

B. MH Residues in 1976 Auction-Market Tobacco

Data for flue-cured tobacco from the 1976 auction-market survey were recorded in the annual report covering work conducted in 1976 (Sheets et al. 1977). Included in this section are results for other types sampled in that survey.

The sampling, processing, and compositing procedures were identical to those used for auction-market samples in the 1974 survey (Sheets et al. 1976). Also see Section A of this report. Samples were analyzed for MH by the method of Lane (1964) as adapted by Hunt et al. (1977).

MH residues were low in burley from Western North Carolina and in dark fire-cured samples from Springfield, Tennessee (Table 6). Fire-cured type 21 from the Kenbridge, Virginia market and light air-cured from Maryland contained highest residues. However, the MH levels in those samples were far below the average level in flue-cured tobacco grown in 1976 (129 ppm).

Table 6. Residues of MH in composite samples of air-cured and fire-cured tobacco from the 1976 auction market.^{a/}

Market	Type of tobacco	Stalk position			Avg (ppm)
		Bottom (ppm)	Middle (ppm)	Top (ppm)	
Asheville, Boone, W. Jefferson, NC	Type 31 Burley	10	10	16	12
Springfield, TN	Type 35 Dark air-cured	47	30	24	34
Richmond, VA	Type 37 Sun-cured	7	21	52	27
Kenbridge, VA	Type 21 Fire-cured	50	77	45	57
Springfield, TN	Type 22 Dark fire-cured	8	12	16	12
Maryland	Type 32 Light air-cured	64	84	45	64

^{a/} All values are based on the weight of tobacco at 13% moisture.

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