Table 12.—Livestock Farms in Subregion 106, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item	Total	Economic class of farm						
		I	II	III	IV	v	VI	
Number of farms Percent distribution	10, 283 100. 0	1, 794 17. 4	2, 120 20. 6		2, 035 19. 8	1, 488 14. 5	668 6. 5	
Livestock, average number per farm: Cattle. Sheep. Animal units.	152 162 184	416 603 536	175 161 207	65	61 36 68	43 16 46	27 6 28	
Animal units, total	1, 897, 173 100. 0	961, 798 50. 7	438, 735 23. 1	270, 811 14. 3			18, 805	
Man-equivalent per farm Animal units per man-equiv- alent	1. 7 108	3. 5 152	1.8	_		1.0	1.0	
	100	152	113	88	60	51	29	
Hired labor per farm dollars	1, 380	5, 234	1,379	537	238	123	62	
Hired labor per animal unit dollars.	7. 48	9. 76	, , ,			2.67		
Investment in land and buildings per animal unit	010							
dollars Value of land and buildings,	316	308	326	348	403	478	579	
per farmdollars Value of livestock per farm	58, 237	165, 602	67, 420	43, 154	27, 387	21,975	16, 219	
Value of land and buildings and livestock per farm dollars.	17, 086	48, 837	19, 201	11, 754	6, 555	4, 429	2, 762	
	75, 323	214, 439	86, 621	54, 908	33, 942	26, 404	18, 981	
Value of all farm products sold per farmdollars Livestock and livestock products sales as a percent	19, 972	80, 698	15, 777	7,405	3, 744	1, 929	808	
of value of all farm prod- uets sold	89. 6	91.0	84.3	88.0	89. 0	92. 7	93. 4	

Table 13.—Livestock Farms in Subregion 107, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item	Total	Economic class of farm						
		I	II	III	ıv	v	vı	
Number of farms Percent distribution	5, 024 100. 0	420 8. 4		829 16. 5	1, 117 22. 2	1, 161 23. 1	787 15. 7	
Livestock, average number per farm: Cattle	155	706	259	150	80	52	30	
	73 169		133	44	23 84	16 55	80 6 31	
Animal units, total	850, 893 100. 0	334, 050 39. 3		131, 287 15. 4		64, 182 7. 5		
Man-equivalent per farm Animal units per man- equivalent	1.5	4.0	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.1	
	112	198	146	107	73	58	28	
Hired labor per farm dollars Hired labor per animal unit dollars	873	5, 702	1,510	585	237	123	36	
	5. 16	7.17	5. 28	3. 69	2.82	<b>2</b> . 23	1.16	
Investment in land and buildings per animal unit dollars.	386	350	336	391	486	458	573	
Value of land and buildings, per farm	65, 288	278, 332	96, 202	61, 764	40, 849	25, 172	17, 749	
	13, 774	63, 985	23, 106	12, 915	6, 970	4, 620	2, 624	
	79, 062	342, 317	119, 308	74, 679	47, 819	29, 792	20, 373	
	512	2, 863	1, 083	357	188	71	15	
of value of all farm prod- ucts sold	95. 0	95. 9	92. 9	93. 6	94. 5	95. 9	97.4	

Economic subregion 107.—This subregion constitutes the western part of the central Great Plains (see Figure 10). The rather

high number of animal units of livestock per man-year of work for the ranches reflects the fact that stock ranches in this subregion have a low winter-feeding requirement. In most of the years the cattle and sheep can be "ranged" through the winter.

Investment in land and buildings per animal unit in the ranches is moderate and more comparable to the ranches in the northern plains than to those of the southern plains (see Table 13).

## Desert Region

Economic subregion 108.—The western part of the southern Great Plains lies in this subregion. The rangeland resources are the southern plains semidesert grasslands. This definitely is a livestock-ranching subregion, though as in most subregions in the West it contains some other kinds of agriculture. In subregion 108 most of the farms other than stock ranches are located in the irrigation districts along the Rio Grande. The livestock ranches have a large average size (see Table 14). In fact, the average size of the stock ranch is the largest among the western subregions. Sixteen percent of the livestock farms in this area were classified as Class I farms. The values of land, buildings, and livestock on these farms average over one-half million dollars.

The labor requirements on these livestock ranches are low because of their favorable size and because very little winter feeding is required. The general efficiency on the Class I ranches, however, is not as high as might be expected. One possible explanation is the general use of untrained workers.

The investment per animal unit in land and buildings is about the same as in other subregions. Ranches in this subregion have a lower land and buildings investment per animal unit than that of most subregions in the southern plains. Probably this is due to the use of considerable acreages of public land by the stock ranches in the New Mexico part.

Table 14.—Livestock Farms in Subregion 108, by Economic Class of Farm: 1954

Item	Total	Economic class of farm						
		I	II	III	IV	v	vı	
Number of farms Percent distribution	2, 003 100. 0	322 16. 1			337 16. 8			
Livestock, average number per farm; Cattle	244 454 335	702 1, 691 1, 041	281 585 398	193	115 42 123		9	
Animal units, total Percent distribution	670, 962 100. 0	335, 046 49. 9	178, 485 26. 6				6, 575 1. 0	
Man-equivalent per farm Animal units per man- equivalent	2. 2 152	5. 6 186			1.4 87			
Hired labor per farm dollars_ Hired labor per animal unit dollars_	2, 429 7. 25	9, 203 8. 84	, í	,				
Investment in land and buildings per animal unit dollars. Value of land and buildings, per farmdollars. Value of livestock per farm	467 156, 504	487 507, 418		489 105, 142	505 62, 105		ĺ	
dollars Value of land and buildings and livestock per farm dollars	23, 374 179, 878		,	15, 444 120, 586		ĺ	3, 183 29, 368	
Value of all farm products sold per farmdollars. Livestock and livestock products sales as a percent of value of all farm products sold	17, 588	69, 340	17, 895	7, 417	3, 830	1, 819	674	
	94. 3	92. 1	98. 4	97.8	96.8	98. 5	99.7	