Solar grain drying not yet practical

LANCASTER - The potential value of solarsupplemental heat for grain drying is limited when compared to natural-air drying, says Vance Morey. agricultural engineer at the University of Minnesota.

Morey was a speaker at the Fifth Mid-Atlantic No-Till Conference held here January 4. More than 1300 farmers and industry representatives from six states attended the conference.

Except for special cirumstances it appears that the justifiable investments are well below the installed

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cost of even so-called "lowcost'' collectors. The justifiable cost per square foot may be as much as doubled for collectors tilted at an optimum angle to the sun or designed for higher efficiencies. However, in most cases such collectors will have higher installed costs per square foot, Morey points out.

"Solar collectors of one acre or more in size are required to supply the heat energy for even a moderatesized, high-speed system. Collectors which operate efficiently at the 120 degree F to 220 degree F tem-

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peratures needed for highspeed systems are expensive," he notes.

Morey says the potential for supplying supplemental solar heat to in-storage drying systems appear to be more promising. The reasons for this include:

1. The long drying period (4 to 10 weeks or longer) provides an extended period for collecting solar energy.

2. Intermittent periods of cloudy weather are not a problem since the grain in the bin can act as an energy storage.

The high airflow requirements along with the that relatively simple and inexpensive collectors can be used to collect the energy.

Although the concept appears promising at first glance, and many systems have been tried within the last few years with the results pronounced as ''successful,'' further

low temperature rises mean

analysis of the concept is needed. As moisture contents increase, allowable drying time decreases which means higher airflow rates are required. As temperatures increase, allowable drying time decreases, again requiring higher airflow rates.

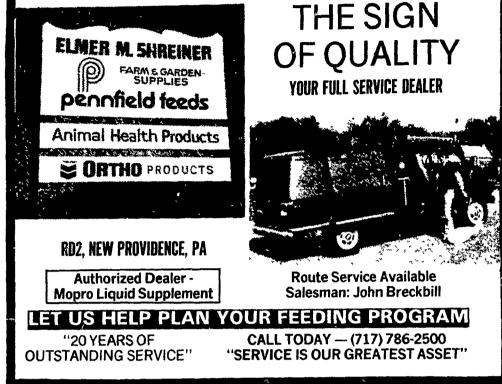
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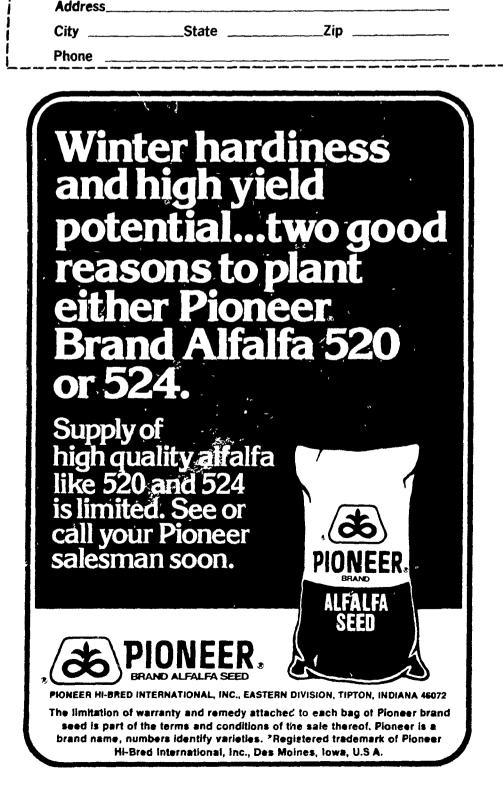
Production of alfalfa and

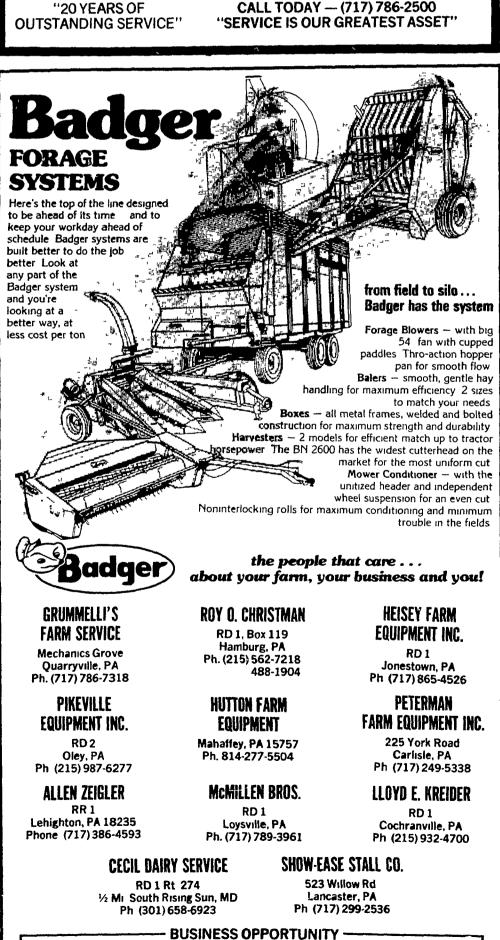
annual ryegrass seed was

down last year, but red

Seed supply surveyed clover seed, Kentucky bluegrass seed, tall fescue seed and timothy seed production all moved up. Alfalfa seed output totaled 87.2 million pounds, down nine per cent from the 1977 total. Red clover seed production totaled 31.3 million pounds, up 26 per cent from the small 1977 crop. Annual ryegrass seed, 200 million pounds was down 13 per cent, according to







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