

is used for livestock feed. Broiler production on a commercial scale has grown during the last 25 years, but the income from the poultry farms is less than that from similar farms in many of the other selected subregions.

Subregion 33 encompasses the Blue Ridge Mountains and the associated valleys and plateaus in western North Carolina and northern Georgia. Most of the farms here are of a subsistence type; only a limited quantity of farm products are sold through market channels. About half of the land is in farms and only one-fourth of the farmland can be classified as cropland. Income per farm is generally low. More than nine-tenths of the farms are in Economic Classes V, VI, and VII. Many of the farmers supplement their farm income by work off the farm. The leading sources of farm income include tobacco, poultry, livestock, dairy products, vegetables, and corn. The harvesting of timber and forest products provides some income.

The southern tier of counties borders on subregion 42, one of the more highly commercialized broiler localities of the United States. The majority of the farms here are poultry farms. Compared with the other commercial farms of the subregion, incomes are relatively high.

NUMBER OF BROILERS SOLD IN POULTRY SUBREGIONS: 1954

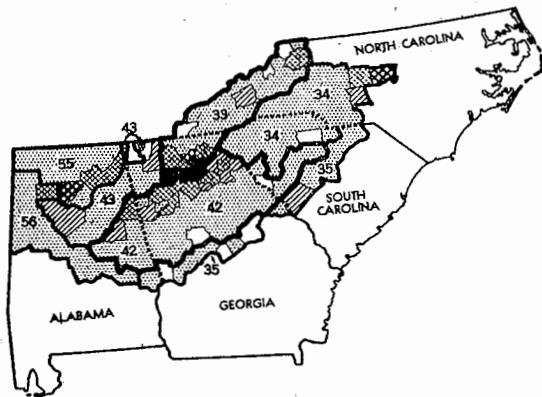


Figure 16

Subregion 42 is comprised mainly of the Georgia Piedmont but extends into South Carolina and Alabama. Cotton (until recent years the principal crop), and other row crops, have been largely replaced by livestock, dairy, and poultry, as major sources of income. The land in parts of this subregion is relatively level, but much of it is rolling or even hilly, so that when cotton was the principal crop, soil erosion was a serious problem. On several million acres the cultivation of crops has been abandoned, and the land has been returned to forest or planted to soil-conserving crops. The agriculture of the entire region has undergone fundamental changes during the last four decades. The

number of farms has been reduced by almost half in 35 years. The 66 counties in this subregion include 6 of the larger broiler-producing counties in the Nation.

Subregion 82 centers in northwestern Arkansas, southwestern Missouri, and northeastern Oklahoma. The heart of broiler production of this subregion is in the two northwestern counties of Arkansas—Washington and Benton—the second and third ranking counties nationally in broiler production, in 1954, with a total of more than 34 million birds.

NUMBER OF BROILERS SOLD, FOR SUBREGIONS 73, 74, AND 82: 1954

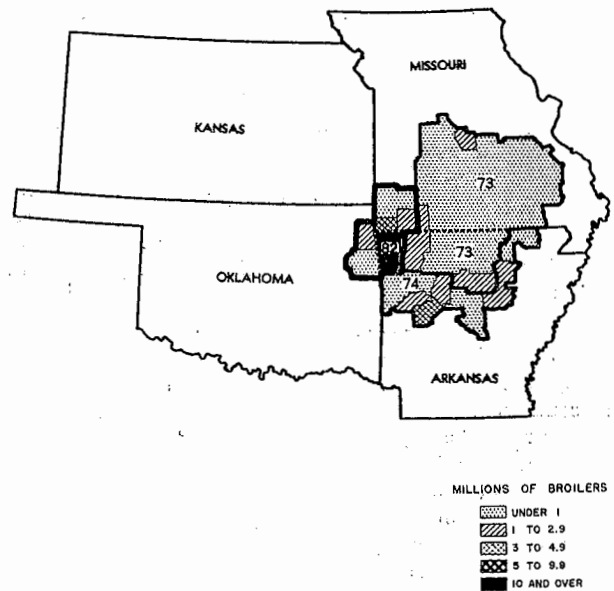


Figure 17

Subregion 115 includes a considerable area of irrigated land, which grows large quantities of fruits, vegetables, sugar beets, flax, dry beans, and hay. Dairy and poultry farming are important farm enterprises. Livestock ranches occupy the rougher and drier parts of the subregion.

Subregion 116 has the largest concentration of fruit farms and vineyards in the United States. The production of fruits, vegetables, and other cash crops are the chief farm enterprises. Dairy and poultry production and livestock ranching are prevalent in certain parts.

Subregion 117 the Central Pacific Coast subregion, is important in poultry and in fruits and vegetables. Parts that are too rough for crop farming are occupied by livestock ranches. Poultry farms are numerous and poultry is second to cash crops as a source of farm income. Dairying is also prevalent.

Subregion 119 like the other three Pacific Coast subregions, has considerable diversification of agriculture. In that part of the area lying in the State of Washington, dairy farms outnumber poultry farms, but poultry has a noteworthy place. In the part that lies in Oregon, the number of fruit-and-nut farms exceeds the number of farms of other types.