

Alert No. 63 (22 July 2020)

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2. Cropping system in agriculture and soil health and their impact on soil health – A review. By Yang et al. Global Ecology and Conservation 23 (2020) e01118.
3. Long-term research needed to avoid spurious and misleading trends in sustainability attributes of no-till. By Cusser et al. This version posted on October 8, 2019. <https://doi.org/10.1101/788240>.
4. Rotation, Mulch and Zero Tillage Reduce Weeds in a Long-Term Conservation Agriculture Trial. By Fonteyne et al. Agronomy 2020, 10, 962; doi:10.3390/agronomy10070962.
5. How to measure greenhouse gas soil fluxes. White Paper. By Gasmeter. www.gasmet.com
6. Wheat Stubble from Conventional or Conservation Agriculture Grazed by Ewes: Biomass Dynamics and Animal Performances. By Hajer et al. Animal Nutrition and Feed Technology (2020) 20 : 187-200 DOI: 10.5958/0974-181X.2020.00018.9.
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8. Identifying the drivers and predicting the outcome of Conservation Agriculture globally. By Laborde et al. Agricultural Systems 177 (2020) 102692.

9. Longitudinal analysis of a long-term conservation agriculture experiment in Malawi and lessons for future experimental design. By Lark et al. Experimental Agriculture (2020), 1–22 doi:10.1017/S0014479720000125.
10. Intercomparison of crop establishment methods for improving yield and profitability in the rice-wheat system of Eastern India. By Singh et al. Field Crops Research 250 (2020).
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13. Conservation Agriculture as a climate change mitigation strategy in Zimbabwe. By O'Dell et al. International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability 2020, VOL. 18, NO. 3, 250–265 <https://doi.org/10.1080/14735903.2020.1750254>
14. Diversified crop rotation with no-till changes microbial distribution with depth and enhances activity in a subtropical Oxisol. By Bonini Pires et al. Eur J Soil Sci. 2020;1–15.
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16. Climate mitigation potential of regenerative agriculture is significant! Paustian et al. June 2020.
17. Soil fertility and nutrient budget after 23-years of different soil tillage systems and winter cover crops in a subtropical Oxisol. By Tiecher et al. Geoderma 308: 78-85 (2017).

18.Implications of Adoption of Zero Tillage (ZT) on Productive Efficiency and Production Risk of Wheat Production. By El-Shater et al. Sustainability 2020, 12, 3640; doi:10.3390/su12093640.

19.The Global Uptake of Conservation Agriculture and the Impact on Water-Related Ecosystem Services. By A.Kassam and D. Coates. The Oxford Handbook of Food, Water and Society (2019).

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Conservation Agriculture is an ecosystem approach to regenerative sustainable agriculture and land management based on the practical application of context-specific and locally adapted three interlinked principles of: (i) Continuous no or minimum mechanical soil disturbance (no-till seeding/planting and weeding, and minimum soil disturbance with all other farm operations including harvesting); (ii) permanent maintenance of soil much cover (crop biomass, stubble and cover crops); and (iii) diversification of cropping system (economically, environmentally and socially adapted rotations and/or sequences and/or associations involving annuals and perennials, including legumes and cover crops), along with other complementary good agricultural production and land management practices. Conservation Agriculture systems are present in all continents, involving rainfed and irrigated systems including annual cropland systems, perennial systems, orchards and plantation systems, agroforestry systems, crop-livestock systems, pasture and rangeland systems, organic production systems and rice-based systems. Conservation Tillage and Minimum Tillage are not Conservation Agriculture, and nor is No-Till on its own (more at: <http://www.fao.org/conservation-agriculture>).

Latest (2015/16) CA area information available from: **[Global spread of Conservation Agriculture. By A. Kassam et al. International Journal of Environmental Studies. Published Online \(2018\).](#)**

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