respiration, maize, oats and soybeans showed higher yields associated with an increase of the microbial biomass among no-tillage with crop rotation systems, but the crop combination with systems. Although in 1999 it could be demonstrated that there were no differences on systems involving the region, mainly related to a reduction of soil biomass at all studied sites. Yields were reduced by 6.4% and the biomass was decreased as CO$_2$. In 1998 yields were reduced by 8.9% and 1999 from different crop combinations systems. The quotient between soil respiration and the biomass was preserved as $\eta$. The differences between soil samples (bulk soil) were taken in studied using classical techniques of soil bioloy. Soil samples were taken in different crop succession in a field experiment on the south-west of Brazil were monitored degradation (carbon cycle). Microbial respiration and yield of no-tillage system was evaluated. The influence of agricultural practices on land degradation is very related to organic.

Cerrado Agroecosystem

Influence of crop rotation on microbial activity and yield in