

same year, the output of *durra* of more than 63,000 metric tons was the second best for the whole Mandate years, since *durra*, a summer crop, is sown in April and harvested in August, and thus not hampered by the late rain.

There was also wide variation in rainfall between the northern and southern parts of Palestine in spite of the small size of the country. In the southern part, the average annual rainfall amounted to 150-200 millimeters,<sup>115</sup> which meant that although significant amounts of wheat and *durra* were planted, output per *dunum* was very low even relative to the already low output figures for the whole country.<sup>116</sup>

Other crucial differences that concerned the cultivation of wheat and *durra* (but included all cereals) were those between Jewish Europeans and Arabs. Of the total area of 3,002,889 *dunums* cultivated with wheat and *durra*, Jewish Europeans cultivated only 160,262<sup>117</sup> *dunums* or 5.3 percent of the total. This represented 21 percent of the total Jewish European cultivated area. On the other hand, Arab agriculturalists allocated 41 percent of their cultivated land to wheat and *durra*.<sup>118</sup> However, the various degree of dependence (on all cereals) was more evident by looking at the proportion of cereals to total income of cultivators.

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<sup>115</sup>Brown, "Agriculture," 114.

<sup>116</sup>For productivity figures for selected years, see Brown, *ibid.*, 128; for comparative figures with other countries, see Nathan et al., 458.

<sup>117</sup>Gurevich, *Handbook*, 156.

<sup>118</sup>See Table 4.1.A., and Gurevich, *ibid.*