crop yield and quality. The other benefit of C sequestration is the additional income to producers through the C credit program.

A growing population in the next several decades calls for increased food production through improved crop yields from limited arable land that can also increase GHG emissions. Therefore, more than ever, improved management techniques are needed to mitigate GHG emissions from agriculture while sustaining crop yields and quality. While some practices, such as no-tillage, crop rotation, continuous cropping, cover cropping, reduced N fertilization, perennial cropping, etc. have reduced GHG emissions, more information is needed about the effect of such practices in various soil and climatic conditions among various regions of the world and acceptability of such practices by farmers and producers.

National and international collaborations for research, knowledge exchange, and data sharing have been initiated using the Greenhouse Gas Reduction through Agricultural Enhancement Network (GRACEnet) and the Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases. These alliances aim to identify agricultural practices that produce GHGs, discuss mitigation strategies, and share data to develop models that can be used globally to mitigate GHG emissions without affecting crop yields and quality. As these alliances are in baby stages, more information is needed to determine factors responsible for GHG emissions from agroecosystems and develop novel management practices that mitigate GHG emissions while sustaining crop yields and quality.

The Soil Carbon and Greenhouse Gas Emissions Community organizes symposiums, special sessions, topical sessions, workshops, tours, and student poster competition to bring scientists, students, producers, and industrialists around the world together for exchange of knowledge, mitigation strategies, and research collaboration on agricultural soil carbon sequestration and GHG emissions. The community welcomes all that are interested in mitigating agricultural GHG emissions to participate and present research results in various sessions during the Annual Meeting.

U. Sainju, Community Leader, Soil Carbon and Greenhouse Gas Emissions

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