



2022年第52期总375期

粮食和食物安全专题

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2022年12月26日

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▶ 前沿资讯

1 . Can We Trust AgTech With the Solution to Climate Issues? (我们能相信农业科技对气候问题的解决方案吗?)

简介: Digital technologies promise solutions such as biodiversity protection. Can we take their pledges at face value or are they too good to be true? With biodiversity declining at unprecedented rates and less than a decade remaining to avert the worst effects of climate change, world leaders and policymakers are on the hunt for new and innovative solutions. In the halls and meeting rooms of global COP conferences, digital technologies have been heavily promoted to address these interrelated threats to our ecosystem. At the recent COP27 climate conference in Egypt, the Forest Data Partnership—a global consortium co-ordinated by the World Resources Institute (WRI) in partnership with the U.S. Department of State, NASA, Google and Unilever—called for a “global alliance to unlock the value of land use data to protect and restore nature.” The WRI promoted its Land & Carbon Lab to measure carbon stocks associated with land use. Nature4Climate—a coalition of 20 environmental organizations—revealed a new online platform to help implement natural climate solutions. It also exhibited a report on the “nature tech market.” At the COP15 biodiversity conference in Montreal, NatureMetrics, a provider of nature intelligence technology, launched a new digital dashboard to enable standardized measurements of the health of ecosystems. Many, however, see such efforts as a dangerous push to get untried and untested corporate technologies accepted as “nature-positive solutions” in the Convention on Biological Diversity and climate negotiations. As researchers examining the role of technologies in biodiversity monitoring and protected area management, we find that these digital technologies have the potential to yield positive results, if co-developed and used ethically with Indigenous Peoples.

来源: modern farmer

发布日期: 2022-12-15

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/18/Csgk0G0j8imAUvzHAGiq4hCfBUU753.pdf>

2 . Meet the Modern Farmer Using New Zealand Pigs to Restore a Former Tobacco Farm (认识一下使用新西兰猪来恢复前烟草农场的现代农民)

简介: When Rachel Herrick bought a 47-acre farm in Cameron, NC, she had her work cut out for her. The soil was stripped of nutrients, dry after decades of tobacco farming. But Herrick was undeterred. Farming was in her roots, and with some work and regenerative practices, she knew she could change the land for the better. And she has, making gradual but steady progress over the last seven years. She even named her land Slow Farm. But she hasn't undertaken this transformation alone. Instead, she's had a team of helpers by her side: 25 roly-poly pigs, her secret weapon for soil health. Herrick keeps kunekune pigs, a breed domesticated in New Zealand—kunekune means “fat and round” in Maori—and they are perfect for the small farmer. The pigs happily chew their way through the broadleaf

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weeds that pop up across her fields, which other livestock won't touch. "They keep pasture systems balanced so that unpopular plants can't just take over," says Herrick. Herrick grew up working on her family's 60-acre farm in Maine, where they raised and sold beef, pork, poultry, eggs and produce. Like many farming families, her parents encouraged her to leave the business to go to college. After graduate school, she spent a decade pursuing a career in mixed media art before realizing that farming themes were at the forefront of her work.

来源: modern farmer

发布日期:2022-12-12

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/46/Csgk0Yf6qRWAQBGeAGfZv_MeHVQ725.pdf

3 . Black Sea Grain Initiative: Why the agreement is important for global food markets (黑海谷物倡议: 为什么该协议对全球粮食市场很重要)

简介: As of mid-November, over ten million tonnes of grains, oilseeds and other foodstuffs had been exported under the agreement, significantly easing pressure on regional markets and on Ukrainian farmers previously unable to move their products. Outside of Ukraine, the agreement has been particularly important for countries that are highly dependent on Ukrainian agricultural products such as those in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. Despite these successes, the agreement has been subject to much criticism from the start. Among other things, the Russian Federation has claimed that the deal would mainly benefit high-income countries. However, both European and MENA countries saw their maize imports increase dramatically after the signing of the agreement and receive roughly the same proportions as in 2021. Meanwhile, some of the poorest countries, in particular in Sub-Saharan Africa, received the same share as last year in wheat exports. In addition, about 150,000 tonnes of wheat have been exported through the World Food Programme to poor countries in the Horn of Africa and to Afghanistan.

来源: AMIS

发布日期:2022-11-09

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/18/Csgk0G0j_iGAG7r5AAefsS_oxtc853.pdf

➤ 科技报告

1 . Market Monitor December 2022 (2022年12月市场观察)

简介: With northern hemisphere grain and oilseed crops largely harvested, and the Black Sea Grain Initiative extended for another 120 days, market attention is shifting to growing conditions in the southern hemisphere. The third consecutive year of La Niña has prolonged drought conditions in Argentina, resulting in sharply reduced wheat production prospects relative to last year. By contrast, La Niña has resulted in abnormally wet conditions in Australia, which expects above-average wheat yields; however, concerns

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remain over the quality of the crop, which could impact prices for milling wheat. Planting progress for South American maize and soybeans are on pace, but it is still too early to tell whether yields will return to more normal levels after last year's drought-reduced production.

来源: AMIS

发布日期:2022-12-08

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/46/Csgk0Yf6rnmAabXYAC0s2mX4yJE745.pdf>

相关成果

1 . Global status of black soils (全球黑土的现状)

简介: Black soils are under threat. A new report by FAO provides strategic information about the distribution, state and management of black soils and can guide decision-making regarding the sustainable management and conservation of black soils. Black soils are carbon-rich and highly fertile soils known as the world's food basket due to the variability of crops they sustain. For decades, these fertile soils have been widely cultivated and have played a key role in global agricultural production of cereals, tuber crops, oilseed, pastures, and forage systems. In addition, black soils play an important role on climate change mitigation and adaptation. However, this black treasure is under threat. Because of land use change from natural grasslands to cropping systems, unsustainable management practices and excessive use of agrochemicals, most of the black soils have lost half of their soil organic carbon stocks and suffer from moderate to severe erosion processes, as well as nutrient imbalances, acidification, compaction and soil biodiversity loss.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2022-12-15

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/18/Csgk0G0j-I2AF-fRAAo0vVu1ucM685.pdf>