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粮食和食品安全专题

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▶ 前沿资讯

1 . Crop pests more widespread than previously known (作物害虫分布之广出乎意料)

简介: Insects and diseases that damage crops are probably present in many places thought to be free of them, new research shows. Pests that have not been reported in a certain area are usually assumed to be absent, but analysis by the University of Exeter shows many pests are "currently unobserved, but probably present" (a likelihood of more than 75%). The study identified large numbers of pests in this category in China, India, southern Brazil and some countries of the former USSR. The researchers used data for 1,739 pests in the Centre for Agriculture and Bioscience International (CABI) pest distribution database.

来源: science daily

发布日期:2019-06-24

全文链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/06/190624204847.htm>

2 .Chinese agriculture minister to head UN food agency (中国农业部长将领导粮农组织)

简介: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has elected Qu Dongyu — China's vice-minister of agriculture and rural affairs — as its next director-general. Qu will be the first head of the agency from China, and will succeed Brazil's José Graziano da Silva. His four-year term will start on 1 August. The FAO wields considerable influence on almost every aspect of food and agriculture, including global and local policies, and helps to shape agendas for agricultural research. With around 11,500 employees, it is the UN's largest technical agency, and has a US\$2.6-billion budget for 201819.

来源: Nature

发布日期:2019-06-24

全文链接:

https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-019-01991-0?utm_source=Nature+Briefing&utm_campaign=1d9d6c9e30-briefing-dy-20190624_COPY_01&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_c9dfd39373-1d9d6c9e30-44044989

3 . Global commodities trade and consumption place the world's primates at risk of extinction (全球商品贸易与消费提高世界灵长类动物的灭绝风险)

简介: A recent study highlights the fact that the economic benefits of commodity export for primate habitat countries has been limited relative to the extreme environmental costs of pollution, habitat degradation, loss of biodiversity, continued food insecurity and the threat of emerging diseases.

来源: science daily

发布日期:2019-06-17

全文链接:

<https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2019/06/190617071714.htm>

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学术文献

1 . Food security, food safety & healthy nutrition: are they compatible?(粮食安全、食品安全与健康营养:三者是否相融?)

简介: Food security, food safety, and healthy nutrition are key aspects of food systems with important implications for population health. Food safety addresses food-borne illness, and covers the handling, preparation and storage of food. Healthy nutrition is about the nutritional quality of diets. Food security encompasses both food safety and healthy nutrition, as well as a wider set of concerns related to food availability, access, utilization and stability. These three aspects of strong food systems are not only compatible, as important objectives and outcomes of food systems, but are complementary in principle, with important synergies existing between them in terms of their impact on population health outcomes. Yet tensions exist between food safety, healthy nutrition and the distinct aspects of food security. In practice, they are much less compatible, with political trade-offs between addressing them evident. This article critically assesses the compatibility of these concepts as a framework for achieving coherent food policy and global health.

来源: Global Food Security

发布日期:2019-06-25

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/81/Csgk0F0Sxw0ActvfAANhYFQVjEk089.pdf>

2 . Are China's regional agricultural productivities converging: How and why?(中国地区性农业生产率如何集聚及原因)

简介: This article tests the hypotheses of convergence to a single level of total factor productivity (TFP), and a steady state of TFP growth rate in China's agricultural sector. Based on multilateral TFP estimates we found that China's agricultural sector has rebounded in recent years from a slower TFP growth in the 2005-2007 period. While convergence test results confirm a "catch-up" effect that provinces with lower TFP levels tend to grow faster than others, estimated rates of β convergence are conditional on how we capture the heterogeneity effect across regions. The rates of β convergence range from 0.016 to 0.039 under different model specifications. Estimates show that higher growth rates of educational attainment, R&D, and intermediate goods density (per unit of labor) can enhance TFP growth. Unfortunately, there is no evidence of an overall σ convergence, indicating that TFP levels are not converging except in the South region. It implies that to catch up with leading provinces, it would require extra efforts for those lagging behind by increasing their region-specific research investment, promoting rural educational attainment, and enhancing embodied technical change.

来源: Food Policy

发布日期:2019-06-24

全文链接:

<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/81/Csgk0F0Sxo6ADKGCABbxidIe7b4196.pdf>