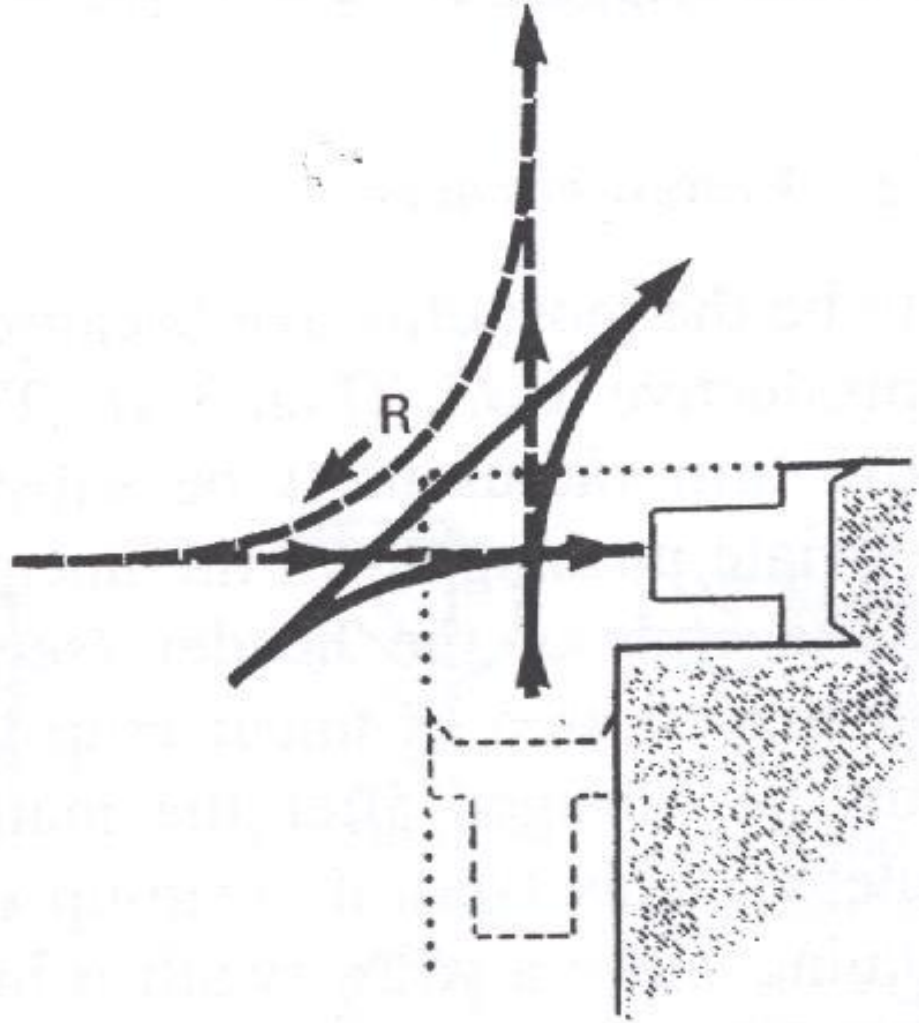
## - EFICIÊNCIA:TALHÕES -





# CAPACIDADE DE TRABALHO

- *EFICIÊNCIA: MANOBRAS* -



RITMO OPERACIONAL

CAPACIDADE DE TRABALHO- ha/h

NÚMERO DE CONJUNTOS

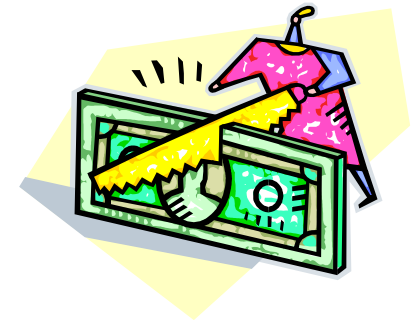
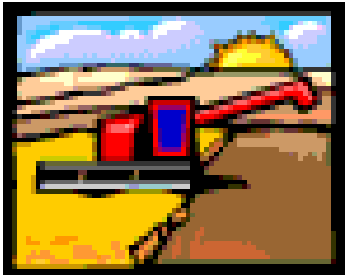
CUSTO HORÁRIO -R\$/h

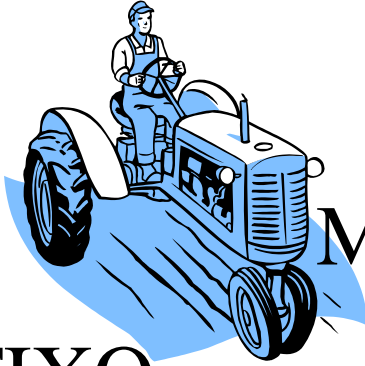
- *FIXO*
- *VARIÁVEL*

CUSTO OPERACIONAL

R\$/ha

R\$/t





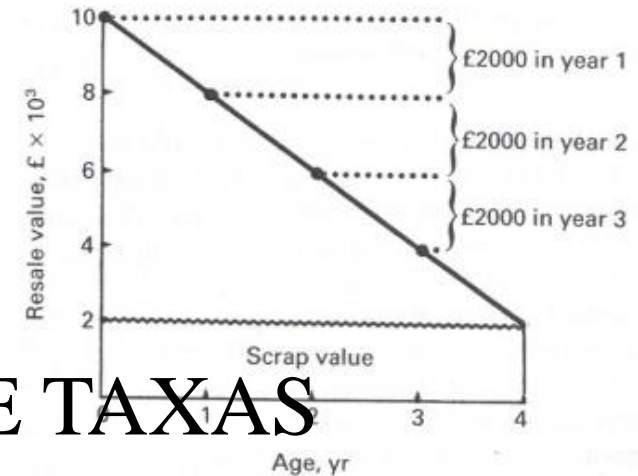
# CUSTO HORÁRIO MAQUINARIA AGRÍCOLA

## ■ FIXO

✓ DEPRECIAÇÃO

✓ JUROS

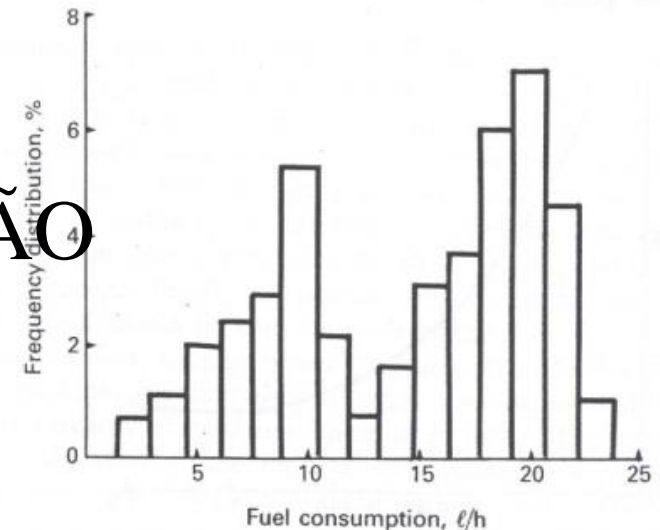
✓ ALOJAMENTO, SEGURO E TAXAS



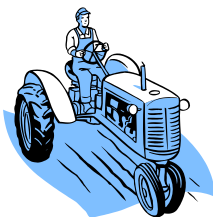
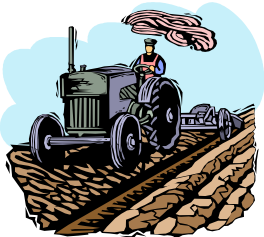
## ■ VARIÁVEL

✓ COMBUSTÍVEL

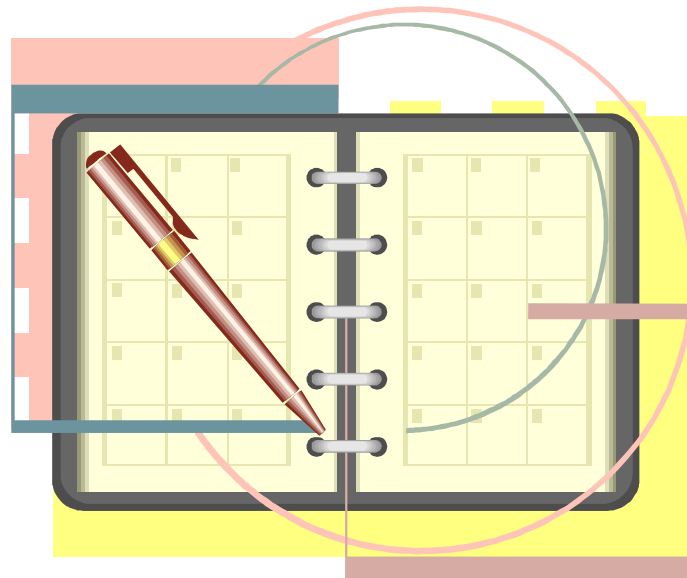
✓ REPAROS E MANUTENÇÃO







# GERENCIAMIENTO



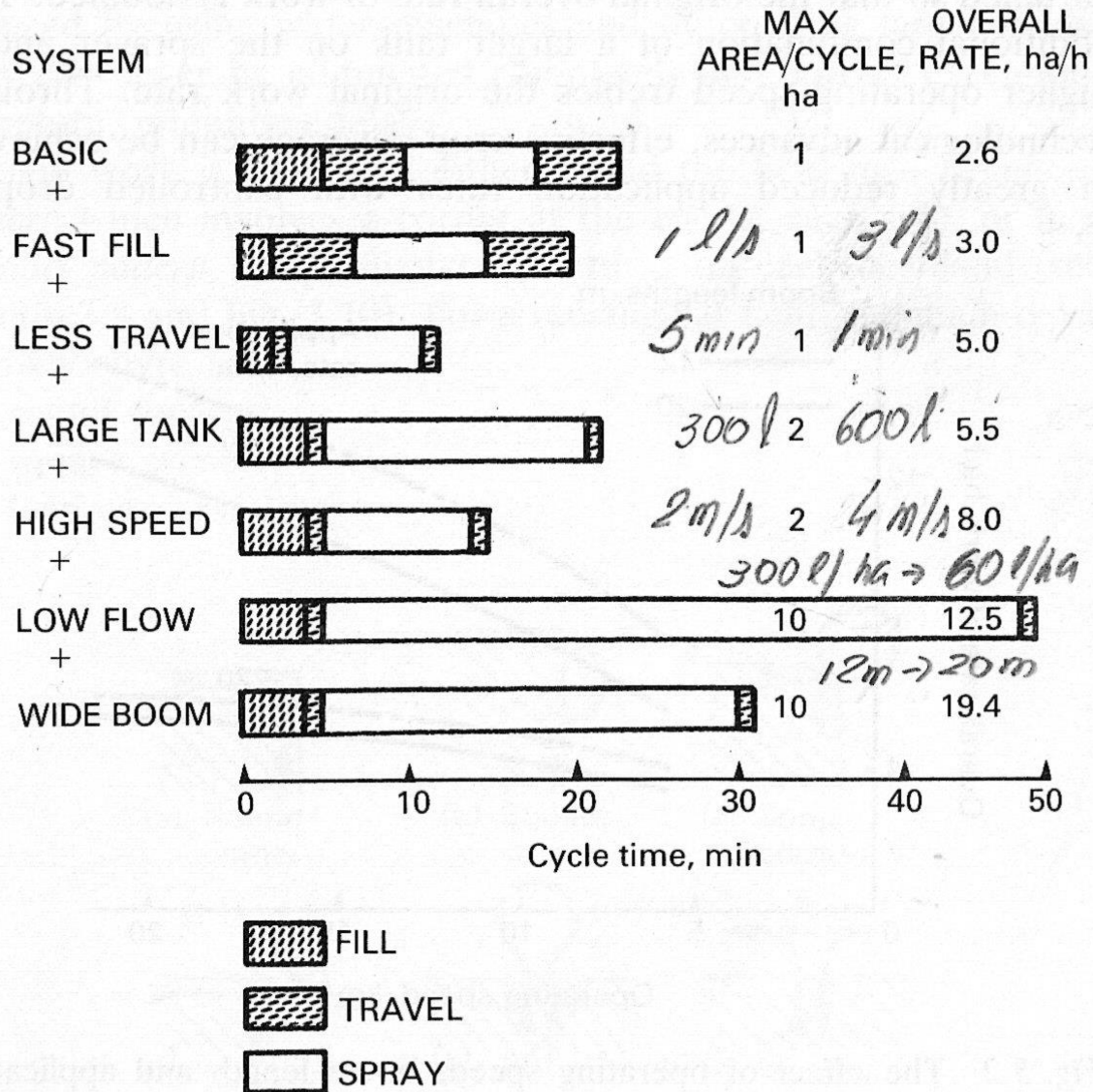
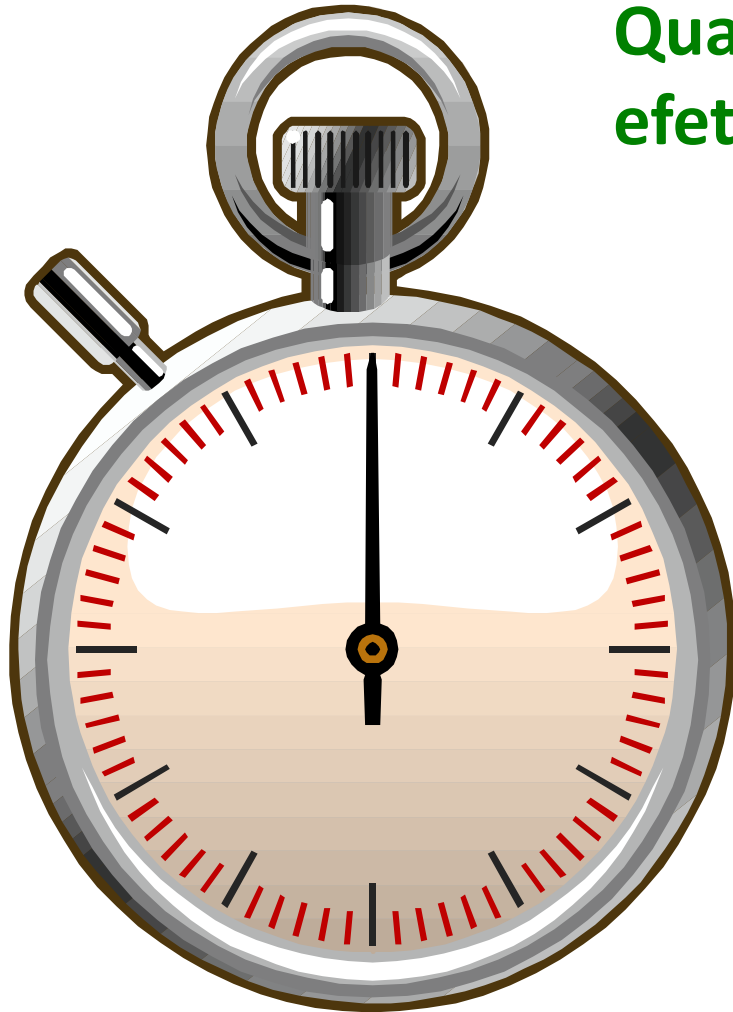


Fig. 3.1 The effect of cycle times on the performance of a crop spraying operation.



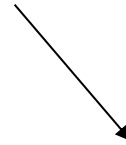
Quanto se trabalha  
efetivamente em um dia?



# Jornada de trabalho (JTD)

- Número de horas do dia em que o sistema produtivo está à disposição do setor agrícola

Ex.: 8, 10, 12, 16 (2 turnos), 24 (3 turnos)



Questões de legislação trabalhista



# TEMPOS



MÁQUINA

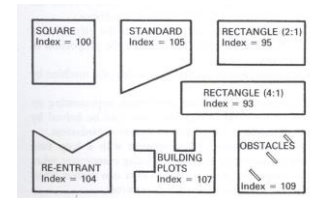
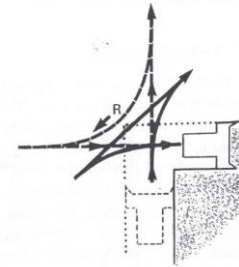
HORA  
PRODUTIVA



HORA  
AUXILIAR



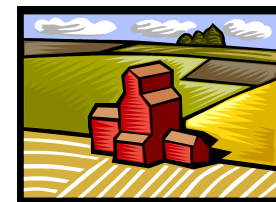
HORA  
ACESSÓRIA



HORA  
INAPTIDÃO

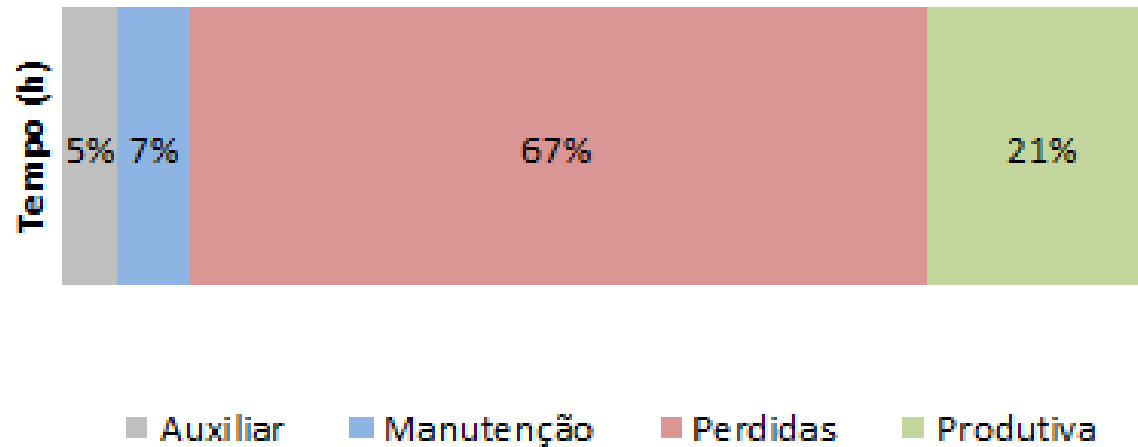


HORA  
ADMINISTRATIVA





## Distribuição do tempo da colheita mecanizada de cana de açúcar



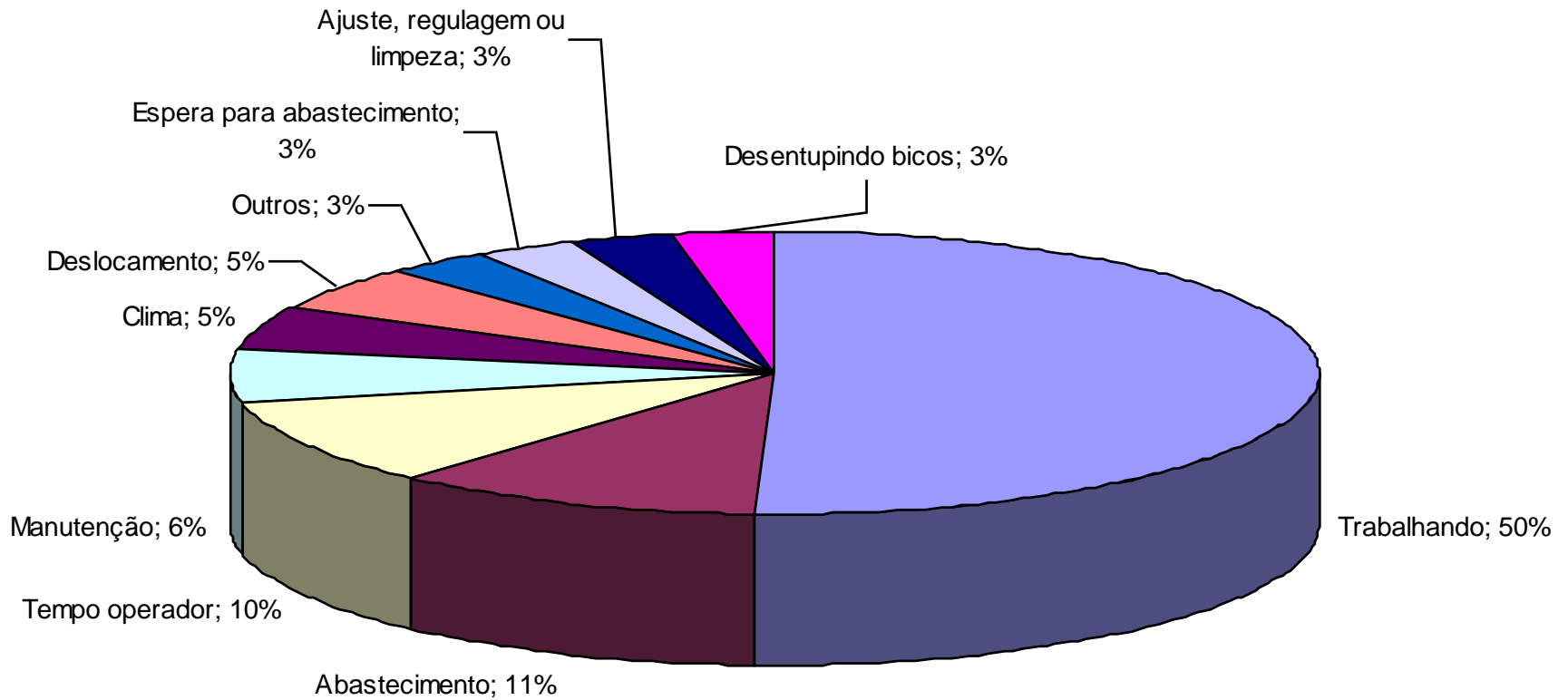
- Abastecimentos
- Deslocamento
- Lavagem

- Borracheiro
- Elétrica
- Mecânica

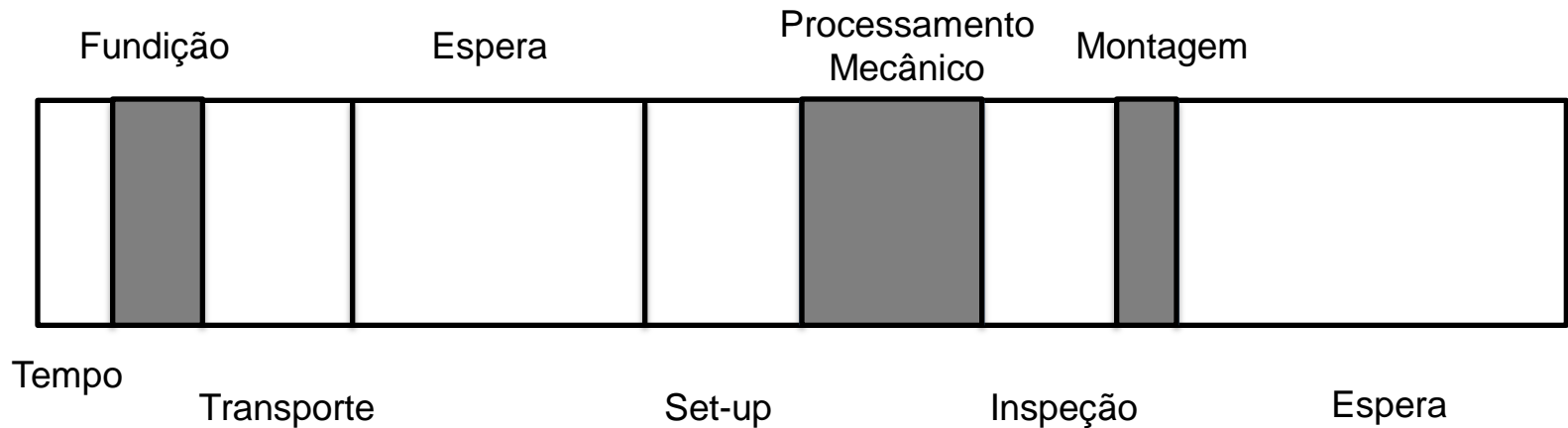
- Chuvas
- Falta transbordo
- Aguardando sequencia

- Colheita Mecanizada
- Manobra

# Pulverização

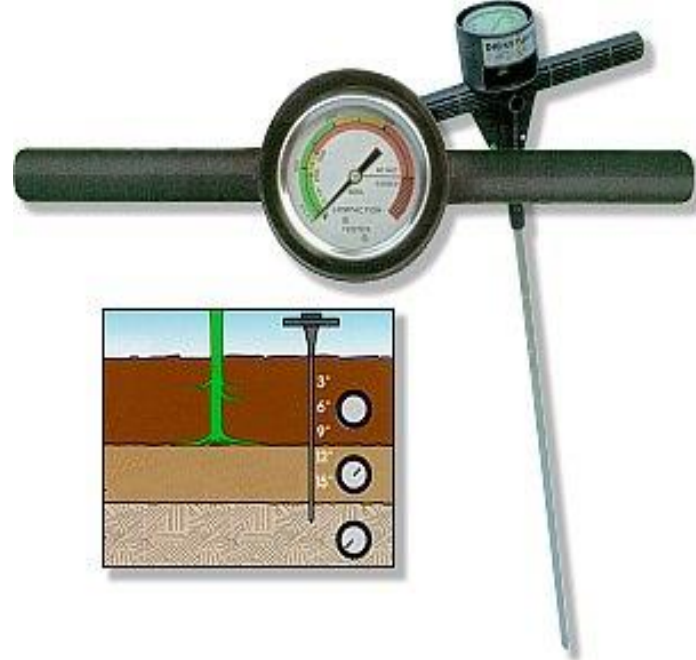
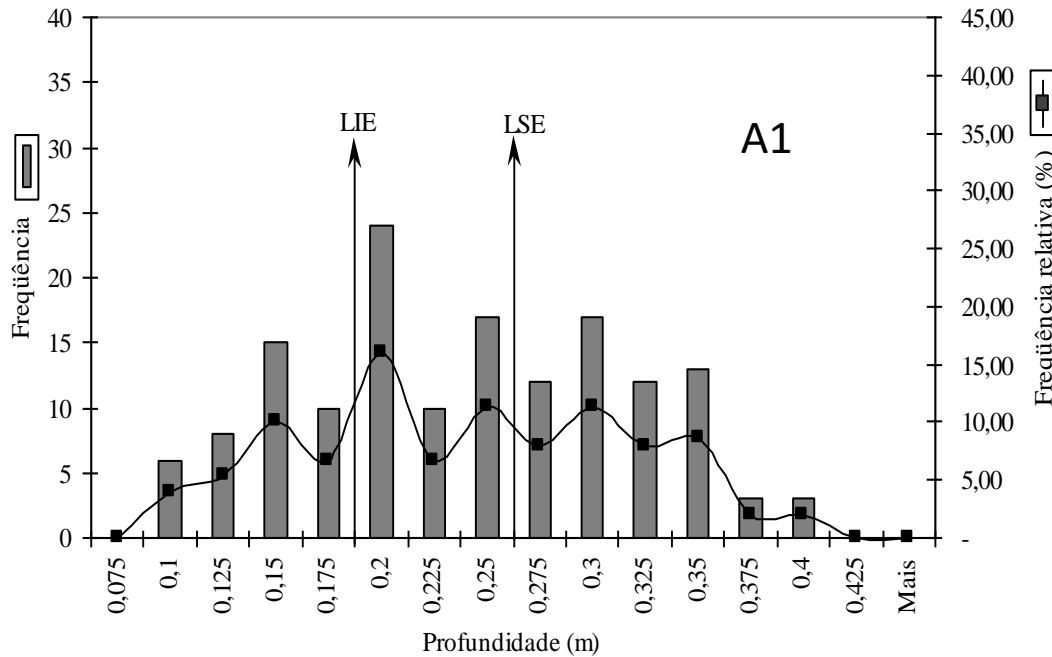


# Atividades que agregam e não agregam valor



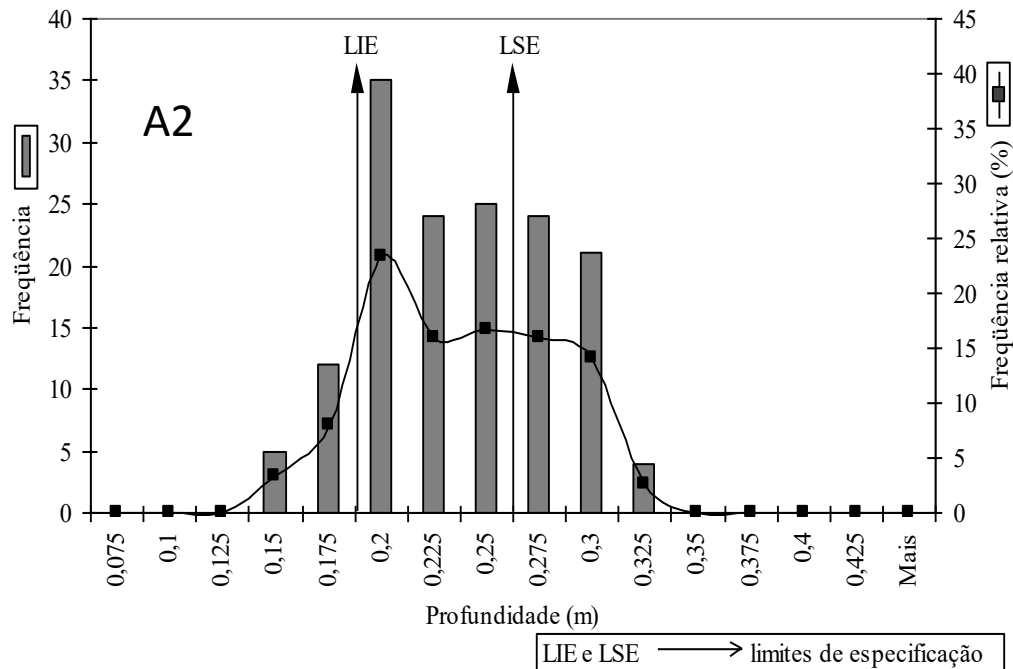
- Atividades que agregam valor
- Atividades que **não** agregam valor





## Operação de Escarificação

# QUALIDADE





## Tracking Agricultural Field Machinery to Predict, and Target Amelioration of Soil Structural Damage

Terence Richards  
Supervisor  
Sponsors

Engineering Doctorate programme  
Dr. Richard Earl  
E.P.S.R.C. and Massey Ferguson

The increase in size and weight of modern farm machinery raises concerns over the effects of increased mechanical loads imposed on soils. These loads can result in the soil becoming compact to the extent that crop yield is adversely affected.

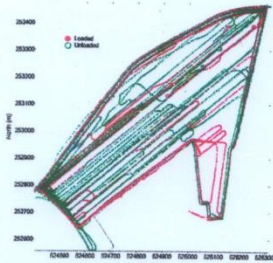
It is possible to generate maps showing areas of likely compaction, by recording all traffic movements within the field.

Mapping draught force during primary cultivations can assist in identifying areas where the top soil has been compacted.

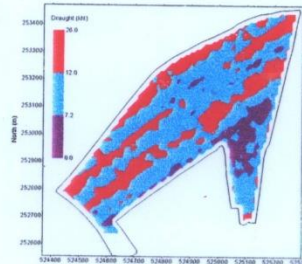


Simultaneous draught force and traffic mapping

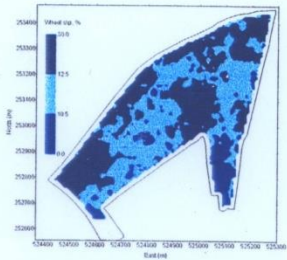
### Examples of traffic and cultivation maps



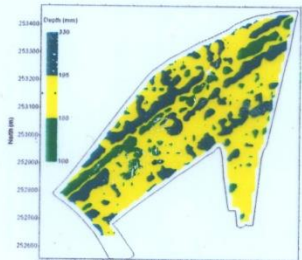
1. Grain carting map showing trailer load status



2. Draught force map from ploughing



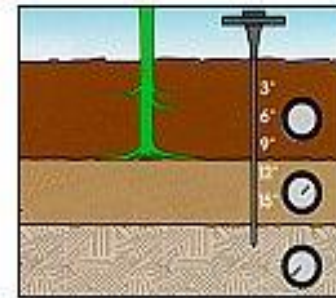
3. Wheel slip map from ploughing

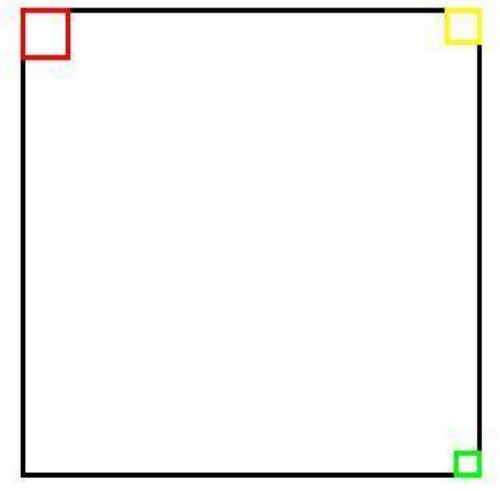
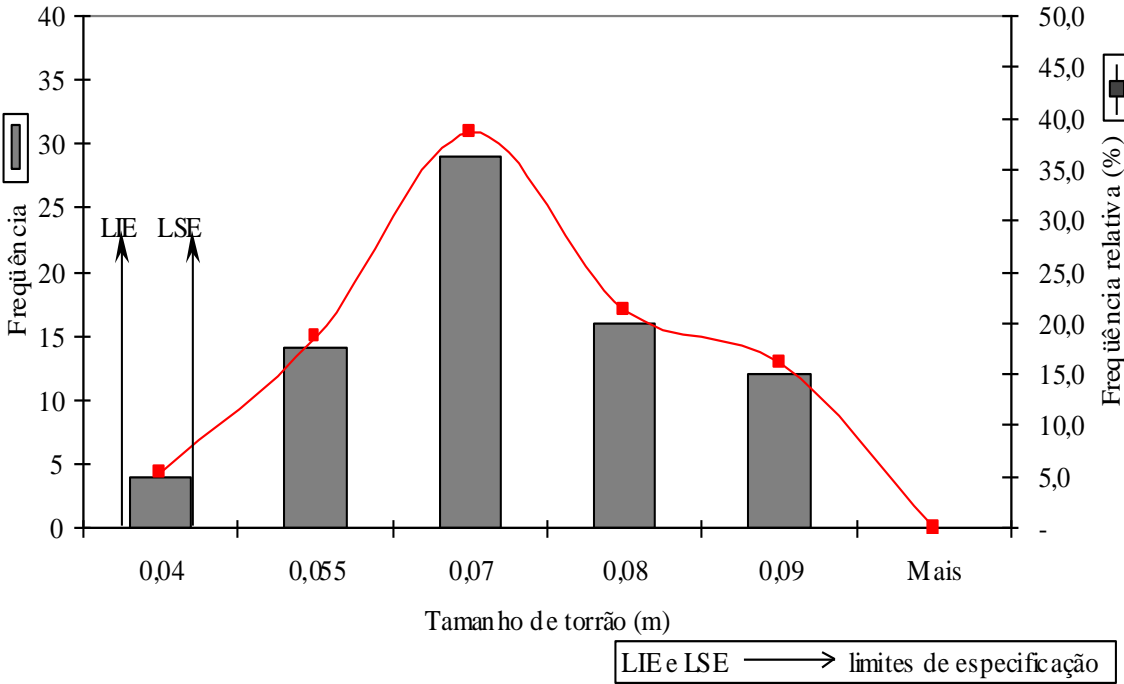


4. Working depth map from ploughing

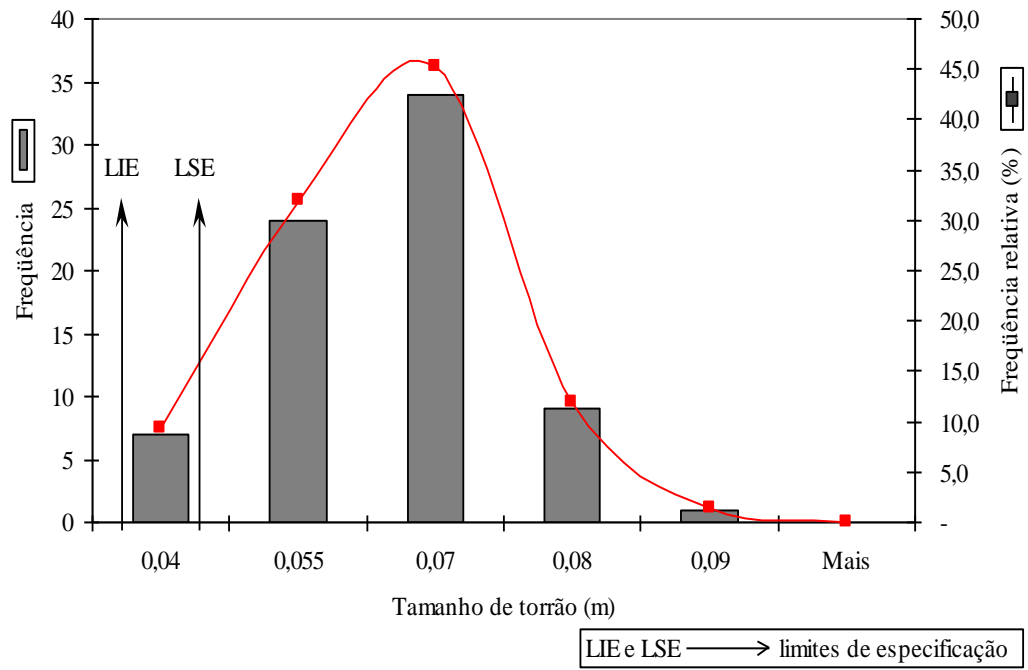
### Summary:

- A system has been developed to record and map all vehicle movements within the field, these maps can then be used to identify areas of the field likely to benefit from targeted subsoil amelioration.
- Maps can be produced of draught force, wheel slip and working depth, which may determine soil physical condition

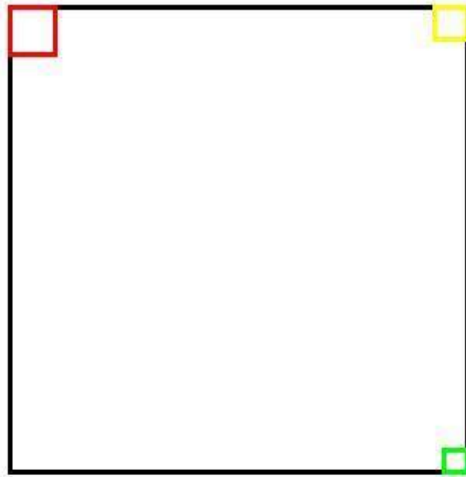




# Operação de gradagem







## Designing a sensing system to determine clod size distribution

Ismail Bogrekci  
Supervisor  
Sponsor

Doctorate of Philosophy programme  
Prof. R.J. Godwin  
Turkish Ministry of Education

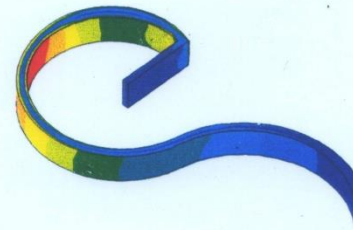
The main aim of this project is to develop the most accurate and economical system to monitor the clod size distribution of soil till for real time applications.

Objectives are:

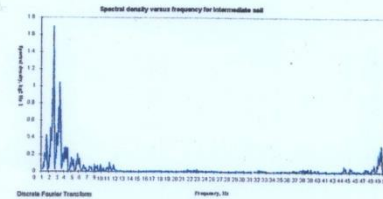
1. Design and develop the spring tine transducer to detect the different soil till
2. Design a visual sensing system to monitor the size distribution
3. Correlate both systems



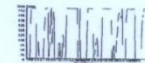
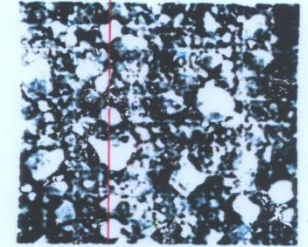
*Clod size sensing*



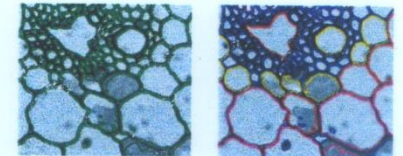
*1. Determination of strain gauge location on tine by using Finite Element Analysis*



*2. Discrete Fourier Transform of tine output in soil*



*3. Contrast enhancement technique*



*4. Blob analysis of the images*

### Summary:

Assessment of clod size distribution was conducted by both mechanical and visual systems. In the mechanical system a spring tine was instrumented with strain gauges. In the visual system, three techniques were used (Contrast enhancement, blob and edge detection). Spring tine frequency is inversely proportional to the clod size and amplitude is proportional to the clod size.

- Qualidade operacional da semeadura mecanizada de milho (*Zea mays* L.) em sistema plantio direto
  - Cobertura de aveia preta (*Avena strigosa* Schreb).



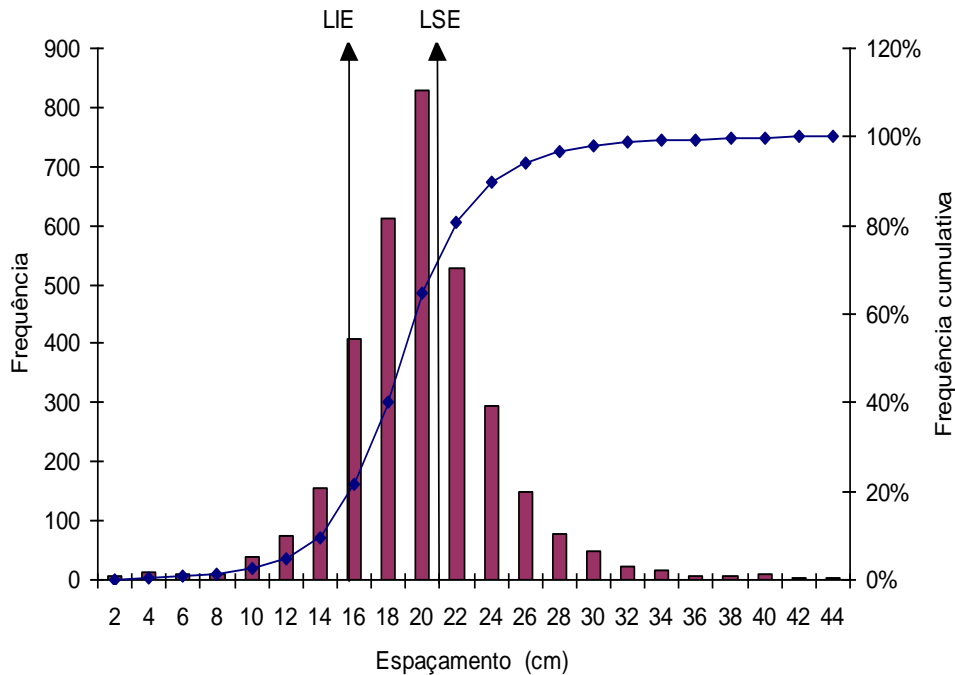
# INDICADORES E LIMITES

---

Indicador	LIE	LSE
Número de sementes por metro linear	5,3	5,6
Espaçamento entre sementes (cm)	16,2	20,6
Profundidade de sementes (cm)	3,0	5,0
Profundidade de adubo (cm)	8,0	12,0
Espaçamento entre passadas (cm)	75	85
Número de sementes encestadas	-	-
Número de sementes descobertas	-	-

---

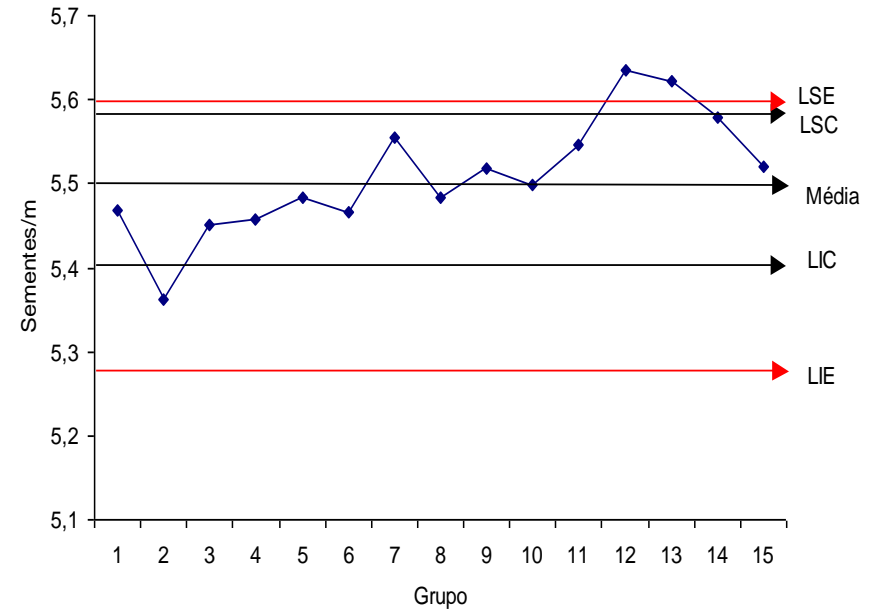




Histograma – espaçamento entre sementes.

- Maior ocorrência: 20cm (24,9%);
- 44,4% fora do intervalo de especificação:
  - 9,4% abaixo LIE;
  - 35,0% acima LSE.

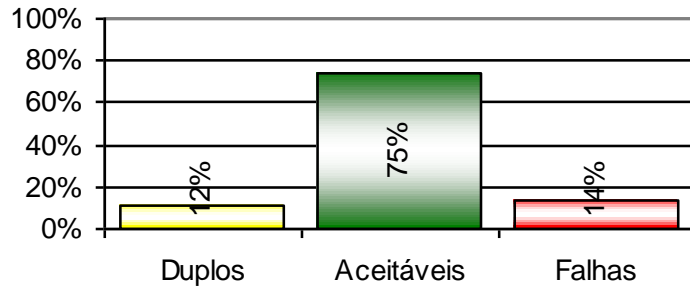
- Operação fora de controle;
- Tendência ascendente;
- 3 grupos fora dos LC;
- Possíveis causas externas (não-aleatórias).



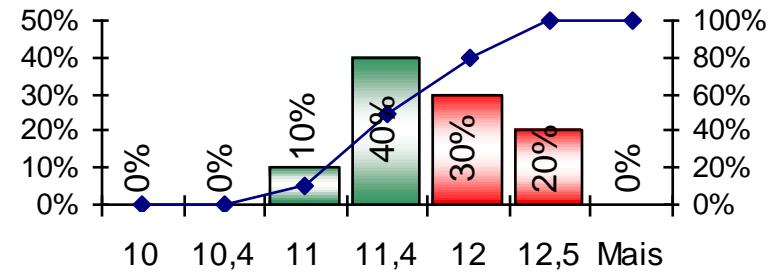
Carta de controle - número de sementes por metro linear.

# Indicadores de Pós-Plantio

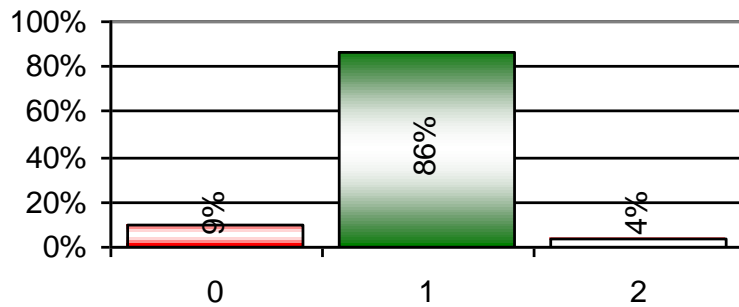
% Espaçamento



Emergência pl/m

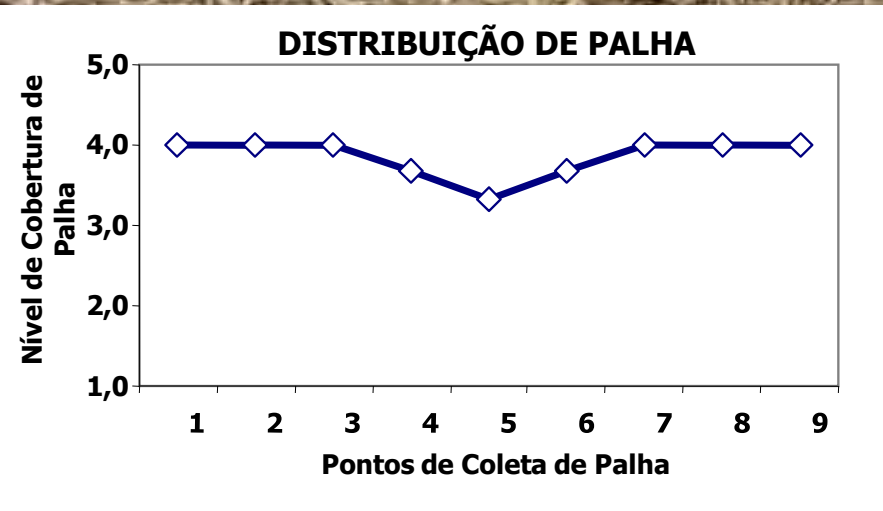


Estádio Vegetativo



Indicadores de qualidade de pós plantio de soja – Talhão 20





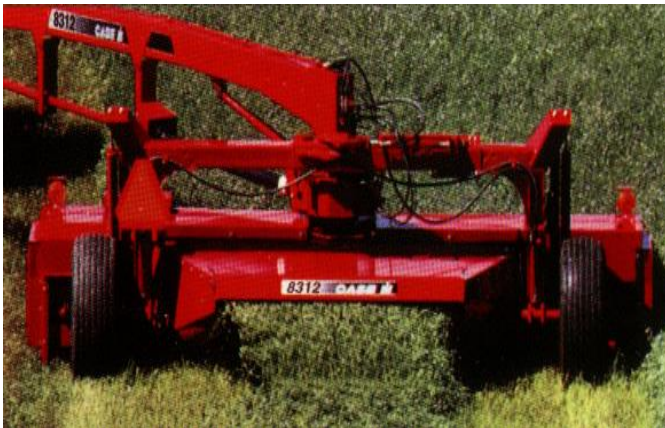
# *Colheita da forragem*

Indicadores e limites de especificação (padrões de qualidade):

---

<b>Operações</b>	<b>Indicadores</b>	<b>Limites de especificação</b>
<b>Sega</b>	- altura de corte	- entre 4 e 6 cm
<b>Enfardamento</b>	- N° de batidas/fardo - comp. dos fardos - distância entre fardos	- entre 12 e 14 - entre 1,18 e 1,22 m - entre 7 e 8 m

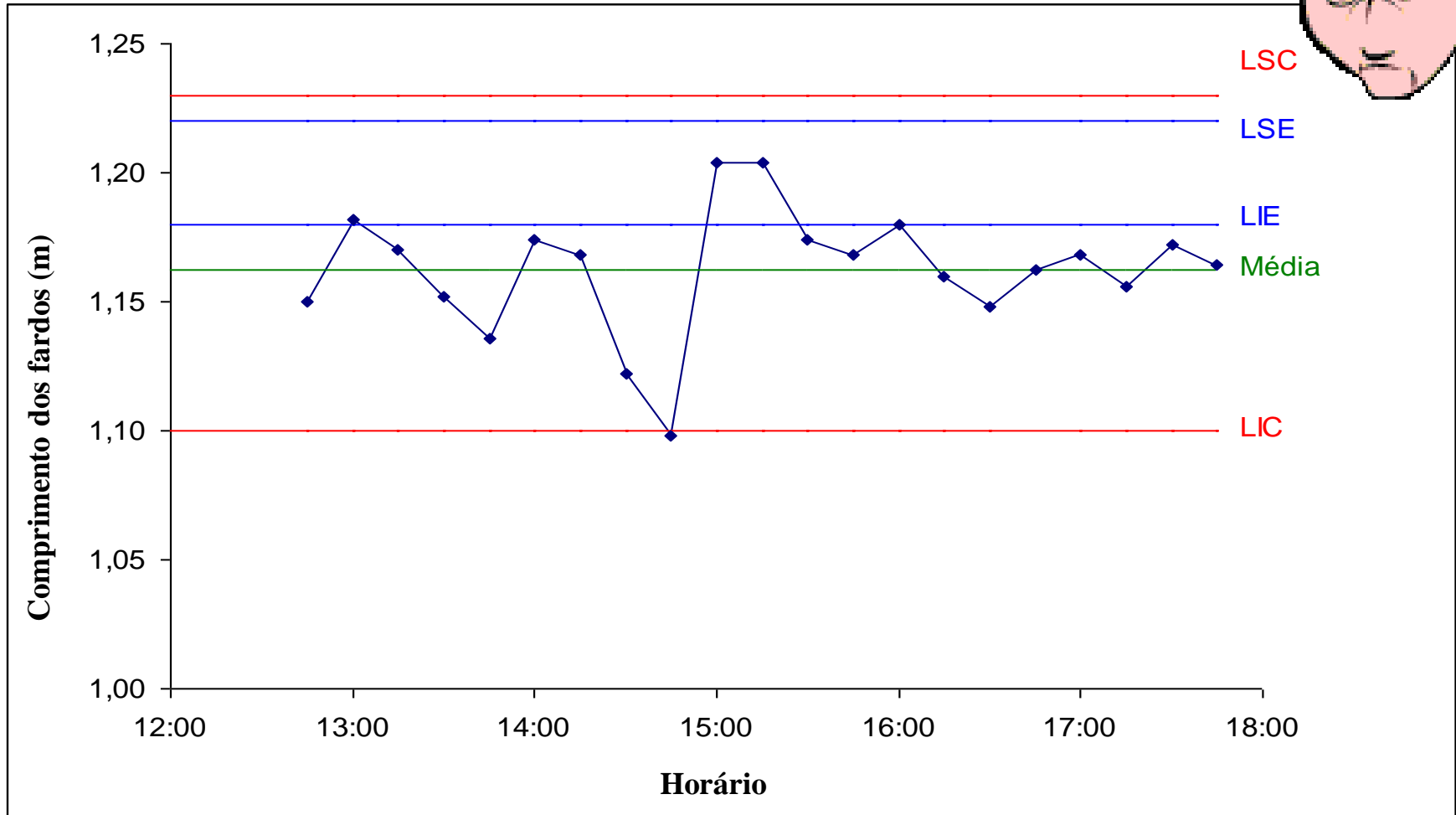
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**SEGA**

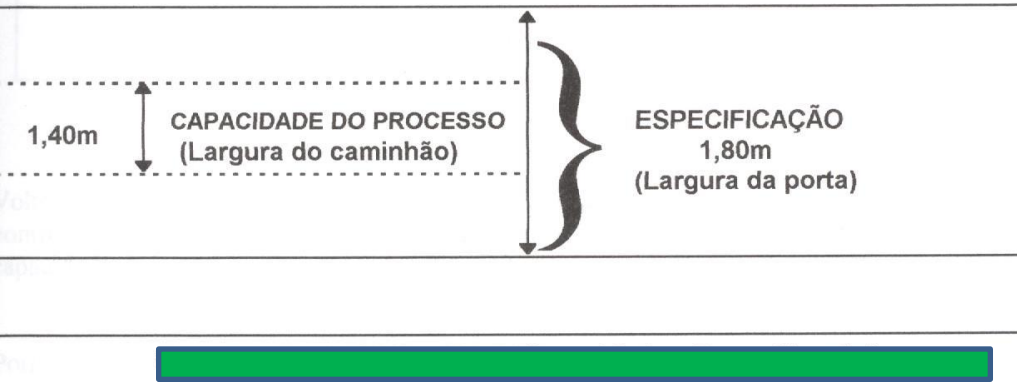


# Mensagem- Não adianta brigar!

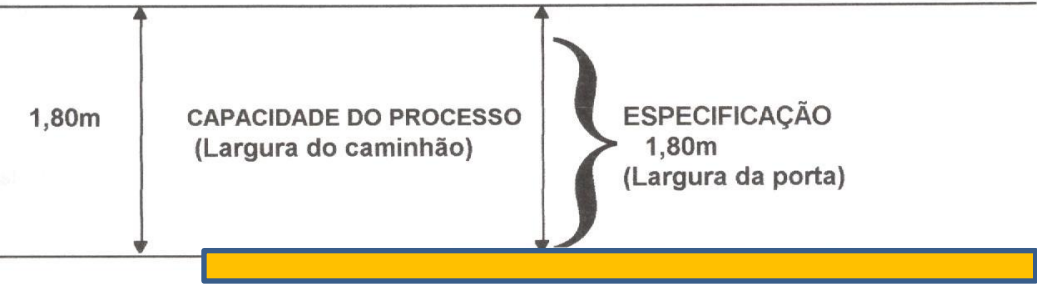




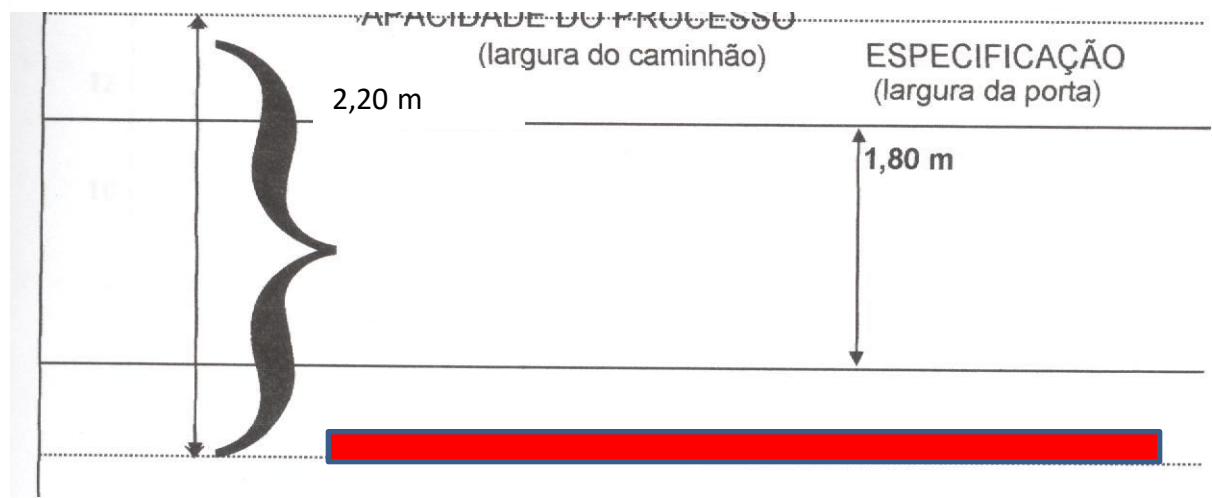
# CAPACIDADE DO PROCESSO



Processo verde:  
capacidade < especificação

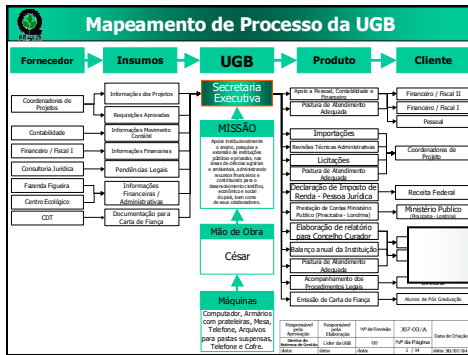


Processo amarelo:  
capacidade = especificação

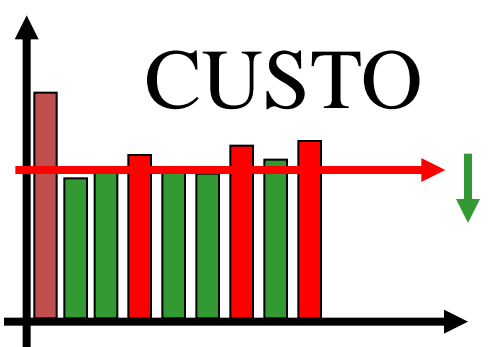
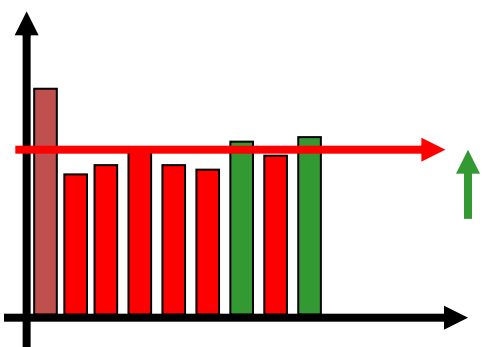
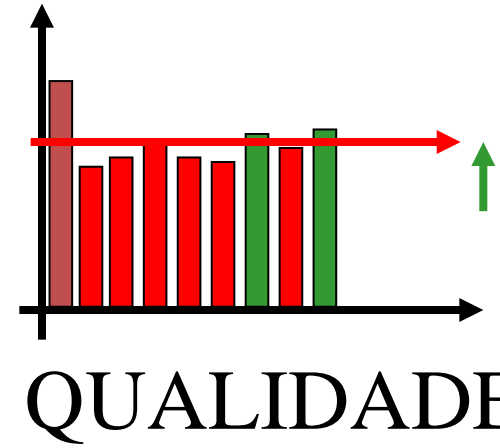


Processo vermelho:  
capacidade < especificação

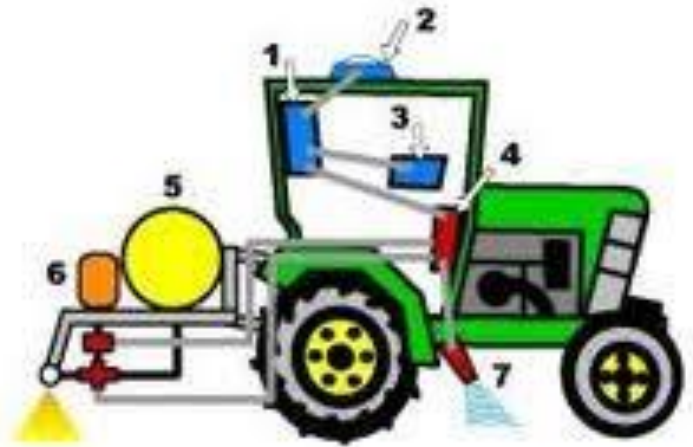
# PRODUTIVIDADE



FRATE	Nº da Revisão	Data da Revisão	Data da Criação	Nº do Documento
FRATE	Data	Data	Data	ADP-001
Título da Requisição	Título da Tarefa: Emissão de Relatório			
Requisição	Requisição da Qualidade: 100% da Ocorrência			
Índice	1	2	3	4
Índice	5	6	7	8
Índice	9	10	11	12
Índice	13	14	15	16
Índice	17	18	19	20
Índice	21	22	23	24
Índice	25	26	27	28
Índice	29	30	31	32
Índice	33	34	35	36
Índice	37	38	39	40
Índice	41	42	43	44
Índice	45	46	47	48
Índice	49	50	51	52
Índice	53	54	55	56
Índice	57	58	59	60
Índice	61	62	63	64
Índice	65	66	67	68
Índice	69	70	71	72
Índice	73	74	75	76
Índice	77	78	79	80
Índice	81	82	83	84
Índice	85	86	87	88
Índice	89	90	91	92
Índice	93	94	95	96
Índice	97	98	99	100



- Mapeamento de Processo
- Procedimentos Operacionais
- Controle: Indicadores
  - Produtividade
  - Qualidade
  - Custo



# AGRICULTURA DE PRECISÃO







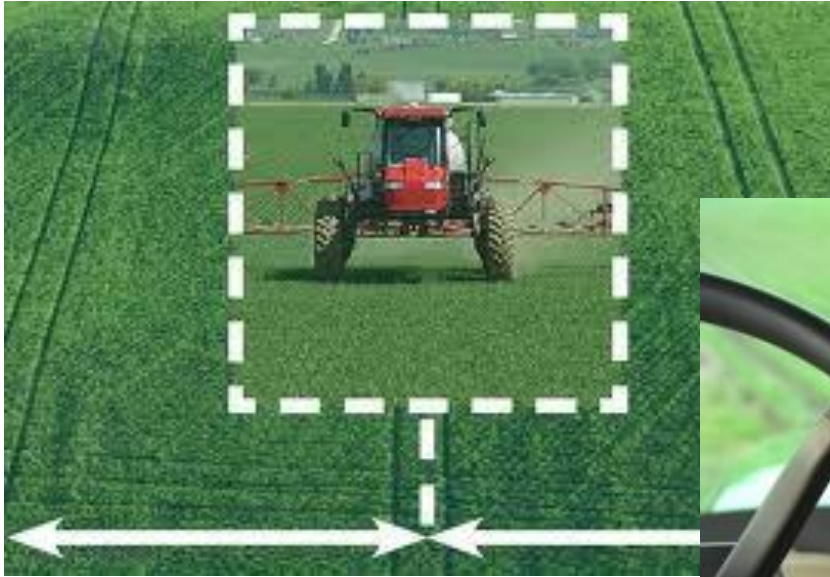
Amostragem de solo/folha georreferenciada

Identificação da variabilidade dos nutrientes

Recomendação de Calcário, N, P e K em TAXA VARIADA

Altimetria em 3D













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