

**Alert No. 65 (6 February 2021)**

1. Foraging behaviour, digestion and growth performance of sheep grazing on dried vetch pasture cropped under Conservation Agriculture. By Abidi et al. J Anim Physiol Anim Nutr, 00:1–8. 2020.
2. Evaluation of the Centre for Sustainable Agricultural Mechanization (CSAM). By Ganesh P. Rauniyar. ESCAP. 2020.
3. The long-term impact of vehicular traffic on winter and spring methane flux under no-till farming in Central Ohio. By Yadav et al. Atmospheric Pollution Research, 11: 2030-35. 2020.
4. Legume diversification and weed management in African cereal-based systems. By Silberg et al. Agricultural Systems, 174:83-94. 2019.
5. Scaling agricultural mechanization services in smallholder farming systems: Case studies from sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America. By Van Loon et al. Agricultural Systems, 180:1-13. 2020.
6. The State of Food and Agriculture: Overcoming Water Challenges in Agriculture. FAO. 2020.
7. State of Knowledge of Soil Biodiversity: Status, Challenges and Potentialities. FAO. 2020.
8. Global food system emissions could preclude achieving the 1.5° and 2°C climate change targets. Clark et al. Science 370, 705–708. 2020.
9. Agricultural diversification promotes multiple ecosystem services without compromising yield. Tamburini et al. Sci. Adv., 6:1-8. 2020.
10. Economics of Biodiversity: The Dasgupta Review. H.M. Treasury, London. 2021.

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*Conservation Agriculture is an ecological approach to regenerative sustainable agriculture and ecosystem 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 mulch 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/or perennials, including legumes and cover crops). These practices are complemented with other 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 Agriculture systems operate regeneratively at multiple levels to harness a range of productivity, economic, environmental and social benefits as well as address local and global concerns related to food and water security, climate change, land degradation, biodiversity and smallholder agricultural development. Conservation Tillage, Reduced Tillage, Low tillage and Minimum Tillage are not Conservation Agriculture, and nor is No-Till on its own (more at: <http://www.fao.org/conservation-agriculture>).*

The 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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