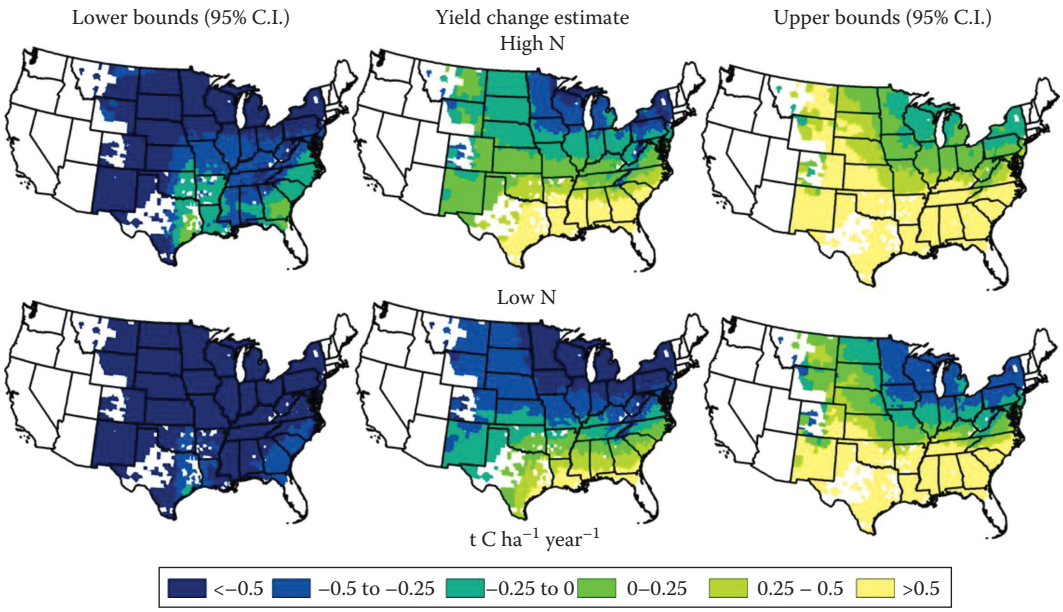

FIGURE 2.2 Predicted yield changes for maize expressed as tons of carbon per hectare and year (t C ha^{-1} year^{-1}) with the lower and upper bound for the 95% confidence interval. High N fertilization rates were estimated at 200 kg N ha^{-1}, and low N fertilization rates were estimated at 50 kg N ha^{-1}; the rates were based on the first and third quantile of N fertilization rate distribution from the experimental data. (Reproduced from *Agric., Ecosyst. Environ*., 149, Ogle S.M., Swan, A., and Paustian, K., No-till management impacts on crop productivity, carbon input and soil carbon sequestration, 37–49, 2012, Copyright 2011, with permission from Elsevier.)

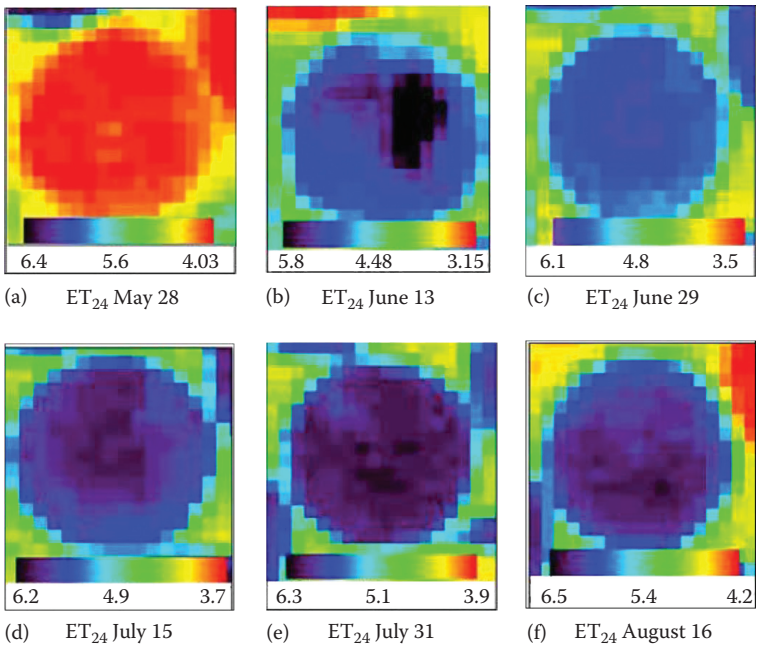

FIGURE 2.15 Instantaneous ET (mm day^{-1}) in different dates during maize growth in a warm dry environment. (Reproduced from *Agric. Water Manag.*, 98, El-Nahry, A.H., Ali, R.R., and El-Baroudy, A.A., An approach for precision farming under pivot irrigation system using remote sensing and GIS techniques, 517–531, 2011, Copyright 2010, with permission from Elsevier.)

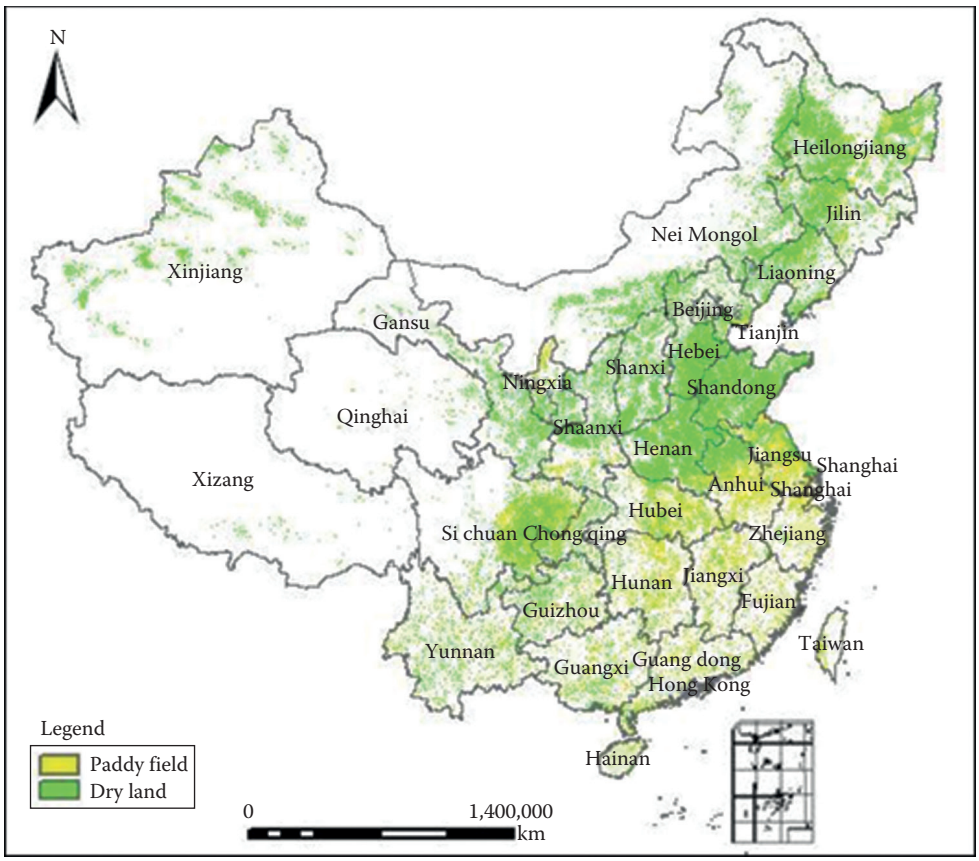

FIGURE 10.5 The map of farmland distribution in China, 2008.

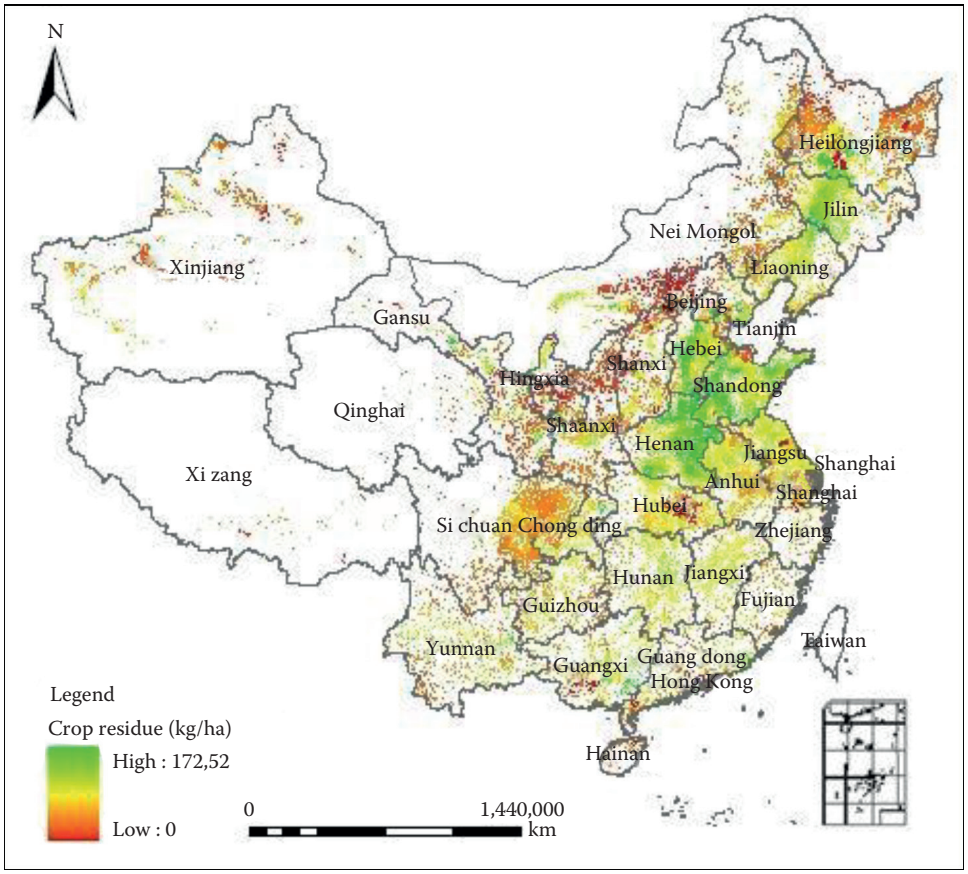

FIGURE 10.6 Spatial distributions of net crop residues in China, 2009 (100 m × 100 m).