FILED
FEB 26 1986
CLERK SUPREME COURT

IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF IOWA

IN RE THE MARRIAGE OF EVA MAE WEIGEL AND PHILIP J. WEIGEL

Upon the Petition of	)	381
EVA MAE WEIGEL,	)	Filed February 26, 1986
Petitioner-Appellant,	)	
And Concerning	)	
PHILIP J. WEIGEL,	)	5-707 85-562
Respondent-Appellee,	)	
EUGENE WEIGEL,	)	
Intervenor-Appellee.	)	

Appeal from the Iowa District Court for Delaware County (CE 1806DM600) - Robert J. Curnan, Judge.

Petitioner wife appeals from the decree dissolving the parties' marriage. **AFFIRMED.**

John J. Goen, Dyersville, Iowa, for petitioner-appellant.

John M. Locher, Farley, Iowa; Daniel P. Ernst and Mark A. Cody, Dubuque, Iowa; for respondent-appellee.

Louis P. Pfeiler, Dubuque, Iowa, for intervenor-appellee.

Considered by Oxberger, C.J., Hayden, and Sackett, JJ.

PER CURIAM

Petitioner wife appeals from the decree dissolving the parties' marriage. She asserts that the trial court should have ordered the parties' real estate sold and the proceeds from the sale divided between the parties, rather than dividing the real estate in kind. We affirm.

Petitioner Eva Mae Weigel and respondent Philip J. Weigel were married in 1942. During the marriage, Philip farmed. The parties' main asset is farmland. The trial court found that Philip wanted to quit farming and also that such "animosity exists between the parties . . . [that they] are totally unable to communicate and likely to act to their own detriment if such action would be detrimental to the other party." The trial court therefore ordered Philip to divide the parties' farmland into two tracts he considered to be of equal value and to allow Eva to choose which tract would be hers and which his. The trial court then divided the parties' personal property. Eva has appealed from the dissolution decree. She challenges only the trial court's method of dividing the farmland.

Our analysis of the property division is governed by section 598.21(1) of the Iowa Code which codifies many aspects of our prior case law. A percentage division of property is not statutorily sanctioned. Rather, the ultimate question is whether the distribution is equitable under the specified facts of the particular case. In re Marriage of Callenius, 309 N.W.2d 511, 514 (Iowa 1981).

Upon review of the record, we find that the ordered distribution complies with the statutory criteria and the method of dividing the farmland is equitable.

AFFIRMED.