The Potential Impacts of Large-scale Fuel Alcohol Production from Corn, Grain Sorghum, and Crop Residues Under Varying Technologies and Crop Export Levels #Center for Agricultural and Rural Development, Iowa State University, 1984 #Anthony F. Turhollow, Douglas A. Christensen, Earl Orel Heady

Crop rotations ensuring the greatest yields under dry conditions of the Lower Volga region water-saving irrigation regimes for vegetable crop production under conditions of Volga-Don interfluve. 2018 / Zelenev Alexander Vasilievich, Pleskachev Yuriy Nikolayevich, Seminchenko Elena Valerievna.Â In order to solve this problem, we studied the influence of long term fertilizer application on soil fertility and crop productivity in vegetable crop rotations in conditions of pre-mountain irrigated zone in south-east of Kazakhstan and presented research results in this article. OBJECTS AND METHODS Research object - is irrigated dark chestnut soil in pre-mountain zone of the south-east of Kazakhstan and vegetables. Farm Crops for Alcohol Fuel Raw Materials More on Raw Materials Feedstock Handling and Storage.Â Ethanol may be produced from a variety of farm crops and wastes. The suitability of each type of feedstock may be assessed in terms of its calculated yield of ethanol, its availability by season and region of the U.S., and its cost. Types of feedstock. Feedstock suitable for use in ethanol production via fermentation must contain sugars, starches, or cellulose that may readily be convertible to fermentable sugars. Cropping sequence affects crop performance not only grown on lands prepared in conventional land preparation but also it affects crops grown under no till systems.Â Most of the time cropping systems that include legumes have the potential for contributing N to following crops and may moderate NO3 levels in the soil to avoid potential for NO3 leaching [23]. It is estimated that under field experimental conditions grain legumes can fix more than 60% of their nitrogen requirement depending on the legume host [19,24]. Maize planted following faba bean forerunner crop without rhizobium inoculation was produced significantly higher mean grain yield at full recommended nitrogen fertilizer [25]. Therefore, alternative ethanol production from crops that do not compete with food and feedstock supplies will play an important part in providing bioenergy [6]. In the U.S, the major raw material used for the production of ethanol is corn grain. The US has the potential capacity to produce 13 billion gallons per year from maize alone [7]. In Brazil, the National Alcohol Program (ProAlcool) was created in 1975 to help the nation tackle increasing fossil fuel price and sugar overproduction.