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1. **High probability of yield gain through Conservation Agriculture in dry regions for major staple crops. Yang Su et al. Scientific Reports, Nature Portfolio 11:3344 (2021).**

2. **A global dataset for crop production under conventional tillage and no tillage systems. By Yang Su et al. Scientific Data 8:33 (2021).**

3. **Conservation agriculture improves adaptive capacity of cropping systems to climate stress in Malawi. By Komarek et al. Agricultural Systems 190. 2021.**

4. **Bridging the disciplinary gap in conservation agriculture research, in Malawi. A review. By Hermans et al. Agronomy for Sustainable Development 40:3 (2020).**

5. **Combining local knowledge and soil science for integrated soil health assessments in Conservation Agriculture systems. By Hermans et al. Journal of Environmental Management 286 (2021).**

6. **Effects of agricultural system and treatments on density and diversity of plant seeds, ground-living arthropods, and birds. Masters Thesis. By Julie Marie Søby, Aarhus University, Denmark (2020).**

7. **Improved nutrition and resilience will make Conservation Agriculture more attractive for Zambian smallholder farmers. By Mhlanga et al. Renewable Agriculture and Food Systems 1-14 (2021).**

8. **Behaviour of smallholder farmers towards adoption of Conservation Agriculture in Zimbabwe. By Mugandani et al. Soil Use and Management 35(4) (2019).**

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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).**
