2023年第01期总376期

粮食和食物安全专题

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2023年1月2日

前沿资讯

1 .Somalia: FAO calls for fully funded, at-scale and sustained life-saving and livelihoods support to pull people from the brink of famine（索马里：粮农组织呼吁提供资金充足、大规模和持续的救生和生计支持，以使人们摆脱饥荒的边缘）

简介：From May to December 2022, under the Famine Prevention Scale-up Plan, FAO has reached more than 700 000 individuals across 35 districts with cash, more than 40 000 individuals with agricultural inputs such as seeds, animal feed and fertilizers, treated 11 million animals to support their survival and trucked 27 million litres of water to remote areas.Over $24 million in cash, alongside livelihoods assistance, has been provided to rural communities who are most exposed to famine.Furthermore, FAO plans to reach over a million more people in the coming months.Although FAO's appeal is expected to be 70 percent funded within the year, additional funds are still urgently needed to provide life-saving support through cash transfers in hard-to-reach and inaccessible rural areas, as well as to secure the main Gu season harvest, and ensure those who can plant receive inputs on time.

来源：FAO

发布日期:2022-12-20

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/19/CsgkOGOsVaGAZ-feABMnafQike8237.pdf

2 . Peatlands as climate tipping points（泥炭地是气候的转折点）

简介：When peat swamps dry out they can release large amounts of greenhouse gases. Because they react so sensitively to climate changes, they are important tipping points. A study published in Nature investigates how sensitively the carbon stored in peat reacts to environmental changes.Not only seas and oceans sequester carbon from the atmosphere, but also peatlands. They are considered to contain the largest terrestrial carbon stores. Plant remains, and thus carbon, that break down in areas covered with water are stored under oxygen-poor conditions as long as the peat remains covered with water. Peatlands, therefore, can only function as a carbon sink if the swamps do not dry out, for example as a result of climate change or due to human activities such as agriculture, peat mining or road construction.

来源：rural 21

发布日期:2022-11-25

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/47/CsgkOYgDADCAKFIcAA5R6Y9lhjA207.pdf

相关成果

1．Russia Extends and Tightens Fertilizer Export Quotas Through May 2023（俄罗斯延长和收紧化肥出口配额至2023年5月）

简介：The quota policy renewal, announced this week, is effective from January through May and totals nearly 11.8 million tonnes, which will be split among exporters. Certain nitrogen exports will be capped at a combined 5.87 million tonnes, with complex nitrogen fertilizer products limited to 4.9 million tonnes. The latest quota limits on nitrogen are tighter than the parameters issued in May 2022, which expire at the end of December. The quotas apply to shipments outside the Eurasian Economic Union — which comprises Belarus, Armenia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Russia.Fertilizer futures and physical prices had a muted response this week to Russia's updated export policy, with key futures contracts at the US Gulf coast and in Egypt continuing to fall, as shown in this Gro display. Global urea demand has retreated in the last couple of months and prices have been under pressure and continue to fall heading into the new year.

来源：Gro intelligence

发布日期:2022-12-24

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/19/CsgkOGOsUXuAdmkkAAeFGARM9JI117.pdf

2．Extreme Weather Is Fueling Produce Prices and US Food Price Inflation（极端天气助长农产品价格和美国食品价格通胀）

简介：Extreme weather conditions are driving the country's high produce prices, which in turn have been one of the major contributors to overall US food price inflation. And shipping point prices for some perishable produce items may continue to diverge from the US' Consumer Price Index (CPI) for food. Shipping point prices for some perishable produce items rose by as much as 375% in November as abnormal weather conditions this autumn wreaked havoc on supplies, particularly in California. The US' CPI for food rose a modest 0.7% from September to October, the US government's latest reported number. While it is typical for US produce prices to increase in the last quarter of the year as winter begins, some recent price jumps have been record breaking. Crops grown in California's Salinas Valley, often called "the Salad Bowl of America", down through Ventura County, a primary growing region for berries, lurched from an extended heat wave that triggered pest and disease outbreaks in September straight into abnormally cold weather, as seen in this display of growing conditions from Gro's Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture. Combined, these conditions stressed plants, leading to reduced yields and steep price spikes in produce staples, including romaine lettuce and strawberries.

来源：Gro intelligence

发布日期:2022-12-23

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/47/CsgkOYgDBmuAHmq_AAcaqQxhiCs534.pdf

3．Brazil's approach to low-carbon agriculture（巴西的低碳农业方针）

简介：With an area under cultivation of 10.46 million hectares, Mato Grosso is one of the

country’s largest soy-growing regions; around 100 cultivars are available, with around five per cent of them GMO-free materials. As is customary in the Federal State, the first growing season the rainy season from October to February, also known as safra is devoted to this crop, which is grown on 1,100 hectares. In the second growing season (February/March August/September, also referred to as safrinha), 750 hectares is dedicated to corn, while another 210 hectares is used for pastures for the 250 cattle. After the maize harvest, the cattle are kept on the harvested maize fields for three months. Signal grass (Brachiaria) is traditionally grown as cattle feed on the farm. In the tropics, it is a widespread grass family which produces a large mass of organic matter.Via the research and technology transfer project with Embrapa, one aspect the family farm is testing is the suitability of various plant communities for the production of straw for the next soybean season in the no-tillage system. Here, comparing Brachiaria brizantha cv. Piatã in monoculture, various combinations of the grass are examined with cowpea beans (Vigna unguiculata), sorghum, radish (Raphanus sativus L.), sunflower, pigeon pea (Cajanus cajan), buckwheat (Fagopyrum esculentum), finger millet (Eleusine coracana) and stylo (Stylosanthes guianensis). A second experiment focuses on improving pasture quality in an integrated crop-livestock system, in which growing maize in monoculture is compared with various combinations of Brachiaria ruziziensis, Crotalaria spectabilis, forrage sorghum, grain sorghum, stylo, pigeon pea, radish, buckwheat and niger (Guizotia abyssinica).“All the experiments start at Embrapa’s experimental field. The ones that have promising results then go to the farms,” explains Flávio Jesus Wruck, Deputy Head of Technology Transfer at Embrapa Agrossilvipastoril. The choice of species depends on the characteristics of the area and the historic of cultivation, and above all on the specific problems that need to be solved on the farm. Factors such as soil decompaction, nutrient uptake, nitrogen fixation or increase of soil organic matter are being analysed. With view to animal husbandry, factors such as nutrient content and digestibility of the forage or the reduction of soil nematodes are of interest.

来源： rural 21
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全文链接:
http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/19/CsgkOGOsSeqAP1AqACvmrPgLRmU836.pdf