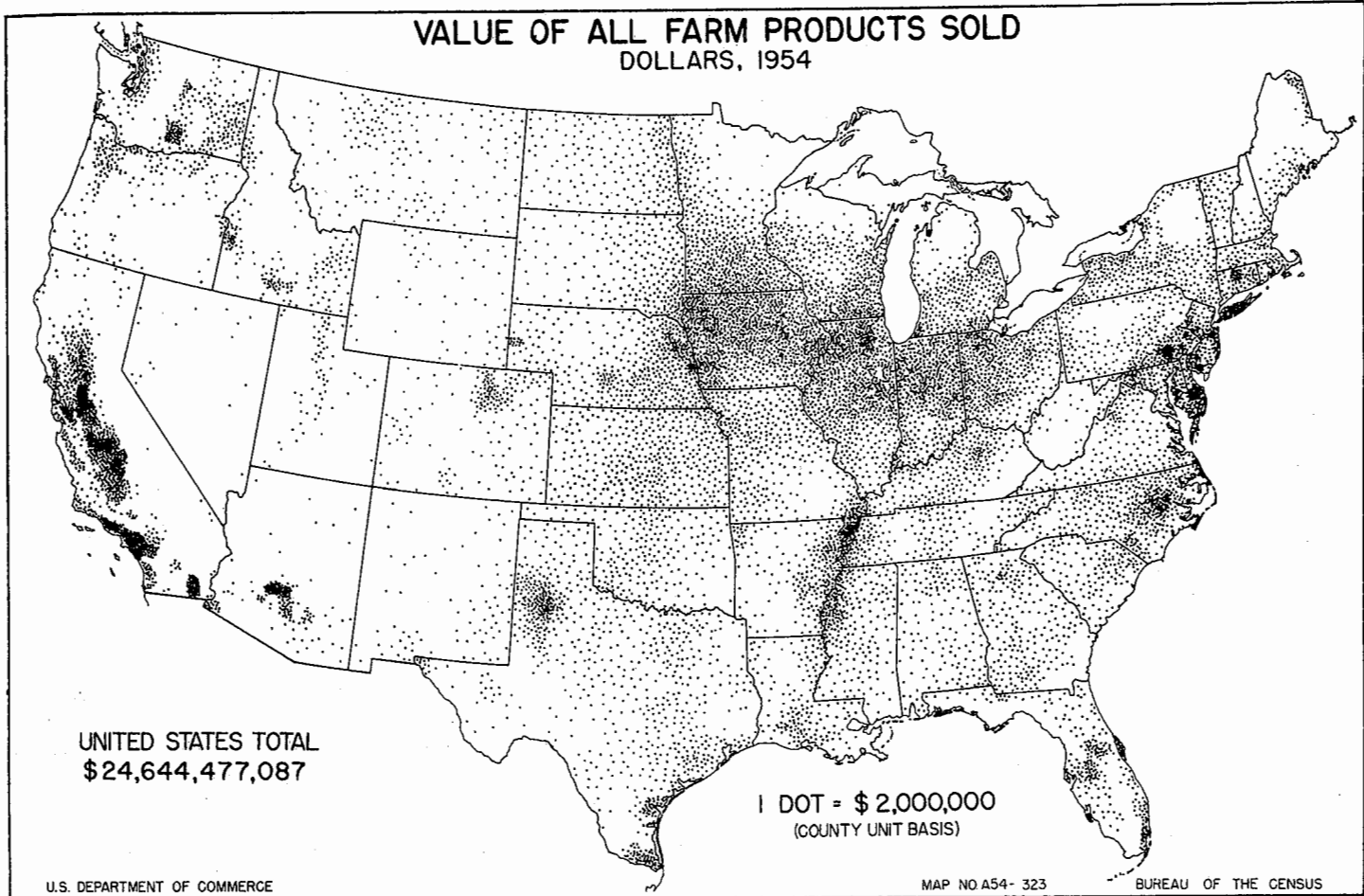


VALUE OF ALL FARM PRODUCTS SOLD
DOLLARS, 1954



UNITED STATES TOTAL
\$24,644,477,087

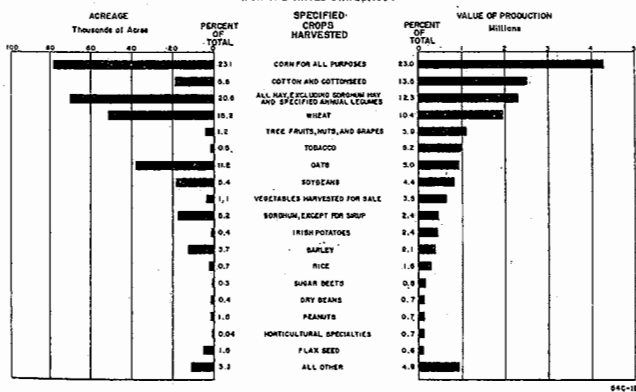
1 DOT = \$ 2,000,000
(COUNTY UNIT BASIS)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

MAP NO A54- 323

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

SPECIFIED CROPS HARVESTED—ACREAGE AND VALUE OF PRODUCTION
FOR THE UNITED STATES:1954



Changes in use of fertilizer and farm income.—Use of fertilizer has increased sharply in the United States during the last 25 years. Prior to about 1948 the curve showing the quantity of fertilizer used coincided closely with the curve showing realized gross income. But during the last few years, the use of fertilizer has continued to rise sharply even though gross farm income has declined. This increased use of fertilizer is additional reason for the small change in cropland since 1920. Increased applications of fertilizer are enabling farmers to produce more on the present acreage of cropland and pasture.

Average value of farm products sold per acre of all land in farms.—The average value of farm products sold per acre of all land in farms is highest in those areas with inherently fertile soils and where a high proportion of the land in farms is used as cropland. Such areas include the Corn Belt and the lower Mississippi Valley. Another group of areas with high average values are those in which high value crops make up an important

part of the farm products sold. Areas in which average values of farm products sold per acre are low are most extensive in the Western States, where large acreages of pasture and grazing land are needed for livestock production. In the Eastern States, rough topography and poor soils are commonly associated with a low value of production per acre in numerous areas.

Value of all crops sold as a percentage of all farm products sold.—Crops sold in 1954 were valued at \$12.2 billion, which accounts for half of the total value of all farm products sold. In 1949, crops sold accounted for only 44 percent of this total.

Several of the areas in which the value of crop production is high, as shown by the accompanying map, have very little livestock production. Such areas include the Middle Atlantic and Southeastern Coastal Plain where such crops as tobacco, cotton, vegetables, and fruit are important; the lower Mississippi Valley and the Southern High Plains cotton areas; and the Columbia River Basin wheat and small grains area. In parts of the Corn Belt and in many of the irrigated valleys of the West, the value of livestock and crop production is more nearly equal.

Value of all farm products sold.—The value of all farm products sold totaled \$24.6 billion in 1954. In California, the value of farm products sold exceeded \$2 billion; and in Iowa, Texas, and Illinois the amount exceeded \$1 billion. The Corn Belt has the largest area of contiguous counties with a high value of farm products sold, but some of the heaviest concentrations are in irrigated areas in the West. Similar high-value production areas are associated with such products as tobacco in eastern North Carolina and in the Connecticut River Valley, cotton in the lower Mississippi Valley, citrus fruit and vegetables in Florida, and vegetables and broilers in the Delmarva peninsula.

Whereas only about two-fifths of the value of all crops sold comes from farms located in the Northern States, about two-