



2018年第6期总120期

粮食和食物安全专题

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2018年2月5日

前沿资讯

1. Five ways to reduce farm distress in India (五种措施解决印度农场困境)

简介： Indian agriculture is confronted with high price volatility, climate risks, and indebtedness. Since the majority of farmers—86 percent—are small and marginal with declining and fragmenting landholdings, these uncertainties make them even more vulnerable and risk-prone. The Indian government's last two budgets were pro-agriculture: More resources were allocated to agriculture and a number of programs were initiated to increase irrigated area, improve soil health, promote agro-processing, and cover production risk, among many others. Nevertheless, it appears that agrarian distress is silently spreading across all the states. It seems that all these programs and schemes are disjointed and function independently of each other. India needs a five-point program that addresses agrarian challenges and brings together various ongoing programs under one umbrella

来源： IFPRI

发布日期：2018-01-29

全文链接：

<http://www.ifpri.org/blog/five-ways-reduce-farm-distress-india>

行业报告

1. Australia Grain and Feed Update (澳大利亚谷物供求报告)

简介： Post forecast Australian wheat production at 21.5 million metric tons (MMT) for 2017/18 reflecting the late and significant improvement in seasonal weather conditions across parts of the State of Western Australia and eastern parts of the country. Barley production is forecast by Post at 8.5 MMT as a result of timely rainfall and milder than expected conditions. Post also expects sorghum production to rebound to 2 MMT due to an increased harvested area and better weather conditions in southern Queensland. Rice production is also expected to slightly increase to 0.8 MMT in 2017/18 as sufficient water is expected to be available.

来源： USDA

发布日期：2018-01-18

全文链接：

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/8a1d9f78-5b55-4eef-8121-76154afd26dd.pdf>

2. Argentina Grain and Feed Update? (阿根廷谷物供求报告)

简介： Argentine wheat production for 2017/18 is increased to 18 million tons, 500,000 tons higher than USDA as final yields have been surprisingly higher than earlier expected. Post increases exports marginally to 12 million tons and bumps up ending inventories to 826,000 tons. Local traders expect about 50 percent of the exports to go to Brazil. Barley production

for 2017/18 is also raised to 3.2 million tons, 350,000 tons higher than USDA because of excellent weather conditions, new seed varieties, and good input application. Exports are adjusted upwards at 1.95 million tons. Post forecasts 2017/18 corn production at 40 million tons, 2 million tons lower than USDA. There are still many uncertainties over the final estimate as the weather has been very dry and hot. Planting is still underway in the northern regions of the country. Sorghum exports for 2016/17 are raised to 600,000 tons, 200,000 higher than USDA. Rice harvested area is increased to 196,000 hectares, 11,000 hectares more than USDA due to improved weather and new infrastructure put into production.

来源: USDA

发布日期:2018-01-19

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/b10fd729-93b2-45b7-9a2d-945745a01fa6.pdf>

学术文献

1. Robust spatial frameworks for leveraging research on sustainable crop intensification (促进谷物可持续研究的稳健型空间框架)

简介: Meeting demand for food, fiber, feed, and fuel in a world with 9.7 billion people by 2050 without negative environmental impact is the greatest scientific challenge facing humanity. We hypothesize that this challenge can only be met with current and emerging technologies if guided by proactive use of a broad array of relevant data and geospatial scaling approaches to ensure local to global relevance for setting research priorities and implementing agricultural systems responsive to real-time status of weather, soils, crops, and markets. Despite increasing availability of field-scale agricultural data, robust spatial frameworks are lacking to convert these data into actionable knowledge. This commentary article highlights this knowledge gap and calls attention to the need for developing robust spatial frameworks that allow appropriate scaling to larger spatial domains by discussing a recently developed example of a data-driven strategy for estimating yield gaps of agricultural systems. To fully leverage research on sustainable intensification of cropping systems and inform policy development at different scales, we call for new approaches combining the strengths of top-down and bottom-up approaches which will require coordinated efforts between field scientists, crop modelers, and geospatial researchers at an unprecedented level.

来源: Global Food Security

发布日期:2017-03

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/9cdbf635-9306-456b-95ba-d6cdad9da533.pdf>

2. What drives diversification of national food supplies? A cross-country analysis (导致国家食物供给多样化的因素-跨国分析)

简介: Little previous research has explored what drives the diversification of national food supplies (DFS) across countries and regions. We construct and analyse a cross-country data set linking a simple DFS indicator - the share of calories supplied by nonstaple foods - with structural transformation and agroecological indicators. Panel econometric models show that several indicators of structural transformation (economic growth, urbanization and demographic change) are strong predictors of diversification within countries, yet time invariant agroecological factors are also significantly associated with diversification, which appears to explain why some countries have exceptionally low or high DFS relative to their level of economic development. We discuss the implications of these findings for food and nutrition strategies.

来源: Global Food Security

发布日期: 2017-10

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/7d3ff8f4-e010-4f41-b442-c0938eca1659.pdf>