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## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1. Concerns About Quality Prompt India's Tea Board to Close Tea Factories During Winter (关注品质促使印度茶叶委员会关闭冬季茶叶工厂)

简介: 美味的茶叶必须在采摘后的几个小时内加工。由于印度东北部的采摘工作于12月结束, 印度茶叶委员会首次宣布在冬季必须关闭茶叶加工厂, 以防止加工陈旧的茶叶。茶农告诉世界茶叶报, 当地茶业欢迎这一举措, 这是遏制肆无忌惮的茶叶制造商的积极举措。根据茶叶(营销)控制令, 遵守这项规定是强制性的。茶叶委员会的公报称, 如果违反了该命令, 委员会将采取必要的行动, 随后可能会出现罚款和更严厉的限制。这些限制适用于大大小小的种植者和茶叶工厂。

来源: World Tea News 网站

发布日期: 2018-11-06

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9E/Csgk0FwQx2iAeZs4AAiLy3xlRMU163.pdf>

### 2. Numi's App Brings Customers Closer to Fair Trade Sourcing (Numi APP使客户更接近公平贸易采购)

简介: Oakland, California-based Numi Organic Tea just launched an app in Google Expeditions that takes viewers on a journey to the company's Fair Trade growing partners in China. Organic and Fair Trade sourcing have always been the foundation of Numi Tea's philosophy. Now customers can get an inside look at Numi's sustainable sourcing practices. Fair Trade standards are internationally agreed upon standards for sourcing that support improved working conditions, higher prices for commodities for export, and environmental conservation.

来源: World Tea News 网站

发布日期: 2018-11-05

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9E/Csgk0FwQwwCAHoJ2AAb-8g9pPe1500.pdf>

## ▶ 学术文献

### 1. Aggregative behavior and intraspecific communication mediated by substrate-borne vibrations in terrestrial arthropods: An exploratory study in two species of woodlice (陆地节肢动物基质振动介导的聚集行为和种内传播: 两种木虱的探索性研究)

简介: Gregarious behavior and aggregative phenomena among conspecifics in woodlice are thought to be a form of evolutionary adaptation to the terrestrial environment which has given these animals multiple advantages, e.g., against desiccation and predation. The reasons behind these phenomena, however, have not fully been clarified yet. This exploratory study has the aim to assess displacement and aggregation state relatively to the presence of substrate-borne vibrations in two different species of terrestrial isopods. To this goal, a circular arena was used to collect data from adult individuals of *Armadillo officinalis*, a stridulating species, and

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*Armadillidium vulgare*, a non-stridulating species, both exposed and non-exposed to micro-vibrations. Our results showed that exposed individuals of *A. officinalis* significantly react to micro-vibrations positioning themselves preferentially far from the vibrational source compared to non-exposed individuals of the same species. Furthermore, both the number of aggregates and of isolated subjects significantly increase in the presence of substrate-borne vibrations than in the absence of micro-vibrations. No statistically significant association with substrate-borne vibrations was found for *A. vulgare* for both placement and number of aggregates and of isolated subjects. Unlike *A. vulgare*, *A. officinalis* appears very sensitive to micro-vibrations which seem to represent a source of disturbance or potential danger. Substrate-borne vibrations seem to affect the capability of this species to aggregate leading to a greater number of aggregates and isolated subjects as if animals were a bit disoriented. This behavior might be related to a possible capability of this species to use micro-vibrations for inter- and intraspecific communication.

来源: Behavioural Processes 期刊

发布日期:2018-12-10

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9E/Csgk0FwQrVuAixTzADG3-FqbaNo862.pdf>

## **2. A comparative analysis of vibrational signals in 16 sympatric bug species (Pentatomidae, Heteroptera) (16种同域昆虫 (蝽科, 异翅亚目) 振动信号的比较分析)**

简介: The repertoire and functional importance of vibrational signals in 16 sympatric species of bugs (Pentatomidae, Heteroptera) from European Russia were studied. The related species were found to have different repertoires. Analysis of variation of the signals showed that they were stable by most parameters. The most variable parameter was the series duration; the stable parameter was the pulse duration.

来源: Entomological Review 期刊

发布日期:2015-06-23

全文链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9E/Csgk0FwQsWmAfaVDAB3d5EE55bg491.pdf>

## **3. Masking by Noise in Acoustic Insects: Problems and Solutions (发声昆虫的噪音屏蔽: 问题和解决方案)**

简介: In most environments, acoustic signals of insects are a source of high background noise levels for many birds and mammals, but at the same time, their own communication channel is noisy due to conspecific and heterospecific signalers as well. In this chapter, I first demonstrate how this situation influences communication and the evolution of related traits at the population level. Solutions for communicating under noise differ between insect taxa, because their hearing system evolved independently many times, and the signals vary strongly in the time and frequency domain. After describing some solutions from the senders' point of view the focus of the chapter is on properties of the sensory and central nervous system, and how these properties enable receivers to detect relevant acoustic events from irrelevant noise, and to discriminate between signal variants.

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来源: Animal Communication and Noise 图书

发布日期: 2013-12-17

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9E/Csgk0FwQfeyAU6PNAAsjkzuleVE818.pdf>

#### **4. Vibrational Background Noise in Herbaceous Plants and Its Impact on Acoustic Communication of Small Auchenorrhyncha and Psyllinea (Homoptera) (草本植物的振动背景噪声及其对同翅目小昆虫 (Auchenorrhyncha 和 Psyllinea 声传播的影响)**

简介: Vibrations induced in plant stems by rain drops, wind, and mechanical activity of insects were studied under natural conditions. Wind and rain can induce high-frequency vibrations in the range up to 34 kHz and jamming insect signals completely. For this reason, small homopterans mostly emit their signals during the gaps between gusts of wind. In the regions where strong wind blows during most part of the day, they concentrate mainly in the places protected from the wind (dry river beds, hollows, and other depressions of the relief). Individuals of different species occurring on the same or neighboring plants usually sing alternately, i.e., demonstrate the same response to each other's signals as to the wind-induced noise. Low-amplitude vibrations resulting from insect movements have no considerable impact on vibrational communication of Homoptera.

来源: Entomological Review 期刊

发布日期: 2013-08-15

全文链接: [http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9E/Csgk0FwQqGmAbdTzAB5Sd\\_nAaac450.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/02/9E/Csgk0FwQqGmAbdTzAB5Sd_nAaac450.pdf)