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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Mushroom Crop Value Falls, Dry Bean Crop Up

According to the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), the value of the 2004/05 U.S. mushroom crop fell 1 percent to \$908 million. The value of fresh-market agaricus mushrooms dropped 1 percent, while the processing agaricus production value dropped 10 percent due to lower prices. The value of non-agaricus specialty mushrooms rose 14 percent to \$46 million as sales volume jumped 13 percent to 15 million pounds.

U.S. production of dry edible beans is expected to increase 45 percent to 25.8 million cwt this year. With the exception of New Mexico, production is expected to increase in every producing State. The greatest gains are expected in Colorado (up 84 percent) and Minnesota (up 81 percent), with double-digit gains expected in all States with larger crops.

Summer (largely July-September) area for harvest of 11 selected fresh-market vegetables is forecast to rise less than 1 percent from a year ago to 305,400 acres. Increased area for broccoli, tomatoes, and sweet corn was nearly offset by reductions in crops such as head lettuce, cauliflower, and cabbage. Assuming average weather, shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables (which declined 2 percent last summer), are currently expected to average 1 to 3 percent above a year earlier during the summer quarter.

Given average yields, total production of the five leading canning vegetables is expected to decline from the 15.0 million short tons of 2004. California processing tomato output is likely to come in below the projected 10.4 million short tons due to low early-season yields. Contract production for the three leading vegetables for freezing is also expected to decline from the 2.1 million short tons produced in 2004.

Area planted for the 2005 fall potato crop is 970,400 acres, down 7 percent from 2004 due largely to 25,000 fewer acres in Idaho and 15,000 less in North Dakota. For all four seasons in 2005, planted area totaled 1.1 million acres, the smallest area since crop estimates began in 1866. With production likely to decline, potato prices are expected to average higher in the coming year.

In 2005, total sweet potato harvested area is estimated to be 89,500 acres, 4-percent below a year earlier. With average yields, production this fall will likely come in below the 16.1 million cwt of 2004.

Black beans are grown commercially in about eight States, led by Michigan with about 64 percent of the national crop. Black beans are harvested from an average of 130,000 acres, with an estimated farm value of \$34 million and per capita use of 0.5 pound.

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October 20, 2005

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World Agricultural
Outlook Board

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: With area and yield both expected to be lower, production of summer storage onions (the primary source of onions during the fall and winter) will decline from the record high 57.9 million hundredweight (cwt) of 2004. For similar reasons, the U.S. summer non-storage onion crop is expected to total 10.9 million cwt—down 10 percent from a year ago. Nonstorage output is expected to be the same or lower in every State except New Mexico, where area and yield are expected to be higher. Fresh dry-bulb onion prices are expected to average above the lows of a year earlier into next spring.

Melons: This summer (largely July-September), area for harvest of the three leading melon crops was estimated to be 110,100 acres—2 percent below a year earlier. Increased honeydew area (up 7 percent) will likely be outweighed by lower area for watermelon (down 3 percent) and cantaloup (down 5 percent). The July wholesale price for all melons averaged 49 percent above the lows of a year ago.

Processing vegetables: Processors of the five leading vegetables (tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, and cucumbers for pickles) have contracted 1.22 million acres in 2005—down 1 percent from the comparable producing States of a year earlier. Contract production accounted for 97 percent of the output of the five leading processing vegetables last year. Area for tomatoes, the largest single processing vegetable, will be 9 percent smaller than a year ago due to higher carryover stocks and lackluster wholesale prices. California's early season tomato yields have reportedly been running well below last year's record high due largely to the cool spring and excess summer heat.

Potatoes: The 2005 fall potato crop was planted on 970,400 acres, down 7 percent from 2004, due largely to 25,000 fewer acres planted in Idaho and 15,000 less acres in North Dakota. For all four seasons in 2005, planted acreage totaled 1.1 million acres, the smallest area since estimates began in 1866. With a smaller crop both here and in Canada, fall and winter prices are expected to average above those of a year earlier at each level of the marketing chain. Higher prices this spring and summer largely reflected diminished supply rather than greater demand for potatoes.

Sweet potatoes: In 2005, the total area for harvest for sweet potatoes is estimated to be 89,500 acres, 4 percent below 2004's production area. This decline is largely due to reduced area in North Carolina, the top producing State. Unless yields set a third consecutive record high in 2005, production is expected to decline this fall.

Dry beans: As indicated by planted area estimates released in August, given average yields, production is expected to increase for most major dry bean classes, including pinto, navy, Great Northern, and red kidney—which account for nearly three-fourths of the U.S. dry bean crop.

Dry peas and lentils: According to USDA estimates, area for harvest of dry peas is up 52 percent in 2005, while lentil area is up 31 percent. Given average yields or better, production of both dry edible peas and lentils will likely reach record highs.

Mushrooms: Intended bed and tray production area for the 2005/06 season is forecast to remain steady at 143 million square feet. Growers in eastern and central States intend to increase fillings 1 percent, while those in western States expect production area to decline 4 percent.

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/
<i>Area harvested</i>	1,000 ac.	6,874	6,536	6,580	7,166
<i>Vegetables</i>					
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	1,089
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,739	1,347	1,219	1,531
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	599	677	954	1,321
<i>Production</i>	Mil. cwt	1,322	1,293	1,353	1,311
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cwt	461	466	483	483
Processing	Mil. cwt	343	314	356	335
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	458	458	456	420
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	30	22	18	26
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	29	32	41	48
<i>Crop value</i>	\$ mil.	15,508	15,528	15,558	15,841
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	9,359	9,773	9,737	9,815
Processing	\$ mil.	1,392	1,367	1,471	1,395
Potatoes	\$ mil.	3,045	2,686	2,564	2,710
Dry beans	\$ mil.	519	423	445	491
Other 2/	\$ mil.	1,193	1,278	1,341	1,430
<i>Unit value 3/</i>	\$/cwt	11.73	12.01	11.50	12.08
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$/cwt	20.29	20.95	20.16	20.34
Processing	\$/cwt	4.06	4.36	4.14	4.16
Potatoes	\$/cwt	6.67	5.89	5.62	6.45
Dry beans	\$/cwt	17.10	18.40	24.80	19.01
Other 2/	\$/cwt	41.47	39.71	32.87	30.11
<i>Trade</i>					
<i>Imports</i>	\$ mil.	4,817	5,435	6,185	6,422
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	2,617	3,028	3,458	3,525
Processing	\$ mil.	1,189	1,276	1,448	1,600
Potatoes	\$ mil.	575	682	764	752
Dry beans	\$ mil.	67	49	65	80
Other 4/	\$ mil.	369	400	449	465
<i>Exports</i>	\$ mil.	3,273	3,313	3,468	3,686
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,203	1,302	1,364	1,450
Processing	\$ mil.	798	798	794	810
Potatoes	\$ mil.	723	646	735	821
Dry beans	\$ mil.	180	157	145	140
Other 4/	\$ mil.	369	410	432	465
<i>Per capita use</i>	Pounds	439	447	448	448
<i>Vegetables</i>					
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.

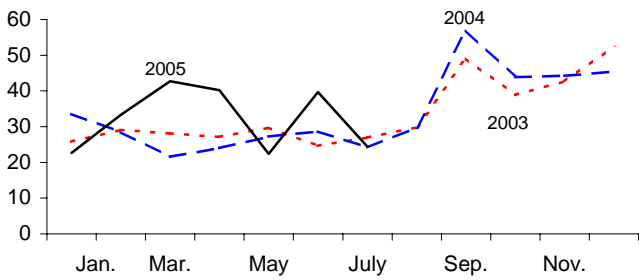
Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 1

F.o.b. shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables (cents per lb)

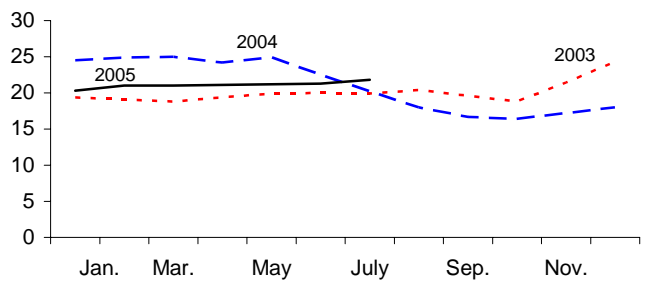
Broccoli

Cents per lb.



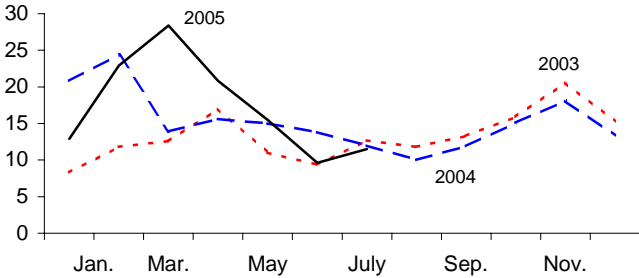
Carrots

Cents per lb.



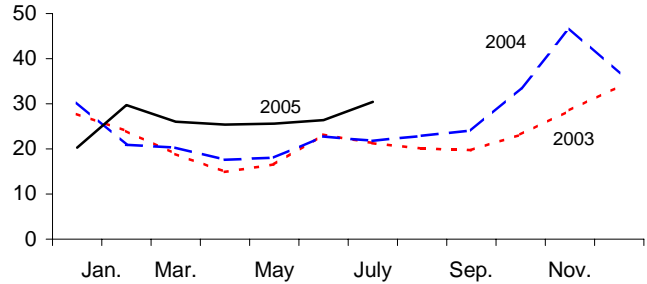
Celery

Cents per lb.



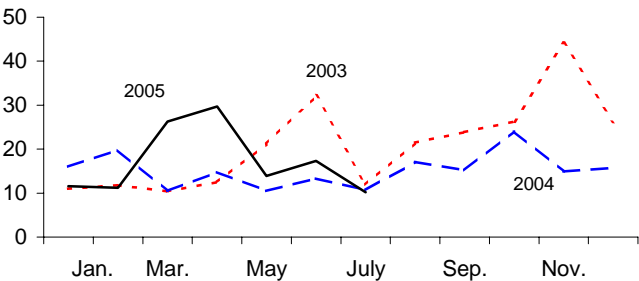
Sweet corn

Cents per lb.



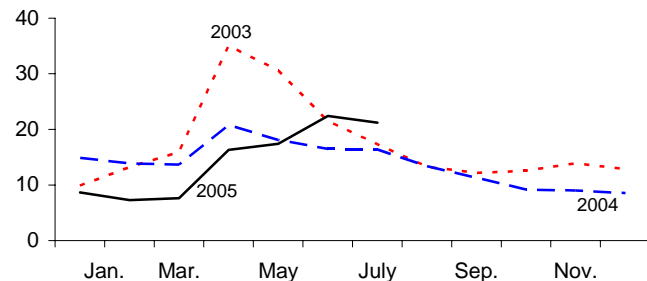
Head lettuce

Cents per lb.



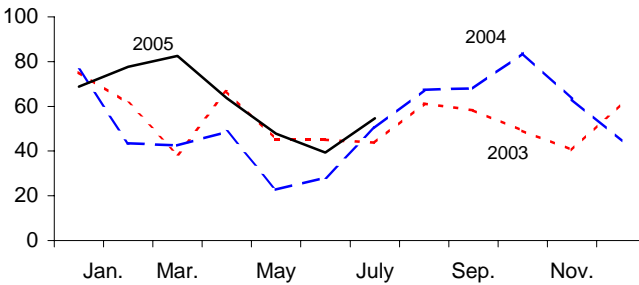
Onions

Cents per lb.



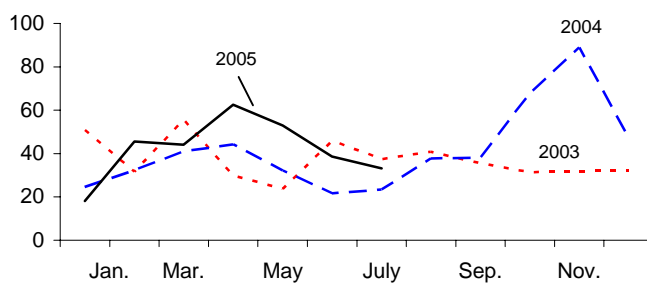
Snap beans

Cents per lb.



Tomatoes

Cents per lb.



Fresh-Market Vegetables

Summer Acreage About Steady

This summer (largely July-September), area for harvest of 11 selected fresh-market vegetables is forecast to rise less than 1 percent from a year ago to 305,400 acres. Increased area for broccoli, tomatoes, and sweet corn was nearly offset by reductions in crops such as head lettuce, cauliflower, and cabbage. Reduced summer area follows increases in winter acreage (up 2 percent) and a reduction in spring vegetable area (down 4 percent).

Growers in California, accounting for 46 percent of this year's summer-season vegetable area (down from 47 percent a year earlier), reduced acreage 2 percent. New York, the second leading summer-season producer, with 17 percent of acreage, expects to harvest 7 percent more area than a year ago, due largely to a 14-percent increase in sweet corn acreage. With U.S. fresh-market area little changed from last summer, average yields would leave supplies near the relatively strong volume of July-September 2004.

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

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
					2004-05
			--Acres--		Percent
Snap beans	20,200	19,200	17,200	17,400	1
Broccoli	32,500	33,000	35,500	36,600	3
Cabbage	14,200	12,300	12,900	12,800	-1
Carrots	20,000	19,200	18,900	19,000	1
Cauliflower	9,500	9,000	9,000	8,500	-6
Celery	5,600	5,700	5,700	5,900	4
Sweet corn	111,900	119,300	111,000	114,800	3
Cucumbers	4,000	4,400	4,600	4,400	-4
Head lettuce	52,200	50,800	49,200	44,800	-9
Bell pepper	3,700	3,600	3,500	3,600	3
Tomatoes	40,100	35,000	36,600	37,600	3
Total	313,900	311,500	304,100	305,400	0

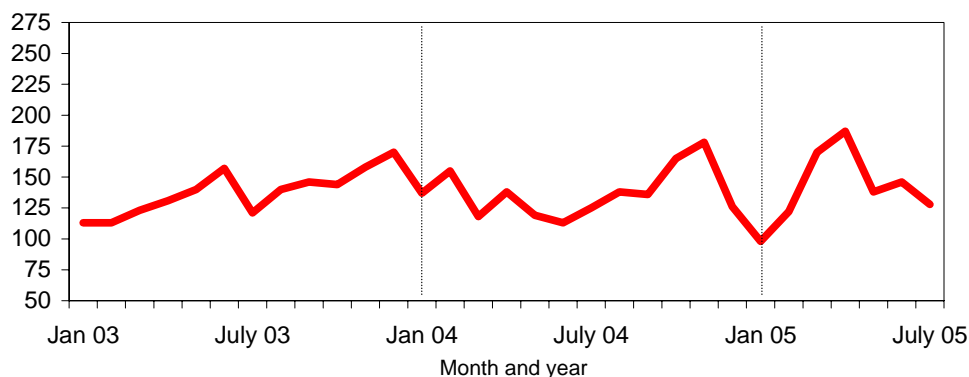
1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during July-September.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 2

U.S. fresh vegetable shipping-point prices easing after a strong spring

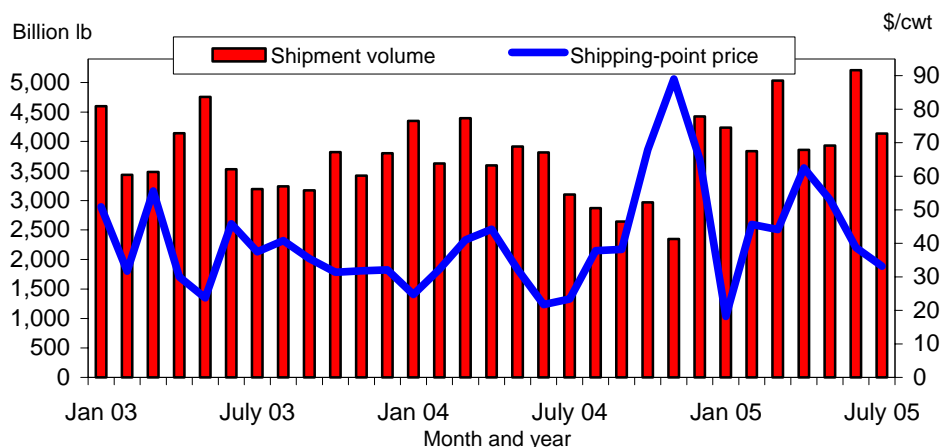
Index, 1992-94=100



Source: *Agricultural Prices*, NASS, USDA.

Figure 3

U.S. monthly fresh tomato shipments and f.o.b. prices



Sources: USDA Fruit and Vegetable Market News and NASS, USDA.

Table 3--U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, selected vegetables and melons, 2004-2005

Commodity	2004				2005				Change 2nd Q 1/ Percent
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third *	Fourth *	
--- Dollars per 100 lb ---									
Asparagus	196.00	124.00	217.67	164.50	140.00	150.00	224.00	--	21.0
Broccoli	27.90	26.63	36.97	44.50	32.90	34.10	30.75	38.00	28.1
Cantaloup	--	13.90	13.60	23.20	--	19.90	18.50	22.00	43.2
Carrots	24.80	23.87	18.30	17.20	20.77	21.20	19.75	18.10	-11.2
Cauliflower	31.20	32.83	28.33	43.47	38.47	34.87	29.25	39.50	6.2
Celery	19.70	14.80	11.30	15.53	21.40	15.31	12.25	14.50	3.4
Sweet corn	23.83	19.50	22.93	39.00	25.33	25.80	24.00	25.00	32.3
Cucumbers	26.87	18.27	27.70	19.95	28.75	27.80	22.00	17.50	52.2
Lettuce, head	15.43	12.87	14.33	18.23	16.37	20.30	15.50	19.00	57.7
Onions, dry bulb	14.17	18.47	13.70	8.94	7.85	18.70	17.25	12.50	1.2
Snap beans	54.07	33.17	61.97	63.93	76.37	50.27	60.00	54.00	51.6
Tomatoes, field	32.67	32.70	33.13	78.45	35.97	51.40	33.75	32.00	57.2
All vegetables 2/	915	824	887	1,045	870	1,049	895	840	27.3

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

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

While acreage was little changed, weather has been variable. Cool early-season weather has given way to excessive heat, especially in the San Joaquin Valley of California. Vegetables there have endured a number of days over 100 degrees Fahrenheit. As a result, yields for a portion of California's fresh-market tomatoes (delayed 2 weeks due to earlier cool weather) may be average at best this summer. However, weather along key coastal vegetable growing areas in California (such as Salinas, Oxnard, and San Diego) has generally been much milder, with good market volume expected for most crops.

At the beginning of August, fresh-market vegetable crops in other parts of the country were generally progressing well, with average yields (or better) expected. In Michigan, tomatoes were reported to be in excellent condition with good size and quality noted. In New Jersey and New York, vegetable crops were generally rated as good to excellent, with normal market volumes noted for most crops. Virginia growers were experiencing good yields on tomatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers, and

Table 4--Selected fresh-market vegetable shipments 1/

Item	Annual 2004	June 2005	July		Change previous:	
			2004	2005	Month	Year
			-----1,000 cwt -----		Percent	
Snap beans	3,051	282	136	105	-63	-23
Broccoli	8,972	779	620	632	-19	2
Cabbage	13,270	763	608	400	-48	-34
Cantaloup	26,113	4,616	2,827	3,985	-14	41
Carrots	11,525	961	871	659	-31	-24
Cauliflower	4,927	362	363	247	-32	-32
Celery	17,832	1,650	1,253	1,143	-31	-9
Sweet corn	10,627	2,478	479	397	-84	-17
Cucumbers	13,870	1,252	963	782	-38	-19
Head lettuce	38,150	3,747	3,290	2,966	-21	-10
Romaine	12,951	1,195	1,022	1,010	-15	-1
Dry onions	50,538	4,605	4,327	3,533	-23	-18
Bell peppers	15,916	1,577	950	841	-47	-11
Other peppers	3,739	372	256	220	-41	-14
Squash	6,732	302	315	245	-19	-22
Tomatoes, round 2/	35,701	4,324	2,781	3,412	-21	23
Tomatoes, roma	10,045	884	505	725	-18	44
Cherry tomatoes 3/	4,035	360	287	215	-40	-25
Watermelon	33,703	8,395	5,700	6,289	-25	10
Selected total	321,697	38,904	27,553	27,806	-29	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.

melons, while harvest progress was generally ahead of schedule for Delaware vegetable growers. In Ohio (which turned hot and dry) and Minnesota, crop progress was about a week behind average, with generally good demand reported.

Assuming continued strong economic activity and good demand, summer-season fresh-market vegetable prices are also likely to average near the relatively strong levels of the past year. During the summer quarter of 2004 (July-September), prices received by growers and shippers of fresh-market vegetables and melons averaged just 2 percent below the record highs experienced during the summer of 2003.

However, if predictions of increased tropical storm/hurricane activity come to pass, there would be increased risk of higher consumer prices for some vegetables later this summer and early fall if storms impact eastern growing regions. Assuming average weather, shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables (which declined 2 percent last summer), are currently expected to average 1 to 3 percent above a year earlier during the summer quarter.

Smaller Onion Crop Expected

Harvested area for all onions is expected to total 159,920 acres in 2005. This would be 4 percent below 2004 and the smallest harvested area since 1993. Area for both the spring and summer nonstorage crops declined from a year earlier, and harvested area for the storage crop is also expected to be lower (down 5 percent) than last year. Yield for both the 2005 spring (down 7 percent) and 2005 summer non-storage (down 6 percent) crops each averaged below that of a year earlier. Although not out of the realm of possibility, it appears unlikely that this year's storage crop will reach last year's record high yield (534 cwt). The 3-year average would place storage yield at 489 cwt per acre, down 8 percent from a year earlier.

Thus, with area and yield both lower this summer, production of storage onions will decline from the record 57.9 million cwt of 2004.

During the spring, area and yield were both lower, which pushed production of spring-season onions down 10 percent to 10.9 million cwt. With the exception of Arizona, output declined in each State. With both area and yield expected lower, the U.S. summer nonstorage onion crop is also expected to total 10.9 million cwt—down 10 percent from a year ago. Production is expected to be the same or lower in every State except New Mexico, where area and yield are expected to be higher.

During the second quarter (Apr.-June), onion f.o.b. shipping-point prices averaged \$18.70 per cwt, up 1 percent from the previous spring, but well below the record high set in 2003 (\$29.03/cwt). In 2004, per capita use of all fresh-market dry bulb onions was record high at 21.7 pounds—up 11 percent from the previous year and 25 percent greater than the average of the 1990s. Given a smaller crop in 2005, per capita use is expected to be reduced by about a pound.

Fresh Imports Up

The volume of fresh vegetable (excluding potatoes and melons) imports increased 4 percent during the first half (Jan.-June) of the 2005 calendar year. The value of those imports rose 5 percent from a year earlier. Imports increased from Mexico (up 4 percent), Canada (up 8 percent), Peru (up 25 percent), and China (up 42 percent). Fresh imports from China largely consisted of garlic. Together, Mexico and Canada accounted for 88 percent of U.S. fresh-market vegetable import volume during the first half of 2005. Import volume increased for items like hothouse tomatoes (up 35 percent), cucumbers (up 12 percent), and bell peppers (8 percent), and declined for field-grown tomatoes (down 16 percent) and onions (5 percent). In 2004, the fresh-market import share of consumption declined slightly from 2003's record high of just over 16 percent, to just under 16 percent. The January-June volume of fresh-market exports rose 1 percent, largely on the strength of greater onion and romaine lettuce volume.

Table 5--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2003-05 1/

Item	2004	January - June			Change
	Annual	2003	2004	2005	2004-05
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	6,201	3,123	2,508	3,186	27
Lettuce, head	4,747	2,368	2,432	2,360	-3
Lettuce, other	4,838	2,348	2,471	2,639	7
Tomatoes	3,675	1,414	1,618	1,568	-3
Other	19,971	12,266	11,936	11,391	-5
Total	39,432	21,519	20,964	21,145	1
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes	20,546	13,950	13,084	12,394	-5
Cucumbers	9,335	5,220	5,488	6,139	12
Onions, dry bulb	6,892	3,600	3,701	3,521	-5
Peppers, sweet	5,689	3,572	3,605	3,908	8
Other	30,032	14,613	15,241	16,794	10
Total	72,495	40,955	41,119	42,756	4

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

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

Melons

Summer Acreage Down

Although vegetable area is up slightly this summer, area for harvest of the three leading melon crops (watermelon, cantaloup, and honeydew) is expected to drop 2 percent to 110,100 acres. Increased honeydew area (up 7 percent) will likely be outweighed by lower area for watermelon and cantaloup. Although total watermelon area is down this summer, the seedless watermelon category continues to dominate shipments, with seedless now accounting for nearly three-fourths of the movement of all domestically-grown watermelon.

Through the first week of August, seasonal shipments of domestically-grown watermelon were down 4 percent from a year earlier. Although shipments of seedless watermelon were up 1 percent, movement of seeded melons was off 16 percent as the category continues to lose ground to seedless. Shipments of all watermelon were running ahead of a year earlier in several States, including Arizona, Georgia, and Texas but were lower (largely because of cool spring weather delaying the start of the season) in places such as California, Delaware, and Oklahoma.

Season-to-date domestic shipments of cantaloup (up 12 percent) and honeydew melons (up 14 percent) were each running ahead of a year earlier through early August. California and Arizona reported higher market volume than last season.

Table 6--Summer-season fresh-market melon area 1/

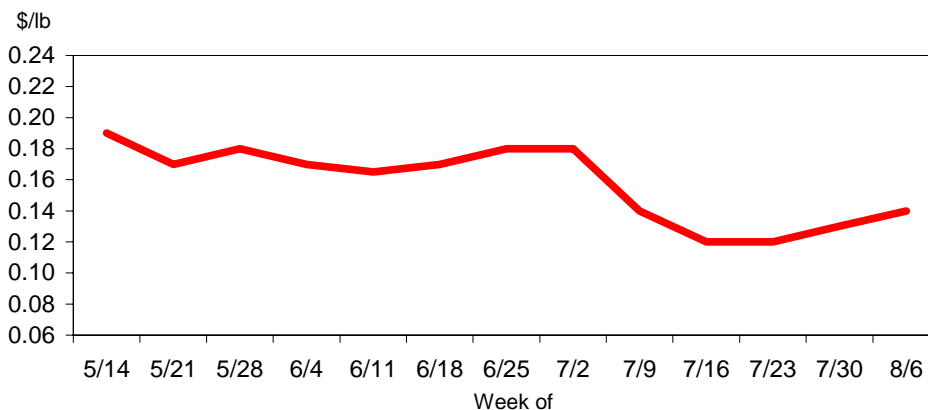
Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
					2004-05
			--Acres--		Percent
Cantaloup	46,600	42,400	43,300	41,200	-5
Honeydew	14,500	14,100	13,800	14,800	7
Watermelon	62,600	62,700	55,700	54,100	-3
Total	123,700	119,200	112,800	110,100	-2

1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during July-September.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 5

California medium seedless watermelon: Weekly shipping-point price*



* 2005 f.o.b. shipping-point price. Source: Market News, AMS, USDA.

Processing Vegetables

Green Pea Crop Down

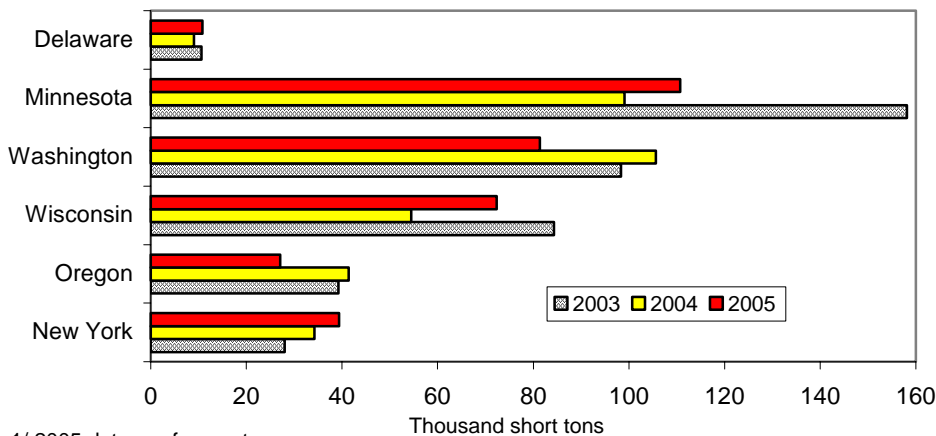
The first estimate of 2005 contract production for processing green peas indicated a 3-percent decline from a year earlier to 394,070 short tons. Estimated area for harvest was down less than 1 percent from a year earlier. Per-acre yields are also expected to drop 3 percent to 1.88 tons after also declining a year earlier (yields in 2003 were record-high). Reduced output in Washington (down 23 percent) and Oregon (down 35 percent) is expected to outweigh a 12-percent gain in Minnesota (the top producing State) and a 33-percent jump in Wisconsin. Wholesale prices for canned peas over the first 6 months of 2005 averaged just below those of a year ago, while prices for frozen green peas averaged just above those of the same time a year earlier. On a fresh equivalent (shelled) basis, domestic disappearance of green peas for canning totaled about 361 million pounds in 2004. This was down 4 percent from the average of the first 5 years of the 2000s and 16 percent below the average disappearance experienced during the 1990s. With a larger crop, lower prices, and a strong economy, disappearance is expected to rise slightly in 2005.

Processors of all five major vegetables (tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, and cucumbers for pickles) have contracted 1.22 million acres in 2005—down 1 percent from the comparable producing States of a year earlier. Contract production accounted for 97 percent of the output of the five leading processing vegetables last year. Canneries, which account for two-thirds of all processing vegetable area, have contracted for 1-percent fewer acres than a year ago. Given average yields, total production of the five leading canning vegetables is expected to decline from the 15.0 million short tons of 2004. For processors of frozen vegetables, contract area is forecast to decline 2 percent from year-earlier levels as lower sweet corn and green pea plantings outweigh an 8-percent gain in acreage for snap beans. Given average yields, contract production for the three leading vegetables for freezing is expected to decline 1 to 3 percent from the 2.1 million short tons produced in 2004.

Area for tomatoes, the largest single processing vegetable, will be 9-percent smaller than a year ago due to higher carryover stocks and lackluster wholesale prices. As of early August, it did not appear that California's 2005 processing tomato yields would be able to reach last year's record high. The cool spring not only set the start

Figure 5

U.S. processing green peas: Contract production, 2003-05 1/



1/ 2005 data are forecast.

Source: *Vegetables*, NASS/USDA.

of harvest back about a week, but it also resulted in a double set in early tomato fields, pushing the early yield of red, ripe fruit well below trend. Despite extreme mid-summer heat, yields in later fields have improved, but total California output is likely to come in below the projected 10.4 million short tons, perhaps just under 10 million tons (assuming the remaining harvest can match the rapid pace of last year). A year ago, output of processing tomatoes jumped 25 percent due largely to favorable weather and record-high yields (40.8 short tons per acre).

Contract area for sweet corn, the second-largest processing vegetable (excluding potatoes) after tomatoes, is expected to rise 1 percent in 2005, with canning area up 4 percent and freezing area down 2 percent. Assuming dry soils in a few areas of the upper Midwest are relieved, and yields come in near the average of the previous 3 years, processing sweet corn production could increase 1 to 3 percent in 2005. In 2004, processing sweet corn production declined 9 percent to 2.97 million short tons as output of both canning corn (down 6 percent) and sweet corn for frozen products (down 12 percent) dropped.

Assuming average acreage losses and yields hovering near the mean of the previous three seasons, total production of the 11 selected processing vegetables could decline 6 to 10 percent from the 17.8 million short tons harvested in 2004. Average retail prices for all processed fruits and vegetables increased just over 2 percent during the first 6 months of 2005, reflecting higher packaging, transportation, and marketing costs.

Table 7--Processing vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes

Item	2005		2004	Change previous:	
	July	June	July	Month	Year
			-- Index --		
			-- Percent --		
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
Processed fruits and vegetables	121.3	119.7	116.6	1.3	4.0
Canned vegetables	125.6	121.0	118.3	3.8	6.2
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	180.2	176.5	177.0	2.1	1.8
Dry beans, peas, lentils	118.3	118.3	110.1	0.0	7.4
Olives, pickles, relishes	100.4	98.4	101.2	2.0	-0.8
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	138.2	137.7	133.0	0.4	3.9
Pickles and products	185.4	185.3	180.9	0.1	2.5
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	130.1	129.3	126.0	0.6	3.3
Canned dry beans	129.0	130.9	124.1	-1.5	3.9
Vegetable juices 1/	113.9	111.7	110.8	2.0	2.8
Frozen vegetables	137.0	137.4	135.4	-0.3	1.2
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	145.2	146.5	144.3	-0.9	0.6

1/ Index base year is 1987.

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

Table 8--Value of processed vegetable imports 1/

Item	2004	January - June			Change
	Annual	2003	2004	2005	2004-05
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Canned	733	306	342	381	12
Frozen	455	207	237	251	6
Dehydrated 2/	261	120	128	144	13

1/ Excludes potatoes and mushrooms. 2/ Includes dried.

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

Potatoes

Fall Harvested Area Expected To Decline 67,000 Acres

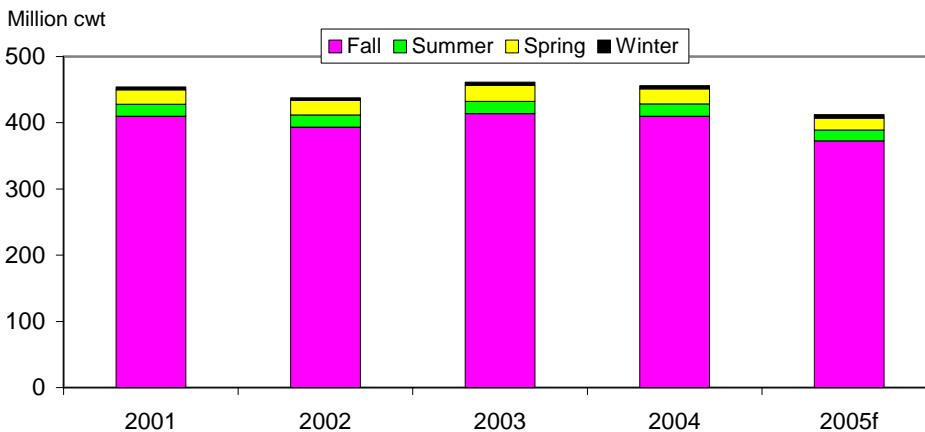
The total area planted for the 2005 fall potato crop was 970,400 acres. This was down 7 percent from 2004 due largely to 25,000 fewer acres in Idaho and 15,000 fewer in North Dakota. For all four seasons, planted area totaled 1.1 million acres in 2005, the smallest acreage since crop estimates began in 1866. Although Idaho's acreage reduction amounted to 7 percent of 2004's planted area, it fell short of the 10 percent goal set by the United Fresh Potato Growers of Idaho. Nevertheless, efforts by the United Potato Growers of America to boost prices by reducing production in 2005 have already been partly realized in higher initial prices for the spring and summer crops.

U.S. harvested acreage in 2005 is anticipated to fall 7 percent, or by 78,500 acres, as the production area for the fall crop is also reduced by 7 percent. The 14 and 13 percent reduction of the spring and summer planted acreage resulted in a combined 13,000 less acres harvested in 2005. Coupled with lower yields this year, total spring and summer production was cut by 6.8 million cwt, or 16 percent from 2004's level. California and Florida together accounted for 4.1 million cwt, or 61 percent of the spring and summer production shortfall in 2005. All major-producing States reduced their plantings and most lowered production as well, albeit usually accompanied by smaller yields.

United of America's bid buy-down program for growers is estimated to remove 15.6 million cwt, or 11 percent of fresh production in 2005 using 2004's yield of 401 cwt per acre. How much of a price boost this projected production drop will generate depends on domestic and foreign demand and the weather over the remaining growing season. The price elasticity with respect to potato supply averaged less than one in the past decade, suggesting that a 1-percent decrease in supply results in less than 1-percent hike in price, although the elasticities in 2003 and 2004 greatly exceeded 1.

Figure 6

U.S. potato production expected to drop 44 million cwt in 2005 1/



1/ 2005 fall crop forecast by ERS.

Source: *Crop Production*, NASS, USDA.

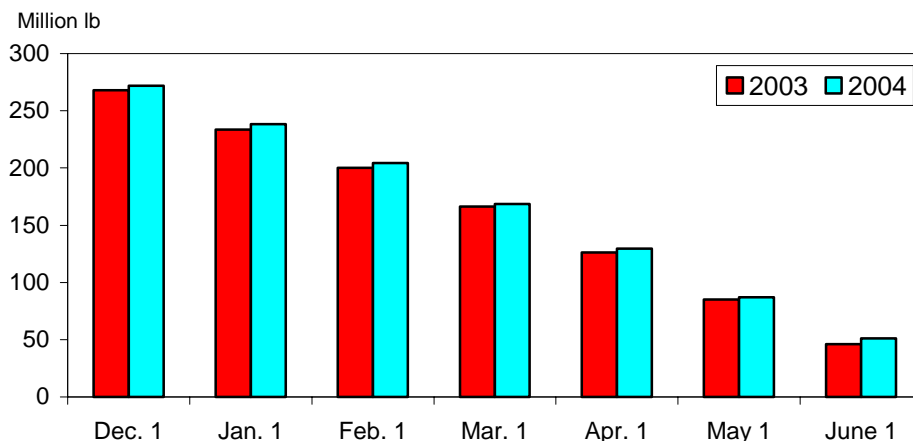
**Prices for 2005 Crop Expected
To Rise, But How Much?**

Together with the 38,000 planted acreage reduction in Canada this year, which is expected to remove 6.5 million cwt of potatoes from the market, a total of more than 22 million cwt, or 4 percent, may be cut from North America’s combined production of 570 million cwt in 2004. This estimate assumes that yield per acre is unchanged from last year. The effect of a smaller U.S. crop through July is already reflected in rising wholesale prices for Russet-Burbank potatoes in Idaho Falls. The July price of \$8.23 per cwt is 25 percent higher than in 2004, and the average price of \$7 per cwt from January to July is 25 percent higher. For all U.S. potatoes in July, the average \$8.73 per cwt shipping-point price is 35 percent more than in 2004. Fresh-potato prices are spearheading the price boost that started in May. The spring and summer crop production estimates in 2005 that declined by a combined 16 percent, or 6.8 million cwt, have generated initial average prices of over \$14 per cwt, which are significantly higher than in 2004 for potato crops in California, Colorado, Texas, and Florida.

Eventual prices for the 2004 and 2005 potato crops depend to a large extent on current demand and its direction, which can be partly gauged from 2004’s fall potato stocks. Potato stocks on June 1 were 51 million cwt, or 111 percent of last year’s corresponding stocks. Also, the percentage of 2004’s fall crop used through May was 87 percent compared with an average 88 percent for previous crops. This suggests that demand remains relatively weak, despite newspaper reports of waning consumer interest and purchases of low-carbohydrate products associated with the Atkins diet. Higher prices for the spring and summer crops largely reflect diminished supply rather than greater demand for potatoes.

Frozen potato stocks in cold storage were 6 percent higher in June than last year, indicating slower movement of frozen french fries to the foodservice, retail, or export outlets in early summer. Most of these stocks are stored in public warehouses. So far in fiscal year 2005, about 77 million pounds of fresh, frozen, canned, and dehydrated potatoes, which cost \$35 million, have been purchased by USDA for school breakfast and lunch programs, the elderly, and emergency relief.

Figure 7
Fall potato stocks from 2004 crop higher despite lower production



Source: *Potato Stocks*, NASS, USDA.

Table 9--Fall potato stocks: 15 major States

2004 crop	Production	1-Dec.	1-Jan.	1-Feb.	1-Mar.	1-Apr.	1-May	1-June
-- 1,000 cwt --								
Colorado	23,148	17,200	15,000	12,900	11,100	8,500	4,600	2,700
Idaho	131,970	93,500	84,500	75,000	64,000	52,000	38,500	24,000
Maine	19,220	15,000	12,800	11,100	9,400	7,500	5,100	3,000
Michigan	13,650	8,600	6,900	5,300	3,900	2,700	1,100	---
Minnesota	18,920	13,000	11,600	10,200	8,800	6,500	5,100	3,500
North Dakota	26,765	19,600	17,500	15,300	13,100	10,300	7,200	4,800
Oregon	19,775	17,000	14,500	11,800	9,000	6,200	3,400	1,800
Washington	93,810	50,000	43,000	36,500	29,000	22,000	15,500	8,000
Wisconsin	30,450	21,000	18,000	14,500	11,000	7,700	3,900	1,800
CA, MT	7,427	6,600	6,100	5,150	4,500	2,900	900	---
NE, OH 1/	10,368	6,500	5,420	4,240	3,220	2,400	1,690	1,400
NY, PA	7,824	3,800	2,900	2,200	1,400	920	---	---
Total U.S.	403,327	271,800	238,220	204,190	168,420	129,620	86,990	51,000

1/ Stocks in undisclosed States are assumed stored in Other Central States (NE, OH).

Source: *Potato Stocks*, NASS, USDA.

These purchases, which help remove or reduce surplus production from the market, represent an indirect form of government support for potato growers. But because USDA's purchases are only a fraction of U.S. potato consumption, its effect on potato prices is relatively insignificant.

Fresh Potato Imports Up, Processed Imports Down

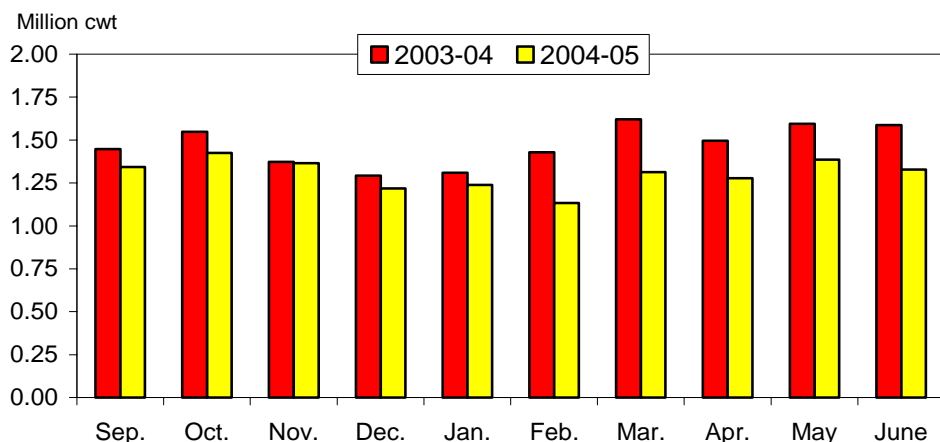
Imports of fresh potatoes from Canada have increased 11 percent thus far through May, but processed potato imports are 13 percent, or 1.3 million cwt, lower. Shipments of frozen french fries from Canada through May are down 15 percent due in large part to diminished Canadian supply. The value of U.S. potato imports from Canada, which are largely frozen french fries, is down 5 percent through May 2005. Frozen french fry imports from Canada began falling in September 2004, reversing continued increases over the past years. This is one factor that is helping U.S. potato prices to start recovering.

U.S. potato exports, on the other hand, are expanding with the value of processed potato products shipped to foreign markets, up 12 percent thus far in 2005. Exports of frozen fries are up 10 percent and potato chips are up 16 percent. These sales contribute to the recent firming of potato prices by reducing total domestic supply. U.S. potato export volume is also up, 9 percent thus far in 2005, in part due to the dollar's depreciation, but may slow due to reduced domestic production. The major export markets for processed potatoes include Japan, Canada, Mexico, and China. These four countries purchased 73 percent of U.S. potato exports in 2004. Import demand from China and Mexico is growing faster than from the mature markets of Japan and Canada.

Canada, the largest source of U.S. potato imports, reduced planted acreage for the second consecutive year, cutting area 9 percent from 2004. Statistics Canada reported that contract cuts for processing potatoes and low prices received by farmers for the 2004 crop due to weak demand prompted the acreage cutback. Prince Edward Island and Manitoba cut a combined 20,000 acres from plantings,

Figure 8

U.S. imports of frozen french fries from Canada are lower



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

more than half of the total 38,000 acre reduction in 2005. These prospective potato production declines in Canada suggest potentially smaller shipments to the United States in 2006, continuing a downward trend in U.S. imports from Canada that started in the fall of 2004.

Meanwhile in July, at the Canadian International Trade Tribunal in British Columbia, the Washington State Potato Commission argued for the termination of Canadian antidumping duties on Washington potatoes. The U.S. contingent presented statistics showing that Washington State exports to British Columbia generally increased when potato prices in British Columbia were higher, which is expected when demand is stronger. At the least, it appears that duties on red, yellow, and exotic potatoes may be rescinded since British Columbia conceded that dumping of these varieties has not occurred. However, the jury is still out with respect to white and Russet varieties, the bulk of Washington exports.

Planting Flexibility Opposed

Fresh potato growers in Idaho are opposed to proposed legislation in the U.S. Congress allowing more fruit and vegetable production on acres formerly enrolled for Federal program crops, which alters the 2002 farm bill provision restricting this practice. They contend that passage of the bill will increase production of potatoes which, at current market conditions, will lead to lower and more volatile potato prices. In the absence of any restriction on what to grow, the most likely crops that would be planted are those whose prices have risen or crops that face less competition from imports. With respect to potatoes, whose prices have only recently increased, this legislation could counteract efforts by potato grower cooperatives to reduce production and raise prices. In Idaho, most farm program acreage is in wheat, which was 1.24 million acres in 2003, compared with around 350,000 acres for potatoes.

Sweet Potatoes

Fewer Acres in 2005

In 2005, the total sweet potato area for harvest is estimated to be 89,500 acres—4 percent below 2004's production area. This decline is largely due to reduced area in North Carolina—the top producing State. The estimated ratio of harvested to planted acreage—97 percent in 2005—represents the highest proportion since 1984 for the nine major sweet potato States. Average yields over the past 2 years—174 cwt in 2004 and 172 cwt in 2003—were the highest on record. If the yield in 2005 comes in around 170 cwt per acre, production will amount to 15.2 million cwt, which is 6 percent below 2004's level of 16.1 million cwt.

The increased supply of sweet potatoes from the 2004 crop appears to be responsible for lower average prices through June, which were down 12 percent from last year, reflecting relatively weak domestic demand. However, shipping-point prices in May and June are higher than last year, at least for sweet potatoes shipped from Louisiana and eastern North Carolina. Also, exports are up in value and volume, indicating stronger foreign demand, in part due to the dollar's lower

Table 10--Sweet potatoes: Shipping-point wholesale prices in selected States 1/

Year	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	Year 2/
2000-01 = 100					
1999-00	---	---	128.3	102.4	126.2
2000-01	---	99.8	98.9	70.2	100.0
2001-02	---	96.1	94.1	92.5	95.5
2002-03	91.8	95.3	116.8	136.9	107.7
2003-04	153.1	138.8	138.2	129.0	138.8
2004-05	125.0	119.1	116.2	132.9	122.3
% change	-18.3	-14.2	-15.9	3.0	-11.9

--- = Not available.

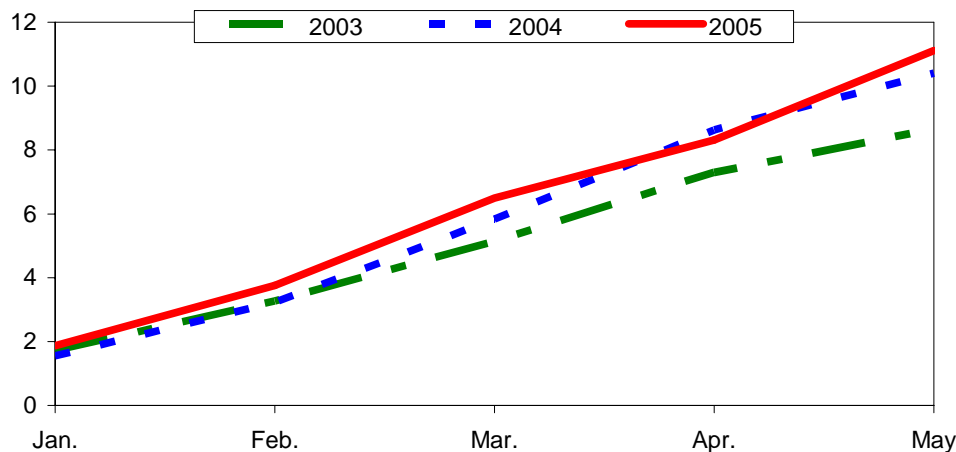
1/ Weighted fresh-market prices in eastern North Carolina and Louisiana, using domestic shipments as weights. 2/ Marketing year is from July to June.

Source: Market News, AMS, USDA.

Figure 9

U.S. sweet potato year-to-date exports continue to increase

Million \$



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

exchange rate. However, exports comprise only 4 percent of U.S. production, thus limiting their overall effect on prices. Sweet potato growers are aware that a smaller crop is likely to bring higher prices, but only growers in North Carolina and New Jersey cut their planted acreage in 2005.

China Dominates World Production

World production of sweet potatoes was 127 million metric tons (mt) in 2004, excluding yams. Of this amount, China produced 105 million mt, or 83 percent of the world total. By contrast, the United States produced only 730,830 mt, or 0.6 percent of world production in 2004, lower than Indonesia, Japan, and India. World imports or exports of sweet potatoes are even smaller, either one comprising only 0.07 percent of world production in 2003. An estimated 73.5 million mt of sweet potatoes were consumed as food globally in 2002, or close to 60 percent of world production. In per capita terms, 11.8 kilograms of sweet potatoes were consumed on average in 2002, including Americans. In the United States, per capita consumption of sweet potatoes was only 4.7 pounds, or 2.1 kilograms.

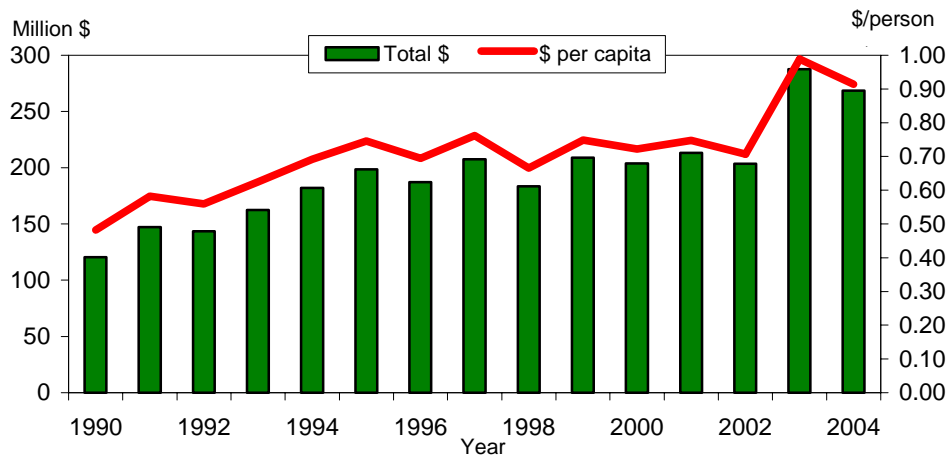
Table 11--Sweet potatoes: China accounts for 80 percent of world production

Country	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Million metric tons					
World	139.2	135.3	135.2	129.6	127.1
China	118.2	113.8	113.3	107.8	105.2
Indonesia	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9
Japan	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
India	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
U.S.	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7
Others	16.3	17.2	17.6	17.3	17.4

Source: FAOStat (8/05), Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations.

Figure 10

U.S. sweet potatoes: Total and per capita farm value 1/



1/ Per capita is total crop value divided by the U.S. population.

Source: NASS, USDA.

Dry Beans

Production Expected Up 45 Percent

The first forecast for the 2005 dry edible bean crop indicates a 45-percent increase from the small crop of a year ago (table 12). Harvested area and per-acre yields are both expected to increase. U.S. dry edible bean growers reacted to depleted stocks and stronger dry bean prices relative to other crops by increasing planted area. As a result, estimated area available for harvest is forecast to rise 26 percent to 1.53 million acres. Harvested area was expected to be up in every State except Utah and Texas--where area for harvest is expected to be steady.

With the exception of New Mexico, production is expected to increase in every producing State in the USDA survey. The largest increases are expected in Colorado (up 84 percent) and Minnesota (up 81 percent), with double-digit gains expected in all States reporting larger crops. Growers in North Dakota, the top dry bean State, are recovering from last year's low yields caused by an early frost

Table 12--U.S. dry beans: Production, 2002-2005

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005 p	Percent change
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
North Dakota	10,626	7,800	4,750	7,700	62.1
Nebraska	3,465	3,151	2,376	3,548	49.3
Colorado	1,519	1,168	1,039	1,914	84.2
California	1,762	1,380	1,163	1,280	10.1
Minnesota	2,666	1,870	1,150	2,080	80.9
Idaho	1,907	1,497	1,638	1,911	16.7
Michigan	4,903	2,475	3,145	4,050	28.8
Washington	830	525	609	816	34.0
Wyoming	624	645	541	759	40.3
Others	2,010	1,981	1,388	1,771	27.6
United States	30,312	22,492	17,799	25,829	45.1

p = NASS preliminary August estimate.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 13--U.S. dry beans: Area planted by class, 2002-2005

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005 p	Percent change
		--1,000 acres --			Percent
Pinto	832.3	663.9	650.9	826.1	26.9
Navy	345.3	158.2	185.1	234.3	26.6
Black	196.7	84.3	138.3	111.6	-19.3
Large chickpeas 1/	85.5	37.5	39.0	80.7	106.9
Light red kidney	70.4	67.1	55.7	73.3	31.6
Great Northern	94.4	109.4	51.1	70.4	37.8
Dark red kidney	71.1	49.9	51.3	53.1	3.5
Small red	30.9	33.2	33.2	51.3	54.5
Pink	34.8	32.8	29.2	39.7	36.0
Blackeye	34.6	50.5	28.0	26.5	-5.4
Baby lima	21.5	14.5	11.3	16.7	47.8
Large lima	19.0	19.6	15.1	15.1	0.0
Cranberry	24.2	15.4	13.5	12.4	-8.1
Others	133.7	119.3	92.5	101.8	10.1
United States	1,929.7	1,406.1	1,354.3	1,668.8	23.2

p = NASS preliminary August estimate. 1/ Also includes small chickpeas in 2002.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

(yields were cut 33 percent in 2004). Before the weather turned favorable, the 2005 season began on an ominous note in North Dakota as heavy rains flooded fields and led to acreage losses. With recent favorable conditions, the surviving acreage (harvested area is still expected to be up 16 percent) in North Dakota is expected to produce a 62-percent gain in output as yields return to a more normal range (up 40 percent to 1,400 pounds).

As indicated by the planted area estimates released in August (table 13), given average yields, production can be expected to increase for most major bean classes, including pinto, navy, Great Northern, and red kidney—which account for nearly three-fourths of the U.S. dry bean crop. Black bean output is expected to be lower. USDA will release the first official estimate of production by class on December 9.

Crop Developments

As of mid-August, an estimated 65 percent of the U.S. dry bean acreage was rated in good to excellent condition, up from 63 percent a year ago. This year, about 25 percent of the crop was rated in fair condition and 10 percent was less than fair. In North Dakota, the crop was reported to be progressing ahead of a year earlier with growing conditions in the State now generally favorable. The same was true in Michigan where yields are forecast to be above average at 1,800 pounds. On average, nearly 80 percent of the mid-August national dry bean crop was reported to be in fair to good condition. The August forecast indicates that national dry bean yields, which have been trending higher by about 11 pounds annually, are expected to be near their 35-year trend (1970-2004) at 1,687 pounds per acre. Although yields are expected to improve in States such as Texas, Minnesota, and New York, they are projected lower in Washington, Idaho, and New Mexico.

Prices Weaken

During the first 11 months of 2004/05, grower prices for dry beans averaged 43 percent above a year ago. However, prices for many bean classes have begun to move toward the lower new crop pricing in anticipation of increases in production this season. For example, grower bids for North Dakota pinto beans averaged \$19.50 per cwt during the first 2 weeks of August--down 11 percent from a month

Table 14--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2004-2005

Commodity	2004		2005		Chg. prev. year:	
	July	August	July	August 1/	July	August
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	19.20	20.90	24.40	--	27.1	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	17.50	17.50	22.00	19.50	25.7	11.4
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	20.50	20.25	21.00	20.00	2.4	-1.2
Great Northern (NE/WY)	15.00	15.00	16.50	16.50	10.0	10.0
Black (MI)	20.00	20.00	18.50	18.75	-7.5	-6.3
Light-red kidney (MI)	24.38	24.00	27.00	27.00	10.7	12.5
Dark-red kidney (MN/WI)	24.50	24.50	--	29.00	--	18.4
Small red (ID)	20.50	20.50	22.00	22.50	7.3	9.8
Baby lima (CA)	33.50	37.25	40.00	39.88	19.4	7.1
Large lima (CA)	41.00	41.90	42.00	42.00	2.4	0.2
Blackeye (CA)	27.63	28.00	31.38	31.50	13.6	12.5
Pink (ID)	20.50	22.33	22.00	22.50	7.3	0.8

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

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

earlier. However, this was still 11 percent above a year ago and 33 percent above the lows of 2 years ago. The larger U.S. bean crop will fill pipelines with quality beans. But given a recovery in domestic and foreign demand as prices fall, this level of output may only partially rebuild stocks for most bean classes. As a result, although below a year ago, dry bean prices will likely retain some relative strength into mid-2006, with the season-average price across all bean classes expected to average between \$19 and \$20 per cwt.

The producer price index for canned dry beans averaged about 6 percent above a year ago during the second quarter of 2005, with July wholesale prices 4 percent above January's. Retail prices for dry beans moved higher over the past year after declining the 2 previous years. During the first 6 months of 2005, the retail price for dry packaged beans averaged 6 percent above a year earlier. In July, consumers paid an average of 79.9 cents per pound for packaged dry beans, down 1 percent from June but up 2 percent from a year ago and 5 percent above 2 years ago.

Export Volume Remains Weak

Despite the weakening in the value of the U.S. dollar, through the first 10 months of 2004/05 (September-June), the volume of dry bean exports dropped 27 percent from a year ago. Reduced stocks and higher U.S. prices sharply limited trade in such crops as pinto beans (down 50 percent), black beans (down 33 percent), and navy beans (down 11 percent). Among the major export markets, sales declined to Canada (down 6 percent), Mexico (down 15 percent), and Japan (down 14 percent). The volume shipped to the United Kingdom increased 29 percent, led by navy beans (up 26 percent) and large lima beans (up 45 percent).

In calendar 2004, the United States exported about 18 percent of its dry bean supplies (production, stocks, and imports), about the same as a year earlier and close to the decade average (2000-2003). With larger production and lower prices this fall, commercial exports will likely improve, with further movement under various food aid programs (e.g. PL-480) dependent on availability of funds and competition with large dry pea and lentil crops, which will need more markets.

Table 15--U.S. dry bean export volume

Bean class	Crop year 2003/04	September - June			Change 2003-04 Percent
		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	
		-- 1,000 cwt --			
Pinto	2,032	1,061	1,859	927	-50
Navy (pea)	1,211	1,121	1,004	890	-11
Black	816	666	695	465	-33
Great Northern	427	432	393	343	-13
Garbanzo	150	313	124	194	57
Dark-red kidney	193	378	160	140	-12
Baby lima	195	185	163	123	-24
Large lima	99	151	81	122	51
Small red	232	148	210	114	-46
Blackeyes	20	44	19	51	173
Light-red kidney	58	314	52	49	-6
Cranberry	97	122	87	37	-57
Other	617	338	491	433	-12
Total	6,145	5,273	5,338	3,890	-27

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

Mushrooms

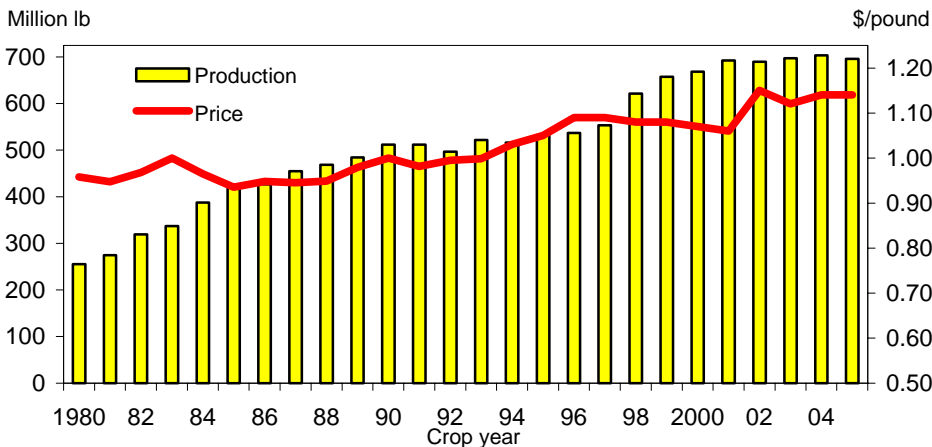
Production Steady, Crop Value Lower

The farm value of all mushroom production during the 2004/05 crop year (July-June), totaled \$908 million, down 1 percent from the previous year. Total U.S. mushroom sales volume was virtually unchanged (down less than 1 percent) to 853 million pounds as a 2 percent drop in growing area was nearly offset by a 2 percent improvement in yield. The volume of fresh-market agaricus mushrooms declined for just the second time in the past 10 seasons. Fresh sales volume fell 1 percent to 696 million pounds, accounting for 83 percent of all agaricus sales. On the processing side, agaricus volume rose 3 percent—just the second increase in the past 10 years. Soft fresh-market demand and reduced canned import volume (down 6 percent) likely accounted for part of the gain in processed movement. Average prices for fresh-market mushrooms remained steady at \$1.14 per pound, while the value of processing mushrooms dropped 13 percent to 46.3 cents per pound—the lowest nominal dollar price since 1974.

Intended agaricus bed and tray production area for the 2005/06 season is largely unchanged from a year earlier at 143 million square feet. While growers in Eastern and Central States each intend to increase area 1 percent, those in the Western States expect to reduce square footage 4 percent. Assuming average yields (5-year average is 5.86 pounds/square foot), U.S. agaricus mushroom production in the 2005/06 season could increase slightly from the 838 million pounds of 2004/05.

Figure 11

U.S. fresh-market agaricus mushrooms: Production & producer price



1/ Crop year ending with year listed (e.g. 1980 = 1979/80).

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 16--U.S. agaricus mushrooms: Sales, price, and value, selected States

State	Volume of sales		Price		Value of sales	
	2003/04	2004/05	2003/04	2004/05	2003/04	2004/05
	1,000 pounds		Dollars per pound		1,000 dollars	
Pennsylvania	464,627	495,432	0.816	0.790	379,333	391,289
California	123,483	118,648	1.400	1.450	172,943	172,465
Washington	9,881	11,103	1.370	1.430	13,525	15,877
Other States	243,171	212,900	1.286	1.330	312,604	282,672
United States	841,162	838,083	1.040	1.030	878,405	862,303

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

The sales volume of specialty mushrooms (excluding brown agaricus), most of which are sold in the fresh market, rose 13 percent to 15 million pounds. Shiitake and oyster mushroom sales each increased. Shiitake mushrooms accounted for 57 percent of specialty volume. The volume of brown agaricus mushroom sales (including Portabello and Crimini varieties) increased 4 percent to 100.5 million pounds in 2004/05—reversing the decline reported last season. Popular in both retail and foodservice venues, these varieties account for 12 percent of total agaricus volume and 15 percent of agaricus sales value. Brown agaricus volume was more than twice that of 1997/98, when sales totaled 47 million pounds. Per capita use of all mushrooms remained steady at 4.14 pounds in 2004/05 as a small gain in processing use (to 1.55 pounds) offset a small cut in fresh use (2.59 pounds).

Fresh Market Imports and Exports Up in 2004/05

Imports of fresh-market mushrooms (excluding truffles) increased 4 percent during the 2004/05 crop year (July-June) to 62.4 million pounds. Canada (84 percent of fresh import volume), China (9 percent of volume), and Mexico (5 percent of volume) account for the majority of fresh-market import volume. However, most of the increase in 2004/05 volume came from China, which shipped 30 percent more fresh mushrooms to the United States than in the previous season. The majority of these were non-agaricus specialty mushrooms, of which China is the source for three-fourths of U.S. import volume.

Fresh-market mushroom export volume (excluding truffles) during the 2004/05 crop year increased 8 percent to 8.3 million pounds. The majority (84 percent) of volume was shipped into Canada, with lesser amounts moved to Japan (7 percent) and France (3 percent). Agaricus exports were up 13 percent in 2004/05, while specialty exports declined 14 percent. Agaricus accounted for 85 percent of fresh-market mushroom export volume.

Table 17--U.S. brown agaricus & specialty mushrooms: Sales, price, and value

State	Volume of sales		Price		Value of sales	
	2003/04	2004/05	2003/04	2004/05	2003/04	2004/05
	1,000 pounds		Dollars per pound		1,000 dollars	
Brown 1/	96,995	100,528	1.31	1.29	127,035	130,163
All specialty	13,352	15,049	3.03	3.06	40,509	46,067
Shiitake	7,517	8,613	3.24	3.21	24,391	27,677
Oyster	4,185	5,109	2.08	2.33	8,714	11,889
Other	1,650	1,327	4.49	4.90	7,404	6,501
Total	110,347	115,577	1.52	1.52	167,544	176,230

1/ Includes Portobello and Crimini.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 18--U.S. mushrooms: Crop year import value by product class *

Item	Crop year, July-June				Change
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2003-04
	--Million dollars--				Percent
Fresh-market	50.6	61.6	73.2	73.8	1
Canned	108.0	110.1	119.5	102.5	-14
Frozen	3.6	3.9	7.2	9.4	30
Dehydrated	13.7	21.8	19.3	20.6	7
Spaw n	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2	-18
Total	177.2	198.8	220.7	207.6	-6

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

Commodity Highlight: Black Beans

In the United States, black beans are grown commercially in eight states. During the 3-year period 2002-04, black beans accounted for nearly 9 percent of total U.S. dry bean production. This was third behind pinto (45 percent) and navy beans (14 percent). Great Northern beans were fourth with 7 percent of the national crop. In the United States, dry edible beans are produced in 40 States by 8,647 farms (2002 Census of Agriculture). The United States is also a quality producer of many other types of dry edible beans, such as pinto, navy (pea bean), Great Northern, light-red kidney, dark-red kidney, blackeye, pink, small red, baby lima, and large lima beans.

During 2002-04, the United States ranked sixth in world dry round bean production. The round types include classes such as black, pinto, navy, and kidneys but exclude broad, flat types commonly grown in countries such as China. The United States produced about 6 percent of world dry bean output behind Brazil (16 percent), India (15 percent), China (11 percent), Burma (9 percent), and Mexico (8 percent).

Black beans are a type of dry edible bean of the species *Phaseolus vulgaris* (common bean). Domesticated over 7,000 years ago in both Peru (large seed races) and southern Mexico (small seed races), common beans have spread all over the world since European explorers first visited the Americas. 2/ In the United States, black beans are usually grown in rotation with such crops as corn, wheat, barley, hay, sugarbeets, or potatoes.

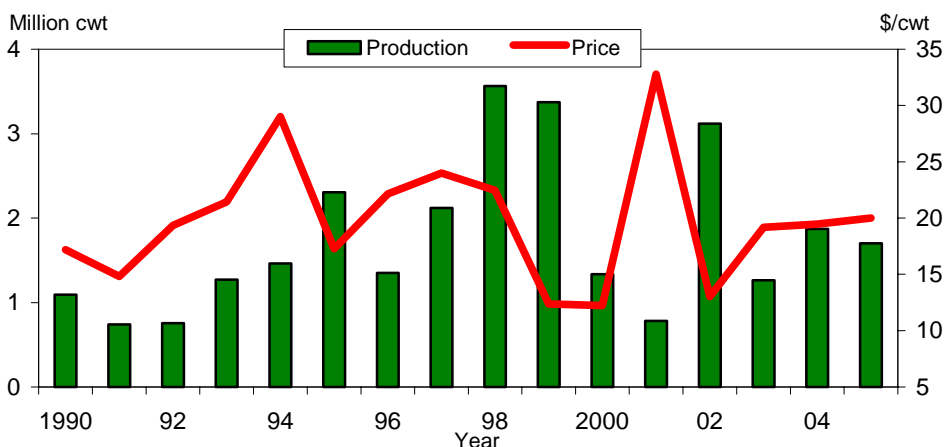
A warm-season crop, black beans grow best in temperate climates such as that found during the summer months across the northern half of the United States. As a legume, black beans can supply a portion of their own nitrogen needs by hosting a common soil bacterium (Rhizobium) in their root system, which then forms nodules and fixes nitrogen from the air.

Black beans are sold in both canned (such as brined and refried) and dry pack products. They are used (whole or mashed) in many food dishes such as three-bean salads, various “Tex-Mex” and Mexican dishes (e.g. burritos, enchiladas, and tacos), soups (such as black turtle), stews, salsas, rice dishes (such as black beans

2/ From Yamaguchi, Mas. “World Vegetables: Principles, Production, and Nutritive Values”, 1983.

Figure 12

U.S. black beans: Production and season-average grower price 1/



1/ One cwt (hundredweight) = 100 pounds. Prices quoted in Michigan.

Source: NASS, USDA and Market News, AMS, USDA except 2005 forecast by ERS.

Table 19--U.S. black beans: Production in selected States

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change 2003-04
	----- 1,000 cwt -----					Percent
Michigan	840	335	2,030	680	1,290	90
North Dakota	282	288	689	277	250	-10
New York	78	59	91	142	93	-35
Idaho	24	13	76	25	57	128
Minnesota	57	16	139	78	57	-27
Washington	32	50	57	34	67	97
Nebraska	18	22	38	20	46	130
California	5	0	0	7	10	43
United States	1,336	783	3,120	1,263	1,870	48

1/ Crop year runs from September through August. Production is on a clean basis.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

and rice), and casseroles. Because dry bean seeds are rich in protein, black beans can also serve as a meat substitute in the diet. Dry beans, such as blacks, have not been included in price support programs since the early 1970s. However, USDA buys various dry-bagged and canned beans for use in child nutrition and other national and international feeding programs each year.

Some basic statistics on the U.S. black bean market on an average annual basis for 2002-04 were as follows:

- Black beans were harvested from 130,633 acres;
- Black bean yield was about 1,577 pounds per acre;
- Black bean production was 2.1 million cwt;
- Estimated black bean farm value was \$34 million;
- Domestic use of black beans was about 140 million pounds;
- Per capita use of black beans has risen from less than a 10th of a pound in 1990 to 0.5 pound today;
- Supermarket sales of dried and canned black bean products total over \$45 million;
- The United States continued to be a net exporter of black beans. In 2003/04 exports were 82 million pounds (valued at \$21 million).

Michigan is the Top Producer

Among the eight States in which black beans are grown commercially, Michigan is the leading producer, with 64 percent of the national crop during 2002-04. The other top States during that period included North Dakota (19 percent), New York (5 percent), and Minnesota (4 percent). Although still tops in black bean output, Michigan's dry bean crop has been slipping, with North Dakota surging ahead of Michigan in total national dry bean production over the past decade.

According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, 1,587 farms produced dry edible beans in Michigan--down 29 percent from 1997. Although Michigan produces many types of dry beans, about two-thirds of output is concentrated among two types--navy and black beans. Black beans are now the leading type produced in the State, accounting for 38 percent of the State's dry bean output during 2002-04. Navy beans are second with 30 percent of the state's dry bean output. Lightly irrigated, most production takes place in the fertile Bay-Thumb area, with Huron (42 percent), Tuscola (14 percent), Bay (10 percent), and Sanilac (7 percent) Counties the top producers in 2004.

Table 20--U.S. black beans: Crop year exports to selected countries

Item	Crop year 1/				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 f
	----- 1,000 cwt -----				
Mexico	401	275	704	707	435
Guatemala	61	82	69	51	21
Haiti	20	24	18	9	15
Costa Rica	31	2	12	0	12
Malaysia	0	0	4	11	7
Dominican Republic	1	1	1	0	4
United Kingdom	2	2	1	0	2
Others	103	63	39	37	24
World	620	450	848	816	520

f = projected by ERS. 1/ Crop year runs from September through August.

Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Trade is Important for Black Beans

Although black beans have been grown in the United States for many decades, they were largely produced for the export market, with few being consumed domestically until the 1990s. The black bean market can be characterized as a slowly maturing market coming off a period of rapid demand growth. Black bean grower and dealer prices have seen several peaks associated with either strong export activity or a short crop over the past decade. Because of their popularity in the diets of several third-world nations, black beans are frequently purchased under Federal food aid programs such as PL-480.

The United States exported 22 percent of its black bean supplies during 2002-04, down from 34 percent in 1992-94 and 53 percent in 1982-84. During crop years 2001/02 to 2003/04, black bean exports averaged about \$15 million annually, on volume of 70 million pounds. During this 3-year period, Mexico was the top foreign destination for U.S. black beans with more than 90 percent of volume being shipped to that nation. Other destinations included Guatemala, Haiti, and Portugal. A potentially important destination in the future may be Cuba, which has made several small purchases over the past 2 years.

With several spot shortages and periods of high prices the past few years, imports of black beans have risen. During 2002-04, 25 percent of the black beans consumed in the United States came from imports (up from 5 percent in 1992-94), with most arriving from Canada. Much of the volume those 3 years came in during 2002 (after a very short crop in 2001 emptied bins), with nearly half of consumption coming from imported product. During crop years 2001/02 to 2003/04, imports averaged about \$12 million annually on volume of 40 million pounds.

Black Beans Are Very Nutritious but Disappearance May Be Slowing

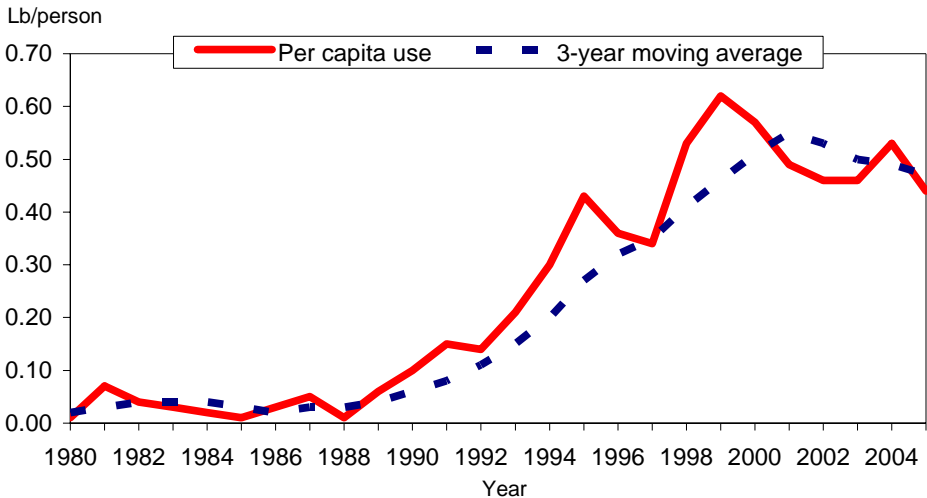
Black beans are one of the most nutritious dry edible bean and are an excellent source of iron, folate, magnesium, and phosphorous. Dry beans in general are relatively inexpensive while also providing a substantial source of vitamins, minerals, soluble dietary fiber, and protein. The leading source of vegetable protein, dry edible beans are among the best food buys in terms of cost per gram of

protein. Dry edible beans contain no cholesterol, and research suggests that with regular consumption, the soluble fiber in black beans can reduce blood cholesterol levels. A serving of black beans is also rich in B-vitamins, other minerals, and is very low in sodium and calories.

Per capita disappearance of black beans appears to have lost some of the strong momentum built during the 1990s. Prior to the 1990s, per capita use of black beans averaged less than one-tenth of a pound. In the 1970s and 1980s, per capita use averaged 0.02 and 0.03 pounds, respectively. In the 1990s, with rising Hispanic immigration and increased use of black beans by foodservice operations, per capita use during the decade soared to an average of 0.32 pound. So far in the 2000s, per capita use has remained steady at about 0.5 pound. The increase in Hispanic immigration was undoubtedly an important explanatory factor in rising black bean consumption during the 1980s. According to a USDA food consumption survey, most U.S. black beans are consumed in the West and South, the two regions where the majority of Hispanics live.

Continued Hispanic immigration throughout the 1990s was joined by a widespread surge of interest in ethnic cuisines (e.g., Mexican and Tex/Mex) among the general populace, which boosted black bean consumption. However, as the new millennium dawned, per capita use of black beans began to level off with growing awareness of other ethnic cuisines (e.g., Chinese and Thai) seemingly siphoning off demand. The short-lived but intense interest in low-carb diets also undoubtedly cut into the demand for dry beans such as black beans. Although it is uncertain as to where black bean demand may go in the next 5 years, the increasing interest in vegetarian diets, veganism, the demise of the extreme low-carb diets, and interest in plant-based foods in general, may hold some promise for black bean products over the next few years, especially those which also embody convenience in preparation.

Figure 13
U.S. black beans: Calendar year per capita disappearance



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

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. Price Premiums Hold on as U.S. Organic Produce Market Expands

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/vgs/may05/VGS30801/>

Price premiums for organic products have contributed to growth in certified organic farmland and, ultimately, market expansion. This article explores price premiums and market margins for a limited set of fresh organic produce items, including carrots, broccoli, and mesclun mix.

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/mnacs/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

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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 vegetables 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	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	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	769	808
	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	923	795	755	835	920	907	1,102	1,192	840	918
2005	658	815	1,137	1,247	924	975	853							
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	488	504	530	568	558	535	553	508	483	451	491	504	514
2005	532	533	560	564	616	974	742							
--1990-92=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
	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	138	119	113	125	138	136	165	178	126	137
2005	98	122	170	187	138	146	128							
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	96	100	105	112	110	106	109	100	95	89	97	100	102
2005	105	105	111	111	122	133	147							

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	Prnt change	Prnt change
															July-July	2nd quarter
															Percent	Percent
--Dollars per cwt--																
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	11.9	1.4
	2000	147.00	99.70	98.60	136.00	121.00	112.00	141.00	205.00	--	--	--	--	117.00	0.0	3.9
	2001	219.00	256.00	147.00	146.00	114.00	117.00	176.00	145.00	--	137.00	129.00	--	140.00	24.8	2.2
	2002	218.00	162.00	119.00	99.60	112.00	107.00	146.00	--	--	--	--	--	110.00	-17.0	-15.5
	2003	98.90	96.30	104.00	139.00	104.00	108.00	189.00	132.00	166.00	145.00	128.00	--	115.00	29.5	10.2
	2004	--	271.00	121.00	131.00	128.00	113.00	231.00	218.00	204.00	201.00	128.00	--	131.00	22.2	6.0
2005	--	--	140.00	183.00	130.00	137.00	259.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.1	21.0	
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	-19.7	-36.3
	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	68.4	57.5
	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	-25.1	-18.6
	2002	57.00	44.30	33.70	24.00	20.80	28.40	27.00	29.60	40.60	24.00	31.80	25.60	31.40	14.4	-7.8
	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	42.70	52.60	32.70	0.0	11.2
	2004	33.60	28.50	21.60	24.00	27.20	28.70	24.20	29.70	57.00	43.90	44.20	45.40	33.70	-10.4	-1.8
2005	22.70	33.30	42.70	40.20	22.40	39.70	24.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.8	28.0	
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	-19.1	-12.3
	2000	--	--	--	--	16.60	17.90	15.90	12.30	19.00	26.10	25.00	35.10	17.10	21.4	-15.4
	2001	--	--	--	--	27.10	14.60	18.80	22.00	13.50	15.60	19.40	23.70	19.00	18.2	20.9
	2002	--	--	--	--	25.00	12.90	17.00	16.10	14.80	19.40	14.60	20.00	17.70	-9.6	-9.1
	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.40	17.20	26.70	19.80	16.80	-3.5	2.1
	2004	--	--	--	--	15.60	12.20	11.00	14.40	15.40	13.80	22.00	33.80	14.80	-32.9	-28.2
2005	--	--	--	--	20.30	19.50	21.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	95.5	43.2	
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	62.3	104.7
	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	-8.7	-45.8
	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	38.2	35.1
	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	-5.1	17.2
	2003	19.40	19.10	18.80	19.40	19.90	20.00	19.90	20.40	19.60	18.80	21.40	24.30	19.10	-3.4	-7.5
	2004	24.50	24.90	25.00	24.20	24.90	22.50	20.20	18.00	16.70	16.40	17.20	18.00	20.30	1.5	20.7
2005	20.30	21.00	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.80	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.9	-11.2	
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	-15.5	-10.6
	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	17.5	17.5
	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	-31.7	-1.6
	2002	61.50	39.00	37.10	23.70	20.80	28.40	27.50	30.40	41.30	24.10	30.90	28.70	32.20	7.4	-33.8
	2003	24.50	30.60	33.20	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.70	25.40	40.20	25.80	57.00	80.90	35.10	0.7	55.4
	2004	27.10	42.30	24.20	23.50	28.80	46.20	27.60	26.30	31.10	32.20	43.80	54.40	33.00	-0.4	-13.1
2005	27.40	37.40	50.60	36.80	29.70	38.10	28.30	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	6.2	
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	32.1	-0.7
	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	30.7	83.8
	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	-26.2	1.2
	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	-19.3	-47.6
	2003	8.29	11.80	12.60	17.00	11.00	9.34	12.70	11.80	13.30	15.90	20.60	15.30	13.40	16.5	-7.3
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	12.00	10.00	11.90	15.10	18.10	13.40	15.10	-5.5	18.9
2005	12.90	22.90	28.40	20.80	15.50	9.62	11.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4.2	3.4	
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	5.5	2.3
	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	27.2	-2.5
	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	-10.9	20.4
	2002	23.80	22.90	25.20	17.70	17.20	18.60	24.50	20.90	21.80	22.10	16.80	16.50	19.20	25.0	-13.0
	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.60	23.20	21.30	20.10	19.70	23.20	28.60	33.90	19.30	-13.1	2.2
	2004	30.30	20.90	20.30	17.60	18.10	22.80	21.80	22.90	24.10	33.50	46.70	36.80	21.30	2.3	6.9
2005	20.30	29.70	26.00	25.40	25.60	26.40	30.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	39.4	32.3	
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	-6.4	-24.9
	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	41.1	10.1
	2001	--	--	44.00	31.00	15.60	16.80	19.90	24.70	25.80	14.70	14.40	26.40	19.80	-25.7	15.9
	2002	--	--	22.90	21.50	16.80	14.30	23.40	23.10	19.50	14.00	19.20	26.40	19.00	17.6	-17.0
	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.70	16.60	22.80	20.00	24.60	14.00	13.30	19.90	19.90	-2.6	11.8
	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	14.30	17.20	25.00	28.70	29.40	26.50	13.40	--	22.00	9.6	-6.8
2005	19.30	--	38.20	25.50	29.40	28.50	18.80	--	--	--	--	--	--	-24.8	52.2	
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	-18.1	-14.4
	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	18.1	31.4
	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	9.3	-12.7
	2002	25.90	44.20	87.30	14.10	10.20	10.60	11.30	14.60	14.30	13.50	10.70	10.10	21.10	-31.1	-33.3
	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20	11.90	21.50	23.90	26.30					

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	Prctn Change	
															July - July	Percent
--1982=100--																
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	6.3	
	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	32.8	
	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	-32.7	
	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	23.0	
	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	-13.8	
	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	15.9	
	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	4.9	
	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	-22.9	
	2005	122.0	152.8	168.5	174.0	142.7	160.0	127.0							23.5	
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	-2.9	
	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	2.4	
	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	-1.0	
	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	2.5	
	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	2.9	
	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	1.3	
	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.4	134.6	135.4	135.5	133.1	2.8	
	2005	135.7	135.9	136.1	136.4	137.2	137.7	138.2							3.9	
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	1.1	
	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	-1.1	
	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	1.0	
	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	-0.7	
	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	2.4	
	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	2.7	
	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	136.8	138.1	137.2	137.0	135.9	0.4	
	2005	137.3	137.3	137.4	137.6	137.2	137.4	137.0							1.2	
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	-3.9	
	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	0.8	
	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	2.7	
	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	1.8	
	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	-5.5	
	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	8.7	
	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	-4.0	
	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	-1.5	
	2005	145.6	145.9	145.2	145.4	145.4	146.5	145.2							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 vegetables 2/	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
	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	280.1	280.6	266.9	268.5						
Potatoes, fresh	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
	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	235.0	239.1	246.7	256.7						
Lettuce, fresh	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
	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	287.5	271.6	257.6	247.7						
Tomatoes, fresh	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
	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	310.6	333.6	293.0	287.3						
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	289.9	284.8	272.2	276.0						
Frozen vegetables	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
	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	177.2	178.6	176.5	180.2						
--December 1997=100--														
Processed fruits and vegetables	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
	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
	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	118.8	119.3	119.7	121.3						
Canned vegetables	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
	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	120.5	121.0	121.0	125.6						
Dried beans, peas, lentils	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
	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	118.4	117.5	118.3	118.3						

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, July
															Percent
															--Cents/lb--
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	-10.0
	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	6.8
	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	4.8
	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	-5.1
	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	4.9
	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	34.2
	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	-15.5
	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	1.5
	2005	45.8	44.8	44.0	45.0	45.2	45.5	47.7							1.3
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	-0.3
	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	11.2
	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	-7.7
	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	14.7
	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	-13.9
	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	14.1
	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	1.3
	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	-5.6
	2005	123.5	134.6	131.8	148.9	129.9	130.7	144.2							34.9
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	3.5
	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	6.6
	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	-9.4
	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	4.6
	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	1.1
	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	1.7
	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	19.9
	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	-8.8
	2005	81.7	73.0	82.9	100.4	92.6	89.5	88.5							20.1
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	10.7
	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	32.8
	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	-15.0
	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	-0.4
	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	-2.0
	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	-1.1
	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	17.5
	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	-14.2
	2005	166.0	142.8	154.8	171.0	191.1	165.5	160.7							28.3

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		2004												2005							
	point 1/	container	Jan 2	Feb 2	Mar 2	Apr 1	May 3	June 2	July 1	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	Jan 4	Feb 1	Mar 1	Apr 1	May 2	June 1	July 1	Aug 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	26.00	28.00	21.75	15.00
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	34.00	19.00	18.50	24.00
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	7.25	7.75	9.00	8.50
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	20.00	14.50	13.00	13.00
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	--	45.50	42.00	29.00
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	13.50	8.50	10.75	8.00
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	16.00	14.50	16.00	13.00
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	16.75	17.00	17.25	16.50
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	24.00	12.50	12.00	11.50
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	38.00	39.00	38.00	39.00
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	11.50	11.50	11.75	9.25
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	21.50	24.00	24.00	18.00
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	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.25
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	18.00	11.00	9.50	9.25
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	10.00	9.75	11.00	9.25
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	13.50	13.50	26.00	17.00
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	25.50	12.00	9.50	9.50
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	15.50	15.50	12.25	12.50
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	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	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	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	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	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	29.00	14.50	18.00	15.00
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	9.50	9.50	10.50	12.75
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	16.50	14.50	16.00	15.00
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	11.50	23.00	19.35	26.00
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	22.00	16.00	21.00	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	13.00	13.50	13.00	8.00
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	15.00	13.00	7.25	9.50
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	9.75	10.50	8.50	8.00
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	21.00	12.75	11.50	17.00
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	11.00	9.00	5.00	7.00
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	13.50	14.50	6.00	8.00
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregard	LA	40 lb carton	20.00	20.50	20.00	20.50	19.00	18.00	18.00	17.50	17.50	17.75	18.50	17.75	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	16.50	16.00	
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	13.50	15.00	12.50	7.50
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	26.50	16.50	15.00	11.00
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	17.50	13.00	9.50	11.50
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	14.00	9.00	13.50	9.00
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	25.50	11.50	18.00	11.00
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	10.50	10.50	11.00	8.50
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	19.00	11.50	13.50	9.50
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	14.50	11.50	19.00	10.50
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	0.37	0.30	0.36	0.26
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	0.39	0.30	0.36	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, 1994-2005 1/

Year & quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/		
	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	8.75	11.50	9.00	13.00	0.30	20.25	
III	8.50	15.63	8.33	16.17	9.00	15.59	9.00	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25	
IV	8.42	15.29	8.46	15.84	8.92	15.54	9.00	11.75	8.50	15.00	0.30	20.25	
Average	8.38	15.30	8.32	15.58	9.06	15.72	8.85	11.56	8.88	13.50	0.30	19.86	
2005													
I	8.58	14.00	8.54	13.54	8.96	15.67	9.00	11.75	8.83	14.58	0.30	20.25	
II	8.75	13.58	8.63	13.25	9.13	15.42	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.17	0.30	20.25	
III f	8.75	13.75	8.63	12.84	9.13	15.50	8.88	12.00	9.00	14.50	0.30	20.25	
IV f	8.50	13.75	8.50	13.25	9.13	15.50	8.75	11.75	9.00	14.00	0.31	20.50	
Average	8.65	13.77	8.58	13.22	9.09	15.52	8.91	11.81	8.96	14.31	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 quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Broccoli 6/		Spinach 7/	
	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 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
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
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	4.66	5.66	6.31	5.08	4.93	5.12	5.36	5.64
	1998	5.41	5.88	6.41	6.27	6.46	6.13	5.78	5.38	5.08	4.55	5.02	5.29	5.56
	1999	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.06	6.54	7.35	5.91	5.33	4.98	5.58	5.68	5.76
	2000	5.56	5.78	6.14	6.49	6.28	5.97	6.58	5.32	4.79	4.39	4.50	4.93	5.08
	2001	4.72	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.36	7.20	6.23	5.28	6.16	6.73	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	5.27	5.62
	2005	5.59	5.76	6.21	6.17	6.72	7.66	8.73						
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	6.83	7.31	7.23	6.94	6.73	6.62	5.75	5.77	5.41	6.94
	1999	6.08	6.94	7.85	8.32	7.70	9.08	9.79	9.67	7.23	6.26	6.58	7.00	6.94
	2000	6.21	6.62	6.74	6.61	7.30	7.40	8.81	8.15	5.90	4.66	4.16	4.77	5.27
	2001	3.54	5.41	4.48	5.53	7.23	8.31	8.93	12.96	10.96	8.69	8.68	9.37	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	6.50	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	5.52	6.60
	2005	5.89	6.53	7.19	7.24	9.00	11.86							
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	5.07	5.26	5.24	5.48	5.97	5.58	5.04	4.83	4.55	4.31	4.61	5.22	4.86
	1999	5.11	4.94	5.14	5.30	5.32	5.30	5.28	4.43	4.59	4.67	5.04	4.95	4.99
	2000	5.18	5.27	5.21	5.41	5.37	5.34	4.89	4.46	4.48	4.34	4.69	5.07	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.10	4.96	5.24	4.43	4.56	4.47	4.89	5.15	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	4.66	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	5.40	5.39	5.75	5.66							
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	26.60	28.80	31.90	27.50	24.40						
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	6.33	5.88	5.68	5.60	5.50						
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	5.73	5.50	5.58	5.53	5.28						
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	13.45	12.50	11.90	11.31	11.25						

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, 2004-2005

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, 2002-05

	Annual			2004	2005					
	2002	2003	2004	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Market basket 1										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	180.3	185.3	194.9	196.4	200.7	199.2	199.1	200.6	201.9	201.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	104.3	110.4	124.4	128.6	120.2	120.7	122.6	122.9	122.3	121.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	221.2	225.6	232.9	233.0	244.1	241.6	240.4	242.5	244.7	243.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.3	20.9	22.4	22.9	21.0	21.2	21.6	21.5	21.2	21.2
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	298.0	309.0	328.5	337.7	400.4	376.5	367.2	371.0	390.3	396.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	154.4	163.2	200.5	193.5	180.6	176.0	159.7	158.9	167.1	159.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	364.2	376.3	387.6	404.3	501.9	469.0	463.0	468.9	493.4	506.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.4	16.7	19.3	18.1	14.2	14.8	13.7	13.5	13.5	12.7
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	245.4	250.5	261.2	247.2	271.0	263.2	267.0	280.1	280.6	266.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	145.8	149.9	146.5	124.6	94.1	115.6	150.2	178.3	157.4	160.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	296.6	302.2	320.2	310.2	361.9	339.1	327.0	332.4	343.9	321.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.2	20.3	19.0	17.1	11.8	14.9	19.1	21.6	19.0	20.4
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	166.2	171.9	183.1	183.6	190.7	189.4	189.9	190.0	191.0	191.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	110.5	108.4	125.4	121.0	135.1	144.2	143.8	145.7	149.6	149.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	183.6	191.8	201.1	203.1	208.0	203.5	204.3	203.8	203.9	204.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.8	15.0	16.3	15.7	16.9	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.6	18.6
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	155.4	157.4	167.8	171.3	170.4	169.3	167.0	169.4	167.8	164.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	91.7	113.4	128.4	136.9	100.4	100.5	113.9	109.7	109.0	110.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	178.9	173.5	182.3	184.0	196.1	194.6	186.5	191.4	189.4	184.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.9	19.4	20.6	21.5	15.8	16.0	18.3	17.4	17.5	18.1
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	160.3	169.0	183.2	184.2	185.9	187.2	187.6	188.3	189.1	189.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.6	108.4	116.9	117.4	121.7	121.8	122.1	122.3	123.3	123.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	219.5	231.1	251.3	252.7	251.8	254.3	254.8	256.0	256.6	256.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.3	33.2	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.1
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	168.1	167.9	180.2	188.8	183.3	181.8	181.4	182.2	183.3	181.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	97.6	99.1	125.9	145.1	125.0	121.4	122.6	118.9	116.1	114.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	233.1	231.3	230.3	229.1	237.1	237.5	235.6	240.6	245.3	242.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	27.8	28.3	33.5	36.9	32.7	32.0	32.4	31.3	30.4	30.3
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.0	169.1	181.7	182.6	183.8	182.0	185.0	184.1	183.7	184.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.0	113.0	142.9	161.3	135.6	135.0	137.7	138.2	139.2	139.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	242.0	233.7	226.4	207.1	239.3	236.2	239.4	236.9	235.0	236.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.7	35.8	42.1	47.3	39.5	39.7	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.5
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	138.2	157.3	167.0	163.7	145.8	152.4	145.1	138.6	138.5	135.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	72.1	102.0	92.2	85.2	64.1	61.5	56.2	44.9	40.6	39.7
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	256.9	256.5	301.4	304.6	292.6	315.6	304.8	307.0	314.5	307.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	33.5	41.7	35.5	33.5	28.2	25.9	24.9	20.8	18.8	18.8
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	198.0	202.8	206.0	206.8	207.6	208.4	208.5	209.1	209.7	209.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	86.4	93.5	103.7	108.1	95.8	95.2	96.6	94.0	95.8	94.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	213.6	218.0	220.3	220.6	223.2	224.2	224.1	225.2	225.6	225.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5

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>