

AGRIBISNIS

Title:Innovation in the food industry

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (1). 1-21

CD Volume:383

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Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural and Food Economics, The University of Reading, P.O. Box 237, Reading RG6 6AR, UK

Other Title:Innovation in the food industry

Language:English

Abstract:12 food manufacturing companies in 6 European countries (Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, and the UK) have been studied in 1996 with respect to the way in which they innovate, their motivations, and their emphasis on product or process innovation. It is suggested that the traditional "demand-pull" versus "technology-push" versus "a mixture of both" debate is too simplistic. Firms behave differently depending on their dominant "orientations" towards the product, the process, or the market, the types of market they supply (particularly whether they supply branded or private-label products), the nature of their ownership (public, private, cooperative), market size and scope, and company size. The suggestions of the case studies are, in general, supported by quantitative results from a survey of food manufacturers, though the survey was not designed specifically for this purpose and further quantitative model development is proposed. The findings reported in this article and the proposed refinements are important to firms and policymakers concerned with the efficiency and effectiveness of food industry innovation

Descriptors:case-studies. food-industry. food-marketing. food-products. innovation-adoption. innovations. labelling. markets. new-products. product-development

Geographic Locator:Denmark. France. Germany. Netherlands. Sweden. UK

Supplemental Descriptors:Scandinavia. Northern-Europe. Europe. Developed-Countries. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries. Western-Europe.

Mediterranean-Region. Benelux. British-Isles. Commonwealth-of-Nations

Subject Codes:ee116. ee700. qq000

Supplementary Info:13 ref

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Journal Title:Agribusiness

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Title:Product diffusion and the demand for new food products

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (1). 23-36

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Author(s):Duval Y Biere A

Author Affiliation:School of Management, Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand

Other Title:Product diffusion and the demand for new food products

Language:English

Abstract:This paper extends the theory of product diffusion associated with consumer demand for new products. New food products encompass both truly new branded or value added products and nontraditional food and agricultural products introduced from another region or culture. Bass's new product diffusion theory is integrated with economic demand models to develop simple diffusion-demand models to account, simultaneously, for the diffusion process and for the traditional effects of price and income. Models are tested using widely available aggregate trade data on nontraditional fruits consumed in Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, France, and England, UK, from 1965-96. Dynamic diffusion-demand models outperform both the standard diffusion model and the static double-log demand model (in and out of sample) and produced parameter estimates for price and income that differ from those obtained with models without a diffusion process

Descriptors:consumption-per-caput. demand. food-products. fruit. income. models. new-products. prices

Geographic Locator:England. France. Indonesia. Malaysia. Singapore. UK
Supplemental Descriptors:Great-Britain. UK. British-Isles. Western-Europe.
Europe. Developed-Countries. Commonwealth-of-Nations. European-Union-Countries.
OECD-Countries. Mediterranean-Region. South-East-Asia. Asia. Developing-
Countries. ASEAN-Countries. Threshold-Countries
Subject Codes:ee110. ee116. ee130. qq050
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Title:Asymmetry in farm to retail price transmission: evidence from Brazil
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (1). 37-48
CD Volume:383

Author(s):Aguiar D R D Santana J A

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Vicosa

Other Title:Asymmetry in farm to retail price transmission: evidence from Brazil
Language:English

Abstract:In this article, we describe the price transmission mechanism for 3
groups of agricultural products in Brazil to determine if they follow the
pattern found in previous studies. These groups combine different dimensions of
the two arguments normally used to explain price asymmetry: market concentration
and product storability. The price data are based on a January 1987-June 1998
monthly price series. Results from the study area in Brazil showed that neither
product storability nor market concentration were required for intense price
increase transmission. High and increasing Brazilian inflation rates found
through 1994 led the population to expect continual price increases; the society
may have been able to assimilate the most intense transmissions of price
increments, independent of industry market power. Consequently, our results
demonstrate that the findings from previous price transmission studies cannot be
generalized to other industries or for other periods. New theoretical and
empirical studies are needed to improve our understanding of asymmetrical price
transmission

Descriptors:agricultural-prices. agricultural-products. markets. price-
elasticities. price-formation. retail-marketing. retail-prices

Geographic Locator:Brazil

Supplemental Descriptors:South-America. America. Developing-Countries.

Threshold-Countries. Latin-America

Subject Codes:ee110. ee130. ee700

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Journal Title:Agribusiness

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Title:Vertical integration and trade policy: the case of sugar

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Author(s):Moss C B Schmitz A

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Florida, Gainesville, Florida, USA

Other Title:Vertical integration and trade policy: the case of sugar

Language:English

Abstract:The degree of vertical integration in the US sugar industry between raw
sugar processing and sugar refining cannot be explained using theories of
vertical integration based only on transaction costs. We graphically decompose
the economic rents accruing to each level participant in the marketing channel.
Different strategies of several major sugar producing, processing, and refining
entities with regard to sugar quota policy are explored. Firms that are

integrated from sugar production through to sugar marketing are less impacted by freer trade than are those that concentrate solely on production. We contrast the sugarcane industry in Florida and Louisiana, USA, with sugar beet production and processing in the northern plains. The sugar industry in Florida, because of the high degree of vertical integration, is much more capable of dealing with expanded sugar imports than either sugarcane producers in Louisiana or sugar beet growers in the northern plains where integration is not as pronounced
Descriptors:free-trade. international-trade. marketing. marketing-channels. sugar. sugar-industry. sugar-refining. sugarbeet. sugarcane. trade-policy. vertical-integration

Geographic Locator:Florida. Louisiana. USA

Identifiers:transaction costs

Organism Descriptors:Beta-vulgaris-var.-saccharifera. Saccharum

Supplemental Descriptors:South-Atlantic-States-of-USA. Southern-States-of-USA. USA. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Gulf-States-of-USA. Southeastern-States-of-USA. West-South-Central-States-of-USA. Delta-States-of-USA. Beta-vulgaris. Beta. Chenopodiaceae. Caryophyllales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. Poaceae. Cyperales. monocotyledons

Subject Codes:ee110. ee116. ee600. ee700. qq050. qq100

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Journal Title:Agribusiness

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Title:Food trade balances and unit values: what can they reveal about price competition?

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (1). 61-79

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Gehlhar M J Pick D H

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Other Title:Food trade balances and unit values: what can they reveal about price competition?

Language:English

Abstract:Price competition is a fundamental assumption in modelling trade. Empirical applications often use unit values as proxies for price. This is a problem if unit values cannot explain trade flows consistent with the price competition assumption. The paper determines whether this condition exists in food product trade. Trade balances by product are used to indicate successful competition in trade. Export and import unit values are used to determine if competition is dominated by price or nonprice competition. Trade flows are then categorized in 4 ways: successful price competition; unsuccessful price competition; successful nonprice competition; and unsuccessful nonprice competition. This categorization is applied to 372 food products using the Standard International Trade Classification. Nearly 40% of US food exports could be characterized as dominated by nonprice competition. In those instances, we contend that unit values are not valid proxies for price, thereby limiting their usefulness in traditional import demand estimation and trade policy simulation models

Descriptors:exports. food-marketing. food-prices. food-products. imports. international-trade. market-competition. market-prices. markets

Geographic Locator:Usa

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee600. ee700. qq000

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Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Geographic diversification strategy and the implications of global market integration in table grapes

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (1). 81-99

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Author(s):Krueger A M Salin V Gray A W

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Other Title:Geographic diversification strategy and the implications of global market integration in table grapes

Language:English

Abstract:The geographic diversification mode for US agribusinesses to establish an international presence is examined, using the example of table grapes. This study extends the analytical work on geographic diversification strategy in a firm-level application that considers how longer marketing seasons might affect early season premium prices. The method draws on market integration tests from the industrial organization literature. The extent of market integration is examined using a probabilistic measure. A simulation of profit incorporates the probability that markets are integrated. Tests on the market for table grapes indicate high probability that markets for domestic grapes and imports from Chile are not integrated (0.81 and 0.91). Long distances and the lack of overlap in production seasons play key roles in this finding. The simulation that makes operational the findings of limited integration suggests that geographic diversification is more profitable and of lower risk than production in California alone

Descriptors:agribusiness. diversification. geographical-variation. grapes. integration. international-trade. market-prices. marketing. markets. profitability. world-markets

Geographic Locator:Chile. USA

Organism Descriptors:Vitis

Supplemental Descriptors:South-America. America. Developing-Countries. Threshold-Countries. Latin-America. North-America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Vitidaceae. Rhamnales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants

Subject Codes:ee110. ee116. ee130. ee600. ee700. qq050

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Journal Title:Agribusiness

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Title:Borrowing constraints and the agricultural investment decision process

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Author(s):Gutierrez L

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Sassari, 07100 Sassari, Italy

Other Title:Borrowing constraints and the agricultural investment decision process

Language:English

Abstract:This paper develops a dynamic intertemporal model under the hypothesis of asymmetric information for the analysis of the rate of investment in the agricultural sector. The model stresses the importance of borrowing constraints for the investment decision of firms. Using the model we derive, following Abel and Blanchard's approach, an estimate for marginal Tobin's Q is presented. We find that this series is positively and strongly related to the agricultural rate of investment in Italy during the period of 1960-96

Descriptors:agricultural-sector. capital. constraints. debt. decision-making. estimates. finance. investment. loans. mathematical-models. profits

Geographic Locator:Italy

Supplemental Descriptors:Southern-Europe. Europe. Mediterranean-Region.
Developed-Countries. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries
Subject Codes:ee110. ee800. zz100
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Title:Impacts of six genetic modifications of corn on feed cost and consumption of traditional feed ingredients

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (1). 115-127

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Author(s):Yu T H Baumel C P Hardy C L McVey M J Johnson L A Sell J L

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, USA

Other Title:Impacts of six genetic modifications of corn on feed cost and consumption of traditional feed ingredients

Language:English

Abstract:This study evaluates the impact of 6 genetically modified maizes on pig and poultry feed costs and on the use of traditional feed ingredients in Iowa, USA. A Brill linear programming model was used to calculate least-cost feed rations for broilers, layers, tom turkeys, 8-13 lbs pigs and finisher pigs. This analysis indicates that likely price reductions in traditional feed ingredients will drive most of the current genetic modifications of maize out of the feed markets. Alternative methods of making genetically modified maize more competitive in the marketplace include stacking modifications to increase the gross value per bushel and lowering the costs of modified maize by reducing yield drag and seed costs

Descriptors:costs. feeds. genetic-engineering. linear-models. maize. markets. prices. production-costs. transgenic-plants

Geographic Locator:Iowa. USA

Organism Descriptors:pigs. plants. Zea-mays

Supplemental Descriptors:West-North-Central-States-of-USA. North-Central-States-of-USA. USA. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Corn-Belt-States-of-USA. Sus-scrofa. Sus. Suidae. Suiformes. Artiodactyla. mammals. vertebrates. Chordata. animals. ungulates. Zea. Poaceae. Cyperales.

monocotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants

Subject Codes:ee110. ee130. ee145. ff020. rr000

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Title:Estimating strategic price response using cointegration analysis: the case of the domestic black and herbal tea industries

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CD Volume:383

Author(s):Vickner S S Davies S P

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky, USA

Other Title:Estimating strategic price response using cointegration analysis: the case of the domestic black and herbal tea industries

Language:English

Abstract:We develop a vector error correction model, using weekly, point-of-purchase scanner data (from 6 December 1992-12 May 1996), to investigate multivariate pricing relationships among brands competing in the domestic black and herbal tea industries in the USA. Johansen's likelihood ratio test established the prices of Bigelow black tea and Celestial Seasonings herbal tea were cointegrated; hence, the pricing decisions of the largest firms in each

respective tea market were not unrelated. The black tea prices of Bigelow and Twining, the two largest firms in the black tea market, were cointegrated as well. The cointegrating vectors, speeds of adjustment, and impulse response function analysis provide unique insights into the direction, magnitude, and speed of price response in these value added, agricultural product markets
Descriptors:domestic-markets. estimates. herbal-teas. market-competition. mathematical-models. prices. tea. tea-industry
Geographic Locator:Usa
Organism Descriptors:Camellia-sinensis
Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Camellia. Theaceae. Theales. dicotyledons. angiosperms.
Spermatophyta. plants
Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee700. qq050
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Title:Changes in beef consumption and retailing competitiveness in Brazil: a rapid appraisal
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (2). 145-161
CD Volume:383
Author(s):Aguiar D R D Silva A L da
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Author Affiliation:Department of Rural Economy, Federal University of Vicosa, Vicosa
Other Title:Changes in beef consumption and retailing competitiveness in Brazil: a rapid appraisal
Language:English
Abstract:This paper analysed the competitiveness of beef retailing in Brazil. We carried out a rapid appraisal by means of extensive usage of secondary information, key informant semistructured interviews and direct observation all around the country. We found that beef has been losing competitiveness to other meats in part because of price disadvantage and in part because of marketing inefficiencies. The critical points are: the intermittent quality, unhealthy image and high price of beef; the low level of income of most consumers; inept enforcement of safety regulations; and failing vertical coordination. An important outcome of this study is that most of the problems faced by retailers do not depend only on them. However, retailers need to play a dominant role in dealing with these issues because they represent the most organized segment of the Brazilian beef system
Descriptors:beef. consumer-behaviour. consumer-preferences. consumption. market-competition. prices. retail-marketing
Geographic Locator:Brazil
Supplemental Descriptors:South-America. America. Developing-Countries. Threshold-Countries. Latin-America
Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee700. ee720. qq030
Supplementary Info:20 ref
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Journal Title:Agribusiness
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Title:A repositioning strategy for olive oil in the UK market
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (2). 163-180
CD Volume:383
Author(s):Garcia Martinez M Aragonés Z Poole N
Author Affiliation:Food Industry Management, Department of Agricultural Services, Imperial College at Wye, Wye, Ashford, Kent TN25 5AH, UK
Other Title:A repositioning strategy for olive oil in the UK market

Language:English

Abstract:Despite a rapid growth in olive oil consumption in recent few years, the culinary use of olive oil is still relatively new to UK consumers, and is still regarded as a set of particular attributes rather than as an everyday cooking oil. To increase sales and attract new users, olive oil needs to be seen by UK consumers as an 'everyday' cooking oil, and enter into direct competition with standard vegetable oils. To achieve this, we argue in this paper that standard olive oil needs to be repositioned and distanced from extra virgin olive oil in order to give consumers sufficient cues to revise their opinions and consumption strategies. The objective of this paper is to report the results of a conjoint study (in London and England, UK, in July 2000) as a tool for the analysis of attribute trade-offs made in product choices by consumers, applied to the UK standard olive oil market. The ideal standard olive oil profile for 130 UK users of olive oil was found to be one packed in medium sized polyethylene terephthalate bottles (750 ml) at a price of pounds-sterling 2.99
Descriptors:consumer-attitudes. consumer-preferences. consumption. marketing. marketing-techniques. markets. olive-oil. prices. purchasing-habits

Geographic Locator:Uk

Supplemental Descriptors:British-Isles. Western-Europe. Europe. Developed-Countries. Commonwealth-of-Nations. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee700. ee720. qq050

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Title:Price relationships in the Queensland barley market

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (2). 181-196

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Gali V J Brown C G

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Other Title:Price relationships in the Queensland barley market

Language:English

Abstract:This article examines the price linkages between feed and malting barley in the Queensland barley market in Australia using cointegration and error correction models. Data are derived from 144 monthly observations from the period January 1985-December 1996. Malting barley prices respond to restore equilibrium relationships with corresponding feed barley prices in the long run, but not vice versa. Thus feed barley prices appear to be a leading indicator of malting barley prices

Descriptors:barley. demand. domestic-markets. feeds. malting-barley. models. price-elasticities. prices. supply

Geographic Locator:Australia. Queensland

Organism Descriptors:Hordeum-vulgare

Supplemental Descriptors:Australasia. Oceania. Developed-Countries.

Commonwealth-of-Nations. OECD-Countries. Australia. Hordeum. Poaceae. Cyperales. monocotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants

Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee700. qq050. rr000. ee140. ee110

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Journal Title:Agribusiness

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Title:Food expenditure patterns of the Hispanic population in the United States

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (2). 197-211

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Lanfranco B A Ames G C W Huang C L

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Other Title:Food expenditure patterns of the Hispanic population in the United States

Language:English

Abstract:Food expenditure patterns were analysed for Hispanic households in the USA during the period 1994-96. Engel curves for three food categories (total food (TF), food eaten at home (FAH), and food eaten away from home (FAFH)) were estimated using a semilogarithmic functional form. The models for TF and FAH were estimated by ordinary least squares, using heteroscedasticity consistent estimators. The equation for FAFH was estimated using a 2-part model, with the level equation estimated by least squares with corrections for heteroscedasticity, using only the observations for which a positive amount of expenditures on FAFH was reported. The estimated income elasticity of demand for food for Hispanic households were 0.29 for TF, 0.21 for FAH, and 0.49 for FAFH. Household size elasticities were 0.32, 0.40, and 0.07, respectively. Our analysis indicates that Hispanic households devoted a higher proportion of their budget to FAH, 25.8%, than the average American household, while the proportion spent on FAFH was only 3.6%

Descriptors:consumer-expenditure. demand. Hispanics. income-elasticities. models

Geographic Locator:Usa

Identifiers:food expenditure

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee720. qq000

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Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

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Title:Changes in foot and mouth disease status and evolving world beef markets

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (2). 213-229

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Ekboir J Jarvis L S Sumner D A Bervejillo J E Sutton W R

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Other Title:Changes in foot and mouth disease status and evolving world beef markets

Language:English

Abstract:Argentina and Uruguay eradicated foot and mouth disease (FMD) in 2000 and 1995, and subsequently gained greater access to FMD-free markets. Although both South American countries suffered from the reintroduction of FMD in late 2000, and had to temporarily cease exports to FMD-free markets, they are expected to eradicate FMD again and will continue to increase exports to FMD-free markets. This article analyses the changes in international beef trade and, especially, in beef prices that are expected worldwide. We use a simulation model that captures the effects of market segmentation due to the FMD status and of the trade policies of exporting and importing countries from 1993-94. The ongoing realignment of trade flows has potential to significantly affect prices in both the FMD-free and the FMD-endemic segments of the world beef market. We demonstrate how growing beef exports from South America to FMD-free markets interact with other ongoing changes in international beef markets

Descriptors:beef. exports. foot-and-mouth-disease. international-trade. market-segmentation. prices. simulation-models. trade-policy. world-markets

Geographic Locator:South-America

Supplemental Descriptors:America

Subject Codes:ee116. ee120. ee600. ee700. 11821. qq030. ee110

Supplementary Info:4 ref

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Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness
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Title:Factors influencing probability and frequency of participation in merger and partnership activity in agricultural cooperatives

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (2). 231-246

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Hudson D Herndon C W

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Other Title:Factors influencing probability and frequency of participation in merger and partnership activity in agricultural cooperatives

Language:English

Abstract:This paper uses a binomial probit model to assess the motivations for opportunities and participation in mergers, acquisitions, joint ventures, and strategic alliances in agricultural cooperatives (n=74) in the USA over the period 1995-2000. A Poisson model is also used to investigate the frequency of participation in these activities. Results show that competition, patronage refunds, research and development, and market diversification all affect opportunities and participation. Firm size, placement in the market channel, and research and development activities appear to influence the frequency of participation

Descriptors:cooperatives. mergers. models. motivation. participation. partnerships. surveys

Subject Codes:ee110. ee350. ee700

Supplementary Info:34 ref

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Journal Title:Agribusiness

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Title:Impacts from meatpacking firm mergers in an experimental market

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (2). 247-260

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Ward C E Lee JongIn

Author Variant:J. I. Lee

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, 515 Ag. Hall, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, OK 74078, USA

Other Title:Impacts from meatpacking firm mergers in an experimental market

Language:English

Abstract:The 'Fed Cattle Market Simulator' (FCMS), an experimental market, was used to estimate impacts from two meatpacking firm mergers in the USA. Data were collected from two FCMS workshops with large agribusiness firms. Experimental mergers involved the two smaller packers in the market in one case and the two larger packers in another. During the merger period, market prices were significantly higher than prior to the merger in both cases. Following the dissolution, results were mixed. Management of the merged firms appeared to significantly affect how effectively merged packers operated, thus affecting both behaviour and performance. For both mergers, profits of the merged firm were higher relative to profits of rival firms. Merged firms appeared to have achieved some synergies in procurement or economies of scope (i.e., multi-plant economies). An increased Herfindahl index was associated with lower fed cattle prices in one case and higher prices in the other

Descriptors:agribusiness. firms. market-prices. markets. meat. mergers. packaging. profits. simulation-models

Geographic Locator:Usa

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee110. ee116. ee130. ee700. qq030. qq110

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Year:2002
Journal Title:Agribusiness
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Title:Growth by acquisition and the performance of large food retailers
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (3). 263-281
CD Volume:383
Author(s):Bjornson B Sykuta M E
Author Affiliation:University of Missouri, 125-B Mumford Hall, Columbia, MO
65211-6200, USA
Other Title:Growth by acquisition and the performance of large food retailers
Language:English

Abstract:The latter 1990s witnessed rapid growth among the largest retail food chain companies, much of it through acquisitions. An explanatory motive is that grocery chains could achieve greater scale economies and operating efficiencies, and increase their bargaining power with packaged food manufacturer-suppliers. This article begins to examine whether the largest retailers are realizing the promised financial rewards associated with this growth trend. We examine the performance of the three largest US food retailers (Albertson's, Inc., The Kroger Company, and Safeway Inc.) over 7 fiscal years beginning in calendar year 1993 and ending in fiscal year 1999, a period that covers the recent increase in acquisition activity. Overall, we find only modest evidence that the financial returns to the rapid growth strategies of the three largest food retailers have begun to be realized through fiscal year 1999

Descriptors:acquisition-of-ownership. companies. finance. food-industry. food-marketing. marketing-channels. retail-marketing. returns. trends

Geographic Locator:Usa

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee116. ee700

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Journal Title:Agribusiness
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Title:Size, cost, and productivity in the meat processing industries

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CD Volume:383

Author(s):Xia Y Buccola S

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211, USA

Other Title:Size, cost, and productivity in the meat processing industries

Language:English

Abstract:Technology and technical change in the US meat processing industries are examined in a cost function framework. Consistent with other studies, we find productivity growth rates to have declined in the past several decades. Nevertheless, growth has consistently been positive and has responded only modestly to the business cycle and to capital prices. Productivity-induced downshifts in unit cost curves have boosted cost elasticities, enhancing incentives for firm and plant-size growth. Rising capital shadow prices suggest the quality of capital has grown relative to that of labour and materials. Technical change appears to be capital-using and material-saving, counteracting the generally capital-saving and material-using effects of output expansion

Descriptors:capital. costs. elasticities. food-industry. food-processing. meat. prices. production-costs. productivity. substitution. technical-progress.

technology. trends

Geographic Locator:Usa

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. qq030. qq100

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Title:Effects of state regulations on marketing margins and price transmission asymmetry: evidence from the New York City and upstate New York fluid milk markets

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (3). 301-315
CD Volume:383

Author(s):Romain R Doyon M Frigon M

Author Affiliation:Department of Economics of Agrifood and Consumer Sciences, Faculty of Food and Agriculture Science, Universite Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4, Canada

Other Title:Effects of state regulations on marketing margins and price transmission asymmetry: evidence from the New York City and upstate New York fluid milk markets

Language:English

Abstract:A marketing margin model that allows testing for constant returns to scale technology and asymmetric marketing costs and farm price transmissions in the USA is proposed. The model is estimated using monthly data for the 1980-97. Results indicate that a constant returns to scale technology cannot be rejected. During the period prior to the enactment of the price gouging law in June 1991 by the New York State Legislature, significant short-run and long-run asymmetries in both marketing costs and farm price transmissions were identified. After 1991, these asymmetries were no longer significant or were reduced substantially. Finally, the legislative change that occurred in 1987, allowing Farmland Dairies' entry into the New York City fluid milk market, contributed significantly to reducing marketing margins in the New York City fluid milk market

Descriptors:dairy-industry. law. market-competition. market-prices. marketing-margins. mathematical-models. milk. regulations. returns

Geographic Locator:New-York. USA

Supplemental Descriptors:Middle-Atlantic-States-of-USA. Northeastern-States-of-USA. USA. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:dd500. ee110. ee116. ee130. ee700. qq010

Supplementary Info:19 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Vertical price leadership: a cointegration analysis

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (3). 317-331

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Kuiper W E Meulenberg M T G

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Other Title:Vertical price leadership: a cointegration analysis

Language:English

Abstract:Here we detail a method to test whether or not retailers allow suppliers to set the wholesale price not only on the basis of the costs faced by the suppliers but also on the basis of consumer demand. Using standard theory, long-run price relationships between the stages in the channel are derived. Next, these static price relationships are imposed on a dynamic model to be tested for cointegration and long-run noncausality, embedding the hypotheses on vertical price leadership. To derive the testable implications of these hypotheses, we show that the common stochastic trend and long-run equilibrium error must explicitly be assigned to variables in the channel model. The model

is particularly relevant for industries characterized by a low degree of product differentiation. An empirical application to two Dutch marketing channels for food products gives comprehensible results

Descriptors:costs. demand. food-marketing. food-supply. marketing-channels. mathematical-models. methodology. prices. retail-marketing. trends. vertical-integration. wholesale-prices

Geographic Locator:Netherlands

Supplemental Descriptors:Western-Europe. Europe. Developed-Countries. Benelux. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee700

Supplementary Info:46 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:The pricing of innovations: an application to specialized corn traits

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (3). 333-348

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Alexander C Goodhue R E

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of California at Davis, One Shields Avenue, Davis, CA 95616-8512, USA

Other Title:The pricing of innovations: an application to specialized corn traits

Language:English

Abstract:One concern regarding the growing agricultural biotechnology industry is the potential for these firms to exercise market power when pricing their innovations, which would affect the magnitude and distribution of resulting welfare gains. We argue that competition across production systems limits the exercise of such market power by suppliers. In order to examine the demand for these innovations, we evaluate the producer's returns to planting patented seed innovations, using a calibrated optimization model of a south-central maize producer's adoption decision in Iowa, USA. Our results suggest that patented seed innovations do not increase the market power of biotechnology firms in the relevant market for production systems

Descriptors:biotechnology. decision-making. innovation-adoption. innovations. maize. markets. optimization-methods. prices. returns. seeds. traits

Geographic Locator:Iowa. USA

Organism Descriptors:Zea-mays

Supplemental Descriptors:West-North-Central-States-of-USA. North-Central-States-of-USA. USA. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Corn-Belt-States-of-USA. Zea. Poaceae. Cyperales. monocotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants

Subject Codes:ee110. ee130. ee700. ff003. ff020. ww100. ee145

Supplementary Info:20 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:A patent analysis of global food and beverage firms: the persistence of innovation

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (3). 349-368

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Alfranca O Rama R Tunzelmann N von

Author Variant:N. von Tunzelmann

Author Affiliation:Universitat Politecnica de Catalunya, ESAB, Urgell, 187, 08036 Barcelona, Spain

Other Title:A patent analysis of global food and beverage firms: the persistence of innovation

Language:English

Abstract:We explore whether current innovation has an enduring effect on future innovative activity in large, global food and beverage (F&B) companies. We analyse a sample of 16 698 patents granted in the USA over the period 1977-94 to 103 F&B firms selected from the world's largest F&B multinationals. We test whether patent time series are trend stationary or difference stationary in order to detect how large the autoregressive parameter is and how enduring the impact of past innovation in these companies is. We conclude that the patent series are not consistent with the random walk model. The null hypothesis of a unit root can be rejected at the 5% level when a constant and a time trend are considered. Both utility and design patent series are stationary around a constant and a time trend. Moreover, there is a permanent component in the patent time series. Thus, global F&B firms show a stable pattern of technological accumulation in which "success breeds success." "Old" innovators are the ones to foster both important changes and new ways of packaging products among F&B multinationals. The effect of past innovation is almost permanent. By contrast, other potential stimuli to technological change have only transitory effects on innovation. Patterns of technological accumulation vary in specific F&B industries. Past experience in design is important in highly processed foods and beverages, but not in agribusinesses and basic foodstuffs. Patterns of technological accumulation are similar in both smaller multinationals/newcomers and large, established multinationals

Descriptors:beverage-industry. food-industry. innovation-adoption. innovations. patents. technical-progress. trends. world

Geographic Locator:Usa

Identifiers:transnational corporations

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee116

Supplementary Info:43 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Bovine spongiform encephalopathy and generic promotion of beef: an analysis for "quality from Bavaria"

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (3). 369-385

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Herrmann R Thompson S R Krischik Bautz S

Author Affiliation:Institute for Agricultural Policy and Market Research, University of Giessen, Senckenbergstrasse 3, 35390 Giessen, Germany

Other Title:Bovine spongiform encephalopathy and generic promotion of beef: an analysis for "quality from Bavaria"

Language:English

Abstract:We examine the impact of generic promotion on Bavarian beef demand during a period of a serious health concern in Europe: the bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE) crisis. We investigate the potential off-setting effects of advertising and promotion (positive) and heightened food safety awareness (negative) based on data from 1986-96. Empirically, we evaluate the economic effectiveness of a programme that promoted Bavarian beef as safe at the same time consumers were becoming increasingly concerned over the safety of the beef supply. Econometric estimates of both effects are provided and a model proposed to assess the corresponding economic welfare implications. The results show that the regional promotion of Bavarian beef increased demand by 4.6%. This increase was offset with a 6.9% decline in consumption due to information and public awareness of the BSE crisis. In addition, secular declines in consumption due to preference changes away from beef amounted to 15.2%. The welfare effects of the Bavarian government-financed programme were positive for both producers and consumers. Private and social benefit cost ratios suggest that the aggregate welfare gains due to promotion more than compensated for the cost of the programme

Descriptors:advertising. beef. bovine-spongiform-encephalopathy. consumer-behaviour. consumption. demand. economic-impact. food-safety. marketing. mathematical-models. sales-promotion

Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee700. ee720. 11821. qq030. qq200

Supplementary Info:35 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Household composition and food expenditures in China

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (3). 387-407

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Gould B W

Author Affiliation:Wisconsin Center for Dairy Research, University of Wisconsin-Madison, Wisconsin, USA

Other Title:Household composition and food expenditures in China

Language:English

Abstract:With China admitted to the World Trade Organization there is the potential for dramatic increases in US agricultural exports. The present analysis uses household-level data to identify important determinants of expenditures on food for at-home consumption by households in three Chinese urban provinces. Besides the role of household income, we examine the impact of household member age/gender composition on expenditures via the estimation of endogenously determined adult equivalents. Results from the analysis show that overall food at-home expenditures are income inelastic, some commodities exhibit elastic responses to changes in their own price and household composition has a significant impact on food choice

Descriptors:families. food-consumption. food-products. household-consumption. household-surveys. income. income-elasticities

Geographic Locator:China

Identifiers:food expenditure

Supplemental Descriptors:East-Asia. Asia. Developing-Countries

Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee720. ee950. qq000

Supplementary Info:35 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:The price-concentration relationship in grocery retailing: retesting Newmark

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (4). 413-426

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Yu ChihChing Connor J M

Author Variant:C. C. Yu

Author Affiliation:Department of Business Administration, Dahan Institute of Technology, Hualien, Taiwan

Other Title:The price-concentration relationship in grocery retailing: retesting Newmark

Language:English

Abstract:A study by Newmark is one of two price-concentration studies of US grocery retailing that has failed to find a positive relationship. We examined four possible sources of experimental error in this study, based on a sample of US metropolitan areas in 1987-88. The most important source of error was the failure to exclude noncompeting grocery retailers in the construction of the concentration measure. The relationship was also sensitive to controlling for a subgroup of observations from one state, to alternative data sources, and functional form. When these changes were made, concentration was found to be positively associated with the cost of groceries across cities. The relationship

was significant despite a small nonrandom sample of cities and unscientifically sampled prices
Descriptors:income. markets. price-formation. prices. retail-marketing. retail-prices. supermarkets
Geographic Locator:Usa
Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries
Subject Codes:ee110. ee130. ee700. ee950
Supplementary Info:34 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2002
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Explaining pricing conduct in a product-differentiated oligopolistic market: an empirical application of a price conjectural variations model
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (4). 427-436
CD Volume:383
Author(s):Kinoshita J Suzuki N Kaiser H M
Author Affiliation:Ministry of Agriculture, Policy Research Institute, 2-2-1 Nishigahara, Kita-ku, Tokyo 114-0024, Japan
Other Title:Explaining pricing conduct in a product-differentiated oligopolistic market: an empirical application of a price conjectural variations model
Language:English
Abstract:A generalized Bertrand-type model is applied to gain insights on Japanese firms' pricing conduct regarding milk beverages made from fresh milk and reconstituted milk. Data are obtained from weekly observations over a 2-year period (April 1997-March 1999) for one of the largest national supermarket chains in Japan. The empirical results, based on weekly scanner data, indicate the original Bertrand model is inappropriate for our empirical analysis. The estimated model resulted in substantially more elastic own-price elasticities than previous estimates in Japan based on aggregate market data, supporting the Japanese retailers' contention that fluid milk is a more price-elastic product than what previous studies had found. Incorporating estimated price conjectures into the model resulted in considerable discrepancies between partial and perceived own-price elasticities. The result shows that a firm's price conjecture can be an important factor in determining the firm's perceived own-price elasticity. The estimated conjectural variations were tested to determine whether they represent consistent pricing behaviour, and the results indicated that consistent pricing behaviour could not be statistically supported
Descriptors:food-marketing. lactic-beverages. market-competition. market-prices. markets. mathematical-models. milk-prices. oligopoly. price-elasticities
Geographic Locator:Japan
Identifiers:pricing
Supplemental Descriptors:East-Asia. Asia. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries
Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee700. qq010
Supplementary Info:18 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2002
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Staggering and synchronisation of prices in a low-inflation environment: evidence from German food stores
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (4). 437-457
CD Volume:383
Author(s):Loy J P Weiss C
Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics, Georg-August-University, Gottingen 37073, Germany
Other Title:Staggering and synchronisation of prices in a low-inflation environment: evidence from German food stores

Language:English

Abstract:Only a few studies have analysed staggering and synchronization in pricing behaviour of multiproduct firms. These studies used low-frequency data in an environment of high rates of inflation. This article investigates staggering and synchronization of weekly prices for 10 food products in 131 grocery stores in Germany over the period of May 1995-December 2000 (296 weeks). Different forms of staggering and synchronization (across-store synchronization, within type-of-store synchronization, within-retailer synchronization, or across-product synchronization) have been analysed. None of these forms of synchronization is supported empirically, however. In contrast, perfect staggering can only be rejected in very few cases, indicating that fixed or firm-specific menu costs are not major causes for price stickiness

Descriptors:food. food-marketing. food-prices. food-products. inflation. markets. price-elasticities. retail-marketing. retail-prices. stores

Geographic Locator:Germany

Supplemental Descriptors:Western-Europe. Europe. Developed-Countries. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee700. qq000

Supplementary Info:32 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:The demand impacts of chicken contamination publicity - a case study

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (4). 459-474

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Dahlgran R A Fairchild D G

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0023, USA

Other Title:The demand impacts of chicken contamination publicity - a case study

Language:English

Abstract:Adverse publicity regarding food contamination can depress demand, causing lost producer revenue. This study addresses the magnitude of those losses through the analysis of the impact of television and print news coverage of bacterial contamination of fowl in the US. An inverse demand model for fowl is estimated using weekly data from 1982-91. Our findings indicate adverse publicity about salmonella contamination of fowl depressed the demand for fowl but that the effect was small, less than 1% during the period of maximum exposure. Further, consumers soon forget this news as they reverted to prior consumption patterns in a matter of weeks

Descriptors:case-studies. consumer-attitudes. demand. food-contamination. losses. mass-media. mathematical-models. microbial-contamination. poultry. publicity. purchasing-habits. television

Geographic Locator:Usa

Organism Descriptors:fowls

Supplemental Descriptors:Gallus-gallus. Gallus. Phasianidae. Galliformes. birds. vertebrates. Chordata. animals. poultry. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee110. ee116. ee130. ee720. qq030. qq200. uu360

Supplementary Info:35 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Marketing natural pork: an empirical analysis of consumers in the mountain region

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (4). 475-489

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Grannis J Thilmany D D

Author Affiliation:Center for Emerging Issues, USDA-APHIS, Fort Collins, CO 80521, USA

Other Title:Marketing natural pork: an empirical analysis of consumers in the mountain region

Language:English

Abstract:The demand for organic meats, including beef and fowl has grown dramatically in recent years. Yet, there are few branded pigmeat products. This research examines the potential market for natural pigmeat in the Intermountain West, USA. Emphasis is given on targeting the market segment most likely to purchase this product at a significant premium. Data are based on a survey of rural, suburban, and urban consumers in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. High-income, frequent pigmeat consumers, and those that have purchased natural beef are most likely to purchase natural pigmeat products. With respect to production-related attributes, those concerned about feed additives, and to a lesser degree, the effects of pigmeat production on the environment, are likely target markets

Descriptors:consumer-surveys. consumers. food-marketing. market-segmentation. marketing-techniques. markets. organic-foods. pigmeat. purchasing-habits

Geographic Locator:Colorado. New-Mexico. USA. Utah

Supplemental Descriptors:Mountain-States-of-USA. Western-States-of-USA. USA. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Great-Plains-States-of-USA. Southwestern-States-of-USA

Subject Codes:ee116. ee700. ee720. qq030

Supplementary Info:16 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:U.S. consumer preference and willingness-to-pay for domestic corn-fed beef versus international grass-fed beef measured through an experimental auction

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (4). 491-504

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Umberger W J Feuz D M Calkins C R Killinger Mann K

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, Colorado State University, 302B Clark, Fort Collins, CO 80523-1172, USA

Other Title:U.S. consumer preference and willingness-to-pay for domestic corn-fed beef versus international grass-fed beef measured through an experimental auction

Language:English

Abstract:Experimental auction procedures were used to measure the willingness of consumers from Chicago, Illinois and San Francisco, California, USA, to pay for beef flavour from domestic, maize-fed beef versus Argentine, grass-fed beef. Based on taste panel rankings and bid differentials between paired steak samples, consumers were grouped into one of three beef-preference categories: maize-fed beef preferring; grass-fed beef preferring; and indifferent. A multinomial logit model and regression analysis were used to identify consumers who prefer a particular flavour of beef. On average, consumers were willing to pay a 30.6% premium for maize-fed beef. 62% of the participants were willing to pay an average premium of \$1.61 more per pound for the maize-fed beef, 23% of the consumers were willing to pay a premium of \$1.36 more per pound for the grass-fed beef, only 15% of the consumers were indifferent. The results have important implications for country-of-origin labelling of beef products, as well as niche marketing of maize-fed and grass-fed beef

Descriptors:beef. consumer-panels. consumer-preferences. consumers. flavour. food-prices. marketing. regression-analysis. standard-labelling. tastes. willingness-to-pay

Geographic Locator:California. Illinois. USA

Supplemental Descriptors:Pacific-States-of-USA. Western-States-of-USA. USA.

North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. East-North-Central-States-of-USA. North-Central-States-of-USA. Corn-Belt-States-of-USA

Subject Codes:ee116. ee130. ee700. ee720. qq030. qq500. zz100
Supplementary Info:19 ref
ISSN:0742-4477
Year:2002
Journal Title:Agribusiness
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:The white shrimp futures market: lessons in contract design and marketing
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (4). 505-522
CD Volume:383

Author(s):Sanders D R Manfredo M R

Author Affiliation:Department of Agribusiness Economics, Southern Illinois University, Mailcode 4410, Carbondale, IL 62901-4410, USA

Other Title:The white shrimp futures market: lessons in contract design and marketing

Language:English

Abstract:The successful introduction of futures contracts to industries unfamiliar with futures markets is likely to become increasingly important as futures exchanges move to alternative governance structures (e.g., for-profit corporations), trading platforms evolve (i.e., electronic/Internet trading), and regulatory requirements relax. Here, we examine the performance of the Minneapolis Grain Exchange's white shrimp futures contract, one of the first futures contracts aimed at the aquaculture industry in Minnesota, USA. Although the market structure largely conforms to the traditional criteria for a successful futures market, the contract's performance is disappointing in terms of liquidity, basis behaviour, and ultimately, hedging effectiveness. Furthermore, nonpar-size delivery options embedded in the contract design likely impact basis behaviour for certain hedges. While these reasons contributed to the ultimate demise of the contract, a general lack of knowledge regarding futures markets among the shrimp industry was also a factor. Given these findings, pragmatic implications for the introduction and marketing of new futures contracts into new industries are discussed

Descriptors:contracts. design. futures-trading. marketing. markets. performance. shrimp-culture

Geographic Locator:Minnesota. USA

Organism Descriptors:shrimps

Supplemental Descriptors:West-North-Central-States-of-USA. North-Central-States-of-USA. USA. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Lake-States-of-USA. Decapoda. Malacostraca. Crustacea. arthropods. invertebrates. animals. aquatic-animals. aquatic-organisms

Subject Codes:ee113. ee700. mm120

Supplementary Info:33 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Minimum effective scale in export promotion
View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (4). 523-541
CD Volume:383

Author(s):Richards T J Patterson P M

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Other Title:Minimum effective scale in export promotion

Language:English

Abstract:Nonprice promotion has long been used by small firms or organizations to increase agricultural exports. Some believe that export promotion in these cases is often unsuccessful as the promoter is unable to achieve the "critical mass" of awareness that is required for success. The objective of this article is to develop a theoretical explanation for the likely existence of minimum

expenditure thresholds and to estimate their size using an econometric model of the optimal supply of advertising. An empirical example of apple promotion from Washington state (USA) finds minimum effective scale levels for four key promotion activities among several Latin American countries over the period 1993-97

Descriptors:advertising. agricultural-trade. expenditure. export-controls. exports. international-trade. marketing. mathematical-models. sales-promotion. supply

Geographic Locator:Washington

Supplemental Descriptors:Pacific-Northwest-States-of-USA. Pacific-States-of-USA. Western-States-of-USA. USA. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee110. ee130. ee600. ee700

Supplementary Info:41 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Multicriteria analysis and assessment of financial viability of agribusinesses: the case of marketing co-operatives and juice-producing companies

View Article: Agribusiness (New York) 2002. 18 (4). 543-558

CD Volume:383

Author(s):Baourakis G Doumpos M Kalogeras N Zopounidis C

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Other Title:Multicriteria analysis and assessment of financial viability of agribusinesses: the case of marketing co-operatives and juice-producing companies

Language:English

Abstract:Our main purpose here is to assess the viability of Greek companies that operate in the field of agricultural food production and marketing. More specifically, we present the basic operational framework within which the agricultural organizations of cooperatives operate. We also examine the main features of the juice market. The analysis concerns the periods 1993-98 (for the cooperatives) and 1994-98 (for juice-producing firms). It is based upon the financial characteristics of 10 agricultural cooperative organizations and 2 investor-owned firms established and operating on the largest Greek island, Crete, and the 15 largest (in economic and financial terms) juice-producing companies in Greece. The assessment procedure includes data analysis techniques in combination with a multicriteria analysis method (the PROMETHEE II method). The analysis results in an overall ranking of the examined firms' performance. This indicates the strengths and weaknesses of the firms involved with regard to their financial behaviour, thereby contributing to the identification of the imperfections of the examined firms

Descriptors:agribusiness. cooperative-marketing. data-analysis. finance. food-marketing. food-production. juices. markets

Geographic Locator:Greece

Supplemental Descriptors:Southern-Europe. Europe. Mediterranean-Region. Developed-Countries. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee800. qq050. ee110. ee116. ee350. ee700

Supplementary Info:36 ref

ISSN:0742-4477

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agribusiness

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Modeling within-season sugarcane growth for optimal harvest system selection

View Article: Agricultural Systems. 2002. 73 (3). 261-278

CD Volume:388

Author(s):Salassi S E Breaux J B Naquin C J

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness,
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Building, Baton Rouge, LA 70803-5604, USA

Other Title:Modeling within-season sugarcane growth for optimal harvest system
selection

Language:English

Abstract:The recent switch from wholestalk to combine sugarcane harvesters has
raised questions concerning which harvester is more profitable. Combine
harvesters recover more of the sugarcane in the field than wholestalk
harvesters, but also have higher trash levels reducing sucrose recovery. The
objective of the research presented in this article is to determine the optimal
sugarcane harvest system selection for sugarcane production in Louisiana, USA.
Data are based on samples of stalk weight and sugar content of the commercial
sugarcane cultivars grown in Louisiana during the harvest season from 1981-96.
Sugarcane stalk weight and sugar per stalk equations are estimated in order to
predict tonnage and sugar yields throughout the harvest season. These predicted
yields are then adjusted to reflect field tonnage and sugar recovery for the
combine and wholestalk harvesting systems. A mixed integer mathematical
programming model is then used to determine the optimal harvest system under
alternative sugarcane variety combinations, wholestalk harvester field recovery
rates, and combine harvester sugar recovery rates. Results identify field
recovery and sucrose recovery conditions for which one type of harvest system
would be preferred over the other

Descriptors:combine-harvesters. crop-production. cultivars. harvesting.
mathematical-models. profitability. profits. sugar-yield. sugarcane

Geographic Locator:Louisiana. USA

Organism Descriptors:Saccharum. Saccharum-officinarum

Supplemental Descriptors:West-South-Central-States-of-USA. Southern-States-of-
USA. USA. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Delta-
States-of-USA. Gulf-States-of-USA. Saccharum. Poaceae. Cyperales.
monocotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants

Subject Codes:ee110. ff005. ff100. zz100. nn400. ee145

Supplementary Info:25 ref

ISSN:0308-521X

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agricultural Systems

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Adoption and adaptation of scientific irrigation scheduling: trends from
Washington, USA as of 1998

View Article: Agricultural Water Management. 2002. 55 (2). 105-120

CD Volume:388

Author(s):Leib B G Hattendorf M Elliott T Matthews G

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University, Pullman, WA 99164-6120, USA

Other Title:Adoption and adaptation of scientific irrigation scheduling: trends
from Washington, USA as of 1998

Language:English

Abstract:Scientific irrigation scheduling (SIS) is defined as the use of crop
evapotranspiration data and soil moisture sensors to accurately determine when
and how much to irrigate. Three surveys were conducted during 1997 and 1998 to
determine the status of and direction for SIS in Washington, USA. According to
the survey results, nine private consultants were contracted to perform
irrigation scheduling on nearly 120 000 ha per year. Conservation districts,
county extension, and the national resource conservation service assisted
producers in scheduling irrigation on an additional 6000 ha in a year. Two-
hundred and four producers reported scheduling 26 750 ha of irrigation on their
own and 6000 ha with consultants. At a minimum, the combined acreage reported in

these surveys indicates an 18% adoption rate of SIS. However, the actual adoption rate is much greater if the self-implementation rate for the 200 producers is representative of the entire state. Survey results also indicated that potatoes and tree fruit account for more than half of the acreage being scheduled. The main reason producers were willing to pay for irrigation scheduling is to insure the quality of high-value crops. Energy savings became important when water needed to be lifted a considerable distance; however, water conservation, high yield, fertilizer savings, and non-point pollution reduction were considered secondary benefits. Centre-pivots were the most likely irrigation systems to be scheduled and a considerable proportion of drip and solid-set sprinklers were scheduled, but a very small proportion of furrow systems and set-move sprinklers were scheduled. Over 75% of the survey respondents have personal computers and 50% have modems but less than 5% are using their computers to schedule irrigation. However, when examining the group producers who irrigate more than 405 ha, 33% are using their computers to schedule irrigation. Since computers and communication technology are available "on-farm", and producers are showing a willingness to implement SIS on their own, Washington State University (WSU) has developed the Washington Irrigation Scheduling Expert (WISE) software and a web-based information system. Self-implemented SIS also requires increased producer knowledge along with training for potential vendors. Therefore, WSU is continuing traditional SIS educational efforts such as on-farm testing of soil moisture sensors, workshops, field days, publications and newsletters. Conversely, WSU has stopped providing full-service SIS demonstrations that compete with existing services, require intensive labour, and affect a limited number of producers. Agri-business is employing a similar strategy as self-service SIS providers have increased by seven companies since the 1998 survey

Descriptors:agribusiness. computer-software. evapotranspiration. innovation-adoption. irrigation-scheduling. irrigation-systems. potatoes. soil-water. sprinkler-irrigation. technology-transfer. trickle-irrigation. water-conservation. water-management

Geographic Locator:USA. Washington

Organism Descriptors:Solanum-tuberosum

Supplemental Descriptors:Solanum. Solanaceae. Solanales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Pacific-Northwest-States-of-USA. Pacific-States-of-USA. Western-States-of-USA. USA

Subject Codes:cc200. ff062. jj800

Supplementary Info:24 ref

ISSN:0378-3774

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agricultural Water Management

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Planting date, cultivar, and tillage system effects on dryland soybean production

View Article: Agronomy Journal. 2002. 94 (1). 81-88

CD Volume:391

Print Article: Pages: 81-88

Author(s):Popp M P Keisling T C McNew R W Oliver L R Dillon C R Wallace D M

Author Affiliation:Dep. of Agric. Econ. and Agribusiness, Univ. of Arkansas, Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA

Other Title:Planting date, cultivar, and tillage system effects on dryland soybean production

Language:English

Abstract:Soyabean (Glycine max) yields from non-irrigated fields in the mid-southern USA have consistently lagged behind those from irrigated fields. Nonetheless, non-irrigated fields still attract a larger share of soyabean acreage in this region. This is likely due to various irrigation constraints, which include land leasing arrangements, water shortage, lack of management time and low levels of operating capital. The objective of this study was to identify

production system components consisting of tillage, cultivar selection and planting date strategies for a soil series that are most suitable for enhancing economic returns to dryland soyabean. Data from field experiments in three locations in Arkansas, USA during 1995 and 1996 were used for the study. Leading production systems were identified on the basis of their net returns. Results of the study showed that the performance of the production systems in terms of crop yields and net returns is influenced by the location and production year. While the evidence on pure planting date effects was confounded with physical field location, cultivar yields from early soyabean plantings in April and May were generally higher than those from later plantings. Furthermore, conventional and fallow production systems had higher net returns than no-till systems, largely due to higher herbicide costs associated with no-till systems. Sensitivity analysis showed that planting date and seedbed preparations are robust to changes in herbicide, fuel and soyabean prices. Further, careful attention to cultivar selection is deemed appropriate because cost differences of cultivar seeds are minor relative to net return differences that are yield driven
Descriptors:crop-yield. cultivars. fallow. no-tillage. planting-date. returns. soyabeans. tillage

Organism Descriptors:Glycine-(Fabaceae). Glycine-max

Supplemental Descriptors:Glycine-(Fabaceae). Papilionoideae. Fabaceae. Fabales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants

Subject Codes:eel10. ff005. ff020. ff100. jj900

Supplementary Info:22 ref

ISSN:0002-1962

Year:2002

Journal Title:Agronomy Journal

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Consumption of Economic Information in Agriculture

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (1) 2002. 39-52

CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 39-52

Author(s):Just D R

Author Affiliation:U CA, Berkeley

Other Title:Consumption of Economic Information in Agriculture

Language:English

Abstract:We develop a model of decision makers' demand for agricultural economic information services. This model treats choice of external decision-support services as a function of actors' assessment of how alternative investments in information complement their internal competencies. Data from a survey in four commodity systems are used to evaluate hypotheses as to how human capital, and functional role of actors in commodity systems affect demand for variously formatted information. By focusing on three axes of heterogeneity--diversity among decision makers, information service providers, and information--we are able to identify key structural and functional relationships in agricultural economic information systems

Descriptors:Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets. Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

Geographic Locator:U.s.

Subject Codes:eel10. ee120

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Marketing Orders, Grading Errors, and Price Discrimination

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (1) 2002. 53-66

CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 53-66

Author(s):Chalfant J A Sexton R J

Author Affiliation:U CA, Davis. U CA, Davis

Other Title:Marketing Orders, Grading Errors, and Price Discrimination

Language:English

Abstract:Some marketing orders allow an agricultural industry to regulate the flow of product to market. We examine a more common, but less controversial, aspect of marketing orders, the setting and enforcement of grades, and show that purposefully introducing error into the grading process reduces farmers' incentives to produce high-quality product, thus partially sustaining the adverse selection problem that would exist in the absence of grades. Because demand for high-quality product is generally inelastic relative to demand for low-quality product, grading error can increase industry profit. In principle, an industry can achieve through grading error the same allocation of product between high- and low-quality outlets as attainable through direct volume regulation

Descriptors:Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Agricultural Policy; Food Policy. Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices

Geographic Locator:U.s.

Subject Codes:ee110

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Market Emergence and Transition: Arbitrage, Transaction Costs, and Autarky in China's Grain Markets

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (1) 2002. 67-82

CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 67-82

Author(s):Park A

Author Affiliation:U MI

Other Title:Market Emergence and Transition: Arbitrage, Transaction Costs, and Autarky in China's Grain Markets

Language:English

Abstract:Using trimonthly Chinese provincial grain prices from 1988 to we estimate a parity-bounds model of interregional trade for four subperiods to characterize how multiple aspects of market performance change during the process of economic transition. For each period, we estimate the extent to which arbitrage opportunities are realized by traders, the transaction costs between location pairs, and the likelihood that regions do not trade. Trade restrictions cannot explain the pattern of uneven market development over time.

Infrastructure bottlenecks, managerial incentive reforms, and production specialization policies, all were likely important factors affecting market performance

Descriptors:Collectives; Communes; Agriculture. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

Geographic Locator:China

Subject Codes:ee100. ee110

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Ownership Structure in Agrifood Chains: The Marketing Cooperative

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (1) 2002. 104-19

CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 104-119

Author(s):Hendrikse G W J Bijman J

Author Affiliation:Erasmus U Rotterdam. Agricultural Econ Research Institute, Netherlands

Other Title:Ownership Structure in Agrifood Chains: The Marketing Cooperative

Language:English

Abstract:Globalization, technological developments, and consumer concerns press farmers and food producers to enhance product innovation and to seek more efficient production and distribution structures. These changes in agrifood markets shift the relative importance of the investments by different chain partners. It may therefore be necessary to change the allocation of ownership of essential assets to induce agents to make those investments that generate the chain optimum. This article analyzes the impact of ownership structure on investments in a three-tier supply chain from an incomplete contracting perspective. Circumstances are determined in which a marketing cooperative is the unique first-best ownership structure

Descriptors:Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Agricultural Extension Services. Agricultural Policy; Food Policy. Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation

Subject Codes:ee110. ee700

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Interactivity and Soft Computing in Portfolio Management: Should Farmers Own Food and Agribusiness Stocks?

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (1) 2002. 120-33

CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 120-133

Author(s):Duvall Y Featherstone A M

Author Affiliation:WA State U

Other Title:Interactivity and Soft Computing in Portfolio Management: Should Farmers Own Food and Agribusiness Stocks?

Language:English

Abstract:This article proposes a fully integrated and interactive elicitation-optimization procedure for portfolio management. A soft computing approach based on fuzzy logic is developed as an alternative to the traditional mean variance model and compromise programming approach. The models are applied to farmers to examine whether they should buy publicly traded food and agribusiness firms stocks rather than invest in a broader market stock portfolio. Results suggest that investments in publicly traded food and agribusiness stocks allow farmers to capture additional benefits beyond those of simply diversifying in the broader market

Descriptors:Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets. Portfolio Choice

Subject Codes:ee110. ee800

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Time Allocation Decisions Associated with Job Market Preparation: Undergraduate Perceptions versus Market Realities

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (1) 2002. 222-33

CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 222-233

Author(s):Siebert J W

Author Affiliation:TX A&M U

Other Title:Time Allocation Decisions Associated with Job Market Preparation:
Undergraduate Perceptions versus Market Realities

Language:English

Abstract:A survey of agribusiness firms identifies characteristics associated with above average starting salary offers in the allied fields of agribusiness, agricultural economics, business, and economics. A complementary survey is made of students at Texas A&M University and University of Georgia. Results show that firms value work experience and leadership experience more than students do, whereas students value raising grade point average and interview preparation more than do firms. Students seeking a firm's maximum starting salary offer will need to enhance academic performance with substantial work experience and leadership experience

Descriptors:Role of Economics; Role of Economists. Human Capital; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity. Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions hiring, firing, turnover, part-time, seniority issues). Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials by Skill, Training, Occupation, etc.

Geographic Locator:U.s.

Subject Codes:ee100. ee900

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Optimal Commodity Promotion When Downstream Markets Are Imperfectly Competitive

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (2) 2002. 352-65
CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 352-365

Author(s):Zhang M Sexton R J

Author Affiliation:California Independent System Operator. U CA, Davis and Giannini Foundation of Agricultural Econ

Other Title:Optimal Commodity Promotion When Downstream Markets Are Imperfectly Competitive

Language:English

Abstract:We investigate the optimal collection and expenditure of funds for agricultural commodity promotion in markets where the processing and distribution sectors may exhibit oligopoly and/or oligopsony power. The conditions that characterize optimal advertising intensity under perfect competition for funds generated from either per-unit or lump-sum taxes do not, in general, hold when marketing is imperfectly competitive. Simulation analyses show that imperfect competition always reduces farmers' optimal advertising expenditure and that an imperfectly competitive marketing sector may capture half or more of the benefits from the funds that are expended

Descriptors:Advertising. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Marketing. Agricultural Policy; Food Policy

Subject Codes:ee700. ee110

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Impact of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy on Agribusiness in the United Kingdom: Results of an Event Study of Equity Prices

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (2) 2002. 370-86
CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 370-386

Author(s):Henson S Mazzocchi M

Author Affiliation:U Guelph. U Bologna

Other Title:Impact of Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy on Agribusiness in the United Kingdom: Results of an Event Study of Equity Prices

Language:English

Abstract:This article assesses the impact on agribusinesses of the United Kingdom Government's announcement of a possible link between Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy and human health. Three approaches are employed to derive benchmark models against which abnormal returns are estimated, a simple market model, Scholes-Williams approach, and an autoregressive distributed lag model. Abnormal returns are estimated for single firms and for subsectors over an eight-day event window. The autoregressive distributed lag model performs best and indicates significant negative abnormal returns in the beef, pet food, animal feed, and dairy sectors and positive abnormal returns in the other meats sector

Descriptors:Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Agricultural Extension Services. Agricultural Policy; Food Policy

Geographic Locator:U.k.

Subject Codes:ee800. ee110

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Competition, Externalities, and Input Substituting Technologies

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (2) 2002. 467-81
CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 467-481

Author(s):Hennessy D A

Author Affiliation:IA State U

Other Title:Competition, Externalities, and Input Substituting Technologies

Language:English

Abstract:The period 1997-2000 saw a rapid global consolidation of crop seed companies. The emerging companies are applying genetic engineering to exploit complementarities and substitutabilities between seed and other crop inputs. This article develops a model of competing technologies where one substitutes for a conventional input. A monopolist may cross-subsidize a technology that substitutes for an input in order to price discriminate between user types. In duopoly, a socially excessive or insufficient share of acres may be subject to an input substituting technology. Welfare improving regulations are identified in the case where a technology substitutes for an externality generating input

Descriptors:Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Agricultural Extension Services. Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets; monopolistic competition; contestable markets

Subject Codes:ee110. ee700

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Optimal Storage by Crop Producers

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (3) 2002. 645-59
CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 645-659

Author(s):Fackler P L Livingston M J

Author Affiliation:NC State U

Other Title:Optimal Storage by Crop Producers

Language:English

Abstract:When post-harvest marketing strategies are restricted by disallowing speculative purchases, sales out of storage becomes an irreversible decision and the dynamic marketing problem becomes analogous to the optimal exercise of a financial option. The optimal marketing strategy is to hold at low prices and to sell at high prices with a cutoff price function marking the boundary between low and high prices. A method for estimating the cut-off price function is developed and applied to Illinois soybean prices. The decision rule is demonstrated to result in substantial gains from storage

Descriptors:Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Marketing

Geographic Locator:U.s.

Subject Codes:ee110. ee700

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Generic Advertising and Product Differentiation

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (3) 2002. 691-701
CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 691-701

Author(s):Crespi J M Marette S

Author Affiliation:KA State U. UMR d'Econ Publique INRA-INAPG, Paris and THEMA-Paris X

Other Title:Generic Advertising and Product Differentiation

Language:English

Abstract:This article considers whether generic advertising lowers the differentiation among competing brands of the same good. Analytical results show that if the benefits from generic advertising from increased demand are outweighed by the costs from lower product differentiation then high-quality producers will not benefit from generic promotion. Hypotheses are tested empirically under a conditional-logit approach using retail-market sales and advertising data for the U.S. prune industry. Results from this study provide evidence that generic advertising has a slight differential effect on the perceived qualities of different brands

Descriptors:Advertising. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

Geographic Locator:U.s.

Subject Codes:ee700. ee110

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Advertising Evaluation and Cross-Sectional Data Aggregation

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (3) 2002. 800-806
CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 800-806

Author(s):Chung C Kaiser H M

Author Affiliation:OK State U. Cornell U
Other Title:Advertising Evaluation and Cross-Sectional Data Aggregation
Language:English
Descriptors:Advertising. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives;
Agribusiness. Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
Geographic Locator:U.s.
Subject Codes:ee700. ee110. ee720
ISSN:0002-9092
Year:2002
Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics
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Title:Estimating a Brand-Level Demand System for American Cheese Products to
Evaluate Unilateral and Coordinated Market Power Strategies
View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 84 (3) 2002. 817-23
CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 817-823

Author(s):Cotterill R W Samson P O

Author Affiliation:Food Marketing Policy Center, U CT and "Agribusiness".
Unlisted

Other Title:Estimating a Brand-Level Demand System for American Cheese Products
to Evaluate Unilateral and Coordinated Market Power Strategies

Language:English

Descriptors:Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis. Agriculture: Aggregate
Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices. Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market
Performance: Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies. Retail and Wholesale Trade;
Warehousing

Geographic Locator:U.s.

Subject Codes:ee720. ee110. ee700

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

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Title:The "Learning" Supply Chain: Pipeline or Pipedream?

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 2002. 84 (5). 1329-36
CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 1329-1336

Author(s):Peterson H Christopher

Author Affiliation:MI State U

Other Title:The "Learning" Supply Chain: Pipeline or Pipedream?

Language:English

Descriptors:Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness --
Q130

ISSN:0002-9092

Year:2002

Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of
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the American Economic Association

Title:Knowledge Management and Comparative International Strategies on Vertical
Information Flow in the Global Food System

View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 2002. 84 (5). 1337-44
CD Volume:393

Print Article: Pages: 1337-1344

Author(s):Bailey DeeVon Jones Eluned Dickinson David L

Author Affiliation:UT State U; VA Polytechnic Institute & State U; UT State U
Other Title:Knowledge Management and Comparative International Strategies on
Vertical Information Flow in the Global Food System
Language:English
Descriptors:Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness --
Q130 Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices -- Q110
Geographic Locator:U.s
ISSN:0002-9092
Year:2002
Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of
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the American Economic Association

Title:Knowledge Management in the Global Food System: Network Embeddedness and
Social Capital
View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 2002. 84 (5). 1345-52
CD Volume:393
Print Article: Pages: 1345-1352
Author(s):Sporleder Thomas L Moss LeeAnn E
Author Affiliation:OH State U; OH State U
Other Title:Knowledge Management in the Global Food System: Network Embeddedness
and Social Capital
Language:English
Descriptors:Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness --
Q130 Cultural Economics: Social Norms and Social Capital; Economic Anthropology
-- Z130
ISSN:0002-9092
Year:2002
Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of
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the American Economic Association

Title:The Knowledge Management Frontier in the Global Food System: Discussion
View Article: American Journal of Agricultural Economics. 2002. 84 (5). 1353-54
CD Volume:393
Print Article: Pages: 1353-1354
Author(s):Hagen James M
Author Affiliation:Cornell U
Other Title:The Knowledge Management Frontier in the Global Food System:
Discussion
Language:English
Descriptors:Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness --
Q130
ISSN:0002-9092
Year:2002
Journal Title:American Journal of Agricultural Economics
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Title:Deregulation of Indonesia's Interregional Agricultural Trade
View Article: Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies. 38 (1) 2002. 93-117
CD Volume:393
Print Article: Pages: 93-117
Author(s):Montgomery R
Author Affiliation:HTS Development Ltd
Other Title:Deregulation of Indonesia's Interregional Agricultural Trade
Language:English

Abstract:In January 1998 a significant policy reform deregulated agriculture in Indonesia. It sought to eliminate distorting local monopolies, monopsonies, trade restrictions, interisland maximum shipment quotas and other barriers that effectively lowered farmgate prices. Many of these had been constructed to benefit the Soeharto family and their business cronies. The reform also sought to lower local taxes and levies targeted at agriculture. This paper demonstrates that deregulation eliminated many of the distorting taxes and levies, and dismantled many (but not all) local monopolies, monopsonies and quotas. Farmers typically now receive a higher percentage of the destination market price. Many also receive significantly higher real prices for their products, although this differs dramatically across commodities. Local governments complained about local revenues lost through the reforms. Detailed budget analyses reveal that deregulation did not substantially harm local government budgets; instead, other factors caused a decline in the local-source revenue contribution to local budgets

Descriptors:Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Environment; Other Primary Products. Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness. Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population

Geographic Locator:Indonesia

Subject Codes:ee450. ee110. uu100. ee900

ISSN:0007-4918

Year:2002

Journal Title:Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Optimal Generic Advertising with a Rationed Related Good: The Case of Canadian Beef and Chicken Markets

View Article: Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics. 2002. 50 (2). 117-33
CD Volume:391

Print Article: Pages: 117-133

Author(s):Cranfield J A L

Author Affiliation:U Guelph

Other Title:Optimal Generic Advertising with a Rationed Related Good: The Case of Canadian Beef and Chicken Markets

Language:English

Abstract:An optimal advertising rule is derived for a good sold in an open market (beef) when a related substitute good (chicken) is production rationed and whose imports are subject to trade restrictions. Such a rule is developed using a multi-market equilibrium displacement model that reflects demand interrelatedness, open trade of the advertised good (beef), with rationed production and restricted trade of the related good (chicken). The optimal rule nests earlier optimal advertising rules under a variety of conditions. Results underscore the importance of accounting for cross-product advertising effects. When these effects are present (absent), the optimal generic beef advertising intensity in Canada is shown to fall (rise) with elimination of supply management in Canada's chicken sector

Descriptors:Advertising -- M370 Agricultural Markets and Marketing;

Cooperatives; Agribusiness -- Q130 Advertising; Beef

Geographic Locator:Canada

ISSN:0008-3976

Year:2002

Journal Title:Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics

Copyright:Record from the EconLit database is used with the permission of Elsevier Science B.V. The EconLit database service is copyrighted (c)_2002 by the American Economic Association

Title:Invited Book Review: 'Agricultural Policy-Agribusiness-and Rent-Seeking Behaviour'

View Article: Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics-2002-50 (3)-351-353
CD Volume:391
Print Article: Pages: 351-353
Author(s):Skogstad G
Author Affiliation:Dept of Political Science-University of Toronto
Other Title:Invited Book Review: 'Agricultural Policy-Agribusiness-and Rent-Seeking Behaviour'
Language:English; French
ISSN:0008-3976
Year:2002
Journal Title:Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics

Title:Book Review: 'Agricultural Policy-Agribusiness-and Rent-Seeking Behaviour'
View Article: Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics-2002-50 (3)-353-355
CD Volume:391
Print Article: Pages: 353-355
Author(s):Carlberg J
Author Affiliation:University of Manitoba-Canada
Other Title:Book Review: 'Agricultural Policy-Agribusiness-and Rent-Seeking Behaviour'
Language:English; French
ISSN:0008-3976
Year:2002
Journal Title:Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics

Title:Water status influences common events of soluble carbohydrate accumulation during soybean seed development and germination
View Article: Canadian Journal of Botany. 2002. 80 (3). 262-270
CD Volume:394
Print Article: Pages: 262-270
Author(s):Modi A T McDonald M B Streeter J G
Author Affiliation:School of Agricultural Sciences & Agribusiness, University of Natal, Private Bag X01, Scottsville, 3209, South Africa
Other Title:Water status influences common events of soluble carbohydrate accumulation during soybean seed development and germination
Language:English
Language of Summary:french
Abstract:Seed development and germination are two distinct physiological stages that are normally separated by a metabolically quiescent period in orthodox seeds. Comparison of seed water status during these two processes and how it influences the biochemical activities remains unclear. The objective of this study was to compare soybean (*Glycine max* cv. Ohio FG1) seed development and germination, including the first 6 h after radicle protrusion, with respect to soluble carbohydrate occurrence at different stages characterized by water content and osmolality. Seeds of soybean were sown under field conditions at two sites in Ohio, USA [date not given]. Cyclitols and sugars were monitored at nine stages of development and during the first 30 h of germination. Three phases of water loss and osmolality increase found during seed development were correlated with three phases of water absorption and osmolality decrease during seed germination. This study provided evidence that soybean seed cotyledons and axes have similar patterns of water content and osmolality during seed development and germination and that three major events of soluble carbohydrate occurrence are shared by soybean seed parts during development and germination
Descriptors:carbohydrates. chemical-composition. cotyledons. cyclitols. osmotic-pressure. plant-composition. plant-development. plant-water-relations. radicles. seed-development. seed-germination. soybeans. water-content
Geographic Locator:Ohio. USA
Organism Descriptors:*Glycine*-(Fabaceae). *Glycine-max*
Supplemental Descriptors:*Glycine*-(Fabaceae). Papilionoideae. Fabaceae. Fabales. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. East-North-Central-States-of-

USA. North-Central-States-of-USA. USA. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Corn-Belt-States-of-USA
Subject Codes:ff005. ff060. ff062
Supplementary Info:24 ref
ISSN:0008-4026
Year:2002
Journal Title:Canadian Journal of Botany
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:A new brand of agriculture? Farmer-owned brands reward innovation
View Article: Choices The Magazine of Food-Farm-and Resources Issues-2002-0 (Fall)-6-10
CD Volume:391
Print Article: Pages: 6-10
Author(s):Hayes D J Lence S H
Author Affiliation:Professor of Agribusiness-Dept of Economics-Iowa State University-Ames-Iowa-USA
Other Title:A new brand of agriculture? Farmer-owned brands reward innovation
Language:English
Abstract:More farmers in what have up to now been considered "commodity" markets are attempting to capture more value through brand differentiation of their products
Descriptors:commodity-agriculture; agricultural-products; consumers; market-forces; production
Geographic Locator:United States of America
ISSN:0886-5558
Year:2002
Journal Title:Choices The Magazine of Food, Farm, and Resources Issues

Title:Competition policy and the agribusiness sector in the European Union
View Article: European Review of Agricultural Economics. 2002. 29 (3). 373-397
CD Volume:397
Print Article: Pages: 373-397
Author(s):Buccirossi P Marette S Schiavina A
Author Affiliation:LEAR (Laboratorio di Economia, Antitrust, Regolamentazione), Rome, Italy
Other Title:Competition policy and the agribusiness sector in the European Union
Conference Title:Xth Congress of the European Association of Agricultural Economists, Zaragoza, Spain, 28-31 August, 2002
Language:English
Abstract:This paper analyses the main antitrust decisions in the agribusiness sector in the European Union. First, legislation and economic principles are recalled. Then for input suppliers, farmers, manufacturers, and retailers, we give a brief presentation of the market structure and discuss the main competition concerns according to the most recent antitrust decisions. Farmers are the weakest link of the entire chain, given the degree of concentration in the upstream and downstream industries in Europe. The use of the concept of buying power could be developed by competition authorities to balance power along the agro-food chain
Descriptors:agribusiness. decision-making. legislation. market-competition. marketing. marketing-channels. marketing-policy
Geographic Locator:European-Union-Countries
Subject Codes:ee110. ee116. ee120. ee700
Supplementary Info:40 ref
ISSN:0165-1587
Year:2002
Journal Title:European Review of Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Farmer decision-making with conflicting goals: a recursive strategic programming analysis

View Article: Journal of Agricultural Economics. 2002. 53 (1). 82-100
CD Volume:402
Print Article: Pages: 82-100
Author(s):Wallace M T Moss J E
Author Affiliation:Department of Agribusiness, Extension and Rural Development,
University College Dublin, Dublin, Irish Republic
Other Title:Farmer decision-making with conflicting goals: a recursive strategic
programming analysis
Language:English
Abstract:This paper concerns the analysis of farmers' goal trade-offs using a
series of representative dairying and beef/sheep farm models (n=150) in Northern
Ireland, UK. The models employ an adaptive feedback structure and expectations
model to track adjustment processes over a 7-year planning horizon, 1991/92-
1997/98. Model solutions, under a conventional profit maximizing objective
function, and using a weighted goal programming formulation, under a series of
empirically specified alternative goal orientations, are examined and compared.
The paper identifies significant variation among farm families in terms of
ability to attain key goals concerning farm profitability, family consumption,
farm investment, growth and cash flow. The results quantify the trade-off
between family consumption and farm investment/growth goals
Descriptors:beef. cash-flow. consumption. decision-making. farm-management.
farm-surveys. farmers'-attitudes. investment. livestock-farming. models.
profitability. profits. sheep-farming
Geographic Locator:Northern-Ireland
Identifiers:Ukdairy farming
Organism Descriptors:sheep
Supplemental Descriptors:UK. British-Isles. Western-Europe. Europe. Developed-
Countries. Commonwealth-of-Nations. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries.
Ovis. Bovidae. ruminants. Artiodactyla. mammals. vertebrates. Chordata. animals.
ungulates
Subject Codes:ee110. ee800. uu485. zz100. 11180. 11120. 11110
Supplementary Info:44 ref
ISSN:0021-857X
Year:2002
Journal Title:Journal of Agricultural Economics
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:The use of choice experiments in the analysis of tourist preferences for
ecotourism development in Costa Rica
View Article: Journal of Environmental Management. 2002. 65 (2). 153-163
CD Volume:387
Author(s):Hearne R R Salinas Z M
Author Affiliation:Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics, North
Dakota State University, P.O. Box 5636, Fargo, ND 58105, USA
Other Title:The use of choice experiments in the analysis of tourist preferences
for ecotourism development in Costa Rica
Language:English
Abstract:This paper presents the use of choice experiments as a mechanism to
analyse preferences of national and international tourists in relation to the
development of Barva Volcano Area in Costa Rica. In this section of the Braulio
Carrillo National Park, managers are faced with an immediate need to plan for
greatly increased visitation rates due to a new road, which will greatly improve
access. Choice sets were developed in collaboration with park managers. A survey
was conducted of 171 Costa Rican and 271 foreign tourists who visited Poas
Volcano, a well-visited alternative site to Barva Volcano. Survey data was
analysed using conditional multinomial logit models. Results of the study
demonstrate, that both sets of tourists preferred: (i) improved infrastructure;
(ii) aerial trams with observation towers and picnic areas; (iii) more
information; and (iv) low entrance fees. Foreign tourists demonstrated strong
preferences for the inclusion of restrictions in the access to some trails,
whereas Costa Ricans did not show any significant preference for restrictions.

Marginal willingness to pay for greater information was estimated to be \$1.54 for foreign tourists and \$1.01 for Costa Rican visitors. The study concludes that choice experiments are a useful tool in the analyses of tourist preferences for the development of protected areas in developing countries
Descriptors:ecotourism. international-tourism. national-parks. nature-reserves. nature-tourism. surveys. tourism-development. tourists. visitor-behaviour. visitors. visits. willingness-to-pay
Geographic Locator:Costa-Rica
Identifiers:preferences
Supplemental Descriptors:Central-America. America. Developing-Countries. Threshold-Countries. CACM. Latin-America
Subject Codes:ee119. ee720. uu700
Supplementary Info:30 ref
ISSN:0301-4797
Year:2002
Journal Title:Journal of Environmental Management
Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Regional economic impacts of water management alternatives: The case of Devils Lake, North Dakota, USA

View Article: Journal of Environmental Management. 2002. 66 (4). 465-473
CD Volume:387

Author(s):Leistritz F Larry Leitch Jay A Bangsund Dean A

Author Affiliation:Department of Agribusiness and Applied Economics, North Dakota State University, Morrill Hall, Fargo, ND, 58105, USA; E-Mail: lleistri@ndsuext.nodak.edu, USA

Other Title:Regional economic impacts of water management alternatives: The case of Devils Lake, North Dakota, USA

Language:English

Abstract:Devils Lake, located in a closed basin in northeastern North Dakota has over a century-long history of highly fluctuating water levels. The lake has risen nearly 25 feet (7.7 m) since 1993, more than doubling its surface area. Rising water levels have affected rural lands, transportation routes, and communities near the lake. In response to rising lake levels, Federal, state and local agencies have adopted a three-part approach to flood damage reduction, consisting of (1) upper basin water management to reduce the amount of water reaching the lake, (2) protection for structures and infrastructure if the lake continues to rise, and (3) developing an emergency outlet to release some lake water. The purpose of this study was to provide information about the net regional economic effects of a proposed emergency outlet for Devils Lake. An input-output model was used to estimate the regional economic effects of the outlet, under two scenarios: (1) the most likely future situation (MLS) and (2) a best case situation (BCS) (i.e., where the benefits from the outlet would be greatest), albeit an unlikely one. Regional economic effects of the outlet include effects on transportation (road and railroad construction), agriculture (land kept in production, returned to production sooner, or kept in production longer), residential relocations, and outlet construction expenditures. Effects are measured as changes in gross business volume (gross receipts) for various sectors, secondary employment, and local tax collections. The net regional economic effects of the proposed outlet would be relatively small, and consideration of these economic impacts would not strengthen the case for an outlet

Descriptors:Economics-; Freshwater-Ecology (Ecology-, Environmental-Sciences); Models-and-Simulations (Computational-Biology) best-case-situation [BCS-]; economic-agricultural-impacts; economic-residential-relocation-effects; economic-transportation-effects; emergency-outlet: lake-water-release-function, net-regional-economic-effects; flood-damage-reduction-approach; flooding-; gross-business-volume-changes; highly-fluctuating-water-levels: community-impacts, rural-land-impacts, transportation-route-impacts; infrastructure-protection; local-tax-collections; most-likely-future-situation [MLS-]; outlet-

construction-expenditures; secondary-employment; structure-protection; water-management-alternatives: regional-economic-impacts

Geographic Locator:Devils-Lake (North-Dakota, USA-, North-America, Nearctic-region)

Identifiers:input-output-model: mathematical-and-computer-techniques; upper-basin-water-management: applied-and-field-techniques

ISSN:0301-4797

Year:2002

Journal Title:Journal of Environmental Management

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Title:Targeting soil-conservation policies for sustainability: new empirical evidence

View Article: Journal of Soil and Water Conservation (Ankeny) 2002. 57 (2). 66-74

CD Volume:399

Print Article: Pages: 66-74

Author(s):Popp J Hoag D Ascough J II

Author Affiliation:Department of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas, USA

Other Title:Targeting soil-conservation policies for sustainability: new empirical evidence

Language:English

Abstract:Sustainable resource management is one of the most complex concerns today. Society has spent billions of dollars conserving soils in production, yet it is unclear whether these efforts buy sustainability, or even what sustainability is. Further study about which soils need conservation merits consideration. We use a simulation model, regression, and optimization analysis to examine the sustainability of resource management in objective, measurable ways. Soil quality, represented by a new index, and other nonirrigated corn production data are placed into a dynamic model to identify: (1) the conditions where soil conservation is efficient, and (2) under what definitions conservation is sustainable. Results show that decisions to use or conserve soil and the impacts of these decisions are highly dependent upon soil type and how sustainability is defined. In general, while soil conservation slowed degradation on erodible soils, it seemed to be more effective and economically efficient the better the initial quality of the soil. This calls into question whether U.S. conservation policy that focuses on marginal soils supports sustainability. Economic research was undertaken to study which soils might best be targeted for conservation, using economic and sustainability criteria. An economic model of nonirrigated corn production was created to determine-under requirements of maintaining a certain level of production or maintaining soil quality-if, when, and where it was best to apply conservation practices. Results show that decisions to use or conserve soil and the impacts of these decisions are highly dependent upon the characteristics of the soil and how sustainability is defined. In general, while soil conservation slowed degradation on erodible soils, it seemed to be more effective and economically efficient the better the initial soil quality

Descriptors:crop-production. dynamic-models. erosion. maize. resource-management. soil-conservation. sustainability

Geographic Locator:Usa

Identifiers:soil quality

Organism Descriptors:Zea-mays

Supplemental Descriptors:North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Zea. Poaceae. Cyperales. monocotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants

Subject Codes:ee115. ff005. ff100. pp400. zz100

Supplementary Info:39 ref

ISSN:0022-4561

Year:2002

Journal Title:Journal of Soil and Water Conservation

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Profitability and nutrient losses of alternative manure application strategies with conservation tillage

View Article: Journal of Soil and Water Conservation (Ankeny) 2002. 57 (4). 221-228

CD Volume:399

Print Article: Pages: 221-228

Author(s):Wang E Harman W L Williams J R Sweeten J M

Author Affiliation:Department of Agribusiness, Tarleton State University, Texas A&M University System, Stephenville, Texas, USA

Other Title:Profitability and nutrient losses of alternative manure application strategies with conservation tillage

Language:English

Abstract:Profitability and nutrient loss in runoff and sediment of alternative manure utilization by crops (maize, sorghum and wheat) strategies integrated with conservation tillage in irrigated agriculture were examined for the Tierra Blanca watershed in the central Texas panhandle (USA). Average and maximum nitrogen and phosphorus losses in runoff and long-term accumulations of P in the topsoil were simulated. In addition, the discounted net present value of returns in alternative systems of feedlot manure management was compared. These factors were considered to be environmental indicators of water and soil quality when applying manure and commercial fertilizers. Costs and profitability of alternative manure management strategies were compared to determine how to best safeguard the environment while maximizing profits. The study found that both objectives could be achieved with the application of N fertilizer combined with a reduced manure rate using conservation tillage to eliminate fallowing. Economic impacts of utilizing manure integrated with conservation tillage and the economic comparison of alternative manure utilization strategies are discussed. A sensitivity analysis of the price of anhydrous ammonia indicated that a 50% increase would, however, reduce the profitability of this strategy to less than that of the two all-manure utilization strategies

Descriptors:cattle-manure. conservation-tillage. crop-production. crop-yield. economic-analysis. environmental-impact. environmental-policy. geological-sedimentation. irrigated-farming. maize. nitrogen. nitrogen-fertilizers. nutrients. phosphorus. profitability. runoff. sediment. water-quality. watersheds. wheat

Geographic Locator:Texas. USA

Identifiers:soil quality

Organism Descriptors:Sorghum. Triticum. Triticum-aestivum. Zea-mays

Supplemental Descriptors:Poaceae. Cyperales. monocotyledons. angiosperms.

Spermatophyta. plants. Southern-Plains-States-of-USA. West-South-Central-States-of-USA. Southern-States-of-USA. USA. North-America. America. Developed-Countries. OECD-Countries. Great-Plains-States-of-USA. Gulf-States-of-USA. Triticum. Zea

Subject Codes:ee110. ee115. ee120. ff005. ff100. jj200. jj300. jj700. jj800. jj900

Supplementary Info:28 ref

ISSN:0022-4561

Year:2002

Journal Title:Journal of Soil and Water Conservation

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Willingness to pay for environmental practices: implications for eco-labeling

View Article: Land Economics. 2002. 78 (1). 88-102

CD Volume:399

Print Article: Pages: 88-102

Author(s):Moon W Florkowski W J Bruckner B Schonhof I

Author Affiliation:Department of Agribusiness Economics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois, USA

Other Title:Willingness to pay for environmental practices: implications for eco-labeling

Language:English

Abstract:Consumer survey data, collected in former West and East Berlin after the unification of Germany are used to address the issue of willingness to pay (WTP) for foods produced with techniques consistent with environmental stewardship. The mail survey was dispatched at the beginning of December 1994 yielding 525 returned questionnaires. Results show differences in the WTP between residents of the two former German states attributed to area of residence. Residents of eastern city districts were generally less willing to pay a premium for foods produced with environmental-friendly methods which suggests that marketing of such foods will be more successful in western districts, unless educational efforts can be used to bridge the gap in the stated WTP

Descriptors:consumer-attitudes. consumer-surveys. environmental-protection. food-products. regions. willingness-to-pay

Geographic Locator:Germany

Supplemental Descriptors:Western-Europe. Europe. Developed-Countries. European-Union-Countries. OECD-Countries

Subject Codes:ee115. ee116. ee720

Supplementary Info:many ref

ISSN:0023-7639

Year:2002

Journal Title:Land Economics

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Effect of supplementing veld hay with a dry meal or silage from pods of *Acacia sieberiana* with or without wheat bran on voluntary intake, digestibility, excretion of purine derivatives, nitrogen utilization, and weight gain of South African Merino sheep

View Article: Livestock Production Science. 2002. 77 (2/3). 253-264

CD Volume:388

Author(s):Ngwa A T Nsahlai I V Iji P A

Author Affiliation:Discipline of Animal and Poultry Science, School of Agriculture and Agribusiness, University of Natal, Scottsville X01, Pietermaritzburg 3209, South Africa

Other Title:Effect of supplementing veld hay with a dry meal or silage from pods of *Acacia sieberiana* with or without wheat bran on voluntary intake, digestibility, excretion of purine derivatives, nitrogen utilization, and weight gain of South African Merino sheep

Language:English

Abstract:This study was conducted to evaluate the synergism between wheat bran and tanniferous feeds (dry meal or silage from pods of *Acacia sieberiana*) on intake and digestibility of various nutrients as well as weight gain in sheep fed with basal diet of veld hay (*Cynodon dactylon*). Dietary treatments comprised veld hay given ad libitum and supplemented with: 270 g of wheat bran (WB) alone (T1), 203 g of WB plus 83 g of silage (T2), 135 g of WB plus 165 g of silage (T3), 330 g silage without WB (T4) or 306 g of dry pods without WB (T5). The silage was prepared by mixing ground pods with water in a ratio of 40:60 (weight of pod:weight of water) and ensiling in 200-l drums for 35-45 days. 30 young South African Merino sheep (15 males and 15 females), averaging 24 kg liveweight and 8 months of age, were blocked by sex and weight and within block, randomly distributed to the dietary treatments. A growth study was followed by a metabolism phase. All animals were slaughtered at the end of the trial to evaluate the weight of the dressed carcasses and some body organs. Faecal samples were examined at the beginning and at the end of the trial in order to evaluate the effect of tannins on endoparasites. Dry matter intakes for treatments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 were 1017, 1087, 1169, 1238 and 1214 g, respectively. Average liveweight gains (ADG) were 97, 114, 114, 132 and 123 g for treatments 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, respectively. The addition of silage increased ($P < 0.01$) hay and DM intake but had no effect ($P > 0.05$) on liveweight gain and

feed conversion efficiency. Increasing the levels of silage in the diet linearly ($P < 0.01$) increased ADG. Sex did not influence intake or ADG. The digestibilities of DM, OM and detergent fibres as well as excretion of purine derivatives were similar ($P > 0.05$) among treatments but the WB diet promoted higher N digestibility. The pod and silage diets increased ($P < 0.01$) faecal N and lowered ($P < 0.05$) urinary N excretion by sheep. N retention was similar among treatments. Carcass, liver and kidney weights were similar ($P > 0.05$) among treatments and the organs had no lesions. The results show that combining WB and silage did not show significant synergism but condensed tannins present in the silage and pod supplements produced beneficial effects probably by forming tannin-protein complexes which by-passed the rumen and were digested at the lower segments of the gastrointestinal tract. The results of the study have shown that the pods of *Acacia sieberiana* can constitute an important source of nitrogen to livestock and the liveweight gains are indications that, if legume pods are well managed, they can reduce weight loss in animals grazing low quality rangelands and enhance production

Descriptors: digestibility. feed-conversion-efficiency. feed-intake. fibre. liveweight-gain. nitrogen. purines. sheep-feeding. silage. synergism. tannins. wheat-bran

Organism Descriptors: *Acacia-sieberiana*. *Cynodon-dactylon*. sheep

Supplemental Descriptors: *Acacia*. *Mimosoideae*. *Fabaceae*. *Fabales*. dicotyledons. angiosperms. Spermatophyta. plants. *Cynodon*. *Poaceae*. *Cyperales*. monocotyledons. *Ovis*. *Bovidae*. ruminants. *Artiodactyla*. mammals. vertebrates. Chordata. animals. ungulates

Subject Codes: ll500. ll510. ll520. rr300

Supplementary Info: many ref

ISSN: 0301-6226

Year: 2002

Journal Title: *Livestock Production Science*

Copyright: Copyright CAB International

Title: Use of irradiation for microbial decontamination of meat: situation and perspectives

View Article: *Meat Science*. 2002. 62 (3). 277-283

CD Volume: 388

Author(s): Satin M

Author Affiliation: International Food and Agribusiness Management Association, Texas A & M University, PO Box 14145, College Station, Texas, USA

Document Editor: Chizzolini-R

Other Title: Use of irradiation for microbial decontamination of meat: situation and perspectives

Conference Title: 48th International Congress of Meat Science and Technology, Rome Italy, 25-30 August 2002

Language: English

Abstract: This paper presents food irradiation, perspectives of consumers and health authorities regarding its use, and its situation in different countries in relation to foods approved for irradiation. The cycle of microbial contamination during processing of poultry and meat products is also discussed

Descriptors: decontamination. food-irradiation. food-legislation. food-processing. food-safety. irradiation. meat. meat-products. microbial-contamination. pasteurization. pathogens. poultry. reviews

Identifiers: critical control points. HACCP

Subject Codes: dd500. qq030. qq100. qq110. qq200

Supplementary Info: 11 ref

ISSN: 0309-1740

Year: 2002

Journal Title: *Meat Science*

Copyright: Copyright CAB International

Title: Protein and lipid deposition rates in growing pigs following a period of excess fattening

View Article: South African Journal of Animal Science. 2002. 32 (2). 97-105
CD Volume:391

Print Article: Pages: 97-105

Author(s):Ferguson N S Theeruth B K

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Other Title:Protein and lipid deposition rates in growing pigs following a period of excess fattening

Language:English

Abstract:The objective of this experiment was to test the proposition that fatter pigs, when fed with a high crude protein (CP) diet, would attempt to correct the effects of excess fattening on body composition by returning to a state that is consistent with pigs grown under non-limiting nutritional conditions. The experiment was divided into two phases: Phase 1 was from 15 to 30 kg in which 72 of the 96 Large White x Landrace x Duroc pigs (equal male and female) were made fatter by consuming a low CP feed (LP1) (181 g/kg (as fed)). The remaining 24 pigs were fed with a high CP feed (HP1) (223 g/kg (as fed)) to provide the rate and composition of growth associated with unrestricted or normal growth. Phase 2 was the rehabilitation phase and was divided into two periods: 30 to 45 kg and 45 to 60 kg. Pigs that were fed LP1 were randomly allocated to one of a high CP (HP2) (204 g/kg (as fed)), low CP (LP2) (159 g/kg (as fed)) or medium CP (MP2) (181 g/kg (as fed)) feed, respectively. Pigs fed HP1 in Phase 1 continued to be fed HP2 in Phase 2. During Phase 1, pigs fed HP1 consumed less feed but grew at a similar rate to pigs fed LP1. Pigs fed LP1 were significantly fatter, had less body water and had a higher lipid:protein ratio (0.86 plus or minus 0.04 vs. 0.67 plus or minus 0.09 g/g, respectively) at the end of Phase 1. Between 30 and 45 kg, pigs fed HP2 and previously fed LP1, retained significantly less lipid and had the lowest lipid growth:protein growth ratio (0.38 plus or minus 0.05) than all other treatments. By 45 and 60 kg, there were no significant differences in the lipid content and lipid:protein ratio of pigs across all treatments. It is concluded that nutritionally induced, fat pigs will attempt to restore their body lipid contents, to those levels in animals not previously nutritionally deprived, by reducing their rate of lipid retention when fed a higher crude protein feed

Descriptors:body-composition. crude-protein. diet. feed-intake. finishing. lipids. liveweight-gain. protein

Organism Descriptors:pigs

Supplemental Descriptors:Sus-scrofa. Sus. Suidae. Suiformes. Artiodactyla. mammals. vertebrates. Chordata. animals. ungulates

Subject Codes:11500. 11510. 11520. rr300

Supplementary Info:22 ref

ISSN:0375-1589

Year:2002

Journal Title:South African Journal of Animal Science

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Diet selection priorities in growing pigs offered a choice of feeds

View Article: South African Journal of Animal Science. 2002. 32 (2). 136-143
CD Volume:391

Print Article: Pages: 136-143

Author(s):Ferguson N S Bradford M M V Gous R M

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Other Title:Diet selection priorities in growing pigs offered a choice of feeds

Language:English

Abstract:Two experiments were conducted to test whether young pigs were capable of discriminating a feed based on its nutrient balance (or protein value) and/or the presence or absence of anti-nutritional factors, and whether there was an order of preference. In each experiment, 48 Large White x Landrace female pigs weighing 16.5 plus or minus 1.50 kg were randomly allocated to one of either 12

dietary treatments (Experiment 1) or 14 dietary treatments (Experiment 2) and kept on the treatment diets for 4 weeks. In Experiment 1, there were 4 single feed control treatments, 4 two-feed choice treatments and 4 three-feed treatments. The choices were between soyabean oilcake vs. cottonseed oilcake as the main dietary protein source, and between diets that have a higher (balanced) vs. lower (unbalanced) proportion of amino acids compared with the balance of amino acids in ideal protein. Experiment 2 had similar choices to Experiment 1, but also included were treatments with 1% added tannin. The results showed that when young pigs were given a choice of diets their preference was firstly against potentially harmful substances in the feed (e.g. tannin) or an anti-nutritive factor (e.g. cottonseed oilcake), and then for better-balanced or higher protein-value feeds

Descriptors:amino-acids. antinutritional-factors. experimental-diets. feeding-behaviour. nutritive-value. protein. tannins

Organism Descriptors:pigs

Supplemental Descriptors:Sus-scrofa. Sus. Suidae. Suiformes. Artiodactyla. mammals. vertebrates. Chordata. animals. ungulates

Subject Codes:11300. 11500. 11510. rr200. rr300

Supplementary Info:13 ref

ISSN:0375-1589

Year:2002

Journal Title:South African Journal of Animal Science

Copyright:Copyright CAB International

Title:Contracting out solutions: political economy of contract farming in the Indian Punjab

View Article: World Development (Oxford) 2002. 30 (9). 1621-1638

CD Volume:388

Author(s):Sukhpal Singh

Author Variant:S. Singh

Author Affiliation:Institute of Rural Management, Anand, Gujarat, India

Other Title:Contracting out solutions: political economy of contract farming in the Indian Punjab

Language:English

Abstract:This paper examines the rationale, practice, and problems of contract farming in vegetable crops in the agriculturally developed Indian Punjab, which has faced the problem of sustainability of growth since the early 1980s. It is found that agribusiness firms deal with relatively large producers and their contracts, which are biased against the farmer, perpetuate the existing problems of the farm sector such as high chemical input intensity, and social differentiation. Contracting has however, led to higher farm incomes and more employment for labour. There seems to be an inherent contradiction in the objectives of the contracting parties and those of the local economy

Descriptors:agribusiness. agricultural-development. contract-farming. contracts. economic-impact. politics. socioeconomics. vegetables

Geographic Locator:India. Indian-Punjab

Supplemental Descriptors:South-Asia. Asia. Developing-Countries. Commonwealth-of-Nations. India

Subject Codes:ee110. uu485. ee111. ee700. ff150

Supplementary Info:many ref

ISSN:0305-750X

Year:2002

Journal Title:World Development

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