

time to develop additional supplies of water. Salinity control on land now under cultivation is linked to additional water, and should be accomplished as increased water supply permits. In the meantime, and on a continuing basis where salinity control is difficult, maximum use should be made of salt-tolerant crops.

As compared to fertilizer and additional water, returns from the use of better cultivation, improved seed, and pest control will require somewhat more time to put into effect, and the individual returns will, on the average, be smaller than the responses to more water and fertilizer. Nevertheless, it will be necessary to combine all of these factors to obtain maximum yields per acre.

Because increasing production by the reclamation of abandoned saline and waterlogged lands will require considerable amounts of capital, management and technical skill, reclamation should not be attempted on any extensive scale until production on presently cultivated land has been increased. Farmers need a base of high-yielding land, and skills and capital obtained from that base, in order to undertake successfully the reclamation of abandoned lands. Thus, the reclamation of land should usually be performed in connection with going farm operations.

When production of an excess of food and fiber crops for direct human consumption has been attained, emphasis should then be placed on increasing the animal protein content of the human diet. This will require an increase in the production of feed grain, and its utilization for increased livestock and poultry production. Meeting the increased need for feed grain will require the diversion of land presently used to produce food crops, or, if increased emphasis on livestock and poultry were scheduled to take place along with utilization and reclamation of saline and waterlogged land, these activities could be advantageously combined. Good use can be made of saline lands undergoing reclamation as pasture and for growing salt-tolerant crops, such as barley.