

cash cropping intensified those developments.

The market for agricultural products was comprised of internal demand derived from the growth of urban areas (because of population growth and European immigration), the presence during WWII of the allied troops, and the increased foreign demand that accompanied the expanded integration with the world market, primarily in the case of citrus.

The substantial increase in cash crops, whether in terms of area, output, or value, was most clearly prominent in the case of citrus and vegetables, but also included other fruits and olives (see Table 4.1).

#### 4.1.1 Vegetables

The area devoted to vegetables increased from an annual average of 43,976 *dunums* for 1931-1934 to 241,775 *dunums* for 1940-1944, an increase of 450 percent. The extent of expansion in vegetables is illustrated even more clearly in the output figures: from an annual average of 12,970 to 219,614 metric tons for 1920-1924 and 1940-1944, respectively.

As for value of this vegetable crop, it increased from an annual value of £P 480,733 to £P 7,525,897 for 1937 and 1944, respectively. More importantly, the percentage value of vegetables among principal crops, including citrus, increased from 6 percent to 37 percent from 1937 to 1944, respectively, although in 1945 the area devoted to vegetables comprised only 4 percent of the total area of principal crops. If citrus is excluded, the corresponding figures would be 12 percent and 41 percent.