2019年第18期 总171期

茶学研究专题

本期导读

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专业会议

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前沿资讯

1．Lee’s Tea Brand Teas Recalled Due to Salmonella（Lee's 品牌茶因沙门氏菌而被召回）

简介：渥太华，2019年3月28日/CNW/——2019年3月27日发布的食品召回警告已被修正，以正确识别受影响的产品，并更新包括额外的产品信息。这些产品的更正用星号（*）标记。这些额外的信息是在加拿大食品检验局（CFIA）的食品安全调查中发现的。由于可能受到沙门氏菌的污染，Lee's Provisions Inc. 正在召回市场上的Lee's 品牌的茶叶。并列出召回产品信息，提示消费者不应使用召回产品。

来源：World Tea News 网站

发布日期:2019-04-02

全文链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/6A/Csgk0FzAAzeAUkDhAAX7q_dID-Q555.pdf

学术文献

1．Review of Ecologically-Based Pest Management in California Vineyards（基于生态学的加州葡萄园害虫管理综述）

简介：Grape growers in California utilize a variety of biological, cultural, and chemical approaches for the management of insect and mite pests in vineyards. This combination of strategies falls within the integrated pest management (IPM) framework, which is considered to be the dominant pest management paradigm in vineyards. While the adoption of IPM has led to notable and significant reductions in the environmental impacts of grape production, some growers are becoming interested in the use of an explicitly non-pesticide approach to pest management that is broadly referred to as ecologically-based pest management (EBPM). Essentially a subset of IPM strategies, EBPM places strong emphasis on practices such as habitat management, natural enemy augmentation and conservation, and animal integration. Here, we summarize the range and known efficacy of EBPM practices utilized in California vineyards, followed by a discussion of research needs and future policy directions. EBPM should in no way be seen in opposition, or as an alternative to the IPM framework. Rather, the further development of more reliable EBPM practices could contribute to the robustness of IPM strategies available to grape growers.

来源：Insects 期刊

发布日期:2017-10-11

全文链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0FyuE5uAfEPhAA_8nkDssac356.pdf

2．Chapter 1 Signaler and Receiver Psychology（第一章 动物信号发布者和接收者的心理学）

简介：This edited volume on *Psychological Mechanisms in Animal Communication* highlights research on the sensory, perceptual, and cognitive mechanisms that underlie signaling and receiving. It brings together researchers working on a broad range of conceptual questions in

diverse animal systems and using an assortment of empirical tools. Collectively, these researchers seek to understand how signalers signal and receivers receive. This introductory chapter introduces the major questions in studies of signaler and receiver psychology that are explored in greater depth in subsequent chapters. In so doing, this chapter makes the case that a research agenda aimed at elucidating the mechanisms of signaler and receiver psychology complements and enriches several current areas of animal communication research, in particular those focused on signal design and the parallels and precursors of human language in animals. Ultimately, the goal of this volume is to lay a solid foundation for broader and more comparative studies that investigate the psychological mechanisms of animal communication.

来源：Psychological Mechanisms in Animal Communication 图书

发布日期:2017-01-28

全文链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0FyuB0KAVM3fAAUeeUG5g0k761.pdf

3．Chapter 4 Mate Searching Animals as Model Systems for Understanding Perceptual Grouping（第四章 以寻偶动物作为模型系统以了解感知分组）

简介：A critical component of communication in humans and nonhuman animals is the ability to group signals so that they can be assigned to their correct sources. This is especially true for mate choice behavior, as incorrect stimulus grouping could lead to inaccurate evaluation of signalers by receivers, ultimately resulting in costly mate choice decisions . Sexual signals are often complex, consisting of components that vary in several physical parameters and across sensory modalities. Thus, the mate choice behavior of receivers is well suited for psychophysical tests of the limits and mechanisms of perceptual grouping both within and across sensory modalities. This chapter examines perceptual grouping in comparative models of mate choice behavior. We focus primarily on mate attraction in frogs, reviewing first the effects of spectral, temporal, and spatial parameters on sequential and simultaneous auditory grouping. We then review research on cross-modal perceptual grouping of frog visual and acoustic signals, a perceptual ability analogous to that of grouping human speech with its coincident mouth movements. In addition, we suggest that data from comparative models are not only useful for understanding signal processing in animal communication but also for potentially understanding the fundamental mechanisms receivers use to sort complex signals across all taxa and how such mechanisms may evolve.

来源：Psychological Mechanisms in Animal Communication 图书

发布日期:2017-01-28

全文链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0FyuEliAE6qrAAhfHZfdmWM207.pdf

4．Local population density and group composition influence the signal-preference relationship in *Enchenopa* treehoppers (Hemiptera: Membracidae)（局域种群密度和群体组成影响 *Enchenopa* 角蝉（半翅目：角蝉科）的信号偏好关系 ）

简介：Many animals exhibit social plasticity - changes in phenotype or behaviour in response to

experience with conspecifics that change how evolutionary processes like sexual selection play out. Here, we asked whether social plasticity arising from variation in local population density in male advertisement signals and female mate preferences influences the form of sexual selection. We manipulated local density and determined whether this changed how the distribution of male signals overlapped with female preferences - the signal preference relationship. We specifically look at the shape of female mate preference functions, which, when compared to signal distributions, provide hypotheses about the form of sexual selection. We used *Enchenopa binotata* treehoppers, a group of plant-feeding insects that exhibit natural variation in local densities across individual host plants, populations, species and years. We measured male signal frequency and female preference functions across the density treatments. We found that male signals varied across local social groups, but not according to local density. By contrast, female preferences varied with local density - favouring higher signal frequencies in denser environments. Thus, local density changes the signal-preference relationship and, consequently, the expected form of sexual selection. We found no influence of sex ratio on the signal-preference relationship. Our findings suggest that plasticity arising from variation in local group density and composition can alter the form of sexual selection with potentially important consequences both for the maintenance of variation and for speciation.

来源：Journal of Evolutionary Biology 期刊

发布日期:2016-11-14

全文链接:http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/69/Csgk0FyuBO6AdMd_AAluR3l9jck869.pdf

专业会议

1. XIX International Plant Protection Congress – 2019 (2019年第十九届国际植物保护大会)

简介：The International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences (IAPPS), together with local organizations and societies, convenes the International Plant Protection Congress (IPPC) every 4 years. The next Congress will be held in Hyderabad, India on 10 - 14 November, 2019. For information about the Congress, abstract submission, and other details - go to the website - www.ippc2019.icrisat.org.

来源：International Association for the Plant Protection Sciences 网站

发布日期:2019-04-02

全文链接:
https://www.plantprotection.org/Meetings/InternationalCongress(IPPC)/XIXIPPC,Hyderabad,1014November2019.aspx