There is a swathe of farm states in the middle of the country. States such as Nebraska have over 90% of their land devoted to agricultural production. The bi-coastal areas surrounding this farm belt, have slightly less acreage devoted to farming. In Megalopolis as a whole less than 30% of the total acreage is devoted to agriculture. For one of the most urbanized regions of the country this is still a relatively high figure and indicative of the persistence of agricultural practices even in this giant urban region.

Within Megalopolis the percentage of land devoted to agriculture has a very distinct pattern. First of all, at a regional scale, it reflects climatic conditions and the differential length of growing season. The more northerly, colder counties such as Hillsborough in New Hampshire have only 6.7% of land in agriculture. In these more northern, colder rural countries more land is given over to forest cover. Because of the longer length of the growing season and warmer climates, there is a steady trend of more agriculture land use as you move south. Rural counties such as Lancaster in Pennsylvania and Carroll and Queen Anne's, both in Maryland, have figures of 64.8% 55.6% and 70.5% respectively. Second, there is less agriculture in the more urban and suburban counties as more land is given over to non-agricultural land uses. The most urban areas have no agriculture and even in suburban counties have little; Suffolk County in eastern Long Island has only 6.1% of its land acreage in agriculture. Suburban sprawl is spreading non-agricultural land uses across the landscape turning fields into subdivisions and orchards into parking lots.