



2019年第36期总203期

粮食和食品安全专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1. Crop yields guessing game continues (作物产量猜测游戏仍在继续)

简介: We are again living that famous blessing or curse, "May you live in interesting times." Some news items are very similar to last year. Trade disputes and the lack of progress on trade agreements dominate the demand discussion. There is a round of trade aid on the way. Weather issues have significantly impacted farmer decisions. Old crop supplies remain substantial. But a few things have changed. The weather issues were large enough that planted acreage is still unknown. The corn and soybean crops are generally one to two weeks behind in development, so we'll need a long fall to achieve full maturity. But the largest change is the return of potential profitability in the corn market, with cash prices hovering around \$4 per bushel for harvest delivery. While the soybean market continues to feel the pressure from the U.S.-China squabble, corn prices have strengthened enough to offer good returns throughout the summer.

来源: Agupdate

发布日期: 2019-09-02

全文链接:

https://www.agupdate.com/crops/crop-yields-guessing-game-continues/article_713e9e18-c9c6-11e9-8f9b-5340c3d14891.html

2. Food-waste study reveals trends behind discarded items (食物垃圾研究揭示其背后的趋势)

简介: Americans throw out a lot more food than they expect they will, food waste that is likely driven in part by ambiguous date labels on packages, a new study has found. "People eat a lot less of their refrigerated food than they expect to, and they're likely throwing out perfectly good food because they misunderstand labels," said Brian Roe, the study's senior author and a professor agricultural, environmental and development economics at The Ohio State University. This is the first study to offer a data-driven glimpse into the refrigerators of American homes, and provides an important framework for efforts to decrease food waste, Roe said. It was published online this month and will appear in the November print issue of the journal Resources, Conservation & Recycling. Survey participants expected to eat 97 percent of the meat in their refrigerators but really finished only about half. They thought they'd eat 94 percent of their vegetables, but consumed just 44 percent. They projected they'd eat about 71 percent of the fruit and 84 percent of the dairy, but finished off just 40 percent and 42 percent, respectively.

来源: Science daily

发布日期: 2019-08-29

全文链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/08/190829081403.htm>

► 学术文献

1. The Development of a Weather-based Crop Disaster Program (基于天气的作物灾害项目的发展)

简介: Panel regressions are used to relate standardized county weather variables to yield outcomes in order to develop a crop disaster program for the top producing states of corn, soybeans, wheat, and cotton. Farm-level simulations are used to draw yield realizations and provide realistic consistency between county, district, and state yields and national prices. The proposed crop disaster program is estimated to save between \$3 and \$4 billion per year relative to the current crop insurance program, a reduction of approximately 30% compared to the \$10.06 billion in federal expenditures on the crop insurance program in 2016. The savings are realized through two main mechanisms: (1) Focusing agricultural support on systemic weather risk and excluding idiosyncratic risk; and (2) Reducing the administrative cost of the program by eliminating underwriting gains accruing to private companies currently participating in the delivery of crop insurance. The disadvantage of the crop disaster product from the producers' perspective is the basis risk associated with the program being tied to a simulated and aggregate index rather than field-level yields, with a decrease in downside revenue risk protection relative to the current Revenue Protection (RP) policies available for crops with well-functioning futures markets.

来源: American Journal of Agricultural Economics

发布日期: 2019-08-26

全文链接:

http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/80/Csgk0F1vX3mAPWEfAAXw4KA_XYU402.pdf

► 行业报告

1. Ghana's economic and agricultural transformation: Past performance and future prospects (加纳农业与经济转型: 现状与未来)

简介: Urbanization in Ghana has spurred growth in nonfarm jobs in rural areas with little impact on agricultural intensification, defined by higher land productivity. Simultaneously, neglect of public investments, low even by African standards, in the non-cocoa sector has stagnated agricultural growth in the country. These are some of the key findings of a new book from International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) researchers and collaborators.

来源: IFPRI

发布日期: 2019-08-22

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/80/Csgk0F1vcHqAZK2RADf0-HyIEn8273.pdf>

2. Food Price Monitoring and Analysis-201907(食物价格监测与分析-201907)

简介: The benchmark US wheat (No.2 Hard Red Winter, f.o.b.) averaged USD 228 per tonne in June, more than 7 percent higher than in May but still nearly 6 percent down from the corresponding month last year. Besides the spill over from a surge in maize prices, wheat price quotations were also underpinned by excessively wet weather, which delayed harvesting of the winter wheat crops. Wheat export prices in the European Union were also firmer due to hot weather conditions, while in Argentina, heavy rains, hampering planting, provided support. By contrast, prices of Black Sea origin wheat remained under downward pressure largely because of the generally favourable production outlook, despite some concerns over hot and dry weather.

来源: FAO

发布日期:2019-07-10

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/OE/80/Csgk0F1va9WAA8HsADn2v-TWyM4317.pdf>