

**DRAW A GOOD SALARY WHILE
LEARNING TO FARM TEXAS SOIL**

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Takahachi and daughter Gloria live at Cypress, Texas, 25 miles west of Houston.

They are farming 100 acres for which they pay cash rent. They now employ two evacuees and five negroes and are in need of three more evacuees.

Early in March they had just finished harvesting cabbage, collard and mustard greens, onions and turnips, and were planting sweet peppers and tomatoes.

Frank doesn't talk very much but the big smile he hands you when you ask,—"Are you making any money, Frank?", indicates his answer to be, "I'm doing all right, Bud."

They are well equipped for their farming activities. They like Texas fine and are proud of their independence and the contribution they are making to their country....America... in the time of its greatest need.

Mr. and Mrs. Takahachi both

believe a 'newcomer' to Texas could learn much and avoid some errors by working on a salary on some other person's farm before renting or leasing land.

Texas is just as good as California, they agree, but you

must farm Texas soil a little differently.

Carlot movement of cucumbers from Texas began the last week in April 1944. The incomplete total yield was 228,000 bu..

YIELD PER ACRE OF CROPS IN TEXAS	10-yr. av. 33-42	1944
Snap Beans (early spring)	63 bushels	68 bushels
(late fall)	50 bushels	65 bushels
Beets (winter)	132 bushels	160 bushels
Cabbage (winter)	4.5 tons	4.8 tons
Cantaloups (mid-summer)	62 crates	72 crates
Carrots (winter)	152 bushels	160 bushels
Cauliflower (winter)	185 crates	200 crates
Cucumber (early spring)	50 bushels	55 bushels
(late fall)	4/30 bushels	
Eggplant (fall)	116 bushels	150 bushels
Onions (early spring)	77 50# sacks	80 50# sacks
(late spring)	91 50# sacks	80 50# sacks
Green Peas (winter)	56 bushels	35 bushels
Green Pepper (fall)	131 bushels	180 bushels
Early Irish Potatoes (winter)	44 bushels	63 bushels
(early spring)	89 bushels	80 bushels
(late spring)	58 bushels	60 bushels
(summer)	200 bushels	190 bushels
Spinach (winter)	136 bushels	145 bushels
Strawberries (early spring)	56 crates	40 crates
Tomatoes (early spring)	69 bushels	86 bushels
(late spring)	72 bushels	60 bushels
(late fall)	53 bushels	65 bushels
Watermelons (early summer)	133 melons	160 melons
Garlic (spring)	13.5 sacks	18.0 sacks

TEXAS VEGETABLES.....

The Lower Rio Grande Valley spring crop of tomatoes is the largest and earliest. LaVaca and adjoining counties, and the Jacksonville-Tyler area tomato production, also large, comes three weeks later, beginning the early Livingston movement about the middle of May and continues with the late Avery crop. The incomplete total 1944 Spring Crop shipments was 10,969 carloads.

Production methods of snap beans in Southern Texas are similar to those used for tomatoes, spinach and onions which are frequently produced on the same farms. The production here is for the early spring and late fall markets. The 1943 production was 366,000 bushels.

Texas is the leading pecan producing state in nation.

Cabbage is one of the older and more stable vegetable crops produced in South Texas. In recent years kraut processing plants have been established, helping to stabilize and improve the industry.

The sugar beet industry of Texas is an important phase of its economic life. This crop is one of the few crops not grown in surplus in the United States.

Peanuts have been grown on a commercial basis in Texas for a number of years. 1,114,000 acres were grown in 1943. It is estimated the 1944 crop totaled 1,250,000 acres, the acreage expansion being mostly in Areas 4 and 15.

IRRIGATION

An inventory was made in 1943 showing that in 12 areas where irrigation is important in the State of Texas approximately 1,098,000 acres were irrigated in 1943. This, however is not the normal figure due to the heavier than usual rainfall occurring that year. In areas one and three, irrigation is used in accordance to need, — supplemental to rainfall resulting in a wide fluctuation in the actual acreage irrigated. In that same year over 1,350,000 acres were subject to irrigation in all areas and adequate water was available as needed.

Both surface and underground water supplies are depended upon to furnish water for the irrigated lands. Approximately three-fourths of the acreage depends upon surface water diverted from principal streams by direct pumping or through storage reservoirs. At present there are 2,700 wells which usually irrigate about 90 to 100 acres per well.

TEXAS SCHOOLS EXTEND
WELCOME TO NISEI STUDENTS

Miss Clara Smith, Associate Director of the John Sealy Nurses' Training School of Galveston, Texas, says: "We now have four Japanese American student nurses. They are all exceptionally good students in classroom and in their nursing work. They are outstanding students and there is a fine feeling among the student body."

"Yes," she said, "we would like to have as many Japanese American students as our limited enrolment will permit."

John L. Miller, President, Trinity University Student Body, San Antonio, Texas, says: "Many of our student body have expressed verbally their desire to have Japanese American students here. The question went out to a vote and it carried unanimously."

H. D. Bruce, President, East Texas Baptist College, Marshall, Texas, says: "We have a couple of young Japanese American Girls here, one in third year and one for the first year and we have been highly pleased with them. We are happy to have as many of these young people in our school as we can take care of."

A recent letter from Miss Ruth Sakamoto, who is now enrolled in Mary Hardin-Baylor University, speaks for itself from the Japanese American student angle, as follows: "I chose this particular school because it taught the high Christian ideals of womanhood. I would recommend this institution to any Nisei girl who would like to receive a liberal education within a religious atmosphere."

FLOWERS

Tyler, Texas, is the center of the Rose growing area of the State. Shipments of nursery stock, potted and fresh flowers are nation wide.

The cities of Dallas and Ft. Worth are also flower centers and their vicinities are many small commercial vegetable gardens that aid in supplying the early spring and late fall demands.



June Kashiwagi of Granada; Dorothy Kanenaga, formerly of Jerome, now of Gila River; Fukiko Horie and Kimiko Kawano both formerly of Jerome, now of Rohwer, attending nurses' training school in the John Sealy Hospital at Galveston, Texas, a division of the University of Texas.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A SUBSTANTIAL OPPORTUNITY TO
ESTABLISH YOURSELF PERMANENTLY, TEXAS HAS IT FOR YOU....

Texas offers opportunities for those who wish to establish themselves in permanent status. Those who have taken up their residence in Texas now have substantial business and farms. Following are a few of the interesting offers set out in brief:

280 acres good vegetable land. Owner will furnish equipment, housing, seed and market products on share basis. Children welcome in schools. One school is taught by Japanese American girl.

Wealthy Houston family wants man & wife on home estate. \$40 per week plus food & lodging. Could use 3rd person for house work at good wage, room & board.

Tyler, Texas nurseries offer long time employment for budders and grafters at good salaries.

60 acres land. 10 acres for vegetables, balance in fruit & nut trees. Modern house with utilities. Agreeable arrangements on share basis.

Man & wife wanted on modernly equipped 57 acres adapted to vegetables and fruits. \$100.00 per month: Housing, electricity gas, hot and cold water shower all free. Ample garden space. After trial period owner will rent or make share contract.

A Japanese American family, residents of Texas for over 40 years, wants 1 or 2 families to work on share basis. Will furnish houses, land, equipment, seed, fertilizer and market products. Land is sandy bottom, some under irrigation. Owner to furnish steady 'off season' work at 40¢ an hour. Good schools. Several Japanese American families in community.

200 acre rice farm. Owner will pay \$155 per month year round. Small house, electricity, water. Will make share contract after first year.

Three Japanese American (pre-evacuees) Texas farmers want at least six evacuee laborers who have had vegetable farming and bunching experience. \$150 per month plus room and board, steady employment.

Dental technician wanted in Dallas. \$75 per week to start. Must know gold work.

**PIONEERING SPIRIT OF
ISSEI MOTHER LEADS TO
REAL SUCCESSES IN TEXAS**

Soon after the infamous attack on Pearl Harbor, Mrs. Shizu Kobayashi realized it would not be long until intolerance, always accelerated by war, would inevitably demand the removal of all Japanese Aliens and Americans of Japanese ancestry from the west coast area.

Mrs. Kobayashi, her two sons Frank and Tommy; two daughters Alice and Toki; and two sons-in-law Frank Takahachi and Robert Akashi talked the matter over, and early in January of 1942 left their coastal homes in search of new opportunities and new homes. They found them in Texas.

And, too, they found something more. Through friendliness and neighborliness on their own initiative they have been most amply rewarded with friendliness and neighborliness from caucasians in their vicinities. They are not Midases. Everything they have touched in Texas has not turned to gold, but they have not failed to bring forth a good net earnings from their honest and sincere farm-



Mr. & Mrs. Frank Kobayashi, their son Victor, and Mrs. Shizu Kobayashi.

ing efforts.

These families have not only achieved individual successes but each has made a real contribution to America; Mother Kobayashi to the country of her choice, and the children and in-laws to the country of their birth. And they have all won for themselves a definite place in the heart of Texas.

TEXAS CITRUS FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

The 1943-44 citrus crop was the largest ever harvested in the State of Texas, and the outstanding feature was that no loss or damage was caused by adverse weather. An extremely cold spell in mid-January was claimed unofficially to have caused slight damage in scattered orchards but if so it was negligible. The demand exceeded the supply and very little Texas fruit found its way to the auction markets until late in November.

Disposition in Carloads -- 1943-44 Grapefruit Oranges

Shipped by Rail (Straight cars)	14,376	2,168
Shipped by Rail (Mixed Cars)	2,110	1,727
Shipped by L.C.L. Express	354	290
Shipped by Motor Vehicle	1,866	3,014
Utilized by Processing Plants	20,805	
TOTALS	39,511	7,186

Twelve counties along the Gulf in Southern Texas are major producers of commercial rice.

Lower Texas is a very important producer of green peppers grown commercially as a fall crop. The bulk of this crop moves from the state in mixed cars. The yield per acre for 1943-44 season was 190 bushels. The total production was 399,000 bushels.

It was estimated that 47,400 acres of spinach were planted in Texas for the 1943-44 harvest. The state average yield per acre for 1943-44 was reported as 145 bushels. 4,834 straight carloads were shipped plus an important volume moved in cars of mixed vegetables.

Facts... About the State of Texas

From time of the discovery of America, four different governments determined the land policy of the lands now lying in Texas. From the discovery to 1821 it was a part of the dominion of Spain; 1821 to 1836 was a part of Mexico. The Republic of Texas was a free and independent nation from 1836 to 1845 when it was admitted to the Union.

Texas retained complete control over its public lands after becoming a state and transferred them to private ownership through land grants to encourage settlement; to promote internal improvements, and to encourage industry and education.

The population of Texas in 1850 was 212,592. In 1940 the total had grown to 6,414,824. Texas had 61,225 farms in 1870. The 1940 census lists Texas with 418,002 farms.

The commercial production of vegetables in Texas is confined largely to the southern part of the state, where mild winters make it possible to grow and harvest these crops during the winter season.

The areas accounting for the major part of this acreage (see map on page 8) is located in Areas 9, 8, 10, 14, 15, 18, 17 and 16.

It has been the custom to double-crop winter growing vegetables with cotton and grains, but the recent trend has been to double-crop winter growing vegetables with summer growing vegetables. This has increased both acreage and production. Acreage of commercial truck crops (for marketing and processing) in Texas in 1944 was approximately 399,500 acres. This was almost 50 percent more than the 1931-1940 annual average of 277,810 acres. It is also ample proof of Texas' intentions to continue to gain in the commercial truck crop industry.

Citrus fruit production is restricted mainly to the Lower Rio Grande Valley. Grapefruit is the most important crop, with oranges second. Lemons, limes, tangerines and other miscellaneous citrus are also grown in this section. It is only since 1930 that Texas has become one of the foremost citrus producing areas in the United States.

In 1943 Texas produced 17,200,000 boxes of grapefruit, which is over one-third of the total crop produced in the United States. Dehydration of grapefruit has become important, the pulp being used as livestock feed. Texas produced 3,100,000 boxes of oranges in 1943.

The commercial vegetable and fruit industry in Texas is relatively young, but it has already grown to be a major factor in the U. S. A. The establishment of a considerable number of various kinds of processing and dehydrating plants and deep freezing units are aiding in building and stabilizing this industry.

Cash income from farm marketings and government payments 1938 to 1942 annual average for Texas was \$704,428,000.00.

AN OPPORTUNE TIME TO GET RELOCATED !!!

It is nearing the end of the spring planting season which reaches the early market, but now is the time to make arrangements for land and residence and be ready for the fall planting season.

The increasing demand for Texas crops to meet the needs of war and which will be needed in even greater quantities to meet the demands during the period that is to follow points to the fact that evacuee farmers are needed in the productive army.

While the demand for farm crops is greater there is greater opportunity for relatively quick returns on labor.

**NISEI WHO NEVER FARMED
BEFORE MAKES SUCCESS IN
TEXAS GROWING VEGETABLES**



LOOKS LIKE A BUMPER CROP ON THE TOSHIMO FARM

The above pictured field is a part of a 60 acre tract near Stafford, Texas, now being farmed by Mr. & Mrs. E. Toshimo who relocated there from Granada Center, in July, 1944.

The pictured lettuce will be ready to harvest the latter part of March. Standing left to right are: Toshimo and his two helpers Roy Koyama and Toshio

Kamo

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Akashi are pre-evacuation pioneers. They trekked to Texas three years ago and have been located 31 miles northwest of Houston for the past 2½ years.

Robert is a graduate engineer of the University of Michigan and had never farmed before moving to Texas, but he is making a real success as a farmer. And he, Mrs. Akashi and their three children, Amy, Marie and Thomas, are making a real success of living, neighborliness and winning true friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo E. Urbantke from whom Frank rents his 50 acres of slightly sloping sandy loam, are exceptionally well pleased with the determined and splendid attitude of the Akashi family and state there is a warm friendly feeling throughout the entire community for them. The Urbantke's have a new 5-room house with bath, electric lights and gas almost completed for Robert

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..... VEGETABLES, POULTRY & DAIRY PRODUCTS

The volume of green sprouting broccoli shipped from Texas during 1943-44 season was the heaviest in recent years. Acreage figures are unavailable, but it is known that in the Lower Rio Grande Valley large quantities are produced for shipment in mixed cars, and that 155 straight cars were shipped during 1943-44 season, and an unknown number of mixed and straight cars were shipped from the Laredo district. Texas growers of this product meet the strongest competition in the large terminals in receipts from California where broccoli has been a factor in mixed car shipments for many years. In addition to shipments of broccoli in its fresh state, there were an appreciable number of cars of "frozen" broccoli shipped during the 1943-44 season.

Poultry and dairy products are being produced in increasing commercial numbers and quantities. 22.4 million pounds of cheese was made in Texas factories in 1941. In 1940 Texas had 1,444,000 milk cows, an increase of 20 percent over 1930. Eggs, chickens and turkeys are produced in great commercial quantities.

Only in very recent years has the production of Irish potatoes in Texas become an important crop. Besides a heavy local demand, 1298 carloads were shipped from Texas in 1943-44.

72,000 acres of Texas land was in sweet potato production in 1943. Dehydrating sweet potatoes for stock feed is gaining as its advocates show the value of sweet potatoes as a livestock feed.

**TEXAS CITRUS AND VEGETABLE GROWERS WILL
GATHER IN ADDITIONAL NEW MILLIONS FROM
THEIR GREATER 1945 HARVEST OF DOLLARS**

The citrus and vegetable crops are expected to bring millions of dollars to South Texas growers, as early indications point to one of their best spring seasons.

A recent report by the manager of the Rio Grande Valley Citrus Exchange at Weslaca states that between 75 and 80 percent of the Valley's citrus crop had been harvested by March 17. The harvest should be completed, he said, by about May 15.

Estimated citrus yield this year is about 24,000,000 boxes compared with 21,000,000 during the 1944 season. This represents about a \$50,000,000 crop this year. It is estimated that over 30,000 carloads of citrus will be shipped from South Texas this year.

The tomato situation looks good and it appears the crop will yield 20 to 30 percent more than in 1944. The movement of tomatoes started about the 20th of March. The heavy movement will come about the middle of April.

An excellent yield is expected from all other vegetables which will add still more millions to the Texan's 1945 crop of dollars.

**THE CHOICE
REMAINS WITH YOU**

The agriculture development of Texas and the choice of enterprises on individual farms in the state is affected by the human factor of the farm people themselves and by the economic and social forces and institutions associated with them.

Personal preferences and aptitudes are important. This is well illustrated by the expansion of the truck crop industry in South Texas. The constant improvement of transportation facilities and the use of refrigerated cars have aided in this expansion.

At present there are numerous farming and other opportunities in Texas, but they can not be held open forever. The decision and choice remains in the evacuee hands. The Dallas Office of WRA will assist you.

FISHING

Fishing along the Gulf coast has expanded due to shortages of beef and pork. There is a shortage of manpower in this industry and jobs are available for those who have had experience. Also fish processors and counter men for markets are needed.

**CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS
AND VEGETABLES FROM TEXAS
TO OVER 45 MIDDLE WEST AND
EASTERN METROPOLITAN AREAS**

COMMODITIES July 1, 1943
to
June 30, 1944

Grapefruit	14,404
Oranges	2,154
Mixed Citrus	3,811
Lemons & Tangerines	56
Beets	1,257
Beets & Carrots	536
Broccoli	166
Cabbage	4,219
Carrots	3,643
Cauliflower	53
Cucumbers	177
Greens	57
Onions	7,340
Peppers	323
Potatoes	1,296
Spinach	645
Tomatoes	8,988
Mixed Vegetables	12,751
Mixed Citrus & Vegetables	321

Other vegetables shipped in carload lots out of Texas during the same time were: Anise, Beans, Eggplant, Endive, Escarole, Lettuce, Peas, Radishes, Squash, Sweet Potatoes and Turnips.

The incomplete total of carlot shipments of fruits and vegetables from Texas from July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1944, was 62,759 carloads.

SOUTH TEXAS CLIMATE

Average	July Temp.	Jan. Temp.
Corpus Christi, Texas	82.7	56.0
Fresno, Calif.	81.9	46.2
Houston, Texas	83.3	53.6
Bakersfield, C.	84.0	47.4
San Antonio, T.	84.0	53.0
Sacramento, C.	73.9	45.2
Brownsville, T.	83.6	59.8
Salinas, Calif.	82.01	48.9
Port Arthur, T.	82.8	53.3

**NEARLY 1 1/2 BILLION
DOLLARS IN 1943**

The total cash income for Texas in 1943 from crops and livestock was \$1,163,920,000 plus \$54,311,000 in government payments make a grand total of 1 — billion, 218 — million 231 — thousand dollars.

ACCEPTANCE

The evacuee is interested in community acceptance of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Sentiment is good in Texas but, as elsewhere, acceptance depends to a large degree on the attitude of the evacuee.

As one of the Japanese-Americans living near Houston said, "Texans are broad in their views, and big-like the state in which they live."

Be a "good neighbor" and your neighbors will respond accordingly.

**HOW TO GET STARTED
ON A FARM IN TEXAS**

Share crop basis....liberal terms.

Land owner furnish everything, give tenant 1/3 to 1/2 of net.

Monthly salary for year around work to start. Arrange liberal share basis later.

Lease land on cash rental per acre basis.

Lease on cash or monthly rent basis.

In fact, it is up to the evacuee. Texas offers you a start in farming on any basis that's fair to all concerned.

NEIGHBORLINESS IS BIG AND BROAD... LIKE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kobayashi and their infant son Victor, and Frank's brother Tommy, are farming 40 acres located nine miles northwest of Houston, Texas, and are renting additional acres several miles away.

"We're getting along fine," Frank explained. "We couldn't ask for better neighbors. They offered to help and did help us when time was a real factor in gathering our crops. Our caucasian neighbors are especially good in keeping their word."

"In fact," he explained, "these Texas people are broad in their views, — they are big...like the State of Texas. Most everyone advised us not to come to Texas, but they just didn't know. Texas is just as good as California and we're all happy we came here to live. I don't care to go back to California."

Their spring crops are: egg-plant, tomatoes, sweet peppers cucumbers, cabbage, spinach, radishes, okra and mustard greens. Their fall crops are: cauliflower, beets, spinach, cabbage, green onions and collard greens.

The months of July and August are clean-up months to get ready for the fall crops.

"Yes, we're doing alright," was Tommy's comment. And you could tell from the enthusiastic manner in which this good-looking lad said it...that he really meant it.

"A true Texan considers his word as good as his note, and he expects the same of others".

(continued from page 5) and his family to move into very soon.

Robert has not only acquired good farming equipment but has designed and constructed his own potato digger, fertilizer spreader and a chopper for vegetable thinning. His major crops in 1944 were irish and sweet potatoes.

Mr. and Mrs. Akashi have made a great contribution to their community in aiding their neighbors and their neighbors have reciprocated 100 percent.



Holly Onishi and his sister-in-law Miss Rena Tanamachi.

GROWING SEASON

The average length of growing season in Texas ranges from 280 to 340 days in the vegetable-citrus area of Southern Texas to 180 days and less in the north-western limits of the state which is about 600 miles north of the Rio Grande Valley.

More and more markets are depending on Texas grown truck.

OPPORTUNITIES BEING LOST DAILY - FOR WANT OF TAKERS

Holly Onishi let his pepper planter cool off long enough to say, "with all of the farming and other opportunities to be had in Texas, and in other states, too, it's hard for me to understand why more of the evacuees don't come out of the centers and take hold of them."

Mr. & Mrs. Holly Onishi live on their farm near Almeda, 15 miles southwest of Houston, Texas. They have over 100 acres in cultivation. Mr. Onishi's father has been a resident of Texas for over 40 years.

Miss Rena Tanamachi, sister of Mrs. Onishi, learned firsthand about the manpower shortage when she went to visit her sister, so she donned overalls and started driving the tractor. Her home is in Los Indios Texas, where her parents settled many years ago.

Yes, there's a welcome from Texas and true tolerance that goes along with it.

.....TEXAS VEGETABLES

The lower Rio Grande Valley shipped 814 straight cars of green corn from Texas during the spring season of 1944. The first car moved on April 19. Shipments continued through May and June. Competition was very light from other states. White field corn has been the most popular variety grown since if the green corn price should be low it can be left and harvested as dry corn. However, Golden Bantam and other sweet varieties were produced on a much larger acreage in 1943-44.

Texas is a leading state in watermelon production. In 1943 approximately 21,000 acres were produced for commercial trade and twice that for local consumption.

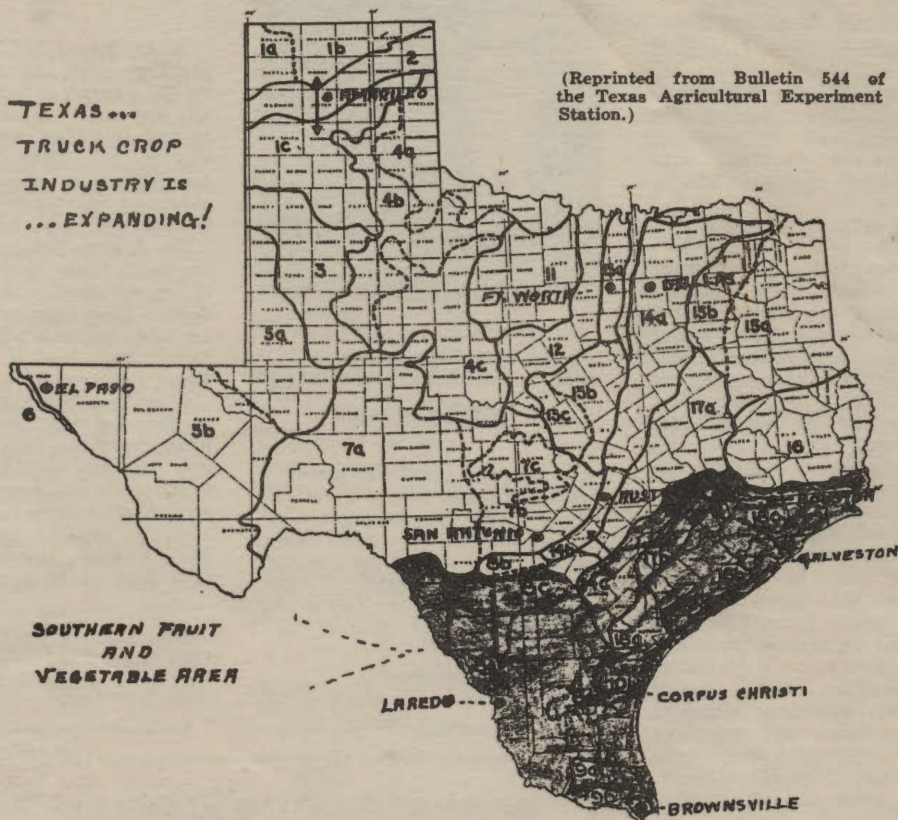
Onions are produced in large commercial quantities in Southern Texas. It produces a major part of the country's onion crop, supplying the early and late spring and some of the intermediate trade. The total acreage was approximately 44,500 acres in 1943, mostly dry land. Formerly, onions were grown here largely, under irrigation. 1944 production over 7,500 carloads.

In 1943, 16,200 acres of carrots were produced for the commercial fresh market. Many processing plants have been established recently but actual figures are not available at present.

Texas produced 3,078,000 bushels of winter carrots in 1943. California produced 3,746,000 bushels; Arizona 754,000 bushels; and Louisiana 187,000 bushels.

Type of Farming Areas in Texas

(Reprinted from Bulletin 544 of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.)



In a summary description of the agriculture of Texas, the State may be subdivided into 18 types of farming areas in each of which the operation of natural and economic factors has resulted in a high degree of similarity in the farm enterprises maintained, in their proportionate combination on the bulk of the farms, and in the production practices used.

AREA:

1. Panhandle Wheat Area.- corn & beef cattle.
2. Canadian River Grazing Area - beef cattle.
3. High Plains Cotton Area - cotton, grain.
4. Rolling Plains - mixed types: cotton and grain sorghums; cattle ranching.
5. High Plains & Trans-Pecos Grazing Area.
6. Upper Rio Grande Valley Area - cotton and alfalfa
7. Edwards Plateau Grazing Area - cattle, sheep and goats; some farming.
8. Rio Grande Plains Area - mixed types: cattle grazing; some cotton; vegetable growing, largely under irrigation.
9. Lower Rio Grande Valley Area - Winter vegetables, citrus and cotton; grazing.
 - a. Dry Farming; cotton, vegetables, and grazing.
 - b. Irrigation farming; citrus, vegetables, and cotton.
10. Corpus Christi Cotton Area - cotton and vegetables; dark, rich soils; level topography; large-scale methods.
11. North-Central Grazing Area - cattle grazing; small amount of farming.
12. Western Cross Timbers Farming Area - cotton, grain sorghums, corn, peanuts, and watermelons; sandy soils.
13. Grand Prairie Area - cotton, small grains, and corn; ranching.
14. Black Prairie Area - cotton, corn, and small grains; vegetables; deep, black, fertile soils; level to rolling topography.
15. Northeast Sandy Lands Area - cotton, corn, vegetables, and fruits; sandy soils, rolling topography; small farms, small irregular fields.
16. Piney Woods Lumbering Area - lumber, cotton, corn, range cattle and hogs.
17. Post-Oak Area - cotton, corn, truck crops, and beef cattle; sandy soils.
18. Coast Prairie Area - mixed types: cotton and corn; rice; fruits and vegetables; cattle grazing; wide, varying soils.

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