

# Nu Html Checker

This tool is an ongoing experiment in better HTML checking, and its behavior remains subject to change

## Showing results for production.html

### Checker Input

Show ☒ source ☐ outline ☐ image report

Options...

Check by file upload ▼ Choose File No file chosen

Uploaded files with .xhtml or .xht extensions are parsed using the XML parser.

Check

Use the Message Filtering button below to hide/show particular messages, and to see total counts of errors and warnings.

Message Filtering

**Document checking completed. No errors or warnings to show.**

### Source

```

1. <!DOCTYPE html>↵
2. <html lang="en">↵
3. <head>↵
4.     <meta charset="utf-8">↵
5.     <title>Production</title>↵
6.     <link rel="stylesheet" type="text/css" href="styles/master.css">↵
7.     <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?
family=Calistoga&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">↵
8.     <link href="https://fonts.googleapis.com/css?
family=Gochi+Hand&display=swap" rel="stylesheet">↵
9.     <link rel=icon href=images/banana-logo-small.png sizes="16x16"
type="image/png">↵
10.     <meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-scale=1">↵
11.     ↵
12.     <!--[if lt IE 9]> <script src="scripts/html5shiv.js"> </script> <![endif]
-->↵
13. <!--↵
14.     Author:          Daniel Rimaru 19134702↵
15.     Organisation:    Birmingham City University↵
16.     Copyright:       Copyright 2019 ↵
17. -->↵
18. </head>↵
19.     ↵
20. <body>↵
21. <div id="wrapper">↵
22.     <header class="header">↵
23.         <a href="index.html" id="logo"></a>↵
24.     ↵
25.         <nav>↵
26.             <a href="#" id="menu-icon"></a>↵
27.             <ul>↵
28.                 <li><a href="recipes.html">Recipes</a></li>↵

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29.         <li><a href="benefits.html">Benefits</a>
</li><
30.         <li><a href="production.html"
class="current">Production</a></li><
31.         <li><a href="contact.html">Contact</a></li><
32.     </ul><
33. </nav><
34. </header><
35.     <div class="banner-image"><
36.         <div class="box1"><
37.             <div class="inner-box1"><
38.                 <p>Production</p><
39.             </div> <
40.         </div> <
41.     </div><
42.     <div class="content"><
43.         <div class="row"><
44.             <div class="recipocol1"> <
45.                 <
46.             </div><
47.             <div class="recipocol2"><
48.                 <h2>History of Ecuador Banana Production and
Exports</h2><
49.                 <div class="productioncol2"> <
50.                     <div class="p6"><
51.                         <
52.                         Photo of Galo Plaza<
53.                     </div><
54.                     <div class="p5"><
55.                         <
56.                         Photo of Galo Plaza<
57.                     </div><
58.                 </div><
59.                 <div class="productioncol1"><
60.                     <p>Ecuador entered the banana trade in 1910.The
country did not become a significant exporter of bananas in the world market,
however, until after World War II when Ecuador turned to bananas to fill the
void left by the 1920 collapse of its cacao industry.The postwar banana boom
began in 1948, when then-President Galo Plaza initiated a program to foster
banana industry development that included government agricultural credits,
construction of ports and a coastal highway, price regulation, and disease
control assistance.Government support for the banana industry did not exist to
the same extent in Central America, the dominant Latin American banana-
producing region in the prewar years. Such government support, combined with
favorable environmental factors-such as the absence of hurricanes, cyclones,
and disease, all common in Central America-and banana worker wages
significantly lower than in Central America, helped Ecuador become the world's
largest banana exporter by 1952. By 1964, Ecuador supplied 25 percent of the
world's bananas-more than all Central American banana-producing countries
combined.</p><
61.                 </div><
62.                 <br><
63.                 <div class="productioncol2"> <
64.                     <
65.                     Chiquita logo<
66.                 </div><
67.                 <div class="productioncol1"><
68.                     <p>Due largely to the significant government
investment in the banana industry, small and medium-sized local producers were
able to enter the industry in Ecuador between the late 1940s and early 1960s.
Though to a lesser extent than in Central America, multinational corporations
were also directly invested in banana-producing land in Ecuador during this
period. Most notably, in 1934, the United Fruit Company, later to become
Chiquita Brands International, Inc. (Chiquita), purchased plantation Tenguel,
an estimated 3,071 hectares (7,677.5 acres) of banana-producing land that
alone accounted for approximately 6 percent of Ecuador's banana exports.</p><

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69.         </div>↵
70.         <br> ↵
71.         <div class="productioncol1">↵
72.         <p>As occurred on many other plantations, however,
Tenguel's banana plants fell victim to the Panama disease, a devastating
fungal infection that appeared in Ecuador in the late 1950s. By 1960, most of
the plants had been destroyed. United Fruit dismissed hundreds of workers, cut
wages, and eliminated previously provided services. Frustrated workers formed
a workers' organization and, later, realizing that little hope remained for
future employment under similar conditions, formed a cooperative-an
organization responding to the growing peasant agrarian reform movement. On
March 27, 1962, the workers invaded Tenguel and seized the land. The state
intervened, and United Fruit Company abandoned the zone. Tenguel's downfall
was part of a process of contentious agrarian reform, beginning in Ecuador in
the 1960s and lasting roughly a decade, that resulted in state-sponsored
fragmentation of the large, often unionized, banana plantations owned by
multinational corporations into smaller non-union plantations owned by local
producers.</p>↵
73.         </div>↵
74.         <div class="productioncol2"> ↵
75.             ↵
76.             People dealing with the Panama disease↵
77.         </div> ↵
78.         <br>↵
79.         <div class="productioncol1">↵
80.         <p>Though major factors, agrarian reform and the
arrival of the Panama disease were not the only forces behind the flight of
foreign banana corporations from Ecuador in the early and mid-1960s. The
Cavendish, a new variety of banana, more efficient to produce and more
hurricane- and disease-resistant, began replacing other varieties in Central
America, effectively negating Ecuador's comparative advantage. Ecuador became
a reserve rather than principal supplier, and both those multinational
corporations directly owning land and those purchasing bananas from local
suppliers either disappeared from or significantly reduced their participation
in the Ecuadorian market. The United Fruit Company, for example, by 1965, no
longer directly owned any land in Ecuador and only sporadically purchased
fruit to cover shortfalls. The Standard Fruit Company, later Dole Food
Company, Inc. (Dole), was the exception-not owning land directly but never
letting its share of Ecuador's international banana market fall below 15
percent.</p>↵
81.         </div>↵
82.         <br>↵
83.         <p>Though major factors, agrarian reform and the
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foreign banana corporations from Ecuador in the early and mid-1960s. The
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percent.</p>↵
84.         <br>↵
85.         <p>Ecuador did not fully recover from this crisis
until the mid-1970s, when the Standard Fruit Company and Del Monte Fresh
Produce Company (Del Monte) decided to make the nation a primary supplier. A
variety of factors allegedly contributed to the shift back to Ecuador,
including an outbreak of Sigatoka Negra, a costly banana disease, in Central
America and Colombia; an export tax levied by the Union of Banana Exporting
Countries, which included all significant Latin American banana exporters,
minus Ecuador; political unrest in Central America; and heightened union
activity in Central America, contributing to a general rise in workers' wages
between 1973 and 1976.</p>↵
86.         </div>↵
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87.         <div class="recipocol1">↵
88.             ↵
89.         </div>↵
90.     ↵
91. </div>↵
92.         <div class="row">↵
93.             <div class="recipocol2">↵
94.                 <h2>Ecuador Banana Production and Exports Today</h2>↵
95.                 <p>In contrast to other Latin American banana-
producing countries, where multinational corporations directly own
approximately 60 percent of banana-producing land, the world's three largest
multinational banana corporations-Chiquita, Dole, and Del Monte-still do not
own any significant expanse of land in Ecuador. Of these three corporations,
only Dole directly owns land-2,000 acres. Thus, their land holdings total only
approximately 1 percent of the approximately 147,909 hectares (369,773 acres)
of banana-producing land registered with Ecuador's Ministry of Agriculture and
Cattle Raising (Ministry of Agriculture). Instead, these corporations obtain
bananas through a variety of contract arrangements with third-party producers,
ranging from exclusive associate producer relationships to sporadic contracts
executed to satisfy specific shipment orders. As has historically been the
case in Ecuador, these third-party producers range from small, family-owned
and -operated plantations of a few acres to medium-sized plots of land to
large plantations of more than a thousand acres</p>↵
96.                 <br>↵
97.                 <p>Approximately 99 percent of banana-producing land
in Ecuador is concentrated in three provinces in the lowlands of the Pacific
coast-El Oro, Guayas, and Los Ríos-where the humid, tropical climate combined
with rich soil makes the region ideal for this purpose.The three provinces
cover roughly 32,790 square kilometers (some 13,116 square miles),
approximately 12 percent of Ecuador's territory, and are home to around 3.4
million people, over a quarter of Ecuador's total population. Excluding
residents of Guayaquil, Ecuador's largest city, over one third of those living
in the three provinces reside in rural areas, where they work on plantations
producing not only bananas but a variety of other crops, including coffee,
cocoa beans, sugarcane, rice, and tropical fruits. Conservative estimates
suggest that between roughly 120,000 and 148,000 Ecuadorians labor in the
country's banana fields and packing plants.</p>↵
98.                 <br>↵
99.                 <p>Unlike most other agricultural products grown in
Ecuador, bananas are harvested year-round, usually weekly. Therefore, the
myriad tasks performed during the banana production process-beginning when a
banana plant sprouts from the root where its parent plant was cut and ending
approximately one year later when its fruit is harvested and loaded onto a
truck-also usually occur on a weekly basis throughout the year.In the field,
banana workers' tasks include weed cutting, applying weed and worm killer,
weaving long plastics among bananas to prevent them from damaging each other,
covering bananas with insecticide-treated plastic bags, tying insecticide-
treated plastic strips around plant stalks, cutting yellowed banana leaves,
tying plants to each other or propping them up with wooden poles to ensure
stability, tying colored strips around plant stalks to indicate growth phases
and monitoring these phases, harvesting fruit-laden stalks and transporting
them to the packing plant, and cutting the remaining stems after harvest. In a
packing plant-usually nothing more than a shelter with a cement or dirt floor,
a roof, and no walls-banana workers, often laboring in small work teams,
prepare the fruit for shipment. This preparation process usually lasts between
two and four days, depending on the size of the plantation and packing plant.
Like field workers, packing plant workers are often assigned discrete tasks,
which include removal of plastics from the harvested banana stalks, picking
flower remains off the fruit, cutting bananas from their stalks, making banana
clusters, discarding bananas that do not meet company standards, washing and
weighing the fruit, sticking company labels on each banana cluster, applying
post-harvest pesticides, boxing the fruit, loading the boxes onto a truck, and
discarding waste from the banana production process.</p>↵
100.                 <br>↵
101.                 <p>Today, Ecuador is the world's largest banana
exporter. In 2000, the most recent year for which total world-wide banana
export figures are available, Ecuador exported 3,993,968 metric tons of the
world's 14,155,222 total metric tons of banana exports-approximately 28
percent.Bananas are Ecuador's second most important export commodity,
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following only crude oil, and yield roughly U.S. $900 million annually for the
country, accounting for over a quarter of all revenue obtained from trade and
approximately 5 percent of Ecuador's gross domestic product.The export bananas
are primarily destined for the United States, which in 2000 imported
approximately 24 percent of all Ecuadorian banana exports, and the European
Union, which in 2000 imported approximately 17 percent.</p><br>
102.      <br><br>
103.      <p>In 2000, the two leading Ecuadorian banana-
exporting corporations-Exportadora Bananera Noboa, S.A. (Noboa), and Rey
Banano del Pacífico, C.A. (Reybanpac), the banana-exporting subsidiary of
Holding Favorita Fruit Company, Ltd. (Favorita),-grossed approximately U.S.
$164.4 million and U.S. $91.3 million respectively. But the combined income of
two employed adult banana workers may not be enough to sustain a family. The
legal minimum wage for a banana worker in Ecuador working a five-day week is
U.S. $117 per month or U.S. $5.85 per day, and the law requires all employers
to affiliate workers with Ecuador's Social Security Institute, providing
public health insurance.Nonetheless, the average wage of the twenty adult
workers who provided Human Rights Watch with their daily wage information was
approximately U.S. $5.44, and the vast majority of the workers stated that
they were uninsured.Furthermore, according to Minister of Labor Martín Insua,
the basic market basket-the cost of food plus other basic needs-for households
in rural Ecuador is approximately U.S. $288 per month.Therefore, in the banana
industry, the wages of two working and fully paid adults may not be sufficient
to provide for their family, in which case, the added salary of a child may be
sought to supplement the family's income. Human Rights Watch found, however,
that the majority of children earn even less than adult banana workers. The
average daily wage for the forty children who provided Human Rights Watch with
their wage information was U.S. $3.50, only 60 percent of the legal minimum
wage for banana workers.</p></div>
104.      </div><br>
105.      <br>
106.      </div><br>
107.      </div> <!--close content div--> <br>
108.      <br>
109.      <footer class="footer"><br>
110.      <a href="references.html">References </a>Bananiel.Com &copy;
copyright 2019<br>
111.      </footer><br>
112. </div><br>
113. </body><br>
114. <br>
115. </html>
```

Used the HTML parser.

Total execution time 30 milliseconds.

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