

Article

Potential of Windbreak Trees to Reduce Carbon Emissions by Agricultural Operations in the US

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Abstract: Along with sequestering C in forest, trees on farms are able to contribute to greenhouse mitigation through emission avoidance mechanisms. To evaluate the magnitude of these contributions, emission avoidance contributions for field and farmstead windbreak designs in regions across the United States were estimated, along with greenhouse gas (GHG) emission budgets for corn, soybean, winter wheat, and potato operations. We looked at farming scenarios with large (600 ha), mid (300 ha), and small-size (60 ha) farms containing farmsteads built before and after 2000, and growing different cropping systems. Windbreak scenarios were assumed to be up to 5% of the crop area for field windbreaks, while emission avoidance for farmstead windbreaks were assumed to provide a 10% and 25% reduction in energy usage for space conditioning and heating, respectively. Total reduction of C equivalent (CE) emissions by windbreaks on farm systems ranged from a low of 0.9 Mg CE year^{−1} for a 60-ha farm with a home built before 2000 to 39.1 Mg CE year^{−1} for a 600-ha farm with a home built after 2000. By reducing fossil fuel usage from farm operations, windbreaks provide a promising strategy for reducing GHG emissions from agriculture in the USA.

Keywords: agroforestry; carbon storage; greenhouse gas emissions; farmstead windbreak trees; avoided emissions (or energy savings)

1. Introduction

Carbon (C) storage and emission reduction approaches are being examined as greenhouse gas (GHG) mitigation strategies [1]. One such approach is a change in consumptive behavior resulting in reduction in fossil fuel usage, also referred to as avoided GHG emissions. In the agricultural sector, forestry and agroforestry are recognized as a suite of management practices that, besides providing several climate change adaptation services, can also provide both C sequestration and avoided GHG emission opportunities [2]. Within the suite of practices, incorporating field and farmstead windbreak practices into farm management plans seems to be a particularly promising option for storing carbon and for reducing emissions from farm operations [3].

Planting field windbreaks on agricultural lands reduces the cropping area, but generally more than compensates for this loss by increasing crop yields [4–11]. This reduction in land being farmed leads to a reduction in fuel use and other inputs (avoided emissions) as well as to other indirect benefits [3]. Avoided emissions via windbreaks on farms can also be achieved through the use of living snow fences, which reduces the need to clear snow from roads following snow events, which reduces fuel usage [12,13], and through the use of farmstead windbreaks, which reduces energy needs for home heating and cooling [14–17]. Readers are referred to [18] for more information on windbreaks and these services. Information on the indirect impacts of agroforestry practices on the C budget of a farm is limited compared to C sequestration in the woody biomass of windbreak trees [19]. Rudimentary calculations by [3] suggest that the contribution of avoided emissions to the C budget may be even greater than sequestration contributions. Many believe trees belong only to forests; however, trees on farms such as in windbreaks, riparian zones, and orchards or woodlots make significant contributions to the C budget by storing C and avoiding fossil fuels emissions from farms operations. Here we consider the potential value of these agricultural ‘trees outside of forests’, specifically trees in windbreaks within farm operations, as a GHG mitigation strategy. The main objective of this study was to assess the indirect C effects of field and farmstead windbreaks and the magnitude of these values within a farm’s C budget.

2. Materials and Methods

The basic input needs of a typical farm operation were developed based on published crop budgets for corn, soybean, potato, and winter wheat operations in Nebraska, Tennessee, Ohio, Montana, Texas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Idaho, Colorado, and Kansas as representative states of the nine regions we defined (Figure 1). Data from these locations and cropping systems were used to estimate C equivalent (CE) emissions for the various farm operations. Because energy use for irrigation was considerable, crops were grouped as either irrigated or as non-irrigated cropping operations. It was assumed that 5 percent of the crop area was removed from production and occupied by field windbreaks. Five percent was selected as it is the threshold for the economic advantage of field windbreaks. If more than 5% of the land is planted to windbreaks it is very difficult to justify field windbreaks from a purely economic position. In other words, giving up 5% or less of the land to windbreaks pays; whereas above 5% we start losing profit from grain production [20]. From these areas, the reduction of fuel, fertilizer, and pesticide use was calculated. Data from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) of the U.S. Energy Information Administration [21] were used to estimate farmstead size and use of electricity, natural gas, propane, and other fuels in different climatic zones (Figure 1).

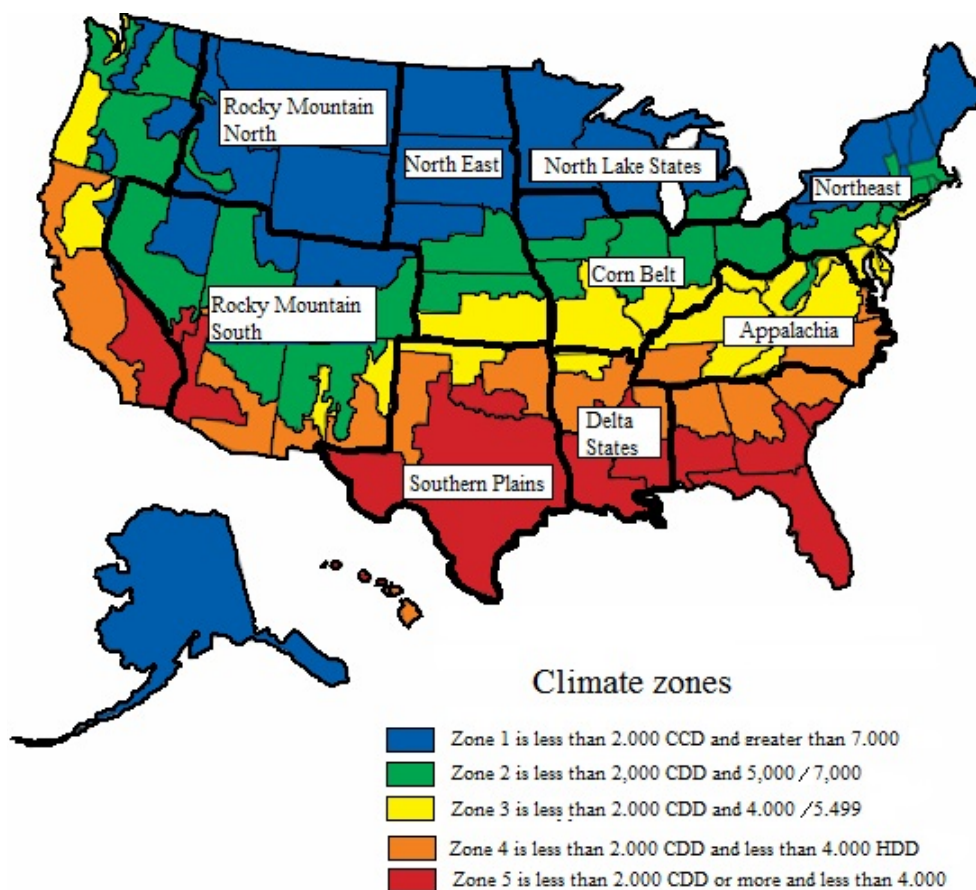


Figure 1. Climate zones in the continental United States. CCD = Cooling Degree Day and HDD = Heating Degree Day, Source: [22].

The available data in the crop budgets for energy use are reported in different units, such as volume (mL, gal, L), weight (oz., kg, Mg, cwt), units of energy (BTU), and electricity (kWh). To standardize these units, the carbon equivalent (CE) approach [23] and the Farm Energy Analysis Tool (FEAT) [24] were used. The reductions in emissions resulting from the adoption of field and farmstead windbreaks on small (60 ha), medium (300 ha), and large (600 ha) farms were calculated using these values. These estimates were then projected to a 1-million ha basis in each of the farm sizes for comparative purposes.

2.1. Carbon Emissions for the Major Crops in the United States

Crop budget data for 58 regional cropping systems, including corn, soybean, potato, and winter wheat, were acquired from Crop Budget sheets [25–34] and summarized in Table A1. Emissions by field management activities (i.e., tillage, seeding, spraying, cultivation, irrigation, harvesting, drying, hauling, and transporting); production, transport, and transfer of fertilizers (nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, and lime); pesticides (herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides); and crop residue decomposition were converted into CEs [23–25].

Emissions for fertilizers (N_2O , P_2O_5 , and K_2O) were calculated based on the concentration of minerals, while emissions from pesticides were calculated based on their active ingredient(s), as described on their commercial labels. Fuel emissions were calculated from diesel fuel used by machinery and irrigation pumps. When a pump was powered by electricity, we used the conversion factor of 0.16 to convert $kW\ h^{-1}$ to CE (Table 1) [35]. With this information, potential savings for each crop system were determined based on the 5% of the area taken out of production by field windbreaks.

Table 1. Values for converting energy source units to kg of carbon equivalents (kg CE).

Energy Source	Units	BTU	kWh	Mg CE
Electricity	kWh	3412.14	1	0.000164
Natural gas	Cubic feet	1030	0.30	0.000164
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	Gallon	91,600	26.85	0.000164
Fuel oil	Gallon	139,000	40.74	0.000164

Sources: [21,35].

The data from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) were queried from the U.S. Energy Information Administration [21] based on the variables cited in Table A2. Data from five different climatic zones (Zone 1 through Zone 5, Figure 1) were acquired from the U.S. Energy Information Administration (USEIA) [21].

Because new homes consumed 21% less energy for space heating on average than older homes [21], rural homes over a range of ages (built before and after 2000) were subsampled from the general data. Those years were chosen because the analysis from the EIA's most recent Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) shows that U.S. homes built in 2000 and later consume more energy on average than homes built prior to 2000. From this new database, fifteen variables were analyzed to define the energy used in each climate zone per home type (Table A2).

The energy units of these variables were converted from BTU to kWh⁻¹ and to Mg CE using values listed above in Table 1. The conversion from energy sources to CE was based on [35]; protocols for estimating kg CE are described in Table A3.

The total CE emissions were calculated for rural homes for all energy sources. Because windbreaks only have a significant effect on energy used for heating and cooling farmsteads, we use only the values for propane and electricity used for heating and cooling homes which can be gathered from RECS data. Although the data were extensive, verified, and of high quality [21], some homes were disqualified based on the following:

- Extreme outliers (more than four standard deviations away from the mean),
- Uninsulated houses,
- Households where the occupants neither owned nor paid rent (i.e., squatted), and
- Farmsteads with wood as the primary source of heat.

It should be noted that many older houses were often inadequately insulated and would benefit greatly from wind protection, but were eliminated from the analysis because they were few in number (less than 1%) and their main energy source was wood.

2.2. Reduced Carbon Emissions in Agricultural Lands by Planting Windbreaks

Carbon reduction emissions in the cropping area were calculated based on the area removed from production when planted to field windbreaks. To evaluate the effect of the windbreaks on energy savings for farmsteads, it was assumed that:

1. Windbreaks were planted perpendicular to the prevailing wind with conifers and deciduous trees at a canopy density of 40–60% [36].
2. Energy savings of 10% for air conditioning [37] and 25% for home heating [38].
3. An area of 2 ha was defined for both small and medium farms; an area of 3 ha was used for large farms. These farmsteads contained an adequately insulated house of 230 and 270 m² built before and after 2000, respectively.
4. We used a house built after 2000, due to no significant differences on houses' age (before and after 2000).
5. For full protection of the small and medium farmsteads, a 200-m windbreak was required. For large farms, a 300-m windbreak was required.

6. In northern zones, a 10-row windbreak is needed while in southern zones a 3-row windbreak is sufficient. Typically, these windbreaks have two sections arranged in an “L-shaped” design and located north and west of the home to protect against winter winds.
7. Three farm sizes were considered: small (60 ha), medium (300 ha), and large (600 ha). This resulted in six scenarios (two age groups of houses and three farm sizes). For calculations, we made some adjustments to the report from United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Census of Agriculture [39].

2.3. Data Analysis

The data were processed under the R environment [40] and Microsoft Excel. The data for the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) were sub-sampled for rural houses and analyzed for built age (before and after 2000). Descriptive statistics were used for grouping the 58 cropping systems in irrigated and non-irrigated operations across climatic zones to determine their emissions (see Figure 2) and C emissions avoided for each farming scenario.

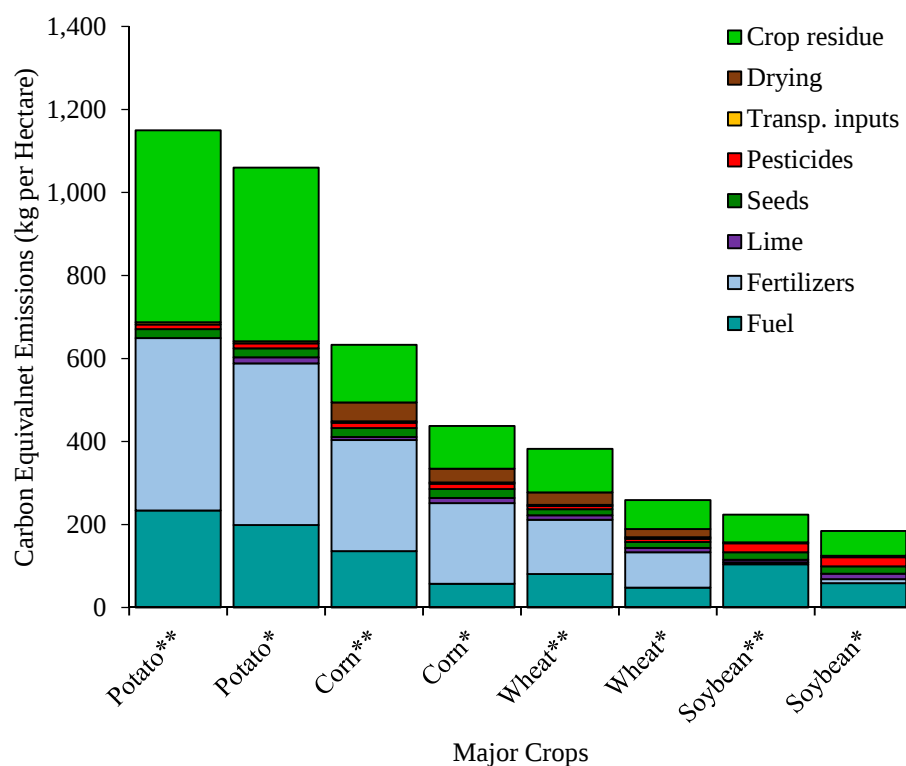


Figure 2. Mean carbon equivalent emissions for the major crops in the nine regions of the United States derived from crop budgets (2017) in the studied areas. ** = irrigated and * = non-irrigated crop systems.

3. Results

3.1. Carbon Emissions for the Major Crops and Farmsteads in the United States

Carbon emission estimates for the cropping systems used in this study varied among regions and crop systems. These emissions from fossil fuels, fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides, and crop residues ranged from 0.16 to 1.51 Mg CE ha^{−1} (Tables A4–A7). Potato systems showed the highest emissions per hectare (1.01 to 1.51 Mg CE ha^{−1}) (Table A4); followed by corn (0.25 to 0.81 Mg CE ha^{−1}); winter wheat (0.16 to 0.53 Mg CE ha^{−1}); and soybean (0.16 to 0.33 Mg CE ha^{−1}). The amount of CEs emitted depends on the farmers’ decisions and environmental conditions (Table A1 through Table A7 (e.g., Table A5 Id #20 and #21)). Mean CE estimates of the irrigated and non-irrigated crop systems

are summarized in Figure 2. In these values, the main difference in the energy use comes from diesel fuel and fertilizers in all irrigated crops, especially in potato and corn systems. It follows then that a reduction in the number of hectares farmed significantly reduces the CE emissions from those hectares.

No significant differences in CE emissions were found between houses built before and after 2000. The total CE emissions ranged from 4.5 to 8.1 and 4.1 to 7.4 Mg CE year^{−1} per house built before and after 2000, respectively. The emissions by energy source range from 1.4 to 4.1 Mg CE year^{−1} house^{−1} for electricity; 0.7–2 Mg CE year^{−1} for natural gas; 0.4–3.7 Mg CE year^{−1} house^{−1} for propane; and 0.0 to 2.5 Mg CE year^{−1} house^{−1} for fuel oil (Table 2).

Table 2. Carbon equivalent (CE) emissions for rural houses built before and after 2000 using different energy sources and insulation types in different climatic zones.

Year Built	Energy Source	Carbon emissions (Mg CE/year/house) by Climatic Zone and Insulation Type ¹														
		Northern Regions										Southern Regions				
		1W	1A	1P	2W	2A	2P	3W	3A	3P	4W	4A	4P	5W	5A	5P
<2000	Electricity	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.0	4.1	4.0
	Natural gas	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.4
	Propane	0.9	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.5	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.4	1.1
	Fuel oil	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
>2000	Electricity	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.7	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.9
	Natural gas	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.7
	Propane	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	3.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.9
	Fuel oil ²	2.0	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

¹ Climate Zone (1 to 5), Insulation type: 1W = well insulated house located in Zone 1 to zone 5, A = adequately insulated house located in Zone 1 to zone 5, P = poorly insulated house located in Zone 1 to zone 5 [21]; ² The zero (0) values correspond to houses that do not use fuel oil as an energy source.

The mean CE emissions for space heating and cooling across regions ranged from 1.4 to 2.3 Mg CE house^{−1} year^{−1} for all age groups (Table 3). As expected, the better the insulation, the lower the CE emitted. Data also indicated northern region homes tended to emit more CE per home than those located in more southern regions. This is most likely due to typical central air conditioners in the south being about four times more energy efficient than a typical furnace or boiler in the north [41].

Table 3. Carbon equivalent emissions for heating and cooling rural houses built before and after 2000 using different energy sources and insulation types in different climatic zones.

Year Built	Energy Source	Total Energy Usage for Heating and Cooling CE Mg														
		Northern Regions										Southern Regions				
		1W ¹	1A	1P	2W	2A	2P	3W	3A	3P	4W	4A	4P	5W	5A	5P
<2000	Electricity heating	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5
	Electricity cooling	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.1
	Propane	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.9
	Total	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.4	2.1	2.5
>2000	Electricity heating	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	Electricity cooling	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.2
	Propane	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.3	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6
	Total	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1

¹ Climate Zone (1 to 5), Insulation type: W = well insulated, A = adequately insulated, P = poorly insulated [21].

3.2. Reduction of Emissions by Windbreaks on Agricultural Lands

Overall, we estimated that the use of field and farmstead windbreaks can reduce emissions from farming operations from a low of 0.01 Mg CE ha^{−1} year^{−1} for some windbreak scenarios (e.g., soybean on small Arkansas farms) to a high of 0.7 Mg CE ha^{−1} year^{−1} (e.g., large farm scenarios with potato in Massachusetts). Overall, for all farm scenarios considered, the mean reduction in emissions attributable to windbreaks ranged from 0.8 to 39.1 Mg CE for small (60 ha) and large farm (600 ha),

respectively (Table A8). The lowest reduced emissions occurred in scenarios containing soybean and winter wheat systems, with the highest in potato systems. The mean reduced emissions, for small and large farms, were equivalent to 0.02 to 0.05 Mg CE ha⁻¹ year⁻¹, respectively.

Potato farming scenarios with windbreaks for all regions analyzed had the greatest reduction in emissions. Potato crops are highly intensive in the use of fuel and chemicals, especially nitrogen (Figure 2). These potential reductions for potato systems were estimated to be between 3.3 and 39.1 Mg CE for small and large farms containing a farmstead. On a per hectare basis, potential reductions in emissions for all farming scenarios with potato and windbreaks were 0.06 and 0.07 Mg CE ha⁻¹, for small and large potato farms, respectively.

Reduced emissions for corn farming scenarios with windbreaks ranged from 1.2 to 24.7 Mg CE for small and large farms, respectively. When furrow irrigated, corn on large farms displayed the highest avoided emissions (24.7 Mg CE) (Table A8). This irrigation system includes lower pumping costs per acre-inch of water pumped despite its greater labor costs and lower application efficiency compared to sprinkler and subsurface drip irrigation [42,43]. On a per hectare basis, emissions ranged from 0.02 to 0.04 Mg CE ha⁻¹ for small and large farms.

Avoided emissions for soybean farming scenarios with windbreaks were 0.8 and 9.6 Mg CE for small and large farms, respectively. The highest emission reduction values occurred in the Corn Belt region (Iowa) for herbicide-tolerant soybean. The lowest reduction of emissions by windbreaks corresponded to non-irrigated soybean in the Corn Belt (Ohio) (Table A8). These reduced CE emission scenarios were equivalent to 0.01 and 0.02 Mg CE ha⁻¹ for small and large farms, respectively.

Reduction of carbon emissions of windbreaks on winter wheat farming scenarios ranged from 0.9 to 15.6 Mg CE for small and large farms, respectively. The highest reduction was found in non-irrigated winter wheat under conventional tillage and fallow rotations, while the lowest reduction was found for sprinkler-irrigated continuous wheat in the southern Rocky Mountains region (Colorado). Overall, reduced emissions on these farms were equivalent to 0.02 and 0.03 Mg CE ha⁻¹.

The CE equivalent emissions for farming scenarios with irrigated and non-irrigated crop systems on small and large farms built after 2000 are summarized in Table 4a. The avoided C emissions after planting windbreaks on 5% of area of the irrigated and non-irrigated farming scenarios are presented in Table 4b. Our calculations indicate that windbreaks may have the potential to provide the largest reduction in C equivalent emissions in irrigated potato systems, while their contributions in the rainfed winter wheat systems were the least. This was most likely due to the large amounts of fertilizer and fuel used in potato systems that were then partially reduced by use of field windbreaks.

From these results, we calculated the potential reduction in C emissions for a national windbreak program encompassing 1 million ha (2.47 million acres) of agricultural lands. A program designed to establish windbreaks on 17,000 small; 3300 medium; or 1700 large farms would plant approximately 0.05 million ha (0.12 million acres) of windbreaks, thereby removing that area from production. Over a year's cropping cycle, emissions ranging from 9660 (non-irrigated soybean system) to 65,363 Mg CE year⁻¹ (irrigated potato system) could potentially be avoided on 0.05 million ha (Table 4c). The reductions were equivalent to 0.193 for non-irrigated soybean systems to 1.3 Mg CE year⁻¹ for irrigated potato systems. During the 50-year lifespan of the windbreaks, we could expect a reduction in emissions on the order of 0.5 and 3.3 Tg CE.

Table 4. (a) Total carbon equivalent (Mg CE year^{−1}) emissions estimates for irrigated and non-irrigated farming scenarios on farms containing adequately insulated houses built after 2000; (b) Scenarios for reduced carbon emissions (Mg CE) on small, medium, and large size farms growing irrigated and non-irrigated crop systems and planting field and farmstead windbreaks; (c) Potential reduction in carbon emissions due to the use of windbreaks for various farming scenarios based on 1 million ha worth of farm at each size.

Crop Systems	Houses Built after 2000		
	Small (60 ha)	Medium (300 ha)	Large (600 ha)
	Mg CE year ^{−1}		
(a)			
Potato **	73.1	361.3	720.4
Potato *	60.1	294.6	586.6
Corn **	40.2	192.2	381.5
Corn *	28.8	133.4	263.7
Wheat **	25.0	114.1	225.1
Wheat *	18.5	80.4	157.6
Soybean **	17.6	76.1	148.9
Soybean *	14.1	58.1	112.9
(b)			
Potato **	3.79	18.20	39.15
Potato *	3.14	14.86	29.46
Corn **	2.14	9.74	19.21
Corn *	1.57	6.80	13.31
Wheat **	1.38	5.84	11.39
Wheat *	1.05	4.15	8.01
Soybean **	1.01	3.94	7.58
Soybean *	0.84	3.04	5.78
(c) ¹			
Potato **	64,139 ²	60,859	60,450
Potato *	53,121	49,693	49,264
Corn **	36,229	32,572	32,114
Corn *	26,526	22,737	22,263
Wheat **	23,351	19,519	19,040
Wheat *	17,792	13,884	13,396
Soybean **	17,077	13,160	12,671
Soybean *	14,112	10,155	9660

** Irrigated; * non-irrigated crop systems. ¹ Values based on the number of farms for each size that can be placed within a million ha: 17,000 ha (small), 3300 ha (medium), and 7700 ha (large); ² To derive the amount of CE per ha, the total amount of CE is divided by the number of ha of small, median, or large farms.

4. Discussion

Agriculture has been identified as one of the anthropogenic activities that produce substantial amounts of GHGs [44]. At the global, regional, and local scale, agriculture is considered the largest source of anthropogenic N₂O and CH₄ [45], contributing 52% of global methane and 84% of global nitrous oxide emissions [46]. Around the world, agricultural systems continue to add C to the atmosphere by using fossil fuels in machinery, using chemicals and other inputs, and cultivating soil, which results in a dynamic release of C [47]. A global analysis of soil C loss following cultivation of forests or grasslands shows a 20% reduction of the initial soil organic carbon (SOC), or approximately 1500 g m^{−2} in the top 0.3 m of the soil [48] and 30% SOC loss within 20 years following cultivation, with the greatest loss in the first five years [49].

Conversely, agriculture is also an accumulator of C, offsetting losses when the organic matter (OM) accumulates in the soil [49] or when aboveground woody biomass acts either as a semi-permanent sink or is used as an energy source [23,48]. Many studies have estimated that farms are responsible for about 13% of total global emissions, making it the world's second-largest C source, after energy

production [23]. After 21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) many countries have committed to trying to hold global warming to no more than 2 °C above preindustrial levels [50].

Most agro-ecosystems have the potential to store C. Pastures, agroforestry, and forest ecosystems tend to lead in soil C storage. In some regions, large agricultural areas represent a considerable potential for enhancing the rate of C sequestration through management activities that reverse the effects of cultivation on soil organic carbon (SOC) pools [51]. In these cases, refilling depleted soil C pools via woody biomass production may result in much higher rates of SOC storage than the accumulation of passive soil C [52].

Windbreaks, used in support of agriculture production, not only contribute to GHG mitigation through C storage in woody biomass and soils [53], but also provide additional indirect benefits by: (1) reducing the farm's use of fossil fuels, (2) reducing the energy used for heating and cooling homes and other buildings, (3) reducing the inputs applied to crops and livestock, (4) providing more diversity for wildlife habitat [54], and reducing irrigation needs, which has an significant impact on fresh water use for agriculture [55]. Along with these GHG mitigation services, agroforestry practices also provide numerous adaptive services, including diversifying crop production systems to buffer the income risks associated with climatic variability [56]. Much research remains before reliable information and models can be developed to guide the use and management of these spatially and temporally complex systems that can themselves be impacted by shifting conditions [57,58].

This study provides information specific to just the indirect benefits of windbreaks from avoided C emissions resulting from the reduced use of fossil fuels and other energy-intensive inputs in these different farming scenarios. By providing protection to different crop systems and farmsteads, windbreaks could cut the use of fuel and agricultural inputs by almost 5% and reduce the use of energy for heating and cooling farmsteads by 10% to 25% [3,16,59].

The potential C emission reduction value for farms with farmstead windbreaks was greatest in those areas with cold winter winds. However, farmsteads in all regions could potentially derive some level of benefits from properly designed windbreaks. The greatest economic benefit was derived from the energy savings from the reduction in air infiltration rates [3]. These results are corroborated in this study when our savings varied with climate conditions (locations) and the type of insulation.

On small farms the largest proportion of emission avoidance is a result of the farmstead windbreak and the largest proportion of the C stored is in the farmstead windbreak. Small farm scenarios are therefore more likely to approach C neutrality, potentially storing and/or avoiding more than they emit, through use of windbreaks.

Further reduction of emissions in such farming operations can be accomplished through inclusion of other activities, such as soil conservation practices [60,61]; optimizing fertilizer use [62–64]; improving irrigation systems [65]; and reducing the energy use in farmsteads [66]. In reality, for a farm operation to approach a net zero emission status, the strategic use of several of these activities will be required, with windbreaks being just one.

The contribution of trees in windbreak arrangements on agricultural lands can indirectly reduce input use through the increase of crop productivity. The literature suggests that windbreaks can increase crop yields levels [67] above what would be necessary to compensate for the area withdrawn from crop production [3]. These authors indicated that this additional production will reduce the rate at which additional crop area will need to be added in the future to meet growing food needs. This could potentially lead to a further reduction in the use of fuel and fertilizer and reductions to atmospheric GHG levels. Adding all these reductions and the potential of windbreak trees to directly store C from the atmosphere [20] through their woody structures, windbreaks seem to be a promising strategy to help mitigate the impact of agriculture on global GHG.

Another aspect is that the greatest effects of trees in windbreaks result in years when the extremes of cold, dry, windy conditions, and/or hot, dry, windy conditions are most prevalent [49]. Moreover, these agroforestry practices are also recognized for reducing soil erosion and increasing crop yields in the case of small grains [68–70]; however, other research indicates no consistent trends in benefits

to small grains [71,72]. These results indicate that the effects of windbreaks on crop yields have no conclusive results; for this reason, more research is needed [73,74]. Despite these appealing results, some uncertainties remain, such as the difference between actual and modeled energy consumption from USDA survey [21], the permanent change from home heating and cooling appliances and energy sources, and the uncertainties of future warming [62].

5. Conclusions

The avoided CE emissions from fewer acres farmed and less energy used for heating and cooling the farmstead make windbreaks a promising strategy for reducing the impact of agriculture on greenhouse gas emissions. Reduced emissions on farm scenarios containing windbreaks are highly influenced by home insulation, technological improvements, and cropping systems. In these farming scenarios, windbreaks have the potential to substantially reduce the amount of off-farm inputs used on farming operations and may be able to confer at the same time the added advantages of mitigating other negative externalities of the farming operations such as pollution of water sources by pesticides and fertilizers, as stated by [75].

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Appendix A

Table A1. Crop systems in different regions and states of the continental United States *.

Region ¹	State	Crop	Id ²	System Description
NLS	WI	Corn	1	Continuous corn, 155 bu.
		Corn	2	Corn after soybean, 181 bu.
		Soybean	3	Soybean after corn, 55 bu.
		Wheat	4	No description
CB	OH	Corn	5	Conservation Tillage (No till)
		Corn	6	Conservation Tillage (No till)
		Corn	7	Conservation Tillage (No till)
		Soybean	8	Conservation Tillage Corn/No-Till RR ³ Soybean
		Soybean	9	Conservation Tillage Corn/No-Till RR Soybean
		Soybean	10	Conservation Tillage Corn/No-Till RR Soybean
		Wheat	11	Wheat/Corn/No-Till RR Soybeans
		Wheat	12	Wheat/Corn/No-Till RR Soybeans
		Wheat	13	Wheat/Corn/No-Till RR Soybeans
		Corn	14	Corn following Corn
IO	IO	Corn	15	Corn following Corn
		Corn	16	Corn following Corn
		Soybean	17	Herbicide Tolerant Soybeans following Corn (non-irrigated)
		Soybean	18	Herbicide Tolerant Soybeans following Corn
		Soybean	19	Herbicide Tolerant Soybeans following Corn

Table A1. Cont.

Region ¹	State	Crop	Id ²	System Description
SP	TX	Corn	20	Corn—GMO Seed, Conventional Till-12 Row, Non-irrigated
		Corn	21	Corn for grain, Bt ³ Furrow irrigated
		Soybean	22	Soybeans, RR ⁴ , Furrow Irrigated, Following Corn or Sorghum
		Soybean	23	Soybeans, Roundup Ready, Sprinkler Irrigated
		Wheat	24	Continuous Wheat, Furrow Irrigated
		Wheat	25	Continuous Wheat, Sprinkler Irrigated
DS	AR	Corn	26	Stacked gene, Center Pivot Irrigation
		Corn	27	Stacked gene, No Irrigation
		Soybean	28	RR, Furrow Irrigation
		Soybean	29	RR, Center Pivot Irrigation
		Soybean	30	RR, no Irrigation
		Wheat	31	Table 28-A. Wheat enterprise
AP	TE	Corn	32	Non-Irrigated Corn, No-Till
		Corn	33	Non-Irrigated Corn, Conventional Tillage
		Corn	34	Corn, No-Till, Irrigated, 225 Bushels/Acre Yield
		Soybean	35	Non-Irrigated Soybean Budget (No-Till)
		Soybean	36	Irrigated Soybean Budget (No-Till)
		Wheat	37	Wheat Budget (Conventional Tillage)
RMN	IO	Wheat	38	2013 Eastern Idaho Non-irrigated Hard Red Winter Wheat Following Summer Fallow
		Wheat	39	Table 1. 2013 Eastern Idaho Non-irrigated Hard White Spring Wheat: Higher Rainfall Areas.
		Wheat	40	Table 1. 2013 Irrigated Soft White Winter Wheat for Eastern Idaho.
		Potato ⁴	41	Table 1. 2013 Irrigated Russet Burbank Commercial Potatoes With Fumigation and On-Farm Storage for Eastern Idaho: Bannock, Bingham and Power Counties.
		Potato	42	Table 1. 2013 Irrigated Russet Burbank Commercial Potatoes With On-Farm Storage for Eastern Idaho Northern Region: Bonneville and Madison Counties.
		Corn	43	Continuous corn
RMS	CO	Corn	44	Table 16. 2013. non-irrigated Corn in North East Colorado, Reduced till in a two-crop in three year Rotation
		Corn	45	Table 5. 2013. Irrigated Corn
		Wheat	46	Table 15. 2013 Estimated Production Costs and Returns—Non-irrigated Winter Wheat in Northeastern Colorado. Reduced-Till in a Two-Crop in Three-Year Rotation
		Wheat	47	Table 14. 2013. non-irrigated Winter Wheat in Northeastern Colorado, conventional tillage-Till Wheat - Fallow Rotation
		Potato	48	Table 6. 2013 Estimated Production Costs and Returns - Irrigated Potatoes in Northeastern Colorado (550 cwt ⁵)
NE	MA	Potato	49	no Irrigation
		Corn	50	15. Corn, conventional tillage, continuous, 90 bu yield goal (85 bu, actual yield
NP	NE	Corn	51	22. Corn, Continuous, SmartStax ⁶ RIB Complete, 190 bu yield goal (180 bu, actual yield), canal irrigated, gravity, 15 acre-inches
		Corn	52	24. Corn, no-till, SmartStax, RIB Complete ⁷ , continuous, 250 bu yield goal (235 bu, actual yield), pivot irrigated, 800 GPM 35 PSI, 9 acre-inches
		Wheat	53	65. Wheat, no-till after beans, 100 bu, yield Goal (90 bu actual yield)/Pivot irrigated, 800 GPM 35 PSI, 8 acre-inches
		Wheat	54	63. Wheat, Clean Till Fallow, 1 Crop in 2 year, 50 bu yield goal (45 bu actual yield)/non-irrigated
		Wheat	55	65. Wheat, no-till wheat before corn, 2 crops in 3 year, 65 bu yield goal (60 bu actual yield) non-irrigated

Table A1. Cont.

Region ¹	State	Crop	Id ²	System Description
NP	NE	Soybean	56	48. Soybeans, tilled seedbed, Roundup Ready® after corn (62 bu actual yield)/pivot irrigated, 800 GPM 35 PSI, 9 acre-inches
		Soybean	57	47. Soybeans, no-till, Roundup Ready continuous (39 bu actual yield)/non-irrigated
		Soybean	58	51. Soybeans Roundup Ready, no-till narrow row, continuous (59 bu actual yield)/pivot irrigated, 800 GPM 35 PSI, 6 acre-inches

¹ Description of the regions: NLS = North Lake States, CB = Corn Belt, SP = Southern Plains, DS = Delta States, AP = Appalachia, RMN = Rocky Mountain North, RMS = Rocky Mountain South, NE = North East, NP = Northern Plains; ² Identifier for each crop system used in the following tables; ³ *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt); ⁴ Roundup ready crops (RR): Crops genetically modified to be resistant to the herbicide Roundup [76], ⁵ Potato units are given in cwt which stands for “centum weight,” which is another term for “hundredweight.” ⁶ SmartStax: Brand of genetically modified seed. Includes eight genes artificially added to a plant. The traits include protection and herbicide tolerance [76]. ⁷ SmartStax RIB complete: all appropriate amount of Refuge seed as farmer need for a field in the Corn Belt has already been blended into the bag with Bt seed [77].

Table A2. Description of variables selected from Energy Information Agency Microdata Code Book.

Number	Variable	Description
1	HDD30YEAR	Heating degree days, 30-year average 1981–2010, base 65F
2	CDD30YEAR	Cooling degree days, 30-year average 1981–2010, base 65F
3	AIA Zone	1. Less than 2000 CDD and greater than 7000 HDD; 2. Less than 2000 CDD and 5500–7000 HDD; 3. Less than 2000 CDD and 4000–5499 HDD; 4. Less than 2000 CDD and less than 4000 HDD; 5. 2000 CDD or more and less than 4000 HDD
4	YEARMADERRANGE	Year range when housing unit was built: 1. Before 1950; 2. 1950 to 1959; 3. 1960 to 1969; 4. 1970 to 1979; 5. 1980 to 1989; 6. 1990 to 1999; 7. 2000 to 2004; 8. 2005 to 2009
5	ADQINSUL	Level of insulation (respondent reported): 1. Well Insulated; 2. Adequately Insulated; 3. Poorly Insulated; 4. No Insulation
6	TOTSQFT	Total square footage (includes all attached garages, all basements, and finished/heated/cooled attics)
7	BTUELSPH	Electricity usage for space heating, in thousand BTU, 2009
8	BTUELCOL	Electricity usage for air-conditioning, central and window/wall (room), in thousand BTU, 2009
9	BTUNGSPH	Natural Gas usage for space heating, in thousand BTU, 2009
10	BTULPSPH	LPG/Propane usage for space heating, in thousand BTU, 2009
11	BTUFOSPH	Fuel Oil usage for space heating, in thousand BTU, 2009
12	BTUKERSPH	Kerosene usage for space heating, in thousand BTU, 2009
13	TOTALBTUSPH	Total usage for space heating, in thousand BTU, 2009
14	TOTALBTUCOL	Total usage for air conditioning, in thousand BTU, 2009
15	TOTALBTUOTH	Total usage for appliances, electronics, lighting, and miscellaneous uses, in thousand BTU, 2009

Source: Data from the Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) queried from the U.S. Energy Information Administration [21].

Table A3. Description of the protocol to convert different energy sources into kg CE.

Energy Source	Process to Convert Energy Sources into kg CE
Electricity	kWh per home $\times$ 1232 lbs. CO ₂ per megawatt-hour generated $\times$ (1/(1 – 0.072)) MWh generated/MWh delivered $\times$ 1 MWh/1000 kWh $\times$ 1 metric ton/2204.6 lb = metric tons CO ₂ home ^{−1} /1000 $\times$ 0.27 kg CE.
Natural gas	Cubic feet per home $\times$ 0.0544 kg CO ₂ cubic foot ^{−1} $\times$ 1/1000 kg metric ton ^{−1} = metric tons CO ₂ home ^{−1} /1000 $\times$ 0.27 kg CE.
Liquid petroleum gas	Gallons per home $\times$ 1/42 barrels gallon ^{−1} $\times$ 219.3 kg CO ₂ barrel ^{−1} $\times$ 1/1000 kg metric ton ^{−1} = metric tons CO ₂ home ^{−1} /1000 $\times$ 0.27 kg CE.
Fuel oil	Gallons per home $\times$ 1/42 barrels gallon ^{−1} $\times$ 429.61 kg CO ₂ barrel ^{−1} $\times$ 1/1000 kg metric ton ^{−1} = metric tons CO ₂ home ^{−1} /1000 $\times$ 0.27 kg CE.

Table A4. Carbon equivalent emissions for potato systems in the United States.

Region	State	Id ¹	Carbon equivalent emissions (kg CE ha ^{−1} year ^{−1})									Total
			Bu ²	Fuel ³	Fertilizers ⁴	Lime	Seed ⁵	Pesticides ⁶	Transport ⁷	Drying ⁸	Residue ⁹	
RMN	ID	41	1025.1	227.5	359.0	-	179.8	11.4	4.6	-	484.7	1267.0
		42	864.5	233.4	328.9	-	151.7	7.7	4.1	-	409.9	1135.8
RMS	CO	48	1358.5	142.3	471.6	-	238.3	11.1	5.8	-	640.0	1509.2
	MS	49	741.0	225.3	281.6	-	130.0	13.0	9.8	-	352.4	1012.1

¹ Crop system identifier, for more information the reader is refers to Table A1. ² Crop yields from crop budgets (2014), these budgets were transformed to bushels ha (1 ha = 2.47 acres); ³ Calculated based on diesel fuel. This fuel has an emission factor of 10,180 g CO₂ per gallon and 2.77 kg C gal^{−1} [35]. ⁴ Encompass carbon emissions from production, transportation, storage, and distribution of agricultural chemicals: nitrogen (urea), triple super phosphate (P₂O₅), and potassium sulfate (K₂O) [24]. Likewise, N₂O transfer from synthetic fertilizer [1]. ⁵ Carbon emissions calculated based on kg per ha with a moisture less than 12% for corn, soybean, and winter wheat and 90% for potatoes. ⁶ Calculations were based on active ingredients of the herbicides, insecticides, and fungicides [24]. ⁷ Transport of all inputs from distribution centers and trucking based on 900 bushels loads, 6 mpg, oil and lube 10% of the fuel cost. ⁸ Drying cost based on 2.5% of the moisture removed (0.02 gal of Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) per percent of point of moisture removed), crop moisture at harvest (20%), and crop moisture at storage (15%) [24]. ⁹ Crop residue based on the amount of carbon released by the plant material remaining after harvesting, including leaves, stalks, and roots [24].

Table A5. Carbon equivalent emissions for corn systems in the United States.

Region	State	Id	Bu	Carbon Equivalent Emissions (kg CE ha ^{−1} year ^{−1})								Total
				Fuel	Fertilizers	Lime	Seed	Pesticides	Transport	Drying	Residue	
NLS ¹⁰	WI	1	383	69	217	-	19	11	2	35	107	459.9
		2	447	69	159	-	22	8	2	40	123	423.6
CB	OH	5	316	48	170	24	16	15	5	29	90	396.4
		6	395	48	210	24	19	15	5	36	110	467.3
		7	474	48	249	24	23	15	6	43	131	539.2
		14	358	38	242	-	18	16	2	32	101	447.9
SP	TX	15	408	69	243	-	20	16	2	37	114	499.8
		16	457	69	244	-	23	16	2	41	126	520.7
		20	247	49	77	-	12	16	1	22	72	248.6
		21	494	269	322	-	24	17	2	45	136	814.8
DS	AR	26	445	66	292	-	22	13	3	40	123	558.0
		27	309	66	208	-	15	13	2	28	88	419.2
AP	TN	32	371	61	225	44	18	10	8	34	104	503.8
		33	371	77	225	44	18	10	8	34	104	519.8
		34	556	78	316	44	27	10	9	50	152	686.8
RMN	ID	43	378	70	162	-	19	6	1	34	106	397.1
RMS	CO	44	368	28	158	-	18	18	1	33	103	359.3
		45	450	60	192	-	22	15	1	41	124	456.6
NP	NE	50	222	49	125	-	11	8	1	20	65	278.4
		51	469	156	203	-	23	12	1	42	130	567.0
		52	618	186	280	-	30	11	2	56	168	734.2

¹⁰ Northern Lake States under continuous corn, not irrigated, source [34]. We use 8.2 gal of diesel fuel emitting 22.9 kg CE per acre, 166 kg N, 59.8 kg K₂O, and 39kg P₂O₅, 2 pints of Harnes, 4 ounces of Hornet WDG /acre. This crop system emits 459.9 kg CE per hectare.

Table A6. Carbon equivalent emissions for wheat systems in the United States.

Region	State	Id	Bu	Carbon Equivalent Emissions (kg CE ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹)								
				Fuel	Fertilizers	Lime	Seed	Pesticides	Transport	Drying	Residue	Total
NLS	WI	4	197.6	67.1	99.3	-	28.2	7.7	3.1	27.7	96.3	329.4
CB	OH	11	143.3	38.5	74.4	24.0	20.5	7.7	6.1	20.1	71.7	262.9
		12	177.8	38.5	54.4	24.0	25.4	7.7	6.1	24.9	87.3	268.3
		13	212.4	37.9	59.0	24.0	30.3	7.7	6.1	29.7	103.0	297.8
SP	TX	24	148.2	41.3	81.4	-	21.2	7.7	2.6	20.7	73.8	248.8
		25	160.6	54.4	81.4	-	22.9	7.7	2.6	22.5	79.5	271.1
DS	AR	31	148.2	53.9	155.0	-	21.2	7.7	3.3	20.7	73.8	335.5
AP	TN	37	148.2	73.7	106.0	43.6	21.2	7.7	8.9	20.7	73.8	355.6
RMN	ID	38	88.9	48.1	64.9	-	12.7	7.7	2.3	12.4	47.0	195.1
		39	123.5	43.4	115.8	-	17.6	7.7	2.6	17.3	62.7	267.0
		40	308.8	62.8	194.0	-	44.1	7.7	3.1	43.2	146.7	501.6
RMS	CO	46	86.5	34.9	54.1	-	12.4	7.7	2.2	12.9	48.3	172.4
		47	71.6	45.1	42.6	-	10.2	7.7	2.1	9.8	38.3	155.8
NP	NE	53	247.0	165.0	165.3	-	35.3	7.7	2.8	34.6	118.7	529.4
		54	123.5	52.9	78.0	-	17.6	7.7	2.4	17.3	62.7	238.6
		55	148.2	43.5	115.4	-	21.2	7.7	2.6	20.7	73.8	285.0

Table A7. Carbon equivalent emissions for soybean systems in the United States.

Region	State	Id	Bu	Carbon Equivalent Emissions (kg CE ha ⁻¹ year ⁻¹)								
				Fuel	Fertilizers	Lime	Seed	Pesticides	Transport	Drying	Residue	Total
NLS	WI	3	136	60.9	29.7	-	34.0	17.9	1.8	-	64.7	209.0
CB	OH	8	91	27.5	8.6	24.0	22.8	22.5	5.1	-	58.2	168.7
		9	116	27.5	8.6	24.0	29.0	22.5	5.1	-	58.2	174.9
		10	138	27.5	10.3	24.0	34.6	22.5	5.2	-	65.5	189.6
	IA	17	111	86.5	8.6	-	27.8	23.0	1.7	-	56.5	204.1
		18	124	87.2	9.6	-	30.9	23.0	1.8	-	60.6	213.0
		19	136	88.2	10.5	-	34.0	23.1	1.8	-	64.7	222.2
SP	TX	22	148	178.5	5.1	-	37.1	21.1	1.3	-	68.7	311.7
		23	148	137.5	5.1	-	37.1	21.1	1.3	-	68.7	270.8
DS	AR	28	124	56.9	8.5	-	30.9	22.5	1.7	-	60.6	181.1
		29	124	58.5	8.5	-	30.9	22.5	1.7	-	60.6	182.6
		30	74	58.5	8.5	-	18.5	22.5	1.7	-	45.4	155.1
AP	TN	35	111	54.5	4.9	43.6	27.8	21.4	7.6	-	56.5	216.4
		36	148	54.5	4.9	43.6	37.1	21.4	7.6	-	68.7	237.8
NP	NE	56	153	196.3	-	-	38.3	21.4	1.0	-	70.4	327.4
		57	96	68.2	-	-	24.1	21.4	1.0	-	70.4	185.0
		58	146	187.5	-	-	36.4	21.4	1.0	-	70.4	316.7

Table A8. Potential of windbreaks on different farming scenarios for avoiding carbon emissions.

Region	State	Crop System	System Code	Climatic Zone	Scenarios for Avoided Emissions (Mg CE year ⁻¹) ¹					
					House Built before 2000			House Built after 2000		
					Farm Size (ha) ²			Farm Size (ha)		
					Small (60)	Medium (300)	Large (600)	Small (60)	Medium (300)	Large (600)
NLS	WI	Corn	1	1	1.93	7.4	14.3	1.7	7.3	14.2
		Corn	2	1	1.7	6.8	13.2	1.6	6.7	13.0
CB	OH	Soybean	3	1	1.1	3.4	6.3	1.0	3.3	6.1
		Wheat	4	1	1.4	5.2	9.9	1.3	5.2	9.8
		Corn	5	2	1.6	6.4	12.4	1.5	6.4	12.4
		Corn	6	2	1.8	7.4	14.4	1.7	7.4	14.4
		Corn	7	2	2.0	8.4	16.4	1.9	8.4	16.4
		Soybean	8	2	0.9	2.8	5.3	0.8	2.8	5.2
		Soybean	9	2	0.9	2.8	5.3	0.8	2.8	5.2
		Soybean	10	2	0.9	3.0	5.6	0.9	2.9	5.5
		Wheat	11	2	1.1	4.2	8.1	1.1	4.2	8.0
		Wheat	12	2	1.1	4.2	8.1	1.1	4.2	8.0
		Wheat	13	2	1.2	4.6	8.8	1.2	4.6	8.8

Table A8. Cont.

Region	State	Crop System	System Code	Climatic Zone	Scenarios for Avoided Emissions (Mg CE year ⁻¹) ¹					
					House Built before 2000			House Built after 2000		
					Farm Size (ha) ²			Farm Size (ha)		
					Small (60)	Medium (300)	Large (600)	Small (60)	Medium (300)	Large (600)
SP	IA	Corn	14	2	1.7	7.1	13.9	1.7	7.1	13.9
		Corn	15	2	1.9	7.9	15.4	1.8	7.8	15.3
		Corn	16	2	1.9	8.1	15.9	1.9	8.1	15.9
		Soybean	17	2	1.0	3.3	6.2	0.9	3.3	6.2
		Soybean	18	2	1.0	3.4	6.4	0.9	3.3	6.3
	TX	Soybean	19	2	1.0	3.5	6.6	1.0	3.4	6.5
		Corn	20	5	1.2	4.3	8.1	1.0	4.1	7.9
		Corn	21	5	2.8	12.5	24.7	2.6	12.3	24.5
		Soybean	22	5	1.3	4.8	9.1	1.1	4.6	9.0
		Soybean	19	2	1.1	4.2	7.9	1.0	4.0	7.7
DS	AR	Soybean	23	5	1.1	4.0	7.6	0.9	3.8	7.5
		Wheat	24	5	1.2	4.3	8.3	1.0	4.1	8.1
		Wheat	25	5	1.2	4.3	8.1	1.0	4.1	7.9
		Corn	26	4	1.9	8.6	17.0	2.0	8.7	17.0
		Corn	27	4	1.5	6.7	13.0	1.6	6.7	13.1
	TN	Soybean	28	4	0.8	2.8	5.3	0.8	2.9	5.4
		Soybean	29	4	0.8	2.8	5.4	0.8	2.9	5.4
		Soybean	30	4	0.8	2.6	4.9	0.8	2.7	5.0
		Wheat	31	4	1.3	5.2	10.1	1.3	5.3	10.2
		Corn	32	4	1.8	7.9	15.5	1.8	7.9	15.5
RMN	ID	Corn	33	4	1.8	8.1	15.9	1.9	8.2	16.0
		Corn	34	4	2.3	10.5	20.6	2.3	10.5	20.7
		Soybean	35	4	0.9	3.4	6.5	1.0	3.4	6.5
		Soybean	36	4	0.9	3.6	6.8	1.0	3.6	6.9
		Wheat	37	4	1.3	5.5	10.7	1.4	5.6	10.8
	CO	Wheat	38	1	1.1	3.5	6.4	1.0	3.3	6.3
		Wheat	39	1	1.3	4.5	8.4	1.2	4.3	8.3
		Wheat	40	1	1.9	7.6	14.6	1.8	7.4	14.5
		Potato	41	1	3.7	17.0	33.6	3.6	16.9	33.5
		Potato	42	1	3.4	15.5	30.5	3.3	15.4	30.4
RMS	MA	Corn	43	1	1.7	6.5	12.5	1.6	6.4	12.3
		Corn	44	1	1.6	5.9	11.4	1.4	5.8	11.2
		Corn	45	1	1.8	7.3	14.1	1.7	7.2	14.0
		Wheat	46	1	1.0	3.1	5.7	0.9	3.0	5.6
		Wheat	47	1	1.0	2.9	5.3	0.9	2.8	5.2
	NE	Potato	48	1	4.3	19.8	39.1	4.1	19.7	39.0
		Potato	49	1	3.3	14.6	28.8	3.1	14.5	28.7
		Corn	50	2	1.2	4.7	9.0	1.2	4.7	9.0
		Corn	51	2	2.0	8.8	17.3	2.0	8.8	17.2
		Corn	52	2	2.5	11.2	22.1	2.5	11.2	22.0
NP	NE	Wheat	53	2	1.9	8.0	15.6	1.8	7.9	15.5
		Wheat	54	2	1.1	3.9	7.4	1.0	3.9	7.4
		Wheat	55	2	1.2	4.5	8.7	1.2	4.5	8.7
		Soybean	56	2	1.3	5.0	9.6	1.2	4.9	9.5
		Soybean	57	2	0.9	3.1	5.7	0.9	3.0	5.7
		Soybean	58	2	1.3	4.8	9.3	1.2	4.8	9.3

¹ Values from CE emissions for different cropping systems and energy used for heating and cooling of adequately insulated farmstead houses. Reduced CE emissions for crop system were calculated in the 5% of the agricultural land taken out from crops by field windbreaks while in farmstead the effect of windbreaks in the reduction of CE emissions for space heating was 25% and for air conditioning 10%. ² The calculations for farm size were 58, 178, and 597 ha for small, medium, and large farm, respectively. To obtain the value for ha, divide for these values; the value comes from 5% of the corn emissions (Table A5, Id. 1) of a small farm located in climate zone 1, emitting 26.85 Mg CE (0.463 × 58), 25% and 10% of the reduced emissions for space heating and cooling, respectively, in an adequately insulated farmstead built before 2000 (Table 3).

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