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Outlook

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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Per Capita Vegetable Disappearance Up Slightly in 2004

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Per capita disappearance (use) of all vegetables, melons, and pulses increased about 1 pound in 2004 to 447.8 pounds. Per capita use of fresh-market vegetables (excluding melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) rose 4 percent to 144 pounds in 2004. Including melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms, fresh-market vegetable consumption totaled 226.6 pounds—up 1 percent from a year earlier. Per capita use rose for commodities such as spinach (up 17 percent), cauliflower (14 percent), onions (12 percent), cabbage (10 percent), and romaine and leaf lettuce (7 percent). Per capita use of vegetables for processing (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) increased 1 percent to 122.5 pounds. Total vegetable use is forecast to remain steady in 2005, as expected increases in fresh crops are offset by reductions in potatoes and processing vegetables.

Contract acreage for the five leading processing vegetables (tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, and cucumbers) is expected to decline 1 percent from a year earlier to 1.21 million acres. Most of the acreage reduction will result from fewer contract acres for canned vegetables (down 2 percent) as area for freezing is expected to remain steady.

The import share of the U.S. potato supply increased to 7 percent in 2004 as import volume grew faster than projected production sold minus net exports. One of the largest gains in import share was in frozen french fries, now at more than 13 percent. Frozen fries make up nearly 60 percent of total U.S. potato import volume, 91 percent of which is shipped from Canada. The next largest potato import (by volume) is potato starch, which is more than twice that of other (non french fry) frozen potatoes.

USDA's *Prospective Plantings* report indicated that 2005 seeded area of dry edible beans is expected to rise 23 percent from last year's low of 1.35 million acres. Dry bean area is up largely because of a combination of shrinking dry bean stocks, higher U.S. dry bean prices, and lower prices for alternative crops such as soybeans (down 26 percent) and field corn (down 15 percent). Acreage is expected to rise or remain stable in all surveyed states with the exception of Texas.

According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, 70 percent of U.S. tomato acreage is harvested for processed products. This acreage is harvested by 1,577 farms—just 8 percent of all U.S. farms producing tomatoes. About 45 percent of tomato area harvested for processed products comes from farms planting at least 1,000 acres of tomatoes. According to a USDA food consumption survey, about a third of all processed tomato products are purchased away from home at various foodservice outlets (e.g., pizza parlors).

Industry Overview

All vegetables and melons: *Per capita disappearance (use)* of all vegetables, melons, and pulses increased about 1 pound in 2004 to 447.8 pounds. Use is forecast to remain steady in 2005, as expected increases in fresh vegetables and melons are offset by reductions in potatoes and processing vegetables.

Fresh vegetables: Per capita use of fresh-market vegetables (excluding melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) rose 4 percent to 144 pounds in 2004. Including melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms, fresh-market vegetable consumption totaled 226.6 pounds—up 1 percent from a year earlier.

Melons: Per capita use of the top 3 melons fell 8 percent in 2004 to 24.6 pounds. Cantaloup use totaled 9.5 pounds per person—12 percent less than a year ago and well below the 1999 record of 11.4 pounds.

Processing vegetables: Per capita use of processing vegetables (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) increased 1 percent to 122.5 pounds. Consumption of freezing vegetables (excluding potatoes) increased 2 percent to 21.6 pounds in 2004, while use of canning vegetables (excluding potatoes) increased 2 percent to 101.7 pounds. Including the preliminary estimate of potatoes used for french fries and other frozen products, per capita use of vegetables for freezing remained steady at 78 pounds.

Potatoes: According to preliminary data, per capita use of fresh and processing potatoes fell 2 percent in calendar 2004 to 135.5 pounds, with both fresh and processing uses declining. In 2005, total potato consumption is forecast at 134 pounds, as production declines and prices increase.

Sweet potatoes: Per capita disappearance of sweet potatoes rose 2 percent in 2004 to 4.8 pounds. Disappearance is expected to decline in 2005 because of an expected smaller crop. U.S. sweet potato growers have indicated their intentions to plant 3 percent fewer acres in 2005.

Dry beans: Per capita disappearance of all dry edible beans fell 14 percent to 5.7 pounds—24 percent below the average of the 1990s and 10 percent below the average consumption of the 1980s. With stocks reportedly low, U.S. dry edible bean growers intend to plant 23 percent more area in 2005.

Dry peas and lentils: Estimated domestic per capita food disappearance of dry edible peas and lentils rose 12 percent in 2004 to 0.7 pounds. Growers of dry peas and lentils are expected to again increase planted area by double-digit rates in the coming season. Through mid-April, loan deficiency payments (LDPs) for 2004 crop dry peas totaled $31.3 million—up from $13.9 million for the 2003 crop.

Mushrooms: During the 2003/04 marketing year (July-June), per capita use of all mushrooms increased 2 percent to 4.2 pounds. In 2004/05, per capita use is projected to rise 3 percent to 4.3 pounds, with a further 2-percent gain expected in 2005/06. In 2003/04, per capita use of fresh-market mushrooms continued to trend higher (totaling 2.62 pounds), with fresh per capita use projected to increase to 2.65 pounds in 2004/05.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry: Area, production, crop value, unit value, trade, and per capita use, 2002-05

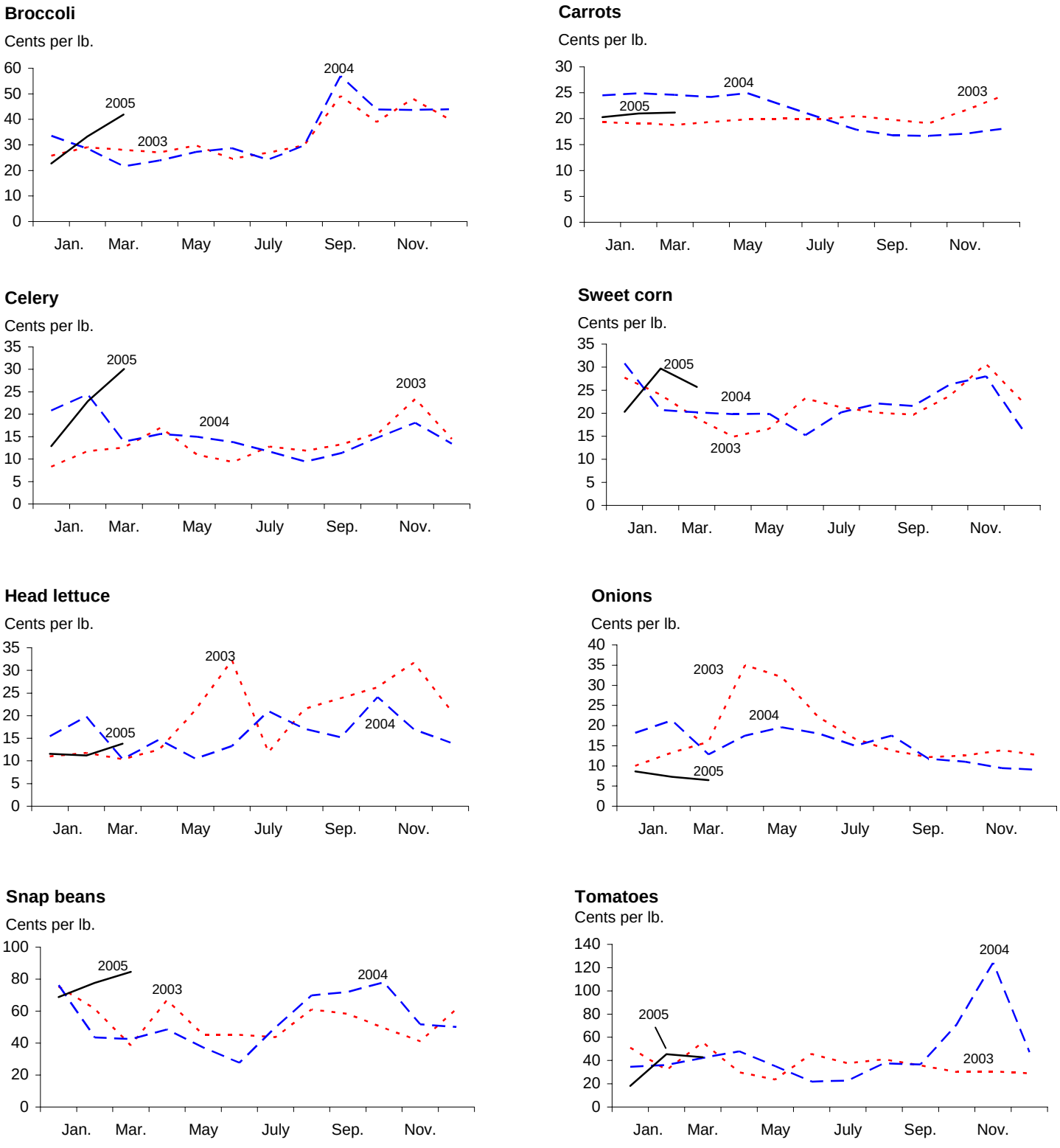
Item	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,874	6,536	6,581	7,091
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,931	1,927	1,947	1,950
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,340	1,337	1,291	1,275
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,266	1,249	1,168	1,165
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,739	1,347	1,219	1,512
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	599	677	955	1,190
Production	Mil. cwt	1,322	1,293	1,353	1,343
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cwt	461	466	483	485
Processing	Mil. cwt	343	314	356	338
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	458	458	456	452
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	30	22	18	24
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	29	32	41	45
Crop value	$ mil.	15,508	15,528	15,560	15,640
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	9,359	9,773	9,737	9,800
Processing	$ mil.	1,392	1,367	1,471	1,395
Potatoes	$ mil.	3,045	2,686	2,564	2,568
Dry beans	$ mil.	519	423	445	458
Other 2/	$ mil.	1,193	1,278	1,343	1,420
Unit value 3/	$/cwt	11.73	12.01	11.50	11.65
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$/cwt	20.29	20.95	20.16	20.21
Processing	$/cwt	4.06	4.36	4.14	4.13
Potatoes	$/cwt	6.67	5.89	5.62	5.68
Dry beans	$/cwt	17.10	18.40	24.80	19.47
Other 2/	$/cwt	41.53	39.76	32.98	31.66
Trade					
Imports	$ mil.	4,817	5,435	6,185	6,570
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	2,617	3,028	3,458	3,650
Processing	$ mil.	1,189	1,276	1,448	1,550
Potatoes	$ mil.	575	682	764	815
Dry beans	$ mil.	67	49	65	80
Other 4/	$ mil.	369	400	449	475
Exports	$ mil.	3,273	3,313	3,468	3,560
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	1,203	1,302	1,364	1,415
Processing	$ mil.	798	798	794	810
Potatoes	$ mil.	723	646	735	750
Dry beans	$ mil.	180	157	145	130
Other 4/	$ mil.	369	410	432	455
Per capita use	Pounds	439	447	448	448
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	170	171	174	175
Processing	Pounds	121	121	123	123
Potatoes	Pounds	132	139	136	134
Dry beans	Pounds	7	7	6	6
Other 2/	Pounds	9	10	10	10

1/ ERS forecasts for 2005. 2/ Other includes sweet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms. 3/ Ratio of total value to total production. 4/ Other includes mushrooms, dry peas, lentils, sweet potatoes, and vegetable seed. All trade data are on a calendar year basis.

Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 1

F.o.b. shipping point prices for fresh-market vegetables



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Fresh-Market Vegetables

Spring Acreage Down 4 Percent

Including asparagus and onions but excluding melons, selected fresh-market vegetable area for harvest was forecast to decline 4 percent to 300,700 acres this spring season (largely Apr.-Jun.). California, which accounts for 50 percent of spring vegetable area, expects to harvest 8 percent fewer acres with much of this reduction due to head lettuce (down 24 percent), asparagus (down 8 percent), and broccoli (6 percent). Cool, wet winter weather delayed planting and other field activity and slowed growth of some spring crops in California and Arizona. If the cool, wet weather pattern continues along coastal California this spring, yields could be reduced and disease pressures increased, further trimming potential shipment volume, which has already been tightened by reduced area.

Florida, where crop growth has also been slowed by cool, wet, windy weather, is expected to harvest 23 percent of spring vegetable area. Florida's area is expected to rise 2 percent from a year ago, led by bell peppers (up 7 percent) and tomatoes (up 3 percent). The rise in these crops is largely a reaction to modestly favorable prices last spring. Most of Florida's spring bell pepper crop is sold in April and May (June volume is low), with April volume accounting for nearly one-fourth of the state's annual output. Spring tomato production is also strongest during April and May in Florida, with spring acreage continuing to creep higher the past several years, reflecting improved demand and the apparent success of the suspension agreement in preventing undercutting of U.S. prices when markets are low.

Winter Prices Down, Spring Likely To Rise

The combination of a relatively strong economy (good demand), lower harvested acreage, and weather-reduced yields (reduced supplies) may keep moderate upward pressure on fresh-market vegetable shipping-point prices this spring. Assuming average weather, spring season f.o.b. shipping point prices for commercial fresh-

Table 2--Spring-season fresh-market vegetable area 1/

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005 f	Change 2004-05 2/
		--Acres--			Percent
Snap beans	23,000	20,900	22,400	22,100	-1
Broccoli	33,500	33,500	34,500	32,600	-6
Cabbage	8,000	7,900	8,200	7,700	-6
Carrots	19,400	19,900	19,300	21,000	9
Cauliflower	8,500	8,500	9,500	9,200	-3
Celery	5,200	5,200	5,200	5,100	-2
Sweet corn	38,800	38,300	37,200	38,600	4
Cucumbers	7,100	8,000	7,400	7,200	-3
Head lettuce	36,700	37,200	46,100	34,900	-24
Bell pepper	7,600	7,500	7,600	8,100	7
Tomatoes	28,100	27,000	28,000	27,600	-1
Subtotal	215,900	213,900	225,400	214,100	-5
Onions 2/	33,700	32,500	35,700	37,100	4
Asparagus 2/ 3/	66,000	58,000	52,500	49,500	-6
Total	315,600	304,400	313,600	300,700	-4

f = Forecast area.
1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during April-June. Excludes melons. 2/ Harvested area except estimated area for harvest in 2005. 3/ Includes area destined for processing.
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

market vegetables are expected to average 10 to 15 percent higher than a year earlier. With Mexican volume also lower, prices will likely firm through May after a lull through mid-April caused by the market vacuum left by an early Easter. The traditional Easter demand push came during late March this year versus early April last year (Easter was April 11 in 2004). Higher prices are expected for most fresh-market vegetables this spring, with carrots being one of the few likely exceptions.

Winter weather began and ended with cool, wet spells in the West but it was generally frost-free in the South. Despite cool, rainy periods, fresh vegetable

Table 3--Selected fresh-market vegetable shipments 1/

Item	Annual 2004	February 2005	March 2004	March 2005	Change previous: Month	Change previous: Year
		-----1,000 cwt -----			Percent	
Snap beans	3,051	206	437	261	27	-40
Broccoli	8,972	881	876	923	5	5
Cabbage	13,270	1,279	1,646	1,708	34	4
Cantaloup	26,113	880	2,225	1,571	79	-29
Carrots	11,525	749	1,101	980	31	-11
Cauliflower	4,927	328	520	426	30	-18
Celery	17,832	1,425	1,651	1,734	22	5
Sweet corn	10,627	383	864	801	109	-7
Cucumbers	13,870	1,058	1,222	1,242	17	2
Head lettuce	38,150	2,688	3,226	3,525	31	9
Romaine	12,951	955	1,287	1,352	42	5
Dry onions	50,538	3,782	4,138	4,460	18	8
Bell peppers	15,916	1,336	1,642	1,548	16	-6
Squash	6,732	721	938	865	20	-8
Tomatoes, round 2/	35,701	2,891	3,649	3,846	33	5
Tomatoes, roma	10,045	945	1,043	1,116	18	7
Cherry tomatoes 3/	4,035	373	427	541	45	27
Watermelon	33,703	818	1,000	1,315	61	32
Selected total	317,958	21,698	27,892	28,214	30	1

1/ 2005 data are preliminary. Includes domestic and imported product. 2/ Includes both field-grown round and greenhouse-produced tomatoes. 3/ Includes grape tomatoes.

Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 4--U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, selected vegetables and melons, 2004-2005

Commodity	2004 First	2004 Second	2004 Third	2004 Fourth	2005 First	2005 Second *	2005 Third *	2005 Fourth *	Change 1st Q 1/
				--- Dollars per 100 lb ---					Percent
Asparagus	196.00	126.00	217.67	164.50	119.00	125.00	130.00	--	-39.3
Broccoli	27.90	26.60	36.97	43.87	32.63	30.00	31.00	38.00	17.0
Cantaloup	--	14.50	15.70	23.03	--	18.00	16.00	22.00	--
Carrots	24.67	23.87	18.30	17.27	20.83	20.00	18.00	18.00	-15.6
Cauliflower	31.23	32.87	28.17	44.07	31.47	36.00	29.00	39.00	0.8
Celery	19.70	14.80	10.84	15.47	21.97	20.00	13.00	15.00	11.5
Sweet corn	23.90	18.30	21.30	23.60	25.23	18.00	21.00	23.00	5.6
Cucumbers	26.87	18.70	30.10	20.40	29.75	19.50	24.00	17.00	10.7
Lettuce, head	15.20	12.83	17.77	18.37	12.20	17.50	19.00	18.00	-19.7
Onions, dry bulb	17.43	18.37	14.77	9.84	7.47	18.00	14.00	11.50	-57.1
Snap beans	54.07	37.80	63.90	59.97	77.00	42.00	60.00	52.00	42.4
Tomatoes, field	37.67	34.90	32.43	80.73	35.53	41.00	31.00	36.00	-5.7
All vegetables 2/	915	819	887	1,045	800	930	890	835	-12.6

-- = not available. * = ERS forecast. 1/ Change for first-quarter 2005 over first-quarter 2004.
2/ Index base is 1910-14=100.

Source: Derived from data published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

shipment volume was up 2 percent during the winter quarter (Jan.-Mar.). Coupled with demand-slowing above average snowfall in major population centers at times, prices were under downward pressure much of the winter. As a result, winter quarter shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables averaged about 13 percent below those of a year earlier but were 3 percent above the lows of 2 years ago. Despite lower shipping-point prices, first quarter fresh vegetable retail prices rose nearly 2 percent from a year earlier.

Spring Onion Area Up, Storage Area Down

Spring onion shipping-point prices in 2004 averaged the second highest over the past 11 years. This helps explain why growers decided to plant 4 percent more area this year despite extremely low prices for the 2004/05 fall storage season that is just now winding down. Georgia, which planted 7 percent fewer onions this year, expects average yields (after last year's record high) and a smaller crop. Full scale shipments of Georgia's Vidalia onions are scheduled to begin the last week of April. Although the crop came through the winter in good condition, an early spring hail storm reportedly damaged some acreage. The Texas spring onion crop has the potential to reach record high yields (335 cwt/acre is projected) after a mild growing season. Despite the wet winter and spring, good yields are expected from California, despite being 2 weeks late due to cool temperatures.

Although planted area for summer non-storage onions is expected to rise slightly this year, area for storage onions (marketed into the following spring) is forecast to decline 4 percent. Storage onion area in California, most of which is earmarked for dehydrated products, is expected to drop 1 percent to 29,000 acres—well below the 1999 record high of 41,600 acres. Excluding the California processing crop, area for U.S. storage onions is forecast down 5 percent from last year but is 2 percent higher than in 2003. Concern over water availability has largely shifted to the Pacific Northwest this year with snow packs below normal this past winter. Given last year's record fresh-market storage crop (excluding processing), low prices plagued onion shippers for most of the marketing season despite relatively good demand. During the first quarter (Jan-Mar) of 2005, f.o.b. shipping point prices for fresh dry bulb onions averaged 7.47 cents per pound—the fifth lowest first quarter average since 1980, but well above the recent low of 5.03 cents in 2000.

Table 5--U.S. fresh-market asparagus: Estimated supply, disappearance, and price

Year	Supply			Utilization			Season-ave. price	
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic	Per capita use	Current dollars 1/	Constant dollars 3/
	-- Million pounds --					Pounds	-- $/cwt --	
1985	115.2	18.0	133.2	22.3	110.9	0.47	79.30	113.75
1990	142.4	43.8	186.2	39.4	146.8	0.59	68.60	84.08
2000	150.4	159.4	309.8	36.6	273.2	0.97	117.00	117.00
2001	137.2	156.8	294.0	31.6	262.4	0.92	140.00	136.72
2002	126.7	180.3	307.0	29.3	277.7	0.96	110.00	105.68
2003	119.4	212.6	332.0	28.6	303.4	1.04	115.00	108.49
2004	115.0	203.8	318.8	26.0	292.8	1.00	131.00	121.07
2005 f	110.0	220.0	330.0	25.0	305.0	1.04	--	--

-- = Not available. f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: NASS, USDA. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC. U.S. exports for 1985 were adjusted using Canadian imports. 3/ Constant-dollar prices calculated using the GDP deflator, 2000=100.

Asparagus Output Likely To Decline Again

This spring, asparagus growers expect to harvest 6 percent fewer acres as growers in California (down 8 percent) and Washington (down 7 percent) continue to reduce area due largely to competitive pressure from imports. Domestic production of fresh-market asparagus will likely decline in 2005. This will mark the fifth consecutive annual decline since the 2000 peak output of 150 million pounds. During these same 5 years, import volume has increased by one-fourth (table 5). During 2002-04, imports accounted for 68 percent of U.S. fresh-market asparagus consumption—up from 43 percent during 1992-94.

Per Capita Use Rose in 2004

Per capita use of fresh market vegetables and melons (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms) increased 2 percent to a record 174 pounds in 2004 (table 6). Disappearance totaled 51.2 billion pounds, also a record high. Excluding melons, per capita use of fresh vegetables rose 4 percent to nearly 150 pounds in 2004.

Per capita disappearance increased for spinach (up 17 percent), cauliflower (14 percent), onions (12 percent), cabbage (10 percent), and romaine and leaf lettuce (7 percent). Per capita use declined for items such as garlic (down 9 percent), asparagus (4 percent), celery (4 percent), and tomatoes (1 percent). In 2005, per capita fresh vegetable disappearance is expected to increase about 1 percent as

Table 6--Fresh-market vegetables: Estimated per capita disappearance 1/

Item	Average 1997-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 f
			-- Pounds/person --		
Head lettuce	23.52	22.54	22.22	22.50	22.13
Onions 2/	18.60	19.32	19.50	21.75	20.60
Tomatoes 3/	17.74	19.17	18.26	18.03	18.65
Other lettuce	7.44	9.59	11.19	12.00	12.23
Sweet corn	8.99	8.97	9.51	9.63	9.74
Carrots	10.29	8.42	8.82	8.88	8.71
Cabbage	8.54	8.29	7.55	8.34	8.29
Bell pepper	6.67	6.79	6.85	7.10	7.05
Cucumbers	6.45	6.54	6.05	6.30	6.49
Celery	6.43	6.30	6.26	5.99	6.02
Broccoli	5.50	5.35	5.47	5.87	5.90
Squash	4.18	4.64	4.44	4.47	4.50
Pumpkins	4.44	4.10	3.89	4.72	4.24
Garlic	2.50	2.50	2.82	2.56	2.74
Spinach	1.10	1.43	1.77	2.07	2.16
Snap beans	1.81	2.09	1.98	1.91	1.98
Cauliflower	1.66	1.43	1.56	1.78	1.77
Asparagus	0.84	0.96	1.04	1.00	1.04
Others	70.66	73.70	73.31	73.64	73.54
Subtotal	165.24	170.27	170.77	174.29	175.05
Potatoes	47.12	44.30	47.20	46.50	46.30
Total	212.36	214.57	217.97	220.79	221.35

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Excludes melons and mushrooms. 2/ Fresh-market dry bulb. 3/ Excludes domestic hothouse tomatoes.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

rising use of tomatoes, spinach, garlic, and leaf and romaine lettuce outweighs potential reductions for onions, iceberg lettuce, and carrots.

Import and Export Volume Each Rise

During the first 2 months of 2005, the volume of fresh vegetable (excluding potatoes and melons) imports increased 6 percent compared with a year earlier (table 7). While items such as tomatoes and sweet corn were lower, most other imports, such as garlic and asparagus, rose. With the exception of greenhouse tomatoes (up 52 percent), fresh tomato imports were down across the board, falling 7 percent to 430 million pounds.

On the export side of the ledger, the volume of fresh market vegetables and melons totaled 7 percent greater than during the first two months of 2004. The quantity of fresh vegetables shipped to Canada (up 3 percent) and Japan (83 percent) increased, while volume sent to Mexico fell 5 percent. Combined, these three nations accounted for 94 percent of U.S. export volume (91 percent in all of 2004). During the first two months of 2005, U.S. export volume increased for items such as onions (up 32 per-cent), leaf and romaine lettuce, and peppers, but was more than offset by reductions for broccoli (down 17 percent), carrots, and celery.

The weaker dollar has improved U.S. international competitiveness but has yet to significantly affect the fresh-market vegetable trade deficit. When the value of the U.S. dollar declines, the prices we pay for imported vegetables eventually move higher. Economic theory suggests that at some point, we would reduce the volume of imports in response to these higher prices. On the export side of the equation, when the dollar weakens, other nations eventually pay less to buy U.S fresh vegetables, which should lead to increased sales volume. Over the past 3 years, the agricultural export trade-weighted dollar has declined 21 percent but this has yet to translate into meaningful changes in fresh-market vegetable trade volume. Since peaking in 2002, fresh vegetable export volume has declined annually and totaled 5 percent less in 2004 than in 2002. Although the rate of increase has slowed each of the past 2 years, U.S. fresh vegetable import volume has continued to trend higher and was 12 percent greater in 2004 than in 2002.

Table 7--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2003-05 1/

Item	2004 Annual	January - February 2003	January - February 2004	January - February 2005	Change 2004-05
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	6,201	1,637	1,252	1,648	32
Lettuce, head	4,747	676	705	726	3
Lettuce, other	4,838	799	803	976	21
Tomatoes	3,675	417	502	518	3
Other	19,971	3,381	3,270	3,115	-5
Total	39,432	6,910	6,532	6,982	7
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes	20,546	5,471	4,605	4,302	-7
Cucumbers	9,335	2,472	2,505	2,711	8
Onions, dry bulb	6,892	1,069	1,170	1,404	20
Peppers, sweet	5,689	1,582	1,660	1,801	8
Other	30,032	6,310	6,059	6,732	11
Total	72,495	16,904	16,000	16,950	6

1/ Excludes melons, potatoes, mushrooms, pulses, and sweet potatoes.

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Melons

Spring Acreage Declines

Responding to relatively low prices a year ago, melon growers indicated they would harvest 1 percent less acreage than last year (table 8). Reduced area for cantaloup and honeydew melons outweighed increased watermelon acreage. Most of the decline was expected to occur in Texas (down 8 percent), and Georgia (down 20 percent). Arizona cantaloups are in good condition, and growers expect to harvest 8 percent more area. California's melon crops are generally a week or two behind schedule due to the prevalence of cloudy, wet, and cool weather during the growing season. California's melon acreage is down 2 percent from last spring's 18,400 acres because of a small reduction in watermelon area.

While Texas watermelon growers increased area 3 percent this spring, growers of Texas cantaloup (down 43 percent) and honeydew melons (down 46 percent) reduced area substantially. In general, as higher-yielding varieties have been introduced, spring season melon area has been trending lower in Texas and other states. However, the decline in Texas melon area has been more pronounced. There are several likely reasons for this decline, but Texas spring melon shippers appear to have lost acreage to states such as California (honeydew melons) and Arizona (cantaloup) which may hold comparative production advantages in spring melons. A decade ago, Texas spring melons covered 51,000 acres compared with less than 18,000 acres this spring.

Early April wholesale prices for melons were running well above a year earlier after averaging about 5 percent below the previous year during the first quarter. F.o.b. shipping-point prices for early April Central American cantaloup and seeded watermelon were each running about 50 percent above the very low levels of a year ago, while honeydew melon prices were averaging more than 75 percent higher. Prices for seedless watermelon, which accounts for a greater share of the market than seeded melons, were up about 2 percent.

Per Capita Use Declined in 2004

In 2004, per capita use of all melons declined 8 percent to 24.6 pounds—the third consecutive annual decline and the lowest level since 1993. Total melon disappearance was 7.2 billion pounds last year with the decline caused by reductions in both domestic production (down 7 percent) and import volume (down 6 percent). Domestic melon production has declined for three consecutive years,

Table 8--Spring-season fresh-market melon area 1/

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005 f	Change 2004-05 2/
		--Acres--			Percent
Cantaloup	28,500	29,100	32,100	30,700	-4
Honeydew	5,700	5,200	4,700	4,100	-13
Watermelon 2/	47,800	43,000	43,000	44,300	3
Total	82,000	77,300	79,800	79,100	-1

f = Forecast area.
1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during April-June. 2/ After 2002, Arizona was removed from the watermelon seasonal estimates program (area was 5,000 acres in 2002).

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

while imports have largely remained flat. Per capita melon use during the 2000s has thus far averaged 2 percent more than in the 1990s and 19 percent greater than in the 1980s.

Watermelon—In 2004, increased imports (up 12 percent) were outweighed by reduced domestic production (down 4 percent) and greater exports (up 19 percent), dropping U.S. watermelon disappearance 4 percent to 3.8 billion pounds. With population increasing about 1 percent each year, per capita use declined 5 percent to 13.0 pounds. Assuming continued economic growth, use is expected to increase in 2005 as marketing of small "personal" melons continues to become more widespread.

Cantaloup—Reduced production (down 8 percent), lower imports (down 15 percent), and a 9-percent increase in exports dropped U.S. cantaloup disappearance 11 percent to 2.8 billion pounds in 2004—the lowest since 1996. Per capita use was 9.5 pounds, down 12 percent from the previous year and 17 percent below the 1999 record high. Assuming improved output and larger imports, per capita use is forecast to increase in 2005.

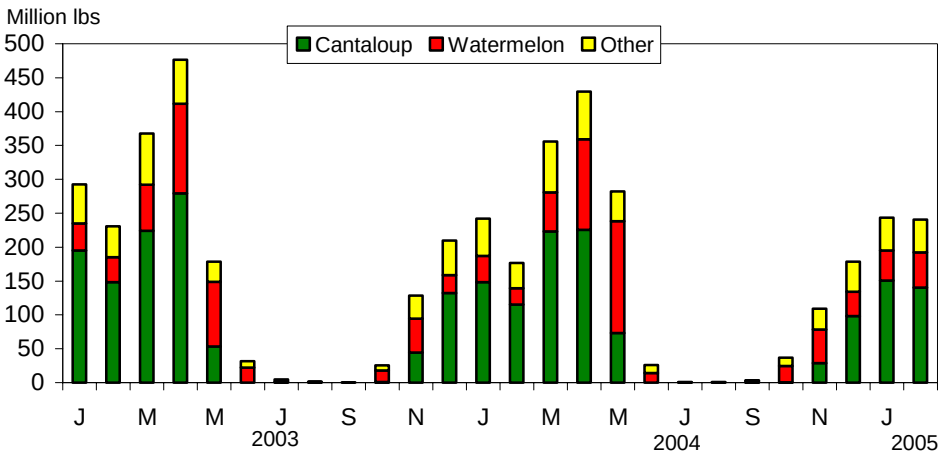
Honeydew—A 2-percent increase in imports was outweighed by a 3-percent reduction in production and an estimated 7-percent increase in exports to leave honeydew melon disappearance down 2 percent to 635 million pounds in 2004. Per capita use of honeydews declined 3 percent to 2.2 pounds last year. Use is expected to remain flat in 2005.

Melon Imports Up in 2005

Compared with 2004, the volume of melon imports was up 16 percent during the first 2 months of 2005. Melon imports from Honduras (up 16 percent), Costa Rica (16 percent), and Mexico (45 percent)--the top 3 foreign suppliers--were higher. Cantaloup imports were up 10 percent, with greater volume from Honduras (18 percent) and Costa Rica (20 percent). Due to sanitary restrictions, Mexico has not shipped winter cantaloup to the United States since 2002 (Mexico had been a leading supplier). Watermelon import volume was up 54 percent, with larger volume from Mexico (up 54 percent) and Honduras (up 31 percent). The volume of seedless watermelon imports, which was up 58 percent, accounted for about three-fourths of all watermelon imports.

Figure 2

U.S. melons: Monthly import volume, 2003-05



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Processing Vegetables

With Area Down, Output Expected Lower in 2005

Contract acreage for the five leading processing vegetables (tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, and cucumbers) is expected to decline 1 percent from a year earlier to 1.21 million acres. Most of the acreage reduction will result from fewer contract acres for canned vegetables (down 2 percent) as area for freezing is expected to remain near year earlier levels. Assuming yields remain near the average of the previous 3 seasons, total production of 11 selected processing vegetables could decline 6 to 10 percent from the 17.78 million short tons harvested in 2004. Most of the reduction in processing output this year may come from a smaller processing tomato crop in California (down 9 percent) and fewer acres of canning snap beans (down 7 percent).

U.S. production of tomatoes for processing is currently forecast to be around 11 million short tons in 2005—down from 12.3 million tons in 2004 but well above the 9.8 million tons of 2003. Given ample stocks and relatively lackluster wholesale prices for tomato products, import volume is expected to decline this year. At the same time, continued weakness in the U.S. dollar, along with low product prices, may help tomato product export volume rise for the fifth consecutive year. In

Table 9--Contract plantings of selected processing crops 1/

Item	Contract plantings				Change
	2002	2003	2004	2005 f	2004-05 2/
	1,000 acres				Percent
Canning	865.5	860.0	843.5	829.5	-2
Tomatoes	311.1	306.7	313.1	283.9	-9
Sweet corn	220.8	220.3	215.3	215.8	0
Snap beans	155.5	141.6	143.4	133.9	-7
Green peas	98.3	106.7	84.4	95.2	13
Cucumbers	79.8	84.7	87.3	100.7	15
Freezing	418.3	419.3	383.4	383.6	0
Sweet corn	223.4	224.5	197.1	193.0	-2
Snap beans	64.7	56.7	59.6	60.9	2
Green peas	130.2	138.1	126.7	129.7	2
Total	1,283.8	1,279.3	1,226.9	1,213.1	-1

f = Prospective area.
1/ Excludes open market plantings. 2/ Percent change based on a comparable list of States and not on table data.
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 10--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	2004	January - February			Change
	Annual	2003	2004	2005	2004-05
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Imports:					
Canned	733	94	103	130	25
Frozen	455	72	76	85	13
Dehydrated 2/	261	38	40	47	19
Exports:					
Canned	530	78	88	83	-6
Frozen	147	27	24	23	-2
Dehydrated 2/	117	19	19	20	6

1/ Excludes potatoes and mushrooms. 2/ Includes dried.
Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 11--Processing vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes

Item	2005		2004	Change previous:	
	Mar.	Feb.	Mar.	Month	Year
	-- Index --			-- Percent --	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
Processed fruits and vegetables	116.3	117.1	115.4	-0.7	0.8
Canned vegetables	117.9	117.5	115.7	0.3	1.9
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	174.7	176.3	174.9	-0.9	-0.1
Dry beans, peas, lentils	116.4	116.0	110.6	0.3	5.2
Olives, pickles, relishes	115.2	107.5	111.1	7.2	3.7
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	136.0	136.0	131.9	0.0	3.1
Pickles and products	183.3	183.7	179.9	-0.2	1.9
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	128.8	128.8	126.0	0.0	2.2
Canned dry beans	124.2	124.2	124.0	0.0	0.2
Vegetable juices 1/	111.3	110.8	110.8	0.5	0.5
Frozen vegetables	137.4	137.3	135.3	0.1	1.6
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	145.4	146.7	144.5	-0.9	0.6

1/ Index base year is 1987.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

conjunction with improving domestic demand, this should help drawdown tomato product stocks which have been putting pressure on prices.

Disappearance Rises in 2004

Per capita disappearance of processing vegetables (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) increased 1 percent to 122.5 pounds in 2004. On a fresh-equivalent basis and excluding potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms, total disappearance of vegetables used in manufacturing frozen, canned, and dehydrated products in 2004 was estimated to be 36.0 billion pounds—up 2 percent from a year earlier. Assuming continued improvement in the general economy this summer and fall, the outlook for 2005 points to relative stability in per capita use of processing vegetables, as gainers and losers largely offset one another.

Freezing vegetables—Disappearance of vegetables for freezing (excluding potatoes) increased 3 percent to a record 6.3 billion pounds (22.9 billion including potatoes) in 2004. On a per capita basis, use of freezing vegetables (excluding potatoes) increased 2 percent to 21.6 pounds last year (the record was 23.1 pounds in 1996). Including potatoes, freezing vegetable use was largely unchanged at 78 pounds per person. Increases were noted for commodities such as spinach (up 16 percent), snap beans (up 5 percent), and broccoli (up 3 percent), with declines coming in lima beans (down 21 percent) and green peas (down 12 percent).

Canning vegetables—The preliminary per capita use estimate for canning vegetables (excluding potatoes) increased 2 percent to 99.8 pounds in 2004. Total domestic disappearance of canning vegetables in 2004 rose nearly 3 percent to a record 29.3 billion pounds. Increases were noted for commodities such as pickling cucumbers, tomatoes, and carrots, with declines for green peas, asparagus, and sweet corn. With the second-largest crop on record, greater imports, and an improving economy, disappearance of processing tomatoes increased in 2004, rising 2 percent to 20.7 billion pounds. Tomatoes accounted for 71 percent of 2004 canning vegetable disappearance. The outlook for 2005 indicates a small gain in per capita use of processing tomatoes as burdensome stocks are drawn down and low prices and strong employment encourage increased consumption.

Onions for dehydration—Domestic disappearance of onions for dehydration totaled an estimated 340 million pounds in 2004, with per capita use declining to 1.2 pounds. Per capita use of onions for dehydration has averaged 1.34 pounds during the 2000s, down 7 percent from 1.44 pounds during the 1990s. Use is not expected to change much in 2005 as processors expect to limit production for a second consecutive year to draw down inventories built up following the large 2003 crop.

Table 12--Vegetables for freezing: Per capita use 1/

Item	Average 1997-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 f
		--Pounds/person, fresh-weight--			
Sweet corn	9.7	9.3	9.0	9.1	8.5
Snap beans	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9
Green peas	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8
Carrots	2.4	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6
Broccoli	2.2	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.6
Spinach	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Cauliflower	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Asparagus	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Green limas	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other freezing	2.0	3.2	2.5	3.0	3.4
Subtotal	21.9	21.5	21.1	21.6	21.5
Potatoes 2/	58.0	55.2	57.2	56.4	55.1
Total	79.9	76.7	78.3	78.0	76.6

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Calendar year consumption for selected items.
2/ Includes french fries and other frozen potato products.

Source: ERS, USDA.

Table 13--Vegetables for canning: Per capita use 1/

Item	Average 1997-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 f
		--Pounds/person, fresh-weight--			
Tomatoes	70.7	69.3	69.8	70.4	70.8
Sweet corn	9.0	7.8	8.3	8.2	8.2
Chile peppers 2/	4.8	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.8
Cucumbers 3/	4.4	5.4	4.4	4.6	4.3
Snap beans	3.8	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8
Carrots	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.4
Green peas	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Cabbage	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Beets	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Asparagus	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other canning	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9
Subtotal	99.4	98.4	98.1	99.8	99.4
Potatoes	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total	101.0	99.8	99.6	101.3	100.9

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Calendar year consumption for selected items. 2/ Includes fresh and all processing uses of chiles. Estimate for 2004 is preliminary. 3/ For pickling.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Potatoes

Lower Projected Prices Push 2004 Potato Sales Value Down

The four seasonal potato crops for 2004 are each expected to return reduced prices even as total crop production is flat. Potato consumption remains weak as per capita use is projected at 134 pounds in 2005, down from 135.5 pounds in 2004 and 138.7 pounds in 2003. The average potato price is anticipated at $5.62 per hundred pounds in 2004 as fall crop prices average only $5.09 per cwt, down 3 percent from 2003. Thus, the production value for all seasons in 2004 is estimated at $2.565 billion, nearly 5 percent below 2003's value and 16 percent below 2002's.

Assuming 2003's sales/production ratio of 91 percent, the estimated value of all potato sales in 2004 is $2,342 million, down 5 percent from 2003. However, average sales per acre are up 2 percent to $2,006 as acres harvested were reduced by 6.5 percent. Although fall harvested acreage in the two largest producing states—Idaho and Washington—was a little lower in 2004, their yields per acre were significantly higher than in 2003. Thus, fall production levels were up in both States in 2004.

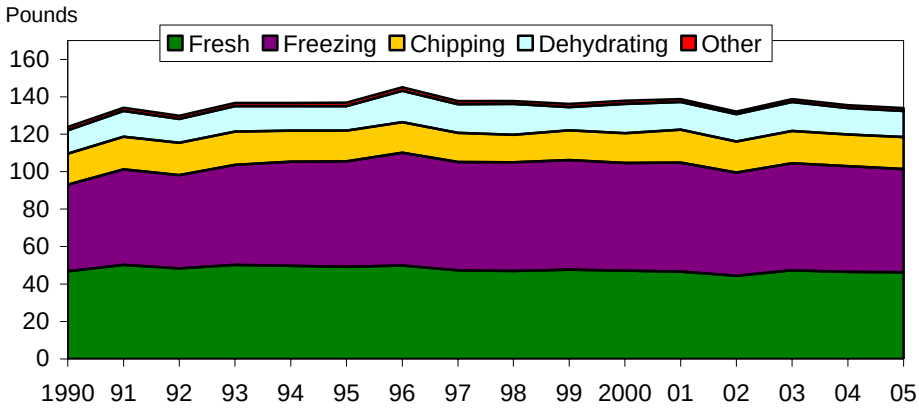
Table 14--Potato prices and production values by season, 2003 and 2004 1/

Item	Units	Year	Winter	Spring	Summer	Fall	Annual
Average prices	$/cwt	2003	26.04	10.90	8.72	5.23	5.89
	$/cwt	2004	20.97	9.54	8.62	5.09	5.62
Value of production	Mil. $	2003	104.9	267.1	164.2	2,149.6	2,685.8
	Mil. $	2004	101.0	216.1	158.9	2,086.3	2,562.3
Value of sales 2/	Mil. $	2003	103.2	253.3	157.1	1,944.0	2,457.6
	Mil. $	2004	82.8	220.7	154.7	1,883.7	2,341.9
Percent of production	Prcnt	2004	82.0	102.1	97.4	90.3	91.4
Sales per acre	Dols.	2003	7,217	2,991	2,677	1,782	1,968
	Dols.	2004	4,475	3,057	2,864	1,842	2,006

1/ Values in 2004 are based on forecast prices, which are weighted by seasonal production.
2/ The sales/production ratio in 2003 is assumed for 2004.

Source: NASS, USDA for 2003 and ERS, USDA for 2004.

Figure 3
U.S. potatoes: Per capita disappearance, 1990-2005



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Fall potato prices received by growers in both States, however, are down 3 percent through March 2005. Assuming these prices hold for Idaho's and Washington's fall potato sales, the value of sales is expected down 3 percent for both States. As a result, projected sales per acre of fall potatoes in both States are similarly projected down.

The 6.5-percent reduction in total U.S. harvested acreage in 2004 was counter-balanced by the 6.5-percent gain in average yield per acre, leaving overall production flat. But since domestic demand for potato use remains weak, average prices are down for the fourth consecutive year. Fresh-market potato prices are

Table 15--Potatoes: Processing use in 9 major States 1/

	Thru	Potatoes processed in:							Season
Crop year	Nov	Dec 2/	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Other	total
					-- 1,000 cwt --				
1995	71.4	16.3	16.3	17.7	18.1	16.9	- - -	- - -	198.8
1996	78.2	15.7	16.6	20.2	18.9	18.7	- - -	- - -	227.5
1997	68.4	15.3	15.5	19.4	19.7	17.6	- - -	- - -	212.1
1998	74.1	15.9	18.9	19.5	21.1	18.7	18.8	35.6	222.5
1999	75.0	15.8	15.8	19.9	20.5	18.1	19.4	30.0	214.5
2000	78.6	16.8	17.9	18.4	19.8	18.7	20.3	40.2	230.6
2001	65.4	15.8	15.1	18.3	17.0	16.5	18.5	28.9	195.5
2002	77.0	15.6	14.9	18.7	18.1	16.5	18.6	31.7	211.0
2003	72.4	15.4	14.3	18.8	17.1	16.7	19.6	32.4	206.8
2004	70.7	15.2	15.0	18.4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
% of 2003	-2.3	-1.2	4.7	-2.0					

- - - = not available.

1/ Excludes potatoes used for chips in Maine, Michigan, and Wisconsin. 2/ Preceding year.

Source: *Potato Stocks,* NASS, USDA.

Table 16--Potatoes: Average prices received by farmers

Year	Sep.	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
							$/cwt					
All potatoes:												
2000-01	4.65	4.30	4.31	4.59	4.73	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.37	7.61
2001-02	6.04	5.15	5.96	6.66	7.34	7.33	8.24	8.01	8.59	9.38	10.59	7.39
2002-03	6.29	5.53	6.24	6.62	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.99	6.94	6.67	6.84	5.57
2003-04	5.24	5.03	5.46	5.77	5.75	5.93	6.09	6.84	6.54	6.49	5.91	5.94
2004-05	5.27	4.73	4.98	5.27	5.59	5.76	6.16					
% Chng	0.6	-6.0	-8.8	-8.7	-2.8	-2.9	1.1					
Tablestock:												
2000-01	4.92	4.04	3.80	4.00	4.38	5.41	4.50	5.50	7.23	8.36	8.94	13.50
2001-02	10.20	8.13	8.28	9.22	10.49	11.63	13.19	12.17	14.69	16.28	16.70	15.31
2002-03	11.52	8.34	8.62	8.60	8.09	8.54	8.58	8.80	9.09	9.16	8.96	8.04
2003-04	7.08	6.95	6.84	6.56	6.20	6.47	6.95	8.42	7.89	9.03	7.92	8.40
2004-05	7.04	5.39	5.23	5.52	5.89	6.53						
% Chng	-0.6	-22.4	-23.5	-15.9	-5.0	0.9						
Processing:												
2000-01	4.40	4.30	4.67	4.85	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.09	4.96	5.24	4.73
2001-02	4.58	4.42	4.77	5.04	5.37	5.27	5.34	5.66	6.02	5.83	6.09	4.67
2002-03	4.62	4.79	5.14	5.35	5.38	5.32	5.28	5.33	5.59	5.60	5.39	4.69
2003-04	4.64	4.52	4.85	5.31	5.36	5.49	5.34	5.59	5.61	5.35	5.07	4.80
2004-05	4.54	4.50	4.94	5.09	5.34	5.26						
% Chng	-2.2	-0.4	1.9	-4.1	-0.4	-4.2						

Source: Agricultural Prices, NASS, USDA.

absorbing the brunt of the consumption shortfall, driving 2004's projected table stock prices down to $6.60 per cwt, 40 percent below 2001's level. By contrast, processing potato prices are expected to remain relatively flat at $5 per cwt in 2004, only 5 cents lower than in 2001.

Most monthly potato prices received by farmers are lower than in the preceding year. After reaching a peak of $7 per cwt in 2001, average monthly prices for all uses and seasons are around $6 during the current marketing year. Idaho's fresh potatoes returned only $2.60 per cwt in February, the lowest since 2000/01 when the average price was $2.25. As U.S. imports of frozen fries from Canada have ballooned, the market for multi-use potatoes, such as Russets from Idaho, has shrunk even more. Idaho's low average yields compared with other Western States and other fall crop producers effectively prevent Idaho growers from reducing planted acreage at a faster pace in the absence of government support payments. Furthermore, low fresh-market prices in Idaho have partly spilled over into neighboring Oregon and Washington where fresh and processing potato prices fell in 2004. Since these three States represent 60 percent of U.S. potato sales, average U.S. prices for fresh and processing potatoes similarly fell in 2004.

Potato Shipments Are Up in the Current Marketing Year

Starting in July 2004, the first month of the current marketing year, cumulative domestic shipments of potatoes (except chipper and seed) are up by about 600,000 cwt through March 2005 from the same period in 2004. However, cumulative shipments of chipper and seed potatoes through March are both down from last year. Similarly, shipments by Idaho growers thus far are 1.5 percent below the last marketing year's, despite a 7-percent production rise in 2004. Based on production sold of 2003's crop, Idaho's share of the national market for fall potatoes was down to 30 percent, shrinking from 34 percent in 1997. The collective market share of all the Western States dropped from 70 to 67 percent in 2003, but the Central and Eastern States increased from 30 percent in 2002 to 33 percent with respect to fall potatoes sold.

Notwithstanding unchanged fall production, fall potato stocks on March 1, 2005, were still slightly higher than the same time last year and processing potatoes used thus far are down in 9 major producing States, indicating continued slack demand. Idaho's stocks are up 6 million cwt compared with stocks on March 1, 2004, including seed potatoes for the next crop. The ample supply of domestic potatoes is exacerbated by larger imports from Canada in 2004, especially frozen fries, which were up 14 percent. Fall crop stocks are higher in the Western and Eastern potato States, but lower in the Central States. While total potato imports from Canada were up 3 percent in 2004, imports from September 2004 to February 2005 are down 4 percent, largely from an 8-percent decline in shipments of frozen french fries.

U.S. Trade Deficit in Potatoes Due to Rising Imports from Canada

The value of U.S. trade in potatoes is now close to half of gross supply of potatoes in the U.S., including imports and exports, compared with only 28 percent in 1995. However, the rise in importance of trade to the potato sector is accounted for largely by growing net imports from Canada, which amounted to $503 million in 2004. In contrast, the U.S. has a net export position of $454 million with respect to the rest of the world. The difference between these two values is the overall $49.5 million

Table 17--Potatoes: Export share of production sold

Products	1990	1995	2000	2002	2004f
			-- Percent --		
Fresh	2.5	4.3	4.6	4.9	3.2
Processed	2.4	4.5	5.3	5.4	5.8
Frozen fries	3.6	6.0	7.3	8.4	8.3
Other frozen	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.7	2.9
Chips	1.0	2.9	3.8	3.2	2.9
Dehydrated	1.2	2.9	2.0	1.4	2.9
Canned	2.2	6.0	5.6	8.0	7.6
Starch, flour	4.8	5.2	23.7	42.1	47.9
Seed	1.1	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.2
Total	2.3	4.2	4.8	5.0	4.7

f = forecast from volume.

Sources: NASS, USDA and Bureau of the Census, USDC.

U.S. trade deficit in potatoes in 2004. The U.S. trade deficit is due mostly to $155 million worth of net imports of frozen french fries.

As U.S. potato exports expanded 4 percent in volume in 2004, the share of exports in production sold went up from 4.5 to 4.7 percent, assuming that the quantity sold relative to production remains the same as in 2003. This change is accounted for by higher processed potato exports, given that the export share of fresh potatoes is down to 3.2 percent from 4 percent in 2003. Dehydrated potato exports, including flakes, granules, flour, and meal are rising in value and volume. These processed exports provide an opportunity for potato product manufacturers whose domestic market may be stunted. Also, exports of potato starch have grown in value as prices increased.

The import share of U.S. potato supply also increased, as expected, from 6.7 to 6.9 percent in 2004, as import volume grew faster than projected production sold minus net exports. These import shares represent a larger volume than export shares because imports now exceed exports by close to 1 billion pounds. The jump in import shares is most pronounced among processed potatoes since import shares for fresh-market potatoes tapered off in 2004. Among the biggest gains in import shares are for frozen French fries, now at more than 13 percent. After all, frozen fries make up nearly 60 percent of total U.S. potato import volume, 91 percent of which is shipped from Canada. Surprisingly, the next largest potato import by volume is starch, which is more than twice that of other frozen potatoes.

Imports from Canada May Decline with Lower Canadian Production

The $503 million U.S. trade deficit with Canada is the difference between imports of $671 million and exports of $168 million. About 81 percent of U.S. potato imports from Canada are frozen potatoes, 94 percent of which are frozen French fries, valued at $515 million in 2004. In January and February 2005, U.S. imports of frozen fries from Canada slipped 7 percent. The cumulative decline since September 2004 is 3 percent. The likely reasons for this early reversal of previous increases in imports are the 2-percent decline in Canada's fall potato crop as well as greater domestic use or exports elsewhere. The biggest production declines are in Western provinces, prominently Manitoba. Although yields rose 4 percent on average in 2004, total area harvested was 6 percent smaller, also largely among Western provinces.

Table 18--Potatoes: Import share of domestic supply

Product	1990	1995	2000	2002	2004f
			-- Percent --		
Fresh	4.0	3.7	3.6	4.7	4.2
Processed	1.2	2.0	5.0	6.6	8.4
Frozen fries	1.2	2.7	7.2	10.5	13.1
Other frozen	0.4	0.8	3.5	3.4	4.5
Chips	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.5
Dehydrated	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.4
Canned	0.3	0.2	0.6	1.8	1.6
Starch, flour	44.0	48.8	60.0	78.5	84.6
Seed	8.1	8.2	11.6	10.0	7.6
Total	2.6	3.0	4.8	6.2	6.9

f = forecast from volume.

Sources: NASS, USDA and Bureau of the Census, USDC.

In part, the cause of low fresh-market potato prices in the U.S. is the high level of imported French fries from Canada, which divert some domestic table stock from processing plants to the fresh market. The large U.S. trade deficit in potatoes with Canada is blamed by the Idaho Potato Commission on "ministerial exemptions and phytosanitary requirements that are different from what the U.S. requires." To buttress this complaint, a dumping study with respect to Canadian frozen fries has been completed as a precursor to formal action by the U.S. government. Already, potato growers in Idaho successfully petitioned the government for trade adjustment assistance worth up to $1 million.

Domestic use of potatoes in Canada appears to be brisk as stocks are down 7 percent on March 1 from the year before, excluding preliminary stocks in Manitoba, whose production is 20 percent of Canada's total. Potatoes in storage across Canada were also down each month from November 1 through February 1. These inventory reductions are larger than the overall production decline, indicating either strong domestic demand or exports. Since U.S. potato imports from Canada have been lower starting with September 2004 and thus far in 2005, Canadian potato supplies are moving through market channels other than exports to the U.S. If these early import declines from Canada continue, relief may unexpectedly befall U.S. potato growers in the form of fewer imports of frozen french fries and more stable or even higher potato prices in 2005, particularly for the fresh market. In fact, the preliminary table stock price received by growers was already up 1 percent in February and the price for all potato uses was similarly up in March.

Dry Edible Beans

Acreage To Rise in 2005

According to the USDA's *Prospective Plantings* report, area planted to dry edible beans is expected to rise 23 percent this spring from last year's low 1.35 million acres (table 19). Dry bean area is up largely because of a combination of shrinking dry bean stocks, higher U.S. dry bean prices, and lower prices for alternative crops such as soybeans (down 26 percent) and field corn (down 15 percent). Acreage is expected to rise or remain stable in all surveyed states except Texas. Since planting does not finish until June in some areas, further adjustments to indicated acreage are likely to take place. A year ago, for example, growers ended up planting 2 percent more area than they initially indicated in March. The next acreage estimate for dry beans will be released in the June 30 *Acreage* report.

In the late-March *Prospective Plantings* report, a few indicated area intentions were as follows;

- North Dakota, the leading producer of all dry beans (including pinto and navy), indicated a 29-percent increase in area planted to the third highest on record;
- Michigan, the second-leading producer in 2004 and the top source for black beans, plans to increase seeded area 24 percent;
- Minnesota plans a 13-percent increase in dry bean area. Despite the gain, planted area in 2005 would be the second lowest since 1994;
- Colorado indicated a 20-percent increase in dry bean area for 2005. The state's dry bean area this decade is averaging about one-half the level of the 1990s;
- California expects to plant 60,000 acres of dry beans in 2005, the same as a year ago. Acreage this decade is averaging 39 percent below the average of the 1990s;
- Nebraska, the leading source of Great Northern beans, indicated a 33-percent jump in dry bean area in 2005. There is some speculation that with demand for Great Northern beans lagging, growers in the state could increase acreage for other bean classes.

Table 19--Dry edible beans: Planted area 1/

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005 f	Change 2004-05 2/
		1,000 acres			Percent
California	92.0	77.0	60.0	60.0	0
Colorado	92.0	80.0	75.0	90.0	20
Idaho	95.0	75.0	80.0	95.0	19
Michigan	270.0	170.0	190.0	235.0	24
Minnesota	170.0	115.0	115.0	130.0	13
Montana	26.9	13.0	13.0	14.0	8
Nebraska	185.0	155.0	120.0	160.0	33
New York	25.0	25.0	24.0	28.0	17
North Dakota	790.0	540.0	560.0	720.0	29
Texas	37.5	50.0	20.0	17.0	-15
Washington	44.5	27.5	30.0	35.0	17
Wyoming	32.0	30.0	25.0	30.0	20
Others	69.8	48.6	42.3	49.5	17
U.S.	1,929.7	1,406.1	1,354.3	1,663.5	23

f = Prospective area.
1/ Excludes garden seed.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 20--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2004-2005

Commodity	2004		2005		Chg. prev. year:	
	Mar.	Apr.	Mar.	Apr. 1/	Mar.	Apr.
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	20.20	19.60	27.40	--	35.6	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	16.00	17.00	28.75	27.00	79.7	58.8
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	18.60	19.75	26.00	26.00	39.8	31.6
Great Northern (NE/WY)	15.00	15.00	16.83	16.50	12.2	10.0
Black (MI)	19.55	21.00	20.17	25.00	3.2	19.0
Light red kidney (MI)	22.50	23.00	27.50	27.50	22.2	19.6
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	22.90	24.00	25.00	25.00	9.2	4.2
Small red (ID)	20.30	20.50	23.00	23.00	13.3	12.2
Baby lima (CA)	30.00	30.00	39.83	40.00	32.8	33.3
Large lima (CA)	41.00	41.00	41.83	42.00	2.0	2.4
Blackeye (CA)	28.00	28.00	28.83	29.00	3.0	3.6
Pink (ID)	19.70	20.50	22.50	22.50	14.2	9.8

-- = not available. 1/ Partial month estimate.

Source: *Bean Market News* , AMS, USDA except "all dry bean" price from NASS, USDA.

Dealer prices and grower bids remain strong for most of the major bean classes, spurring the expected move away from alternative crops this year. The U.S. aggregate grower price for all dry beans averaged 44 percent above a year earlier during the first 7 months of the marketing year (September 2004 - March 2005). Over the past month, the appearance of new crop pricing has begun to move the market lower for classes such as pintos, Great Northern, and black.

Per Capita Use Declines

Disappearance of dry edible beans remained under pressure in 2004. Available supplies were cut by two consecutive short dry bean crops in 2003 and 2004. At the same time, dry bean demand continued to be siphoned away toward higher value protein sources by a strengthening U.S. economy—particularly the 2-percent increase in real disposable per capita income and a very strong employment picture (the unemployment rate was down to 5.5 percent last year). As a result, per capita disappearance of dry beans fell 14 percent in 2004 to 5.7 pounds—the lowest since 1987. Demand for dry beans will likely remain under pressure given the outlook over the next 2 years for continued strong employment rates and solid income growth.

In 2004, per capita use of pinto beans totaled 2.6 pounds, down from 3.1 pounds in 2003 and the lowest since 1989. The small crop and strong exports of 2004 reduced stocks, raised grower prices, and ultimately helped cut domestic use of pinto beans. Domestic disappearance of navy (pea) beans was also estimated to have declined sharply in 2004 due to low production and moderate export volume. Navy bean disappearance is estimated to have fallen below 200 million pounds in 2004 for the first time on record. Black beans were one of the few bean classes to post increased disappearance in 2004 with estimated use rising to just over 0.5 pound per person. In the year ahead, with production expected to rebound, domestic disappearance of dry beans is expected to exhibit a modest increase.

Exports Down 30 Percent

During the first 6 months of the marketing year (September 2004 - February 2005), U.S. exports of dry beans declined 30 percent from a year earlier to 254 million pounds. Among the leading dry bean classes, exports of pintos (down 42 percent),

Table 21--U.S. dry edible beans: Estimated per capita disappearance by class

Item	Average 1997-2001	2002	2003	2004	2005f
		--Pounds/person--			
Pinto	3.41	3.24	3.07	2.56	2.89
Navy (pea)	1.17	0.90	0.86	0.55	0.66
Black	0.51	0.46	0.46	0.53	0.51
Great Northern	0.44	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.36
Light-red kidney	0.38	0.23	0.36	0.29	0.30
Garbanzo	0.26	0.28	0.17	0.25	0.26
Dark-red kidney	0.18	0.26	0.23	0.21	0.22
Blackeye	0.23	0.18	0.23	0.13	0.20
Small red	0.16	0.09	0.17	0.14	0.17
Pink	0.19	0.12	0.22	0.18	0.17
Large lima	0.11	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.09
Cranberry	0.13	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.07
Baby lima	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06
Others 1/	0.14	0.41	0.29	0.39	0.34
All dry beans	7.40	6.75	6.68	5.74	6.30

f = ERS forecast. Calendar year estimates. Includes net trade.
1/ Includes small white and all others.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 22--U.S. dry bean export volume

Bean class	Crop year 2003/04	September - February 2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	Change 2003-04
		-- 1,000 cwt --			Percent
Pinto	2,002	782	1,165	672	-42
Navy (pea)	1,212	552	752	601	-20
Black	816	408	492	214	-56
Great Northern	427	272	322	267	-17
Small red	232	82	147	57	-61
Baby lima	195	141	107	104	-3
Dark-red kidney	192	231	117	99	-15
Garbanzo	149	238	57	111	94
Large lima	99	105	51	100	95
Cranberry	97	81	62	25	-60
Light-red kidney	57	235	35	29	-16
Blackeyes	20	34	15	26	71
Other	610	224	308	236	-24
Total	6,106	3,385	3,631	2,541	-30

Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

navy (20 percent), and Great Northern (17 percent) each posted declines. On the plus side, exports of garbanzos were up 94 percent from last year's low level due to shipments to Cuba and strong sales to Canada. Exports of large limas (up 95 percent) and cowpeas (71 percent) also improved over a year earlier.

Despite the weaker U.S. dollar, export volume was lower among many of the top export destinations including Mexico (down 37 percent), Canada (down 6 percent), and Haiti (32 percent) due to higher average export unit values. U.S. exports to the United Kingdom (up 32 percent), Japan (13 percent), and France (76 percent) were each up. The average export unit value increased for pinto beans (up 46 percent to 30.5 cents/lb), navy beans (up 23 percent to 25.6 cents/lb), and black beans (up 18 percent to 28.0 cents/lb). For all dry beans, the 2004/05 average U.S. dry bean export unit value was up 25 percent from the previous year to 29.7 cents/lb.

Commodity Highlight: Processing Tomatoes

The United States is the second leading producer of tomatoes for all uses, ranking second only to China. Following potatoes, tomatoes are the most highly valued processing vegetable in the United States. However, processing tomatoes have historically accounted for a smaller share of all tomato cash receipts due to a low value per pound. While fresh tomatoes are typically valued at 25 to 35 cents per pound at the farm, processing tomatoes are valued at about 3 cents per pound. As a result, processing tomatoes account for just one-third of all tomato cash receipts despite a crop size that is 5 to 6 times greater than that for the fresh-market.

According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, 70 percent of U.S. tomato acreage is harvested for processed products. This acreage is harvested by 1,577 farms—just 8 percent of all U.S. farms producing tomatoes. Ten percent of the farms producing processing tomatoes account for two-thirds of the area harvested. About 45 percent of U.S. area harvested for processing tomatoes comes from farms planting at least 1,000 acres of tomatoes.

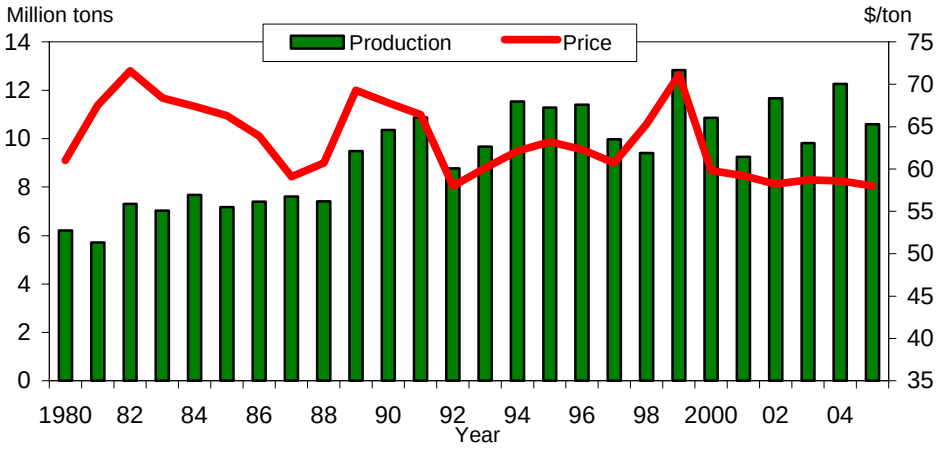
Unlike many other countries where tomatoes are produced, the fresh and processing tomato industries largely comprise separate markets in the United States. Four basic characteristics distinguish the two industries:

- Tomato varieties are bred specifically to serve the requirements of either the fresh or the processing markets. Processing requires varieties that contain a higher percentage of soluble solids (averaging 5 to 9 percent) to efficiently make products such as tomato paste;
- Most tomatoes grown for processing are produced under contract between growers and processing firms. Fresh tomatoes are largely produced and sold on the open market;
- Virtually all processing tomatoes are machine-harvested, while all fresh-market tomatoes are hand-picked;
- Fresh-market tomato prices are higher and more variable than processing due to larger production costs and greater market uncertainty.

Over the past several decades, the processing tomato industry has been moving westward. California has long been the primary source of processed tomato products in the United States and, by itself, leads all individual nations of the world

Figure 4

U.S. processing tomatoes: Production and season-average price



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, except 2005 forecast by ERS.

in terms of production of tomatoes for processing. In 2004, California accounted for 95 percent of the area harvested for processing tomatoes in the United States—up from 87 percent in 1990 and 79 percent in 1980. Harvest of the California processing tomato crop is most active August to September, with around two-thirds of the crop produced in Fresno, Yolo, and San Joaquin Counties. Texas, Utah, Illinois, Virginia, and Delaware once harvested thousands of acres, but today they have little or none. About 20,000 acres remain spread across Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, with Indiana and Ohio planting the majority of the acreage.

U.S. per-acre yields for processing tomatoes continue to trend higher, moving from 14.5 short tons per acre in 1960 to a record 40.8 tons in 2004. Improved production and harvest technologies (including improved seed varieties), plus the shift of production from low-yielding states to California (where yields are strong) accounted for much of the gain in yields. Since 1980 (when yield was 23.6 tons), yield has trended higher by about 1,200 pounds per acre annually.

Growers sign contracts with processors to process red-ripe tomatoes. According to industry estimates, the cost of raw tomatoes represents about 45 percent of the total cost of producing tomato paste (energy and containers are the next most important costs, at 10 percent of the total). Although many firms manufacture pulp-based products, such as stewed and diced tomatoes, most initial processing is by firms that manufacture industrial tomato paste—the basic raw ingredient in the industry. Paste is manufactured and packed in bulk containers—large bags in boxes and barrels—and stored for use up to 18 months later. This raw ingredient is distributed under contract or sold to remanufacturing firms that add water, spices, etc. to make retail and food-service packs of soups, sauces, catsup, juices, and paste.

The late 1980s and early 1990s ushered in an era of structural change within the U.S. processing tomato industry. Relatively high prices for tomato products in the late 1980s brought new investment in tomato-processing facilities in California. The resulting surge in supply overwhelmed the market, causing prices to decline and forced several higher-cost processors to close or consolidate in the early-to-mid 1990s.

In the past, many firms made paste and also remanufactured this paste into other products. In California, there remain around 20 firms engaged in processing tomatoes, with a few others outside the state. The industry appears to be polarizing with several firms specializing in the manufacture of industrial paste and bulk diced

Table 23--U.S. processing tomatoes: Acreage, yield, production, and value

Year	Acreage 1/		Yield	Produc-tion	Farm value	
	Planted	Harvested			Per unit 2/	Crop 3/
	--1,000 acres --		Tons/acre	1,000 tons	$/ton	Mil. dols.
1990	366.7	354.7	29.19	10,355	67.80	702,367
1995	359.5	344.4	32.77	11,285	63.20	713,479
2000	309.3	289.6	37.49	10,858	59.80	649,066
2001	279.9	274.9	33.65	9,249	59.20	547,473
2002	317.5	312.2	37.38	11,671	58.20	679,823
2003	310.0	293.9	33.41	9,820	58.70	576,441
2004	321.2	300.6	40.80	12,266	58.60	719,285
2005 3/	286.9	278.3	38.30	10,659	58.00	618,200

f = forecast.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA except 2005 from ERS, USDA.

tomatoes, and others specializing in the remanufacture of industrial paste into consumer products. At least three California firms are also producing various dried and dehydrated tomato products such as whole dried tomatoes and tomato powder.

Exports are becoming an important component of the U.S. processing tomato industry. During the early 1990s, the United States became a net exporter of processed tomato products and has remained so since. About 5 percent of tomato product supply was exported during the 1990s—up from 1 percent the previous 2 decades. Exports, which rose to a record 7 percent of supply during 1997 and 1998, are averaging around 6 percent of supply in the new millennium. Top U.S. export markets include Canada (which takes about half of all volume), Japan, Mexico, and South Korea. Generally, tomato sauces account for the largest share of exports, followed by paste, catsup, and canned whole products.

According to ERS estimates, nearly 6 percent of the tomato products consumed by Americans in 2004 were imported. During the 1990s, imports averaged about 4 percent of consumption, down from 7 percent during the 1980s. In most years, Canada is the largest exporter to the United States, accounting for about a quarter of imported processed tomato products—the majority of which consists of catsup. Other important sources of tomato products are Chile, Mexico, Italy, and Israel. In years with short crops, tomato paste can account for a significant share of import volume; however, sauces and catsup are usually the top tomato product imports.

After bottoming out in 1981 at the close of a downturn that began in the mid-1970s, U.S. consumption of processed tomatoes began a steady climb that accelerated in the late 1980s with the rising popularity of pizza, pasta, and salsa. ERS estimates suggest the largest processed use of tomatoes is in sauces (35 percent), followed by paste (18 percent), canned whole tomato products (17 percent), and catsup and juice (each about 15 percent). Domestic use surged heading into the 1990s but leveled off as the decade progressed, averaging 74.4 pounds per capita (fresh-weight basis) during the 1990s—up 17 percent from the 1980s. Reflecting periods of weaker economic activity and changes in consumer preferences, consumption thus far during the 2000s has remained about 7 percent below the average of the 1990s (hovering around 70 pounds per capita, fresh-weight basis). According to a USDA food consumption survey, about a third of all processed tomato products are purchased away from home at various foodservice outlets (e.g., pizza parlors).

Table 24--U.S. processing tomatoes: Supply and disappearance 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production 2/	Imports 3/	Jan 1 stocks 4/	Total	Exports 3/	Dec 31 stocks 4/	Domestic	Per capita use
	-- Million pounds --							Pounds
1970	11,018	696	9,655	21,369	105	8,528	12,736	62.1
1980	12,421	206	9,746	22,373	333	7,442	14,598	63.6
1990	20,711	1,070	11,350	33,130	789	13,503	18,838	75.3
2000	21,717	591	16,262	38,570	2,231	16,532	19,806	70.1
2001	18,497	1,107	16,532	36,136	2,410	15,030	18,696	65.5
2002	23,342	1,517	15,030	39,888	2,458	17,454	19,976	69.3
2003	19,639	1,153	17,454	38,246	2,936	15,003	20,307	69.8
2004	24,533	1,283	15,003	40,819	2,990	17,129	20,700	70.4
2005 f	21,300	1,296	17,129	39,725	3,080	15,369	21,277	70.8

f = ERS forecast. 1/ All volume data in this table is expressed on a fresh-weight equivalent basis. 2/ Source is National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Source of product-weight data (converted by ERS) is Bureau of the Census, USDC. 4/ Estimated by ERS based on data from the California League of Food Processors.

Contacts and Links

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Covers potatoes, sweet potatoes, long-run outlook

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Articles

The following are links to articles released on subjects directly related to the vegetable and melon industry. These articles are in Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) format:

1. Greenhouse Tomatoes Change the Dynamics of the North American Fresh Tomato Industry
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR2/

The North American greenhouse tomato industry has grown rapidly since the early 1990s and now plays a major role in the fresh tomato industry. However, relatively little is known about this new industry, in part because of the lack of reliable production, trade, and price data. Both analysts and industry members will benefit from a more comprehensive understanding of the rising greenhouse industry and its effect on the entire fresh field tomato sector.

2. The Economics of Food Safety: The Case of Green Onions and Hepatitis A Outbreaks
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/nov04/VGS30501/

Explains the economics of food safety using the example of recent hepatitis A outbreaks in the United States associated with green onions from Mexico. The report reviews the incentives to adopt additional food safety practices and the economic impact of an outbreak on green onion growers in Mexico.

3. Understanding Fruit and Vegetable Choices—Research Briefs
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib792/

USDA's Food Guide Pyramid recommends 2-4 servings of fruit and 3-5 servings of vegetables daily. As a member of the 5-A-Day public-private partnership, USDA partners with other government agencies and private sector groups to promote the health benefits of fruits and vegetables. Yet consumption of these healthful foods still does not meet dietary recommendations. How can we better understand the reasons for the persistent difficulty in increasing produce consumption? This series of research briefs provides information on the economic, social, and behavioral factors influencing consumers' fruit and vegetable choices.

4. Organic Produce, Price Premiums, and EcoLabeling in U.S. Farmers' Markets
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/VGS/Apr04/vgs30101/

Describes how the popularity of farmers' markets in the United States has grown concurrently with organic production and consumer interest in locally and organically produced foods. This research, based on interviews with 210 market managers, describes the significance of these markets as outlets for many organic farmers, and recent shifts in relationships between organic growers, market managers, and customers.

Data Tables

The following links provide the most recent data on vegetables and melons. You may choose links for Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) table compilations or the original Excel workbook (spreadsheet) tables:

1. Per capita use (consumption)
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/percap.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/percap.xls

2. Fresh vegetables and melons
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/fresh.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/fresh.xls

3. Processing vegetables
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/proc.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/proc.xls

4. Potatoes
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/potat.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/potat.xls

5. Sweet potatoes
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/swpot.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/swpot.xls

6. Dry edible beans
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drybn.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drybn.xls

7. Mushrooms
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/mush.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/mush.xls

8. Vegetable and melon trade
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/trade.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/trade.xls

9. Vegetable prices
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/price.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/price.xls

10. Dry peas and lentils
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drypea.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drypea.xls

11. World vegetable production and harvested area
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/world.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/world.xls

12. Mexican and Canadian vegetable production
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Mexcan.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Mexcan.xls

13. U.S. farm cash receipts and cost indicators
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Receipt.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Receipt.xls

Web Sites

A. Vegetables and Melons: ERS' Vegetables and Melons Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/vegetables/

B. Potatoes: ERS' Potato Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/potatoes/

C. Tomatoes: ERS' Tomato Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/tomatoes/

D. Dry Beans: ERS' Dry Bean Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/drybeans/

E. USDA Market News: Agricultural Marketing Service's web site containing fresh shipments, f.o.b. and terminal market prices, weekly truck rates, annual reports, and more.
http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/mncs/index.htm

F. NASS Vegetables: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service's annual & quarterly reports on vegetables & melons.
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/fruit/pvg-bb/

G. FAS, HTP: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service's Horticultural and Tropical Products web site.
http://www.fas.usda.gov/htp/default.htm

H. Organic Farming and Marketing: USDA, ERS briefing room contains articles, data, graphics, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Organic/

I. Truck Rate Report: USDA, AMS weekly report on cost of shipping by trailer truck.
http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/wa_fv190.txt

Price table 1--Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
								--1910-14=100--						
Commercial	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
vegetables 2/	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	655	572	718	906	873	785	795	862	957	834	963	769	807
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	694	914
	2003	753	757	823	878	932	1,047	809	937	979	960	1,058	1,134	922
	2004	918	1,038	789	906	795	755	835	920	907	1,102	1,192	840	916
	2005	659	815	925										
Potatoes 3/	1995	466	450	484	505	529	612	729	586	497	539	548	547	541
	1996	564	589	633	668	696	707	700	521	482	461	452	434	576
	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652
	2003	533	554	567	592	590	559	570	483	458	443	481	494	527
	2004	491	508	530	585	563	560	513	521	488	452	487	504	517
	2005	532	533	559										
								--1990-92=100--						
Commercial	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
vegetables 2/	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	107	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137
	2003	113	113	123	131	140	157	121	140	146	144	158	170	138
	2004	137	155	118	136	119	113	125	138	136	165	178	126	137
	2005	99	122	138										
Potatoes 3/	1995	92	89	96	100	105	121	144	116	98	106	108	108	107
	1996	111	116	125	132	138	140	138	103	95	91	89	86	114
	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	98	104
	2004	97	100	105	116	111	111	101	103	96	89	96	100	102
	2005	105	105	110										

1/ Prices for 2005 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Price table 2--Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 1998-2005 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prcnt change Mar.-Mar.	Prcnt change 1st quarter
								--Dollars per cwt--							Percent	Percent
Asparagus	1998	179.00	158.00	144.00	130.00	105.00	115.00	126.00	211.00	199.00	152.00	148.00	--	124.00	--	--
	1999	141.00	119.00	178.00	124.00	112.00	119.00	141.00	--	--	--	--	--	131.00	23.6	--
	2000	147.00	99.70	98.60	136.00	121.00	112.00	141.00	205.00	--	--	--	--	117.00	-44.6	--
	2001	219.00	256.00	147.00	146.00	114.00	117.00	176.00	145.00	--	137.00	129.00	--	140.00	49.1	--
	2002	218.00	162.00	119.00	99.60	112.00	107.00	146.00	--	--	--	--	--	110.00	-19.0	--
	2003	98.90	96.30	104.00	139.00	106.00	110.00	189.00	132.00	166.00	145.00	128.00	--	115.00	-12.6	--
	2004	--	271.00	121.00	139.00	132.00	107.00	231.00	218.00	204.00	--	128.00	--	131.00	16.3	96.5
	2005	--	--	119.00											-1.7	-39.3
Broccoli	1998	34.90	27.10	31.70	40.50	27.10	29.60	23.30	27.60	29.20	32.80	25.80	31.20	30.20	--	--
	1999	27.70	20.10	23.20	20.20	18.60	23.10	18.70	27.40	29.30	23.00	21.60	39.20	24.10	-26.8	-24.2
	2000	22.60	20.10	27.40	23.20	44.30	30.00	31.50	25.20	27.70	34.10	56.00	34.10	31.20	18.1	-1.3
	2001	22.70	32.30	24.70	26.90	25.50	27.00	23.60	27.10	22.90	24.20	21.40	56.10	26.50	-9.9	13.7
	2002	56.60	44.40	33.70	24.00	20.80	28.40	27.00	29.60	40.60	24.00	31.80	25.60	31.40	36.4	69.0
	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	48.00	40.00	32.70	-16.6	-38.4
	2004	33.60	28.50	21.60	23.90	27.20	28.70	24.20	29.70	57.00	43.90	43.70	44.00	33.70	-23.1	0.8
	2005	22.70	33.30	41.90											94.0	17.0
Cantaloups	1998	--	--	--	--	30.70	15.80	16.20	11.80	15.50	19.70	13.50	18.90	18.30	--	--
	1999	--	--	--	--	25.70	15.10	13.10	13.50	15.90	17.20	19.60	28.70	17.00	--	--
	2000	--	--	--	--	16.60	17.90	15.90	12.30	19.00	26.10	25.00	35.10	17.10	--	--
	2001	--	--	--	--	27.10	14.60	18.80	22.00	13.50	15.60	19.40	23.70	19.00	--	--
	2002	--	--	--	--	25.00	12.90	17.00	16.10	14.80	19.40	14.60	20.00	17.70	--	--
	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.40	15.20	25.80	25.00	16.80	--	--
	2004	--	--	--	--	15.80	13.20	14.30	16.80	16.00	14.80	20.50	33.80	14.80	--	--
	2005	--	--	--	--										--	--
Carrots	1998	14.00	13.00	13.00	12.60	12.00	11.90	10.60	10.80	10.60	10.90	11.60	11.00	12.20	--	--
	1999	16.10	19.60	21.50	26.50	25.40	22.80	17.20	13.30	10.10	10.50	11.30	11.50	16.80	65.4	43.0
	2000	9.49	11.60	11.80	12.30	13.40	14.80	15.70	14.50	14.00	14.20	14.30	15.50	13.10	-45.1	-42.5
	2001	15.90	16.70	17.30	17.30	17.60	19.80	21.70	19.90	15.50	17.40	18.40	19.30	17.10	46.6	51.7
	2002	19.30	19.70	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.60	20.60	20.10	18.10	17.90	18.70	19.50	19.10	22.0	20.4
	2003	19.30	19.10	18.80	19.40	19.90	20.00	19.90	20.50	19.80	19.10	21.60	24.30	19.10	-10.9	-4.8
	2004	24.50	24.90	24.60	24.20	24.90	22.50	20.20	17.90	16.80	16.70	17.10	18.00	20.30	30.9	29.4
	2005	20.30	21.00	21.20											-13.8	-15.5
Cauliflower	1998	39.10	43.20	49.10	44.70	35.50	26.40	23.20	26.10	32.30	25.90	33.20	37.50	34.50	--	--
	1999	29.40	31.10	42.80	46.40	23.40	25.50	19.60	25.40	21.70	22.30	35.10	55.50	29.70	-12.8	-21.4
	2000	23.10	30.20	32.00	34.80	46.00	31.20	37.50	25.10	25.40	21.60	65.60	28.00	32.10	-25.2	-17.4
	2001	26.00	37.30	23.60	46.50	26.30	37.40	25.60	25.70	24.80	21.70	22.50	56.60	29.20	-26.3	1.9
	2002	60.90	39.40	36.90	23.70	20.80	28.40	27.40	30.30	41.20	24.10	31.00	28.40	32.20	56.4	57.9
	2003	24.60	30.50	32.40	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.60	25.30	40.30	25.80	57.00	75.50	35.10	-12.2	-36.2
	2004	27.30	42.20	24.20	23.60	28.80	46.20	27.50	26.00	31.00	37.30	43.10	51.80	33.00	-25.3	7.1
	2005	27.40	37.40	29.60											22.3	0.7
Celery	1998	11.20	11.40	16.40	13.80	15.40	12.40	10.60	10.30	10.50	10.40	11.90	14.00	11.70	--	--
	1999	9.51	8.47	8.35	10.20	12.80	18.30	14.00	10.30	10.60	9.14	12.80	17.20	12.00	-49.1	-32.5
	2000	19.20	16.00	12.90	21.20	25.60	29.10	18.30	20.30	15.30	12.90	19.40	21.50	18.50	54.5	82.7
	2001	14.60	15.00	15.80	19.10	24.00	33.70	13.50	9.28	9.38	8.19	8.64	9.62	14.40	22.5	-5.6
	2002	10.10	19.50	23.50	18.60	12.30	9.37	10.90	10.90	11.70	9.98	14.10	10.20	12.80	48.7	17.0
	2003	8.29	11.80	12.60	17.00	11.00	9.34	12.80	11.90	13.30	15.90	23.40	14.50	13.40	-46.4	-38.4
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	11.70	9.43	11.40	14.90	18.10	13.40	15.10	10.3	80.8
	2005	12.90	22.90	30.10											116.5	11.5
Corn, sweet	1998	18.70	31.60	24.20	20.10	17.10	14.00	16.40	16.40	18.10	25.30	24.80	14.30	17.20	--	--
	1999	19.60	23.30	21.80	18.90	18.50	15.00	17.30	16.60	17.30	16.50	28.40	40.70	16.90	-9.9	-13.2
	2000	31.50	25.10	19.30	18.70	14.40	18.00	22.00	20.70	20.10	24.00	16.80	33.00	18.50	-11.5	17.3
	2001	33.50	34.00	26.10	18.10	24.70	18.70	19.60	18.90	18.80	23.80	18.40	17.50	19.50	35.2	23.3
	2002	23.80	22.90	25.20	17.70	17.20	18.60	24.50	20.90	21.80	22.10	21.30	23.20	19.20	-3.4	-23.2
	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.60	23.20	21.30	20.10	19.70	23.70	30.70	22.60	19.30	-25.0	-1.8
	2004	30.80	20.70	20.20	19.80	19.90	15.20	20.20	22.10	21.60	26.20	28.00	16.60	21.30	6.9	1.6
	2005	20.30	29.70	25.70											27.2	5.6
Cucumbers	1998	--	--	--	30.70	16.10	19.40	20.30	20.40	22.90	18.30	18.00	20.40	20.00	--	--
	1999	--	--	--	20.40	16.10	13.20	19.00	22.70	21.30	23.00	14.40	15.60	18.20	--	--
	2000	28.60	40.00	28.50	22.70	17.00	15.00	26.80	19.70	22.60	21.70	12.10	24.60	19.90	--	--
	2001	--	--	44.00	31.00	15.60	16.80	19.90	24.70	25.80	14.70	14.40	26.40	19.80	54.4	35.9
	2002	--	--	22.90	21.50	16.80	14.10	23.40	23.10	19.00	13.90	17.00	18.00	19.00	-48.0	-48.0
	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.20	17.30	22.80	20.40	24.90	14.60	12.20	--	19.90	-3.1	-3.1
	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	14.70	18.10	25.50	30.50	34.30	26.70	17.60	16.90	22.00	36.5	21.0
	2005	19.30	--	40.20											32.7	10.7
Head lettuce	1998	19.00	10.90	12.50	27.20	14.30	11.80	15.50	16.40	14.00	21.00	10.80	12.50	16.20	--	--
	1999	10.30	15.50	16.30	20.20	14.00	11.40	12.70	12.00	13.10	13.10	10.70	16.20	13.30	30.4	-0.7
	2000	14.60	9.28	14.10	22.80	23.60	13.50	15.00	19.20	29.40	16.20	19.90	12.10	17.30	-13.5	-9.8
	2001	13.60	24.10	15.00	21.40	18.80	12.10	16.40	26.90	26.20	11.60	11.40	28.50	17.90	6.4	38.8
	2002	25.90	44.20	87.40	14.20	10.20	10.60	11.30	14.60	14.30	13.50	10.70	10.00	21.10	482.7	198.9
	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20	11.90	21.50	23.90	26.30	31.70	21.30	18.10	-88.1	-78.9
	2004	15.40	19.80	10.40	14.70	10.50	13.30	21.00	17.10	15.20	24.10	17.00	14.00	16.80	0.0	37.3
	2005	11.60	11.20	13.80											32.7	-19.7
Onions	1998	10.50	14.00	19.40	19.20	15.80	14.00	19.10	14.00	12.90	12.70	14.00	16.00	13.00	--	--
	1999	16.10	13.10	10.00	14.60	13.00	15.00	15.70	13.10	10.10	8.18	7.47	6.95	9.74	-48.5	-10.7
	2000	5.86	4.86	4.38	10.00	12.50	12.10	13.30	12.10	10.60	10.10	10.80	11.20	11.20	-56.2	-61.5
	2001	10.70	9.69	9.96	12.70	17.90	16.70	16.40	13.70	10.20	9.61	8.85	8.93	10.70	127.4	101.0
	2002	8.89	7.95	6.11	15.40	17.30	16.90	15.90	12.40	8.97	8.81	9.18	10.20	12.10	-38.7	-24.4
	2003	9.97	13.30	16.00	35.00	32.00	22.10	16.70	13.80	12.20	12.60	13.90	12.70	14.50	161.9	71.1
	2004	18.20	21.30	12.80	17.50	19.60	18.00	15.00	17.50	11.80	11.00	9.47	9.04	11.80	-20.0	33.2
	2005	8.65	7.29	6.47											-49.5	-57.2
Snap beans	1998	74.80	70.40	68.80	58.90	45.30	63.90	38.40	61.60	65.70	55.40	64.50	39.70	48.90	--	--
	1999	43.80	47.90	46.00	39.70	40.40	28.30	51.60	54.60	50.70	63.00	78.10	72.50	46.50	-33.1	-35.7
	2000	41.60	49.60	43.70	46.10	35.10	31.20	64.30	54.70	56.10	57.20	47.70	45.20	42.60	-5.0	-2.0
	2001	96.70	69.40	44.00	57.80	34.70	28.60	59.40	60.30	60.50	40.30	47.90	62.10	45.00	0.7	55.7
	2002	58.70	53.80	42.10	41.80	35.30	34.80	52.50	59.70	70.30	51.40	44.50	45.30	47.60	-4.3	-26.4
	2003	75.30	61.40	38.60	66.80	45.30	45.20	43.70	61.10	58.20	49.40	41.10	61.20	49.30	-8.3	13.4
	2004	76.20	43.50	42.50	48.60	37.20	27.60	49.80	69.80	72.10	78.10	51.70	50.10	45.60	10.1	-7.5
	2005	68.80	77.70	84.50											98.8	42.4
Tomatoes	1998	26.40	44.00	34.00	37.20	36.50	29.00	40.90	25.10	28.40	43.00	42.10	42.20	35.20	--	--
	1999	33.50	23.40	22.30	23.70	21.00	29.00	23.10	25.00	26.50	21.30	26.00	28.90	25.80	-34.4	-24.1
	2000	21.40	21.10	33.00	34.80	23.10	21.80	24.60	33.90	29.50	42.60	47.80	37.60	30.70	48.0	-4.7
	2001	43.80	29.10	56.40	19.00	37.80	28.40	27.50	27.50	23.30	29.00	41.80	53.20	30.00	70.9	71.3
	2002	38.20	28.00	41.70	34.30	29.20	33.00	28.50	25.80	23.60	28.40	40.00	39.40	31.60	-26.1	-16.6
	2003	50.90	31.70	55.60	30.00	23.70	45.70	37.60	41.00	35.90	30.10	30.50	29.10	37.40	33.3	28.1
	2004	34.50	36.30	42.20	47.90	34.90	21.90	22.90	37.70	36.70	71.10	124.00	47.10	37.20	-24.1	-18.2
	2005	18.20	45.60	42.80											1.4	-5.7

-- = Not available. 1/ 2005 prices are preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Price table 3--Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Prcnt Change Mar. - Mar.
								--1982=100--							*Percent*
Fresh 2/	1996	133.9	119.4	202.5	155.6	108.2	96.6	108.8	97.2	91.3	106.0	131.5	99.3	120.9	--
	1997	105.2	126.2	150.4	109.6	103.2	112.2	115.7	125.2	121.8	143.1	124.7	118.5	121.3	-25.7
	1998	133.1	136.6	148.2	162.9	123.2	106.5	153.7	114.9	135.0	161.9	131.2	148.1	137.9	-1.5
	1999	131.9	93.1	117.4	144.4	111.3	125.8	103.4	113.7	117.5	101.6	100.9	151.6	117.7	-20.8
	2000	111.3	100.5	122.3	126.8	152.0	128.1	127.2	136.7	155.9	165.0	173.9	120.3	135.0	4.2
	2001	147.0	168.6	178.7	145.6	144.9	129.4	109.7	127.2	132.3	112.3	105.9	121.0	135.2	46.1
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7	35.7
	2003	147.8	127.5	153.0	167.7	165.0	138.8	133.3	136.6	164.7	156.9	148.4	184.7	152.0	-36.9
	2004	143.8	125.9	140.3	133.1	132.9	101.0	102.8	128.3	141.9	200.0	211.1	143.7	142.1	-8.3
	2005	122.0	152.9	167.8											19.6
Canned 3/	1996	120.4	119.8	120.4	120.4	120.8	121.0	122.6	122.1	121.9	121.8	121.9	121.8	121.2	--
	1997	121.5	121.1	120.5	120.1	119.8	119.9	119.1	119.3	119.3	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.2	0.1
	1998	121.2	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	120.0	119.6	120.0	120.0	121.2	1.1
	1999	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.9	120.7	120.7	121.3	121.3	120.9	-0.7
	2000	121.3	120.8	121.2	120.9	121.2	121.5	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.6	121.7	121.3	121.2	0.2
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8	0.1
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	129.5	129.1	129.1	128.5	5.5
	2003	128.8	129.0	128.9	129.3	129.4	129.3	129.4	129.1	130.0	130.7	131.1	131.3	129.7	0.7
	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.4	134.6	135.4	135.8	133.1	2.3
	2005	135.6	136.0	136.0											3.1
Frozen	1996	125.1	124.8	124.6	124.9	125.0	125.4	125.5	125.8	126.0	125.7	125.8	126.0	125.4	--
	1997	125.9	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.7	125.7	126.9	125.6	125.7	126.6	125.5	125.3	125.8	0.8
	1998	125.2	126.0	124.8	125.7	125.0	124.6	125.5	125.6	125.3	125.6	125.5	125.2	125.3	-0.6
	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1	0.6
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0	0.1
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6	1.6
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.2	131.9	132.6	131.1	1.9
	2003	133.4	134.1	133.3	134.0	134.1	133.9	134.9	134.2	134.2	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.3	2.5
	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	136.8	138.1	137.2	136.7	135.9	1.5
	2005	137.4	137.3	137.4											1.6
Dehydrated 4/	1996	143.3	143.3	144.6	146.6	147.3	147.6	146.9	146.1	145.8	145.3	145.5	145.7	145.7	--
	1997	144.6	144.6	143.6	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.4	139.7	141.1	142.0	-0.7
	1998	142.0	141.1	140.8	140.5	143.2	143.2	142.2	144.9	143.6	142.9	142.0	146.2	142.7	-1.9
	1999	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.7	146.1	146.1	146.0	146.5	147.1	146.7	147.4	151.1	147.4	5.4
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9	1.0
	2001	139.1	135.6	136.2	136.9	139.9	140.6	140.4	140.9	142.4	142.7	144.6	145.9	140.4	-9.1
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7	10.4
	2003	150.6	150.2	149.8	147.8	147.5	147.3	146.5	145.2	144.2	143.3	143.5	146.1	146.8	-0.3
	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.1	145.7	144.8	143.9	144.5	144.6	-3.5
	2005	145.4	146.7	145.4											0.6

-- = not available. 1/ Indexes for 2005 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices. 4/ Includes both fruits and vegetables.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Price table 4--Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 1999-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
							--1982-84=100--							
Fresh	1999	224.5	209.8	209.2	206.2	207.7	203.1	206.0	204.8	208.0	208.9	209.1	214.0	209.3
vegetables 2/	2000	223.0	211.0	212.1	213.6	219.1	217.7	216.7	217.3	218.9	218.6	224.6	240.2	219.4
	2001	235.9	240.6	238.2	232.6	226.2	226.4	226.3	224.9	228.2	229.1	228.6	230.4	230.6
	2002	251.6	258.1	265.3	255.9	238.6	239.3	241.8	238.9	236.1	233.5	240.6	245.2	245.4
	2003	253.7	250.9	250.7	244.3	246.3	250.5	248.3	245.4	247.2	251.2	253.5	263.8	250.5
	2004	265.2	262.8	261.3	251.7	251.0	247.2	244.6	245.6	248.4	270.7	291.0	295.1	261.2
	2005	271.0	263.2	267.0										
Potatoes,	1999	184.5	184.0	185.9	183.3	191.5	194.7	205.0	212.1	204.6	194.8	186.1	190.7	193.1
fresh	2000	196.6	198.1	197.9	194.9	200.4	201.7	208.3	210.7	195.4	191.5	181.2	179.4	196.3
	2001	186.6	186.8	189.3	187.0	192.2	205.0	213.4	224.5	218.3	216.3	203.4	205.2	202.3
	2002	213.4	225.7	230.2	244.1	248.0	253.4	260.7	263.8	246.4	232.0	221.8	222.2	238.5
	2003	230.6	226.9	227.5	225.0	231.9	231.4	235.1	238.8	233.8	223.7	217.7	214.5	228.1
	2004	228.2	226.0	230.5	224.3	229.0	237.4	240.7	238.9	228.5	232.0	226.9	230.5	231.1
	2005	237.5	235.8	228.3										
Lettuce,	1999	207.9	200.6	217.0	213.4	207.7	198.5	196.0	202.0	208.5	218.5	216.6	212.7	208.3
fresh	2000	229.3	203.9	210.0	209.4	234.0	211.1	207.8	213.1	262.7	235.5	238.5	281.6	228.1
	2001	233.3	249.6	245.7	227.3	243.5	215.1	211.7	226.5	254.1	238.5	228.6	231.6	233.8
	2002	272.0	301.9	398.0	299.6	219.7	213.1	215.1	213.4	221.9	222.5	229.0	218.5	252.1
	2003	223.8	219.7	222.9	227.4	253.1	266.0	243.1	226.1	260.9	250.2	259.4	301.8	246.2
	2004	271.7	245.8	242.3	232.1	224.1	221.7	219.8	228.4	229.2	236.2	249.0	276.9	239.8
	2005	258.3	237.9	253.5										
Tomatoes,	1999	299.8	239.9	224.6	215.7	214.3	213.8	218.6	198.9	208.2	208.4	213.8	233.4	224.1
fresh	2000	237.0	214.0	224.4	239.6	226.8	221.4	216.6	217.5	224.8	234.3	273.7	285.9	234.7
	2001	272.7	260.3	259.5	273.8	234.0	247.8	235.5	225.0	222.6	238.1	266.3	264.2	250.0
	2002	279.1	256.9	255.7	262.4	244.5	242.2	238.9	230.1	224.6	232.3	256.5	288.5	251.0
	2003	299.5	275.3	285.2	272.0	244.2	252.9	262.6	271.5	262.7	261.2	281.0	284.2	271.0
	2004	283.2	282.8	285.0	274.4	272.3	252.9	243.5	249.5	253.8	316.3	422.7	425.0	296.8
	2005	309.6	274.8	297.1										
Other, fresh	1999	223.6	215.1	214.2	212.8	214.2	206.2	206.7	206.3	211.0	214.6	217.2	219.8	213.5
	2000	230.1	218.9	216.6	216.1	222.9	226.7	224.2	222.9	218.5	223.0	225.9	243.4	224.1
	2001	247.4	256.7	252.1	241.9	235.7	233.4	234.3	226.7	230.1	231.4	229.4	232.2	237.6
	2002	256.0	264.8	253.5	251.8	242.1	243.9	246.8	243.4	244.2	241.8	249.6	250.1	249.0
	2003	258.7	264.1	259.2	250.7	255.6	257.9	254.2	248.1	248.0	263.9	260.9	271.0	257.7
	2004	276.2	279.0	274.2	263.7	263.0	259.8	257.1	255.3	263.5	282.8	283.5	282.5	270.1
	2005	277.9	280.8	279.4										
Frozen	1999	154.1	153.2	151.8	152.0	154.2	151.9	153.7	155.2	155.2	155.6	153.9	154.3	153.8
vegetables	2000	156.8	155.7	154.7	155.0	157.6	157.4	157.6	159.9	160.2	161.1	157.3	159.1	157.7
	2001	162.0	164.5	162.5	164.4	166.2	166.9	169.0	166.6	168.3	169.8	168.3	168.8	166.4
	2002	172.7	172.8	168.8	169.9	169.9	171.5	173.8	171.4	172.1	171.7	169.4	168.6	171.1
	2003	169.0	171.0	170.6	169.0	172.7	174.4	174.2	176.0	175.0	171.9	173.0	173.2	172.5
	2004	176.3	177.6	174.9	173.5	176.9	174.5	177.0	178.1	177.6	177.5	173.8	171.4	175.8
	2005	177.0	176.3	174.7										
							--December 1997=100--							
Processed	1999	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.5	105.6	105.7	104.6	105.5	104.4	103.4	104.5
fruits and	2000	105.4	105.2	105.0	104.3	105.7	105.9	106.2	106.7	105.9	106.6	104.5	105.3	105.6
vegetables	2001	108.1	107.8	107.1	106.9	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.5	109.7	110.1	109.0
	2002	112.6	113.0	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.5	114.0	114.3	114.1	113.6	111.7	113.3	113.1
	2003	113.0	113.7	113.6	112.0	115.3	115.5	115.6	116.1	114.4	114.6	113.0	112.4	114.1
	2004	115.1	115.4	115.4	114.2	115.9	115.3	116.6	117.2	115.6	116.2	115.0	114.2	115.5
	2005	117.9	117.1	116.3										
Canned	1999	106.7	105.5	104.7	104.7	106.5	106.1	107.6	107.2	105.8	107.3	105.4	103.6	105.9
vegetables	2000	107.0	106.9	105.2	105.6	107.6	108.6	107.5	107.3	107.0	108.4	104.5	105.7	106.8
	2001	110.9	108.8	107.6	107.9	108.5	111.2	111.3	113.3	112.6	112.9	111.3	113.7	110.8
	2002	115.7	115.6	114.0	117.0	117.2	114.5	117.1	117.7	116.7	115.2	112.5	116.1	115.8
	2003	114.2	115.0	115.9	114.8	118.2	116.7	117.9	118.6	115.8	115.3	114.9	112.2	115.8
	2004	116.1	116.0	115.7	115.8	118.0	116.9	118.3	119.7	117.0	117.7	115.9	116.5	117.0
	2005	119.3	117.5	117.9										
Dried beans,	1999	101.3	101.8	102.2	101.4	101.7	102.2	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.0	100.5	98.4	101.0
peas, lentils	2000	99.9	99.5	99.2	98.3	97.6	99.1	99.4	99.1	100.2	100.1	100.4	99.0	99.3
	2001	99.0	99.1	98.9	97.7	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.0	102.0	103.6	99.9
	2002	102.1	105.5	107.5	110.1	111.0	112.0	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.0	111.3	110.1	109.4
	2003	109.8	109.1	108.9	109.6	108.3	109.1	109.3	108.9	109.3	109.4	109.2	108.9	109.2
	2004	108.6	109.9	110.6	110.0	109.4	110.2	110.1	110.7	108.3	111.2	111.9	113.8	110.4
	2005	115.2	116.0	116.4										

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Price table 5--Fresh vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1996-2005

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr earlier, Mar.
								--Cents/lb--							*Percent*
Potatoes, white	1996	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.4	39.2	40.1	40.8	40.3	37.5	35.9	34.3	33.5	38.1	
	1997	33.5	33.1	33.0	33.5	33.8	34.5	36.7	38.8	38.8	37.4	36.6	37.0	35.6	-15.8
	1998	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.1	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.6	11.5
	1999	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.0	38.8	39.1	41.1	42.9	41.3	39.3	38.4	39.5	39.4	4.3
	2000	39.2	40.1	39.3	38.8	37.9	37.6	39.0	40.0	37.4	36.7	35.1	34.7	38.0	2.3
	2001	35.5	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.3	38.8	40.9	43.9	42.2	41.8	41.0	41.0	39.0	-9.4
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	30.6
	2003	48.3	47.2	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.2	46.4	46.4	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.9	45.9	-0.4
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1	46.4	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.9	45.4	-0.9
	2005	45.8	44.8	44.0											-4.1
Broccoli	1996	103.7	92.6	99.9	94.1	87.4	95.5	97.1	78.8	84.3	80.1	92.4	86.2	91.0	
	1997	109.8	115.6	103.2	92.2	88.6	92.1	96.8	90.5	90.3	104.0	100.3	92.6	98.0	3.3
	1998	137.9	106.6	112.2	111.4	123.8	108.7	107.6	103.0	101.4	104.0	101.6	97.4	109.6	8.7
	1999	112.3	99.9	99.0	101.2	95.2	94.4	99.3	96.2	105.2	102.8	100.1	100.4	100.5	-11.8
	2000	118.2	98.9	106.9	101.3	117.4	123.6	113.9	112.0	105.2	108.0	108.5	151.8	113.8	8.0
	2001	98.7	97.8	108.3	95.4	99.9	100.5	98.1	97.8	96.9	101.1	89.7	97.3	98.5	1.3
	2002	137.4	168.1	114.7	120.4	103.6	109.3	111.9	113.5	124.7	107.3	116.5	105.2	119.4	5.9
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1	112.7	113.3	109.3	130.3	135.8	131.2	135.6	120.0	4.5
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9	106.7	120.8	139.9	133.5	141.4	119.5	-6.2
	2005	123.5	134.6	131.8											17.2
Lettuce, iceberg	1996	76.9	58.7	64.7	64.6	61.3	67.2	62.7	61.5	59.5	63.4	74.6	62.2	64.8	
	1997	65.1	59.4	61.4	66.6	59.8	59.3	64.9	69.4	73.7	82.3	101.0	69.9	69.4	-5.1
	1998	107.2	64.3	69.5	83.7	87.7	71.1	69.2	68.6	71.0	75.7	76.5	63.5	75.7	13.2
	1999	64.9	65.8	77.4	75.3	69.1	65.2	62.7	65.2	62.3	66.9	67.7	66.8	67.4	11.4
	2000	74.8	65.0	67.1	65.0	80.3	68.6	65.6	67.3	89.7	77.2	77.4	85.1	73.6	-13.3
	2001	73.6	84.7	89.5	76.7	87.0	72.2	66.3	78.4	89.7	81.1	73.4	78.8	79.3	33.4
	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	72.3
	2003	73.4	68.2	65.5	72.3	79.5	83.2	80.8	70.9	89.8	85.8	92.7	125.5	82.3	-57.5
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7	80.8	77.1	83.0	84.9	82.3	79.8	24.1
	2005	81.7	73.0	82.9											2.0
Tomatoes, field grown	1996	110.3	108.4	146.7	186.7	137.9	112.7	103.1	100.6	98.0	108.4	118.2	121.0	121.0	
	1997	121.3	131.4	165.4	134.8	117.5	130.0	114.1	113.0	109.1	116.2	137.0	161.7	129.3	12.7
	1998	145.2	135.6	151.5	139.8	147.2	139.3	151.5	131.2	124.1	157.3	168.9	179.8	147.6	-8.4
	1999	190.4	147.6	139.5	129.8	128.4	130.4	128.7	123.2	127.2	127.9	130.0	140.5	137.0	-7.9
	2000	144.3	128.6	136.4	148.7	136.6	131.8	128.2	126.2	131.9	138.7	150.3	156.7	138.2	-2.2
	2001	141.4	131.3	133.6	143.3	124.3	135.6	125.7	118.5	116.8	126.7	146.8	140.4	132.0	-2.1
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	-3.3
	2003	171.1	156.5	161.9	155.5	140.1	139.8	146.0	151.3	143.8	143.6	148.0	153.3	150.9	25.3
	2004	147.2	151.0	152.9	151.9	151.0	133.1	125.3	131.2	132.1	171.5	233.7	246.7	160.6	-5.6
	2005	166.0	142.8	154.8											1.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Price table 6--Representative wholesale prices for selected fresh-market vegetables and melons in Chicago, 2004-05

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2004 Jan 2	Feb 2	Mar 2	Apr 1	May 3	June 2	July 1	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	2005 Jan 4	Feb 1	Mar 1	Apr 1
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	42.00	42.00	39.50	17.00	16.00	36.00	37.50	24.50	32.00	32.00	40.00	28.00	38.00	38.00	14.00	23.00
Beans, round green, hand-picked	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	30.00	26.00	13.00	15.00	15.50	18.00	14.50	9.00	20.50	24.00	14.00	11.50	26.00	31.00	17.50	11.00
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25 lb sacks/filmbags	10.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	10.50	10.50	9.50	9.50	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
Bok choy	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	11.50	12.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	14.00	18.00	12.50	16.50	17.00	20.00	24.50
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	26.00	12.00	13.50	7.25	31.00	31.00	41.00	31.00	15.00	17.50	19.00	19.00	20.00	17.00	32.00	32.50
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	9.25	7.50	7.50	9.50	8.25	7.25	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.75	9.00	10.50	7.25	8.00	8.25
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30 lb cartons	12.00	9.50	14.00	9.50	11.00	10.00	11.50	13.25	14.00	14.00	14.50	13.50	12.75	13.00	13.00	24.50
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	17.25	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.50	13.50	16.50	15.50	16.50	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.75
Eggplant, medium	FL, NJ, MX	1 1/9 bushel cartons	9.50	13.50	22.00	32.50	10.25	12.00	8.00	11.50	10.50	16.00	16.50	15.00	14.00	12.50	15.50	17.50
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	31.25	32.00	32.00	33.50	27.00	27.50	37.00	36.00	28.00	34.00	26.00	38.00	39.00	38.00	37.00	37.00
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.50	10.50	10.00	10.00	9.50	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	11.50
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX	Carton, 12s/24s	--	--	15.50	16.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	17.50	17.25	16.50	18.50
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	9.00	9.00	10.25	10.00	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.50	10.00	10.25	10.25	9.25	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	9.00	9.00	10.25	10.50	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.50	10.00	10.25	10.25	9.25	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	9.00	9.00	10.25	10.00	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.25	9.25	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	25.00	20.50	13.50	9.00	16.00	16.00	19.00	16.50	15.50	14.50	16.50	17.00	15.00	14.50	12.50	11.50
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	--	10.50	10.00	11.00	9.50	9.75	9.50	9.75	13.00	15.00	10.00	27.50	11.00	10.00	12.00	19.00
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	--	11.00	12.00	10.75	9.50	12.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	14.00	14.50	23.00	12.50	11.50	11.50	23.00
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.50	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Mushrooms, shiitake	PA	5 lb carton	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Mushrooms, oyster	PA	5 lb carton	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Mushrooms, cremini, medium	PA	10 lb carton	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Mushrooms, portobellas, lrg	PA	5 lb carton	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX	1/2 bushel carton	27.00	24.00	23.50	22.00	19.00	11.50	9.50	11.50	--	19.00	16.00	19.00	24.00	23.00	19.00	23.00
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	17.00	10.25	9.50	8.50	9.50	9.25	11.00	11.00	11.50	14.50	14.50	16.00	26.00	13.50	18.00	27.00
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	17.50	13.50	10.50	10.00	12.00	12.50	14.00	15.50	12.00	11.75	14.00	17.00	16.50	13.00	12.00	13.00
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	14.50	8.50	7.50	9.50	15.00	13.50	16.00	11.75	8.00	31.00	22.00	25.00	11.50	16.50	9.00	13.50
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	22.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	17.00	15.50	13.50	23.00	24.00	25.00	32.00	23.00	16.50	11.00	8.00	17.00
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	15.50	21.00	18.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	6.50	14.50	8.50	14.00	44.00	20.00	12.00	8.50	8.50	12.00
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	18.75	13.00	14.50	18.50	35.50	21.00	10.75	15.00	14.00	13.50	24.00	19.00	13.50	15.00	10.00	14.00
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	8.25	8.25	7.50	8.25	7.75	7.75	10.50	9.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	13.00
Spinach	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	13.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	21.00	13.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	15.50	12.50	17.00	13.00	11.50	11.00	19.00
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	12.50	17.50	10.00	10.00	6.75	6.50	8.00	10.50	6.50	28.50	7.00	7.50	14.25	11.00	8.50	9.50
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	--	19.00	11.50	11.00	6.50	8.00	12.50	11.00	8.00	29.00	8.25	7.50	20.00	10.00	12.00	24.00
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregrd	LA	40 lb carton	20.00	20.50	20.00	20.50	19.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.50	17.50	17.75	18.50	17.75	17.50	17.50	17.50
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	--	9.50	17.50	12.00	17.50	9.50	8.50	7.00	9.50	20.00	29.00	43.50	9.00	6.50	15.00	14.00
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	9.50	10.00	19.00	13.00	18.25	12.00	7.50	9.00	11.00	20.00	29.00	41.00	11.00	7.50	15.50	17.50
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	CD, NL, MX	5 kg carton (on vine)	--	23.50	19.50	15.00	8.50	9.00	10.00	5.00	14.00	7.00	14.00	25.00	16.00	22.00	16.75	16.00
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.00	9.50	8.50	11.00	21.00	35.50	21.00	11.00	7.50	17.50	14.50
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	13.50	18.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	10.00	11.00	24.50	31.00	30.00	10.50	7.50	14.50	12.50
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	8.50	10.00	10.00	7.50	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2 carton 15s	12.50	11.50	20.50	9.50	19.50	8.00	9.75	10.25	9.50	13.50	13.00	17.25	16.00	13.25	12.25	11.50
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	10.50	10.50	19.00	8.00	10.50	9.00	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.50	11.50	10.50	18.50	15.00	18.50	11.50
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.25	0.28	0.47	0.28	0.35	0.25	0.24	0.14	0.24	0.31	0.30	0.27	0.34	0.25	0.30	0.28
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.29	0.36	0.58	0.37	0.39	0.25	0.16	0.16	0.26	0.32	0.46	0.32	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.27

-- = Not available. 1/ Major shipping points by commodity into the Chicago Wholesale Market. CA=California, FL=Florida, TX=Texas, MI=Michigan, IL=Illinois, NY=New York, NJ= New Jersey, GA=Georgia, PA=Pennsylvania, LA = Louisiana, MX=Mexico, CR=Costa Rica, HD=Honduras, GU=Guatemala, CD=Canada, NL-Netherlands.

Source: Fruit & Vegetable Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Price table 7--Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1994-2004 1/

Year &	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/	
quarter	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10
					-- *$/case* --						$/lb	$/case
1994 8/												
I	9.67	19.75	7.04	13.67	9.25	15.42	7.88	11.67	8.46	13.75	0.42	16.42
II	9.58	19.75	6.80	14.42	9.08	15.58	7.88	11.58	8.50	13.75	0.42	17.46
III	8.67	16.17	6.80	12.92	8.50	14.17	7.71	11.25	7.92	13.75	0.40	17.25
IV	7.42	13.08	6.33	11.67	7.25	13.50	7.63	12.13	7.50	13.50	0.41	17.38
Average	8.84	17.19	6.74	13.17	8.52	14.67	7.78	11.66	8.10	13.69	0.41	17.13
1995												
I	7.13	10.63	6.42	10.63	7.46	14.13	7.25	9.50	8.50	13.00	0.39	18.38
II	6.88	10.42	6.55	10.50	7.80	14.42	7.25	9.46	7.38	13.00	0.39	18.38
III	7.00	10.25	6.79	10.25	7.96	14.84	7.25	9.38	8.00	12.50	0.39	18.38
IV	7.29	12.46	7.09	11.09	8.21	14.75	7.38	9.38	8.00	11.00	0.37	18.04
Average	7.07	10.94	6.71	10.62	7.86	14.53	7.28	9.43	7.97	12.38	0.38	18.30
1996												
I	7.17	13.83	7.38	10.83	8.21	16.25	7.84	9.63	8.00	12.00	0.36	17.50
II	7.83	12.92	7.63	11.17	8.75	16.50	7.96	9.82	8.00	12.00	0.34	15.75
III	8.46	13.00	7.92	11.46	9.38	16.50	8.25	10.00	7.96	12.00	0.31	16.67
IV	7.96	12.75	7.55	11.00	9.13	16.50	7.83	10.33	7.25	12.00	0.30	17.33
Average	7.86	13.13	7.62	11.12	8.87	16.44	7.97	9.94	7.80	12.00	0.33	16.81
1997												
I	7.38	11.75	7.08	9.67	9.05	14.46	7.79	10.46	7.63	11.50	0.30	17.17
II	7.00	10.83	6.67	8.75	8.88	13.75	7.75	10.46	7.83	11.50	0.30	15.13
III	7.05	11.08	6.75	8.75	8.58	13.63	7.67	10.50	8.00	11.08	0.30	15.42
IV	7.17	10.38	7.00	9.84	8.88	13.00	7.88	10.50	7.88	10.33	0.31	16.25
Average	7.15	11.01	6.88	9.25	8.85	13.71	7.77	10.48	7.84	11.10	0.30	15.99
1998												
I	7.21	10.63	7.05	8.63	8.13	11.25	7.84	11.00	7.92	10.58	0.33	16.42
II	7.38	10.88	7.13	9.75	8.50	10.88	7.88	11.13	7.88	10.75	0.33	16.92
III	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.21	12.58	7.25	10.58	7.25	10.92	0.38	19.00
IV	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.38	12.75	7.25	10.50	7.25	11.00	0.45	21.00
Average	7.27	10.75	7.15	9.58	8.31	11.87	7.56	10.80	7.58	10.81	0.37	18.34
1999												
I	7.25	10.75	7.50	10.38	8.80	13.30	7.33	10.67	7.42	11.00	0.45	21.00
II	7.33	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.71	13.21	7.79	11.29	8.09	11.83	0.46	21.00
III	7.50	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.38	8.09	12.00	0.46	21.00
IV	7.63	12.34	7.46	10.92	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.13	8.04	11.75	0.35	20.29
Average	7.43	11.09	7.49	10.52	8.75	13.42	7.72	11.12	7.91	11.65	0.43	20.82
2000												
I	7.75	13.84	7.50	11.67	8.75	14.79	7.88	10.88	8.21	11.75	0.34	19.63
II	7.84	15.00	7.50	11.92	8.84	16.33	7.88	10.88	8.38	11.38	0.34	20.04
III	7.71	15.00	7.25	12.00	8.79	16.00	7.96	11.13	8.46	11.38	0.32	19.50
IV	7.63	15.09	7.38	11.17	8.75	16.13	7.75	11.01	8.50	11.75	0.32	19.00
Average	7.73	14.73	7.41	11.69	8.78	15.81	7.87	10.97	8.39	11.57	0.33	19.54
2001												
I	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.46	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
II	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.25	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
III	7.67	14.92	7.67	10.42	8.96	15.42	7.92	11.05	7.92	11.75	0.32	17.88
IV	8.25	15.25	8.25	12.55	9.00	15.42	8.33	11.25	8.42	11.83	0.32	17.88
Average	7.61	14.92	7.61	10.87	8.81	15.39	7.94	11.02	7.96	11.77	0.32	17.88
2002												
I	9.00	15.75	9.00	14.59	9.00	15.25	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	17.80
III	8.00	14.75	8.00	10.88	8.63	15.00	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.50
IV	8.00	14.67	8.00	11.05	8.88	15.08	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.10	8.94	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.58
2003												
I	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.42	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	18.46
II	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.38	9.00	15.50	8.71	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	19.46
III	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.75	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
IV	8.00	14.13	8.00	12.38	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
Average	8.00	14.03	8.00	11.66	9.00	15.73	8.65	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	18.30
2004												
I	8.17	14.80	8.17	14.38	9.17	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	18.67
II	8.42	15.46	8.33	15.92	9.13	15.75	8.63	11.50	9.00	13.00	0.30	20.25
III	8.50	15.63	8.33	16.17	9.00	15.59	8.63	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25
IV	8.42	15.29	8.46	15.84	8.92	15.54	8.50	11.25	8.50	15.07	0.30	20.25
Average	8.38	15.30	8.32	15.58	9.06	15.72	8.60	11.44	8.88	13.52	0.30	19.86
2005												
I p	8.38	15.13	8.38	15.13	8.88	15.50	8.50	11.25	8.50	15.13	0.30	20.25
II f	8.42	15.38	8.33	15.59	9.08	15.67	8.50	11.25	8.50	14.00	0.30	20.25
III f	8.42	15.59	8.33	16.17	8.92	15.59	8.63	11.50	8.83	13.00	0.30	20.25
IV f	8.50	15.63	8.50	16.25	9.00	15.63	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.50
Average	8.43	15.43	8.39	15.79	8.97	15.60	8.57	11.38	8.71	13.53	0.30	20.31

p = preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

1/ Some prices calculated as averages of quoted ranges. 2/ Whole kernel corn, Midwest. 3/ 4-sieve cut, Midwest. 4/ 4-sieve, Midwest. 5/ Medium sliced, Midwest. 6/ Medium sliced, Midwest. 7/ 26 percent solids for 6/10 and 31 percent for 55-gallon drum, California. 8/ In mid-1994, most canners switched from size 303 to 300 cans (have 10 percent less volume) for retail packs.

Source: *Price Trends,* American Institute of Food Distribution.

Price table 8--Frozen vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1994-2005 1/

Year and	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Broccoli 6/		Spinach 7/	
quarter	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	24/10	12/2	24/10	12/3
						--$ per case--						
1994												
I	7.64	0.61	7.40	0.51	7.40	0.53	5.77	0.43	11.75	0.64	8.35	0.42
II	7.77	0.64	7.40	0.51	7.40	0.53	5.77	0.43	11.75	0.64	8.35	0.42
III	7.27	0.65	6.97	0.51	6.97	0.52	5.77	0.43	11.75	0.64	8.52	0.42
IV	6.94	0.57	6.75	0.51	6.75	0.52	5.77	0.43	11.08	0.64	8.60	0.42
Average	7.41	0.62	7.13	0.51	7.13	0.53	5.77	0.43	11.58	0.64	8.45	0.42
1995												
I	6.75	0.55	6.75	0.49	6.75	0.51	5.75	0.41	10.75	0.66	8.19	0.41
II	6.75	0.55	6.75	0.49	6.75	0.51	5.89	0.44	10.75	0.68	8.40	0.43
III	6.75	0.54	6.75	0.48	6.75	0.51	5.89	0.42	10.75	0.69	8.40	0.44
IV	6.75	0.52	6.75	0.45	6.75	0.49	5.89	0.42	10.75	0.69	8.63	0.41
Average	6.75	0.54	6.75	0.48	6.75	0.50	5.86	0.42	10.75	0.68	8.41	0.42
1996												
I	6.67	0.47	6.67	0.44	6.42	0.47	5.76	0.39	10.88	0.67	7.31	0.41
II	6.72	0.45	6.63	0.46	6.63	0.48	5.76	0.39	10.94	0.67	7.67	0.41
III	6.90	0.50	6.90	0.49	7.09	0.51	5.76	0.39	10.75	0.67	7.67	0.41
IV	6.90	0.50	6.90	0.49	7.10	0.51	5.76	0.39	10.38	0.67	7.67	0.41
Average	6.80	0.48	6.78	0.47	6.81	0.49	5.76	0.39	10.74	0.67	7.58	0.41
1997												
I	6.90	0.50	6.88	0.48	7.10	0.51	5.76	0.39	10.23	0.68	7.98	0.42
II	6.90	0.50	6.83	0.47	7.10	0.50	5.76	0.39	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
III	6.90	0.50	6.83	0.47	7.10	0.49	5.76	0.39	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.48	5.76	0.40	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
Average	6.88	0.49	6.84	0.47	7.05	0.50	5.76	0.39	10.01	0.69	8.22	0.42
1998												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.47	5.76	0.42	10.08	0.70	8.30	0.42
II	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.46	5.74	0.43	10.15	0.70	8.30	0.42
III	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.75	0.45	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.70	8.30	0.42
IV	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.87	0.45	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.33	0.42
Average	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.86	0.46	5.73	0.41	10.13	0.71	8.31	0.42
1999												
I	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.88	0.46	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
II	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.88	0.46	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
III	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.91	0.51	5.74	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.74	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.90	0.49	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
2000												
I	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
2001												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.53	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.46	6.84	0.47	6.88	0.53	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.47	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
IV	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
Average	6.86	0.47	6.84	0.48	6.89	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
2002												
I	6.95	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.42	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.06	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	5.73	0.42	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2003												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2004												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.46	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	5.84	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.49
2005												
I p	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
II f	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
III f	7.30	0.54	7.30	0.56	7.30	0.56	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
IV f	7.30	0.55	7.30	0.55	7.30	0.55	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
Average	7.30	0.54	7.31	0.57	7.29	0.56	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50

p = preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

1/ Some prices calculated as averages of quoted ranges. 2/ Whole kernel (cut) corn, f.o.b. West Coast basis. 3/ Regular cut. 4/ Poly bags. 5/ Sliced, poly bags. 6/ Spears. 7/ Chopped.

Source: *Price Trends,* American Institute of Food Distribution.

Price table 9--Potatoes and pulses: Prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1996-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
								--$/cwt--						
Potatoes, all uses	1996	6.65	6.92	7.51	7.82	8.09	8.16	7.79	5.58	4.92	4.75	4.44	4.28	4.91
	1997	4.22	4.56	4.64	4.67	5.31	5.67	5.66	6.31	5.08	4.93	5.12	5.36	5.64
	1998	5.40	5.94	6.41	6.27	6.45	6.16	5.81	5.46	4.97	4.47	4.86	5.30	5.56
	1999	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.13	6.54	7.35	6.02	5.09	4.86	5.52	5.44	5.77
	2000	5.67	5.91	6.26	6.54	6.30	6.17	6.95	5.53	4.65	4.32	4.31	4.59	5.08
	2001	4.73	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.37	7.61	6.04	5.15	5.96	6.66	6.99
	2002	7.34	7.33	8.24	8.01	8.59	9.38	10.59	7.39	6.29	5.53	6.24	6.62	6.67
	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.99	6.94	6.67	6.84	5.57	5.24	5.03	5.46	5.77	5.89
	2004	5.70	5.87	6.09	6.62	6.47	6.16	6.46	5.77	5.19	4.71	5.10	5.36	5.62
	2005	5.59	5.76	6.16										
Potatoes, table stock	1996	7.99	8.52	8.85	9.01	9.78	10.50	9.74	7.06	5.82	5.31	4.02	3.73	5.05
	1997	3.21	3.82	3.46	3.92	4.60	5.34	7.02	9.04	7.02	6.65	6.07	6.05	6.65
	1998	5.76	6.81	7.54	6.84	7.29	7.24	6.99	6.74	6.31	5.44	5.46	5.62	6.94
	1999	6.07	6.93	7.50	8.39	7.89	9.09	9.85	9.88	6.94	6.00	6.57	6.22	6.94
	2000	6.32	6.71	6.77	7.17	7.18	7.45	9.36	8.49	4.92	4.04	3.80	4.00	5.27
	2001	4.38	5.41	4.50	5.50	7.23	8.36	8.94	13.50	10.20	8.13	8.28	9.22	10.79
	2002	10.49	11.63	13.19	12.17	14.69	16.28	16.70	15.31	11.52	8.34	8.62	8.60	9.59
	2003	8.09	8.54	8.58	8.80	9.09	9.16	8.96	8.04	7.08	6.95	6.84	6.56	7.32
	2004	6.27	6.69	7.20	7.83	7.76	8.79	9.12	8.44	6.73	5.42	5.43	5.82	6.60
	2005	5.89	6.53											
Potatoes, processing	1996	5.42	5.44	5.71	5.87	6.59	6.47	5.92	4.91	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.77	4.82
	1997	4.98	4.90	5.11	5.02	6.04	5.04	4.33	4.81	4.61	4.60	4.71	4.96	5.00
	1998	5.06	5.25	5.24	5.49	5.97	5.58	5.04	4.93	4.49	4.28	4.52	5.07	4.86
	1999	5.11	4.94	5.07	5.29	5.37	5.30	5.28	4.58	4.61	4.64	4.97	4.86	4.99
	2000	5.24	5.31	5.26	5.42	5.39	5.32	4.92	4.58	4.40	4.30	4.67	4.85	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.09	4.96	5.24	4.73	4.58	4.42	4.77	5.04	5.05
	2002	5.37	5.27	5.34	5.66	6.02	5.83	6.09	4.67	4.62	4.79	5.14	5.35	5.16
	2003	5.38	5.32	5.28	5.33	5.59	5.60	5.39	4.69	4.64	4.52	4.85	5.31	5.10
	2004	5.29	5.39	5.24	5.54	5.64	5.19	5.13	4.62	4.61	4.49	4.94	5.09	5.00
	2005	5.34	5.26											
Dry edible beans	1996	19.60	19.90	19.90	22.70	24.80	25.80	26.80	26.90	24.40	24.00	25.10	24.10	23.50
	1997	23.20	23.60	23.30	23.00	22.20	21.20	21.90	20.40	16.20	16.90	18.60	20.30	19.30
	1998	21.10	21.20	20.20	20.80	20.80	20.90	21.30	19.60	19.00	19.40	20.30	19.90	19.00
	1999	19.70	18.30	17.00	16.60	19.90	18.90	18.50	18.00	18.00	17.10	17.20	16.10	16.40
	2000	15.80	15.60	14.50	15.70	16.20	14.70	14.20	13.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	14.40	15.50
	2001	15.10	15.30	14.90	15.60	16.90	16.40	16.80	17.40	18.40	19.20	22.70	21.70	22.10
	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	19.20	20.90	22.90	24.50	25.80	26.70	24.80
	2005	27.40	27.80	27.40										
Green peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.30	8.75	9.50	9.95	10.15	10.85	11.65	12.50	12.30	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.60
	1997	11.50	12.60	14.25	13.80	13.00	11.90	9.00	7.70	7.65	7.90	8.00	8.00	7.82
	1998	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.75	7.75	7.70	6.85	6.15	6.00	6.19	6.31	6.48
	1999	6.46	6.50	6.53	6.56	6.75	6.88	6.91	6.53	6.22	6.03	6.03	5.83	5.76
	2000	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.69	5.68	5.59	5.41	5.25	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.95
	2001	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.43	6.28	6.25	6.19	6.21	6.35	6.56	6.88	6.96
	2002	7.04	7.06	7.13	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.13	7.38	7.68	7.91	8.33	9.08
	2003	9.08	9.81	10.88	10.60	10.44	9.92	9.30	7.56	7.63	8.09	8.84	9.08	9.17
	2004	9.56	9.94	10.18	10.56	10.88	8.43	7.38	6.69	6.22	7.09	7.30	7.19	6.86
	2005	6.72	6.91	6.38										
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.75	9.50	8.80	9.05	9.30	10.40	11.00	12.00	12.25	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.08
	1997	11.40	12.50	13.60	12.80	11.75	10.40	8.50	7.60	7.55	7.60	7.75	7.60	7.46
	1998	7.50	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.05	6.50	5.65	5.69	5.78	5.94	6.13
	1999	6.00	6.06	6.35	6.19	6.38	6.30	6.50	6.75	6.34	6.25	6.33	6.29	6.05
	2000	6.38	6.13	6.03	6.00	5.88	5.91	5.72	5.30	5.16	5.15	5.31	5.38	5.92
	2001	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19	6.17	6.25	6.56	6.79	7.02
	2002	7.04	7.25	7.31	7.68	7.66	7.59	7.38	6.50	6.72	7.10	7.34	7.58	7.78
	2003	7.50	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75	8.83	8.44	6.63	6.43	6.75	7.53	7.75	7.90
	2004	7.91	8.72	9.05	9.25	9.44	7.75	7.13	6.08	6.00	6.25	6.35	6.25	6.30
	2005	6.03	6.00	5.75										
Lentils, regular (Brewer) 2/	1996	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.70	17.25	19.00	19.75	20.60	19.75	18.50	18.15	17.25	17.10
	1997	17.00	17.40	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.25	16.00	14.75	13.80	12.90	12.10	11.50	13.00
	1998	11.40	12.00	11.60	11.10	10.75	11.00	12.00	11.30	10.15	10.70	10.81	10.94	11.21
	1999	10.92	11.25	11.55	11.38	11.69	11.90	11.94	12.15	12.13	12.28	13.05	13.17	12.54
	2000	12.88	12.45	12.13	12.31	12.73	12.81	12.81	11.75	11.19	11.03	10.97	10.88	10.44
	2001	10.84	10.50	10.22	10.25	9.90	9.91	9.78	9.84	9.81	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.56
	2002	9.44	9.06	9.03	9.75	9.59	9.44	9.40	9.50	10.75	12.85	13.81	14.25	14.30
	2003	15.42	17.63	18.63	18.70	18.63	18.56	15.20	14.50	14.85	16.50	16.88	16.50	17.20
	2004	17.13	19.00	20.50	21.50	20.50	15.80	14.19	13.25	14.38	15.56	15.85	15.38	15.40
	2005	14.50	14.19	13.50										

1/ Prices for 2005 are preliminary. 2/ Grower bids for U.S. no. 1 grade reported by the Bean Market News for Idaho & Washington.

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, and Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Price table 10--U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2003-2005

Herb	Unit	2004			2005			Change from prev. year		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
		-- $/cwt --						--- Percent ---		
Anise	24-ct crtn	18.50	12.75	16.60	32.00	20.50	14.50	73.0	60.8	- 12.7
Arrugula	12-ct ctns	8.50	8.00	7.55	7.50	8.25	7.50	- 11.8	3.1	- .7
Basil	12-ct ctns	8.75	9.00	8.63	7.75	7.50	7.50	- 11.4	- 16.7	- 13.1
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	11.25	11.25	11.25	10.50	10.50	10.50	- 6.7	- 6.7	- 6.7
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	7.25	7.50	7.30	7.00	7.00	6.50	- 3.4	- 6.7	- 11.0
Chives	12-ct flmbag	4.75	4.75	5.10	6.25	4.50	4.75	31.6	- 5.3	- 6.9
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	11.50	15.00	9.63	19.25	16.75	11.75	67.4	11.7	22.0
Dill	12-ct ctns	8.00	8.00	7.88	6.75	7.50	7.00	- 15.6	- 6.3	- 11.2
Horseradish	50-lb sack	2.05	2.10	2.07	1.95	2.00	2.00	- 4.9	- 4.8	- 3.4
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	6.00	5.50	5.83	7.25	5.50	5.50	20.8	.0	- 5.7
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	6.00	6.00	6.03	6.50	5.50	5.50	8.3	- 8.3	- 8.8
Mint	12-ct ctns	8.75	8.25	7.95	7.50	7.75	7.00	- 14.3	- 6.1	- 11.9
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	17.50	18.25	18.25	26.50	26.50	26.50	51.4	45.2	45.2
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	6.00	5.50	5.83	6.50	5.50	5.50	8.3	.0	- 5.7
Sage	12-ct flmbag	6.00	5.50	5.78	6.50	5.50	5.50	8.3	.0	- 4.8
Watercress	12-ct ctns	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.50	.0	12.5	31.3

* February 2005 prices are partial month averages.

Source: Derived from data provided by the Agricultural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Price table 11--Farm-retail price spreads, 2001-04

	Annual			2003	2004					
	2001	2002	2003	Dec	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Market basket [1]										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	177.2	180.3	185.3	191.7	196.6	195.6	193.7	195.9	198.1	200.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	106.2	104.3	110.4	117.2	123.9	121.3	120.2	122.8	127.2	123.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	215.4	221.2	225.6	231.8	235.8	235.7	233.3	235.2	236.3	242.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	21.0	20.3	20.9	21.4	22.1	21.7	21.7	22.0	22.5	21.4
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	291.7	298.0	309.0	319.2	334.7	318.4	301.1	318.9	353.9	405.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	145.7	154.4	163.2	179.0	192.1	193.1	211.1	229.6	219.7	206.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	359.1	364.2	376.3	383.9	400.6	376.3	342.6	360.1	415.9	497.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.8	16.4	16.7	17.7	18.1	19.2	22.1	22.7	19.6	16.1
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	230.6	245.4	250.5	263.8	244.6	245.6	248.4	270.7	291.0	295.1
Farm value (1982-84=100)	129.9	145.8	149.9	148.5	125.8	149.5	124.5	162.8	204.2	121.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	282.4	296.6	302.2	323.1	305.7	295.0	312.1	326.2	335.6	384.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.1	20.2	20.3	19.1	17.5	20.7	17.0	20.4	23.8	14.0
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	159.3	166.2	171.9	169.9	185.6	186.5	183.9	184.8	184.8	184.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	107.9	110.5	108.4	108.6	121.4	124.9	126.4	127.8	130.4	132.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	175.3	183.6	191.8	189.0	205.6	205.7	201.8	202.6	201.8	201.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.1	15.8	15.0	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.3	16.4	16.8	17.1
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	155.7	155.4	157.4	157.7	171.9	169.7	170.4	170.2	167.8	167.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	76.9	91.7	113.4	135.3	135.1	117.5	113.4	106.7	108.3	105.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	184.7	178.9	173.5	166.0	185.4	188.9	191.4	193.6	189.7	190.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	13.3	15.9	19.4	23.1	21.1	18.6	17.9	16.9	17.4	16.9
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	159.3	160.3	169.0	182.7	185.8	185.7	185.9	185.0	185.2	185.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	97.4	102.6	108.4	112.1	117.6	118.4	119.0	119.3	120.0	120.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	222.8	219.5	231.1	255.2	255.7	254.8	254.5	252.4	252.1	252.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	31.0	32.4	32.5	31.1	32.1	32.3	32.4	32.7	32.8	32.9
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.1	168.1	167.9	173.0	187.7	184.9	181.6	182.1	180.9	180.1
Farm value (1982-84=100)	118.5	97.6	99.1	109.6	126.3	117.5	119.8	121.5	125.4	127.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	211.8	233.1	231.3	231.5	244.3	247.0	238.6	238.0	232.1	228.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	34.0	27.8	28.3	30.4	32.3	30.5	31.7	32.0	33.3	34.0
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	164.9	167.0	169.1	174.4	184.9	186.8	186.4	186.9	183.4	183.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	126.2	102.0	113.0	121.3	162.1	146.7	130.9	129.1	129.4	128.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	209.3	242.0	233.7	235.6	211.2	233.0	250.3	253.4	245.6	246.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	41.0	32.7	35.8	37.2	46.9	42.0	37.6	37.0	37.8	37.4
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	136.4	138.2	157.3	190.6	159.0	156.4	146.3	144.9	142.0	152.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	74.3	72.1	102.0	127.0	68.6	57.4	60.3	52.1	75.0	83.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	248.0	256.9	256.5	304.8	321.5	334.3	300.8	311.7	262.5	276.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	35.0	33.5	41.7	42.8	27.7	23.6	26.5	23.1	33.9	35.3
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	193.8	198.0	202.8	202.9	207.2	207.2	206.4	207.0	206.8	206.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	78.8	86.4	93.5	102.5	103.4	98.4	98.4	95.5	98.6	97.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	209.9	213.6	218.0	216.9	221.7	222.4	221.5	222.6	221.9	221.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8

1/ Retail costs are based on CPI-U of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods, published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Farm value is the payment for the quantity of farm equivalent to the retail unit, less allowance for byproduct. Farm values are based on prices at first point of sale, and may include marketing charges such as grading and packing for some commodities. The farm-retail spread, the difference between the retail value and farm value, represents charges for assembling, processing, transporting, and distributing.

Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/…../aotab08.xls