

# Conservation Agriculture & Climate Smart Agriculture

## Principles<sup>1</sup>



1 Minimum mechanical soil disturbance through direct seed and/or fertilizer placement<sup>1</sup>



2 Permanent soil organic cover (at least 30 percent) with crop residues and/or cover crops<sup>1</sup> (sweet potato, pigeon pea, etc.)



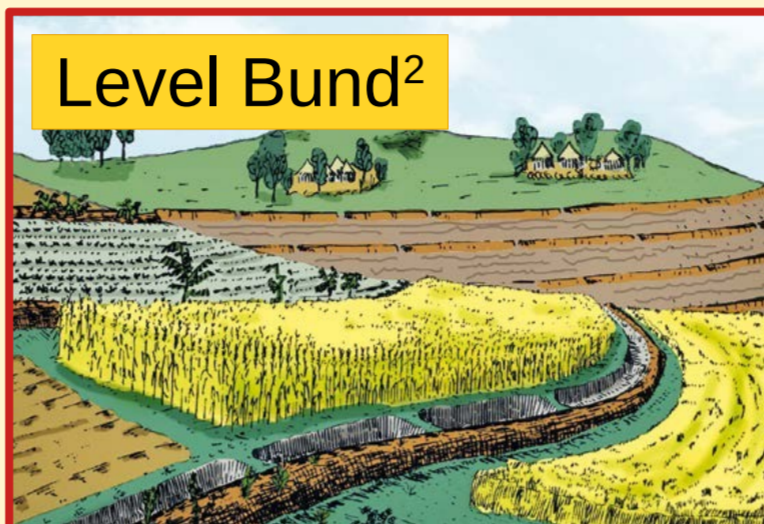
3 Species diversification through varied crop sequences and associations involving at least three different crops,<sup>1</sup> including intercropping

**Healthy soils are key to developing sustainable agriculture systems that are resilient to the impacts of climate change. Farming systems that reduce soil degradation and prevent the loss of cropland while restoring degraded lands are pillars of conservation agriculture.**

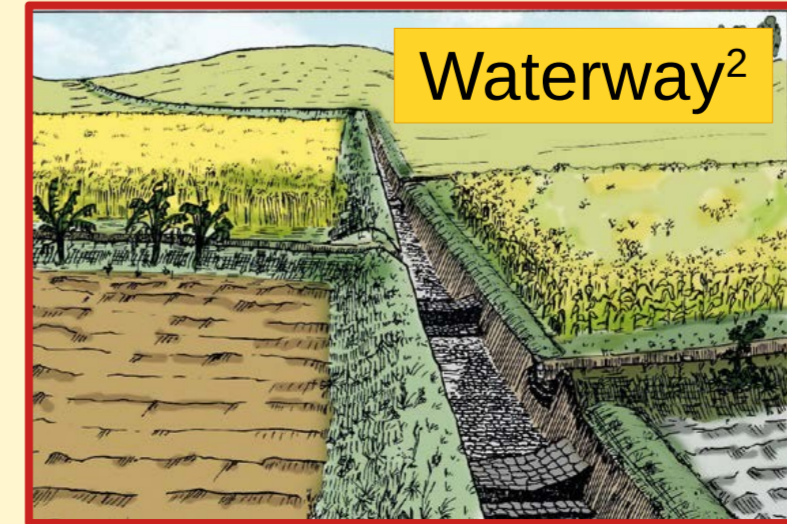
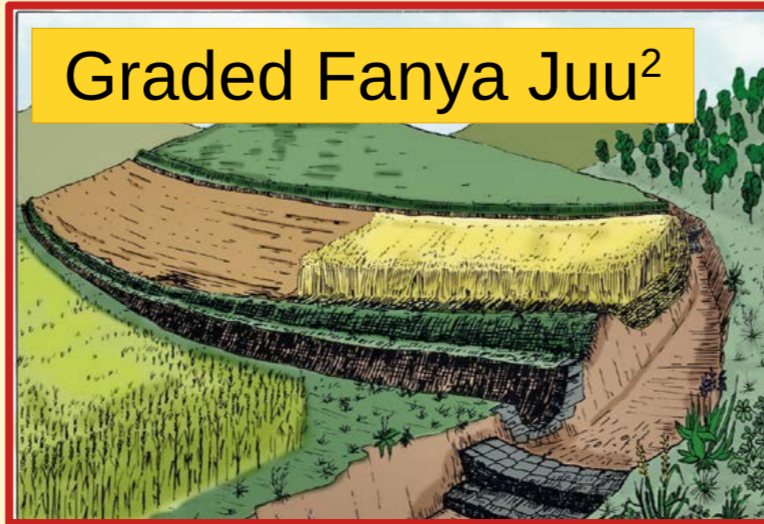
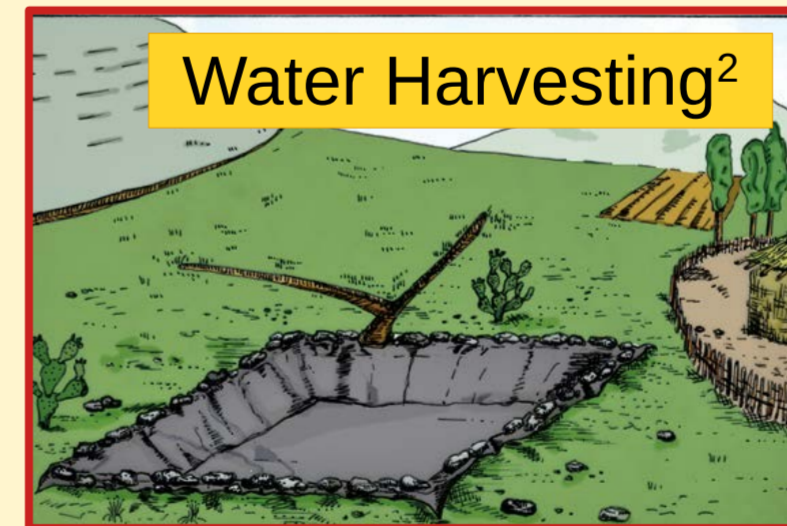
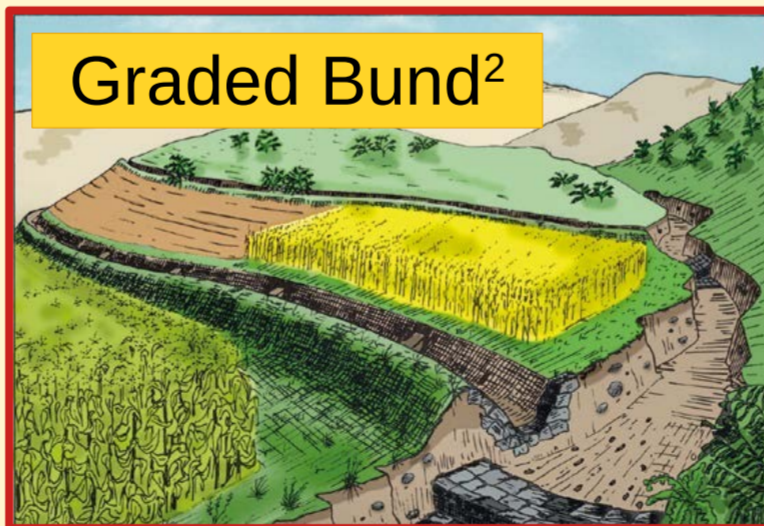
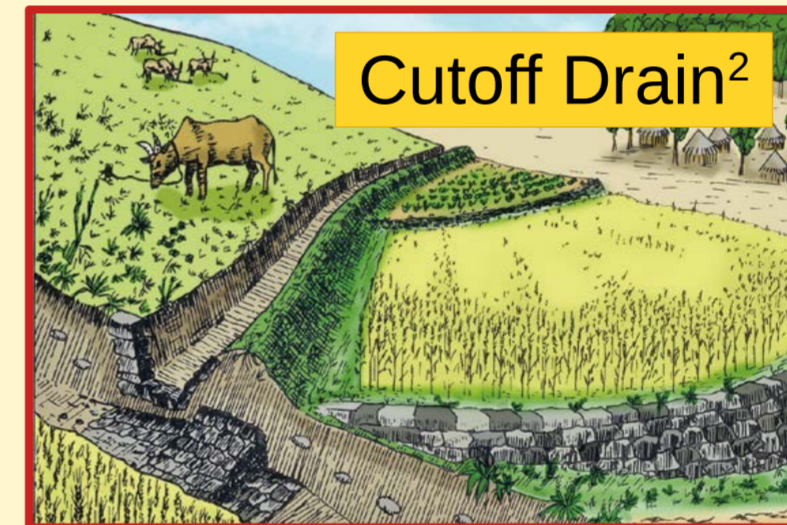
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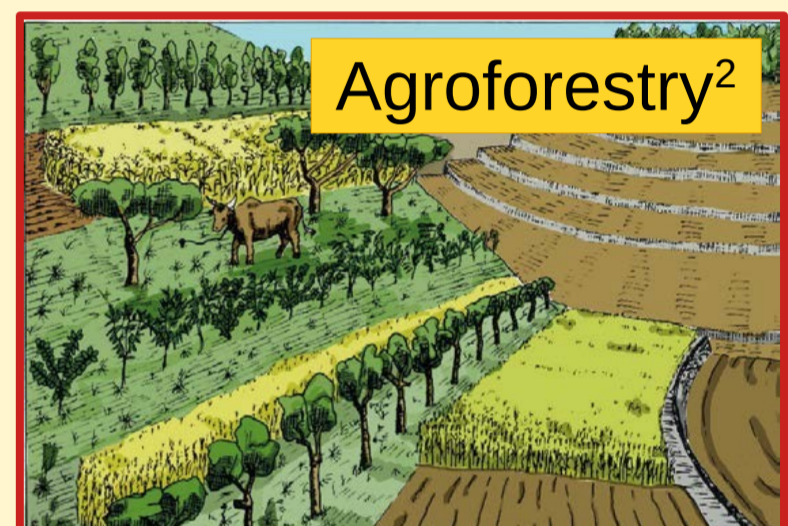
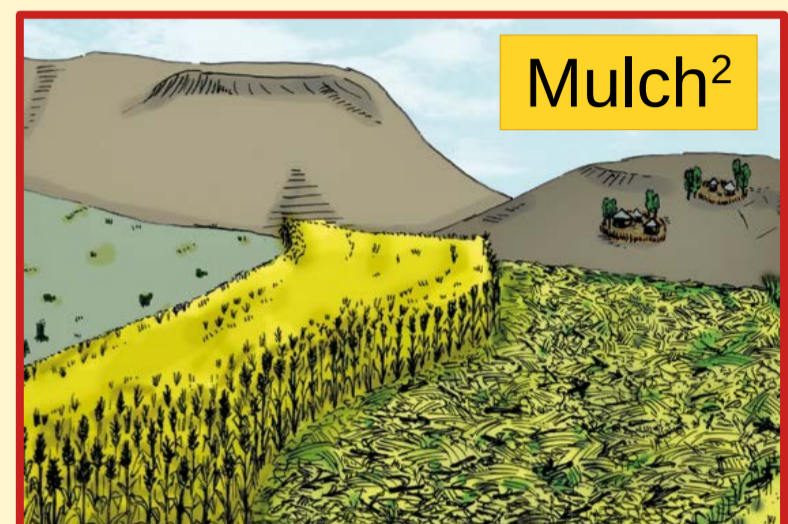
## Erosion Control Measures



## Erosion Control Measures with Improved Drainage (Clay soil)



## Practices



Vegetation structures help reduce the effects of soil erosion and prevent further loss of fertility.

Sources:  
 1) <https://www.fao.org/conservation-agriculture/en/>  
 2) Hurni H, Berhe WA, Chadhokar P, Daniel D, Gete Z, Grunder M, Kassaye G. 2016. Soil and Water Conservation in Ethiopia: Guidelines for Development Agents. Second revised edition. Bern, Switzerland: Centre for Development and Environment (CDE), University of Bern, with Bern Open Publishing (BOP). 134 pp.  
 3) Creative Commons