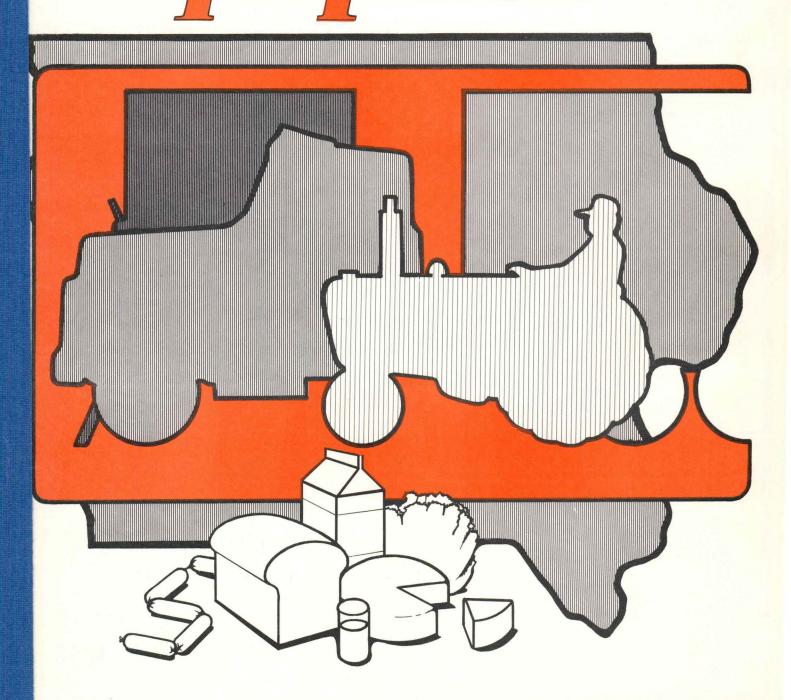
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IOWA DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IOWA ENERGY POLICY COUNCIL

### 1975

## IOWA FARM FUEL

## AND EQUIPMENT SURVEY

To The Reader:

The Iowa Energy Policy Council and the Iowa Department of Agriculture are proud to present the following statistics on energy and machinery used in 1975. These data are the results of a survey conducted by the Iowa Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. The purpose of the survey was to provide information on fuel useage and storage capabilities as well as the farm equipment situation. This information shows trends that have developed in recent years and will be useful in arriving at future needs and conservation measures.

We wish to thank all the farmers and ranchers who cooperated with us in this survey. They provided this information willingly as a public service.

Compiled by

IOWA CROP AND LIVESTOCK REPORTING SERVICE

Duane M. Skow, Agricultural Statistician in Charge C. Ray Halley, Assistant State Statistician Stephen Kellogg, Mathematical Statistician

Consultant

Frank McNiff, Iowa Energy Policy Council Thatcher Johnson, Deputy Secretary of Agriculture

## state of Jowa



#### Dear Governor Ray:

As we celebrate this bicentennial year of 1976, one must be mindful of the importance of agriculture to Iowa and the Nation. In this role agriculture is a prime user of energy in production of food and fiber. This publication contains factual information available for the first time for many items that directly effect Iowa agriculture. The survey was made possible by the cooperative efforts of the Iowa Energy Policy Countil and the Department of Agriculture.

The Nation's energy dilemma obviously has created concerns to Iowa. In the past, some assumptions have been made and good basic data provided by this bulletin will assist in making future decisions to insure that our State has a bright future and that Iowa's agriculture continues to grow.

Robert H. Lounsberry, Secretary Iowa Department of Agriculture Rodson Riggs, Director Iowa Energy Policy Council

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#### ENERGY USEAGE ON IOWA FARMS

Survey results indicated that 99.8 percent of the estimated 136,000 Iowa farms used gasoline in 1975 with a total consumption of 374,532,000 gallons. The largest useage of gasoline was for crop production which accounted for 37 percent of the total (including 1 percent from custom services). Fuel useage for crop production is defined as, all energy consuming agricultural practices used to raise crops from plowing through transporting the crop to market. The next two largest categories of gasoline useage were general farm use at 26 percent and non-farm use at 23 percent. These areas of useage could be considered "catch-all" categories since they encompass any fuel use not directly related to a primary production process. Non-farm use would be further defined as personal use not directly related to the farming operation. Livestock production was the next largest useage of gasoline accounting for 12 percent. The survey indicated that 97 percent of the farmers had fuel storage facilities on farm with a total storage capacity for 50,826,000 gallons of gasoline.

Diesel fuel useage on Iowa farms during 1975, according to the survey results, amounted to 149,175,000 gallons. Crop production (including 3 percent for custom services) consumed the largest amount of diesel fuel with 89 percent of the total. Livestock production accounts for most of the remaining useage with 9 percent. The survey indicated that 63 percent of Iowa's farms used diesel fuel and had storage facilities on the farm with a total storage capacity for 32,843,000 gallons of diesel fuel.

Iowa farmers reported using 212,217,000 gallons of L.P.(liquefied petroleum) gas during 1975. Nearly half (47 percent) of the useage was for home heating, one-third was used for crop production, mostly grain drying, and 12 percent used for livestock production. Survey results showed 80 percent of the farmers used L.P. gas. Rated capacity of storage facilities on farms for L.P. gas totaled 85,967,000 gallons.

Fuel oil consumption on Iowa farms in 1975 amounted to 53,583,000 gallons. Forty-seven percent of the farmers reported using and having storage facilities for 17,810,000 gallons of fuel oil. Nearly all fuel oil (93 percent) was used for home heating.

Natural gas was reportedly used on only 4 percent of Iowa's farms with the major useage (87 percent) being for home heating. The total amount used in 1975 was 12,701,000,000 cubic feet.

Electric useage totaled 2,223 million kilowatt hours in 1975 on Iowa farms, according to survey results, with nearly 99 percent of farms reporting useage. Over half (52 percent) of the useage was for general farm use and nearly one-quarter (23 percent) for livestock production. Small percentages were used for crop production (8 percent), home heating (7 percent), and dairy production (6 percent).

TABLE 1: QUANTITY OF ENERGY USED BY IOWA FARMERS

Amount of Energy Consumed in 1975 by Useage and Type of Energy and Storage Capacity on Farms

ENERGY HOLAGE	DIESEL	GASOLINE	L. P. GAS	FUEL OIL	NATURAL GAS	ELECTRICITY
ENERGY USEAGE	(000) Gal.	(000) Gal.	(000) Gal.	(000) Gal.	Million Cu. Ft.	(000) Kilowatt Hrs.
Storage Capacity 1/	32,843	50,826	85,967	17,810		Ins.
Total Energy Used	149,175	374,532	212,217	53,583	12,701	2,222,984
Useage: Crop Production	127,688	133,642	70,932	50	484	189,214
Custom Services	4,016	5,507	1,632			2,035
Livestock Production	13,897	43,913	25,080	1,622	299	499,782
Dairy Production	1,657	6,244	1,731	315	33	122,035
Poultry Production	6	688		16		41,164
Home Heating		8	100,295	49,864	11,046	164,093
General Farm Use	1,623	98,831	12,431	1,498	618	1,156,935
Non-Farm Use	288	85,697	11.2	218	221	47,726

<sup>1/</sup> On Farm Storage

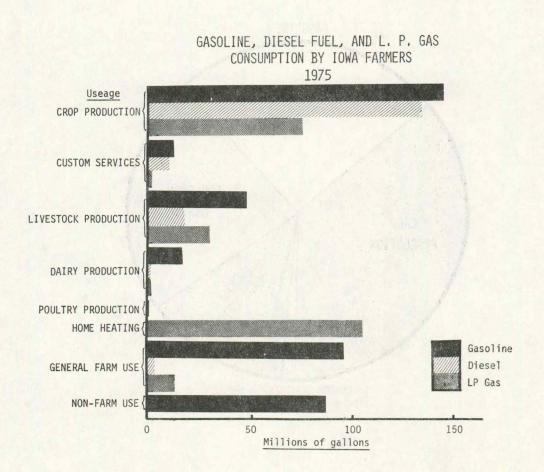


TABLE 2: QUANTITY OF GASOLINE USED BY IOWA FARMERS

#### AMOUNT OF GASOLINE CONSUMED IN 1975 BY TYPE OF USEAGE AND STORAGE CAPACITY ON FARMS BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

TYPE OF ENERGY	-			CROP REI	PORTING D	ISTRICT		-		IOWA
AND USEAGE	NW.	NC	NE	WC	С	EC	SW	sc	SE	011111
				Thou	sand Gall	lons				
Gasoline Storage Capacity 1/	7,324	6,083	6,785	6,367	7,423	5,243	3,632	3,532	4,436	50,826
Total Gasoline Used	53,324	42,263	50,592	51, 109	50,868	41,962	25,849	27,313	31,250	374,532
Useage:										
Crop Production	20,205	16,731	17,269	18,215	19,491	14,739	10,443	8,108	8,441	133,642
Custom Services	1,011	216	1,557	614	446	217	562	692	192	5,50
Livestock Prod.	7,546	5,552	10,846	6,921	5,155	6,412	1,834	2,981	3,598	50,84
General 2/	24,562	19,764	20,920	25,359	25,776	20,594	13,010	15,532	19,019	184,53

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$ / On farm storage.  $\frac{1}{2}$ / Includes home heating, general farm and non-farm use.

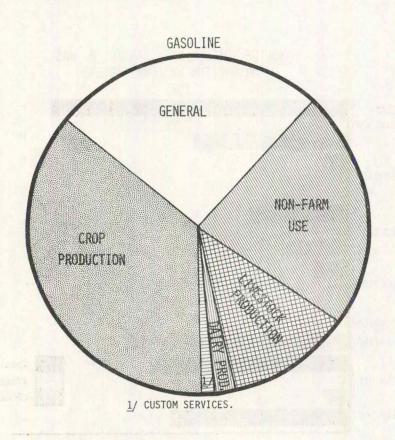
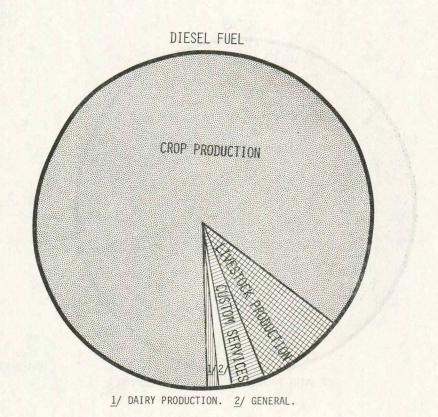


TABLE 3: QUANTITY OF DIESEL FUEL USED BY IOWA FARMERS

Amount of Diesel Fuel Consumed in 1975 by Type of Useage AND STORAGE CAPACITY ON FARMS BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

TYPE OF ENERGY				CROP RE	PORTING D	ISTRICT				
AND USEAGE	NW	NC	NE	WC	C	EC	SW	SC	SE	IOWA
				Tho	usand Gal	lons			10.1	987
Diesel Fuel Storage Capacity 1/	4,505	6,128	3,521	3,939	4,354	2,851	2,633	2,021	2,890	32,843
Total Diesel Fuel Used	20,535	24,341	16,524	20,414	17,990	13,914	14, 102	8,857	12,497	149,175
Useage:										
Crop Production	18,080	22,102	13,029	16,694	15,979	11,376	12,780	7,157	10,491	127,688
Custom Services	402	430	414	1,068	462	437	225	285	294	4,016
Livestock Prod.	1,905	1,602	2,733	2,519	1,410	2,062	890	1,322	1,117	15,560
General 2/	147	207	349	133	139	39	207	94	596	1,911

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$  On farm storage. General farm and non-farm use.

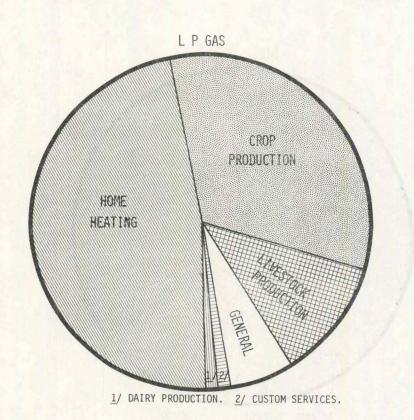


#### TABLE 4: QUANTITY OF L.P. GAS USED BY IOWA FARMERS

#### AMOUNT OF L.P. GAS CONSUMED IN 1975 BY TYPE OF USEAGE AND STORAGE CAPACITY ON FARMS BY CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS

TYPE OF ENERGY				CROP REI	PORTING D	ISTRICT				IOWA
AND USEAGE	NW	NC	NE	WC	С	EC	SW	sc	SE	LONZ
				Thou	us and Gall	lons				
L. P. Gas Storage Capacity 1/	8,404	11,445	10,432	10,523	13,395	9,399	6,204	6,592	9,573	85,967
Total L. P. Gas Used	20,921	26,106	24,924	23,961	32,536	30,784	15,159	16,343	21,482	212,217
Useage:										
Crop Production	7,319	9,968	7,454	6,264	12,561	11,964	4,434	4,470	6,498	70,932
Custom Services	403	-	756	22	98	163	-	190		1,632
Livestock Prod.	3,165	3,040	2,859	5,224	2,831	4,732	2,141	969	1,850	26,811
General 2/	10,034	13,099	13,855	12,450	17,046	13,924	8,584	10,713	13,134	112,838

On farm storage.
Includes home heating, general farm and non-farm use.



#### TABLE 5: QUANTITY OF FUEL OIL, NATURAL GAS, AND ELECTRICITY USED BY IOWA FARMERS

## Amount of Fuel Oil, Natural Gas, and Electricity Consumed in 1975 by Crop Reporting Districts

TURN OF THERE				CROP RE	PORTING I	DISTRICT				
TYPE OF ENERGY	NW	NC	NE	WC.	С	EC	SW	sc	SE	IOWA
				Tho	ousand Gal	llons.				
Fuel Oil										
Storage Capacity 1/	3,536	1,949	2,437	2,687	2,628	2,018	907	582	1,066	17,810
Total Fuel										
Oil Used	8,566	6,831	9,366	8,499	7,961	5,836	2,352	1,714	2,457	53,583
1 2 4 5 1 T 1 M				Millio	on Cubic 1	Feet				
Total Natural										
Gas Used	2,024	2,698	1,378	1,738	1,278	1,209	675	1,067	6 34	12,701
				Thousand	l Kilowatt	Hours				
Total Electricity Used	270,924	302,615	285,283	301,042	318,292	268,302	162,727	128,934	184,866	2,222,984

<sup>1/</sup> On Farm Storage.

#### INVENTORY OF ENERGY CONSUMING EQUIPMENT

Survey results indicate that there were 357,860 farm wheel tractors on Iowa farms as of January 1, 1976, with gasoline powered tractors accounting for 70 percent of the total and diesel 29 percent. Other tractors which include L.P. gas and all other types of minor fuel burning engines accounted for the other 1 percent. These tractors were operated an estimated 93,085,000 hours during 1975. When comparing hours of operation, diesel tractors accounted for 43 percent of the total hours in 1975; this was an average of 378 hours per tractor. Gasoline tractors accounted for 57 percent of the total hours and averaged 211 hours per tractor.

The trend toward diesel tractors is illustrated in Table 8 by comparing diesel versus gasoline for the periods shown. The percent of 1950 and earlier diesel tractors are less than 1 percent of all wheel tractors while gasoline tractors account for 21 percent during the same time period. During 1971-1976 diesel tractors increased to 12 percent of total wheel tractors on farms compared to only 3 percent for gasoline tractors for the same 5 year period.

There were a total of 250,617 gasoline wheel tractors according to survey results. Twenty-seven percent of the total were in the 5 to 34 P.T.O. horse-power group and accounted for 14 percent of the total hours operated by gas tractors. This is an average of 106 hours operated per tractor. Gas tractors with 35 to 64 P.T.O. horsepower accounted for 60 percent of the total and averaged 221 hours in operation during 1975. The next 2 horsepower size classes account for 12 and 1 percent and averaged 367 and 460 hours per tractor (See Table 6). Seventy-two percent of the gas tractors were manufactured prior to 1961 but they accounted for only 57 percent of the total hours operated. Tractors built from 1971-1976 amounted to only 5 percent of the total gas tractors.

Diesel wheel tractors totaled 105,155 and averaged 378 hours operated per tractor during 1975. Only 5 percent of the total had a P.T.O. horsepower rating of less than 50. Diesel tractors between 50 and 94 H.P. made up 41 percent of the total and averaged 353 hours operated per tractor; tractors between 95 and 124 H.P. accounted for 32 percent of the total and averaged 404 hours per tractor. Tractors 125 H.P. and over totaled 22 percent and averaged 423 hours. Table 7 further illustrates the trend toward a greater number of diesel tractors with increased horsepower. Diesel tractors prior to 1961 made up 12 percent of the total with 97 percent of those tractors less than 95 horsepower. However, tractors manufactured from 1971-1976 account for 41 percent of the total diesel tractors and 33 percent of those tractors are between 95 and 124 H.P. and 45 percent 125 H.P. or greater.

Combines on Iowa farms January 1, 1976, totaled 51,880 and were operated a total of 8,666,000 hours during 1975 for an average of 167 hours operated per combine. Gasoline powered combines numbered 40,031 or 77 percent of the total and averaged 158 hours of use while diesel combines accounted for the remaining 23 percent. Eighty-nine percent of the diesel combines reported were built since 1971. A majority of the gas combines (74 percent) were manufactured after 1965.

The total number of all self-propelled farm machinery (including wheel and crawler tractors, combines, forage harvesters, swathers, etc.) totaled 417,241 on Iowa farms January 1, 1976, and were operated a total of 103,262,000 hours during 1975. Of the total, 28 percent were powered by diesel fuel, 71 percent by gasoline, and 1 percent by other types of minor fuels (mainly L.P. gas and fuel oil).

The number of automobiles on Iowa farms, according to the survey results, totaled 147,038 on January 1, 1976, with an aggregate of 1,483,000,000 miles driven in 1975. Pickup trucks numbered 105,503 and averaged 6,815 farm miles and 1,829 non-farm for a total average of 8,644 miles. The total number of all motor vehicles was 281,132 averaging 8,907 miles per vehicle in 1975.

The survey indicated that 221,609 electric motors of 1 H.P. or more on Iowa farms were used a total of 50,844,000 hours in 1975. Seventy-three percent were less than 5 H.P. Combustion engines totaled 76,957 and were used 2,749,000 hours; sixty-nine percent of these were motors less than 10 H.P.

Grain dryers, according to the survey, numbered 55,018 and were operated a total of 8,485,000 hours. L.P. gas was the major source of energy totaling 82 percent, with electric dryers making up most of the remaining 18 percent. Other sources of energy utilizing dryers numbered less than 1 percent of the total.

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#### TABLE 6: INVENTORY OF GASOLINE WHEEL TRACTORS ON IOWA FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1976

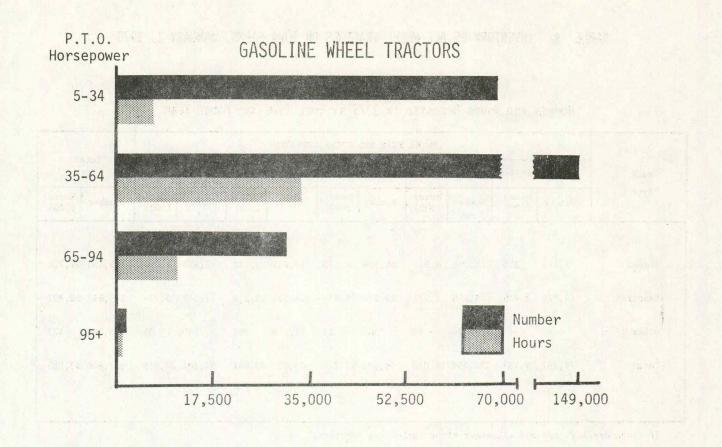
Number and Hours Operated in 1975 by Horsepower (PTO) Size Classes

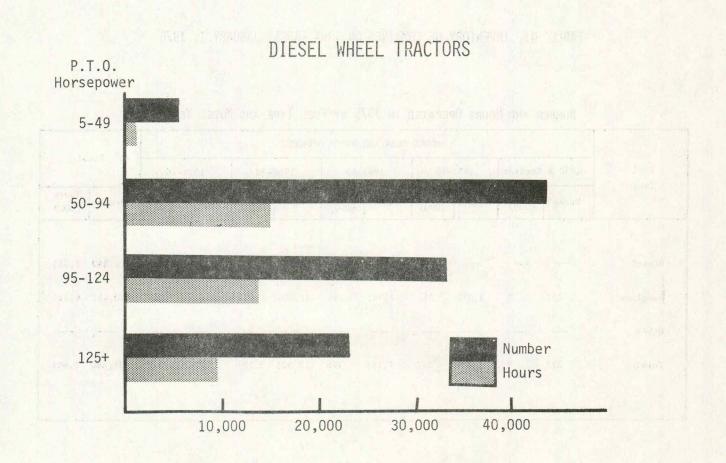
				MODEL	YEAR AND	HOURS	OPERATED			1 - 9 -	Tot	
Horsepower	1.950 &	Earlier	1951	-60	1961	-65	1966	5-70	1971	-76		
(PTO) Size Class	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)
la made	T Kest	diant.	The last	M. No.	ol Pere	light in the	Je de lyk		703 15	187-0	- 41	to bys
5-34	39,528	3,458	23,281	2,816	1,080	171	1,208	1.30	3,517	725	68,614	7,30
35-64							12,480	3,769	4,947	1,489	149,368	32,98
3193090									200			
65-94	335	106	3,766	,	10,076				2,603		,	
95+	65	7	275		417	133	1,232	739	280	112	2,269	1,04
Total	74,926	8,929	105,968	21,012	29,870	9,506	28,506	10,112			250,617	
eff the			The st				Solve.					

TABLE 7: INVENTORY OF DIESEL WHEEL TRACTORS ON IOWA FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1976

## Number and Hours Operated in 1975 by Horsepower (PTO) Size Classes and Model Year

1950 €			MODEL YEAR AND HOURS OPERATED								
1950 & Earlie		1951	-60	1961	-65	1966	5-70	1971-76		Tot	
Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)
739	102	3,416	544	569	135	130	24	729	200	5,583	1,005
427	74	7,675	2,241	11,415	4,310	14,829	5,522	8,976	3,133	43,322	15,281
65	26	205	117	4,064	1,512	14,889	6,023	13,923	5,721	33,146	13,400
140	6			550	220	3,427	1,384	18,987	8,174	23,104	9,784
1,371	208	11,296	2,901	16,598	6,190	33,275	13,120	42,615	17,306	105,155	39,726
	739 427 65 140	739 102 427 74 65 26 140 6	739 102 3,416 427 74 7,675 65 26 205 140 6	Number (000) Number (000)  739 102 3,416 544  427 74 7,675 2,241  65 26 205 117  140 6	Number         (000)         Number         (000)         Number           739         102         3,416         544         569           427         74         7,675         2,241         11,415           65         26         205         117         4,064           140         6           550	Number         (000)         Number         (000)         Number         (000)           739         102         3,416         544         569         135           427         74         7,675         2,241         11,415         4,310           65         26         205         117         4,064         1,512           140         6           550         220	Number         (000)         Number         (000)         Number         (000)         Number           739         102         3,416         544         569         135         130           427         74         7,675         2,241         11,415         4,310         14,829           65         26         205         117         4,064         1,512         14,889           140         6           550         220         3,427	Number (000) Number (000) Number (000) Number (000)  739 102 3,416 544 569 135 130 24  427 74 7,675 2,241 11,415 4,310 14,829 5,522  65 26 205 117 4,064 1,512 14,889 6,023  140 6 550 220 3,427 1,384	Number         (000)         Nu	Number         (000)         Number         (000)         Number         (000)         Number         (000)         Number         (000)         Number         (000)           739         102         3,416         544         569         135         130         24         729         200           427         74         7,675         2,241         11,415         4,310         14,829         5,522         8,976         3,133           65         26         205         117         4,064         1,512         14,889         6,023         13,923         5,721           140         6           550         220         3,427         1,384         18,987         8,174	Number         (000)         Nu





#### TABLE 8: INVENTORY OF ALL WHEEL TRACTORS ON IOWA FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1976

Number and Hours Operated in 1975 by Fuel Type and Model Year

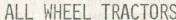
Fue1	1950 &	Earlier	1951	L-60	1961	-65	1966	5-70	1971	-76		
Туре	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)
Diesel	1,371	208	11,296	2,901	16,598	6,190	33,275	13,120	42,615	17,306	105,155	39,726
Gasoline	74,926	8,929	105,968	21,012	29,870	9,506	28,506	10,112	11,347	3,274	250,617	52,83
Other <u>1</u> /	Mar.	GL YOU	494	99	205	24	1,249	369	140	35	2,088	52
Total	76,297	9,137	117,758	24,012	46,673	15,720	63,030	23,601	54,102	20,615	357,860	93,08

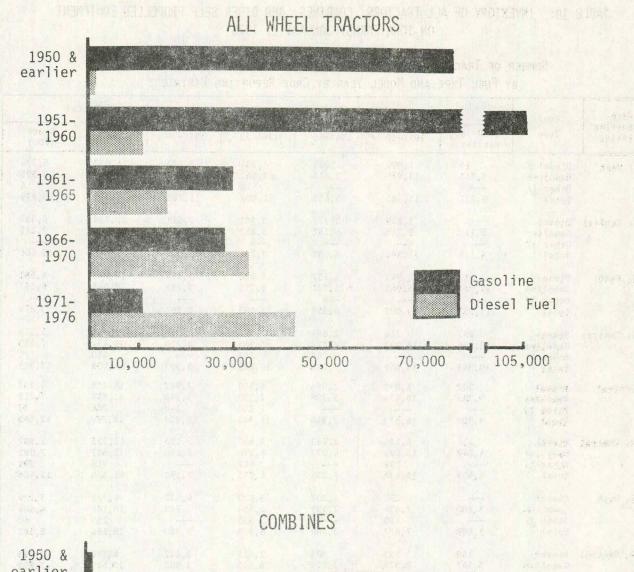
<sup>1/</sup> Includes L.P. gas and all other minor fuel-using tractors.

TABLE 9: INVENTORY OF COMBINES ON IOWA FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1976

Number and Hours Operated in 1975 by Fuel Type and Model Year

Fuel	1950 &	Earlier	1951-60		1961-65		1966	-70	1971-76			
Туре	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hours (000)	Number	Hour (000
Diesel					-		1,321	250	10,528	2,103	11,849	2,35
Gasoline	277	9	3,071	247	7,181	796	17,004	2,931	12,498	2,329	40,031	6,31
Other		-				-					May have made	
Total	277	9	3,071	247	7,181	796	18,325	3,181	23,026	4,432	51,880	8,66





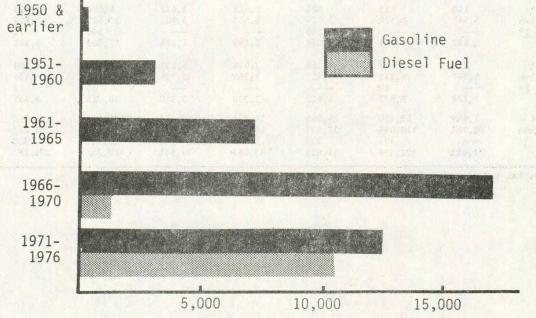


TABLE 10: INVENTORY OF ALL TRACTORS, COMBINES, AND OTHER SELF PROPELLED EQUIPMENT ON IOWA FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1976

#### Number of Tractors, Combines, and Other Self Propelled Equipment by Fuel Type and Model Year by Crop Reporting Districts

Crop	Fuel			MODEL YEAR			Tot	al
Reporting District	Type	1950 & Earlier	1951-60	1961-65	1966-70	1971-76	Number	Hours (000)
N. West	Diesel	16	1,800	2,004	4,334	7,883	16,037	5,376
	Gasoline	9,815	13,876	3,613	7,661	3,899	38,864	8,598
	Other 1/		5	3,013	12		17	5
	Total	9,831	15,681	5,617	12,007	11,782	54,918	13,979
				0.077	0.000	7	15 710	( 207
N. Central			1,849	2,977		7,511	15,719	6,387
	Gasoline	8,111	9,745	5,162		4,324	33,194	7,219
	Other 1/			ANY AND 1800				
	Total	8,111	11,594	8,139	9,234	11,835	48,913	13,606
N. East	Diesel	259	2,942	1,137	4,430	5,478	14,246	4,683
	Gasoline	14,744	16,065	5,721	6,755	3,783	47,068	9,197
	Other 1/							
	Total	15,003	19,007	6,858		9,261	61,314	13,878
	P	207	776	2.060	/ 575	( 577	15 00/	E 276
W. Central		297	776	2,369		6,577	15,094	5,379
	Gasoline	10,066	16,093	4,582	5,965	2,726	39,432	7,455
	Other 1/			65	345		410	90
	Total	10,363	16,869	7,516	10,885	9,303	54,936	12,925
Central	Diesel	507	1,099	2,054	4,509	7,942	16,111	5,14
	Gasoline	9,393	15,474	5,786	7,300	3,946	41,899	7,719
	Other 1/				140	140	280	38
	Total	9,900	16,573	7,840	11,949	12,028	58,290	12,869
E. Central	Diesel	156	1,534	2,263	3,440	5,132	12,525	5,107
	Gasoline	6,249	13,603	4,973	4,896	2,166	31,887	7,082
	Other 1/		299		617	2,100	916	299
	Total	6,405	15,436	7,236	8,953	7,298	45,328	
C W	D1 2							
S. West	Diesel		291	1,301	3,630	4,577	9,799	3,776
	Gasoline	5,180	7,456	2,139	2,584	743	18,102	4,666
	Other 1/		130		135		265	60
	Total	5,180	7,877	3,440	6,349	5,320	28,166	8,502
S. Central	Diesel.	140	535	894	2,615	2,412	6,596	2,495
	Gasoline	5,542	8,574	2,024	2,583	1,902	20,625	3,825
	Other 1/			140			140	21
	Total	5,682	9,109	3,058	5,198	4,314	27,361	6,341
S. East	Diesel	271	600	1,466	3,946	6,031	12,314	4,209
	Gasoline	6,907	9,212	3,451	3,362	2,709	25,641	
	Other 1/		60	3,431	3,362		The second secon	4,415
	Total	7,178	9,872	4,917	7,308	8,740	38,015	8,639
Iowa	Diesel	1,646	11,426	16,965	34,861			
	Gasoline	76,007					118,441	42,558
			110,098	37,451	46,958	26,198	296,712	60,177
	Other 1/		494	205	1,249	140	2,088	528
	Total	77,653	122,018	54,621	83,068	79,881	417,241	103,262

<sup>1/</sup> Includes L. P. Gas and All Other Minor Fuel-Using Tractors.

TABLE 11: INVENTORY OF ELECTRIC MOTORS ON IOWA FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1976

Number and Total Hours Used by Iowa Farmers in 1975 by Horsepower Size Class

Horsepower Size	Number	Hours Used		
1-4.9	162,218	41,567,000		
5 Plus	59,391	9,276,000		
Total	221,609	50,844,000		

TABLE 12: INVENTORY OF COMBUSTION ENGINES ON IOWA FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1976

Number and Total Hours Used by Iowa Farmers in 1975 by Horsepower Size Class

Horsepower Size	Number	to is doub veh oles	Hours Used	197
Less Than 10	53,066		1,673,000	71.5
000 10 Plus	23,891		1,075,000	
Total	76,957		2,749,000	7

TABLE 13: INVENTORY OF GRAIN DRYERS ON IOWA FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1976

#### Number and Total Hours Used by Iowa Farmers in 1975 by Fuel Type

Fuel Type	Number	Hours Used	
L.P. Gas	45,147	6,694,000	
Electricity	9,806	1,774,000	
Other	65	16,000	
Total	55,018	8,485,000	

TABLE 14: INVENTORY OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON IOWA FARMS, JANUARY 1, 1976

Number and Total Farm and Non-farm Miles Driven by Iowa Farmers in 1975 by Type of Vehicle

Type of	Number of	Miles Driven in 1975				
Vehicle	Vehicles	Farm	Non-farm			
Pickups	105,503	719,000,000	193,000,000			
Cars	147,038	474,000,000	1,009,000,000			
Cars, Pickups, and All Trucks	281,132	1,293,000,000	1,211,000,000			

Tables 15 through 17 indicate survey results of acres covered and fuel used for selected cropping practices performed on major crops by Iowa farmers in 1975. For each cropping operation the total acres covered by farm operator and hired custom operators are given as reported from the survey, along with the total gallons of each fuel consumed. The acres covered is the crop acres times the average number of times the operation was performed. The difference between total acres and the sum of acres covered using diesel and gasoline for any cropping operation is the number of acres covered by equipment utilizing other types of fuel. When analyzing each cropping operation for fuel economy, one can compare the average gallons burned per acre by diesel versus gasoline equipment. However, we must realize the survey averages are weighted averages and therefore, dependent on the number of acres covered by a variety of different horsepower and age tractors. The type of fuel and size of tractor generally used will vary considerably from one cropping practice to another.

#### CORN CROPPING PRACTICES

About 84 percent of the 1975 corn acreage was moldboard plowed. Of these, 10.2 million acres plowed, diesel fuel was the energy source used on slightly over three-fourths of the acreage. Nearly all of the corn ground planted in 1975 was disked at least once. A total 23,505,000 acres were disked altogether amounting to nearly 2 times per acre. Almost three-fourths of the disking was done using diesel fuel. Farmers harrowed 48 percent of their corn at least once and gasoline was used to harrow over half the acreage covered. Preemergence herbicide and/or fertilizer was applied to 65 percent of the corn acreage with 27 percent of this application done by custom operation. Preplant anhydrous ammonia was applied to 41 percent of the corn acreage with 92 percent of those acres covered by equipment using diesel fuel. Custom operators applying anhydrous ammonia accounted for 32 percent of the total acres covered. Gasoline tractors were used as the energy source to plant over half the corn acreage. Nearly all of the corn was cultivated at least once. The total acres covered amounted to 26,175,000 acres which is an average of 2 times per acre. It took 5,400,000 hours to complete the corn cultivating operation. Seventy-one percent of the corn acreage harvested in 1975 was combined with gasoline being used on two-thirds of those acres. Custom operators accounted for 20 percent of the corn acres combined in 1975. Combining averaged 2.16 acres per hour and 1.89 gallons of diesel per hour compared to 2.47 gallons of gasoline per hour. Twenty-two percent of the corn was harvested by picking or picker-shellers in 1975 with 65 percent of the acreage using gasoline powered equipment. Picking and picker-shellers averaged 1.35 acres per hour and 2.77 gallons of diesel compared to 2.93 gallons of gasoline per acre. Corn silage was harvested from 880,000 acres, 20 percent of these acres by custom operators. Eighty-three percent of the acreage was harvested using diesel powered equipment. Silage harvesting averaged 1.32 acres per hour and 4.04 gallons of diesel compared to 5.75 gallons of gasoline per acre.

#### SOYBEAN CROPPING PRACTICES

Farmers reported plowing nearly all of the 7,000,000 acres of soybeans planted in 1975. Moldboard plowing was done on 65 percent of the 1975 soybean acreage plowed of which 72 percent was done by diesel tractors. The other 35 percent

was chisel plowed with 92 percent of these acres done using diesel power. Nearly all of the soybean ground planted in 1975 was disked at least once and a total of 13,203,000 acres were disked. This is an average of nearly 2 times per acre. Almost three-fourths of the disking was done using diesel fuel. Farmers harrowed 43 percent of their soybeans at least once and a total of 3,588,000 acres were covered. Over half of these acres were covered using gasoline tractors. Pre-emergence herbicide and/or fertilizer was applied to 74 percent of the soybean acreage and 26 percent of this done by custom operators. About 57 percent of the soybean planting was completed using gasoline tractors. Nearly all of the soybean acreage was cultivated at least once, totaling 16,585,000 acres for an average of 2.37 times per acre. It took 3,446,000 hours to complete the cultivating. Seventy-one percent of the soybeans were harvested in 1975 using gasoline powered combines. Custom operators combined 22 percent of the acres harvested in 1975. Combining averaged 2.81 acres per hour and 1.55 gallons of diesel compared to 1.93 gallons of gasoline per hour.

#### OAT CROPPING PRACTICES

Farmers reported disking at least once nearly all of the total 1,830,000 acres of oats ground planted in 1975. The total of 3,023,000 acres disked amounts to an average of 1.7 times per acre of oats. Over half the disking was done using diesel fuel. Farmers harrowed 68 percent of their oats at least once for a total of 1,648,000 acres. About 65 percent of the harrowing was done by gasoline tractors. Oat planting was completed using gasoline tractors on nearly three-fourths the acreage. Slightly over 75 percent of the oat acreage harvested for grain in 1975 was combined using gasoline combines. Custom operators accounted for 39 percent of the oat acres combined in 1975. Combining averaged 2.06 acres per hour and 1.70 gallons of diesel compared to 2.04 gallons of gasoline per hour. The other 16 percent of the oats harvested was either cut for silage or baled as hay.

#### HAY CROPPING PRACTICES

Farmers reported raking, crimping, windrowing, etc., a total of 10,228,000 acres of hay in 1975, 73 percent of which was completed using gasoline powered equipment. It required an average of 3.04 acres per hour to complete and .90 gallons of diesel compared to .95 gallons of gasoline per acre. Hay was baled from a total of 4,694,000 acres in 1975 with slightly over half the acres being covered by diesel powered equipment. Custom operators accounted for a little more than one quarter of the acres baled in 1975. Baling averaged 2.37 acres per hour and 1.17 gallons of diesel compared to 1.56 gallons of gasoline per acre. Hay forage was cut from 956,000 acres in 1975 with diesel fuel being used to harvest 83 percent of those acres.

#### TABLE 15: CROP OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY IOWA FARMERS

Acres Covered, Hours of Operation, and Total Gallons of Fuel Consumed With Fuel Consumption Rates for Major Crops in 1975

CORN	Fuel		Farm cator	By Cus Opera		Iow	a	Rates	and Aver	rage Cons	umption
Cropping Operations	Туре	Acres Covered (000)	Hours (000)	Acres Covered (000)	Hours (000)	Acres Covered (000)	Hours (000)	Ac./Hr.	Total Gallons (000)	Gal./Hr.	Gal./Ac
Moldboard Plowing	Diesel	6,338	2,493	202	66	6,540	2,559	2.56	14,421	5.64	2.21
	Gas	1,953	1,166	6	2	1,959	1,168	1.68	5,070	4.34	2.59
	Total	8,338	3,683	208	68	8,546	3,751	2.28		56 ( <del></del> -	
Chisel Plowing	Diesel	1,406	376	90	18	1,496	394	3.80	2,362	5.99	1.58
	Gas	118	45	3		121	45	2.69	217	4.82	1.79
	Total	1,527	421	93	18	1,620	439	3.69			
Disking	Diesel	17,042	2,698	213	27	17,255	2.725	6.33	14.081	5.17	.82
DISKING	Gas	6,112	1,406	12	3	6,124	1,409	4.35	6,069	4.31	.99
	Total	23,279	4,128	226	30	23,505	4,158	5.65			
	2000	23,273	,120			20,000	1,100	3,03			
Harrowing	Diesel	3,674	415	13	1	3,687	416	8.86	1,891	4.55	.51
	Gas	4,169	538	25	2	4,194	540	7.77	1,870	3.46	. 45
	Total	7,874	955	37	3	7,911	958	8.26			
Pre-Emerg. Fert.	Diesel	4,233	501	78	12	4,311	513	8.40	2,554	4.98	.59
and/or Herbicide	Gas	1,995	241	2,184	263	4,179	504	8.29	1,958	3.88	.47
Application 1/	Total	6,273	744	2,262	275	8,534	1,019	8.37			
Pre-Plant	Diesel	3,220	407	1,739	161	4,959	568	8.73	3,414	6.01	.69
Anhydrous	Gas	41.6	78			416	78	5.33	369	4.73	.89
Application	Total	3,650	520	1,739	161	5,389	681	7.91			
Planting	Diesel	5,749	1.155	211	38	5,960	1.193	5.00	4,701	3.94	.79
riancing	Gas	6,910	1,825	135	31	7,045	1,856	3.80	6,500	3.50	.92
	Total	12,754	3,111	346	69	13,100	3,180	4.12		177	
	Disease	12 57/	2 (00	75	16	13,649	2,425	5.63	9,145	3.77	.67
Cultivating		13,574	2,409	54	15	12,305	2,939	4.19	9,859	3.35	.80
	Gas Total	12,251 26,046	2,924 5,369	129	31	26,175	5,400	4.85			
0-14-4	Diesel	2 452	1 012	526	206	2,978	1,219	2.44	5,617	4.61	1.89
Combining	Diesel		1,013	1,362	532	6,326	3,091	2.05	15,604	5.05	2.47
	Gas Total	4,964 7,416	3,572	1,888	738	9,304	4,310	2.16			
				00		070	((0	1 16	2,705	4.05	2.77
Harvesting	Diesel	889	599	89	69	978	668	1.46	5,348	3.80	2.93
(Picking,	Gas	1,696	1,292	132	114	1,828	1,406	1.30	5,348	3.00	2.93
Picker-Sheller)	Total	2,592	1,894	221	183	2,814	2,077	1.35			
Silage Harvesting	Diesel	576	403	151	117	727	520	1.40	2,938	5.65	4.04
	Gas	125	121	28	26	153	147	1.04	879	5.98	5.75
	Total	701	524	179	143	880	667	1.32			

<sup>1/</sup> No Incorporation

#### TABLE 16: CROP OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY IOWA FARMERS

ACRES COVERED, Hours of Operation, and Total Gallons of Fuel Consumed With Fuel Consumption Rates for Major Crops in 1975

SOYBEANS	Fuel	By F Oper	arm ator	By Cu Opera		Iow	7a	Rates	and Aver	age Consu	mption
Cropping Operations	Туре	Acres Covered (000)	Hours (000)	Acres Covered (000)	Hours (000)	Acres Covered (000)	Hours (000)	Ac./Hr.	Total Gallons (000)	Gal./Hr.	Gal./Ac
Moldboard Plowing	Diesel	3,032	1,164	56	21	3,088	1,185	2.61	6,419	5.42	2.08
	Gas	1,158	696	22	13	1,180	709	1.66	3,068	4.33	2.60
	Total	4,222	1,876	78	35	4,300	1,911	2.25			
Chisel Plowing	Diesel	2,029	465	149	34	2,178	499	4.36	3,086	6.18	1.42
	Gas	146	59	11	4	157	63	2.49	312	4.95	1.99
	Total	2,197	529	160	38	2,357	, 567	4.16		10	
Disking	Diesel	9,183	1,481	166	32	9,349	1,513	6.18	7,921	5.24	. 85
	Gas	3,727	891	3	1	3,730	392	4.18	3,702	4.15	.99
	Total	13,034	2,390	169	33	13,203	2,423	5.45			
Harrowing	Diesel	1,756	206	7	1	1,763	207	8.52	937	4.53	.53
	Gas	1,777	247	14	1	1,791	248	7.22	888	3.58	.50
	Total	3,567	456	21	2	3,588	458	7.83			
Pre-Emerg. Fert.	Diesel	2,711	346	978	126	3,689	472	7.82	2,521	5.34	.68
and/or Herbicide	Gas	1,068	134	385	48	1,453	182	7.98	699	3.84	.48
Application 1/	Total	3,811	483	1,363	174	5,174	657	7.88			
Planting	Diesel	2,913	591	60	12	2,973	603	4.93	2,368	3.93	.80
	Gas	3,829	938	134	33	3,963	971	4.08	3,265	3.36	.82
	Total	6,806	1,538	194	45	7,000	1,583	4.42			
Cultivating	Diesel	8,492	1,591	52	1.0	8,544	1,601	5.34	6,020	3.76	.70
	Gas	7,828	1,800	64	16	7,892	1,816	4.35	6,313	3.48	. 80
	Total	16,469	3,420	116	26	16,585	3,446	4.81			
Combining	Diesel	1,488	462	520	114	2,008	576	3.49	3,113	5.40	1.55
	Gas	3,928	1,565	1,034	342	4,962	1,907	2.60	9,564	5.02	1.93
	Total	5,416	2,027	1,554	456	6,970	2,483	2.81		-	

<sup>1/</sup> No Incorporation

TABLE 17: CROP OPERATIONS PERFORMED BY IOWA FARMERS

## Acres Covered, Hours of Operation, and Total Gallons of Fuel Consumed With Fuel Consumption Rates for Major Crops in 1975

OATS	Fuel	By F Oper	farm rator	By Co Opera	ustom	Iow	<i>i</i> a	Rates	and Aver	age Consu	mption
Cropping Operations	Туре	Acres Covered (000)	Hours (000)	Acres Covered (000)	Hours (000)	Acres Covered (000)	Hours (000)	Ac./Hr.	Total Gallons (000)	Gal./Hr.	Gal./A
Disking	Diesel	1,731	327	3	1	1,734	328	5.29	1,503	4.58	.87
	Gas	1,262	338	3	1	1,265	339	3.73	1,281	3.78	1.01
	Total	3,017	669	6	2	3,023	671	4.51			
Harrowing	Diesel	577	49	2		579	49	11.71	185	3.78	.32
	Gas	1,061	147	3		1,064	147	7.24	485	3.30	. 46
	Total	1,643	196	5		1,648	196	8.41			
Planting	Diesel	479	112	9	2	488	114	4.28	357	3.13	.73
	Gas	1,300	286	22	5	1,322	291	4.54	867	2.98	.66
	Total	1,799	402	31	7	1,830	409	4.47			
Combining	Diesel	229	91	144	57	373	148	2.52	633	4.28	1.70
	Gas	718	369	449	231	1,167	600	1.95	2,378	3.96	2.04
	Total	947	460	593	288	1,540	748	2.06		**********	
Silage Harvesting	Diesel	120	64	69	37	1.89	101	1.87	559	5.53	2.96
and Baling	Gas	64	32	37	19	101	51	1.98	198	3.88	1.96
a care office of	Total	184	96	106	56	290	152	1.91			
HAY											
Raking, Crimping,	Diesel	2,576	774	110	33	2,686	807	3.33	2,418	3.00	.90
Windrowing, Etc.	Gas	7,190	2,431	307	104	7,497	2,535	2.96	7,097	2.80	.95
windlowing, nee.	Total	9,811	3,224	417	137	10,228	3,361	3.04			
Baling Hay	Diesel	1,585	654	788	195	2,373	849	2.80	2,770	3.26	1.17
	Gas	1,874	946	416	168	2,290	1,114	2.06	3,582	3.22	1.56
	Total	3,471	1,606	1,223	374	4,694	1,980	2.37			
Hay/Forage	Diesel	747	334	51	23	798	357	2.24	2,106	5.90	2.64
Harvesting	Gas	148	106	10	7	158	113	1.40	582	5.15	3.68
Operations	Total	895	440	61	30	956	470	2.03	-		

#### TILLAGE AND CROP ROTATION PRACTICES BY IOWA FARMERS

Iowa farmers when questioned about their tillage practices, indicated that they have in fact, changed methods since 1970. Survey results indicate that 90 percent of the farmers used moldboard plowing in 1975, however, 36 percent indicate they are doing less moldboard plowing now than in 1970. About one-half of those farmers said reduction of erosion was the main reason for reduction and another quarter answered that saving time was the main reason for change. Only 9 percent said that saving fuel was the major factor in reducing the amount of moldboard plowing.

Even though 65 percent of the Towa farmers indicated that they do not chisel plow, 26 percent revealed that they were doing more than in 1970. The chief reasons given by those farmers using the chisel plow more was to reduce erosion and save time.

Most farmers indicated they were doing the same amount of disking as they did in 1970. About 19 percent reported they were doing more disking and 11 percent indicated they were doing less disking.

Field cultivating or cultivating prior to plant emergence was not used by 44 percent of the farmers reporting. Only 14 percent replied they are doing more field cultivating prior to emergence now than in 1970. The same amount of crop cultivating or cultivation following plant emergence as in 1970 was practiced by 57 percent of the farmers. Of those farmers doing less cultivation (36 percent of the total) the vast majority of them (81 percent) gave increased herbicide use as the reason for doing less cultivation.

For those farmers who responded that they have not changed their tillage practices since 1970, the reason most often given for not changing was the cost prohibitiveness of the required equipment. Plowing depths given by the farmers interviewed for moldboard plowing were: over half (58 percent) plow to a depth of 7 inches or less, 38 percent plow 8-9 inches, and 4 percent 10-11 inches. Of the 35 percent who chisel plow, 14 percent plow to a depth of 7 inches or less, 31 percent 8-9 inches, 42 percent 10-11 inches, and 13 percent 12 inches or greater.

When asked about their tillage practices on sloping land (greater than 4 percent slope), slightly over half responded as having grown crops on sloping land. Of those farming on sloping land, nearly 80 percent indicated they were using some soil conservation methods. Of those using conservation methods, 85 percent used strip farming, contours, or terraces.

Crop rotation practices were studied as they pertain to the four major crops in Iowa: corn, soybeans, oats, and hay. The percentage of 1975 crop land which followed 1974 corn, soybeans, or other crop acreages are given in Table 20. In general, crop rotation practices varied only slightly between Crop Reporting Districts for all crops except corn. For the State, 40 percent of the 1975 corn acreage was planted to corn in 1974. Corn followed soybeans in about 51 percent of the total corn acreage for the State. Only in the east central and southwest, did the percentage of other crop acres rotated to corn in 1975 exceed 10 percent.

About 92 percent of 1975 soybean acres were planted to corn in 1974. The percentage by district varied from 95 percent in the northwest, west central, central and east central districts to 85 and 86 percent respectively in the south central and southeast. Soybeans followed soybeans on 6 percent of the land across the State and ranged from 2 to 11 percent in the various districts. Soybeans followed other crops on only 2 percent of the acreage.

A majority (82 percent) of the 1975 oats were planted on 1974 corn ground. Oats following soybeans amounted to 14 percent of the acreage. The crop rotation practices for hay indicate the acreage to be from predominately other crops because most hay which is old enough to be classified as hay is usually second year hay, therefore, the previous years acreage would appear as hay or other crops. Rotation practices for first year hay could be best characterized by the rotation practices for oats which is commonly planted along with hay as a nurse crop.

TABLE 18: TILLAGE PRACTICE CHANGES SINCE 1970 BY IOWA FARMERS

Percent of Iowa Farmers by Direction of Change in Their Tillage Practices Since 1970

Tillage	Changes Since 1970									
Practice	Not Used	Same	More	Less						
mar selfo ylsam numan om se yttenen se pallan lierti m		Perc	ent							
Moldboard Plowing	10		1	36						
Chisel Plowing	65	8	26	1.						
Disking	6	65	19	11						
Field Cultivating $1/$	44	38	14	4						
Crop Cultivating 2/	6	57	1	36						

TABLE 19: REASONS GIVEN BY IOWA FARMERS FOR TILLAGE PRACTICE CHANGES

Percent of Iowa Farmers by Major Reason Given For Changes in Their Tillage Practices Since 1970

Tillage		Major Reason For Change										
Practice	Change	Save Time	Save Fuel	Reduce Cost	Reduce Erosion	Improve Yield						
Moldboard					Perce	nt						
Plowing	Less	24	9	9	52	3	0	3				
Chisel Plowing	More	15	5	5	65	7	0	3				
Disking	More	32	9	13	22	13	3	8				
Disking	Less	30	11	12	21	12	6	7				
Field Cultivating	<u>1</u> / More	31	6	10	24	17	1	11				
Crop Cultivating	2/ Less	7	2	2	2	1	81	5				

<sup>1</sup>/ Cultivation prior to plant emergence.

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{2}$ / Cultivation after plant emergence.

TABLE 20: CROP ROTATION PRACTICES BY IOWA FARMERS

## PERCENT OF 1975 Major Crops Which Followed 1974 Corn, Soybeans, and Other Crops by Crop Reporting Districts

1975 CROP	1974 CROP	CROP REPORTING DISTRICT										
1974 CROP	NW	NC	NE	WC	С	EC	SW	SC	SE	IOWA		
CORN	Corn	32	30	50	47	31	48	41	50	35	40	
	Soybeans	63	65	33	44	63	38	48	40	56	51	
Other	5	5	17	9	6	14	11	10	9	9		
SOYBEANS Corn Soybeans Other	Corn	95	90	89	95	95	95	93	85	86	92	
	Soybeans	4	9	8	2	4	2	4	9	11	6 2	
	1	1	3	3	1	3	3	6	3	2		
OATS	Corn	92	79	82	88	77	82	80	76	74	82	
	Soybeans	5	17	16	10	19	13	16	16	20	14	
Other	Other	3	4	2	2	4	5	4	8	6	4	
HAY	Corn	0	2	4	0	6	5	1	3	2	3	
	Soybeans	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3 0 97	
	Other	100	96	96	100	93	95	99	97	97	97	

#### SURVEY DESIGN

The farm fuel and equipment survey was conducted to obtain an indication of the amount of energy used on Iowa farms during the calendar year 1975. This includes energy used for crop s, livestock, dairy and poultry production, custom services, home heating, general farm use and non-farm use. The survey was also designed to obtain estimates of the number of energy consuming self-propelled equipment and the hours operated. In addition, quantity of fuel used for the most common cultural practices and changes in tillage practices of Iowa farmers since 1970 is also available from the summaries.

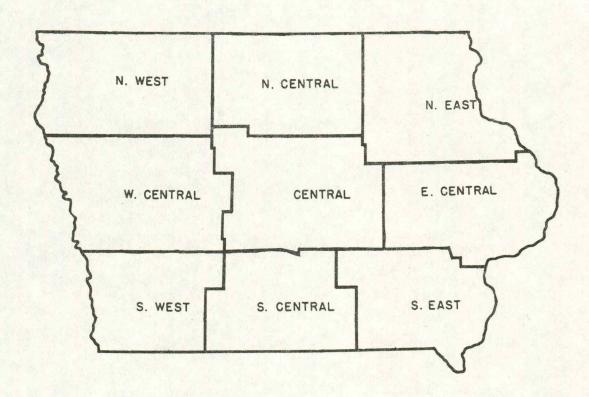
A systematic stratified probability sample of 1,083 was selected. Due to inaccessibility, retirement, or refusal to cooperate, 923 questionnaires were summarized. The sample was selected by size group and is shown below:

Strata	Land In Farm	Universe	Sample	Sampling Rate
	(Acres)			
1	1- 79	13,404	111	1/120
2	80-179	31,187	260	1/120
3	180-299	28,138	234	1/120
4	300-499	27,681	2 30	1/120
5	500 +	14,892	248	1/60
		115,302	1,083	

The survey was conducted by personal interview during February and the first two weeks in March. Since each sample was selected with a known probability, the individual farm data, as reported by each respondent, was expanded to obtain estimates for crop reporting districts and the State.

This is the first survey of this type relating to energy utilization on Iowa farms and very little "check data" was available to compare the survey results against. A mail survey was conducted during the same approximate time period using an abbreviated version of the interview questionnaire to obtain comparable items but from an independent sample. The mail survey results for practically every item supported the level of the expanded data from the interview survey. Due to the smaller sample size and fewer number of items summarized, the results of the survey were not included in this publication but used only for comparison purposes.

#### IOWA CROP REPORTING DISTRICTS



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