



**Native**<sup>®</sup>  
*Products from nature*

## SUGARCANE AND WILDLIFE: A PRODUCTIVE PARTNERSHIP

Animals can't read and don't recognize manmade boundaries that separates production areas, access roads and environmental reserves.

The language wildlife understands is ecological: if there is shelter, food and conditions for reproduction, the species settle down. Or re-settle down, if territories occupied by human activities become biodiversity friendly once again.

Exactly what happens at **Native** farms, thanks to the conversion of traditional plantations into certified organic sugarcane.

Nowadays, at least **331** brazilian fauna species live there: **245** birds, **40** mammals, **27** amphibians and **19** reptiles. Not mentioning fishes, crutaceans and a multitude of invertebrates...

## A CONQUERED ALLIANCE

It wasn't simple to achieve the adequate conditions for wildlife to come back.

The animals were not released into **Native** farms. They came on their own, from 1987 on, because the sugarcane crops were not burned anymore, all chemicals were phased out, the living soil fertility was stimulated, the agricultural waste is now managed, native woods and wetlands were restored, among many other initiatives. All dependant on own investments in time, human and material resources to develop machinery, do research, try new experiments and train staff.

In 2002, Embrapa researchers began to monitor the wildlife reestablishment. And, with their orientation, **Native** adopted measures to restore the food chain and maintain the animals within the farms by providing conditions for the increase of their populations.

Without cages, without fences, with Science and consciousness.

To us, at **Native**, this is not a conservation policy alone. It is a productive partnership. And generates benefits to both parts.



### INVERTEBRATES

They are the food chain base and the closest bond with the sugarcane production. They assure the straw degradation after harvest and the soil fertility.



### MAMMALS

They wander in between the sugarcane lines as well as into the natural vegetation. Pumas and wild dogs seek shelter at the canebrake and their presence keep rodents and capibaras away, reducing their damage. Deers use the rural roads as pasture, keeping the grass nicely cut.



### REPTILES

Their elimination, by the fire used right before the harvest, was demanded by temporary workers for safety matters, in the eighties. Today, their abundance indicates that fire is phased out. And they also help to control rodents and snails.





## PREDATORS

They are the food chain top. Their presence indicates high biodiversity and environmental balance. The agroecological system ensures them enough prey and they control the potential agricultural pests population.



## BIRDS

They are the most diversified class, including preys, predators and specialists, like the black-and-white-hummingbird that feeds on spiders. They contribute with pollination and seed dispersion of native plants around the sugarcane plantations. They keep the cane free from harmful caterpillars, ants and termites.



## AMPHIBIANS

Their diversity means the wetlands, the water streams and the restored woods are healthy. Some species threatened by extinction were registered. They reduce the undesired larvae and insects populations.



## CRUSTACEANS AND FISHES

They are signals of good water quality. They help to control algae blooms and the water plants surplus.





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For further details on wildlife-Native partnership please see the website:  
[www.nativealimentos.com.br/biodiversidadeverde](http://www.nativealimentos.com.br/biodiversidadeverde)

At Native farms, the wildlife and production routines are compatible and mutually beneficial. The traditional canebrake conversion into the organic and certified production system, combined with an innovative management, allowed the wildlife comeback. The food chain was restored and now benefits the certified organic sugarcane.



### **The gain-gain outcomes include:**

- Potentiation of agricultural and environmental performances
- Living fertility recover and reduction in fertilization needs
- Increase in productivity and number of sugarcane harvests
- Native, spontaneous and planted vegetation regrowth acceleration, with more food and shelter for wildlife.
- Better pests and diseases natural control
- Increase in numbers of wildlife species (residents and visiting) and their populations
- Healthier products
- Environmental conservation
- Fauna and flora protected