



2018年第31期总145期

粮食和食物安全专题

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前沿资讯

1. Soil Moisture Rescues Corn Pollination (土壤保湿有利于玉米传粉)

简介: Analysts expect corn pollination to remain in good shape despite last week's high temperatures recorded across the Midwest. Daytime high temperatures below 90 degrees Fahrenheit only cause pollination issues if there is inadequate soil moisture. Even with adequate soil moisture, a reduction in both volume of pollen shed and pollen viability can be expected if temperatures reach 95 degrees. Happily, temperatures last week only reached as high as 90 degrees in the key corn producing states of Missouri and Illinois. Missouri's dry southwestern counties of Ozark, Taney, and Crawford experienced dangerously low soil moisture between June 29th and July 5th. In Ozark County, it fell as low as 0.02 percent by volume. Luckily, corn production is concentrated in the northern counties where soil moisture has been much higher over the same period. Farmers are also taking comfort in the knowledge that this week's daytime temperatures are expected to fall back to 80 degrees Fahrenheit and are expected to decrease even further toward the end of the week. As the corn growing season continues across the US.

来源: Gro

发布日期: 2018-07-16

全文链接:

<https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/soil-moisture-rescues-corn-pollination>

2. China to Apply More Tariffs on Sugar Imports (中国将提高糖类进口关税)

简介: China's Commerce Ministry announced yesterday that out-of-quota sugar imports will now be subject to increased tariffs starting August 1, regardless of import origin. This comes just over a year after the country levied tariffs on large exporters like Brazil and Thailand. Smaller producers such as the Philippines and El Salvador were exempt from these original tariffs, but this will no longer be the case starting next month. China's World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments currently allow for 1.94 million tonnes of sugar imports per year at a tariff of 15 percent—anything outside of this allowance is considered out-of-quota and was previously subject to a 50 percent tariff. Under the protectionist measures enacted last year, out-of-quota imports from non-exempt exporters were hit with an additional 45 percent tariff, totaling a whopping 95 percent. Now, no exporters will be exempt from this, regardless of their size.

来源: Gro

发布日期: 2018-07-17

全文链接:

<https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/china-to-apply-more-tariffs-on-sugar-imports>

3. Fertile Grounds for Fertilizer Markets (肥料市场广阔天地)

简介： new paradigm in global trade gradually materializes in response to the quid pro quo tariff lashings that now characterize Sino-American commerce. Some commodities, such as nitrogenous fertilizers, may now be primed to claim more attention. In 2018, soybeans exceeded corn in acreage planted across the United States (US) for the first time since 1983. However, due to the recently levied tariffs against US soybeans imposed by the Chinese, analysts expect corn to rebound to predominance in 2019. Corn demands considerably more fertilizer than soybeans, and most notably greater amounts of nitrogen. Taking this into account, urea prices have ballooned 49 percent over the past year. If fertilizer demand increases, prices for other sources of nitrogen such as urea ammonium nitrate (UAN) and anhydrous ammonium nitrate might also follow suit. Historically, the US has been a net importer of nitrogen fertilizers, so if the predicted trend continues, US fertilizer markets could see increased activity in the coming months.

来源： Gro

全文链接：

<https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/fertile-grounds-for-fertilizer-markets>

4. USDA Invests in Rural Community Facilities in 22 States (美国农业部欲向22州农村社区进行基础设施投资)

简介： Assistant to the Secretary for Rural Development Anne Hazlett today announced that the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is investing \$17.4 million in 41 projects (PDF, 154 KB) that will provide essential services for rural communities in 22 states. “Rural America represents a wealth of opportunity from farms to tourism, forestry, mining and manufacturing,” Hazlett said. “At USDA, our mission is to be a catalyst to bring those opportunities to life whether building infrastructure, helping communities to attract jobs, accessing additional capital, or improving the quality of life in these towns.”

来源： USDA

发布日期：2018-07-23

全文链接：

<https://www.usda.gov/media/press-releases/2018/07/23/usda-invests-rural-community-facilities-22-states>

科技报告

1. PRICE WATCH (价格观察)

简介： In West Africa, markets are sufficiently supplied across much of the region, but at below average levels in several countries due to localized deficits and continuing stock retention by market actors. Market demand is seasonally increasing at above-average levels. Local coarse grain prices are stable or increasingly moderate but remain above average. Prices are expected to remain above average through to the lean season. Below average pasture and fodder availability, as well as persistently reduced export opportunities to

Nigeria, continue to affect livestock markets. In East Africa, markets remain severely disrupted by insecurity and significant macro-economic challenges in Yemen and South Sudan, impeding staple food supply access and putting upward pressure on prices. Staple food price trends varied across the region, while prices generally followed seasonal trends in Uganda, Kenya, and Somalia. Atypically stable prices were observed in parts of Sudan, Ethiopia and Somalia, supported by subsidies. In Tanzania, prices declined atypically due to abundant national supplies.

来源: FEWS NET

发布日期: 2018-06-30

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/ass/0c0f19e6-8315-45be-aada-95e5896caa6d.pdf>