



2019年第6期总173期

粮食和食品安全专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1 . High Priced Ethanol Byproduct DDGS Loses Share in US Hog Rations (高定价的乙醇副产品-饲料在美国生猪食物中失去份额)

简介: US livestock producers are switching feed rations. A popular feed ingredient, distiller's dried grains with solubles (DDGS)—a byproduct of crushing corn to make ethanol—has gotten more costly as ethanol production has slumped. Now, a more economical choice is soy meal and corn, and producers have begun including more of these grains into their animal feed, especially in the hog sector. Driving DDGS prices higher is the ethanol market. Ethanol prices fell to a 13-year low in late November, hurting producer margins and causing production to fall, according to weekly US Energy Information Administration data. Ethanol stocks are currently at record levels for this week of the year and near all-time highs. Meanwhile, Iowa soy meal prices were trading in mid-December at the smallest premium to DDGS since 2012. Soy meal typically holds a premium to DDGS because it has higher protein content and more key amino acids.

来源: GRO

发布日期:2019-01-22

全文链接:

https://gro-intelligence.com/blog/high-priced-ethanol-byproduct-ddgs-loses-share-in-us-hog-rations?utm_campaign=January%202019%20newsletters&utm_source=hs_email&utm_medium=email&utm_content=69316613&hsenc=p2ANqtz--a5o6CET-zE_v6NRG2D3t01mxgfwSkcDtbDqnhsgw4UAnhzKc873bM5Mo0Cw5KDhIvIEUVi31Be4DahKK-7CwzZobZkw&hsmi=69316613

2 . Climate change is making construction, fishing and other dangerous industries even riskier (气候变化使得基础设施、捕鱼业和其他高危行业风险上升)

简介: Climate change is already affecting many aspects of our everyday lives, including what we eat, where we live and the buildings we inhabit. And dangerous industries that make our way of life possible, such as agriculture, construction and fishing, are becoming riskier than ever as a result of changing weather. As extreme natural events become more common, it is increasingly important these industries adapt for the future. Stronger winds, more frequent storms and increased flooding obviously make life more difficult for anyone who works outdoors. Workers also might potentially face increased levels of heat and pollution exposure, which could be harmful to their health. But climate change won't just potentially make existing workplace hazards worse it will create new ones.

来源: The Conversation

发布日期:2019-01-18

全文链接:

<https://theconversation.com/climate-change-is-making-construction-fishing-and-other-dangerous-industries-even-riskier-107934>

3. 联合国新决议全面聚焦植物健康、食品安全和豆类议题

简介: 联合国今日决定新设两个国际日和一个国际年，以集中应对全球粮食安全和营养领域的核心问题，粮农组织对这一决定表示称赞。联合国大会批准了三项新决议，同意设立三项认识提高倡议，以聚焦植物健康、食品安全和豆类问题。粮农组织与《国际植物保护公约》秘书处（设于粮农组织内部）欢迎有关将2020年作为“国际植物健康年”的决定。作物虫害每年导致高达40%的全球粮食损失，因此无论对于公众，还是对于政策制定者而言，推动培育健康的作物都非常重要。仅以经济价值衡量，植物疫病和入侵性害虫分别导致全球经济每年付出约2200亿美元和700亿美元的代价。

来源: FAO

发布日期:2018-12-20

全文链接:

<http://www.fao.org/news/story/zh/item/1175567/icode/>

4 .On the origins of agriculture, researchers uncover new clues (针对农业的起源，研究者发现新的线索)

简介: Researchers have uncovered evidence that underscores one long-debated theory: that agriculture arose out of moments of surplus, when environmental conditions were improving, and populations lived in greater densities.

来源: Science Daily

发布日期:2018-06-04

全文链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2018/06/180604112558.htm>

➤ 行业报告

1. 营养和粮食系统

简介: 当前，全球有三分之一的人营养不良，如果不采取任何措施，到 2030 年，将有一半的人可能营养不良。借助《2030 年可持续发展议程》、2014 年《营养问题罗马宣言》及随后的“联合国营养行动十年（2016-2025）”围绕营养问题所掀起的国际政治势头，粮安委第四十二届全会于 2015 年 10 月请高专组编写一份关于营养和粮食系统的报告，并于 2017 年 10 月提交粮安委第四十四届会议。尽管饥饿仍然是一个重要问题，但全世界，包括中低收入国家，超重和肥胖现象正在迅速增加。因此，所有国家均受到各种形式营养不良（营养不足、微量营养素缺乏症、超重和肥胖）的影响，无论是低收入、中等收入还是高收入国家。这些不同形式的营养不良可以共同存在于同一个国家或社区内，有时在同一个家庭或个人身上出现，甚至可能存在矛盾的关联：因此必须同时应对这些不同形式的营养不良。由此来看，饥饿和营养不良将不能只通过经济增长来“自我修正”，尽管这是以往许多人的看法，这些问题也不会自发地解决。相反，营养必须作为明确目标纳入国家政策、计划与预算，无论是低收入国家还是高收入国家都是如此。应在全球到地方等不同层面设计并实施跨部门营养战略。

来源: FAO

发布日期:2018-12

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/5D/Csgk0FxrVveALi0oAGZ8ZAR9wQI995.pdf>

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