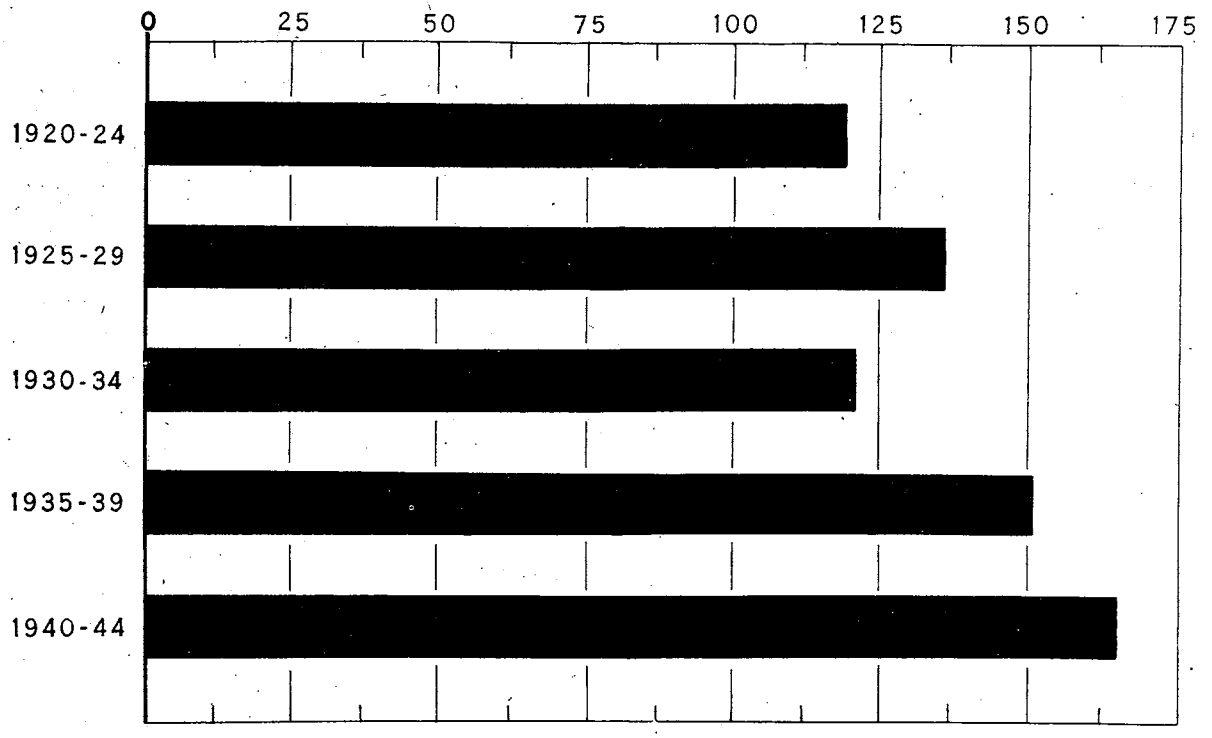
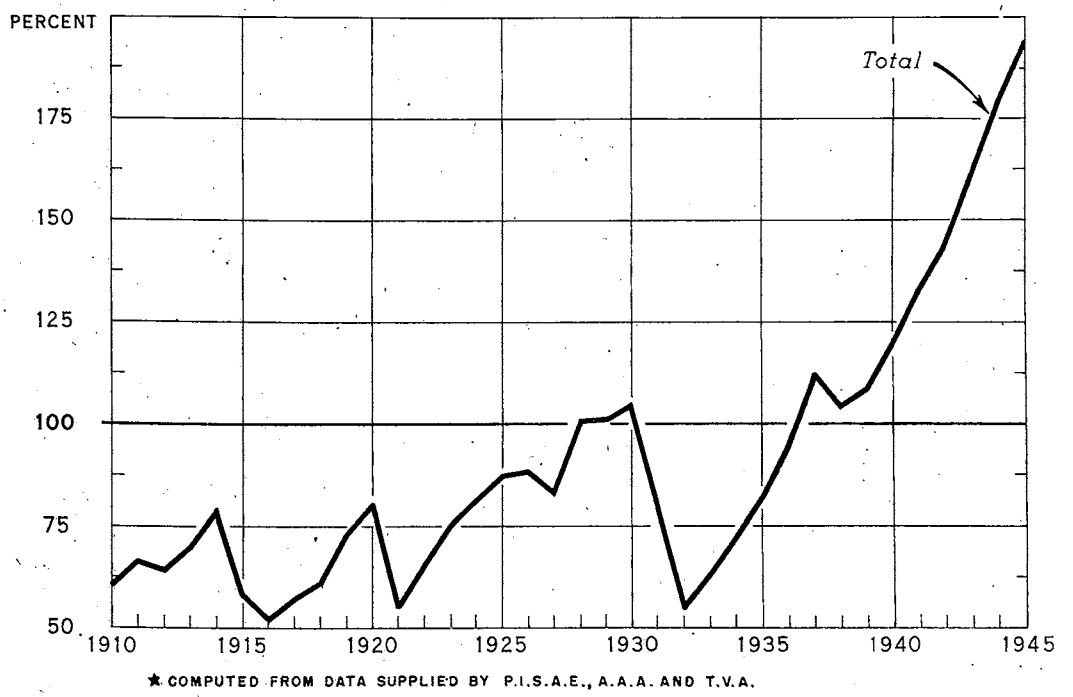
DIGESTIBLE PROTEIN AVAILABLE IN ALL HAY, UNITED STATES, 1920-44



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 45091 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FERTILIZER CONSUMPTION IN TERMS OF NITROGEN, PHOSPHORIC ACID, AND POTASH, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1910-45 ★

INDEX NUMBERS (1935-39=100)



★ COMPUTED FROM DATA SUPPLIED BY P.I.S.A.E., A.A.A. AND T.V.A.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 43920 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CHANGES IN HAY CROPS AND USE OF FERTILIZER

Significant changes have taken place in both the quantity and quality of the country's hay supply. During the last 5 years of the 1920-44 period, 39 percent more digestible protein was available per roughage-consuming unit of livestock than for the first 5 years of this period. The pronounced shift from grass to legume hays has been the largest contributing factor.

Another important change increasing agricultural production was the greater use of fertilizer. Use of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash as fertilizer during World War II reached a level nearly double that of the 1935-39 average. The highest consumption before 1937 occurred in 1930, when the level reached was 5 percent above the average of the years 1935-39.