粮食和食物安全专题

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➤ **前沿资讯**

1．Why Don't American Farmers Embrace Peasant Farming?（美国农民为什么不接受农民耕作？）

简介：The 2021 UN Declaration of Peasants Rights defines a "peasant" in part as anyone who practices "small-scale agricultural production for subsistence and/or for the market" as well as having "a special dependency on and attachment to the land." The farm in Normandy where I worked for six weeks was designated formally as a "paysan boulangerie." That farm is a collective, formed by friends who had worked together for many years in Switzerland. They don't own the land or the bakery, but they are the proprietors of their business, baking bread and making cheese to sell directly on the farm and at the Saturday market in town. In the bakery, mornings began with tea and toast and The Adventures of Tintin. Some evenings before the wheat harvest, we walked through the fields at dusk, crunching kernels between our teeth to check if they were ready yet. At various points during my stay, the two main farmers, Marie and Vincent, would lob advice at me. Vincent would tell me that it's better, in some ways, to rent the land you work. He explained that it was because he didn't have to pay for all of the things that needed to be fixed, he was more free financially because of it. (Importantly, the right to lease agricultural land in France is heavily regulated by the government, explaining why French farmland remains cheaper to buy or to lease than farmland in the rest of Western Europe and is still dominated by mid-sized family farms.) Marie would tell me that she felt liberated by working the land, with friends, doing what she loved, and that, while she couldn't travel as often or as far as someone with a more "conventional" job, she was free.

来源：modern farmer

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全文链接：

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/26/Csgk0GP2Nz2AeT4UAJQjWhxsxNo092.pdf

2．FAO publishes its first Global Assessment of Soil Carbon in Grasslands（粮农组织发布首个全球草原土壤碳评估报告）

简介：Rome- Improving management practices in grasslands— large areas covered with grass, especially used for animal grazing— can boost the capacity of soils as carbon sinks, and help countries reach their climate goals, according to a new report by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).After oceans, soils are the second largest carbon pool on Earth and they play an important role in global climate change due to the large amount of carbon currently stored in soil organic matter.The first FAO Global assessment of Soil Carbon in Grasslands measured the baseline of stocks of Soil Organic Carbon (SOC) — the carbon held within the soil that is measurable, expressed as a percentage by weight (gC/Kg soil)— in both semi-natural and managed grasslands and estimated their potential of SOC sequestration.The study found that if the SOC content in the 030 cm depth layer of available grasslands increased by 0.3 per cent after 20 years of the application of management practices that enhance soil organic carbon sequestration,

0.3 tonnes C/ha per year could be sequestered."Assessing the current state of grassland systems and their potential to sequester carbon in the soil is key to better understand the benefits of grassland services for food security, biodiversity conservation and climate change mitigation", says Thanawat Tiensin, Director of FAO's Animal Production and Health Division."This report provides a comprehensive analysis of the state of carbon stocks and potential offsets in grassland soils in the world. It can be also used as a baseline for future works to enhance soil carbon sequestration through sustainable grazing management", he adds.

来源：FAO

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全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/26/Csgk0GP3BciAG9BwABlGifu4gv4176.pdf

➤ 相关成果

1．It's Possible to Reduce Fertilizer Emissions by 80 Percent Before 2050（到2050年有可能将肥料排放量减少80%）

简介：Fertilizer. It's a major contributor of greenhouse gases, accounting for roughly two percent of global emissions and 10 percent of agriculture's environmental footprint. But now, a group of researchers from the U.K. has built a roadmap that quantifies the source of emissions and outlines what reduction methods are possible. The study, published in Nature Food, found that two-thirds of all greenhouse gas emissions take place after fertilizers are applied onto cropland, while one-third of emissions result from fertilizer production. A combination of technical, agricultural and policy interventions in both areas, however, could reduce emissions by as much as 80 percent by 2050, the study found.Researchers say increasing the efficiency of fertilizer use is the single most effective strategy to reduce emissions. Precision agriculture, the timing of application, using improved plant breeds that better utilize fertilizer and adopting improved irrigation methods are outlined as ways to reduce emissions by nearly 50 percent.

来源：modern farmer

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全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/54/Csgk0YhM8WuATdUUAGcZW-0sp3g710.pdf

2．Gro's 2023 US Planting Intentions Forecasts Are Coming In, Heavily Favoring Corn（Gro预测2023年美国种植意向偏向玉米）

简介：From the beginning of February, Gro's US Planting Intentions Models for corn, soybeans, wheat, and cotton generate daily national-level projections on planted acres, along with state and regional forecasts. The Models provide users with an early insight into the upcoming US crop supplies and farmers' input needs. Our acreage models' final acreage forecasts are available in early March, about three to four weeks before the USDA's

Prospective Plantings report's release. Unlike the USDA's report, which relies on farmer surveys to arrive at estimates of what farmers are expected to plant for the upcoming season, Gro's US Planting Intentions Models consider inputs ranging from the total viable farmland available to plant corn, soybeans, wheat, or cotton to the factors that change the opportunity cost between them. As the US is one of the world's largest agricultural producers globally, changes in US planting intentions impact crop supply and prices worldwide. Market participants can also use the models' state-level planting intention forecasts to predict regional demand for seeds, fertilizer, crop protection supplies, and machinery.

来源：Gro intelligence

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全文链接：

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/54/CsgkOYhNtVKATOxWAAkVvmsVkvk775.pdf

3．USDA Again Cuts Argentina Crop Prospects, Bringing Its Forecasts Closer to Gro Models（美国农业部再次下调阿根廷作物前景，使其预测更接近Gro模型）

简介：In its February WASDE report, the USDA trimmed an additional 10% from both Argentina corn and soybeans to 47 million tonnes and 41 million tonnes, respectively, for 2022/23, which refers to the local 2023/24 marketing year in Argentina. Since December, the USDA has cut the country's production outlook by 15% for corn and by 17% for soybeans. Argentina is the world's largest soybean meal exporter and second-largest corn exporting country. Gro's Argentina corn and soybean yield forecast models, which update daily, have pointed to significant declines since the season got underway in mid-December. Severe drought at the start of Argentina's growing season cut planting prospects and poor rainfall levels through mid-January have severely limited yield prospects. Late January rainfall has brought improved vegetative health levels for Argentina's crops, but gains are not yet strong enough to boost the yield outlook significantly. To monitor the Gro vegetative health index and Argentina's crop prospects in the coming weeks, view displays in Gro's Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture, weighted for Argentina's corn and soybean cropland areas.

来源：Gro intelligence

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全文链接：

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/26/Csgk0GP2_zSAUe-nAAsU3PaMPcc030.pdf