



2023年第16期总391期

粮食和食物安全专题

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1. 波恩气候变化会议

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. (国际观察) 全球粮农事业发展的中国贡献

简介: 受到地缘冲突、极端天气等多重因素影响,当前全球粮食安全面临严峻挑战,最新发布的《全球粮食危机报告》指出,2022年全球58个国家和地区约2.58亿人面临严重粮食不安全问题,远高于2021年53个国家和地区1.93亿人的水平。贝尔哈桑指出,长期冲突、气候变化、经济放缓和衰退是全球饥饿和粮食不安全的主要诱因,据初步估计,全球营养不足人口在2022-2023年度可能增加800万到1300万,增长最明显的是亚太地区,其次是撒哈拉以南非洲地区、近东和北非地区。在这样严峻的背景下,国际社会愈加期待与中国和粮农组织在全球发展倡议、共建“一带一路”等框架下加强合作,共同建设更高效、更包容、更有韧性和可持续的农业粮食体系,努力推动实现2030年可持续发展目标。贝尔哈桑说,粮农组织—中国南南合作计划将继续协助发展中国家,为全球减贫、应急响应、农业粮食体系转型,以及到2030年实现粮食安全、改善营养状况贡献力量。

来源: 新华社

发布日期:2023-07-02

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yj5sAKAdei8AB_FU5nNh-A517.pdf

2. Cuts in official development assistance would be disastrous(削减官方发展援助将是灾难性的)

简介: Not only has the number of armed conflicts more than doubled since 2010, but as a result of the climate crisis, the number of extreme weather events has drastically risen, too. These are two of the reasons why the Sustainable Development Goals now seem hardly achievable by 2023, half-time regarding Agenda 2030. Therefore, according to Mathias Mogge, more has to be invested in the poorest countries, and especially in their rural regions. Mogge maintains that the development of social security systems needs to be supported and that both combating the effects of global warming and adapting to a changing climate require greater efforts. He says that human rights in agricultural supply chains have to be observed and that women must at last be enabled to contribute at eye level to planning and implementing development strategies. “The Federal Government has already formulated strategies and benchmarks for many of these demands. Now the political will has to be there at all levels to really put these targets into practice. We must at last walk the talk!” the Welthungerhilfe Secretary General demands.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-06-28

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GShmR6AJYNzAA1qy4QU1fE708.pdf>

3. Swiss International cooperation – Annual Report 2022(瑞士国际合作-2022年年度报告)

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简介: The year 2022 was replete with major challenges: climate disasters, the war of aggression against Ukraine, as well as energy and food crises. Switzerland's engagement made an important contribution to efforts to overcome these pressing issues. The Swiss International Cooperation Annual Report 2022 has compiled the key stories, facts and figures from this year. The war of aggression against Ukraine has created enormous challenges for the people living there as well as for the entire world. Switzerland responded immediately to the outbreak of the war by providing effective aid targeting food security, water, healthcare and protection needs, reports the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) in a recent press release. The situation was further compounded by the continuing global impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the climate emergency, rising energy prices, food shortages and inflation. Because of these multiple crises, international cooperation efforts have needed to be flexible in order to adapt quickly to the rapidly changing context. The SDC and the State Secretariat for Economic Affairs (SECO) have a variety of instruments and structures which they can use depending on their different needs, SDC points out.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-06-27

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yj4UauAFBF5AAIT5RvL3ro111.pdf>

4. Farming by Committee: How We Organize Our Agroforestry co-op(委员会农业: 我们如何组织我们的农林合作组织)

简介: It wasn't always my intention to farm in a group. But as a first-generation farmer and millennial, land access has been a challenge. When offered the opportunity to raise organic and pastured livestock by our community land trust, I accepted the responsibilities of stewardship of this clay-rich slope in Northeast Missouri. This hillside wears the scars of over-cultivation, overgrazing, compaction and erosion, with its west face battered by gullywasher storms and relentless, soil-shifting gales. Agriculture has not always been such a lonely activity. From historical subsistence farming to the feudal practice of managing commons, and all the way up to modern examples of worker-owned co-operatives such as Humble Hands Harvest, Diggers' Mirth Collective Farm and perpetual purpose trusts such as Perennial Promise Grower's Coop, growing food has long been performed as an essentially co-operative endeavor. Still, I toiled alone for more than a decade, determined to tackle this undertaking myself. This agrarian life often feels like a struggle for control with land, climate, pests and economies. It has led me to places of deep stubbornness, sometimes outright unwillingness to accept the help I need. That old stereotype of the tenacious, independent farmer has proven true—unfortunately, for my own well-being at times.

来源: modern farmer

发布日期:2023-06-26

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GShlc2ActozAJu1uqKdI0U398.pdf>

5. Welcome to the Next Generation of Agricultural Drones(欢迎来到下一代农业无人机领域)

简介: After 32 years as an assistant paralegal, Tracye Beer is launching a new career—as an agricultural drone pilot. When the 57-year-old lost her job back in February, she wanted to prioritize spending more time on her family’s fourth generation farm near Guymon, in the Oklahoma panhandle. As an experienced flier who’d obtained her sport pilot’s license back in high school, seeing drones at an agricultural training seminar “really piqued my interest,” she recalls. Beer realized that unmanned aerial spraying systems (UASS), designed to haul and disperse tanks of herbicide, fertilizer and seeds across vast fields, could fill a job once reserved for large-rig ground sprayers and crop dusters. Using her family’s 3,000-acre corn, wheat and grain fields as a training ground, “it was the perfect opportunity to explore something new,” she says—and help wean the farm off conventional spraying methods. In addition to making operations more efficient, spray drones lighten the environmental impacts of agriculture through precise aerial applications and a drastically lighter footprint. And they’re also helping farmers boost their bottom line while luring a fresh crop of tech- and aviation-minded peers into a shrinking profession.

来源: modern farmer

发布日期:2023-06-19

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GShkueAAZupAMgeUe1QxU4708.pdf>

6. Prospective Farmers Face Big Barriers to Entry. This Apprentice Program Wants to Set a New Standard(未来农民面临着巨大的进入壁垒，学徒计划希望树立新标准)

简介: Sam Rose is worried about the future of farming. The farmer with Four Corners Community Farm in Red Hook, NY points to the rate of aging farmers and the number of farms decreasing due to consolidation. “At some point, I think if we do not get another generation of farmers, we will have difficulty feeding ourselves,” he says. It’s one of the reasons he signed on to be a mentor farm in the Glynwood Center for Regional Food and Farming’s newly expanded farm apprentice program. Across the country, this vital and demanding profession is approaching a watershed moment. According to the USDA, the average age of farmers has risen to 57.5 years. Climate change poses threats to conventional methods of farming. Land access is limited by availability and cost. Glynwood, in Cold Spring, NY, part of the Hudson Valley, is working to confront these considerable challenges through a farm apprentice program geared at training young farmers for a more sustainable and inclusive farming future. Since 1997, the organization has built a reputation of ensuring that the Hudson Valley is a region defined by food, where farming thrives. Its apprentice program, begun in 2008, has a successful track record: Two-thirds of alumni are still farming and more than 80 percent are working in the broader food system, including food justice, sovereignty, education or policy.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yj4RC-AB8wdAMEffUHDWNc174.pdf>

7. Argentina's Wheat Crop Threatened by Lingering Drought(阿根廷小麦作物受到持续干旱的威胁)

简介: Argentina is the second-biggest wheat producer and exporter in the Southern Hemisphere, after Australia, and plays an outsize role in global supplies because its crop helps to fill a gap after Northern Hemisphere countries' wheat has been sold. In addition, US dollar-denominated agricultural exports are vital to Argentina's economy to service international debt and pay for imported products, the price of which has increased as the peso has weakened. Food prices in Argentina have soared more than 450% since the start of 2020, according to Gro's Agricultural Price Inflation Application. Drought readings in Argentina's main wheat growing provinces are at their second-highest level in nearly 20 years, as seen in this Gro Drought Index display, weighted for area planted to wheat using Gro's Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture. Similarly dry growing conditions last year slashed Argentina's wheat yields by 33% year over year, and production dropped 43%.

来源: Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-05-25

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSI9jCAMxNOAAfyLjuIs4E982.pdf>

8. Russia Agrees to Extend Ukraine Grain Export Accord(俄罗斯同意延长乌克兰粮食出口协议)

简介: July wheat traded down 4.75% and corn traded down 4.5% intraday on the Chicago Board of Trade (CBOT) Wednesday after Russia said it would extend its participation in the Black Sea Grain Initiative, reminding farmers, traders, and procurement managers of just how volatile the situation in the war-torn region has become. The Black Sea Grain Initiative, which has been extended for an additional two months, has been critically important in restoring Ukrainian grain flows to the world by creating a safe transit corridor from the war-torn country, as Gro highlighted here. Plenty of uncertainty around global wheat production and trade remains, especially in the Black Sea, since 2023/24 grain crops are far from settled. Because of lower planted area, wheat production in both Russia and Ukraine is forecast to be lower despite higher predicted yields, as shown by Gro's Black Sea Wheat Yield Models.

来源: Gro intelligence

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yj4VQuAXdDRAAg8zKdymp4619.pdf>

学术文献

1. “虫口夺粮”保安全：风险威胁及应对策略——基于病虫害风险对粮食安全潜在影响的模拟分析

简介：科学评估与预测病虫害对粮食安全的潜在影响，对于制定有效的病虫害风险管控措施，确保粮食稳产增产意义重大。基于中国农业产业模型(CASM),模拟分析了高、中、低风险以及不同防控措施强度组合情景下病虫害风险对我国粮食安全的潜在影响。研究表明：1)随着病虫害致灾因子危险性加剧，按照“十三五”防控水平，水稻、小麦、玉米三大粮食作物减产损失有扩大风险，粮食产量损失率将由2016—2020年的2.13%提高到2.58%。高风险低防控情景下，“口粮绝对安全”甚至无法得到有效保障；2)经过科学防控，挽回的粮食直接经济损失大于防控成本。高风险情景下，不同防控措施下挽回的粮食经济损失为4 512~5 056亿元，大于当前防控成本(179亿元);3)转基因抗虫玉米产业化是玉米降低病虫害危害、节约农药成本的重要措施之一。预计种植转基因抗虫玉米可使得病虫害造成损失率从2.2%下降到1.0%,同时可节约60%农药成本。综上，为有效应对病虫害高发频发对粮食安全的不利影响，最大限度降低粮食病虫害减产损失，本研究建议尽快开展病虫害粮食危害损失评估与预测分析、提升重大病虫害疫情监测预警能力、加快推进生物科技创新和产业化应用、强化智能植保技术的开发与应用以及积极参与全球生物安全治理。

来源：中国知网

发布日期：2023-07-03

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSi-q0AINHVAAkK4aPdPko635.pdf>

2. Measuring human experiences with water to inform policy and practice(衡量人类用水的经验，为政策和实践提供信息)

简介：The utility of experiential indicators has a historical precedent. Throughout the 20th century, food insecurity was almost exclusively conceptualised in terms of food production and availability. The number of calories available per capita, calculated using food balance sheets, was a primary nutrition indicator. But such national-level measures masked inequities at sub-national levels. Further, these measures poorly predicted food insecurity risk in many settings, with malnutrition persisting in regions with high food availability. Near the turn of the century, experiential food insecurity measures were developed to provide a more complete picture of the global food crisis. These experienced-based tools, which capture dimensions of food access, quality and use, have received widespread recognition and helped demonstrate that food insecurity is a prevalent issue. The tools have also been used to identify at-risk groups and inform the creation of more effective strategies for reducing the burden of malnutrition. In fact, progress toward Sustainable Development Goal 2 zero hunger is tracked using experiential food insecurity data. The water sector is undergoing a similar change. Most international agencies, researchers and public health practitioners currently measure drinking water service availability by counting the number of users connected to a piped network or estimating the proportion of the population that

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relies on open-water sources like lakes and rivers, which have a high risk of contamination. Findings generated from this work have expanded our understanding of the global water landscape, but other key dimensions of water security that can be targeted to improve livelihoods, health and well-being have historically been overlooked. In 2017, a team of over 40 researchers developed the Water Insecurity Experiences (WISE) Scales to concurrently capture all salient aspects of water insecurity, or the inability to reliably access safe water for all domestic uses. The household- and individual-level tools take fewer than three minutes to implement and provide a human voice to water insecurity. Participants are asked to report how frequently they experienced twelve water-related issues, ranging from worrying about not having enough water to going to sleep thirsty, in either the prior four weeks or one year. Resultant scores can be examined in their continuous form or dichotomised to compare differences between those who are experiencing substantial water insecurity relative to those who are not.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GShm7KAeaLdABX16xAp7iY894.pdf>

3. “四维协进”：调动农民种粮积极性的制度建构

简介: 调动农民种粮积极性是维护国家粮食安全、实现乡村振兴的基础。在全面梳整相关文献并对农民种粮积极性进行调研分析的基础上,发现“农业生产风险高收入低、农村缺少良好生活环境、农民种粮缺少稳定生存保障、社会主要矛盾发生变化、基层政府缺乏有效精准服务”是导致农民种粮积极性不高的重要因素。因此,立足“三农”实际,建构推动农业发展的基础性制度、加速农村繁荣的推进性制度、促进农民稳定的保障性制度、激励政府发力的考评监督制度——“四维协进”的系列化制度体系,对激发和调动农民的种粮积极性具有重要的时代价值。

来源: 中国知网

发布日期:2023-06-28

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yj5seGAeyrsAAbPiT18-Ms806.pdf>

4. 国际大粮商掌控模式分析

简介: 新时期分析国际大粮商的发展趋势及掌控模式,对于培育本土跨国粮商、保障我国粮食安全具有重要指导意义。随着宏观环境的变化,国际大粮商呈现“经营范围多元化、主体类型多样化、新粮商异军突起”等三大发展趋势;掌控模式也不断调整完善,既掌控前端粮源,又掌控后端食品;既掌控关键节点,又掌控产业链条;掌控即立足现在,又引领未来。我国本土粮商国际化道路总体尚处在初级阶段,应充分吸取国际大粮商的成功发展经验,提高自身掌控力,服务国内粮食保供稳市工作。

来源: 中国知网

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http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSi_P2ALFGiAAkDqTZ6ZKo551.pdf

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➤ 相关成果

1. New study shows dominant influence of climate on vegetation(新研究表明气候对植被的主导影响)

简介: An international research team has succeeded in proving that whether regions in Africa are covered by forest or savannah depends mostly on climatic factors. The study thus confirms the dominant role of climate in the formation of global vegetation patterns. The study on “Limited climatic space for alternative ecosystem states in Africa” resulted from a close collaboration between plant ecologists at the University of Bayreuth in Germany and research partners in Norway and South Africa. "Our studies on the distribution of forests and savannahs in Africa show a dominant influence of climate on vegetation. The findings therefore strengthen the assumption that scientifically well-founded forecasts relating to climate change are a reliable basis for correctly assessing imminent changes in ecosystems and vegetation not only in Africa, but also in other regions of the world," says first author Professor Steven Higgins, Chair of Plant Ecology at the University of Bayreuth. Higgins adds: "Climate research and plant ecology can jointly contribute to the development of appropriate measures in nature conservation and environmental protection, but also in agriculture and forestry, to adapt to the changes in the plant world that are already foreseeable today." The study was published in “Science” in June. In the study the authors warn against measures that underestimate the influence of climate on vegetation. For example, efforts are currently underway to reforest savannah regions in Africa so that forest areas can sequester CO₂ from the atmosphere. Underlying these climate change mitigation plans is the assumption disproved by the new research that forests and savannahs are vegetation types that can occur under the same climatic conditions.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yj4TICAF42qABASNHlseHA319.pdf>

2. Farmers are Struggling With Climate Change, but Yields Continue to Rise. What’s Going On?(农民正在努力应对气候变化，但产量继续上升，这是怎么回事?)

简介: The United States saw record yields across the board in 2021 at 894 pounds per acre—a 21-percent increase from the year before—according to the USDA. Yields were down slightly from those record figures in 2022, but they were still above average. Crop production has improved by multiple metrics, says Ariel Ortiz-Bobea, an applied economist who studies the impact of climate change on agriculture at Cornell. “What you really want to know is how all the outputs are growing relative to the inputs [such as water and fertilizer],” he says. “That gives you a measure of how productive you are.” Even by this measurement, agricultural productivity is on the rise, says Ortiz-Bobea, citing USDA data.

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Farm output is even outpacing population growth, he says, meaning farmers are still producing more than enough to feed everyone in the United States. But researchers wonder how long those technologies and innovations can stay ahead of a warming world. A 2021 Cornell study, for example, found that farmers have lost seven years of productivity growth over the last 60 years because of climate change. Ortiz-Bobea notes climate change decimated cropland in parts of the global south, leading to widespread malnutrition and mass migration, and he hopes the struggles in those regions are not a harbinger of what is to come in the United States as the world grows hotter and dryer.

来源: modern farmer

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全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yj4SEaAblalAJmNmYH5_1g556.pdf

3. GIZ project 'Food Security and Enhanced Resilience' – nutrition is not just a women's issue (GIZ项目“粮食安全和增强韧性”——营养不仅仅是女性的问题)

简介: When women have control over the resources of a household and manage the income, this usually leads to a more balanced and healthier diet for the family. But often, the decision-making power lies with the men. How can this gender inequality be addressed? Women and girls are more frequently affected by all forms of malnutrition. Therefore, food security measures must be primarily geared towards reinforcing this target group. However, many interventions to empower women often fail to adequately address the underlying roots of gender inequalities. Men usually have decision-making power and control over household resources. Moreover, they often purchase consumer goods and food on the market and manage the family's income. In addition to promoting the human right to adequate food, the Global Project 'Food Security and Enhanced Resilience' run by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH thus focuses on promoting gender awareness and transformation concepts. Men are directly targeted as indirect beneficiaries in project implementation. The inclusion of men and other household members (e.g. grandparents, mothers-in-law, etc.) is hence an essential prerequisite for sustainable change in dietary diversity and hygiene habits in the household. Several previously established interventions show that the integration of men is central to sustainably addressing gender roles and stereotypes, empowering women and thus creating a solid foundation for achieving project objectives. Gender transformation approaches must be enshrined in the structure of the programme. Furthermore, the measurability of behavioural changes must be improved and assured in order to verify the effects of these measures. The following project examples are intended to illustrate some of the implemented concepts.

来源: rural 21

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GShnmiAOFWRAA8UqUEcWs4637.pdf>

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4. European Wheat Crop Health Deteriorates Amid Scant Rainfall(欧洲小麦作物健康状况因降雨不足而恶化)

简介: In France, the EU's largest wheat producer, growing conditions in areas planted to wheat have deteriorated rapidly, as shown by the Gro Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture application, which can be weighted to highlight conditions for specific crops and regions. Accumulated precipitation so far this year is 50% below the 10-year average in France's wheat growing regions, as seen in this Gro Navigator display. As a result, since mid-May Gro's Vegetative Health Index weighted for France's wheat has fallen sharply and is currently in line with the depressed levels seen in 2022, when successive heat waves knocked French wheat production back by 5% year over year. In addition, soil moisture readings for France's wheat have declined to the low levels seen at this time last year. And a steady rise in the Gro Drought Index over the past two weeks has pushed it to the third-highest drought reading in the past two decades.

来源: Gro intelligence

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yj5reiAQ8lKAAcJkkH8QJo962.pdf>

5. Wheat Prices Gyrate on Ukraine Dam Destruction and Australia Production Forecast(小麦价格因乌克兰大坝破坏和澳大利亚产量预测而波动)

简介: Reduced Ukrainian planted area coupled with lower yields, as shown by Gro's Ukraine Wheat Yield Forecast Model will weigh on the 2023/24 harvest. Ukraine's wheat production is estimated to decline by 21% year over year, to 16.5 million tonnes, while exports are projected to drop 33%, to 10 million tonnes. In addition, there's been no letup in Russia's saber rattling surrounding the Black Sea Grain Initiative, which was extended last month for an additional two months. The Initiative has been critically important in restoring Ukrainian grain flows to the world by creating a safe transit corridor from the war-torn country, as Gro highlighted here. In Australia, the expected onset of El Niño is expected to have a sizable negative impact on the country's wheat production, following three straight years of bumper harvests. The 2023/24 crop is currently being planted and ABARES projects a 30% year-over-year drop in production to 26.2 million tonnes. Gro's machine learning-based Australia Wheat Yield Forecast Model, which provides estimates for in-season yields at the sub-state level, will go live for the season in late June. The model uses weather, vegetation health, and soil data, along with various other environmental features to continuously forecast final end of season yields.

来源: Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-06-07

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GSi-OKAdt3DAAev-zErc4k903.pdf>

6. Dry Conditions Spread Across US Corn Belt, Prompting Yield Concerns(干旱条件蔓延到美国玉米带，引发产量担忧)

简介：The Gro Drought Index, weighted for corn growing regions using Gro's Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture, has moved steadily higher starting around May 23. In addition, soil moisture readings aggregated for US corn growing areas are at their lowest levels since 2012. Some 76% of the Corn Belt is currently experiencing excessive dryness, according to the Gro Drought Index, which measures drought on a scale of 0, or no drought, to 5, or exceptional drought. Nearly half the Corn Belt is in some degree of drought, with readings of between 1.5 and 5 on the Gro Index. An additional 30% of the Corn Belt is facing "abnormal dryness," or 0.5 to 1.49 on the index. The Gro Drought Index, which updates daily, provides high-resolution drought readings across the globe down to the district, or county, level.

来源：Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-06-03

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yj5q66AbxBIAAcPd4y6900296.pdf>

7. Spain's Drought Threatens to Push Up EU Food Prices(西班牙干旱有可能推高欧盟食品价格)

简介：Spain's parched soils and intense drought are afflicting a broad range of crops and threatening to drive food prices higher in many EU countries. So far this year, cumulative rainfall in Spain is less than one-fourth of the 10-year average, as shown in Gro's Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture. The Gro Drought Index (see chart below) shows "extreme" drought levels across the region's croplands — the highest recorded reading in at least two decades — while soil moisture levels are the lowest since at least 2010, as seen in this Gro Navigator display. Spain is a top producer of fruits and vegetables in the European Union. The country's tomato crop is particularly vulnerable to drought as it is highly dependent on irrigation for its development and survival throughout the season. And with water supplies strictly rationed in the country, crop production is likely to suffer.

来源：Gro intelligence

发布日期:2023-05-20

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/10/2D/Csgk0GShofeAC3C5AAhrMEiS9G0309.pdf>

➤ 专业会议

1. Bonn Climate Change Conference(波恩气候变化会议)

简介：The intermediate negotiations have achieved only a formal minimum consensus, states the non-governmental organisation Germanwatch after two weeks of climate talks in Bonn. Germanwatch maintains that never before have climate negotiations discussed implementation measures for global climate protection efforts in such concrete terms.

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Nevertheless, after almost two weeks of intense negotiations, the results are sobering. “The climate negotiations have reached the implementation phase and are no longer discussing frameworks and rule books. Even so, the meeting in Bonn has only achieved a formal minimum consensus. Progress has been made which could formally enable success at the next world climate conference, COP28. But the essential preliminary talks made hardly any progress. Major breakthroughs are not reckoned with in the intermediate negotiations, but they also ought to be prepared in terms of substance,” comments Christoph Bals, Policy Director at Germanwatch. “Some countries, including the COP Presidency of the United Arab Emirates, want to prevent the necessary phasing out of coal, oil and gas becoming a focal aspect of talks. This would jeopardise the massive profits which, in particular, the oil and gas exporting countries have made in the last two years. As yet, they are above all being supported by the newly emerging economies, which seek to avoid stringent climate protection provisions for themselves,” Bals maintains.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-06-19

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/03/5B/Csgk0Yj4S_KAUT3iABJovUxWEig895.pdf