SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND PAYMENTS OF THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION IN OKLAHOMA, 1936-1948

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This thesis presents a general descriptive investigation of the soil conservation program administered by the Federal Government through the Production and Marketing Administration, formerly the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, in Oklahoma during the thirteen-year period, 1936-1948.[1] An examination of the soil conservation practices and payments, and the extent and trends of these conservation activities in the state sponsored by the Government has been undertaken. In presenting this information it is the desire of the writer to contribute useful material to the whole body of research concerning conservation. It is through an adequate reservoir of established facts about the soil resources that the general public, administrators of programs, and designers of policy can have a sufficient supply of information to serve as useful guides in making effective decisions with respect to alternative conservation practices and allocation of funds.

Origin of the Production and Marketing Administration's Soil Conservation Program

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933 contained three parts: (1) It empowered the President, through the Secretary of Agriculture to take steps

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[1] The Production and Marketing Administration was established in August, 1945 and embraces most of the Department of Agriculture's "action" programs, including the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Its establishment involved consolidating and redistributing the functions, powers, personnel, and property of the Office of Basic Commodities, the Office of Supply, the Office of the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Offices of the Manager and Secretary of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, the Office of Marketing Services, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, the Office of Requirements and Allocations, the Office of Price, the Office of Labor, the Office of Home Food Supply, the Office of Investigatory Services, and the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. United States Department of Agriculture, Report of the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration 1946, pp. 1-7.

to encrease the agricultural purchasing power by raising farm income; (2) it empowered the Farm Credit Administration to take steps to lighten the load of farm mortgages; and, (3) it granted to the President certain powers in regard to national currency and credit.[2] In order for the Secretary of Agriculture to apply the powers and achieve the purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was organized within the Department of Agriculture which was specifically devoted to the duties of "increasing agricultural purchasing power." The agricultural adjustment measures from their beginning in 1933 were primarily concerned with production control, and soil conservation was an important by-product. The powers under the Adjustment Act pertaining to increasing agricultural purchasing power fell into two groups. The first, enabled the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to undertake balancing production of farm products with the effective demand for them. The second, enabled the Administration to proceed toward giving the producer of agricultural commodities more nearly his share of the national income, and "related to prices to producers and to consumers, and to trade practices of processors and distributors of farm products."[3]

The terms of the commodity contracts, under the first part: (1) ... steps to increase the agricultural purchasing power...encouraged use of the land taken out of crops for seedings of soil-improving and erosion-preventing crops; however, it was not until 1936 that soil conservation became a major aim of the agricultural adjustment program. On January 6, the United States

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[2] Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, The Agricultural Adjustment Act and Its Operation, pp. 1-5.

[3] Ibid.

Supreme Court handed down its decision in the Hoosac-Mills case, invalidating the production control and processing tax provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. The nation-wide soil conservation program was then authorized in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of February, 1936 expressing the policy of Congress "to promote the conservation and profitable use of agricultural land resources."[4] The specific objectives of the 1936 Act, are:[5]

> (1) Preservation and improvement of soil fertility; (2) promotion of the economic use and conservation of land; (3) diminution of exploitation and wasteful and unscientific use of the national soil resources; (4) protection of rivers and harbors against the results of soil erosion in aid of maintaining the navigability of waters and water courses and in aid of flood control; and, (5) reestablishment, at as rapid a rate as the Secretary of Agriculture deems practicable and in the general public interest, of the ratio between the purchasing power of net income per person on farms and that of the net income per person not on farms, that prevailed during the five-year period August 1930 to July 1914, and the maintenance of this ratio.

The transition from the temporary emergency phase of the adjustment programs to a long-time phase which gave a larger place to soil conservation and improved farm management practice was originally planned by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in late 1934 and early 1935.[6] The transition was the subject of discussions in a series of regional conferences including representatives of farmers, agricultural colleges, and extension staffs.

After the reorganization of the agricultural adjustment administrative agencies in 1945, the conservation practices approved for the latter three years of the thirteen-year period had four objectives more specifically directed to soil conservation: (1) To maintain or increase soil fertility;

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[4] Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Conservation 1936, (A Report of the Activities of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration), pp. 1-4.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

(2) to control and prevent soil erosion; (3) to conserve and make better farm use of water; and, (4) to conserve and increase range and pasture forage.[7]

Purpose of Study

The specific objectives formulated in this investigation to serve as guides in fulfilling the purpose of describing the soil conservation program of the Production and Marketing Administration in Oklahoma during the period 1936-1948 are: (1) To determine the extent of the soil conservation practices and payments, by districts in Oklahoma, 1936-1948; and, (2) to point out the relative distribution of soil conservation payments for "deterioration" and "depletion-deterioration" control measures, by districts, for years. With these objectives set forth it then becomes necessary to present the procedure used that forms the directing frame-work for the investigation.

Procedure

Designation of Physical Area Included in the Study

The first part of the procedure is the designating of the physical area to be included in the study. Complete coverage of the state (all seventy-seven counties in Oklahoma) constitutes the physical limits of the investigation. In order to provide an effective basis for comparative analysis, the area of the state was divided into four sections of approximately equal area and designated as districts one, two, three, and four (Figure 1). The factors considered as most important in delineating the districts were: (1) Equality of total land area; (2) relief and climate; (3) kind of soils; and, (4) generalized soil erosion areas in the state (Figure 2).

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[7] United States Department of Agriculture, Report of the Administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration 1946, p. 18.

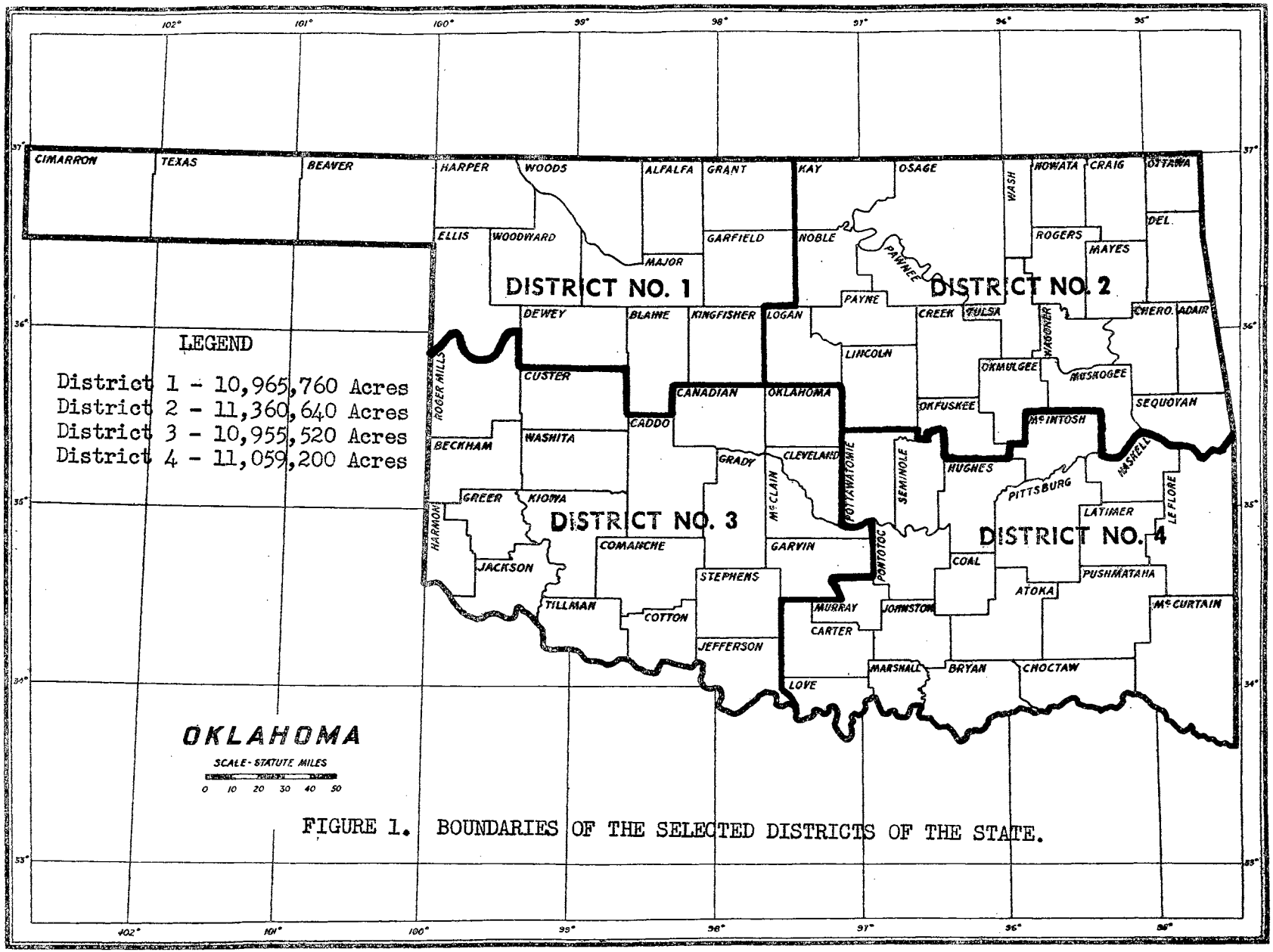

FIGURE 1. BOUNDARIES OF THE SELECTED DISTRICTS OF THE STATE.

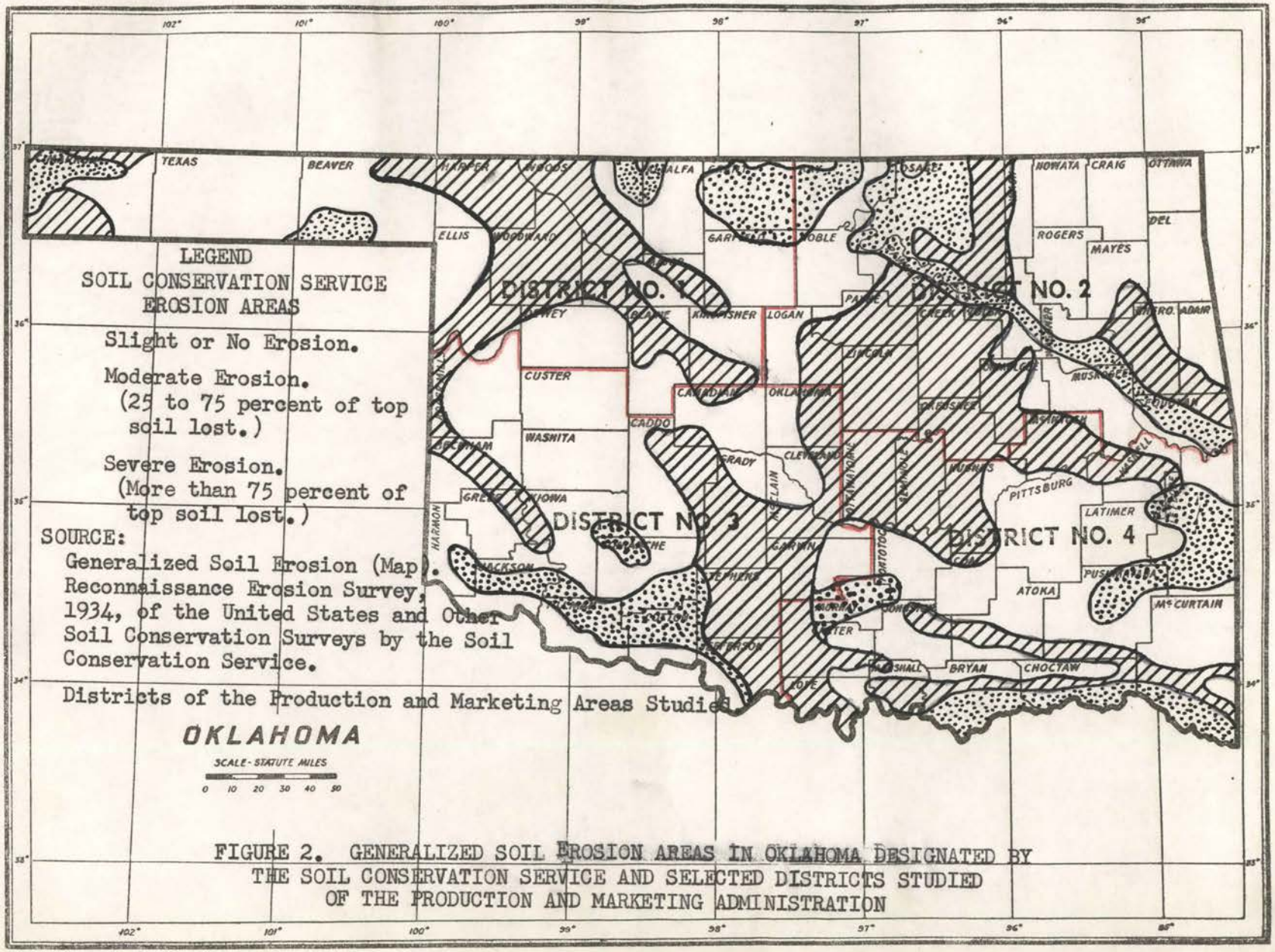

FIGURE 2. GENERALIZED SOIL EROSION AREAS IN OKLAHOMA DESIGNATED BY THE SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE AND SELECTED DISTRICTS STUDIED OF THE PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION

Classification of Soil Conservation Practices Used in the State

The second procedural consideration was concerned with the classification of the soil conservation practices used during the thirteen-year period in the state. The basis for the division into classes involved the determination of the main performance of each measure used. To obtain this information agronomists, soil specialists, agricultural engineers, and soil conservation planners were consulted. The actual grouping of the practices was done by the writer with the assistance of the thesis advisor. On the basis of the information available, the conservation practices administered by the Production and Marketing Administration soil conservation program in Oklahoma from 1936 to 1948 were divided into "deterioration" and "depletion-deterioration" control measures.

The composite nature of soil as a resource has been accepted by the writer, and each soil conservation practice used in Oklahoma has been classified as either "deterioration" or "depletion-deterioration" controlling. In making the assortment an awareness is acknowledged that any given practice used in the state is not entirely a deterioration control or entirely a depletion control measure, but may be determined to be mainly one or the other rather than absolutely.

Definitions of Terms

The problem of defining the terms "conservation," "deterioration," and "depletion-deterioration" relative to soil resources presented a complex undertaking that could well claim a graduate thesis investigation to adequately formulate definite meanings useful in such a study as this one where definitions constitute important tools affecting analysis.

The term "conservation" apparently had had different meanings for different people through time. The purpose and objectives of this investigation

require formulation of a statement of meaning useful in the descriptive approach herein undertaken. The concept of conservation that has evolved out of statements of its meaning, by different students in the field in the past, seem to fall into two broad uses: (1) The physical sense; and, (2) the economic sense.[8] Previous to the beginning of the twentieth century the term "conservation" was used mainly in the spiritual or moral sense, with a positive or negative implication, of keeping institutions, prerogatives, ideals, and the like unimpaired in the status quo.[9] During the first quarter of the twentieth centure terms like "maintenance," "improvement," and "just distribution" characterized some of the important concepts of conservation.[10] In this period statements were formulated which were essentially economic in nature as set forth by Gray regarding the heart of the conservation problem, stating that it "is the determination of the proper rate of discount on the future with respect to the utilization of our natural resources."[11] In summarizing a discussion of definitions of conservation, Bunce may well be quoted as follows:[12]

> Other economists have made the term "conservation" synonymous with economic use so that it has no specific meaning of its own; on the other hand, many physical scientists use the word to denote the reduction of physical waste and reduction in the rate of physical disappearance.
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> We may well feel like agreeing with Erich W. Zimmerman that, "The word 'conservation' seems impossible of final definition, for its

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[8] Arthur C. Bunce, Economics of Soil Conservation, pp. 1-4

[9] Siefried von Ciriacy-Wantrup, "Private Enterprise and Conservation," Journal of Farm Economics, XXIV (February, 1942), pp. 75-79.

[10] Bunce, Op. cit., p. 1.

[11] L. C. Gray, "Economic Possibilities of Conservation," Quarterly Journal of Economics, XXVII (1913), p. 499.

[12] Bunce, Op. cit., pp. 2-3.

> meaning changes with time and place." In spite of this statement Zimmerman presents an excellent summary and analysis of the economic problems of conservation and distinguishes between 'economy,' 'conservancy,' and 'conservation.' The latter term he defines as, "any act of reducing the rate of consumption or exhaustion for the avowed purpose of benefitting posterity." The use of the word 'conservancy' to denote a reduction of the rate of exhaustion achieved by the action of economic forces and not directed to the purpose of benefitting posterity seems to make the terminology more complex and classifies actions into two groups depending upon our judgment as to the end involved. ------ Under these circumstances economic conservation is simply the maximization of social net returns over time. When the term 'conservation' is used to apply to all kinds of resources, there appears to be no alternative to using this broad definition in its economic meaning, but the definition cannot then be used in a physical sense to apply to both fund and flow resources.

Conservation as used in this study applies to agricultural land or more particularly to the soil resources of agriculture. Agricultural soil resources partake of several characteristics compositely which make it necessary to explain how conservation can be had when a composite of different qualities or properties are under consideration. According to Bunce, soil has the characteristics of "fund" resources which are "limited in amount, and conservation may be defined as a reduction in the rate of consumption which will leave a larger quantity available for future use."[13] Another of the qualities of soil is that it is a "flow" resource and is described by Bunce as "occurring periodically over time, and conservation means using such resources in such a way that physical waste (non-use) is minimized."[14] Then a final classification used by Bunce is that of "biological" resources that partake of the characteristics of both fund and flow resources, a composite quality, and "conservation may be defined as the maintenance of the present level of productivity."[15]

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[13] Bunce, Op. cit., p. 4.

[14] Ibid.

[15] Ibid.

Because of the difficulties associated with formulating a definition of conservation respecting agricultural land it appears wise to restrict the meaning of the term to the physical sense, and use the adjectives "economic" or "uneconomic" to imply monetary measures. Any formulation of a definition of conservation would, in this case, be in agreement with the physical one Bunce sets forth when he says, "Conservation of the agricultural land appears to mean the maintenance of the fund resources and the present level of productivity of the soil, assuming a given state of the arts."[16]

Soil deterioration according to Bunce is "a loss in the value of the soil as productive capital resulting from impairment of its physical properties."[17] Schickele states that soil "erosion is the most conspicious form of soil deterioration and, from an economic viewpoint, also the most dangerous because of its irreversible character."[18] The conservation measures grouped under deterioration control practices are primarily concerned with controlling the movement of the soil particles.

Soil depletion as pointed out by Bunce refers "to the removal of plant nutrients and organic matter through crop removals and leaching when these can be replaced by the use of fertilizer, manure, and lime."[19] Soil depletion does not have the drastic effects as does soil deterioration; however,

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16 Ibid.

17 Ibid., p. 14.

18 Rainer Schickele, "Economics of Agricultural Land Use Adjustments I. Methodology in Soil Conservation and Agricultural Adjustment Research," Research Bulletin No. 209, Agricultural Experiment Station, Iowa State College, (March, 1937), p. 363.

19 Bunce, Op. cit., p. 14.

it may or may not be the cause of a condition whereby accelerated soil erosion appears to be the problem. Maladjustment in the plant nutrient and organic matter balance in the soil may have the effect of poor growing conditions for plant cover thereby producing a situation permitting erosion. It may be difficult to determine when erosion is a symptom of fertility depletion. Depletion-deterioration control practices describe the second classification of conservation measures because the performance has important characteristics of both deterioration and depletion control but the practices so grouped under this dual classification are significantly depletion controlling as to warrant referring to them as described.

CHAPTER II

SOURCE OF DATA

Data used in this study were taken from the consolidated summary tabulations of the Oklahoma Production and Marketing Administration and include all the counties in the state.

The data for soil conservation practices and payments cover the thirteen-year period, 1936-1948. These data were taken from the state consolidation of the county summaries, by years, for the measures approved for performance during the respective years. The pattern of tabular form used in this thesis follows that of the conservation practice summary employed by the Production and Marketing Administration with slight modifications deemed useful in this investigation.[1] The data were transferred from the state consolidated summaries to the preceding mentioned tabular construction. The tabulation constituted a transfer of data for each conservation practice, by county, and by years. With this statistical tabulation of the physical extent of practice performance the appropriate rate of payment was applied to get the amount of payments. Having completed these calculations the data for extent of conservation measures carried out and amount of payments, these county data were then summarized by districts as the basis for a descriptive analysis (Figure 1). Close explanatory consultation with the statistical and program planning divisions of the State Production and Marketing Administration office regarding the state summaries was maintained under advisement and counsel of the thesis advisor.

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[1] Production and Marketing Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Conservation Program, Statistical Summary, 1947.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Since the purpose of the present study is to present a general description of the soil conservation program sponsored by the Production and Marketing Administration in Oklahoma, the primary objective in reviewing any previous research that may have been done of a similar nature is to become acquainted with the findings of such efforts. It is possibly unfortunate that this review will necessarily resolve in presenting ideas and plans, and possibly some research accomplishments bearing only kindred relation to this study, regarding soil conservation programs. So far as the writer can determine no research has been accomplished concerning the conservation program administered by the Production and Marketing Administration in Oklahoma nor in other areas of the United States. It may be said that this investigation must be content with reviewing early conservation ideas and statements, and recent conservation plans and programs.

Early Conservation Ideas

Conservation is a very old idea. Centuries before America was discovered, Chinese scholars wrote comprehensively and understandingly of it but remained backward in practicing conservation. In the early days of the United States amid a predominating exploitative philosophy, a number of Americans realized the evils of exploitation. Among some of the early ideas regarding the problem of soil resource utilization are statements from George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and others. Exhaustion of the soil resources

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[1] United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers in a Changing World, Agriculture Yearbook, 1940, p. 419.

during the Colonial Period in the south was manifest in circumstances of great abundance of land in proportion to population. An extensive and exploitative type of cultivation prevailed in this region while a rapid increase in population relative to land led to the employment of intensive and soil-conserving methods in New England areas. Possible, some of the attitudes concerning the use of land were conditioned in European economies where land was scarce relative to labor and equipment. In writing to a Britisher, Arthur Young, Washington, stated, "The aim of farmers in this country, if they can be called farmers, is, not to make the most they can from the land (that is, per acre), which is or has been cheap, but the most of the labor which is dear."[2] Jefferson concurred in this statement which appears to have typified the normal utilization of land during the early history of the United States.

In comparing the characteristics of plantation colonies with agricultural colonies, Professor A. G. Keller stated, that the agriculture of the plantation system was extensive and exploitative while that of the "agricultural system" was intensive and had regard for soil conservation.[3]

As early as the latter part of the eighteenth century approved crop rotation systems advocated by Young were recognized by southern leaders of agricultural thought. Washington carried on experiments on his Virginia farm in crop rotations, including plantings of legumes, and the use of fertilizers and manures. He developed a seven-year rotation system. The principal remedies of soil erosion were "horizontal plowing," "hillside ditching,"

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[2] L. C. Gray, History of Agriculture in Southern United States to 1860, Vol. 1, (1933), p. 449.

[3] Ibid., p. 302.

and "terracing." Such practices were limited during the Colonial Period but more widespread adoption came around 1825. John Taylor elaborated on fertilizers and soil amendments and many papers were devoted to technology of soil conservation.[4]

The disastrous effects of resource exploitation began to appear in more and more places during the first half of the nineteenth century and increasing thought and discussion emanated in the latter part of the century. Among the first efforts in the development of resource conservation came the case of fish when the United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries was authorized in 1871. Then came the Forest Service in 1905 which evolved from thirty years of pressure. In 1899 registered the beginning of the soil survey. After 1900 President Theodore Roosevelt assumed leadership for a well-rounded program of conservation and reclamation; however, little progress was made in this direction because of the lack of factual information about the resources. From 1908 to the 1930's the principal advances in conservation were in assembling and arranging of facts concerning the country's resources. During this period the Federal Government and many states were organizing agencies to deal with certain resources, principally minerals, but little public effort had been made to encourage conservation of soil up to about 1930.[5] The soil was the last of the Nation's important natural resources to become the object of popular conservation interest.

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[4] Ibid., Vol. 2, pp. 800-810.

[5] United States Department of Agriculture, Op. cit., pp. 221-227 and 419-422.

Recent Conservation Plans

During the first third of the twentieth century while notable plans of conservation were being put into effect concerning many of the Nation's important natural resources, soil was receiving little effective action with respect to conservation beyond the thought and discussion state. A combination of circumstances may be said to have aroused sudden anxiety and action on the part of state and federal governments regarding soil use. Some of the agricultural plans put into effect in recent years had only an indirect influence on the direction of soil conservation even in the technical phases regarding control practices. Other plans have been activated primarily in the interest of soil conservation.

Among some of the conservation programs sponsored during the first part of the present century which have been helpful in an indirect way toward controlling soil exploitation are those concerned with forest and wildlife, reclamation and water, land development, and range and irrigation resources. With effects of increasing crop surpluses, drought and the like, action was taken in the early 1930's to stabilize agriculture and provide the framework by which a balance between industry and agriculture could result.

Beginning with 1933, most of the plans concerned with soil conservation were put into action by state and federal governments and apparently had the support of the general public. In October 1933, under authorization of the soil erosion service legislation, Dr. H. H. Bennett was asked to select a number of watersheds and undertake to establish as far as possible in those areas such types of erosion control and land use as would be effective in materially controlling soil erosion.[6] These areas were to serve as

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[6] United States Department of Agriculture, Soils and Men, Yearbook of Agriculture, 1938, p. 205.

demonstrations of what might be done to check erosion. The purposes of the demonstrations were: (1) Education of the public; (2) proving of practices; and, (3) training of technicians.[7] In April, 1935 the Soil Conservation Service Act was established and this technical soil service was transferred from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture.[8] The Agricultural Adjustment Administration was organized primarily for crop production control with soil conservation being encouraged on the land taken out of crops.

The movement for soil conservation control was given considerable impetus with the enactment of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of March, 1936. This Act placed maintenance of soil resources as a primary objective of the adjustment programs for agriculture.[9] In February, 1938 a new Agricultural Adjustment Act was approved which marked the middle course between the programs authorized by the original Adjustment Act of May, 1933 and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of March, 1936. This new Act strengthened the soil conservation program, and made more effective acreage control and distribution.

In addition to the physical aspects of soil conservation, the economic aspects bear a fundamental relationship to the problem of conservation of the soil resources. Bunce has written a useful treatment of the economics

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[7] Ibid., 206.

[8] United States Department of Agriculture, Farmers in a Changing World, 1940, p. 318.

[9] The objectives of this Act are presented in the preceding section on origin of the soil conservation program administered by the Production and Marketing Administration.

of soil conservation. He states that "Conservation is an objective of social planning, and should include within its basic purpose the concept of maximizing individual and social wealth over time; its primary, but not sole, concern is to direct the use of resources toward this end."[10] The second section of his work deals with factors affecting the use of the land by the individual: (1) Effect of virgin fertility upon cost of production, land values, and prices, and problems of adjustment that arise as the original fertility is used up; (2) analysis of comparative advantage of exploitative and conserving crops, and the effect of price changes upon land use by the individual; and, (3) factors determining when conservation is economic to the individual."[11] The third section of the work is devoted to aspects of soil conservation as it is related to society.

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[10] Agricultural Adjustment Administration, United States Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Adjustment 1937-38, (A Report of the Activities carried on by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration,

[11] Arthur C. Bunce, Economics of Soil Conservation, p. vii.

[12] Ibid., p. ix.

CHAPTER IV

EXTENT OF SOIL CONSERVATION PRACTICES AND PAYMENTS

This study proposes as its first objective to describe the extent of the soil conservation practices and amount of payments for soil conservation in Oklahoma during the period 1936-1948. To proceed with attaining this objective the data were grouped in order that a more useful analysis might be developed. The examination of the practices and payments in this section is organized on the basis of the previous classification of practices into "deterioration" and "depletion-deterioration" control with sub-groupings as observed in the progress of investigation.

Soil Deterioration Control Practices and Payments, 1936-1948

Conservation practices designed primarily for controlling soil deterioration include twenty-two performances, according to the classification used in this study. Some of them have been used consistently year after year during the thirteen-year period and others have been carried out less consistently. In establishing "a measure of extent" for comparing data, the most useful one appears to be that of the amount of payments since the physical extents for the various practices are given in different units of physical measure. For example, some performances were reported in "acres" and others in "linear feet" thus making it impossible to obtain a unit of measure common to all the practices.

Practices Grouped According to Number of Years Used

Of the twenty-two deterioration control practices, nine were used at least nine years during the thirteen-year period; five were used at least five years; the remaining eight practices were used four years or less during the thirteen years (Table 1).

Practices Used at Least Nine Years. The following is a listing of the nine deterioration control measures in the order of the number of years used: (1) Construction of standard and broad-base terraces; (2) contour farming strip crops; (3) contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, sub-soiling, and pit cultivation on cropland; (4) contour farming intertilled crops; (5) crop residue management; (6) protecting summer fallow; (7) contour farming close-seeded crops; (8) construction of dams and reservoirs; and, (9) planting trees. With the possible exception of construction of dams and reservoirs, the preceding listed measures primarily emphasize control over water by reduction of the speed of run-off water and by stimulating penetration into the soil. These qualities have significant control over erosion.

Practices Used at Least Five Years. Five practices comprise this group and are listed in the order of their "duration of use": (1) Construction of diversion terraces and ditches; (2) contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, and sub-soiling on non-cropland; (3) non-contour farming strip crops; (4) maintaining a stand of trees; and, (5) sodding water-ways. These practices, also, emphasize erosion control.

Practices Used Four Years or Less. Included in this group of eight measures for deterioration control, according to number of years used, are: (1) Contour ridging on non-cropland; (2) construction of spreader dams and terraces; (3) protecting restoration land; (4) establishing kudzu; (5) construction of rip-rap; (6) farming intertilled crops at right angles to prevailing winds; (7) border planting of sorghums and sudan grass; and (8) construction of drainage ditches on cropland. Mainly, these are erosion control measures and apparently they had "special-period" or "special-area" uses. For example, spreader dams and terraces, and protecting restoration land were used only two years and confined largely to performance in the western half

of the State (Districts 1 and 3), and the northwestern part of the State (District 1), respectively (Table 1).

Practices Arrayed Within Groups According to Total of Annual Payments, 1936-1948

The magnitude of the total of the annual deterioration control payments for the different individual practices in Oklahoma during the thirteen-year period ranged from $10,263,802 in the case of constructing dams and reservoirs to $160 for establishing kudzu (Table 1).

Practices Used at Least Nine Years. The deterioration control practices included in this group are arrayed in order of the total of annual payments for the State during the period 1936-1948: (1) Construction of dams and reservoirs, $10,263,802; (2) construction of standard and broad-base terraces, $3,921,341; (3) contour farming intertilled crops, $3,211,271; (4) contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, sub-soiling, and pit cultivation on cropland, $2,873,358; (5) crop residue management, $2,647,763; (6) contour farming close-seeded crops, $2,086,820; (7) protecting summer fallow, $2,078,738; (8) contour farming strip crops, $65,317; and, (9) planting trees, $55,168 (Table 1).

District 3 received: 36 percent, $3,718,717, of the total thirteen-year payment of $10,263,802 for construction of dams and reservoirs; 53 percent of the total of $3,921,341, amounting to $2,064,341 for construction of standard and broad-base terraces; and, of the thirteen-year total, $3,211,271 for contour farming intertilled crops, the district got a 69 percent share totaling $2,226,380 (Table 3). District 1 shared to a greater extent, than the other three districts, by receiving 77 percent, $2,213,673, of the 1936-1948 total payment aggregating $2,873,358 for contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, sub-soiling, and pit cultivation on non-cropland. The amount of $2,031,625, 77 percent of the thirteen-year payment of $2,647,763 for crop

residue management, went to District 1. District 3 obtained $1,381,909 for contour farming close-seeded crops, which was two-thirds of the $2,086,820 payment made during the 1936-1948 period. District 1 shared in the $2,078,738 1936-1948 payment for protecting summer fallow, to the amount of $1,744,026 which was 84 percent of the thirteen-year total payment. For contour farming strip crops, District 3 received $38,112 of the 1936-1948 total payment of $65,317 accounting for 58 percent of the total. Thirty-six percent of the $55,168 made to all the districts for planting trees during the same period went to District 3 in the amount of $20,067. The other districts not listed here shared to a less extent in the respective totals of annual payments in this group during the 1936-1948 period (Tables 1 and 3).

Practices Used at Least Five Years. The deterioration control measures in this group are listed in the order of the 1936-1948 totals of annual payments: (1) Maintaining a stand of trees, $173,026; (2) non-contour farming strip crops, $96,624; (3) construction of diversion terraces and ditches, $96,127; (4) sodding water-ways, $31,004; and, (5) contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, and sub-soiling on non-cropland, $15,095 (Table 1).

It is pointed out that District 3 received the largest shares of the total thirteen-year payments for all five practices, respectively, in this group. For maintaining a stand of trees, District 3 accounted for: 82 percent, $142,265, of the $173,026 total during the period; received $88,731, 92 percent, of the $96,624 total payment for non-contour strip crops; for construction of diversion terraces and ditches the district obtained $40,142 or 42 percent of the total payment of $96,127; 55 percent, $17,094, of the $31,004 1936-1948 payment for sodding water-ways; and, $7,909 which is 52 percent of the total payment of $15,095 for contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, and sub-soiling on non-cropland (Tables 1 and 3).

Practices Used Four Years or Less. Deterioration control measures in this group are arrayed according to the size of thirteen-year payments for: (1) Protecting restoration land, $52,563; (2) construction of drainage ditches on cropland, $31,841; (3) contour ridging on non-cropland, $16,458; (4) construction of spreader dams and terraces, $12,453; (5) farming intertilled crops at right angles to prevailing winds, $4,266; (6) border planting, sorghums and sudan grass, $200; (7) construction of rip-rap, $175; and, (8) establishing kudzu, $160 (Table 1).

District 1 received all the 1936-1948 payment for protecting restoration land amounting to $52,548. District 4 obtained 37 percent, $11,851, of the total payment for construction of drainage ditches on cropland, while District 3 received for contour ridging on non-cropland, $9,811 which was 60 percent of the total $16,458 payment. Of the total $12,453 payment made during 1936-1948 for construction of spreader dams and terraces, District 1 received $6,573 accounting for 53 percent of the total. District 1 received all of the 1936-1948 total payments, $4,266, and $200, respectively, for farming intertilled crops at right angles to prevailing winds, and border planting sorghums and sudan grass. Fifty-seven percent, $100, of the thirteen-year payment for construction of rip-rap went to District 1. District 3 got 47 percent of the $160 payment for establishing kudzu amounting to $75. Since the practices in this group had short durations of use and, apparently, special purposes it will be observed that in a few of the preceding listed practices that one district received the entire payments made during the period of use (Tables 1 and 3).

Districts Receiving the Largest Share of Annual State Deterioration Control Payments, During the Period 1936-1948

In order to present an examination of the annual deterioration control payments during the thirteen-year period regarding the amounts received by

the districts, it appears useful to select practices which were used at least five years. This grouping comprises the measures included in the two groups of practices having been used at least nine years and those used at least five years. This arbitrary choice eliminates the group of practices performed four years or less on the grounds that they appear to be, as pointed out previously, of a special kind. To point, for example, that District 1 received all the payments for farming intertilled crops at right angles to prevailing winds during the one year the practice was used would duplicate a preceding presentation. But to state that District 3 received the largest share of each of the thirteen annual state payments for construction of standard and broad-based terraces, would indicate that this practice was carried out consistently during the period 1936-1948 to a greater extent than in the other districts. Especially is this so when it is noted that all districts practiced terracing during all thirteen years.

Fourteen deterioration control practices make up the consolidated group, as mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Of this group, construction of standard and broad-base terraces, and contour farming strip crops were each carried out in all thirteen years. Contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, sub-soiling, and pit cultivation on cropland; contour farming intertilled crops; crop residue management; and, protecting summer fallow were performed twelve years each. Contour farming close-seeded crops, and construction of dams and reservoirs were done eleven years each, while planting trees was carried out ten years. Listed among those performed eight years each are: Construction of diversion terraces and ditches; contour listing, furrowing, chiseling, and sub-soiling on non-cropland. Practices carried out seven years each include: Non-contour farming strip crops; maintaining a stand of trees; and, sodding water-ways.

Taking the number of years that each of the fourteen practices were performed and adding the years up, it is found that the total is one hundred and forty-three "practice years."[1] Of this total number of practice years, District 3 received the largest share of the annual state payments for certain measures carried out during ninety-four of these years. District 1 obtained the largest share of the annual state payments during forty-four practice years while District 2 got the bulk of the payments for five years (Table 1).

Soil Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices and Payments, 1936-1948

Conservation practices designed primarily for controlling soil depletion include thirty-one measures, according to the classification used in this investigation. Consistent use of some of the practices year after year during the period 1936-1948 was reported while others were carried out a fewer number of years. As stated in the preceding section, the most useful "measure of extent," appears to be the amount of payments, in comparing data because of the variety of units of physical measure used in reporting extents. "Acre" measures are used in the case of some of the practices while in others "tons" are employed. Payments, therefore, appear most useful.

Practices Grouped According to Number of Years Used

Among the thirty-one depletion-deterioration control measures, ten practices, representing less than one-third of the total number were performed at least nine years; nine were carried out at least five years; and, the remaining twelve were used four years or less.

Practices Used at Least Nine Years. Included in this group in order of the number of years used are: (1) Green manure and cover winter legumes;

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[1] "Practice year" is taken to mean the year a conservation measure was carried out. For example, if a practice was carried out during thirteen years, according to this meaning there would be thirteen "practice years."

(2) seeding, reseeding and overseeding pastures; (3) natural reseeding pastures by deferred grazing; (4) application of liming materials; (5) application of phosphate materials; (6) green manures and cover summer legumes and non-legumes; (7) sodding pastures; (8) green manure and cover annual lespedeza; (9) weed control, mechanical and chemical methods; and, (10) green manure and cover rye grass (Table 2). It will be noticed that this group includes measures that put organic matter into the soil and soil amendments by use of fertilizers. As pointed out previously, these practices have considerable erosion control qualities, the degree of which depends on how they are used.

Practices Used at Least Five Years. Nine practices comprise this group and are listed according to number of years performed, as follows: (1) Mowing weeds in pastures; (2) green manure and cover small grains; (3) establishing alfalfa; (4) eradication of competitive plants on non-cropland; (5) green manure and cover sweet clover; (6) interplanting summer legumes; (7) construction of wells for livestock water; (8) construction and maintenance of fire guards; and, (9) harvesting grass and legume seed (Table 2). Some of the conservation measures in this group apparently have only indirect depletion-deterioration control qualities, but it is thought that this classification would be most useful for purposes of this study. For example, eradication of competitive plants on non-cropland eliminates bushes and other obnoxious plants, that draw on plant nutrients. This measure permits grasses and legumes to form the soil covering which appear to have more use in the dual role of depletion-deterioration control.[2]

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[2] Dr. Charles E. Kellogg, Chief of the Soils Survey Division of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, in an address before the Departments of Agronomy, and Rural Economics and Sociology, University of Arkansas, December 8, 1949.

Practices Used Four Years or Less. The remaining twelve depletion-deterioration control measures falling in this group vary from incorporation of organic matter into the soil to practices like construction of trench silos. In order of their duration of use they are listed as follows: (1) Growing home gardens; (2) seeding perennial grasses and legumes, excluding pastures; (3) renovation of pastures; (4) development of springs and seeps for livestock water; (5) establishing sericea lespedeza; (6) seeding timothy and redtop; (7) construction of trench silos; (8) application of mulch materials; (9) application of sulphur materials; (10) establishing supplemental pastures; (11) leveling for irrigation; and, (12) leveling hummocks.

Practices Arrayed Within Groups According to Total of Annual Payments, 1936-1948

The depletion-deterioration control practices, included in the three groups, 1936-1948, as set forth in this chapter, range from $5,445,738 for green manure and cover summer legumes and non-legumes to $143 for leveling hummocks (Table 2).

Practices Used at Least Nine Years. Practices arrayed according to the total of annual payments are: (1) Green manure and cover summer legumes and non-legumes, $5,445,738; (2) application of liming materials, $4,899,746; (3) seeding, reseeding, or overseeding pastures, $2,300,580; (4) application of phosphate materials, $2,003,339; (5) green manure and cover annual lespedeza, $1,782,022; (6) green manure and cover winter legumes, $1,551,908; (7) green manure and cover rye grass, $793,902; (8) sodding pastures, $506,278; (9) natural reseeding pastures by deferred grazing, $367,982; and, (10) weed control, mechanical and chemical methods, $62,792 (Table 2).

District 3 received 40 percent, $2,171,421, of the total thirteen-year payment of $5,445,738 for green manure and cover summer legumes and non-legumes. District 2 obtained 60 percent, $2,944,415, of the $4,899,746 total

payment for application of liming materials. Of the $2,300,580 payment for seeding, reseeding, or overseeding pastures in the State, District 4 got 47 percent accounting for $1,082,981. District 2 led in sharing the total payment of $2,003,339 for application of phosphate materials by getting $986,936 or 49 percent. And for green manure and cover annual lespedeza, District 2 claimed 60 percent, $1,061,421 of a $1,782,022 total payment. District 4 received $471,551 or 30 percent of the total state payment for green manure and cover winter legumes, which amounted to $1,551,908. Of the $793,902 payment for green manure and cover rye grass, District 2 predominated by receiving 56 percent or $447,130. District 4 got one-half of the $506,278 total payment for sodding pastures by getting $253,964. District 1 shared two-thirds of the $367,982 total payment for natural reseeding pastures by deferred grazing, which amounted to $243,990. In the case of weed control by mechanical or chemical methods, District 1 led in receiving 59 percent or $36,860 of the $62,792 total payment (Tables 2 and 4).

Practices Used at Least Five Years. These nine depletion-deterioration control measures are listed according to size of the total of annual state payments, as follows: (1) Harvesting grass and legume seed, $2,118,042; (2) green manure and cover small grains, $1,503,807; (3) mowing weeds in pastures, $1,168,761; (4) establishing alfalfa, $964,177; (5) construction of wells for livestock water, $505,039; (6) green manure and cover sweet clover, $322,136; (7) interplanting summer legumes, $300,522; (8) eradication of competitive plants, $246,998; and, (9) construction and maintenance of fire guards, $3,564 (Table 2).

Out of these nine measures, District 3 shared to a greater extent in the total of annual state payments by receiving 50 percent or $1,047,449 of the $2,118,042 total payment for harvesting grass and legume seed; and, 52 percent

or $782,181 of the $1,503,807 total payment for green manure and cover small grains. For mowing weeds in pastures, District 2 exceeded District 3 slightly in getting 35 percent of the $1,168,761 total payment accounting for $408,967. For establishment of alfalfa, District 3 led the other districts by obtaining 45 percent or $438,291 of the $964,177 total payment. Sixty-five percent of the $505,039 thirteen-year payment for construction of wells for livestock water went to District 1 amounting to $329,714. Green manure and cover sweet clover performances paid $170,021 to District 3, 53 percent of $322,136 going for this practice during 1936-1948. District 4 led the other districts considerably by receiving 81 percent or $242,084, for interplanting summer legumes; the state payment totaled $300,522. District 1 was paid 53 percent or $131,699 of the $246,998 total state payment for eradication of competitive plants on non-cropland. For construction and maintenance of fire guards, District 3 received $1,547 or 43 percent of the $3,564 total payment which went mostly to western Oklahoma during the thirteen-year period (Tables 2 and 4).

Practices Used Four Years or Less. Listing this group of practices according to size of the total of annual state payments during the 1936-1948 period, they are: (1) Growing home gardens, $637,154; (2) seeding perennial grasses and legumes, excluding pastures, $178,408; (3) renovating pastures, $147,971; (4) establishing supplemental pastures, $77,925; (5) establishing sericea lespedeza, $10,234; (6) leveling for irrigation, $6,780; (7) development of springs and seeps for livestock water, $3,538; (8) seeding timothy and red-top, $2,128; (9) construction of trench silos, $1,057; (10) application of sulfur materials, $838; (11) application of mulch materials, $168; and, (12) leveling hummocks, $143 (Table 2).

District 2 received 31 percent or $197,228 of the $637,154 total payment for growing home gardens. For this practice Districts 3 and 4 received,

respectively, 30 and 31 percent of the total. For seeding perennial grasses and legumes, excluding pastures, District 3 got one-half of the $178,408 total payment, amounting to $89,531. Fifty-one percent of the $147,971 paid in the State for renovating pastures went to District 4. District 1 received 71 percent or $2,509 for development of springs and seeps for livestock water, the total thirteen-year payment being $3,538 (Tables 2 and 4). The other practices included in the group used four years or less were carried out two years or less and are not presented in this paragraph. The reader is directed to Tables 2 and 4 for this information concerning these measures.

Districts Receiving the Largest Share of Annual State Depletion-Deterioration Control Payments During the Period 1936-1948

In order to present an examination of the annual depletion-deterioration control payments during the period 1936-1948, regarding the amounts received by the districts, it appears useful to include those practices which were used at least five years. This selection includes the practices comprising the two groups of measures having been used at least nine years, and those used at least five years. This arbitrary selection excludes the group of practices carried out four years or less on the basis that they are of a special kind. For example, to point out that District 2 received all of the payments for establishing sericea lespedeza during the two years the practice was used would duplicate a previous statement. But to point out that District 2 received the largest share of each of the thirteen yearly state payments for application of liming materials would indicate the consistency with which this performance was shared in each total payment during the period 1936-1948. It has more significance when it is observed that this practice was used in all of the four districts to some extent during the period.

Nineteen depletion-deterioration control measures comprise this consolidated group as stated previously, as listed in the two groups. The following

practices in this group were carried out all thirteen years; Green manure and cover winter legumes; seeding, reseeding, or overseeding pastures; natural reseeding pastures by deferred grazing; application of liming materials; and, application of phosphate materials. Green manure and cover summer legumes and non-legumes was performed twelve years, while sodding pastures was done during eleven years of the thirteen. During ten years of the period, green manure and cover annual lespedeza; and, weed control, mechanical and chemical methods were performed. Green manure and cover rye grass was carried out for nine years. One practice, mowing weeds in pastures was done for eight years. Included in the group of measures practiced seven years are: Green manure and cover small grains; and, establishing alfalfa. Eradication of competitive plants on non-cropland was done six years. Among those practices that were performed for five years are: Green manure and cover sweet clover; interplanting summer legumes; construction of wells for livestock water; construction and maintenance of fire guards; and, harvesting grass and legume seed.

Adding together the total number of years that each of the preceding nineteen practices were carried out, it is found that the total is one hundred seventy "practice years." (See footnote 1, page 25.) Of this total number of practice years, District 2 received the largest share of the annual state payments for certain practices performed during fifty-five of the one hundred seventy years. To District 3 went the greatest share of the yearly state payments during forty-four practice years. District 1 followed close by obtaining the bulk of certain annual state payments, while District 4 received a larger share of the payments during thirty practice years (Table 1).

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948----Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Extent (Acres)	1936 Payment (Dollars)	1937 Extent (Acres)	1937 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Construction of Standard and Broad-Base Terraces	1	8,688	11,958	1,335 2/	5,340
		2	14,527 1/	22,443	6,005 2/	24,018
		3	51,120 1/	73,403	15,883 2/	63,570
		4	9,733 1/	15,716	5,627 2/	22,508
		State	84,068 1/	123,520	28,860 2/	115,436
2.	Construction of Diversion Terraces and Ditches	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
3.	Construction of Spreader Dams and Terraces 3/	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
4.	Construction of Rip-Rap	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
5.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling and Pit Cultivation on Cropland	1	—	—	416,889	100,974
		2	—	—	31	8
		3	—	—	178,472	44,597
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	595,392	145,579
6.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	1,803	1,262
		2	—	—	331	231
		3	—	—	1,037	728
		4	—	—	175	123
		State	—	—	3,346	2,344
7.	Contour Ridging on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	61 2/	60
		2	—	—	721 2/	721
		3	—	—	1,387 2/	1,387
		4	—	—	226 2/	226
		State	—	—	2,395 2/	2,394

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Extent (Acres)	1936 Payment (Dollars)	1937 Extent (Acres)	1937 Payment (Dollars)
8.	Contour Farming Intertilled Crops	1	—	—	33,458	8,364
		2	—	—	1,773	443
		3	—	—	209,421	52,356
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	244,652	61,163
9.	Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
10.	Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	28,804	8,642	15,711	4,001
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	392	117	207	59
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	29,196	8,759	15,918	4,060
11.	Non-Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
12.	Farming Intertilled Crops at Right Angles to Prevailing Winds	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
13.	Crop Residue Management Leaving Stalks, Stubble, or Natural Vegetative Growth	1	150,358	52,625	105,488	96,725
		2	655	229	13,431	13,431
		3	112,480	39,366	98,301	97,827
		4	—	—	14,594	14,594
		State	263,493	92,220	231,814	222,577
14.	Protecting Summer Fallow	1	79,130	39,571	483,940	241,969
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	6,978	3,489	1,387	694
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	86,108	43,060	485,327	242,663
15.	Protecting Restoration Land	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
16.	Planting Trees	1	751	3,755	118	590
		2	669	3,345	149	732
		3	202	1,011	266	1,331
		4	64	320	18	90
		State	1,686	8,431	551	2,743

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by District and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Extent (Acres)	1936 Payment (Dollars)	1937 Extent (Acres)	1937 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Maintaining a Stand of Trees	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
18.	Establishing Kudzu	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
19.	Border Planting, Sorghums, etc.	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
20.	Construction of Dams and Reservoirs	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
21.	Sodding Water-Ways	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
22.	Construction of Drainage Ditches on Cropland	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1938 Extent (Acres)	1938 Payment (Dollars)	1939 Extent (Acres)	1939 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Construction of Standard and Broad-Base Terraces	1	1,652 2/	12,386	1,622 2/	12,168
		2	4,046 2/	30,347	3,648 2/	27,360
		3	16,043 2/	120,321	15,461 2/	115,957
		4	4,841 2/	36,305	6,953 2/	52,151
		State	26,581 2/	199,359	27,684 2/	207,636
2.	Construction of Diversion Terraces and Ditches	1	—	—	13 2/	67
		2	—	—	31 2/	156
		3	—	—	151 2/	754
		4	—	—	2 2/	11
		State	—	—	197 2/	988
3.	Construction of Spreader Dams and Terraces 3/	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
4.	Construction of Rip-Rap	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
5.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling and Pit Cultivation on Cropland	1	33,640	5,992	247,157	44,663
		2	96	18	102	19
		3	86,336	16,167	181,863	33,879
		4	220	40	37	7
		State	120,292	22,217	429,159	78,568
6.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling on Non-Cropland	1	3,824	1,433	2,990	1,121
		2	552	207	282	105
		3	3,496	1,309	5,769	2,163
		4	560	210	16	6
		State	8,432	3,159	9,057	3,395
7.	Contour Ridging on Non-Cropland	1	240 2/	480	70 2/	139
		2	992 2/	1,984	316 2/	633
		3	1,987 2/	3,975	961 2/	1,922
		4	158 2/	315	302 2/	604
		State	3,377 2/	6,754	1,649 2/	3,298

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948--Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1938 Extent (Acres)	1938 Payment (Dollars)	1939 Extent (Acres)	1939 Payment (Dollars)
8.	Contour Farming Intertilled Crops	1	53,192	9,973	31,139	5,837
		2	22,432	4,206	44,942	8,425
		3	275,368	51,631	377,817	70,839
		4	24,568	4,606	60,829	11,403
		State	375,560	70,416	514,727	96,504
9.	Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops	1	23,400	3,509	40,249	6,034
		2	23,070	3,463	32,122	4,817
		3	83,460	12,519	103,788	15,570
		4	2,190	331	8,460	1,269
		State	132,120	19,822	184,619	27,690
10.	Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	3,428	1,285	495	185
		2	2,092	784	814	304
		3	1,896	710	1,890	710
		4	712	267	1,122	421
		State	8,128	3,046	4,321	1,620
11.	Non-Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
12.	Farming Intertilled Crops at Right Angles to Prevailing Winds	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
13.	Crop Residue Management Leaving Stalks, Stubble, or Natural Vegetative Growth	1	505,398	161,869	388,897	115,636
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	505,398	161,869	388,897	115,636
14.	Protecting Summer Fallow	1	97,832	36,687	300,392	112,647
		2	480	180	2,598	974
		3	4,620	1,733	27,906	10,466
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	102,932	38,600	330,896	124,087
15.	Protecting Restoration Land	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
16.	Planting Trees	1	115	864	217	1,625
		2	119	894	203	1,523
		3	654	4,908	468	3,516
		4	80	599	181	1,358
		State	968	7,265	1,069	8,022

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1938 Extent (Acres)	1938 Payment (Dollars)	1939 Extent (Acres)	1939 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Maintaining a Stand of Trees	1	862	2,586	1,355	4,065
		2	181	543	340	1,020
		3	6,746	20,238	12,431	37,293
		4	46	138	171	513
		State	7,835	23,505	14,297	42,891
18.	Establishing Kudzu	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	9	56
		4	—	—	8	48
		State	—	—	17	104
19.	Border Planting, Sorghums, etc.	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
20.	Construction of Dams and Reservoirs	1	175 4/ 124 5/	12,396	530 4/ 516 5/	77,633
		2	159 4/ 71 5/	7,119	568 4/ 309 5/	46,496
		3	383 4/ 225 5/	22,483	865 4/ 614 5/	92,263
		4	240 4/ 67 5/	6,657	606 4/ 152 5/	22,864
		State	957 4/ 487 5/	48,655	2,569 4/ 1,591 5/	239,256
21.	Sodding Water-Ways	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
22.	Construction of Drainage Ditches on Cropland	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1940 Extent (Acres)	1940 Payment (Dollars)	1941 Extent (Acres)	1941 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Construction of Standard and Broad-Base Terraces	1	8,573	8,211	5,532	4,213
			1,095 2/		562 2/	
		2	18,652	17,355	5,239	7,748
			2,314 2/		1,033 2/	
		3	45,613	47,018	19,420	22,179
			6,269 2/		2,958 2/	
		4	16,063	15,626	5,588	8,058
			2,084 2/		1,074 2/	
		State	88,901	88,210	35,779	42,198
			11,762 2/		5,627 2/	
2.	Construction of Diversion Terraces and Ditches	1	26 2/	129	21 2/	102
		2	2 2/	11	2 2/	8
		3	77 2/	384	14 2/	72
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	105 2/	524	37 2/	182
3.	Construction of Spreader Dams and Terraces 3/	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
4.	Construction of Rip-Rap	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
5.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling and Pit Cultivation on Cropland	1	343,854	66,010	298,107	45,923
		2	818	204	1,699	423
		3	262,762	65,349	249,969	62,233
		4	467	117	665	166
		State	607,901	131,680	550,440	108,745
6.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling on Non-Cropland	1	1,625	609	1,214	607
		2	495	186	293	148
		3	3,688	1,383	3,271	1,634
		4	78	28	59	30
		State	5,886	2,206	4,837	2,419
7.	Contour Ridging on Non-Cropland	1	146 2/	220	—	—
		2	548 2/	823	—	—
		3	1,685 2/	2,527	—	—
		4	294 2/	442	—	—
		State	2,673 2/	4,012	—	—

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1940 Extent (Acres)	1940 Payment (Dollars)	1941 Extent (Acres)	1941 Payment (Dollars)
8.	Contour Farming Intertilled Crops	1	50,006	9,373	29,273	5,856
		2	69,888	13,104	57,268	11,455
		3	473,734	88,826	444,447	88,890
		4	85,372	16,008	89,372	17,875
		State	679,000	127,311	620,360	124,076
9.	Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops	1	29,592	4,438	40,072	6,011
		2	31,302	4,696	38,429	5,765
		3	132,942	19,940	179,558	26,933
		4	10,025	1,504	10,829	1,623
		State	203,861	30,578	268,888	40,332
10.	Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	580	218	668	234
		2	902	338	240	85
		3	1,967	738	1,061	370
		4	621	231	614	215
		State	4,070	1,525	2,583	904
11.	Non-Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
12.	Farming Intertilled Crops at Right Angles to Prevailing Winds	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
13.	Crop Residue Management Leaving Stalks Stubble, or Natural Vegetative Growth	1	439,642	134,453	283,462	99,212
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	165,642	57,974
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	439,642	134,453	449,104	157,186
14.	Protecting Summer Fallow	1	263,438	98,790	187,240	65,535
		2	4,421	1,658	4,099	1,434
		3	51,263	19,223	48,354	16,924
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	319,121	119,671	239,693	83,893
15.	Protecting Restoration Land	1	133,967	50,237	6,604	2,311
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	41	15	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	134,008	50,252	6,604	2,311
16.	Planting Trees	1	132	990	175	1,312
		2	328	2,459	535	4,013
		3	387	2,902	534	4,004
		4	215	1,613	279	2,093
		State	1,062	7,964	1,523	11,422

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1940 Extent (Acres)	1940 Payment (Dollars)	1941 Extent (Acres)	1941 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Maintaining a Stand of Trees	1	2,820	8,460	3,204	4,808
		2	470	1,411	388	582
		3	12,931	37,793	10,040	15,061
		4	295	885	231	348
		State	16,516	48,549	13,863	20,799
18.	Establishing Kudzu	1	—	—	—	—
		2	4	25	—	—
		3	3	19	—	—
		4	2	12	—	—
		State	9	56	—	—
19.	Border Planting, Sorghums, etc.	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
20.	Construction of Dams and Reservoirs	1	375 4/ 384 5/	57,572	209 4/ 150 5/	22,513
		2	216 4/ 126 5/	18,883	84 4/ 57 5/	8,567
		3	734 4/ 426 5/	63,900	266 4/ 227 5/	34,102
		4	300 4/ 90 5/	13,552	62 4/ 30 5/	4,537
		State	1,625 4/ 1,026 5/	153,907	621 4/ 464 5/	69,719
21.	Sodding Water-Ways	1	—	—	6/	3
		2	—	—	6/	2
		3	—	—	6/	3
		4	—	—	6/	1
		State	—	—	1	9
22.	Construction of Drainage Ditches on Cropland	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1942 Extent (Acres)	1942 Payment (Dollars)	1943 Extent (Acres)	1943 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Construction of Standard and Broad-Base Terraces	1	5,270	8,597	21,829	27,289
			1,107 2/		3,411 2/	
		2	9,429	19,798	26,945	39,285
			2,640 2/		4,911 2/	
		3	30,652	68,267	58,171	121,227
			9,102 2/		15,153 2/	
		4	8,187	20,715	20,330	40,857
			2,762 2/		5,107 2/	
		State	53,538	117,377	127,275	228,658
			15,611 2/		28,582 2/	
2.	Construction of Diversion Terraces and Ditches	1	30 2/	149	—	—
		2	7 2/	36	—	—
		3	90 2/	449	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	127 2/	634	—	—
3.	Construction of Spreader Dams and Terraces 3/	1	—	—	2 5/	193
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	1 5/	91
			—		2 5/	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	3 5/	284
			—		2 2/	
4.	Construction of Rip-Rap	1	—	—	200 7/	100
		2	—	—	150 7/	75
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	350 7/	175
5.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling and Pit Cultivation on Cropland	1	747,873	539,412	940,495	235,812
		2	1,180	296	50	21
		3	252,007	62,967	200,267	50,096
		4	2,811	703	12,344	3,095
		State	1,003,871	603,378	1,153,156	289,024
6.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling on Non-Cropland	1	932	716	—	—
		2	104	51	—	—
		3	1,142	571	490	61
		4	116	57	—	—
		State	2,294	1,395	490	61
7.	Contour Ridging on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1942 Extent (Acres)	1942 Payment (Dollars)	1943 Extent (Acres)	1943 Payment (Dollars)
8.	Contour Farming Intertilled Crops	1	20,354	11,306	87,299 8/	52,379
		2	131,320	26,265	150,619 8/	90,372
		3	475,275	95,055	845,967 8/	507,579
		4	94,709	18,944	146,979 8/	88,185
		State	721,658	151,570	1,230,864 8/	738,515
9.	Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops	1	32,551	12,611	15,607	3,900
		2	39,520	5,930	6,965	1,744
		3	120,928	18,137	72,858	18,216
		4	7,252	1,087	3,258	812
		State	200,251	37,765	98,688	24,672
10.	Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	356	356	765	574
		2	1,309	999	427	319
		3	1,367	1,311	8,053	6,037
		4	296	162	866	649
		State	3,328	2,828	10,111	7,579
11.	Non-Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	276	201	3,282	1,313
		2	—	—	1,482	592
		3	—	—	45,898	18,358
		4	—	—	2,523	1,011
		State	276	201	53,185	21,274
12.	Farming Intertilled Crops at Right Angles to Prevailing Winds	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
13.	Crop Residue Management Leaving Stalks Stubble, or Natural Vegetative Growth	1	819,102	755,286	629,033	220,163
		2	87	30	—	—
		3	295,774	103,522	263,195	92,116
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	1,114,963	858,838	892,228	312,279
14.	Protecting Summer Fallow	1	388,568	238,366	458,477	229,235
		2	15,794	5,527	13,934	6,968
		3	181,102	63,386	116,148	58,073
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	585,464	307,279	588,559	294,276
15.	Protecting Restoration Land	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
16.	Planting Trees	1	147	1,173	—	—
		2	564	4,230	—	—
		3	313	2,348	—	—
		4	146	1,097	—	—
		State	1,170	8,848	—	—

See Footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1942 Extent (Acres)	1942 Payment (Dollars)	1943 Extent (Acres)	1943 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Maintaining a Stand of Trees	1	2,415	4,411	—	—
		2	208	313	—	—
		3	21,233	31,849	—	—
		4	434	651	—	—
		State	24,290	37,224	—	—
18.	Establishing Kudzu	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
19.	Border Planting, Sorghums, etc.	1	146	200	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	146	200	—	—
20.	Construction of Dams and Reservoirs	1	179 4/ 212 5/	31,856	201 4/ 271 5/	37,260
		2	136 4/ 136 5/	20,342	485 4/ 595 5/	83,749
		3	518 4/ 925 5/	138,811	1,045 4/ 859 5/	125,776
		4	254 4/ 181 5/	27,142	369 4/ 311 5/	45,663
		State	1,087 4/ 1,454 5/	218,151	2,100 4/ 2,036 5/	292,448
21.	Sodding Water-Ways	1	—	—	—	—
		2	1	12	—	—
		3	40	343	—	—
		4	1	18	—	—
		State	42	373	—	—
22.	Construction of Drainage Ditches on Crop-Land	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1944 Extent (Acres)	1944 Payment (Dollars)	1945 Extent (Acres)	1945 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Construction of Standard and Broad-Base Terraces	1	23,328	47,288	15,590	45,108
			4,729 2/		3,654 2/	
		2	36,915	55,943	14,861	44,090
			5,594 2/		3,957 2/	
		3	141,569	194,407	79,624	179,591
			19,441 2/		14,557 2/	
		4	24,266	61,215	9,213	34,669
			6,122 2/		3,092 2/	
		State	226,078	358,853	119,288	303,458
			35,886 2/		25,260 2/	
2.	Construction of Diversion Terraces and Ditches	1	—	—	105 2/	1,572
		2	—	—	140 2/	2,103
		3	—	—	481 2/	7,217
		4	—	—	151 2/	2,264
		State	—	—	877 2/	13,156
3.	Construction of Spreader Dams and Terraces 3/	1	61 5/	6,380	—	—
			30 2/		—	
		2	1 5/	147	—	—
			3 2/		—	
		3	48 5/	4,859	—	—
			4 2/		—	
		4	7 5/	783	—	—
			7 2/		—	
		State	117 5/	12,169	—	—
			44 2/		—	
4.	Construction of Rip-Rap	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
5.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling and Pit Cultivation on Cropland	1	983,487	295,044	838,658	209,663
		2	28	8	—	—
		3	362,329	108,701	306,000	76,499
		4	17,460	5,238	5,694	1,423
		State	1,363,301	408,991	1,150,352	287,585
6.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling on Non-Cropland	1	1,510	20	—	—
		2	12	2	—	—
		3	137	60	—	—
		4	225	34	—	—
		State	1,884	116	—	—
7.	Contour Ridging on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amoung of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1944 Extent (Acres)	1944 Payment (Dollars)	1945 Extent (Acres)	1945 Payment (Dollars)
8.	Contour Farming Intertilled Crops	1	50,914	38,183	26,493	10,598
		2	127,893	95,920	93,996	37,598
		3	671,840	503,882	510,368	204,147
		4	152,219	114,165	92,264	36,904
		State	1,002,866	752,150	723,121	289,247
9.	Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops	1	110,765	51,703	151,655	55,156
		2	253,940	126,230	115,176	44,857
		3	372,163	177,817	715,353	284,323
		4	22,502	10,400	18,231	6,869
		State	759,370	366,150	1,000,415	391,205
10.	Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	688	688	957	716
		2	2,667	2,667	369	277
		3	16,212	16,212	12,290	9,216
		4	1,460	1,460	734	550
		State	21,027	21,027	14,350	10,759
11.	Non-Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	4,520	2,261	2,910	1,164
		2	83	42	78	31
		3	61,959	30,980	40,315	16,127
		4	541	270	584	233
		State	67,103	33,553	43,887	17,555
12.	Farming Intertilled Crops at Right Angles to Prevailing Winds	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
13.	Crop Residue Management Leaving Stalks, Stubble, or Natural Vegetative Growth	1	689,649	241,377	—	—
		2	2,078	727	—	—
		3	498,114	174,340	—	—
		4	1,164	407	—	—
		State	1,191,005	416,851	—	—
14.	Protecting Summer Fallow	1	214,551	256,176	291,744	218,808
		2	7,081	7,494	—	—
		3	74,629	83,496	—	—
		4	10	2	—	—
		State	296,271	347,168	291,744	218,808
15.	Protecting Restoration Land	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
16.	Planting Trees	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1944 Extent (Acres)	1944 Payment (Dollars)	1945 Extent (Acres)	1945 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Maintaining a Stand of Trees	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
18.	Establishing Kudzu	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
19.	Border Planting, Sorghums, etc.	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
20.	Construction of Dams and Reservoirs	1	1,457 4/ 3,036 5/	417,541	1,638 4/ 2,971 5/	414,978
		2	3,759 4/ 4,470 5/	649,984	3,441 4/ 3,276 5/	483,562
		3	5,791 4/ 8,395 5/	1,198,003	3,455 4/ 4,089 5/	599,838
		4	4,160 4/ 5,046 5/	736,200	3,904 4/ 3,477 5/	517,053
		State	15,167 4/ 20,947 5/	3,001,728	12,438 4/ 13,813 5/	2,015,431
21.	Sodding Water-Ways	1	1	14	21	368
		2	1	13	35	638
		3	21	369	255	4,586
		4	1	8	20	358
		State	24	404	331	5,950
22.	Construction of Drainage Ditches on Cropland	1	144 5/	10,079	—	—
		2	68 5/	4,741	—	—
		3	74 5/	5,170	—	—
		4	169 5/	11,851	—	—
		State	455 5/	31,841	—	—

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Extent (Acres)	1946 Payment (Dollars)	1947 Extent (Acres)	1947 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Construction of Standard and Broad-Base Terraces	1	58,551	113,742	40,486	188,054
			8,393 2/		10,619 2/	
		2	31,868	80,717	48,217	181,779
			7,100 2/		11,771 2/	
		3	96,339	335,201	116,227	467,075
			25,431 2/		27,124 2/	
		4	16,332	60,273	33,167	137,827
			4,960 2/		8,910 2/	
		State	203,090	589,933	238,097	974,735
			45,884 2/		58,424 2/	
2.	Construction of Diversion Terraces and Ditches	1	150 2/	2,248	122 2/	2,198
		2	335 2/	5,033	581 2/	10,452
		3	619 2/	9,177	711 2/	12,787
		4	256 2/	3,838	534 2/	9,601
		State	1,360 2/	20,296	1,948 2/	35,038
3.	Construction of Spreader Dams and Terraces 3/	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
4.	Construction of Rip-Rap	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
5.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling and Pit Cultivation on Cropland	1	780,316	234,095	748,610	224,582
		2	—	—	22	7
		3	161,967	48,589	180,598	54,177
		4	957	287	155	46
		State	943,240	282,971	929,385	278,812
6.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
7.	Contour Ridging on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Extent (Acres)	1946 Payment (Dollars)	1947 Extent (Acres)	1947 Payment (Dollars)
8.	Contour Farming Intertilled Crops	1	26,539	13,271	21,516	16,136
		2	58,388	29,192	54,551	40,911
		3	378,850	189,424	343,596	257,691
		4	62,019	31,008	59,446	44,581
		State	525,796	262,895	479,109	359,319
9.	Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops	1	130,438	60,447	112,002	82,524
		2	54,999	27,180	56,564	42,289
		3	422,857	206,500	447,747	335,807
		4	8,285	4,113	8,526	6,392
		State	616,569	298,240	624,839	467,012
10.	Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	—	—	243	182
		2	127	96	42	31
		3	1,006	754	70	52
		4	217	163	142	106
		State	1,350	1,013	497	371
11.	Non-Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	316	126	440	175
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	18,718	7,487	18,216	7,287
		4	279	111	557	222
		State	19,313	7,724	19,213	7,684
12.	Farming Intertilled Crops at Right Angles to Prevailing Winds	1	—	—	8,532	4,266
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	8,532	4,266
13.	Crop Residue Management Leaving Stalks, Stubble, or Natural Vegetative Growth	1	113,680	39,788	82,529	28,886
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	31,215	10,924	7,704	2,696
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	144,895	50,712	90,233	31,582
14.	Protecting Summer Fallow	1	165,449	124,085	82,157	82,157
		2	1,804	1,353	416	416
		3	55,822	41,866	9,356	9,356
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	223,075	167,304	91,929	91,929
15.	Protecting Restoration Land	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
16.	Planting Trees	1	—	—	6	30
		2	33	166	41	205
		3	9	47	—	—
		4	—	—	2	10
		State	42	213	49	245

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Extent (Acres)	1946 Payment (Dollars)	1947 Extent (Acres)	1947 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Maintaining a Stand of Trees	1	5	12	—	—
		2	—	—	6	15
		3	12	31	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	17	43	6	15
18.	Establishing Kudzu	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
19.	Border Planting, Sorghums, etc.	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
20.	Construction of Dams and Reservoirs	1	2,335 4/ 4,495 5/	501,251	1,192 4/ 2,871 5/	276,563
		2	4,819 4/ 4,778 5/	574,521	2,421 4/ 2,647 5/	264,011
		3	4,456 4/ 7,022 5/	805,620	2,146 4/ 4,209 5/	413,846
		4	4,154 4/ 4,112 5/	487,819	2,188 4/ 2,341 5/	233,194
		State	15,764 4/ 20,407 5/	2,369,211	7,947 4/ 12,068 5/	1,187,614
21.	Sodding Water-Ways	1	35	659	111	1,998
		2	50	876	105	1,890
		3	303	5,457	176	3,168
		4	29	500	40	720
		State	417	7,492	432	7,776
22.	Construction of Drainage Ditches on Cropland	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948--Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1948 Extent (Acres)	1948 Payment (Dollars)	1936-1948 Total Payment (Dollars)
1.	Construction of Standard and Broad-Base Terraces	1	30,017	116,484	600,838
			8,435 2/		
		2	28,458	139,465	690,348
			8,059 2/		
		3	81,462	256,125	2,064,341
			18,834 2/		
		4	13,234	59,894	565,814
			3,998 2/		
		State	153,171	571,968	3,921,341
			39,326 2/		
2.	Construction of Diversion Terraces and Ditches	1	147 2/	2,055	8,520
		2	453 2/	7,625	25,424
		3	543 2/	9,302	40,142
		4	361 2/	6,327	22,041
		State	1,504 2/	25,309	96,127
3.	Construction of Spreader Dams and Terraces 3/	1	—	—	6,573
			—		
		2	—	—	147
			—		
		3	—	—	4,950
			—		
		4	—	—	783
			—		
		State	—	—	12,453
			—		
4.	Construction of Rip-Rap	1	—	—	100
		2	—	—	75
		3	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—
		State	—	—	175
5.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling and Pit Cultivation on Cropland	1	729,698	211,503	2,213,673
		2	—	—	1,004
		3	80,899	24,269	647,523
		4	120	36	11,158
		State	810,717	235,808	2,873,358
6.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	5,768
		2	—	—	930
		3	—	—	7,909
		4	—	—	488
		State	—	—	15,095
7.	Contour Ridging on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	899
		2	—	—	4,161
		3	—	—	9,811
		4	—	—	1,587
		State	—	—	16,458

See footnotes on page 52.

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1948 Extent (Acres)	1948 Payment (Dollars)	1936-1948 Total Payment (Dollars)
8.	Contour Farming Intertilled Crops	1	14,210	7,104	188,380
		2	48,686	24,340	382,231
		3	232,128	116,060	2,226,380
		4	61,207	30,601	414,280
		State	356,231	178,105	3,211,271
9.	Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops	1	174,512	84,078	370,411
		2	59,641	29,618	296,589
		3	538,867	266,147	1,381,909
		4	7,030	3,511	37,911
		State	780,050	383,354	2,086,820
10.	Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	—	—	17,081
		2	—	—	5,900
		3	3,652	1,826	38,112
		4	—	—	4,224
		State	3,652	1,826	65,317
11.	Non-Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	—	—	5,240
		2	—	—	665
		3	21,229	8,492	88,731
		4	354	141	1,988
		State	21,583	8,633	96,624
12.	Farming Intertilled Crops at Right Angles to Prevailing Winds	1	—	—	4,266
		2	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—
		State	—	—	4,266
13.	Crop Residue Management Leaving Stalks, Stubble, or Natural Vegetative Growth	1	157,288	85,605	2,031,625
		2	—	—	14,417
		3	22,729	7,955	586,720
		4	—	—	15,001
		State	180,017	93,560	2,647,763
14.	Protecting Summer Fallow	1	—	—	1,744,026
		2	—	—	26,004
		3	—	—	308,706
		4	—	—	2
		State	—	—	2,078,738
15.	Protecting Restoration Land	1	—	—	52,548
		2	—	—	—
		3	—	—	15
		4	—	—	—
		State	—	—	52,563
16.	Planting Trees	1	—	—	10,339
		2	3	15	17,582
		3	—	—	20,067
		4	—	—	7,180
		State	3	15	55,168

Table 1. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1948 Extent (Acres)	1948 Payment (Dollars)	1936-1948 Total Payment (Dollars)
17.	Maintaining a Stand of Trees	1	—	—	24,342
		2	—	—	3,884
		3	—	—	142,265
		4	—	—	2,535
		State	—	—	173,026
18.	Establishing Kudzu	1	—	—	—
		2	—	—	25
		3	—	—	75
		4	—	—	60
		State	—	—	160
19.	Border Planting, Sorghums, etc.	1	—	—	200
		2	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—
		State	—	—	200
20.	Construction of Dams and Reservoirs	1	539 4/ 1,088 5/	87,076	1,936,639
		2	2,065 4/ 2,133 5/	170,675	2,327,909
		3	1,442 4/ 2,801 5/	224,075	3,718,717
		4	2,017 4/ 2,323 5/	185,856	2,280,537
		State	6,063 4/ 8,345 5/	667,682	10,263,802
21.	Sodding Water-Ways	1	160	2,880	5,922
		2	121	2,178	5,609
		3	176	3,168	17,094
		4	43	774	2,379
		State	500	9,000	31,004
22.	Construction of Drainage Ditches on Cropland	1	—	—	10,079
		2	—	—	4,741
		3	—	—	5,170
		4	—	—	11,851
		State	—	—	31,841

1/ Linear feet not available. 2/ Thousands of linear feet.

3/ For this practice the "Extent" is given in 'cubic yards' for Spreader Dams and given in 'linear feet' for Spreader Terraces. Acres do not apply.

4/ Number of dams. 5/ Thousands of cubic yards.

6/ Less than one-half acre. 7/ Square yards.

8/ Includes 'acres' of "Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops" in 1943.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Extent (Acres)	1936 Payment (Dollars)	1937 Extent (Acres)	1937 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Green Manure and Cover Winter Legumes	1	3,544	3,675	876	876
		2	27,224	27,573	5,052	5,052
		3	32,990	33,546	5,788	5,788
		4	30,870	31,141	6,112	6,112
		State	94,628	95,935	17,828	17,828
2.	Green Manure and Cover Summer Legumes and Non-Legumes	1	127,560	137,125	10,579	21,158
		2	60,966	85,055	33,349	66,277
		3	206,436	282,463	41,429	82,843
		4	99,368	141,062	30,409	60,585
		State	494,330	645,705	115,766	230,863
3.	Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza	1	7,896	11,843	11,004 1/	16,506
		2	43,433	65,151	43,807 1/	65,600
		3	44,384	66,578	46,513 1/	69,771
		4	40,513	60,770	54,492 1/	81,737
		State	136,226	204,342	155,816 1/	233,614
4.	Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
5.	Green Manure and Cover Small Grains	1	161,848	161,848	52,874	39,654
		2	31,659	31,659	37,112	35,754
		3	203,979	203,979	74,790	56,922
		4	9,006	9,006	14,216	14,216
		State	406,492	406,492	178,992	146,546
6.	Green Manure and Cover Rye Grass	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
7.	Establishing Alfalfa	1	7,939	15,878	8,646	21,615
		2	14,423	28,846	17,756	44,389
		3	25,378	50,756	31,522	78,805
		4	10,364	20,728	11,639	29,096
		State	58,104	116,208	69,563	173,905
8.	Establishing Sericea Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
9.	Seeding Perennial Grasses and Legumes, excluding pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	146	146	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	11	11	—	—
		State	157	157	—	—

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Extent (Acres)	1936 Payment (Dollars)	1937 Extent (Acres)	1937 Payment (Dollars)
10.	Seeding Timothy and Red-Top	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
11.	Interplanting Summer Legumes	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
12.	Seeding, Reseeding, and Over-Seeding Pastures	1	713	1,426	—	—
		2	13,747	27,494	24,281	72,843
		3	2,798	5,596	693	2,079
		4	5,387	10,774	14,400	43,200
		State	22,645	45,290	39,374	118,122
13.	Natural Reseeding Pastures by Deferred Grazing	1	4,408	1,102	1,176	294
		2	—	—	27	7
		3	1,860	466	1,211	303
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	6,268	1,568	2,414	604
14.	Sodding Pastures	1	—	—	180	450
		2	—	—	152	380
		3	—	—	1,619	4,049
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	1,951	4,879
15.	Application of Liming Materials	1	10	14	36	73
			10 2/		52 2/	
		2	369	517	1,759	3,521
			369 2/		2,515 2/	
		3	58	81	512	1,024
			58 2/		732 2/	
		4	90	126	291	583
			90 2/		416 2/	
		State	527	738	2,598	5,201
			527 2/		3,715 2/	
16.	Application of Phosphate Materials	1	20	20	—	—
			2 2/		—	
		2	523	520	1,546	1,700
			52 2/		170 2/	
		3	260	260	591	650
			26 2/		65 2/	
		4	295	300	118	135
			30 2/		13 2/	
		State	1,098	1,100	2,255	2,485
			110 2/		248 2/	

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Extent (Acres)	1936 Payment (Dollars)	1937 Extent (Acres)	1937 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Application of Sulfur Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
18.	Application of Mulch Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
19.	Mowing Weeds in Pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
20.	Renovating Pasture Land	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
21.	Eradication of Competitive Plants on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
22.	Establishing Supplemental Pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
23.	Weed Control, Mechanical and Chemical Methods	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Extent (Acres)	1936 Payment (Dollars)	1937 Extent (Acres)	1937 Payment (Dollars)
24.	Construction of Wells for Livestock Water	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
25.	Development of Springs and Seeps for Livestock Water	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
26.	Construction of Trench Silos	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
27.	Construction and Maintenance of Fire Guards	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
28.	Leveling for Irrigation	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
29.	Leveling Hummocks	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Extent (Acres)	1936 Payment (Dollars)	1937 Extent (Acres)	1937 Payment (Dollars)
30.	Harvesting Grass and Legume Seed	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
31.	Growing Home Gardens	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—	—	—	—

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1938 Extent (Acres)	1938 Payment (Dollars)	1939 Extent (Acres)	1939 Payment (Dollars)
1	Green Manure and Cover Winter Legumes	1	6,359 3/	9,540	8,384 3/	12,575
		2	50,986 3/	76,478	83,230 3/	124,845
		3	16,600 3/	24,900	30,201 3/	45,302
		4	32,985 3/	49,480	45,453 3/	68,179
		State	106,930 3/	160,398	167,268 3/	250,901
2.	Green Manure and Cover Summer Legumes and Non-Legumes	1	84,902	127,353	103,314	154,971
		2	55,820	83,732	63,742	95,614
		3	143,148	214,722	208,889	313,334
		4	80,849	121,273	68,710	103,062
		State	364,719	547,655	444,655	666,981
3.	Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
4.	Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
5.	Green Manure and Cover Small Grains	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
6.	Green Manure and Cover Rye Grass	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
7.	Establishing Alfalfa	1	—	—	10,241	30,723
		2	—	—	12,899	38,697
		3	—	—	43,718	131,154
		4	—	—	9,457	28,371
		State	—	—	76,315	228,945
8.	Establishing Sericea Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
9.	Seeding Perennial Grasses and Legumes, excluding pastures	1	13,322	19,984	3,212	4,817
		2	22,324	33,487	3,813	5,719
		3	53,118	79,678	6,570	9,853
		4	12,233	18,351	4,242	6,362
		State	100,997	151,500	17,837	26,751

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1938 Extent (Acres)	1938 Payment (Dollars)	1939 Extent (Acres)	1939 Payment (Dollars)
10.	Seeding Timothy and Red-Top	1	—	—	—	—
		2	1,466	1,100	1,160	870
		3	74	56	21	16
		4	46	35	67	51
		State	1,586	1,191	1,248	937
11.	Interplanting Summer Legumes	1	450	339	670	503
		2	6,558	4,919	16,275	12,206
		3	17,954	13,466	7,644	5,731
		4	77,726	58,294	120,733	90,551
		State	102,688	77,018	145,322	108,991
12.	Seeding, Reseeding, and Over-Seeding Pastures	1	25	24	206	749
		2	9,369	9,107	1,017	30,810
		3	211	206	1,032	3,330
		4	1,295	1,261	1,260	7,568
		State	10,900	10,598	3,515	42,457
13.	Natural Reseeding Pastures by Deferred Grazing	1	15,527	2,330	19,107	2,866
		2	1,253	188	1,834	274
		3	13,038	1,956	13,521	2,031
		4	195	29	416	63
		State	30,013	4,503	34,878	5,234
14.	Sodding Pastures	1	100	300	92	414
		2	3,570	10,710	2,853	12,838
		3	950	2,850	1,569	7,063
		4	5,001	15,003	5,256	23,651
		State	9,621	28,863	9,770	43,966
15.	Application of Liming Materials	1	—	—	74	212
			—		106 2/	
		2	1,052	3,010	1,782	5,098
			1,505		2,549 2/	
		3	266	760	597	1,706
			380 2/		853 2/	
		4	273	780	199	570
			390 2/		285 2/	
		State	1,591	4,550	2,652	7,586
			2,275 2/		3,793 2/	
16.	Application of Phosphate Materials	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	936	751	799	575
			103 2/		88 2/	
		3	73	76	191	200
			8 2/		21 2/	
		4	54	54	2,901	3,178
			6 2/		319 2/	
		State	1,063	881	3,891	4,135
			117 2/		428 2/	

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1938 Extent (Acres)	1938 Payment (Dollars)	1939 Extent (Acres)	1939 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Application of Sulfur Materials	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
18.	Application of Mulch Materials	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	57	86	24	35
			114 2/		47 2/	
		3	2	3	6	9
			4 2/		11 2/	
		4	—	—	23	35
			—		46 2/	
		State	59	89	53	79
			118 2/		104 2/	
19.	Mowing Weeds in Pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
20.	Renovating Pasture Land	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
21.	Eradication of Competitive Plants on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
22.	Establishing Supplemental Pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
23.	Weed Control, Mechanical and Chemical Methods	1	64	482	10	75
		2	19	142	18	135
		3	3	24	15	112
		4	1	8	—	—
		State	87	656	43	322

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1938---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1938 Extent (Acres)	1938 Payment (Dollars)	1939 Extent (Acres)	1939 Payment (Dollars)
24.	Construction of Wells for Livestock Water	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
25.	Development of Springs and Seeps for Livestock Water	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
26.	Construction of Trench Silos	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
27.	Construction and Maintenance of Fire Guards	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
28.	Leveling for Irrigation	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
29.	Leveling Hummocks	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1938 Extent (Acres)	1938 Payment (Dollars)	1939 Extent (Acres)	1939 Payment (Dollars)
30.	Harvesting Grass and Legume Seed	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
31.	Growing Home Gardens	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948----Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1940 Extent (Acres)	1940 Payment (Dollars)	1941 Extent (Acres)	1941 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Green Manure and Cover Winter Legumes	1	4,375	6,563	4,243	6,364
		2	1,144	1,714	1,590	2,386
		3	1,555	2,332	1,692	2,538
		4	3,778	5,666	3,574	5,361
		State	10,852	16,275	11,099	16,649
2.	Green Manure and Cover Summer Legumes and Non-Legumes	1	86,831	86,809	80,452	74,348
		2	64,512	64,495	33,210	42,694
		3	177,459	177,413	161,399	147,181
		4	61,583	61,565	60,362	71,186
		State	390,385	390,282	335,423	335,409
3.	Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza	1	251	251	697	697
		2	68,572	68,572	99,711	99,711
		3	2,978	2,978	5,839	5,839
		4	22,695	22,695	40,184	40,184
		State	94,496	94,496	146,431	146,431
4.	Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
5.	Green Manure and Cover Small Grains	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
6.	Green Manure and Cover Rye Grass	1	9,534 4/	7,152	11,907 4/	8,930
		2	25,125 4/	18,841	20,813 4/	15,609
		3	27,384 4/	20,538	27,882 4/	20,912
		4	21,580 4/	16,184	17,089 4/	12,816
		State	83,623 4/	62,715	77,691 4/	58,267
7.	Establishing Alfalfa	1	26,435	39,652	24,442	36,664
		2	23,201	34,806	20,702	31,055
		3	53,870	80,804	36,368	54,554
		4	11,553	17,329	10,384	15,576
		State	115,059	172,591	91,896	137,849
8.	Establishing Sericea Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
9.	Seeding Perennial Grasses and Legumes, excluding pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Prac-tice No.	Practice	District No.	1940 Extent (Acres)	1940 Payment (Dollars)	1941 Extent (Acres)	1941 Payment (Dollars)
10.	Seeding Timothy and Red-Top	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
11.	Interplanting Summer Legumes	1	1,464	550	725	217
		2	19,204	7,202	10,720	3,214
		3	11,243	4,217	5,574	1,672
		4	128,769	48,289	94,260	28,278
		State	160,680	60,258	111,279	33,381
12.	Seeding, Reseeding, and Over-Seeding Pastures	1	241	723	1,200	3,600
		2	1,069	3,207	460	1,380
		3	1,414	4,242	2,651	7,953
		4	1,476	4,428	518	1,554
		State	4,200	12,600	4,829	14,487
13.	Natural Reseeding Pastures by Deferred Grazing	1	164,684	30,878	175,300	26,294
		2	6,094	1,144	8,861	1,329
		3	102,281	19,178	138,619	20,792
		4	1,094	204	1,226	185
		State	274,153	51,404	324,006	48,600
14.	Sodding Pastures	1	257	1,156	187	843
		2	6,606	29,731	3,628	16,327
		3	4,704	21,168	4,648	20,912
		4	11,558	52,009	4,613	20,759
		State	23,125	104,064	13,076	58,841
15.	Application of Liming Materials	1	—	—	27	54
			—		27 2/	
		2	5,104	9,170	5,298	12,878
			4,585 2/		6,439 2/	
		3	261	414	89	120
			207 2/		60 2/	
		4	720	1,600	1,867	1,574
			800 2/		787 2/	
		State	6,085	11,184	7,281	14,626
			5,592 2/		7,313 2/	
16.	Application of Phosphate Materials	1	56	47	—	—
			3 2/		—	
		2	1,461	1,484	1,444	3,429
			118 2/		199 2/	
		3	293	453	60	80
			36 2/		4 2/	
		4	2,023	2,890	1,416	2,339
			230 2/		92 2/	
		State	3,833	4,874	2,920	5,848
			387 2/		295 2/	

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1940 Extent (Acres)	1940 Payment (Dollars)	1941 Extent (Acres)	1941 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Application of Sulfur Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
18.	Application of Mulch Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
19.	Mowing Weeds in Pastures	1	—	—	629	157
		2	—	—	49,104	12,277
		3	—	—	6,926	1,730
		4	—	—	4,862	1,216
		State	—	—	61,521	15,380
20.	Renovating Pasture Land	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
21.	Eradication of Competitive Plants on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	3,177	2,267
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	3,784	2,882
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	6,961	5,149
22.	Establishing Supplemental Pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
23.	Weed Control, Mechanical and Chemical Methods	1	1,861	13,957	27	203
		2	1,071	8,032	3	22
		3	1,529	11,467	47	356
		4	—	—	1	8
		State	4,461	33,456	78	589

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1940 Extent (Acres)	1940 Payment (Dollars)	1941 Extent (Acres)	1941 Payment (Dollars)
24.	Construction of Wells for Livestock Water	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
25.	Development of Springs and Seeps for Livestock Water	1	6,508 5/	1,951	—	—
			27 6/		—	
		2	274 5/	82	—	—
			3 6/		—	
		3	1,007 5/	302	—	—
			4 6/		—	
		4	108 5/	33	—	—
			2 6/		—	
		State	7,897 5/	2,368	—	—
			36 6/		—	
26.	Construction of Trench Silos	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
27.	Construction and Maintenance of Fire Guards	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
28.	Leveling for Irrigation	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
29.	Leveling Hummocks	1	95	143	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	95	143	—	—

See footnotes on page87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1940 Extent (Acres)	1940 Payment (Dollars)	1941 Extent (Acres)	1941 Payment (Dollars)
30.	Harvesting Grass and Legume Seed	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
31.	Growing Home Gardens	1	3,722	4,654	3,819	5,009
			3,102 1/		3,338 1/	
		2	37,783	44,269	22,912	35,763
			29,513 1/		23,844 1/	
		3	27,520	32,846	17,666	30,717
			21,898 1/		20,478 1/	
		4	34,840	45,304	17,627	34,608
			30,204 1/		23,073 1/	
		State	103,865	127,073	62,024	106,097
			84,717 1/		70,733 1/	

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948----Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1942 Extent (Acres)	1942 Payment (Dollars)	1943 Extent (Acres)	1943 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Green Manure and Cover Winter Legumes	1	4,308	6,463	2,386	3,577
		2	5,763	8,646	12,891	19,347
		3	3,984	5,977	9,328	13,990
		4	12,559	18,839	23,758	35,631
		State	26,614	39,925	48,363	72,545
2.	Green Manure and Cover Summer Legumes and Non-Legumes	1	254,795	348,028	163,817 8/	310,120
		2	61,851	82,325	200,277 8/	388,638
		3	405,724	480,014	200,555 8/	367,827
		4	29,891	41,292	50,170 8/	93,621
		State	752,261	951,659	614,819 8/	1,160,206
3.	Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza	1	632	475	—	—
		2	155,158	116,368	—	—
		3	4,465	3,349	—	—
		4	69,987	52,491	—	—
		State	230,242	172,683	—	—
4.	Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover	1	16,067	9,290	—	—
		2	10,942	5,472	—	—
		3	30,936	15,468	—	—
		4	6,443	3,223	—	—
		State	64,388	33,453	—	—
5.	Green Manure and Cover Small Grains	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
6.	Green Manure and Cover Rye Grass	1	1,205	903	461	461
		2	19,983	14,987	33,726	33,726
		3	7,749	5,812	3,834	3,834
		4	24,160	18,118	18,846	18,846
		State	53,097	39,820	56,867	56,867
7.	Establishing Alfalfa	1	25,634 9/	46,513	—	—
		2	18,123 9/	27,184	—	—
		3	28,145 9/	42,218	—	—
		4	9,856 9/	14,787	—	—
		State	81,758 9/	130,702	—	—
8.	Establishing Sericea Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
9.	Seeding Perennial Grasses and Legumes, excluding pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1942 Extent (Acres)	1942 Payment (Dollars)	1943 Extent (Acres)	1943 Payment (Dollars)
10.	Seeding Timothy and Red-Top	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
11.	Interplanting Summer Legumes	1	794	238	—	—
		2	10,865	3,259	—	—
		3	2,353	705	—	—
		4	55,570	16,672	—	—
		State	69,582	20,874	—	—
12.	Seeding, Reseeding, and Over-Seeding Pastures	1	3,097	10,514	3,701 10/	10,022
		2	1,040	3,639	77,474 10/	136,330
		3	2,854	9,989	10,325 10/	26,429
		4	282	986	39,616 10/	72,710
		State	7,273	25,128	131,116 10/	245,491
13.	Natural Reseeding Pastures by Deferred Grazing	1	89,462	11,982	317,053	38,198
		2	1,241	187	13,875	2,054
		3	51,835	7,774	55,806	7,684
		4	2,259	339	48,571	6,714
		State	144,797	20,282	435,305	54,650
14.	Sodding Pastures	1	87	391	—	—
		2	5,247	23,612	—	—
		3	4,645	20,903	—	—
		4	8,453	38,038	—	—
		State	18,432	82,944	—	—
15.	Application of Liming Materials	1	182	356	—	—
			178 2/		—	
		2	22,704	35,150	12,324	61,424
			17,575 2/		23,514 2/	
		3	1,450	2,170	176	1,001
			1,085 2/		299 2/	
		4	1,351	2,148	2,554	15,682
			1,074 2/		4,682 2/	
		State	25,687	39,824	15,054	78,107
			19,912 2/		28,495 2/	
16.	Application of Phosphate Materials	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	14,360	13,383	29,969	57,328
			347 2/		735 2/	
		3	485	429	3,427	5,196
			11 2/		80 2/	
		4	14,160	13,572	19,062	35,485
			348 2/		445 2/	
		State	29,005	27,384	52,458	98,009
			706 2/		1,260 2/	

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1942 Extent (Acres)	1942 Payment (Dollars)	1943 Extent (Acres)	1943 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Application of Sulfur Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
18.	Application of Mulch Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
19.	Mowing Weeds in Pastures	1	15,770	3,931	28,884	7,824
		2	50,969	12,742	82,986	23,690
		3	46,217	11,553	82,028	22,628
		4	15,109	3,779	39,904	11,985
		State	128,065	32,005	233,802	66,127
20.	Renovating Pasture Land	1	—	—	1,205	1,761
		2	—	—	5,388	8,694
		3	—	—	1,020	1,316
		4	—	—	5,917	9,576
		State	—	—	13,530	21,347
21.	Eradication of Competitive Plants on Non-Cropland	1	1,463	1,244	—	—
		2	4,293	3,593	—	—
		3	1,499	1,177	—	—
		4	8,570	7,190	—	—
		State	15,825	13,204	—	—
22.	Establishing Supplemental Pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
23.	Weed Control, Mechanical and Chemical Methods	1	21	157	—	—
		2	154	1,155	—	—
		3	75	563	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	250	1,875	—	—

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by District and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1942 Extent (Acres)	1942 Payment (Dollars)	1943 Extent (Acres)	1943 Payment (Dollars)
24.	Construction of Wells for Livestock Water	1	—	—	19,307 11/	36,989
			—		226 12/	
		2	—	—	136 11/	272
			—		3 12/	
		3	—	—	12,713 11/	25,375
			—		162 12/	
		4	—	—	445 11/	890
			—		4 12/	
		State	—	—	32,601 11/	63,526
			—		395 11/	
25.	Development of Springs and Seeps for Livestock Water	1	10 5/	2	1,855 5/	556
			1 6/		6 6/	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	1,859 5/	558
			—		5 6/	
		4	—	—	180 5/	54
			—		1 6/	
		State	10 5/	2	3,894 5/	1,168
			1 6/		12 6/	
26.	Construction of Trench Silos	1	3,908 5/	414	—	—
			10 13/		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	3,908 5/	414	—	—
			10 13/		—	
27.	Construction and Maintenance of Fire Guards	1	—	—	271,920 11/	134
		2	—	—	18,970 11/	9
		3	—	—	15,312 11/	8
		4	—	—	125,730 11/	63
		State	—	—	431,932 11/	214
28.	Leveling for Irrigation	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
29.	Leveling Hummocks	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1942 Extent (Acres)	1942 Payment (Dollars)	1943 Extent (Acres)	1943 Payment (Dollars)
30.	Harvesting Grass and Legume Seed	1	—	—	40	149
			—		7,470 14/	
		2	—	—	3,244	3,268
			—		128,541 14/	
		3	—	—	304	743
			—		32,350 14/	
		4	—	—	52	134
			—		6,210 14/	
		State	—	—	3,640	4,294
			—		174,571 14/	
31.	Growing Home Gardens	1	5,054	11,415	10,926	31,824
			5,796 7/		10,608 7/	
		2	19,529	34,516	28,938	82,680
			23,012 7/		27,560 7/	
		3	17,715	32,459	30,899	94,590
			21,640 7/		31,530 7/	
		4	19,172	37,285	24,293	79,215
			24,857 7/		26,405 7/	
		State	61,470	115,675	94,661	288,309
			75,305 7/		96,103 7/	

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depeltion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1944 Extent (Acres)	1944 Payment (Dollars)	1945 Extent (Acres)	1945 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Green Manure and Cover Winter Legumes	1	5,640	12,361	13,075	28,011
		2	13,897	31,706	9,140	17,002
		3	16,821	37,449	7,044	16,017
		4	39,868	88,677	13,180	26,695
		State	76,226	170,193	42,439	87,725
2.	Green Manure and Cover Summer Legumes and Non-Legumes	1	95,140	142,706	—	—
		2	43,208	64,812	—	—
		3	57,809	86,713	—	—
		4	19,271	28,902	—	—
		State	215,428	323,133	—	—
3.	Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza	1	1,228	1,842	5,317	5,317
		2	128,582	193,020	126,302	126,302
		3	6,542	9,812	6,670	6,670
		4	38,153	57,233	33,813	33,813
		State	174,605	261,907	172,102	172,102
4.	Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover	1	4,886	7,331	—	—
		2	3,439	5,160	—	—
		3	16,107	24,160	—	—
		4	1,116	1,677	—	—
		State	25,548	38,328	—	—
5.	Green Manure and Cover Small Grains	1	95,475	143,213	48,170	72,250
		2	24,450	36,678	13,871	20,804
		3	185,781	278,672	81,511	122,266
		4	36,268	54,401	13,923	20,887
		State	341,974	512,964	157,475	236,207
6.	Green Manure and Cover Rye Grass	1	500	998	335	670
		2	38,300	76,593	33,838	67,675
		3	5,339	10,677	4,881	9,762
		4	14,986	29,969	13,438	26,879
		State	59,125	118,237	52,492	104,986
7.	Establishing Alfalfa	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
8.	Establishing Sericea Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
9.	Seeding Perennial Grasses and Legumes, excluding pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1944 Extent (Acres)	1944 Payment (Dollars)	1945 Extent (Acres)	1945 Payment (Dollars)
10.	Seeding Timothy and Red-Top	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
11.	Interplanting Summer Legumes	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
12.	Seeding, Reseeding, and Over-Seeding Pastures	1	4,658	13,265	10,017	24,976
		2	71,766	153,142	71,842	108,022
		3	14,814	36,436	11,797	28,496
		4	86,743	202,143	60,563	84,359
		State	177,981	404,986	154,219	245,853
13.	Natural Reseeding Pastures by Deferred Grazing	1	318,682	47,803	220,141	33,022
		2	11,174	1,676	20,985	3,147
		3	45,298	6,795	50,083	7,512
		4	44,718	6,708	45,585	6,839
		State	419,872	62,982	336,794	50,520
14.	Sodding Pastures	1	756	3,786	63	192
		2	2,948	14,749	1,626	4,883
		3	3,961	19,817	2,249	6,757
		4	11,064	55,315	6,166	18,498
		State	18,729	93,667	10,104	30,330
15.	Application of Liming Materials	1	31,348	235,512	6,748	37,523
			62,657 2/		13,495 2/	
		2	111,960	753,142	90,007	461,230
			235,556 2/		179,945 2/	
		3	12,692	61,668	6,433	37,092
			17,613 2/		12,820 2/	
		4	35,011	241,689	23,105	135,193
			71,729 2/		46,374 2/	
		State	191,011	1,292,011	126,292	671,038
			387,555 2/		252,634 2/	
16.	Application of Phosphate Materials	1	2,006	4,852	2,397	4,785
			199 2/		254 2/	
		2	41,013	90,013	56,579	100,789
			4,829 2/		5,655 2/	
		3	10,112	21,241	12,483	26,154
			1,359 2/		1,552 2/	
		4	21,850	51,009	38,231	70,354
			2,622 2/		2,807 2/	
		State	74,981	167,115	112,690	202,082
			9,009 2/		11,268 2/	

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1944 Extent (Acres)	1944 Payment (Dollars)	1945 Extent (Acres)	1945 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Application of Sulfur Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
18.	Application of Mulch Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
19.	Mowing Weeds in Pastures	1	53,934	30,965	123,880	49,550
		2	313,699	175,175	205,587	82,233
		3	177,347	105,283	169,859	67,941
		4	104,649	63,730	92,225	36,889
		State	649,629	375,153	591,551	236,613
20.	Renovating Pasture Land	1	4,110	6,847	—	—
		2	10,959	33,836	—	—
		3	2,338	5,936	—	—
		4	18,591	49,026	—	—
		State	35,998	95,645	—	—
21.	Eradication of Competitive Plants on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	4,995	7,493
		2	—	—	10,597	15,891
		3	—	—	1,504	2,257
		4	—	—	19,924	29,884
		State	—	—	37,020	55,525
22.	Establishing Supplemental Pastures	1	38,764	38,764	—	—
		2	3,233	3,233	—	—
		3	24,065	24,065	—	—
		4	11,863	11,863	—	—
		State	77,925	77,925	—	—
23.	Weed Control, Mechanical and Chemical Methods	1	12,073	4,141	2,780	5,493
		2	44	50	—	—
		3	17	173	156	1,552
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	12,134	4,364	2,936	7,045

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by District and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1944 Extent (Acres)	1944 Payment (Dollars)	1945 Extent (Acres)	1945 Payment (Dollars)
24.	Construction of Wells for Livestock Water	1	71,002 11/	137,846	—	—
			585 12/		—	
		2	3,365 11/	6,731	—	—
			28 12/		—	
		3	52,156 11/	104,412	—	—
			661 12/		—	
		4	3,260 11/	6,148	—	—
			25 12/		—	
		State	129,783 11/	255,137	—	—
			1,299 12/		—	
25.	Development of Springs and Seeps for Livestock Water	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
26.	Construction of Trench Silos	1	8,586 5/	643	—	—
			15 13/		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	8,586 5/	643	—	—
			15 13/		—	
27.	Construction and Maintenance of Fire Guards	1	298,584 11/	300	360,136 11/	360
		2	90,476 11/	90	73,415 11/	74
		3	281,462 11/	282	205,070 11/	205
		4	115,357 11/	115	223,212 11/	224
		State	785,879 11/	787	861,833 11/	863
28.	Leveling for Irrigation	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
29.	Leveling Hummocks	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1944 Extent (Acres)	1944 Payment (Dollars)	1945 Extent (Acres)	1945 Payment (Dollars)
30.	Harvesting Grass and Legume Seed	1	67,807	188,115	84,383	138,711
			3,499,207 1/		2,670,194 1/	
		2	44,009	97,535	17,126	24,103
			632,131 1/		200,085 1/	
		3	79,358	206,658	125,272	232,994
			3,159,582 1/		5,013,015 1/	
		4	3,356	8,297	1,729	2,594
			105,568 1/		—	
		State	194,530	500,605	228,510	398,402
			7,396,488 1/		7,883,294 1/	
31.	Growing Home Gardens	1	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		2	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		3	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		4	—	—	—	—
			—		—	
		State	—	—	—	—
			—		—	

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Extent (Acres)	1946 Payment (Dollars)	1947 Extent (Acres)	1947 Payment (Dollars)
1.	Green Manure and Cover Winter Legumes	1	16,266	41,451	23,354	44,322
		2	22,370	38,858	19,247	40,458
		3	18,772	41,552	44,650	90,579
		4	20,279	39,767	16,720	39,180
		State	77,685	161,628	103,971	214,539
2.	Green Manure and Cover Summer Legumes and Non-Legumes	1	47,322	70,983	30,349	45,520
		2	6,110	9,165	1,824	2,733
		3	7,795	11,694	1,380	2,066
		4	679	1,018	164	245
		State	61,906	92,860	33,717	50,564
3.	Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—
		2	79,449	79,449	154,725	223,698
		3	3,878	3,878	11,345	15,435
		4	21,751	21,751	82,697	113,605
		State	105,078	105,078	248,767	352,738
4.	Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover	1	4,761	7,142	28,975	43,472
		2	1,225	1,838	23,723	45,277
		3	7,529	11,291	66,830	114,234
		4	242	363	8,338	15,011
		State	13,757	20,634	127,866	217,994
5.	Green Manure and Cover Small Grains	1	30,917	30,917	21,749	32,620
		2	1,995	1,995	984	1,473
		3	49,828	49,828	42,991	64,485
		4	5,096	5,096	4,411	6,614
		State	87,836	87,836	70,136	105,192
6.	Green Manure and Cover Rye Grass	1	28	55	249	450
		2	41,415	80,311	68,330	124,645
		3	4,103	8,002	6,266	10,092
		4	18,911	32,394	35,982	62,191
		State	64,457	120,762	111,916	197,378
7.	Establishing Alfalfa	1	—	—	1,326	3,977
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	1,326	3,977
8.	Establishing Sericea Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	2,167	9,972
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	2,167	9,972
9.	Seeding Perennial Grasses and Legumes excluding pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Extent (Acres)	1946 Payment (Dollars)	1947 Extent (Acres)	1947 Payment (Dollars)
10.	Seeding Timothy and Red-Top	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
11.	Interplanting Summer Legumes	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
12.	Seeding, Reseeding, and Over-Seeding Pastures	1	18,239	38,817	19,328	48,862
		2	96,680	132,330	89,702	109,090
		3	15,504	41,668	32,372	69,243
		4	185,332	318,386	247,724	287,814
		State	315,755	531,201	389,126	515,009
13.	Natural Reseeding Pastures by Deferred Grazing	1	185,991	18,735	171,266	20,553
		2	9,465	1,136	390	47
		3	25,784	3,094	23,781	2,853
		4	24,037	2,885	43,724	5,247
		State	245,277	25,850	239,161	28,700
14.	Sodding Pastures	1	39	117	2	6
		2	1,681	5,042	2,217	6,651
		3	1,748	5,243	1,083	3,249
		4	2,684	8,059	3,994	11,982
		State	6,152	18,461	7,296	21,888
15.	Application of Liming Materials	1	13,914 24,967 2/	69,374	11,056 18,942 2/	50,350
		2	125,946 256,402 2/	666,843	111,665 226,623 2/	549,719
		3	30,573 44,971 2/	133,448	24,875 39,239 2/	112,518
		4	55,269 105,044 2/	302,448	53,142 95,091 2/	253,020
		State	225,702 431,384 2/	1,172,113	200,738 379,895 2/	965,607
16.	Application of Phosphate Materials	1	5,441 634 2/	12,391	10,284 1,738 2/	22,791
		2	91,983 12,544 2/	237,170	113,187 17,019 2/	249,732
		3	45,130 2,458 2/	43,792	57,983 7,705 2/	111,864
		4	64,992 7,646 2/	152,000	75,984 9,911 2/	149,916
		State	207,546 23,282 2/	445,353	257,438 36,373 2/	534,303

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.		District No.	1946 Extent (Acres)	1946 Payment (Dollars)	1947 Extent (Acres)	1947 Payment (Dollars)
17.	Application of Sulfur Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
18.	Application of Mulch Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
19.	Mowing Weeds in Pastures	1	52,677	26,339	68,960	34,476
		2	100,992	50,496	71,001	35,496
		3	149,344	74,670	117,597	58,796
		4	62,873	31,432	57,183	28,589
		State	365,886	182,937	314,741	157,357
20.	Renovating Pasture Land	1	—	—	380	1,330
		2	—	—	3,320	13,393
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	4,524	16,256
		State	—	—	8,224	30,979
21.	Eradication of Competitive Plants on Non-Cropland	1	5,019	7,532	18,804	47,006
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	2,919	4,378	9,264	23,153
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	7,938	11,910	28,068	70,159
22.	Establishing Supplemental Pastures	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—
23.	Weed Control, Mechanical and Chemical Methods	1	144	1,424	2,278	7,392
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	58	573	106	977
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	202	1,997	2,384	8,369

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Extent (Acres)	1946 Payment (Dollars)	1947 Extent (Acres)	1947 Payment (Dollars)
24.	Construction of Wells for Livestock Water	1	52,677 11/ 553 12/	78,417	37,353 11/ 343 12/	55,378
		2	322 11/ 7 12/	483	33 11/ 2 12/	49
		3	9,401 11/ 130 12/	14,100	8,858 11/ 89 12/	13,286
		4	— —	—	— —	—
		State	62,400 11/ 690 12/	93,000	46,244 11/ 434 12/	68,713
25.	Development of Springs and Seeps for Livestock Water	1	— —	—	— —	—
		2	— —	—	— —	—
		3	— —	—	— —	—
		4	— —	—	— —	—
		State	— —	—	— —	—
26.	Construction of Trench Silos	1	— —	—	— —	—
		2	— —	—	— —	—
		3	— —	—	— —	—
		4	— —	—	— —	—
		State	— —	—	— —	—
27.	Construction and Maintenance of Fire Guards	1	150,480 11/	90	352,440 11/	352
		2	66,660 11/	41	48,180 11/	48
		3	1,752,880 11/	1,052	—	—
		4	13,440 11/	8	109,040 11/	109
		State	1,983,460 11/	1,191	509,660 11/	509
28.	Leveling for Irrigation	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	6,780	6,780
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	6,780	6,780
29.	Leveling Hummocks	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Extent (Acres)	1946 Payment (Dollars)	1947 Extent (Acres)	1947 Payment (Dollars)
30.	Harvesting Grass and Legume Seed	1	55,634	353,500	36,610	124,631
		2	16,779	90,023	6,297	22,036
		3	83,352	470,070	39,139	136,984
		4	1,404	11,760	1,640	5,737
		State	157,169	925,353	83,686	289,388
31.	Growing Home Gardens	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1948 Extent (Acres)	1948 Payment (Dollars)	1936-1948 Total Payment (Dollars)
1.	Green Manure and Cover Winter Legumes	1	15,275	42,401	218,179
		2	19,080	52,535	446,600
		3	35,712	95,608	415,578
		4	22,727	56,823	471,551
		State	92,794	247,367	1,551,908
2.	Green Manure and Cover Summer Legumes and Non-Legumes	1	43,473	43,473	1,562,594
		2	1,650	1,650	987,190
		3	5,151	5,151	2,171,421
		4	722	722	724,533
		State	50,996	50,996	5,445,738
3.	Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza	1	—	—	36,931
		2	19,573	23,550	1,061,421
		3	4,491	5,192	189,502
		4	8,361	9,889	494,168
		State	32,425	38,631	1,782,022
4.	Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover	1	2,898	4,345	71,580
		2	992	1,488	59,235
		3	3,246	4,868	170,021
		4	685	1,026	21,300
		State	7,821	11,727	322,136
5.	Green Manure and Cover Small Grains	1	908	908	481,410
		2	643	643	129,006
		3	6,029	6,029	782,181
		4	990	990	111,210
		State	8,570	8,570	1,503,807
6.	Green Manure and Cover Rye Grass	1	6	6	19,625
		2	12,295	14,743	447,130
		3	213	225	89,854
		4	16,032	19,896	237,293
		State	28,546	34,870	793,902
7.	Establishing Alfalfa	1	—	—	195,022
		2	—	—	204,977
		3	—	—	438,291
		4	—	—	125,887
		State	—	—	964,177
8.	Establishing Sericea Lespedeza	1	—	—	—
		2	100	262	10,234
		3	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—
		State	100	262	10,234
9.	Seeding Perennial Grasses and Legumes excluding pastures	1	—	—	24,801
		2	—	—	39,352
		3	—	—	89,531
		4	—	—	24,724
		State	—	—	178,408

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1948 Extent (Acres)	1948 Payment (Dollars)	1936-1948 Total Payment (Dollars)
10	Seeding Timothy and Red-Top	1	—	—	—
		2	—	—	1,970
		3	—	—	72
		4	—	—	86
		State	—	—	2,128
11.	Interplanting Summer Legumes	1	—	—	1,847
		2	—	—	30,800
		3	—	—	25,791
		4	—	—	242,084
		State	—	—	300,522
12.	Seeding, Reseeding, and Over-Seeding Pastures	1	10,876	12,192	165,170
		2	17,174	15,430	802,824
		3	12,735	13,938	249,605
		4	58,388	47,798	1,082,981
		State	99,173	89,358	2,300,580
13.	Natural Reseeding Pastures by Deferred Grazing	1	82,775	9,933	243,990
		2	—	—	11,189
		3	—	—	80,438
		4	26,273	3,152	32,365
		State	109,048	13,085	367,982
14.	Sodding Pastures	1	—	—	7,655
		2	2,347	7,041	131,964
		3	228	684	112,695
		4	3,550	10,650	253,964
		State	6,125	18,375	506,278
15.	Application of Liming Materials	1	5,014 8,926 2/	18,937	412,405
		2	95,503 193,964 2/	382,713	2,944,415
		3	20,247 31,250 2/	66,113	418,115
		4	45,030 83,435 2/	169,398	1,124,811
		State	165,794 317,575 2/	637,161	4,899,746
16.	Application of Phosphate Materials	1	15,036 2,241 2/	25,285	70,171
		2	144,296 19,235 2/	229,880	986,936
		3	55,459 8,111 2/	98,210	308,605
		4	106,401 12,714 2/	156,395	637,627
		State	321,192 42,301 2/	509,770	2,003,339

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1948 Extent (Acres)	1948 Payment (Dollars)	1936-1948 Total Payment (Dollars)
17.	Application of Sulfur Materials	1	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—
		4	130	838	838
		State	130 2/	838	—
18.	Application of Mulch Materials	1	—	—	—
		2	—	—	121
		3	—	—	12
		4	—	—	35
		State	—	—	168
19.	Mowing Weeds in Pastures	1	49,816	19,928	173,170
		2	42,143	16,858	408,967
		3	91,139	36,457	379,058
		4	74,862	29,946	207,566
		State	257,960	103,189	1,168,761
20.	Renovating Pasture Land	1	—	—	9,938
		2	—	—	55,923
		3	—	—	7,252
		4	—	—	74,858
		State	—	—	147,971
21.	Eradication of Competitive Plants on Non-Cropland	1	35,436	66,157	131,699
		2	66	191	19,675
		3	7,289	16,881	50,728
		4	2,447	7,822	44,896
		State	45,238	91,051	246,998
22.	Establishing Supplemental Pastures	1	—	—	38,764
		2	—	—	3,233
		3	—	—	24,065
		4	—	—	11,863
		State	—	—	77,925
23.	Weed Control, Mechanical and Chemical Methods	1	1,366	3,536	36,860
		2	180	169	9,705
		3	144	414	16,211
		4	—	—	16
		State	1,690	4,119	62,792

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1948 Extent (Acres)	1948 Payment (Dollars)	1936-1948 Total Payment (Dollars)
24.	Construction of Wells	1	17,228 11/ 164 12/	21,084	329,714
		2	—	—	7,535
		3	2,863 11/ 29 12/	3,579	160,752
		4	—	—	7,038
		State	20,091 11/ 193 12/	24,663	505,039
25.	Development of Springs and Seeps for Livestock Water	1	—	—	2,509
		2	—	—	82
		3	—	—	860
		4	—	—	87
		State	—	—	3,538
26.	Construction of Trench Silos	1	—	—	1,057
		2	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—
		State	—	—	1,057
27.	Construction and Maintenance of Fire Guards	1	—	—	1,236
		2	—	—	262
		3	—	—	1,547
		4	—	—	519
		State	—	—	3,564
28.	Leveling for Irrigation	1	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—
		3	—	—	6,780
		4	—	—	—
		State	—	—	6,780
29.	Leveling Hummocks	1	—	—	143
		2	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—
		State	—	—	143

See footnotes on page 87.

Table 2. Practices Designed Primarily for Controlling Soil Depletion-Deterioration: Extent of Practices and Amount of Payments Annually by Districts and State, 1936-1948

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1948 Extent (Acres)	1948 Payment (Dollars)	1936-1948 Total Payment (Dollars)
30.	Harvesting Grass and Legume Seed	1	—	—	805,106
		2	—	—	236,965
		3	—	—	1,047,449
		4	—	—	28,522
		State	—	—	2,118,042
31.	Growing Home Gardens	1	—	—	52,902
		2	—	—	197,228
		3	—	—	190,612
		4	—	—	196,412
		State	—	—	637,154

1/ Includes "Extent" of Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover in 1937.

2/ Tons.

3/ Includes "Extent" of Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover and Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza in 1938 and 1939 respectively.

4/ Includes "Extent" of Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover in 1940 and 1941 respectively.

5/ Cubic feet.

6/ Number of Springs and Seeps.

7/ Number of Home Gardens.

8/ Includes "Extent" of Green Manure and Cover Small Grains in 1943.

9/ Includes "Extent" of Establishing Sericea Lespedeza in 1942.

10/ Includes "Extent" of Sodding Pastures in 1943.

11/ Linear feet.

12/ Number of Wells.

13/ Number of Silos.

14/ Pounds.

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Percent	1937 Percent	1938 Percent	1939 Percent	1940 Percent
1	Construction of Standard and Broad Base Terraces	1	9.7	4.6	6.2	5.9	9.3
		2	18.2	20.8	15.2	13.2	19.7
		3	59.4	55.1	60.4	55.8	53.3
		4	12.7	19.5	18.2	25.1	17.7
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.	Construction of Diversion Terraces and Ditches	1	—	—	—	6.8	24.6
		2	—	—	—	15.8	2.1
		3	—	—	—	76.3	73.3
		4	—	—	—	1.1	—
		State	—	—	—	100.0	100.0
3.	Construction of Spreader Dams and Terraces	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
4.	Construction of Rip-Rap	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling and Pit Cultivation on Cropland	1	—	69.4	27.0	56.9	50.1
		2	—	1/	1/	1/	.2
		3	—	30.6	72.8	43.1	49.6
		4	—	—	.2	1/	.1
		State	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling on Non-Cropland	1	—	53.8	45.4	33.0	27.6
		2	—	9.9	6.6	3.1	8.4
		3	—	31.1	41.4	63.7	62.7
		4	—	5.2	6.6	.2	1.3
		State	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
7.	Contour Ridging on Non-Cropland	1	—	2.5	7.1	4.2	5.5
		2	—	30.1	29.4	19.2	20.5
		3	—	57.9	58.8	58.3	63.0
		4	—	9.5	4.7	18.3	11.0
		State	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
8.	Contour Farming Intertilled Crops	1	—	13.7	14.2	6.1	7.4
		2	—	.7	6.0	8.7	10.3
		3	—	85.6	73.3	73.4	69.8
		4	—	—	6.5	11.8	12.5
		State	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
9.	Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops	1	—	—	17.7	21.8	14.5
		2	—	—	17.5	17.4	15.4
		3	—	—	63.2	56.2	65.2
		4	—	—	1.6	4.6	4.9
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes on page 96.

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Percent	1937 Percent	1938 Percent	1939 Percent	1940 Percent
10.	Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	100.0	96.5	42.2	11.4	14.3
		2	—	—	25.7	18.8	22.2
		3	—	1.5	23.3	43.8	48.4
		4	—	—	8.8	26.0	15.1
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11.	Non-Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
12.	Farming Intertilled Crops at Right Angles to Prevailing Winds	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Crop Residue Management Leaving Stalks, Stubble, or Natural Vegetative Growth	1	57.1	43.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
		2	.2	6.0	—	—	—
		3	42.7	44.0	—	—	—
		4	—	6.6	—	—	—
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14.	Protecting Summer Fallow	1	91.9	99.7	95.0	90.8	82.6
		2	—	—	.5	.8	1.4
		3	8.1	.3	4.5	8.4	16.0
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15.	Protecting Restoration Land	1	—	—	—	—	100.0
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	1/
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	100.0
16.	Planting Trees	1	44.5	21.5	11.9	20.3	12.4
		2	39.7	26.7	12.3	19.0	30.9
		3	12.0	48.5	67.6	43.8	36.4
		4	3.8	3.3	8.2	16.9	20.3
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
17.	Maintaining a Stand of Trees	1	—	—	11.0	9.5	17.4
		2	—	—	2.3	2.4	2.9
		3	—	—	86.1	86.9	77.9
		4	—	—	.6	1.2	1.8
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
18.	Establishing Kudzu	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	44.7
		3	—	—	—	53.8	33.9
		4	—	—	—	46.2	21.4
		State	—	—	—	100.0	100.0

See footnotes on page 96.

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Deterioration Control Practices by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Percent	1937 Percent	1938 Percent	1939 Percent	1940 Percent
19.	Border Planting, Sorghums, etc.	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Construction of Dams and Reservoirs	1	—	—	25.5	32.4	37.4
		2	—	—	14.6	19.4	12.3
		3	—	—	46.2	38.6	41.5
		4	—	—	13.7	9.6	8.8
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
21.	Sodding Water-Ways	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Construction of Drainage Ditches on Cropland	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1941 Percent	1942 Percent	1943 Percent	1944 Percent	1945 Percent
1.	Construction of Standard and Broad Base Terraces	1	10.0	7.3	11.9	13.2	14.9
		2	18.4	16.9	17.2	15.6	14.5
		3	52.5	58.2	53.0	54.1	59.2
		4	19.1	17.6	17.9	17.1	11.4
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.	Construction of Diversion Terraces and Ditches	1	56.0	23.5	—	—	11.9
		2	4.4	5.7	—	—	16.0
		3	39.6	70.8	—	—	54.9
		4	—	—	—	—	17.2
		State	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0
3.	Construction of Spreader Dams and Terraces	1	—	—	68.0	52.4	—
		2	—	—	—	1.2	—
		3	—	—	32.0	39.9	—
		4	—	—	—	6.5	—
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
4.	Construction of Rip-Rap	1	—	—	57.1	—	—
		2	—	—	42.9	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	100.0	—	—
5.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling and Pit Cultivation on Cropland	1	42.2	89.4	81.6	72.1	72.9
		2	.4	.1	1/	1/	—
		3	57.2	10.4	17.3	26.6	26.6
		4	.2	.1	1.1	1.3	.5
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling on Non-Cropland	1	25.1	51.3	—	17.3	—
		2	6.1	3.7	—	1.7	—
		3	67.5	40.9	100.0	51.7	—
		4	1.3	4.1	—	29.3	—
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
7.	Contour Ridging on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Contour Farming Intertilled Crops	1	4.7	7.5	7.1 2/	5.1	3.7
		2	9.2	17.3	12.2 2/	12.7	13.0
		3	71.7	62.7	68.7 2/	67.0	70.6
		4	14.4	12.5	12.0 2/	15.2	12.7
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0 2/	100.0	100.0
9.	Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops	1	14.9	33.4	15.8	14.1	14.1
		2	14.3	15.7	7.1	34.5	11.4
		3	66.8	48.0	73.8	48.6	72.7
		4	4.0	2.9	3.3	2.8	1.8
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes on page 96.

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1941 Percent	1942 Percent	1943 Percent	1944 Percent	1945 Percent
10.	Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	25.9	12.6	7.6	3.3	6.6
		2	9.4	35.3	4.2	12.7	2.6
		3	40.9	46.4	79.6	77.1	85.7
		4	23.8	5.7	8.6	6.9	5.1
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11.	Non-Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	—	100.0	6.2	6.8	6.6
		2	—	—	2.8	.1	.2
		3	—	—	86.3	92.3	91.9
		4	—	—	4.7	.8	1.3
		State	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12.	Farming Intertilled Crops at Right Angles to Prevailing Winds	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Crop Residue Management Leaving Stalks, Stubble, or Natural Vegetative Growth	1	63.1	87.9	70.5	57.9	—
		2	—	1/	—	.2	—
		3	36.9	12.1	29.5	41.8	—
		4	—	—	—	.1	—
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—
14.	Protecting Summer Fallow	1	78.1	77.6	77.9	73.8	100.0
		2	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.2	—
		3	20.2	20.6	19.7	24.0	—
		4	—	—	—	1/	—
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15.	Protecting Restoration Land	1	100.0	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	100.0	—	—	—	—
16.	Planting Trees	1	11.5	13.3	—	—	—
		2	35.1	47.8	—	—	—
		3	35.1	26.5	—	—	—
		4	18.3	12.4	—	—	—
		State	100.0	100.0	—	—	—
17.	Maintaining a Stand of Trees	1	23.1	11.8	—	—	—
		2	2.8	.8	—	—	—
		3	72.4	85.6	—	—	—
		4	1.7	1.8	—	—	—
		State	100.0	100.0	—	—	—
18.	Establishing Kudzu	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 96.

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1941 Percent	1942 Percent	1943 Percent	1944 Percent	1945 Percent
19.	Border Planting, Sorghums, etc.	1	—	100.0	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	100.0	—	—	—
20.	Construction of Dams and Reservoirs	1	32.3	14.6	12.8	13.9	20.6
		2	12.3	9.3	28.6	21.7	24.0
		3	48.9	63.6	43.0	39.9	29.8
		4	6.5	12.5	15.6	24.5	25.6
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
21.	Sodding Water-Ways	1	33.4	—	—	3.5	6.2
		2	22.2	3.2	—	3.2	10.7
		3	33.3	92.0	—	91.3	77.1
		4	11.1	4.8	—	2.0	6.0
		State	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
22.	Construction of Drainage Ditches on Cropland	1	—	—	—	31.7	—
		2	—	—	—	14.9	—
		3	—	—	—	16.2	—
		4	—	—	—	37.2	—
		State	—	—	—	100.0	—

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Percent	1947 Percent	1948 Percent	1936-1948 Percent
1.	Construction of Standard and Broad Base Terraces	1	19.3	19.3	20.4	15.3
		2	13.7	18.7	24.4	17.6
		3	56.8	47.9	44.8	52.7
		4	10.2	14.1	10.4	14.4
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.	Construction of Diversion Terraces and Ditches	1	11.1	6.3	8.1	8.9
		2	24.8	29.8	30.1	26.4
		3	45.2	36.5	36.8	41.8
		4	18.9	27.4	25.0	22.9
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.	Construction of Spreader Dams and Terraces	1	—	—	—	52.8
		2	—	—	—	1.2
		3	—	—	—	39.7
		4	—	—	—	6.3
		State	—	—	—	100.0
4.	Construction of Rip-Rap	1	—	—	—	57.1
		2	—	—	—	42.9
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	100.0
5.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling and Pit Cultivation on Cropland	1	82.7	80.6	89.7	77.0
		2	—	1/	—	.1
		3	17.2	19.4	10.3	22.5
		4	.1	1/	1/	.4
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.	Contour Listing, Furrowing, Chiseling, and Sub-Soiling on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	—	38.2
		2	—	—	—	6.2
		3	—	—	—	52.4
		4	—	—	—	3.2
		State	—	—	—	100.0
7.	Contour Ridging on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	—	5.5
		2	—	—	—	25.3
		3	—	—	—	59.6
		4	—	—	—	9.6
		State	—	—	—	100.0
8.	Contour Farming Intertilled Crops	1	5.0	4.5	4.0	5.9
		2	11.1	11.4	13.7	11.9
		3	72.1	71.7	65.2	69.3
		4	11.8	12.4	17.1	12.9
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
9.	Contour Farming Close-Seeded Crops	1	20.3	17.7	22.0	17.8
		2	9.1	9.0	7.7	14.2
		3	69.2	71.9	69.4	66.2
		4	1.4	1.4	.9	1.8
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

See footnotes on page 96.

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948--Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Percent	1947 Percent	1948 Percent	1936-1948 Percent
10.	Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	—	49.0	—	26.2
		2	9.5	8.4	—	9.0
		3	74.4	14.0	100.0	58.3
		4	16.1	28.6	—	6.5
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11.	Non-Contour Farming Strip Crops	1	1.6	2.3	—	5.4
		2	—	—	—	.7
		3	96.9	94.8	98.4	91.8
		4	1.5	2.9	1.6	2.1
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
12.	Farming Intertilled Crops at Right Angles to Prevailing Winds	1	—	100.0	—	100.0
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	100.0	—	100.0
13.	Crop Residue Management, Leaving Stalks, Stubble, or Natural Vegetative Growth	1	78.5	91.5	91.5	76.7
		2	—	—	—	.5
		3	21.5	8.5	8.5	22.2
		4	—	—	—	.6
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14.	Protecting Summer Fallow	1	74.2	89.4	—	83.9
		2	.8	.4	—	1.3
		3	25.0	10.2	—	14.8
		4	—	—	—	1/
		State	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
15.	Protecting Restoration Land	1	—	—	—	100.0
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	1/
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	100.0
16.	Planting Trees	1	—	12.2	—	18.7
		2	77.9	83.7	100.0	31.9
		3	22.1	—	—	36.4
		4	—	4.1	—	13.0
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
17.	Maintaining a Stand of Trees	1	27.9	—	—	14.1
		2	—	100.0	—	2.2
		3	72.1	—	—	82.2
		4	—	—	—	1.5
		State	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
18.	Establishing Kudzu	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	15.6
		3	—	—	—	46.9
		4	—	—	—	37.5
		State	—	—	—	100.0

See footnotes on page 96.

Table 3. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Percent	1947 Percent	1948 Percent	1936-1948 Percent
19.	Border Planting Sorghums, etc.	1	—	—	—	100.0
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	100.0
20.	Construction of Dams and Reservoirs	1	21.2	23.3	13.0	18.9
		2	24.2	22.2	25.6	22.7
		3	34.0	34.8	33.6	36.2
		4	20.6	19.7	27.8	22.2
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
21.	Sodding Water-Ways	1	8.8	25.7	32.0	19.1
		2	11.7	24.3	24.2	18.1
		3	72.8	40.7	35.2	55.1
		4	6.7	9.3	8.6	7.7
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
22.	Construction of Drainage Ditches on Cropland	1	—	—	—	31.7
		2	—	—	—	14.9
		3	—	—	—	16.2
		4	—	—	—	37.2
		State	—	—	—	100.0

1/ Less than .05 of one percent.

2/ Includes Contour Farming Close-Seeding Crops in 1943.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Percent	1937 Percent	1938 Percent	1939 Percent	1940 Percent
1.	Green Manure and Cover Winter Legumes	1	3.8	4.9	5.9 2/	5.0 2/	40.3
		2	28.7	28.3	47.7 2/	49.8 2/	10.6
		3	35.0	32.5	15.5 2/	18.0 2/	14.3
		4	32.5	34.3	30.9 2/	27.2 2/	34.8
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0 2/	100.0 2/	100.0
2.	Green Manure and Cover Summer Legumes and Non-Legumes	1	21.2	9.2	23.3	23.2	22.2
		2	13.2	28.7	15.3	14.3	16.5
		3	43.8	35.9	39.2	47.0	45.5
		4	21.8	26.2	22.2	15.5	15.8
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.	Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza	1	5.8	7.0 1/	—	—	.3
		2	31.9	28.1 1/	—	—	72.5
		3	32.6	29.9 1/	—	—	3.2
		4	29.7	35.0 1/	—	—	24.0
		State	100.0	100.0 1/	—	—	100.0
4.	Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Green Manure and Cover Small Grains	1	39.8	27.1	—	—	—
		2	7.8	24.4	—	—	—
		3	50.2	38.8	—	—	—
		4	2.2	9.7	—	—	—
		State	100.0	100.0	—	—	—
6.	Green Manure and Cover Rye Grass	1	—	—	—	—	11.4 3/
		2	—	—	—	—	30.1 3/
		3	—	—	—	—	32.7 3/
		4	—	—	—	—	25.8 3/
		State	—	—	—	—	100.0 3/
7.	Establishing Alfalfa	1	13.7	12.4	—	13.4	23.0
		2	24.8	25.5	—	16.9	20.2
		3	43.7	45.3	—	57.3	46.8
		4	17.8	16.8	—	12.4	10.0
		State	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
8.	Establishing Sericea Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Seeding Perennial Grasses and Legumes, excluding pastures	1	—	—	13.2	18.0	—
		2	93.0	—	22.1	21.4	—
		3	—	—	52.6	36.8	—
		4	7.0	—	12.1	23.8	—
		State	100.0	—	100.0	100.0	—

See footnotes on page 108.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Percent	1937 Percent	1938 Percent	1939 Percent	1940 Percent
10.	Seeding Timothy and Red-Top	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	92.4	92.8	—
		3	—	—	4.7	1.7	—
		4	—	—	2.9	5.5	—
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
11.	Interplanting Summer Legumes	1	—	—	.4	.5	.9
		2	—	—	6.4	11.2	12.0
		3	—	—	17.5	5.2	7.0
		4	—	—	75.7	83.1	80.1
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
12.	Seeding, Reseeding, and Over-Seeding Pastures	1	3.1	—	.2	1.8	5.7
		2	60.7	61.7	86.0	72.6	25.5
		3	12.4	1.8	1.9	7.8	33.7
		4	23.8	36.5	11.9	17.8	35.1
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
13.	Natural Reseeding Pastures by Deferred Grazing	1	70.3	48.7	51.7	54.8	60.1
		2	—	1.1	4.2	5.2	2.2
		3	29.7	50.2	43.4	38.8	37.3
		4	—	—	.7	1.2	.4
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14.	Sodding Pastures	1	—	9.2	1.0	.9	1.1
		2	—	7.8	37.1	29.2	28.6
		3	—	83.0	9.9	16.1	20.3
		4	—	—	52.0	53.8	50.0
		State	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15.	Application of Liming Materials	1	1.9	1.4	—	2.8	—
		2	70.0	67.7	66.2	67.2	82.0
		3	11.0	19.7	16.7	22.5	3.7
		4	17.1	11.2	17.1	7.5	14.3
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16.	Application of Phosphatel Materials	1	1.8	—	—	—	1.0
		2	47.3	68.4	85.3	18.3	30.4
		3	23.6	26.2	8.6	4.8	9.3
		4	27.3	5.4	6.1	76.9	59.3
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
17.	Application of Sulfur Materials	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Application of Mulch Materials	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	96.6	44.3	—
		3	—	—	3.4	11.4	—
		4	—	—	—	44.3	—
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	—

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948----Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936 Percent	1937 Percent	1938 Percent	1939 Percent	1940 Percent
19.	Mowing Weeds in Pastures	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
20.	Renovating Pasture Land	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
21.	Eradication of Competitive Plants on Non-Cropland	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
22.	Establishing Supplemental Pastures	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
23.	Weed Control, Mechanical and Chemical Methods	1	—	—	73.5	23.3	41.7
		2	—	—	21.6	41.9	24.0
		3	—	—	3.7	34.8	34.3
		4	—	—	1.2	—	—
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
24.	Construction of Wells for Livestock Water	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
25.	Development of Springs and Seeps for Livestock Water	1	—	—	—	—	82.4
		2	—	—	—	—	3.4
		3	—	—	—	—	12.8
		4	—	—	—	—	1.4
		State	—	—	—	—	100.0
26.	Construction of Trench Silos	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Construction of Maintenance of Fire Guards	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments, for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
			Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
28.	Leveling for Irrigation	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Leveling Hummocks	1	—	—	—	—	100.0
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	100.0
30.	Harvesting Grass and Legume Seed	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
31.	Growing Home Gardens	1	—	—	—	—	3.7
		2	—	—	—	—	34.8
		3	—	—	—	—	25.8
		4	—	—	—	—	35.7
		State	—	—	—	—	100.0

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1941 Percent	1942 Percent	1943 Percent	1944 Percent	1945 Percent
1.	Green Manure and Cover Winter Legumes	1	38.2	16.2	4.9	7.3	31.9
		2	14.3	21.6	26.7	18.6	19.4
		3	15.3	15.0	19.3	22.0	18.3
		4	32.2	47.2	49.1	52.1	30.4
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.	Green Manure and Cover Summer Legumes and Non-Legumes	1	22.2	36.6	26.7 4/	44.2	—
		2	12.7	8.7	33.5 4/	20.1	—
		3	43.9	50.4	31.7 4/	26.8	—
		4	21.2	4.3	8.1 4/	8.9	—
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0 4/	100.0	—
3.	Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza	1	.5	.3	—	.7	3.1
		2	68.1	67.4	—	73.7	73.4
		3	4.0	1.9	—	3.7	3.9
		4	27.4	30.4	—	21.9	19.6
		State	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
4.	Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover	1	—	27.8	—	19.1	—
		2	—	16.4	—	13.5	—
		3	—	46.2	—	63.0	—
		4	—	9.6	—	4.4	—
		State	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
5.	Green Manure and Cover Small Grains	1	—	—	—	27.9	30.6
		2	—	—	—	7.2	8.8
		3	—	—	—	54.3	51.8
		4	—	—	—	10.6	8.8
		State	—	—	—	100.0	100.0
6.	Green Manure and Cover Rye Grass	1	15.3 3/	2.3	.8	.8	.6
		2	26.8 3/	37.6	59.3	64.8	64.5
		3	35.9 3/	14.6	6.7	9.0	9.3
		4	22.0 3/	45.5	33.2	25.4	25.6
		State	100.0 3/	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
7.	Establishing Alfalfa	1	26.6	35.6 5/	—	—	—
		2	22.5	20.8 5/	—	—	—
		3	39.6	32.3 5/	—	—	—
		4	11.3	11.3 5/	—	—	—
		State	100.0	100.0 5/	—	—	—
8.	Establishing Serica Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Seeding Perennial Grasses and Legumes, excluding pastures	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 108.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
			Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
10.	Seeding Timothy and Redtop	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Interplanting Summer Legumes	1	.7	1.1	—	—	—
		2	9.6	15.6	—	—	—
		3	5.0	3.4	—	—	—
		4	84.7	79.9	—	—	—
		State	100.0	100.0	—	—	—
12.	Seeding, Reseeding, and Over-Seeding Pastures	1	24.9	41.8	4.1 6/	3.3	10.2
		2	9.5	14.5	55.5 6/	37.8	43.9
		3	54.9	39.8	10.8 6/	9.0	11.6
		4	10.7	3.9	29.6 6/	49.9	34.3
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0 6/	100.0	100.0
13.	Natural Reseeding Pastures by Deferred Grazing	1	54.1	59.1	69.9	75.9	65.4
		2	2.7	.9	3.7	2.7	6.2
		3	42.8	38.3	14.1	10.8	14.9
		4	.4	1.7	12.3	10.6	13.5
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14.	Sodding Pastures	1	1.4	.5	—	4.0	.6
		2	27.8	28.5	—	15.7	16.1
		3	35.5	25.2	—	21.2	22.3
		4	35.3	45.8	—	59.1	61.0
		State	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
15.	Application of Liming Materials	1	.4	.9	—	18.2	5.6
		2	88.0	88.3	78.6	58.3	68.7
		3	.8	5.4	1.3	4.8	5.5
		4	10.8	5.4	20.1	18.7	20.2
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16.	Application of Phosphate Materials	1	—	—	—	2.9	2.4
		2	58.6	48.9	58.5	53.9	49.9
		3	1.4	1.6	5.3	12.7	12.9
		4	40.0	49.5	36.2	30.5	34.8
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
17.	Application of Sulfur Materials	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
18.	Application of Mulch Materials	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes on page 108.

Table 4. Percentage Distribtuion of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1941 Percent	1942 Percent	1943 Percent	1944 Percent	1945 Percent
19.	Mowing Weeds in Pastures	1	1.0	12.3	11.9	8.2	20.9
		2	79.8	39.8	35.8	46.7	34.8
		3	11.2	36.1	34.2	28.1	28.7
		4	8.0	11.8	18.1	17.0	15.6
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20.	Renovating Pasture Land	1	—	—	8.2	7.2	—
		2	—	—	40.7	35.4	—
		3	—	—	6.2	6.2	—
		4	—	—	44.9	51.2	—
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
21.	Eradication of Competitive Plants on Non-Cropland	1	44.0	9.4	—	—	13.5
		2	—	27.2	—	—	28.6
		3	56.0	8.9	—	—	4.1
		4	—	54.5	—	—	53.8
		State	100.0	100.0	—	—	100.0
22.	Establishing Supplemental Pastures	1	—	—	—	49.7	—
		2	—	—	—	4.2	—
		3	—	—	—	30.9	—
		4	—	—	—	15.2	—
		State	—	—	—	100.0	—
23.	Weed Control, Mechanical and Chemical Methods	1	34.5	8.4	—	94.9	78.0
		2	3.7	61.6	—	1.1	—
		3	60.4	30.0	—	4.0	22.0
		4	1.4	—	—	—	—
		State	100.0	100.0	—	100.0	100.0
24.	Construction of Wells for Livestock Water	1	—	—	58.2	54.0	—
		2	—	—	.4	2.7	—
		3	—	—	40.0	40.9	—
		4	—	—	1.4	2.4	—
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	—
25.	Development of Springs and Seeps for Livestock Water	1	—	100.0	47.6	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	47.8	—	—
		4	—	—	4.6	—	—
		State	—	100.0	100.0	—	—
26.	Construction of Trench Silos	1	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	100.0	—	100.0	—
27.	Construction and Maintenance of Fire Guards	1	—	—	62.6	38.1	41.7
		2	—	—	4.2	11.4	8.6
		3	—	—	3.8	35.9	23.8
		4	—	—	29.4	14.6	25.9
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
			Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
28.	Leveling for Irrigation	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
29.	Leveling Hummocks	1	—	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Harvesting Grass and Legume Seed	1	—	—	3.5	37.6	34.8
		2	—	—	76.1	19.5	6.0
		3	—	—	17.3	41.3	58.5
		4	—	—	3.1	1.6	.7
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
31.	Growing Home Gardens	1	4.7	9.9	11.0	—	—
		2	33.7	29.8	28.7	—	—
		3	29.0	28.1	32.8	—	—
		4	32.6	32.2	27.5	—	—
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Percent	1947 Percent	1948 Percent	1936-1948 Percent
1.	Green Manure and Cover Winter Legumes	1	25.6	20.6	17.1	14.0
		2	24.1	18.9	21.2	28.8
		3	25.7	42.2	38.7	26.8
		4	24.6	18.3	23.0	30.4
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2.	Green Manure and Cover Summer Legumes and Non-Legumes	1	76.4	90.0	85.3	28.7
		2	9.9	5.4	3.2	18.1
		3	12.6	4.1	10.1	39.9
		4	1.1	.5	1.4	13.3
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3.	Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	2.1
		2	75.6	63.4	61.0	59.6
		3	3.7	4.4	13.4	10.6
		4	20.7	32.2	25.6	27.7
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4.	Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover	1	34.6	19.9	37.1	22.2
		2	8.9	20.8	12.7	18.4
		3	54.7	52.4	41.5	52.8
		4	1.8	6.9	8.7	6.6
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5.	Green Manure and Cover Small Grains	1	35.2	31.0	10.6	32.0
		2	2.3	1.4	7.5	8.6
		3	56.7	61.3	70.4	52.0
		4	5.8	6.3	11.5	7.4
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
6.	Green Manure and Cover Rye Grass	1	.1	.2	1/	2.5
		2	66.5	63.2	42.3	56.3
		3	6.6	5.1	.6	11.3
		4	26.8	31.5	57.1	29.9
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
7.	Establishing Alfalfa	1	—	100.0	—	20.2
		2	—	—	—	21.3
		3	—	—	—	45.4
		4	—	—	—	13.1
		State	—	100.0	—	100.0
8.	Establishing Sericea Lespedeza	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	100.0	100.0	100.0
9.	Seeding Perennial Grasses and Legumes, excluding pastures	1	—	—	—	13.9
		2	—	—	—	22.0
		3	—	—	—	50.2
		4	—	—	—	13.9
		State	—	—	—	100.0

See footnote on page 108.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Percent	1947 Percent	1948 Percent	1936-1948 Percent
10.	Seeding Timothy and Redtop	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	92.6
		3	—	—	—	3.4
		4	—	—	—	4.0
		State	—	—	—	100.0
11.	Interplanting Summer Legumes	1	—	—	—	.6
		2	—	—	—	10.2
		3	—	—	—	8.6
		4	—	—	—	80.6
		State	—	—	—	100.0
12.	Seeding, Reseeding, and Over-Seeding Pastures	1	7.3	9.5	13.6	7.2
		2	24.9	21.2	17.3	34.9
		3	7.9	13.4	15.6	10.8
		4	59.9	55.9	53.5	47.1
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
13.	Natural Reseeding Pastures by Deferred Grazing	1	72.5	71.6	75.9	66.3
		2	4.4	.2	—	3.0
		3	12.0	9.9	—	21.9
		4	11.1	18.3	24.1	8.8
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14.	Sodding Pastures	1	.6	7/	—	1.5
		2	27.3	30.4	38.3	26.1
		3	28.4	14.8	3.7	22.2
		4	43.7	54.8	58.0	50.2
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
15.	Application of Liming Materials	1	5.9	5.2	3.0	8.4
		2	56.9	56.9	60.0	60.1
		3	11.4	11.7	10.4	8.5
		4	25.8	26.2	26.6	23.0
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16.	Application of Phosphate Materials	1	2.8	4.3	5.0	3.5
		2	53.3	46.7	45.1	49.3
		3	9.8	20.9	19.3	15.4
		4	34.1	28.1	30.6	31.8
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
17.	Application of Sulfur Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	100.0	100.0
		State	—	—	100.0	100.0
18.	Application of Mulch Materials	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	72.0
		3	—	—	—	7.2
		4	—	—	—	20.8
		State	—	—	—	100.0

See footnotes on page 108.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948---Continued

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Percent	1947 Percent	1948 Percent	1936-1948 Percent
19.	Mowing Weeds in Pastures	1	14.4	21.9	19.3	14.8
		2	27.6	22.5	16.4	35.0
		3	40.8	37.4	35.3	32.4
		4	17.2	18.2	29.0	17.8
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20.	Renovating Pasture Land	1	—	4.3	—	6.7
		2	—	43.2	—	37.8
		3	—	—	—	4.9
		4	—	52.5	—	50.6
		State	—	100.0	—	100.0
21.	Eradication of Competitive Plants on Non-Cropland	1	63.2	67.0	72.7	53.3
		2	—	—	.2	8.0
		3	36.8	33.0	18.5	20.5
		4	—	—	8.6	18.2
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
22.	Establishing Supplemental Pastures	1	—	—	—	49.7
		2	—	—	—	4.2
		3	—	—	—	30.9
		4	—	—	—	15.2
		State	—	—	—	100.0
23.	Weed Control, Mechanical and Chemical Methods	1	71.3	88.3	85.8	58.7
		2	—	—	4.1	15.5
		3	28.7	11.7	10.1	25.8
		4	—	—	—	1/
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
24.	Construction of Wells for Livestock Water	1	84.3	80.6	85.5	65.3
		2	.5	.1	—	1.5
		3	15.2	19.3	14.5	31.8
		4	—	—	—	1.4
		State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
25.	Development of Springs and Seeps for Livestock Water	1	—	—	—	70.9
		2	—	—	—	2.3
		3	—	—	—	24.3
		4	—	—	—	2.5
		State	—	—	—	100.0
26.	Construction of Trench Silos	1	—	—	—	100.0
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	100.0
27.	Construction and Maintenance of Fire Guards	1	7.5	69.2	—	34.7
		2	3.4	9.4	—	7.3
		3	88.4	—	—	43.4
		4	.7	21.4	—	14.6
		State	100.0	100.0	—	100.0

See footnotes on page 108.

Table 4. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Selected Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

Practice No.	Practice	District No.	1946 Percent	1947 Percent	1948 Percent	1936-1948 Percent
28.	Leveling for Irrigation	1	—	—	—	—
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	100.0	—	100.0
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	100.0	—	100.0
29.	Leveling Hummocks	1	—	—	—	100.0
		2	—	—	—	—
		3	—	—	—	—
		4	—	—	—	—
		State	—	—	—	100.0
30.	Harvesting Grass and Legume Seed	1	38.2	43.1	—	38.0
		2	9.7	7.6	—	11.2
		3	50.8	47.3	—	49.5
		4	1.3	2.0	—	1.3
		State	100.0	100.0	—	100.0
31.	Growing Home Gardens	1	—	—	—	8.3
		2	—	—	—	31.0
		3	—	—	—	29.9
		4	—	—	—	30.8
		State	—	—	—	100.0

1/ Includes "Extent" of Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover in 1937.

2/ Includes "Extent" of Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover and Green Manure and Cover Annual Lespedeza in 1938 and 1939 respectively.

3/ Includes "Extent" of Green Manure and Cover Sweet Clover in 1940 and 1941 respectively.

4/ Includes "Extent" of Green Manure and Cover Small Grains in 1943.

5/ Includes "Extent" of Establishing Sericea Lespedeza in 1942.

6/ Includes "Extent" of Sodding Pastures in 1943.

7/ Less than .05 of one percent.

CHAPTER V

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS

In presenting further descriptive analysis of the Production and Marketing Administration's conservation program during the period 1936-1948, this study employs a number of percentage tables supplemented by a few graphic illustrations showing trends and relationships regarding payments for deterioration control and depletion-deterioration control practices. An effort has been made to proceed from the more detailed percentage relationships to a summarized analysis in the last tables and graphs.

Percentage Distribution of Soil Conservation Payments for All Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

The percentage distribution is presented in Table 5 of the total of annual payments amounting to $27,733,570 for the period 1936-1948, for all deterioration control practices, by years and for the State. For the State, 1 percent of this total deterioration control payment was received in 1936 amounting to $275,990. In 1944 $5,751,001 or 21 percent of the thirteen-year payment was paid. During the period 1936-1948 the trend in the size of the annual state payments for deterioration control was generally upward (Figure 3). The trend is characterized by considerable variations as will be noted on the graph. The general trends in the size of annual deterioration control payments for each of the four districts are similar to that for the State.

Of the total thirteen-year payment for the state, $11,308,637 was received by District 3. The lowest annual payment of $117,386 or 1 percent of the thirteen-year payment was earned by the district in 1936 with the highest payment in 1944 of $2,498,296 representing 22 percent of the district's 1936-1947 total (Table 5). The over-all trend for the district was upward, exhibiting a gradual increase from the inception of the conservation program

Table 5. Dollar and Percentage Distribution of Soil Conservation Payments for All Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

District: Number	1936 Dollars	1936 Percent	1937 Dollars	1937 Percent	1938 Dollars	1938 Percent	1939 Dollars	1939 Percent	1940 Dollars	1940 Percent
1	116,551	1.3	459,285	5.0	249,460	2.7	381,820	4.1	439,710	4.8
2	26,017	.7	39,584	1.0	49,745	1.3	91,832	2.4	61,153	1.6
3	117,386	1.0	262,549	2.3	255,994	2.3	385,388	3.4	350,017	3.1
4	16,036	.5	37,541	1.1	49,468	1.5	90,655	2.6	50,018	1.5
State	275,990	1.0	798,959	2.9	604,667	2.2	949,695	3.4	900,898	3.3

District: Number	1941 Dollars	1941 Percent	1942 Dollars	1942 Percent	1943 Dollars	1943 Percent	1944 Dollars	1944 Percent	1945 Dollars	1945 Percent
1	258,640	2.8	1,604,640	17.4	808,218	8.7	1,366,754	14.8	958,131	10.4
2	40,230	1.1	83,829	2.2	223,125	5.9	943,918	24.8	613,156	16.1
3	330,379	2.9	587,016	5.2	997,630	8.9	2,498,296	22.1	1,381,544	12.2
4	34,946	1.0	70,576	2.1	180,272	5.3	942,033	27.9	600,323	17.8
State	664,195	2.4	2,346,061	8.5	2,209,245	8.0	5,751,001	20.7	3,553,154	12.8

District: Number	1946 Dollars	1946 Percent	1947 Dollars	1947 Percent	1948 Dollars	1948 Percent	1936-1948 Dollars	1936-1948 Percent
1	1,089,724	11.8	907,751	9.8	596,785	6.4	9,237,469	100.0
2	719,134	18.9	542,006	14.2	373,916	9.8	3,807,645	100.0
3	1,661,077	14.7	1,563,942	13.8	917,419	8.1	11,308,637	100.0
4	588,112	17.4	432,699	12.8	287,140	8.5	3,379,819	100.0
State	4,058,047	14.6	3,446,398	12.4	2,175,260	7.8	27,733,570	100.0

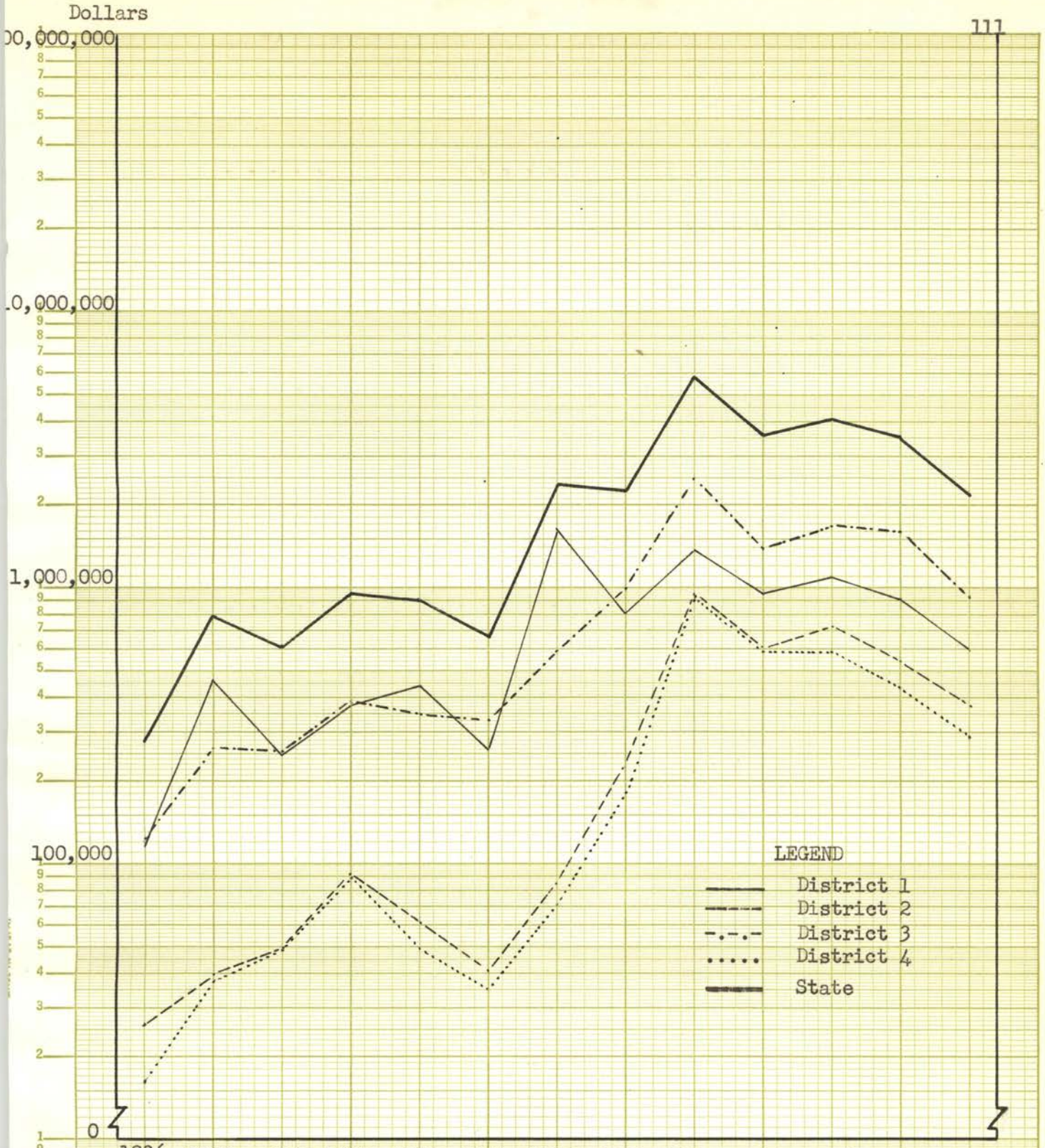

FIGURE 3. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS FOR ALL DETERIORATION CONTROL PRACTICES, BY DISTRICTS AND STATE, 1936-1948

SOURCE: Table 5.

in 1936, to 1943; then in 1944 a sharp upturn characterized the trend (Figure 3). From this time on to 1948 the extent of payments decreased.

District 1 ranked second among the districts by receiving $9,237,469 during the period 1936-1948, of which 1 percent of the district's 1936-1948 payment was earned in 1936 and 17 percent in 1942 characterizing the low and high receipts respectively (Table 5). The trend for this district was somewhat different from that for District 3 in that the increase between 1941 and 1942 was markedly sharper with a rather significant decrease the next year with another increase in 1944 and a gradual tapering-off during the remaining four years (Figure 3). To District 2 went $3,807,645 of the total state payment for all deterioration control practices during the thirteen-year period. Less than 1 percent of this amount was earned in 1936, $16,036, and increased to $943,918 or 25 percent of the district's thirteen-year payment in 1944 (Table 5). As seen on Figure 3 the increase was negligible until 1944 when the amount of payments very markedly increased, then declined to 1948 (Figure 3).

The trend of deterioration control payments, totaling $3,379,819, for practices carried out in District 4 will be observed as having followed about the same pattern during the years 1936 to 1943 as in the case of District 2 (Figure 3). In 1944 the amount of payments increased six times compared to the payment in 1943. The percentage range was from less than 1 percent of the 1936-1948 total payment or $16,036 in 1936 to 28 percent for the period or $942,033 in 1944 (Table 5).

All the districts had similar trend patterns except in the case of District 1. The highest point in the trend line for the annual payments for District 1 occurred in 1942 whereas the high points for the other three districts were reached in 1944 (Table 5). Because of this predominance in

Districts 2, 3, and 4, the trend line high point for the State was attained in 1944.

Upon inspection of Figure 3 it will be seen that the trend during the thirteen-year period indicates a general increase in the amount of each district's annual payments for soil deterioration control practices.

Percentage Distribution of Soil Conservation Payments, for All Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

Presented in Table 6 are data regarding the percentage distribution of the total of annual payments for depletion-deterioration control in the State during the period 1936-1948, amounting to $27,913,677. Of this state total payment during the period for depletion-deterioration control, 3 percent or $934,047 was received in 1937 and $4,755,782 representing 17 percent in 1944, the low and high receipts respectively. Unlike the trend for deterioration control payments, the trend of payments for depletion-deterioration control begins at a higher level in 1936 but is not marked by the degree of steepness during the period 1936-1948 (Figure 4). The size of annual depletion-deterioration control payments for each district varied approximately like the trend of yearly payments for the State.

For this classification of conservation practices used during the thirteen-year period, District 2 received the largest share of the total state payment by getting $9,234,939 of the $27,913,677 total (Table 6). Two percent of the thirteen-year total payment or $223,710 earned in 1938 was the lowest amount received in a single year while $1,737,341, or 19 percent of the total 1936-1948 payment was the highest annual payment. The trend in payments began in 1936 with about 3 percent of the total 1936-1948 payment and gradually increased until 1943 when a sharp rise is shown between 1943 and 1944 (Figure 4). A sharp decline immediately occurred, followed by a small increase, and a similar decrease in 1948.

Table 6. Dollar and Percentage Distribution of Soil Conservation Payments for All Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

District:	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
Number	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1	332,931	6.5	100,626	2.0	160,352	3.1	207,905	4.1	194,486	3.8
2	266,961	2.9	295,523	3.2	223,710	2.4	327,898	3.6	292,749	3.2
3	643,725	8.6	302,234	4.1	338,697	4.6	519,841	7.0	378,352	5.1
4	273,918	4.4	235,664	3.8	264,568	4.3	331,641	5.4	278,196	4.5
State	1,517,535	5.4	934,047	3.3	987,327	3.5	1,387,285	5.0	1,143,783	4.1

District:	1941		1942		1943		1944		1945	
Number	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1	165,647	3.3	452,316	8.9	441,615	8.7	1,021,290	20.0	408,353	8.0
2	278,074	3.0	386,218	4.2	817,460	8.8	1,737,341	18.8	1,032,155	11.2
3	318,238	4.3	640,560	8.6	571,179	7.7	1,040,249	14.0	565,675	7.6
4	235,644	3.8	268,759	4.4	380,606	6.2	956,902	15.5	493,108	8.0
State	997,603	3.6	1,747,853	6.3	2,210,860	8.0	4,755,782	17.0	2,499,291	9.0

District:	1946		1947		1948		1936-1948	
Number	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1	757,284	14.9	583,488	11.4	268,185	5.3	5,094,478	100.0
2	1,395,180	15.1	1,434,517	15.5	747,153	8.1	9,234,939	100.0
3	918,333	12.4	836,594	11.2	353,349	4.8	7,427,026	100.0
4	927,367	15.1	995,516	16.2	515,345	8.4	6,157,234	100.0
State	3,998,164	14.3	3,850,115	13.8	1,884,032	6.7	27,913,677	100.0

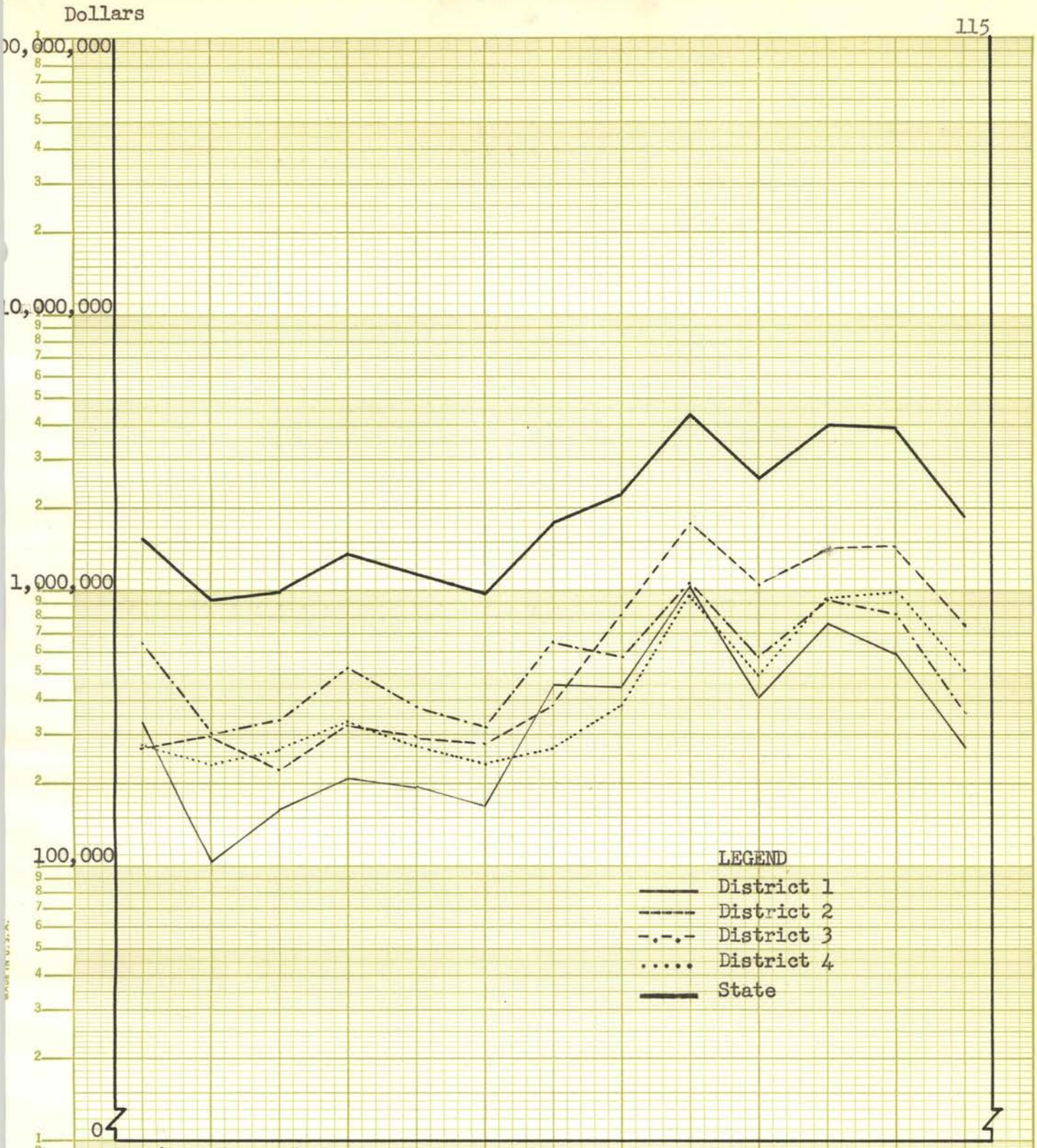

FIGURE 4. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS FOR ALL DEPLETION-DETERIORATION CONTROL PRACTICES, BY DISTRICTS AND STATE, 1936-1948

SOURCE: Table 6.

District 3 shared in the 1936-1948 total of annual payments by receiving $7,427,026 from the state total of $27,913,677 (Table 6). The lowest annual payment was made in 1937 when the district obtained $302,234 of the year's total which was 4 percent of the district's 1936-1948 payment. The yearly payments increased to 14 percent in 1944 of the total thirteen-year payment, amounting to $1,040,249. The trend in size of annual payments shown on Figure 4 was somewhat higher than the one for District 2 during the period 1936-1942. The amount of the payment was considerably higher in 1936 and further differed from the District 2 trend in that it did not reach as high in 1944 and was below the District 2 line during the latter six years, however, following the same general pattern. In 1948 depletion-deterioration payments were almost two-thirds less than for the preceding two years.

Of the $27,913,677 total payment for depletion-deterioration in the State, 1936-1948, District 4 was paid $6,157,234 for the thirteen years (Table 6). It is seen from the data in this table that District 4 received 4 percent, in 1937, of the total of annual payments for the period 1936-1948, amounting to $235,644 but did not obtain its highest yearly payment until 1947. In this year District 4 received 16 percent of its thirteen-year payment by obtaining $995,516. The trend for this district, as shown in Figure 4, maintained generally a horizontal tendency until 1942 when an upturn began in 1943, becoming sharper in 1944, with a severe decline the following year. However, in 1946 another rise occurred adjusting to a level approaching the one in 1936 (Figure 4).

District 1 received $5,094,478, for the period 1936-1948, from the state total of annual payments for all depletion-deterioration control practices (Table 6). Two percent of this thirteen-year payment, or $100,626 was obtained in 1937 for these measures. The highest annual payment was made in 1944 when

the district received $1,021,290 representing 20 percent of the thirteen-year total payment. The over-all trend in size of annual payments for the period 1936-1948 was an increase, characterized by a number of sharp adjustments during the period (Figure 4). There was a severe decrease in amount of payments in 1937 compared to 1936.

Unlike the trend in the case of deterioration control payments, the trend tendency for the State regarding depletion-deterioration control payments is marked by variations in size of annual payments; however, the general trend is upward also (Figure 4).

Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

Districts 1 and 3 together received from 65 percent to 93 percent of each annual payment made to the State for deterioration control during 1936-1948 (Table 7).[1] An examination of the percentages in this table reveals that of the $27,733,570 payment for all deterioration practices carried out in the State during these thirteen years, District 3 got 41 percent of the total, to District 1 went 33 percent, District 2 obtained 14 percent, and District 4 received 12 percent.

From 1936 to 1942 Districts 1 and 3, together, received the largest shares of the respective annual state payments (Table 7). The sharing of this predominance was almost an alternating affair between Districts 1 and 3, as seen in the table. For the years 1943 to 1948, however, District 3 received from 38 percent to 45 percent during these respective years. District 4 drew the smallest percentages for deterioration control during every year by receiving 3 percent to 17 percent of the respective yearly state payments.

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[1] Percentage figures in this table were calculated from the payments shown in Table 5.

Table 7. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

District: Number	1936 : Percent	1937 : Percent	1938 : Percent	1939 : Percent	1940 : Percent	1941 : Percent	1942 : Percent
1	42.2	57.5	41.3	40.2	48.8	38.9	68.4
2	9.4	4.9	8.2	9.7	6.8	6.1	3.6
3	42.6	32.9	42.3	40.6	38.8	49.7	25.0
4	5.8	4.7	8.2	9.5	5.6	5.3	3.0
State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

District: Number	1943 : Percent	1944 : Percent	1945 : Percent	1946 : Percent	1947 : Percent	1948 : Percent	1936-1948 : Percent
1	36.6	23.8	27.0	26.9	26.3	27.4	33.3
2	10.1	16.4	17.2	17.7	15.7	17.2	13.7
3	45.2	43.4	38.9	40.9	45.4	42.2	40.8
4	8.1	16.4	16.9	14.5	12.6	13.2	12.2
State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Districts 1 and 3 account for 74 percent of all payments made in the State for depletion-deterioration control practices 1936-1948 (Table 7). Apparently, the western half of the State received by far the largest portion of the total yearly deterioration control payments during the first eight years of the thirteen, however, the eastern area rose in importance, relatively, during the latter part of the period.

Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

Districts 2 and 4 received, generally, slightly over one-half of each annual payment to the State for all depletion-deterioration control practices during the period 1936-1948 (Table 8).[2] An investigation of the percentages in this table shows that for the thirteen-year total of annual state payments for all depletion-deterioration control measures amounting to $27,913,677,

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[2] The percentage figures in this table were calculated from the payments shown in Table 6.

Table 8. Percentage Distribution of Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

District Number	1936 Percent	1937 Percent	1938 Percent	1939 Percent	1940 Percent	1941 Percent	1942 Percent
1	21.9	10.8	16.2	15.0	17.0	16.6	25.9
2	17.6	31.6	22.7	23.6	25.6	27.9	22.1
3	42.4	32.4	34.3	37.5	33.1	31.9	36.6
4	18.1	25.2	26.8	23.9	24.3	23.6	15.4
State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

District Number	1943 Percent	1944 Percent	1945 Percent	1946 Percent	1947 Percent	1948 Percent	1936-1948 Percent
1	20.0	21.5	16.3	18.9	15.2	14.2	18.2
2	37.0	36.5	41.3	34.9	37.2	39.6	33.1
3	25.8	21.9	22.6	23.0	21.7	18.8	26.6
4	17.2	20.1	19.7	23.2	25.9	27.4	22.1
State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

District 2 received 33 percent of the total, District 3 obtained 27 percent, District 4 shared to the extent of 22 percent, and to District 1 went 18 percent.

From 1936 to 1942 District 3 received 31 percent to 42 percent of the respective state annual payments while District 2 obtained from 34 percent to 41 percent of the respective yearly total payments during 1943-1948 (Table 8). Of the thirteen years District 1 drew the smallest percentages of the annual state payments during each of nine years, with Districts 2 and 4 accounting for the smallest shares during the remaining four years.

Districts 2 and 4 account for 55 percent of all payments for depletion-deterioration control in the State, 1936-1948 (Table 8). Upon further examination it can be seen that Districts 1 and 3 received above 60 percent of the annual payments in each year, 1936 and 1942. After 1942 the eastern half of the State became relatively more important, compared with the western half, by receiving from 54 percent to 67 percent of the respective yearly payments made in the State for depletion-deterioration control.

Percentage Distribution of Total Annual Payments for Deterioration Control Practices and Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

Investigation of the percentage relationships of deterioration control payments and depletion-deterioration control payments, annually during the period 1936-1948, for each district and for the State indicates that deterioration control measures were carried out to a greater extent in Districts 1 and 3 while depletion-deterioration control practices were performed to a greater extent in Districts 2 and 4 (Table 9). For each district's total of annual payments during 1936-1948, depletion-deterioration control received 71 percent of the District 2 total and 65 percent of the District 4 thirteen-year payment. Deterioration control received 64 percent of the District 1 total of annual payments for both classes of practices during 1936-1948 and 60 percent of the District 3 total. For the State, depletion-deterioration control received more than half of each total annual soil conservation payment during seven of the thirteen years by receiving 85 percent of the yearly payment in 1936 and 53 percent during two years, 1937 and 1947, with percentages for each of the other five years falling in between these figures (Table 9). During five years of the thirteen-year period deterioration control payments predominated while in 1943 the shares were evenly divided "fifty-fifty." This variation of deterioration and depletion-deterioration payments relationships for the State is shown in Figure 9. It will be noted on the graph that the trends of payments for these two classes of practices separately, are generally upward with payments for depletion-deterioration control beginning in 1936 at a higher level than for deterioration control and continuing in this position through 1941. After 1941 the curves run along rather close together in an upward direction with deterioration control payments slightly exceeding depletion-deterioration control payments (Figure 9).

Table 9. Percentage Distribution of Total Annual Soil Conservation Payments for Deterioration Control Practices and Depletion-Deterioration Control Practices, by Districts, 1936-1948

District Number	Type of Practice	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1	Deterioration	25.9	82.0	60.9	64.7	69.3	61.0	78.0
	Depletion-Deterioration	74.1	18.0	39.1	35.3	30.7	39.0	22.0
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Deterioration	8.9	11.8	18.2	21.9	17.3	12.6	17.8
	Depletion-Deterioration	91.1	88.2	81.8	78.1	82.7	87.4	82.2
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Deterioration	15.4	46.5	43.0	42.6	48.1	50.9	47.8
	Depletion-Deterioration	84.6	53.5	57.0	57.4	51.9	49.1	52.2
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4	Deterioration	5.5	13.7	15.8	21.5	15.2	12.9	20.8
	Depletion-Deterioration	94.5	86.3	84.2	78.5	84.8	87.1	79.2
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State	Deterioration	15.4	46.1	38.0	40.6	44.1	40.0	57.3
	Depletion-Deterioration	84.6	53.9	62.0	59.4	55.9	60.0	42.7
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

District Number	Type of Practice	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1936-1948
		Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
1	Deterioration	64.7	57.2	70.1	59.0	60.9	69.0	64.4
	Depletion-Deterioration	35.3	42.8	29.9	41.0	39.1	31.0	35.6
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2	Deterioration	21.4	35.2	37.3	34.0	27.4	33.4	29.2
	Depletion-Deterioration	78.6	64.8	62.7	66.0	72.6	66.6	70.8
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
3	Deterioration	63.6	70.6	70.9	64.4	65.1	72.2	60.4
	Depletion-Deterioration	36.4	29.4	29.1	35.6	34.9	27.8	39.6
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
4	Deterioration	32.1	49.6	54.9	38.8	30.3	35.8	35.4
	Depletion-Deterioration	67.9	50.4	45.1	61.2	69.7	64.2	64.6
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
State	Deterioration	50.0	54.7	58.7	50.4	47.2	53.6	49.8
	Depletion-Deterioration	50.0	45.3	41.3	49.6	52.8	46.4	50.2
		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

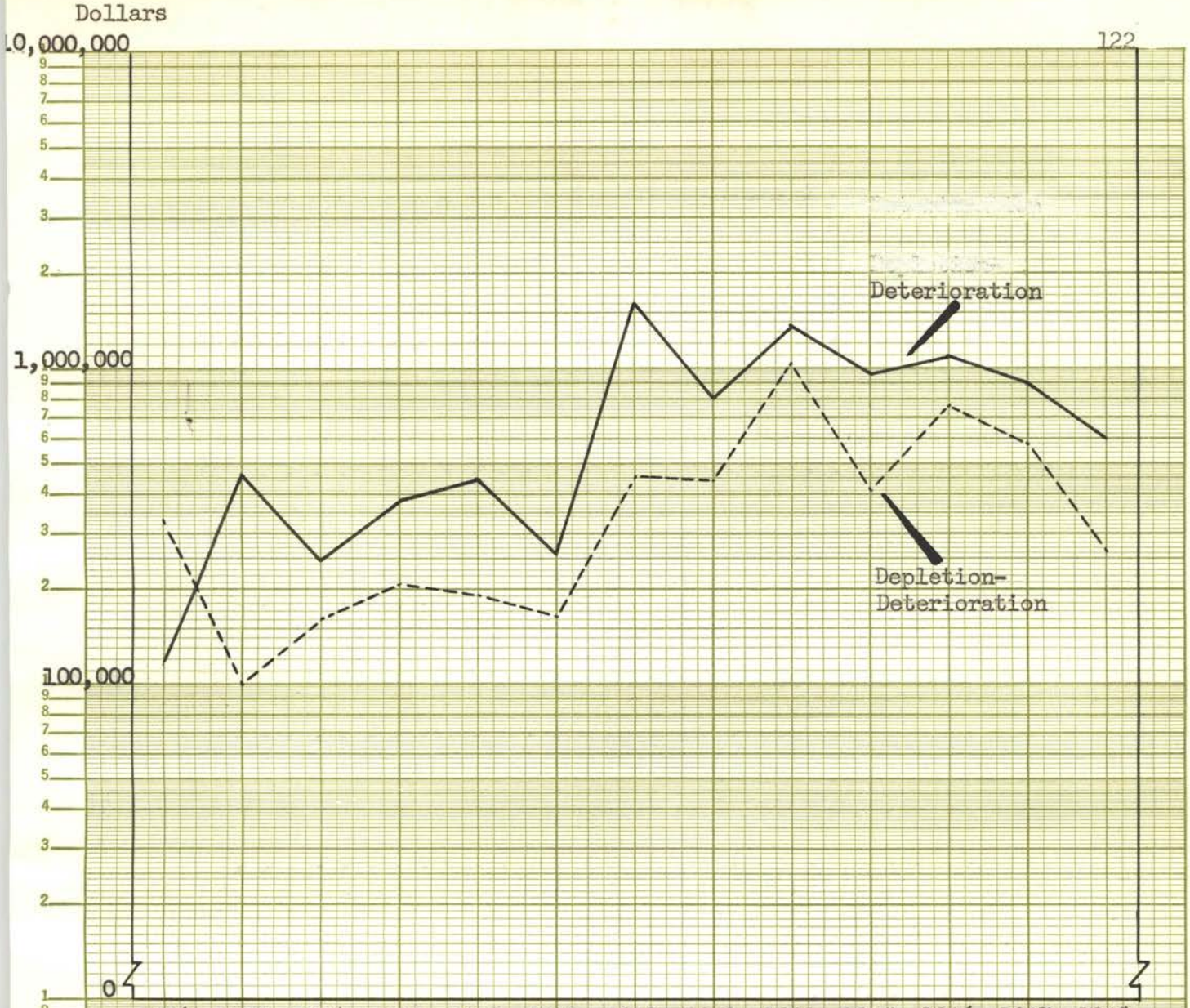

FIGURE 5. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS FOR ALL DETERIORATION CONTROL AND DEPLETION-DETERIORATION CONTROL PRACTICES FOR DISTRICT 1, 1936-1948

SOURCE: Tables 5 and 6.

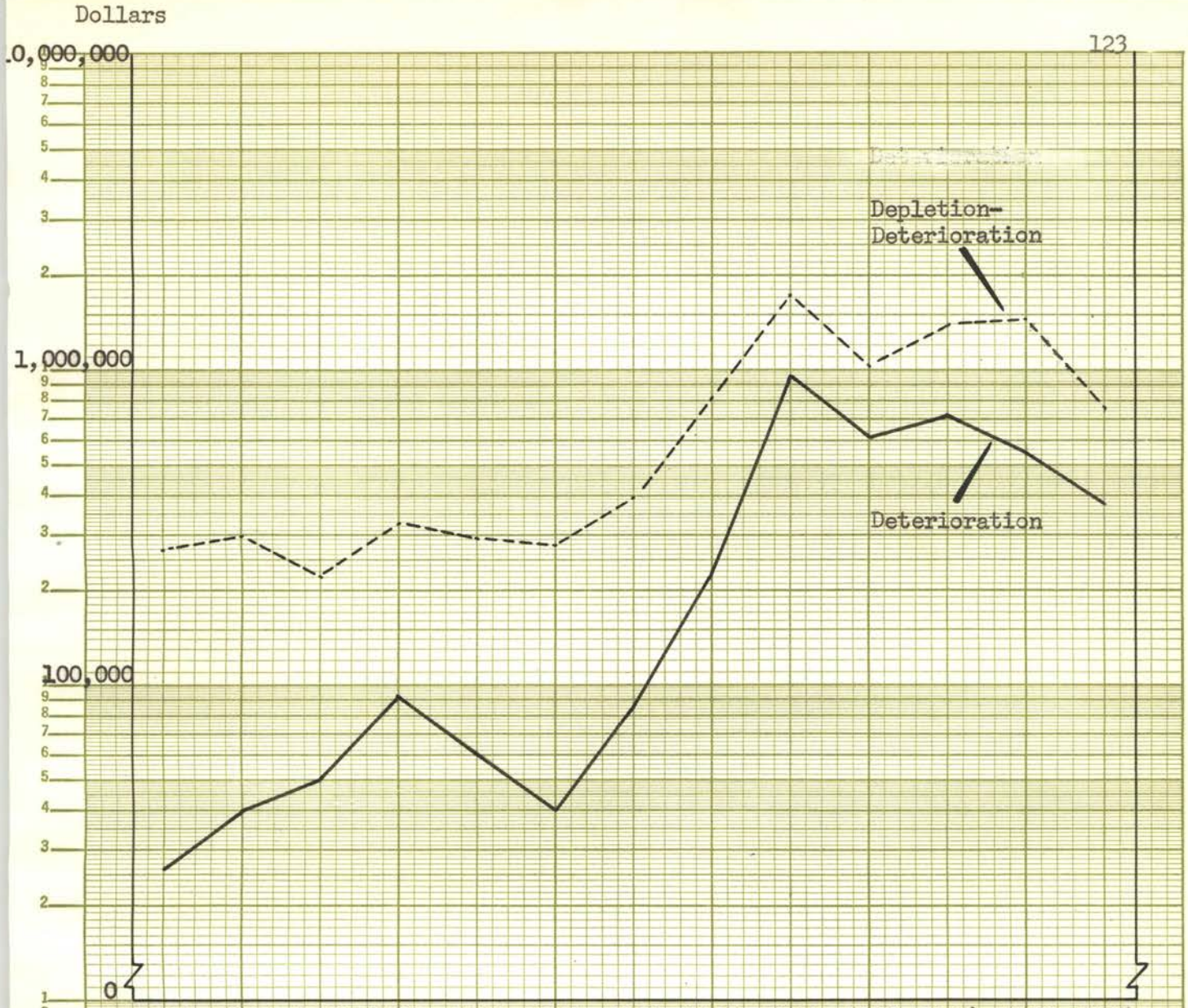

FIGURE 6. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS FOR ALL DETERIORATION CONTROL AND DEPLETION-DETERIORATION CONTROL PRACTICES FOR DISTRICT 2, 1936-1948

SOURCE: Tables 5 and 6.

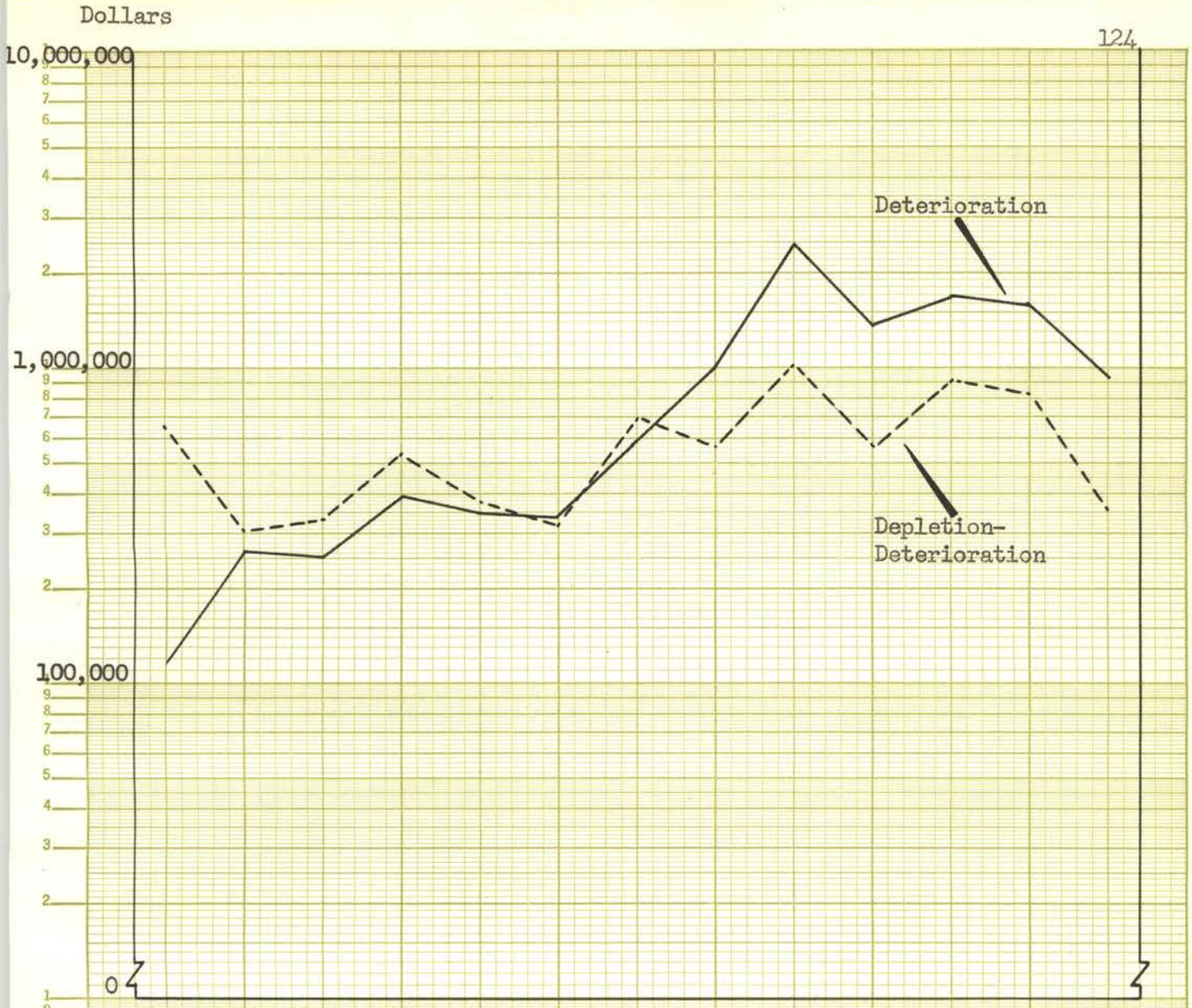

FIGURE 7. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS FOR ALL DETERIORATION CONTROL AND DEPLETION-DETERIORATION CONTROL PRACTICES FOR DISTRICT 3, 1936-1948

SOURCE: Tables 5 and 6.

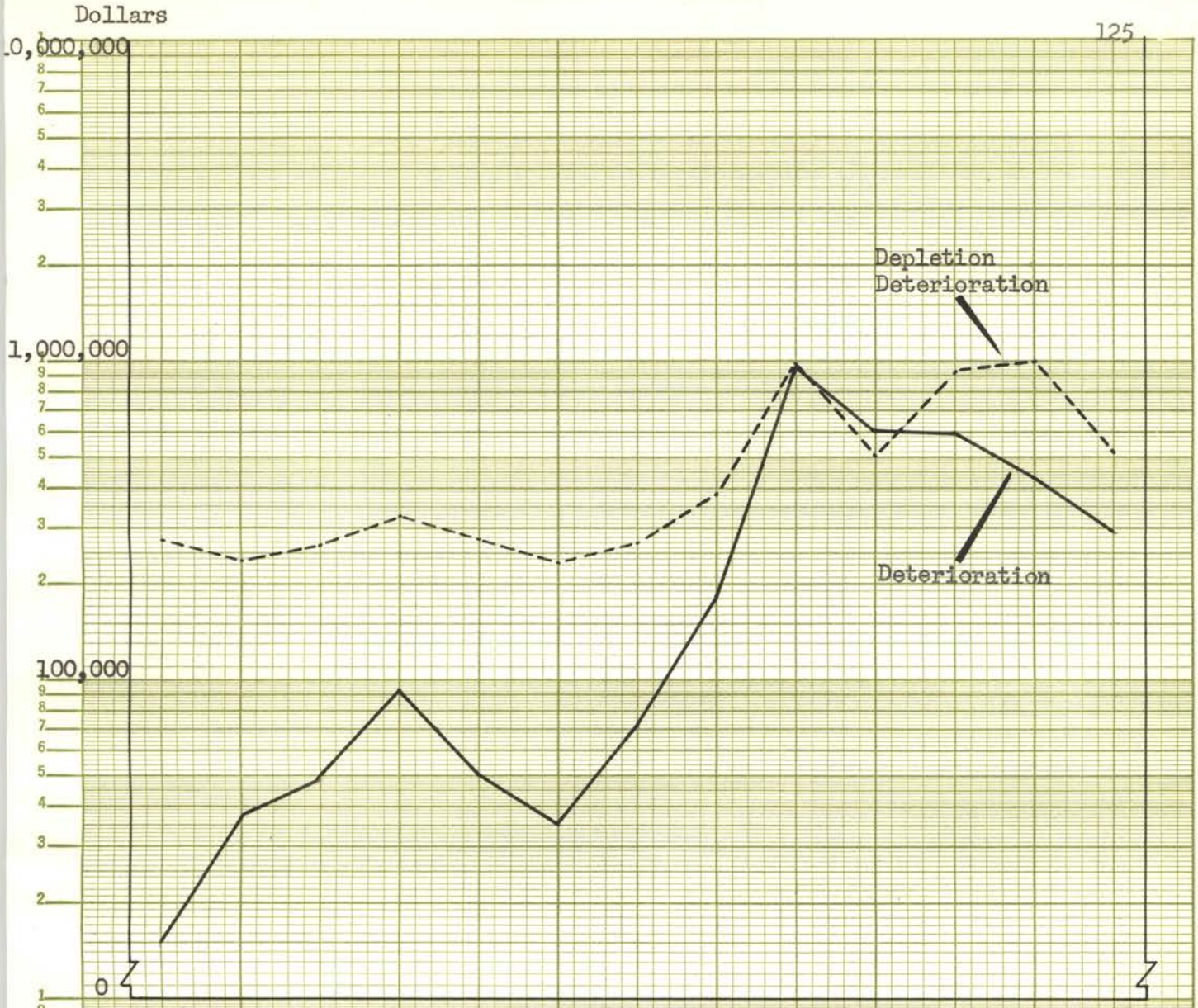

FIGURE 8. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS FOR ALL DETERIORATION CONTROL AND DEPLETION-DETERIORATION CONTROL PRACTICES FOR DISTRICT 4, 1936-1948

SOURCE: Tables 5 and 6.

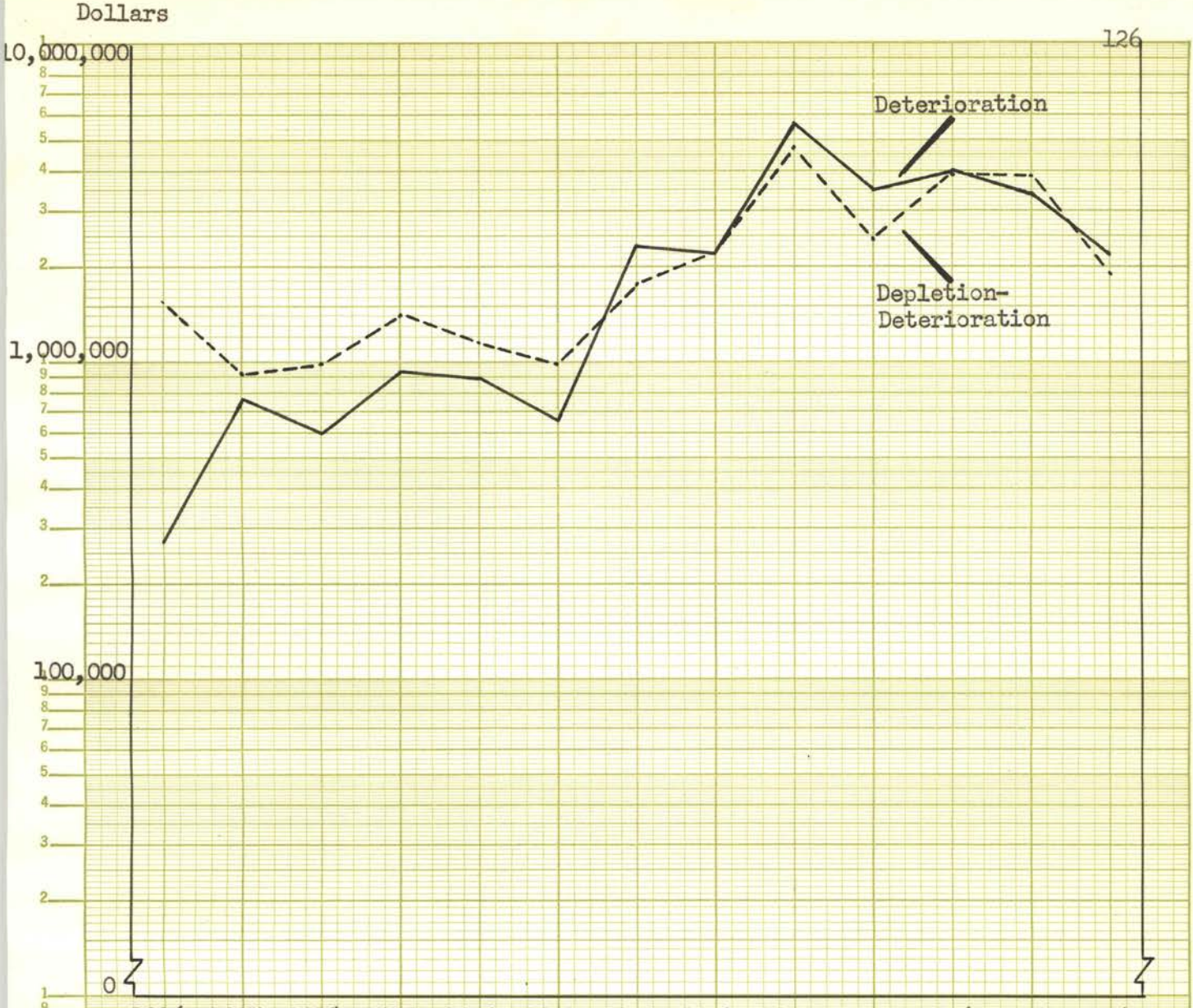

FIGURE 9. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS FOR ALL DETERIORATION CONTROL AND DEPLETION-DETERIORATION CONTROL PRACTICES FOR THE STATE, 1936-1948

SOURCE: Tables 5 and 6.

Depletion-deterioration control received the greater percent of each annual soil conservation payment to the State during the period 1936-1948 in District 2 (Table 9). This distribution ranged from 63 percent in 1945 to 91 percent in 1936. Figure 6 shows the distribution relationship between annual deterioration control payments and annual depletion-deterioration control payments from 1936 to 1948.

In District 4 the consistency appearing in District 2 does not prevail, since in 1945 depletion-deterioration control was less than half the yearly payment for both classes of soil conservation practices (Table 9). However, during each of the other twelve years at least half of each annual total payment was made for depletion-deterioration control. This condition is observed by noting that in 1944, 50 percent went for this class and 94 percent was made in 1936 for this same class. The distribution relationship of annual deterioration control and depletion-deterioration payments is shown in Figure 8.

Deterioration control received the greater part of each annual soil conservation payment in District 1, except in 1936 when only 26 percent was made for this class of practices (Table 9). During the other years, however, deterioration control claimed from 57 percent to 82 percent of each yearly conservation payment. This trend relationship is indicated on Figure 5.

District 3 presents the most inconsistent sharing by one class of the total annual soil conservation payments. Deterioration control received the major portion of seven of the thirteen annual payments (Table 9). This sharing ranged from 51 percent in 1941 to 72 percent in 1948. During the other six years depletion-deterioration control predominated by obtaining 85 percent in 1936 and decreasing during the respective years to 51 percent. Figure 7 shows this relationship, 1936 to 1948.

Percentage Distribution of Total Soil Conservation Payments, by Districts, 1936-1948

For all soil conservation practices, both deterioration and depletion-deterioration controls, carried out in Oklahoma during the thirteen-year period, 1936-1948, all four districts together received a grand total of payments amounting to $55,647,247 (Table 10). The lowest annual payment to the State was made in 1938 when 3 percent of the grand total figure, amounting to $1,591,994 was received. Nineteen percent of the thirteen-year state total was obtained in 1944 which accounts for $10,506,783. The other eleven annual payments range between these yearly figures.

The trend in the size of annual soil conservation payments from 1936 to 1948 is characterized by a generally upward movement with a sharp rise and decline during two of the years (Figure 10). The period from 1936 to 1941 had a generally horizontal trend, followed by a sharp rise during the next three years when the high point was reached in 1944. A third phase of the 1936-1948 trend is noted as having a moderately downward movement to 1948.

Of the grand total of payments the respective districts received the following amounts, listed according to size of their individual totals, 1936-1948: District 3 received $18,735,663; District 1 obtained $14,331,947; District 2 was paid $13,042,584; and, District 4 accounted for $9,537,053 (Table 10).

Generally, the distribution of the preceding totals for the respective districts form trend lines that are similar in pattern and general upward movement as the one for the State (Figure 10). The curve for District 1 has a very sharp rise between 1941 and 1942 but is still similar in relative upward movement, at this point, to the trend for the State.

Table 10. Dollar and Percentage Distribution of Total Soil Conservation Payments, by Districts, 1936-1948

District:	1936		1937		1938		1939		1940	
Number	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1	449,482	3.1	559,911	3.9	409,812	2.9	589,725	4.1	634,196	4.4
2	292,978	2.2	335,107	2.6	273,455	2.1	419,730	3.2	353,902	2.7
3	761,111	4.1	564,783	3.0	594,691	3.2	905,229	4.8	728,369	3.9
4	289,954	3.0	273,205	2.9	314,036	3.3	422,296	4.4	328,214	3.4
State	1,793,525	3.2	1,733,006	3.1	1,591,994	2.8	2,336,980	4.2	2,044,681	3.7

District:	1941		1942		1941		1942		1945	
Number	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1	424,287	3.0	2,056,956	14.4	1,249,833	8.7	2,388,044	16.7	1,366,484	9.5
2	318,304	2.4	470,047	3.6	1,040,585	8.0	2,681,259	20.6	1,645,311	12.6
3	648,617	3.5	1,227,576	6.5	1,568,809	8.4	3,538,545	18.9	1,947,219	10.4
4	270,590	2.8	339,335	3.6	560,878	5.9	1,898,935	19.9	1,093,431	11.5
State	1,661,798	3.0	4,093,914	7.4	4,420,105	7.9	10,506,783	18.9	6,052,445	10.9

District:	1946		1947		1948		1936-1948	
Number	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent	Dollars	Percent
1	1,847,008	12.9	1,491,239	10.4	864,970	6.0	14,331,947	100.0
2	2,114,314	16.2	1,976,523	15.2	1,121,069	8.6	13,042,584	100.0
3	2,579,410	13.8	2,400,536	12.8	1,270,768	6.7	18,735,663	100.0
4	1,515,479	15.9	1,428,215	15.0	802,485	8.4	9,537,053	100.0
State	8,056,211	14.5	7,296,513	13.1	4,059,292	7.3	55,647,247	100.0

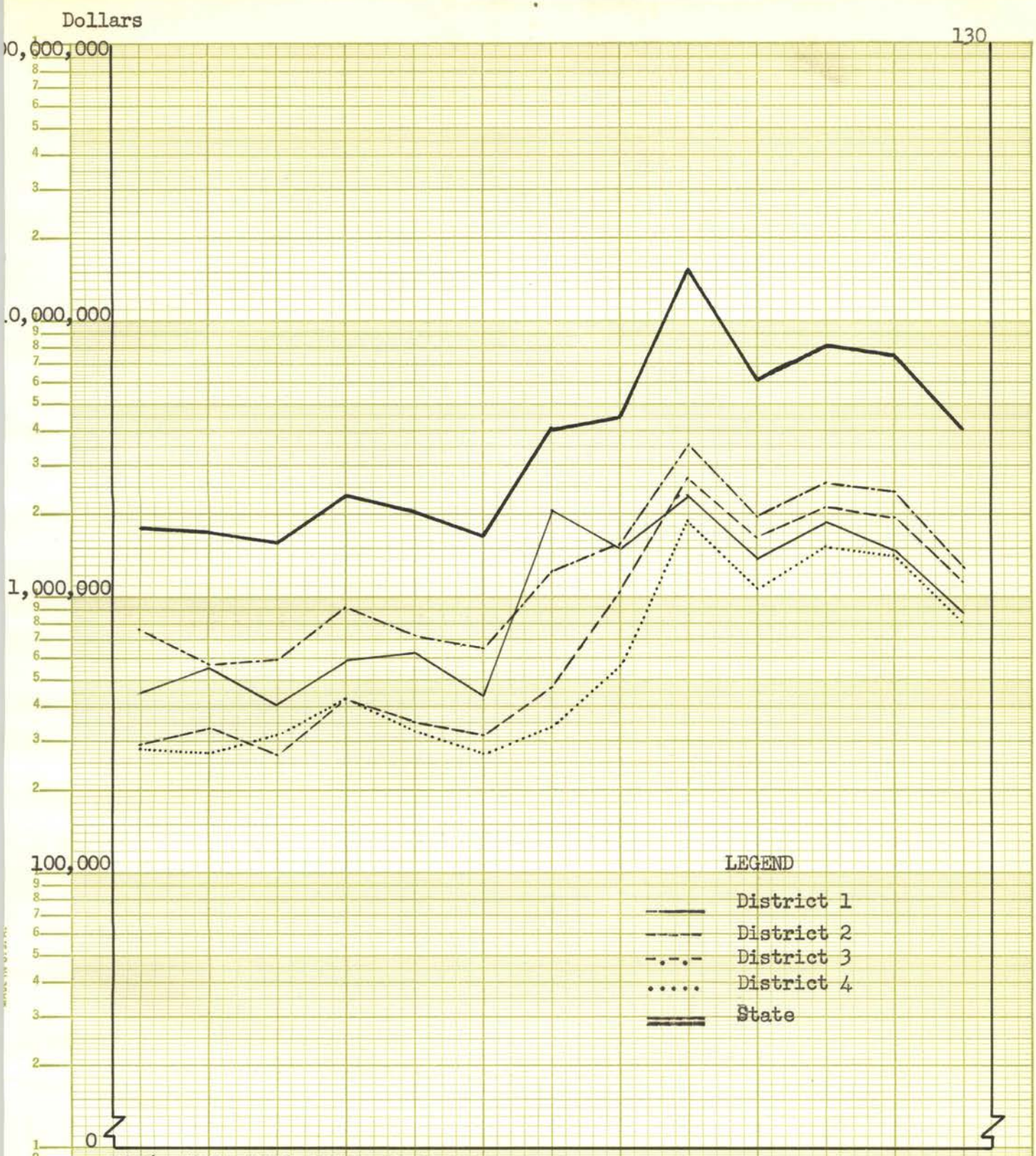

FIGURE 10. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL SOIL CONSERVATION PAYMENTS, BY DISTRICTS, 1936-1948

SOURCE: Table 10.

During the first eight years of the 1936-1948 period the trend lines for Districts 1 and 3 fluctuate close together, and the curves for Districts 2 and 4 move close together and at lower levels than for the other two districts. From 1943 and during the remaining five years, the trends do not pair off in the fashion previously stated (Figure 10).

Percentage Distribution of Total Annual Soil Conservation Payments, by Districts, 1936-1948

Together Districts 1 and 3, representing the western half of Oklahoma, received over half of each annual soil conservation payment to the State, 1936-1948 (Table 11).[3] Of the grand total payment for soil conservation in the State, District 3 received 34 percent, District 1 obtained 26 percent, District 2 was paid 23 percent, and to District 4 went the smallest share, 17 percent.

The proportion of each annual soil conservation payment that District 3 received, ranged between 30 percent of the total state payment in 1942 to 42 percent in 1936 (Table 11).

For District 1 the percentages of the respective annual state payments were between 20 percent, in 1947, and 50 percent in 1942,however, the 1942 share is considerably the highest with the average being about 26 percent for the period (Table 11).

Eleven percent of the 1942 total state payment went to District 2, representing the smallest share for any single year (Table 11). The greatest extent to which the district shared in annual state payments was in 1948 with a 28 percent share.

District 4, as pointed out in a preceding paragraph had an average share of the annual state payments during the thirteen-year period of 17 percent. The high and low shares came in 1948 and 1942, respectively (Table 11).

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[3] Percentage figures in this table were calculated from the payments shown in Table 10.

Table 11. Percentage Distribution of Total Annual Soil Conservation Payments, by Districts, 1936-1948

District: Number	1936 : Percent	1937 : Percent	1938 : Percent	1939 : Percent	1940 : Percent	1941 : Percent	1942 : Percent
1	25.1	32.3	25.7	25.2	31.0	25.5	50.2
2	16.3	19.3	17.2	18.0	17.3	19.2	11.5
3	42.4	32.6	37.4	38.7	35.6	39.0	30.0
4	16.2	15.8	19.7	18.1	16.1	16.3	8.3
State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

District: Number	1943 : Percent	1944 : Percent	1945 : Percent	1946 : Percent	1947 : Percent	1948 : Percent	1936-1948 : Percent
1	28.3	22.7	22.6	22.9	20.4	21.3	25.8
2	23.5	25.5	27.2	26.3	27.1	27.6	23.4
3	35.5	33.7	32.2	32.0	32.9	31.3	33.7
4	12.7	18.1	18.0	18.8	19.6	19.8	17.1
State	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

This study was made for the purpose of presenting a general description of the soil conservation practices and payments of the Production and Marketing Administration in Oklahoma during the thirteen-year period, 1936-1948. To obtain this objective an examination was made of the:

1. Extent of soil conservation practices and payments; and,
2. Relative distribution of soil conservation payments for "deterioration" control and "depletion-deterioration" control measures, by districts.

The soil conservation program of the Production and Marketing Administration developed as a result of the invalidation of certain provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment program affecting crop production control in 1936.

The deterioration control practices include twenty-two measures for which $27,733,570 was received for performing them during the period 1936-1948 (Table 5). Nine of the twenty-two practices were carried out at least nine years and for their performance, $27,203,578 or 98 percent of the total thirteen-year payment was made. Five measures were used at least five years with payments amounting to $411,876. Practices used four years or less numbered eight for which $118.116 was obtained. Together, these latter two groups received approximately 2 percent of the total thirteen-year payment.

The overall trend in annual payments is characterized by a general rise throughout the thirteen-year period (Figure 3). This overall trend, however, shows three distinct phases: From 1936 to 1941, in the thirteen-year trend, a moderate upward movement is noted; the amounts of the annual payments during the next three years shows a sharp rise; then, from 1945 to 1948 a moderate decline is observed.

The depletion-deterioration control measures include thirty-one performances for which $27,913,677 was earned during the period 1936-1948 (Table 6). Among this number of practices, ten were carried out at least nine years totaling $19,714,287 in payments accounting for 71 percent of the total thirteen-year payment. Nine measures carried out at least five years obtained for their performance, $7,133,046 or 25 percent of the total. The remaining twelve practices used four years or less earned 4 percent or $1,066,344. Both the latter two groups together, received 29 percent of the 1936-1948 total payment.

The overall trend in size of annual payments for depletion-deterioration control measures is also marked by a general upward movement of moderate proportions (Figure 4). As for the trend in total yearly payments for deterioration control, the thirteen-year trend is characterized by three distinct phases: During the first six years of the period the trend is generally in a horizontal direction; from 1942 to 1944 the amounts of annual payments show a rather sharp increase; and, for the remaining four years a general decline in size of payments occur.

District 1 received 33 percent of the total state payment for deterioration control and 18 percent for depletion-deterioration control during the thirteen-year period.

To District 2 went 14 percent of the total payment for deterioration control measures and 33 percent for depletion-deterioration control.

Of the total state payment for deterioration control practices, District 3 received 41 percent while receiving 27 percent of the total payment for depletion-deterioration control measures.

District 4 shared the state payment for deterioration control to the extent of 12 percent and for depletion-deterioration control measures 22 percent was obtained.

For fifty-three deterioration control and depletion-deterioration control practices, $55,647,247 was paid by the Federal government to farmers for carrying them out during the thirteen-year period 1936-1948 in Oklahoma (Table 10).

As with the trend for deterioration control and depletion-deterioration control practices, the trend in size of annual soil conservation payments for the thirteen-year period is characterized by a generally upward movement (Figure 10).

For the fifty-three practices during the first six years of the period, the amounts of annual payments approximated $2,000,000. From 1942 to 1944 a very sharp increase is noted in size of payments ranging from $4,000,000 to $10,000,000. For the period 1945 to 1948 the yearly payment range was from $8,000,000 to $4,000,000.

Of the state grand total payment for soil conservation practices during the 1936-1948 period, District 1 which covers the northwest quarter of Oklahoma received $14,331,947 or 26 percent; District 2 which covers the northeast part of the State obtained $13,042,584 or 23 percent; to District 3 in the southwest part of the State went $18,735,663 accounting for 34 percent of the total; and District 4 in the southeast fourth of Oklahoma earned $9,537,053 or 17 percent of the thirteen-year grand total payment (Tables 10 and 11).

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