

# 简报

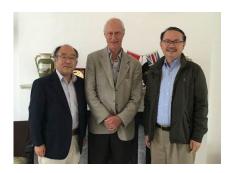
2016年7-9月(总第28期)

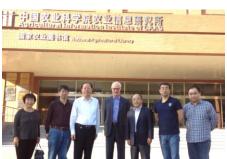
# 工作进展

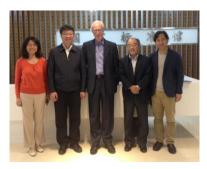
#### 协作网(SAIN)推动中英知识共享与互学平台建设

在英国外交部繁荣基金(Prosperity Fund)资助下,协作网将建立中英农业、食品与环境知识共享和互学平台。平台将在已有合作的基础上,为中英合作提供一个整合机制,其目的包括:(i)推动跨学科和跨领域的交流与合作;(ii)促进现有合作机制之间的信息和人员的交流和互动,以期实现成果应用和政策互鉴的最大效益;(iii)培育中英农业、食品、环境领域的新合作。

协作网管理委员会成员 David Norse 教授 和协作网秘书长(英方)吕悦来博士于九月份,就知识共享与互学平台的建立在英国和中国展开调研咨询。期间,他们走访和咨询了中国农科院信息研究所、科技部农村政策开发中心、国家标准研究院、环保部环境发展中心、中国环境与发展国际合作委员会、中国生态系统研究网络、国家外专局(及驻英代表处)、奥雅纳(Arup)香港公司、英国创新署、英国研究理事会、英国驻华使馆科技处及商务处、英国国际发展部驻华办公室、英中贸易协会、洛桑研究所、东英吉利大学创新中心、兰卡斯特大学环境中心、UNEP-中国生态系统管理中心等政府、科研、企业及国际合作机构。调研结果将为制定知识共享与互学平台的运行计划提供依据。







#### 《中国日报》报道协作网及中英合作项目

中国官方英文报纸《中国日报》于8月12日专文报道中英可持续农业协作网(SAIN)和相关中英农业合作项目。

报道指出,自 2008 年中国农业部和英国环境、食品和乡村事务部(Defra)签订合作备忘录并成立"中英可持续农业创新协作网"以来,双方科学家已执行了十多个合作项目,研究内容包括提高养分利用效率、加强农业对气候变化适应性、以及减少农业生产对水体和空气污染。

报道全文请阅览: http://europe.chinadaily.com.cn/epaper/2016-08/12/content 26444353.htm

### 协作伙伴信息

• N-Circle 项目开通社交媒体账号, 敬请关注

N-Circle 推特账号: N-Circle @ResearchNCircle,

N-Circle 中文微博: http://www.weibo.com/u/6016737681?is\_all=1.

N-Circle 和 CINGAg 两个项目网站开通,如需获取项目更多的信息,请浏览:

N-CIRCLE: Virtual Joint Centre for Closed-Loop Cycling of Nitrogen in Chinese Agriculture:

http://www.abdn.ac.uk/ncircle/

The UK-China Virtual Joint Centre for Improved Nitrogen Agronomy (CINAg): http://www.rothamsted.ac.uk/international/international-partnerships/china/cinag

• 中英农业氮素联合研究项目实验工作分别在洛桑研究所(北威克)、生态水文中心和 班戈(Bangor)大学展开,下图所示为班戈大学实验点。CINAg 和 N-Circle 两个项目 的英方研究人员将联合进行互补实验来定量氮素利用率。



- 由中国留学基金委资助,博士研究生 Ma Yan 入读班戈大学,导师为协作网成员 Dave Chadwick 教授(班戈大学),Laura Cardenas 和 Tony Hooper 研究员(洛桑研究所)和陈清教授(中国农业大学)。研究方向为生物硝化抑制剂及其促进氮素利用率的作用。
- 协作网养分管理工作组组长 Dave Chadwick 教授应邀 在爱尔兰国立大学举办的 2016 畜牧废弃物国际大会作主题演讲,演讲报告的共同作者是中国农业大学陈清教授,演 讲 PPT 可在网上阅览:

https://drive.google.com/folderview?id=0BySDK8V\_jysUZEY2ZHU0ZEVpO3c&usp=sharing

## 文章发表

#### SAIN 政策简报 No. 14

中英两国的农业面源污染防控措施及政策互鉴

Laurence Smith<sup>1</sup>, Alex Inman<sup>1</sup>, 赖欣 <sup>2</sup>, 张海芳 <sup>2</sup>, 王知文 <sup>2</sup>,孟凡乔 <sup>3</sup>, 周建斌 <sup>4</sup>, Sean Burke<sup>5</sup>, Clive Rahn<sup>6</sup>, Giuseppina Siciliano<sup>1</sup>, Ben Surridge<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>伦敦大学东亚与非洲学院发展环境与政策研究中心; <sup>2</sup>农业部环境保护科研监测所; <sup>3</sup>中国农业大学资源环境学院; <sup>4</sup>西北农林科技大学资源环境学院; <sup>5</sup>英国地质调查局环境科学研究中心; <sup>6</sup>华威作物中心; <sup>7</sup>兰卡斯特大学环境研究中心

#### 摘要

- 为了减轻中国农业面源污染,有必要采取综合的政策措施(图 1 和下面的列表)。
- 现有的公共农业推广服务体系是防控农业面源污染问题的有效资源及主要手段。但这一推广服务体系的服务宗旨需要重新定位,人员需要再培训,以帮助农民在保持和提高农业生产率的同时平衡与环境保护的关系;与农民进行双向的知识交流,建立自然资源的利用效率与环境管理协调的新理念。
- 实现这一目标的四条政策途径是:
  - 1. 对于所有的大型农场,应该有一套可强制执行的控制农业面源污染的参考标准。可通过对已有法规的调整与不同地区农场和地区实际相结合方式来达到这一目的。集约化的牲畜养殖模式造成的污染大,是目前管理中的重中之重。虽然目前监测资源和执法监管能力还有限,但随着根据当地需求土地流转和农场整合的继续、可以制定大型农场有机肥料和化肥有效使用的规定。
  - 2. 对于小型农场而言,监控和执行规定十分困难。因此,简单、适应当地的指导方针对于小型农场很有必要。应该**通过公共农业推广系统及其农业知识和创新系统的合作伙伴共同发展经认证的咨询和自主参与**等方式进促农民采用有关措施。
  - 3. 在关键的地区应该战略性地实施**有针对性的奖励计划**以保护水资源免受农业面源污染。例如,对毗邻河道的脆弱土地或用于供水的含水层补给区,给予退耕或低强度使用一定的经济补偿。
  - 4. 为了支持这些方法需要**开展更多的应用研究来建立一个可访问的、全面的知识库**。 涵盖诸如从公众参与的方法,通过规则设计和奖励机制,到基于中国条件下,用于 设计和成本管理农场最佳管理办法,并根据中国实际经验估计模型系数。
- 上述方法在中国并非完全缺失, 在开始国际政策转移或"吸取经验"时必须考虑什么可以发展得更好,而不是新引进什么。农民参与、建议提供、激励方案设计、数据共享和应用研究的创新都是典型的例子。

本期政策简报是中英可持续农业创新协作网(SAIN)课题"中英可持续集约化农业养分管理和水资源保护"的产出之一,由英国环境、食品与乡村事务部(Defra)和中国农业部共同资助。

#### 中英农业氮联合虚拟中心研究人员发表两篇国际期刊论文:

Global Environmental Change 41 (2016) 26–32

#### Reducing China's fertilizer use by increasing farm size

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<sup>a</sup> College of Resources and Environmental Sciences, China Agricultural University, <sup>b</sup> Department of Land Management, Zhejiang University, <sup>c</sup> Policy Simulation Laboratory, Zhejiang University, <sup>d</sup> Department of Environmental Sciences, University of Virginia, United States

#### Abstract

The excessive use of fertilizer has resulted in serious environmental degradation and a high health cost in China. Much research has focused on the technological innovation to improve fertilizer use efficiency in crop production, but the socioeconomic constraints are at present poorly understood. Here, we find that fertilizer use on a per-area basis sharply decreased with the increase of farm size; surprisingly, the crop yield is higher in large-scale farms compared to that in smallholder farms in China. High labor cost suggests a low machinery level in smallholder farms, which inhibit the application of precise fertilization technologies and management based on scientific knowledge. Meanwhile, the dependence of income from cropland is lower for smallholder farmers who have part-time jobs in urban areas compared to the professional farmers in large-scale farms. Therefore, compared to smallholder farms, large-scale farms are generally more sensitive to the increase of fertilizer price and would reduce their fertilizer use if withdrawing fertilizer subsidies that used to be considered as the key driver of fertilizer overuse. Considering the dominance of smallholder farms in China, increasing farm size should be integrated into the actions such as improving technological innovation and providing better information transfer to achieve the goal of no increase in Chinese fertilizer use.

#### 点击这里阅读全文

Environmental Pollution 218 (2016) 86-94

#### PM2.5 pollution is substantially affected by ammonia emissions in China

Yiyun Wu<sup>a</sup>, Baojing Gu <sup>a, b, \*</sup>, Jan Willem Erisman <sup>c, d</sup>, Stefan Reis <sup>e, f</sup>, Yuanyuan Fang <sup>g</sup>, Xuehe Lu <sup>h</sup>, Xiuming Zhang <sup>a, i</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Policy Simulation Laboratory, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, <sup>b</sup> Department of Land Management, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou, <sup>c</sup> Louis Bolk Institute, The Netherlands, <sup>d</sup> VU Amsterdam, The Netherlands, <sup>e</sup> NERC Centre for Ecology & Hydrology, United Kingdom, <sup>f</sup> University of Exeter Medical School, United Kingdom, <sup>g</sup> Department of Global Ecology, USA, <sup>h</sup> Jiangsu Provincial Key Laboratory of Geographic Information Science and Technology, International Institute for Earth System Science, Nanjing University, Nanjing, <sup>i</sup> College of Life Sciences, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou

#### **Abstract**

Urban air quality in China has been declining substantially in recent years due to severe haze episodes. The reduction of sulfur dioxide ( $SO_2$ ) and nitrogen oxide ( $NO_x$ ) emissions since 2013 does not yet appear to yield substantial benefits for haze mitigation. As the reductions of those key precursors to secondary aerosol formation appears not to sufficient, other crucial factors need to be considered for the design of effective air pollution control strategies. Here we argue that ammonia ( $NH_3$ ) plays a - so far – underestimated role in the formation of secondary inorganic aerosols, a main component of urban fine particulate matter ( $PM_{2.5}$ ) concentrations in China. By analyzing in situ concentration data observed in major cities alongside gridded emission data obtained from remote sensing and inventories, we find that emissions of  $NH_3$  have a more robust association with the spatiotemporal variation of  $PM_{2.5}$  levels than emissions of  $SO_2$  and  $NO_x$ . As a consequence, we argue that urban  $PM_{2.5}$  pollution in China in many locations is substantially affected by  $NH_3$  emissions. We highlight that more efforts should be directed to the reduction of  $NH_3$  emissions that help mitigate  $PM_{2.5}$  pollution more efficiently than other  $PM_{2.5}$  precursors. Such efforts will yield

substantial co-benefits by improving nitrogen use efficiency in farming systems. As a consequence, such integrated strategies would not only improve urban air quality, but also contribute to China's food-security goals, prevent further biodiversity loss, reduce greenhouse gas emissions and lead to economic savings.

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# 中英农业技术创新活动安排, 11 月 5-6 日,陕西, 杨凌 UK-China Yangling Agritech Innovation Event, 5-6 November 2016

科技部农村技术开发中心、杨凌农业高新技术示范区国际合作局、英国驻华使馆及英国创新署,将在第23届中国杨凌农高会(11月5-6日)期间联合举办系列活动,支持和推动中英农业技术创新合作。

这些活动将展示英国农业技术的研究创新能力,探讨双方合作的重要领域,并为中英两国的研究机构和企业单位提供沟通和交流的机会。届时中英可持续农业创新协作网(SAIN)还将启动首个中英农业、食品与环境知识共享平台建设的公共咨询。

主要活动和日程包括:

- 中英农业技术创新政策圆桌会(11月5日)
- 中英农业技术创新论坛(11月6日)
- 中英农业技术企业合作洽谈会(11月6日)
- 英国专题展览(11月5-9日)

欢迎您的参加, 更多信息请联系英国驻华使馆 Helena Ou (欧庆辉)女士: Helena.Ou@fco.gov.uk

# 课题招标通知 ATCNN call for proposals

The Agri-Tech in China: Newton Network+ (ATCNN) will support a range of activities to develop innovative solutions for some of the critical challenges impacting China's agri-tech and agri-food sectors. We particularly seek to enable translation of UK excellence in satellite imaging, remote sensing, smart sensors, robotics and data-intensive science into new solutions for productivity and sustainability in rural China.

Applications are currently invited for: **Pathfinder** and **Proof of Concept Awards.** The next application **deadline** is: **12:00 (GMT), 31 October 2016**.

The call is open to applications from UK partners only, but we encourage Chinese organisations interested in this to make contact with their UK networks and be proactive in jointly developing concepts for proposals.

Further information regarding each scheme can be found under the Call Documents section on the website: <a href="www.rothamsted.ac.uk/china/ATCNN">www.rothamsted.ac.uk/china/ATCNN</a>

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