

Alert No. 54 (24 May 2018)

1. Can productivity and profitability be enhanced in intensively managed cereal systems while reducing the environmental footprint of production? Assessing sustainable intensification options in the breadbasket of India. By Kumar, V. et al. *Agriculture, Ecosystems and Environment* 252: 132–147 (2018)
2. Conservation agriculture effects on crop and water productivity, profitability and soil organic carbon accumulation under a maize-wheat cropping system in the North-western Indo-Gangetic Plains. By Das, T.K. et al. *Field Crops Research* 215: 222–231 (2018)
3. Breeding wheat for yield maximization under conservation agriculture, By Yadav, R. et al. *Indian J. Genet.* 77(2): 185-198 (2017)
4. Controlled traffic farming effects on soil emissions of nitrous oxide and methane. By Tullberg, J. et al. *Soil & Tillage Research* 176:18-25 (2018)
5. Why we need a National Living Soil Repository. By Manter, D.K. et al. *PNAS* December 26, vol. 114 (52) : 13587–13590 (2017)
6. Soil quality under long-term cropping by no-tillage compared to conventional cultivation and permanent pasture in the Manawatu. By Ross, C. et al. In: The proceedings of the workshop: Dairy farm soil management. pp 119-126. (eds. Currie, L.D. and Loganathan, P.). Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand, 13-14 February, 2002
7. Scaling Conservation Agriculture for Sustainable Intensification in South Asia – A Regional Policy Dialogue. 8-9 September 2017, Dhaka, Bangladesh. Proceedings and Recommendations. TAAS, ACIAR, AA, CIMMYT
8. Scaling Conservation Agriculture for Sustainable Intensification in South Asia. Policy Brief. 8-9 September 2017, Dhaka, Bangladesh. TAAS, ACIAR, AA, CIMMYT

9. Enzymes and C pools as indicators of C build up in short-term Conservation Agriculture in a savanna ecosystem in Cambodia. By Lyda Hok et al. *Soil & Tillage Research* 177: 125–133 (2018)

10. The UWA Institute of Agriculture Annual Research Report 2016. Sustaining productive agriculture for a growing world.

11. Taking stock: progress in natural capital accounting. Science for Environment Policy, European Commission, In-depth Report 16. (2017)

12. Conservation Agriculture in mixed crop–livestock systems: Scoping crop residue trade-offs in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. By Diego Valbuena et al. *Field Crops Research* 132:175–184 (2012)

13. Managing Mediterranean soil resources under global change: expected trends and mitigation strategies. By Philippe Lagacherie et al. Article in *Regional Environmental Change*. November 2017 (DOI: 10.1007/s10113-017-1239-9)

14. Mechanized minimum soil disturbance establishment and yield of diverse crops in paddy fields using a two-wheel tractor-mounted planter suitable for smallholder cropping. By R.W. Bell et al. *Expl Agric.* 1-19 (2017) (doi:10.1017/S0014479717000370)

15. The Evergreen Revolution: Six ways to empower India's no-burn agricultural future. Wicked EconFest (2017)

16. Regional analysis of the nationally determined contributions of eastern Africa. Gaps and opportunities in the agricultural sector. FAO, Rome (2017)

17. Up-dating Conservation Agriculture Database in AquaStat, FAO.

The CA land area database is updated periodically based on the feedback received from our regular sources of information. These include: official government sources, no-till associations, NGOs, national and international research institutes, and informed individuals. The information is posted in AquaStat. The latest figures (update 2013/14) can be seen at the FAO CA-Website at: <http://www.fao.org/ag/ca/6c.html>

An interim update for 2015/16 can be found on pages 16-19 of the Proceedings of the 7th World Congress on Conservation Agriculture at:
https://proceedingswcca.files.wordpress.com/2017/08/7th-wcca_proceedings_final.pdf

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Conservation Agriculture is based on the practical application of three interlinked principles of: (i) Continuous no or minimum mechanical soil disturbance (no-till seeding/planting and no-till weeding); (ii) permanent maintenance of soil much cover (crop biomass, stubble and cover crops); and (iii) diversification of cropping system (rotations and/or sequences and/or associations involving annuals and perennials including legumes), along with other complementary good agricultural practices (more at: www.fao.org/ag/ca)

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