

Relations between Climate Change and Conservation Agriculture and Agricultural Mechanization

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Understanding the relationship between climate change and conservation agriculture and agricultural mechanization is the key to solving or initiating the fight against climate change that so much damage is already causing today worldwide, in Mexico the ravages are becoming larger, once done the above can attack and propose more sustainable and sustainable solutions, because each one separately does not solve the problem.

Climate change

Climate change is wreaking havoc throughout the world today due to the increase in the temperature of the earth's surface due mainly to the immoderate felling of the forests and jungles of our country (Mexico), so there are unequivocal signs of the above such as following; increase in desertification, increase in extreme temperature, changes in the form of rain, advance of hot seasons, loss of forest vegetation, disappearance of glaciers in mountainous areas, occurrence of diseases, etc.

Given this scenario, sustainable and sustainable measures must be taken, for which reason the relationship between climate change and conservation agriculture and agricultural mechanization must be understood, without this understanding and trying to solve climate change without conservation agriculture and without agricultural mechanization, You will only have a failure as has happened so far.

Conservation agriculture

It is defined as a sustainable agricultural production system that includes a set of agronomic practices adapted to the demands of the crop and to the local conditions of each region, whose cultivation and soil management techniques protect it from erosion and degradation, improve its quality and biodiversity, contribute to the preservation of water and air natural resources, without undermining crop production levels.

Direct sowing

The most distinctive agronomic practice of Conservation Agriculture in annual crops is Direct Sowing; It is defined as agronomic practice of conservation agriculture in annual crops, in which no work is performed; At least 30% of its surface is protected by plant remains, and planting is done with machinery enabled to plant on the plant remains of the previous crop, it is the best option to achieve a high degree of conservation in annual crops, in which the suppression of agricultural mechanization on the ground is total.

Direct seeders

Since in Direct Sowing tillage is avoided, it is necessary to have adequate equipment to sow in conditions with numerous plant remains. That is why, in the implementation of conservation agriculture, the development of mechanization, especially machinery for planting, has had special relevance. One of the keys to success lies in the knowledge of the planter, and the accessories that must be placed in it to be

able to make a sowing in unbeatable conditions on different types of soils and the different covers of vegetable offal originating from the previous crop.

Conclusion

So far the measures on the subject we are dealing with only address the problem from the unilateral point of view, because in the past agricultural mechanization is blamed for erosion and other problems with soils, but agricultural mechanization well used now It can help us solve this problem.

If the respective governments of each country affected by climate change focus on developing effective mechanization systems such as direct sowing and other conservation agriculture systems such as mass reforestation through drones and others, climate change will not affect us as It is currently doing, it is up to the decision makers that climate change does not advance as it has done so far.

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