



2019年第33期总200期

## 农业与资源环境信息工程专题

### 本期导读

#### ▶ 前沿资讯

1. 理解遥感数据的意义
2. 利用气象雷达监测世界各地的昆虫衰减
3. 关于东南亚农业部门卫星应用的研讨会

#### ▶ 科技报告

1. 地震工程 (SERIES) 和地震学 (EPOS) 研究基础设施综合数据库和访问服务的技术路线图

#### ▶ 科研项目

1. 英国地球系统建模项目 - UKESM1的开发和发布

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

联系人: 孔令博

联系电话: 010-82106786

邮箱: [agri@ckcest.cn](mailto:agri@ckcest.cn)

2019年8月19日

更多资讯 尽在农业专业知识服务系统:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/>

## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1 . Making sense of remote sensing data (理解遥感数据的意义)

简介: Remote sensor technologies like cameras, GPS trackers, and weather stations have revolutionized biological data collection in the field. Now researchers can capture continuous datasets in difficult terrain, at a scale unimaginable before these technologies became available. But as this flood of data has rolled into laboratory computers around the world, researchers have found themselves without well-developed analytical tools to make sense of it all. In research presented in a recent issue of Applications in Plant Sciences, Dr. Greice Mariano and colleagues introduce a tool called RadialPheno to analyze leafing patterns of plants based on remote camera data.

来源: EurekAlert

发布日期:2019-08-09

全文链接:[https://www.eurekalert.org/pub\\_releases/2019-08/bsoa-mso080919.php](https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2019-08/bsoa-mso080919.php)

### 2 . Using weather radar to monitor insect decline around the world (利用气象雷达监测世界各地的昆虫衰减)

简介: Scientists are developing a pioneering technique that allows them to monitor insects in the air using weather radars, as part of a research project called BioDAR. Ecosystems rely on insects for pollination and as vital parts of food webs, but insect populations have been falling sharply. Until now there has been no consistent method for effectively tracking the abundance and diversity of insects over large areas. BioDAR researchers from the University of Leeds, University of Exeter and the National Centre for Atmospheric Science will use weather radar technology to provide detailed maps of insect abundance and diversity.

来源: 英国国家大气科学中心 (NCAS)

发布日期:2019-07-25

全文链接:<https://www.ncas.ac.uk/en/18-news/3012-using-weather-radar-to-monitor-insect-decline-around-the-world>

### 3 . Fruitful workshops about satellite applications for the agricultural sector in South East Asia (关于东南亚农业部门卫星应用的研讨会)

简介: Information on Geodata for Agriculture and Water (G4AW) is exchanged not only in the Netherlands. To share knowledge with (potential) local project partners and discuss experiences, the NSO recently held two meetings in South East Asia, which attracted a lot of participants. The region currently hosts 11 G4AW projects. The participants all agreed the meetings were very useful, providing new insights to further improve the service in the years ahead. Moreover, the support of the Dutch embassies in the region is considered particularly valuable.

来源: The Netherlands Space Office

发布日期:2019-07-05

全文链接:<https://www.spaceoffice.nl/en/news/321/fruitful-workshops-about-sa>

更多资讯 尽在农业专业知识服务系统:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/>

## 科技报告

### 1 . Roadmap for the integration of data banks and access services from the earthquake engineering (SERIES) and seismology (EPOS) research infrastructures (地震工程 (SERIES) 和地震学 (EPOS) 研究基础设施综合数据库和访问服务的技术路线图)

简介: This deliverable is written within the framework of the project “Seismology and Earthquake Engineering Research Infrastructure Alliance for Europe SERA” (Project no: 730900), funded by the Horizon2020, INFRAIA-01-2016-2017 Programme. Main objective of this deliverable is to identify a roadmap for integrating the SERIES databases in the existing EPOS service as a new Thematic Core Service (TCS) and exploring possible interoperability with other TCSs (e.g. Seismology) and with international partners

来源: 欧盟

发布日期: 2019-07-29

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/0E/7E/CsgkOF1TreWAPAZtAEs6CYoqjBA765.pdf>

## 科研项目

### 1 . The UK Earth system modelling project – Development and community release of UKESM1 (英国地球系统建模项目 – UKESM1的开发和发布)

简介: 由英国国家大气科学中心 (NCAS) 和英国气象局哈德利中心 (Met Office Hadley Centre) 合作的“英国地球系统建模” (UKESM) 项目宣布开发出了英国首个地球系统模型UKESM1。该模式将帮助英国提升预测未来气候变化的能力, 并将成为英国对第六次国际耦合模式比较计划 (CMIP6) 的贡献之一。地球系统建模是指对地球进行复杂的计算机模拟, 包括地球上的大气、陆地、冰层和海洋。传统上, 计算机模式一般关注全球气候的单个方面, 但是新的模式已经可以融合多个环境要素。UKESM1基于HadGEM3耦合物理气候模式, 包含一系列关键的模拟组件: 大气物理、大气化学与气溶胶、冰冻圈海冰、冰冻圈陆地冰、海洋生物地球化学、海洋物理、陆地生物地球化学和地球物理学等。

来源: UKESM

发布日期: 2019-02-12

全文链接: <https://ukesm.ac.uk/>