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▶ 前沿资讯

1. 3 Mountain Mel's Herbal Teas Recalled (3种山美尔品牌的药茶被召回)

简介: On Aug. 29, the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA) announced that Mountain Mel's, has recalled three of its teas because of possible Salmonella contamination. The Welches, Oregon-based company produces organic herbal teas, lip balm, hand sanitizer and salve. The three teas were formulated and marketed for the purposes of increasing milk flow in nursing mothers and alleviating digestive discomfort in babies. Salmonella is an organism that can potentially cause serious and even fatal infections in children, the elderly and those with weak immune systems, says the FDA. As of yet, no illnesses incurred by the teas have been reported. The recalled teas are: the Milk Lady's Herbal Tea Blend, the Peaceful Baby Herbal Tea Blend and the Diges-Teas Herbal Tea Blend. The corresponding batches and numbers are published.

来源: World Tea News 网站

发布日期: 2019-09-06

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/01/Csgk0V14mLqAfNwvAAbfW753lhU595.pdf>

▶ 学术文献

1. Animal study of the anti-diarrhea effect and microbial diversity of dark tea produced by the Yao population of Guangxi (广西瑶族黑茶抗腹泻作用及微生物多样性的动物研究)

简介: Chinese dark teas (CDTs) are a special type of tea traditionally consumed by ethnic minorities around the border regions of China. Dark tea produced by the Yao population of Guangxi could help prevent diarrhea following the heavy consumption of food. However, the underlying mechanisms behind this effect are not clear. This study aimed to investigate the function and underlying mechanisms of dark tea by examining the effects of different doses of dark tea on diarrhea in mice caused by Folium Sennae. It was found that dark tea could significantly improve the rate of loose stools and diarrhea index, and had an inhibitory effect on intestine peristalsis in high- and moderate-dose groups. Compared with green tea, significantly decreased levels of water extract, tea polyphenol and amino acid were found in dark tea, whereas the content of both caffeine and galocatechin was increased. The result of dilution plating showed that *Aspergillus niger* and *Byssochlamys fulva* were consistent with microbial diversity as assessed by high-throughput sequencing technology. A total of 12 metabolites related to an anti-diarrhea effect were identified by ultra-performance liquid chromatography-tandem mass spectrometry (UPLC-MS/MS). These findings provide a physiological basis for developing dark tea produced by the Yao population of Guangxi as a drink that can regulate and improve the intestinal flora in humans.

来源: Food & Function 期刊

发布日期: 2019-08-10

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/01/Csgk0V14ZsaARWAXACP0kQzPj7Q959.pdf>

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2. Monitoring and characterization of DC electrical penetration graph waveforms of tea green leafhopper, *Empoasca onukii*, on tea plants (茶小绿叶蝉对茶树的DC电穿透图波形的监测和表征)

简介: The tea green leafhopper, *Empoasca onukii* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae), is a serious pest of “Yabukita”, the most popular tea cultivar in Japan. This study investigated its stylet-probing behavior with a direct current (DC) electrical penetration graph (EPG) system. The EPG signals were classified into four distinct waveforms according to amplitude, frequency, voltage level and electrical origin. The waveforms were then characterized by fast Fourier transformation. The waveforms were correlated with distinct feeding behaviors: Np, non-probing, when stylets were not inserted; Eo1, putative pathway and channel-cutting phase, when stylets were inserted but not ingesting sap; Eo2, putative phloem phase, when the leafhoppers were probably ingesting from phloem; and Eo3, putative non-phloem phase, when the leafhoppers were probably ingesting from mesophyll. Mean durations of waveforms showed that *E. onukii* likely ingested plant fluid mainly from phloem and partly from mesophyll. The description of DC EPG waveforms associated with feeding behaviors of this serious pest constitutes a fundamental step toward the understanding of the resistance mechanisms of the host plants against herbivorous insects.

来源: Entomological Science 期刊

发布日期: 2016-08-20

全文链接: <http://agri.ckceest.cn/file1/M00/0E/C8/Csgk0F14kPCAXMcrAARdhhVceTA345.pdf>

3. Probing behavior of *Empoasca vitis* (Homoptera: Cicadellidae) on resistant and susceptible cultivars of tea plants (探讨假眼小绿叶蝉(同翅目: 叶蝉科)对茶树抗性和敏感品种的影响)

简介: Feeding activities of the tea green leafhopper, *Empoasca vitis* (Gothe) (Homoptera: Cicadellidae), on resistant and susceptible cultivars of tea plants (*Camellia sinensis* L.) were recorded and analyzed using the direct current electrical penetration graph (EPG) system. Six distinct EPG waveforms characterizing the feeding behavior of the tea green leafhopper, categorized as waveforms A, C, E, S, F, and R, were obtained during the investigation. Duration of passive ingestion, possibly of phloem (E), was the longest among all the probing waveforms on susceptible cultivars, whereas durations of the salivation (S) waveform and stylet work waveform (F) became longer on resistant cultivars. The durations of waveforms S and F on the resistant cultivar *Jiandecha* were slightly longer than those on the less resistant cultivar *Yunguidaye*, and both were significantly longer than those on the susceptible cultivars *Hangzhoudaye* and *Zhushan-1*. Waveform E was shorter on the resistant cultivar *Jiandecha* than on the less resistant cultivars *Yunguidaye* and was significantly shorter than on the susceptible cultivars (*Hangzhoudaye* and *Zhushan-1*). It is suggested that E, S, and F are the important waveforms related to leafhopper feeding behavior and tea plant resistance. Based on the results, the resistance levels of tea cultivars against the tea leafhopper can be evaluated quickly by direct current EPG.

来源: Journal of insect science 期刊

发布日期:2014-01-01

全文链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/01/Csgk0V14YZqAXzkKAAam84luqao841.pdf>

4. Reconstructing the early evolution of Fungi using a six-gene phylogeny (利用六基因系统发育重建真菌的早期进化)

简介: The ancestors of fungi are believed to be simple aquatic forms with flagellated spores, similar to members of the extant phylum Chytridiomycota (chytrids). Current classifications assume that chytrids form an early-diverging clade within the kingdom Fungi and imply a single loss of the spore flagellum, leading to the diversification of terrestrial fungi. Here we develop phylogenetic hypotheses for Fungi using data from six gene regions and nearly 200 species. Our results indicate that there may have been at least four independent losses of the flagellum in the kingdom Fungi. These losses of swimming spores coincided with the evolution of new mechanisms of spore dispersal, such as aerial dispersal in mycelial groups and polar tube eversion in the microsporidia (unicellular forms that lack mitochondria). The enigmatic microsporidia seem to be derived from an endoparasitic chytrid ancestor similar to *Rozella allomycis*, on the earliest diverging branch of the fungal phylogenetic tree.

来源: Nature 期刊

发布日期:2006-10-19

全文链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/OE/C8/Csgk0F15rNOAXirQAAQsRoBPph4671.pdf>

▶ 专业会议

1. APPPC regional workshop for Asia and Pacific: focus on plant health international IPPC standards (APPPC亚太区域研讨会: 重点关注植物健康国际IPPC标准)

简介: 2019年9月6日来自亚太地区20个国家的35名与会者在韩国釜山举行了为期一周富有成果的会议, 讨论植物健康问题, 重点关注国际植物保护公约 (IPPC) 的植物健康标准。在本周期间, 与会者就国际标准制定了区域立场, 收到了国际植保公约若干活动的最新情况, 例如新认可的国际植保公约2020-2030战略框架, 委员会和项目的最新情况以及植物卫生方面的共享经验。与会者还讨论了正在磋商的其他国际植保公约文件, 例如关于“在紧急情况下安全提供食品和其他援助以防止引入有害植物”的植检委建议草案, 强调该主题对该区域非常重要并分享了一些经验。与会者还讨论了将在国际植物卫生年 (IYPH) 之际在明年植物检疫措施委员会 (CPM) 部长级会议上提出的部长级宣言 (CPM-15,2020)。

来源: IPPC 网站

发布日期:2019-09-11

全文链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/02/Csgk0V15miiADcWdAAXkyjH93kw019.pdf>