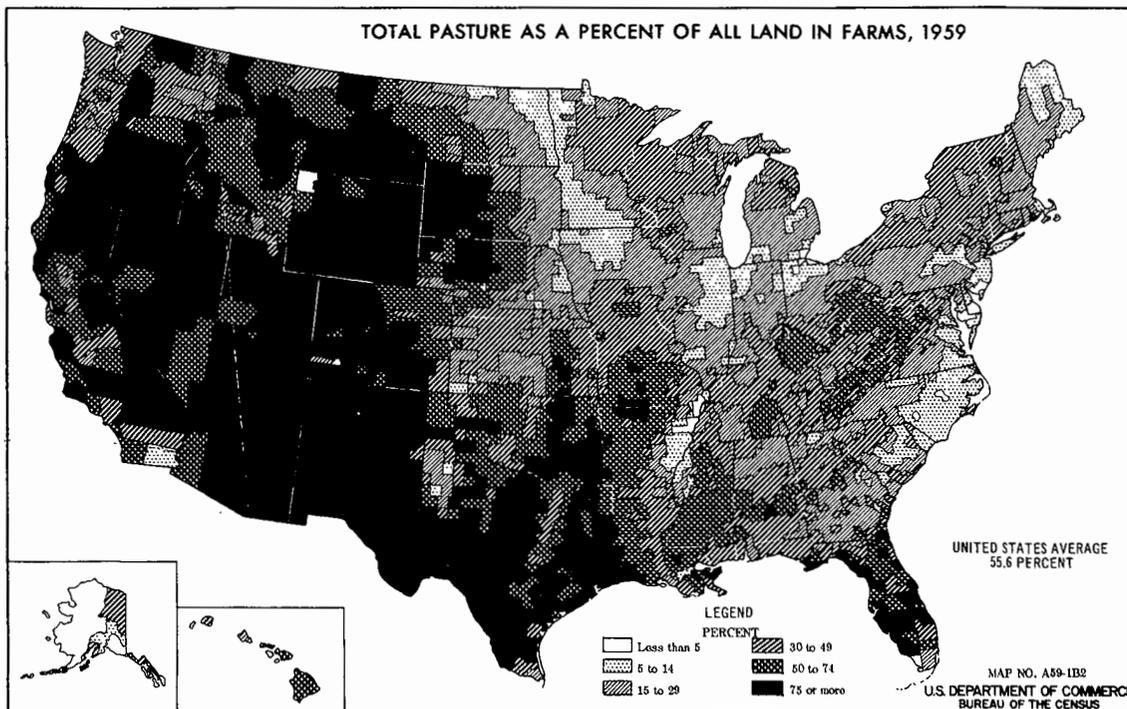


Cultivated summer fallow accounts for approximately three-sevenths of the cropland not harvested and not pastured. The practice of summer fallowing is closely associated with the growing of wheat in the drier parts of the major wheat-producing areas. The accumulation of soil moisture and the consequent

improvement in yields per acre results from letting the land lie idle for a crop season and by cultivating it to keep it free from weeds. Cultivated summer fallow is confined almost entirely to the West and to the spring and winter wheat producing areas.



Every part of the United States has some pastureland. The total acreage of pastureland in 1959 was 625 million acres. If the 328 million acres of grazing lands not in farms are added to the acres of pasture and grazing lands in farms, the total acreage of pasture and grazing lands is 953 million acres. Cropland used only for pasture comprises the most productive part

of the Nation's pasture and grazing lands. Generally, it is land used for pasture in rotation with crops. This kind of pastureland is concentrated in the Corn Belt, the Mississippi Delta, the Southern Plains, and the western part of the Appalachian Mountain States.