



2019年第30期总197期

粮食和食品安全专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1 . Who's Winning and Who's Losing as Coffee Prices Slump (咖啡价格下降后谁受益谁受损)

简介: Global coffee consumption is at an all-time high. But production is even higher, and many coffee farmers in Central and South America are struggling to turn a profit. Plunging coffee prices have squeezed producers, forcing some farmers to operate at a loss or abandon uneconomic plantations in many countries. Coffee prices hit a 14-year low of \$0.876 per pound on the Intercontinental Exchange in May. Underlying the current industry turmoil is a yearslong series of developments involving financial markets, business investments, and consumer marketing. As with all such industry struggles, there have been winners and losers based on a mix of fortunes.

来源: GRO

发布日期:2019-07-17

全文链接:

<https://gro-intelligence.com/insights/articles/whos-winning-and-whos-losing-as-coffee-prices-slump>

2 . The relative caloric prices of healthy and unhealthy foods differ systematically across income levels and continents (健康与不健康食物的相关卡路里价格在不同收入水平和洲际间表现出系统性差异)

简介: Relative prices of healthy/unhealthy foods have been implicated in the obesity epidemic, but never extensively quantified across countries or empirically linked to undernutrition. This study compared relative caloric prices (RCPs) for different food categories across 176 countries and ascertained their associations with dietary indicators and nutrition outcomes.

来源: IFPRI

发布日期:2019-07-15

全文链接:

<http://www.ifpri.org/publication/relative-caloric-prices-healthy-and-unhealthy-foods-differ-systematically-across-income>

▶ 学术文献

1 . Farm and land system dynamics in the Mediterranean: Integrating different spatial-temporal scales and management approaches (地中海地区的农场和土地系统动态: 整合不同时空规模和管理方法)

简介: The Mediterranean (macro-)region is characterized by its unique bio-physical, socio-political, and cultural conditions when considered at the global scale. Nonetheless, at

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the same time this is an extremely heterogeneous and diverse region, as is reflected in the heterogeneous and dynamic mosaic of farm and land systems developed along a long history throughout which they have tightly adapted to the frequent scarcity and irregularity of natural resources. Such long-scale trajectory of adaptation has resulted in a wide range of traditional rural and peri-urban landscapes hosting a rich biodiversity and bearing multiple social and cultural values. land use Throughout recent history, and especially over the past two decades, Mediterranean farm and land use systems have been undergoing multiple transition processes, resulting in many current landscapes gradually becoming more homogeneous and intensified, whilst others are being abandoned. It has now become self-evident that both trajectories of change are evolving at unequal rates and scales across the region. This process too frequently leads to the degradation of the valuable cultural, social, territorial and natural capital of the region. This demands urgent and innovative initiatives, either private, public or mixed, that are effective to reverse current trends of degradation, and move towards higher degrees of sustainability and resilience. The aim of this Special Issue is to synthesize and critically review key elements current research on farm and land system dynamics in the Mediterranean region, and to discuss land use management and governance frameworks in place at multiple spatial-temporal scales and institutional levels to foster increased sustainability and resilience. Papers in this SI address historic and envisaged future changes in the region, focusing on the complexity of interactions at the farm and landscape levels. Alas, papers in the SI also consider the role and interactions with non-rural land uses (i.e. urban and/or conservation). The SI covers key contexts, conceptual frameworks, challenges, approaches, methods and alternatives in place to provide with a picture of the current situation and, more importantly, of likely potential pathways for the future improvements. The need for further integration across scales, methods and approaches is finally acknowledged.

来源: Land Use Policy

发布日期:2019-07-23

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8A/Csgk0F04-L6ABn8iAD4ICi2kzcQ123.pdf>

2 . Hen housing system information effects on U.S. egg demand (母鸡住宿系统信息影响美国鸡蛋需求)

简介: The U.S. egg industry has been moving rapidly towards “cage-free” aviary housing as an alternative to conventional cages for hens. A choice experiment was used to evaluate the U.S. public’s willingness to pay (WTP) for egg attributes including housing system, color, size, and certifying agency. A significant difference in WTP for hen housing systems was found using video information treatments describing hen housing systems. When respondents were shown videos of egg production systems, they were indifferent between cage-free aviary and the alternative enriched colony hen housing system whereas with no video

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information the respondents clearly preferred the cage-free system. Results point towards potential public misunderstanding of the costs and benefits associated with the “cage-free” egg label designation and highlight potential discrepancies between industry commitments and informed consumer preferences.

来源: Food Policy

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8A/Csgk0F0479KAFhJHAAi1DBZE-yA845.pdf>

3 .Long-term crop productivity response and its interaction with cereal markets and energy prices (长期作物生产率反应及其与谷物市场和能源价格的关系)

简介: Crop yields are endogenous as long as economic agents adjust to permanent changes in expected prices. The literature, however, does not offer a definitive value of how much yield would change in response to sustained price changes. To fill the gap, we use available scientific findings and data to estimate yield elasticities that enable agricultural commodity and food policy analysis. Using a world market model with short- to long-run yield response, we show the impacts of sustained energy price shocks on global cereal supply and demand. The results highlight substantial differences in quantity and price effects depending on the yield elasticities. These results demonstrate the need to recognize yield response when assessing impacts of energy prices or biofuel production on food uses or, more generally, on food security in the face of income and population growth, evolving dietary patterns, climate change implications, or other long-run pressures.

来源: Food Policy

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全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8A/Csgk0F048qeAPvelAA7tZx0Mgig601.pdf>