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## ▶ 前沿资讯

### 1. United Nations Initiative Supports Woman-Owned Tea Business in Kenya (联合国倡议支持肯尼亚妇女拥有的茶业务)

简介: In November 2018, the International Trade Centre implemented an initiative to support women-owned businesses in Africa expand into international commerce. Nairobi, Kenya-based Eldo Tea has already grown its market beyond Kenya's borders as a result of this initiative. The International Trade Centre (ITC) in Geneva, Switzerland is a joint agency of the United Nations and the World Trade Organization with the purpose of supporting entrepreneurship in developing countries. Fabian Staechelin, an International Consultant with ITC, oversees the Kenya initiative and brought his background in e-commerce to the effort. In October 2018, Staechelin joined ITC's Women in Trade department, which strives for equality between men and women. The co-founders' next goal is to own and operate a tea processing facility so they will be able to process and pack tea, thereby being able to oversee each step in-between source and cup. They have acquired two acres of land and are currently in the midst of the approval process with the Tea Directorate of Kenya, which has to provide a manufacturing license before construction can commence. Sainna anticipates progress will ensue within the next three months.

来源: World Tea News 网站

发布日期: 2019-07-22

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/00/01/Csgk0V05YxGATS1LAAUxYJujHLk700.pdf>

## ▶ 学术文献

### 1. rGO-NS SERS-based coupled chemometric prediction of acetamiprid residue in green tea (基于rGO-NS SERS的绿茶啉虫脒残留量的耦合化学计量预测)

简介: Pesticide residue in food is of grave concern in recent years. In this paper, a rapid, sensitive, SERS (Surface-enhanced Raman scattering) active reduced-graphene-oxide-gold-nano-star (rGO-NS) nano-composite nanosensor was developed for the detection of acetamiprid (AC) residue in green tea. Different concentrations of AC combined with rGO-NS nano-composite electro-statically, yielded a strong SERS signal linearly with increasing concentration of AC ranging from  $1.0 \times 10^{-4}$  to  $1.0 \times 10^3$   $\mu\text{g/mL}$  indicating the potential of rGO-NS nano-composite to detect AC in green tea. Genetic algorithm-partial least squares regression (GA-PLS) algorithm was used to develop a quantitative model for AC residue prediction. The GA-PLS model achieved a correlation coefficient ( $R_c$ ) of 0.9772 and recovery of the real sample of 97.06%-115.88% and RSD of 5.98% using the developed method. The overall results demonstrated that Raman spectroscopy combined with SERS active rGO-NS nano-composite could be utilized to determine AC residue in green tea to achieve quality and safety.

来源: Journal of Food and Drug Analysis 期刊

发布日期: 2019-01-15

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8B/Csgk0F05ZNiAcPdtABci3cF9GC8592.pdf>

## 2. Residues of Thiacloprid in/on Apple and Tea (苹果和茶叶中噻虫啉的残留)

简介: Dissipation of thiacloprid, a new chloronicotinyl insecticide, in/on apple fruits, green tea shoots, black tea and tea infusion was studied to assess its risk. The samples were extracted with acetone: water mixture (3:1), partitioned with cyclohexane: ethyl acetate mixture (1:1) and cleaned over silica column. The residues were quantified by using HPLC equipped with C<sub>18</sub> column and UV detector at 242 nm wave lengths. The limit of determination (LOD) for apple fruit, soil and green tea was 0.05, 0.1 and 0.001 mg kg<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. The results indicated that the thiacloprid residues dissipates rapidly and does not accumulate in apple and tea. The half-life of thiacloprid residue on apple fruits ranged between 4.1-4.6 days and 3.8-4.1 days at application rates of 120 and 240 g ai ha<sup>-1</sup>, respectively. On green tea shoots, the half- life values were around 3.3 days.

来源: Pesticide Research Journal 期刊

发布日期:2008-12-30

全文链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8A/Csgk0F04CGKACSKWAARdsCOLbMY688.pdf>

## 3. Persistence of acetamiprid in tea and its transfer from made tea to infusion (茶中乙酰氨基丁胺的持久性及其从制茶到冲泡的转移)

简介: Acetamiprid, a new-generation, highly active neonicotinoid insecticide has been used to control mites and insect pests. In the present study, the disappearance trend of acetamiprid residue in tea under field conditions was studied at two dosages for two seasons (dry and wet), and transfer of residues from made tea to infusion was also determined. Acetamiprid dissipation rate was found to be faster in the wet season. Half-life of acetamiprid was found to be 1.82-2.33 days in green tea shoots and 1.84-2.25 days in made tea for both dry and wet seasons. The percent transfer of acetamiprid residues from made tea to infusion was 36.84-50.00%; however, 31.11-44.40% of the residues remained stuck to the spent leaves during both the dry and wet seasons. On the basis of transfer of residues from made tea to infusion, a waiting period of 15 days for tea plucking after pesticide application at recommended dose may be suggested.

来源: Food Chemistry 期刊

发布日期:2008-12-15

全文链接:<http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/89/Csgk0F0wOUaAXE8UAAUVlv23QRc587.pdf>

## 4. Dissipation of imidacloprid in Orthodox tea and its transfer from made tea to infusion (吡虫啉在传统茶中的消散及其从制茶到冲泡的转移)

简介: Imidacloprid is a systemic insecticide used widely in controlling mites, mealy bugs and other related pests in fruits, vegetables and tea. The dissipation behaviour of imidacloprid residues in green tea shoots, made tea and its transfer potential from made tea to infusion in hot water was studied. Analysis in tea matrices of imidacloprid was carried out using high-performance liquid chromatography with diode array detection. Under field conditions, imidacloprid dissipation rate

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was found to be faster in the wet season than the dry season. Half lives in green shoots were in the range 1.14-1.23 and 1.03-1.09 days, and 1.14-1.25, 1.04-1.07 days in made tea, for the dry and wet season, respectively. The percent transfer of imidacloprid residue from made tea to infusion was in the range of 29.2-42.0% during the dry and wet season; however, 38.2% and 57.9% of the residues remained stuck to the spent leaves during the dry and wet seasons, respectively. On the basis of transfer of residues from made tea to hot water infusion, a waiting period of 7 days after pesticide application at a recommended dose for tea plucking is suggested.

来源: Food Chemistry 期刊

发布日期: 2008-01-01

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8A/Csgk0F04EuyAPyGQAAQ5s0UFfmo807.pdf>

## ➤ 相关专利

### 1. PRODRUG OF GREEN TEA EPIGALLOCATECHIN-3-GALLATE (PRO-EGCG) FOR USE IN THE TREATMENT OF ENDOMETRIOSIS (一种用于治疗子宫内膜异位症的绿茶表没食子儿茶素没食子酸酯(Pro-EGCG)的前药)

简介: 本专利提供一种治疗子宫内膜异位症和相关适应症的方法, 包括给药Pro-EGCG, 一种表没食子儿茶素-3-没食子酸酯的合成和衍生物[(-)-EGCG]。在治疗子宫内膜异位症及相关适应症的药物生产中使用EGCG, 用于治疗子宫内膜异位症及相关适应症。

来源: 美国专利

发布日期: 2019-05-23

全文链接: <http://agri.ckcest.cn/file1/M00/06/8A/Csgk0F04G26AUYPdAAtrWsVldwc072.pdf>