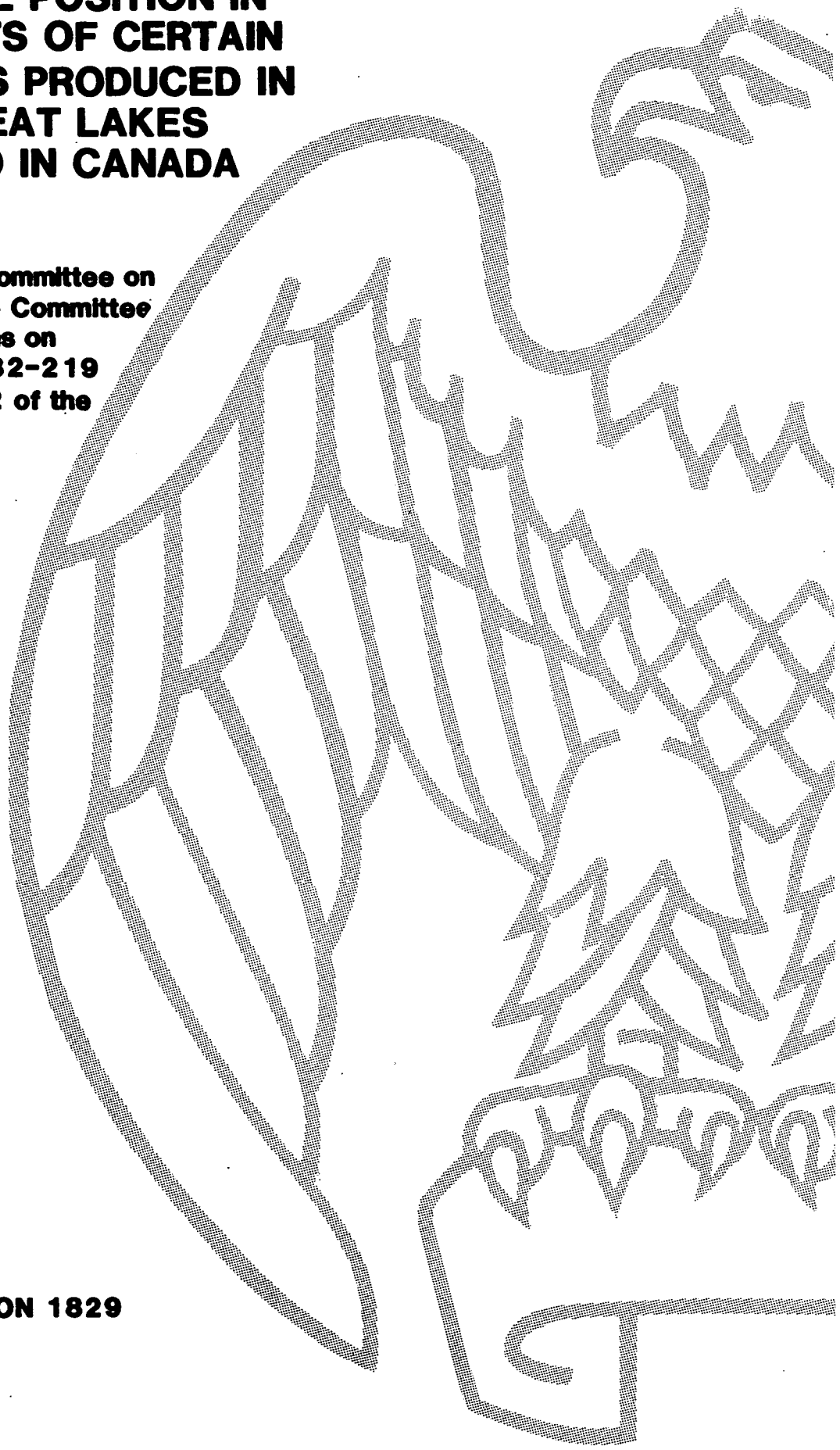
COMPETITIVE POSITION IN U.S. MARKETS OF CERTAIN VEGETABLES PRODUCED IN THE U.S. GREAT LAKES STATES AND IN CANADA

Report to the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Committee on Ways and Means on Investigation No. 332-219 Under Section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930



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PREFACE

The Commission instituted the present investigation (investigation No. 332-219), Competitive Position in U.S. Markets of Certain Vegetables Produced in the U.S. Great Lakes States and in Canada, on December 12, 1985, on its own motion following the receipt of a request on November 18, 1985, from the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Committee on Ways and Means. 1/ The investigation was conducted under section 332(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(b)) for the purpose of assessing the competitive position in U.S. markets of certain vegetables produced in the U.S. Great Lakes States and in Canada. Specifically, the Commission was asked to provide the following information:

> A profile of the U.S. fresh vegetable industry in the Great Lakes States, including production levels and trends; a comparison of U.S. and foreign tariffs and trade regulations, such as grading standards, packaging requirements, and sanitary regulations; a discussion of production levels and trends of the specified vegetables in Canada, along with the principal U.S. markets for Canadian products; a description of U.S. and Canadian production and trade programs affecting fresh vegetables; a description of marketing channels in the United States for the specified domestically-produced and imported six fresh-market vegetables; a discussion of the principal price indicators used in fresh-market sales, the principal wholesale markets, and prices for sales of regional domestic and imported products; a discussion of U.S.-Canada currency exchange rates; and, an analysis of other factors of competition, such as U.S. consumption, imports, and exports, during the regional supply season.

The vegetables included in the study are cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions (except pearl onions and onions with tops attached), and radishes. The Great Lakes States include Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

Public notice of the investigation was given by posting copies of the notice at the office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing in the Federal Register of December 18, 1985 (50 F.R. 51612). 2/

The information presented in this report was obtained from U.S. and Canadian Government sources, U.S. industry sources, statistics of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, State Universities, State Departments of Agriculture, existing reports, and fieldwork.

The information and analysis in this report are for the purpose of this report only. Nothing in this report should be construed to indicate how the Commission would find in an investigation conducted under other statutory authority covering the same or similar matter.

1/ The request from the Subcommittee on Trade is reproduced in app. A.

2/ A copy of the notice of the Commission's investigation, as it appeared in the Federal Register, is reproduced in app. B.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The vegetables covered in this study include cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, and radishes. Some of these, as well as a number of other vegetables, are grown to some extent throughout the U.S. Great Lakes States region (region) and Canada. 1/ Some of these vegetables, however, are produced only in limited quantities in the region, both in absolute terms and relative to total U.S. output, and only during specific times of the year. Also, certain region States report little or no commercial production of a number of the vegetables under study.

As shown in the following tabulation, overall U.S. production of the study vegetables (excluding radishes) was valued at an estimated $1.6 billion in 1984, with lettuce accounting for 42 percent (by value) of the total in that year, followed by onions, celery, and carrots with 22, 14, and 13 percent, respectively (in millions of dollars).

Vegetable 1/	Production	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
Lettuce	679.3	5.8	42.4	36.6
Onions	349.8	38.1	39.2	1.1
Celery	228.5	.8	22.9	22.1
Carrots	213.1	15.5	17.8	2.3
Cabbage 2/	140.5	13.1	6.6	-6.5
Radishes	3/	2.8	6.6	3.8
Total (1984)	1,611.2	76.1	135.5	59.4
Total (1983)	1,798.6	69.2	98.7	29.5
% 1984/1983	-10%	10%	37%	101%

1/ Ranked by 1984 value of production.
2/ Production data are for 1981.
3/ Not available.

Total Canadian production of the six fresh vegetables was equivalent to about 11 percent of U.S. production in 1984 and amounted to 1.5 billion pounds, valued at Can$101 million, with carrots accounting for 28 percent (by value), followed by cabbage, onions, lettuce, celery, and radishes with 25, 21, 15, 8, and 3 percent, respectively. It is estimated that in 1984, the Great Lakes States region accounted for about 9 percent (by quantity) of U.S. production; Ontario and Quebec together accounted for 86 percent of Canadian production.

1/ The Great Lakes States region includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

The bulk of U.S. exports of the six vegetables go to Canada; such shipments occur through well established transportation networks and trading practices already in existence between the United States and Canada. The United States and Canada have been active trading partners for fresh vegetables for a number of years owing in part to the large population centers located in the Northeastern United States and southeastern Canada. In trade with Canada, the United States is a net exporter of cabbage, celery, lettuce, onions, and radishes and a net importer of carrots. Canada is essentially the exclusive destination for U.S. fresh vegetable export shipments through U.S. customs districts in the Great Lakes States region. Other significant markets for U.S. exports from other regions are Hong Kong, especially for lettuce, celery, onions, and cabbage, Japan (onions and carrots), the United Kingdom (lettuce), and Trinidad and Tobago (carrots). Many of the subject vegetables, though perishable, can travel long distances if packed and shipped properly under controlled climatic conditions.

The bulk of U.S. imports of the subject vegetables are from Canada and Mexico, both of which have production practices and technology levels comparable with those in the United States. Also, both foreign countries have established transportation networks in use for shipping to the United States throughout the year. Mexico ships fresh vegetables to the United States primarily during the winter months and principally through the U.S. customs districts in Texas, Arizona, and California; Canadian supplies enter mostly through customs districts in the Great Lakes States region, usually during the same seasons that domestically produced vegetables in the region are being marketed. However, the volume of Canadian imports remaining in the region and/or competing with domestic production in region markets is unknown.

Certain members of Congress and U.S. vegetable growers have expressed concerns about the competitive position of the subject vegetables in region markets, particularly in terms of competition with fresh vegetables from Canada. They contend that vegetable growers in Canada, and more importantly those in Ontario and Quebec, benefit from Government assistance that makes their products more competitive in the United States and contributes to economic difficulties alleged to be currently experienced by U.S. fresh vegetable growers.

1. Overview of U.S. and Great Lakes States production and trade situation

- o Aggregate U.S. production of the subject vegetables, both in the Great Lakes States region and in the United States overall, rose in recent years.

During 1982-84, overall U.S. production of carrots, celery, lettuce, and onions (four of the six study vegetables) rose irregularly from 12.4 billion pounds, valued at $1.4 billion, in 1982 to 14.8 billion pounds, valued at $1.5 billion, in 1984. Industry data for U.S. cabbage production have not been reported since 1981, and for radishes, not at all. In 1984, lettuce accounted for 46 percent (by value) of production of the four vegetables, followed by onions, celery, and carrots with 24, 16, and 14 percent, respectively (pages 5-8 of text).

U.S. production of the study vegetables in the Great Lakes States region fell from 1.2 billion pounds in 1982 to 1.0 billion pounds in 1983, then rose to 1.2 billion pounds in 1984. The value of production during the period rose irregularly from $114.8 million to $122.2 million. In 1984, onions accounted for $54.2 million, or 44 percent of the total, followed by carrots ($25.4 million), lettuce ($22.3 million), and celery ($20.2 million) with 21, 18, and 17 percent, respectively (pages 15-20 of text).

o Aggregate U.S. imports and exports have risen in recent years.

During 1982-84, U.S. imports of the six study vegetables increased steadily from 328.2 million pounds, valued at $41.5 million, in 1982 to 622.8 million pounds, valued at $76.2 million, in 1984. In 1984, onion imports accounted for 50 percent (by value) of the total, followed by carrots (20 percent), cabbage (17 percent), and the remainder distributed, in descending shares, among lettuce, radishes, and celery. Imports were unusually high in 1984 owing in part to a rise in Canadian production for export and to a downward trend in U.S. production of celery, lettuce, and onions since 1982. Although increasing in recent years, imports have tended to fluctuate, on a year-to-year basis, over a longer period, with the Great Lakes States region historically experiencing less competition from imports from Canada (pages 11-14 of text).

U.S. exports of the study vegetables rose irregularly from 837.3 million pounds, valued at $121.3 million, in 1982 to 925.6 million pounds, valued at $135.4 million, in 1984. Lettuce accounted for 31 percent (by value) of the total in 1984. The remaining vegetables, along with their respective shares of the total 1984 export value, included onions (29 percent), celery (17 percent), carrots (13 percent), radishes (5 percent), and cabbage (5 percent). Over the 3-year period, exports of cabbage, onions, and radishes trended upward, but exports of carrots, celery, and lettuce trended downward (pages 8-11 of text).

o Aggregate U.S. consumption of the study vegetables trended upward in recent years.

During 1982-84, apparent U.S. consumption of the subject vegetables (excluding cabbage and radishes) rose irregularly from 12.9 billion pounds, valued at $1.4 billion, in 1982 to 13.4 billion pounds, valued at $1.5 billion, in 1984; overall U.S. consumption of numerous fresh vegetables has risen in recent years with the increased popularity of salad bars in fast-food restaurants and the rising consumer demand for low-calorie, high-nutrition foods. In 1984, consumption of lettuce amounted to 6.1 billion pounds, valued at $642.7 million, or 43 percent (by value) of the total, followed by onions at 4.0 billion pounds, valued at $422.8 million, carrots at 1.6 billion pounds, valued at $210.8 million, and celery at 1.7 billion pounds, valued at $206.4 million. The ratio of imports to consumption remained at 10 percent or less for carrots and onions and insignificant for the other vegetables throughout the period (pages 7-8 of text).

Data on apparent U.S. consumption of certain fresh vegetables in the Great Lakes States region are not available since the amount of imports which remain in the region is not available, and the reported export data include undisclosed amounts of production from nonregion States. However, region consumption is believed to have followed the same upward trend as overall U.S. consumption. Also, most of the imported vegetables are believed to compete in the same Northeastern U.S. markets as those vegetables produced in the region (pages 14-20 of text).

2. Overview of Canadian Federal and Provincial production and trade situation

o Aggregate Canadian production of the subject vegetables, both in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec and in Canada overall, trended upward in recent years.

During 1982-84, total Canadian production of the six fresh vegetables under study increased irregularly from 1.4 billion pounds, valued at Can$89 million, to 1.5 billion pounds, valued at Can$101 million. Production in Ontario and Quebec over the same period rose steadily from 1.1 billion pounds, valued at Can$66 million, to 1.3 billion pounds, valued at Can$77 million, with the production of each individual vegetable also up during the period. Carrots accounted for 42 percent (by quantity) of Ontario/Quebec production in 1984, followed by onions (23 percent), cabbage (22 percent), lettuce (7 percent), celery (5 percent), and radishes (1 percent). Ontario was generally the major production area for each of the vegetables (except lettuce and radishes) and in 1984 accounted for 59 percent of the total quantity produced in the two Provinces (pages 26-28 and 34 of text).

o Overall Canadian exports of the study vegetables, both to the United States and to other markets, have risen steadily.

During 1982-84, Canadian exports of carrots, onions, and miscellaneous fresh vegetables (believed to include cabbage, celery, lettuce, and radishes, among other vegetables) rose steadily from 153 million pounds, valued at Can$24 million, to 260 million pounds, valued at Can$49 million, with carrots the major individual export item. The United States was the principal export market over the period and accounted for 87 percent of the total export value of all items in 1984. According to industry sources, both in the United States and in Canada, Canadian production is being targeted for export to U.S. markets. In a news release of October 25, 1984, from the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, Agriculture and Food Minister Dennis Timbrell announced "a long-range plan to assist the industry to double export sales of agriculture and food products, primarily to the United States," with the plan "aimed at achieving exports valued at about Can$3 billion over the long term." 1/ As with most of the production from the region, Canadian shipments are focused on the large metropolitan areas of the Northeastern United States (pages 28-29 of text).

1/ "Export Growth Strategy Launched," Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food, news release Oct. 25, 1984.

During 1982-84, U.S. imports of the six study vegetables from Canada rose steadily from 138 million pounds, valued at $12.4 million, in 1982 to 233 million pounds, valued at $27.0 million, in 1984. The Great Lakes States region was the principal destination of the Canadian vegetables over the period and accounted for the bulk (i.e., 97 percent) of the total import value of all items in 1984. Carrots accounted for 65 percent of the total in 1984, followed by onions, cabbage, and lettuce with 17, 8, and 7 percent, respectively (pages 28-29 of text).

o Canadian imports of the study vegetables, both from the United States and from all other sources, have risen steadily.

Total Canadian imports of the six study vegetables increased steadily from 933 million pounds, valued at Can$162 million, to 998 million pounds, valued at Can$178 million. The United States was the primary source of these vegetables throughout the period, supplying 98 percent (by quantity) of the total in 1984. In that year, imports of lettuce accounted for 42 percent of the total value of Canadian imports of the study vegetables, and celery and onions accounted for 22 and 13 percent, respectively (pages 29-30 of text).

3. U.S. programs and Canadian programs and regulations

o U.S. and Canadian tariff levels.

The current rates of duty applicable to U.S. imports of the specified vegetables (excluding radishes) entered from most-favored-nation countries including Canada are specific rates ranging from 0.25 to 2 cents per pound and are in effect throughout the year. The Canadian tariffs applicable to U.S. exports of certain fresh vegetables to Canada are compound rates of duty, consisting of both a specific rate (ranging from 0.5 to 2 cents per pound) and an ad valorem rate (ranging from 0 to 15 percent). These rates, however, are not assessed continuously throughout the year but are generally suspended for most weeks in each year in the more heavily populated central region of Canada. In addition, for 10 specific or "fast track" commodities (lettuce is the only study vegetable included), the Government of Canada monitors import prices. If the monitored prices fall below certain benchmark prices, the Minister of Agriculture may recommend that a surtax make up the difference. Commodities not usually monitored may also be designated, following an industry request. The duty rates under the surtax system, when in effect, are generally two or three times greater than those during other times of the year. In general, when in effect, Canadian rates of duty tend to be slightly higher than U.S. rates for comparable products (pages 23-25 of text).

o U.S. Federal and State programs are limited.

Federal programs available to U.S. vegetable growers are limited primarily to marketing orders, none of which are currently in effect on any of the subject vegetables in region States. Recently, export promotion assistance, in the form of names and addresses of potential buyers, has been available through some State agencies (including those in some of the region States) as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Foreign Agricultural

Service. State programs vary by States and commodities, with most of these programs, other than those such as crop insurance, oriented toward the marketing of fresh vegetables after harvest. Marketing programs include the publishing of directories, preparation of promotional materials, and assistance in preparing media advertising materials. There are no known Federal or State programs for fresh vegetable growers that provide financial assistance in the form of price supports, export promotion rebates, or financial assistance for storage construction (pages 20-23 of text).

- o Extensive Federal and Provincial support programs relating to production, financial assistance, and export promotion are available to vegetable producers in Canada.

Federal Government farm programs available to Canadian vegetable producers include financial assistance for storage construction, interest-free cash advances, Government purchases of unmarketable products, price support under the Agricultural Stabilization Act, long-term loans, crop insurance, and trade promotion programs. Provincial programs include financial assistance for the construction of storage, processing, and grading facilities; the installation of energy-efficient technology and cooling systems; the construction or renovation of seasonal worker housing; the installation of drainage systems, farm ponds, and erosion control; and, the provision of credit and rebates of taxes and interest to young farmers. In addition, there is a Provincial export market development program in both Ontario and Quebec (pages 30-33 of text).

- o Canada has certain nontariff barriers relating to vegetable imports.

Canadian regulations prohibit the marketing in Canada of U.S. produce from shipments that do not have a prearranged destination or U.S. produce for sale on a consignment basis. Bulk imports and interprovincial shipments of produce (with limited exceptions), for either processing or repacking for retail sale, are permitted only upon formal request for a waiver of packaging rules. Requests for waivers may be denied if equivalent produce of acceptable quality is available from local supplies (page 26 of text).

4. Marketing and pricing factors

- o Canadian price advantage caused by exchange rates eroded by more rapidly rising Canadian production costs.

Canadian currency depreciated by 11.1 percent, in nominal terms, during January 1982-September 1985, relative to U.S. currency. However, the level of inflation over that period was appreciably higher in Canada than in the United States, causing the real depreciation to be only 2.8 percent relative to U.S. currency. Reflecting the higher level of Canadian inflation, Canadian agricultural production costs rose by 4.5 percent more than U.S. production costs during January 1982-September 1985, deflating some of the U.S. marketing advantage that the nominal depreciation gain gave to Canada. On balance, the loss of international purchasing power by Canadian farmers was 6.6 percent over the period (pages 38-39 of text).

- o Shipping-point prices were generally lower in 1984.

Shipping-point prices were available from Michigan for carrots, celery, onions, and radishes, and from New York for cabbage, celery, lettuce, and onions. Such prices were lower in 1984 than 1983 by an average of 18 percent for all of these vegetables, with the changes for lettuce and radishes only slight. Both Michigan and New York celery prices were about the same, whereas New York onion prices were only slightly higher than those in Michigan (pages 43-44 of text).

- o Prices in wholesale markets for Canadian and region vegetables were generally the same.

Prices for Canadian and region cabbage, carrots, celery, and lettuce were available for a limited number of wholesale markets. In Boston, Canadian cabbage prices were slightly higher than region cabbage prices in 1983, but about the same in 1984. For carrots in 1983, Canadian prices were slightly lower than region prices in Baltimore-Washington and Chicago, but about the same in New York City. For 1984 carrots, Canadian prices were similar to region prices in Baltimore-Washington and New York City but slightly higher in Chicago. Canadian and region celery and lettuce prices were about the same in Baltimore-Washington in both 1983 and 1984 (pages 44-45 of text).

- o Transportation costs to U.S. markets were relatively steady and somewhat less from Canada than from the Great Lakes States region in recent years.

In recent years, truck freight rates for fresh vegetables from region States have fluctuated within a narrow range. In 1984, monthly freight rates for onions shipped from Michigan to Chicago ranged from $45-$65 per truckload (40,000 pounds), as compared with $50 in 1983; during the same period, monthly freight rates for onions from Michigan to Atlanta ranged from $110-$190 in 1983 and $135 in 1984. Monthly rates for certain fresh vegetables shipped from Upstate New York to New York City ranged from $80-$160 in 1983 to $80-$200 in 1984. According to industry sources, quoted freight charges for January 1986 from Ontario to Philadelphia were below those from Michigan to the same market (about the same distance) by as much as 50 cents per hundredweight (pages 45-46 of text).

- o Canadian fresh-market supplies in selected U.S. markets are variable.

Data on monthly arrivals of the subject vegetables by origin for 1984 showed that direct competition between Great Lakes States region producers and imports from Canada, at the wholesale level in primarily eastern U.S. markets, varied considerably for each vegetable. Substantial import competition throughout the region occurred only in the case of carrots. For cabbage, celery, lettuce, and onions, Canadian imports appeared significant only in selected markets. No arrivals of Canadian radishes were recorded. In 1984,

monthly arrivals of the study vegetables from Canada exceeded 25 percent of total arrivals in 11 selected markets only in the following instances: cabbage in Boston; carrots in Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, and New York; and, celery and lettuce in Buffalo (pages 39-41 of text).

o Other factors of competition.

Comparisons of quality, grading, packaging, uniformity, and so forth of the domestically produced and fresh vegetables imported from Canada showed that products were generally similar in quality and appearance. In some markets, certain of the vegetables are packaged in containers with English and French labeling. There were no reports from the domestic industry during the investigation concerning any mislabeling of products or illegal entries (pages 25-26 of text).

INTRODUCTION

International trade in certain fresh vegetables has become increasingly important to U.S. vegetable growers, especially those in the Great Lakes States region, in recent years. 1/ The value of imports of certain fresh vegetables, primarily from Mexico and Canada, rose from $41.5 million in 1982 to $48.5 million in 1983, then to $76.2 million in 1984. During January-September 1985, imports amounted to $50.1 million as compared with $63.2 million in the corresponding period of 1984. U.S. exports of certain fresh vegetables, principally to Canada, rose irregularly from $115.3 million in 1982 to $128.8 million in 1984, and then trended downward from $95.6 million in January-September 1984 to $60.7 million in January-September 1985. The fluctuations in U.S. imports and exports of the study vegetables coincide with annual shifts in trade in a number of fresh fruit and vegetables between the United States and Canada.

The shifts in U.S. imports and exports of certain fresh vegetables have been attributed to various reasons, including the strong U.S. dollar, excess production of certain vegetables in Canada in some years, and the increase of fresh vegetable supplies from other foreign sources during various times of the year. Also, domestic interests contend that vegetable growers in Canada benefit from Government programs that make their fresh vegetables more competitive in U.S. markets than they otherwise would be.

In 1984, much of the fresh-market supplies of the study vegetables in selected markets where Great Lakes States region production was marketed originated outside of the region, principally in California, Florida, and Texas. In addition, Canadian fresh-market supplies in those markets were variable and seldom exceeded 25 percent of total monthly arrivals in any market.

On December 12, 1985, the Commission, on its own motion, instituted investigation No. 332-219, Competitive Position in U.S. Markets of Certain Vegetables Produced in the U.S. Great Lakes States and in Canada, following the receipt of a request on November 8, 1985, from the Subcommittee on Trade, House Committee on Ways and Means. This investigation is limited to a factfinding study and is organized in accordance with the specific request outlined in the Committee's letter to the Commission requesting the investigation. The Committee did not ask the Commission to make recommendations.

This investigation provides an assessment of the competitive position in U.S. markets of certain fresh vegetables produced in the United States and in Canada. More specifically, it provides a profile of the U.S. fresh vegetable industry in the Great Lakes States, including production levels and trends; a comparison of U.S. and foreign tariffs and trade regulations, such as grading

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1/ The fresh vegetables are cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, and radishes.

standards, packaging requirements, and sanitary regulations; a discussion of production levels and trends of the specified vegetables in Canada, along with the principal U.S. markets for Canadian products; a description of U.S. and Canadian production and trade programs affecting fresh vegetables; a description of marketing channels in the United States for the specified domestically produced and imported six fresh vegetables; a discussion of the principal pricing indicators used in fresh-market sales, the principal wholesale markets, and prices for sales of regional domestic and imported products; a discussion of U.S.-Canadian currency exchange rates; and an analysis of other factors of competition such as U.S. consumption, imports, and exports during the regional supply season.

COMMODITIES UNDER INVESTIGATION

The six fresh vegetables covered in this study include cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, and radishes. Some of these, as well as a number of other vegetables, are grown to some extent throughout the U.S. Great Lakes States region (region) 1/ and Canada. Some of these products grown in the region, however, are produced in limited quantities, both in absolute terms and relative to total U.S. output, and only during specific times of the year. Also, certain region States report little or no commercial production of a number of the vegetables under study.

Cabbage.--Cabbage is a biennial plant grown as an annual for its large green or red bunch (head) of tightly wound leaves. The head resists water loss because of the somewhat waxy surface of the leaves and, if placed into cold storage immediately after harvesting, will withstand extended periods of storage in a chilled state. The few commercially important types of cabbage, out of hundreds of different cultivars, include Domestic (the most important), Danish, Pointed, Red, and Savoy. The main uses of cabbage are as a cooked vegetable, chopped or shredded in salads (mainly cole slaw), and in making sauerkraut. Domestically produced cabbage is available throughout the year, with production widely scattered depending upon the season. Imported fresh cabbage, principally from Mexico and Canada, is generally similar in quality, flavor, and appearance to that domestically grown.

Carrots.--The cultivated carrot is a biennial plant grown as an annual for its yellow or reddish-orange, elongated, edible root. The term "fresh" carrots includes "fresh, chilled, or frozen" carrots, with most of the commercial trade in carrots in a "chilled" state and available yearround. When properly handled, carrots may be stored for several months. Most varieties fall into four categories based on shape and size: short tapered with a short conic base and 6 to 7 inches long; short tapered with a rounded base and 6 to 7 inches long; short tapered to square with a short conic base and 7 to 8 inches long; and, medium-sized to small, short tapered with a rounded base and 4-1/2 to 5-1/2 inches long. In recent years, over 60 percent of domestic production has been sold for fresh-market use, with the remainder canned or frozen. In the fresh form, carrots are often cut into sticks for use as an appetizer or snack, or are grated, sliced, or diced for use in salads. As a cooked vegetable, carrots may be boiled as a side dish, or roasted with meats. They are also used for adding body, color, and seasoning to soups and stews. Imports of fresh carrots are virtually interchangeable with the domestic product; the bulk of the imported carrots are marketed with the tops removed, the same as with the domestic product.

Celery.--Celery is a nonwoody, biennial plant grown as an annual for its elongated leafstalks, which grow in a cluster or bunch. "Fresh" celery, including celery in a chilled (cooled but not frozen) condition, the form in which most fresh-market celery is distributed, is available yearround. If kept cold and moist, celery will store well for up to about 3 weeks. Celery can be divided into two types according to color: green celery, referred to as "Pascal" and constituting most of production, and yellow celery. Frozen

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1/ The Great Lakes States region includes Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

celery is often cut into pieces but not otherwise prepared or preserved. Raw celery is a low-calorie vegetable used as a salad ingredient or an appetizer. The stalks are usually cut into 3- or 4-inch lengths (sticks) and are commonly served alone, on a platter with other raw vegetables, with dips, or stuffed. When cooked, celery is often served as part of a vegetable dish; it is used extensively in Oriental-style cooking. Both domestically produced and imported celery generally are similar in quality and appearance. Production of celery, both domestic and foreign, requires relatively large inputs of both labor and capital.

Lettuce.--Lettuce is one of the most important vegetable crops produced in the United States. In farm value, it exceeds all other vegetables grown for fresh market and processing, except potatoes and tomatoes. Lettuce is grown commercially in many States and is available throughout most of the year. Five types of lettuce commonly grown in the United States are crisphead, butterhead, cos or romaine, looseleaf or bunching, and stem, with crisphead varieties the most important commercially. Lettuce is grown for its crisp, succulent leaves, which are used almost exclusively as an ingredient in salads or for garnishing salads and other dishes. Lettuce is commonly marketed in a chilled form, and when properly stored will last 2 to 3 weeks. Imports of lettuce are virtually interchangeable with the domestic product.

Onions.--Onions belong to a family of plants that produce enlarged underground storage tissues called bulbs; onions usually produce a single, large bulb. Onions are grown in virtually every State, and substantial quantities are available throughout the year. For tariff purposes, the bulk of the onions of commerce are in the "other" class (other than onion sets or pearl onions) and are consumed in the green state and as mature bulbs. Onions may be divided into three general types: the Bermuda-Granex-Grano-type of flat to top-shaped, mild, early-maturing onions; late crop onions, mostly globes, of various colors; and pungent or strong-flavored types including Creoles. Mild onions are preferred for use in salads and sandwiches; such onions are also used as condiments for flavoring food products such as salad dressings, sauces, soups, meat products, and tomato products. Imported fresh onions from Canada are generally similar in quality, flavor, and appearance to those domestically grown.

Radishes.--The radish is the fleshy, crisp root of the radish plant, grown as an annual plant during the winter principally in the South and in the cooler spring and fall throughout the Northeast and the Great Lakes States region. Except for certain peak spring months, the supply of radishes remains fairly constant throughout the year. Many varieties of radishes with a number of different shaped roots are grown, with the round or globular shapes the most important commercially in the United States; other types include oval, turnip-shaped, oblong, and long. Radishes are usually eaten raw as an appetizer or in salads; small quantities are also diverted to processing uses. Imports of fresh radishes are virtually interchangeable with the domestic product.

U.S. PRODUCTION AND TRADE SITUATION

United States

U.S. producing and consuming areas

Cabbage.--In 1981, the last year in which data on fresh-market cabbage were reported, the Great Lakes States region accounted for 26 percent (by value), the largest share of total U.S. cabbage production, with New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin accounting for 47, 13, and 13 percent, respectively, of the region total, as shown in the following tabulation:

Production area	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Great Lakes States region:		
New York	269,000	17,422
Pennsylvania	57,400	4,896
Wisconsin	85,500	4,737
All other	140,500	9,957
Total	552,400	37,012
Other leading States:		
Texas	438,900	34,834
Florida	386,100	26,209
California	192,800	14,309
New Jersey	85,600	5,878
All other	324,900	22,262
Total	1,428,300	103,492
Grand Total	1,980,700	140,504

Other important producing States, along with their respective shares of the total, included Texas (25 percent), Florida (19 percent), California (10 percent), and New Jersey (4 percent). According to industry data, most of the domestic production from the Great Lakes States arrives in markets in the Eastern United States, whereas production from California arrives predominantly in Western U.S. cities, and arrivals from Texas and Florida are reported in markets throughout the country. Some of the most important cities for cabbage arrivals from the region, including Chicago, Cincinnati, and New York-Newark, are also important cities for cabbage from Florida and Texas.

Carrots.--In 1984, the Great Lakes States region accounted for 12 percent (by value) of total U.S. fresh-market carrot production, with nearly three-fourths of region production in Michigan and the remainder in New York, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin (table 1 (see app. C for statistical tables)). California reported the largest production and accounted for 65 percent (by value) of the U.S. total, followed by Texas, Washington, and Arizona with 15, 4, and 3 percent, respectively. Most of the 1984 region production arrived in New York, also a major city for arrivals from California, Florida, and Texas, and in Chicago.

The Great Lakes States region accounted for 50 percent (by value) of total U.S. carrot production for processing in 1984, with nearly three-fourths of the total accounted for in Ohio and Wisconsin, and the remainder in Michigan, New York, and Minnesota (table 1). California and Washington, other important suppliers, accounted for 31 and 14 percent, respectively, of the total, followed by Oregon and Texas with the remainder.

Celery.--In 1984, the Great Lakes States region accounted for 9 percent (by value) of total U.S. celery production for fresh market and processing, with Michigan supplying 76 percent of the region total and New York and Ohio the remainder (table 2). California and Florida, the only other reported commercial celery sources, accounted for 66 and 25 percent, respectively, of the total. Boston and New York-Newark, the most important cities for celery arrivals from the Great Lakes States region in recent years, were also major cities for arrivals from California and Florida, with arrivals from the two States in far greater volume than those from the region.

Lettuce.--The Great Lakes States region accounted for 3 percent (by value) of total U.S. fresh-market lettuce production in 1984, with over one-half of region production from New York and the remainder from Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin (table 2). As with most of the other fresh vegetables under study, California was the leading State in overall U.S. production, accounting for 73 percent (by value) of the total. Arizona and Florida, the next largest suppliers, accounted for 13 and 6 percent, respectively, of the total, with the remainder of production distributed among a number of other States. The most important destinations for region lettuce production, namely New York-Newark, Boston, Baltimore-Washington, and Pittsburgh, received much greater quantities from California, Arizona, and Florida during the same months of peak arrivals from the region.

Onions.--In 1984, the Great Lakes States region accounted for 15 percent (by value) of total U.S. onion production, with New York and Michigan accounting for 57 and 33 percent, respectively, of the region total and the remainder supplied by Wisconsin, Ohio, and Minnesota (table 3). Texas and Oregon, the largest volume suppliers in recent years, accounted for 25 and 17 percent (by value), respectively, of total U.S. production in 1984; other important supplying States included California, Colorado, and Idaho. Virtually all of the region shipments arrived in U.S. markets during the early fall to late winter months, when arrivals from Colorado, Oregon, and Idaho are also high but arrivals from California and Texas are much less. Also, most of the arrivals from Colorado, Oregon, and Idaho are in the same major cities for arrivals from the Great Lakes States.

Radishes.--Industry data on radish acreage planted and harvested, as well as the quantity and value of domestic production, are not available. Limited data on the arrivals of radishes from selected U.S. sources indicated arrivals from Florida and California in Eastern markets during November-May, the same months during which shipments from region States would presumably be arriving.

U.S. production and consumption

Overall U.S. production of the study vegetables (excluding radishes) amounted to 14.8 billion pounds, valued at $1.6 billion, in 1984, up slightly from 14.4 billion pounds, valued at $1.5 billion, in 1982, with the bulk of the rise accounted for by increased production of lettuce and onions (table 4). In 1984, lettuce accounted for 41 percent (by quantity) of the total in that year, followed by onions, cabbage, celery, and carrots with 25, 13, 12, and 9 percent, respectively. Apparent U.S. consumption of the study vegetables rose slightly from 14.9 billion pounds, valued at $1.5 billion, in 1982 to 15.4 billion pounds, valued at $1.6 billion, in 1984, with the overall ratio of imports to consumption for these vegetables remaining at 10 percent or less for carrots and onions and insignificant for the others.

Cabbage.--U.S. production of fresh-market cabbage amounted to 2.0 billion pounds, valued at $140 million, in 1981, the last year in which industry data were reported. In that year, apparent U.S. consumption of cabbage amounted to 2.0 billion pounds, valued at $136 million, with an import penetration ratio of less than 1 percent (table 5).

Carrots.--Production of fresh-market carrots declined from 1.5 billion pounds, valued at $173 million, in 1982 to 1.4 billion pounds, valued at $186 million, in 1983, and then increased to 1.5 billion pounds, valued at $213 million, in 1984 (table 6). Apparent consumption of carrots rose from 1.5 billion pounds, valued at $165 million, in 1982 to 1.6 billion pounds, valued at $211 million, in 1984; over the same period, the import penetration ratio increased from 7 to 10 percent (table 6).

Celery.--Celery production for fresh-market and processing declined from 1.9 billion pounds, valued at $194 million, in 1982 to 1.8 billion pounds, valued at $250 million, in 1983, and then increased to 1.9 billion pounds, valued at $228 million, in 1984 (table 7). Apparent U.S. consumption of celery fell from 1.8 billion pounds, valued at $174 million, in 1982 to 1.7 billion pounds, valued at $206 million, in 1984 (table 7). The import penetration ratio remained insignificant throughout the period and was less than 1 percent in 1984.

Lettuce.--U.S. production of lettuce increased from 6.3 billion pounds, valued at $758 million, in 1982 to 6.4 billion pounds, valued at $679 million, in 1984 (table 8). Apparent consumption increased from 5.9 billion pounds, valued at $711 million, in 1982 to 6.1 billion pounds, valued at $643 million, in 1984; the ratio of imports to consumption remained about the same at 1 percent or less throughout the period (table 8).

Onions.--U.S. production of onions for fresh-market and processing declined from 3.7 billion pounds, valued at $308 million, in 1982 to 3.5 billion pounds, valued at $432 million, in 1983, and then increased to 4.0 billion pounds, valued at $424 million, in 1984 (table 9). During the same period, apparent consumption of onions decreased from 3.8 billion pounds, valued at $313 million, in 1982 to 3.5 billion pounds, valued at $433 million,

in 1983, before increasing to 4.0 billion pounds, valued at $423 million, in 1984 (table 9). The import penetration ratio increased from 4 percent in 1982 to 7 percent in 1984.

U.S. exports

The bulk of U.S. exports of the six vegetables under study go to Canada; such shipments occur through transportation networks and trading practices already in existence between the United States and Canada. The United States and Canada have been active trading partners for fresh vegetables for a number of years owing in part to the large population centers located in the Northeastern United States and southeastern Canada. In trade with Canada, the United States is a net exporter of cabbage, celery, lettuce, onions, and radishes, and a net importer of carrots. Canada is essentially the exclusive destination for U.S. fresh vegetable export shipments through U.S. customs districts in the Great Lakes States region. Significant markets for U.S. exports from other regions are Hong Kong (lettuce, celery, onions, and cabbage), Japan (onions and carrots), the United Kingdom (lettuce), and Trinidad and Tobago (carrots). Many of the subject vegetables, though perishable, can travel long distances if packaged and shipped properly under controlled climatic conditions. The overall trend in exports of all the fresh vegetables, except onions, was downward during 1982-84, closely following static domestic production and rising imports.

U.S. imports of the subject vegetables are classified for tariff purposes under the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) as vegetables fresh, chilled, or frozen, but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved. However, the reported U.S. export data generally refer to fresh or chilled vegetables whether or not reduced in size; in addition, data for carrots include frozen carrots, those for onions include pearl onions, and data for radishes are not reported separately. Thus, import and export figures for these vegetables do not correspond to exactly the same items nor to items in the same postharvest state (i.e., cut versus not cut). Also, these data do not take into account variations in types or sizes of packaging.

Cabbage.--Total U.S. exports of cabbage decreased from 50.6 million pounds, valued at $6.8 million, in 1982 to 29.8 million pounds, valued at $3.2 million, in 1983, coinciding with estimated decreased domestic production in that year, and then increased to 50.8 million pounds, valued at $6.6 million, in 1984; exports show a declining trend through September 1985 (table 10). Canada was the primary market for these exports, accounting for about 90 percent of the total, by quantity and value, throughout the period. U.S. exports to Canada decreased from 46.7 million pounds, valued at $6.0 million, in 1982 to 27.4 million pounds, valued at $2.8 million, in 1983, and then increased to 47.8 million pounds, valued at $6.1 million, in 1984. In January-September 1985, exports to Canada amounted to 18.7 million pounds, valued at $1.9 million, down by 60 percent in quantity and by 67 percent in value, from 46.2 million pounds, valued at $6.0 million, in January-September 1984.

Overall U.S. cabbage exports to Canada are heaviest during January-June, but drop off only moderately during July-December. During 1982-84, such exports through U.S. customs districts in the Great Lakes States region fell from 16.0 million pounds in 1982 to 10.1 million pounds in 1983, and then rose to 15.2 million pounds in 1984; the trend during January-September 1985 was a decline to 1983 levels (table 11). U.S. exports leaving these customs districts reflect the overall pattern; however, the drop is more dramatic in July-December. The primary shipping points for U.S. exports to Canada from the region are Buffalo, NY, Detroit, MI, and Ogdensburg, NY, which are also the primary entrance points for U.S. imports from Canada.

Carrots.--Total U.S. carrot exports decreased from 90.5 million pounds, valued at $16.3 million, in 1982 to 75.9 million pounds, valued at $13.8 million, in 1983, before increasing to 88.9 million pounds, valued at $17.8 million, in 1984; as with cabbage, exports show a declining trend for 1985 (table 12). The primary market for these exports was Canada, with about 70 percent (by quantity and value) of the total every year. U.S. exports to Canada followed the same pattern as total exports; such exports decreased from 63.4 million pounds, valued at $10.5 million, in 1982 to 54.0 million pounds, valued at $9.3 million, in 1983, and then increased to 66.2 million pounds, valued at $12.0 million, in 1984. Exports to Canada decreased from 61.4 million pounds, valued at $11.0 million, in January-September 1984 to 36.9 million pounds, valued at $6.2 million, in January-September 1985, or by 40 percent in quantity and 44 percent in value.

U.S. exports to Canada from the region reflect the pattern of overall carrot exports to that market and are shipped throughout the year, although slightly less in September. Those leaving from Detroit are steady throughout the year, but shipments from Buffalo and Ogdensburg generally lessen during July-September. In 1984, region exports amounted to 33.2 million pounds, valued at $6.1 million, up from 25.7 million pounds, valued at $4.5 million, in 1982; exports trended downward through January-September 1985 compared with those in the corresponding period of 1984 (table 13).

Celery.--Total U.S. exports of celery followed generally the same pattern as exports of cabbage and carrots. Such exports decreased in quantity from 154 million pounds in 1982 to 146 million pounds in 1983, and then increased to 152 million pounds in 1984, but export values increased steadily from $21.2 million in 1982 to $22.9 million in 1984 (table 14). Canada, the primary export market, accounted for over 80 percent by quantity and value of total exports every year. U.S. celery exports to Canada followed the pattern of total exports, decreasing from 127 million pounds in 1982 to 122 million pounds in 1983, and then increasing to 129 million pounds in 1984, but values increased from $17.1 million in 1982 to $19.2 million in 1984. Exports to Canada totaled 73.0 million pounds, valued at $9.1 million, in January-September 1985 compared with 106 million pounds, valued at $16.3 million, in January-September 1984, representing a decrease of 31 percent in quantity and 44 percent in value.

U.S. celery exports through customs districts in the Great Lakes States region followed the same pattern as overall celery exports to Canada. During 1982-84, exports declined irregularly from 75.9 million pounds, valued at $9.7 million, in 1982 to 69.2 million pounds, valued at $10.2 million, in 1984 (table 15). Exports trended downward during January-September 1985 compared with those in January-September 1984.

Lettuce.--Total U.S. lettuce exports decreased steadily during 1982-84, from 379 million pounds, valued at $51.8 million, to 336 million pounds, valued at $42.4 million (table 16). Canada was the predominant export market, accounting for 82 percent by quantity and 75 percent by value of total exports. U.S. exports to Canada also decreased steadily during 1982-84 from 310 million pounds, valued at $38.8 million, to 279 million pounds, valued at $32.2 million. Exports to Canada dropped from 205 million pounds, valued at $22.3 million, in January-September 1984 to 164 million pounds, valued at $18.9 million, in January-September 1985, or by 20 percent in quantity and 15 percent in value.

U.S. exports of lettuce through U.S. customs districts in the region dropped irregularly from 149 million pounds, valued at $19.1 million, in 1982 to 132 million pounds, valued at $16.3 million, in 1984, with a continuing downward trend through January-September 1985 (table 17). Overall U.S. lettuce exports to Canada are generally consistent throughout the year, showing a decline during July-September. Exports to Canada through Buffalo, Detroit, Duluth, and Ogdensburg also follow this general pattern.

Onions.--Total U.S. exports of onions increased steadily from 141 million pounds, valued at $19.1 million, in 1982 to 274 million pounds, valued at $39.2 million, in 1984 (table 18). Canada was historically the primary market, but its share decreased from 76 to 40 percent of the total, while Japan's share increased from 3 to 44 percent during 1982-84. U.S. exports to Canada increased from 106 million pounds in 1982 to 112 million pounds in 1983, and then decreased to 110 million pounds in 1984; export values decreased from $14.3 million in 1982 to $14.0 million in 1983, and then increased to $15.5 million in 1984. Exports to Canada decreased from 86.4 million pounds, valued at $12.4 million, in January-September 1984 to 58.4 million pounds, valued at $7.5 million, in January-September 1985, or by 32 percent in quantity and 39 percent in value.

Overall U.S. exports of onions to Canada are consistent throughout the year; this pattern is the same for exports from the region through Buffalo, Detroit, and Ogdensburg, but those through Duluth are more sporadic. Such exports amounted to 36.7 million pounds, valued at $5.7 million, in 1984, down from 38.0 million pounds, valued at $6.2 million, in 1982 (table 19).

Radishes.--U.S. exports of radishes are not separately reported in the United States. According to Statistics Canada, Canadian imports of U.S. radishes decreased from 22.7 million pounds in 1982 to 22.1 million pounds in 1983, and then increased to 23.6 million pounds in 1984, but values increased from Can$6.0 million in 1982 to Can$6.8 million in 1983, and then decreased to

Can$6.6 million in 1984 (table 20). For other fresh vegetables where U.S. export data are separately reported, the reported Canadian import statistics have varied widely from U.S. statistics in recent years. During 1982-84, differences between U.S. export quantities and reported Canadian import quantities ranged from less than 1 percent (onions, 1984) to 115 percent (cabbage, 1983); thus, these figures for radishes may vary from what would be reported as U.S. exports of radishes to Canada.

U.S. imports

The bulk of U.S. imports of the subject vegetables are from Canada and Mexico, both of which have established transportation networks in use for shipping to the United States throughout the year. Unlike Mexico, which ships fresh vegetables to the United States primarily during the winter months and principally through the U.S. customs districts in Texas, Arizona, and California, Canadian supplies enter mostly through customs districts in the Great Lakes States region, usually during the same seasons that domestically produced goods in the region are being marketed. However, the volume of Canadian imports remaining in the region and competing with domestic production in region markets is unknown. The imported fresh vegetables are classified for tariff purposes as fresh, chilled, or frozen vegetables not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved; these figures do not correspond exactly with exports, which include fresh or chilled vegetables whether or not trimmed, cut, chopped, or otherwise reduced in size, and frozen vegetables whether or not reduced in size, whether or not blanched or cooked, and whether or not containing added ingredients such as salt, spices, or butter sauce. In recent years, overall U.S. imports of the subject vegetables have generally increased.

Cabbage.--During 1982-84, total U.S. imports of cabbage increased from 26.6 million pounds, valued at $2.4 million, in 1982 to 143 million pounds, valued at $13.1 million, in 1984; in January-September 1985, imports amounted to 30.0 million pounds, valued at $3.3 million, down from 140 million pounds, valued at $12.7 million, in the corresponding period of 1984 (table 21). Mexico was the major supplier throughout the period and accounted for the bulk of the increase in imports in 1984 compared with those in 1983. U.S. imports from Canada, the second largest supplier of cabbage to the United States in 1983 and 1984, increased from 5.8 million pounds, valued at $488,000, in 1982 to 20.3 million pounds, valued at about $3.8 million, in 1984. January-September 1985 imports from Canada totaled 9.7 million pounds, valued at $1.2 million, as compared with 17.2 million pounds, valued at $3.5 million, for January-September 1984; the 1985 figures account for 56 and 34 percent, respectively, of the January-September 1984 figures for quantity and value and are comparable with the annual 1983 totals. During 1984, imports from Mexico entered primarily during the winter and spring (i.e., January-May), and imports from Canada were heaviest in the summer and winter months, specifically August-February. Imports from Canada entering the region at Buffalo, Detroit, and Ogdensburg, the primary entrance points, are heaviest during July-September (principally August and September), closely followed by October-December.

Imports of cabbage into the Great Lakes States region from all sources increased steadily from 12.6 million pounds, valued at $1.4 million, in 1982 to 36.9 million pounds, valued at $6.9 million, in 1984 (table 22). Imports from Canada also increased over the period and ranged from 45 to 83 percent of total imports. January-September 1985 imports from all sources accounted for only 34 percent of the level in January-September 1984, decreasing from 33.7 million pounds, valued at $6.5 million, to 11.4 million pounds, valued at $1.6 million.

Carrots.--Total U.S. carrot imports increased from 105 million pounds, valued at $8.5 million, in 1982 to 162 million pounds, valued at $15.5 million, in 1984; during January-September 1985, imports amounted to 70.2 million pounds, valued at $6.9 million, down from 82.2 million pounds, valued at $9.8 million, in January-September 1984 (table 23). Canada was the predominant supplier of U.S. imports of carrots throughout the period, accounting for over 90 percent (by quantity and value) of total imports each year. U.S. imports from Canada increased steadily from 104 million pounds, valued at $8.4 million, to 149 million pounds, valued at $14.5 million, during 1982-84. Imports from Canada declined in January-September 1985 to 63.8 million pounds, valued at $5.9 million, down from the corresponding 1984 level of 74.9 million pounds, valued at $9.0 million; this represents a decline of 15 percent in quantity and 34 percent in value over the two periods.

Overall U.S. carrot imports are fairly consistent throughout the year, lessening somewhat in May-July. Imports from Canada entering the region, through Buffalo, Detroit, and Ogdensburg reflect this pattern, and imports from Mexico also tend to be consistent throughout the year.

Total imports of carrots entering the region increased from 102 million pounds, valued at $8.2 million, in 1982 to 150 million pounds, valued at $14.7 million, in 1984; imports from Canada accounted for 99 percent of the total over the period (table 24). January-September 1984 imports totaled 75.5 million pounds, valued at $9.2 million, falling to 63.5 million pounds, valued at $6.2 million, in January-September 1985.

Celery.--Overall U.S. celery imports increased from 10.2 million pounds, valued at $1.2 million, in 1982 to 10.4 million pounds, valued at $1.5 million, in 1983, and then decreased to 7.2 million pounds, valued at $849,000, in 1984 (table 25). During January-September 1985, imports amounted to 9.8 million pounds, valued at $1.2 million, up 139 percent in quantity and 120 percent in value from the levels in the corresponding period of 1984. As with carrots, Canada was the predominant supplier of celery imports during 1982-84. U.S. imports from Canada increased from 10.1 million pounds, valued at $1.1 million, in 1982 to 10.4 million pounds, valued at $1.5 million, in 1983 before dropping to 6.9 million pounds, valued at $803,000, in 1984. Imports from Canada during January-September increased from 4.0 million pounds, valued at $503,000, in 1984 to 5.9 million pounds, valued at $682,000, in 1985, or by 48 percent in quantity and 36 percent in value.

Total U.S. celery imports enter primarily during July-November; imports entering the Great Lakes States region through Buffalo, Detroit, and Ogdensburg occur almost exclusively during July-December. U.S. celery imports from Mexico enter mainly during November-May.

Total imports of celery into the region increased from 9.6 million pounds, valued at $1.1 million, in 1982 to 9.8 million pounds, valued at $1.4 million, in 1983, and then decreased to 6.5 million pounds, valued at $767,000, in 1984 (table 26). Imports from Canada represented almost all of the total imports for the period. Imports increased by 55 percent, from 3.8 million pounds, valued at $486,000, in January-September 1984 to 5.8 million pounds, valued at $684,000, in January-September 1985.

Lettuce.--U.S. lettuce imports rose steadily during 1982-84 from 14.6 million pounds, valued at $3.9 million, in 1982 to 32.6 million pounds, valued at $5.8 million, in 1984, with a continued upward trend noted for January-September 1985 (table 27). Canada and Mexico have been the primary sources of U.S. imports of lettuce, together supplying over 90 percent of the imports in terms of quantity and value each year over the period, and have alternated as first or second largest supplier throughout 1982-85. U.S. lettuce imports from Canada increased from 7.8 million pounds, valued at $1.1 million, in 1982 to 17.7 million pounds, valued at $2.6 million, in 1984; January-September imports from Canada remained relatively unchanged from 1984 to 1985.

U.S. lettuce imports from Canada are fairly consistent throughout the year, although less in the early spring (i.e., February-April). Imports from Mexico enter primarily from December to April. Imports from Canada into the Great Lakes States region entering at Detroit are consistent throughout the year; however, those entering at Buffalo are least during January-March, and those entering at Ogdensburg are concentrated primarily in July-December. As with each of the other vegetables under study, the bulk of the U.S. imports from Canada enter through U.S. Customs Districts in the Great Lakes States.

Imports of lettuce entering the region increased steadily from 7.8 million pounds, valued at $1.1 million, in 1982 to 16.2 million pounds, valued at $2.5 million, in 1984 (table 28). Imports from Canada accounted for virtually all of total imports over the period. Imports decreased from 14.3 million pounds, valued at $2.0 million, in January-September 1984 to 11.9 million pounds, valued at $1.5 million, in January-September 1985.

Onions.--U.S. imports of onions increased steadily from 164 million pounds, valued at $24.3 million, in 1982 to 262 million pounds, valued at $38.1 million, in 1984; imports trended downward during January-September 1985 compared with those in January-September 1984 (table 29). Mexico was the major supplier of U.S. onion imports during 1982-84, providing over four-fifths of the imports in 1982 and 1983 and about 75 percent in 1984 (by quantity and value). Shipments from Canada, the second largest supplier, also increased during 1982-84, from 9.0 million pounds, valued at $1.2 million, to 38.2 million pounds, valued at $5.2 million. Canada's share of total imports increased from 5 percent in 1982 to 14 percent in 1984. Imports from Canada dropped slightly in January-September 1985 compared with those in January-September 1984, but imports from Mexico, the primary supplier, rose.

U.S. onion imports from Mexico enter throughout the year, but are heaviest during March-May. Imports from Canada enter regularly throughout the year, with the months of least volume varying from year to year. Imports from Canada entering the region at Buffalo, Detroit, and Ogdensburg are generally steady throughout the year.

Total imports of onions entering the region increased steadily from 18.2 million pounds, valued at $2.8 million, in 1982 to 52.7 million pounds, valued at $7.6 million, in 1984; imports from Canada ranged from 49 to 94 percent of total imports over the period (table 30). Imports fell from 42.5 million pounds, valued at $6.5 million, in January-September 1984 to 32.2 million pounds, valued at $3.1 million, in January-September 1985.

Radishes.--U.S. radish imports increased steadily from 7.8 million pounds, valued at $1.2 million, in 1982 to 15.9 million pounds, valued at $2.8 million, in 1984; imports trended downward during January-September 1985 compared with those in January-September 1984 (table 31). During this period, Mexico was the primary source of U.S. imports, accounting for about 85 percent (by quantity and value) of total imports. The quantity of U.S. imports from Canada declined from 1.2 million pounds in 1982 to 828,000 pounds in 1983, and then increased to 1.0 million pounds in 1984; the corresponding values increased from $120,000 in 1982 to $172,000 in 1983, and then decreased to $111,000 in 1984. Canada's share of total imports decreased from nearly 20 percent to about 5 percent, both in quantity and value, during 1982-84. January-September imports from Canada fell by 17 percent in quantity (21 percent in value), from 698,000 pounds, valued at $87,000, in 1984 to 581,000 pounds, valued at $69,000, in the corresponding period of 1985.

U.S. radish imports from Mexico enter primarily during November-May. Imports from Canada generally enter throughout the year, with the heaviest period being June-December. Imports from Canada entering the region at Buffalo, Detroit, and Ogdensburg follow this general pattern.

Imports of radishes into the region decreased from 1.4 million pounds, valued at $129,000, in 1982 to 1.0 million pounds, valued at $188,000, in 1983, and then rose to 1.3 million pounds, valued at $134,000, in 1984 (table 32). Imports from Canada ranged from 78 to 85 percent of the total over the period. Imports rose slightly from 930,000 pounds, valued at $104,000, in January-September 1984 to 937,000 pounds, valued at $110,000, in January-September 1985.

Great Lakes States Region

Cabbage

Acreage harvested.--In 1981, the last year in which data were reported on a nationwide basis, harvested acreage of fresh-market cabbage in the region amounted to an estimated 20,700 acres, with New York (8,600 acres) accounting for 42 percent of the total and each of the remaining States (except Minnesota) reporting amounts ranging from 2,900 to 1,300 acres (table 33). Recent industry data for New York 1/ show a 2-percent rise in harvested acreage for 1984 as compared with 1981.

1/ Taken from New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, New York Agricultural Statistics 1984.

The total harvested acreage of cabbage for processing (kraut) amounted to 8,560 acres in 1981, with data separately reported for New York (3,500 acres), Wisconsin (3,500 acres), Ohio (1,400 acres), and Indiana (160 acres) (table 33). In 1984, New York showed a 9-percent drop in harvested acreage compared with that in 1981.

Production and utilization.--During 1981, the last year in which data were reported on a nationwide basis, production of fresh-market cabbage in the Great Lakes States region amounted to 552 million pounds, valued at $37.0 million (see tabulation in "U.S. producing and consuming areas" section). In that year, New York accounted for nearly 50 percent (by volume) of total region production, followed by Wisconsin and Pennsylvania with 15 percent and 10 percent each, respectively. Recent industry data for New York showed a 33-percent increase in production in 1984 compared with that in 1981.

In 1981, region production of cabbage utilized for kraut amounted to 429 million pounds, valued at $7.6 million, with Wisconsin and New York accounting for 43 and 42 percent (by volume), respectively, of the total, as shown in the following tabulation:

Production area	Quantity 1,000 pounds	Value 1,000 dollars
Great Lakes States region:		
Wisconsin	183,400	3,164
New York	179,200	3,199
Ohio	61,200	1,160
Indiana	4,760	64
Subtotal	428,560	7,587
Other leading States 1/	63,620	1,458
Total United States	492,180	9,045

1/ Includes undisclosed data for Michigan and Pennsylvania (both region States) as well as for 6 other States.

Production was also reported for Ohio and Indiana. New York showed an 11-percent decline in production (by volume) to 160 million pounds, valued at $3.0 million, in 1984 compared with that in 1981.

Seasonal shipments and principal destinations.--According to data on arrivals of cabbage in 23 U.S. markets during 1982-84, the bulk of the arrivals from the Great Lakes States region occurred during July-December, with such shipments accounting for 79 percent of the total in 1984 (table 34). New York, the largest supplier throughout the period and the only region supplier with reported arrivals each month, accounted for 52 percent of the total in 1984, down slightly from 56 percent the previous 2 years. Other important suppliers in 1984 included Ohio and Pennsylvania (19 percent collectively) and Minnesota and Wisconsin (17 percent collectively).

During 1982-84, New York-Newark was the primary destination for cabbage from the region, accounting for 20 percent of total arrivals in selected cities in 1984; virtually all of the arrivals were from New York State (table 35). Other important markets and their representative shares of total 1984 arrivals included Chicago (16 percent), Pittsburgh (11 percent), and Cincinnati (11 percent). The bulk of the arrivals in Chicago were from Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, with Pittsburgh the primary destination for Ohio and Pennsylvania and Cincinnati receiving shipments from nearly all region States.

Growers and production workers.--In 1982, cabbage for all uses was grown on an estimated 2,664 farms, down from 2,897 farms in 1978 (table 36). New York was the leading State in number of farms with 683 in 1982, followed by Pennsylvania, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin with 552, 377, 368, and 256 farms, respectively. The remaining 428 farms were distributed among Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota. An estimated 41,540 production workers were employed in growing cabbage in recent years, with New York and Ohio accounting for 21 and 19 percent, respectively, of the total, followed by Michigan, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin with 43 percent collectively (table 37). The remainder was evenly divided among Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota.

Carrots

Acreage harvested.--The estimated total fresh-market carrot acreage for the region rose steadily from 6,220 acres in 1982 to 7,370 acres in 1984, or by 18 percent (table 33). In 1984, Michigan accounted for about 72 percent of the total, followed by New York, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio. The harvested acreage of carrots for processing rose irregularly from 9,360 acres in 1982 to 10,170 acres in 1984, or by 9 percent, with Wisconsin and Michigan accounting for an estimated 46 and 22 percent, respectively. The remaining acreage was in Ohio, Minnesota, and New York.

Production and utilization.--During 1982-84, production of fresh-market carrots in the region rose irregularly from an estimated 178 million pounds, valued at $20.2 million, in 1982 to 197 million pounds, valued at $25.4 million, in 1984 (tables 1 and 38). In 1984, Michigan accounted for 72 percent (by volume) of total region production, followed by 9 percent from New York and the remainder from Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

In 1984, region production of carrots for processing amounted to 385 million pounds, valued at $12.7 million, up 7 percent by quantity (11 percent by value) from 360 million pounds, valued at $11.4 million, in 1982 (table 1). The bulk of production (73 percent by value) in 1984 was from Ohio and Wisconsin, 1/ with the remainder from Michigan (12 percent), New York (10 percent), and Minnesota (5 percent).

Seasonal shipments and principal destinations.--Virtually all of the arrivals in 23 U.S. markets of carrots from the region during 1982-84 were reported during August-November, with arrivals from Michigan accounting for

1/ Undetermined amounts from New Jersey are also included here.

94 percent of the 1983 and 1984 totals, up from 91 percent in 1982 (table 39). Other suppliers included Ohio, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and New York; no arrivals data were reported for Illinois or Indiana throughout the period.

During 1982-84, arrivals of region carrots were distributed among a number of U.S. markets, with Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, and New York-Newark accounting for over one-half of 1984 arrivals; the bulk of such arrivals were from Michigan (table 40). Other important markets included Atlanta and Baltimore-Washington.

Growers and production workers.--Carrots were grown on an estimated 632 farms in 1982, down from 680 in 1978 (table 36). Michigan and New York were the leading States in number of farms with 161 and 136, respectively, followed by Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Minnesota with 93, 89, and 62 farms each. Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois together accounted for the remaining 91 farms. An estimated 10,230 production workers were employed in growing carrots in recent years, with over three-fifths of the total accounted for by Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin together (table 37). The remaining production workers were accounted for by Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in decreasing shares.

Celery

Acreage harvested.--The estimated total harvested acreage for celery 1/ in the region rose steadily from 4,440 acres in 1982 to 4,680 acres in 1983 and 5,050 acres in 1984, or by 14 percent from 1982 to 1984 (table 41). In 1984, Michigan accounted for 77 percent of the total, with New York (15 percent) and Ohio (8 percent) accounting for the rest. Data are not reported separately for processing celery.

Production and utilization.--During 1982-84, region production of celery 1/ dropped from an estimated 209 million pounds, valued at $21.8 million, in 1982 to 179 million pounds, valued at $23.3 million, in 1983 before rising to 205 million pounds, valued at $20.2 million, in 1984 (tables 2 and 42). Michigan supplied the largest share (76 percent) of total celery production in 1984; other suppliers included New York (15 percent) and Ohio (9 percent). As with acreage harvested, data are not reported separately for processing celery.

Seasonal shipments and principal destinations.--Arrivals of celery in 23 U.S. markets during 1982-84 from region States were reported during July-November, with 87 percent of the 1984 total during August-October compared with 86 percent in 1982 and 89 percent in 1983 (table 43). Michigan, the primary supplier throughout the period, accounted for 60 percent of the total in 1984, the same as the previous 2 years, followed by New York with 29 percent of the total. Other important suppliers included Ohio and Pennsylvania, together accounting for 9 percent; as with carrots, Illinois and Indiana reported no arrivals data during 1982-84.

1/ Includes fresh market and processing.

Boston and New York-Newark were the major destinations for celery from the region during 1982-84, accounting for 35 percent collectively of the total in 1984 (table 44). Virtually all of the arrivals in these 2 markets were from New York and Michigan. Other important markets included Baltimore-Washington, Chicago, and Pittsburgh. The bulk of all region arrivals in selected cities were from Michigan, New York, and Ohio. Limited arrivals were reported from Minnesota and Wisconsin, and no arrivals were reported from Illinois and Indiana.

Growers and production workers.--Celery was grown on about 144 farms in 1982 compared with 157 farms in 1978 (table 36). In 1982, Michigan and Pennsylvania were the leading States in number of farms with 70 and 47, respectively, followed by New York and Ohio with 16 and 11 farms, respectively. There were no reported celery farms in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, or Wisconsin. An estimated 2,230 production workers were employed in raising celery in recent years, with Michigan accounting for 57 percent of the total and Pennsylvania, Ohio, and New York accounting for 23, 11, and 9 percent, respectively (table 37).

Lettuce

Acreage harvested.--During 1982-84, estimated total harvested acreage of fresh-market lettuce in the region declined steadily from 7,600 to 6,350 acres, or by 16 percent (table 41). In 1984, New York was the leader in harvested acreage with 3,800 acres, or 60 percent of the total, followed by Michigan with 1,100 acres (17 percent), Ohio with 750 acres (12 percent), and Wisconsin with 700 acres (11 percent). Between 1982 and 1984, harvested acreage declined in all four States, with the greatest volume decline noted for Michigan and Wisconsin.

Production and utilization.--Production of fresh-market lettuce in the region amounted to an estimated 138 million pounds, valued at $21.3 million, in 1984, down 12 percent (by volume) from 157 million pounds, valued at $22.9 million, in 1982 (tables 2 and 45). Production in Michigan and New York declined throughout the period, whereas production in Wisconsin and Ohio rose significantly. As with acreage harvested, data are reported for fresh market only since lettuce is not commercially processed.

Seasonal shipments and principal destinations.--During 1982-84, arrivals of lettuce from the region occurred during every month, with the bulk of the shipments (92 percent in 1984) arriving during July-October (table 46). New York was the primary origin of shipments throughout the period, accounting for two-thirds of the total in 1984, followed by 19 percent from Ohio and Pennsylvania combined, the only region suppliers with reported shipments each month. The remaining arrival data were distributed among Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin; no data were reported from Illinois and Indiana during 1984.

According to industry sources, New York-Newark was the primary market destination for region lettuce shipments, accounting for nearly one-fourth of the total arrivals in 1984 (table 47). The bulk of such arrivals were from New York State, which also accounted for most of the arrivals in Boston. Other important markets included Baltimore-Washington, supplied primarily by New York and Michigan, and Pittsburgh, with arrivals from a number of States. No arrivals were reported from Illinois and Indiana in 1984.

Growers and production workers.--Lettuce was grown on an estimated 458 farms in 1982, down from 542 farms in 1978 (table 36). As with cabbage, New York was the leading State in number of farms with 171, followed by Pennsylvania, Michigan, and Ohio with 79, 67, and 48 farms, respectively. The remaining region States each reported lettuce-growing farms ranging in number from 34 to 15 farms. An estimated 6,930 production workers were employed in raising lettuce in recent years, with New York, Michigan, and Ohio together, accounting for about two-thirds of the total and the remainder distributed among the other States (table 37).

Onions

Acreage harvested.--The estimated total harvested onion acreage for the region rose slightly from 24,870 acres in 1982 to 25,350 acres in 1984; in 1984, New York accounted for about 56 percent of the total, followed by Michigan with 34 percent and the remainder from Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Ohio (table 41). Acreage harvested for processing, though not reported separately, is believed to be located in areas outside the Great Lakes States region.

Production and utilization.--Production of onions (excluding green onions) dropped from 692 million pounds, valued at $50.0 million, in 1982 to 617 million pounds, valued at $54.2 million, in 1984 (tables 3 and 48). In 1984, New York and Michigan accounted for 47 percent and 40 percent (by volume), respectively, of the total, with smaller amounts supplied by Wisconsin, Ohio, and Minnesota. Between 1982 and 1984, production trended upward in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio, with production in New York declining considerably and that in Minnesota down slightly.

Seasonal shipments and principal destinations.--During 1982-84, onion arrivals data from the Great Lakes States region were reported nearly every month, with the heaviest shipments arriving during September-March; in 1984, data for January-March and September-December together accounted for 84 percent of the total (table 49). New York, the primary origin of supplies throughout the period, accounted for 58 percent of the 1984 total, followed by Michigan with 37 percent and 5 percent from the remaining States.

During 1982-84, the primary destinations for onions from New York were markets in New York-Newark and Boston, with total arrivals in such cities together accounting for about two-fifths of 1984 arrivals (table 50). Michigan, another important region supplier, accounted for 37 percent of arrivals in 1984, with arrivals spread among a number of different cities, especially Atlanta, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Detroit. Most of the remaining reported arrivals, from Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, were in Chicago.

Growers and production workers.--In 1982, onions were grown on an estimated 1,158 farms, down from 1,265 farms in 1982 (table 36). New York and Michigan were the leading States with 404 and 259 farms, respectively, followed by Wisconsin and Pennsylvania with 239, collectively, and the number of farms in each of the remaining States ranging from 91 to 43 farms. An estimated 18,270 production workers were employed in growing onions in 1982, with New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin together accounting for 69 percent of the total and the remaining States ranging from 4 to 9 percent each (table 37).

Radishes

Acreage harvested, production, and utilization.--Industry data for harvested radish acreage, as well as radish production and consumption, are not separately reported.

Seasonal shipments and principal destinations.--Arrivals of radishes in selected U.S. markets for 1984 showed data for June-November, with 69 percent of the total reported during July-September compared with 59 percent and 63 percent during the corresponding periods of 1982 and 1983, respectively (table 51). Two-thirds of 1984 arrivals were from Ohio and Pennsylvania, the primary suppliers throughout the period, with most of the remainder from Michigan and limited quantities from the remaining States.

During 1982-84, arrivals of radishes from the region were reported in a number of U.S. markets, with Boston, Chicago, and New York-Newark accounting for 45 percent of the collective total in 1984 (table 52). Two-thirds of the total were from Ohio/Pennsylvania, which reported arrivals in each of the selected markets, with most of the remaining shipments from Michigan; limited arrivals were reported from Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, and New York.

Growers and production workers.--Radishes were grown on an estimated 208 farms in 1982, down from 223 farms in 1978 (table 36). Michigan and New York were the leading States, reporting 51 and 49 farms, respectively, followed by Pennsylvania (36 farms), Ohio (23 farms), Wisconsin (18 farms), and Minnesota (13 farms). Illinois and Indiana reported 9 farms each. An estimated 3,320 production workers were employed in growing radishes in recent years, with over 60 percent of the total accounted for by Michigan, New York, and Ohio (table 37). The number of employees in each of the remaining States ranged from 130 to 400.

U.S. Programs

The number and types of Federal programs available to fresh-vegetable growers vary with each State. Detailed information on all programs specifically affecting the study vegetables and expenditures on such programs are not available. Limited data for some region States are provided.

Federal marketing orders

Vegetable marketing orders are regulatory programs, established and administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, which obligate vegetable handlers to adhere to certain specified trade practices and restrictions in sales. Under the program, an industry attempts to regulate the handling and marketing of its crop by minimizing erratic flow of product to market, preventing low-quality produce from depressing prices, standardizing containers, and correcting other existing marketing problems. On a nationwide basis, three of the study vegetables are affected by such programs: celery in Florida, lettuce in southern Texas, and onions in Idaho, Oregon, and southern Texas. However, none of the six vegetables under study is covered by federal marketing orders within the Great Lakes States Region.

State marketing programs

Four region States have reported on programs that affect vegetables in general; these programs cover some of the study vegetables.

Illinois.--The State's role in marketing fresh vegetables ranges from providing information (publishing market directories of suppliers) to active participation with producer groups. There are approximately 50 producer groups in the State; for the most part, they are autonomous from the State Government.

Illinois' domestic program focuses on value-added and high-value food items, encourages suggestions from producer groups and handles some administrative affairs for those groups, conducts food shows in other States ("Illinois Food Expo" for processed foods), and conducts "All Illinois Food Suppers" for State school districts to encourage awareness of Illinois food products. The program has no advertising or point-of-purchase materials. The State's overseas program has offices in Hong Kong and Brussels and focuses on marketing processed products. There was an unsuccessful attempt recently at the labeling of State agricultural products primarily for in-State, processed products use.

Michigan.--Michigan works closely with 10 commodity groups created by direct legislation and assists 14 other less formal commodity groups. There is a partnership between the State and those companies and groups sharing the State's goal to expand markets. State commissions are self-assessed and self-managed, and the Director of the State Department of Agriculture is a member of each commission. There is State assistance for both fresh and processed products, but the emphasis is on processed products. Of the fresh products grown in the State, about 60 percent are used in processing. Fresh products do get point-of-purchase support (assistance at that point in the distribution channel just prior to when the consumer purchases the product) at local markets.

Programs in Michigan include participation in the "Say Yes to Michigan" and "Say Yum to Michigan Agriculture" programs, providing point-of-purchase materials for retailers, partially funding consumer advertising, and sponsoring consumer promotions. Programs outside the State include funding national advertising directed to the trade, conducting targeted promotions rather than mass-market advertising, and participating in trade shows. The international program includes international trade shows (using foreign advertising), staffing overseas offices, establishing a model farm in China, and finding ways to counter barriers to expanding markets overseas.

The State conducts marketing research studies and publicity campaigns and provides collateral materials such as an export directory and a roadside market directory. There is also a primarily in-State logo for food and nonfood products.

New York.--The State Department of Agriculture and Markets has two major components in its marketing program: market assistance and promotion and market services. Each component has several different parts.

Market assistance and promotion consists of conducting trade dinners and tours, providing export assistance, supporting voluntary labeling and promotion (the "Empire Label" currently on eggs could be used on other agricultural products to maintain quality control), working on direct marketing in terms of either direct producer-to-consumer sales or marketing alternatives that decrease the number of brokers/handlers and thus lower transaction costs, supporting farm market cooperatives to promote quality standards in farm stands and "pick-your-own" operations (currently there are 60 members subject to inspection and who display logos to indicate membership), and issuing marketing orders/agreements at the State level that improve marketing by regulating quantity and quality standards.

The State market services consist of publishing agricultural statistics in the Market News (prices, shipments, and unloads), issuing licenses and requiring bonding of dealers, brokers and food processors that operate in New York, providing inspection and enforcement services (inspectors are present in intrastate shipping and receiving and interstate shipping areas), implementing the Agricultural District law--a State law designed to preserve valuable agricultural land, supporting a favorable business climate and providing educational programs.

In 1984, New York State released a study report, New York Agriculture 2000, presenting the history and current status of selected State industries, one of which was titled "Economic Opportunities for Vegetables, Potatoes, and Dry Beans". The purpose of the study was to provide New York with long-range plans for agricultural interests, and the study was the result of a Governor's directive for a new Rural Development Task Force. In 1985, another study, "Frontiers for Agriculture: An Agenda for New York State", was completed, providing a plan of action for development and marketing in the agricultural, agribusiness, and food processing industries, along with commodity reviews and market facts, commodity surveys, and a feasibility study for a State Agri-Fair.

Wisconsin.--The State's objective is to help producers of those commodities that need help by offering technical assistance and a limited amount of "seed money" initially and then phasing out the State's involvement. The State provides technical assistance to industry for the promotion of the State's agricultural products and works with commodity groups to conduct seminars targeted to out-of-State retailers and the food service industry, provides point-of-purchase material to the industry at cost, and participates in trade shows.

The State's international market development consists of one-on-one technical assistance to processors, commodity groups, and exporters with respect to international trade, and attempts to establish offices in Singapore and Hong Kong. The State's market development program also has a "market theme," "Something Special from Wisconsin," which is used for agricultural and nonagricultural products and which gets local newspaper advertising support.

Commodity groups and programs

There are a number of producer/commodity-oriented groups and programs in the Great Lakes States region. Among the commodity groups are the Michigan Onion Committee, the Michigan Celery Promotion Cooperative, the Michigan

Carrot Council, the Michigan Onion Growers Association, the Michigan Vegetable Council, the Michigan Food Processors Association, the Southwestern Michigan Growers Association (responsible for the "Green Wolverine" campaign), the Ohio Vegetable and Potato Growers Association, the New York State Vegetable Growers Association, and the Illinois Fruit and Vegetable Growers. There are counterparts to these groups in almost all of the other States in the region.

Among the commodity programs are the Michigan Fresh Market Carrot Industry Development Program and the Michigan Onion Promotion and Development Program. The purpose of these programs is to improve the economic position of the growers of the particular commodity in the State by creating greater marketing opportunities for their commodities through research, advertising and promotion, assembly and dissemination of information, and expansion of markets for the commodity.

U.S. AND CANADIAN TARIFFS AND TRADE REGULATIONS

U.S. Tariff Treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to U.S. imports of the specified vegetables entered from most-favored-nation countries, including Canada, and from Communist-controlled countries are shown in table 53. Imports of most of the vegetables under study are eligible for duty-free treatment under provisions of the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP), 1/ as well as the product of Caribbean countries or territories designated by the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA), effective August 5, 1983 (Public Law 98-67), or the product of Israel as established under the United States-Israel Free Trade Area Implementation Act of 1985, effective April 22, 1985 (Public Law 98-573), as shown in the following tabulation:

Item	Col. 1 rates 1/	GSP	CBERA	U.S./Israel
Cabbage (135.30)-------	0.55¢	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carrots (135.41)-------	1.0¢	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carrots (135.42)-------	0.5¢	No	Yes	Yes
Celery (135.60)--------	0.25¢	Yes	Yes	Yes
Celery (135.61)--------	1.0¢	No	Yes	Yes
Lettuce (136.60)-------	0.4¢	Yes	Yes	Yes
Lettuce (136.61)-------	2.0¢	Yes 2/	Yes	Yes
Onions (136.93)--------	1.75¢	No	Yes	Yes
Radishes (137.40)------	6.0%	Yes 2/	Yes	Yes

1/ Cents per pound; percent ad valorem.
2/ Not eligible for duty-free treatment if imported from Mexico.

1/ The GSP, under title V of the Trade Act of 1974 as extended by the Trade and Tariff Act of 1984, authorizes duty-free treatment for imports of designated eligible articles that are the product of designated beneficiary developing countries.

The column 1 rates of duty currently in effect for cabbage, celery, lettuce, onions, and radishes are the same rates effective prior to January 1, 1980. The column 1 rates for carrots became effective January 1, 1980, as a result of negotiations, principally with Canada, in the context of the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations (MTN), and section 508 of title V of the Trade Agreements Act of 1979. 1/

Other U.S. Import Requirements

Each of the six study vegetables is generally graded according to U.S. grade standards, established and administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Agricultural Marketing Service and the Federal-State Inspection Service. In addition, grading must be in compliance with any relevant provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, and with any applicable State laws and regulations. USDA grades generally refer to characteristics of maturity, firmness, shape, and size, as well as allowable defects from insects, diseases, weather, or mechanical damage. According to industry sources, the industry practice is generally to pack to sizes well above the minimum required.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture and its counterpart in Canada, Agriculture Canada, have jointly agreed to honor the grading systems of each country. Thus, imported fresh vegetables from Canada enter the United States with a grading certificate, attached to the necessary entry papers, stipulating that the item meets comparable U.S. grades for the product. According to the U.S. Customs Service, entry may be denied if the certificate is not included. However, it appears that, in common practice, entries of Canadian fresh vegetables are seldom detained or denied for any reason. Also, Food and Drug Administration (FDA) inspectors at various customs districts do random sampling of entries to examine physical appearance of the product at the time of entry and, when suspicions warrant, conduct laboratory analyses for possible adulteration from substances such as pesticides.

Canadian Tariff Treatment

The current rates of duty applicable to Canadian imports of the specified vegetables are provided for in the Canadian Group Tariff, the relevant parts of which appear in table 54. The Canadian system provides five rate-of-duty columns, depending upon the origin of product and trade agreements: British Preferential rate, most-favored-nation (MFN) rate, General rate, General Preferential Tariff rate, and United Kingdom-Ireland rate. The MFN rates of duty are applicable to the United States. The Canadian tariff applicable to U.S. exports of certain fresh vegetables to Canada are compound rates of duty consisting of both a specific and an ad valorem component. These rates, however, are not assessed continuously throughout the year. They are

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1/ "In Negotiations With Canada, the United States Agreed to Harmonize the Duty on Carrots," Trade Agreements Act of 1979: Statements of Administrative Action, H. Doc. No. 96-153 (pt. II), 96th Cong., 1st Sess. 389, 493, 499, June 19, 1979.

generally suspended for most weeks in each year in the more heavily populated central region (region II) of Canada. Further, when the Canadian rates of duty are in effect, their application varies at different Canadian ports of entry. 1/

For 10 specific or "fast track" commodities (lettuce is the only study vegetable included here), the Government of Canada monitors import prices. If f.o.b. import prices fall below benchmark prices equal to 85 percent of a moving 3-year monthly average or 90 percent of a moving 5-year monthly average, the Minister of Agriculture may recommend to the Minister of Finance the application of a surtax to make up the difference. The Minister of Finance must then decide, within 7 working days after notification by the Minister of Agriculture, whether or not to apply a surtax; where the Canadian Government determines the surtax procedure will be put in place, the U.S. Government is afforded 48-hour notification and is called to consultation. In the case of commodities not listed previously, but designated by the Minister of Agriculture following a request by industry, the Minister of Finance has 20 working days to make a decision. In recent years, Canada applied the surtax only once on yellow onions entering Canada west of Thunder Bay during 1982-1983, resulting in an estimated cost to U.S. producers of about $412,000.

Other Canadian Import Requirements

The Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act of 1955 established national standards for all agricultural products (including vegetables) and regulates interprovincial, as well as international, trade in such products. The Governor in Council, under the direction of the Minister of Agriculture, is responsible for establishing and administering grading regulations, through the appointment, under the Public Service Employment Act, of inspectors, graders, and others necessary for administration and enforcement of the act. In order for agricultural products to be sold, or even offered for sale, the product must meet the requirements established for any labeled grade, it must have been inspected according to regulations, and it must be packed and marked in a prescribed manner. Like the U.S. grading standards, Canadian regulations covering the grading, packing, and marking of fresh vegetables include

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1/ Canada is divided into three regions for assessment of duties on agricultural and horticultural products. Thus, imports from the United States may be dutiable at one Canadian port of entry but duty free at another on the same entry day. The designation of the time periods during which the duty rates shall apply, within the framework of the Canadian Group Tariff, is determined by the Minister of National Revenue on the advice of the Canadian Horticultural Council, a national trade association. Separate determinations are made for imports entering each of the three Canadian customs regions, as follows:

region I--Maritime Provinces
region II--Quebec Province and Ontario Province east of Thunder Bay
region III--Points west of Thunder Bay, Ontario

The determination of the 40-week period, which is the maximum period allowable for collecting duties, is based on an Apr. 1-Mar. 31 fiscal year. In practice, during recent years, the dutiable periods have been less than the 40-week maximum in each fiscal year.

designations for product weight, type of packaging, defects, maturity, size, and proper labeling. All products sold in Canada, whether grown in Canada or the United States, must meet such requirements.

Canadian nontariff barriers to vegetable trade

Canadian regulations bar imports of any fresh vegetables unless these imports have been purchased by the importer within a day after shipment by the producer. The provision (instituted in the 1930's) prohibits the marketing in Canada of U.S. produce from shipments that do not have a prearranged destination or that are sold on a consignment basis.

Bulk waiver requirement.--Bulk imports and interprovincial shipments of produce (with limited exceptions), for either processing or repacking for retail sale, are permitted only upon formal request for a waiver of packaging rules laid out in the Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act. Waivers are issued only under such conditions as determined by the Minister of Agriculture; requests for waivers may be denied if equivalent produce of acceptable quality is available from local supplies. International and interprovincial shipments of produce that are packaged in Province-authorized containers are at no time restricted entry into any Province.

Canadian Export Regulations

International trade (including exports to the United States) of fresh vegetables is also regulated under the 1955 Canada Agricultural Products Standards Act. These regulations specify grading, packaging, and marketing standards similar to those for imports into Canada and are administered through the same authority. More specifically, cabbage, carrots, celery, head lettuce, and onions must meet specified grades, must be packaged and marked as required, and must be accompanied by an inspection certificate (dated not more than 3 days prior to shipment) certifying that the produce complies with the standards. Also, there must be a release permit in a form prescribed by the Director of the Fruit and Vegetable Division, Canada Department of Agriculture, and a card signed by a Canadian inspector indicating that the produce has been inspected and complies with the regulations.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION AND TRADE SITUATION

Canada

Canadian production

During 1982-84, total Canadian production of the six fresh vegetables under study increased irregularly from 1.4 billion pounds, valued at Can$89 million, to 1.5 billion pounds, valued at Can$101 million (table 55). In terms of 1984 production value (relating to the individual vegetables),

carrots ranked first (Can$28 million), followed by cabbage (Can$25 million), onions (Can$21 million), lettuce (Can$15 million), celery (Can$8 million), and radishes (Can$3 million). During the same period, Canadian harvested acreage of these vegetables also increased irregularly from 47,132 to 48,548 acres. The Canadian Census of Agriculture reports that there were 9,971 commercial growers of these vegetables in Canada in 1981. The Provinces of Ontario and Quebec are the major production areas and accounted for 51 and 35 percent (by quantity), respectively, of total 1984 production (table 56). Canadian production of these vegetables in 1984 was equivalent to about 9 percent of U.S. production.

Cabbage.--During 1982-84, Canadian production of cabbage increased irregularly from 345 million pounds, valued at Can$20.5 million, to 350 million pounds, valued at Can$25.5 million (table 55). Acreage harvested dropped from 13,007 acres in 1982 to 12,280 acres in 1983, and then increased to 13,193 acres in 1984. Ontario accounted for about 49 percent of the total quantity of Canadian cabbage production in 1984 and Quebec produced about 34 percent (tables 57 and 58).

Carrots.--Canadian production of carrots in 1982-84 declined irregularly from 628 million pounds, valued at Can$28.1 million, to 623 million pounds, valued at Can$28.1 million (table 55). Carrot harvested acreage declined slightly from 17,561 acres in 1982 to 17,494 acres in 1983, and then increased to 18,173 acres in 1984. Official Canadian data indicate there were 2,742 commercial carrot growers in Canada in 1981, with 32 percent located in Ontario and 28 percent located in Quebec. Ontario accounted for about 51 percent of the quantity of Canadian carrot production in 1984, and Quebec produced about 37 percent (tables 57 and 58).

Celery.--During 1982-84, Canadian production of celery increased steadily from 74 million pounds, valued at Can$7.4 million, to 80 million pounds, valued at Can$7.6 million (table 55). During 1982-84, acreage harvested in celery remained relatively stable, ranging from 1,597 acres in 1982 to 1,677 acres in 1983. Official Canadian data indicate there were 283 commercial celery growers in Canada in 1981, with 48 percent located in Ontario and 20 percent located in Quebec. Ontario production made up 54 percent of the total quantity of Canadian production in 1984, and Quebec accounted for about 33 percent (tables 57 and 58).

Lettuce.--During 1982-84, Canadian lettuce production increased steadily from 86 million pounds, valued at Can$12.9 million, to 104 million pounds, valued at Can$15.3 million (table 55). Harvested lettuce acreage also increased steadily during the period, from 4,733 acres to 4,895 acres. In 1981, there were 1,533 commercial lettuce growers in Canada, with 34 percent located in Ontario and 32 percent in Quebec. Quebec accounted for 63 percent of the total quantity of Canadian lettuce production in 1984, and Ontario produced 20 percent (tables 57 and 58).

Onions.--Canadian onion production declined irregularly during 1982-84, from 290 million pounds, valued at Can$18.8 million, to 326 million pounds, valued at Can$21.2 million (table 55). During the same period, harvested onion acreage declined steadily from 9,676 to 9,241 acres. There were 1,903 commercial onion growers in Canada in 1981, with Ontario accounting for

45 percent of the total, and Quebec, 27 percent. Ontario accounted for 65 percent of the total quantity of Canadian production in 1984, and Quebec produced 25 percent (tables 57 and 58).

Radishes.--During 1982-84, Canadian radish production ranged from 6.7 million pounds, valued at Can$1.4 million, in 1982 to 10.2 million pounds, valued at Can$2.5 million, in 1983 (table 55). During the same period, radish acreage harvested ranged from 1,183 acres in 1982 to 1,413 acres in 1983. In 1981, 438 commercial radish growers were reported in Canada, with 33 percent of the growers located in Quebec and 31 percent located in Ontario. In 1984, Quebec accounted for 45 percent of the total quantity of Canadian production, and Ontario produced 38 percent (tables 57 and 58).

Canadian exports

During 1982-84, total Canadian exports of carrots, onions, and vegetables classified under the miscellaneous Canadian export category of "vegetables, fresh or chilled, n.e.s." (which would include cabbage, celery, lettuce, and radishes, among other vegetables) 1/ increased steadily from 153 million pounds, valued at Can$23.9 million, to 260 million pounds, valued at Can$49.1 million; carrots were the major item exported (tables 59-61). The United States was the major market over the period for these vegetables and in 1984 accounted for 87 percent of the total export value of these items. According to industry sources both in the U.S. and Canada, Canadian production is being targeted for export to U.S. markets.

Carrots.--Canadian exports of carrots during 1982-84 increased steadily from 95.0 million pounds, valued at Can$10.7 million, to 139 million pounds, valued at Can$19.2 million (table 59). However, Canadian export quantity during January-September 1985 was about 3 percent less than that during the corresponding period of 1984. During 1982-84, the United States was the major market for Canadian carrot exports and accounted for 99 percent (by value) of these exports in 1984.

Onions.--The quantity of Canadian onion exports increased 192 percent, from 15.1 million pounds, valued at Can$2.4 million, in 1982 to 44.2 million pounds, valued at Can$6.6 million, in 1983, reflecting increased demand from the United States, the United Kingdom, and Trinidad and Tobago (table 60). The quantity of Canadian exports during January-September 1985 was about 10 percent greater than that during the corresponding period of 1984. In 1984, the United States accounted for approximately 78 percent (by value) of Canadian onion exports; other important markets included Trinidad and Tobago, and Barbados.

1/ Exports of carrots and onions are reported separately in Canadian foreign trade statistics; however, exports of cabbage, celery, lettuce, and radishes are not reported separately, but in a basket category with certain other vegetables. It is estimated (from U.S. import data and other sources) that in 1984, about 43 percent of total exports reported under this basket category consisted of cabbage, celery, lettuce, and radishes.

Other vegetables, fresh or chilled, n.e.s.--During 1982-84, Canadian exports of vegetables classified in this category increased significantly from 43.1 million pounds, valued at Can$10.8 million, to 76.0 million pounds, valued at Can$20.9 million (table 61). The United States was the primary market over the period and in 1984 accounted for 80 percent of the value of these exports. 1/ Exports during January-September 1985 were down about 10 percent compared with those in the corresponding period of 1984.

Canadian imports

During 1982-84, total Canadian imports of cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, and radishes increased steadily from 933 million pounds, valued at Can$162 million, to 998 million pounds, valued at Can$178 million; imports during January-September 1985 were approximately 2 percent less (in quantity) than those in the corresponding period of 1984 (tables 20 and 62-66). During 1982-84, the United States was the primary source of these vegetables and in 1984 supplied 98 percent (by quantity) of the Canadian imports. In 1984, lettuce imports accounted for 42 percent of the total value of Canadian imports of these six vegetables, and celery and onions accounted for 22 and 13 percent, respectively.

Cabbage.--Canadian imports of cabbage during 1982-84 were irregular, ranging from 61.2 million pounds, valued at Can$7.0 million, in 1983 to 81.5 million pounds, valued at Can$15.9 million, in 1984; during January-September 1985, imports were down by about 22 percent compared with those in the corresponding period of 1984 (table 62). Throughout the period, the United States was the major cabbage supplier and accounted for 92 percent (by value) of 1984 Canadian imports.

Carrots.--During 1982-84, Canadian imports of carrots ranged from 111 million pounds, valued at Can$14.1 million, in 1983 to 126 million pounds, valued at Can$18.8 million, in 1984 (table 63). The quantity of carrot imports during January-September 1985 was about 11 percent less than that of the corresponding period of 1984. The United States supplied practically all of the imports over the period.

Celery.--Canadian celery imports during 1982-84 were relatively stable, ranging from 175 million pounds, valued at Can$35.8 million, in 1983 to 178 million pounds, valued at Can$39.3 million, in 1984 (table 64). During January-September 1985, imports were up about 6 percent (by quantity) compared with those of the corresponding period of 1984. Practically all of the imports were supplied by the United States during 1982-84.

Lettuce.--During 1982-84, Canadian imports of lettuce increased steadily from 431 million pounds, valued at Can$83.2 million, to 467 million pounds, valued at Can$75.4 million (table 65). The quantity of imports during January-September 1985 were down by about 1 percent compared with those in the corresponding period of 1984. Over the period, the United States supplied nearly all of the imports.

1/ U.S. import data indicate that about 43 percent (by value) of the Canadian exports classified in this "basket class" in 1984 consisted of cabbage, celery, lettuce, and radishes.

Onions.--Canadian onion imports during 1982-84 were irregular, ranging from 108 million pounds, valued at Can$14.4 million, in 1982 to 122 million pounds, valued at Can$14.6 million, in 1983; during January-June 1985, imports were about 8 percent less than those during the corresponding period of 1984 (table 66). During 1982-84, the United States was the major supplier and accounted for 87 percent of 1984 Canadian onion imports.

Radishes.--During 1982-84, Canadian radish imports were irregular, ranging from 22.2 million pounds, valued at Can$6.8 million, in 1983 to 23.6 million pounds, valued at Can$6.6 million, in 1984 (table 20). Imports during January-September 1985 were about 2 percent greater than the quantity imported in the comparable period of 1984. During 1982-84, nearly all the imports were supplied by the United States.

Canadian Federal Government and Provincial programs

Federal and Provincial support programs relating to production and financial assistance are available to vegetable producers in Canada. 1/ In addition, export market promotion is available through the Federal Department of Agriculture and the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Fruit and Vegetable Storage Construction Financial Assistance Program.--Since 1973, the Canadian Government has offered fruit and vegetable producers financial assistance for the construction of new storage facilities, or the improvement of existing facilities, and provides up to one-third the cost to a maximum of Can$500,000. Under current funding appropriations, the program is scheduled to expire in June 1986. Approximately 80 percent of the assistance under the program has been provided to increase storage for apples, pears, and potatoes, and the remainder has been allocated to carrots, onions, rutabagas, parsnips, and cabbage.

Advanced Payments to Crops Program.--This program is available to all farm sectors and is designed to provide producers with interest-free cash advances up to Can$15,000 per crop after harvest but before marketing. Funds must be repaid to the Government when the first sales of the stored crop are made, usually no more than 2 to 3 months following the advance payment. Requests for benefits under the program must be initiated by grower organizations. Advance payment levels are normally set at about one-half the estimated market value of the commodity.

Agricultural Products Board purchases.--The Agricultural Products Board Act enables the Government to purchase products, often processed items, which have no other market and would otherwise be destroyed. Usually, the Government assumes storage costs until the items are offered on the market. Disposal (i.e., distribution) is normally through, but not restricted to, domestic marketing channels.

1/ Report from U.S. Embassy, Ottawa, to the Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, (CA 6001), Jan. 1, 1986.

Agricultural Stabilization Act.--The Agricultural Stabilization Act provides Canadian farmers a price-support program for a particular commodity when farm receipts fall significantly or when input costs rise at a faster rate than market prices. The act annually prescribes prices for 10 commodities (none of which are vegetables) at a minimum of 90 percent of the previous 5-year average market price, indexed to reflect cash costs of production in the commodity year compared with those in the previous 5 years. However, the Minister of Agriculture, with Federal Cabinet approval, may prescribe prices at greater than 90 percent and may designate any other agricultural commodity (including vegetables) as eligible for support at a percentage of its 5-year average market price. Information published by the Canadian Agricultural Stabilization Board indicates that since 1980, only the 1982 cabbage, carrot, and onion crops have been designated for support, with resulting payments of Can$2 million for cabbage, Can$4.7 million for carrots, and Can$1.2 million for onions in 1983-84 (Apr. 1-Mar. 31). Regional programs may also be provided where distinct markets exist and there is a provision for the development of Federal/Provincial programs.

Federal financing programs.--Canada's Farm Credit Act of 1959 provides long-term loans to individual farmers, farming corporations, and cooperative farm associations for the acquisition of farm land and for a broad array of agricultural operations and is extended without restriction to producers of any agricultural product. Loans are for a maximum of 30 years, must be secured and, with certain exceptions, are at a fixed annual rate of interest. The rate is 1 percent above the base rate, which is equivalent to the yield on 5- to 10-year government bonds.

The Farm Syndicates Credit Act provides long-term loans to farming corporations, cooperative farm associations, and other farm associations for the purchase or improvement of farm buildings and land, and for the acquisition of farm machinery. Loans are made up to Can$100,000 at terms that vary according to the use of the proceeds. Interest rates are prescribed by the farm credit corporation and are set at levels that cover the corporation's cost of money and its administrative expenses.

Crop insurance.--Canada's Crop Insurance Act provides weather risk insurance for 49 different crops (including fresh vegetables) in all Canadian Provinces and is a joint program of the Federal and Provincial governments intended as a stop-loss measure by providing a vehicle to recover out-of-pocket cash expenses for weather- and pest-related crop yield reductions. Farmers generally pay 50 percent of the premium costs, and coverage is limited to 80 percent of individual average farm yields. In recent years, an estimated 60 percent of Canadian commercial crop farmers were enrolled in the program.

Trade promotion programs.--The Promotional Projects Program is the funding vehicle through which the Federal Government underwrites some of the cost to industries participating in overseas promotional events. The program encompasses three general categories: trade fairs, trade missions, and trade visitors. The Canadian Government provides travel costs and at least part of the per diem expense to participants. It also provides support staff from the Government.

The Export Market Development Program assists Canadian companies, producer organizations, marketing agencies, and industry associations to develop export markets for the agricultural, fisheries, and food products sectors. Private companies as well as commodity associations and marketing boards are eligible for assistance. Activities supported by the program include sharing the cost of bidding on projects anywhere outside Canada, helping companies visit new potential markets, helping companies to form permanent export associations, assisting companies to bring potential foreign buyers to Canada, and helping Canadian exporters undertake a sustained marketing effort in a foreign market. Contributions to projects are generally repayable from sales resulting from the project. Repayment may be waived in cases where the applicant is not a sales organization and where sales are not generated as a direct result of the project. Repayment rates for most projects are currently 2 percent of generated sales for 3 years, up to the amount which the Government contributed.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner Service has about 36 Commissioners (out of 200) who work primarily in the field of agriculture. These representatives assist Canadian exporters, aid foreign importers in locating Canadian sources of supply, and identify market development opportunities. The Commissioners also act as export market consultants to assist Canadian exporters in all phases of marketing, identifying opportunities, and assessing competition.

Provincial Government programs available to vegetable producers in Ontario.--The Business and Industrial Leadership Development Program was launched in April 1982 to encourage import replacement and expansion of export markets by financially assisting farmers and industry to improve storage and processing capacity. The program was ended by the newly elected Provincial government on July 2, 1985. None of the 17 approved projects were for any of the certain fresh vegetables under investigation; the projects were primarily targeted toward the fruit industry and the tomato paste industry.

Other Ontario financial assistance programs include (1) the Greenhouse Program, which provides for assistance to the greenhouse industry to encourage use of energy-efficient technology, by offering one-third of the capital costs for such technology up to Can$4.25 per square meter and Can$17,000 per enterprise; (2) the Seasonal Housing Assistance Program, which provides for 50 percent of the cost of construction or renovation of seasonal-worker housing, up to the lesser of Can$10,000 per farmer or Can$1,000 times the number of workers; (3) the Tile Drainage Act, which provides for low interest loans to farmers of all agricultural sectors installing tile drainage with the loan at a percentage of the total cost up to a maximum and, along with the interest rate, varying from year to year; and (4) the Soil Conservation and Environmental Protection Assistance Program, which provides for 50 percent of the cost up to Can$7,500 for eligible erosion control and 33 percent of the cost up to Can$5,000 for eligible improvements to manure systems.

Also, (1) the Ontario Farm Tax Reduction Program provides for rebates of 60 percent of property taxes to owners of property assessed as a farm and meeting gross income eligibility requirements of Can$5,000 to Can$8,000, depending upon the region of the Province; (2) the Beginning Farmer Assistance Program, which provides a rebate of interest charges on loans up to Can$350,000, from approved lenders, to a maximum rebate of 5 percentage points based on the difference between the farm credit corporation rate and

8 percent; and, (3) the Young Farmer Credit Program, which provides intermediate-term credit for young farmers 18 to 35 years of age, through lender-guaranteed loans for terms up to 10 years and at a rate of interest not exceeding prime plus 1 percent.

In 1985, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and Food announced a new export market development initiative to increase the Province's agricultural exports. The Province placed Canadian agricultural trade development consultants in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, Dallas, and Pittsburgh to identify suitable markets and opportunities for Ontario agricultural products, handle incoming missions from Ontario, develop buyer contacts, and participate in export seminars. Funding comes from the general Provincial budget allocations for agriculture.

Provincial Government programs available to vegetable producers in Quebec.--Financial assistance programs for vegetable producers include (1) local centers for grading, sizing, and packaging, providing for 25 percent of the cost of the project up to Can$500,000--availability is limited to producer groups, cooperatives or corporations of at least 15 farming enterprises; and (2) a program covering postharvest product handling, grading facilities, and equipment, providing for 50 percent of the cost of machinery suitable for crop handling, grading, sizing, packaging, or one-third the costs of contruction or modernization of buildings which contain packaging lines, with a maximum payment of Can$25,000 for one or two applicants, Can$35,000 for three or more applicants, and Can$200,000 for cooperatives.

Also, (1) postharvest preservation and storage programs provide for 50 percent of the cost of purchase, installation, or contruction of various cooling systems, each liable to maximums--other programs provide 50 percent of the cost, up to Can$40,000, for installation of refrigeration and cooling facilities and up to Can$30,000 for modernization--storage programs include payments of 50 percent of the cost of ventilation and refrigeration systems up to maximums of Can$15,000, Can$100,000, or Can$300,000 according to individual cases; and (2) programs relating to tile drainage, municipal water courses, farm ponds, custom work (stone removal, ditching, and so forth), and land development, available to all farming operations in Quebec, with eligibility and payout maximums varying according to individual cases.

The Provinces Of Ontario And Quebec

Acreage harvested

During 1982-84, acreage harvested of certain fresh vegetables in Ontario and Quebec increased steadily from 38,483 acres to 40,066 acres (table 56). Carrots accounted for 37 percent of the total harvested acreage in 1984, followed by cabbage (26 percent), onions (20 percent), lettuce (10 percent), celery (4 percent), and radishes (3 percent). During this period, acreage harvested of carrots and lettuce increased steadily, whereas acreage harvested of cabbage, celery, and radishes increased irregularly. Onion acreage declined irregularly. In 1984, about 57 percent of total harvested acreage for these two Provinces was in Quebec (table 58). Quebec's average harvested

acreage for carrots, lettuce, and cabbage was significantly larger than the acreage harvested in Ontario for the same vegetables during 1982-84. However, Ontario's average harvested acreage was significantly greater for onions and radishes (table 57). Average harvested acreage of celery was nearly the same for both Provinces over the period.

Production

Production of certain fresh vegetables in Ontario and Quebec during 1982-84 increased steadily from 1.1 million pounds, valued at Can$66.1 million, to 1.3 million pounds, valued at Can$76.7 million (table 56). Carrots accounted for 42 percent of production quantity in 1984, followed by cabbage (23 percent), onions (22 percent), lettuce (7 percent), celery (5 percent), and radishes (1 percent). During 1982-84, Ontario was generally the major area of production for the individual vegetables (except lettuce) and in 1984 accounted for 59 percent of the total quantity produced (table 57).

Cabbage.--Cabbage production during 1982-84 in Ontario and Quebec increased irregularly from 287 million pounds, valued at Can$13.7 million, to 291 million pounds, valued at Can$18.5 million. In 1984, about 56 percent of the quantity was accounted for by Ontario.

Carrots.--During 1982-84, carrot production in these two Provinces increased steadily from 386 million pounds, valued at Can$20.4 million, to 546 million pounds, valued at Can$21.7 million. In 1984, production in Ontario was 58 percent of the total.

Celery.--Celery production during 1982-84 in Ontario and Quebec increased steadily from 62.3 million pounds, valued at Can$5.8 million, to 69.6 million pounds, valued at Can$6.1 million. Ontario accounted for 62 percent of the quantity of 1984 production.

Lettuce.--Production of lettuce in Ontario and Quebec during 1982-84 increased steadily from 69.7 million pounds, valued at Can$10.1 million, to 85.8 million pounds, valued at Can$11.5 million. Quebec accounted for 76 percent of the quantity of 1984 production.

Onions.--Production of onions in Ontario and Quebec increased irregularly during 1982-84 from 255 million pounds, valued at Can$14.6 million, to 294 million pounds, valued at Can$16.5 million; Ontario accounted for 72 percent of total production in the two Provinces in 1984.

Radishes.--During 1982-84, radish production in Ontario and Quebec increased irregularly from 6.8 million pounds, valued at Can$1.4 million, to 8.1 million pounds, valued at Can$2.4 million. In 1984, Quebec accounted for 54 percent of the quantity of radishes produced in these two Provinces.

Utilization

Data relating to utilization of certain fresh vegetables in Ontario and Quebec are not available. However, Agriculture Canada reports vegetable

unloads by source in selected cities 1/ in Ontario and Quebec. These data indicate that, during 1982-84, total unloads of certain fresh vegetables in these two Provinces increased steadily from 740 million pounds to 765 million pounds, or by about 3 percent (table 67). However, total unloads over the period declined by about 3 percent in Ontario and increased about 9 percent in Quebec. Lettuce accounted for 39 percent (by quantity) of total unloads in 1984, followed by onions (17 percent), celery (16 percent), carrots (14 percent), cabbage (13 percent), and radishes (2 percent). During 1982-84, the share of unloads supplied by the United States increased from 51 to 58 percent, Canada's share declined from 47 to 41 percent, and the share supplied by other sources remained the same at approximately 1 percent (table 68).

Cabbage.--During 1982-84, cabbage unloads in Ontario and Quebec declined irregularly from 98 million pounds to 96 million pounds, or by about 2 percent (table 67). Over the period, unloads rose by 6 percent in Ontario and fell by 6 percent in Quebec. During 1982-84, the share of unloads supplied by the United States increased irregularly from 24 to 29 percent, Canada's share declined irregularly from 76 to 68 percent, and the share supplied by other sources increased from 0 to 3 percent (table 68).

Carrots.--During 1982-84, carrot unloads in Ontario and Quebec together declined by about 5 percent, from 115 million pounds to 110 million pounds (table 67). Over the period, carrot unloads increased by 7 percent in Ontario and declined by 11 percent in Quebec. During 1982-84, the share of unloads supplied by the United States increased from 31 to 35 percent, and Canada's share declined irregularly from 69 to 65 percent (table 68).

Celery.--During 1982-84, celery unloads in Ontario and Quebec together declined irregularly from 123 million pounds to 122 million pounds or by less than 1 percent; over the period, unloads declined irregularly by 5 percent in Ontario but rose 10 percent in Quebec (table 67). During 1982-84, the share of unloads supplied by the United States increased irregularly from 78 to 83 percent, and the share supplied by Canada declined irregularly from 24 to 17 percent (table 68).

Lettuce.--During 1982-84, lettuce unloads in Ontario and Quebec collectively increased steadily from 251 million pounds to 296 million pounds, or by 18 percent (table 67). Over the period, unloads of lettuce declined by 3 percent in Ontario and increased by 44 percent in Quebec. During 1982-84, the share of lettuce unloads supplied by the United States increased from 76 to 81 percent, but Canada's share declined from 24 to 19 percent (table 68).

Onions.--During 1982-84, onion unloads in Ontario and Quebec declined from 135 million pounds to 127 million pounds, or by 6 percent (table 67). Over the period, unloads of onions declined by 6 percent in Ontario and Quebec. The share of unloads supplied by the United States rose from 20 percent in 1982 to 25 percent in 1983, and then declined to 20 percent in 1984

1/ The population in the selected cities (metro areas of Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto) was estimated at about one-half of the total population in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec in recent years.

(table 68). The share supplied by Canadian sources declined from 74 percent in 1982 to 72 percent in 1983, and then increased to 74 percent in 1984, and the share supplied by other sources declined from 6 percent in 1982 to 3 percent in 1983 and then increased back to 6 percent in 1984.

Radishes.--During 1982-84, radish unloads in Ontario and Quebec declined from 17 million pounds to 14 million pounds, or by 18 percent (table 67). Over the period, unloads of radishes in Ontario declined by 22 percent and by 13 percent in Quebec. During 1982-84, the share of radish unloads supplied from U.S. sources increased irregularly from 47 to 57 percent, but Canada's share declined from 53 to 43 percent (table 68).

Seasonal shipments and principal destinations

Data relating to unloads (shipments) of certain fresh vegetables from Ontario and Quebec in specified Canadian markets from 1982-84 are shown in tables 69-74. In 1984, Provincial cities in Ontario (Toronto and Ottawa) and Quebec (Quebec City and Montreal) were the most important domestic markets for these fresh vegetables, accounting for 60 and 32 percent, respectively, of total domestic shipments originating in Ontario and Quebec.

During February-June 1984, total monthly shipments of certain fresh vegetables from Ontario and Quebec declined steadily, reaching their lowest monthly level in June (table 75). However, they more than doubled in July and reached their peak in August, when they accounted for 16 percent of total shipments. Shipments were fairly stable (about 80 percent of the August level) during September-October, after which they declined steadily through December.

Cabbage.--In 1984, domestic shipments of cabbage from Ontario and Quebec amounted to 70 million pounds; about 61 percent of this amount was shipped to Quebec, and about 31 percent, to Ontario (table 69). Shipments from Ontario and Quebec were relatively stable (about 7 million pounds) during January and February; however, they declined significantly in the following months, reaching a low point of 271,000 pounds in June. Shipments increased sharply in July and irregularly thereafter, reaching a peak of 10 million pounds in October, after which they declined by about 20 percent through December.

Carrots.--Domestic shipments of carrots in 1984 from Ontario and Quebec amounted to 76 million pounds; Quebec was the destination for 59 percent of the shipments, and Ontario accounted for 33 percent (table 70). In 1984, domestic carrot shipments from Ontario and Quebec averaged about 9 million pounds during January-March. However, in the following months, shipments declined significantly, reaching a low point of 20,000 pounds in June. Shipments increased sharply thereafter, reaching a high point of about 10 million pounds monthly in October-December.

Celery.--Shipments of celery from Ontario and Quebec to Canadian markets in 1984 amounted to 23 million pounds; of this amount, about one-half went to Quebec, and Ontario accounted for 42 percent (table 71). In 1984, celery shipments were not reported until July, when they amounted to 911,000 pounds. Shipments increased sharply in August and then increased further to a peak of about 7 million pounds in September and October before declining sharply in November and still further to 778,000 pounds in December.

Lettuce.--Shipments of lettuce from Ontario and Quebec to Canadian markets in 1984 amounted to 58 million pounds (table 72). Quebec was the destination for 60 percent of these shipments, and Ontario accounted for 37 percent. During January-August, lettuce shipments steadily increased from a low of 47,000 pounds to a peak of 19 million pounds. In the following months, shipments declined sharply, reaching 92,000 pounds in December.

Onions.--Shipments of onions from Ontario and Quebec to Canadian markets in 1984 amounted to 102 million pounds; Quebec was the destination of 63 percent of the shipments, and Ontario accounted for 29 percent (table 73). In 1984, October was the peak onion shipping month (accounting for 11 percent of total shipments), and July accounted for the smallest level of shipments (4 percent). However, in general, shipments were spread throughout the year.

Radishes.--In 1984, radish shipments from Ontario and Quebec to Canadian markets amounted to 6 million pounds (table 74). Quebec was the destination of 59 percent of the shipments, and Ontario accounted for 38 percent. In 1984, radishes were shipped only from May to November and peaked in July at 2 million pounds.

Data relating to shipments of fresh vegetables from Ontario and Quebec to principal destinations in the United States or specific U.S. markets are not available. However, reported U.S. imports of these vegetables, by quarter and U.S. customs districts, are available from all Canadian sources. It is believed that many of these shipments do not remain in the region.

Cabbage.--During 1982-84, entries of Canadian cabbage were primarily through Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts (table 76). In 1984, these districts accounted for 92 percent of total U.S. cabbage imports from Canada, with the Ogdensburg district accounting for 67 percent of the region entries. The seasonal pattern of cabbage entries showed a low period during April-June and a high period in January-March.

Carrots.--During 1982-84, over 99 percent of annual U.S. imports of Canadian carrots were through region districts; the major district was Buffalo, which in 1984 accounted for 47 percent of the entries (table 77). During 1982-84, the movement of U.S. carrot entries annually reached its low point during April-June and its high point during October-December.

Celery.--During 1982-84, region districts annually accounted for the majority of Canadian celery entries and in 1984 were the entry points for 95 percent (by quantity) of Canadian celery (table 78). The Buffalo customs district was the major celery entry point over the period and in 1984 accounted for 30 percent of the total. During 1982-84, annual celery entries were nearly all made during July-December.

Lettuce.--During 1982-84, over 90 percent of U.S. lettuce entries entered through the region districts (table 79). The major district for entry over this period was Buffalo, which in 1984 accounted for 26 percent of the total. Throughout the period, over 85 percent of Canadian lettuce annually entered the United States during July-September.

Onions.--Over 99 percent of annual U.S. imports of onions during 1982-84 entered through region districts (table 80). The major entry point over the period was Buffalo, which in 1984 accounted for 69 percent of the total. During 1982-84, there was no seasonal pattern of entry for onions, which trade sources indicate is at least partially a result of the onion's good storage qualities.

Radishes.--Over 99 percent of annual U.S. entries of radishes during 1982-84 were through the region districts; the major entry point over the period was Buffalo, accounting for 60 percent of the total in 1984 (table 81). During 1982-84, annual U.S. radish entries reached their low point during April-June and their high point during October-December.

MARKETING AND PRICING FACTORS AFFECTING COMPETITIVE CONDITIONS IN THE U.S. CONSUMPTION REGION

U.S.-Canadian Currency Exchange Rates

Quarterly data reported by the International Monetary Fund indicate that from January 1982 through September 1985 the Canadian dollar depreciated relative to the U.S. dollar in 11 of the 14 quarterly intervals, representing a cumulative decline of 11.1 percent (table 82). 1/ Over the same period, the level of inflation, measured by the producer price index for each country, was appreciably higher in Canada than in the United States. As a result, the purchasing power of the Canadian currency depreciated by only 2.8 percent relative to the U.S. dollar--significantly less than the 11.1-percent nominal depreciation. 2/

A more suitable measure of the effect of exchange-rate movements on the pricing of traded vegetables is based on farm input prices. Farm input costs have risen more slowly in both the United States and Canada than inflation as measured by the Producer Price Index. Agricultural production costs increased by 6.1 percent in Canada compared with an increase of only 1.6 percent in the United States. Therefore, over the 14 quarters concerned, farm input costs rose by 4.5 percent more in Canada than in the United States. Consequently, more rapidly rising production costs for Canadian farmers have eroded some of the pricing advantages seemingly conferred upon Canadian agricultural products by the recent nominal depreciation of the Canadian dollar. Real exchange rates calculated by using farm input price indexes to adjust nominal exchange

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1/ International Financial Statistics, November 1985.

2/ The percentage decline in the international purchasing power of the Canadian currency indicates the maximum amount that a foreign producer or its agent can reduce its U.S. dollar prices on Canadian products selling in the U.S. market without reducing its profits, provided that it has no U.S. dollar-denominated costs or contracts. A foreign producer may choose, however, to increase its profits by not reducing its prices or by not reducing its prices as much as the depreciation would allow. The proportion of foreign producers' costs constituted by imports of intermediate inputs from the United States will vary by industries, firms, and products. This argues for use of a price index that is more descriptive of conditions in the industry of special interest.

rates suggest that Canadian farmers lost 6.6 percent in purchasing power during January 1982-September 1985 (table 83). The average loss from 1982 to 1984 was only about 4 percent.

Channels of Distribution

Sources of fresh-market supplies in the consumption region

Data on U.S. consumption of certain fresh vegetables by geographic area are not available. However, a general discussion of fresh-market supplies in various consumption regions is possible by the use of arrivals data and assuming that most of the arrivals reported in a selected area are consumed in that area. These data do not take into account a large share of fresh-market production that is unreported, which may be distributed to cities other than those covered in the industry reports, or is sold through some other marketing channels such as directly to small chainstore operations, to individual purchasers, or through roadside stands. Due to the perishable nature of these vegetables, along with the weather-related restrictions on production and harvesting in the region during certain months of each year, arrivals of the study vegetables from region States occur generally during July-December. Unlike most of the other study vegetables, onions may be stored for a number of months.

Tables 84-94 report monthly arrivals of the six subject vegetables at 11 terminal markets in the Eastern and Midwestern United States during 1984, with the sources of supply designated as from the region, California, other U.S., Canada and all other sources. The tables show that, in 1984, California was the dominant supplier of carrots, celery, and lettuce to the 11 markets studied. In addition, much of the cabbage and radishes supplied to these markets originated outside of the region, principally in Florida. Arrivals of onions in these markets were more widely distributed by origin; most supplies, however, came from Western States, including Texas. Region producers seldom captured the largest share of a market over the entire year. However, region production of cabbage, onions, and radishes was a significant source of supply for a number of the wholesale markets studied. On an annual basis, the Great Lakes States region supplied at least one-third of all cabbage arriving at 5 markets, one-third of all onions reaching 4 markets, and one-third of all radishes arriving in 3 markets. The region's importance as a supplier to these and other markets would be more significant when viewed on a seasonal basis.

Arrivals data also indicated that, other than for Buffalo, significant seasonal penetration in major markets of the subject vegetables from Canada was limited to cabbage and carrots, and that such imports were signficant only in selected markets and for short durations. Except for the Buffalo market, arrivals of Canadian celery, lettuce, and onions were typically negligible as a proportion of total monthly arrivals at the markets studied, and virtually never exceeded 10 percent of total arrivals in any given month. 1/ No arrivals of Canadian radishes were reported at any of the 11 terminal markets during the year. 2/

1/ One exception was lettuce from Canada representing 15 percent of total arrivals in Boston during August 1984.

2/ Entries require monthly volumes in excess of 50,000 pounds.

Cabbage.--During 1984, Canada was a significant supplier of cabbage only to the Boston wholesale market. Florida is the dominant supplier of cabbage to markets in the Eastern United States, including Boston. However, Canada was competitive with the region as a secondary supplier to the Boston market, with producers from both regions shipping cabbage into Boston from July to March. Cabbage from New York State surpassed Florida in quantities shipped into Boston during November-December, while Canadian cabbage increased to about one-half of all arrivals during January-February.

Canada also shipped cabbage to Baltimore-Washington, Detroit, and New York in 1984, principally during January-February. During these months, supplies of cabbage from Canada peaked at about 10 percent of total monthly arrivals. However, at no time were cabbage shipments from Canada sufficiently large to become competitive with the region as a major supplier of cabbage in these 3 markets. At each of the other 7 markets that were investigated, arrivals of cabbage from Canada were reported to be negligible or zero.

Carrots.--During 1984, carrots from Canada were a very significant source of supply in the Buffalo and Boston markets. Over one-half of all carrots arriving at the Buffalo wholesale market during 1984 were imported from Canada. From August to February, Canada supplied nearly all of the carrots reaching this market. California supplied most of Buffalo's carrots during the remainder of the year. For the Boston market, one-fourth of all carrots arriving during 1984 originated from Canada. From September to November, Canada was the largest supplier to the Boston market, exceeding 50 percent of total arrivals each month. In contrast, the Great Lakes States region supplied negligible quantities of carrots to Boston, and none to Buffalo, during 1984.

Carrots from Canada were less significant in markets in Atlanta, Baltimore-Washington, and New York, accounting for about 15 percent of annual arrivals in each market. Canada was a major source of supply for these markets from September to November, although Canadian arrivals never exceeded one-half of total arrivals for any single month in these markets. The region competes with Canada as a major supplier in Atlanta and Baltimore-Washington, and accounts for about 40 percent of monthly arrivals in these markets during August-October. In contrast, California is the principal source of competition for Canadian carrots in the New York market while Canada is in its marketing season.

Canadian carrots constituted less than 10 percent of annual arrivals reported in Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh during 1984; in these 3 markets, Canada served as a secondary source of supply. From August to mid-November, the region accounted for nearly all of the carrots arriving in Chicago, about one-half of arrivals in Pittsburgh, and about one-third of carrot arrivals in Philadelphia. Most of the carrots arriving from Canada entered from October to March, and tended to be concentrated in those months following the region's departure as a supplier from these markets. Arrivals of Canadian carrots into Detroit, Cincinnati, and St. Louis were negligible or nonexistent during 1984.

Celery.--Based on 1984 arrivals data, Canada was an important source of celery only for the Buffalo market, which obtained about 10 percent of its annual supplies from Canada. Canadian arrivals were concentrated in July-October, when about one-third of Buffalo celery arrivals were from

Canadian sources. Celery from the region was also being marketed during this period, and during 1984, quantities in Buffalo from the region were comparable to those from Canada.

Celery imports from Canada were also reported at the New York and Boston markets. However, even during the peak months for Canadian shipments (August-September), arrivals from Canada were below 10 percent of total monthly arrivals. In each of the other 8 markets, arrivals of celery from Canada were negligible or zero.

Lettuce.--In 1984, imports of lettuce from Canada were substantial only in the Boston market. From July to September, Canadian lettuce averaged about 10 percent of total arrivals in Boston. For each of the remaining 10 markets, lettuce imports from Canada were negligible or zero.

Onions.--Arrivals of onions from Canada in 1984 were reported at many of the terminal markets investigated. Except for Buffalo, however, Canadian onion arrivals never exceeded 5 percent of the market. Even in Buffalo, imports from Canada were very limited in both quantity and frequency of arrival.

Radishes.--With respect to radishes, none of the 11 markets examined reported arrivals from Canada.

Marketing channels

Most of the region production, as well as that from eastern Canada, is shipped by truck, either through contract arrangements with independent firms, or by grower-owned or grower-leased vehicles. Large amounts of production are transported from the field to centrally-located packing sheds where the raw vegetables are prepared for shipment.

For the fresh vegetables covered in this investigation, the primary outlets for growers and first shippers are the fresh vegetable terminal markets situated in or near major metropolitan areas. For carrots and onions, a limited market for sales to processors for freezing or canning also exists. At each terminal market trading is conducted daily by shippers, brokers, and buyers. Shipments may be contracted for by parties at either end of the market channel so that the risk of adverse price movements may be assumed by shippers, brokers, or buyers. Principal consumers include fast food restaurants, major chain grocers, and other large institutional customers. Purchases by these large buyers tend to set the prices other buyers pay. Such buyers include independent grocers, smaller restaurants, and local produce distributors.

Most of the Great Lakes States production of the subject vegetables are believed shipped to large terminal markets in the following cities: Atlanta, Baltimore-Washington, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, New York-Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis. A number of regional markets, including Benton Harbor, MI and Albany-Menands, NY also account for a significant share of region production.

Prices

In general, wholesale vegetable prices in the U.S. Great Lakes States region and Canada are determined by the competitive forces of supply and demand. Price movements generally tend to mirror changes in market supply, since consumer demand for vegetables tends to be relatively stable, but is currently on the rise. During each crop's local marketing season, vegetable prices throughout the U.S. Great Lakes States region tend to reflect supply conditions prevailing throughout the Northeastern United States and eastern Canada. However, during this period, vegetables are also shipped into the region from other major growing areas. For the remainder of the year, supply conditions elsewhere in the United States and in Mexico dictate wholesale prices observed in the region.

Crop supplies are predominantly determined by planting decisions made long in advance of the marketing period. Weather conditions, however, ultimately dictate the extent to which planned output levels are realized. Consequently, the prices received for region-grown vegetables will depend on growing conditions affecting the region's producers. For some vegetables, including cabbage, carrots, and onions, a limited capacity to maintain inventories in cold storage can be used to exert a stabilizing influence on prices. For any particular locality, the availability of vegetables from other growing regions can be constrained by shipping costs, particularly for low-valued crops. 1/ Product deterioration in transit can also be a concern for some interregional vegetable shippers, limiting their competitiveness.

Wholesale prices for the six vegetables under study are available for many of the major terminal markets in the United States. These wholesale prices are published by the USDA for 23 major cities throughout the United States and represent price quotations on sales to first receivers on generally good quality produce. Prices are by vegetables and varieties, sizes and grades, packaging, and producing regions, including foreign sources. Price series can be obtained from daily market reports or from annual summaries that present weekly price movements. 2/ On a more limited scale, shipping point prices (f.o.b. basis) are published by the USDA with the cooperation of State agricultural agencies. However, they do not reflect adjustments sometimes made upon subsequent delivery because of product deterioration in transit. With respect to the vegetables in this study, only Michigan and New York State collect and publish shipping point prices for shipments originating in the Great Lakes States region of the United States. For vegetables from Canada, shipping point price quotations are available for carrots and onions from several regions within the Ontario and Quebec provinces.

1/ Wholesale cabbage prices below $3.00 per 50-pound carton were reported over the study period. Prices at these levels are likely to make importation from some neighboring producers unprofitable, given that even short-haul shipping rates average at least $0.50 per carton.

2/ The Agricultural Marketing Service of the USDA maintains a practice of keeping on active file only those reports covering the 2 most recent years. Annual summaries containing price data for calendar year 1985 are expected to be available sometime in March 1986.

For shipments from or into Canada, price data are not readily available, and were not collected. Weekly market reports covering the vegetables included in this study are published by Agriculture Canada in Fruit, Vegetable and Honey Crop and Market Report. 1/ The decision not to collect these data was reinforced when further difficulties with the more readily available U.S. price data were encountered.

A number of problems with the U.S. series on vegetable prices were encountered. It is difficult to compile representative price series for each of the six vegetables owing to the diversity of distinct products comprised by each vegetable, each bearing its own price series. For example, onions are sold in numerous varieties, including yellow globe, white boiler, red globe, red jumbo, and green onions (scallions). These are usually graded by sizes and quality, sometimes in a manner unique to the variety. For example, yellow globe onions are frequently marketed as US#1 if 60 percent or more are 2 inches or greater in diameter. These yellow globe onions are packaged variously by weight, most typically in 50-pound sacks or 3-pound bags, but also in 5-pound bags and 1-pound bags. By comparison, red globe onions are graded and sold as 2-1/4 inches in diameter or greater, and also as 2-3/4 inches or greater, usually packaged in 1-pound bags. Corresponding shipment figures needed to construct a single (weighted average) price series for each vegetable are not available. Examining price data for Canada, the situation is similarly complicated. In Toronto, 50 pounds of yellow onions from Ontario are one grade if 2-1/2 inches and up. In Montreal, 50 pounds of yellow onions of that grade from Quebec range in size upwards from 1-3/4 inches. In these markets, onions are also frequently sold in 2-pound bags, for which comparable U.S. prices are unavailable.

Furthermore, published wholesale prices, from the United States as well as from Canada, are quotation prices from which weighted-average transaction prices cannot be constructed. The range of prices corresponding to each product typically reflects only one day's trading. These price ranges can be very wide. Constructing a monthly time-series on vegetable prices necessarily results in more widely ranging prices. As a result of these considerations, the usefulness of published price series currently available for use in the present investigation is limited.

Shipping-point prices.--Shipping-point prices for carrots, celery, onions, and radishes from Michigan are shown in tables 95 and 96. Shipping-point prices are also available for cabbage, celery, lettuce, and onions grown in New York State (table 97). All shipping-point prices represent sales, on an f.o.b. basis to first purchasers of produce grown during the 1983 and 1984 crop years.

Cabbage.--Shipping-point prices for cabbage grown in New York State during 1983 ranged from a low of $3.00 per 50 pounds from October through December 1983 to a high of $24.00 in March 1984 (table 97). New York State cabbage commanded generally lower prices during the 1984 crop year. August 1984 shipments of cabbage were priced between $1.75 and $3.25 per 50 pounds, with prices as low as $1.50 recorded during October. New York State cabbage prices rose during January-April 1985 to levels generally double those during the prior harvest season. However, these prices were still about one-half of the level prevailing during the corresponding period of the previous year.

1/ Correspondence with Canadian agricultural officials has revealed that they are contemplating publishing an annual summary edition.

Carrots.--Shipping-point prices for jumbo carrots from Michigan ranged between $4.00 and $12.50 per 50 pounds during the 1983 crop year on shipments extending from August through November. Carrot prices during 1984 were somewhat lower, ranging between $3.75 and $8.50 (table 95).

Celery.--Shipping-point prices for celery were available for both New York State and Michigan, although shipments of Michigan celery were recorded both earlier and later in the season (tables 95 and 97). Prices from the two regions were generally similar. The 1983 celery crop commanded a price that ranged from $6.00 upwards to $10.00 per carton. Lower prices were realized in 1984, when celery was priced between $4.00 and $9.00 per carton.

Lettuce.--Shipping-point prices for New York State lettuce grown during 1983 were typically between $4.00 and $7.00 per carton of 24 heads during July-September (table 97). During 1984, prices were lower, generally between $4.00 and $6.00 per carton during the corresponding 3 months of recorded shipments.

Onions.--Shipping-point prices for Michigan onions grown during 1983 ranged between $5.00 and $12.00 during September 1983-March 1984, when deliveries were recorded (table 96). Onions grown during the following year and delivered between September 1984 and April 1985 commanded prices as low as $1.75 and as high as $5.50 for a 50-pound sack of Michigan produce. During the same period, onions from New York State were shipped at prices ranging from $2.50 to $5.75 per sack (table 97).

Radishes.--Shipping-point prices for Michigan radishes shipped during July-September 1983, ranged between $2.50 and $8.00 per carton (table 96). Over the corresponding period of 1984, radishes were priced between $1.75 and $4.00 per carton.

Wholesale prices.--Wholesale prices for cabbage, carrots, celery, and lettuce at selected U.S. terminal markets for 1983 and 1984 are presented in tables 98 through 104. Wholesale prices were collected only for those markets for which prices on comparable Canadian produce were available. Since none of the USDA terminal markets reported wholesale prices for Canadian onions or radishes during 1983 or 1984, these products are not represented. Monthly series on wholesale price ranges at each terminal market were compiled for each of three growing regions: Canada, the Great Lakes States region, and California (or Florida in the case of cabbage). These wholesale prices were compiled from annual summaries of weekly data, and are on a calendar-year, rather than a crop-year, basis.

Cabbage.--Wholesale prices for cabbage from Canada were available only from the Boston terminal market (table 98). Florida cabbage shipments occurred between December of one year and June of the following year. Shipments of the 1982/83 Florida cabbage crop, delivered during January-June 1983, ranged in price from $4.00 to $9.00 per crate. Cabbage from New York State's 1983 crop first began to appear in August and commanded prices between $4.50 and $11.00 per crate through the season ending in December. Canadian shipments began in September, lasting through March, with prices ranging slightly higher than those of New York State cabbage. Canadian cabbage ranged between $5.50 and $9.50, until a severe freeze hit Florida, after which prices rose as high as $25.00 per crate. Because of the freeze,

the 1983/84 crop from Florida commanded significantly higher prices, ranging as high as $22.00 before falling to $6.00 by June 1984. By that time, and through December, New York State cabbage was again available, ranging in price between $3.00 to $6.00, roughly equal to prices for Canadian cabbage available at the same time.

Carrots.--Wholesale prices for carrots are presented in tables 99 through 102 for terminal markets in Baltimore, Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York City. Prices on Canadian carrots were available in Boston and Buffalo also. However, the four cities listed above were selected as representative. Generally, carrots from California were reported throughout the year to each of the four cities. Arrivals of carrots from Canada were confined to the months from August to March or April. Shipments from the Great Lakes States region producers generally occurred from August through November or December. No shipments of carrots to Philadelphia from the region were reported during 1983 or 1984. Prices for carrots from California ranged between $6.00 and $10.00 per 50 pounds in January 1983 and rose to as much as $17.00 in July 1983 and again in July 1984. By December 1984, California carrot prices had dropped to a range of $7.00 to $9.00 per 50 pounds. While in season, prices for region carrots ranged slightly lower than California carrots, and Canadian carrots commanded prices that ranged below those of the region.

Celery.--Wholesale prices for celery in Baltimore are presented in table 103. Celery from California reaches this market throughout the year. California celery prices ranged from $7.00 per carton up to $25.00 during 1983, and more narrowly from $8.00 to $23.50 during 1984. Celery from Ohio, Michigan, New York State, and Wisconsin was shipped to Baltimore in 1983 and 1984 during the months of July through October or November. Celery prices from these States were markedly below those of the California product while in season. For example, while California celery commanded a price of $9.00 to $14.00 during November 1984, region celery sold for $6.50 to $7.00, comparable with the Canadian product. Generally, Canadian celery was priced slightly lower than region celery.

Lettuce.--Wholesale prices for lettuce in Baltimore are presented in table 104. Lettuce is shipped from California throughout the year, while region lettuce is available from June through September. Lettuce shipments from Canada were recorded only during August and September. California lettuce prices ranged from a low price of $6.00 per carton of 24 heads in January 1983 and in December 1984, to a high price of $20.00 per carton in June 1983 and again in October 1984. Lettuce from the region commanded prices between $5.00 to $14.00 during June-September 1983, and more narrowly between $5.00 to $9.00 during the corresponding period of 1984. Canadian lettuce was priced slightly lower than region lettuce in 1983 but comparably priced in 1984.

Transportation costs.--The subject vegetables grown by Great Lakes producers and marketed throughout the Northeastern United States are shipped almost exclusively via refrigerated trucks (reefers). For deliveries to markets in the Northeastern United States, rail transport is important when vegetable shipments originate from Florida, Texas, or the Western United States. However, even on these routes, trucks haul a large portion of these cargoes.

In most instances growers and shippers quote prices that include delivery and insurance charges to the specified destination. Shippers were contacted directly by the Commission to obtain estimated freight costs for trucking vegetables from selected points in the Great Lakes region to representative U.S. markets. One shipper operating out of Canada reported a standard rate of $1,000 per truckload of vegetables on hauls from Bradford, ON to Philadelphia, PA, its largest U.S. market destination. This rate was based on the truck's 40,000 pound load capacity, so that shipping charges amounted to $2.50 per 100 pounds. Slightly lower (higher) rates would apply to nearer (more distant) destinations. Additional charges are applicable for multiple-delivery stops. Discounted rates are usually available from smaller, independent trucking operators. These factors suggest that as of January 1986, truck freight rates from Ontario Province into the Northeastern United States probably ranged between $2.00 and $3.00 per 100 pounds of vegetables.

By comparison, freight charges for shipments of cabbage, carrots, celery, and lettuce from Michigan to Philadelphia were reported to be $3.50 per 100 pounds in January 1986. Somewhat lower charges applied to radishes, but freight rate quotes were unavailable for onions because of insufficient traffic. This shipper also indicated that rates for shipping these vegetables from Michigan to Buffalo or Atlanta averaged $2.90 per 100 pounds as of January 1986. Confirming these figures, another shipper quoted freight rates for comparable fresh vegetable shipments from Michigan to New York City at slightly below $3.50 per 100 pounds. It should be noted that these freight rates pertain only to movements during January 1986. Although freight rates have been known to vary substantially over time, table 105 indicates that freight rates for vegetable movements have been fairly steady in recent years. Table 105 provides freight rate quotations for truck shipments of selected vegetables grown in Michigan or upstate New York for delivery to certain Eastern U.S. cities. These figures suggest that variation in transportation costs is not likely to provide an explanation for shifting market shares.

Importers

The names and addresses of the principal importers of the subject vegetables, along with their pricing practices, are not available. The leading importing firms of the Canadian fresh vegetables are believed to be located primarily in the Northeastern United States; customs brokers are also responsible for the entry of many of the subject vegetables from Canada. Such firms do not take possession of the imported goods, but are responsible for executing the necessary transactions involved in moving the goods through the U.S. Customs entry port for someone else.

APPENDIX A

COPY OF THE LETTER TO CHAIRWOMAN STERN FROM CONGRESSMAN SAM M. GIBBONS, CHAIRMAN, SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADE, COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS, REQUESTING AN INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WASHINGTON, DC 20515

SUBCOMMITTEE ON TRADE

1069

October 17, 1985

The Honorable Paula Stern
Chairwoman
U.S. International Trade Commission
701 E Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20436

Dear Madam Chairwoman:

The Committee on Ways and Means requests that the United States International Trade Commission conduct an investigation under section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930 on the competitive position in U.S. markets of certain vegetables produced in the U.S. Great Lakes States and in Canada. The articles to be investigated are fresh cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, radishes, and onions (except pearl onions and onions with tops attached), which are fresh, chilled, or frozen, but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in part 8A of schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States.

The Commission's investigation should examine the conditions of competition in U.S. markets during 1982-85, and, to the extent possible, should provide the following information:

1. Background information on each of the six vegetables in the Great Lakes States region, including levels and trends in production, share of production sold in the fresh market or sold for processing, and the number of producers for all uses along with the number selling to fresh market outlets. Also, a discussion of the relationship between the Great Lakes States production of the six vegetables under study and the U.S. supplies of the six vegtables in other States that are marketed during the same season as the Great Lakes supplies.

2. A comparison of U.S. and Canadian tariffs, surtaxes, and nontariff trade regulations, such as grading and packaging requirements, plant health regulations, and other regulations that apply to the U.S.-Canada trade in these six vegetables.

3. A discussion of the level and trends in production of the six vegetables in the Ontario and Quebec Provinces, the nature of the imported Canadian products, the degree to which such products are like or directly competitive with the regional domestic products, and the principal U.S. markets in which the imported Canadian products are sold.

4. A description of the marketing channels used for the six fresh-market vegetables when produced in the region and when exported from Canada to the United States.

5. A description of the principal price indicators used by the regional domestic industry for their fresh-market sales, the principal wholesale markets where the regional production is sold, and the prices for the regional domestic and Canadian products sold competitively in the United States.

6. A discussion of U.S.-Canada currency exchange rates as they relate to the pricing practices of the imported vegetables.

7. A discussion of other factors of competition between regional U.S. and Canadian suppliers, including a discussion of the levels and trends in U.S. consumption, U.S. imports, and U.S. exports during the regional supply season.

The Commission's report should be transmitted to the Committee on Ways and Means by March 31, 1986.

Sincerely,

Sam M. Gibbons
Chairman, Subcommittee on Trade

SMG/JAN1

APPENDIX B

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE OF INSTITUTION OF INVESTIGATION NO. 332-219 (50 F.R. 51612)

Fourteenth St., W. Kilbourn Ave., and N. Fifteenth St.

Milwaukee. *Kilbourn Masonic Temple (West Side Area MRA).* 827 N. Eleventh St.

Milwaukee. *Milwaukee Normal School—Milwaukee Girls' Trade and Technical High School (West Side Area MRA).* 1820 W. Wells St.

Milwaukee. *Schlitz, Victor, House (West Side Area MRA).* 2004 W. Highland Ave.

Milwaukee. *Schuster, George, House & Carriage Shed (West Side Area MRA).* 3209 W. Wells St.

Milwaukee. *Second Church of Christ Scientist (West Side Area MRA).* 2722 W. Highland Blvd.

Milwaukee. *Sivyer, Fred, House (West Side Area MRA).* 761 N. Twenty-fifth St.

Milwaukee. *St. George Melkite Catholic Church (West Side Area MRA).* 1617 W. State St.

Milwaukee. *Tripoli Temple (West Side Area MRA).* 3000 W. Wisconsin Ave.

Milwaukee. *Walker, Harry B., House (West Side Area MRA).* 3130 W. Wells St.

Milwaukee. *Zion Rock Missionary Baptist Church (West Side Area MRA).* 1338—1340 W. Juneau Ave.

Racine County

Racine. *Johnson, Peter, House.* 1601 State St.

Rock County

Jamesville. *Courthouse Hill Historic District.* Roughly bounded by E. Milwaukee St., Garfield & Oakland Aves., S. Main & E. Court Sts., and Parker Pl.

[FR Doc. 85-29841 Filed 12-17-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-M

Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement

Availability of Annual Evaluation Reports on the Administration of State Regulatory and Abandoned Mine Lands Programs Under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977

AGENCY: Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSM), Interior.

ACTION: Notice of availability.

SUMMARY: OSM is announcing the availability of six annual evaluation reports on the administration of State regulatory and abandoned mine lands (AML) programs under the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The six reports, covering the States of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Oklahoma were prepared under the provisions of OSM's oversight policy and have been transmitted to Congress.

ADDRESSES: See "**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION**" for the addresses where copies of the reports may be obtained.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Arthur W. Abbs, Chief, Division of State Program Assistance, Office of Surface Mining, 1951 Constitution Avenue, NW., Washington, DC 20240; Telephone: (202) 343-5351.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Copies of the reports are available, free of charge, at the respective OSM offices listed below:

Indiana: Indianapolis Field Office, Office of Surface Mining, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, 46 East Ohio Street, Room 520, Indianapolis, Indiana 46204.

Iowa, Kansas and Missouri: Kansas City Field Office, Office of Surface Mining, 1103 Grand Avenue, Professional Building, Room 502, Kansas City, Missouri 64106.

Louisiana and Oklahoma: Tulsa Field Office, Office of Surface Mining, 333 West 4th Street, Room 3432, Tulsa, Oklahoma 74103.

Background

Under Section 503 of SMCRA, a State may elect to assume primary responsibility for regulating surface coal mining and reclamation operations within its borders by submitting a program to the Secretary of the Interior which demonstrates the State's capability to carry out the provisions of SMCRA. Once the Secretary approves the program, the State is granted primacy, and the Federal government assumes a monitoring and evaluation role. Monitoring of the State's administration and enforcement of its regulatory and AML programs is conducted throughout the year. The Field Office Directors compile and analyze the data gathered during the evaluation period and prepare annual evaluation reports for transmittal to Congress.

The first six evaluation reports for this year (Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, and North Dakota) were completed and sent to Congress on November 5, 1985. These final reports were made publicly available on November 14, 1985 (50 FR 47122). Four additional evaluation reports for Alabama, Alaska, Ohio, and Wyoming were completed and sent to Congress on November 25, 1985, and were made publicly available on November 29, 1985 (50 FR 49138). Six additional evaluation reports for Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri and Oklahoma were completed and sent to Congress on December 10, 1985, and are now publicly available. As the remaining reports are completed, OSM plans to make them available also.

Dated: December 12, 1985.

Brent Wahlquist,

Assistant Director, Program Operations, Office of Surface Mining.

[FR Doc. 85-29925 Filed 12-17-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-05-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[332-219]

Competitive Position in U.S. Markets of Certain Vegetables Produced in the United States Great Lakes States and in Canada

AGENCY: United States International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of investigation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 12, 1985.

SUMMARY: Following receipt of a request from the Subcommittee on Trade of the House Committee on Ways and Means, the Commission has instituted on its own motion investigation No. 332-219 under section 332(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1332(b)), for the purpose of assessing the competitive position in U.S. markets of certain vegetable produced in the U.S. Great Lakes States and in Canada.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Tim McCarty, principal analyst (telephone 202-274-1753) or Mr. David L. Ingersoll, Chief, Agriculture, Fisheries, and Forest Products Division (telephone 202-274-0068). U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20436.

Background and Scope of Investigation

The Subcommittee on Trade specifically asked the Commission to provide:

(A) Background information on each of the six vegetables in the Great Lakes States region, including levels and trends in production, share of production sold in the fresh market or sold for processing, and the number of producers for all uses along with the number selling to fresh market outlets. Also, a discussion of the relationship between the Great Lakes States production of the six vegetables under study and the U.S. supplies of the six vegetables in other States that are marketed during the same season as the Great Lakes supplies;

(B) A comparison of U.S. and Canadian tariffs, surtaxes, and nontariff trade regulations, such as grading and packaging requirements, plant health regulations, and other regulations that apply to the U.S.-Canada trade in these six vegetables;

(C) A discussion of the level and trends in production of the six vegetables in the Ontario and Quebec Provinces, the nature of the imported Canadian products, the degree to which such products are like or directly competitive with the regional domestic products, and the principal U.S. markets in which the imported Canadian products are sold;

(D) A description of the marketing channels used for the six fresh-market vegetables when produced in the region and when exported from Canada to the United States;

(E) A description of the principal price indicators used by the regional domestic industry for their fresh-market sales, the principal wholesale markets where the regional production is sold, and the prices for the regional domestic and Canadian products sold competitively in the United States;

(F) A discussion of U.S.-Canada currency exchange rates as they relate to the pricing practices of the imported vegetables; and

(G) A discussion of other factors of competition between regional U.S. and Canadian suppliers, including a discussion of the levels and trends in U.S. consumption, U.S. imports, and U.S. exports during the regional supply season.

The Committee specified that the products to be investigated should be cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, radishes, and onions (except pearl onions and onions with tops attached), which are fresh, chilled, or frozen, but not reduced in size or otherwise prepared or preserved, provided for in part 8A of Schedule 1 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States. The Committee asked the Commission to complete its study by March 31, 1986.

Written Submission

Interested persons are invited to submit written statements concerning the investigation. Commercial or financial information which a submitter desires the Commission to treat as confidential must be submitted on separate sheets of paper, each clearly marked "Confidential Business Information" at the top. All submissions requesting confidential treatment must conform with the requirements of § 201.6 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 201.6). All written submissions, except for confidential business information, will be made available for inspection by interested persons. To be assured of consideration by the Commission, written statements should be received by the Commission at the earliest practicable date, but no later than January 31, 1986. All submissions should be addressed to the Secretary at the Commission's office in Washingon, D.C.

Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting our TDD terminal on (202) 724–0002.

Issued: December 12, 1985.

By order of the Commission.

Kenneth R. Mason,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85–29958 Filed 12–17–85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–M

[Investigation No. 731–TA–300 (Preliminary)]

Dynamic Random Access Memory Semiconductors (DRAM's) of 256 Kilobits and Above From Japan; Antidumping Investigation

[Editorial Note.—The following document should have appeared in the issue of Tuesday, December 17, 1985.]

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution of a preliminary antidumping investigation and scheduling of a conference to be held in connection with the investigation.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of preliminary antidumping investigation No. 731–TA–300 (Preliminary) under section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)) to determine whether there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports from Japan of dynamic random access memory semiconductors (DRAM's) having a memory capacity of 256 kilobits and above, of both the N-channel and the complementary metal oxide semiconductor type, whether in the form of processed wafers, unmounted die, mounted die, or assembled devices, as provided for in item 687.74 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States, which are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value. As provided in section 733(a), the Commission must complete preliminary antidumping investigations in 45 days, or in this case by January 27, 1986.

For further information concerning the conduct of this investigation and rules of general application, consult the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, part 207, subparts A and B (19 CFR part 207), and Part 201, Subparts A through E (19 CFR part 201).

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 11, 1985.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ilene Hersher (202–523–4616), Office of Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC 20436. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–724–0002.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

This investigation is being instituted in response to notification from the Department of Commerce that it is self-initiating an antidumping investigation on the subject products.

Participation in the Investigation

Persons wishing to participate in this investigation as parties must file an entry of appearance with the Secretary to the Commission, as provided in § 201.11 of the Commission's rules (19 CFR 201.11), not later than seven (7) days after publication of this notice in the Federal Register. Any entry of appearance filed after this date will be referred to the Chairwoman, who will determine whether to accept the late entry for good cause shown by the person desiring to file the entry.

Service List

Pursuant to § 201.11(d) of the Commission's rules (19 CFR 201.11(d)), the Secretary will prepare a service list containing the names and addresses of all persons, or their representatives, who are parties to this investigation upon the expiration of the period for filing entries of appearance. In accordance with §§ 201.16(c) and 207.3 of the rules (19 CFR 201.16(c) and 207.3), each document filed by a party to the investigation must be served on all other parties to the investigation (as identified by the service list), and a certificate of service must accompany the document. The Secretary will not accept a document for filing without a certificate of service.

Conference

A conference is scheduled in connection with this investigation for 9:30 a.m. on January 3, 1986, at the U.S. International Trade Commission Building, 701 E Street NW., Washington, DC. Parties wishing to participate in the conference should contact Lynn Featherstone (202–523–0242) not later than December 31, 1985, to arrange for their appearance. Parties in support of the imposition of antidumping duties in this investigation and parties in opposition to the imposition of such

APPENDIX C

STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1.--Carrots: U.S. production for fresh market and processing, by uses and production areas, 1982-84

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Production area	1982		1983		1984	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Fresh market					
Great Lakes States:						
Michigan	109,200	11,248	113,300	17,335	142,500	18,810
Minnesota	28,100	3,260	16,700	2,255	15,100	1,797
New York	22,100	3,602	21,400	2,718	17,800	2,047
Other 1/	19,000	2,090	17,200	2,219	21,500	2,752
Subtotal	178,400	20,200	168,600	24,527	196,900	25,406
California	978,700	110,757	922,000	117,314	988,400	138,012
Texas	187,000	25,239	227,300	26,437	181,900	31,394
Washington	34,200	4,275	38,800	6,441	45,300	7,475
Arizona	44,900	5,723	55,500	5,563	37,800	5,594
All other	53,200	6,356	35,600	5,344	36,600	5,231
Total	1,476,400	172,550	1,447,800	185,626	1,486,900	213,112
	Processing					
Great Lakes States:						
Michigan	61,720	1,620	52,260	1,265	60,000	1,551
Minnesota	27,380	753	27,460	850	27,840	670
New York	30,680	953	30,620	1,043	39,000	1,258
Other 1/	239,800	8,088	207,600	7,080	257,860	9,221
Subtotal	359,580	11,414	317,940	10,238	384,700	12,700
California	165,900	5,359	240,800	8,356	211,000	7,902
Washington	174,640	3,161	121,200	2,430	137,540	3,466
Oregon	81,900	1,712	43,200	937	43,000	933
Texas	57,640	634	92,800	1,021	28,000	322
Total	839,660	22,280	815,940	22,982	804,240	25,323

1/ Includes New Jersey, Ohio, and Wisconsin.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 2.--Celery and lettuce: U.S. production for fresh market and processing, 1/ by uses and production areas, 1982-84

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Production area	1982		1983		1984	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Celery					
Great Lakes States:						
Michigan	155,100	16,400	129,500	16,504	156,000	15,403
New York	35,000	3,640	29,900	4,126	30,000	3,090
Ohio	18,900	1,754	19,800	2,633	18,800	1,733
Subtotal	209,000	21,794	179,200	23,263	204,800	20,226
California	1,391,700	134,407	1,258,000	162,376	1,291,200	150,102
Florida	313,200	38,079	391,500	64,600	379,700	58,129
Total	1,913,900	194,280	1,828,700	250,239	1,875,700	228,457
	Lettuce					
Great Lakes States:						
Michigan	37,500	5,175	22,800	3,420	25,900	4,066
New York	84,000	11,172	78,000	12,090	77,900	11,997
Ohio	15,000	4,815	16,200	6,545	9,000	3,195
Wisconsin	20,900	1,693	12,100	1,168	25,200	2,049
Subtotal	157,400	22,855	129,100	23,223	138,000	21,307
California	4,434,200	478,974	4,407,800	541,803	4,681,100	494,157
Arizona	1,109,700	160,540	1,157,200	123,351	1,090,600	90,688
Florida	227,000	52,316	241,400	46,849	234,900	37,317
Colorado	60,900	4,671	89,300	10,537	75,600	10,508
Texas	90,700	14,945	87,400	9,247	74,500	6,845
All other	215,000	24,151	215,400	35,358	135,100	18,442
Total	6,294,900	758,452	6,327,600	790,368	6,429,800	679,264

1/ Lettuce production is for fresh market only.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 3.--Onions: U.S. production for fresh market and processing, by production areas, 1982-84

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars)

Production area	1982		1983		1984	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Great Lakes States:						
Michigan	211,800	12,941	212,400	30,373	248,500	18,141
Minnesota	14,100	689	13,000	1,703	13,700	815
New York	407,100	33,521	244,900	47,444	287,600	30,698
Ohio	14,500	980	17,500	2,345	18,000	2,070
Wisconsin	44,500	1,833	50,000	5,950	49,400	2,495
Subtotal	692,000	49,964	537,800	87,815	617,200	54,219
Oregon	370,500	20,803	415,600	67,183	581,200	58,754
Texas	503,600	74,820	544,300	62,112	490,800	87,461
California 1/	280,500	28,331	216,600	23,393	273,400	32,808
All other	866,700	65,010	880,900	115,326	1,053,700	116,586
Total	2,713,300	238,928	2,595,200	355,829	3,016,300	349,828

1/ Does not include California summer onion production primarily for processing.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 4.--Certain fresh vegetables: U.S. production and consumption, by types, 1982 and 1984 1/

(Quantity in millions of pounds; value in millions of dollars)

Vegetable	Production		Consumption	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	1982			
Cabbage	2,000	140.5	2,000	136.0
Carrots	1,476	172.6	1,491	164.7
Celery	1,914	194.3	1,770	174.2
Lettuce	6,295	758.5	5,930	710.6
Onions	2,713	238.9	2,736	244.1
Radishes	0	-	0	-
Total	14,398	1,504.8	13,927	1,429.6
	1984			
Cabbage	2,000	140.5	2,000	136.0
Carrots	1,487	213.0	1,559	210.8
Celery	1,876	228.5	1,731	206.4
Lettuce	6,430	679.3	6,126	642.7
Onions	3,016	349.8	3,005	349.1
Radishes	0	-	0	-
Total	14,809	1,611.1	14,421	1,545.0

1/ Cabbage data are for 1981.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not match those reported elsewhere.

Table 5.--Cabbage: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1981

(Quantity in millions of pounds; value in millions of dollars)

Item	Quantity	Value
Production	2,000	140.5
Exports	48	5.1
Imports	6	0.6
Apparent consumption	1,958	136.0
Ratio of imports to consumption	1/	1/

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 6.--Carrots: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Period	Production 1/	Exports 2/	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1982	1,476,400	90,513	105,126	1,491,013	7
1983	1,447,800	75,888	126,668	1,498,580	8
1984	1,486,900	88,896	161,490	1,559,494	10
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	3/ 1,115,200	81,187	82,214	1,116,227	7
1985	4/	59,776	70,168	4/	-
			Value		
1982	172,550	16,346	8,468	164,672	-
1983	185,626	13,797	14,071	185,900	-
1984	213,112	17,783	15,504	210,833	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	3/ 159,834	15,871	9,753	153,716	-
1985	4/	10,567	6,941	4/	-
			Unit value		
1982	12	18	8	-	-
1983	13	18	11	-	-
1984	14	20	10	-	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	14	20	12	-	-
1985	-	18	10	-	-

1/ For fresh market only.

2/ Carrots are the only export values that include frozen of the subject vegetables.

3/ Estimated by the Commission staff on the basis of 75 percent of the annual reported figure.

4/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 7.--Celery: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Period	Production 1/	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1982	1,913,900	153,703	10,206	1,770,403	1
1983	1,828,700	145,487	10,430	1,693,643	1
1984	1,875,700	152,285	7,248	1,730,663	2/
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	3/ 1,406,800	125,038	4,112	1,285,874	2/
1985	4/	89,059	9,820	4/	-
			Value		
1982	194,280	21,213	1,171	174,238	-
1983	250,239	22,273	1,521	229,487	-
1984	228,457	22,871	849	206,435	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	171,343	19,316	528	152,555	-
1985	4/	11,465	1,160	4/	-
			Unit value		
1982	10	14	11	-	-
1983	14	15	15	-	-
1984	12	15	12	-	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	12	15	13	-	-
1985	-	13	12	-	-

1/ For fresh market and processing.
2/ Less than 0.5 percent.
3/ Estimated by the Commission staff on the basis of 75 percent of the annual reported figure.
4/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 8.--Lettuce: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Period	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1982	6,294,900	379,071	14,597	5,930,426	1/
1983	6,327,600	372,156	21,436	5,976,880	1/
1984	6,429,800	336,031	32,558	6,126,327	1
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	2/ 4,822,350	253,075	28,990	4,598,265	1
1985	3/	202,180	34,681	3/	-
	Value				
1982	758,452	51,795	3,898	710,555	-
1983	790,368	50,228	3,742	743,882	-
1984	679,264	42,392	5,808	642,680	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	2/ 509,448	31,002	5,025	483,471	-
1985	3/	24,847	5,538	3/	-
	Unit value				
1982	12	14	27	-	-
1983	12	13	17	-	-
1984	11	13	18	-	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	11	12	17	-	-
1985	-	12	16	-	-

1/ Less than 0.5 percent.

2/ Estimated by the Commission staff on the basis of 75 percent of the annual reported figure.

3/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9.--Onions: U.S. production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, and apparent consumption, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Period	Production 1/	Exports 2/	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1982	2,713,300	140,698	163,914	2,736,516	6
1983	2,595,200	183,163	202,426	2,614,463	8
1984	3,016,300	273,895	262,405	3,004,810	9
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	3/ 2,262,200	150,870	236,285	2,347,615	10
1985	4/	88,066	225,183	-	-
			Value		
1982	238,928	19,132	24,325	244,121	-
1983	355,829	23,172	24,571	357,228	-
1984	349,828	39,161	38,119	348,786	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	3/ 262,371	23,002	32,945	272,314	-
1985	4/	11,543	31,114	-	-
			Unit value		
1982	9	14	15	-	-
1983	14	13	12	-	-
1984	12	14	15	-	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	12	15	14	-	-
1985	-	13	14	-	-

1/ For fresh-market and processing; excludes amounts for shrinkage and loss.
2/ Includes pearl onions.
3/ Estimated by the Commission staff on the basis of 75 percent of the annual reported figure.
4/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 10.--Cabbage: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	46,665	27,372	47,821	46,231	18,714
Hong Kong	2,352	1,027	1,274	1,217	1,375
United Arab Emirates	0	0	720	650	530
All other	1,591	1,443	1,010	805	345
Total	50,608	29,842	50,825	48,903	20,964
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	5,981	2,758	6,104	5,955	1,936
Hong Kong	419	159	218	213	214
United Arab Emirates	-	-	69	65	82
All other	411	264	200	155	59
Total	6,811	3,181	6,591	6,388	2,291
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	13	10	13	13	10
Hong Kong	18	15	17	17	16
United Arab Emirates	-	-	10	10	16
All other	26	18	20	19	17
Average	13	11	13	13	11

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11.--Cabbage: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise through U.S. customs districts in the Great Lakes States, 1/ by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	15,845	10,037	15,184	14,737	5,809
Iceland	0	0	6	6	0
Bermuda	54	22	0	0	0
All other	122	0	0	0	0
Total	16,021	10,059	15,190	14,743	5,809
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	2,084	1,037	1,808	1,759	584
Iceland	-	-	1	1	-
Bermuda	3	2	-	-	-
All other	38	-	-	-	-
Total	2,125	1,039	1,809	1,760	584
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	13	4	12	12	10
Iceland	-	-	17	17	-
Bermuda	6	9	-	-	-
All other	31	-	-	-	-
Average	13	4	12	12	10

1/ Exported through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, New York City, and Ogdensburg.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 12.--Carrots: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	63,427	54,039	66,196	61,377	36,858
Trinidad	7,225	4,673	7,363	5,937	5,654
Japan	4,080	3,230	4,955	4,284	1,985
All other	15,781	13,946	10,382	9,589	15,279
Total	90,513	75,888	88,896	81,187	59,776
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	10,493	9,331	11,981	11,043	6,182
Trinidad	2,209	1,450	2,733	2,153	1,474
Japan	1,067	802	1,389	1,195	543
All other	2,577	2,214	1,680	1,480	2,368
Total	16,346	13,797	17,783	15,871	10,567
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	17	17	18	18	17
Trinidad	31	31	37	36	26
Japan	26	25	28	28	27
All other	16	16	16	15	15
Average	18	18	20	20	18

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 13.--Carrots: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise through U.S. customs districts in the Great Lakes States, 1/ by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	24,910	22,550	32,950	31,242	17,851
Panama	78	200	210	67	211
United Kingdom	146	921	22	22	0
All other	576	3,224	28	19	81
Total	25,710	26,895	33,210	31,350	18,143
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	4,346	4,277	6,014	5,630	2,912
Panama	29	48	50	16	51
United Kingdom	29	184	5	5	-
All other	143	611	8	5	13
Total	4,547	5,120	6,077	5,656	2,976
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	17	19	18	18	16
Panama	37	24	24	24	24
United Kingdom	20	20	23	23	-
All other	25	19	29	26	16
Average	18	19	18	18	16

1/ Exported through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Detroit, Duluth, New York City, Ogdensburg, and Philadelphia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 14.--Celery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	127,258	122,118	128,656	105,658	72,974
Hong Kong	16,685	14,256	16,128	13,182	10,775
Mexico	2,185	2,050	2,023	1,566	1,504
All other	7,575	7,063	5,478	4,632	3,806
Total	153,703	145,487	152,285	125,038	89,059
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	17,133	18,632	19,197	16,278	9,080
Hong Kong	2,362	2,059	2,322	1,912	1,533
Mexico	424	340	369	280	260
All other	1,294	1,242	983	846	592
Total	21,213	22,273	22,871	19,316	11,465
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	13	15	15	15	12
Hong Kong	14	14	14	15	14
Mexico	19	17	18	18	17
All other	17	18	18	18	16
Average	14	15	15	15	13

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 15.--Celery: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise through U.S. customs districts in the Great Lakes States, 1/ by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	74,705	61,578	68,435	57,617	46,601
Sweden	1,080	851	548	548	0
United Kingdom	109	1	218	213	284
All other	2/	43	48	35	0
Total	75,894	62,473	69,249	58,413	46,885
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	9,384	9,176	9,920	8,672	5,420
Sweden	313	253	166	166	-
United Kingdom	24	1	55	54	67
All other	3	7	11	9	-
Total	9,724	9,437	10,152	8,901	5,487
	Unit value (dollars per pound)				
Canada	$0.12	$0.15	$0.14	$0.15	$0.12
Sweden	.29	.30	.30	.30	-
United Kingdom	.22	1.00	.25	.25	.24
All other	-	.16	.23	.26	-
Average	.13	.15	.15	.15	.12

1/ Exported through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Detroit, Duluth, New York City, and Ogdensburg.

2/ Less than 500 pounds.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 16.--Lettuce: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	310,516	303,290	278,802	205,096	164,009
Hong Kong	42,410	40,662	35,213	31,299	28,102
United Kingdom	7,457	7,980	6,940	4,396	3,208
All other	18,688	20,224	15,076	12,284	6,861
Total	379,071	372,156	336,031	253,075	202,180
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	38,754	37,889	32,190	22,343	18,903
Hong Kong	6,125	5,681	4,753	4,283	3,923
United Kingdom	2,447	1,957	1,706	1,327	537
All other	4,469	4,701	3,743	3,049	1,484
Total	51,795	50,228	42,392	31,002	24,847
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	12	12	12	11	12
Hong Kong	14	14	13	14	14
United Kingdom	33	25	25	30	17
All other	24	23	25	25	22
Average	14	13	13	12	12

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 17.--Lettuce: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise through U.S. customs districts in the Great Lakes States, 1/ by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	139,136	139,589	122,828	90,115	70,880
United Kingdom	1,494	4,217	5,898	3,722	2,722
Sweden	5,129	5,196	1,792	1,561	579
All other	2,976	2,887	1,525	1,262	692
Total	148,735	151,889	132,043	96,660	74,873
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	16,554	16,906	13,704	9,195	7,844
United Kingdom	461	1,027	1,410	1,142	392
Sweden	1,314	1,603	671	533	155
All other	802	710	509	433	144
Total	19,131	20,246	16,294	11,303	8,535
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	12	12	11	10	11
United Kingdom	31	24	24	31	14
Sweden	26	31	37	34	27
All other	27	24	33	34	21
Average	13	13	12	12	11

1/ Exported through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Minneapolis, New York City, and Ogdensburg.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 18.--Onions: 1/ U.S. exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Japan	3,654	30,509	119,973	42,683	18,646
Canada	106,519	111,903	109,637	86,409	58,398
Hong Kong	6,455	6,646	11,389	3,571	1,956
All other	24,070	34,105	32,896	18,207	9,066
Total	140,698	183,163	273,895	150,870	88,066
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Japan	509	3,797	17,837	7,126	2,434
Canada	14,270	14,002	15,454	12,397	7,527
Hong Kong	617	965	1,525	445	237
All other	3,736	4,408	4,345	3,034	1,345
Total	19,132	23,172	39,161	23,002	11,543
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Japan	14	12	15	17	13
Canada	13	13	14	14	13
Hong Kong	10	15	13	12	12
All other	16	13	13	17	15
Average	14	13	14	15	13

1/ Includes Schedule B No. 135.45, onions excluding onion sets.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 19.--Onions: U.S. exports of domestic merchandise through U.S. customs districts in the Great Lakes States, 1/ by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	37,788	42,363	36,111	26,862	21,107
United Kingdom	0	1,360	417	123	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	150	150	0
All other	262	15	4	4	0
Total	38,050	43,738	36,682	27,139	21,107
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	6,157	6,185	5,545	4,198	2,930
United Kingdom	-	112	82	31	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	25	25	-
All other	59	3	5	5	-
Total	6,216	6,300	5,657	4,259	2,930
	Unit value (dollars per pound)				
Canada	$0.16	$0.15	$0.15	$0.16	$0.14
United Kingdom	-	.08	.20	.25	-
Trinidad and Tobago	-	-	.17	.17	-
All other	.22	.20	1.25	1.25	-
Average	.16	.14	.15	.16	.14

1/ Exported through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Detroit, Duluth, New York City, and Ogdensburg.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 20.--Radishes: Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
United States	22,698	22,132	23,597	18,489	18,676
Mexico	0	17	33	28	240
All other	11	14	14	13	3
Total	22,709	22,163	23,644	18,530	18,919
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)				
United States	6,042	6,812	6,622	5,432	4,666
Mexico	-	6	10	8	70
All other	4	6	6	6	2
Total	6,046	6,824	6,638	5,446	4,738
	Unit value (Canadian cents per pound)				
United States	27	31	28	29	25
Mexico	-	35	30	29	29
All other	36	43	43	46	67
Average	27	31	28	29	25

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 21.--Cabbage: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico	13,198	15,248	101,042	101,022	15,548
Canada	5,830	13,094	20,304	17,164	9,711
Netherlands	7,245	1,852	17,768	17,768	3,497
All other	301	611	4,078	3,948	1,232
Total	26,574	30,805	143,192	139,902	29,988
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico	841	711	5,466	5,464	1,303
Canada	488	1,289	3,757	3,505	1,220
Netherlands	957	127	2,853	2,853	320
All other	85	315	979	882	477
Total	2,371	2,442	13,055	12,704	3,320
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Mexico	6	5	5	5	8
Canada	8	10	19	20	13
Netherlands	13	7	16	16	9
All other	28	52	24	22	39
Average	9	8	9	9	11

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 22.--Cabbage: Great Lakes States imports 1/ for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	5,643	11,371	18,652	15,573	7,111
Netherlands	6,883	1,682	16,816	16,816	3,163
West Germany	0	0	528	528	640
All other	106	611	906	787	460
Total	12,632	13,664	36,902	33,704	11,374
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	466	1,163	3,465	3,220	895
Netherlands	893	116	2,693	2,693	285
West Germany	-	-	114	114	41
All other	38	317	590	502	412
Total	1,397	1,596	6,862	6,529	1,633
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	8	10	18	21	13
Netherlands	13	7	16	16	9
West Germany	-	-	22	22	6
All other	36	52	65	64	90
Average	11	12	19	19	14

1/ Entered through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, Duluth, Milwaukee, New York City, Ogdensburg, and Philadelphia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 23.--Carrots: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	103,671	119,518	148,974	74,869	63,809
Mexico	1,241	5,746	10,710	5,863	3,699
Netherlands	41	491	806	593	597
All other	173	913	1,000	889	2,063
Total	105,126	126,668	161,490	82,214	70,168
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	8,360	13,319	14,451	8,974	5,916
Mexico	66	247	542	363	300
Netherlands	7	137	233	172	176
All other	35	368	278	244	549
Total	8,468	14,071	15,504	9,753	6,941
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	8	11	10	12	9
Mexico	5	4	5	6	8
Netherlands	18	28	29	29	30
All other	20	40	28	27	27
Average	8	11	10	12	10

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 24.--Carrots: Great Lakes States imports 1/ for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September-- 1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	101,596	117,786	148,247	74,369	61,375
Netherlands	41	491	805	597	596
Israel	41	697	324	282	331
All other	8	92	270	212	1,160
Total	101,686	119,066	149,646	75,460	63,462
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	8,192	13,070	14,346	8,897	5,643
Netherlands	7	137	232	171	176
Israel	17	292	103	91	111
All other	2	19	60	46	268
Total	8,218	13,518	14,741	9,205	6,198
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	8	11	10	12	9
Netherlands	17	28	29	29	30
Israel	41	42	32	32	34
All other	25	21	22	22	23
Average	8	11	10	12	10

1/ Entered through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, New York City, and Ogdensburg.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 25.--Celery: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	10,116	10,355	6,863	3,970	5,859
Mexico	33	3	215	111	2,668
Guatemala	0	0	135	0	1,133
All other	57	72	35	31	160
Total	10,206	10,430	7,248	4,112	9,820
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,145	1,499	803	503	682
Mexico	11	1	17	12	321
Guatemala	-	-	11	-	117
All other	15	21	18	13	40
Total	1,171	1,521	849	528	1,160
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	11	14	12	13	12
Mexico	33	37	8	10	12
Guatemala	-	-	8	-	10
All other	26	29	51	42	25
Average	11	15	12	13	12

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 26.--Celery: Great Lakes States imports 1/ for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	9,624	9,765	6,488	3,750	5,797
Netherlands	0	0	24	24	0
France	1	23	4	2/	0
All other	13	5	1	1	40
Total	9,638	9,793	6,517	3,776	5,837
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,076	1,412	755	475	675
Netherlands	-	-	7	7	-
France	2/	6	4	3	-
All other	6	5	1	1	9
Total	1,083	1,423	767	486	684
	Unit value (dollars per pound)				
Canada	$0.11	$0.14	$0.12	$0.13	$0.12
Netherlands	-	-	.29	.29	-
France	-	.26	1.00	-	-
All other	.46	1.00	1.00	1.00	.22
Average	.11	.14	.12	.13	.12

1/ Entered through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, New York City, Ogdensburg, and Philadelphia.
2/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 27.--Lettuce: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico	6,616	11,656	14,527	12,986	18,231
Canada	7,824	9,683	17,711	15,757	15,839
Italy	2	8	137	100	68
All other	155	89	183	147	543
Total	14,597	21,436	32,558	28,990	34,681
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico	2,653	2,110	2,806	2,574	3,393
Canada	1,096	1,507	2,611	2,144	1,842
Italy	3	5	179	142	109
All other	146	120	212	165	194
Total	3,898	3,742	5,808	5,025	5,538
	Unit value (dollars per pound)				
Mexico	$0.40	$0.18	$0.19	$0.20	$0.19
Canada	.14	.16	.15	.14	.12
Italy	1.66	.64	1.31	1.42	1.62
All other	.94	1.35	1.16	1.12	.36
Average	.27	.17	.18	.17	.16

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 28.--Lettuce: Great Lakes States imports 1/ for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	7,727	8,773	15,956	14,090	11,815
Italy	2	5	117	91	34
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	37	40	23	49
All other	28	25	69	57	42
Total	7,757	8,840	16,182	14,261	11,940
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,063	1,287	2,210	1,793	1,401
Italy	3	3	155	128	46
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	50	69	45	62
All other	40	53	109	93	21
Total	1,106	1,393	2,543	2,059	1,530
	Unit value (dollars per pound)				
Canada	$0.14	$0.15	$0.14	$0.13	$0.12
Italy	1.50	.60	1.32	1.41	1.35
Belgium and Luxembourg	-	1.35	1.72	1.96	1.26
All other	1.43	2.12	1.58	1.63	.50
Average	.14	.16	.16	.14	.13

1/ Entered through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, New York City, and Ogdensburg.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 29.--Onions: 1/ U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico	143,041	173,465	198,761	183,327	185,935
Canada	8,955	25,527	38,234	28,739	27,790
Chile	7,158	0	17,326	17,326	2,776
All other	4,760	3,434	8,084	6,893	8,682
Total	163,914	202,426	262,405	236,285	225,183
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico	20,806	20,536	28,585	24,684	27,006
Canada	1,188	2,683	5,229	4,338	2,253
Chile	845	-	2,011	2,011	307
All other	1,486	1,352	2,294	1,912	1,548
Total	24,325	24,571	38,119	32,945	31,114
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Mexico	15	12	14	13	15
Canada	13	11	14	15	8
Chile	12	-	12	12	11
All other	31	39	28	28	18
Average	15	12	15	14	14

1/ Includes TSUS item 136.93 (onions other than pearl onions or onion sets).

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 30.--Onions: Great Lakes States imports 1/ for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	8,912	25,512	37,937	28,546	27,231
Chile	6,720	0	11,210	11,210	2,051
Spain	615	182	1,118	840	1,306
All other	1,984	1,562	2,424	1,892	1,597
Total	18,231	27,256	52,689	42,488	32,185
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	1,171	2,678	5,183	4,304	2,180
Chile	807	-	1,307	1,307	248
Spain	72	13	151	127	111
All other	719	693	971	741	581
Total	2,769	3,384	7,612	6,479	3,120
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Canada	13	10	14	15	8
Chile	12	-	12	12	12
Spain	12	7	14	15	8
All other	36	44	40	39	36
Average	15	12	14	15	10

1/ Entered through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, New York City. Ogdensburg, and Philadelphia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 31.--Radishes: U.S. imports for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Mexico	6,012	9,476	14,122	10,977	10,298
Canada	1,243	828	1,026	698	581
Dominican Republic	499	281	600	600	493
All other	46	164	141	126	121
Total	7,800	10,749	15,889	12,401	11,493
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Mexico	1,047	1,908	2,646	2,144	1,846
Canada	120	172	111	87	69
Dominican Republic	25	12	28	28	47
All other	33	35	40	25	23
Total	1,225	2,127	2,825	2,284	1,985
	Unit value (cents per pound)				
Mexico	17	20	19	20	18
Canada	10	21	11	12	12
Dominican Republic	5	4	5	5	9
All other	72	21	28	20	19
Average	16	20	18	18	17

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 32.--Radishes: Great Lakes States imports 1/ for consumption, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September-- 1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
Canada	1,215	828	986	658	465
Dominican Republic	208	72	175	175	435
Haiti	0	89	45	45	0
All other	4	30	56	52	37
Total	1,427	1,019	1,262	930	937
	Value (1,000 dollars)				
Canada	114	172	108	84	58
Dominican Republic	10	3	9	9	42
Haiti	0	5	2	2	-
All other	5	8	15	9	10
Total	129	188	134	104	110
	Unit value (dollars per pound)				
Canada	$0.09	$0.21	$0.11	$0.13	$0.12
Dominican Republic	.05	.04	.05	.05	.10
Haiti	-	.06	.04	.04	-
All other	1.25	.27	.27	.17	.27
Average	.09	.18	.11	.11	.12

1/ Entered through the following Great Lakes States U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, New York City, and Ogdensburg.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 33.--Cabbage and carrots: U.S. harvested acreage, total and Great Lakes States, by vegetables, 1982-1984

(In acres)

Area	Cabbage 1/			Carrots 2/		
	Fresh	Processing	Total	Fresh	Processing	Total
	1982					
Great Lakes States:						
Illinois	1,300	0	1,300	0	0	0
Indiana	1,400	160	1,560	0	0	0
Michigan	2,900	0	2,900	4,300	2,400	6,700
Minnesota	0	0	0	800	700	1,500
New York	8,600	3,500	12,100	700	900	1,600
Ohio	1,900	1,400	3,300	3/ 120	3/ 1,660	3/ 1,780
Pennsylvania	2,800	0	2,800	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1,800	3,500	5,300	300	3,700	4,000
Total	20,700	8,560	29,260	6,220	9,360	15,580
United States	82,470	10,160	92,630	55,584	31,266	86,850
	1983					
Great Lakes States:						
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	4,900	2,300	7,200
Minnesota	0	0	0	500	800	1,300
New York	0	0	0	700	900	1,600
Ohio	0	0	0	3/ 170	3/ 1,930	3/ 2,100
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	300	2,900	3,200
Total	0	0	0	6,570	8,830	15,400
United States	0	0	0	57,792	32,508	90,300
	1984					
Great Lakes States:						
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	5,300	2,200	7,500
Minnesota	0	0	0	500	800	1,300
New York	0	0	0	900	700	1,600
Ohio	0	0	0	3/ 170	3/ 1,770	3/ 1,940
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	500	4,700	5,200
Total	0	0	0	7,370	10,170	17,540
United States	0	0	0	60,216	32,424	92,640

1/ Data are for 1981, the last year data were reported.

2/ Estimated by the Commission staff on the basis of the share of total State production accounted for by fresh versus processing.

3/ Includes data for New Jersey.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1982 Census of Agriculture, except as noted.

Table 34.--Cabbage: Arrivals 1/ in 23 U.S. markets, 2/ by selected sources and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsyl-vania	Region total
1982:						
January	0	0	0	5,000	0	5,000
February	0	0	300	4,600	0	4,900
March	0	0	400	6,300	0	6,700
April	0	0	400	3,500	0	3,900
May	0	0	100	1,800	0	1,900
June	500	100	0	1,300	1,000	2,900
July	2,400	1,400	2,200	4,700	2,100	12,800
August	1,800	1,200	4,100	6,900	2,900	16,900
September	1,400	1,300	3,800	7,300	3,600	17,400
October	1,400	1,400	3,700	6,500	3,200	16,200
November	600	700	2,400	8,100	2,500	14,300
December	100	200	1,200	7,100	400	9,000
Total	8,200	6,300	18,600	63,100	15,700	111,900
1983:						
January	100	0	500	5,100	0	5,700
February	0	0	600	4,500	0	5,100
March	0	0	500	5,300	0	5,800
April	0	0	500	5,300	0	5,800
May	0	0	100	4,100	0	4,200
June	100	0	0	2,600	500	3,200
July	2,100	1,000	1,100	4,000	1,300	9,500
August	1,300	1,300	4,300	5,600	2,600	15,100
September	1,400	1,500	5,300	6,900	3,700	18,800
October	1,100	1,500	5,200	6,100	3,100	17,000
November	400	900	2,400	6,600	2,400	12,700
December	100	100	1,000	6,100	200	7,500
Total	6,600	6,300	21,500	62,200	13,800	110,400
1984:						
January	0	0	1,000	6,200	0	7,200
February	0	0	500	5,000	0	5,500
March	0	0	100	4,300	0	4,400
April	0	0	100	1,300	0	1,400
May	0	0	0	600	0	600
June	100	0	0	700	400	1,200
July	2,000	700	700	1,800	1,900	7,100
August	1,500	900	2,900	5,000	2,900	13,200
September	1,300	900	3,600	4,900	3,600	14,300
October	1,500	1,200	4,200	5,800	4,200	16,900
November	1,000	600	2,400	6,900	4,000	14,900
December	100	100	300	7,000	700	8,200
Total	7,500	4,400	15,800	49,500	17,700	94,900

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 35.--Cabbage: Arrivals 1/ in selected U.S. markets, 2/ by markets and selected sources, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Year and source	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsylvania	Region total
1982:						
Atlanta	0	300	1,900	1,900	500	4,600
Baltimore	0	0	0	3,700	1,400	5,100
Boston	0	0	0	10,100	0	10,100
Chicago	7,600	400	6,800	0	800	15,600
Cincinnati	200	700	2,800	4,200	1,300	9,200
Detroit	0	3,700	0	100	0	3,800
New York	0	100	0	28,700	0	28,800
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	3,500	8,200	11,700
St. Louis	400	500	4,400	0	0	5,300
All other	0	600	2,700	10,900	3,500	17,700
Total	8,200	6,300	18,600	63,100	15,700	111,900
1983:						
Atlanta	0	0	2,300	1,700	600	4,600
Baltimore	0	100	100	4,900	1,600	6,700
Boston	0	0	0	7,700	0	7,700
Chicago	6,000	700	8,900	400	400	16,400
Cincinnati	300	1,100	3,900	4,200	1,700	11,200
Detroit	0	3,400	0	400	0	3,800
New York	0	0	0	26,900	0	26,900
Pittsburgh	0	0	100	3,400	5,900	9,400
St. Louis	200	600	4,400	0	200	5,400
All other	100	400	1,800	12,600	3,400	18,300
Total	6,600	6,300	21,500	62,200	13,800	110,400
1984:						
Atlanta	0	0	2,300	3,000	900	6,200
Baltimore	0	100	0	4,000	2,600	6,700
Boston	0	0	0	5,800	0	5,800
Chicago	6,400	700	6,700	1,400	300	15,500
Cincinnati	100	1,000	2,100	4,800	2,500	10,500
Detroit	0	2,500	0	900	0	3,400
New York	0	0	0	19,100	100	19,200
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	2,100	8,500	10,600
St. Louis	1,000	100	3,300	0	100	4,500
All other	0	0	1,400	8,400	2,700	12,500
Total	7,500	4,400	15,800	49,500	17,700	94,900

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 36.--Certain fresh vegetables: Number of producing farms, by Great Lakes States and vegetables, 1978 and 1982

State	Cabbage 1/	Carrots	Celery	Lettuce 2/	Onions 3/	Radishes
			1978			
Illinois	138	25	0	27	73	14
Indiana	152	22	0	34	56	12
Michigan	418	171	67	76	275	50
Minnesota	125	86	0	23	94	25
New York	842	144	31	214	421	62
Ohio	353	50	18	65	77	24
Pennsylvania	549	73	41	79	109	19
Wisconsin	320	109	0	24	160	17
Total	2,897	680	157	542	1,265	223
			1982			
Illinois	129	22	0	15	55	9
Indiana	194	25	0	34	43	9
Michigan	377	161	70	67	259	51
Minnesota	105	62	0	21	91	13
New York	683	136	16	171	404	49
Ohio	368	44	11	48	67	23
Pennsylvania	552	93	47	79	105	36
Wisconsin	256	89	0	23	134	18
Total	2,664	632	144	458	1,158	208

1/ Includes head cabbage.
2/ Includes lettuce and romaine.
3/ Includes dry onions.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1982 Census of Agriculture.

Table 37.--Average number of production workers producing cabbage, carrots, celery, lettuce, onions, and radishes, by Great Lakes States and vegetables, 1982

State	Cabbage	Carrots	Celery	Lettuce	Onions	Radishes
Illinois	1,930	330	0	220	820	130
Indiana	2,910	370	0	510	640	130
Michigan	6,790	2,900	1,260	1,210	4,660	920
Minnesota	2,000	1,180	0	400	1,730	250
New York	8,880	1,770	210	2,220	5,250	640
Ohio	8,100	970	240	1,060	1,470	510
Pennsylvania	6,070	1,020	520	870	1,150	400
Wisconsin	4,860	1,690	0	440	2,550	340
Total	41,540	10,230	2,230	6,930	18,270	3,320

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1982 Census of Agriculture.

Table 38.--Carrots: Great Lakes States production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, 1/ and apparent consumption, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Period	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1982	178,400	25,710	101,686	254,376	40
1983	168,600	26,895	119,066	260,771	46
1984	196,900	33,210	149,646	313,346	48
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	2/ 147,675	31,350	75,460	191,785	39
1985	3/	18,143	63,462	3/	-
	Value				
1982	20,200	4,547	8,218	23,871	-
1983	24,527	5,120	13,518	32,925	-
1984	25,406	6,077	14,741	34,070	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	2/ 19,040	5,656	9,205	22,589	-
1985	3/	2,976	6,198	3/	-
	Unit value				
1982	11	18	8	-	-
1983	15	19	11	-	-
1984	13	18	10	-	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	13	18	12	-	-
1985	-	16	10	-	-

1/ U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, New York City, Ogdensburg, Duluth, and Philadelphia.

2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

3/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 39.--Carrots: Arrivals 1/ in 23 U.S. markets, 2/ by selected sources and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsylvania	Region total
1982:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	300	0	0	0	300
August	0	6,600	200	0	300	7,100
September	0	7,700	200	100	500	8,500
October	0	8,000	200	0	800	9,000
November	0	5,800	300	100	400	6,600
December	0	1,200	0	0	0	1,200
Total	0	29,600	900	200	2,000	32,700
1983:						
January	0	200	0	0	0	200
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	300	0	0	0	300
August	0	4,500	100	100	200	4,900
September	0	8,600	300	0	300	9,200
October	0	7,600	100	100	300	8,100
November	0	6,400	0	0	200	6,600
December	0	800	0	0	0	800
Total	0	28,400	500	200	1,000	30,100
1984:						
January	0	200	0	0	0	200
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	300	0	0	100	400
August	0	4,800	0	0	200	5,000
September	0	7,400	0	0	200	7,600
October	0	8,200	100	200	600	9,100
November	0	5,200	0	100	300	5,600
December	0	800	0	0	0	800
Total	0	26,900	100	300	1,400	28,700

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 40.--Carrots: Arrivals 1/ in selected U.S. markets, 2/ by markets and selected sources, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Year and market	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsylvania	Region total
1982:						
Atlanta	0	1,600	0	0	800	2,400
Baltimore	0	2,300	100	0	200	2,600
Boston	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
Chicago	0	3,500	0	0	100	3,600
Cincinnati	0	3,400	100	0	0	3,500
Detroit	0	3,800	0	0	0	3,800
New York	0	2,500	0	200	300	3,000
Pittsburgh	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
St. Louis	0	2,100	200	0	300	2,600
All other	0	6,400	500	0	300	7,200
Total	0	29,600	900	200	2,000	32,700
1983:						
Atlanta	0	1,700	0	0	400	2,100
Baltimore	0	2,300	100	0	100	2,500
Boston	0	1,500	100	100	0	1,700
Chicago	0	3,600	0	0	200	3,800
Cincinnati	0	3,200	0	0	200	3,400
Detroit	0	3,700	0	0	0	3,700
New York	0	3,500	0	100	0	3,600
Pittsburgh	0	1,600	0	0	0	1,600
St. Louis	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
All other	0	5,300	300	0	100	5,700
Total	0	28,400	500	200	1,000	30,100
1984:						
Atlanta	0	1,500	0	0	600	2,100
Baltimore	0	2,100	0	0	0	2,100
Boston	0	1,600	0	0	100	1,700
Chicago	0	5,100	0	0	400	5,500
Cincinnati	0	3,400	0	0	100	3,500
Detroit	0	3,400	0	0	0	3,400
New York	0	2,100	0	300	100	2,500
Pittsburgh	0	1,600	0	0	0	1,600
St. Louis	0	1,700	0	0	0	1,700
All other	0	4,400	100	0	100	4,600
Total	0	26,900	100	300	1,400	28,700

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 41.--Celery, lettuce, and onions: U.S. harvested acreage, total and Great Lakes States, by vegetables, 1982-1984

Area	Celery 1/	Lettuce 2/	Onions 3/
	1982		
Great Lakes States:			
Illinois	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0
Michigan	3,300	1,500	8,000
Minnesota	0	0	800
New York	730	4,000	14,000
Ohio	410	1,000	570
Pennsylvania	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	1,100	1,500
Total	4,440	7,600	24,870
United States	36,440	216,050	96,220
	1983		
Great Lakes States:			
Illinois	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0
Michigan	3,500	1,200	8,300
Minnesota	0	0	790
New York	730	4,000	13,300
Ohio	450	900	550
Pennsylvania	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	690	1,600
Total	4,680	6,790	24,540
United States	34,780	227,930	95,640
	1984		
Great Lakes States:			
Illinois	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0
Michigan	3,900	1,100	8,500
Minnesota	0	0	650
New York	750	3,800	14,100
Ohio	400	750	500
Pennsylvania	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	700	1,600
Total	5,050	6,350	25,350
United States	35,050	229,180	102,450

1/ Includes fresh market and processing.
2/ Includes fresh market only; lettuce is not normally processed.
3/ Includes fresh market and processing.
4/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce, 1982 Census of Agriculture.

Note.--Data on radishes are not available.

Table 42.--Celery: Great Lakes States production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, 1/ and apparent consumption, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars: unit value in cents per pound)

Period	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1982	209,000	75,894	9,638	142,744	7
1983	179,200	62,473	9,793	126,520	8
1984	204,800	69,249	6,517	142,068	5
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	2/ 153,600	58,413	3,776	98,963	4
1985	3/	46,885	5,837	3/	-
	Value				
1982	21,794	9,724	1,083	13,153	-
1983	23,263	9,437	1,423	15,249	-
1984	20,226	10,152	767	10,841	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	2/ 15,170	8,901	486	6,755	-
1985	3/	5,487	684	-	-
	Unit value				
1982	10	13	11	-	-
1983	13	15	14	-	-
1984	10	15	12	-	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	10	15	13	-	-
1985	-	12	12	-	-

1/ U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, New York City, Ogdensburg, Duluth, and Philadelphia.

2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

3/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 43.--Celery: Arrivals 1/ in 23 U.S. markets, 2/ by selected sources and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsylvania	Region total
1982:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	4,800	0	1,000	1,300	7,100
August	0	9,200	0	5,300	1,400	15,900
September	0	9,700	0	6,400	1,600	17,700
October	0	9,300	300	3,900	900	14,400
November	0	800	0	0	0	800
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	33,800	300	16,600	5,200	55,900
1983:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	2,900	0	300	1,100	4,300
August	0	7,900	100	3,800	1,100	12,900
September	0	8,300	200	5,300	1,000	14,800
October	0	6,800	0	3,500	700	11,000
November	0	0	0	300	0	300
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	25,900	300	13,200	3,900	43,300
1984:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	3,100	0	300	900	4,300
August	0	7,600	100	3,800	1,300	12,800
September	0	8,900	400	4,200	1,000	14,500
October	0	7,000	300	3,700	1,000	12,000
November	0	400	0	1,200	0	1,600
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	27,000	800	13,200	4,200	45,200

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 44.--Celery: Arrivals 1/ in selected U.S. markets, 2/ by markets and selected sources, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Year and market	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsyl-vania	Region total
1982:						
Atlanta	0	1,800	0	0	1,000	2,800
Baltimore	0	1,200	0	1,800	1,000	4,000
Boston	0	4,000	0	7,400	300	11,700
Chicago	0	2,900	0	0	300	3,200
Cincinnati	0	2,500	0	0	600	3,100
Detroit	0	2,700	0	0	200	2,900
New York	0	4,400	0	6,100	100	10,600
Pittsburgh	0	5,300	0	0	100	5,400
St. Louis	0	2,100	0	0	500	2,600
All other	0	6,900	300	1,300	1,100	9,600
Total	0	33,800	300	16,600	5,200	55,900
1983:						
Atlanta	0	1,400	0	0	800	2,200
Baltimore	0	1,600	0	1,700	1,000	4,300
Boston	0	2,000	0	6,700	0	8,700
Chicago	0	2,800	0	0	400	3,200
Cincinnati	0	1,900	0	0	800	2,700
Detroit	0	2,500	0	0	0	2,500
New York	0	2,500	0	4,300	0	6,800
Pittsburgh	0	4,000	0	0	0	4,000
St. Louis	0	2,000	0	0	0	2,000
All other	0	5,200	300	500	300	6,300
Total		25,900	300	13,200	3,300	42,700
1984:						
Atlanta	0	1,600	0	0	800	2,400
Baltimore	0	1,500	0	1,000	1,700	4,200
Boston	0	2,200	0	7,000	100	9,300
Chicago	0	3,500	100	0	300	3,900
Cincinnati	0	2,800	0	0	600	3,400
Detroit	0	2,200	0	0	0	2,200
New York	0	3,000	0	3,700	0	6,700
Pittsburgh	0	3,800	0	100	0	3,900
St. Louis	0	2,100	100	0	0	2,200
All other	0	4,300	500	1,400	700	6,900
Total	0	27,000	700	13,200	4,200	45,100

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--Annual region totals may not match those reported elsewhere owing to the combining of certain data into larger categories for ease of reporting.

Table 45.--Lettuce: Great Lakes States production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, 1/ and apparent consumption, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Period	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
			Quantity		
1982	157,400	148,735	7,757	16,422	47
1983	129,100	151,889	8,840	2/	-
1984	138,000	132,043	16,182	22,139	73
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	3/ 103,500	96,660	14,261	21,101	68
1985	4/	74,873	11,940	4/	-
			Value		
1982	22,855	19,131	1,106	4,830	-
1983	23,223	20,246	1,393	4,370	-
1984	22,307	16,294	2,543	8,556	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	3/ 16,730	11,303	2,059	7,486	-
1985	4/	8,535	1,530	4/	-
			Unit value		
1982	15	13	14	-	-
1983	18	13	16	-	-
1984	16	12	16	-	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	16	12	14	-	-
1985	4/	11	13	-	-

1/ U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit, New York City, Ogdensburg, Duluth, and Minneapolis.

2/ Not meaningful.

3/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

4/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 46.--Lettuce: 1/ Arrivals 2/ in 23 U.S. markets, 3/ by selected sources and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsyl-vania	Region total
1982:						
January	0	0	0	0	200	200
February	0	0	0	0	200	200
March	0	0	0	0	500	500
April	0	0	0	0	300	300
May	0	0	0	0	400	400
June	0	0	0	2,100	700	2,800
July	0	1,200	1,200	14,300	1,100	17,800
August	0	1,500	1,100	9,900	1,600	14,100
September	0	600	1,000	4,400	1,000	7,000
October	100	100	100	1,700	500	2,500
November	100	0	0	300	400	800
December	0	0	0	0	200	200
Total	200	3,400	3,400	32,700	7,100	46,800
1983:						
January	0	0	0	0	200	200
February	0	0	0	0	200	200
March	0	0	0	0	300	300
April	0	0	0	0	300	300
May	0	0	0	0	300	300
June	0	100	0	1,100	400	1,600
July	0	1,000	700	12,800	1,500	16,000
August	0	600	900	8,000	1,400	10,900
September	200	600	600	4,200	1,400	7,000
October	0	200	0	1,200	600	2,000
November	0	0	0	0	300	300
December	0	0	0	0	200	200
Total	200	2,500	2,200	27,300	7,100	39,300
1984:						
January	0	0	0	0	100	100
February	0	0	0	0	100	100
March	0	0	0	0	300	300
April	0	0	0	0	300	300
May	0	0	0	0	400	400
June	0	0	0	600	500	1,100
July	0	1,100	800	7,800	1,200	10,900
August	0	1,100	1,400	10,400	1,500	14,400
September	0	200	600	4,100	1,100	6,000
October	0	300	0	1,000	1,000	2,300
November	0	0	0	200	200	400
December	0	0	0	0	100	100
Total	0	2,700	2,800	24,100	6,800	36,400

1/ Includes iceberg, romaine, and other lettuce.
2/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
3/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled form official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 47.--Lettuce: Arrivals 1/ in selected U.S. markets, 2/ by markets and selected sources, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Year and market	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsylvania	Region total
1982:						
Atlanta	0	300	0	0	0	300
Baltimore	0	900	700	1,500	200	3,300
Boston	0	0	100	5,900	0	6,000
Chicago	200	200	600	0	900	1,900
Cincinnati	0	200	0	200	2,200	2,600
Detroit	0	500	0	0	0	500
New York	0	300	300	9,500	1,000	11,100
Pittsburgh	0	0	300	200	2,100	2,600
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	1,000	1,100	15,600	700	18,400
Total	200	3,400	3,100	32,900	7,100	46,700
1983:						
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	200	200
Baltimore	0	900	500	1,500	700	3,600
Boston	0	0	0	4,600	0	4,600
Chicago	200	100	0	0	1,000	1,300
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2,200	2,200
Detroit	0	400	300	0	0	700
New York	0	300	300	7,800	600	9,000
Pittsburgh	0	100	300	200	1,800	2,400
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	700	800	13,100	600	15,200
Total	200	2,500	2,200	27,200	7,100	39,200
1984:						
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	200	200
Baltimore	0	1,200	200	2,300	500	4,200
Boston	0	0	0	4,200	200	4,400
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1,100	1,100
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2,200	2,200
Detroit	0	400	0	0	100	500
New York	0	300	600	7,400	600	8,900
Pittsburgh	0	400	500	400	1,500	2,800
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	100	100
All other	0	400	1,500	9,800	300	12,000
Total	0	2,700	2,800	24,100	6,800	36,400

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--Annual region totals may not match those reported elsewhere owing to the combining of certain data into larger categories for ease of reporting.

Table 48.--Onions: Great Lakes States production, exports of domestic merchandise, imports for consumption, 1/ and apparent consumption, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

(Quantity in thousands of pounds; value in thousands of dollars; unit value in cents per pound)

Year	Production	Exports	Imports	Apparent consumption	Ratio (percent) of imports to consumption
	Quantity				
1982	692,000	38,050	18,231	672,181	3
1983	537,800	43,738	27,256	521,318	5
1984	617,200	36,682	52,689	633,207	8
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	2/ 462,900	27,139	42,488	478,249	9
1985	3/	21,107	32,185	-	-
	Value				
1982	49,964	6,216	2,769	46,517	-
1983	87,815	6,300	3,384	84,899	-
1984	54,219	5,657	7,612	56,174	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	2/ 40,664	4,259	6,479	42,884	-
1985	3/	2,930	3,120	-	-
	Unit value				
1982	7	16	15	-	-
1983	16	14	12	-	-
1984	9	15	14	-	-
Jan.-Sept.--					
1984	9	16	15	-	-
1985	-	14	10	-	-

1/ U.S. customs districts: Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, Duluth, New York City, Ogdensburg, and Philadelphia.

2/ Estimated by the staff of the U.S. International Trade Commission.

3/ Not available.

Source: Production, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, except as noted; exports and imports, compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 49.--Onions: Arrivals 1/ in 23 U.S. markets, 2/ by selected sources and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsyl-vania	Region total
1982:						
January----	1,000	12,400	2,400	18,700	200	34,700
February---	500	9,000	1,700	16,900	100	28,200
March------	100	6,600	700	18,800	0	26,200
April------	0	900	0	11,300	0	12,200
May--------	0	0	0	2,000	0	2,000
June-------	0	0	0	200	0	200
July-------	0	0	0	400	0	400
August-----	100	2,400	400	12,700	0	15,600
September--	200	8,400	1,000	24,400	0	34,000
October----	300	8,200	2,200	21,000	100	31,800
November---	200	10,200	1,300	20,700	0	32,400
December---	800	8,700	2,200	21,100	0	32,800
Total----	3,200	66,800	11,900	168,200	400	250,500
1983:						
January----	800	9,200	1,400	23,000	0	34,400
February---	800	8,300	1,600	17,600	0	28,300
March------	300	6,400	600	19,200	0	26,500
April------	100	1,900	200	14,100	0	16,300
May--------	0	100	0	4,500	0	4,600
June-------	0	0	0	0	0	0
July-------	0	0	0	0	0	0
August-----	300	1,300	100	8,500	0	10,200
September--	100	8,300	1,600	17,000	0	27,000
October----	0	9,600	1,200	14,100	0	24,900
November---	600	9,900	1,500	13,900	0	25,900
December---	1,100	10,500	1,400	12,700	0	25,700
Total----	4,100	65,500	9,600	144,600	0	223,800
1984:						
January----	700	10,500	1,700	13,800	0	26,700
February---	300	9,300	1,500	11,600	100	22,800
March------	200	7,200	1,700	14,000	100	23,200
April------	0	3,800	100	11,200	0	15,100
May--------	0	600	0	5,000	0	5,600
June-------	0	0	0	1,800	0	1,800
July-------	0	0	0	300	0	300
August-----	0	1,700	0	8,500	100	10,300
September--	0	7,600	300	16,900	0	24,800
October----	400	10,300	400	11,100	0	22,200
November---	200	13,100	800	12,800	0	26,900
December---	400	10,100	1,400	11,600	0	23,500
Total----	2,200	74,200	7,900	118,600	300	203,200

1/ Include rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 50.--Onions: Arrivals 1/ in selected U.S. markets, 2/ by markets and selected sources, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Year and market	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsyl- vania	Region total
1982:						
Atlanta	0	14,600	400	6,600	0	21,600
Baltimore	0	0	0	17,900	0	17,900
Boston	0	1,700	0	27,700	0	29,400
Chicago	3,200	10,400	8,300	300	0	22,200
Cincinnati	0	7,900	800	400	300	9,400
Detroit	0	10,400	0	100	0	10,500
New York	0	1,200	0	70,000	0	71,200
Pittsburgh	0	5,500	0	7,200	100	12,800
St. Louis	0	6,300	200	100	0	6,600
All other	0	9,000	2,200	37,900	0	49,100
Total	3,200	67,000	11,900	168,200	400	250,700
1983:						
Atlanta	0	15,100	600	2,100	0	17,800
Baltimore	0	700	0	17,900	0	18,600
Boston	0	2,500	0	27,300	0	29,800
Chicago	3,900	7,400	7,500	0	0	18,800
Cincinnati	200	7,000	100	200	0	7,500
Detroit	0	10,300	0	0	0	10,300
New York	0	2,200	0	63,900	0	66,100
Pittsburgh	0	6,100	0	6,700	0	12,800
St. Louis	0	5,100	100	200	0	5,400
All other	0	9,100	1,300	26,300	0	36,700
Total	4,100	65,500	9,600	144,600	0	223,800
1984:						
Atlanta	100	15,600	400	2,100	0	18,200
Baltimore	0	1,800	0	13,200	0	15,000
Boston	0	3,700	0	30,700	0	34,400
Chicago	2,100	9,400	5,000	100	0	16,600
Cincinnati	0	9,000	100	0	100	9,200
Detroit	0	8,400	0	100	0	8,500
New York	0	2,700	0	46,000	0	48,700
Pittsburgh	0	7,900	0	5,700	200	13,800
St. Louis	0	5,500	400	200	0	6,100
All other	0	10,200	2,000	20,500	0	32,700
Total	2,200	74,200	7,900	118,600	300	203,200

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Note.--Annual region totals may not match those reported elsewhere owing to the combining of certain data into larger categories for ease of reporting.

Table 51.--Radishes: Arrivals 1/ in 23 U.S. markets, 2/ by selected sources and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsyl-vania	Region total
1982:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	300	300
June	0	700	0	200	2,100	3,000
July	0	800	0	200	1,500	2,500
August	0	1,000	0	200	1,200	2,400
September	0	700	0	100	1,600	2,400
October	0	400	100	200	1,000	1,700
November	0	0	0	0	100	100
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3,600	100	900	7,800	12,400
1983:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	100	100
June	100	500	0	0	1,700	2,300
July	0	800	100	100	1,900	2,900
August	0	500	100	100	1,200	1,900
September	100	600	100	100	1,200	2,100
October	0	500	0	0	1,100	1,600
November	0	0	0	0	100	100
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	200	2,900	300	300	7,300	11,000
1984:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	500	0	0	1,200	1,700
July	100	600	100	0	1,400	2,200
August	100	900	0	200	1,600	2,800
September	0	400	0	200	1,200	1,800
October	0	200	0	0	1,100	1,300
November	0	0	0	0	100	100
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	200	2,600	100	400	6,600	9,900

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 52.--Radishes: Arrivals 1/ in selected U.S. markets, 2/ by markets and selected sources, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Year and market	Illinois/ Indiana	Michigan	Minnesota/ Wisconsin	New York	Ohio/ Pennsyl-vania	Region total
1982:						
Atlanta	0	100	0	0	0	100
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	600	600
Boston	0	1,100	0	0	800	1,900
Chicago	0	100	0	0	700	800
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	900	900
Detroit	0	600	0	0	700	1,300
New York	0	500	0	900	1,100	2,500
Pittsburgh	0	100	0	0	1,000	1,100
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1,000	1,000
All other	0	1,100	100	0	1,000	2,200
Total	0	3,600	100	900	7,800	12,400
1983:						
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	100	100
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	700	700
Boston	0	500	0	0	1,100	1,600
Chicago	200	300	0	0	900	1,400
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	600	600
Detroit	0	500	0	0	600	1,100
New York	0	0	0	300	900	1,200
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	700	700
St. Louis	0	200	0	0	1,000	1,200
All other	0	1,400	300	0	700	2,400
Total	200	2,900	300	300	7,300	11,000
1984:						
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	100	100
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	500	500
Boston	0	800	0	100	900	1,800
Chicago	200	100	0	0	900	1,200
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	500	500
Detroit	0	400	0	0	400	800
New York	0	400	0	200	900	1,500
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	700	700
St. Louis	0	400	0	0	600	1,000
All other	0	500	100	100	1,100	1,800
Total	200	2,600	100	400	6,600	9,900

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes 22 markets in 1984.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 53.--Certain fresh vegetables: U.S. rates of duty, by TSUS items 1/

(Cents per pound; percent ad valorem)

TSUS item No.	Description	Col. 1	Col. 2
	Vegetables, fresh, chilled, or frozen (but not reduced in size nor otherwise prepared or preserved):		
135.30	Cabbage	0.55¢	2¢.
	Carrots:		
135.41	Under 4 inches long	1¢	8¢.
135.42	Other	0.5¢	4¢.
	Celery:		
135.60	If imported and entered during the period from April 15 to July 31, inclusive, in any year	0.25¢	2¢.
135.61	Other	1¢	2¢.
	Lettuce:		
136.60	If entered during the period from June 1 to Oct. 31, inclusive, in any year	0.4¢	2¢.
136.61	Other	2¢	2¢.
	Onions:		
136.93	Other	1.75¢	2.5¢.
137.40	Radishes	6%	50%.

1/ Rates not modified in the Tokyo round of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

Table 54.--Certain fresh vegetables: Canadian rates of duty, by Canadian Group Tariff (CGT) items

(Canadian cents per pound; percent ad valorem)

CGT item No.	Description	Rate of duty				
		Brit. Pref.	MFN	Gen.	GPT	UK IRE.
	In any 12-month period ending Mar. 31, the specific duty or ad valorem duty, as the case may be, shall not be maintained in force in excess of--					
	34 weeks that may be divided into 2 separate periods 1/ for--					
8710-1	Cabbage, n.o.p. 2/----------	Free	1.25¢	1.25¢	-	1.25¢.
	But not less than----------		15% or Free.	15% or Free.		15% or Free.
	40 weeks that may be divided into 2 separate periods 1/ for--					
8712-1	Carrots, n.o.p. 2/----------	Free	0.5¢ or Free.	1¢ or Free.	-	0.5¢ or Free.
8713-1	Carrots, baby not exceeding 4-1/2 inches in length----------	Free	1¢	1.5¢	-	1¢.
	But not less than----------		5% or Free.	7.5% or Free.		5% or Free.
	18 weeks for 1/--					
8715-1	Celery----------	Free	2¢	2¢	-	2¢.
	But not less than----------		15% or Free.	15% or Free.		15% or Free.
	16 weeks that may be divided into 2 separate periods 1/ for--					
8724-1	Lettuce----------	Free	1.25¢	1.25¢	-	1.25¢.
	But not less than----------		15% or Free.	15% or Free.		15% or Free.

Table 54.--Certain fresh vegetables: Canadian rates of duty, by Canadian Group Tariff (CGT) items--Continued

(Canadian cents per pound; percent ad valorem)

CGT item No.	Description	Rate of duty				
		Brit. Pref.	MFN	Gen.	GPT	UK IRE.
	12 weeks for 1/--					
8728-1	Onions, Spanish-type, for processing	Free	1.5¢	1.5¢	-	1.5¢.
	But not less than		15% or Free.	15% or Free.		15% or Free.
	46 weeks that may be divided into 2 separate periods 1/ for--					
8729-1	Onions and shallots, n.o.p. 2/	Free	1.5¢	1.5¢	-	1.5¢.
	But not less than		15% or Free.	15% or Free.		15% or Free.
	26 weeks for 1/--					
8737-1	Radishes	Free	1¢	3¢	-	1¢.
	But not less than		10% or Free.	30% or Free.		10% or Free.

1/ The free rate shall apply whenever the specific or ad valorem duty is not in effect.

2/ Not otherwise provided.

Table 55.--Certain fresh vegetables: Canadian production, by vegetables, 1982-84

Year	Cabbage	Carrots	Celery	Lettuce	Onions	Radishes	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1982	345,434	627,868	74,358	86,314	290,176	6,728	1,430,878
1983	295,694	562,386	74,394	95,332	254,494	10,166	1,292,466
1984	350,266	623,136	80,298	104,044	326,286	9,734	1,493,764
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
1982	20,488	28,095	7,408	12,870	18,829	1,442	89,132
1983	35,508	47,317	10,010	14,410	30,948	2,497	140,690
1984	25,472	28,060	7,602	15,270	21,207	2,928	100,539
	Acres						
1982	13,007	17,561	1,597	4,733	9,676	1,183	47,132
1983	12,280	17,494	1,677	4,836	9,488	1,413	47,188
1984	13,193	18,173	1,647	4,895	9,241	1,399	48,548

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 56.--Certain fresh vegetables: Production in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, by vegetables, 1982-84

Year	Cabbage	Carrots	Celery	Lettuce	Onions	Radishes	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1982	286,542	386,332	62,342	69,678	255,228	6,728	1,066,850
1983	245,310	470,218	63,014	76,768	223,804	8,446	1,087,560
1984	290,706	546,402	69,636	85,820	293,814	8,106	1,294,484
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
1982	13,670	20,405	5,765	10,104	14,689	1,442	66,075
1983	28,026	39,427	8,103	10,938	25,431	1,926	113,851
1984	18,519	21,743	6,079	11,513	16,478	2,370	76,702
	Acres						
1982	9,741	14,063	1,354	3,964	8,133	1,183	38,438
1983	9,653	14,257	1,419	4,075	8,200	1,323	38,927
1984	10,198	14,993	1,406	4,130	8,027	1,312	40,066

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 57.--Certain fresh vegetables: Production in the Province of Ontario, by vegetables, 1982-84

Year	Cabbage	Carrots	Celery	Lettuce	Onions	Radishes	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1982	151,770	152,176	38,216	19,500	174,868	2,540	539,070
1983	145,920	282,564	44,190	18,180	168,892	3,920	663,666
1984	171,084	315,688	43,492	20,476	211,262	3,740	765,742
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
1982	8,229	10,383	3,253	3,529	9,645	548	35,587
1983	14,366	23,084	6,020	4,214	19,229	1,035	67,948
1984	9,404	9,918	3,561	4,523	10,831	1,265	39,502
	Acres						
1982	4,245	5,021	595	1,261	5,613	449	17,184
1983	4,293	4,902	678	1,258	5,687	466	17,284
1984	4,646	4,982	635	1,123	5,556	400	17,342

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 58.--Certain fresh vegetables: Production in the Province of Quebec, by vegetables, 1982-84

Year	Cabbage	Carrots	Celery	Lettuce	Onions	Radishes	Total
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)						
1982	134,772	234,156	24,126	50,178	80,360	4,188	527,780
1983	99,390	187,654	18,824	58,588	54,912	4,526	423,894
1984	119,622	230,714	26,144	65,344	82,452	4,366	528,642
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)						
1982	5,441	10,022	2,512	6,575	5,044	894	30,488
1983	13,660	16,343	2,083	6,724	6,202	891	45,903
1984	9,115	11,825	2,518	6,990	5,647	1,105	37,200
	Acres						
1982	5,496	9,042	759	2,703	2,520	734	21,254
1983	5,360	9,355	741	2,817	2,513	857	21,643
1984	5,552	10,011	771	3,007	2,471	912	22,724

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 59.--Carrots: Canadian exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
United States 1/	93,011	117,269	137,140	74,190	71,083
All other	2,028	2,332	1,538	595	1,118
Total	95,039	119,601	138,678	74,785	72,201
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)				
United States 1/	10,310	17,312	18,970	12,123	9,549
All other	405	550	220	97	193
Total	10,715	17,862	19,190	12,220	9,742
	Unit value (Canadian cents per pound)				
United States 1/	11	15	14	16	13
All other	20	24	14	16	17
Average	11	15	14	16	13

1/ Includes Puerto Rico.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 60.--Onions: 1/ Canadian exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
United States 2/	8,333	25,500	34,225	25,067	25,357
Trinidad and Tobago	739	6,165	5,439	4,430	5,834
United Kingdom	3,609	9,922	414	414	2,877
Barbados	0	40	2,970	2,730	1,417
All other	2,452	2,616	2,325	1,683	2,219
Total	15,133	44,243	45,373	34,324	37,704
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)				
United States 2/	1,448	4,089	6,952	5,653	3,728
Trinidad and Tobago	111	1,161	940	853	837
United Kingdom	514	1,054	80	80	358
Barbados	-	18	490	471	166
All other	362	286	940	364	323
Total	2,435	6,608	8,912	7,421	5,412
	Unit value (Canadian cents per pound)				
United States 2/	17	16	20	23	15
Trinidad and Tobago	15	19	17	19	14
United Kingdom	14	11	19	19	12
Barbados	-	45	17	17	12
All other	15	11	40	22	15
Average	16	15	20	22	14

1/ Includes shallots.
2/ Includes Puerto Rico.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 61.--Vegetables, fresh or chilled, n.e.s.: 1/ Canadian exports of domestic merchandise, by principal markets, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Market	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
United States 2/---	41,150	51,539	72,935	55,673	54,243
All other----------	1,938	2,741	3,102	1,597	2,499
Total----------	43,088	54,280	76,037	57,270	56,742
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)				
United States 2/---	9,587	14,442	16,800	13,986	12,717
All other----------	1,351	813	4,156	1,955	1,812
Total----------	10,838	15,255	20,956	15,941	14,529
	Unit value (Canadian dollars per pound)				
United States 2/---	$0.23	$0.28	$0.23	$0.25	$0.23
All other----------	.70	.30	1.34	1.22	.73
Average--------	.25	.28	.28	.28	.26

1/ This export category is a "basket class" and includes various vegetables. Individual vegetables, under Commission investigation, which would be classified in this category, if exported, would include cabbage, celery, lettuce, and radishes.

2/ Includes Puerto Rico.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the Statistics Canada.

Table 62.--Cabbage: Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
United States	74,345	58,764	75,779	72,816	57,061
Netherlands	1,004	2,015	4,078	4,075	4,080
All other	32	408	1,221	1,677	255
Total	75,381	61,187	81,537	78,568	61,396
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)				
United States	13,227	6,756	14,658	14,211	8,664
Netherlands	240	143	866	864	417
All other	4	68	396	397	50
Total	13,471	6,967	15,920	15,472	9,131
	Unit value (Canadian cents per pound)				
Mexico	18	11	19	20	15
Netherlands	24	7	21	21	10
All other	13	17	32	24	20
Average	18	11	20	20	15

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 63.--Carrots: Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
United States	118,325	111,360	126,158	118,975	105,796
Mexico	30	0	26	26	0
All other	2	69	1	1	91
Total	118,357	111,429	126,185	119,002	105,887
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)				
United States	14,467	14,084	18,811	17,560	13,611
Mexico	6	-	6	6	-
All other	1/	26	1/	1/	32
Total	14,473	14,110	18,817	17,566	13,643
	Unit value (Canadian cents per pound)				
United States	12	13	15	15	13
Mexico	20	-	23	23	-
All other	-	38	-	-	35
Average	12	13	15	15	13

1/ Less than Can$500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 64.--Celery: Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
United States	176,692	175,274	177,646	142,903	151,300
All other	15	1/	16	16	88
Total	176,707	175,274	177,662	142,918	151,388
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)				
United States	30,375	35,767	38,305	33,293	24,058
All other	4	1/	9	9	22
Total	30,379	35,787	39,314	33,301	24,080
	Unit value (Canadian dollars per pound)				
Mexico	$0.17	$1.00	$0.22	$0.23	$0.16
All other	.27	-	.56	.56	.25
Average	.17	1.00	.22	.23	.16

1/ Less than 500.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 65.--Lettuce: Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
United States	430,766	450,294	466,828	351,720	347,524
Netherlands	32	46	69	64	22
Mexico	526	394	279	249	589
Italy	0	8	40	36	8
France	0	9	27	20	20
All other	19	23	64	59	30
Total	431,343	450,774	467,307	352,148	348,193
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)				
United States	83,056	83,503	75,182	52,009	59,701
Netherlands	18	37	67	63	11
Mexico	109	64	51	46	135
Italy	-	8	32	28	7
France	-	11	28	9	18
All other	9	4	33	40	28
Total	83,192	83,627	75,393	52,195	59,900
	Unit value (Canadian dollars per pound)				
United States	$0.19	$0.19	$0.16	$0.15	$0.17
Netherlands	.56	.80	.97	.98	.50
Mexico	.21	.16	.18	.18	.23
Italy	-	1.00	.80	.78	.88
France	-	1.22	1.04	.45	.90
All other	.47	.17	.52	.68	.93
Average	.19	.19	.16	.15	.17

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 66.--Onions: Canadian imports, by principal sources, 1982-84, January-September 1984, and January-September 1985

Source	1982	1983	1984	January-September--	
				1984	1985
	Quantity (1,000 pounds)				
United States	95,702	116,962	110,589	87,523	86,463
Chile	5,261	0	4,277	4,277	529
New Zealand	2,933	1,674	1,902	1,902	622
Mexico	698	550	1,043	1,043	159
Spain	2,647	2,000	2,678	1,527	1,518
All other	1,021	1,003	1,162	1,081	807
Total	108,262	122,189	121,651	97,353	90,098
	Value (1,000 Canadian dollars)				
United States	12,213	13,836	19,619	16,491	13,753
Chile	787	-	929	929	100
New Zealand	670	203	626	626	231
Mexico	127	92	451	451	35
Spain	323	146	361	211	273
All other	246	281	313	271	164
Total	14,366	14,558	22,299	18,979	14,556
	Unit value (Canadian cents per pound)				
United States	13	12	18	19	16
Chile	15	-	22	22	19
New Zealand	23	12	33	33	37
Mexico	18	17	43	43	22
Spain	12	7	13	14	18
All other	24	28	27	25	20
Average	13	12	18	19	16

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 67.--Certain fresh vegetables: Unloads 1/ of U.S. and Canadian vegetables in Ontario and Quebec, 2/ by vegetables, 1982-84

(In millions of pounds)

Year and Vegetable	Ontario	Quebec	Total
1982:			
Cabbage	35	63	98
Carrots	44	71	116
Celery	65	58	123
Lettuce	139	112	251
Onions	52	84	135
Radishes	9	8	17
Total	344	396	740
1983:			
Cabbage	35	60	95
Carrots	47	66	113
Celery	55	59	113
Lettuce	134	137	272
Onions	49	80	130
Radishes	7	8	15
Total	327	410	737
1984:			
Cabbage	37	59	96
Carrots	47	63	110
Celery	58	64	122
Lettuce	135	161	296
Onions	48	79	127
Radishes	7	7	14
Total	332	433	765

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Agriculture Canada.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 68.--Certain fresh vegetables: Unloads 1/ in selected Canadian cities, 2/ by sources and vegetables, 1982-84

(In millions of pounds)

Year and Vegetable	United States	Canada	All other	Total
1982:				
Cabbage	24	74	3/	98
Carrots	36	80	3/	116
Celery	96	26	3/	123
Lettuce	191	61	3/	251
Onions	27	100	8	135
Radishes	8	9	3/	17
Total	381	350	8	740
1983:				
Cabbage	18	77	3/	95
Carrots	40	73	3/	113
Celery	96	17	3/	113
Lettuce	219	53	3/	272
Onions	32	94	3	130
Radishes	7	6	3/	14
Total	414	320	3	737
1984:				
Cabbage	28	65	3	96
Carrots	39	71	3/	110
Celery	101	21	3/	122
Lettuce	241	55	3/	296
Onions	25	94	8	127
Radishes	8	6	3/	14
Total	442	311	11	765

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.
2/ Includes Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, and Toronto.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Agriculture Canada.

Note.--Because of rounding, figures may not add to the totals shown.

Table 69.--Cabbage: Unloads 1/ from Ontario and Quebec in selected cities, 2/ by Canadian Provinces and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces 3/	Total
1982:						
January	0	14	5,143	1,585	0	6,742
February	0	0	4,129	1,134	0	5,263
March	0	0	3,416	1,183	0	4,599
April	0	0	1,422	261	0	1,683
May	0	0	655	46	0	701
June	20	0	1,288	273	82	1,663
July	120	24	5,555	2,543	58	8,300
August	7	3	7,139	2,443	0	9,592
September	4	6	6,479	3,289	0	9,778
October	0	9	5,699	2,577	2	8,287
November	0	0	7,244	2,571	79	9,894
December	0	0	5,065	3,080	231	8,376
Total	151	56	53,234	20,985	452	74,878
1983:						
January	0	0	4,315	2,403	190	6,908
February	1	0	4,252	2,335	59	6,647
March	34	0	5,957	2,231	0	8,222
April	0	0	5,030	1,272	0	6,302
May	0	0	2,833	776	0	3,609
June	17	0	2,161	438	0	2,616
July	84	2	3,461	1,689	29	5,265
August	13	0	5,302	2,011	55	7,381
September	7	0	4,759	2,915	163	7,844
October	0	0	5,421	2,110	406	7,937
November	0	0	6,413	2,203	503	9,119
December	0	0	4,353	2,436	130	6,919
Total	156	2	54,257	22,819	1,535	78,769
1984:						
January	0	0	4,667	2,248	272	7,187
February	8	0	4,921	2,505	146	7,580
March	1	2	2,680	980	0	3,663
April	0	0	1,436	175	0	1,611
May	0	0	774	60	0	834
June	0	0	197	74	0	271
July	114	0	2,786	2,412	11	5,323
August	25	0	5,471	2,783	0	8,279
September	19	0	4,597	2,676	0	7,292
October	11	0	7,258	2,807	121	10,197
November	8	0	6,041	2,920	410	9,379
December	0	1	5,486	2,076	728	8,291
Total	186	3	42,314	21,716	1,688	69,907

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.

2/ Includes Halifax, Saint Johns, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnepeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

3/ Includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 70.--Carrots: Unloads 1/ from Ontario and Quebec in seleced cities, 2/ by Canadian Provinces and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces 3/	Total
1982:						
January	0	80	4,785	3,630	417	8,912
February	5	101	4,972	2,743	636	8,457
March	144	75	6,161	3,164	352	9,896
April	41	70	2,096	2,146	102	4,455
May	0	20	487	692	23	1,222
June	0	0	96	402	0	498
July	55	38	1,237	976	0	2,306
August	177	88	6,342	2,221	14	8,842
September	17	105	6,482	3,104	21	9,729
October	65	76	6,270	2,522	36	8,969
November	63	0	7,917	2,635	45	10,660
December	3	24	5,484	3,255	163	8,929
Total	570	677	52,329	27,490	1,809	82,875
1983:						
January	0	72	5,277	2,990	315	8,654
February	0	61	5,194	2,530	374	8,159
March	222	73	5,707	3,571	466	10,039
April	107	32	1,565	1,830	61	3,595
May	0	0	895	590	0	1,485
June	0	0	752	185	0	937
July	1	0	381	316	0	698
August	147	59	3,949	2,129	18	6,302
September	23	141	4,966	3,269	3	8,402
October	10	27	5,896	2,726	0	8,659
November	7	0	7,250	2,947	0	10,204
December	15	0	4,711	3,285	15	8,026
Total	532	465	46,543	26,368	1,252	75,160
1984:						
January	255	7	5,479	2,809	27	8,577
February	357	17	6,298	2,818	53	9,543
March	365	70	4,689	2,789	266	8,179
April	0	44	1,811	836	28	2,719
May	0	0	361	217	63	641
June	0	0	0	20	0	20
July	0	0	423	814	0	1,237
August	205	100	4,891	2,777	0	7,973
September	82	78	4,579	2,916	0	7,655
October	197	35	6,744	2,943	14	9,933
November	118	27	5,841	3,274	419	9,679
December	173	0	5,210	2,710	1,412	9,505
Total	1,752	378	44,293	24,923	2,282	75,661

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.

2/ Includes Halifax, Saint Johns, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnepeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

3/ Includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 71.--Celery: Unloads 1/ from Ontario and Quebec in selected cities, 2/ by Canadian Provinces and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces 3/	Total
1982:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	489	0	489
June	0	0	0	20	0	20
July	0	9	579	1,562	0	2,150
August	0	47	5,243	2,599	10	7,899
September	0	52	4,777	4,092	0	8,921
October	0	13	3,096	2,661	49	5,819
November	0	0	270	793	41	1,104
December	0	0	0	196	0	196
Total	0	121	13,965	12,412	100	26,598
1983:						
January	0	0	0	20	0	20
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	11	0	170	614	0	795
August	163	46	2,957	2,090	43	5,299
September	240	63	4,029	879	3	5,214
October	241	39	3,713	2,317	137	6,447
November	0	4	351	358	28	741
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	655	152	11,220	6,278	211	18,516
1984:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	0	0	0	0
June	0	0	0	0	0	0
July	0	0	179	732	0	911
August	230	48	3,539	2,274	46	6,137
September	285	40	3,173	3,181	0	6,679
October	294	5	3,753	2,732	60	6,846
November	13	1	1,012	797	0	1,823
December	0	0	1	0	0	778
Total	822	94	11,657	9,716	108	23,174

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.

2/ Includes Halifax, Saint Johns, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnepeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

3/ Includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 72.--Lettuce: Unloads 1/ from Ontario and Quebec in selected cities, 2/ by Canadian Provinces and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces 3/	Total
1982:						
January	0	0	95	131	0	226
February	0	0	77	0	0	77
March	0	0	150	0	0	150
April	0	0	217	0	0	217
May	0	0	826	673	0	1,499
June	25	0	3,309	1,407	12	4,753
July	394	25	13,134	6,234	0	19,787
August	675	109	10,910	7,124	14	18,832
September	690	83	7,111	5,158	0	13,042
October	0	0	2,797	731	0	3,528
November	0	0	223	28	0	251
December	0	0	127	118	0	245
Total	1,784	217	38,976	21,604	26	62,607
1983:						
January	0	0	16	32	0	48
February	0	0	33	5	0	38
March	0	0	72	139	0	211
April	0	0	308	162	0	470
May	0	0	471	203	0	674
June	8	0	1,967	1,332	0	3,307
July	268	6	8,760	6,012	164	15,210
August	551	193	11,537	5,467	296	18,044
September	591	125	7,928	4,699	0	13,343
October	3	0	2,818	543	0	3,364
November	0	0	121	164	0	285
December	0	0	64	25	0	89
Total	1,421	324	34,095	18,783	460	55,083
1984:						
January	0	0	26	21	0	47
February	0	0	24	25	0	49
March	0	0	6	43	0	49
April	0	0	162	120	0	282
May	0	0	828	267	0	1,095
June	154	41	2,793	1,448	0	4,436
July	324	101	9,216	7,093	38	16,772
August	847	117	11,669	6,662	0	19,295
September	773	136	7,084	4,135	32	12,160
October	139	0	2,650	804	0	3,593
November	0	0	152	67	0	219
December	0	0	92	0	0	92
Total	2,237	395	34,702	20,685	70	58,089

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.

2/ Includes Halifax, Saint Johns, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnepeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

3/ Includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 73.--Onions: Unloads 1/ from Ontario and Quebec in selected cities, 2/ by Canadian Provinces and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces 3/	Total
1982:						
January	381	151	6,205	3,342	1,006	11,085
February	402	130	5,630	2,321	1,089	9,572
March	384	131	6,210	2,909	949	10,583
April	348	154	5,381	2,304	387	8,574
May	334	98	5,727	1,432	157	7,750
June	528	95	3,794	1,642	15	6,074
July	225	134	2,643	1,364	143	4,509
August	465	128	6,072	2,798	240	9,703
September	575	146	7,297	4,436	155	12,609
October	434	346	6,542	3,307	29	10,658
November	382	135	7,279	2,292	101	10,189
December	573	147	6,061	2,658	287	9,726
Total	5,031	1,795	68,841	30,805	4,560	111,032
1983:						
January	365	127	4,439	2,139	309	7,379
February	421	98	5,136	2,151	169	7,975
March	473	169	7,641	2,746	188	11,217
April	466	187	6,172	2,084	38	8,947
May	372	136	5,554	1,682	5	7,749
June	412	153	4,899	1,334	43	6,841
July	298	331	3,257	1,431	42	5,359
August	351	132	5,099	2,484	116	8,182
September	666	168	5,858	3,090	218	10,000
October	370	145	6,823	2,410	133	9,881
November	639	92	7,769	2,112	18	10,630
December	393	132	5,378	2,597	128	8,628
Total	5,226	1,870	68,025	26,260	1,407	102,788
1984:						
January	468	140	5,963	2,159	63	8,793
February	501	89	6,370	2,275	88	9,323
March	449	115	5,773	2,736	276	9,349
April	293	100	4,553	2,034	912	7,892
May	430	95	5,954	2,372	199	9,050
June	258	119	3,548	1,710	0	5,635
July	80	48	2,276	1,885	0	4,289
August	383	120	5,386	2,868	747	9,504
September	490	136	5,352	3,390	0	9,368
October	457	113	7,854	2,785	0	11,209
November	312	133	5,873	2,661	0	8,979
December	372	107	5,518	2,410	241	8,648
Total	4,493	1,315	64,420	29,285	2,526	102,039

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.

2/ Includes Halifax, Saint Johns, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnepeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

3/ Includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 74.--Radishes: Unloads 1/ from Ontario and Quebec in selected cities, 2/ by Canadian Provinces and months, 1982-84

(In thousands of pounds)

Period	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Western Provinces 3/	Total
1982:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	245	232	0	477
June	18	0	926	1,204	0	2,148
July	18	0	1,646	1,494	0	3,158
August	16	0	1,010	908	0	1,934
September	15	0	708	997	0	1,720
October	11	0	555	1,718	0	2,284
November	0	0	185	5	0	190
December	0	0	8	0	0	8
Total	78	0	5,283	6,558	0	11,919
1983:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	2	0	0	2
June	0	0	717	476	0	1,193
July	9	4	1,179	547	0	1,739
August	15	4	1,097	387	0	1,503
September	20	1	496	444	0	961
October	10	0	405	209	0	624
November	0	0	116	25	0	141
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	54	9	4,012	2,088	0	6,163
1984:						
January	0	0	0	0	0	0
February	0	0	0	0	0	0
March	0	0	0	0	0	0
April	0	0	0	0	0	0
May	0	0	52	20	0	72
June	16	0	690	592	0	1,298
July	27	5	934	612	0	1,578
August	28	4	940	501	0	1,473
September	26	5	451	364	0	846
October	23	0	385	165	0	573
November	0	0	44	10	0	54
December	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	120	14	3,496	2,264	0	5,894

1/ Includes rail and truck shipments.

2/ Includes Halifax, Saint Johns, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnepeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

3/ Includes Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 75.--Certain fresh vegetables: Unloads from Ontario and Quebec in selected Canadian cities, 1/ by months and vegetables, 1984

(In thousands of pounds)

Month	Cabbage	Carrots	Celery	Lettuce	Onions	Radishes	Total
January	7,187	8,577	0	47	8,793	0	24,604
February	7,580	9,543	0	49	9,323	0	26,495
March	3,663	8,179	0	49	9,349	0	21,240
April	1,611	2,719	0	282	7,892	0	12,504
May	841	641	0	1,095	9,050	72	11,699
June	271	20	0	4,436	5,635	1,298	11,630
July	5,323	1,237	911	16,772	4,289	1,578	30,110
August	8,051	7,973	6,137	19,295	9,504	1,473	52,433
September	7,292	7,655	6,679	12,257	9,428	846	44,157
October	10,197	9,933	6,846	3,593	11,209	573	42,351
November	9,379	11,932	1,823	219	8,979	161	32,493
December	8,291	9,505	1	92	8,648	0	26,537
Total	69,686	77,914	22,397	58,186	102,099	6,001	336,283

1/ Includes Halifax, Saint John, Quebec City, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnepeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Calgary, and Vancouver.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of Statistics Canada.

Table 76.--Cabbage: U.S. imports, by customs districts and quarters, January 1982-September 1985

(In thousands of pounds)

Customs districts	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
	1982				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	174	0	1,053	209	1,436
Detroit	30	14	515	392	951
Milwaukee	0	0	0	45	45
Ogdensburg	832	53	586	1,739	3,210
Total	1,036	67	2,154	2,385	5,642
All other	119	2	0	68	189
Total United States	1,155	69	2,154	2,453	5,831
	1983				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	0	0	2,317	480	2,797
Detroit	218	4	1,921	208	2,351
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0
Ogdensburg	2,212	1,654	1,270	1,087	6,223
Total	2,430	1,658	5,508	1,775	11,371
All other	833	455	229	207	1,724
Total United States	3,263	2,113	5,737	1,982	13,095
	1984				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	849	40	1,345	1,035	3,269
Detroit	665	85	682	413	1,845
Milwaukee	0	0	0	0	0
Ogdensburg	10,053	207	1,647	1,631	13,538
Total	11,567	332	3,674	3,079	18,652
All other	1,480	0	111	61	1,652
Total United States	13,047	332	3,785	3,140	20,304
	1985				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	891	537	320	1/	1/
Detroit	147	29	119	1/	1/
Milwaukee	0	0	0	1/	1/
Ogdensburg	4,032	834	203	1/	1/
Total	5,070	1,400	642	1/	1/
All other	1,758	138	704	1/	1/
Total United States	6,828	1,538	1,346	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 77.--Carrots: U.S. imports, by customs districts and quarters, January 1982-September 1985

(In thousands of pounds)

Customs districts	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
	1982				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	15,890	1,733	5,826	18,897	42,346
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	2,988	615	798	5,438	9,839
New York City	0	0	0	41	41
Ogdensburg	3,069	422	12,523	33,359	49,373
Total	21,947	2,770	19,147	57,735	101,599
All other	0	0	673	1,401	2,074
Total United States	21,947	2,770	19,820	59,136	103,673
	1983				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	18,336	879	6,582	26,661	52,458
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	5,909	419	1,347	5,052	12,727
New York City	0	0	0	0	0
Ogdensburg	11,468	21	10,704	30,408	52,601
Total	35,713	1,319	18,633	62,121	117,786
All other	154	0	627	952	1,733
Total United States	35,867	1,319	19,260	63,073	119,519
	1984				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	30,132	2,862	7,578	28,986	69,558
Chicago	0	0	0	23	23
Detroit	7,623	945	846	5,539	14,953
New York City	0	0	0	0	0
Ogdensburg	9,842	373	14,168	39,330	63,713
Total	47,597	4,180	22,592	73,878	148,247
All other	46	80	374	227	727
Total United States	47,643	4,260	22,966	74,105	148,974
	1985				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	20,539	2,636	8,451	1/	1/
Chicago	0	0	0	1/	1/
Detroit	3,787	1,473	1,553	1/	1/
New York City	0	0	0	1/	1/
Ogdensburg	8,467	2,232	12,237	1/	1/
Total	32,793	6,341	22,241	1/	1/
All other	620	251	1,564	1/	1/
Total United States	33,413	6,592	23,805	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 78.--Celery: U.S. imports, by customs districts and quarters, January 1982-September 1985

(In thousands of pounds)

Customs districts	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
			1982		
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	0	0	2,388	915	3,303
Detroit	0	0	303	280	583
Ogdensburg	0	0	4,276	1,461	5,737
Total	0	0	6,967	2,656	9,623
All other	0	0	381	112	493
Total United States	0	0	7,348	2,768	10,116
			1983		
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	0	2	2,055	1,492	3,549
Detroit	0	0	331	337	668
Ogdensburg	0	0	3,954	1,595	5,549
Total	0	2	6,340	3,424	9,766
All other	0	0	454	135	589
Total United States	0	2	6,794	3,559	10,355
			1984		
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	29	0	1,282	775	2,086
Detroit	45	1	79	85	210
Ogdensburg	0	0	2,317	1,878	4,195
Total	74	1	3,678	2,738	6,491
All other	0	0	218	155	373
Total United States	74	1	3,896	2,893	6,864
			1985		
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	0	0	1,406	1/	1/
Detroit	0	0	101	1/	1/
Ogdensburg	0	0	4,290	1/	1/
Total	0	0	5,797	1/	1/
All other	0	0	62	1/	1/
Total United States	0	0	5,859	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 79.--Lettuce: U.S. imports, by customs districts and quarters, January 1982-September 1985

(In thousands of pounds)

Customs districts	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
	1982				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	0	18	2,922	59	2,999
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	88	191	545	572	1,396
New York City	0	0	0	0	0
Ogdensburg	0	0	3,321	10	3,331
Total	88	209	6,788	641	7,726
All other	0	1/	53	0	53
Total United States	88	209	6,841	641	7,779
	1983				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	0	0	2,175	103	2,278
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1
Detroit	299	213	316	371	1,199
New York City	0	6	0	0	6
Ogdensburg	0	0	5,135	154	5,289
Total	299	219	7,627	628	8,773
All other	30	73	747	61	911
Total United States	329	292	8,374	689	9,684
	1984				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	10	12	4,044	477	4,543
Chicago	0	0	2	0	2
Detroit	236	213	309	442	1,200
New York City	0	0	0	0	0
Ogdensburg	8	0	9,254	947	10,209
Total	254	225	13,609	1,866	15,954
All other	77	72	1,520	88	1,757
Total United States	331	297	15,129	1,954	17,711
	1985				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	8	1	3,221	2/	2/
Chicago	0	0	0	2/	2/
Detroit	211	36	290	2/	2/
New York City	0	0	0	2/	2/
Ogdensburg	0	36	8,012	2/	2/
Total	219	73	11,523	2/	2/
All other	81	175	3,767	2/	2/
Total United States	300	248	15,290	2/	2/

1/ Less than 500 pounds.
2/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 80.--Onions: U.S. imports, by customs districts and quarters, January 1982-September 1985

(In thousands of pounds)

Customs districts	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
	1982				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	716	751	1,775	29	3,271
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	3,728	680	845	91	5,344
Ogdensburg	166	16	80	36	298
Total	4,610	1,447	2,700	156	8,913
All other	0	1	0	41	42
Total United States	4,610	1,448	2,700	197	8,955
	1983				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	2,400	1,835	3,343	9,737	17,315
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	1,303	2,877	1,123	2,054	7,357
Ogdensburg	122	43	145	530	840
Total	3,825	4,755	4,611	12,321	25,512
All other	6	0	9	0	15
Total United States	3,831	4,755	4,620	12,321	25,527
	1984				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	13,539	2,336	3,255	7,349	26,479
Chicago	0	0	0	12	12
Detroit	3,575	1,130	3,811	1,460	9,976
Ogdensburg	137	273	491	570	1,471
Total	17,251	3,739	7,557	9,391	37,938
All other	137	43	11	104	295
Total United States	17,388	3,782	7,568	9,495	38,233
	1985				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	8,825	7,654	5,185	1/	1/
Chicago	0	0	0	1/	1/
Detroit	1,232	576	2,526	1/	1/
Ogdensburg	310	377	546	1/	1/
Total	10,361	8,607	8,257	1/	1/
All other	114	298	153	1/	1/
Total United States	10,475	8,905	8,410	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 81.--Radishes: U.S. imports, by customs districts and quarters, January 1982-September 1985

(Quantity in thousands of pounds)

Customs districts	January-March	April-June	July-September	October-December	Total
	1982				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	4	3	412	135	554
Detroit	0	42	13	20	75
Ogdensburg	0	53	524	10	587
Total	4	98	949	165	1,216
All other	0	0	3	24	27
Total United States	4	98	952	189	1,243
	1983				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	16	0	296	91	403
Detroit	60	20	18	48	146
Ogdensburg	0	0	247	33	280
Total	76	20	561	172	829
All other	0	0	0	0	0
Total United States	76	20	561	172	829
	1984				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	127	1	327	162	617
Detroit	20	47	37	155	259
Ogdensburg	0	44	56	11	111
Total	147	92	420	328	987
All other	0	0	40	0	40
Total United States	147	92	460	328	1,027
	1985				
Great Lakes States:					
Buffalo	33	88	182	1/	1/
Detroit	79	73	0	1/	1/
Ogdensburg	0	0	9	1/	1/
Total	112	161	191	1/	1/
All other	16	13	87	1/	1/
Total United States	128	174	278	1/	1/

1/ Not available.

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 82.--U.S.-Canadian exchange rates: Nominal-exchange-rate equivalents of the Canadian dollar in U.S. dollars, real-exchange-rate equivalents, and Producer Price indexes for the United States and Canada, 1/ indexed by quarters, January 1982-September 1985

(January-March 1982=100)

Period	U.S. Producer Price Index	Canadian Producer Price Index	Nominal-exchange-rate index	Real-exchange-rate index 2/
			US$ per Can$	
1982:				
January-March	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
April-June	100.1	101.9	97.1	98.9
July-September	100.5	102.7	96.7	98.8
October-December	100.6	103.1	98.2	100.5
1983:				
January-March	100.7	103.8	98.5	101.5
April-June	101.0	105.3	98.2	102.4
July-September	102.0	106.2	98.1	102.1
October-December	102.5	106.6	97.6	101.5
1984:				
January-March	103.6	108.4	96.3	100.7
April-June	104.3	109.7	93.5	98.3
July-September	104.1	110.4	92.0	97.6
October-December	103.8	110.6	91.7	97.8
1985:				
January-March	103.6	111.8	89.3	96.4
April-June	103.7	112.5	88.3	95.8
July-September	103.1	3/ 112.7	88.9	97.2

1/ Producer price indicators--intended to measure final product prices--are based on average quarterly indexes presented in line 63 of the International Financial Statistics.

2/ The real value of a currency is the nominal value adjusted for the difference between inflation rates, here measured by Producer Price indexes in the United States and Canada. Producer prices in the United States increased by 3.1 percent during January 1982-September 1985 compared with a 12.7-percent increase in Canada during the same period.

3/ Preliminary.

Source: International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, November 1985.

Table 83.--U.S.-Canadian exchange rates: Nominal-exchange-rate equivalents of the Canadian dollar in U.S. dollars, real-exchange-rate equivalents, and agricultural Producer Price Indexes in the United States and Canada, 1/ indexed by quarters, January 1982-September 1985

(January-March 1982=100)

Period	U.S. Producer Price Index	Canadian Producer Price Index	Nominal-exchange-rate index	Real-exchange-rate index 2/
			US$ per Can$	
1982:				
January-March	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
April-June	101.6	104.0	97.1	99.4
July-September	101.1	103.6	96.7	99.1
October-December	100.0	100.6	98.2	98.8
1983:				
January-March	101.7	103.3	98.5	100.0
April-June	103.0	103.9	98.2	99.1
July-September	102.9	102.9	98.1	98.1
October-December	103.5	104.1	97.6	98.2
1984:				
January-March	104.8	105.3	96.3	96.8
April-June	105.2	107.5	93.5	95.5
July-September	104.1	109.4	92.0	96.7
October-December	103.0	106.9	91.7	95.2
1985:				
January-March	103.7	108.4	89.3	93.3
April-June	103.2	107.7	88.3	92.2
July-September	101.6	106.1	88.9	92.8

1/ Producer Price indexes presented here measure changes in a representative farmer's cost of farm inputs, as calculated by Statistics Canada for farm operators in eastern Canada and as calculated by the Statistical Reporting Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for farmers in the United States. No more suitable indices, defined by regions or farm activities, were available. Both indexes included farm structures, machinery and vehicles, production supplies and services, hired labor, fuel, taxes, interest, and rent.

2/ In this table, the real-exchange-rate index is calculated as the nominal value of the Canadian dollar in terms of the U.S. dollar, adjusted for differences in rates of change in agricultural production costs between the two countries.

Sources: For nominal exchange rates, International Monetary Fund, International Financial Statistics, November 1985. Farm input costs in the United States, U.S. Department of Agriculture Statistical Reporting Service, Agricultural Prices 1984 Summary, June 1985. Figures for 1985 were obtained via telephone correspondence. Farm input costs for eastern Canada were obtained from Statistics Canada, Industrial Prices, Quarterly and relayed over the telephone by staff at the U.S. embassy in Ottawa.

Table 84.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in Atlanta, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year total
Cabbage:													
The region	7	5	2	0	0	0	2	7	14	17	4	4	62
California	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
Other U.S	20	18	23	33	39	31	23	21	15	12	17	29	281
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	29	23	26	33	39	31	25	28	29	29	21	34	347
Carrots:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	5	5	4	0	21
California	5	10	5	4	5	8	10	4	2	2	3	0	58
Other U.S	5	6	8	9	8	7	0	1	1	1	1	6	53
Canada	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	5	5	1	22
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	18	13	13	13	15	12	13	12	13	13	7	154
Celery:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	7	5	0	0	24
California	2	2	2	0	1	4	8	1	1	7	10	0	38
Other U.S	5	5	7	9	8	7	1	0	0	0	6	7	55
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	7	7	9	9	9	11	13	9	8	12	16	7	117
Lettuce:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
California	54	48	37	40	54	64	59	48	55	57	52	27	595
Other U.S	9	6	19	20	7	1	7	11	5	9	9	27	130
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	63	54	56	60	61	65	66	60	60	67	61	54	727
Onions:													
The region	25	21	18	4	0	0	0	10	25	22	30	27	182
California	0	0	0	0	7	16	7	5	3	1	0	0	39
Other U.S	34	17	11	46	66	69	74	55	34	42	32	34	514
Canada	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	8
All other	6	7	25	14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	53
Total	66	46	54	64	73	85	81	71	64	67	64	61	796
Radishes:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other U.S	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	7
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	8

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Eastern Cities, 1984.

Table 85.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in Baltimore/Washington, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year total
Cabbage:													
The region	8	6	7	2	0	0	2	3	8	13	12	6	67
California	4	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	10
Other U.S	19	16	23	26	38	20	26	23	13	9	10	15	238
Canada	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
All other	0	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total	33	27	33	31	39	21	29	26	22	23	22	21	327
Carrots:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	8	2	2	21
California	14	11	15	15	14	14	16	7	4	3	7	10	130
Other U.S	4	5	9	6	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	39
Canada	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	6	7	9	6	40
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	19	26	21	23	16	16	13	15	18	18	22	230
Celery:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	13	10	1	0	43
California	9	9	10	9	8	13	18	7	8	11	28	20	150
Other U.S	10	9	16	15	15	6	0	0	0	0	3	6	80
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	19	18	26	24	23	19	23	21	22	22	32	26	275
Lettuce:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	17	8	1	0	0	45
California	71	54	63	58	74	61	56	52	53	60	65	43	710
Other U.S	21	27	30	15	16	9	17	22	21	24	20	19	241
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	6
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92	81	93	73	90	70	93	94	84	85	85	62	1,002
Onions:													
The region	23	19	18	14	2	0	0	9	15	16	20	14	150
California	0	0	0	0	2	19	14	16	2	4	1	0	58
Other U.S	26	20	21	24	44	17	34	33	22	23	21	16	301
Canada	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
All other	2	3	5	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Total	51	43	45	46	48	36	48	58	39	44	43	30	531
Radishes:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other U.S	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	13
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	18

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Eastern Cities, 1984.

Table 86.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in Boston, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year total
Cabbage:													
The region	3	2	2	0	0	0	4	5	5	9	15	13	58
California	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Other U.S	10	14	29	32	39	33	21	17	14	17	12	12	250
Canada	20	15	6	0	0	0	3	4	5	7	3	6	69
All other	0	1	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	34	33	43	38	42	33	28	26	24	33	30	31	395
Carrots:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	5	4	1	1	17
California	57	47	52	57	40	48	38	24	8	13	13	35	432
Other U.S	8	1	1	2	5	4	0	3	6	6	4	2	42
Canada	8	5	6	0	0	0	2	19	25	45	38	19	167
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	73	53	59	59	45	52	41	51	44	68	56	57	658
Celery:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	20	23	36	9	0	93
California	32	11	12	26	35	70	68	42	25	35	71	61	488
Other U.S	26	32	31	56	60	16	0	0	0	0	3	10	234
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	0	9
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	58	43	43	82	95	86	73	66	53	71	83	71	824
Lettuce:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	19	7	2	0	0	44
California	120	76	63	131	235	228	184	164	150	166	188	69	1,774
Other U.S	27	25	27	37	18	16	11	8	7	26	12	77	291
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	32	18	0	0	0	67
All other	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	148	101	91	168	253	244	228	223	182	194	200	146	2,178
Onions:													
The region	38	34	38	25	1	0	0	23	45	51	47	42	344
California	0	0	0	0	14	70	49	18	5	1	0	0	157
Other U.S	36	28	23	23	62	29	28	43	34	47	32	36	421
Canada	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5
All other	0	3	9	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	44
Total	75	66	70	73	82	99	77	84	84	100	80	81	971
Radishes:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	2	2	0	0	17
California	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10
Other U.S	3	2	4	3	4	3	2	1	2	2	4	2	32
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	4	5	4	5	7	6	6	4	5	5	3	59

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Eastern Cities, 1984.

Table 87.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in Buffalo, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year total
Cabbage:													
The region	5	1	5	1	6	5	5	7	4	4	4	4	51
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other U.S	0	0	3	4	8	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	19
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	1	8	5	14	8	5	8	4	4	4	4	70
Carrots:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	4	18	36	10	17	17	2	0	0	0	0	104
Other U.S	0	0	6	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Canada	36	21	4	3	1	0	0	12	11	21	7	23	139
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	36	25	28	42	14	19	17	14	11	21	7	23	257
Celery:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	1	0	0	9
California	7	3	4	3	1	9	6	2	2	5	12	7	61
Other U.S	1	2	5	6	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	26
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	0	0	10
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	5	9	9	9	10	10	8	7	9	13	9	106
Lettuce:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	7
California	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	6
Other U.S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	3	1	2	1	1	14
Onions:													
The region	4	2	4	5	4	1	0	2	6	5	6	4	43
California	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	7
Other U.S	4	3	1	1	2	3	1	5	4	2	2	1	29
Canada	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
All other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	8	6	5	7	6	7	4	8	11	7	9	5	83
Radishes:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other U.S	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Eastern Cities, 1984.

Table 88.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in Chicago, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year total
Cabbage:													
The region	11	7	3	3	0	1	21	24	22	30	26	7	155
California	8	3	4	5	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	25
Other U.S	15	21	25	32	35	30	6	0	0	1	7	17	189
Canada	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All other	1	2	7	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Total	36	33	39	43	38	32	28	24	22	31	33	24	383
Carrots:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	15	19	11	0	55
California	73	67	75	61	44	41	18	1	2	1	7	13	403
Other U.S	0	0	4	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	13
Canada	5	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	22
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	78	72	83	63	47	42	18	11	18	21	20	20	493
Celery:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8	11	14	1	0	39
California	146	117	94	97	90	108	42	11	7	28	88	61	889
Other U.S	1	4	6	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	26
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	147	121	100	106	93	109	47	19	18	42	89	63	954
Lettuce:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	3	2	0	0	11
California	436	411	469	620	712	355	396	237	267	165	346	165	4,579
Other U.S	39	24	58	72	19	2	1	6	1	4	15	22	263
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	475	435	527	692	731	358	399	246	271	171	361	187	4,853
Onions:													
The region	20	20	22	7	3	0	0	5	20	24	24	21	166
California	0	1	0	0	48	51	72	17	1	0	0	0	190
Other U.S	40	21	17	46	68	47	22	40	33	29	43	24	430
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
All other	2	2	6	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
Total	62	44	45	57	119	98	94	65	54	53	67	45	803
Radishes:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4	1	2	1	0	12
California	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other U.S	1	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	13
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	4	1	2	2	2	26

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Western Cities, 1984.

Table 89.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in Cincinnati, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year total
Cabbage:													
The region	6	8	6	1	0	3	6	14	16	17	17	11	105
California	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Other U.S	12	12	17	27	30	24	9	1	0	0	5	15	152
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	19	21	26	29	31	27	15	15	16	17	22	26	264
Carrots:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	3	7	1	35
California	9	11	17	12	14	13	12	6	1	2	9	10	116
Other U.S	1	1	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10	12	21	13	15	14	12	10	11	15	16	12	161
Celery:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	11	10	1	0	34
California	7	12	12	11	7	13	16	5	3	9	23	13	131
Other U.S	5	5	9	6	9	4	0	0	0	0	2	8	43
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	17	21	17	16	17	19	14	14	19	26	21	213
Lettuce:													
The region	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	1	22
California	43	69	67	74	91	69	81	68	58	68	59	47	794
Other U.S	5	12	14	6	1	0	1	1	1	8	12	14	75
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	49	82	83	82	95	71	84	71	61	79	72	62	891
Onions:													
The region	14	10	10	3	2	0	0	0	12	16	13	12	92
California	0	0	0	0	1	10	11	6	0	0	0	0	28
Other U.S	19	9	7	14	39	24	27	28	18	13	10	8	216
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	2	2	6	12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23
Total	35	21	23	29	43	34	38	34	30	29	23	20	359
Radishes:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	5
California	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
Other U.S	28	70	48	11	48	2	0	0	0	17	62	53	339
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	71	49	12	49	3	1	1	1	18	63	54	352

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Eastern Cities, 1984.

Table 90.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in Detroit, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year total
Cabbage:													
The region	2	3	3	1	0	0	3	5	5	6	5	1	34
California	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Other U.S	10	12	12	21	27	15	2	0	0	0	2	11	112
Canada	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
All other	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	15	17	17	23	28	15	6	5	5	6	8	12	157
Carrots:													
The region	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	10	4	34
California	20	16	14	20	22	17	11	4	0	1	1	11	137
Other U.S	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	23	16	15	20	23	17	11	8	6	9	11	15	174
Celery:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	6	6	0	0	22
California	16	11	12	15	18	23	15	8	4	9	27	26	134
Other U.S	4	4	7	8	7	2	0	0	0	0	2	4	33
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	20	15	19	23	25	25	19	14	10	15	29	30	244
Lettuce:													
The region	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	5
California	93	88	73	97	132	110	89	90	77	95	105	84	1,133
Other U.S	6	3	18	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	8	15	61
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	99	91	92	105	134	112	91	91	77	96	113	100	1,201
Onions:													
The region	12	10	7	9	2	0	0	3	9	9	11	13	85
California	0	0	0	0	2	18	11	5	0	0	0	0	36
Other U.S	17	13	11	17	33	22	22	24	10	13	15	10	207
Canada	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
All other	1	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	30	25	21	30	37	40	33	32	19	22	26	23	338
Radishes:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	1	0	0	8
California	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	8
Other U.S	2	2	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	19
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	3	3	4	5	3	2	3	1	1	3	4	35

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Eastern Cities, 1984.

Table 91.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in New York-Newark, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year total
Cabbage:													
The region	17	12	10	6	0	2	8	33	29	24	29	22	19
California	4	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other U.S	42	26	36	50	92	49	30	22	19	11	13	14	40
Canada	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
All other	0	4	13	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	71	48	60	59	93	53	39	56	48	36	42	36	64
Carrots:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	5	6	0	2
California	62	65	73	81	74	60	79	36	25	32	40	49	67
Other U.S	9	3	8	12	24	7	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
Canada	16	13	5	1	0	0	1	25	30	13	34	17	15
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	87	81	86	94	98	67	80	68	62	50	81	71	92
Celery:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	27	31	6	2	0	6
California	62	33	39	33	33	53	79	42	37	41	85	76	61
Other U.S	17	30	35	35	40	9	0	0	0	0	2	3	17
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	79	63	74	68	73	62	80	74	72	47	89	79	86
Lettuce:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	2	19	40	20	6	2	0	8
California	293	250	278	298	356	263	319	308	266	169	241	175	3,21
Other U.S	37	47	49	40	24	41	10	16	10	13	26	59	37
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	330	297	327	338	380	306	350	367	296	188	269	234	3,68
Onions:													
The region	61	49	56	48	30	14	2	30	74	24	55	44	48
California	1	0	0	0	5	52	97	81	8	1	0	0	24
Other U.S	74	65	60	44	58	28	35	73	38	89	57	54	67
Canada	2	4	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2
All other	7	2	3	8	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	145	120	124	101	95	94	135	184	120	114	116	102	1,45
Radishes:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	5	1	0	0	1
California	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other U.S	2	4	4	4	7	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	3
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	5	5	5	7	4	3	6	7	2	2	2	5

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Eastern Cities, 1984.

Table 92.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in Philadelphia, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year total
Cabbage:													
The region	8	5	2	0	0	0	2	6	11	11	8	6	59
California	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other U.S	19	22	24	29	39	28	29	20	13	20	21	25	289
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
All other	3	5	5	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Total	32	32	31	33	41	28	31	26	25	31	29	31	370
Carrots:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	11	13	6	0	36
California	30	37	34	31	33	28	32	11	10	8	30	31	315
Other U.S	1	3	3	3	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	18
Canada	4	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	5	6	5	31
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	35	43	39	34	38	30	32	20	24	26	42	37	400
Celery:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12	13	12	2	0	44
California	13	11	13	9	12	18	31	15	18	24	46	32	242
Other U.S	17	15	19	23	22	10	0	0	0	0	4	10	120
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	26	32	32	34	28	36	28	32	37	52	42	409
Lettuce:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	1	32	42	14	2	0	0	91
California	97	101	97	102	145	135	115	98	120	111	131	108	1,360
Other U.S	10	18	14	17	7	20	4	6	6	26	15	10	153
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	0	0	0	6
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	107	119	111	119	152	156	153	149	141	139	146	118	1,610
Onions:													
The region	26	25	23	19	5	2	1	9	17	19	21	21	188
California	0	0	0	0	6	22	25	7	4	4	0	0	68
Other U.S	40	33	26	14	42	29	30	43	23	39	36	35	390
Canada	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
All other	2	3	7	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25
Total	68	61	57	46	53	53	56	59	44	62	57	57	673
Radishes:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	2	2	0	0	13
California	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Other U.S	2	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	14
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	29

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Eastern Cities, 1984.

Table 93.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in Pittsburgh, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	Jan-uary	Feb-ruary	March	April	May	June	July	Aug-ust	Sept-ember	Oct-ober	Nov-ember	Dec-ember	Year tota
Cabbage:													
The region----	5	5	4	0	0	1	11	15	15	21	22	7	10
California----	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	
Other U.S-----	10	10	12	18	23	19	6	1	0	0	0	8	10
Canada--------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All other-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total-------	16	15	16	20	25	20	17	16	18	21	22	15	22
Carrots:													
The region----	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	5	3	0	1
California----	17	15	18	17	19	17	13	6	2	4	9	14	15
Other U.S-----	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Canada--------	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	
All other-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total-------	19	17	19	17	20	17	14	8	7	11	14	15	17
Celery:													
The region----	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10	13	11	0	0	3
California----	15	13	15	5	7	13	14	4	3	10	19	11	12
Other U.S-----	4	4	6	11	10	2	0	0	0	0	1	4	4
Canada--------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
All other-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total-------	19	17	21	16	17	15	19	14	16	21	20	15	21
Lettuce:													
The region----	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	2	0	0	1
California----	52	57	53	66	71	61	66	51	51	48	45	23	644
Other U.S-----	10	12	9	4	1	2	0	1	1	7	15	17	7
Canada--------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
All other-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total-------	62	69	62	70	72	63	69	57	56	57	60	40	737
Onions:													
The region----	15	16	14	13	7	1	0	7	13	18	20	14	133
California----	0	0	0	0	1	8	9	6	0	0	0	0	24
Other U.S-----	9	7	4	5	17	14	18	16	10	10	6	6	122
Canada--------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other-----	1	2	4	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15
Total-------	25	25	22	24	26	24	27	29	23	28	26	20	299
Radishes:													
The region----	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	0	7
California----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Other U.S-----	1	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	13
Canada--------	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other-----	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total-------	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	4	2	22

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Eastern Cities, 1984.

Table 94.--Certain fresh vegetable arrivals in St. Louis, by vegetables, sources, and months, 1984

(In thousands of hundredweight)

Vegetable and source	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Year total
Cabbage:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	4	15	15	11	16	9	1	71
California	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Other U.S	15	13	21	18	19	11	0	0	0	0	7	15	119
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	16	14	22	18	19	16	15	15	11	16	16	16	194
Carrots:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	7	5	0	17
California	8	8	5	8	14	14	11	6	1	3	8	9	95
Other U.S	4	2	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	19
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	10	11	11	14	14	11	7	5	10	14	13	132
Celery:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	7	5	0	0	22
California	10	7	9	7	7	10	15	7	4	8	19	16	119
Other U.S	1	4	6	7	5	3	0	0	0	0	2	2	30
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11	11	15	14	12	13	18	14	11	13	21	18	171
Lettuce:													
The region	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	6
California	60	54	59	52	65	58	73	51	44	50	52	47	665
Other U.S	4	3	3	7	2	1	2	5	3	5	10	14	59
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	64	57	62	59	68	61	76	56	47	57	62	61	730
Onions:													
The region	9	8	11	1	0	0	0	1	7	8	9	7	61
California	0	0	0	0	3	5	9	4	0	0	1	0	22
Other U.S	21	12	3	10	21	14	15	19	13	18	17	19	182
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	2	1	6	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Total	32	21	20	19	24	19	24	24	20	26	27	26	282
Radishes:													
The region	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	2	1	0	0	10
California	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	7
Other U.S	1	3	4	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	22
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	2	3	4	39

Source: Compiled from official statistics of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service, Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Arrivals in Western Cities, 1984.

Table 95.--Shipping-point prices 1/ for Michigan vegetables: Price ranges for carrots and celery, by months, 1983-84

Period	Carrots 2/	Carrots 3/	Celery 4/
1983:			
January	-	-	-
February	-	-	-
March	-	-	-
April	-	-	-
May	-	-	-
June	-	-	-
July	-	-	5/ $7.00-10.00
August	5/ $7.00-10.50	5/ $10.00-12.50	7.00-9.00
September	6.00-8.00	7.00-10.00	6.50-9.50
October	5/ 6.00-8.00	5/ 4.00-6.00	5/ 6.00-8.00
November	6.00-9.50	4.00-6.50	-
December	-	-	-
1984:			
January	-	-	-
February	-	-	-
March	-	-	-
April	-	-	-
May	-	-	-
June	-	-	-
July	-	-	6.50-9.00
August	6.00-8.50	7.00-8.50	4.50-7.00
September	5.00-6.50	4.50-7.50	4.00-5.00
October	5.00-6.00	3.75-5.00	6.00-8.00
November	5/ 5.00-6.50	5/ 3.75-5.00	5/ 4.50
December	-	-	-

1/ F.o.b. prices, Benton Harbor.
2/ Carrots, 48 1-pound film bags, medium-large.
3/ Carrots, 50-pound jumbo size.
4/ Celery, 2 and 2-1/2 dozen per carton.
5/ Price range is for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service and Michigan Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Development Division, Technical Services Section, Marketing Michigan Vegetables, 1983 and 1984 crop issues.

Table 96.--Shipping-point prices 1/ for Michigan vegetables: Price ranges for onions and radishes, by months, 1983-85

Period	Onions 2/	Onions 3/	Radishes 4/
1983:			
January	5/	5/	-
February	5/	5/	-
March	5/	5/	-
April	-	-	-
May	-	-	-
June	-	-	-
July	-	-	6/ $2.50-5.00
August	-	-	5.00-8.00
September	$5.25-6.25	$6.50-7.25	2.50-5.00
October	5.00-5.75	6.50-7.00	2.50-4.00
November	5.75-6.75	7.00-8.00	6/ 3.00-4.00
December	6.25-7.00	7.40-7.85	-
1984:			
January	6.50-8.50	7.50-9.25	-
February	8.00-8.50	9.00-9.25	-
March	8.00-12.00	9.00-12.75	-
April	-	-	-
May	-	-	-
June	-	-	-
July	-	-	2.50-3.00
August	-	-	2.25-3.00
September	4.00-5.50	5.25-6.50	2.50-4.00
October	3.25-4.50	4.25-5.50	1.75-4.00
November	3.00-3.50	4.00-4.75	6/ 2.00-2.50
December	3.00-3.60	4.00-4.75	-
1985:			
January	2.75-3.25	3.75-4.50	-
February	2.50-3.00	3.50-4.00	-
March	1.75-3.00	3.00-4.00	-
April	6/ 1.75-2.00	6/ 2.75-3.75	-

1/ F.o.b. prices, Benton Harbor.
2/ Yellow globe onions, 50-pound sacks.
3/ Yellow globe onions, 16 3-pound film bags.
4/ Red radishes, 30 6-ounce film bags.
5/ Not available.
6/ Price range is for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service and Michigan Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Development Division, Technical Services Section, Marketing Michigan Vegetables, 1983 and 1984 crop issues.

Table 97.--Shipping-point prices 1/ for New York State vegetables: Price ranges for celery, lettuce, cabbage, and onions, by months, 1983-85

Period	Celery 2/	Lettuce 3/	Cabbage	Onions
1983:				
January	-	-	NA	NA
February	-	-	NA	NA
March	-	-	NA	NA
April	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-
July	-	4/ $4.00-7.00	-	-
August	4/ $8.50	4.50-10.00	5/ $5.00-9.00	5/ $7.00-8.25
September	8.00-9.50	4/ 4.50-7.00	4.00-7.00	5.60-6.75
October	4/ 7.00-8.00	-	3.00-5.50	6.00-7.25
November	-	-	3.00-4.50	6.75-7.25
December	-	-	3.00-14.00	6.50-7.75
1984:				
January	-	-	9.00-14.00	6.75-8.75
February	-	-	11.00-17.00	8.25-9.25
March	-	-	13.00-24.00	8.45-11.75
April	-	-	-	5/ 7.60-11.00
May	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-
July	-	4.00-6.00	-	-
August	5.00-8.00	5.00-8.00	1.75-3.25	5.25-5.75
September	5.00-6.00	4/ 5.00-5.50	1.75-3.50	4.00-5.25
October	-	-	1.50-3.50	3.50-4.75
November	-	-	1.60-4.00	3.50-3.75
December	-	-	1.85-4.00	3.50-3.75
1985:				
January	-	-	2.50-13.00	3.50-3.75
February	-	-	3.25-9.00	3.50-3.75
March	-	-	3.25-9.50	2.50-3.75
April	-	-	4.50-8.00	-

1/ F.o.b., Orange County.
2/ Pascal celery, 2 and 2-1/2 dozen.
3/ Iceberg lettuce, 24 count cartons.
4/ Price range is for partial month.
5/ Price range is for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service and New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, Marketing New York Celery, Corn, Cucumbers, & Lettuce, 1983 and 1984 crop years.

Table 98.--Wholesale prices for cabbage 1/ in Boston from Florida, Canada, and the Great Lakes States region, by months, 1983-84

Period	Florida	Canada	Great Lakes States region
1983:			
January	$4.50-6.00	3/ $3.50-3.50	-
February	4.00-6.50	-	-
March	4.50-7.00	-	-
April	6.50-6.50	-	-
May	5.50-9.00	-	-
June	3/ 7.00-8.00	-	-
July	-	-	$5.00-7.00
August	-	3/ 8.50-9.50	6.00-11.00
September	-	3/ 7.50-8.00	5.00-8.00
October	-	5.50-7.00	4.50-6.00
November	-	3/ 6.00-7.00	4.50-7.00
December	3/ 5.50-9.00	3/ 5.50-9.00	3/ 5.00-5.50
1984:			
January	15.00-16.00	12.00-16.00	-
February	16.00-18.00	16.00-23.00	-
March	20.00-22.00	24.00-25.00	-
April	9.00-14.00	-	-
May	6.00-8.00	-	-
June	6.00	-	4.50-6.00
July	-	4.00-4.50	3.00-5.50
August	-	4.00	3.00-4.50
September	-	4.00-4.50	3.50-5.00
October	-	3.50-4.50	3.00-5.50
November	-	3.50-5.00	3.00-5.00
December	6.00-7.00	5.50-6.00	4.00-6.00

1/ Green cabbage, 50-pound cartons or 1-3/4 bushel crates.
2/ New York State, predominantly Long Island.
3/ Price ranges for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Boston Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market Prices, 1983 and 1984.

Table 99.--Wholesale prices for carrots 1/ in Baltimore-Washington from California, Canada, and the Great Lakes States region, 2/ by months, 1983-84

Period	California	Canada	Great Lakes States region
1983:			
January	$6.00-9.00	$5.00-6.50	-
February	3/ 10.00	5.50-7.00	-
March	3/ 9.00-9.50	6.00-6.50	-
April	6.50-9.00	3/ 6.00-6.50	-
May	8.50-9.00	-	-
June	7.50-11.00	3/ 6.50	-
July	11.00-14.50	-	-
August	12.50-14.50	3/ 12.00	$13.00-15.00
September	10.00-12.00	8.50-11.00	9.00-12.00
October	3/ 8.00	5.50-7.00	6.00-8.00
November	7.50-9.00	5.50-6.50	6.00-6.50
December	9.00-13.00	7.50-9.00	-
1984:			
January	9.00-10.50	8.00-9.00	-
February	10.50-13.50	8.50-10.50	-
March	11.00-13.00	10.00-10.50	-
April	11.00-16.00	11.00-11.50	-
May	8.00-12.00	-	-
June	13.00-15.00	-	-
July	9.00-14.00	-	-
August	10.00-10.50	9.00-10.00	9.50-10.50
September	-	6.00-8.50	6.00-9.50
October	-	4.00-5.50	5.00-6.00
November	-	3.50-5.00	4.50-5.50
December	7.00-8.00	4.50-6.00	-

1/ Carrots, 50-pound sacks, jumbos.
2/ Michigan and Wisconsin.
3/ Price ranges for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Baltimore-Washington Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market Prices, 1983 and 1984.

Table 100.--Wholesale prices for carrots 1/ in Chicago from California, Canada, and the Great Lakes States region, 2/ by months, 1983-84

Period	California	Canada	Great Lakes States region
1983:			
January	$8.50-10.00	3/ $5.50-8.00	-
February	8.00-12.50	3/ 6.50-8.00	-
March	9.50-12.00	-	-
April	7.50-9.50	-	-
May	7.50-10.00	-	-
June	9.00-11.00	-	-
July	11.00-14.00	-	-
August	13.50-15.00	-	3/ $13.00-14.00
September	10.00-12.50	-	10.00-12.00
October	8.00-11.00	-	7.00-9.00
November	8.00-11.00	3/ 7.50-9.00	3/ 7.00-11.00
December	9.00-12.00	3/ 8.00-9.00	-
1984:			
January	10.00-12.00	8.00-11.00	-
February	11.00-15.00	9.00-12.00	-
March	12.00-14.00	10.00-11.00	-
April	12.50-15.00	-	-
May	10.00-12.00	11.00-12.00	-
June	10.50-14.00	-	-
July	10.00-13.00	-	-
August	10.00-12.00	-	9.50-10.00
September	9.00-10.00	-	7.50-9.00
October	7.50-10.00	7.50	6.00-8.50
November	7.00-8.50	6.50-7.00	5.50-7.50
December	7.00-8.00	6.50-7.00	-

1/ Carrots, 50-pound sacks, loose jumbo.
2/ Michigan.
3/ Price ranges for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market Prices, 1983 and 1984.

Table 101.--Wholesale prices for carrots 1/ in New York City from California, Canada, and the Great lakes States region, 2/ by months, 1983-84

Period	California	Canada	Great Lakes States region
1983:			
January	$6.00-10.00	$5.50-8.00	-
February	9.00-12.00	6.00-7.50	-
March	7.50-12.00	6.00-7.00	-
April	6.00-8.00	6.00-6.50	-
May	7.00-11.00	-	-
June	6.00-10.00	-	-
July	11.00-17.00	-	-
August	13.00-17.00	13.00-15.00	$11.00-15.00
September	10.00-13.00	8.00-11.00	9.00-11.00
October	7.00-10.00	5.00-8.00	5.00-7.00
November	8.00	5.50-7.50	5.50-7.50
December	8.00-12.00	7.00-10.00	3/ 10.00
1984:			
January	8.00-12.00	8.00-10.00	-
February	9.00-15.00	8.00-13.00	-
March	11.00-14.00	10.00-12.00	-
April	12.00-16.00	-	-
May	10.00-13.00	-	-
June	10.00-14.00	-	-
July	9.00-17.00	-	-
August	10.00-12.00	9.00-10.00	9.00-12.00
September	9.00-11.00	6.50-9.00	6.00-8.00
October	9.00-11.00	-	4.50-5.00
November	7.00-9.00	4.50-7.00	5.00
December	7.00-9.00	5.00-6.00	-

1/ Carrots, 50-pound sacks, jumbo.
2/ Michigan.
3/ Price ranges for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service New York City Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market Prices, 1983 and 1984.

Table 102.--Wholesale prices for carrots 1/ in Philadelphia from California and Canada, by months, 1983-84

Period	California	Canada
1983:		
January	$7.50-9.00	$6.00-7.00
February	8.00-10.00	6.00-7.50
March	8.00-9.50	5.50-7.50
April	7.00-8.50	-
May	7.00-10.00	-
June	8.00-10.00	-
July	11.00-14.50	-
August	13.00-15.00	2/ 11.00
September	11.00-12.00	8.00-9.00
October	9.50-11.00	5.50-8.00
November	8.00-10.50	5.50-7.50
December	9.00-11.00	7.50-9.50
1984:		
January	9.00-11.00	8.50-9.50
February	11.00-12.00	8.50-11.00
March	11.00-13.00	10.00-11.00
April	12.00-15.00	-
May	10.00-12.00	-
June	11.00-14.00	-
July	10.00-13.00	-
August	9.00-11.50	9.00-10.00
September	9.00-10.50	5.50-8.50
October	7.00.8.00	4.00-6.00
November	8.00-9.50	4.50-6.50
December	6.00-9.00	5.00-6.00

1/ Carrots, 50-pound sacks, loose jumbo.
2/ Price ranges for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Philadelphia Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market Prices, 1983 and 1984.

Note.--No prices for carrots from the Great Lakes States region were reported.

Table 103.--Wholesale prices for celery 1/ in Baltimore/Washington from California, Canada, and the Great Lakes States region, 2/ by months, 1983-84

Period	California	Canada	Great Lakes States region
1983:			
January	$7.00-9.00	-	-
February	8.00-13.00	-	-
March	8.50-13.00	-	-
April	14.50-22.00	-	-
May	17.00-21.00	-	-
June	14.00-18.00	-	-
July	11.00-19.00	-	$10.00-11.00
August	11.00-15.00	$7.00-10.50	8.00-11.00
September	10.50-15.00	8.00-10.00	8.00-10.00
October	9.00-14.00	3/ 7.00-8.00	7.00-10.50
November	15.00-19.50	-	-
December	19.00-25.00	-	-
1984:			
January	20.00-23.00	-	-
February	14.50-23.50	-	-
March	12.00-13.00	-	-
April	10.00-15.00	-	-
May	10.00-18.00	-	-
June	11.00-13.00	-	-
July	10.00-12.00	-	9.00-10.50
August	9.00-10.50	6.00-8.50	6.00-10.00
September	8.00-9.50	6.00-6.50	6.00-6.50
October	8.00.9.50	5.00-6.00	5.00-6.50
November	9.00-14.00	6.50	6.50-7.00
December	8.00-10.00	-	-

1/ Celery, cartons and crates, 2 to 2-1/2 dozen.
2/ Ohio, Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin.
3/ Price ranges for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Baltimore-Washington Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market Prices, 1983 and 1984.

Table 104.--Wholesale prices for lettuce 1/ in Baltimore/Washington from California, Canada, and the Great Lakes States region, 2/ by months, 1983-84

Period	California	Canada	Great Lakes States region
1983:			
January	$6.00-10.00	-	-
February	6.00-10.50	-	-
March	6.00-8.50	-	-
April	8.50-11.00	-	-
May	7.00-15.00	-	-
June	13.50-20.00	-	3/ $6.00
July	8.00-10.00	-	5.00-7.00
August	8.00-16.00	$5.00-7.00	5.50-10.00
September	8.00-16.00	6.00-12.00	6.00-14.00
October	8.00-17.00	-	-
November	8.00-15.00	-	-
December	9.50-13.00	-	-
1984:			
January	7.25-11.00	-	-
February	6.50-10.00	-	-
March	7.00-10.50	-	-
April	6.00-7.00	-	-
May	7.00-9.50	-	-
June	7.00-12.00		5.50-6.00
July	8.00-11.50	-	5.00-7.50
August	11.00-14.00	7.00-7.50	6.00-9.00
September	9.00-13.00	7.00-7.50	6.00-8.00
October	12.00-20.00	-	-
November	6.50-9.00	-	-
December	6.00-9.00	-	-

1/ Iceberg lettuce, cartons of 24 heads.
2/ Michigan, New York, and Wisconsin.
3/ Price ranges for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Baltimore-Washington Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Wholesale Market Prices, 1983 and 1984.

Table 105.--Truckload 1/ freight rates for certain vegetable shipments from the Great Lakes States region, 2/ by months, 1983-84

Period	Michigan onions to Chicago	Michigan onions to Atlanta	Michigan celery to Chicago	Upstate N.Y. vegetables to New York City
1983:				
January	$500-560	$800-990	-	$600-720
February	495-560	880-990	-	560-720
March	3/ 520	3/ 880-990	-	560-640
April	-	-	-	560-640
May	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	$560	560-640
August	-	-	560	560-640
September	-	-	560	560-640
October	3/ 450-495	3/ 900-990	560	560-640
November	450-495	900-990	-	560-640
December	3/ 450-495	-	-	560-640
1984:				
January	495	-	-	560-640
February	-	-	-	560-640
March	-	-	-	560-640
April	-	-	-	560-640
May	-	-	-	-
June	-	-	-	-
July	-	-	525-560	-
August	-	-	525-560	-
September	560-610	945-1,080	525-560	520-720
October	565	945-1,080	525-560	520-720
November	-	-	-	520-720
December	-	3/ 900	-	520-720

1/ Trailer of 42- 45-foot length. Load capacity approximately 40,000 pounds.
2/ Michigan and Upstate New York.
3/ Freight rate ranges are for partial month.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Marketing Service Fruit and Vegetable Truck Rate and Cost Summary, 1983 and 1984 issues.