

Table 3. Distribution of Farmers by Type of Millet Produced

Type of Millet	Frequency ^a	Percentage ^b
baladi/dimbi	25	66
HireeHri	12	32
9ish barnu	3	8
Total	40	

From the Table 3 it is apparent that baladi/dimbi is the most common type grown in this area, followed by HireeHri and 9ish barnu. To get a better idea of the importance of each of these millets, we calculated the amount of land planted in each type. Table 4 presents the amount of land and percentage planted to each type of millet.

Table 4. Amount of Land and Percentage Planted in Each Type of Millet

Type of Millet	Area Planted (mukhammas)	Percentage
baladi/dimbi	122.5	49
HireeHri	108.5	44
9ish barnu	18.5	7
Total	249.5	100

These findings are similar to the ones presented above in that dukhun baladi is the most important in area cultivated. However, dukhun HireeHri was also grown quite extensively. The extensive cultivation of HireeHri is due to the large tracts of this variety grown by the larger farmers in El Kharta.

The villages tend to differ in the types of millet grown. In El Kharta, the dominant variety grown was HireeHri. Seventy-six percent of all land cultivated in millet was in HireeHri, and 67 percent of all farmers interviewed grew this crop. El Kharta is north of El Obeid where the rainfall is lower and HireeHri will produce better than the other varieties according to farmers.

In contrast, El Geifil grew more baladi than HireeHri. Eighty-six percent of the land cultivated in millet was in baladi, and all farmers interviewed planted some of this type. We do not believe that the increased rainfall is sufficient to account for this difference.¹² The dominance of

^aIn this distribution the number of farmers is 38, but 2 of the farmers grew two types of millet which raised the total to 40.

^bSome farmers grew more than one type of millet, so the percentages add up to more than 100.

¹²The difference in rainfall that El Geifil and El Kharta receive is slight.