**Global CA-CoP CONSERVATION AGRICULTURE COMMUNITY OF PRACTICE**

***for sustainable agriculture, land use and ecosystem management***

**Alert No. 74 (22 April 2022)**

1. [**Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Development Goals: Potential Opportunities and Strategies in India. By Chaudhari et al. Journal of Agricultural Physics 21(1): 1-9. 2021.**](https://www.dropbox.com/s/78on3f0a9nyh6sw/01-SKChaudhari%20CA%20in%20India.pdf?dl=0)
2. [**Stubble Quality of Wheat Grown Under No‐Tillage    and Conventional Tillage Systems, and Effects of Stubble    on the Fermentation Profile of Grazing Ewes’ Ruminal Fluid. By Guesmi et al. Agriculture 2022, 12, 520. 2022.**](https://www.dropbox.com/s/ekiyr3tw7f52ohf/ArticleRumenStubbleConservationAgriculture.pdf?dl=0)
3. [**Conservation Agriculture in dryland ecosystem: Prospects and opportunities. By Sammi Reddy et al. Indian Journal of Agronomy 66 (5th IAC Special issue): S44\_\_S56. 2021.**](https://www.dropbox.com/s/lrj6ez1leq5lfjs/Conservationagricultureindrylandecosystem_KSammiReddy_SpecialissueVol.1-54-66.pdf?dl=0)
4. [**Designing low-input upland rice-based cropping systems with conservation agriculture for climate change adaptation: A six-year experiment in M’b´e, Bouak´e, Cote ˆ d’Ivoire. By Husson et al. Field Crops Research 277. 2022.**](https://www.dropbox.com/s/d0vcj2vn2q30s16/Designing-low-input-upland-rice-based-cropping-systems-with-con_2022_Field-C.pdf?dl=0)
5. [**Successful Experiences and Lessons from Conservation Agriculture Worldwide. By Kassam et al. Agronomy 12, 769. 2022.**](https://www.dropbox.com/s/ocmtbpllvlo8i0n/Kassam%20et%20al%20Successful%20experiences%20agronomy-12-00769.pdf?dl=0)
6. [**Soil water infiltration evaluation from punctual to hillslope scales. By Koppe et al. Environ Monit Assess 194, 300. 2022.**](https://www.dropbox.com/s/kgbblb4aayj248z/Koppeetal.2022.Soilwaterinfiltrationfrompunctualtohillslopescale.pdf?dl=0)
7. [**Conservation Agriculture Benefits Indian Farmers, but Technology Targeting Needed for Greater Impacts. By Krishna et al. Front. Agron. 4:772732. 2022.**](https://www.dropbox.com/s/a7qmle77ca1esi2/Krishna%20et%20al%20CA%20Indian%20farmer%20fagro-04-772732.pdf?dl=0)
8. [**Conservation Agriculture for Soil Health and Carbon Sequestration. By Maity et al. Journal of Agricultural Physics 21 (1): 145-164. 2021.**](https://www.dropbox.com/s/0oc55w7e1h4qiqb/Maity%20et%20al%20CA%20and%20Soil%20health.pdf?dl=0)
9. [**Transition to Conservation Agriculture: how tillage intensity and covering affect soil physical parameters. By Sartori et al. SOIL 8: 213–222. 2022.**](https://www.dropbox.com/s/a62v1hyzzlrcz1e/Sartori%20et%20al%20tRansition%20to%20CA%20soil-8-213-2022.pdf?dl=0)

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URL: <http://www.fao.org/conservation-agriculture>

URL: <http://www.act-africa.org/>

URL: <https://ecaf.org/>  
URL: <http://www.caa-ap.org/>

*Conservation Agriculture (CA) 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 complementary good agricultural production and land management practices to generate and sustain optimum performance.*

*CA 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. CA systems operate regeneratively at multiple levels to optimally 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 CA, and nor is No-Till on its own. For a practice or a method to be referred to as a CA practice or method, it must be part of a CA system. If not, then it is what it is, a practice or a method similar to any other with its own* *name e.g., no-till seeding, or mulching, or crop diversification, etc* (more at: <http://www.fao.org/conservation-agriculture>).

The 2018/19 CA area information is available at: [**CA Stat — CA Global (ca-global.net)**](https://www.ca-global.net/ca-stat)

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