



MAJOR USES OF NONFARMLAND BY FARM-PRODUCTION REGIONS

MAJOR USES OF LAND NOT IN FARMS, CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, BY FARM-PRODUCTION REGIONS, 1954

Region	Grazing land ¹	Forest land not grazed ²	Other land ³	Total land not in farms
	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>	<i>1,000 acres</i>
Northern:				
Northeastern.....	2,237	47,927	16,484	66,648
Lake States.....	2,934	37,955	10,563	51,452
Corn Belt.....	5,572	6,538	15,410	27,520
Northern Plains.....	4,384	1,525	5,187	11,096
Total.....	15,127	93,945	47,644	156,716
Southern:				
Appalachian.....	9,119	29,504	10,018	48,641
Southeastern.....	22,280	18,776	9,126	50,181
Mississippi Delta.....	25,389	8,583	8,795	42,767
Southern Plains.....	12,766	7,283	11,336	31,385
Total.....	69,554	64,145	39,275	172,974
Western:				
Mountain.....	211,617	34,212	41,898	287,727
Pacific.....	66,341	46,008	25,867	128,216
Total.....	267,958	80,220	67,765	415,943
United States.....	352,639	238,310	164,684	745,633

¹ Includes forests and arid woodland grazed.
² Excludes forest area reserved for use in parks, wildlife areas, and other special uses of land.
³ Includes special uses of land and miscellaneous other land.

Most of the grazing land not in farms is located in the Western States. A secondary concentration of nonfarm grazing land is found in parts of the South where extensive areas of relatively open forest land are grazed.

The nonfarm grazing land is about equally divided between open grazing land and forest and woodland used for grazing. The open grazing land is almost entirely located in the 17 Western States. Only rough estimates of the total acreage of nonfarm forest and woodland used for grazing can be made from available

information. From these estimates it was determined that about two-thirds of the nonfarm forest and woodland grazed is located in the 17 Western States. Much of the remaining nonfarm forest land used for grazing is located in the Southeastern and Delta States.

This nonfarm forest land and woodland which is suited for grazing is made up mainly of open woodland and forest, scattered cleared and cutover areas, abandoned fields which are reverting to forests, and grazing land covered with high brush. In the West, much of the woodland grazing is in desert shrublands, and such open woodland types as chaparral, pinon, juniper, aspen groves, and brush. Some cutover areas in the Pacific Northwest are grazed. In the Southern States, the open longleaf-slash pine forests, parts of the Ozark forest land, cutover areas, abandoned fields reverting to forest and semiprairie areas make up most of the nonfarm forest land and woodland used for grazing. In the Northern States, cutover land and abandoned fields account for much of the nonfarm forest and woodland grazed.

Nearly three-fourths of the total grazing land not in farms is publicly owned land. In the 11 Western States, about five-sixths of the grazing land not in farms is Federally owned land. In the Southern States, large privately owned forest holdings account for much of the nonfarm grazing land.

Other land not in farms includes the special uses of land which are not a part of land in farms and other miscellaneous unaccounted-for areas not in farms. Special uses of land in farms include farmsteads, farm lanes and roads, and a part of the rights-of-way of highways and railroads. Although the rights-of-way for highways and railroads are not really a part of land in farms some of the acreage in these uses is included as land in farms because farmers tend to use round figures in reporting their acreage of land in farms. Frequently, this does not allow actual use of land for roads. This is particularly true in parts of the country that are covered by the rectangular land division of the public domain.