

**Alert No. 77 (19 September 2022)**

1. [A Review of Research Progress on Soil Organic Cover Machinery in China. By Han Lin et al. Agronomy 12, 1311. 2022.](#)
2. [Adaptation of Climate Resilient Technology in Conservation Agriculture: The Perspectives and Interpretations. By Sreemoyee Bera et al. Journal of Community Mobilization and Sustainable Development Volume 3 \(Seminar Special Issue\) May 26-28, 906-912. 2022.](#)
3. [Agronomic innovations for enhancing the yield potential of agricultural crops. By Ahmad Nawaz et al. Indian Journal of Agronomy 66 \(5th IAC Special issue\): S191 S197. 2021.](#)
4. [Soil organic matter fractions in an Oxisol under tillage systems and winter cover crops for 26 years in the Brazilian subtropics. By Caroline Amadori et al. Bragantia, 81, e3622. 2022.](#)
5. [An intensive and collective style of farm work that enables the agroecological transition: A case study of six French farm machinery cooperatives. Veronique Lucas and Pierre Gasselin. Front. Sustain. Food Syst., 17. 2022.](#)
6. [Targeted timing of hairy vetch cover crop termination with roller crimper can eliminate glyphosate requirements in no-till sunflower Daniele Antichi et al. Agronomy for Sustainable Development 42:87. 2022.](#)
7. [NATURE'S SOLUTIONS: Policy Innovations and Opportunities for Africa's Bioeconomy. A Malabo Montpellier Panel Report. 2022.](#)

8. [Influence of Tillage and Cropping Systems on Soil Properties and Crop Performance under Semi-Arid Conditions. By Ridha Boudiar et al. Sustainability 14, 11651. 2022.](#)
9. [Factors influencing the adoption of conservation agriculture by smallholder farmers in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa. By Busisiwe Nkonki-Mandleni et al. Open Agriculture 7: 596–604. 2022.](#)
10. [Conservation agriculture improves agronomic, economic, and soil fertility indicators for a clay soil in a rainfed Mediterranean climate in Morocco. By Mina Devkota et al. Agricultural Systems 201, 103470. 2022.](#)
11. [Cover Crops under Conservation Agriculture. By Niraj Biswakarma et al. Food and Scientific Reports 3 \(7\), 48. 2022.](#)
12. [Effects of Conservation Tillage on Soil Properties and Maize Yield in Karst Regions, Southwest China. By Lizhen Bai et al. Agriculture 12, 1449. 2022.](#)
13. [Impact of Long-Term Conservation Agriculture Practices on Phosphorus Dynamics under Maize-Based Cropping Systems in a Sub-Tropical Soil. By Ajin S. Anil et al. Land 11, 1488. 2022.](#)
14. [Land Use, Productivity, and Profitability of Traditional Rice–Wheat System Could be Improved by Conservation Agriculture. By Mohammad Mobarak Hossain et al. Research on World Agricultural Economy 3 \(2\). 2022.](#)
15. [On the Ground or in the Air? A Methodological Experiment on Crop Residue Cover Measurement in Ethiopia. By Frédéric Kosmowski et al. Environmental Management. Online version. 2017.](#)
16. [Roadmap for achieving net-zero emissions in global food systems by 2050 Ciniro Costa Jr. et al. Scientific Reports 12:15064. 2022.](#)

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*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. There is no such thing as partial CA.*

The 2018/19 CA area information is available at: [CA Stat — CA Global \(ca-global.net\)](http://ca-global.net)

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