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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Dry Peas and Lentils Now Program Crops

The *Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002*, which governs Federal farm programs for the next 6 years, was signed into law on May 13, 2002. The farm bill included a new Marketing Loan Assistance program for producers of dry peas, lentils, and “small sieve” chickpeas. The industry hopes that establishing loan rates will help stabilize incomes while also providing room for growth and diversification in this relatively mature industry. The 2002 and 2003 loan rates set in the farm legislation were: dry peas (feed grade) – \$6.33/cwt; lentils (No. 3) – \$11.94/cwt; chickpeas (20/64 screen) – \$7.56/cwt.

Shipping-point prices for fresh market vegetables averaged about 10 percent below a year earlier during the second quarter (Apr.-June). Shipment volume during the second quarter will likely exceed that of a year earlier as smaller marketings during April will be outweighed by stronger volume in May and June. May fresh shipments were up 9 percent from a year ago, partly reflecting the marketing of crops delayed in April by cool weather. The outlook for the summer quarter (July-Sep) appears to favor normal supplies and an improving economy, which should allow fresh market prices to follow the average of the past five seasons. If these conditions hold, shipping-point prices for fresh vegetables and melons would average 5 to 9 percent below a year ago this summer.

The California processing tomato crop was progressing very well through mid-June. The May 15 crop estimate by the California Agricultural Statistics Service indicated California tomato processors expect to receive 10.5 million short tons of processing tomatoes in 2002—up 23 percent from a year ago. According to the California League of Food Processors, inventories of U.S. processed tomato products on June 1 were down 23 percent from a year earlier.

After declining for the past 3 calendar years (1999-2001), the surplus in the value of potato trade is expected to decline again in 2002. Frozen french fry imports (predominantly from Canada) continue to surge—rising 15 percent during the first quarter of 2002. The United States became a net importer of french fries for the first time in 2001, and this deficit is likely to grow in 2002.

High dry bean prices and low stocks in the United States encouraged a surge in dry bean imports (up 126 percent during Sept.-Mar.). This was especially evident in black beans where U.S. stocks are said to be exhausted. Black bean imports totaled 50.6 million pounds over the Sept.-Mar. period—up 1,409 percent from a year earlier. China accounted for 59 percent of the imports, followed by Canada (20 percent), and Argentina (16 percent).

Contents

[Industry Overview](#)
[Fresh Market](#)
[Melons](#)
[Processing](#)
[Potatoes](#)
[Cash Receipts](#)
[Dry Beans](#)
[Commodity](#)
[Highlight:](#)
[Dry Peas & Lentils](#)
[Special Articles](#)
[Contacts & Links](#)
[Appendix Tables](#)

Web Sites

[Veg. & Melons](#)
[Potatoes](#)
[Tomatoes](#)
[Dry Beans](#)
[Market News](#)
[NASS Statistics](#)
[FAS Horticulture](#)

The next release is
August 22, 2002

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Industry Overview

The *Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002*, which governs Federal farm programs for the next 6 years, was signed into law on May 13, 2002. Many of the major titles within the farm bill feature programs that will have a direct bearing on the vegetable and melon industry. A few of the specifics in the farm bill include:

Planting flexibility and restrictions for program participants were continued. This means that planting/harvesting of fruits and vegetables (excluding mung beans, lentils, and dry peas) on contract acres is still prohibited unless the producer or the farm has a history of planting fruits and vegetables (payments are reduced acre-for-acre on such plantings).

Country of origin labeling requires mandatory country of origin labeling for (among others) perishable agricultural commodities (including fruits and vegetables) after a 2-year voluntary program. Commodity suppliers must provide information to retailers indicating the product's country of origin. Guidelines for the voluntary program must be issued not later than September 30, 2002, and regulations for the mandatory program must be made public no later than September 30, 2004.

Several consumption-oriented programs, including one requiring the Secretary use not less than \$200 million of Section 32 funds to buy fruits, vegetables, and other specialty food crops each fiscal year. A minimum of \$50 million per year is to be spent on the purchase of fresh fruits and vegetables for distribution to schools and service institutions under the Department of Defense Fresh Program. Another program provision requires the Secretary make grants to eligible entities for projects that establish, expand, and promote farmers' markets.

Several pilot programs were authorized, including one to make free fruits and vegetables available in 25 schools in four States and on one Indian reservation. Another pilot program in five States, not to exceed 4 years per State, will attempt to increase fruit and vegetable consumption and publicize related health promotion messages.

Marketing loan provisions were extended to small sieve chickpeas, lentils, and dry beans. Marketing loan repayment rates allow producers to repay commodity loans at a rate that is less than the original loan rate plus interest when market prices are below commodity loan rates. To reduce administrative costs, loan deficiency payments (LDP) are available when market prices are lower than commodity loan rates. LDPs are available to producers and amount to the difference between the commodity loan rate and the producer's loan repayment rate under marketing loan provisions.

Organic certification cost-share program requires the Secretary use \$5 million of Commodity Credit Corporation funds to establish a national organic

certification cost-share program to assist producers and handlers of agricultural products in obtaining certification under the Organic Food Production Act of 1990.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry: Area, production, value, unit value, and trade, 2000-02 1/

Item	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,964	6,381	6,835
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	1,000 ac.	2,064	2,070	2,050
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,449	1,330	1,360
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,348	1,237	1,300
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,608	1,250	1,625
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	495	495	500
Production	Mil. cwt	1,389	1,271	1,342
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	Mil. cwt	476	474	470
Processing	Mil. cwt	343	303	341
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	514	445	475
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	26	20	28
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	29	29	29
Crop value	\$ mil.	14,731	14,834	14,964
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	\$ mil.	9,116	9,012	9,100
Processing	\$ mil.	1,500	1,340	1,500
Potatoes	\$ mil.	2,591	2,936	2,615
Dry beans	\$ mil.	414	393	589
Other 2/	\$ mil.	1,109	1,154	1,160
Unit value 3/	\$/cwt	10.61	11.67	11.15
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	\$/cwt	19.13	19.02	19.40
Processing	\$/cwt	4.37	4.42	4.40
Potatoes	\$/cwt	5.08	6.60	5.51
Dry beans	\$/cwt	15.50	19.40	21.17
Other 2/	\$/cwt	38.35	39.41	39.46
Trade				
Imports	\$ mil.	4,128	4,610	4,768
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	2,279	2,700	2,835
Canned, frozen	\$ mil.	762	825	792
Potatoes	\$ mil.	500	485	510
Dry beans	\$ mil.	65	50	75
Other 4/	\$ mil.	522	550	556
Exports	\$ mil.	3,314	3,310	3,323
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,219	1,230	1,236
Canned, frozen	\$ mil.	687	695	698
Potatoes	\$ mil.	768	715	711
Dry beans	\$ mil.	185	195	197
Other 4/	\$ mil.	456	475	480
Per capita use	Pounds	452	449	452
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	Pounds	173	173	174
Processing	Pounds	123	119	124
Potatoes	Pounds	139	140	137
Dry beans	Pounds	8	7	7
Other 1/	Pounds	9	9	9

1/ ERS forecasts for 2002. 2/ Other includes sw eet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms. 3/ Ratio of total value to total production. 4/ Other includes mushrooms, dry peas, lentils, dehydrated vegetables, sw eet potatoes, and vegetable seed.

Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

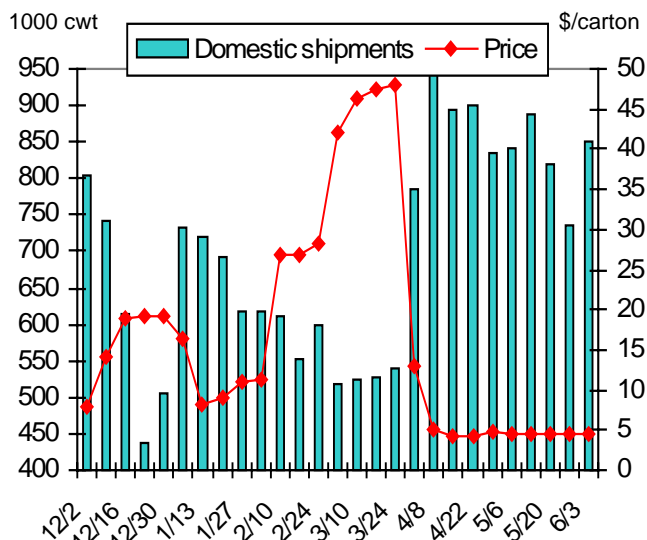
Fresh Vegetables and Melons

Fresh Market Prices Ease

Shipping-point prices for fresh market vegetables averaged about 10 percent below a year earlier during the second quarter (Apr.-June). Shipment volume during the second quarter will likely exceed that of a year earlier as smaller marketings during April will be outweighed by strong volume in May and June. May fresh shipments were up 9 percent from a year ago, partly reflecting the marketing of crops delayed in April by cool weather. Shippers received lower prices during the second quarter for most commodities, including head lettuce, celery, cauliflower, and asparagus. Higher prices were noted for onions (driven largely by a smaller Vidalia crop), carrots, and tomatoes. Lower second-quarter prices stand in contrast to the first quarter, which saw prices jump 54 percent from a year earlier driven by higher prices for lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, and carrots. The first-quarter increase was a bit unusual in that it was not triggered by a freeze in Florida but rather cold weather in California and Arizona.

Since early April, the California head lettuce crop has settled into a period of steady, strong supplies. These supplies have left lettuce shipping-point prices at rock bottom, with a steady stream of daily quotes under \$5 per carton. These breakeven (and below) prices follow the unusual highs of this past February and March which reached \$50 to \$60 per 24-head carton in late March. Since April, head lettuce shipments have remained

Figure 1
Head lettuce: Weekly shipments & f.o.b. price, 2002



Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

steady with May volume about equal to the strong volume shipped a year earlier.

The outlook for the summer quarter (July-Sep.) appears to favor normal supplies and an improving economy, which should allow fresh market prices to follow the average of the past five seasons. If these conditions hold, shipping-point prices for fresh vegetables and melons would average 5 to 9 percent below a year ago this summer.

Similarly, if fall season (Oct.-Dec.) prices follow the average of the previous 5 years, the outlook for fall shipping-point prices favors a 10- to 15-percent increase over the previous fall as growers respond to last fall's low prices by reducing acreage. This further assumes that the normal economic response to last fall's price reduction will be lessened. The assumption is that growers, shippers, and buyers will discount a portion of last fall's price decline, reasoning that it partly reflected the unusual demand effects stemming from both the recession and the events of September 11.

Crop Conditions

Although crops were delayed by a week or two by cool weather in some areas (notably in the Midwest), warmer weather now prevails and crop growth has been strong. Cool, wet weather and then a Midwest freeze on May 21 slowed and/or damaged crops such as sweet corn, snap beans, and asparagus but regrowth and replanting has

Table 2--Selected fresh-market vegetable shipments 1/

Item	April	May		Change 2001-02 Percent
	2002	2001	2002	
		--1,000 cwt--		
Snap beans	332	384	382	-1
Broccoli	760	779	950	22
Cabbage	1,010	1,011	1,039	3
Cantaloupe	1,846	3,685	3,550	-4
Carrots	904	1,105	1,223	11
Cauliflower	376	485	498	3
Celery	1,232	1,244	1,504	21
Sweet corn	1,425	2,283	3,396	49
Cucumbers	1,165	1,413	1,280	-9
Head lettuce	3,642	4,212	4,190	-1
Dry onions	3,529	4,095	4,623	13
Bell pepper	1,127	1,508	1,417	-6
Squash	762	359	463	29
Tomatoes	3,620	3,692	4,017	9
Cherry tomato	326	278	400	44
Watermelon	2,269	6,897	7,684	11
Total	24,325	33,430	36,616	10

1/ Data for 2002 are preliminary.

Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 3--Selected fresh-market trade volume, Jan. - Mar.

Item	Annual 2001	January - March		Change 2001-02
		2001	2002	
	--1,000 cwt--		Percent	
Exports, fresh:				
Vegetables	38,922	9,436	9,815	4
Melons	5,214	391	232	-40
Potatoes	6,359	991	850	-14
Total	50,495	10,818	10,898	1
Imports, fresh:				
Vegetables	61,777	23,457	21,991	-6
Melons	19,158	8,098	8,509	5
Potatoes	6,711	2,010	3,179	58
Total	87,646	33,565	33,679	0

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

been rapid during June. Despite a long stretch of hot, dry weather in Colorado which has stressed water supplies, the majority of the summer storage onion crop was reported to be in good to excellent condition in mid-June.

Mexicans Withdraw from Tomato Agreement

On October 28, 1996, the U.S. Department of Commerce made a preliminary determination that imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico were being sold at less than fair value in the United States. On that date, the Commerce Department and the Mexican tomato producers and exporters accounting for substantially all U.S. imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico signed the final agreement suspending this investigation. On May 31, 2002, the Mexican Confederation of Agricultural Growers of Sinaloa decided to withdraw from this suspension agreement citing eroded support (more free riders) among growers in Mexico and inadequate enforcement on both sides of the border.

The Commerce Department and the U.S. International Trade Commission will proceed with the original dumping case this summer. Assuming the case continues through the year, preliminary dumping duties would normally be assigned to Mexican firms while the investigation continues. In response, U.S. tomato acreage could increase this fall as growers react to the possibility of lower supplies and higher prices caused by a reduction in imports from Mexico.

First-Quarter Imports Down

The volume of fresh vegetable imports declined about 6 percent during the first quarter (Jan.-Mar.) of 2002 as March volume returned to more normal levels. Imports

surged in March 2001 in response to lower domestic supplies and higher prices for crops such as onions and tomatoes. With improved domestic volume from States such as Florida this March, lower prices attracted fewer imports of many warm-season winter vegetables (tomatoes, squash, snap beans, etc.) traditionally imported from Mexico. As a result, the value of fresh imports fell 13 percent during the first quarter.

Table 4--Selected fresh-market import volume, Jan.-Mar.

Item	Annual 2001	January - March		Change 2001-02
		2001	2002	
	--1,000 cwt--		Percent	
Asparagus	1,570	509	570	12
Broccoli	1,141	452	599	32
Carrots	2,014	542	510	-6
Cucumbers	8,116	3,225	3,425	6
Lettuce, head	458	101	428	322
Onions, all	6,327	2,033	1,649	-19
Peppers, bell	4,632	1,873	2,356	26
Squash	3,818	1,769	1,642	-7
Tomatoes	18,156	7,855	5,649	-28
Cantaloup	10,701	5,138	5,488	7
Watermelon	4,835	1,383	1,472	6
Total	61,768	24,881	23,787	-4

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

Table 5--Selected fresh-market export volume, Jan.-Mar.

Item	Annual 2001	January - March		Change 2001-02
		2001	2002	
	--1,000 cwt--		Percent	
Asparagus	316	115	98	-14
Snap beans	558	107	123	16
Broccoli	3,494	830	734	-11
Cabbage	855	233	251	8
Carrots	3,091	768	934	22
Cauliflower	1,736	480	442	-8
Celery	2,491	705	692	-2
Sweet corn	1,134	104	104	0
Cucumbers	625	123	137	11
Lettuce, head	3,793	823	1,050	28
Lettuce, other	3,903	1,114	1,264	14
Onions, all	7,083	1,916	1,707	-11
Peppers, all	1,617	316	406	29
Tomatoes	3,982	700	650	-7
Cantaloupe	1,460	156	57	-64
Watermelon	2,497	86	81	-5
Total	38,634	8,575	8,732	2

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

Shipments Up, Prices Steady

Driven by a 9-percent gain in watermelon shipments, total season-to-date (through June 7) market shipments for the top three melon crops (watermelon, cantaloupe, and honeydew) were up 2 percent from a year earlier. Watermelon accounts for about 58 percent of all melon shipments during the season, followed by cantaloupe (31 percent), honeydew (10 percent), and others (1 percent). First-quarter (Jan.-Mar.) melon import volume was up 5 percent from a year earlier. With melon prices down this past winter, these imports were valued at \$112 million--down 10 percent from a year earlier.

Watermelon: Driven by strong supplies from Florida and good market demand fueled by early spring warmth, domestic watermelon shipments were up 15 percent this season through early June. However, watermelon import shipments, largely out of Mexico, totaled 1 percent greater than a year ago. Reflecting strong demand, early June f.o.b. shipping-point prices for seedless watermelon from Florida averaged \$13 per cwt—about a third higher than a year earlier. Seeded varieties were running \$6 to \$8 per cwt—25 percent above a year ago.

The importance of seedless watermelon in the market continues to creep higher. Shipments of seedless watermelon from Florida were just under 40 percent in 2001 with shipments now a bit more than 40 percent in 2002. Seedless volume in Texas to date is reported to be 60 percent of the total through June 7. Seedless varieties usually command a price premium over seeded types, reflecting higher costs of production. However, during periods of oversupply, this premium does not always hold. All seedless growers also produce seeded varieties since seedless watermelons require seeded types be planted nearby for pollination

purposes. Watermelon disappearance (consumption) is expected to total 4.3 billion pounds in 2002. This is the equivalent of 14.9 pounds per person, the same as a year earlier.

Cantaloupe: Total cantaloupe shipment volume was down 2 percent through June 7 as domestic volume dropped 3 percent (reflecting a slight delay in the Western harvest season), and imports fell 2 percent from a year ago. Most shipments are now coming out of California and western Arizona with the season in Texas finished. Like watermelon, shipping-point prices through early June were generally running above a year earlier--ranging from 6 percent lower than a year ago for large sizes (in greatest supply) to as much as 65 percent higher for the smaller sized melons.

The domestic season begins in April with imports generally tailing off in May. An isolated outbreak of salmonella was again traced to one particular brand of imported Mexican cantaloupes this spring. The incident was not widely publicized and appears to have had little impact on the market. Driven by improved varieties, better handling, and increased offseason demand, U.S. per capita use of cantaloupe totaled 11.2 pounds in 2001—second only to the 1999 record of 11.5 pounds and 19 percent greater than 1989-91.

Honeydew: Honeydew shipments were down 2 percent as a slow start to the domestic season (volume down 31 percent) was largely offset by import volume, which was up 2 percent. Domestic area for harvest in California and Texas was down about 3 percent this spring, and crop quality has generally been good. Reflecting the slow start to the season, shipping-point prices for honeydews are up about 5 percent from a year earlier. Per capita use of honeydews has varied around 2.2 pounds since the late 1980s—the same level forecast for 2002.

Table 6--U.S. melons, all uses: Supply, utilization, and trade share, farm weight

Year	Supply			Utilization			Percent of:		
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic	Per capita use	Use from imports 3/	Supply exported 3/	
	-- Million pounds --						Pounds	-- Percent --	
1970	4,258.6	286.8	4,545.4	117.3	4,428.1	21.6	6.5	2.6	
1980	3,813.8	402.2	4,216.0	136.8	4,079.2	17.9	9.9	3.2	
1990	5,494.1	873.9	6,368.0	222.7	6,145.3	24.6	14.2	3.5	
1999	6,903.7	1,804.0	8,707.7	492.1	8,215.6	29.4	22.0	5.7	
2000	6,360.2	1,739.2	8,099.4	495.6	7,603.8	26.9	22.9	6.1	
2001	6,790.0	1,730.6	8,520.6	457.3	8,063.3	28.2	21.5	5.4	
2002 f	6,725.0	1,870.0	8,595.0	455.0	8,140.0	28.0	23.0	5.3	

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA except 1990 estimated by ERS based on available State data. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 3/ Trade share of the domestic market.

Processing Vegetables

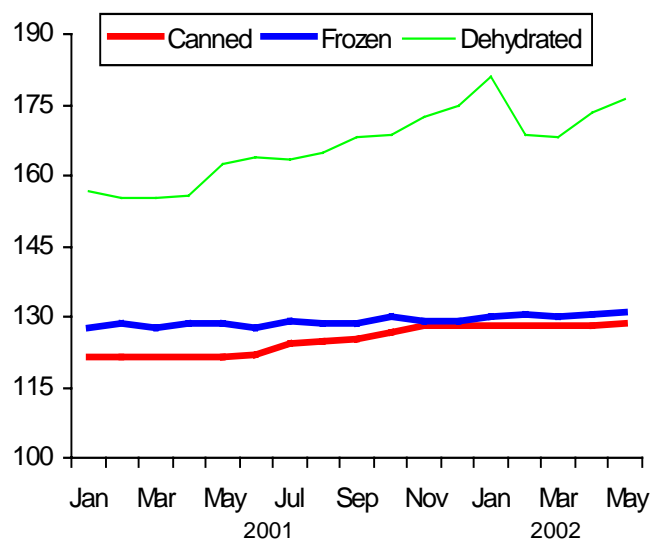
Frozen Stocks Up 6 Percent

Stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) in cold storage warehouses on May 1 were up 6 percent from a year earlier. Increases were noted for lima beans (up 45 percent), sweet corn (26 percent), squash, spinach, and broccoli. Lower stocks were reported for asparagus (down 16 percent), southern greens, okra, and snap beans. The large increases in stocks for sweet corn, lima beans, and squash partly reflect a return to levels that are closer to long-term averages. Despite generally higher inventories, wholesale prices for frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) have been running above a year earlier, with May prices 3 percent above a year ago. USDA will release its second look at contract area planted and green pea production in July.

As is usually the case early in the growing season, crop conditions vary from area to area. In Michigan, planting of pickling cucumbers was reported to be about a week behind schedule due to cool, wet conditions. The harvest of green peas for processing began the second week of June in Walla Walla County, Washington. There were reports of possible yield impacts from pea leafroll virus—a mosaic virus usually present in planting seed but which also can be spread by aphids. Meanwhile, in Oregon, snap beans, corn, and green peas were each reported to be developing well.

The California Central Valley processing tomato crop was progressing very well through mid-June. The May 15 crop estimate indicated California tomato processors expect to produce 10.5 million contract tons of processing tomatoes in 2002—up 23 percent from a year ago. According to the California League of Food Processors, June 1 inventories of U.S. processed tomato products (on a fresh-weight basis) were down 23 percent from the prior year.

Figure 2
Processed vegetables: Monthly wholesale prices
1982=100



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, USDC.

Table 7--Value of processed vegetable trade

Item	Annual	January - March		Change
	2001	2001	2002	2001-02
	--Million dollars--			Percent
Imports:				
Canned	533	158	141	-11
Frozen	305	82	93	14
Dehydrated	159	38	52	36
Exports:				
Canned	523	132	128	-3
Frozen	162	44	39	-10
Dehydrated	128	34	32	-4

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

Table 8--Processing vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes

Item	May	Apr	May	Change previous:		Oct.-Dec.	Jan-Mar		Change previous:	
	2002	2002	2001	Month	Year	2001	2001	2002	Quarter	Year
	Index			Percent			Index		Percent	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)										
Processed fruit and vegetables	113	113	108	0.7	4.8	110	108	112	2.1	4.3
Canned vegetables	117	117	109	0.2	8.0	113	109	115	2.2	5.5
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	170	170	166	0.0	2.2	169	163	171	1.4	5.2
Dry beans, peas, lentils	111	110	100	0.8	11.3	102	99	105	3.1	6.1
Olives, pickles, relishes	109	112	110	-3.5	-1.5	111	108	112	0.7	3.8
Producer Price Indexes (90-92=100)										
Canned vegetables and juices	128	128	121	0.4	5.8	127	121	128	0.6	5.6
Pickles and products	179	178	177	0.6	1.1	179	177	179	0.1	0.8
Tomato catsup and sauces	119	119	116	0.2	2.6	119	116	119	0.0	2.8
Canned dry beans	123	123	123	0.0	-0.1	123	123	124	0.7	0.2
Vegetable juices	110	110	113	0.0	-2.0	111	115	111	0.0	-3.2
Frozen vegetables	131	131	128	0.2	1.9	129	128	130	0.7	1.8
Dried/dehydrated vegetables	176	173	162	1.6	8.5	168	156	167	-0.8	7.3

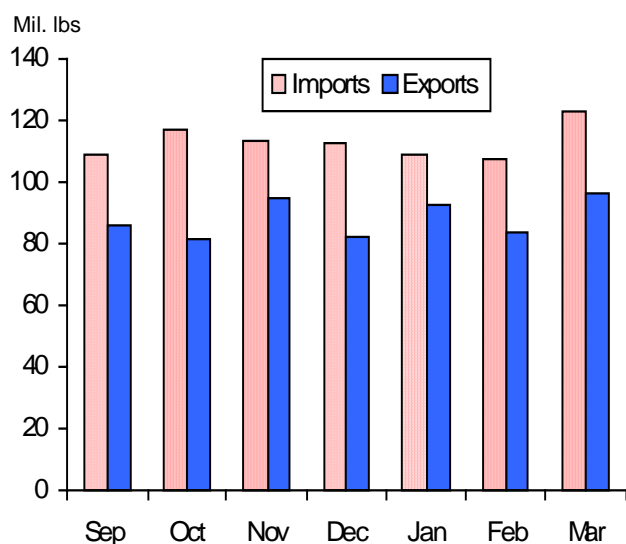
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Potato Trade Surplus Continues To Erode

After declining for the past 3 calendar years (1999-2001), the surplus in potato trade (dollar value) could decline even further in 2002. First-quarter trade figures for 2002 show a surplus of only \$9.8 million, down from the \$54.4 million surplus for the first quarter of 2001 (appendix table 8). The shrinking surplus is due to both declining exports (down nearly 8 percent in value from the first quarter a year ago) and increasing imports (up 26 percent in value). Import value during the first quarter of 2002 was up for almost every potato category, with fresh potatoes showing the largest absolute increase (\$15 million) compared with the same period a year ago. French fry imports (predominantly from Canada) also continue to show strong growth, up \$11.6 million (15 percent) during the first quarter of this year. The United States became a net importer of fries for the first time in 2001, and this deficit is likely to grow in 2002.

The export value of potatoes and potato products for the first quarter of 2002 is down in almost every category compared to the same period a year ago. The most noticeable exceptions are other preserved potatoes (mostly canned), up nearly \$3 million for the first quarter, and fresh potatoes, which are up nearly \$2 million in value as a result of significantly higher prices this season. However, the overall higher prices for potatoes and potato products are having a negative impact on export volume. Although export value of fresh potatoes was up 15 percent in the first quarter of

Figure 3
U.S. french fry trade: September-March 2001-02



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Potato Trade Issues

The dynamics of fresh potato trade between the North American countries, often a hot topic over the years for various reasons, could realize some dramatic changes as soon as this year. The United States and Mexico are in the midst of working on an agreement that could boost U.S. fresh potato exports to Mexico. Currently U.S. fresh potato exports to Mexico are limited to seed and processing markets, but the new agreement would allow U.S.-grown spuds to be sold on the Mexican fresh market for the first time in a decade. Industry representatives and government officials will need to iron out the details of an agreement this year before the market is opened.

U.S. fresh potato trade between Canada and the United States has also been a hot issue this spring. Growers in Washington are upset that a major processor imported potatoes from Canada for processing at a Washington plant owned by the processor. Growers are upset that they are not afforded the same opportunity to block such shipments were the situation reversed (Washington shipping potatoes to Canada for processing). Canadian growers, under the Canadian Bulk Easement Law, could block such imports if available supplies could be found from neighboring provinces.

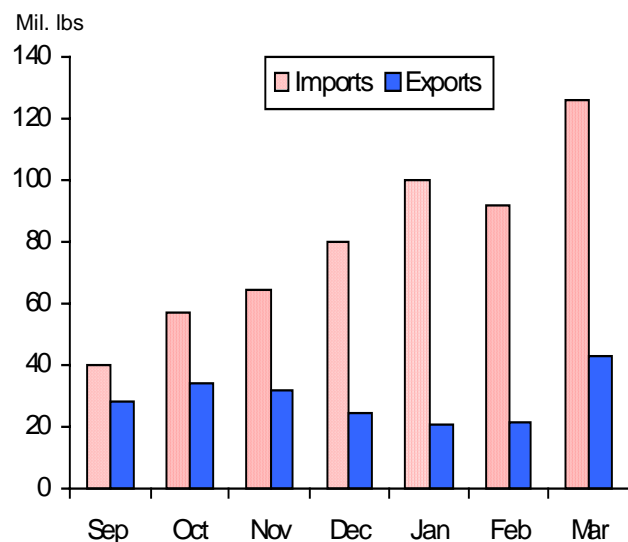
2002, export volume has fallen 14 percent below year-previous levels. Most other potato product exports have also been negatively affected, including french fries (down 2 percent in volume), other frozen potato products (down 36 percent), flakes and granules (down 36 percent), and potato chips (down 23 percent).

2001/02 Marketing Year Grower Prices Up Significantly

Although the trade surplus has continued to erode into 2002 and contract negotiations with processors this spring resulted in lower than expected contract volumes and prices for the 2002 crop, excellent grower prices for the 2001 crop have been welcomed by growers. Drastically reduced production last fall has combined with strong domestic demand for fresh potatoes to raise grower prices dramatically thus far in the 2001/02 marketing season. Prices for fresh market potatoes

Figure 4

U.S. fresh & seed potato trade: Sept.-Mar. 2001-02



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

have benefited most, averaging 120 percent higher than a year ago for the September through April period.

Prices for processing potatoes, largely held in check by contracts, averaged 6 percent above a year earlier during the same period. If demand for fresh-market potatoes continues to be strong through the summer, prices are likely to rise even further as existing supplies dwindle. Prices typically begin to drop again with the start of fall harvest, but with crop progress for many major growing regions behind schedule, it may be well into September before such a price drop occurs.

Table 9--Potatoes: Prices received, selected States 1/

Item	Use	April		Change
		2001	2002	2001-02
		--Dollars/cwt--		Percent
California	All	6.80	26.80	294
Colorado	All	2.75	9.60	249
	Fresh	2.15	11.90	453
Idaho	All	4.00	6.60	65
	Fresh	2.00	8.10	305
	Processing	4.40	5.20	18
Maine	All	6.80	9.00	32
Michigan	All	8.35	9.25	11
Minnesota	All	4.90	5.45	11
New York	All	8.90	9.10	2
North Dakota	All	5.95	6.75	13
	Fresh	5.55	13.00	134
	Processing	5.50	5.00	-9
Ohio	All	7.10	9.00	27
Oregon	All	4.90	8.05	64
Pennsylvania	All	8.95	13.10	46
Washington	All	4.30	7.50	74
	Processing	4.50	5.45	21
Wisconsin	All	5.40	9.15	69
	Fresh	2.35	9.00	283
	Processing	6.75	6.60	-2
United States	All	5.47	8.63	58
	Fresh	7.14	13.30	86
	Processing	5.14	5.82	13

1/ Average grower prices for potatoes sold for all uses, fresh (tablestock) use, and processing use.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 10--Potatoes: Processing use through December 1, monthly and seasonal totals, major States, 1990/91-2001/02 1/

Season	Processed through December 1	Potatoes processed during:						Entire season
		December	January	February	March	April	Others	
--1,000 cwt--								
1990/91	58,250	13,975	14,320	13,950	15,230	15,845	39,135	170,705
1991/92	58,855	12,425	14,370	15,445	15,870	15,310	41,825	174,100
1992/93	57,355	14,125	13,650	15,365	15,065	14,735	43,910	174,205
1993/94	61,305	13,820	14,850	15,990	17,365	17,270	46,115	186,715
1994/95	65,580	16,040	16,700	17,275	18,160	18,390	51,965	204,110
1995/96	71,415	16,275	16,275	17,680	18,090	16,890	42,180	198,805
1996/97	78,240	15,745	16,600	20,160	18,865	18,680	59,245	227,535
1997/98	68,355	15,265	15,500	19,390	19,700	17,585	56,297	212,092
1998/99	74,140	15,850	18,890	19,455	21,080	18,685	54,300	222,400
1999/2000	75,015	15,830	15,780	19,870	20,475	18,120	48,940	214,030
2000/01	78,570	16,810	17,890	18,350	19,785	18,660	60,560	230,625
2001/02	64,860	16,105	15,040	18,345	16,855	16,500	--	--

1/ Excludes potatoes used for chips in Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

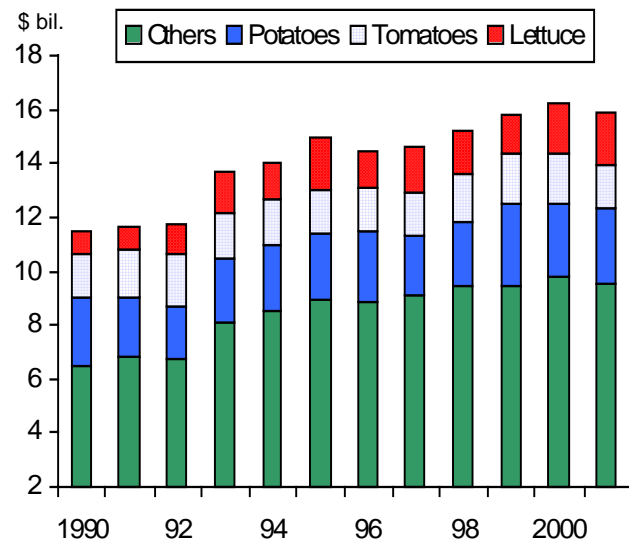
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Revenue Down in 2001 but May Rise in 2002

The preliminary 2001 estimate for grower cash receipts from the sale of vegetables (including melons, potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms) shows a 1-percent decline from a year earlier to \$15.6 billion. This sector of agriculture accounted for more than 16 percent of all crop cash receipts (about \$95 billion) and exceeded the combined receipts for oil crops (soybeans, flaxseed, sunflowers, etc.) and rice. Increased potato, sweet potato, melon, and dry pea revenues were more than offset by reductions in fresh vegetables, dry beans, lentils, and processing vegetables. For 2002, a 1- to 3-percent increase in vegetable and melon receipts is expected as reductions in potatoes are outweighed by increases for processing vegetables and dry beans.

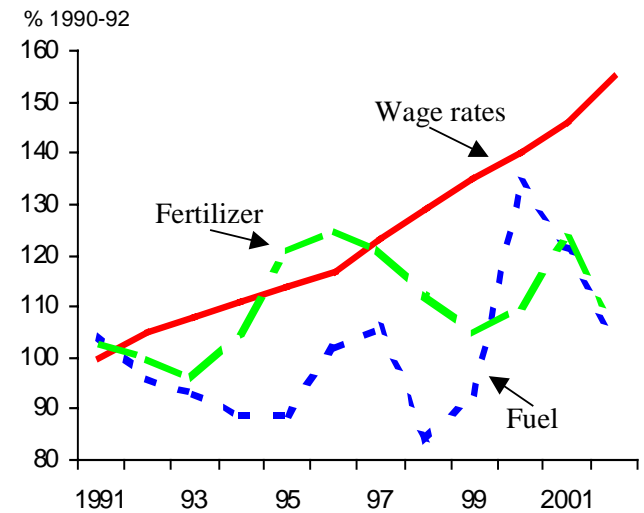
In 2001, cash receipts for the 34 major fresh-market vegetables declined 1 percent to \$9.1 billion with reductions for bell peppers, broccoli, and celery outweighing increases for carrots and sweet corn. Receipts for the 13 leading processing crops declined 11 percent to \$1.3 billion, spurred largely by reduced marketings of processing tomatoes. Tomatoes account for about 40 percent of the value of all processing vegetables.

Figure 5
Vegetables and melons: U.S. cash receipts



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Figure 6
Selected indexes of prices paid by farmers



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Input Prices Rising in 2002

In 2002, prices paid by vegetable and melon farmers for production inputs are projected to rise 1 to 2 percent from a year earlier. Higher labor, seed, and machinery costs are expected to outweigh reductions in interest costs and energy-based inputs such as nitrogen fertilizers, fuel, and agricultural chemicals. Wage rates, the largest component of the Economic Research Service vegetable input price index, are expected to rise 3 to 5 percent. The overall increase in input prices is expected to be the smallest since 1998 when input costs fell slightly. ERS estimates suggest that input prices for vegetable and melon growers rose nearly 3 percent in 2001.

ERS estimates indicate that the prices for production items used by food processors, wholesalers, and retailers may remain near year-earlier levels in 2002. This compares with a 2-percent rise in the marketing cost index for 2001. Similar to grower input price changes, downward movements for energy-based inputs and interest costs will be about offset by increased costs for labor, insurance, and advertising.

Dry Edible Beans

Planting Nearly Done, Market Prices Steady

Dry bean planting is nearing completion in most areas with early plantings emerged and growing. Preliminary indications are that acreage is up 24 percent this season, with a more concrete U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) estimate due to be released on June 28. The market appears to have entered a “seasonal pause” recently while awaiting news such as indications of the harvest that lies ahead. The first official report on the 2002 U.S. crop and acreage by bean class will be released by USDA on August 12.

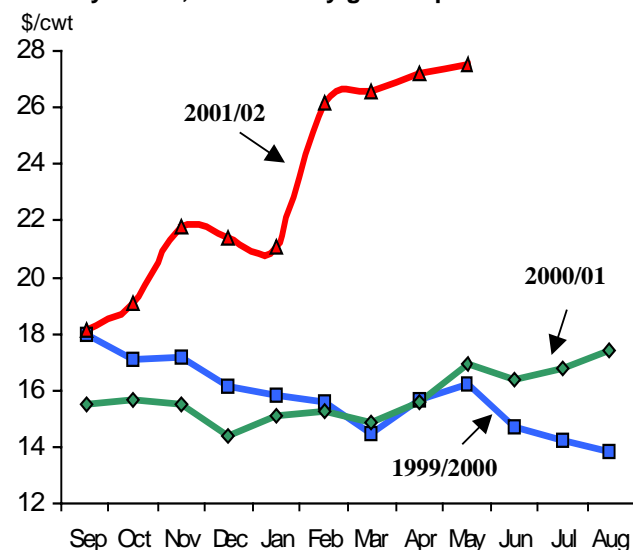
Dealer prices and grower bids have largely flattened out the past 2 months for many of the major bean classes. The U.S. aggregate grower price for all dry beans averaged 51 percent above a year earlier during the first 9 months of the marketing year (September 2001 - May 2002). During this time, the grower bids for several of the major classes changed as follows:

- Pintos, \$24.04—up 112 percent from a year earlier;
- Navy, \$21.51—up 102 percent;
- Great Northern, \$16.19—up 7 percent;
- Black, \$32.46—up 205 percent;
- Small red, \$23.31—up 52 percent;
- Light red kidney, \$25.80—up 31 percent;
- Chickpeas, \$24.68—down 9 percent;
- Baby lima, \$30.60—up 22 percent.

Exports Down, Imports Surge

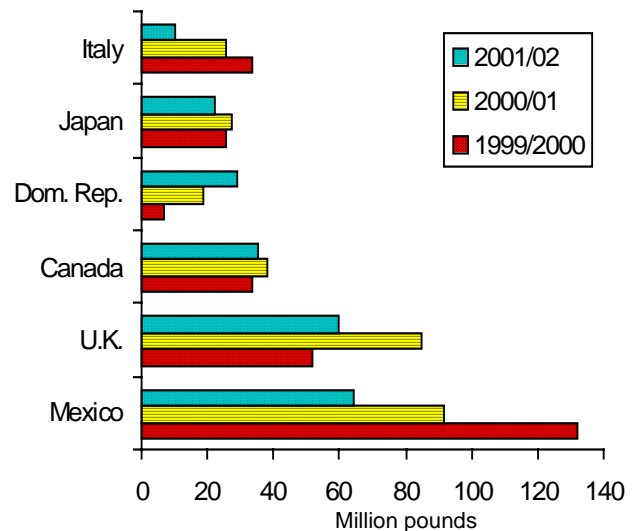
During the first 7 months of the 2001/02 marketing year (September-March), dry bean export volume declined 27 percent from a year earlier and 25 percent from 2 years ago. Exports were down for most classes,

Figure 7
U.S. dry beans, all: Monthly grower prices



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 8
Dry beans, all: Export volume, Sep.- Mar.



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

with the notable exception of pink beans (up 103 percent), baby lima (up 42 percent), and large lima (up 13 percent). During this time, high prices and low stocks in the U.S. encouraged a surge in dry bean imports (up 126 percent during Sept.-Mar.). This was especially evident in black beans where U.S. stocks are said to be exhausted. Black bean imports totaled 50.6 million pounds over the Sept.-Mar. period—up 1,409 percent from a year earlier and the largest import volume on record. China has been the main source of black bean imports during September-March (59 percent) followed by Canada (20 percent), and Argentina (16 percent). Imports for all dry beans are expected to return to their usual low levels this fall.

On May 31, dry bean importers in Mexico bid an average of just 4 cents per cwt at auction for the right to import duty-free dry beans during the remainder of the year from the United States under the NAFTA tariff rate quota (TRQ). As the price reflects, demand for the permits was low, with about a tenth of the permits reportedly going unsold. These were the lowest permit bids since the NAFTA TRQ auction system was put in place—the average permit bid price had been as high as \$13.75 per cwt in early 2001. Some in the industry view the low bid as indicating little demand for U.S. dry beans this year. However, with U.S. prices expected to decline this fall, the landed price of U.S. beans in Mexico could turn out to be competitive with Mexican beans (since the additional cost represented by the permits will be small).

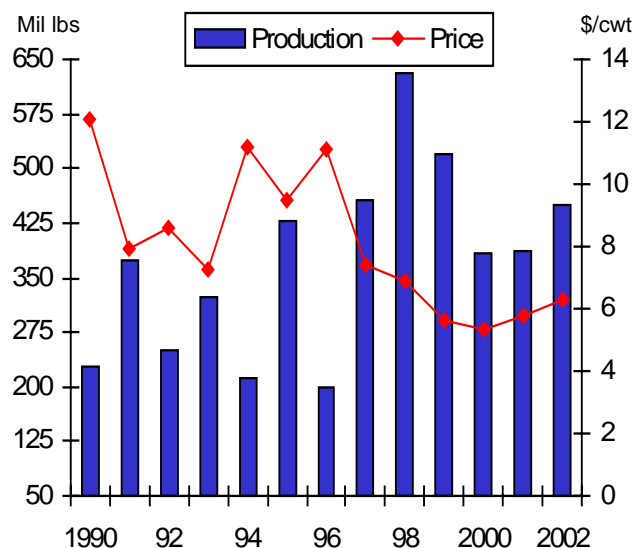
An agreement to ship 450 cwt of North Dakota-Minnesota dry beans to Cuba was completed in early June. This is the first U.S. dry bean sale to Cuba, a major dry bean consuming nation, in 4 decades.

Dry Peas and Lentils Now Program Crops

The Farm Bill included a new [Marketing Loan Assistance program](#) for producers of dry peas, lentils, and “small” chickpeas (20/64 screen). The industry hopes that the loan rates will help stabilize incomes while also providing room for growth and diversification in this relatively mature industry. The marketing loan program is to be based on low-grade (U.S. No. 3) products. The pea and lentil industry has historically been geared toward the production of high-quality human food grade (U.S. No. 1) product, a large portion of which is purchased by the Federal Government for foreign food aid distribution under programs such as PL-480. The remainder of the dry pea and lentil crop is mostly sold domestically or exported privately into a very competitive world market where Canada is the leading supplier.

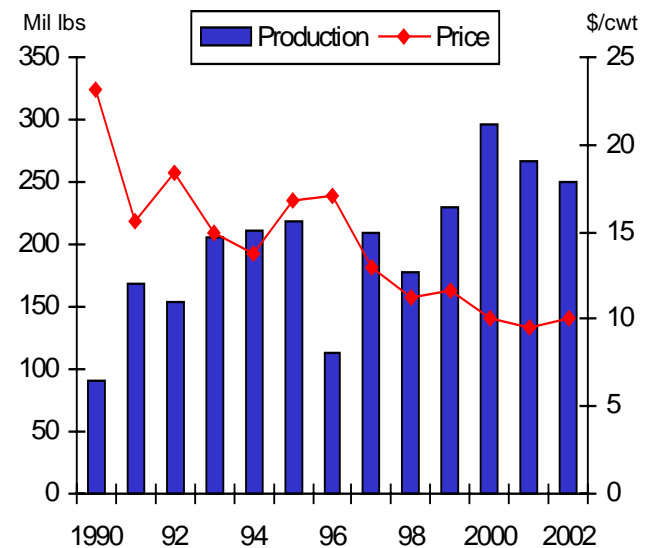
The feed market for these crops is undeveloped in the United States and no known U.S. feed-grade pea price data have ever been published. Determining a potential acreage response to the marketing loan program is difficult due to the lack of a previously established pulse feed industry. Logically, acreage response to the program will depend greatly on the expected loan deficiency payments (LDP). However, based strictly on product characteristics and industry growth in Canada, it seems likely that significant area increases could occur in green and/or yellow dry peas. One might expect that long-run gains would be smaller for lentils and small chickpeas since these crops have very limited domestic food markets and are not commonly used as livestock feed in the world. Thus, given equivalent LDPs among the pulses, acreage growth for these two

Figure 9
Dry peas, all: Production and average price 1/



1/ Green and yellow peas. Source: USDA, NASS.

Figure 10
Lentils, all: Production and average price



Sources: USDA, NASS and USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council.

crops may ultimately be tied to the development of new export food markets. The recent sale of 5,000 metric tons of green peas to Cuba (the first such sale in four decades) is an example of what needs to be done to expand lentil and chickpea markets.

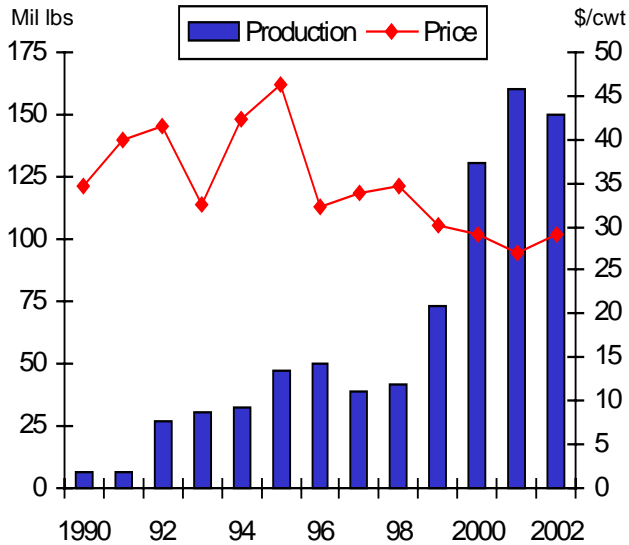
It appears that both large and small sieve chickpeas are still covered by the farm bill [planting flexibility](#) restrictions for vegetables and dry edible beans. Thus, the planting of all chickpeas (not just the large sieve types) by farms participating in farm programs (the majority of likely growers) would be limited to non-program base acres.

Traditionally, dry pea and lentil production was concentrated within a 90-mile radius of Pullman Washington in an area called the Palouse—an area that also encompasses portions of nearby Idaho and Oregon. Some Washington pea and lentil acreage is also located in counties within the Columbia Basin where they are grown in rotation with potatoes and other crops. Pea and lentil growers in the Palouse are able to produce and pack a large percentage of top grade product—viewed as some of the best in the world. This top food grade quality also commands a premium price (current U.S. grower prices for whole green peas are \$7.25-\$7.50/cwt) which, along with the continued strength of the dollar, sometimes makes U.S. peas and lentils a tough sell in world markets.

Based on limited data published by local universities, it appears that the per-acre cost of production for dry edible peas in the Palouse is greater than that in North Dakota and Montana. Although yields as reported by

Figure 11

Chickpeas, all: Production and average price



Sources: USDA, NASS and USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council.

USDA are comparable, average crop quality is currently higher in the Pacific Northwest. This quality difference may initially cause a split in the primary markets each area serves, with the Palouse continuing to largely serve the higher priced, higher quality human food market, while other States largely sell to a developing animal feed market. Based on this market schism, it is possible the long-run acreage response could be smaller in the Palouse under the expected LDP rates. In fact, over time, there may be potential for acreage to slowly decline in the Palouse as the industry develops and matures in lower cost areas such as the Upper Midwest. This assumes the required infrastructure is put in place and crop quality improves to the point where any cost advantage in the Upper Midwest allows producers to out-compete the Palouse in the human food markets. In some ways this would be analogous to events of the past 20 years which saw the development of the dry bean industry in the Upper Midwest. North Dakota, a minor dry bean producer in the 1970s has become the nation's leading producer of dry beans, while production by traditional industry leader, Michigan, has declined.

Over the past 10-15 years, Canada has developed a \$1-billion pulse industry starting from a few hundred thousand acres to about 7 million acres today. Canadian pulse exports jumped six-fold in the 1990s and the country now stands as the leading world dry pea exporter and the primary competitive force for an expanding U.S. industry. Canada has expressed concern and resolve over potential impacts of the new LDP program on their competitive position in world markets. To underscore the competitive aspect to this

industry, a few Canadian pulse processors have suffered severe financial problems over the past year, with one firm recently declaring bankruptcy.

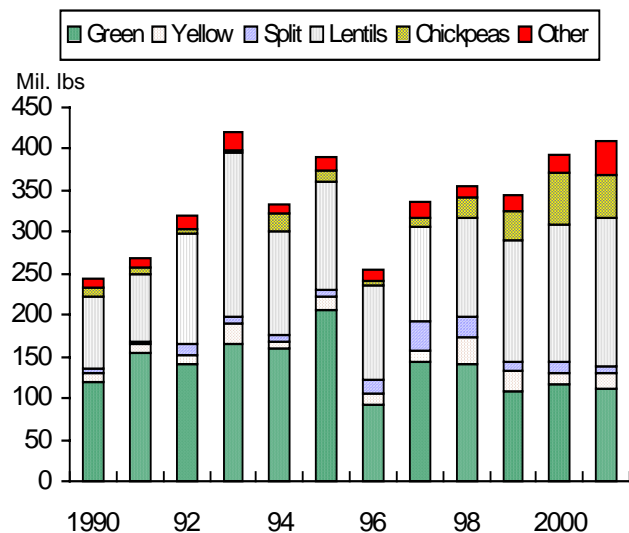
Canada also grows a substantial acreage of desi chickpeas, which are primarily used for human consumption. Desi (which means "local" in Hindi) are smaller than the typical large screen kabuli (named after the Afghan capital) chickpeas (also known as garbanzo beans) found on most salad bars. Desi can be used as a snack food but the main use is as a milled product (the hulls can be used as livestock feed) in ethnic cuisines. India is said to produce and consume the majority of the world's chickpeas--largely the desi type. Other importers include Spain and the nations in the Middle East. Historically, California has been the primary U.S. producer of garbanzo beans and officially opposed the inclusion of garbanzo/chickpeas in the new dry pea and lentil marketing loan program.

"Pulse" Crops?

Some may wonder what is meant by the term pulse crops. "Pulse" is the common name for members of the *leguminosae* (pea) family, which is large and diverse. In India, The word "pulse" is used to describe the seeds of legumes that are dicotyledons and have no seed coats. As used in North American agriculture, the term "pulse crop" commonly refers to dry (mature) peas, lentils, beans, and chickpeas used as food or feed crops. This largely covers the *Pisum* (peas), *Lens* (lentils), *Cicer* (chickpeas), and *Phaseolus* (beans) genera as well as several other leguminous plant groups of other genus types such as *Vigna* (cowpeas), *Vicia* (fava beans), and *Lupinus* (lupines).

Figure 12

Dry peas and lentils: U.S. crop year export volume



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

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. Fresh Snap Beans: No Strings Attached

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/AgOutlook/Mar2002/ao289b.pdf>

Analyzes the U.S. fresh snap bean market, including supply, demand, and price characteristics. Spurred by strong demand, per capita use of fresh-market snap beans has been rising over the past decade--reaching 2.1 pounds in 2001. According to a USDA food-intake survey, snap bean consumption is highest in the South and weakest in the West.

2. Factors Affecting Watermelon Consumption in the United States

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/vegetables/vegpdf/WatermelonFactors.pdf>

Explores the U.S. watermelon industry, including supply, demand, and price characteristics. A USDA food-intake survey indicated that watermelon demand is greatest in western areas of the country, with middle-aged women the most frequent consumers.

3. Trade Issues Facing U.S. Horticulture in the WTO Negotiations

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/aug01/vgs285-01/>

U.S. objectives for the upcoming World Trade Organization negotiations are discussed, including reducing tariffs and improving market access, eliminating and prohibiting the use of export subsidies, and placing further limitations on trade-distorting domestic support programs. Phytosanitary and food safety protocol are also covered.

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 97 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>

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Data Tables (continued)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERS Farm Bill Web Site: USDA, ERS site which lays out the 2002 farm bill provisions and economic implications. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Features/FarmBill/>

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Potatoes, sweet potatoes, long-run outlook

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Price table 1--Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2002 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1910-14=100--														
Commercial 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	789	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	655	573	719	906	872	783	795	861	955	834	962	766	807
	2001	819	968	928	920	968	805	834	967	900	701	679	641	844
	2002	1,082	1,275	1,811	833	834								
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	408	448	437	466	454	489	539	632	520	461	526	586	497
	2002	591	667	734	746	900								
--1990-92=100--														
Commercial 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	108	136	130	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	123	145	139	138	145	120	125	145	135	105	102	96	127
	2002	162	191	271	125	125								
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	97	106	125	103	91	104	116	98
	2002	117	132	145	147	178								

1/ Prices for 2002 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, 1997-2002 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prct Change May-May
		--Dollars per cwt--													
Asparagus	1997	161.00	140.00	116.00	109.00	97.50	109.00	101.00	--	--	--	--	--	108.00	--
	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	7.7
	1999	141.00	119.00	178.00	124.00	112.00	119.00	141.00	--	--	--	--	--	131.00	6.7
	2000	147.00	99.70	98.60	136.00	120.00	112.00	141.00	205.00	--	152.00	158.00	180.00	117.00	7.1
	2001	219.00	256.00	147.00	146.00	114.00	101.00	109.00	145.00	--	137.00	129.00	--	140.00	-5.0
	2002	218.00	162.00	119.00	99.50	111.00									-2.6
Broccoli 2/	1997	36.80	27.80	25.90	24.20	23.10	30.30	27.50	23.30	31.20	40.70	27.00	30.20	29.10	--
	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	17.3
	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	-31.4
	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	31.00	138.2
	2001	22.70	32.30	24.70	26.90	25.50	27.00	23.60	27.10	22.90	24.20	22.20	20.00	25.10	-42.4
	2002	55.30	44.40	33.80	24.00	20.30									-20.4
Cantaloups	1997	--	--	--	--	20.40	17.60	14.40	15.00	22.00	25.30	22.10	15.00	18.00	--
	1998	--	--	--	--	30.70	15.80	16.20	11.80	15.50	19.70	13.50	18.90	17.80	50.5
	1999	--	--	--	--	25.70	15.10	13.10	13.50	15.90	17.20	19.60	28.70	17.20	-16.3
	2000	--	--	--	--	16.60	17.90	15.90	12.30	19.10	26.40	25.20	35.10	17.50	-35.4
	2001	--	--	--	--	27.10	14.60	19.00	22.00	13.40	15.70	20.70	28.50	18.50	63.3
	2002	--	--	--	--	30.30									11.8
Carrots	1997	15.00	14.70	13.40	12.60	12.60	12.60	13.10	12.70	12.10	12.50	16.80	12.90		--
	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	12.00	-4.8
	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	111.7
	2000	9.49	11.60	11.80	12.30	13.80	14.70	15.70	14.50	14.00	14.20	14.30	15.50	13.10	-45.7
	2001	15.90	16.70	17.30	17.30	17.60	20.10	22.00	19.90	15.70	17.50	18.50	19.50	17.40	27.5
	2002	19.30	19.70	21.10	21.20	21.20									20.5
Cauliflower 2/	1997	30.40	34.70	32.90	27.90	20.70	31.20	38.90	23.40	34.60	47.10	27.60	36.20	32.30	--
	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	71.5
	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	30.00	-34.1
	2000	22.90	30.20	32.00	34.80	46.00	31.20	37.50	25.20	25.40	21.60	65.30	28.00	33.10	96.6
	2001	25.70	37.00	23.50	46.50	26.30	37.40	25.60	25.50	24.80	21.70	20.10	20.00	27.30	-42.8
	2002	65.50	30.80	44.10	25.40	18.80									-28.5
Celery	1997	16.20	16.20	12.30	10.50	15.40	9.89	19.30	17.00	14.30	13.40	18.40	19.10	14.70	--
	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	12.30	0.0
	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	-16.9
	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	100.0
	2001	14.60	15.00	15.80	19.10	24.00	33.70	13.50	9.33	9.43	8.22	9.01	13.00	14.70	-6.3
	2002	10.10	19.50	23.50	18.60	14.10									-41.3
Corn, sweet	1997	29.00	25.80	33.90	26.10	21.20	17.10	18.60	18.00	16.60	15.20	18.90	19.90	17.70	--
	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	-19.3
	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	17.20	8.2
	2000	31.50	25.10	19.30	18.70	14.40	18.00	22.00	20.70	20.10	24.00	16.80	33.00	18.20	-22.2
	2001	32.70	34.00	26.10	18.10	24.60	18.60	19.80	19.20	19.00	23.80	24.80	22.60	19.60	70.8
	2002	24.80	23.50	26.30	18.80	18.00									-26.8
Cucumbers	1997	17.50	25.00	16.30	27.70	20.40	12.50	14.40	19.40	17.70	12.20	13.80	19.20	17.70	--
	1998	--	--	--	30.70	16.10	19.40	20.30	20.40	22.90	18.30	18.00	20.40	20.00	-21.1
	1999	--	--	--	20.40	16.10	13.20	19.00	22.70	21.30	23.00	14.40	15.60	18.20	0.0
	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	5.6
	2001	--	--	44.00	31.00	15.60	16.70	18.70	24.70	25.60	14.20	17.60	12.90	19.50	-8.2
	2002	--	--	22.90	21.50	13.10									-16.0
Head lettuce	1997	14.90	9.58	13.50	15.70	10.40	14.90	17.10	22.80	22.30	34.80	22.20	25.10	17.50	--
	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	16.10	37.5
	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	-2.1
	2000	14.60	9.28	14.10	22.80	23.60	13.50	15.00	19.20	29.40	16.20	19.90	12.00	17.40	68.6
	2001	13.60	22.80	15.10	21.60	18.80	12.10	16.40	26.90	26.20	11.50	10.90	10.00	17.60	-20.3
	2002	26.20	44.10	86.40	13.70	9.87									-47.5
Onions	1997	9.71	7.91	8.15	14.80	13.20	16.40	14.20	13.40	10.10	9.00	10.30	10.90	12.60	--
	1998	10.50	14.00	19.40	19.20	15.80	14.00	19.10	14.00	12.90	12.70	14.00	16.00	13.80	19.7
	1999	16.10	13.10	10.00	14.60	13.00	15.00	15.70	13.10	10.10	8.18	7.47	6.95	9.78	-17.7
	2000	5.86	4.86	4.38	10.00	12.50	12.10	13.30	12.10	10.60	10.10	10.70	11.10	11.30	-3.8
	2001	11.40	10.60	10.70	12.80	15.50	15.30	15.10	12.20	10.50	9.35	7.76	9.49	11.60	24.0
	2002	9.48	8.27	6.92	19.00	20.40									31.6
Snap beans	1997	50.00	87.70	42.20	60.80	47.70	17.90	47.00	53.60	51.20	56.60	60.00	36.60	40.60	--
	1998	74.80	70.40	68.80	58.90	45.30	63.90	38.40	61.60	65.70	55.40	64.50	39.70	48.90	-5.0
	1999	43.80	47.90	46.00	39.70	40.40	28.30	51.60	54.60	50.70	63.00	78.10	72.50	46.50	-10.8
	2000	41.60	49.60	43.70	46.10	35.10	31.20	64.30	54.70	56.10	57.20	47.70	45.20	42.60	-13.1
	2001	96.70	69.40	44.00	57.80	47.60	36.20	59.40	60.30	62.90	63.10	49.60	41.00	45.40	35.6
	2002	58.70	53.80	42.10	43.80	41.30									-13.2
Tomatoes	1997	32.10	45.90	57.40	24.90	32.20	30.30	29.20	27.60	25.90	26.50	43.60	40.80	31.70	--
	1998	26.40	44.00	34.00	37.20	36.50	29.00	40.90	25.10	28.40	43.00	42.10	42.20	35.20	13.4
	1999	33.50	23.40	22.30	23.70	21.00	29.00	23.10	25.00	26.50	21.30	26.00	28.90	25.90	-42.5
	2000	21.40	21.10	33.00	34.80	23.10	21.80	24.60	33.90	29.50	42.60	47.80	37.60	30.80	10.0
	2001	43.80	29.10	56.40	19.00	37.80	28.50	27.40	27.60	23.50	28.60	28.50	25.00	30.20	63.6
	2002	40.50	26.60	38.50	32.30	31.50									-16.7

Price table 3--Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2002 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--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
	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
	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
	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
	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
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
	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
	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
	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
	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
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
	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
	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
	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
	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
Dehydrated	1996	152.7	153.1	156.5	160.8	161.0	161.6	160.8	158.7	158.1	157.7	157.6	157.7	158.0
	1997	154.9	154.9	154.5	150.5	146.3	146.2	146.1	146.0	146.3	146.8	146.7	149.2	149.0
	1998	149.2	149.0	149.8	148.9	148.7	149.0	148.7	154.4	151.9	152.2	152.4	162.0	151.4
	1999	175.3	175.3	176.3	174.7	173.6	173.5	173.5	174.6	177.2	176.3	178.0	177.3	175.5
	2000	177.3	179.5	179.9	178.8	178.2	177.7	176.8	168.1	166.4	164.6	162.6	159.2	172.4
	2001	156.8	155.1	155.3	155.6	162.4	164.0	163.5	164.6	168.0	168.6	172.6	174.9	163.5
2002	180.2	168.6	168.2	173.4	176.2									

1/ Indexes for 2002 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices.

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

Price table 4--Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 1995-2002 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
		--1982-84=100--												
Fresh vegetables 2/	1995	209.4	198.6	193.6	220.4	203.5	194.9	188.7	175.4	181.7	182.0	180.3	188.4	193.1
	1996	193.8	188.4	206.0	209.2	190.0	188.0	188.0	182.3	175.1	180.9	187.7	181.2	189.2
	1997	190.6	198.6	202.2	191.8	187.3	189.1	190.3	192.3	189.5	192.8	205.2	205.2	194.6
	1998	233.8	210.5	220.2	219.7	229.7	214.7	214.0	205.6	200.1	213.9	214.9	212.3	215.8
	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								
Potatoes, fresh	1995	157.1	157.2	161.8	164.6	165.3	183.1	200.8	195.5	182.8	179.7	172.6	175.3	174.7
	1996	179.1	179.0	183.8	181.9	185.5	189.8	195.5	196.6	180.9	172.5	162.0	160.2	180.6
	1997	164.2	162.8	161.2	163.9	167.3	172.4	181.9	194.0	191.7	181.6	174.3	175.0	174.2
	1998	180.2	179.3	181.6	179.9	187.7	193.1	196.5	192.7	189.1	187.0	176.7	178.0	185.2
	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								
Lettuce, fresh	1995	257.2	176.1	178.1	379.6	342.2	209.5	167.9	177.5	222.0	193.1	178.5	172.2	221.2
	1996	201.6	165.6	208.8	189.3	176.3	183.4	179.7	175.7	174.5	179.8	209.0	184.6	185.7
	1997	195.9	184.5	185.8	188.6	174.8	173.5	184.9	200.1	212.8	223.4	257.9	218.5	200.1
	1998	290.5	198.8	210.7	245.4	310.2	222.9	212.5	205.8	208.1	221.7	222.8	199.3	229.1
	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								
Tomatoes, fresh	1995	217.1	217.2	175.0	202.3	159.0	178.2	200.7	150.9	157.2	175.7	183.5	242.6	188.3
	1996	178.1	178.0	237.4	292.3	227.5	190.3	174.2	170.7	164.4	180.4	192.1	193.4	198.2
	1997	193.6	211.7	264.5	228.0	200.3	218.6	193.0	193.4	186.3	195.9	224.6	253.4	213.6
	1998	238.4	226.0	244.9	229.7	237.3	222.3	247.4	218.6	206.6	248.2	268.7	281.9	239.2
	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								
Other, fresh	1995	217.0	214.0	214.8	212.8	201.1	202.0	187.3	176.2	181.1	183.6	184.0	183.2	196.4
	1996	203.0	200.8	206.2	202.0	185.9	189.3	192.5	183.4	177.6	185.7	192.3	185.9	192.1
	1997	199.3	211.8	204.5	193.8	194.8	191.7	195.1	191.4	186.3	190.9	201.2	201.5	196.9
	1998	243.1	223.1	232.5	229.0	227.7	221.3	213.1	208.6	202.6	214.4	214.0	209.8	219.9
	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								
Frozen vegetables	1995	140.1	140.0	140.2	139.6	140.2	140.8	141.8	141.8	141.5	141.2	141.3	140.4	140.7
	1996	141.9	142.5	142.6	141.7	143.7	143.5	143.6	146.2	144.9	145.3	145.0	143.7	143.7
	1997	148.3	147.7	146.1	147.6	146.6	148.7	149.8	150.4	148.0	147.6	148.1	147.8	148.1
	1998	150.0	149.8	149.4	150.4	152.8	151.2	151.7	153.5	152.5	152.4	150.5	150.3	151.2
	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								
		--December 1997=100--												
Processed fruits and vegetables 3/	1998	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.0	102.4	102.3	103.0	103.5	103.2	102.9	102.3	102.0	102.2
	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								
Canned vegetables 3/	1998	103.5	102.1	104.5	102.5	103.3	104.1	105.0	105.1	104.0	103.7	104.1	103.1	103.8
	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								
Dried beans, peas, lentils 3/	1998	100.1	100.5	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.0	101.1	100.0	100.5	100.3
	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								

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes. 3/ New indexes beginning with January 1998.

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

Price table 5--Fresh vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1996-2002

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr
															earlier, May-May
															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	-13.8
	1998	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.1	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.6	12.7
	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	1.8
	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	-2.3
	2001	35.5	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.3	38.8	40.9	43.9	42.2	41.8	41.0	41.0	39.0	-4.2
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8									39.9
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	1.4
	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	39.7
	1999	112.3	99.9	99.0	101.2	95.2	94.4	99.3	96.2	105.2	102.8	100.1	100.4	100.5	-23.1
	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	23.3
	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	-14.9
	2002	137.4	168.1	114.7	120.4	103.6									3.7
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	-2.4
	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	46.7
	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	-21.2
	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	16.2
	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	8.3
	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0									-17.2
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	-14.8
	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	25.3
	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	-12.8
	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	6.4
	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	-9.0
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2									7.2

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

Price table 6—Representative wholesale prices for selected fresh-market vegetables and melons in Chicago, 2001-02

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2001												2002					
			Jan 2	Feb 2	Mar 5	Apr 6	May 1	Jun 1	Jul 2	Aug 6	Sep 4	Oct 1	Nov 5	Dec 3	Jan 2	Feb 4	Mar 6	Apr 2	May 6	Jun 3
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	38.00	29.00	24.00	24.00	19.00	18.50	28.50	16.75	28.00	22.50	22.00	22.00	32.00	10.00	27.00	28.00	26.75	32.50
Beans, round green, hand-picked	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	19.50	40.00	16.00	21.00	23.50	10.50	22.00	18.00	20.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	21.00	19.00	14.00	14.00	27.50	
Beets, medium	TX, IL	25 lb sacks, loose	7.00	6.75	6.75	13.50	9.00	8.50	9.75	9.75	9.00	9.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	9.25	9.25
Bok Choy	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	13.00	13.00	9.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	12.75	13.50	14.00	14.75	14.25	13.50	15.00	14.50	13.50	12.75	--
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	16.50	15.00	21.00	15.50	15.50	18.00	--	25.25	25.00	14.50	15.00	17.25	29.00	22.50	15.50	15.00	28.00	
Cabbage, Danish-type, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	10.50	9.00	11.50	8.75	9.50	10.25	9.00	7.25	7.50	6.75	6.00	5.50	7.00	7.25	8.00	9.25	11.50	
Chinese cabbage (Nappa)	CA	30 lb cartons	11.00	11.00	13.00	12.50	15.50	13.50	10.50	9.00	16.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	5.75	11.00	11.00	10.75	11.50
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	12.50	16.75	16.50	16.50	16.00	20.00	17.25	16.75	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.25	16.25	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.25	17.25
Eggplant, medium	FL, NJ	1 1/9 bushel cartons	12.00	16.00	--	12.50	12.00	13.50	9.50	9.50	7.50	7.50	11.00	7.00	11.00	10.00	13.00	9.50	17.00	13.50
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	35.50	29.00	23.00	29.00	32.00	33.50	35.00	29.00	31.00	31.00	29.00	28.50	31.00	35.00	35.50	33.00	34.00	35.00
Greens, Kale	CA	Carton, 24s	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.75	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.50
Greens, Kohlrabi	CA, TX	Carton, 24s	16.50	19.00	15.50	15.00	18.50	16.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	--	
Greens, Turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	9.50	15.00	9.50	8.25	9.75	9.50	8.25	8.00	9.00	8.75	7.75	7.75	7.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.00	10.50
Greens, Mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	9.50	14.50	9.50	8.25	9.75	9.50	8.50	7.50	7.50	8.75	9.00	7.75	7.50	8.50	8.75	10.00	8.25	10.50
Greens, Collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	9.50	15.00	9.50	8.25	10.00	9.50	8.50	7.50	7.50	8.75	7.50	7.75	7.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.00	11.00
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	23.00	27.25	18.50	17.00	16.00	15.50	25.50	17.50	14.50	18.00	15.00	15.50	14.00	12.50	10.75	10.50	10.00	10.00
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	10.50	11.00	11.50	9.50	12.00	9.50	9.50	9.25	13.00	13.00	9.50	10.00	13.00	15.25	31.00	14.00	8.75	10.00
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	11.25	11.50	13.50	11.50	12.75	10.50	10.50	16.00	15.50	9.50	9.50	10.50	16.25	22.75	38.50	11.00	9.00	10.00
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	12.75	13.00	14.75	14.00	14.50	14.50	14.25	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.25	14.25
Mushrooms, Shiitake	PA	5 lb carton	21.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	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
Mushrooms, Cremini	PA	5 lb carton	7.00	7.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mushrooms, Portobellas	PA	5 lb carton	9.00	9.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX	1/2 bushel carton	20.00	27.00	--	19.00	11.00	11.00	13.00	10.00	9.00	10.00	9.50	28.00	28.00	26.00	27.00	27.00	18.00	10.00
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	18.50	11.25	16.00	9.50	9.00	10.50	10.75	10.00	10.00	8.75	9.50	9.00	13.50	11.50	10.75	10.50	9.50	8.50
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	29.00	20.50	13.00	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.50	12.00	10.75	11.50	11.00	12.50	12.00	12.50	11.00	11.50	11.00	12.00
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	8.00	15.00	12.50	21.00	17.50	13.50	22.50	9.00	10.00	19.00	19.00	21.00	7.50	9.50	9.75	9.50	6.25	13.50
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	18.50	15.00	16.50	20.50	18.50	21.00	25.50	10.00	17.00	16.50	15.50	23.50	15.50	11.50	12.00	14.00	16.50	14.00
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	15.50	26.00	23.50	8.50	15.50	10.50	16.00	23.50	16.50	8.00	9.50	13.00	11.50	11.50	10.00	11.50	19.00	13.50
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	13.50	17.00	--	13.50	17.00	15.00	16.00	8.50	10.00	9.00	8.75	9.00	8.50	10.00	10.00	14.50	13.50	13.00
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	8.25	10.50	7.25	9.00	7.50	8.25	8.00	7.25	8.50	8.50	8.00	9.25	10.25	11.00	10.50	7.75	6.50	11.50
Spinach	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	11.50	12.50	11.50	13.25	14.50	10.50	14.00	12.00	11.50	12.50	11.00	11.25	18.50	22.50	11.50	10.00	9.50	11.00
Squash, Zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	6.50	10.00	9.50	8.00	10.50	6.50	7.50	6.00	8.50	7.00	8.25	8.25	14.00	8.50	11.00	9.50	6.50	11.00
Squash, Yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	16.00	25.50	13.50	12.00	14.50	7.00	11.50	7.00	8.50	6.50	9.00	9.00	14.00	10.00	14.00	15.50	6.50	12.00
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregard	LA	40 lb carton	15.50	15.50	15.00	15.50	14.75	16.50	17.50	20.00	17.00	16.00	15.50	15.00	15.50	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	14.50
Tomatoes, mature green, large	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	8.00	12.50	11.50	9.00	11.50	9.50	8.00	8.50	9.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	13.00	6.50	11.00	15.00	12.00	8.50
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6s	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	13.50	11.00	9.50	9.50	14.00	11.50	11.00	11.00	12.00	10.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	8.50	12.50	12.00	11.00	11.50
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	12.00	17.00	10.50	14.50	9.50	12.00	10.50	10.00	9.00	11.00	14.00	14.50	13.00	9.13	11.50	10.50	7.50	9.50
Tomatoes, plum-type	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	15.50	11.50	14.00	11.50	10.75	12.25	10.50	9.50	9.50	16.00	16.50	13.00	13.50	8.50	13.50	11.00	13.00	10.00
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	6.75	6.75	6.75	9.00	10.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	6.50	14.00	10.00	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.50
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2 carton 15s	16.75	12.00	14.50	22.00	11.00	12.25	11.50	9.25	9.00	9.50	10.50	16.50	13.50	15.50	15.50	11.00	14.50	10.50
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	7.75	9.50	16.50	12.25	9.50	12.00	10.50	7.50	10.25	8.50	7.75	10.50	13.50	12.50	11.25	11.00	8.50	8.50
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.26	0.35	0.35	0.34	0.36	0.23	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.44	0.33	0.35	0.28	0.24
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.28	0.44	0.49	0.46	0.44	0.44	0.21	0.15	0.22	0.25	0.26	0.25	0.32	0.59	0.36	0.43	0.36	0.26

-- = 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.

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

Price table 7--Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1993-2002 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 \$/lb	6/10 \$/case
-- \$/case --												
1993												
I	8.58	11.46	6.58	9.88	6.46	11.33	6.88	9.50	7.29	9.71	0.34	15.13
II	8.00	11.50	6.17	10.00	6.29	10.50	6.83	9.44	7.25	10.04	0.35	14.71
III	8.38	11.63	6.17	10.25	8.79	11.46	7.08	9.38	7.38	10.38	0.36	14.67
IV	9.42	17.38	7.17	11.75	9.29	14.29	7.88	10.54	8.13	12.38	0.39	15.75
Average	8.59	12.99	6.52	10.47	7.71	11.90	7.17	9.71	7.51	10.63	0.36	15.06
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	14.25	9.00	15.25	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.33	17.88
II f	9.25	16.00	9.25	14.50	9.25	15.50	9.00	11.50	9.25	12.25	0.34	17.88
III f	8.75	14.75	8.75	14.25	8.75	14.75	8.50	11.00	7.95	11.75	0.32	17.88
IV f	8.00	13.00	8.00	11.75	8.75	14.20	8.00	10.75	8.00	11.35	0.31	17.88
Average	8.75	14.88	8.75	13.69	8.94	14.93	8.63	11.19	8.55	11.84	0.33	17.88

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, 1994-2002 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	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
II f	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
III f	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.54	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
IV f	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.54	5.73	0.42	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
Average	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.42	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44

-- = Not available. 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, 1994-2002 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
														average
--\$/cwt--														
Potatoes, all uses	1994	6.01	6.42	7.65	6.68	6.59	6.67	7.50	6.28	5.04	4.58	4.75	4.87	5.58
	1995	4.88	4.90	5.39	5.54	5.77	6.97	8.66	6.69	5.76	6.30	6.42	6.29	6.77
	1996	6.65	6.92	7.51	7.83	8.09	8.14	8.02	5.59	4.93	4.76	4.43	4.32	4.91
	1997	4.23	4.50	4.60	4.61	5.26	4.66	5.52	6.26	5.09	4.93	5.13	5.29	5.64
	1998	5.40	5.94	6.41	6.27	6.39	6.13	6.03	5.55	4.91	4.43	4.81	5.03	5.56
	1999	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.13	6.54	7.35	6.02	5.09	4.86	5.52	5.44	5.77
	2000	5.67	5.91	6.26	6.54	6.30	6.17	6.95	5.53	4.65	4.32	4.31	4.59	5.08
	2001	4.72	5.26	5.12	5.47	5.24	5.75	6.46	7.61	6.13	5.15	5.84	6.80	6.60
2002	6.90	7.60	8.50	8.63	10.70									
Potatoes, table stock	1994	7.14	8.03	10.60	7.90	8.58	8.14	8.90	8.63	5.58	4.95	5.08	5.03	6.87
	1995	4.70	5.43	5.84	5.97	7.26	9.85	10.70	9.63	9.31	8.00	7.87	7.54	8.87
	1996	7.99	8.52	8.85	9.01	9.78	10.50	9.74	7.06	5.82	5.31	4.02	3.73	5.05
	1997	3.21	3.82	3.46	3.92	4.60	5.34	7.02	9.04	7.02	6.65	6.07	6.05	6.65
	1998	5.76	6.81	7.54	6.84	7.29	7.24	6.99	6.74	6.31	5.44	5.46	5.62	6.94
	1999	6.07	6.93	7.50	8.39	7.89	9.09	9.85	9.88	6.94	6.00	6.57	6.22	6.94
	2000	6.32	6.71	6.77	7.17	7.18	7.45	9.36	8.49	4.92	4.04	3.80	4.00	5.27
	2001	3.79	4.61	5.08	7.14	7.18	8.48	10.10	13.30	9.84	7.92	7.96	9.05	10.68
2002	9.85	11.40	13.00	13.30										
Potatoes, processing	1994	5.08	5.12	5.43	4.96	4.79	5.50	4.95	4.91	4.80	4.51	4.56	4.75	4.83
	1995	4.89	4.90	4.80	4.76	4.82	5.07	5.80	4.98	4.90	4.65	5.37	5.39	5.21
	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	4.96	4.90	5.11	5.02	6.04	5.04	4.33	4.81	4.61	4.60	4.71	4.96	5.00
	1998	5.06	5.25	5.24	5.49	5.97	5.58	5.04	4.93	4.49	4.28	4.52	5.07	4.86
	1999	5.11	4.94	5.07	5.29	5.37	5.30	5.28	4.58	4.61	4.64	4.97	4.86	4.99
	2000	5.24	5.31	5.26	5.42	5.39	5.32	4.92	4.58	4.40	4.30	4.67	4.85	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.14	5.07	5.00	5.25	4.61	4.52	4.57	4.76	5.16	4.89
2002	5.39	5.36	5.46	5.82										
Dry edible beans	1994	25.90	25.40	26.20	26.10	25.60	25.00	26.10	25.40	21.10	23.50	22.60	22.20	22.50
	1995	22.30	21.10	21.30	23.60	25.30	24.10	24.00	23.00	18.30	19.10	19.50	20.60	20.80
	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	18.10	19.20	21.80	21.40	19.40
2002	21.10	26.20	26.60	27.20	27.50									
Green peas, whole-dry	1994	6.50	6.55	6.90	7.00	7.25	7.60	8.00	8.25	8.30	8.80	9.95	11.00	11.30
	1995	12.05	12.90	13.40	13.50	13.60	13.00	9.50	9.30	9.00	8.35	8.25	8.25	9.65
	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	7.80
	1998	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.75	7.75	7.70	6.85	6.15	6.00	6.20	6.30	6.55
	1999	6.45	6.50	6.55	6.55	6.75	6.80	6.90	6.50	6.15	6.05	5.90	5.90	6.00
	2000	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.67	5.59	5.38	5.22	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.65
	2001	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.42	6.27	6.25	6.19	6.25	6.35	6.56	6.88	--
2002	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.40	7.25									
Yellow peas, whole-dry	1994	8.70	8.75	8.65	8.50	8.30	8.00	8.05	8.45	8.25	8.75	9.40	9.90	9.45
	1995	9.80	9.50	9.55	9.65	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.20	8.85	8.75	8.75	9.50
	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	11.15
	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	7.45
	1998	7.50	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.05	6.50	5.65	5.70	5.80	5.95	6.15
	1999	5.95	6.15	6.35	6.20	6.35	6.25	6.50	6.70	6.35	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.25
	2000	6.35	6.45	6.00	6.00	6.07	5.90	5.80	5.27	5.15	5.15	5.34	5.38	5.70
	2001	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19	6.19	6.23	6.56	6.80	--
2002	7.05	7.25	7.30	7.70	7.65									
Lentils, regular	1994	14.80	14.95	15.60	14.60	13.80	13.55	13.10	13.30	13.00	13.65	13.40	13.35	13.80
	1995	13.25	13.05	13.25	13.65	13.65	13.50	15.40	16.70	16.50	16.10	15.75	15.75	16.80
	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	10.05	10.70	10.80	10.95	11.30
	1999	11.15	11.25	11.60	11.40	11.70	11.90	11.95	12.25	12.15	12.30	13.00	13.15	11.70
	2000	12.90	12.55	12.15	12.30	12.75	12.80	12.92	11.30	11.19	11.03	10.97	10.88	10.00
	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	9.45	9.06	9.03	9.75	9.60									

1/ Prices for 2002 are preliminary.

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

DPL-Table 1--Dry peas and lentils: U.S. planted acreage, by class, 1977-2001

Crop year 1/	Green peas 2/	Yellow peas	Austrian peas	Lentils	Total
-- Acres --					
1977	117,897	45,896	11,000	118,725	293,518
1978	143,610	52,004	25,000	132,344	352,958
1979	107,724	25,342	23,000	158,110	314,176
1980	116,370	19,410	28,927	227,695	392,402
1981	80,740	34,444	10,400	192,978	318,562
1982	169,978	38,094	29,117	182,977	420,166
1983	158,169	33,256	23,330	100,960	315,715
1984	186,489	14,738	31,826	71,766	304,819
1985	139,348	18,974	26,282	109,533	294,137
1986	162,555	17,502	27,892	161,220	369,169
1987	156,179	20,641	25,761	152,115	354,696
1988	154,952	21,215	7,995	73,225	257,387
1989	138,063	29,905	8,902	94,384	271,254
1990	119,809	37,194	10,257	113,818	281,078
1991	162,887	26,057	12,767	127,457	329,168
1992	155,410	13,392	7,808	132,027	308,637
1993	148,102	4,894	11,857	155,838	320,691
1994	114,689	9,789	4,931	222,808	352,217
1995	167,088	23,192	8,224	172,209	370,713
1996	151,399	25,957	6,893	140,530	324,779
1997	167,726	37,481	11,652	156,639	373,498
1998	203,719	98,258	10,187	156,652	468,816
1999	208,754	60,313	9,696	189,400	468,163
2000	139,937	50,417	5,872	215,259	411,485
2001	149,839	64,033	7,178	222,487	443,537

1/ Crop year begins September 1 and ends August 31. After 1996, includes estimated acreage in both the Pacific Northwest and Upper Midwest.

2/ Regular- and small-sieve green peas.

Source: USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council.

NOTE: For more statistics on dry peas and lentils, please refer to our dry pea and lentil data set available free on the web at: <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/data-sets/specialty/02001/>

DPL-Table 2--Dry peas and lentils: Yield, by class, 1977-2001

Crop year 1/	Green peas 2/	Yellow peas	Austrian peas	Lentils
Pounds				
1977	653	544	661	256
1978	1,759	1,725	1,511	999
1979	1,551	1,314	864	903
1980	2,342	2,232	862	947
1981	2,146	1,886	1,425	1,023
1982	1,529	1,529	1,326	856
1983	1,865	1,718	1,745	930
1984	1,479	1,458	1,032	830
1985	1,664	1,492	1,055	752
1986	1,693	1,725	1,556	1,107
1987	2,060	1,515	2,023	1,115
1988	2,128	1,754	1,242	1,130
1989	2,429	1,885	1,699	1,136
1990	1,529	1,201	1,163	796
1991	2,019	1,705	1,056	1,317
1992	1,467	1,534	1,050	1,160
1993	2,096	2,594	1,276	1,319
1994	1,707	1,571	1,154	950
1995	2,265	2,162	1,406	1,243
1996	1,137	1,034	1,406	806
1997	2,265	2,038	1,513	1,341
1998	2,132	2,016	2,307	1,132
1999	1,949	1,849	1,032	1,212
2000	1,956	2,182	1,693	1,377
2001	1,670	2,143	1,865	1,202

1/ Crop year September 1 to August 31. 2/ Average of regular and small-sieve green peas.

Source: USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council.

DPL-Table 3--Dry peas and lentils: Production, by class, 1977-2001

Crop year 1/	Green peas 2/	Yellow peas	Austrian peas	Lentils	Total
			-- 1,000 pounds --		
1977	77,031	24,981	7,266	30,340	139,618
1978	252,580	89,691	37,782	132,167	512,220
1979	167,039	33,301	19,874	142,811	363,025
1980	272,583	43,317	24,949	215,650	356,499
1981	173,229	64,972	14,820	197,417	450,438
1982	259,959	58,252	38,629	156,723	513,563
1983	295,009	57,133	40,710	93,928	486,780
1984	275,797	21,494	32,844	59,560	389,695
1985	231,870	28,303	27,718	82,364	370,255
1986	275,156	30,191	43,401	178,471	527,219
1987	321,770	31,261	52,115	169,608	574,754
1988	329,724	37,220	9,930	82,774	459,648
1989	335,396	56,370	15,124	107,236	514,126
1990	183,165	44,684	11,928	90,599	330,376
1991	328,853	44,426	13,481	167,894	554,654
1992	228,017	20,543	8,198	153,097	409,855
1993	310,357	12,696	15,130	205,475	543,658
1994	195,725	15,382	5,690	211,711	428,508
1995	378,457	50,147	11,563	218,053	658,220
1996	172,126	26,834	10,532	113,307	322,799
1997	379,972	76,384	11,500	210,098	677,953
1998	434,299	198,075	23,506	177,370	833,250
1999	406,794	111,512	10,319	229,607	758,231
2000	273,656	109,987	9,939	296,402	689,984
2001	250,257	137,197	13,386	267,421	668,261

1/ Crop year begins September 1 and ends August 31. 2/ Regular- and small-sieve green peas.

Source: USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council.

DPL-Table 4--Dry peas and lentils: Grower price, by class, 1977-2001

Crop year 1/	Green peas 2/	Yellow peas	Austrian peas	Lentils
-- Dollars per cwt --				
1977	12.80	12.45	12.65	31.20
1978	8.65	8.00	8.95	25.15
1979	10.35	9.55	9.35	33.70
1980	9.25	11.80	10.10	25.10
1981	10.60	9.70	12.50	16.60
1982	9.15	8.20	8.40	13.25
1983	9.00	7.65	7.95	15.50
1984	8.65	8.60	7.80	26.00
1985	10.15	9.45	9.70	32.20
1986	8.45	7.80	7.45	16.00
1987	7.55	7.80	7.35	10.95
1988	8.30	11.40	11.80	16.90
1989	8.65	10.35	10.65	17.95
1990	12.35	11.35	14.70	23.15
1991	8.05	7.35	13.15	15.55
1992	8.65	7.55	10.20	18.40
1993	7.15	8.50	9.35	14.95
1994	11.30	9.45	12.00	13.80
1995	9.64	9.54	12.14	16.84
1996	11.60	11.08	13.00	17.23
1997	7.82	7.46	12.02	11.78
1998	6.48	6.13	7.35	11.21
1999	5.75	6.10	6.65	12.50
2000	5.96	5.92	8.35	10.45
2001f	6.75	6.70	11.00	9.75

f = ERS forecast.

1/ Crop year September 1 to August 31. 2/ Whole green peas.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

DPL-Table 5--Dry peas and lentils: U.S. exports, by class, crop year 1977-2001

Crop year 1/	Green peas	Yellow peas	Austrian peas	Lentils	Other 2/	Total
-- 1,000 pounds --						
1977	31,764	16,715	--	18,863	31,626	98,968
1978	107,500	36,575	35,452	88,698	26,758	294,983
1979	98,538	19,987	28,997	102,460	39,846	289,828
1980	160,993	44,701	31,877	150,368	42,873	430,812
1981	140,221	49,651	10,581	158,718	37,228	396,399
1982	186,072	56,892	24,991	110,075	39,572	417,602
1983	196,846	24,570	31,527	78,027	37,452	368,422
1984	196,575	23,227	26,733	69,406	41,040	356,981
1985	177,648	23,621	17,147	77,266	36,416	332,098
1986	156,503	16,269	20,372	83,262	35,956	312,362
1987	207,586	20,297	25,511	90,496	77,181	421,071
1988	211,991	22,991	7,947	104,090	44,450	391,469
1989	260,928	41,525	10,000	133,503	61,982	507,939
1990	122,105	12,186	2,862	87,150	53,543	277,844
1991	156,332	12,603	2,128	79,561	52,102	302,726
1992	154,078	12,325	3,462	130,817	52,635	353,317
1993	174,103	24,825	8,370	195,590	64,163	467,051
1994	169,113	6,740	2,417	125,697	68,053	372,020
1995	214,220	17,236	5,255	129,086	67,912	433,709
1996	109,014	13,106	5,543	113,148	59,056	299,867
1997	178,634	14,071	4,618	112,672	73,541	383,536
1998	157,649	32,677	1,254	121,467	73,168	386,215
1999	129,345	22,011	1,630	145,272	96,618	394,876
2000	129,733	13,887	4,250	170,426	59,975	378,271
2001f	138,000	11,000	5,100	155,000	100,000	409,100

-- = Not available. F = ERS forecast.

1/ Crop year begins September 1 and ends August 31. 2/ Includes seed. Since 1989, excludes chickpeas and cowpeas.

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

DPL-Table 6--Dry peas and lentils: U.S. imports, by class, 1977-2001

Crop year 1/	Dried peas 2/	Split peas 3/	Lentils	Other 4/	Total
-- 1,000 pounds --					
1977	12,436	956	2,568	--	15,960
1978	7,401	351	1,869	--	9,620
1979	5,660	604	1,042	--	7,306
1980	5,844	1,374	958	--	8,176
1981	6,878	983	1,749	--	9,611
1982	14,013	1,992	237	--	16,242
1983	8,657	2,436	2,583	--	13,677
1984	12,415	2,102	2,163	--	16,680
1985	21,717	3,239	3,268	--	28,223
1986	23,666	5,115	4,100	--	32,881
1987	29,228	4,280	5,898	--	39,406
1988 5/	10,698	6,500	6,634	--	23,832
1989	8,815	7,604	6,925	27,153	50,497
1990	5,942	7,804	5,044	33,769	52,559
1991	1,586	5,441	6,200	40,566	53,793
1992	759	8,999	5,800	47,257	62,815
1993	1,863	7,604	5,379	47,590	62,436
1994	25,075	11,155	6,644	45,803	88,677
1995	3,164	10,440	6,649	55,925	76,178
1996	14,438	17,348	13,494	72,632	117,912
1997	3,469	14,669	23,267	72,579	113,984
1998	4,397	14,551	14,344	59,549	92,841
1999	6,055	18,061	10,157	42,352	76,625
2000	9,719	20,977	11,463	42,689	84,848
2001 f	15,000	25,000	15,000	40,000	95,000

-- = Not available. F = ERS forecast.

1/ Crop year begins September 1 and ends August 31. 2/ From 1970 to 1988, includes dried, desiccated, and dehydrated peas, other than split peas. After 1988, under the Harmonized Tariff Schedule, includes the sum of green and yellow peas (excluding split). 3/ From 1970 to 1988, includes green and yellow peas. After 1988, includes split peas only. 4/ Includes Austrian winter peas, misc. dry peas, and dry pea and lentil seeds. 5/ Pea data series broken following the 1987/88 season due to the January 1989 change to the harmonized system.

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

DPL-Table 7--Dry edible peas and lentils: Monthly grower and dealer prices, crop year 1998-2001 1/

Class	Crop year	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
Dollars/cwt													
Grower prices 2/													
Green peas, whole-dry	1998	6.15	6.00	6.19	6.31	6.46	6.50	6.53	6.56	6.75	6.88	6.91	6.53
	1999	6.22	6.03	6.03	5.83	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.69	5.68	5.59	5.41	5.25
	2000	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.42	6.27	6.25	6.19
	2001p	6.25	6.35	6.56	6.88	7.04	7.09	7.13	7.40	7.25			
Yellow peas, whole-dry	1998	5.63	5.69	5.78	5.94	6.00	6.06	6.35	6.19	6.38	6.30	6.50	6.75
	1999	6.34	6.25	6.33	6.29	6.38	6.13	6.03	6.00	5.88	5.91	5.72	5.30
	2000	5.16	5.15	5.31	5.38	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19
	2001p	6.19	6.23	6.56	6.80	7.04	7.25	7.31	7.68	7.66			
Lentils, regular	1998	10.15	9.81	10.81	10.94	10.92	11.25	11.55	11.38	11.69	11.90	11.94	12.15
	1999	12.13	12.28	13.05	13.17	12.88	12.45	12.13	12.31	12.73	12.81	12.81	11.75
	2000	11.19	11.03	10.97	10.88	10.84	10.50	10.22	10.25	9.90	9.91	9.78	9.84
	2001p	9.81	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.45	9.06	9.03	9.75	9.59			
Austrian winter peas	1998	--	--	7.75	--	--	7.50	7.50	--	--	8.00	7.00	6.33
	1999	6.00	6.19	6.30	6.50	6.50	6.40	6.38	6.44	6.50	6.56	6.75	6.95
	2000	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.46	9.75	8.00	8.05	8.25	8.25	8.92	10.00	10.50
	2001p	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	--	11.00			
Dealer prices:													
Green peas, whole-dry	1998	9.48	9.41	9.31	9.38	9.50	9.50	9.38	9.28	9.63	9.63	10.00	9.73
	1999	9.81	9.75	9.55	9.38	9.38	9.45	9.09	9.13	9.18	9.25	8.75	8.78
	2000	8.50	8.45	8.72	9.13	9.56	9.63	9.75	9.66	9.65	9.69	9.75	9.50
	2001p	9.63	9.80	10.13	10.25	10.44	10.53	10.84	11.20	11.25			
Yellow peas, whole-dry	1998	9.25	9.28	9.08	9.06	9.33	9.25	9.21	9.16	9.31	9.13	9.47	9.65
	1999	9.69	9.33	9.38	9.67	9.58	9.50	9.34	9.41	9.50	9.50	9.25	8.80
	2000	8.44	8.35	8.63	9.00	9.59	10.03	9.88	9.59	10.00	9.61	9.75	9.55
	2001p	9.50	9.83	10.38	10.50	11.31	11.53	11.31	12.10	12.06			
Green peas, split-dry	1998	11.60	11.63	11.75	11.67	11.63	11.75	11.60	11.22	11.53	11.70	12.00	11.93
	1999	11.84	11.72	11.83	11.83	11.58	11.25	11.06	10.89	11.05	10.94	10.94	10.65
	2000	10.56	10.75	10.88	11.00	11.56	12.06	12.25	12.22	12.13	12.00	12.19	11.85
	2001p	11.88	12.68	13.16	13.25	13.41	13.75	13.53	13.68	13.53			
Yellow peas, split-dry	1998	11.31	11.41	11.22	11.19	11.29	11.38	11.38	11.00	11.25	11.38	11.50	11.70
	1999	11.84	11.50	11.58	11.50	11.42	11.35	11.31	11.44	11.48	11.50	11.31	10.78
	2000	10.56	10.75	10.88	11.00	11.59	12.63	12.69	12.25	12.10	12.00	12.19	11.85
	2001p	11.88	12.63	13.44	13.92	14.25	14.28	14.38	14.35	14.38			
Lentils, regular	1998	13.68	13.56	14.44	14.84	14.58	14.75	14.60	14.25	15.31	15.68	15.63	15.63
	1999	15.53	15.50	16.38	16.08	15.83	15.60	15.50	15.59	16.15	16.25	16.06	15.30
	2000	14.88	14.50	14.31	14.25	14.44	14.03	13.69	13.44	13.33	13.31	13.44	13.30
	2001p	13.88	13.75	13.75	13.67	13.06	12.91	12.91	13.60	13.50			
Austrian winter peas	1998	14.50	--	--	--	--	13.00	--	--	--	--	12.50	9.00
	1999	9.79	10.00	10.00	--	10.19	--	--	11.00	--	--	--	10.75
	2000	11.21	11.28	11.63	12.88	13.38	11.50	--	--	15.00	15.00	--	16.75
	2001p	16.75	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- not available. p = preliminary based on average weekly prices.

1/ Mid-point of range quoted in Idaho/Washington.

2/ Average price received by U.S. growers as reported by USDA, AMS, Bean Market News.

3/ Average price received by U.S. dealers as reported by USDA, AMS, Bean Market News.

Source: USDA, AMS, Bean Market News.

DPL-Table 8--Dry peas and lentils: Producer price index, 1992-2002

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Annual
Index, 1992=100													
Dry peas:													
1992	99.9	100.9	103.0	98.8	98.7	100.8	103.0	100.5	105.0	111.1	111.8	111.3	103.7
1993	109.7	110.5	109.7	106.6	107.1	107.8	103.1	97.5	95.1	94.9	92.5	91.8	102.2
1994	90.2	89.9	94.1	94.6	94.4	97.6	99.2	101.6	106.4	110.6	124.0	134.6	103.1
1995	139.4	148.6	152.1	154.8	154.5	151.4	119.0	116.5	115.1	111.5	110.7	110.0	132.0
1996	109.2	111.3	116.9	120.8	121.6	128.9	137.1	144.9	148.2	137.3	135.3	135.2	128.9
1997	138.0	148.3	162.4	160.7	150.1	145.0	115.2	102.9	102.3	103.4	107.6	103.9	128.3
1998	102.6	103.1	102.2	100.4	97.7	99.7	97.7	91.1	84.1	82.6	84.3	84.6	94.2
1999	85.0	83.8	84.7	81.9	82.6	84.8	87.7	85.0	80.8	80.9	81.0	78.8	83.1
2000	78.8	76.7	77.2	76.6	75.7	75.7	72.5	72.5	71.8	72.6	75.4	76.9	75.2
2001	79.8	85.5	87.2	87.4	86.4	85.1	87.9	83.4	86.9	114.3	118.6	119.9	93.5
2002	123.6	124.8	124.5	128.9	127.9								
Lentils:													
1992	99.2	93.7	96.9	93.7	92.2	90.6	115.6	95.3	125.0	128.1	134.4	134.4	108.3
1993	137.5	118.7	--	92.2	98.4	98.4	101.6	96.9	101.6	101.6	103.1	90.6	103.7
1994	93.8	93.8	98.4	92.2	85.9	82.8	81.3	84.4	80.2	86.7	83.3	81.2	87.0
1995	81.2	81.2	82.8	82.8	87.5	84.4	93.7	104.7	106.2	96.9	98.4	98.4	91.5
1996	98.4	96.9	96.9	96.9	103.1	117.2	123.4	131.2	126.6	117.2	114.1	109.4	110.9
1997	107.0	109.4	109.4	107.8	103.1	103.1	96.9	93.8	87.5	81.3	78.1	71.9	95.8
1998	71.1	73.4	71.9	68.0	67.2	68.0	71.9	71.9	62.5	60.9	89.1	68.8	70.4
1999	67.2	68.8	72.7	70.3	73.4	73.4	75.0	75.0	75.8	92.3	81.3	82.0	75.6
2000	82.0	77.3	75.8	76.6	79.7	79.7	81.3	73.4	--	89.8	68.0	68.0	77.4
2001	68.0	65.6	63.3	64.1	61.7	61.7	60.9	61.7	61.7	85.9	82.0	85.2	68.5
2002	82.8	79.7	78.1	84.4	81.3								

-- = not available.

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