

## 《中国农业发展战略研究》专题快报

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中国工程科技知识中心农业分中心

中国农业科学院农业信息研究所

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### 【动态资讯】

#### 1. Policy on the Advancement of Agricultural Growth and Production in India

**【AgroNews】** India is one among the fastest growing economy countries in the world and lifted around 160 million people out of poverty over the last 25 years. It is geographically, culturally, and economically diverse. The agricultural sector remains as the main source that drives the growth and development of the country. Transformation of agriculture from its traditional practice to its modern form has been observed in many developing countries. Furthermore, agriculture accounts for about 17% of the total GDP and 47% of the total national labor force (Agri Tech India, 2019). The agricultural growth remains one of the key factors that insulates other economies in the region. About 85% of the operational holdings are less than 2 hectares and represents 45% of the total cropped area, whereby only 5% of the land are operated by the farmers and 32% of the land including the arable land (India Brand Equity Foundation, 2019). The land tenure governance in India is legislatively and organizationally intricate and complex including both the poor land records, tenancy laws, ownership status, impediments of transaction, limited mobility of buyers and selling opportunities. Limited connectivity and storage infrastructure increase the post-harvest losses and have a negative impact on farmer's income and incentives (Bhan and Behera., 2014). Based on the fact that external demand increases with an increasing agricultural export from India, demand for agricultural inputs and allied services is also increasing at a faster rate. Hence, high proportion of agricultural land and diverse agro-climatic conditions encourage the farmers to cultivate different crops.

链接:

<http://news.agropages.com/News/NewsDetail---31163.htm>

## 2. Pesticide usage in Turkey increases by 57% in last decade

**【AgroNews】** The amount of agricultural pesticide used in Turkey increased to 59 thousand tons since 2009. The southern province of Antalya saw the highest increase. The usage of pesticides increased by 57 percent in the last decade. The total amount of pesticides used in 2017 increased to 54.098 tons compared to 2016, with a 8.08 percent rise, according to the Environmental Indicators booklet published by the Ministry of Environment and Urbanism. Fungicides are the most used pesticide in Turkey, they constitute 44 percent of total usage in 2017. They are followed by insecticides with 22.8 percent, herbicides with 23.5 percent, acaricides with 4.9 percent, and rodenticides with 0.5 percent. They are followed by other types of pesticides, namely the plant activators, plant growth regulators, insect attractants, fumigants and nematocysts, the total usage of which is 12.4 percent. According to these figures, the total amount of agricultural pesticide used in Turkey, which was 37.651 tons in 2009, increased by 57 percent to 59 thousand tons in a decade.

链接:

<http://news.agropages.com/News/NewsDetail---31164.htm>

## 3. 莱西市依靠科技驱动促进农业绿色发展

**【中华人民共和国农业农村部】** 莱西市牢固树立绿色发展理念，以发展生态循环农业、促进农产品质量效益提升为目标，按照“一控两减三基本”的要求，通过“量身定制”节肥、节药等绿色生产技术模式，稳步推进“四减四增”工作，促进农业转型升级和可持续发展。科技创新促“节肥”。一是示范推广水肥一体化系统，提升装备水平。二是优化施肥技术，提高化肥利用率。三是提升有机肥资源利用水平，提高耕地地力。科学防控助“减药”。一是推广生物、物理等绿色防控技术，提升科学防控技术应用水平。二是创新服务模式，提升专业化统防统治水平。三是强化病虫监测预警，科学指导防治工作。

链接:

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/qg/201907/t20190716\\_6321001.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/qg/201907/t20190716_6321001.htm)

## 4. 河北省农村人居环境整治取得阶段性进展

**【中华人民共和国农业农村部】** 今年上半年，河北省深入学习浙江“千村示范、万村整治”工程经验，扎实推进农村人居环境整治工作，截至6月底，农村人居环境整治取得阶段性进展。全面开展农村生活垃圾治理。以“村收集、乡（镇）转运、县处理”的城乡一体化模式为主线，全面推进建立长效机制。截至6月底，全省农村生活垃圾得到有效治理的村庄数达45967个。大力推进农村厕所革命。河北省今年计划改厕200万座。截至6

月底，已完成农村厕所改造89.5万座，今年入冬前能基本完成全年改厕任务。分类实施生活污水治理。河北省各地因地因村选择生活污水治理模式，推动城镇污水管网向周边村庄延伸，到6月底新增接入城市污水管网一体化处理的村庄达到515个。对南水北调工程输水沿线村庄及潮河、白河、府河、孝义河等46条重点河流沿线村庄生活污水进行重点治理，新增建设污水集中收集或分散式处理设施的村庄达到715个。大力开展村庄绿化。截至6月底，新增村庄绿化面积18.6万亩，完成年度任务的74.4%。大力实施村庄清洁行动。截至6月底，全省共清理农村生活垃圾2100多万立方米，清理村内沟塘5.5万处，清理畜禽养殖粪污等农业生产废弃物近60万立方米，清理残垣断壁或杂物36万处，建设小游园、小菜园、小果园11万个。

链接:

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/qg/201907/t20190716\\_6320972.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/qg/201907/t20190716_6320972.htm)

#### 5. 青海小麦化肥、农药减施技术取得新突破

【中华人民共和国农业农村部】随着化肥和农药的使用以及品种的改良，青海省小麦单产由解放初的平均亩产58kg到现在的251kg，提升幅度很大。但青海省自然条件和农业自然资源都具有过渡性特点，表现明显垂直地域性差异，造成小麦总产和单产总体不高，近年来小麦总产35万吨左右，远远低于其他省份，而施肥量并未明显降低，同时生产上对化学农药的长期单一使用，农业有害生物群落演替加速、抗药性生物型数量增加、小麦药害及残留药害频发。项目组针对以上情况，开展了小麦配方肥优化施用技术研究，有机肥替代化肥技术研究，麦后复种绿肥肥效试验研究，小麦麦豆油薯轮作试验研究，集成青海春小麦田轻简、绿色、高效的配方施肥、有机替代和病虫害综合防控模式。项目实施后，浅山旱地可以减少化肥氮30%-50%，水浇地可以减少化肥氮10%-30%，实现青海省小麦核心示范区肥料利用率提高8%、化肥减量17%，小麦平均增产3%的目标，实现化学农药利用率提高11%，减量30%以上的目标，此举可缓解土壤质量的恶化，节约成本，提高青海小麦生产肥料施用的技术效率，控制化肥污染，缓解多余化肥“上天入地潜水”，同时减少农药使用，控制并减轻农药面源污染，实现青海省小麦生产与环境友好发展并行，促进农业的可持续发展。

链接:

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/qg/201907/t20190716\\_6321008.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/qg/201907/t20190716_6321008.htm)

#### 6. Brazil's market share of China soybean exports soars to 75%

【AgroNews】U.S. soybean exports to China have been unusually strong over the past several months, but they're still nowhere near the pace they were before the trade war and

Brazil appears to be cementing its dominance. Prior to the trade war, Brazil owned only about 30% of China's soybean demand from October through May in 2016-17, about half of the market share commanded by U.S. shipments. After retaliatory tariffs hit U.S. soybeans a year ago, Brazil quickly took 45% of China's import needs. And now, Brazil is filling about 75% of China's soybean demand, compared to 10% for the U.S., according to new data from USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service. U.S. exports to China have been at a record-setting pace for the past several months, but the U.S. has a lot of catching up to do, and China's demand is now expected to decline as African Swine Fever sweeps across the country.

链接:

<http://news.agropages.com/News/NewsDetail---31127.htm>

## 7. 改善土壤结构 减少面源污染 今年辽宁省有机肥施用量将超过2000万吨

【中华人民共和国农业农村部】来自省绿色农业技术中心的数据显示,今年上半年辽宁省实施了蔬菜有机肥替代化肥面积12万亩,果树有机肥替代化肥示范区10万亩,同时消纳了畜禽粪便90多万吨。示范区内的农户对果菜有机肥技术的认可程度普遍提高,并开始大面积推广应用。预计今年辽宁省有机肥施用量将达到2000万吨以上,化肥使用量将减少1万吨(折纯)。调整农业投入结构,减少化肥农药使用量,增加有机肥使用量,是提升科学施肥水平,改善土壤结构,提高土壤肥力的现实需求。同时也是减少面源污染,加快农业绿色发展的关键所在。辽宁省高度重视果菜有机肥替代化肥工作,以果菜优势产区、核心产区和知名品牌生产基地为重点,选择10个县(市、区)进行试点。试点项目区化肥用量减少15%以上,并带动全县化肥用量实现负增长;项目区有机肥用量提高20%以上,并带动全县畜禽粪污综合利用率提高5个百分点以上。

链接:

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/qg/201907/t20190715\\_6320921.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/qg/201907/t20190715_6320921.htm)

## 8. 九部门印发关于推进农村生活污水治理的指导意见

【中华人民共和国农业农村部】近日,中央农办、农业农村部、生态环境部、住房城乡建设部、水利部、科技部、国家发展改革委、财政部、银保监会等九部门联合印发了《关于推进农村生活污水治理的指导意见》。《意见》提出,到2020年东部地区、中西部城市近郊区等有基础、有条件的地区,农村生活污水治理率明显提高,村庄内污水横流、乱排乱放情况基本消除,运维管护机制基本建立;中西部有较好基础、基本具备条件的地区,农村生活污水乱排乱放得到有效管控,治理初见成效;地处偏远、经济欠发达等地区,农村生活污水乱排乱放现象明显减少。《意见》强调,要按照“因地制宜、尊重

习惯，应治尽治、利用为先，就地就近、生态循环，梯次推进、建管并重，发动农户、效果长远”的基本思路，牢固树立和贯彻落实新发展理念，从亿万农民群众的愿望和需求出发，按照实施乡村振兴战略的总要求，立足我国农村实际，以污水减量化、分类就地处理、循环利用为导向，加强统筹规划、突出重点区域、选择适宜模式、完善标准体系、强化管护机制，善作善成、久久为功，走出一条具有中国特色的农村生活污水治理之路。农村生活污水治理8个方面的重点任务：一是全面摸清现状；二是科学编制行动方案；三是合理选择技术模式；四是促进生产生活用水循环利用；五是加快标准制修订；六是完善建设和管护机制；七是统筹推进农村厕所革命；八是推进农村黑臭水体治理。

链接:

[http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/zwdt/201907/t20190711\\_6320786.htm](http://www.moa.gov.cn/xw/zwdt/201907/t20190711_6320786.htm)

## 9. Nitrogen from biosolids can help urban soils and plant growth

**【EurekAlert!】**The "zero waste" trend could have a friend in the form of biosolids. Biosolids are the materials produced after domestic waste is treated in urban wastewater systems. In the past, most of this solid material was transferred to landfills. But, processes developed over the past few decades can create "exceptional quality" biosolids. These new "EQ" biosolids are low in pollutants and pathogens, but high in nutrients. They can be applied to agricultural or urban soils needing fertilizer and other soil health improvements. That reuses a former "waste" material - and helps the environment along the way. Biosolids are valuable because they are rich in nitrogen, a key nutrient for plants. But, only a fraction of the nitrogen in biosolids used as fertilizer becomes available to plants. This fraction is called bioavailable nitrogen. Recycling biosolids into the soil is one of the most sustainable ways to manage waste, It returns carbon and nutrients - like nitrogen - to the soil, and helps vegetation grow. If biosolids are not applied to agricultural fields or urban landscapes, they are disposed of in landfills or incinerated. When applied to soils, biosolids become a valuable resource rather than an unpleasant waste.

链接:

[https://www.eurekalert.org/pub\\_releases/2019-07/aso-a-nfb062619.php](https://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2019-07/aso-a-nfb062619.php)

## 10. Vietnam aims to raise the proportion of organic fertilisers to 15% by 2020

**【AgroNews】** Identifying organic fertilisers as the key to organic agriculture, Vietnam's agriculture ministry has set a target to raise the proportion of organic fertilisers to 15% and the consumption of organic fertilisers industrially produced at home from one to three

million tonnes by 2020. Huge demand and potential. Among the nearly 21,000 fertiliser products currently on sale in Vietnam, there are 2,007 organic products, accounting for just 9.6%, while inorganic fertilisers account for 88.9% and the remaining 1.5% belong to bio-fertilisers. But the requirements for clean agricultural produce in recent years have led to an increased demand for organic fertilisers. In 2017 Vietnam imported 220,000 tonnes of organic fertilisers and the figure for 2018 was 215,000 tonnes. Besides providing nutrients for plants, organic fertilisers are effective in improving soil quality, reducing erosion and evaporation and enhancing fertiliser use efficiency. According to the plant protection department, Vietnam has a wide range of materials to produce organic fertilisers, including wastes from animal husbandry, aquaculture and agricultural processing, plant by-products, peat, household wastes and microbial products, mineral elements and biological substances.

链接:

<http://news.agropages.com/News/NewsDetail---31074.htm>

#### 【文献速递】

##### 1. 农业废弃物资源化利用的生态价值评估——以地膜回收利用为例

作者: 刘婕雅; 岳文婷; 朱玲, 等

文献源: 现代农业科技, 2019

摘要: 近年来,随着农村经济的发展,农业废弃物污染现象越来越严重。农业废弃物污染防控是保护和改善农业生态环境的有效措施。本文以地膜为例,基于对湖北省荆州市荆州区农户进行问卷调查采集的有效数据,运用条件价值评估法(CVM)估算废弃地膜污染防控的生态价值,并运用Logistic模型分析农户农业废弃物污染防控支付意愿(WTP)的影响因素。结果表明,废弃地膜污染防控的生态价值较大,但也有相当数量农户的WTP不够强烈,这些农户多表现为不了解废弃地膜处理不当带来的污染问题。此外,地膜厚度与用途、附近是否有回收点是影响农户WTP的重要决定因素。对此,本文提出政府应加强农户对农业废弃物污染的认识,让农户从根本上有回收农业废弃物的主观能动性;从源头上把控地膜生产企业的质量标准,严格控制地膜的最低厚度;多设农业废弃物集中回收点并着力构建一个较完整的农业废弃物回收链等建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uyYWAV5BxAAiYHprCB-g498.pdf>

## 2. 我国农业绿色发展现状、问题及对策

作者：焦翔

文献源：农业经济,2019

摘要：农业绿色发展具有“绿色”和“发展”双重目的性。文章从系统观层面提炼了农业绿色发展的内涵与特征,认为观念、产业、人才、科技和品牌是农业绿色发展的必要条件,并从认知理念、产业质量、人才素质、技术要素和品牌建设等角度分析了现存问题,进而提出倡导全社会农业绿色发展理念、增加农业绿色发展资金投入、引导形成农业绿色发展产业体系和强化农业绿色发展的管理监督等对策建议。

链接:

[http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uyBuACELNAB5yHnCcZ\\_g856.pdf](http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uyBuACELNAB5yHnCcZ_g856.pdf)

## 3. Worldwide research trends on sustainable land use in agriculture

作者：José A. Aznar-Sánchez; María Piquer-Rodríguez; Juan F. Velasco-Muñoz, et al.

文献源：Land Use Policy,2019

摘要：Currently, 42% of the world's population depends on agriculture for its livelihood, and agriculture drives the economy of most developing countries. Therefore, human life on our planet depends on its sustainability. Research on sustainable land use in agriculture has been gaining increasing relevance since the term 'sustainable development' was coined with the Brundtland Report in 1987. The objective of this study is to analyse the evolution of this line of research worldwide to date. A bibliometric analysis of the existing articles from the period 1988-2017 was conducted. The results show that this topic has been gaining relevance in land use studies. Extensive cooperative networks and a high level of international collaboration exist between the different agents involved in land use studies. The analysis of key words has shown four main research lines of inquiry: agronomy, which focuses on soil processes and the study of different crops; sustainable water management for irrigation; the analysis of changes in land use, especially as related to the increase in population, the need for supplies, and the expansion of urban land; and sustainable development in new forms of agrarian management, such as organic farming, permaculture, and multifunctional systems. The regions serving as the object of these studies are mainly the Americas, Asia, Oceania, and Western Europe. This highlights a research gap in regions such as Russia, the Middle East, and Africa. Future research should examine the development of circular economic systems in agricultural activity, perceptions and preferences of stakeholders, inclusion of the sustainability objective in planning urban

spaces, improvement in irrigation water use efficiency, use of nonconventional water sources in agriculture, and development of management practises and crops that can adapt to the impact of climate change.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uzo6AfxfHACGRozxIUvQ119.pdf>

#### 4. 水资源承载能力监测预警机制建设初探——以海河流域为例

作者: 丁菊莺; 宋秋波

文献源: 海河水利,2019

摘要: 建立水资源承载能力监测预警机制,是对水资源可持续利用理念的实际贯彻,是强化水资源刚性约束的有力支撑。以形成按水资源承载能力谋划发展的长效机制为目标,对海河流域水资源承载能力监测预警机制建设进行初步探索。建立了海河流域水资源承载能力监测预警总体框架,并依据框架提出具体的监测预警机制与运转体系,细化了水资源承载能力监测预警内容、预警标准、预警信息发布方案等,可为海河流域后续水资源承载能力监测预警与水资源管理工作提供参考。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uygGAbmrXABiC4sEcnLA475.pdf>

#### 5. Evaluation of resources and environmental carrying capacity of 36 large cities in China based on a support-pressure coupling mechanism

作者: Fei Zhang; Yong Wang; Xuejiao Ma, et al.

文献源: Science of the Total Environment,2019

摘要: Resource and environmental carrying capacity (RECC) is an important foundation for the long-term development of cities. The accurate evaluation of the RECC of cities is of great significance to China, which is rapidly urbanizing. This paper constructs a support index and pressure index to calculate the level of support resources and the level of environmental pressure that human activities induce in 36 municipalities, provincial capitals and subprovincial cities in China from 2010 to 2016; in addition, this paper analyzes the factors affecting RECC. The results show that (1) the support index of most cities (32) is greater than the pressure index, demonstrating that the resource and environmental carrying capacity of most cities is stronger than the pressure of human social activities. (2) The RECC of first-line, super large cities is of concern; the RECCs of Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen have already been exceeded. (3) The resources, the environmental services and the

pressure of human activities on those services in most cities are average, while the resource, the environmental services and the pressure of human activities on those services are greater in a few developed cities (such as Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen, etc.). (4) The ability of resources and the environment to support human activities in China's large cities exhibited a downward trend. The pressure of human social activities on urban resources and the environment is increasing, but the growth rate of that pressure has slowed. (5) Area of land used for urban construction, the area of urban green space and length of city sewage pipes and other resource indicators are common obstacles to the improvement of most cities' pressure indexes. Water shortage is a common problem faced by first-tier cities in China. This study supports a comprehensive understanding of China's large-scale RECC status and provides a reference for the formulation of a scientific and pragmatic urban development strategy.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uzLaAdp31ADFc8RW-tHE435.pdf>

## 6. 中国水资源承载力评价及变化研究

作者: 刘雁慧; 李阳兵; 梁鑫源, 等

文献源: 长江流域资源与环境, 2019

摘要: 为探讨中国水资源承载力的现状与未来变化趋势,综合考虑社会、经济、自然等因素,从承压、压力、协调、管理4个方面构建指标体系,通过基于熵权法的综合评价方法探讨2000~2015年中国水资源承载力,使用M-K趋势法分析其时空变化特征,并通过R/S分析法预测其未来趋势。结果表明:空间分布上,中国水资源承载力整体较差,其中北纬35°~40°之间水资源承载力普遍较差,南北两侧地区较好。时空变化上,中国水资源承载力整体呈恶化状态,其中东北及西南大部分地区呈恶化状态,东南大部分地区呈改善状态,西北地区变化不显著。未来趋势上,水资源承载力在全国大部分地区将呈现持续恶化趋势,持续恶化区域主要集中于内蒙古高原、青藏高原、云贵高原、华北平原、长江中下游平原及东南沿海地区;青海和湖南可能有恶化趋势;其他地区将呈现改善或可能改善趋势。研究结果对未来水资源承载力调控具有一定指导意义:东南沿海地区承载潜力较大,山西、山东、北京等地几乎枯竭,东北及青藏高原地区水资源优势在逐渐丧失,应针对不同地区水资源承载潜力特点采取相应措施;协调系统、管理系统以及承压系统中的生态环境、压力系统中的污染物排放可控性较大,对水资源承载力的调控可从这些方面入手。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uynaADlseAFGX-QXAC48345.pdf>

## **7. Global agricultural green and blue water consumption under future climate and land use changes**

作者: Zhongwei Huang; Mohamad Hejazi; QiuHong Tang, et al.

文献源: Journal of Hydrology,2019

摘要: Agriculture accounts for 90% of global freshwater consumption and it is expected to intensify in the future. Climate and land use changes are two major factors affecting crop green and blue water consumption, and in this study we explicitly consider the effects of both factors in a consistent modeling framework. Two important research questions are addressed: 1) How will global crop green and blue water consumption evolve over the 21st century under climate and land use changes; and 2) what are the individual and combined effects of climate and land use changes on future crop green and blue water consumption? To tackle these two questions, a crop water use module is developed based on the Global Change Assessment Model (GCAM) and its hydrology module (i.e., Xanthos). Crop specific green and blue water consumption are then calculated at global  $0.5^{\circ} \times 0.5^{\circ}$  grid scale. Results show that global crop green water consumption increases by 12% in 2090s when compared with that in 1971--2000, and climate change dominates over land use change in determining the trend of global crop green water consumption. However, expansion in global irrigated area dominates the changing trend of global crop blue water consumption which increases 70% by 2090s, especially in regions with significant irrigated land expansion (e.g. northern Africa, central Asia, China, Mexico, the Middle East, Russia, southern Asia, and Argentina). Furthermore, global crop blue water dependence will increase under climate and land use changes, especially in arid regions.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uzaaAEXCoAD-BITR8LsA011.pdf>

## **8. An evolving assessment model for environmental carrying capacity: A case study of coral reef islands**

作者: Fei Cheng; Fenzhen Su; Ming Chen, et al.

文献源: Journal of Environmental Management,2019

摘要: Environmental carrying capacity (ECC) provides an insight into measuring sustainability of the vulnerable coral reef islands. However, an integrated assessment of ECC on the social-ecological system of reef islands is rarely existence. And conventional approaches miss addressing the difference of social development, which would lead to a

misinterpretation of sustainable development of reef island system. This study develops an evolving model of RI-ECC which incorporates five specific development phases, and the assessment involves (1) identification and measurement of carrying components, (2) supply/demand surplus analysis of indicators and (3) ECC states determination. A case study is conducted in Zhaoshu Island of China, indicating the efficiency of RI-ECC model and serving as a reference for adaptive management.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uyz6ACbnVABOvUgvDh0A754.pdf>

## 9. 我国农业绿色发展的转型升级研究

作者: 赵丹桂

文献源: 农业经济,2019

摘要: 农业绿色发展的转型升级是落实绿色发展理念和生态文明建设在农业上的真正体现,更是推进农业现代化和实施乡村振兴战略的必然选择。面对当前我国农业发展过程中农业生态资源不足和农业生态污染、农产品质量和竞争力不能满足市场需求、农业劳动力资源和经营水平低等问题,我们应积极加强制度建设力度、深入挖掘特色绿色农产品、牢固树立绿色发展理念,真正做到大力扶持农业绿色发展和转变农业生产经营和消费方式,最终实现农业绿色发展的转型升级。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uyiaAKMCQABWD0zx3USk079.pdf>

## 10. 以农药减量控害助力农业绿色发展

作者: 杨普云; 王凯; 厉建萌, 等

文献源: 植物保护,2019

摘要: 本文从历史、农民和市场等三个维度分析了我国农药过量使用产生的原因,指出农药减量控害的必要性和重要意义,分析了农药减量控害的可行性,提出了"底线思维、系统思维、创新思维"工作思路以及通过替代化学防控、调整优化农药产品结构、集成绿色防控技术、转变防控方式、构建农产品优质优价机制等路径实施农药减量控害的建议。

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0uyQiAOeQBAAQ4TgKuir0504.pdf>

## 【科技图书】

### 1. Green Growth Strategies in Agriculture in OECD Countries

发布源: Food Security and Sustainability

发布时间: 2017-11-01

摘要: Agriculture is heavily dependent on natural resources, exerts a significant impact on the environment and biodiversity, and globally will need to double food production by 2050, if current trends continue, despite pressures on land and water resources and climate change. This means the sector needs to increase resource use productivity and resilience to shocks, while providing acceptable living standards and poverty reduction. This has been characterised by the OECD as “green growth”—the pursuit of economic growth and development, while preventing or minimising environmental degradation, greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity of production, loss of biodiversity, and using natural resources within their carrying capacity. In the specific case of agriculture this is often termed “sustainable intensification”—which focuses on increasing productivity with scarce natural resources, especially land, in an environmentally sustainable way. Many countries are aiming to combine mutually supportive economic and environmental policies to spur economic growth and reduce resource pressures. In the European Union, the Common Agricultural Policy since 2013 includes a new “Greening Payment” for farmers who implement enhanced cross compliance linking production support to climate and environmental objectives. Businesses are also trying to ensure long-term financial viability while reducing environmental footprints. However, more attention needs to be paid by governments and business to research, development, and the dissemination of best practices, and to internalising environmental externalities by getting the prices right. But this requires good data on the costs and benefits of externalities, the need for well-targeted policies with a commitment to a longer-term strategy, and tackling environmental issues that are global rather than only domestic in nature.

链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0v02uANAxmABKqoBQO0MQ816.pdf>

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