



2023年第25期总400期

## 粮食和食物安全专题

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2023年11月20日

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## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1 . Gaza faces widespread hunger as food systems collapse, warns WFP (世界粮食计划署警告：粮食系统崩溃，加沙面临大范围饥饿)

简介：“Supplies of food and water are practically non-existent in Gaza and only a fraction of what is needed is arriving through the borders. With winter fast approaching, unsafe and overcrowded shelters, and the lack of clean water, civilians are facing the immediate possibility of starvation,” said WFP Executive Director Cindy McCain. "There is no way to meet current hunger needs with one operational border crossing. The only hope is opening another, safe passage for humanitarian access to bring life-saving food into Gaza." Earlier this week, WFP confirmed the closure of the final bakery operating in partnership with the agency due to lack of fuel. Fuel shortages have triggered a crippling halt in bread production across all 130 bakeries in Gaza. Bread, a staple food for people in Gaza, is scarce or non-existent. The shortage of fuel is also crippling humanitarian distribution and operations, including the delivery of food assistance. Even as trucks arrived from Egypt and offloaded supplies in Gaza on Tuesday, they were unable to reach civilians in shelters because of insufficient fuel for distribution vehicles. Of the 1,129 trucks that have entered Gaza since the opening of the Rafah border crossing on 21 October, only 447 were carrying food supplies. While WFP welcomes the increase in the number of trucks crossing into Gaza, the volume remains woefully inadequate: the food that has entered Gaza is only enough to meet 7 percent of the people’s daily minimum caloric needs.

来源：WFP

发布日期：2023-11-16

全文链接：

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/CsgkOGVcxVaAHHFtACJ137HzyJE079.pdf>

### 2 . Water Quality in Agriculture: Risks and Risk Mitigation (农业水质：风险和风险缓解)

简介：The book Water Quality in Agriculture: Risks and Risk Mitigation offers a comprehensive look at risk assessment and mitigation, with an emphasis on technical solutions and good agricultural practices. It was published in October 2023 by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) at the Rome Water Dialogue. The guidelines cover crop and livestock farming, as well as fish farming or aquaculture. An often-overlooked factor contributing to water scarcity is water quality deterioration, especially in many low- and middle-income countries where water treatment and other pollution control measures are not keeping pace with population growth and urbanisation. This is resulting in about 30 million hectares of agricultural land, home to over 800 million residents, irrigated with unsafe water. Salinity is the other major factor affecting water quality. Globally, it has an impact on 20 per cent of the cultivated land area and an estimated 33 per cent of irrigated land. Water can be contaminated through a variety of pathways and can potentially spread bacteria, viruses and parasites to crops, humans and animals. Besides others, the authors take a look at waterborne pathogens that

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become foodborne pathogens through irrigation. They provide an overview on potential microbiological risks and corrective actions as well as of risk analysis frameworks.

来源: rural 21

发布日期:2023-11-16

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcv4KA1kc1AAAnmcQAzJyA407.pdf>

### **3 . The Farm Bill is Important for Environmental and Economic Sustainability (农业法案对环境和经济可持续性非常重要)**

简介: The biggest for our ranch are the conservation programs available through the Environmental Quality Incentives Program.EQIP, operated through the USDA, provides assistance to farmers and ranchers to address natural resource issues and produce environmental benefits such as improved water and air quality, and reduction of soil sedimentation. EQIP can also help mitigate loss from drought or bad weather. It is a voluntary program where eligible farms and ranches implement conservation practices according to the resource concerns of their land. The most widely used EQIP practices include cover crops, nutrient management, fencing improvements and water irrigation management.Conservation practices, especially in our area, cost a lot up front and take a long time to yield a financial return, if they ever do—not to mention the pressures of current high interest rates. So, the EQIP program and the dollars that are made available make these projects accessible, where we otherwise simply could not afford the financial investment.

来源: Farm Bureau

发布日期:2023-11-15

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVctPKAH3WFAAkUxZmm0ks115.pdf>

### **4 . ‘We’re Cut Off’: Rural Farmers Are Desperate For Broadband Internet ( “我们被切断了” : 农村农民迫切需要宽带互联网)**

简介: The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) defines broadband as having download speeds of at least 25 megabits per second (MBPS) and upload speeds of at least three MBPS. The commission is in charge of keeping track of who is connected, what their speeds are and what needs to be done to get more Americans connected. It collects data, which gets compiled into the National Broadband Map. But the numbers on how many people are without broadband are anything but concrete. Some government figures put it at one in five US households, which would be 24 million households without access. The FCC’s 2020 report estimated that there were only 21 million individuals without access. But research from BroadbandNow, an independent firm, puts that number closer to 42 million Americans. The data is all over the place because the FCC’s mapping system is not verified. “They rely solely on information provided by ISPs,” says Sascha Meinrath, the Palmer Chair in telecommunications at Penn State University. “Every ISP is providing these hyperbolically rosy estimates of where they serve and the speeds that are available in those locations. And

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there's no meaningful verification, much less any accountability.”Meinrath says when you get down into the data, you find that the majority of people who aren't connected to the internet are rural Americans and the poorest in the country. “Neither of those constituencies have a whole lot of wealth to squander,” he says. But that's exactly what's happening, as they often have to pay more for worse service. In the Cost of Connectivity report, researchers found that Americans pay more for internet services than most other countries in the global north, and the gap in service disproportionately affects people of color.

来源: Farm Bureau

发布日期:2023-11-13

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcuKGAXIOVAUrbnsMvMog049.pdf>

## **5 . Statement by the Director-General on the food security situation in Gaza (总干事关于加沙粮食安全形势的声明)**

简介: The escalation of hostilities in Israel and Palestine is drastically affecting all dimensions of food security. Even before the escalation, close to 60 percent of households in Gaza were considered food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. Agricultural and agrifood activities in Gaza have largely collapsed since the onset of the current hostilities and the interruption of water, food, and fuel supply. Fisheries and livestock activities, and production of fresh fruits and vegetables have come to a standstill reducing access to critical sources of protein and nutritious foods, as well as key sources of employment and livelihoods. At this point, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) considers all the civilian population in Gaza to be food insecure. In accordance with its mandate and in coordination with our humanitarian partners, FAO is fully committed to addressing the pressing humanitarian needs of the population in the Gaza Strip and additional needs emerging in the West Bank to safeguard and restore agriculture-based livelihoods. We are following the situation with great concern and continue to mobilize technical expertise to support the people of Palestine, including through our co-leadership of the Food Security Cluster. FAO is mobilizing vital agriculture supplies for transport to Gaza once access and resources are made available. In addition, FAO will support agrifood sector assessments on the ground as soon as conditions allow. We are also monitoring the impact of hostilities on food security in the region and beyond.

来源: FAO

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcwUGAWewLAAmLw9KVAAtk945.pdf>

## **6 .Nuclear techniques for global food security (核技术促进全球粮食安全)**

简介: The world faces vast food security and nutrition challenges. The initiative Atoms4Food, launched by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Food and Agriculture

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Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in October 2023, will support countries in using innovative nuclear techniques in enhancing agricultural productivity, reducing food losses, ensuring food safety, improving nutrition and adapting to the challenges of climate change. Nuclear techniques can be applied to strengthen food security in different ways to strengthen food security. They are used to speed up the natural process of plant mutation to develop crops that better withstand diseases and climatic shifts. Nuclear and isotopic techniques can assess nutrient use and water use in soil, diagnose and characterise disease pathogens in animals, trace sources of contamination in water and study various forms of malnutrition. The nuclear sterile insect technique targets insect populations, reducing the use of insecticides for both crops and livestock. The irradiation of food can ensure that food is safe from pathogens and increases its shelf-life to aid food security.

来源: rural 21

发布日期: 2023-11-09

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVctw6AQOS0AAxdPmCA2q8265.pdf>

## 7. 常驻联合国粮农机构大使出席FAO世界粮食论坛“创新突破助力粮食安全”专题会议

**简介:** 广德福在发言中还系统回顾了中国农业农村发展历程,总结了中国在农业制度创新、科技创新和理念创新三方面的发展成就和经验做法。广德福表示,无农不稳,无粮则乱。作为拥有14亿多人口的大国,中国政府始终坚持把保障粮食和重要农产品稳定安全供给作为头等大事,立足国内人多地少的资源禀赋、农耕文明的历史底蕴、人与自然和谐共生的时代要求,依靠政策创设、科技创新、基层创造等,走出了一条中国特色农业现代化发展道路。通过实施“藏粮于地、藏粮于技”战略,粮食产量多年稳定在较高水平,去年达到13731亿斤,连续8年超过1.3万亿斤。人均粮食占有量达到483公斤,远高于400公斤的国际粮食安全标准。中国依靠自身努力,不但用占世界不到9%的耕地、6%的水资源,供养了世界近20%的人口,创造了世界农业史上的奇迹。通过制度创新释放发展潜力,为中国农业农村快速发展奠定坚实基础。40多年前,安徽省凤阳县小岗村的18位农民搞起“包干到户”,拉开了中国农村改革的序幕。从确立“以家庭承包经营为基础、统分结合的双层经营体制”,到全面取消农业费税;从推动农村土地经营权流转,到土地承包经营权确权登记颁证,中国政府始终支持农民首创精神,尊重基层探索实践,领导推进农业制度改革创新,农业生产关系不断优化,农民权益得到有效保障,农村发展活力极大提升。通过科技创新提升农业生产力,为中国保障粮食安全提供不竭动力。科学技术是第一生产力,农业科技是保障国家粮食和重要农产品稳定安全供给的关键所在。长期以来,中国政府始终把推动农业科技创新摆在重要位置,多措并举提高农业科技水平。强化顶层设计,先后出台《关于深化农业科技体制机制改革加快实施创新驱动发展战略的意见》《关于促进企业开展农业科技创新的意见》等政策文件,营造农业科技创新良好社会氛围;强化基础研究,加大农业基础和前沿技术支持力度,农作物基因组学研究、农作物强杂交优势利用与新品种创制、绿色超级稻培育、动物重大疫病流行机制与疫苗研制等已居世界前列;强化条件支撑,发展成设施完备、装备精良的科技创新条件平台体系,地市级农业科研机构已达1000多个,建立起由469个重点实验室组成的农业学科群重点实验室体系,为农业科技创新造了有利条件。经过多年发展,中国农业科技创新水平已位居世界第一方阵,去年全国农业科技进步贡献率达62.4%、

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自主选育作物品种面积占比超95%、主要畜禽核心种源自给率达75%，农作物耕种收总机械化率达73%。截至2022年底，累计建成高标准农田10亿亩，粮食产能得到有效保障。

来源：粮代处

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVczQWAPxA6ABKpp7exUCE731.pdf>

## 学术文献

### 1. 我国粮食供给时空变迁及产能提升路径分析

**简介:** [目的]改革开放以来我国粮食供给经历了不同发展阶段和时空变化特征，自然条件、经济因素及政策因素都不同程度驱动形成当前粮食供给格局，该文通过对我国粮食供给情况时空变迁及过去产能提升路径分析，提出未来粮食产能提升可能的增长途径。[方法]以粮食增产的角度重新划分粮食供给经历的不同发展阶段，在此基础上使用标准差椭圆描绘粮食增产的空间格局变化路径，并运用供给反应模型分析粮食供给增长的驱动因素，使用实证方法分析新一轮粮食产能提升的潜力和方向。[结果]研究发现我国粮食供给经历了1978—1998年、2003—2015年、2019年至今3个粮食供给增长阶段，在这3个阶段中粮食增产重心由西南—东北—西北移动，稻谷增产重心不断向东北偏移，小麦增产重心各阶段变化不大，玉米增产重心由西南—东北—西北移动，大豆增产重心由东北—西南—东北移动。通过供给反应模型分析粮食供给增长驱动因素发现，粮食价格的提高、农业政策的实行对粮食供给有正向影响，而化肥价格的提高、自然灾害的增加对粮食供给有负向影响。地区经济发展与粮食供给增长趋势相反，粮食供给区域特征明显。[结论]总结过去粮食供给增长经验和路径，为保证未来粮食产能提升提出以下建议：应优化粮食产业布局，缓解粮食增长重心与自然条件、资源禀赋、经济发展水平配置之间的矛盾。发挥粮食价格和农业政策对粮食生产的激励作用，保证农民粮食生产价格预期的稳定性。同时，加强农业基础设施建设和农业科技创新，提高粮食供给抵御自然风险的能力，从而提高粮食生产效率和粮食生产能力。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcy72APAxUAA9hf1bdXAs187.pdf>

### 2. 2023年世界粮食论坛观点综述

**简介:** 受多重因素驱动，当前全球性粮食危机正在加剧。联合国秘书长古特雷斯指出，2023年世界粮食日正值全球性粮食危机，世界在消除饥饿和营养不良方面的表现正在倒退。世界粮食计划署执行干事辛迪·麦凯恩认为，当前气候变化和环境退化不断挑战粮食安全，干旱导致农田退化、粮食减产，使更多人陷入饥饿和贫穷。中非共和国总统福斯坦·阿尔尚热·图瓦德拉表示，地缘政治、地区冲突、气候影响和人口增长对农业发展及粮食安全构成多重挑战。FAO总干事屈冬玉认为，极端天气、干旱和洪涝灾害层出不穷，生态系统不堪重负，全球粮食安全状况遭遇严重冲击，而小农尤其是贫民、妇女、移民和难民等首当其冲。约旦哈希姆王国亲王哈桑·本·塔拉勒强调，贫困和儿童饥饿问题点多面广，必须着力遏制蔓延势头。爱尔兰

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兰总统希金斯指出，全球有5.8个国家的2.58亿人处在粮食危机中。欧盟国际伙伴关系委员尤塔·乌尔皮莱宁指出，全球粮食体系存在短板，亟须改善现状。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVczj-AGQXxABqtXJTKgKA916.pdf>

### 3. 新发展格局下粮食储运供应链提升对策

**简介：**“民为国基，谷为民命。”粮民事关国运民生。我国充分利用国内国际两个市场保障国内粮食供给，粮食储运供应链为粮食安全提供了重要保障。目前，粮食储运主要存在国内运输设施有短板、国际物流竞争力不足、国际运输保障能力不强等问题。面临国际政治环境多变、各国政策不一、海上运输受关键运输节点制约以及冲突与极端天气影响等风险，对国内外粮食生产、贸易、流通带来更高不确定性。建议加快推动我国粮食进口来源地与运输方式多元化，补齐粮食运输设施短板，提升国际物流竞争力，加强粮食储运风险应对能力。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcz1mAJDHOABiXkBqLqB4861.pdf>

### 4. 供需合力提高大豆自给率

**简介：**提高大豆自给率是保障我国油脂油料供应安全的核心举措，也是降低饲料粮对外依存度的根本路径。近年来，我国扩种大豆政策成效显著，但大豆进口量仍处于历史高位且进口国别高度集中，自给率始终未过18%。经测算，未来我国大豆自给率可提高至36%，但面临生产支持政策的长效激励作用不足、育种技术创新及产业化应用短板突出、压榨不合理需求过快增长、国产大豆市场竞争力较弱等问题。下一步，应以提升种植比较效益为核心完善扩种大豆政策，以优化育种技术创新及产业化政策为重点提高大豆单产水平，以强化需求侧管理为补充降低大豆国内消费量，以振兴民族大豆产业为抓手实现国产大豆品质溢价，供需双侧合力提高大豆自给率。

来源：中国知网

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVczsGABBN1ABiEr76u4bg313.pdf>

### 5. 中国粮食进口聚焦粮食安全

**简介：**近年来，中国海运粮食进口种类逐渐增多。粗粮（尤其是玉米）以及小麦在中国粮食进口总量中的占比明显增加，2022年达到35%，远高于十年前的16%。这一趋势体现了中国饮食结构的转变、动物饲料构成的变化、战略粮食储备以及粮食进口多元化格局的构建。受中美经贸摩擦影响，2018—2019年中美粮食贸易曾短暂中断，但之后在2020—2021年有所恢复，这一中断进一步推动中国加快构建粮食多元化进口格局以保障国家粮食安全。近年来，中国海运粗粮及小麦进口量激增且来源日益多样化。2018—2021年乌克兰对中国的粗粮出口量平均每年增长约46%，2021年乌克兰占中国玉米进口总量

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的68%。2017年法国对中国出口的粗粮几乎为零,但在2021年已达到创纪录的360万吨(大麦占比几乎达到100%)。与此同时,中国也增加了自加拿大和阿根廷的粗粮进口。2021年澳大利亚成为中国第一大小麦供应国,2022年中国进口自澳大利亚的小麦超过550万吨,占中国小麦进口总量的58%。受近年国际局势持续动荡的影响,中国构建粮食多元化进口格局的重要性日益凸显。2022年,俄乌冲突导致中国自乌克兰粮食进口量同比下降52%至600万吨,美国小麦和粗粮出口缩减也使2022年下半年全球粮食供应趋紧,而阿根廷的干旱也增加了粮食供应的不确定性。在此背景下,中国在2022年与巴西签署玉米供应协议后,持续增加进口该国的玉米,今年巴西的丰收更是推动中国自巴西的粮食进口总量在5月创下历史新高,达到950万吨。一系列因素正推动中国加快构建粮食多元化进口格局。尽管粮食市场本身具有明显的季节性和波动性,但预计这一趋势仍将延续。

来源: 中国知网

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全文链接:

[https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=6xaVI2TORM1pfHqgtvoZp8qZN8xJ5uQTkOGgQmAYG9g4MaVBxw-YuIPnxR0qNRxN3vGT5V8xbfSUae650QWw81Pr-A0kc3yBC4fXdV\\_X9g0n0a.jbNgV\\_zKQEmL\\_eCjWIdE4RF4h7Ftc=&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS](https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=6xaVI2TORM1pfHqgtvoZp8qZN8xJ5uQTkOGgQmAYG9g4MaVBxw-YuIPnxR0qNRxN3vGT5V8xbfSUae650QWw81Pr-A0kc3yBC4fXdV_X9g0n0a.jbNgV_zKQEmL_eCjWIdE4RF4h7Ftc=&uniplatform=NZKPT&language=CHS)

## 6. 粮食国际贸易网络的演化博弈模型

**简介:** 新冠疫情和俄乌冲突等突发事件使全球粮食贸易受到了严重冲击,粮食进口国如何采取适当措施应对粮食进口冲击,是控制粮食国际贸易风险的关键问题之一.本文参考2018年全球大米进出口贸易数据,构建了粮食国际贸易网络的演化博弈模型.通过模拟分析了进口国粮食贸易策略的关键参数“历史依赖度”对粮食进口冲击的影响.结果表明:过低的历史依赖度会导致贸易集中度较高,同时也会加大进口国受高强度冲击的概率;而过高的历史依赖度则会导致中度以上冲击的概率较大.因此,各进口国要控制粮食进口受冲击的风险,需要将历史依赖度保持在适当的水平。

来源: 中国知网

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[http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcz9GAF\\_VUABNo9kAN8Ns053.pdf](http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcz9GAF_VUABNo9kAN8Ns053.pdf)

## ➤ 科技报告

### 1. FPMA Bulletin (2023年11月) (FPMA简报 (2023年11月))

**简介:** International cereal prices mostly declined in October 2023. Wheat prices decreased, influenced by low and falling prices from the Russian Federation. International rice prices dropped by 2 percent month-on-month in October, affected by generally passive global import demand. By contrast, those of coarse grains firmed as price increases in Argentina outweighed the lower prices in Brazil. ↗ In most countries monitored by FAO, domestic staple food prices were in October 2023 at higher levels year on year, mostly due to rising production and distribution costs. A variety of policy measures have been introduced or extended by some countries with the aim to ease the upward pressure on prices and ensure better accessibility to key staple food commodities in local markets.

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来源: FAO

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcw7qADV3sADHsXYB-jHQ586.pdf>

## ➤ 相关成果

### 1 . Recent Rains and Upbeat Forecast Revive Prospects for Argentina Corn, Soybeans (近期降雨和乐观天气预报重振阿根廷玉米、大豆前景)

简介: Argentina is normally the world's largest exporter of soybean meal and oil, so increased soybean production will bolster global supply chains for the commodities. A 43% plunge in last year's Argentine soybean crop — and a resulting 22% year-over-year decline in its soymeal exports — has pushed soybean meal futures up by 10% year over year and driven competing US soymeal exports to record levels for this time of year. Prospects have now improved for Argentina's soybeans, which are currently being planted. Recent rains, which may have been helped by El Niño, have lowered Gro Drought Index readings and boosted soil moisture levels since mid-October, as shown by Gro's Climate Risk Navigator for Agriculture, which can be weighted for a specific crop and region. Soybean production is currently estimated to nearly double from last year. Conditions also have improved for Argentina's new corn crop, though "moderate" drought levels, as measured by the Gro Drought Index, persist in the biggest corn growing provinces, as seen in this Gro Navigator display. Argentina is the third-largest corn exporter, after Brazil and the US.

来源: Gro intelligence

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<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcyvKAaBAsAA3kcAY1DY0370.pdf>

### 2 . USDA Slightly Raises Its Outlook for US Corn and Soybeans (美国农业部小幅上调美国玉米和大豆前景)

简介: In its November WASDE report, the USDA forecast corn yields of 174.9 bushels per acre, up 1.1% from last month's estimate. Corn production is also seen up about 1%, to 15.234 billion bushels (386.9 million tonnes) — which would mark a record corn harvest. Nearly every major corn-growing state saw an increase in estimated yields as harvesting proceeded. US corn ending stocks for 2023/24 are projected to be the highest in five years. The soybean yield estimate also was raised, to 49.9 bu/acre, and production is seen at 4.129 billion bushels (112.4 million tonnes), both up 0.6% from last month. Despite the projected uptick in supplies, soybean ending stocks will remain at their tightest levels in eight years. Gro's machine-learning US corn and soybean Yield Forecast Models ended the season with forecasts well above the latest USDA estimates. NDVI, a satellite-derived measure of plant health and a key driver of Gro's yield forecast models, showed high values for the peak

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periods of the growing season.

来源: Gro intelligence

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcyRqACq1UAA18QK1GORA112.pdf>

### **3 . China's Wheat Imports Could Hit New High in 2023 (2023年中国小麦进口量可能创下新高)**

简介: China is on pace to import record volumes of wheat this year following a poor harvest and a surge in domestic prices. The country's wheat crop fell to 137 million tonnes in 2023/24, down slightly from last year and the first decline in five years. Abundant rainfall in the country's top wheat-producing regions prior to the harvest substantially reduced the crop's quality, as Gro highlighted here, driving an abnormally large percentage of the crop to animal feed uses. The wheat crop year in China, the world's largest producer and consumer of wheat, runs from July through June. Gro's machine-learning China Wheat Yield Forecast Model, which goes live every year at the end of October, can offer insight into the country's newly planted crop as the season progresses. This year, China's domestic wheat prices began rising in late July and surpassed corn and rice in mid-August, as seen in the chart below. As a result, the country's wheat imports have skyrocketed in 2023, with the totals from the first nine months of the year up by 64% compared to the same period last year, as this Gro display shows. The increase reflects the broader structural shift that China has undergone to become a major net importer of grains, a trend Gro's models have highlighted since January 2020.

来源: Gro intelligence

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcyAqALLKjAAypZYE3cvA661.pdf>

### **4 . Russia Plans Six-Month Ban on Durum Wheat Exports (俄罗斯计划对硬质小麦出口实施为期六个月的禁令)**

简介: The move could further tighten world supplies of durum wheat — used mainly for making pasta — at a time when harvests in No. 1 producer Canada and other countries have been hurt by extreme weather conditions, as Gro wrote about here. Russia is one of the world's largest producers of wheat, and the biggest exporter of the grain. Although durum represents only about 1% of Russia's total wheat production, the export ban is aimed at ensuring adequate durum supplies and containing prices in its domestic market. Russia's wheat crop saw record yields in the latest year, according to Gro's Russia Wheat Yield Forecast Model. The country's total wheat exports are forecast to increase by some 6% in the 2023/24 marketing year, which ends next June, from 47 million tonnes a year earlier, in part due to Russia's competitive export prices, as seen in this Gro display. Russia typically exports durum wheat to Italy and Turkey, along with smaller quantities to China as seen in this Gro display. Early in the current marketing year, the country exported 52,000 tonnes to

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Italy, a near 20-fold jump versus a year earlier. Exports also surged to Turkey throughout 2022 and early 2023, likely drawing down Russian inventories.

来源: Gro intelligence

发布日期: 2023-11-07

全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVexqGAGr-HAAsLU1fnFww829.pdf>

## 5 . Grain Storage Capacity Can Buffer Impact of Transportation

### Disruptions (粮食储存能力可以缓冲运输中断的影响)

简介: A general increase in both on-farm and off-farm storage is a good sign for farmers facing uncertain transportation conditions. For most states and nationally, existing storage exceeds stocks and fall harvest expectations, providing a positive marketing safety net. In other states, farmers will be more exposed to risk when their crops cannot be easily moved. For the 40th week of 2023, downbound grain movements of corn, soybeans and wheat at St. Louis are far below previous years. Compared to the same week last October, total commodity movements were down 55%, or 153,000 tons, with corn down 69% (76,000 tons), soybeans down 46% (75,000 tons) and wheat down to zero. Farmers in Indiana, Ohio and Missouri will face hurdles in dealing with harvested grain this season. Finding an alternative to river transportation for excess crops will likely be necessary. Long-term risk management plan discussions for commodity growers should include on-farm storage availability, a great but costly way to hedge against current and future transportation risk. Additional on-farm storage capacity provides farmers more control of product marketing and a leg up on the ultimate price they receive for their crop.

来源: Farm Bureau

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全文链接:

<http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcs-yAWcccABHFhm4Nux8440.pdf>

## ➤ 专业会议

### 1 . The role of seeds in transforming agrifood systems under the spotlight (种子在农业粮食体系转型中的作用备受关注)

简介: The Session will cover an array of topics including those relating to the global conservation and sustainable use of agricultural plants and seeds, sharing of benefits arising from their use, the enhancement of its worldwide gene pool, a decentralized Global Information System and farmers' rights. A major focus will be how seeds can help address global challenges such as loss of biodiversity and climate change, with their traits enabling crops to withstand or adapt to adverse conditions, including drought. Greater diversity of seeds means greater resilience for agrifood systems, as locally-adapted seed varieties can offer improved nutritional profiles, rich in vitamins and minerals. Participants will deliberate on strategies for conserving these seeds in gene banks and in agricultural fields, and making

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them available for use by researchers, plant breeders and farmers. A special exhibition called “The Journey of Seeds” will also be hosted at FAO headquarters, inviting visitors to embark on a journey with the seeds from farmers’ fields to gene banks to farms, and from there to markets and into our kitchens in different places around the world. The Session also sees two new members joining the Treaty - Nigeria and Somalia - bringing the number of contracting parties to 151.

来源: FAO

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全文链接:

[http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcvEKAUtG\\_ABVeL7YmBBs423.pdf](http://agri.nais.net.cn/file1/M00/10/33/Csgk0GVcvEKAUtG_ABVeL7YmBBs423.pdf)