

# Unlocking the potential of conservation agriculture for soil carbon sequestration influenced by soil texture and climate: A worldwide systematic review

Meryem Ibmrhar<sup>1\*</sup>, Abelhak Bouabdli<sup>1</sup>, Bouamar Baghdad<sup>2</sup>, Rachid Moussadek<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ibn Tofail University, Laboratory of Geosciences and Applications, Kenitra, Morocco, <sup>2</sup>Hassan II Institute of Agronomy & Veterinary Medicine, Natural Ressources and Environment Department, Rabat, Morocco, <sup>3</sup>National Institute for Agricultural Research, International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Rabat, Morocco

## ABSTRACT

Conservation Agriculture (CA) systems have gained significant attention as a sustainable cropping approach that not only improves crop yields but also contributes to climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhanced soil organic carbon (SOC) sequestration. However, a comprehensive understanding of the influence of soil texture and climate conditions on SOC sequestration under CA remains limited. To address this knowledge gap, we conducted a systematic review using the PRISMA method, analyzing data from 35 peer-reviewed articles encompassing 71 field experiments and 451 observations worldwide. Our findings demonstrate the substantial positive impact of CA on SOC sequestration, with an overall increase of approximately 78%. Remarkably, only a mere 2% of observations reported neutral effects, while 20% indicated adverse outcomes. Notably, SOC sequestration rates were highest in tropical regions experiencing dry winters, reaching an impressive 2.50 Mg/ha/year in the topsoil layers. Moreover, fine and moderate textured soils, such as clay, clay loam, loam, and clay sandy, exhibited higher SOC sequestration rates (20-27%) compared to coarse-textured soils dominated by sandy proportions (9%). These findings emphasize the significance of climate conditions and soil texture in shaping the impact of CA on SOC sequestration.

Received: July 07, 2023  
Revised: November 28, 2023  
Accepted: November 29, 2023  
Published: December 08, 2023

\*Corresponding author:  
Meryem Ibmrhar  
E-mail: meryem.ibmrhar@uit.ac.ma

**KEYWORDS:** No-tillage, Soil organic carbon, Cover crops, Crop rotation, Climate mitigation

## INTRODUCTION

The international scientific community accepts that the climate crisis leading to global warming is a serious and critical global environmental issue (Sansou *et al.*, 2019). Despite multiple efforts to combat climate change, the average annual Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions during 2010-2019 were higher than in any previous decade (IPCC, 2022). Therefore, there is a strong and urgent need for GHG mitigation options that will account for specific challenges relevant to every sector of the economy (Fellmann *et al.*, 2018). Agriculture is one such strategic sector that has the potential to reduce GHG emissions and thus decrease its contribution to global warming (Howden *et al.*, 2007; Lenka *et al.*, 2015; Diffenbaugh *et al.*, 2021). Agriculture is not only considered as a regulator of GHG fluxes, but also has the potential to address other vital challenges, such as food insecurity (Smith & Olesen, 2010). As a result, there has been increased interest in sustainable land management

with an emphasis on improved farming practices that promote yields, sustain natural resources, and reduce GHG emissions with a particular focus on carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) (Branca *et al.*, 2013; Verschuuren, 2016).

In light of this, there are several international strategies to promote sustainable land management which can also address the climate crisis (Wang *et al.*, 2010). One such strategy is the '4 per 1000: Soils for Food Security and Climate' initiative, launched at the COP21 in Paris, which aims to increase soil organic carbon (SOC) stocks for food security and climate change mitigation (Lal, 2020). This initiative aims to enhance the SOC content of world soils to a 40 cm depth at the rate of 0.4% annually (Lal, 2016). The application of this approach is promising as it involves the concept of soil carbon sequestration through extracting CO<sub>2</sub> from the atmosphere and storing it in a carbon reservoir on land for the long term (Lal, 2003, 2008). Soil carbon sequestration can occur mainly through the elimination

Copyright: © The authors. This article is open access and licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted, use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, or format for any purpose, even commercially provided the work is properly cited. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit, provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made.

of conventional farming practices (e.g. intensive tillage, monocropping, excessive irrigation) and the adoption of alternative agricultural systems that enhance the soil carbon sequestration process, such as no-tillage, crop rotation, residue retention, organic amendments, crop diversification and agroforestry (Nair *et al.*, 2015).

One strategy that utilizes some of these alternative sustainable farming practices is Conservation Agriculture (CA). This alternative cropping system has been widely promoted for its potential to increase crop yield and mitigate climate change through the sequestration of organic carbon in soil (Kassam *et al.*, 2009; Kassam *et al.*, 2014; Page *et al.*, 2020; Valkama *et al.*, 2020). It is an approach that emphasizes the importance of minimizing soil disturbance, increasing crop diversity and keeping soil covered with plants as much as possible. CA is based on three principles: no-tillage, crop diversity and cover crops (Singh *et al.*, 2018). No-tillage, also known as conservation tillage, has an important positive effect on soil structure by improving the physical environment (e.g., water retention, soil aggregation and porosity) (Bronick & Lal, 2005). As soil structure is more protected in no-tillage due to the elimination of disturbance by mechanical breakdown, more SOC is sequestered and less CO<sub>2</sub> is released into the atmosphere (Blanco-Canqui & Ruis, 2018). Second, crop diversity or crop rotation has a significant impact on SOC by enhancing the quantity and quality of residue and roots due to the practice of varying the types of crops (Nair *et al.*, 2015). Finally, cover crops or residue retention has been claimed as an essential component of the CA system. It affects the physical condition of soils (i.e., soil temperature) by improving the intake of nutrients in soils (including carbon) as a result of the microbial decomposition of the soil (Palm *et al.*, 2014).

There are some systematic reviews and meta-analyses on the impact of CA on soil carbon sequestration in specific regions such as the United States (Bai *et al.*, 2019), Sub-Saharan Africa (Corbeels *et al.*, 2019), and tropical regions (Powlson *et al.*, 2016). Nevertheless, there are limited comprehensive synthesis studies on a global scale. Although in one meta-analysis of global data from 69 field experiments, Luo *et al.* (2010) found that no-tillage alone resulted in an increase in the SOC stock in soils. However, the authors suggested that more information on the effect of crop rotation and cover crops is needed to increase our understanding of the potential for agricultural soils to sequester more carbon under CA.

Against this background, the objective of this systematic review is to bridge this research gap by evaluating the potential of CA to increase carbon storage in agricultural soils on a global scale. We conducted a literature search of peer-reviewed publications to collect data from experimental studies on the variation of SOC stocks under CA treatment. Then, the key factors (soil texture and climate) were examined to provide comprehensive insights into the role of soil texture and climate in influencing SOC sequestration under Conservation Agriculture.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### Data Collection (Literature Search)

All data required for this systematic review were collected through a literature search conducted in March 2022, through three electronic databases: Science Direct (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/>), Scopus (<http://www.scopus.com/>) and Google Scholar (<http://www.scholar.google.com/>). The following combination of keywords was used: "Conservation Agriculture" OR "Conservation Tillage" OR "No-Tillage" OR "Reduced-Tillage" AND "Soil Carbon" OR "Carbon Sequestration" OR "Soil organic Carbon" OR "Carbon Stock" OR "Carbon Storage". The initial search yielded 1810 articles and the first screening of these articles by title resulted in 1032 articles. The second screening based on abstracts and keywords resulted in 374 articles (Figure 1 shows the details of the screening steps). The elimination of duplicate articles resulted in 176 candidate articles.

### Data Selection (Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria)

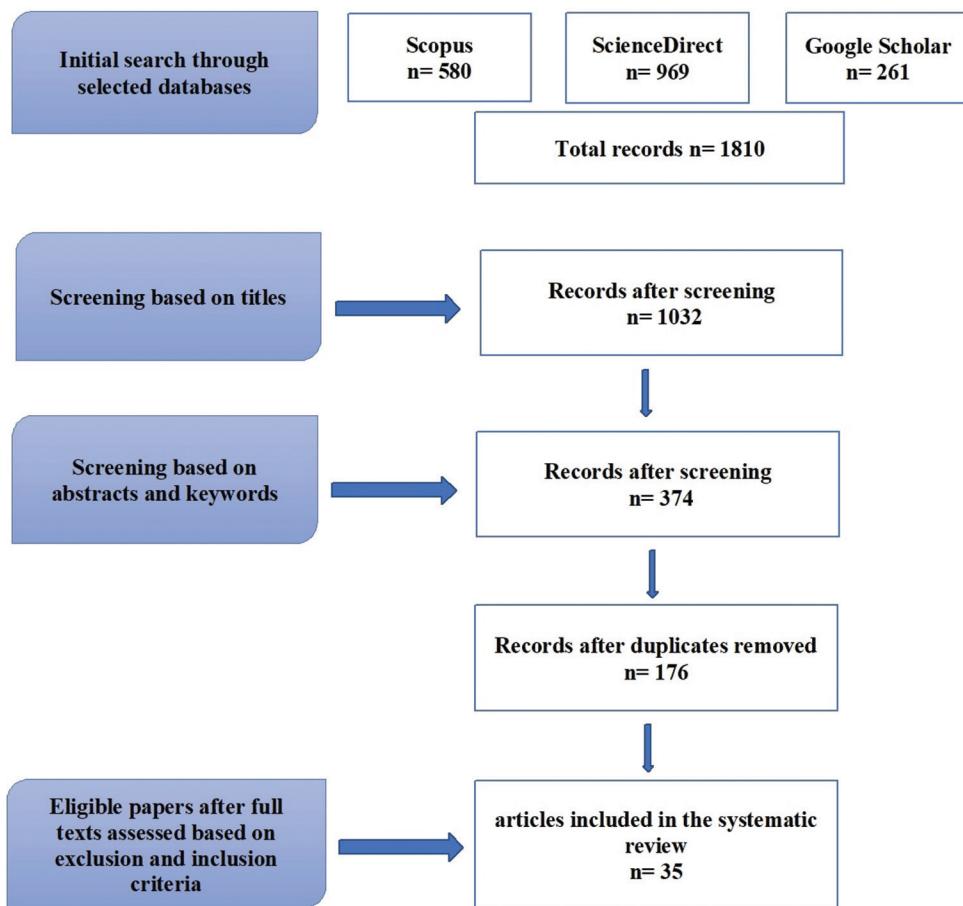
These articles were read in full and included according to the following selection criteria:

- Papers written in English (to the exclusion of papers written in other languages).
- Peer-reviewed articles that reported the SOC stocks under conservation agriculture.
- All locations were included: field experiments conducted anywhere in the world were considered.
- SOC data was measured and reported (t/ha<sup>-1</sup> or Mg/ha<sup>-1</sup> for the control treatment and the conservation agriculture treatment).
- Studies that indicated that the absence of or minimum tillage with residue retention was tested.
- Experimental conditions (i.e., fertilization, irrigation, cropping system) were equal between the control and CA application.
- For each study all observations values were considered; they varied essentially according to the sampling layer depth and the age of the treatment.
- In some studies, reduced or minimum tillage and no-tillage were simultaneously examined; in this case, we considered all obtained observations.

Papers were excluded if they:

- Provided repeated data reported in other publications already included.
- Provided incomplete data to calculate the variation of SOC Stocks between the control treatment and the CA treatment.
- Only included one component of the CA tested.

After screening the full texts of the articles according to the above selection criteria, 35 eligible peer-reviewed articles were considered in the final dataset. These articles included 71 field experiments.



**Figure 1:** Diagram of the paper selection process

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Distribution and Characteristics of Studies

The final database included 35 articles, yielding 451 observations from 71 sites around the world (Figure 2).

Field experiments included in this present study occurred on six continents (i.e., Asia, Africa, Australia, Europe, North America, and South America), 21 countries and in 9 climate zones according to the Koeppen-Geiger classification, including temperate (Csa, Cwa, Cwb, Cfa, Cfb,) tropical (Aw, Am) and cold climates (Dfb, Dfa) (Figure 3).

Most of the observations were in humid subtropical climate (Cfa; n=75), hot-summer Mediterranean climate (Csa; n= 90), tropical wet and dry climate (Aw; n= 74), and humid continental climate (Dfb; n=69) (Table 1).

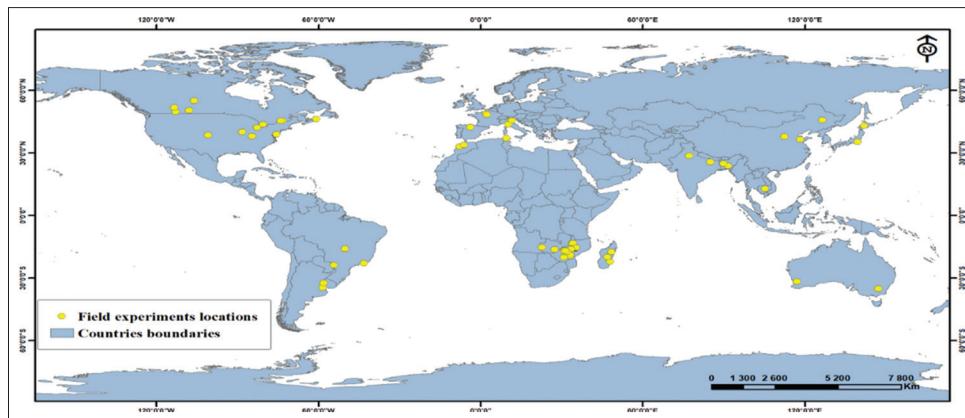
Around half of the studies (45%) were carried out in Africa, and the most represented countries are Mozambique (10 Studies), Zimbabwe (7 studies) and Malawi (7 studies). The most represented country outside of Africa is Canada (15 studies). The dominant cropping system was cereal/legume (75 % of studies). Overall, 11 soil textures were identified,

and categorized into five main textural classes clay, clay loam, loam, sandy loam and clay sandy according to the USDA soil texture triangle. The duration of the studies varied from one to 48 years with an average duration of 11 years. The summary of the database is given in Table 2.

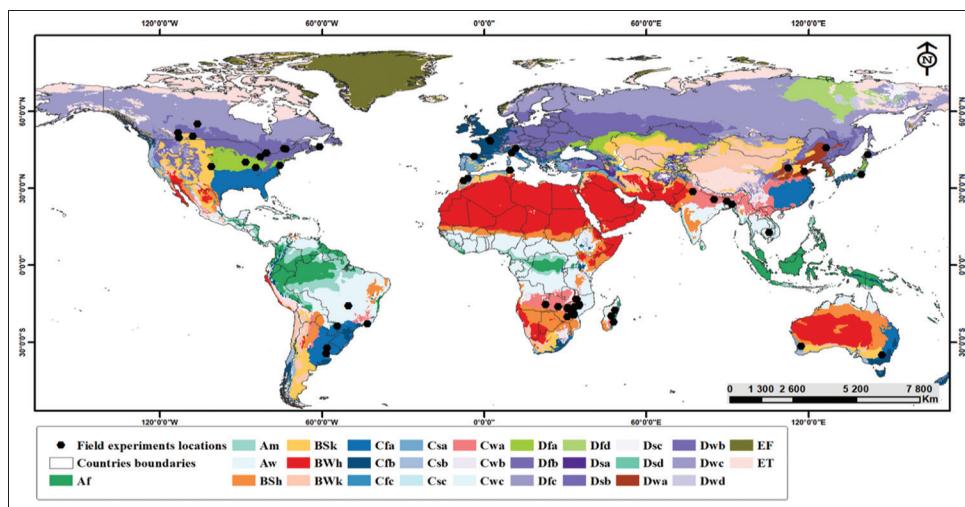
### General Assessment of the Variability of Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration under Conservation Agriculture

CA has mainly been studied and promoted as a sustainable farming system affecting the ecosystem services provided by soils, especially its contribution to GHG mitigation through increasing carbon sequestration in soils (Chen *et al.*, 2020). Our systematic review indicated that adopting CA led to an increase in SOC sequestering rates for 78% of the observations included. Only 20% of observations reported an adverse effect and 2% reported a neutral effect. The highest rate of SOC sequestration under CA in topsoil was 2.50 Mg/ha/an.

Most of the observations extracted (n= 397) covered soil depth between 0 and 40 cm due to the fact that the majority of the measurements had been made in the top layers (0-10, 0-20, 0-30 and 0-40). In fact, Franzluebbers (2021) highlighted that the effect of CA on SOC sequestration occurred in the topsoil



**Figure 2:** Geographical distribution of the 71 study sites included in the present systematic review



**Figure 3:** The Koeppen-Geiger climate classes of the study sites included in the present systematic review

**Table 1:** Number of observations according to Koeppen-Geiger climate Zones

Climatic Zone according to Köppen-Geiger	Number of observations	Country
Csa	90	Australia, Italy, Morocco, Spain, Tunisia
Cwa	36	Malawi, Zimbabwe
Cwb	4	Madagascar, Zimbabwe
BSh	10	Zambia, Zimbabwe
Am	28	Madagascar, China, Cambodia, Bangladesh
Cfa	75	Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Madagascar, USA
Aw	74	Brazil, India, Malawi, Mozambique, Uruguay, Zambia
Cfb	59	France, Italy
Dfb	69	Canada, Japan
Dfa	6	USA

and that the low impact of this system on soil functions in subsoil layers had been recorded. Therefore, the present study conducted an analysis of factors controlling SOC sequestration under CA for the topsoil.

## Factors Influencing Soil Organic Carbon Sequestration under Conservation Agriculture

### *The importance of soil texture for carbon sequestration*

While soil texture is a key factor affecting the accumulation of organic carbon in soils (Wiesmeier *et al.*, 2019), few studies that assess the effectiveness of CA practices in sequestering SOC consider soil texture and other edaphic conditions (Rosinger *et al.*, 2023). This study shows that soil texture influenced SOC sequestration under CA. Indeed, SOC increased by 27%, 26%, 21%, 20% and 9% in clay loam, clay, clay sandy, loam and sandy loam, respectively, in comparison with soils where CA was not applied (Supplementary Table S1). We noticed that more SOC was sequestered in fine-textured and moderately textured soils (i.e., clay, clay loam, loam, and clay sandy) than in coarse-textured soils (i.e., sandy loam) which are dominated by sand. This aligns with results obtained by Kumara *et al.* (2023) as they demonstrated that moderately fine textured soils had higher carbon sequestration under sustainable agriculture practices, such as those of CA. The effect of soil texture on the physical protection of SOC was also studied by Balesdent *et al.* (1999),

**Table 2: Summary of Field experiments chosen for our systematic review**

Code site	Climate Zone	Soil Texture	Crop	Trial Period	Duration	Number of observations	References	
1	Settat, Morocco	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legumes	1987-1998	11	3	Mrabet <i>et al.</i> , 2001
2	Kemisset, Morocco	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legumes	2008-2016	9	11	Lembaid <i>et al.</i> , 2021
3	Madziwa, Zimbabwe	Cwa	Sandy	Cereal/legumes	2007-2012	5	4	Thierfelder <i>et al.</i> , 2012
4	Henderson, Zimbabwe	Cwb	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2008-2012	4	3	Thierfelder <i>et al.</i> , 2012
5	Monze, Zambia	BSh	Clay-Silt	Corn	2005-2010	5	6	Thierfelder <i>et al.</i> , 2013
6	Mateur, Tunisia	Csa	Clay-Silt	Cereal/legumes	2000-2007	7	10	Jemai <i>et al.</i> , 2012
7	Manakara, Madagascar	Am	Sandy	Cereal/legumes	2006-2012	6	4	Razafimbelo <i>et al.</i> , 2018
8	Lac Alaotra, Madagascar	Cfa	Sandy	Cereal/legumes	2006-2012	6	4	Razafimbelo <i>et al.</i> , 2018
9	Antsirabe, Madagascar	Cwb	Clay	Cereal/legumes	2006-2012	6	1	Razafimbelo <i>et al.</i> , 2018
10	Chinguluwe, Malawi	Cwa	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
11	Mwansambo, Malawi	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
12	Zidyana, Malawi	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
13	Herbert, Malawi	Cwa	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
14	Lemu, Malawi	Cwa	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
15	Malula, Malawi	Cwa	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
16	Matandika, Malawi	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
17	Pumbuto, Mozambique	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
18	Malomwe, Mozambique	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
19	Nhamatiquite, Mozambique	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
20	Nhamizinga, Mozambique	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
21	Lamengo, Mozambique	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
22	Vunduzi, Mozambique	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
23	Gimo, Mozambique	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
24	Maguai, Mozambique	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
25	Nzewe, Mozambique	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
26	Ulongue, Mozambique	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
27	Malende, Zambia	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
28	Hereford, Zimbabwe	Cwa	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
29	Chavakadzi, Zimbabwe	Cwa	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
30	Madziwa site 2, Zimbabwe	Cwa	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
31	Musami, Zimbabwe	BSh	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
32	Chikato, Zimbabwe	Cwa	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2004-2009	7	4	Cheesman <i>et al.</i> , 2016
33	Versailles, France	Cfb	Clay-Silt	Cereal/legumes	1998-2014	16	8	Autret <i>et al.</i> , 2016
34	Burgos, Spain	Csa	Clay-Silt	Cereal/legumes	1994-2004	10	30	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
35	Boigneville, France	Cfb	Clay-Silt	Cereal/legumes	1970-2011	41	48	Dimassi <i>et al.</i> , 2014
36	San Piero a Grado, Italy	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legumes	1986-2014	28	27	Mazzoncini <i>et al.</i> , 2016
37	Veneto, Italy	Cfb	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2011-2014	3	3	Piccoli <i>et al.</i> , 2016
38	Tripura, India	Aw	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2012-2014	2	6	Yadav <i>et al.</i> , 2021
39	Bihar, India	Cfa	Clay-Silt	Cereal/legumes	2009-2019	10	15	Mondal <i>et al.</i> , 2021
40	New Delhi, India	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legumes	2013-2015	2	3	Nath <i>et al.</i> , 2017
41	Shanxi, China	Cfa	Silty-Loam	Cereal	1992-2009	17	7	Liu <i>et al.</i> , 2014
42	Beiqiu, China	Am	Silty-Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	10	Huang <i>et al.</i> , 2015
43	Kampong Cham, Cambodia	Am	Clay-Sand	Cereal/legumes	2009-2013	5	12	Le <i>et al.</i> , 2018
44	Shandong, China	Cfa	Sandy-silt	Cereal/legumes	2017-2020	3	8	Zhao <i>et al.</i> , 2022
45	Jamalpur, Bangladesh	Am	Silty-clay-loam	Cereal	2019-2020	2	2	Rahman <i>et al.</i> , 2021
46	Hokkaido, Japan	Dfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/Sugar beet	2007-2011	4	8	Koga, 2017
47	Kanto, Japan	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legumes	2008-2018	10	12	Gong <i>et al.</i> , 2021
48	Wagga Wagga, Australia	Cfa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legumes	1979-2004	25	3	Chan <i>et al.</i> , 2011
49	Cunderdin, Australia	Csa	Sandy clay loam	Cereal/legumes	2007-2019	12	9	Passaris <i>et al.</i> , 2021
50	Lexington, USA	Cfa	Silty-Loam	Corn	1970-2018	48	5	Huang <i>et al.</i> , 2020
51	Urbana, USA	Dfa	Silty-Loam	Cereal/legumes	NI	11	6	Yang <i>et al.</i> , 2008
52	Swift Current, Canada	Dfb	Clay-Silt	Fodder	NI	23	1	VandenBygaart <i>et al.</i> , 2010
53	Lethbridge, Canada	Dfb	Clay-Silt	Fodder	NI	30	1	VandenBygaart <i>et al.</i> , 2010
54	Scott, Canada	Dfb	Clay-Silt	Fodder	NI	24	1	VandenBygaart <i>et al.</i> , 2010
55	Ellerslie, Canada	Dfb	Clay-Silt	Fodder	NI	26	1	VandenBygaart <i>et al.</i> , 2010
56	Three Hills, Canada	Dfb	Clay-Silt	Fodder	NI	11	1	VandenBygaart <i>et al.</i> , 2010
57	Breton, Canada	Dfb	Clay-Silt	Fodder	NI	26	1	VandenBygaart <i>et al.</i> , 2010

(Contd...)

**Table 2: (Continued)**

Code site	Climate Zone	Soil Texture	Crop	Trial Period	Duration	Number of observations	References
58 Woodslee, Canada	Dfb	Clay-loam	Fodder	NI	22	1	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
59 Woodslee site 2, Canada	Dfb	Clay-loam	Fodder	NI	12	1	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
60 Elora, Canada	Dfb	Clay-loam	Fodder	NI	25	1	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
61 L'Acadie, Canada	Dfb	Clay-loam	Fodder	NI	13	1	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
62 Harrington, Canada	Dfb	Clay-loam	Fodder	NI	20	1	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
63 Saskatchewan, Canada	Dfb	Silty-Loam	Cereal/legumes	1982-2010	28	36	Maillard et al., 2018
64 Elora site 2, Canada	Dfb	Silty-Loam	Cereal/legumes	NI	23	6	Yang et al., 2008
65 Woodslee site 3, Canada	Dfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legumes	NI	16	6	Yang et al., 2008
66 Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue, Canada	Dfb	Sandy-silt	Corn	1991-2007	16	2	Jiang et al., 2022
67 Buenos Aires, Argentina	Cfa	Clay	Cereal/legumes	2006-2015	9	6	Sokolowski et al., 2020
68 Eldorado, Brazil	Cfa	Sandy clay loam	Cereal/legumes	1985-2014	29	12	Veloso et al., 2018
69 Paysandú, Uruguay	Aw	Clay-loam	Cereal/legumes	1993-2005	12	3	Ernst & Siri-Prieto, 2009
70 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	Aw	Clay-sand	Cereal/legumes	1995-2001	6	2	Pinheiro et al., 2015
71 Goiás, Brazil	Aw	Clay-sand	Cereal/legumes	1990-2003	13	7	Corbeels et al., 2016

who concluded that in coarse-textured soils the microaggregates containing SOC are easily dispersed by the rain action and released into the atmosphere as CO<sub>2</sub> giving it its biodegraded nature. Indeed, soils containing high proportions of silt and clay have a greater physical protection of SOM through the association of carbon with mineral particles (Six *et al.*, 2002).

Besides the role of clay and silt minerals in the physical protection of SOC, it is considered that there is chemical protection of the organic matter pool by interacting positively with microorganisms (e.g., fungi and bacteria) (Chen *et al.*, 2020). For instance, the positive correlation between fine particles (i.e., clay and silt) and the soil microbial biomass under conservation tillage in agricultural soils was demonstrated by many studies (Spedding *et al.*, 2004; Cookson *et al.*, 2008). On the contrary, soils with a high proportion of sand are very weakly structured as they have a small initial amount of carbon and provide limited protection to microbial biomass (Cookson *et al.*, 2008). With regard to soil texture, as one key factor controlling SOC sequestration under CA adoption in agricultural soils, this systematic review corroborates that CA has a positive correlation with fine and moderately textured soils.

#### **Impact of climatic conditions on SOC sequestration under CA**

Local climate conditions affect the response of SOC sequestration under CA implementation (Sun *et al.*, 2020), therefore exploring and understanding the climate conditions is an essential approach to assess the effect of adopting CA for enhancing SOC. For example, precipitation, temperature, solar radiation, and other climatic factors control soil respiration processes by influencing the biological activity of soil organisms and thus the resultant CO<sub>2</sub> emissions (Bronick & Lal, 2005; Wu *et al.*, 2011). This systematic review involves the evaluation of data collected from 71 field experiments conducted in diverse locations such as North Africa, South

America, Canada, Asia, and Europe representing a wide range of climatic conditions.

The results suggest that under CA practices, the highest carbon sequestration rates occurred in the areas of tropical climate with dry winter (Aw), such as Mozambique 2.50 Mg/ha/an followed by the areas of tropical monsoon climate (Am), such as Madagascar 1.82 Mg/ha/an (S1). In dry summer or Mediterranean climates (Csa) such as Italy, Spain, and Tunisia, it was observed that adopting CA led to an increase in SOC sequestration in 97% of the experiments. The highest carbon sequestration rate in this region was 1.53 T/ha/an (S1). The above results are in line with those obtained in a synthesis study conducted by González-Sánchez *et al.* (2012) in Spain, which demonstrated that the implementation of CA can significantly enhance SOC sequestration as compared with that which is associated with conventional agriculture. In addition, it was noted that in regions located in fully humid zones with hot summer conditions (Cfa) namely China, Malawi, and Argentina, the adoption of CA led to an increase in SOC sequestration in 85% of the experiments. Additionally, the highest carbon sequestration rate in this climate zone was 1.10 Mg/ha/an (S1). This increase is in line with the findings of Díaz-Zorita *et al.* (2002), who demonstrated that in sub-humid areas such as the Pampas of Argentina CA application appeared to increase soil fertility.

This distinctive increase in carbon sequestration in soils located in tropical, subtropical (i.e., Mediterranean zones), and temperate (i.e., humid zones) regions has been shown to be related to an increase in the soil activity of microorganisms, given that these areas experience high temperatures and frequent precipitation, which facilitates the decomposition of crop residue and allows the accumulation of carbon in soils (Drenovsky *et al.*, 2004; Zhou *et al.*, 2017).

## CONCLUSION

CA has been identified and widely promoted as a promising sustainable farming system. It offers many benefits to farmers by increasing yields, improving soil health, and contributing to GHG reduction. While the effectiveness of CA to mitigate climate change through SOC sequestration is highly valuable, it is dependent on local pedo-climatic conditions. The results of this worldwide systematic review suggest that when CA farming methods are implemented there is an (measurable) increase in SOC sequestration in the topsoil layers as compared with that which results from conventional agricultural methods. It was observed that regardless of edaphic characteristics and climate conditions, 78% of observations obtained in this review revealed an increase in SOC as a result of CA. In addition, the results indicate that CA has a positive impact on SOC in tropical and temperate regions. The highest SOC rates were obtained in tropical climate with dry winter (Aw, 2.50 Mg/ha/an) and tropical monsoon climate (Am, 1.82 Mg/ha/an). These findings are in line with previous studies demonstrating that more SOC is sequestered in areas with high temperatures and elevated levels of precipitation. Another important factor influencing the potential of CA to enhance SOC sequestration is that of soil texture. This systematic review showed that more SOC was sequestered in fine-textured and moderately textured soils than in coarse-textured soils, which are dominated by sandy proportions. The studies considered in this systematic review indicate that fine particles provide important physical and chemical protection for microbial biomass by promoting SOC sequestration. The results of this systematic review suggest that the implementation of CA can be considered as a climate change mitigation solution in fine, moderate textured soils, and tropical and temperate regions.

## REFERENCES

- Autret, B., Mary, B., Chenu, C., Balabane, M., Girardin, C., Bertrand, M., Grandea, G., & Beaudoin, N. (2016). Alternative arable cropping systems: A key to increase soil organic carbon storage? Results from a 16 year field experiment. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 232, 150-164. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2016.07.008>
- Bai, X., Huang, Y., Ren, W., Coyne, M., Jacinthe, P., Tao, B., Hui, D., Yang, J., & Matocha, C. (2019). Responses of soil carbon sequestration to climate-smart agriculture practices: A meta-analysis. *Global Change Biology*, 25(8), 2591-2606. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.14658>
- Balesdent, J., Chenu, C., & Balabane, M. (2000). Relationship of soil organic matter dynamics to physical protection and tillage. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 53(3-4), 215-230. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-1987\(99\)00107-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-1987(99)00107-5)
- Blanco-Canqui, H., & Ruis, S. J. (2018). No-tillage and soil physical environment. *Geoderma*, 326, 164-200. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2018.03.011>
- Branca, G., Lipper, L., McCarthy, N., & Jolejole, M. C. (2013). Food security, climate change, and sustainable land management. A review. *Agronomy for Sustainable Development*, 33(4), 635-650. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13593-013-0133-1>
- Bronick, C. J., & Lal, R. (2005). Soil structure and management: A review. *Geoderma*, 124(1-2), 3-22. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2004.03.005>
- Chan, K. Y., Conyers, M. K., Li, G., Helyar, K. R., Poile, G., Oates, A., & Barchia, I. M. (2011). Soil carbon dynamics under different cropping and pasture management in temperate Australia: Results of three long-term experiments. *Soil Research*, 49(4), 320-328. <https://doi.org/10.1071/SR10185>
- Cheesman, S., Thierfelder, C., Eash, N. S., Kassie, G. T., & Frossard, E. (2016). Soil carbon stocks in conservation agriculture systems of Southern Africa. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 156, 99-109. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2015.09.018>
- Chen, H., Dai, Z., Veach, A. M., Zheng, J., Xu, J., & Schadt, C. W. (2020). Global meta-analyses show that conservation tillage practices promote soil fungal and bacterial biomass. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 293, 106841. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2020.106841>
- Cookson, W. R., Murphy, D. V., & Roper, M. M. (2008). Characterizing the relationships between soil organic matter components and microbial function and composition along a tillage disturbance gradient. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 40(3), 763-777. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.soilbio.2007.10.011>
- Corbeels, M., Cardinael, R., Naudin, K., Guibert, H., & Torquebiau, E. (2019). The 4 per 1000 goal and soil carbon storage under agroforestry and conservation agriculture systems in sub-Saharan Africa. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 188, 16-26. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2018.02.015>
- Corbeels, M., Marchão, R. L., Neto, M. S., Ferreira, E. G., Madari, B. E., Scopel, E., & Brito, O. R. (2016). Evidence of limited carbon sequestration in soils under no-tillage systems in the Cerrado of Brazil. *Scientific Reports*, 6, 21450. <https://doi.org/10.1038/srep21450>
- Díaz-Zorita, M., Duarte, G. A., & Grove, J. H. (2002). A review of no-till systems and soil management for sustainable crop production in the subhumid and semiarid Pampas of Argentina. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 65(1), 1-18. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-1987\(01\)00274-4](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-1987(01)00274-4)
- Diffenbaugh, N. S., Davenport, F. V., & Burke, M. (2021). Historical warming has increased U.S. crop insurance losses. *Environmental Research Letters*, 16, 084025. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1748-9326/ac1223>
- Dimassi, B., Mary, B., Wyllerman, R., Labreuche, J., Couture, D., Piroux, F., & Cohan, J.-P. (2014). Long-term effect of contrasted tillage and crop management on soil carbon dynamics during 41 years. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 188, 134-146. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2014.02.014>
- Drenovsky, R. E., Vo, D., Graham, K. J., & Scow, K. M. (2004). Soil water content and organic carbon availability are major determinants of soil microbial community composition. *Microbial Ecology*, 48(3), 424-430. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00248-003-1063-2>
- Ernst, O., & Siri-Prieto, G. (2009). Impact of perennial pasture and tillage systems on carbon input and soil quality indicators. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 105(2), 260-268. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2009.08.001>
- Fellmann, T., Witzke, P., Weiss, F., Van Doorslaer, B., Drabik, D., Huck, I., Salputra, G., Jansson, T., & Leip, A. (2018). Major challenges of integrating agriculture into climate change mitigation policy frameworks. *Mitigation and Adaptation Strategies for Global Change*, 23, 451-468. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11027-017-9743-2>
- Franzluebbers, A. J. (2021). Soil organic carbon sequestration calculated from depth distribution. *Soil Science Society of America Journal*, 85(1), 158-171. <https://doi.org/10.1002/saj2.20176>
- Gong, Y., Li, P., Sakagami, N., & Komatsuzaki, M. (2021). No-tillage with rye cover crop can reduce net global warming potential and yield-scaled global warming potential in the long-term organic soybean field. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 205, 104747. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2020.104747>
- González-Sánchez, E. J., Ordóñez-Fernández, R., Carbonell-Bojollo, R., Veroz-González, O., & Gil-Ribes, J. A. (2012). Meta-analysis on atmospheric carbon capture in Spain through the use of conservation agriculture. *Soil Tillage Research*, 122, 52-60. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2012.03.001>
- Howden, S. M., Soussana, J.-F., Tubiello, F. N., Chhetri, N., Dunlop, M., & Meinke, H. (2007). Adapting agriculture to climate change. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 104(50), 19691-19696. <https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.0701890104>
- Huang, M., Liang, T., Wang, L., & Zhou, C. (2015). Effects of no-tillage systems on soil physical properties and carbon sequestration under long-term wheat-maize double cropping system. *CATENA*, 128, 195-202. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.catena.2015.02.010>
- Huang, Y., Ren, W., Grove, J., Poffenbarger, H., Jacobsen, K., Tao, B., Zhu, X., & McNear, D. (2020). Assessing synergistic effects of no-tillage and cover crops on soil carbon dynamics in a long-term maize cropping system under climate change. *Agricultural and Forest Meteorology*, 291, 108090. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agrformet.2020.108090>
- IPCC. (2022). Summary for policymakers. In H.-O. Pörtner, D.C.

- Roberts, E.S. Poloczanska, K. Mintenbeck, M. Tignor, A. Alegria, M. Craig, S. Langsdorf, S. Löschke, V. Möller & A. Okem (Eds.), *Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability. Contribution of Working Group II to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (pp. 3-33) Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781009325844.001>
- Jemai, I., Ben Aissa, N., Ben Guirat, S., Ben-Hammouda, M., & Gallali, T. (2012). On-farm assessment of tillage impact on the vertical distribution of soil organic carbon and structural soil properties in a semiarid region in Tunisia. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 113, 488-494. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2012.05.029>
- Jiang, Q., Madramootoo, C. A., & Qi, Z. (2022). Soil carbon and nitrous oxide dynamics in corn (*Zea mays* L.) production under different nitrogen, tillage and residue management practices. *Field Crops Research*, 277, 108421. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fcr.2021.108421>
- Kassam, A., Friedrich, T., Shaxson, F., & Pretty, J. (2009). The spread of Conservation Agriculture: Justification, sustainability and uptake. *International Journal of Agricultural Sustainability*, 7(4), 292-320. <https://doi.org/10.3763/ijas.2009.0477>
- Kassam, A., Friedrich, T., Shaxson, F., Bartz, H., Mello, I., Kienzle, J., & Pretty, J. (2014). The spread of Conservation Agriculture: Policy and institutional support for adoption and uptake. *Field Actions Science Reports*, 7.
- Koga, N. (2017). Tillage, fertilizer type, and plant residue input impacts on soil carbon sequestration rates on a Japanese Andosol. *Soil Science and Plant Nutrition*, 63(4), 396-404. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00380768.2017.1355725>
- Kumara, T. M. K., Pal, S., Chand, P., & Kandpal, A. (2023). Carbon sequestration potential of sustainable agricultural practices to mitigate climate change in Indian agriculture: A meta-analysis. *Sustainable Production and Consumption*, 35, 697-708. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.spc.2022.12.015>
- Lal, R. (2003). Global Potential of Soil Carbon Sequestration to Mitigate the Greenhouse Effect. *Critical Reviews in Plant Sciences*, 22(2), 151-184. <https://doi.org/10.1080/713610854>
- Lal, R. (2008). Carbon Sequestration. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B: Biological Sciences*, 363(1492), 815-830. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2007.2185>
- Lal, R. (2016). Beyond COP 21: Potential and challenges of the "4 per Thousand" initiative. *Journal of Soil and Water Conservation*, 71(1), 20A-25A. <https://doi.org/10.2489/jswc.71.1.20A>
- Lal, R. (2020). Food security impacts of the "4 per Thousand" initiative. *Geoderma*, 374, 114427. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2020.114427>
- Le, K. N., Jha, M. K., Reyes, M. R., Jeong, J., Doro, L., Gassman, P. W., Hok, L., Sá, J. C. de M., & Boulakia, S. (2018). Evaluating carbon sequestration for conservation agriculture and tillage systems in Cambodia using the EPIC model. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 251, 37-47. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2017.09.009>
- Lembaid, I., Moussadek, R., Mrabet, R., Douaik, A., & Bouhaouss, A. (2021). Modeling the effects of farming management practices on soil organic carbon stock under two tillage practices in a semi-arid region, Morocco. *Heliyon*, 7(1), e05889. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e05889>
- Lenka, S., Lenka, N. K., Sejian, V., & Mohanty, M. (2015). Contribution of Agriculture Sector to Climate Change. In V. Sejian, J. Gaughan, L. Baumgard & C. Prasad (Eds.), *Climate Change Impact on Livestock: Adaptation and Mitigation* (pp. 37-48) New Delhi, India: Springer. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-81-322-2265-1\\_3](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-81-322-2265-1_3)
- Liu, E., Teclemariam, S. G., Yan, C., Yu, J., Gu, R., Liu, S., He, W., & Liu, Q. (2014). Long-term effects of no-tillage management practice on soil organic carbon and its fractions in the northern China. *Geoderma*, 213, 379-384. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2013.08.021>
- Luo, Z., Wang, E., & Sun, O. J. (2010). Can no-tillage stimulate carbon sequestration in agricultural soils? A meta-analysis of paired experiments. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 139(1-2), 224-231. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2010.08.006>
- Maillard, É., McConkey, B. G., St. Luce, M., Angers, D. A., & Fan, J. (2018). Crop rotation, tillage system, and precipitation regime effects on soil carbon stocks over 1 to 30 years in Saskatchewan, Canada. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 177, 97-104. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2017.12.001>
- Mazzoncini, M., Antichi, D., Di Bene, C., Risaliti, R., Petri, M., & Bonari, E. (2016). Soil carbon and nitrogen changes after 28 years of no-tillage management under Mediterranean conditions. *European Journal of Agronomy*, 77, 156-165. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eja.2016.02.011>
- Mandal, S., Mishra, J. S., Poonia, S. P., Kumar, R., Dubey, R., Kumar, S., Verma, M., Rao, K. K., Ahmed, A., Dwivedi, S., Bhatt, B. P., Malik, R. K., Kumar, V., & McDonald, A. (2021). Can yield, soil C and aggregation be improved under long-term conservation agriculture in the eastern Indo-Gangetic plain of India? *European Journal of Soil Science*, 72(4), 1742-1761. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ejss.13092>
- Mrabet, R., Saber, N., El-Brahli, A., Lahlou, S., & Bessam, F. (2001). Total, particulate organic matter and structural stability of a Calcixeroll soil under different wheat rotations and tillage systems in a semiarid area of Morocco. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 57(4), 225-235. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-1987\(00\)00180-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0167-1987(00)00180-X)
- Nair, R., Mehta, C., & Sharma, S. (2015). Carbon sequestration in soils-A Review. *Agricultural Reviews*, 36(2), 81-99. <https://doi.org/10.5958/0976-0741.2015.00011.2>
- Nath, C., Das, T. K., Rana, K. S., Bhattacharyya, R., Pathak, H., Paul, S., Meena, M. C., & Singh, S. (2017). Greenhouse gases emission, soil organic carbon and wheat yield as affected by tillage systems and nitrogen management practices. *Archives of Agronomy and Soil Science*, 63(12), 1644-1660. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03650340.2017.1300657>
- Page, K. L., Dang, Y. P., & Dalal, R. C. (2020). The Ability of Conservation Agriculture to Conserve Soil Organic Carbon and the Subsequent Impact on Soil Physical, Chemical, and Biological Properties and Yield. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 4, 31. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fsufs.2020.00031>
- Palm, C., Blanco-Canqui, H., DeClerck, F., Gatere, L., & Grace, P. (2014). Conservation agriculture and ecosystem services: An overview. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 187, 87-105. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2013.10.010>
- Passaris, N., Flower, K. C., Ward, P. R., & Cordingley, N. (2021). Effect of crop rotation diversity and windrow burning of residue on soil chemical composition under long-term no-tillage. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 213, 105153. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2021.105153>
- Piccoli, I., Chiarini, F., Carletti, P., Furlan, L., Lazzaro, B., Nardi, S., Berti, A., Sartori, L., Dalconi, M. C., & Morari, F. (2016). Disentangling the effects of conservation agriculture practices on the vertical distribution of soil organic carbon. Evidence of poor carbon sequestration in North-Eastern Italy. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 230, 68-78. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2016.05.035>
- Pinheiro, É. F. M., de Campos, D. V. B., de Carvalho Balieiro, F., dos Anjos, L. H. C., & Pereira, M. G. (2015). Tillage systems effects on soil carbon stock and physical fractions of soil organic matter. *Agricultural Systems*, 132, 35-39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agsy.2014.08.008>
- Powlson, D. S., Stirling, C. M., Thierfelder, C., White, R. P., & Jat, M. L. (2016). Does conservation agriculture deliver climate change mitigation through soil carbon sequestration in tropical agro-ecosystems? *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 220, 164-174. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2016.01.005>
- Rahman, M. M., Aravindakshan, S., Hoque, M. A., Rahman, M. A., Gulandaz, Md. A., Rahman, J., & Islam, Md. T. (2021). Conservation tillage (CT) for climate-smart sustainable intensification: Assessing the impact of CT on soil organic carbon accumulation, greenhouse gas emission and water footprint of wheat cultivation in Bangladesh. *Environmental and Sustainability Indicators*, 10, 100106. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.indic.2021.100106>
- Razafimbelo, T. M., Andriamananjara, A., Rafolisy, T., Razakamanarivo, H., Masse, D., Blanchard, E., Falinirina, M.-V., Bernard, L., Ravanjarison, N., & Albrecht, A. (2018). Impact de l'agriculture climato-intelligente sur les stocks de carbone organique du sol à Madagascar. *Cahiers Agricultures*, 27(3), 35001. <https://doi.org/10.1051/cagri/2018017>
- Rosinger, C., Keiblinger, K., Bieber, M., Bernardini, L. G., Huber, S., Mentler, A., Sae-Tun, O., Scharf, B., & Bodner, G. (2023). On-farm soil organic carbon sequestration potentials are dominated by site effects, not by management practices. *Geoderma*, 433, 116466. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2023.116466>
- Sanson, A. V., Van Hoorn, J., & Burke, S. E. L. (2019). Responding to the Impacts of the Climate Crisis on Children and Youth. *Child Development Perspectives*, 13(4), 201-207. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cdep.12342>
- Singh, B. P., Setia, R., Wiesmeier, M., & Kunhikrishnan, A. (2018). Agricultural management practices and soil organic carbon storage. In B. K. Singh (Eds.), *Soil Carbon Storage* (pp. 207-244) Cambridge, UK: Academic

- Press. <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-812766-7.00007-X>
- Six, J., Conant, R. T., Paul, E. A., & Pau, K. (2002). Stabilization mechanisms of soil organic matter: Implications for C-saturation of soils. *Plant and Soil*, 241, 155-176. <https://doi.org/10.1023/A:1016125726789>
- Smith, P., & Olesen, J. E. (2010). Synergies between the mitigation of, and adaptation to, climate change in agriculture. *The Journal of Agricultural Science*, 148(5), 543-552. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0021859610000341>
- Sokolowski, A. C., McCormick, B. P., De Grazia, J., Wolski, J. E., Rodríguez, H. A., Rodríguez-Frers, E. P., Gagey, M. C., Debéolis, S. P., Paladino, I. R., & Barrios, M. B. (2020). Tillage and no-tillage effects on physical and chemical properties of an Argiaquoll soil under long-term crop rotation in Buenos Aires, Argentina. *International Soil and Water Conservation Research*, 8(2), 185-194. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iswcr.2020.02.002>
- Sombrero, A., & de Benito, A. (2010). Carbon accumulation in soil. Ten-year study of conservation tillage and crop rotation in a semi-arid area of Castile-Leon, Spain. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 107(2), 64-70. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2010.02.009>
- Spedding, T. A., Hamel, C., Mehuy, G. R., & Madramootoo, C. A. (2004). Soil microbial dynamics in maize-growing soil under different tillage and residue management systems. *Soil Biology and Biochemistry*, 36(3), 499-512. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.soilbio.2003.10.026>
- Sun, W., Canadell, J. G., Yu, L., Yu, L., Zhang, W., Smith, P., Fischer, T., & Huang, Y. (2020). Climate drives global soil carbon sequestration and crop yield changes under conservation agriculture. *Global Change Biology*, 26(6), 3325-3335. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.15001>
- Thierfelder, C., Cheesman, S., & Rusinamhodzi, L. (2012). A comparative analysis of conservation agriculture systems: Benefits and challenges of rotations and intercropping in Zimbabwe. *Field Crops Research*, 137, 237-250. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fcr.2012.08.017>
- Thierfelder, C., Mwila, M., & Rusinamhodzi, L. (2013). Conservation agriculture in eastern and southern provinces of Zambia: Long-term effects on soil quality and maize productivity. *Soil and Tillage Research*, 126, 246-258. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.still.2012.09.002>
- Valkama, E., Kunypiava, G., Zhabayev, R., Karabayev, M., Zhusupbekov, E., Perego, A., Schillaci, C., Sacco, D., Moretti, B., Grignani, C., & Acutis, M. (2020). Can conservation agriculture increase soil carbon sequestration? A modelling approach. *Geoderma*, 369, 114298. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2020.114298>
- VandenBygaart, A. J., Bremer, E., McConkey, B. G., Janzen, H. H., Angers, D. A., Carter, M. R., Drury, C. F., Lafond, G. P., & McKenzie, R. H. (2010). Soil organic carbon stocks on long-term agroecosystem experiments in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Soil Science*, 90(4), 543-550. <https://doi.org/10.4141/cjss10028>
- Veloso, M. G., Angers, D. A., Tiecher, T., Giacomini, S., Dieckow, J., & Bayer, C. (2018). High carbon storage in a previously degraded subtropical soil under no-tillage with legume cover crops. *Agriculture, Ecosystems & Environment*, 268, 15-23. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.agee.2018.08.024>
- Verschuren, J. (2016). The Paris Agreement on Climate Change: Agriculture and Food Security. *European Journal of Risk Regulation*, 7(1), 54-57. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1867299X00005389>
- Wang, Q., Li, Y., & Alva, A. (2010). Cropping Systems to Improve Carbon Sequestration for Mitigation of Climate Change. *Journal of Environmental Protection*, 1(3), 3. <https://doi.org/10.4236/jep.2010.13025>
- Wiesmeier, M., Urbanski, L., Hobley, E., Lang, B., von Lützow, M., Marin-Spiotta, E., van Wesemael, B., Rabot, E., Ließ, M., Garcia-Franco, N., Wollschläger, U., Vogel, H.-J., & Kögel-Knabner, I. (2019). Soil organic carbon storage as a key function of soils—A review of drivers and indicators at various scales. *Geoderma*, 333, 149-162. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.geoderma.2018.07.026>
- Wu, Z., Dijkstra, P., Koch, G. W., Peñuelas, J., & Hungate, B. A. (2011). Responses of terrestrial ecosystems to temperature and precipitation change: a meta-analysis of experimental manipulation. *Global Change Biology*, 17(2), 927-942. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2486.2010.02302.x>
- Yadav, G. S., Das, A., Babu, S., Mohapatra, K. P., Lal, R., & Rajkhowa, D. (2021). Potential of conservation tillage and altered land configuration to improve soil properties, carbon sequestration and productivity of maize based cropping system in eastern Himalayas, India. *International Soil and Water Conservation Research*, 9(2), 279-290. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.iswcr.2020.12.003>
- Yang, X. M., Drury, C. F., Wander, M. M., & Kay, B. D. (2008). Evaluating the Effect of Tillage on Carbon Sequestration Using the Minimum Detectable Difference Concept1 Project supported by the Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. *Pedosphere*, 18(4), 421-430. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S1002-0160\(08\)60033-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/S1002-0160(08)60033-8)
- Zhao, J., Liu, Z., Lai, H., Yang, D., & Li, X. (2022). Optimizing Residue and Tillage Management Practices to Improve Soil Carbon Sequestration in a Wheat–Peanut Rotation System. *Journal of Environmental Management*, 306, 114468. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2022.114468>
- Zhou, M., Zhu, B., Wang, S., Zhu, X., Vereecken, H., & Brüggemann, N. (2017). Stimulation of N<sub>2</sub>O emission by manure application to agricultural soils may largely offset carbon benefits: a global meta-analysis. *Global Change Biology*, 23(10), 4068-4083. <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13648>

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE

**Table S1:** Complete dataset of studies included in the systematic review

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Africa	Morocco	Settat	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	1987-1998	11	0-25	0,25	Mrabet et al., 2001
Africa	Morocco	Settat	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	1987-1998	11	0-70	0,28	Mrabet et al., 2001
Africa	Morocco	Settat	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	1987-1998	11	0-200	0,31	Mrabet et al., 2001
Africa	Morocco	Kemisset	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2008-2016	9	0-20	0,03	Lembaid et al., 2021
Africa	Morocco	Kemisset	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2008-2016	9	0-20	0,09	Lembaid et al., 2021
Africa	Morocco	Kemisset	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2008-2016	9	0-20	0,15	Lembaid et al., 2021
Africa	Morocco	Kemisset	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2008-2016	9	0-20	0,02	Lembaid et al., 2021
Africa	Morocco	Kemisset	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2008-2016	9	0-20	0,02	Lembaid et al., 2021
Africa	Morocco	Kemisset	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2008-2016	9	0-20	0,00	Lembaid et al., 2021
Africa	Morocco	Kemisset	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2008-2016	9	0-20	0,00	Lembaid et al., 2021
Africa	Morocco	Kemisset	Csa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2008-2016	9	0-20	0,00	Lembaid et al., 2021
Africa	Zimbabwe	Madziwa	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2012	5	0-10	0,26	Thierfelder et al., 2012
Africa	Zimbabwe	Madziwa	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2012	5	0-20	0,40	Thierfelder et al., 2012
Africa	Zimbabwe	Madziwa	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2012	5	0-30	0,52	Thierfelder et al., 2012
Africa	Zimbabwe	Madziwa	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2012	5	0-60	0,70	Thierfelder et al., 2012
Africa	Zimbabwe	Henderson	Cwb	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2012	4	0-10	0,48	Thierfelder et al., 2012
Africa	Zimbabwe	Henderson	Cwb	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2012	4	0-20	0,62	Thierfelder et al., 2012
Africa	Zimbabwe	Henderson	Cwb	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2012	4	0-30	0,77	Thierfelder et al., 2012
Africa	Zambia	Monze	Aw	Clay-loam	Corn	2005-2010	5	0-10	0,50	Thierfelder et al., 2013
Africa	Zambia	Monze	Aw	Clay-loam	Corn	2005-2010	5	0-10	0,66	Thierfelder et al., 2013
Africa	Zambia	Monze	Aw	Clay-loam	Corn	2005-2010	5	0-20	1,00	Thierfelder et al., 2013
Africa	Zambia	Monze	Aw	Clay-loam	Corn	2005-2010	5	0-20	1,18	Thierfelder et al., 2013
Africa	Zambia	Monze	Aw	Clay-loam	Corn	2005-2010	5	0-30	1,46	Thierfelder et al., 2013
Africa	Zambia	Monze	Aw	Clay-loam	Corn	2005-2010	5	0-30	1,78	Thierfelder et al., 2013
Africa	Tunisia	Mateur	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2000-2007	7	0-10	0,64	Jemai et al., 2012
Africa	Tunisia	Mateur	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2000-2007	7	0-20	0,76	Jemai et al., 2012
Africa	Tunisia	Mateur	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2000-2007	7	0-30	0,13	Jemai et al., 2012

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Africa	Tunisia	Mateur	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2000-2007	7	0-40	-0,76	Jemai et al., 2012
Africa	Tunisia	Mateur	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2000-2007	7	0-50	-1,55	Jemai et al., 2012
Africa	Tunisia	Mateur	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2007	3	0-10	0,40	Jemai et al., 2012
Africa	Tunisia	Mateur	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2007	3	0-20	0,13	Jemai et al., 2012
Africa	Tunisia	Mateur	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2007	3	0-30	-0,39	Jemai et al., 2012
Africa	Tunisia	Mateur	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2007	3	0-40	-0,62	Jemai et al., 2012
Africa	Tunisia	Mateur	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2007	3	0-50	-1,24	Jemai et al., 2012
Africa	Madagascar	Manakara	Am	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2006-2012	6	0-20	0,80	Razafimbelo et al., 2018
Africa	Madagascar	Manakara	Am	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2006-2012	6	0-20	1,82	Razafimbelo et al., 2018
Africa	Madagascar	Manakara	Am	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2006-2012	6	0-20	0,55	Razafimbelo et al., 2018
Africa	Madagascar	Manakara	Am	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2006-2012	6	0-20	0,00	Razafimbelo et al., 2018
Africa	Madagascar	LaC Alaotra	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2006-2012	6	0-20	0,14	Razafimbelo et al., 2018
Africa	Madagascar	LaC Alaotra	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2006-2012	6	0-20	0,22	Razafimbelo et al., 2018
Africa	Madagascar	LaC Alaotra	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2006-2012	6	0-20	0,73	Razafimbelo et al., 2018
Africa	Madagascar	LaC Alaotra	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2006-2012	6	0-20	0,60	Razafimbelo et al., 2018
Africa	Madagascar	Antsirabe	Cwb	Clay	Cereal/legume	2006-2012	6	0-20	0,33	Razafimbelo et al., 2018
Africa	Malawi	Chinguluwe	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	-0,04	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Chinguluwe	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,13	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Chinguluwe	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,32	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Chinguluwe	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	1,19	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Mwansambo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,54	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Mwansambo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,08	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Mwansambo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,25	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Mwansambo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	0,71	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Zidiana	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	-0,05	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Zidiana	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	-0,07	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Zidiana	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	-0,39	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Zidiana	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	-1,19	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Herbert	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	-0,16	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Herbert	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	-0,29	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Herbert	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	-0,43	Cheesman et al., 2016

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Africa	Malawi	Herbert	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	-0,35	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Lemu	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	-0,09	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Lemu	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	-0,01	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Lemu	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,01	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Lemu	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	-0,53	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Malula	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	-0,39	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Malula	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	-0,59	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Malula	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	-1,28	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Malula	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	-2,40	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Matandika	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,32	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Matandika	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,38	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Matandika	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,27	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Malawi	Matandika	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	-0,51	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Pumbuto	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,14	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Pumbuto	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	-0,13	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Pumbuto	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	-0,42	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Pumbuto	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	-1,02	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Malomwe	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,43	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Malomwe	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	1,03	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Malomwe	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	1,53	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Malomwe	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	3,11	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Nhamatiquite	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,09	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Nhamatiquite	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,07	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Nhamatiquite	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,04	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Nhamatiquite	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	-0,07	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Nhamizinga	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	-0,26	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Nhamizinga	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	-0,13	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Nhamizinga	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,06	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Nhamizinga	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	0,67	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Lamengo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	-0,18	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Lamengo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	-0,02	Cheesman et al., 2016

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Africa	Mozambique	Lamengo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	-0,30	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Lamengo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	-0,92	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Vunduzi	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	1,35	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Vunduzi	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	2,13	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Vunduzi	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	2,50	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Vunduzi	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	3,75	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Gimo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	-0,26	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Gimo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	-0,13	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Gimo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,06	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Gimo	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	0,67	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Maguai	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,36	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Maguai	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,96	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Maguai	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	1,66	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Maguai	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	-0,92	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Nzewe	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	-0,43	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Nzewe	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,21	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Nzewe	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,40	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Nzewe	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	0,65	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Ulongue	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	-0,18	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Ulongue	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	-0,02	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Ulongue	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	-0,30	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Mozambique	Tete, Ulongue	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	3,70	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zambia	Southern, Malende	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,20	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zambia	Southern, Malende	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,30	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zambia	Southern, Malende	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,48	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zambia	Southern, Malende	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	0,70	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash Central, Hereford	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,09	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash Central, Hereford	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,10	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash Central, Hereford	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	-0,21	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash Central, Hereford	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	-0,46	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash Central, Chavakadzi	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,28	Cheesman et al., 2016

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash Central, Chavakadzi	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,70	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash Central, Chavakadzi	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	1,08	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash Central, Chavakadzi	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	1,42	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Madziwa site 2	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,19	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Madziwa site 2	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,25	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Madziwa site 2	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,34	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Madziwa site 2	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	0,44	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash East, Musami	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,10	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash East, Musami	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,27	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash East, Musami	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,38	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Mash East, Musami	BSh	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	0,51	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Masvingo, Chikato	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-10	0,21	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Masvingo, Chikato	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-20	0,28	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Masvingo, Chikato	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-30	0,30	Cheesman et al., 2016
Africa	Zimbabwe	Masvingo, Chikato	Cwa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2004-2009	7	0-60	0,33	Cheesman et al., 2016
Europe	France	Versailles	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1998-2014	1	0-10	0,60	Autret et al., 2016
Europe	France	Versailles	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1998-2014	1	0-20	1,50	Autret et al., 2016
Europe	France	Versailles	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1998-2014	1	0-30	1,50	Autret et al., 2016
Europe	France	Versailles	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1998-2014	16	0-10	0,52	Autret et al., 2016
Europe	France	Versailles	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1998-2014	16	0-20	0,56	Autret et al., 2016
Europe	France	Versailles	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1998-2014	16	0-30	0,64	Autret et al., 2016
Europe	France	Versailles	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1998-2014	16	0-40	0,75	Autret et al., 2016
Europe	France	Versailles	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1998-2014	16	0-60	0,86	Autret et al., 2016
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-10	0,62	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-10	0,56	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-10	0,63	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-10	0,37	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-10	0,47	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-10	0,79	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-10	0,76	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-10	0,90	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen- Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-10	0,70	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-10	0,50	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-20	1,15	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-20	1,04	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-20	1,14	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-20	0,91	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-20	0,61	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-20	0,80	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-20	0,67	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-20	0,86	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-20	0,39	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-20	0,37	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-30	1,53	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-30	1,36	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-30	1,50	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-30	1,23	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-30	0,95	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-30	1,14	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-30	0,92	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-30	1,16	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-30	0,51	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	Spain	Burgos	Csa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2004	10	0-30	0,53	Sombrero & de Benito, 2010
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1970-1982	12	0-10	0,28	Dimassi <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1970-1982	12	0-10	0,39	Dimassi <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1970-1982	12	0-28	0,06	Dimassi <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1970-1982	12	0-28	0,24	Dimassi <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-10	0,27	Dimassi <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-10	0,06	Dimassi <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-10	0,18	Dimassi <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-10	0,01	Dimassi <i>et al.</i> , 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-28	0,17	Dimassi <i>et al.</i> , 2014

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-28	0,12	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-28	0,14	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-28	0,09	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2002	8	0-10	-0,57	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2002	8	0-10	-0,36	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2002	8	0-10	-0,16	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2002	8	0-10	-0,08	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2002	8	0-28	-0,89	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2002	8	0-28	-0,77	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2002	8	0-28	-0,22	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1994-2002	8	0-28	-0,37	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	0,29	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	0,13	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	0,21	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	0,27	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	-0,19	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	-0,07	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	-0,04	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	0,05	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	0,57	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	0,35	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	0,33	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-10	0,24	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	0,28	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	0,05	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	0,05	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	0,17	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	-0,13	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	-0,14	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	0,01	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	0,04	Dimassi et al., 2014

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	0,73	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	0,37	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	0,16	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	2002-2011	9	0-28	0,17	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1970-2011	41	0-10	0,07	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1970-2011	41	0-10	0,07	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1970-2011	41	0-28	-0,09	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	France	Boigneville	Cfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1970-2011	41	0-28	-0,05	Dimassi et al., 2014
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-1996	10	0-10	0,60	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-1996	10	0-20	0,72	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-1996	10	0-30	0,74	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2000	14	0-10	0,55	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2000	14	0-20	0,62	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2000	14	0-30	0,61	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2002	16	0-10	0,56	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2002	16	0-20	0,58	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2002	16	0-30	0,56	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2004	18	0-10	0,50	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2004	18	0-20	0,53	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2004	18	0-30	0,52	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2006	20	0-10	0,49	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2006	20	0-20	0,53	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2006	20	0-30	0,49	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2008	22	0-10	0,47	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2008	22	0-20	0,49	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2008	22	0-30	0,48	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2010	24	0-10	0,46	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2010	24	0-20	0,50	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2010	24	0-30	0,47	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2012	26	0-10	0,44	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2012	26	0-20	0,48	Mazzoncini et al., 2016

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2012	26	0-30	0,45	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2014	28	0-10	0,40	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2014	28	0-20	0,44	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	San Piero a Grado	Csa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1986-2014	28	0-30	0,44	Mazzoncini et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	Veneto	Cfb	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2011-2014	3	0-5	0,20	Piccoli et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	Veneto	Cfb	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2011-2014	3	0-30	0,16	Piccoli et al., 2016
Europe	Italy	Veneto	Cfb	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2011-2014	3	0-50	-0,16	Piccoli et al., 2016
Asia	India	Tripura	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2012-2014	2	0-15	0,20	Yadav et al., 2021
Asia	India	Tripura	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2012-2014	2	0-15	0,20	Yadav et al., 2021
Asia	India	Tripura	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2012-2014	2	0-15	0,30	Yadav et al., 2021
Asia	India	Tripura	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2012-2014	2	0-30	0,20	Yadav et al., 2021
Asia	India	Tripura	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2012-2014	2	0-30	0,31	Yadav et al., 2021
Asia	India	Tripura	Aw	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2012-2014	2	0-30	0,52	Yadav et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-7,5	0,18	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-7,5	0,28	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-7,5	0,23	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-15	0,23	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-15	0,46	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-15	0,30	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-30	0,29	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-30	0,68	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-30	0,37	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-45	0,39	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-45	0,67	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-45	0,39	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-60	0,30	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-60	0,70	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	Bihar	Cfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	2009-2019	10	0-60	0,46	Mondal et al., 2021
Asia	India	New Delhi	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2013-2015	2	0-15	0,40	Nath et al., 2017
Asia	India	New Delhi	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2013-2015	2	0-15	0,45	Nath et al., 2017
Asia	India	New Delhi	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2013-2015	2	0-15	0,35	Nath et al., 2017

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Asia	China	Shanxi	Cfa	Loam	Cereal	1992-2009	17	0-5	0,29	Liu et al., 2014
Asia	China	Shanxi	Cfa	Loam	Cereal	1992-2009	17	0-10	0,42	Liu et al., 2014
Asia	China	Shanxi	Cfa	Loam	Cereal	1992-2009	17	0-20	0,45	Liu et al., 2014
Asia	China	Shanxi	Cfa	Loam	Cereal	1992-2009	17	0-30	0,40	Liu et al., 2014
Asia	China	Shanxi	Cfa	Loam	Cereal	1992-2009	17	0-40	0,28	Liu et al., 2014
Asia	China	Shanxi	Cfa	Loam	Cereal	1992-2009	17	0-50	0,24	Liu et al., 2014
Asia	China	Shanxi	Cfa	Loam	Cereal	1992-2009	17	0-60	0,21	Liu et al., 2014
Asia	China	Beiqiu	Am	Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	0-5	0,32	Huang et al., 2015
Asia	China	Beiqiu	Am	Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	0-5	0,22	Huang et al., 2015
Asia	China	Beiqiu	Am	Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	0-10	0,58	Huang et al., 2015
Asia	China	Beiqiu	Am	Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	0-10	0,24	Huang et al., 2015
Asia	China	Beiqiu	Am	Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	0-20	0,57	Huang et al., 2015
Asia	China	Beiqiu	Am	Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	0-20	-0,03	Huang et al., 2015
Asia	China	Beiqiu	Am	Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	0-40	0,30	Huang et al., 2015
Asia	China	Beiqiu	Am	Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	0-40	-0,10	Huang et al., 2015
Asia	China	Beiqiu	Am	Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	0-60	-0,01	Huang et al., 2015
Asia	China	Beiqiu	Am	Loam	Cereal	2003-2012	9	0-60	-0,36	Huang et al., 2015
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-10	0,00	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-10	0,20	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-10	0,40	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-20	-0,20	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-20	0,00	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-20	0,20	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-40	-0,20	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-40	-0,20	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-40	0,20	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-100	-0,40	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-100	-0,20	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Kampong Cham	Am	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2009-2013	5	0-100	-0,40	Le et al., 2018
Asia	China	Shandong	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2017-2020	3	0-5	0,10	Zhao et al., 2022
Asia	China	Shandong	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2017-2020	3	0-5	0,00	Zhao et al., 2022

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Asia	China	Shandong	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2017-2020	3	0-10	-0,02	Zhao et al., 2022
Asia	China	Shandong	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2017-2020	3	0-10	0,00	Zhao et al., 2022
Asia	China	Shandong	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2017-2020	3	0-20	-0,46	Zhao et al., 2022
Asia	China	Shandong	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2017-2020	3	0-20	-0,31	Zhao et al., 2022
Asia	China	Shandong	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2017-2020	3	0-30	-0,60	Zhao et al., 2022
Asia	China	Shandong	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2017-2020	3	0-30	-0,85	Zhao et al., 2022
Asia	Bangladesh	Jamalpur	Am	Loam	Cereal	2019-2020	2	0-50	0,59	Rahman et al., 2021
Asia	Bangladesh	Jamalpur	Am	Loam	Cereal	2019-2020	2	0-50	0,43	Rahman et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Hokkaido	Dfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/sugar beet	2007-2011	4	0-30	0,71	Koga, 2017
Asia	Japan	Hokkaido	Dfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/sugar beet	2007-2011	4	0-30	-0,47	Koga, 2017
Asia	Japan	Hokkaido	Dfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/sugar beet	2007-2011	4	0-30	1,09	Koga, 2017
Asia	Japan	Hokkaido	Dfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/sugar beet	2007-2011	4	0-30	-0,21	Koga, 2017
Asia	Japan	Hokkaido	Dfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/sugar beet	2007-2011	4	0-30	1,62	Koga, 2017
Asia	Japan	Hokkaido	Dfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/sugar beet	2007-2011	4	0-30	0,28	Koga, 2017
Asia	Japan	Hokkaido	Dfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/sugar beet	2007-2011	4	0-30	1,53	Koga, 2017
Asia	Japan	Hokkaido	Dfb	Clay-loam	Cereal/sugar beet	2007-2011	4	0-30	-1,07	Koga, 2017
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-2,5	0,43	Gong et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-2,5	0,27	Gong et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-2,5	0,25	Gong et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-7,5	0,63	Gong et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-7,5	0,44	Gong et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-7,5	0,38	Gong et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-15	0,74	Gong et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-15	0,54	Gong et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-15	0,35	Gong et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-30	0,62	Gong et al., 2021
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-30	0,50	Gong et al., 2021

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
Asia	Japan	Kanto	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2008-2018	10	0-30	0,49	Gong et al., 2021
Australia	Australia	Wagga Wagga	Cfa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1979-2004	25	0-30	0,09	Chan et al., 2011
Australia	Australia	Wagga Wagga	Cfa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1979-2004	25	0-30	0,14	Chan et al., 2011
Australia	Australia	Wagga Wagga	Cfa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1979-2004	25	0-30	0,20	Chan et al., 2011
Australia	Australia	Cunderdin	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2019	12	0-10	0,09	Passaris et al., 2021
Australia	Australia	Cunderdin	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2019	12	0-10	0,29	Passaris et al., 2021
Australia	Australia	Cunderdin	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2019	12	0-10	0,25	Passaris et al., 2021
Australia	Australia	Cunderdin	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2019	12	0-20	0,21	Passaris et al., 2021
Australia	Australia	Cunderdin	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2019	12	0-20	0,71	Passaris et al., 2021
Australia	Australia	Cunderdin	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2019	12	0-20	0,67	Passaris et al., 2021
Australia	Australia	Cunderdin	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2019	12	0-30	0,03	Passaris et al., 2021
Australia	Australia	Cunderdin	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2019	12	0-30	0,06	Passaris et al., 2021
Australia	Australia	Cunderdin	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	2007-2019	12	0-30	0,86	Passaris et al., 2021
North America	USA	Lexington	Cfa	Loam	Corn	1970-1980	10	0-30	0,11	Huang et al., 2020
North America	USA	Lexington	Cfa	Loam	Corn	1970-1990	20	0-30	0,07	Huang et al., 2020
North America	USA	Lexington	Cfa	Loam	Corn	1970-2000	30	0-30	0,13	Huang et al., 2020
North America	USA	Lexington	Cfa	Loam	Corn	1970-2010	40	0-30	0,18	Huang et al., 2020
North America	USA	Lexington	Cfa	Loam	Corn	1970-2018	48	0-30	0,05	Huang et al., 2020
North America	USA	Urbana	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	11	0-5	0,25	Yang et al., 2008
North America	USA	Urbana	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	11	0-10	0,41	Yang et al., 2008
North America	USA	Urbana	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	11	0-20	0,48	Yang et al., 2008
North America	USA	Urbana	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	11	0-30	0,30	Yang et al., 2008
North America	USA	Urbana	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	11	0-40	0,32	Yang et al., 2008
North America	USA	Urbana	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	11	0-50	0,51	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Swift Current	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	23	0-15	0,10	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
North America	Canada	Lethbridge	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	30	0-15	-0,01	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
North America	Canada	SCott	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	24	0-15	0,25	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
North America	Canada	Ellerslie	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	26	0-15	0,02	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
North America	Canada	Three Hills	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	11	0-15	0,69	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
North America	Canada	Breton	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	26	0-15	0,13	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
North America	Canada	Woodslee	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	22	0-30	0,10	VandenBygaart et al., 2010

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling dept (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
North America	Canada	Woodslee site 2	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	12	0-30	0,02	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
North America	Canada	Elora	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	25	0-30	-0,11	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
North America	Canada	L'ACadie	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	13	0-30	0,11	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
North America	Canada	Harrington	Dfa	Clay-loam	Fodder	Non indiqué	20	0-30	0,00	VandenBygaart et al., 2010
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1986	4	0-30	0,92	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1986	4	0-30	0,97	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1986	4	0-30	-0,10	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1986	4	0-30	0,06	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1990	8	0-30	0,76	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1990	8	0-30	0,87	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1990	8	0-30	-0,06	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1990	8	0-30	0,00	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-30	0,84	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-30	1,03	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-30	-0,04	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1994	12	0-30	-0,05	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1998	16	0-30	1,00	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1998	16	0-30	1,13	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1998	16	0-30	-0,04	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1998	16	0-30	-0,06	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1998	16	0-30	0,01	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-1998	16	0-30	-0,04	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2002	20	0-30	0,91	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2002	20	0-30	1,03	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2002	20	0-30	-0,01	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2002	20	0-30	-0,04	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2002	20	0-30	0,11	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2002	20	0-30	0,10	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2006	24	0-30	0,88	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2006	24	0-30	1,01	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2006	24	0-30	0,01	Maillard et al., 2018

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen-Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling dept (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2006	24	0-30	-0,02	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2006	24	0-30	0,20	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2006	24	0-30	0,17	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2010	28	0-30	0,83	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2010	28	0-30	0,95	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2010	28	0-30	0,02	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2010	28	0-30	-0,02	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2010	28	0-30	0,28	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Saskatchewan	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	1982-2010	28	0-30	0,24	Maillard et al., 2018
North America	Canada	Elora site 2	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	23	0-5	0,10	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Elora site 2	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	23	0-10	0,24	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Elora site 2	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	23	0-20	0,37	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Elora site 2	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	23	0-30	0,46	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Elora site 2	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	23	0-40	0,59	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Elora site 2	Dfa	Loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	23	0-50	0,71	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Woodslee site 3	Dfa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	16	0-5	0,38	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Woodslee site 3	Dfa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	16	0-10	0,76	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Woodslee site 3	Dfa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	16	0-20	0,87	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Woodslee site 3	Dfa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	16	0-30	0,88	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Woodslee site 3	Dfa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	16	0-40	0,81	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Woodslee site 3	Dfa	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	Non indiqué	16	0-50	0,62	Yang et al., 2008
North America	Canada	Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue	Dfa	Sandy-loam	Corn	1991-2007	16	0-20	1,37	Jiang et al., 2022
North America	Canada	Sainte-Anne-de-Bellevue	Dfa	Sandy-loam	Corn	1991-2007	16	0-20	1,76	Jiang et al., 2022
South America	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Cfa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2006-2013	7	0-10	0,46	Sokolowski et al., 2020
South America	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Cfa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2006-2013	7	0-20	0,14	Sokolowski et al., 2020
South America	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Cfa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2006-2014	8	0-10	0,59	Sokolowski et al., 2020
South America	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Cfa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2006-2014	8	0-20	1,10	Sokolowski et al., 2020
South America	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Cfa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2006-2015	9	0-10	0,41	Sokolowski et al., 2020
South America	Argentina	Buenos Aires	Cfa	Clay	Cereal/legume	2006-2015	9	0-20	0,38	Sokolowski et al., 2020
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-30	0,13	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-30	0,07	Veloso et al., 2018

(Contd...)

Table S1: (Continued)

Continent	Country	Site location	Climate zone (Koppen- Geiger)	Soil texture	Crop	Trial period	Duration	Sampling depth (cm)	SOC sequestration after CA implementation (Mg/ha/an)	References
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-30	0,01	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-30	0,06	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-30	0,16	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-30	0,15	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-100	0,66	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-100	0,28	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-100	0,15	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-100	0,42	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-100	0,30	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Brazil	Eldorado	Cfa	Sandy-loam	Cereal/legume	1985-2014	29	0-100	0,36	Veloso et al., 2018
South America	Uruguay	Paysandú	Aw	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1993-1994	1	0-18	1,90	Ernst & Siri-Prieto, 2009
South America	Uruguay	Paysandú	Aw	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1993-2005	12	0-18	0,22	Ernst & Siri-Prieto, 2009
South America	Uruguay	Paysandú	Aw	Clay-loam	Cereal/legume	1993-2005	12	0-18	0,38	Ernst & Siri-Prieto, 2009
South America	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Aw	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	1998-2001	3	0-10	0,10	Pinheiro et al., 2015
South America	Brazil	Rio de Janeiro	Aw	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	1998-2001	3	0-10	0,23	Pinheiro et al., 2015
South America	Brazil	Goiás	Aw	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	2002-2003	1	0-40	-8,10	Corbeels et al., 2016
South America	Brazil	Goiás	Aw	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	1998-2003	5	0-40	-0,54	Corbeels et al., 2016
South America	Brazil	Goiás	Aw	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	1997-2003	6	0-40	0,90	Corbeels et al., 2016
South America	Brazil	Goiás	Aw	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	1995-2003	8	0-40	0,38	Corbeels et al., 2016
South America	Brazil	Goiás	Aw	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	1994-2003	9	0-40	1,13	Corbeels et al., 2016
South America	Brazil	Goiás	Aw	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	1992-2003	11	0-40	1,10	Corbeels et al., 2016
South America	Brazil	Goiás	Aw	Clay-sandy	Cereal/legume	1990-2003	13	0-40	1,29	Corbeels et al., 2016