



United States
Department
of Agriculture

VGS-309

June 23, 2005



Electronic Outlook Report from the Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

Vegetables and Melons Outlook

Gary Lucier and Alberto Jerardo

Wheat is the Top Alternative Crop on Vegetable Farms

According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, operations classified as vegetable and melon farms under the North American Industry Classification System, account for 75 percent of all the vegetable and melon acreage harvested in the country. Although wheat is the top field crop grown alongside (and/or in rotation with) vegetables and melons, these farms only account for 2 percent of all U.S. wheat acreage. Other important field crops produced on vegetable and melon farms include field corn, soybeans, alfalfa, barley, and cotton.

The impact of weather-delayed planting and the wet, cool spring will result in shipping-point prices averaging about 25 percent higher during the second quarter of 2005 (Apr.-June). With the exception of tomatoes, shipping-point prices for most fresh-market vegetables have eased after a strong April and early May. Despite dropping from a high of \$19.20 per 25-lb box in late April, average shipping-point prices for fresh-market field-grown tomatoes in mid-June remain twice as high (\$13.20 per carton) as the average of the past few years.

According to the May 15 California crop estimate, processors in that State expect to contract for 10.4 million short tons of processing tomatoes this year—down 5 percent from a year ago. Estimated area for harvest is unchanged from the January intentions forecast at 265,000 acres—9 percent below a year earlier. Despite planting delays due to persistent spring rains, the crop is said to be in good condition.

With reduced area and yields, potato output this spring was estimated to be 18.1 million hundredweight (cwt), down 20 percent from 2004. As a result, spring-crop potato prices in California, Florida, and Texas are higher than a year earlier. The average price received by growers during April and May was \$15.45 per cwt--36 percent higher than the average of the entire spring marketing season last year.

With lentil prices sinking below the loan rate for the first time in 2 years, a small amount of loan deficiency payments (LDP) have been made on 2004-crop lentils (\$79,354 through 6/23/05). No LDPs were made for 2003-crop lentils due to strong market prices. Given expectations for another large crop of lentils and dry peas in 2005, dealer and grower prices continue to weaken from their positions of a few months ago.

Pinto beans are grown commercially in 16 States, led by North Dakota with 53 percent of the national crop during 2002-04. On average annually, pinto beans are harvested from 651,700 acres with an estimated farm value of \$192 million. As the top U.S. dry bean crop, domestic use of pinto beans averages about 872 million pounds annually.

Contents

[Industry Overview](#)
[Fresh-Market Vegetables](#)
[Processing Vegetables](#)
[Potatoes](#)
[Cash Receipts and Cost Indicators](#)
[Dry Edible Beans](#)
[Dry Peas & Lentils](#)
[Commodity Highlight: Pinto Beans](#)
[Contacts & Links](#)
[Appendix Tables](#)

Web Sites

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

The next release is
August 18, 2005

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: The Consumer Price Index for fresh-market vegetables has averaged 5 percent above a year earlier since the start of 2005. Most of the increase in fresh retail pricing has occurred this spring after gains of less than 2 percent were posted during the first 3 months of the year. So far this spring (April-May), increases in retail prices from a year ago have come primarily from lettuce (up 23 percent) and tomatoes (18 percent), with prices for all other fresh-market vegetables (excluding potatoes) rising 9 percent.

Melons: In May, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for all melons averaged 20 percent above a year earlier. Compared with a year earlier, prices for watermelon (up 89 percent) were much higher, while those for cantaloupe (down 11 percent) were lower. Most of this price strength was the result of sharply lower market volume of watermelon (shipments were down 20 percent in May) caused by cool, wet weather.

Processing vegetables: With stocks in cold storage running about 10 percent greater than a year earlier, retail prices for frozen vegetables averaged less than 1 percent higher than a year earlier during the first 5 months of 2005. In the canning sector, both wholesale and retail prices for the first 5 months of 2005 have averaged about 3 percent higher. Wholesale prices for dried and dehydrated fruits and vegetables averaged just 1 percent above a year earlier during January-May.

Potatoes: Retail prices for fresh white table potatoes averaged 45 cents per pound during the first 5 months of 2005—1 percent below a year earlier. During this time, the retail price for potato chips averaged \$3.33 per pound—3 percent less than the same time a year earlier and 5 percent less than 2 years ago.

Sweet potatoes: Production of sweet potatoes totaled 16.1 million cwt in 2004, up 1 percent from 2003 and down from the January estimate of 16.4 million cwt. Reflecting weaker prices, sweet potato growers have likely reduced acreage in 2005. The Jan.-May PPI for sweet potatoes averaged 40 percent below the same period during 2001-03 (data for 2004 was not reported).

Dry beans: The retail price for dry pack beans averaged 5 percent above a year earlier during the initial 5 months of 2005. The wholesale price for canned dry beans averaged 2 percent above a year earlier, with April and May each surging 6 percent above the previous year. Much stronger grower prices and reduced stocks for several major bean classes this season resulted in increased area planted this spring, with a larger crop (and lower prices) anticipated this fall.

Dry peas and lentils: The Producer Price Index for dry edible peas has averaged 32 percent below a year earlier during January-May. Compared with the average of the previous 3 years, the Jan.-May PPI for dry peas averaged 30 percent lower. For lentils, the PPI averaged 30 percent below the highs of a year earlier and 16 percent below the average of the previous 3 years. Prices are currently projected to remain low in the coming season with increasing acreage and larger production expected.

Mushrooms: The January-April 2005 average unit value for imports of fresh-market agaricus mushrooms declined 1 percent from a year earlier to \$1.23 per pound. Although down from last year, the unit value is 8 percent greater than in 2002. For fresh specialty mushrooms, the average unit value continues to trend lower as lower priced imports from China increase market share. During 2005, the average unit value dropped 17 percent to \$0.80 per pound, and China's share of this import market increased to 80 percent (compared with 60 percent in 2002).

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

Item	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
<i>Area harvested</i>	1,000 ac.	6,874	6,536	6,581	7,059
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,931	1,927	1,947	1,950
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,340	1,337	1,291	1,275
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,266	1,249	1,168	1,133
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,739	1,347	1,219	1,512
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	599	677	955	1,190
<i>Production</i>	Mil. cwt	1,322	1,293	1,353	1,331
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cwt	461	466	483	485
Processing	Mil. cwt	343	314	356	338
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	458	458	456	440
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	30	22	18	24
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	29	32	41	45
<i>Crop value</i>	\$ mil.	15,508	15,528	15,560	15,653
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	9,359	9,773	9,737	9,800
Processing	\$ mil.	1,392	1,367	1,471	1,395
Potatoes	\$ mil.	3,045	2,686	2,564	2,580
Dry beans	\$ mil.	519	423	445	458
Other 2/	\$ mil.	1,193	1,278	1,343	1,420
<i>Unit value 3/</i>	\$/cwt	11.73	12.01	11.50	11.76
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$/cwt	20.29	20.95	20.16	20.21
Processing	\$/cwt	4.06	4.36	4.14	4.13
Potatoes	\$/cwt	6.67	5.89	5.62	5.86
Dry beans	\$/cwt	17.10	18.40	24.80	19.47
Other 2/	\$/cwt	41.53	39.76	32.98	31.66
<i>Trade</i>					
<i>Imports</i>	\$ mil.	4,817	5,435	6,185	6,420
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	2,617	3,028	3,458	3,525
Processing	\$ mil.	1,189	1,276	1,448	1,600
Potatoes	\$ mil.	575	682	764	755
Dry beans	\$ mil.	67	49	65	75
Other 4/	\$ mil.	369	400	449	465
<i>Exports</i>	\$ mil.	3,273	3,313	3,468	3,735
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,203	1,302	1,364	1,550
Processing	\$ mil.	798	798	794	805
Potatoes	\$ mil.	723	646	735	790
Dry beans	\$ mil.	180	157	145	130
Other 4/	\$ mil.	369	410	432	460
<i>Per capita use</i>	Pounds	439	447	448	448
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	170	171	174	175
Processing	Pounds	121	121	123	123
Potatoes	Pounds	132	139	136	134
Dry beans	Pounds	7	7	6	6
Other 2/	Pounds	9	10	10	10

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

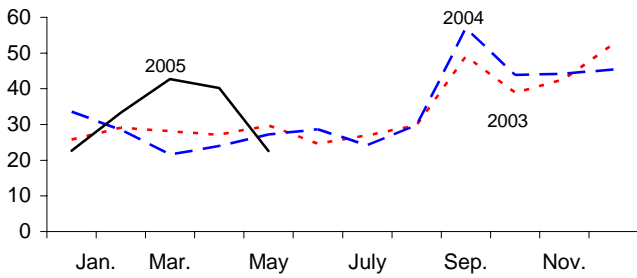
Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 1

F.o.b. shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables, 2003-05

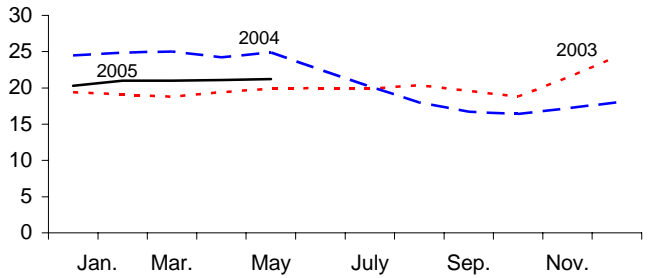
Broccoli

Cents per lb.



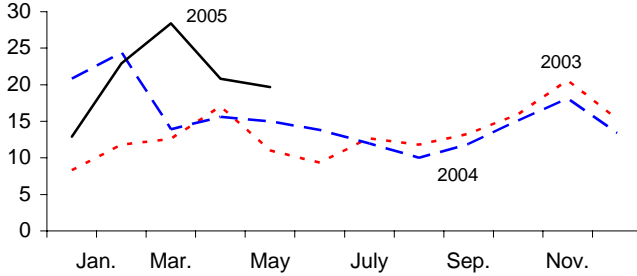
Carrots

Cents per lb.



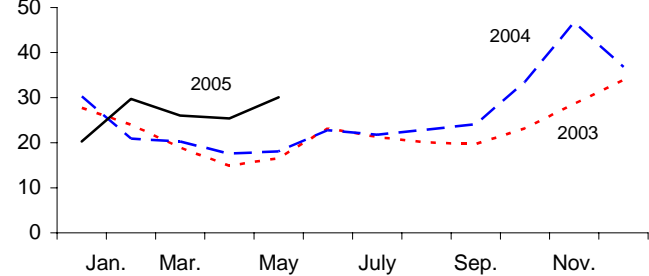
Celery

Cents per lb.



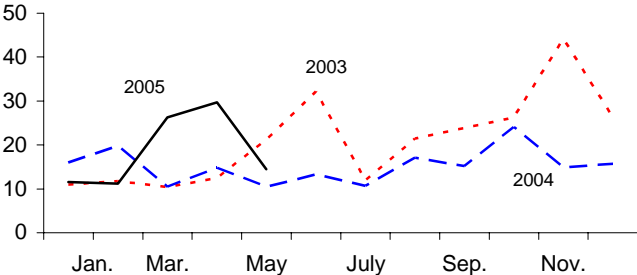
Sweet corn

Cents per lb.



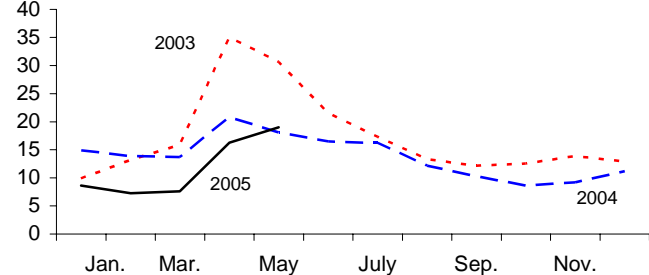
Head lettuce

Cents per lb.



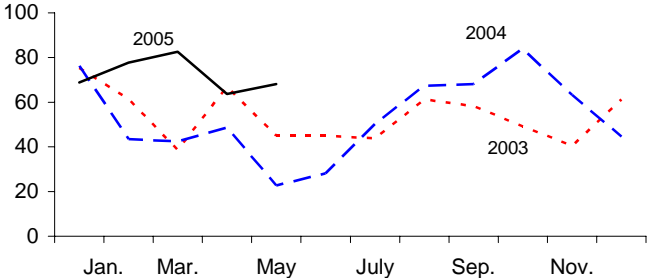
Onions

Cents per lb.



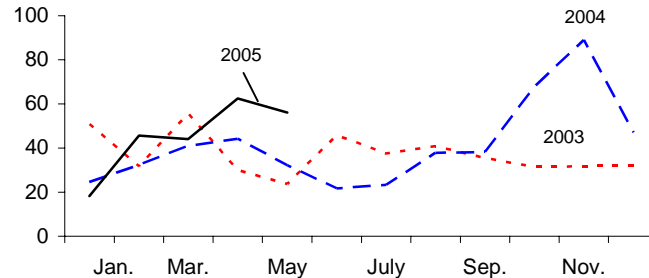
Snap beans

Cents per lb.



Tomatoes

Cents per lb.



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Fresh-Market Vegetables

Prices Ease With Slowly Improving Weather

The impact of weather-delayed planting and the wet, cool spring will result in shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables averaging about one-fourth higher during the second quarter of 2005 (Apr.-June). The weather has sliced into market volume, with shipments during May averaging 11 percent below a year earlier for the leading fresh-market commodities. With the possible exception of carrots and onions, spring-season prices will average above a year earlier for all leading vegetables. During the first quarter (Jan.-Mar.) of 2005, lower prices for fresh dry-bulb onions, carrots, and asparagus were largely responsible for the 5-percent decline in f.o.b. shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables and melons.

The weather and market conditions this spring were similar to those experienced in 2003. With the notable exception of tomatoes, shipping-point prices for most fresh-market vegetables have eased after a strong April and early May caused by cool, wet weather at various times in most production areas. Despite dropping from a high of \$19.20 per 25-lb box in late April, shipping-point prices for fresh-market field-grown tomatoes in mid-June (\$13.20 per carton) were twice as high as the average of the past few years. Given limited supplies from Mexico (also hit by cool, wet weather) and slower growth of crops in most late spring-early summer States (e.g., South Carolina, Georgia, California), unsettled supply could keep fresh tomato prices above average into the July holiday period. Despite slow improvements, wet, cool weather persisted across most east coast growing areas into early June, retarding growth and potentially impacting the yield of late spring and early summer-season vegetables.

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

Item	Annual 2004	April 2005	May		Change previous:	
			2004	2005	Month	Year
		-----1,000 cwt -----			Percent	
Snap beans	3,051	239	380	294	23	-23
Broccoli	8,972	807	678	720	-11	6
Cabbage	13,270	959	1,188	1,108	16	-7
Cantaloup	26,113	1,323	3,837	2,434	84	-37
Carrots	11,525	794	939	853	7	-9
Cauliflower	4,927	337	402	364	8	-9
Celery	17,832	1,292	1,421	1,439	11	1
Sweet corn	10,627	1,627	2,842	2,470	52	-13
Cucumbers	13,870	1,221	1,426	1,334	9	-6
Head lettuce	38,150	3,032	3,309	3,459	14	5
Romaine	12,951	1,133	1,052	1,125	-1	7
Dry onions	50,538	3,595	4,329	4,379	22	1
Bell peppers	15,916	1,398	1,725	1,516	8	-12
Other peppers	3,739	350	377	368	5	-2
Squash	6,732	712	484	524	-26	8
Tomatoes, round 2/	35,701	2,958	3,532	3,157	7	-11
Tomatoes, roma	10,045	899	916	773	-14	-16
Cherry tomatoes 3/	4,035	425	465	366	-14	-21
Watermelon	33,703	2,318	7,612	6,064	162	-20
Selected total	321,697	25,419	36,914	32,747	29	-11

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

Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

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

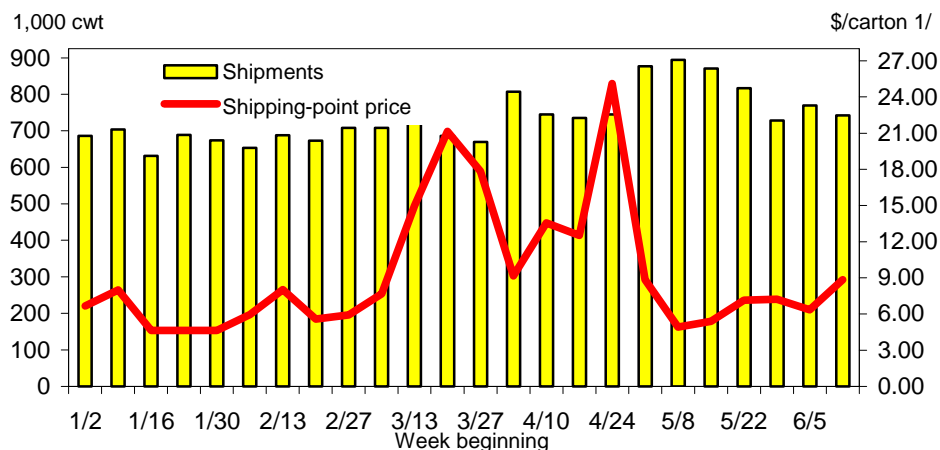
Commodity	2004				2005				Change 2nd Q 1/
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second *	Third *	Fourth *	
--- Dollars per 100 lb ---									
Asparagus	196.00	124.00	217.67	164.50	140.00	142.00	130.00	--	14.5
Broccoli	27.90	26.63	36.97	44.50	32.90	30.18	31.50	38.00	13.3
Cantaloup	--	13.90	13.60	23.20	--	22.00	16.00	22.00	58.3
Carrots	24.80	23.87	18.30	17.20	20.77	20.65	18.00	18.00	-13.5
Cauliflower	31.20	32.83	28.33	43.47	38.47	33.85	29.25	39.00	3.1
Celery	19.70	14.80	11.30	15.53	21.40	20.00	13.00	15.00	35.1
Sweet corn	23.83	19.50	22.93	39.00	25.33	25.00	21.00	24.00	28.2
Cucumbers	26.87	18.27	27.70	19.95	28.75	21.50	24.00	17.00	17.7
Lettuce, head	15.43	12.87	14.33	18.23	16.37	19.75	18.25	19.00	53.5
Onions, dry bulb	14.17	18.47	12.90	9.69	7.85	17.35	13.75	11.50	-6.1
Snap beans	54.07	33.17	61.97	63.93	76.37	55.00	60.00	54.00	65.8
Tomatoes, field	32.67	32.70	33.13	78.45	35.97	52.75	31.25	32.00	61.3
All vegetables 2/	915	824	887	1,045	870	1,050	890	835	27.4

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

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

Figure 2

U.S. head (iceberg) lettuce: Weekly shipments & shipping-point price



1/ \$ per 50-lb carton (24 heads). Volume excludes some product harvested for processing. Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

On the other side of the country, prices for a 50-pound (24-head) carton of California head lettuce peaked at \$25.11/carton the last week of April—more than three times the average price for this period. By the third week in May, lettuce shipping-point prices had declined to \$5.40 per carton as supplies picked up with a warming trend in the State. The cool, wet spring weather slowed the progress of the melon crop in the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys while previous cooler-than-average temperatures in the Imperial County gave way to extreme heat in late May and early June (well over 100 degrees).

On the retail side of the market, the Consumer Price Index for fresh-market vegetables has averaged 5 percent above a year earlier since the start of 2005. Most of the increase in fresh retail pricing has occurred this spring after posting gains of less than 2 percent during the first 3 months of the year. So far this spring (April-

May), the 12-percent rise in fresh-market retail prices from a year ago has come primarily from lettuce (23 percent) and tomatoes (up 18 percent), with prices for all other fresh vegetables (except potatoes) averaging 9 percent above a year earlier.

Import Volume Up Just 1 Percent

According to official trade data reported by the Bureau of the Census, during January-April, the volume of fresh-market vegetable imports rose just 1 percent from a year earlier. While most items were higher, such as asparagus (up 38 percent), broccoli (up 36 percent), and celery (up 27 percent), a few key items (tomatoes and onions) were lower. With low domestic prices, fresh dry bulb onion volume was down 5 percent. Fresh tomato imports were down 10 percent to 894 million pounds—the lowest since 2000. Cool, wet weather reduced round-type field-grown imports from Mexico by 25 percent to the lowest level since 1992. Total tomato import volume was lower despite a 42-percent jump in greenhouse-grown product. Greenhouse tomatoes accounted for 24 percent of tomato imports during these 4 months. Greenhouse tomatoes, largely a novelty item a decade ago, continue to slice into the retail market share of field-grown tomatoes and are estimated to account for more than a third of all tomatoes sold at retail. However, largely because of higher prices and other characteristics, use of greenhouse tomatoes is still relatively rare in the expanding food service market.

Stable Summer Supplies and Prices Expected

Assuming average weather and little change in acreage, the outlook for the summer season (July-Sept.) appears to favor improved supplies and generally steady prices compared with a year ago. Given steadily improving volume, shipping-point prices are expected to remain near year-earlier levels, assuming continued good demand brought on by a combination of warm, dry weather in population centers, stable fuel prices, and a continued favorable employment picture. Given average yields and market volume, lower prices are expected this summer for asparagus, broccoli, cucumbers, sweet corn, and tomatoes. Somewhat higher shipping-point prices could be experienced for cantaloup, celery, onions, and cauliflower.

Table 4--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2003-05 1/

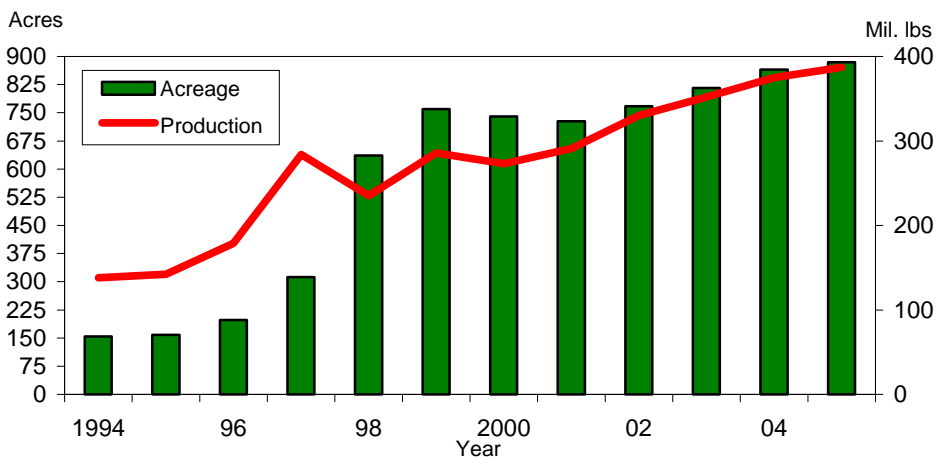
Item	2004	January - April			Change
	Annual	2003	2004	2005	2004-05
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	6,201	2,388	1,900	2,530	33
Lettuce, head	4,747	1,483	1,522	1,505	-1
Lettuce, other	4,838	1,561	1,679	1,823	9
Tomatoes	3,675	805	953	1,001	5
Other	19,971	7,711	7,553	6,966	-8
Total	39,432	13,948	13,606	13,825	2
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes	20,546	10,897	9,883	8,940	-10
Cucumbers	9,335	4,304	4,603	4,932	7
Onions, dry bulb	6,892	2,706	2,939	2,793	-5
Peppers, sweet	5,689	2,922	2,966	3,152	6
Other	30,032	11,612	11,838	12,824	8
Total	72,495	32,442	32,229	32,641	1

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

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

Figure 3

U.S. greenhouse tomatoes: Estimated area and production



Source: Cook and Calvin. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err2/>

Wheat and Field Corn Are Top Competing Crops for Vegetables

The 2002 Census of Agriculture provides information by farm type under the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). One of these farm types is vegetable and melons (code 1112). 1/ Although the primary business of these farms is the production of vegetables and melons, they also frequently grow other crops. The census reports all the acreage harvested on farms classified as vegetable and melon farms, yielding a view of the alternative crops harvested by these farms.

Another way to look at these data is to extract the acreage of vegetables and melons harvested by farms classified under a wide variety of other NAICS codes (e.g., oilseed and grain farms, cotton farms, tobacco farms, etc.). While the former view discussed above indicates the alternative crops grown by vegetable and melon farms (many for rotational purposes), this view indicates the extent to which other types of farms have an interest in vegetables and melons. Interestingly, the oilseed and grain farm type (soybeans, corn, wheat, etc) reported harvesting about 8 percent of all vegetable and melon acres, with more than three-fourths of this acreage grown for processing (sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, tomatoes, etc.).

According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, wheat, field corn, soybeans, alfalfa, and barley are the top non-vegetable crops which are produced on U.S. farms classified as vegetable and melon farms (table 5). These specialized vegetable and melon farms account for 75 percent of all the vegetable and melon acreage (fresh and processing) harvested in the country. Although wheat is the top field crop grown alongside vegetables and melons, vegetable and melon farms only account for 2 percent of all U.S. wheat acreage. Vegetable and melon farms received \$101 million in direct government payments—less than 2 percent of the reported total for all farms.

In California, the leading producer of vegetables and melons, specialized vegetable and melon farms account for 87 percent of all the area devoted to these crops in the State. In terms of area, alfalfa hay was the top field crop on California vegetable and melon farms. This was followed by cotton, wheat, tree fruit, and field corn.

1/ Although the NAICS vegetable and melon code (1112) includes potatoes and sweet potatoes, the 2002 Census data do not include potatoes and sweet potatoes in the total land in vegetables (acreage for these crops is to be included beginning with the 2007 Census). Industry code 1112 also excludes dry peas, lentils, and dry beans as these crops are grouped under industry code 111130.

California's specialized vegetable and melon farms only received \$13 million in direct government payments in 2002.

About 91 percent of Florida's vegetable and melon acreage is concentrated on farms classified by NAICS as vegetable and melon farms. With the exception of sugarcane and peanuts, Florida is a relatively minor producer of field crops. As a result, direct government payments to specialized vegetable and melon farms were less than \$1 million in 2002. Sugarcane is the leading non-vegetable crop grown by specialized vegetable and melon farms in the State. This is followed by citrus fruit, field hay, peanuts, and corn silage. Florida is the second largest source of domestically-produced vegetables and melons.

By virtue of a strong processing industry, Wisconsin was the third-largest in terms of total vegetable and melon area in 2002. Field corn was the leading non-vegetable crop produced on specialized vegetable and melon farms followed by soybeans, oats, wheat, and alfalfa. Vegetable acreage is also spread out among farm types within the State, with specialized vegetable and melon farms accounting for just 64 percent of all vegetable acreage in Wisconsin. This relatively low specialization is also common among other States where vegetable processing is the greater share of total vegetable output. For example, specialized vegetable and melon farms only account for 31 percent of total vegetable and melon acreage in Minnesota, 49 percent in Idaho, 58 percent in Oregon, and 73 percent in Washington. Each of these States has significant vegetable canning or freezing operations as well as substantial acreage in field crops.

Table 5--Census area harvested by specialized vegetable and melon farms, 2002 1/

Item	United States	California	Florida	Wisconsin	Washington	Arizona
----- Acres harvested -----						
Vegetables 2/	2,590,418	889,330	181,466	159,189	152,250	122,805
Potatoes	1,134,633	41,317	35,383	79,743	150,750	0
Sweet potatoes	71,854	9,059	3,099	0	0	0
Dry beans	84,783	10,491	0	0	15,488	516
Wheat	866,407	93,707	120	11,504	132,581	33,923
Corn (grain)	537,412	26,800	2,355	42,171	28,079	2,962
Soybeans	452,485	0	0	33,881	0	0
Alfalfa	384,099	121,548	0	9,500	42,903	13,055
Barley	272,923	12,830	0	276	3,774	2,395
Cotton	265,913	100,100	3,048	0	0	15,288
Other tame hay	179,529	25,506	11,599	3,384	11,769	10,380
Orchards	107,092	55,762	11,846	302	8,061	948
Sugarbeets	88,741	4,470	0	0	0	0
Sorghum	78,585	2,377	175	0	0	425
Corn silage	78,264	12,200	3,886	2,474	3,178	0
Oats	66,064	3,535	0	12,446	0	193
Peanuts	65,841	0	6,963	0	0	0
Sugarcane	28,388	0	22,793	0	0	0
Rice	10,232	8,544	0	0	0	0
Tobacco	8,940	0	612	9	0	0

1/ Vegetable and melon farms as classified by the North American Industry Classification System.

2/ Excludes potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry beans.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Processing Vegetables

Tomato Production To Decline

According to the May 15 California crop estimate, processors expect to contract for 10.4 million short tons of processing tomatoes this year—down 5 percent from a year ago. Estimated area for harvest is unchanged from the January intentions forecast at 265,000 acres—9 percent below a year earlier. Fresno County, the top producer, is expected to account for 39 percent of the acreage, compared with 35 percent last season. Despite planting delays due to persistent spring rains, the crop is said to be in good condition. The early crop appears to have “caught up” due to a string of hot days and is expected to be on time for July harvest. Assuming disease and insect pressure remain average, estimates imply expectations for yields approaching or exceeding last year’s record high. According to the California League of Food Processors, June 1 inventories of U.S. processed tomato products (on a fresh-weight basis) were up 13 percent from the previous year. However, tomato product demand appears to have been strong over the past year, with crop-year disappearance estimated to have increased 11 percent from the previous year.

Frozen Stocks Up 8 Percent

Stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) in cold storage warehouses on June 1 were up 8 percent from a year earlier. Substantial increases were noted across the board, including green peas (up 78 percent), green beans (43 percent), and cauliflower (53 percent), among others. Notable declines were reported for blackeye peas (28 percent), asparagus (down 22 percent), and okra (20 percent). Green pea stocks were recovering from last year’s low levels, while cauliflower and green bean suppliers have been working off the large packs of 2004.

Despite fairly large inventories, wholesale prices for frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) have generally been running 1-2 percent above year-earlier levels in 2005. May frozen vegetable wholesale prices were nearly 2 percent above those of a year ago. Retail prices for frozen vegetables have averaged less than 1 percent above a year earlier during the first 5 months of 2005. In the canning sector, both wholesale

Table 6--Processing vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes

Item	2005		2004	Change previous:	
	May	April	May	Month	Year
	-- Index --			-- Percent --	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
Processed fruits and vegetables	119.3	118.8	115.9	0.4	2.9
Canned vegetables	121.0	120.5	118.0	0.4	2.5
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	178.6	177.2	176.9	0.8	1.0
Dry beans, peas, lentils	117.5	118.4	109.4	-0.8	7.4
Olives, pickles, relishes	101.1	112.0	102.1	-9.7	-1.0
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	137.2	136.4	131.7	0.6	4.2
Pickles and products	187.8	186.9	180.9	0.5	3.8
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	128.8	128.9	125.6	-0.1	2.5
Canned dry beans	131.3	131.3	123.8	0.0	6.1
Vegetable juices 1/	111.7	111.3	110.8	0.4	0.8
Frozen vegetables	137.2	137.6	134.3	-0.3	2.2
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	145.4	145.4	144.2	0.0	0.8

1/ Index base year is 1987.

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

Table 7--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	2004	January - April			Change
	Annual	2003	2004	2005	2004-05
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Imports:					
Canned	733	202	227	253	11
Frozen	455	146	161	171	6
Dehydrated 2/	261	80	81	95	17
Exports:					
Canned	530	165	176	175	-1
Frozen	147	57	49	48	-2
Dehydrated 2/	117	40	38	41	9

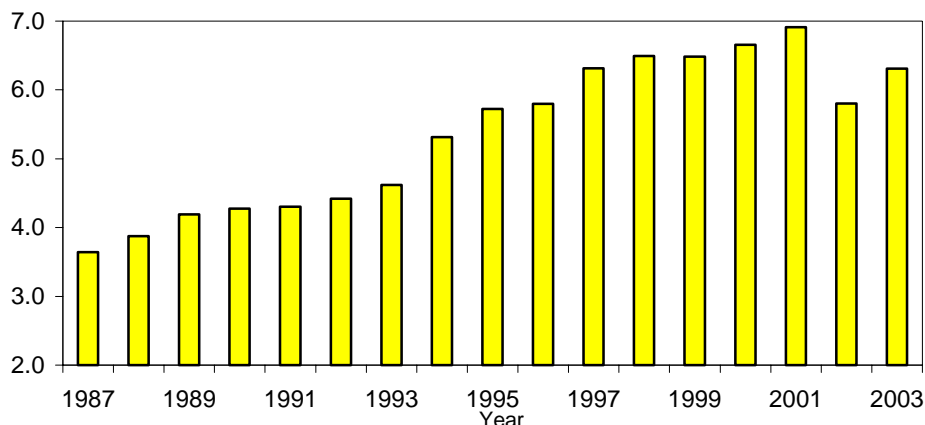
1/ Excludes potatoes and mushrooms. 2/ Includes dried.

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

Figure 4

U.S. frozen vegetables: Value of product shipments 1/

Billion \$



1/ Includes potatoes.

Source: Annual Survey of Manufacturers, U.S. Census Bureau.

and retail prices for the first 5 months of 2005 have averaged about 3 percent above a year earlier. On July 8, USDA-NASS will release its second look at processing vegetable contract area as well as the first look at green pea production.

Dried and Dehydrated Imports Up

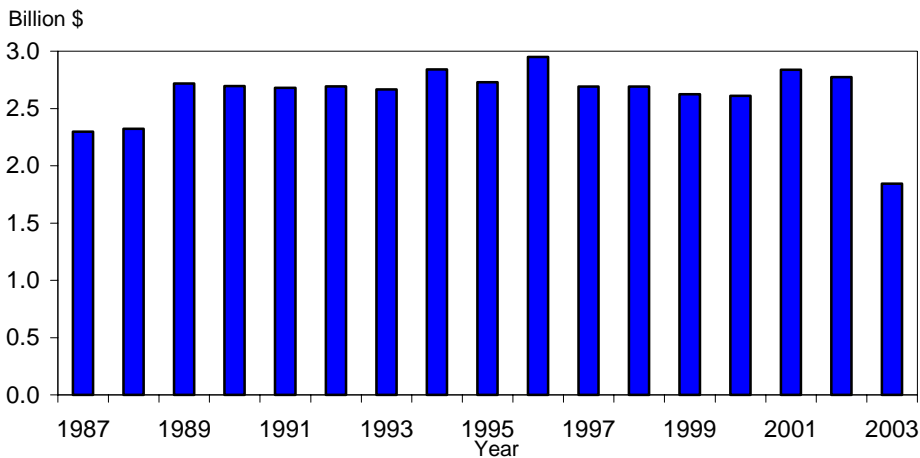
The volume and value of dried and dehydrated vegetable imports were up from a year earlier during the first 4 months of 2005. The import value of these products rose 17 percent to \$95 million, while import volume also rose 17 percent. Volume gains were noted for such products as cassava starch (up 90 percent), dried parsley (83 percent), paprika (51 percent), dried spinach (23 percent), and dried tomato products (12 percent). Most cassava starch is imported from Thailand (with lesser amounts from Brazil) and can be used in a wide variety of food and nonfood products and applications. U.S. cassava starch imports, which are variable and reached a high of 60 million pounds in 1999, totaled 46 million pounds in 2004.

Value of Frozen Shipments Up, Others Decline

The latest U.S. Census Bureau product shipment data from the Annual Survey of Manufacturers covers 2003 (data for 2004 will be released later this year). The

Figure 5

U.S. canned vegetables: Value of product shipments 1/

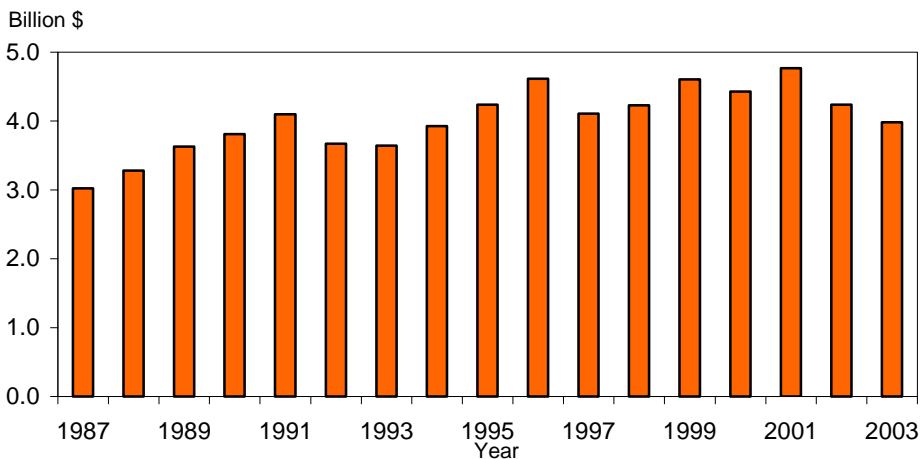


1/ Excludes hominy and mushrooms.

Source: Annual Survey of Manufacturers, U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 6

U.S. canned tomato products: Value of product shipments



Source: Annual Survey of Manufacturers, U.S. Census Bureau.

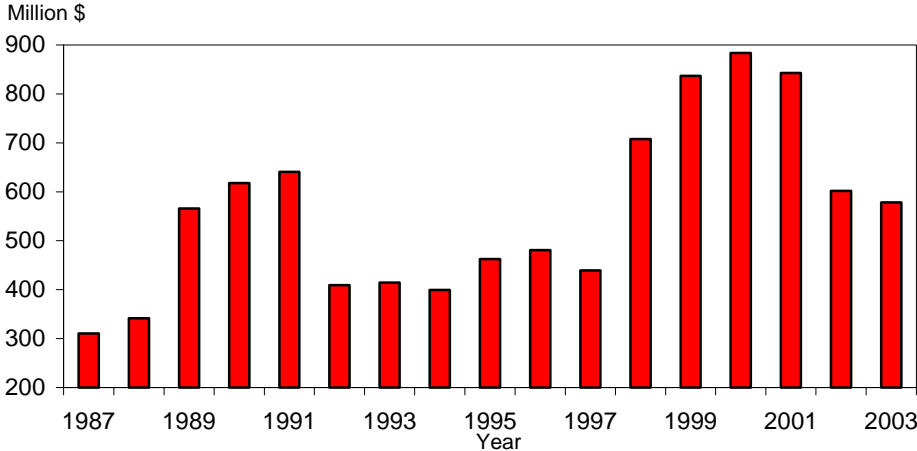
value of product shipments in this report represents preliminary estimates of the total value of all products shipped that are primary to a particular industry. In the case of frozen vegetables (including potatoes), the value of shipments increased 9 percent in 2003 to \$6.3 billion--the largest annual increase since 1997. The value of manufacturer's frozen vegetable shipments peaked in 2001 at \$6.9 billion before dropping in 2002 largely because of lower unit values for most crops.

For canned vegetables (excluding mushrooms, juices, pickles, and tomato products), the value of shipments dropped nearly a billion dollars in 2003 to \$1.8 billion—the steepest decline in recent memory. Much of this decline was the result of lower output in 2003, likely caused by elevated stocks entering the year and low prices in 2002. Shipments of canned vegetables have dropped 4 of the past 5 years.

The value of tomato product shipments declined for the second consecutive year to \$4.0 billion in 2003. This was 6 percent lower than the previous year and 16 percent below the 2001 peak of \$4.8 billion. In 2002, shipments of salsa were valued at \$558 million, up from \$319 million in 1997. During this same period, the value of catsup shipments exceeded \$844 million, down from \$1.04 billion in 1997. Although the estimated value of catsup shipments fell between 1997 and 2002, the volume shipped rose about 18 percent to 109 million cases. Like most canned vegetable products, the industry continues to consolidate, with the number of companies shipping catsup and salsa falling between 1997 and 2002.

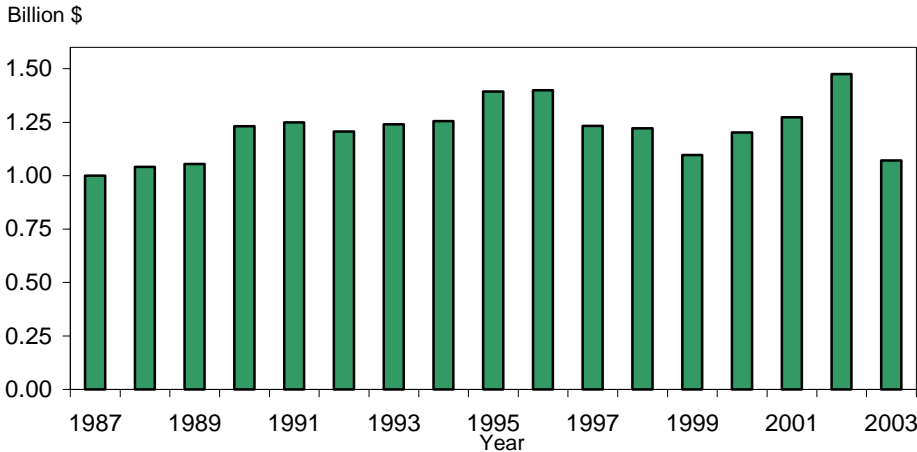
In 2003, the value of canned vegetable juice shipments declined 4 percent to \$578 million. This was the third consecutive annual decline since juice shipments peaked in 2000 at \$884 million. The majority of the shipments continue to be tomato juice or tomato-based juice mixtures. The shipment value of pickles and pickled products declined 27 percent to \$1.1 billion. The value of pickles and other pickled products has basically remained between \$1.1 and \$1.4 billion over the past decade.

Figure 7
U.S. canned vegetable juices: Value of product shipments



Source: Annual Survey of Manufacturers, U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 8
U.S. pickles and pickled products: Value of product shipments



Source: Annual Survey of Manufacturers, U.S. Census Bureau.

Potatoes

Prices Are Initially Higher for Spring Potatoes

Spring-crop potato prices in California, Florida, and Texas are all higher than a year earlier as a result of reduced acreage and lower yields. The average price received by growers during April and May was \$15.45 per cwt, which is 36 percent higher than the average over the entire spring marketing season last year. Together, these three major producing States accounted for 79 percent of the 2005 spring crop. Potato output this spring was estimated to be 18.1 million cwt, down 20 percent from 2004. Over the past decade, the spring potato crop has averaged about one-fifth higher than the summer crop. However, the combined production of the winter, spring, and summer seasons amounts to just a 10th of the fall crop.

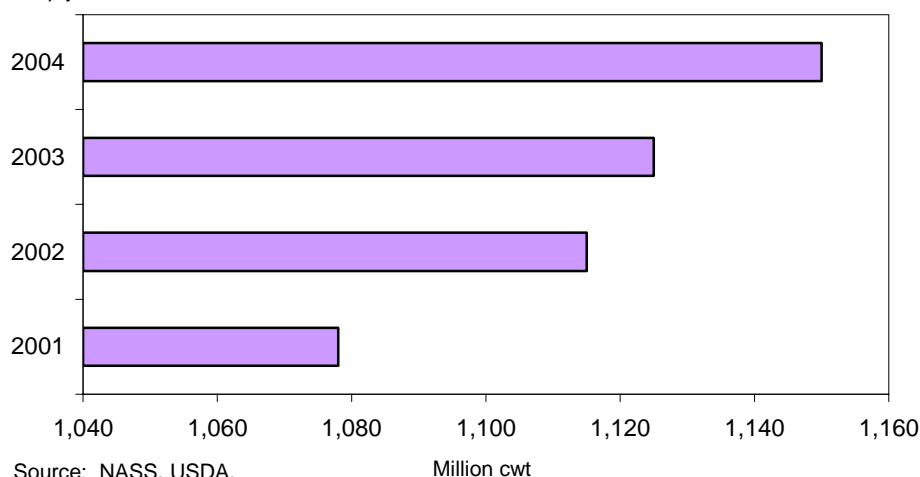
Prices for summer and fall potatoes are also likely to be higher relative to the 2004 crops if planted acreage declines and yields remain steady. Growers are expected to reduce plantings by about 3 percent in an effort to shore up prices (especially for fresh-market potatoes) by producing about 12 million cwt less than the 456 million cwt harvested in 2004. The industry, with the help of farmers' cooperatives, is trying to strengthen prices from the lows received in 2004 (estimated at \$5.12 per cwt for the fall crop and \$5.78 across all seasons). Prices received by Idaho and Colorado growers for the 2003 crop averaged less than \$5 per cwt--the lowest since 2000.

Potato farmers, by withdrawing either acreage from production or diverting supply to food aid, animal feed, or exports, are in effect managing supply to influence the level and direction of prices. Despite reduced production in both 2003 and 2004, weak demand was responsible for low potato prices in those seasons. Although acres planted and harvested were down in the past 2 crop years, higher yields basically foiled attempts to reduce supply enough to match the lower demand, particularly for fresh potatoes. Furthermore, domestic potato supply was expanded by imports of frozen products from Canada that effectively cut demand for U.S. processing potatoes and channeled more of the crop into the fresh market.

Figure 9

Total fall potato stocks through June 1

Crop year



However, the market situation in 2005 is somewhat improved over the past 2 years because of two factors. First, the spring crop is down significantly, which bodes well for the summer and fall crops if growers again succeed in cutting acreage. Prices may then be able to gain some strength. Second, the dollar's continued depreciation vis-à-vis the Canadian dollar—3 percent thus far in 2005—effectively helps to limit the volume of potato imports from Canada. Indeed, imports through April are already 8 percent below last year. The invisible factor, by default, is U.S. consumer demand. If potato consumption stabilizes near 2004's level of 135.5 pounds per capita, the 1-percent growth in population, or about 2.7 million more people in 2005, may be sufficient to raise prices.

Further Initiatives To Limit Potato Supply

Following the United Fresh Potato Growers of Idaho's announcement of a voluntary 10-percent acreage reduction, the newly formed United Potato Growers of America announced a "bid-buydown" program for all potato growers in the United States, who will match acre-for-acre the reductions made by growers in Idaho. Farm cooperatives are allowed by the Capper-Volstead Act to engage in such market behavior as long as co-op members include only growers. The buydown will use 2004's planted acreage as the base for reductions. The goal in 2005 is to cut 12 million cwt from the level produced in 2004, or 2.6 percent. Since Idaho has the largest remaining unsold stocks, the new summer and fall crops could expand supply such that prices may not have room to rise. Thus, to avoid oversupply, efforts are first directed at reducing acreage. If, however, supply is still deemed too high, potatoes may have to be removed from the market. Idaho is expected to bear the heaviest reduction since its stocks are the largest. This year, growers in Washington and Oregon have already removed 300,000 cwt, some donated to local food banks.

As a result of the acreage bid-buydown program, the United Fresh Potato Growers of Idaho reported 26,000 acres already taken out of production in 2005, representing 7 percent of the State's planted area in 2004. This withdrawal translates roughly into \$35 million worth of potatoes, assuming 2004's estimated sales of \$1,353 per acre for Idaho. Also, with the return of some french fry processing capacity to

Table 8--Potatoes: Fall crop used from 15 major States

Season	Fall potatoes used in:								Season total
	Thru Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Other	
-- Million cwt --									
1995-96	138.1	33.2	34.2	33.3	40.2	40.0	---	75.9	394.8
1996-97	148.6	33.8	35.2	36.9	41.6	44.4	---	103.2	443.7
1997-98	134.7	32.3	34.0	36.7	41.7	41.4	---	92.8	413.5
1998-99	142.3	34.7	36.6	36.0	42.4	43.3	37.6	50.3	423.2
1999-00	145.5	35.2	32.8	37.5	41.2	41.5	39.7	47.2	420.6
2000-01	148.5	35.0	41.0	36.6	44.2	44.4	47.9	61.3	458.8
2001-02	128.3	34.1	32.6	33.5	38.6	38.8	38.2	43.0	387.0
2002-03	142.6	33.0	32.5	33.8	39.4	42.7	37.2	45.9	407.1
2003-04	135.3	34.3	33.4	34.0	40.2	41.1	39.0	46.0	403.2
2004-05	131.5	33.6	34.0	35.8	38.8	42.6	36.0	51.0	403.3
% change	-2.8	-2.1	2.0	5.4	-3.4	3.7	-7.7	10.8	0.0

--- = not available.

Source: *Potato Stocks*, NASS, USDA.

Idaho, a few thousand acres will additionally be contracted, leaving fewer fresh potatoes in the market. The United Potato Growers of America contributed cash to Idaho's buydown program that made possible further cuts in planted acreage.

USDA is also playing a part in lifting potato prices through a planned purchase of up to 80 million pounds of frozen and dehydrated potatoes from 2004's stocks. Thus far, USDA has purchased 52 million pounds (mostly frozen fries) worth \$20 million. Another program by the Fresh Potato Growers of Idaho is aimed at reducing stocks shippers have on hand at the end of the current marketing year. Shippers will be paid a minimum of \$2 per cwt for unsold stocks, but will retain a buy-back option for last-minute orders.

Monthly fresh-market potato prices in 2005 have remained below those of a year earlier. These low prices largely stem from significantly lower fresh-market prices in Idaho and Washington due to the oversupply (net of contracts and orders). To this point in 2005, processing potato prices are largely unchanged from last year, indicating that demand for processed products is keeping up with supply. When combined with fresh-market, seed, and feed sales, net domestic sales (includes net trade) of the 2004 potato crop is expected to be around \$2.46 billion--less than 1 percent below the \$2.5 billion received in 2003 (after adding imports to and subtracting exports from domestic farm sales). The recent peak net sales level occurred in 2002 at \$2.7 billion. In per capita terms, estimated net farm sales for the 2004 crop (plus net imports) is \$8.40, which compares with \$8.60 for the 2003 crop and \$9.30 in 2002 and 2001. The downward spending trend since 2001 reflects continuously lower producer prices for potatoes and tapering per capita consumption, which is now 134 pounds, down from 145 pounds in 1996.

Planting of the 2005 crop in Idaho has been hampered by rain, with some delays reported. Potato stocks in the Western States are higher in the current marketing season than last year while those in the Central States are lower. However, potato production in the West was 3-percent greater in 2004 than in 2003 and total potato use in the West has been larger than last year. In the meantime, the value of U.S. potato exports is up by \$31 million in the January-April period, mostly due to frozen fries and potato chips.

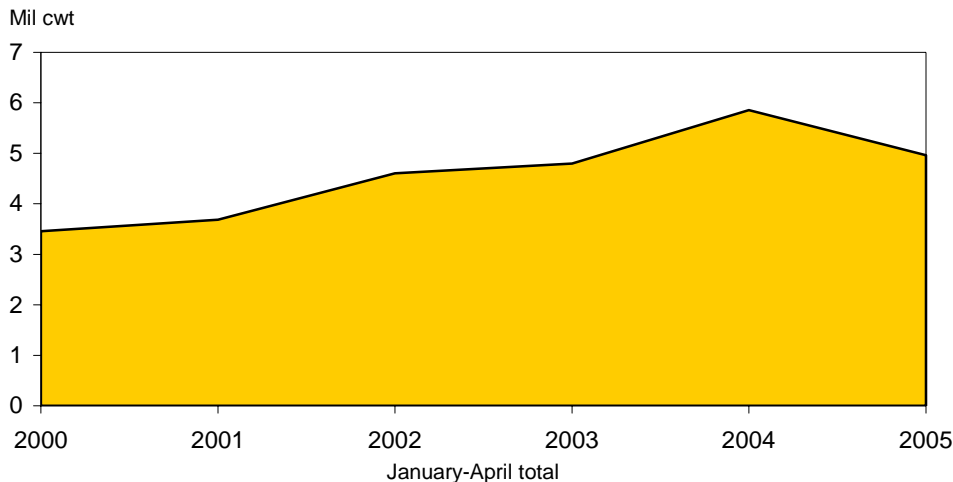
Table 9--Share of total production sold

Products	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004p
	-- Percent --									
Table stock	30.5	29.1	30.7	28.8	30.7	30.0	30.6	31.3	32.5	32.5
Processing	62.4	62.8	62.5	64.8	62.8	61.9	62.5	62.3	61.7	61.7
Frozen french fries	31.5	32.2	30.7	32.9	32.1	31.6	31.6	29.6	30.3	30.3
Other frozen	6.6	6.4	7.8	5.8	5.4	5.8	5.9	6.9	5.7	5.7
Chips	11.5	10.7	11.2	11.9	12.1	11.3	13.5	12.2	12.7	12.7
Dehydrated	11.0	12.0	11.3	12.8	11.6	11.7	10.2	12.2	11.6	11.6
Canned	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Starch and other	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Other sales	7.1	8.1	6.8	6.4	6.5	8.1	7.0	6.4	5.8	5.8
Seed	6.3	5.4	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.0	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.4
Feed	0.8	2.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	3.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5

p = preliminary. Source: NASS, USDA.

Figure 10

U.S. imports of frozen french fries from Canada, January-April



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

June 1 Stocks Were 13 Percent of Fall Crop

Fall potato stocks at the end of May 2005 were 51 million cwt in the 15 major producer States, 11 percent higher than in 2004. From fall production of 403.3 million cwt, the disappearance thru May amounts to 352 million cwt, about 5 million cwt short of last year’s level. Processing use at this point was down 1.5 million cwt from 2004. Together, these underscore continued anemic demand for potatoes, given that fall production in 2003 and 2004 were about equal. The Western States held 72 percent of remaining stocks, or 36.9 million cwt, which was 13 percent larger than last year. Idaho had 24 million cwt, more than all other States’ combined stocks. The disposal of this inventory depends in part on the size of the upcoming summer and fall crops as well as ongoing efforts on the part of farm cooperatives to reduce supplies.

Lower Potato Imports From Canada Signal Relief for U.S. Growers

U.S. potato imports from Canada in January-April were 8 percent under last year’s level. This decline was not sufficient to predict whether calendar 2005’s total imports will fall from 2004. But the drop thus far was attributed primarily to the 15-percent reduction in year-to-date imports of Canadian frozen french fries, which by far comprise the bulk of U.S. potato imports. In a twist from early 2004, fresh-potato shipments from Canada were up 12 percent this year, originating more than likely from the Maritime Provinces and Quebec since production and potato use in the eastern region, except Ontario, were ahead of last year. Potato production and use through May in the Prairie Provinces were below last year due to reductions in planted and harvested acreage, which could then lead to smaller shipments to the United States.

Underlying Canada’s potato acreage and production drop-off in 2004 was lower import demand from the United States for frozen fries as the U.S. dollar depreciated against the Canadian dollar. Reduced exports to the United States thus far in 2005 not only pertain to frozen fries, but also potato chips, dehydrated potatoes, and seed potatoes. Nevertheless, more of Canada’s potato supplies are exported to other

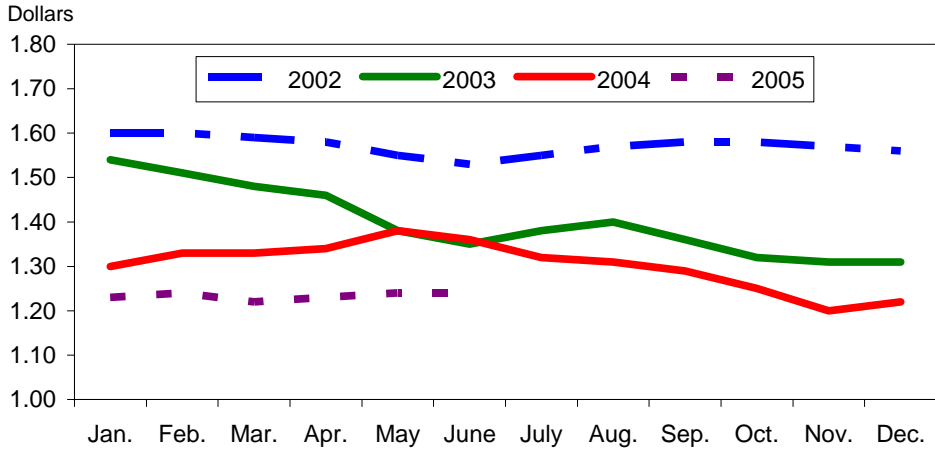
countries—in 2004, exports of frozen fries were up 39 percent in volume and 35 percent in value. Furthermore, potato use in Canada was 5 percent higher thru May. Potato storage by June 1 was only 66 percent of comparable stocks from the 2003 crop. Disappearance of the 2004 crop was 9 percent higher in the Maritime Provinces and 5 percent more in the Prairie Provinces. At the end of May, 88 percent of 2004's potato production had been used, compared with 82 percent of 2003's crop.

U.S. Potato Exports Up but Need More Markets

In contrast to imports, U.S. potato exports were up 13 percent in value and 9 percent in volume during the first 4 months of 2005. Leading exports at this point were frozen and fresh potatoes, chips, and dehydrated products. These sales were aided by the dollar's more competitive exchange rate as well as strong demand thus far from customers in Canada, Mexico, Japan, and Taiwan. About half of U.S. potato exports were frozen french fries and a quarter were potato chips. These high-value exports can be credited for turning around thus far the U.S. trade deficits in potatoes in 2003 and 2004, especially since January-April covers Canada's heaviest shipment time of the year. If this early net export pattern is sustained for the whole of 2005, a U.S. trade surplus in potatoes may indeed return. To recapitulate, the key component in this potential reversal of potatoes' trade balance is Canada's export pullback, particularly of frozen fries.

Potato shippers in the United States are looking to expand export markets such as South Korea, but shipments of fresh potatoes are lagging due to phytosanitary restrictions. Fresh exports to Mexico are restricted to just the border region and those to British Columbia (BC) are slapped with antidumping duties, which are in dispute and scheduled to be resolved in court next month. The Washington State Potato Commission brings its case against the BC Vegetable Marketing Commission before the Canadian International Trade Tribunal, Canada's counterpart to the U.S. International Trade Commission.

Figure 11
Canadian dollars per U.S. dollar



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Cash Receipts and Cost Indicators

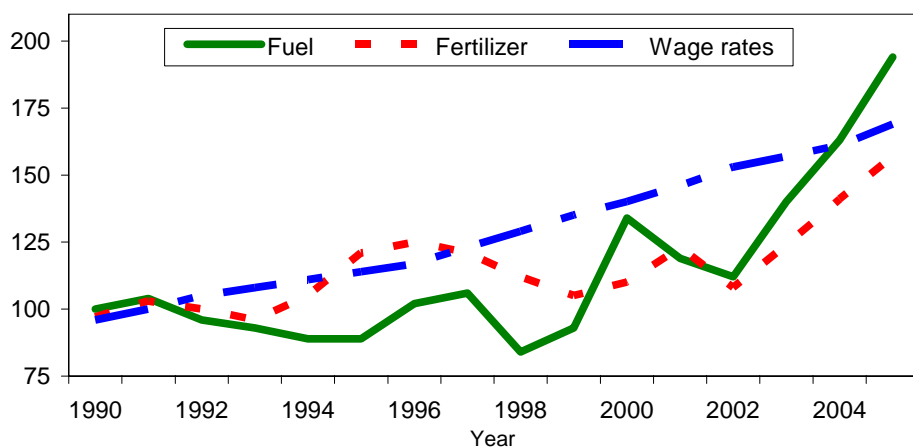
Fuel Prices and Labor Driving Input Costs Higher

In 2005, prices paid by vegetable and melon farmers for production inputs are projected to rise 4 to 6 percent from a year earlier. Higher prices for energy, fertilizer, building materials, and labor are expected to account for the bulk of the increase in input costs. Modest price increases (around the inflation rate in the general economy) are expected for items such as seed and custom services. Few inputs are expected to register reduced prices in 2005. Wage rates are expected to rise 4 to 6 percent in 2005. This is a key factor since labor is the single largest input cost for most vegetable and melon growers—especially for those producing fresh-market products. The annual increase in input prices for vegetable and melon

Figure 12

Selected indexes of prices paid by farmers

% of 1990-92

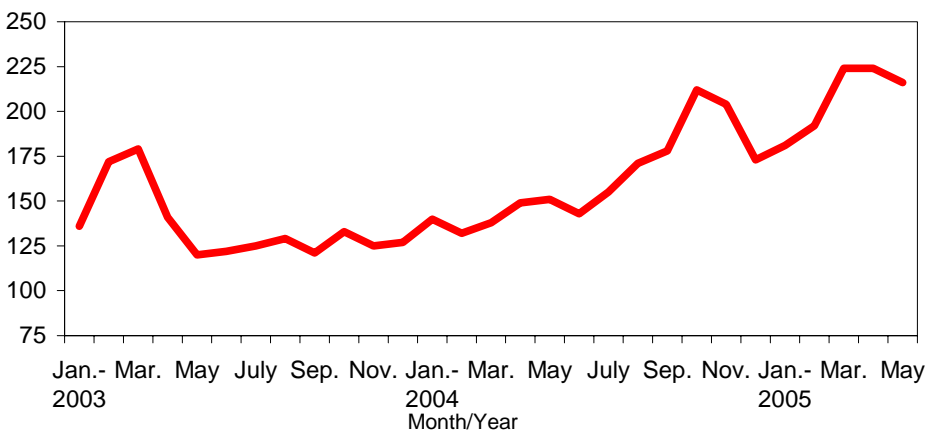


Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 13

Diesel fuel: Monthly index of prices paid by U.S. farmers, 2003-05

% of 1990-92



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

growers is expected to be the largest since 1989 when input prices rose about 6 percent. The Economic Research Service (ERS) estimates indicate that input prices for vegetable and melon growers rose about 3 percent in 2004.

ERS estimates suggest that prices for production items used by food processors, wholesalers, and retailers may increase 2 to 4 percent in 2005. This compares with a 2-percent rise in the marketing cost index for 2004. Similar to grower input price changes, upward movements for energy-based inputs and short-term financing costs are expected to overwhelm smaller increases for items such as maintenance, taxes, insurance, and advertising.

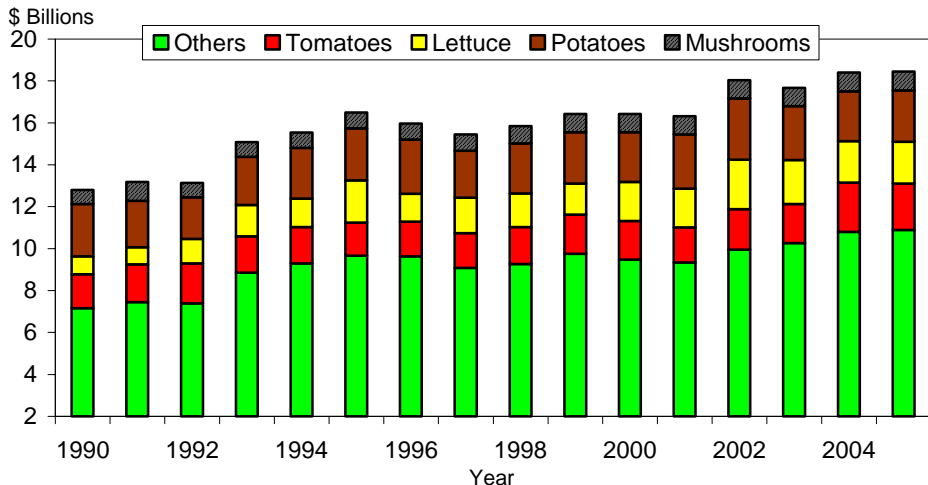
Cash Receipts Up in 2004

The preliminary 2004 estimate for grower cash receipts from the sale of vegetables (including melons, potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms) indicates a 4-percent increase from a year earlier to a record \$18.4 billion (unadjusted for inflation). This sector of agriculture accounted for nearly 16 percent of all crop cash receipts (about \$116 billion)—about the same as the combined receipts from food grains (largely wheat, rice, and rye), cotton, sugar crops, and tobacco. Increased revenues for processing vegetables, sweet potatoes, dry beans, dry peas, and lentils more than offset reductions for fresh vegetables, melons, and potatoes. For 2005, a small increase in vegetable and melon receipts is expected as reductions in processing vegetables, dry peas, and lentils are outweighed by gains for fresh-market vegetables, melons, and potatoes.

In 2004, cash receipts for the major fresh-market vegetables and melons declined less than 1 percent to \$9.8 billion, with reductions for lettuce, onions, melons, garlic, and snap beans outweighing increases for sweet corn, broccoli, cabbage, carrots, and spinach. Receipts for the 11 leading processing crops increased 8 percent to \$1.5 billion, spurred largely by increased production of processing tomatoes and snap beans. Tomatoes accounted for nearly half of the value of all processing vegetables.

Figure 14

Vegetables and melons: U.S. annual cash receipts



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Dry Edible Beans

Value of Canned Dry Bean Shipments Up

The latest U.S. Census Bureau product shipment data from the Annual Survey of Manufacturers covers 2003 (data for 2004 will be released later this year). The value of product shipments in this report represents estimates of the total value of all manufacturer shipments of canned dry beans. The value of canned dry bean shipments increased 17 percent in 2003 to \$1.138 billion--the largest annual increase since 1992. Likely contributing to this gain in shipments was rebounding dry bean output in 2002 in combination with the need to restock thinning pipeline supplies. With current market circumstances analogous to those of 2002, another sizeable increase could be seen in 2006 dry bean manufacturer shipments. The value of manufacturer's canned dry bean shipments peaked in 1999 at about \$1.2 billion before dropping in 2000 due to heavy inventories and low unit prices.

According to the 2002 Census of Manufacturers, shipment volume of retail-sized (mostly number 300 and 303 cans) canned beans with pork declined 25 percent between 1997 and 2002. This was partly offset by a 58-percent increase in shipments of vegetarian (meatless) beans. In terms of shipment value, retail-size pork and beans still dominates product shipments with \$364 million shipped in 2002—up 14 percent from 1997. In contrast, the value of retail-size packs of vegetarian beans declined from \$67 million in 1997 to \$59 million in 2002.

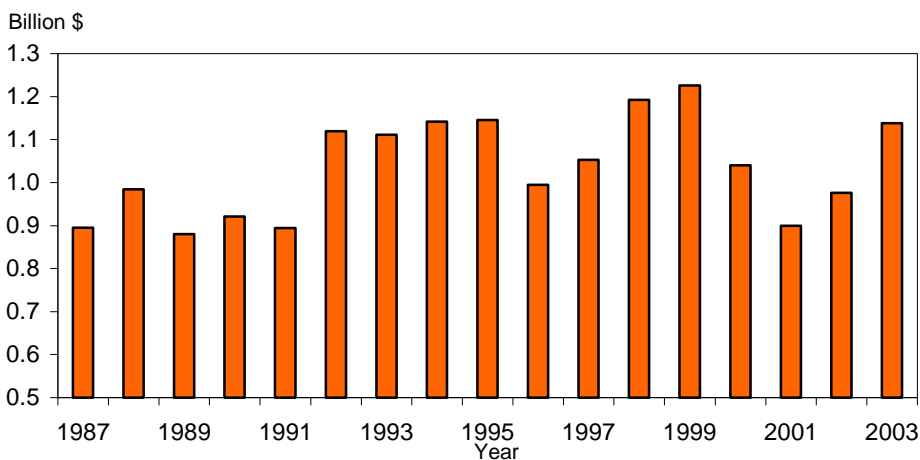
Markets Await Acreage Report

U.S. dry bean markets remain quiet as market participants await the June 30 USDA [Acreage](#) report. Earlier indications pointed to a 23-percent increase in prospective plantings this season. Through mid-June, dry bean planting was nearing completion in many areas, with seeding progress generally near or a bit below the average of the past 5 years. Both topsoil and subsoil moisture profiles were largely adequate in most growing areas, with excess moisture in some areas. The first report on 2005 U.S. production and planted acreage by dry bean class will be released August 12.

Dealer prices and grower bids have largely flattened out the past 2 months for most of the major bean classes. The U.S. aggregate grower price (unweighted) for all dry beans averaged 39 percent above a year earlier during the first 9 months of the

Figure 15

U.S. canned dry beans: Value of product shipments



Source: Annual Survey of Manufacturers, U.S. Census Bureau.

marketing year (September 2004-May 2005). During this time, the grower bids for several major classes averaged as follows:

- Pintos, \$28.27—up 83 percent from the same period a year earlier;
- Navy, \$25.83—up 42 percent;
- Great Northern, \$17.09—up 12 percent;
- Black, \$19.49—up 2 percent;
- Small red, \$22.49—up 8 percent;
- Light-red kidney, \$27.54—up 20 percent;
- Dark-red kidney, \$27.58—up 23 percent;
- Baby lima, \$39.61—up 31 percent.

Exports Down, Imports Up

According to Census Bureau data, the export volume of dry edible beans was down 30 percent from a year earlier during the first 8 months of the marketing year (September-April). Exports were down for most classes, with the exception of

Table 10--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2004-2005

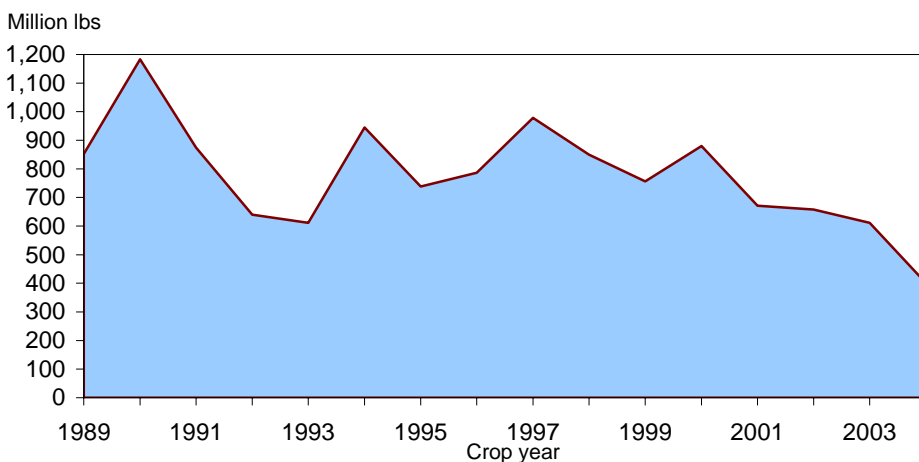
Commodity	2004		2005		Chg. prev. year:	
	May	June	May	June 1/	May	June
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	19.90	20.00	25.50	--	28.1	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	17.50	17.50	23.63	23.50	35.0	34.3
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	20.00	20.20	25.38	25.00	26.9	23.8
Great Northern (NE/WY)	15.00	15.00	16.50	16.50	10.0	10.0
Black (MI)	21.63	20.10	19.31	18.50	-10.7	-8.0
Light-red kidney (MI)	23.25	24.20	27.38	27.00	17.8	11.6
Dark-red kidney (MN/WI)	22.63	24.50	25.00	--	10.5	--
Small red (ID)	20.50	20.50	22.38	22.00	9.2	7.3
Baby lima (CA)	30.25	31.30	40.00	40.00	32.2	27.8
Large lima (CA)	41.00	41.00	42.00	42.00	2.4	2.4
Blackeye (CA)	28.00	27.95	30.50	30.50	8.9	9.1
Pink (ID)	20.50	20.50	22.25	22.00	8.5	7.3

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

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

Figure 16

U.S. dry edible beans: Crop year export volume



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC except 2004/05 forecast by ERS.

garbanzo (up 58 percent), large lima (up 75 percent), and cowpeas (up 106 percent). Volume shipped to the United Kingdom (up 19 percent) and France (37 percent) remained above a year earlier, while movement to Mexico (down 7 percent), Canada (3 percent), and Japan (1 percent) each declined.

During the September-April period, high domestic dry bean prices and low stocks encouraged a substantial increase in U.S. dry bean imports. Volume was up 25 percent from a year earlier to 171 million pounds—second only to the volume imported during 2001/02. Much of the additional volume this year is in miscellaneous or unspecified kidney-type bean categories (up 60 percent to 66 million pounds), navy beans (up 63 percent), cranberry beans (up 170 percent), and small red beans (up 25 percent). Canada (34 percent of imports), Mexico (32 percent), and China (13 percent) have been the top suppliers of dry beans to the United States this season. Smaller amounts (less than 5 percent each) have come in from India, Peru, and Thailand. With a larger crop expected this fall, U.S. dry bean imports will likely return to their usual modest levels in the coming season.

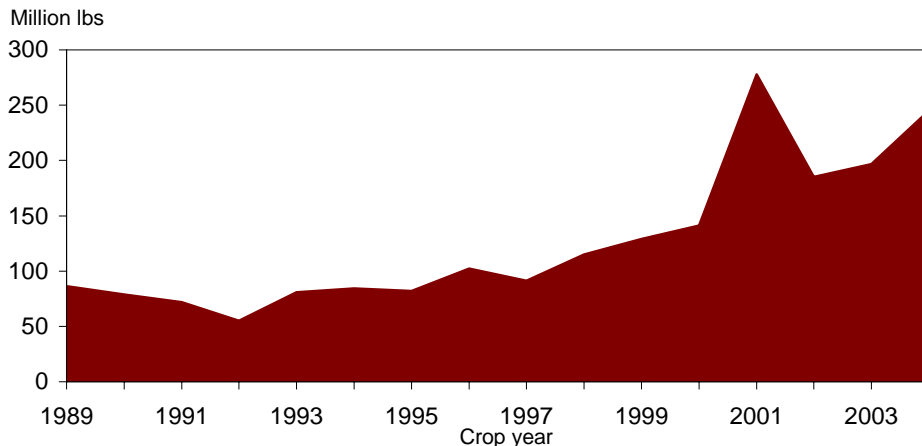
Table 11--U.S. dry bean export volume

Bean class	Crop year 2003/04	September - April		Change 2003-04 Percent	
		2002/03	2003/04		2004/05
-- 1,000 cwt --					
Pinto	2,002	921	1,644	794	-52
Navy (pea)	1,212	810	898	716	-20
Black	816	462	540	356	-34
Great Northern	427	314	357	312	-13
Garbanzo	149	271	99	156	58
Large lima	99	122	67	118	75
Dark-red kidney	192	319	145	118	-19
Baby lima	195	166	139	115	-17
Small red	232	129	192	69	-64
Light-red kidney	57	279	44	42	-3
Blackeyes	20	41	18	37	106
Cranberry	97	94	73	30	-58
Other	610	261	378	340	-10
Total	6,106	4,188	4,592	3,203	-30

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

Figure 17

U.S. dry edible beans: Crop year import volume



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC except 2004/05 forecast by ERS.

Dry Peas & Lentils

Lentil Prices Sink, Loan Deficiency Payments Made

With another surge in production expected this summer, the national posted price for lentils declined to \$11.55 per cwt during the week of May 20—the first time this season the national posted price had averaged below the \$11.72/cwt loan rate. The national posted lentil price, which fell to \$10.81/cwt on June 17, has been on a downward trend since the most recent peak of \$14.20/cwt early last November.

With lentil prices sinking below the loan rate for the first time in 2 years, a small amount of loan deficiency payments (LDP) have been made on 2004 crop lentils this spring. Through June 23, there were 122 LDPs made covering 256,313 cwt of lentils. With an average payment rate of \$0.31 per cwt, the value of these LDPs was just \$79,354. Thus far, North Dakota has accounted for 29 percent of the 2004-crop lentil LDP volume, followed by Washington (24 percent), Idaho (20 percent), and Montana (16 percent). No LDPs were made for 2003-crop lentils (due to strong market prices) but \$2.375 million was disbursed for 1.9 million cwt of 2002-crop lentils (the first year lentils were covered by LDPs).

For dry peas, posted prices have remained below loan rates all season. As a result, LDPs appear to have been made for virtually the entire crop (a small amount was placed under loan instead of opting for LDPs). Loan deficiency payments for 2004-crop dry peas have totaled \$31.48 million on volume of 13.2 million cwt. The quantity for which LDPs were received exceeds the NASS production estimates for dry peas, wrinkled seed peas, and Austrian peas because LDPs are available for other miscellaneous dry peas and because USDA-NASS production estimates only cover the major producing States, excluding an estimated 20,000-30,000 acres scattered across a number of States.

Like dry peas, the national posted price for small chickpeas (desi and small-sieve kabuli) has remained below the loan rate (\$7.43/cwt) all season. Since last December, the weekly national posted price has remained at \$5.75/cwt. LDPs for

Table 12--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Monthly prices by class, 2004-2005

Commodity	2004		2005		Chg. prev. year:	
	May	June	May	June 1/	May	June
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
<i>Dealer prices:</i>						
Green peas, whole	15.63	12.50	9.50	9.00	-39.2	-28.0
Yellow peas, whole	14.00	11.70	8.45	8.38	-39.6	-28.4
Green peas, split	18.63	14.95	12.69	12.25	-31.9	-18.1
Yellow peas, split	16.25	14.40	11.56	11.25	-28.9	-21.9
Lentils, brewer	26.38	20.65	16.44	16.25	-37.7	-21.3
Lentils, pardina	24.31	21.10	16.44	16.25	-32.4	-23.0
Austrian winter peas	18.44	--	14.00	13.50	-24.1	--
<i>Grower prices:</i>						
Green peas, whole	10.88	8.43	5.68	5.57	-47.8	-33.9
Yellow peas, whole	9.44	7.75	5.58	5.50	-40.9	-29.0
Lentils, brewer	20.50	15.80	11.90	11.38	-42.0	-28.0
Lentils, pardina	21.88	15.75	11.90	11.38	-45.6	-27.7
Austrian winter peas	11.00	10.20	--	--	--	--

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for June 2005 are partial month averages.

Source: Adapted from weekly data provided by the *Bean Market News*, AMS, USDA.

2004-crop chickpeas have totaled \$130,837 on volume of 57,838 cwt through June 23. In 2003, LDPs totaled \$113,319 on volume of 72,210 cwt.

Given expectations for another large crop of dry peas and lentils in 2005, dealer and grower prices continue to weaken from their positions of a few months ago. Area devoted to dry peas and lentils is on a strong upward trend in the United States, especially in North Dakota and Montana where much of this year's expansion is expected to occur. The first USDA release indicating 2005 acreage for dry peas and lentils will be released in the July 12 *Crop Production* report.

July-April Export Volume Up 42 Percent

U.S. export volume (including food aid but excluding seed) of all dry peas, chickpeas, and lentils rose 42 percent during the first 10 months (July-April) of the 2004/05 crop year to nearly 5 million cwt. The top five destinations this season have been Canada (13 percent of total volume), Cuba (13 percent), Sudan (10 percent), Spain (8 percent), and the Philippines (6 percent).

Only Austrian winter peas registered weaker exports, with all other dry pea and lentil exports recording increased volume. Chickpea export volume jumped 42 percent as a larger U.S. crop, lower supplies in Canada, and the weaker dollar aided exporters. With large supplies and lower prices, split pea (up 64 percent) and whole green pea (up 52 percent) exports also increased. Exports of dry yellow peas, which have already exceeded last season's record volume, are up 50 percent from a year earlier. Movement to Cuba (up 103 percent) and Kenya (85 percent) accounted for 45 percent of all yellow pea shipments through April.

Table 13--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Trade volume by class, July-April 1/

Item	Crop year 2003/04	July - April			Change 2003-04 Percent
		2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	
-- 1,000 cwt --					
<i>Exports:</i>					
Green peas	1,435.8	1,317.9	1,101.6	1,673.0	52
Yellow peas	881.5	123.1	702.7	1,052.3	50
Split peas	199.3	77.0	108.9	178.3	64
Austrian winter	9.5	17.3	9.5	9.2	-4
Misc. dry peas	203.2	204.2	170.1	572.2	236
Chickpeas, all	152.7	323.6	127.9	181.8	42
Lentils, all	1,718.0	1,762.4	1,277.8	1,299.0	2
Total	4,600.1	3,825.4	3,498.6	4,965.6	42
<i>Imports:</i>					
Green peas	216.1	30.7	178.6	86.7	-51
Yellow peas	69.6	31.0	56.5	33.5	-41
Split peas	272.6	211.0	229.1	246.4	8
Austrian winter	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.9	-36
Misc. dry peas	76.6	67.5	62.7	79.4	27
Chickpeas, all	225.3	191.4	183.9	203.1	10
Lentils, all	210.8	122.1	165.6	147.7	-11
Total	1,072.9	655.6	877.8	797.8	-9

1/ Excludes planting seed.

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

Commodity Highlight: Pinto Beans

In the United States, dry edible beans are produced in 40 States by 8,647 farms (2002 Census of Agriculture). Pinto beans are the leading class of dry edible beans produced in the United States. The United States is also a quality producer of dozens of other bean types such as navy (pea bean), Great Northern, black, kidney, small red, and lima beans. During the 3-year period 2002-04, pinto beans accounted for nearly 45 percent of total U.S. dry bean production. The next largest class of bean, navy, accounted for just 14 percent of total output.

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

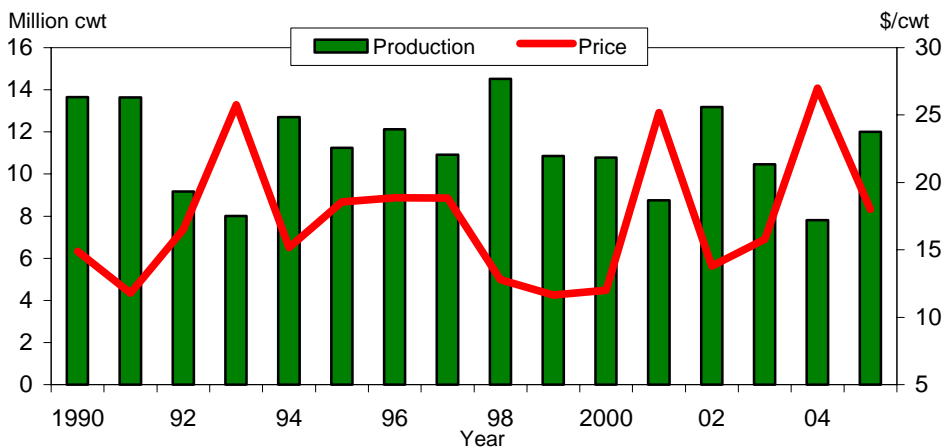
Pinto beans are a type of dry edible bean of the species *Phaseolus vulgaris* (common bean). Domesticated over 7,000 years ago in both Peru (large seed races) and southern Mexico (small seed races), common beans have spread all over the world since European explorers first visited the Americas. 2/ In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

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

Pinto beans are used to produce canned refried beans, with 71 percent of these consumed away from home. They are also used (whole or mashed) in many food dishes such as three-bean salads, various “Tex-Mex” and Mexican dishes (e.g. burritos and tacos), soups (such as minestrone), stews, rice dishes, casseroles, and even some desserts (cakes and pies).

Figure 18

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



1/ One cwt (hundredweight) = 100 pounds. Prices in North Dakota/Minnesota.

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

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

Table 14--U.S. pinto beans: Production in selected States

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change 2003-04
	----- 1,000 cwt -----					Percent
North Dakota	5,294	4,050	7,184	5,864	3,561	-39
Nebraska	749	1,050	1,709	1,019	1,196	17
Colorado	1,675	1,530	1,282	1,031	895	-13
Idaho	641	521	833	649	593	-9
Wyoming	542	440	544	526	479	-9
Montana	331	200	290	209	252	21
Minnesota	494	156	322	329	160	-51
Kansas	279	263	256	231	153	-34
Washington	242	94	295	161	153	-5
Michigan	290	23	183	150	111	-26
Others 1/	241	423	290	284	261	-8
United States	10,778	8,750	13,188	10,453	7,814	-25

1/ Includes California, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, and Utah.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Dry beans, such as pintos, have not been included in price support programs since the late 1960s. However, USDA buys various dry-bagged and canned beans for use in child nutrition and other national and international feeding programs each year.

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

- Pinto beans were harvested from 651,700 acres;
- Pinto bean yield was about 1,591 pounds per acre;
- Estimated pinto bean farm value was \$192 million;
- Domestic use of pintos was about 872 million pounds;
- Pinto per capita use appears to have slowed to about 3.0 pounds compared with 3.4 pounds during the 1990s;
- Supermarket sales of dried and canned pinto products total over \$265 million;
- The U.S. continued to be a net exporter of pinto beans. In 2003/04 exports were 200 million pounds (valued at \$44 million).

North Dakota is the Top Producer

Pinto beans are grown commercially in 16 States. North Dakota is the leading producer of pintos, with 53 percent of the national crop during 2002-04. The other top States during that period included Nebraska (12 percent) and Colorado (10 percent). North Dakota emerged as the leading producer of dry edible beans in the early 1990s, with about 32 percent of the Nation's crop during 1992-94.

According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, 1,999 farms produced dry edible beans in North Dakota--down 4 percent from 1997. Dry bean production in North Dakota is primarily concentrated among two types--pinto beans, which accounted for 72 percent of the State's dry bean output during 2002-04 and navy beans at 18 percent. Lightly irrigated, most production takes place in the fertile Red River Valley with Grand Forks (15 percent), Walsh (15 percent), Wells (10 percent), and Pembina (10 percent) Counties the top producers in 2004.

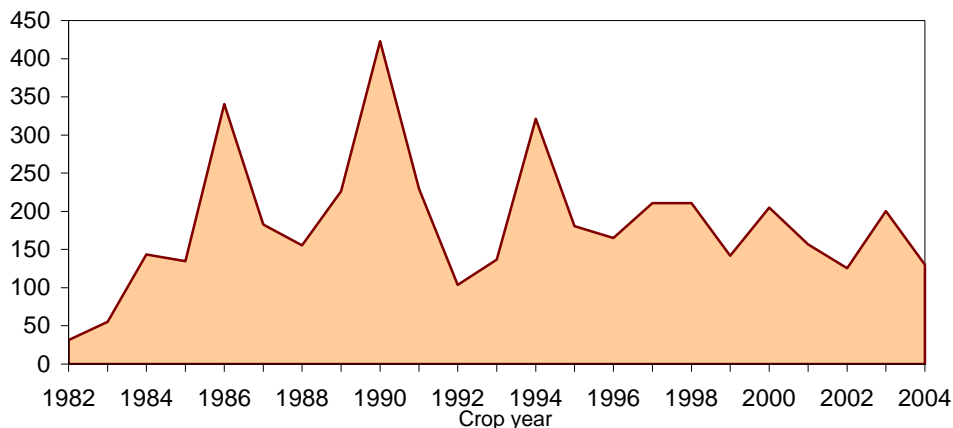
Trade is Important for Pintos

The pinto bean market has long been characterized as a mature, slow-growth market punctuated by export-oriented surges. Pinto grower and bean dealer prices have

Figure 19

U.S. pinto beans: Crop year export volume

Million lbs



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC except 2004 forecast by ERS.

Table 15--U.S. pinto beans: Crop year exports to selected countries

Item	Crop year				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004 f
	----- 1,000 cwt -----				
Haiti	417	306	328	431	250
Mexico	839	365	299	152	190
Dominican Republic	135	274	87	393	100
Angola	209	224	91	29	60
Moldova	0	0	0	48	40
Zaire	11	0	0	29	35
Kenya	33	15	2	20	30
Guatemala	70	38	15	11	25
Zambia	0	0	105	32	20
Rwanda	37	22	47	14	20
Netherlands	0	3	45	3	12
Cuba	0	0	44	133	0
Others 1/	299	322	191	705	218
World	2,051	1,570	1,255	2,002	1,000

f = projected by ERS.

Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

seen several peaks associated with either strong export activity or a short crop over time. Pintos have long been an important domestic and international food aid crop and are frequently purchased under Federal food aid programs such as PL-480.

The United States exported 11 percent of its pinto bean supplies during 2002-04, up from 10 percent in 1992-94 but down from 13 percent in 1982-84. During crop years 2001/02 to 2003/04, pinto bean exports averaged about \$40 million annually, on volume of 161 million pounds. During this 3-year period, the top foreign destinations for U.S. pinto beans included Haiti (22 percent of volume), Mexico (17 percent), and the Dominican Republic (16 percent). An increasingly important destination has been Cuba (4 percent of volume), with exports rising over each of the past three seasons.

Pinto bean imports continue to be a relatively minor source of supply. Only 2 percent of the pinto beans consumed in the United States come from imports (up

from 1 percent in 1992-94), with most arriving from Canada. During crop years 2001/02 to 2003/04, imports averaged about \$4 million annually on volume of 22 million pounds.

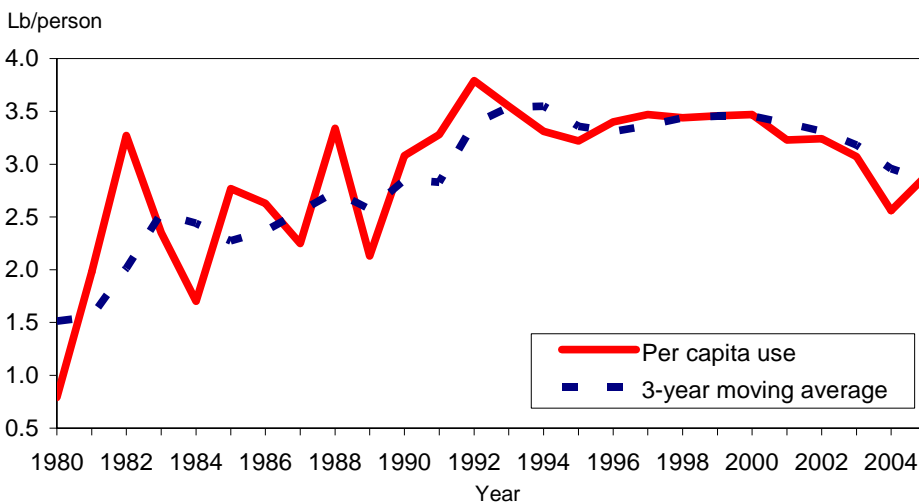
Pintos Are Nutritious but Disappearance May Be Slowing

Pintos, like all dry beans, are very nutritious. Relatively inexpensive, dry beans are an excellent source of vitamins, minerals, soluble dietary fiber, and protein. The leading source of vegetable protein, dry edible beans are among the best food buys in terms of cost per gram of protein. Dry edible beans contain no cholesterol, and research suggests that with regular consumption, the soluble fiber in dry beans like pintos can reduce blood cholesterol levels. A serving of dry beans is also rich in B-vitamins, iron, calcium, potassium, phosphorous, and is very low in sodium and calories.

Per capita disappearance of pinto beans appears to have lost some of the momentum built during the late 1980s and 1990s. During the 1980s, per capita use increased 14 percent to 2.3 pounds after averaging about 2.0 pounds during the 1960s and 1970s. An increase in Hispanic immigration was undoubtedly an important explanatory factor in rising pinto bean consumption during the 1980s. According to a USDA food consumption survey, most U.S. pinto beans are consumed in the West and South, the 2 regions where the majority of Hispanics live.

Continued Hispanic immigration in the 1990s was joined by a widespread surge of interest in ethnic cuisines (e.g., Mexican and Tex/Mex) which boosted pinto bean consumption 46 percent during the decade. However, as the new millennium dawned, per capita use of pinto beans began to soften with growing awareness in other ethnic cuisines (e.g., Chinese and Thai) seemingly supplanting some of the interest in Tex/Mex and Mexican foods. As a result, per capita use of pinto beans has declined about 8 percent to 3.1 pounds during the first 5 years of the 2000s. It is uncertain as to where pinto bean demand may go in the next 5 years. However, the increasing interest in vegetarian diets, veganism, and plant-based foods in general, may hold some promise for pinto bean products over the next few years, especially those which also embody convenience in preparation.

Figure 20
U.S. pinto beans: Calendar year per capita disappearance



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Contacts and Links

Contact Information

Gary Lucier

Tel: (202) 694-5253 Fax: (202) 694-5820 Email: Glucier@ers.usda.gov

Andy Jerardo

Tel: (202) 694-5266 Fax: (202) 694-5820 Email: Ajerardo@ers.usda.gov

Covers potatoes, sweet potatoes, long-run outlook

Subscription Information

Subscribe to ERS' e-mail notification service <http://www.ers.usda.gov/updates/> to receive timely notification of newsletter availability. Printed copies may be purchased from the USDA Order Desk by calling 1-800-999-6779 (specify the issue number or series SUB-VGS-4039).

Articles

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

1. Greenhouse Tomatoes Change the Dynamics of the North American Fresh Tomato Industry

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR2/>

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

2. The Economics of Food Safety: The Case of Green Onions and Hepatitis A Outbreaks

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/nov04/VGS30501/>

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

3. Understanding Fruit and Vegetable Choices—Research Briefs

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib792/>

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

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

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

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

Data Tables

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

1. Per capita use (consumption)

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/percap.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/percap.xls>

2. Fresh vegetables and melons

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/fresh.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/fresh.xls>

3. Processing vegetables

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/proc.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/proc.xls>

4. Potatoes

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/potat.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/potat.xls>

5. Sweet potatoes

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/swpot.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/swpot.xls>

6. Dry edible beans

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drybn.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drybn.xls>

7. Mushrooms

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/mush.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/mush.xls>

8. Vegetable and melon trade

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/trade.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/trade.xls>

9. Vegetable prices

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/price.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/price.xls>

10. Dry peas and lentils

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drypea.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drypea.xls>

11. World vegetable production and harvested area

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/world.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/world.xls>

12. Mexican and Canadian vegetable production

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Mexcan.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Mexcan.xls>

13. U.S. farm cash receipts and cost indicators

PDF file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Receipt.pdf>

Excel file: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Receipt.xls>

Web Sites

A. Vegetables and Melons: ERS' Vegetables and Melons Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.

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

B. Potatoes: ERS' Potato Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/potatoes/>

C. Tomatoes: ERS' Tomato Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/tomatoes/>

D. Dry Beans: ERS' Dry Bean Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/drybeans/>

E. USDA Market News: Agricultural Marketing Service's web site containing fresh shipments, f.o.b. and terminal market prices, weekly truck rates, annual reports, and more.

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/fv/mnacs/index.htm>

F. NASS Vegetables: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service's annual & quarterly reports on vegetables & melons.

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/fruit/pvg-bb/>

G. FAS, HTP: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service's Horticultural and Tropical Products web site.

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/htp/default.htm>

H. Organic Farming and Marketing: USDA, ERS briefing room contains articles, data, graphics, and links.

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Organic/>

I. Truck Rate Report: USDA, AMS weekly report on cost of shipping by trailer truck.

http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/wa_fv190.txt

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1910-14=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	655	572	718	906	873	785	795	862	957	834	963	769	807
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	694	914
	2003	753	757	823	878	932	1,047	809	937	979	960	1,058	1,134	922
	2004	918	1,038	789	923	795	755	835	920	907	1,102	1,192	840	918
2005	658	815	1,137	1,247	1,035									
Potatoes 3/	1995	466	450	484	505	529	612	729	586	497	539	548	547	541
	1996	564	589	633	668	696	707	700	521	482	461	452	434	576
	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652
	2003	533	554	567	592	590	559	570	483	458	443	481	494	527
	2004	491	508	530	568	563	560	513	521	488	452	487	504	515
2005	532	533	560	564	595									
--1990-92=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	107	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137
	2003	113	113	123	131	140	157	121	140	146	144	158	170	138
	2004	137	155	118	138	119	113	125	138	136	165	178	126	137
2005	98	122	170	187	155									
Potatoes 3/	1995	92	89	96	100	105	121	144	116	98	106	108	108	107
	1996	111	116	125	132	138	140	138	103	95	91	89	86	114
	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	98	104
	2004	97	100	105	112	111	111	101	103	96	89	96	100	102
2005	105	105	111	111	117									

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

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

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

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prct change May-May	Prct change 1st quarter
		--Dollars per cwt--													Percent	Percent
Asparagus	1998	179.00	158.00	144.00	130.00	105.00	115.00	126.00	211.00	199.00	152.00	148.00	--	124.00	--	--
	1999	141.00	119.00	178.00	124.00	112.00	119.00	141.00	--	--	--	--	--	131.00	6.7	--
	2000	147.00	99.70	98.60	136.00	121.00	112.00	141.00	205.00	--	--	--	--	117.00	8.0	--
	2001	219.00	256.00	147.00	146.00	114.00	117.00	176.00	145.00	--	137.00	129.00	--	140.00	-5.8	--
	2002	218.00	162.00	119.00	99.60	112.00	107.00	146.00	--	--	--	--	--	110.00	-1.8	--
	2003	98.90	96.30	104.00	139.00	104.00	108.00	189.00	132.00	166.00	145.00	128.00	--	115.00	-7.1	--
	2004	--	271.00	121.00	131.00	128.00	113.00	231.00	218.00	204.00	201.00	128.00	--	131.00	23.1	96.5
	2005	--	--	140.00	183.00	134.00									4.7	-28.6
Broccoli	1998	34.90	27.10	31.70	40.50	27.10	29.60	23.30	27.60	29.20	32.80	25.80	31.20	30.20	--	--
	1999	27.70	20.10	23.20	20.20	18.60	23.10	18.70	27.40	29.30	23.00	21.60	39.20	24.10	-31.4	-24.2
	2000	22.60	20.10	27.40	23.20	44.30	30.00	31.50	25.20	27.70	34.10	56.00	34.10	31.20	138.2	-1.3
	2001	22.70	32.30	24.70	26.90	25.50	27.00	23.60	27.10	22.90	24.20	21.40	56.10	26.50	-42.4	13.7
	2002	57.00	44.30	33.70	24.00	20.80	28.40	27.00	29.60	40.60	24.00	31.80	25.60	31.40	-18.4	69.4
	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	42.70	52.60	32.70	42.8	-38.5
	2004	33.60	28.50	21.60	24.00	27.20	28.70	24.00	29.70	57.00	43.90	44.20	45.40	33.70	-8.4	0.8
	2005	22.70	33.30	42.70	40.20	22.60									-16.9	17.9
Cantaloups	1998	--	--	--	--	30.70	15.80	16.20	11.80	15.50	19.70	13.50	18.90	18.30	--	--
	1999	--	--	--	--	25.70	15.10	13.10	13.50	15.90	17.20	19.60	28.70	17.00	-16.3	--
	2000	--	--	--	--	16.60	17.90	15.90	12.30	19.00	26.10	25.00	35.10	17.10	-35.4	--
	2001	--	--	--	--	27.10	14.60	18.80	22.00	13.50	15.60	19.40	23.70	19.00	63.3	--
	2002	--	--	--	--	25.00	12.90	17.00	16.10	14.80	19.40	14.60	20.00	17.70	-7.7	--
	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.40	17.20	26.70	19.80	16.80	-2.8	--
	2004	--	--	--	--	15.60	12.20	11.00	14.40	15.40	13.80	22.00	33.80	14.80	-35.8	--
	2005	--	--	--	--	29.40									88.5	--
Carrots	1998	14.00	13.00	13.00	12.60	12.00	11.90	10.60	10.80	10.60	10.90	11.60	11.00	12.20	--	--
	1999	16.10	19.60	21.50	26.50	25.40	22.80	17.20	13.30	10.10	10.50	11.30	11.50	16.80	111.7	43.0
	2000	9.49	11.60	11.80	12.30	13.40	14.80	15.70	14.50	14.00	14.20	14.30	15.50	13.10	-47.2	-42.5
	2001	15.90	16.70	17.30	17.30	17.60	19.80	21.70	19.90	15.50	17.40	18.40	19.30	17.10	31.3	51.7
	2002	19.30	19.70	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.60	20.60	20.10	18.10	17.90	18.70	19.50	19.10	21.0	20.4
	2003	19.40	19.10	18.80	19.40	19.90	20.00	19.90	20.40	19.60	18.80	21.40	24.30	19.10	-6.6	-4.7
	2004	24.50	24.90	25.00	24.20	24.90	22.50	20.20	18.00	16.70	16.40	17.20	18.00	20.30	25.1	29.8
	2005	20.30	21.00	21.00	21.10	21.20									-14.9	-16.3
Cauliflower	1998	39.10	43.20	49.10	44.70	35.50	26.40	23.20	26.10	32.30	25.90	33.20	37.50	34.50	--	--
	1999	29.40	31.10	42.80	46.40	23.40	25.50	19.60	25.40	21.70	22.30	35.10	55.50	29.70	-34.1	-21.4
	2000	23.10	30.20	32.00	34.80	46.00	31.20	37.50	25.10	25.40	21.60	65.60	28.00	32.10	96.6	-17.4
	2001	26.00	37.30	23.60	46.50	26.30	37.40	25.60	25.70	24.80	21.70	22.50	56.60	29.20	-42.8	1.9
	2002	61.50	39.00	37.10	23.70	20.80	28.40	27.50	30.40	41.30	24.10	30.90	28.70	32.20	-20.9	58.3
	2003	24.50	30.60	33.20	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.70	25.40	40.20	25.80	57.00	80.90	35.10	89.9	-35.8
	2004	27.10	42.30	24.20	23.50	28.80	46.20	27.60	26.30	31.10	32.20	43.80	54.40	33.00	-27.1	6.0
	2005	27.40	37.40	50.60	36.80	26.80									-6.9	23.3
Celery	1998	11.20	11.40	16.40	13.80	15.40	12.40	10.60	10.30	10.50	10.40	11.90	14.00	11.70	--	--
	1999	9.51	8.47	8.35	10.20	12.80	18.30	14.00	10.30	10.60	9.14	12.80	17.20	12.00	-16.9	-32.5
	2000	19.20	16.00	12.90	21.20	25.60	29.10	18.30	20.30	15.30	12.90	19.40	21.50	18.50	100.0	82.7
	2001	14.60	15.00	15.80	19.10	24.00	33.70	13.50	9.28	9.38	8.19	8.64	9.62	14.40	-6.3	-5.6
	2002	10.10	19.50	23.50	18.60	12.30	9.37	10.90	11.70	9.98	14.10	10.20	12.80	12.80	-48.8	17.0
	2003	8.29	11.80	12.60	17.00	11.00	9.34	12.70	11.80	13.30	15.90	20.60	15.30	13.40	-10.6	-38.4
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	12.00	10.00	11.90	15.10	18.10	13.40	15.10	36.4	80.8
	2005	12.90	22.90	28.40	20.80	19.70									31.3	8.6
Corn, sweet	1998	18.70	31.60	24.20	20.10	17.10	14.00	16.40	16.40	18.10	25.30	24.80	14.30	17.20	--	--
	1999	19.90	23.30	21.80	18.90	18.50	15.00	17.30	16.60	17.30	16.50	28.40	40.70	16.90	8.2	-13.2
	2000	31.50	25.10	19.30	18.70	14.40	18.00	22.00	20.70	20.10	24.00	16.80	33.00	18.50	-22.2	17.3
	2001	33.50	34.00	26.10	18.10	24.70	18.70	19.60	18.90	18.80	23.80	18.40	17.50	19.50	71.5	23.3
	2002	23.80	22.90	25.20	17.70	17.20	18.60	24.50	20.90	21.80	22.10	16.80	16.50	19.20	-30.4	-23.2
	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.60	23.20	21.30	20.10	19.70	23.20	28.60	33.90	19.30	-3.5	-1.8
	2004	30.30	20.90	20.30	17.60	18.10	22.80	21.80	22.90	24.10	33.50	46.70	36.80	21.30	9.0	1.3
	2005	20.30	29.70	26.00	25.40	30.10									66.3	6.3
Cucumbers	1998	--	--	--	30.70	16.10	19.40	20.30	20.40	22.90	18.30	18.00	20.40	20.00	--	--
	1999	--	--	--	20.40	16.10	13.20	19.00	22.70	21.30	23.00	14.40	15.60	18.20	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	16.80	19.90	24.70	25.80	14.70	14.40	26.40	19.80	-8.2	35.9
	2002	--	--	22.90	21.50	16.80	14.30	23.40	23.10	19.50	14.00	19.20	26.40	19.00	7.7	-48.0
	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.70	16.60	22.80	20.00	24.60	14.00	13.30	19.90	19.90	23.2	-3.1
	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	14.30	17.20	25.00	28.70	29.40	26.50	13.40	--	22.00	-30.9	21.0
	2005	19.30	--	38.20	25.50	22.00									53.8	7.0
Head lettuce	1998	19.00	10.90	12.50	27.20	14.30	11.80	15.50	16.40	14.00	21.00	10.80	12.50	16.20	--	--
	1999	10.30	15.50	16.30	20.20	14.00	11.40	12.70	12.00	13.10	13.10	10.70	16.20	13.30	-2.1	-0.7
	2000	14.60	9.28	14.10	22.80	23.60	13.50	15.00	19.20	29.40	16.20	19.90	12.10	17.30	68.6	-9.8
	2001	13.60	24.10	15.00	21.40	18.80	12.10	16.40	26.90	26.20	11.60	11.40	28.50	17.90	-20.3	38.8
	2002	25.90	44.20	87.30	14.10	10.20	10.60	11.30	14.60	14.30	13.50	10.70	10.10	21.10	-45.7	198.7
	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20	11.90	21.50	23.90	26.30	44.10	26.20	18.10	107.8	-78.9
	2004	16.00	19.80	10.50	14.80	10.50	13.30	10.70	17.10	15.20	24.10	14.90	15.70	16.80	-50.5	39.5
	2005	11.60	11.20	26.30	29.70	14.50									38.1	6.0
Onions	1998	10.50	14.00	19.40	19.20	15.80	14.00	19.10	14.00	12.90	12.70	14.00	16.00	13.00	--	--
	1999	16.10	13.10	10.00	14.60	13.00	15.00	15.70	13.10	10.10	8.18	7.47	6.95	9.74	-17.7	-10.7
	2000	5.86	4.86	4.38	10.00	12.50	12.10	13.30	12.10	10.60	10.10	10.80	11.20	11.20	-3.8	-61.5
	2001	10.70	9.69	9.96	12.70	17.90	16.70	16.40	13.70	10.20	9.61	8.85	8.93	10.70	43.2	101.0
	2002	8.89	7.95	6.12	15.90	17.30	17.00	16.00	12.40	9.01	8.86	9.02	10.20	12.10	-3.4	-24.3
	2003	9.90	13.20	15.90	35.00	30.60	21.50	17.30								

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Prctn Change
															May - May
															Percent
															--1982=100--
Fresh 2/	1996	133.9	119.4	202.5	155.6	108.2	96.6	108.8	97.2	91.3	106.0	131.5	99.3	120.9	--
	1997	105.2	126.2	150.4	109.6	103.2	112.2	115.7	125.2	121.8	143.1	124.7	118.5	121.3	-4.6
	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	19.4
	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	-9.7
	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	36.6
	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	-4.7
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7	-26.0
	2003	147.8	127.5	153.0	167.7	165.0	138.8	133.3	136.6	164.7	156.9	148.4	184.7	152.0	53.9
	2004	143.8	125.9	140.3	133.1	132.9	101.0	102.8	128.3	141.9	200.0	211.1	143.7	142.1	-19.5
	2005	122.0	152.9	167.8	174.0	142.7									7.4
Canned 3/	1996	120.4	119.8	120.4	120.4	120.8	121.0	122.6	122.1	121.9	121.8	121.9	121.8	121.2	--
	1997	121.5	121.1	120.5	120.1	119.8	119.9	119.1	119.3	119.3	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.2	-0.8
	1998	121.2	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	120.0	119.6	120.0	120.0	121.2	1.8
	1999	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.9	120.7	120.7	121.3	121.3	120.9	-0.7
	2000	121.3	120.8	121.2	120.9	121.2	121.5	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.6	121.7	121.3	121.2	0.2
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8	0.2
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	129.5	129.1	129.1	128.5	5.7
	2003	128.8	129.0	128.9	129.3	129.4	129.3	129.4	129.1	130.0	130.7	131.1	131.3	129.7	0.9
	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.4	134.6	135.4	135.5	133.1	1.8
	2005	135.7	136.0	136.0	136.4	137.2									4.2
Frozen	1996	125.1	124.8	124.6	124.9	125.0	125.4	125.5	125.8	126.0	125.7	125.8	126.0	125.4	--
	1997	125.9	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.7	125.7	126.9	125.6	125.7	126.6	125.5	125.3	125.8	0.6
	1998	125.2	126.0	124.8	125.7	125.0	124.6	125.5	125.6	125.3	125.6	125.5	125.2	125.3	-0.6
	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1	0.7
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0	0.3
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6	1.7
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.2	131.9	132.6	131.1	1.8
	2003	133.4	134.1	133.3	134.0	134.1	133.9	134.9	134.2	134.2	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.3	2.6
	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	136.8	138.1	137.2	137.0	135.9	0.1
	2005	137.3	137.3	137.4	137.6	137.2									2.2
Dehydrated 4/	1996	143.3	143.3	144.6	146.6	147.3	147.6	146.9	146.1	145.8	145.3	145.5	145.7	145.7	--
	1997	144.6	144.6	143.6	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.4	139.7	141.1	142.0	-4.2
	1998	142.0	141.1	140.8	140.5	143.2	143.2	142.2	144.9	143.6	142.9	142.0	146.2	142.7	1.5
	1999	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.7	146.1	146.1	146.0	146.5	147.1	146.7	147.4	151.1	147.4	2.0
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9	2.2
	2001	139.1	135.6	136.2	136.9	139.9	140.6	140.4	140.9	142.4	142.7	144.6	145.9	140.4	-6.3
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7	7.3
	2003	150.6	150.2	149.8	147.8	147.5	147.3	146.5	145.2	144.2	143.3	143.5	146.1	146.8	-1.7
	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.1	145.7	144.8	143.9	144.5	144.6	-2.2
	2005	145.6	146.7	145.4	145.4	145.4									0.8

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

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1982-84=100--														
Fresh vegetables 2/	1999	224.5	209.8	209.2	206.2	207.7	203.1	206.0	204.8	208.0	208.9	209.1	214.0	209.3
	2000	223.0	211.0	212.1	213.6	219.1	217.7	216.7	217.3	218.9	218.6	224.6	240.2	219.4
	2001	235.9	240.6	238.2	232.6	226.2	226.4	226.3	224.9	228.2	229.1	228.6	230.4	230.6
	2002	251.6	258.1	265.3	255.9	238.6	239.3	241.8	238.9	236.1	233.5	240.6	245.2	245.4
	2003	253.7	250.9	250.7	244.3	246.3	250.5	248.3	245.4	247.2	251.2	253.5	263.8	250.5
	2004	265.2	262.8	261.3	251.7	251.0	247.2	244.6	245.6	248.4	270.7	291.0	295.1	261.2
	2005	271.0	263.2	267.0	280.1	280.6								
Potatoes, fresh	1999	184.5	184.0	185.9	183.3	191.5	194.7	205.0	212.1	204.6	194.8	186.1	190.7	193.1
	2000	196.6	198.1	197.9	194.9	200.4	201.7	208.3	210.7	195.4	191.5	181.2	179.4	196.3
	2001	186.6	186.8	189.3	187.0	192.2	205.0	213.4	224.5	218.3	216.3	203.4	205.2	202.3
	2002	213.4	225.7	230.2	244.1	248.0	253.4	260.7	263.8	246.4	232.0	221.8	222.2	238.5
	2003	230.6	226.9	227.5	225.0	231.9	231.4	235.1	238.8	233.8	223.7	217.7	214.5	228.1
	2004	228.2	226.0	230.5	224.3	229.0	237.4	240.7	238.9	228.5	232.0	226.9	230.5	231.1
	2005	237.5	235.8	228.3	235.0	239.1								
Lettuce, fresh	1999	207.9	200.6	217.0	213.4	207.7	198.5	196.0	202.0	208.5	218.5	216.6	212.7	208.3
	2000	229.3	203.9	210.0	209.4	234.0	211.1	207.8	213.1	262.7	235.5	238.5	281.6	228.1
	2001	233.3	249.6	245.7	227.3	243.5	215.1	211.7	226.5	254.1	238.5	228.6	231.6	233.8
	2002	272.0	301.9	398.0	299.6	219.7	213.1	215.1	213.4	221.9	222.5	229.0	218.5	252.1
	2003	223.8	219.7	222.9	227.4	253.1	266.0	243.1	226.1	260.9	250.2	259.4	301.8	246.2
	2004	271.7	245.8	242.3	232.1	224.1	221.7	219.8	228.4	229.2	236.2	249.0	276.9	239.8
	2005	258.3	237.9	253.5	287.5	271.6								
Tomatoes, fresh	1999	299.8	239.9	224.6	215.7	214.3	213.8	218.6	198.9	208.2	208.4	213.8	233.4	224.1
	2000	237.0	214.0	224.4	239.6	226.8	221.4	216.6	217.5	224.8	234.3	273.7	285.9	234.7
	2001	272.7	260.3	259.5	273.8	234.0	247.8	235.5	225.0	222.6	238.1	266.3	264.2	250.0
	2002	279.1	256.9	255.7	262.4	244.5	242.2	238.9	230.1	224.6	232.3	256.5	288.5	251.0
	2003	299.5	275.3	285.2	272.0	244.2	252.9	262.6	271.5	262.7	261.2	281.0	284.2	271.0
	2004	283.2	282.8	285.0	274.4	272.3	252.9	243.5	249.5	253.8	316.3	422.7	425.0	296.8
	2005	309.6	274.8	297.1	310.6	333.6								
Other, fresh	1999	223.6	215.1	214.2	212.8	214.2	206.2	206.7	206.3	211.0	214.6	217.2	219.8	213.5
	2000	230.1	218.9	216.6	216.1	222.9	226.7	224.2	222.9	218.5	223.0	225.9	243.4	224.1
	2001	247.4	256.7	252.1	241.9	235.7	233.4	234.3	226.7	230.1	231.4	229.4	232.2	237.6
	2002	256.0	264.8	253.5	251.8	242.1	243.9	246.8	243.4	244.2	241.8	249.6	250.1	249.0
	2003	258.7	264.1	259.2	250.7	255.6	257.9	254.2	248.1	248.0	263.9	260.9	271.0	257.7
	2004	276.2	279.0	274.2	263.7	263.0	259.8	257.1	255.3	263.5	282.8	283.5	282.5	270.1
	2005	277.9	280.8	279.4	289.9	284.8								
Frozen vegetables	1999	154.1	153.2	151.8	152.0	154.2	151.9	153.7	155.2	155.2	155.6	153.9	154.3	153.8
	2000	156.8	155.7	154.7	155.0	157.6	157.4	157.6	159.9	160.2	161.1	157.3	159.1	157.7
	2001	162.0	164.5	162.5	164.4	166.2	166.9	169.0	166.6	168.3	169.8	168.3	168.8	166.4
	2002	172.7	172.8	168.8	169.9	169.9	171.5	173.8	171.4	172.1	171.7	169.4	168.6	171.1
	2003	169.0	171.0	170.6	169.0	172.7	174.4	174.2	176.0	175.0	171.9	173.0	173.2	172.5
	2004	176.3	177.6	174.9	173.5	176.9	174.5	177.0	178.1	177.6	177.5	173.8	171.4	175.8
	2005	177.0	176.3	174.7	177.2	178.6								
--December 1997=100--														
Processed fruits and vegetables	1999	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.5	105.6	105.7	104.6	105.5	104.4	103.4	104.5
	2000	105.4	105.2	105.0	104.3	105.7	105.9	106.2	106.7	105.9	106.6	104.5	105.3	105.6
	2001	108.1	107.8	107.1	106.9	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.5	109.7	110.1	109.0
	2002	112.6	113.0	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.5	114.0	114.3	114.1	113.6	111.7	113.3	113.1
	2003	113.0	113.7	113.6	112.0	115.3	115.5	115.6	116.1	114.4	114.6	113.0	112.4	114.1
	2004	115.1	115.4	115.4	114.2	115.9	115.3	116.6	117.2	115.6	116.2	115.0	114.2	115.5
	2005	117.9	117.1	116.3	118.8	119.3								
Canned vegetables	1999	106.7	105.5	104.7	104.7	106.5	106.1	107.6	107.2	105.8	107.3	105.4	103.6	105.9
	2000	107.0	106.9	105.2	105.6	107.6	108.6	107.5	107.3	107.0	108.4	104.5	105.7	106.8
	2001	110.9	108.8	107.6	107.9	108.5	111.2	111.3	113.3	112.6	112.9	111.3	113.7	110.8
	2002	115.7	115.6	114.0	117.0	117.2	114.5	117.1	117.7	116.7	115.2	112.5	116.1	115.8
	2003	114.2	115.0	115.9	114.8	118.2	116.7	117.9	118.6	115.8	115.3	114.9	112.2	115.8
	2004	116.1	116.0	115.7	115.8	118.0	116.9	118.3	119.7	117.0	117.7	115.9	116.5	117.0
	2005	119.3	117.5	117.9	120.5	121.0								
Dried beans, peas, lentils	1999	101.3	101.8	102.2	101.4	101.7	102.2	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.0	100.5	98.4	101.0
	2000	99.9	99.5	99.2	98.3	97.6	99.1	99.4	99.1	100.2	100.1	100.4	99.0	99.3
	2001	99.0	99.1	98.9	97.7	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.0	102.0	103.6	99.9
	2002	102.1	105.5	107.5	110.1	111.0	112.0	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.0	111.3	110.1	109.4
	2003	109.8	109.1	108.9	109.6	108.3	109.1	109.3	108.9	109.3	109.4	109.2	108.9	109.2
	2004	108.6	109.9	110.6	110.0	109.4	110.2	110.1	110.7	108.3	111.2	111.9	113.8	110.4
	2005	115.2	116.0	116.4	118.4	117.5								

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr
															earlier, 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	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	39.9
	2003	48.3	47.2	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.2	46.4	46.4	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.9	45.9	-8.3
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1	46.4	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.9	45.4	-6.7
	2005	45.8	44.8	44.0	45.0	45.2									3.9
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	109.3	111.9	113.5	124.7	107.3	116.5	105.2	119.4	3.7
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1	112.7	113.3	109.3	130.3	135.8	131.2	135.6	120.0	11.1
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9	106.7	120.8	139.9	133.5	141.4	119.5	-3.8
	2005	123.5	134.6	131.8	148.9	129.9									17.3
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	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	-17.2
	2003	73.4	68.2	65.5	72.3	79.5	83.2	80.8	70.9	89.8	85.8	92.7	125.5	82.3	10.4
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7	80.8	77.1	83.0	84.9	82.3	79.8	-10.7
	2005	81.7	73.0	82.9	100.4	92.6									30.4
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	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	7.2
	2003	171.1	156.5	161.9	155.5	140.1	139.8	146.0	151.3	143.8	143.6	148.0	153.3	150.9	5.2
	2004	147.2	151.0	152.9	151.9	151.0	133.1	125.3	131.2	132.1	171.5	233.7	246.7	160.6	7.8
	2005	166.0	142.8	154.8	171.0	191.1									26.6

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

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

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

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

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

Price table 7--Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1994-2005 1/

Year & quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/		
	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10	
											-- \$/case --	\$/lb	\$/case
1994 8/													
I	9.67	19.75	7.04	13.67	9.25	15.42	7.88	11.67	8.46	13.75	0.42	16.42	
II	9.58	19.75	6.80	14.42	9.08	15.58	7.88	11.58	8.50	13.75	0.42	17.46	
III	8.67	16.17	6.80	12.92	8.50	14.17	7.71	11.25	7.92	13.75	0.40	17.25	
IV	7.42	13.08	6.33	11.67	7.25	13.50	7.63	12.13	7.50	13.50	0.41	17.38	
Average	8.84	17.19	6.74	13.17	8.52	14.67	7.78	11.66	8.10	13.69	0.41	17.13	
1995													
I	7.13	10.63	6.42	10.63	7.46	14.13	7.25	9.50	8.50	13.00	0.39	18.38	
II	6.88	10.42	6.55	10.50	7.80	14.42	7.25	9.46	7.38	13.00	0.39	18.38	
III	7.00	10.25	6.79	10.25	7.96	14.84	7.25	9.38	8.00	12.50	0.39	18.38	
IV	7.29	12.46	7.09	11.09	8.21	14.75	7.38	9.38	8.00	11.00	0.37	18.04	
Average	7.07	10.94	6.71	10.62	7.86	14.53	7.28	9.43	7.97	12.38	0.38	18.30	
1996													
I	7.17	13.83	7.38	10.83	8.21	16.25	7.84	9.63	8.00	12.00	0.36	17.50	
II	7.83	12.92	7.63	11.17	8.75	16.50	7.96	9.82	8.00	12.00	0.34	15.75	
III	8.46	13.00	7.92	11.46	9.38	16.50	8.25	10.00	7.96	12.00	0.31	16.67	
IV	7.96	12.75	7.55	11.00	9.13	16.50	7.83	10.33	7.25	12.00	0.30	17.33	
Average	7.86	13.13	7.62	11.12	8.87	16.44	7.97	9.94	7.80	12.00	0.33	16.81	
1997													
I	7.38	11.75	7.08	9.67	9.05	14.46	7.79	10.46	7.63	11.50	0.30	17.17	
II	7.00	10.83	6.67	8.75	8.88	13.75	7.75	10.46	7.83	11.50	0.30	15.13	
III	7.05	11.08	6.75	8.75	8.58	13.63	7.67	10.50	8.00	11.08	0.30	15.42	
IV	7.17	10.38	7.00	9.84	8.88	13.00	7.88	10.50	7.88	10.33	0.31	16.25	
Average	7.15	11.01	6.88	9.25	8.85	13.71	7.77	10.48	7.84	11.10	0.30	15.99	
1998													
I	7.21	10.63	7.05	8.63	8.13	11.25	7.84	11.00	7.92	10.58	0.33	16.42	
II	7.38	10.88	7.13	9.75	8.50	10.88	7.88	11.13	7.88	10.75	0.33	16.92	
III	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.21	12.58	7.25	10.58	7.25	10.92	0.38	19.00	
IV	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.38	12.75	7.25	10.50	7.25	11.00	0.45	21.00	
Average	7.27	10.75	7.15	9.58	8.31	11.87	7.56	10.80	7.58	10.81	0.37	18.34	
1999													
I	7.25	10.75	7.50	10.38	8.80	13.30	7.33	10.67	7.42	11.00	0.45	21.00	
II	7.33	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.71	13.21	7.79	11.29	8.09	11.83	0.46	21.00	
III	7.50	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.38	8.09	12.00	0.46	21.00	
IV	7.63	12.34	7.46	10.92	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.13	8.04	11.75	0.35	20.29	
Average	7.43	11.09	7.49	10.52	8.75	13.42	7.72	11.12	7.91	11.65	0.43	20.82	
2000													
I	7.75	13.84	7.50	11.67	8.75	14.79	7.88	10.88	8.21	11.75	0.34	19.63	
II	7.84	15.00	7.50	11.92	8.84	16.33	7.88	10.88	8.38	11.38	0.34	20.04	
III	7.71	15.00	7.25	12.00	8.79	16.00	7.96	11.13	8.46	11.38	0.32	19.50	
IV	7.63	15.09	7.38	11.17	8.75	16.13	7.75	11.01	8.50	11.75	0.32	19.00	
Average	7.73	14.73	7.41	11.69	8.78	15.81	7.87	10.97	8.39	11.57	0.33	19.54	
2001													
I	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.46	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88	
II	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.25	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88	
III	7.67	14.92	7.67	10.42	8.96	15.42	7.92	11.05	7.92	11.75	0.32	17.88	
IV	8.25	15.25	8.25	12.55	9.00	15.42	8.33	11.25	8.42	11.83	0.32	17.88	
Average	7.61	14.92	7.61	10.87	8.81	15.39	7.94	11.02	7.96	11.77	0.32	17.88	
2002													
I	9.00	15.75	9.00	14.59	9.00	15.25	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63	
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	17.80	
III	8.00	14.75	8.00	10.88	8.63	15.00	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.50	
IV	8.00	14.67	8.00	11.05	8.88	15.08	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38	
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.10	8.94	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.58	
2003													
I	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.42	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	18.46	
II	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.38	9.00	15.50	8.71	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	19.46	
III	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.75	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63	
IV	8.00	14.13	8.00	12.38	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63	
Average	8.00	14.03	8.00	11.66	9.00	15.73	8.65	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	18.30	
2004													
I	8.17	14.80	8.17	14.38	9.17	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	18.67	
II	8.42	15.46	8.33	15.92	9.13	15.75	8.75	11.50	9.00	13.00	0.30	20.25	
III	8.50	15.63	8.33	16.17	9.00	15.59	9.00	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25	
IV	8.42	15.29	8.46	15.84	8.92	15.54	9.00	11.75	8.50	15.00	0.30	20.25	
Average	8.38	15.30	8.32	15.58	9.06	15.72	8.85	11.56	8.88	13.50	0.30	19.86	
2005													
I	8.58	14.00	8.54	13.54	8.96	15.67	9.00	11.75	8.83	14.58	0.30	20.25	
II f	8.75	13.75	8.63	13.25	9.13	15.50	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.50	0.30	20.25	
III f	8.75	14.00	8.75	14.00	9.13	15.50	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.50	0.30	20.25	
IV f	8.50	13.75	8.50	13.75	9.00	15.50	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.50	
Average	8.65	13.88	8.61	13.64	9.06	15.54	8.94	11.69	8.96	13.90	0.30	20.31	

p = preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

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

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

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

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

p = preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

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

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
														average
--\$/cwt--														
Potatoes, all uses	1996	6.65	6.92	7.51	7.82	8.09	8.16	7.79	5.58	4.92	4.75	4.44	4.28	4.91
	1997	4.22	4.56	4.64	4.67	5.31	4.66	5.66	6.31	5.08	4.93	5.12	5.36	5.64
	1998	5.41	5.88	6.41	6.27	6.46	6.13	5.78	5.38	5.08	4.55	5.02	5.29	5.56
	1999	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.06	6.54	7.35	5.91	5.33	4.98	5.58	5.68	5.76
	2000	5.56	5.78	6.14	6.49	6.28	5.97	6.58	5.32	4.79	4.39	4.50	4.93	5.08
	2001	4.72	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.36	7.20	6.23	5.28	6.16	6.73	6.99
	2002	7.34	7.33	8.24	8.01	8.59	9.38	10.59	7.39	6.29	5.53	6.24	6.62	6.67
	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.99	6.94	6.67	6.84	5.57	5.24	5.03	5.46	5.77	5.89
	2004	5.70	5.87	6.09	6.62	6.47	6.16	6.46	5.77	5.19	4.71	5.10	5.36	5.62
	2005	5.59	5.76	6.21	6.17	6.71								
Potatoes, table stock	1996	7.99	8.52	8.85	9.01	9.78	10.50	9.74	7.06	5.82	5.31	4.02	3.73	5.05
	1997	3.21	3.82	3.46	3.92	4.60	5.34	7.02	9.04	7.02	6.65	6.07	6.05	6.65
	1998	5.76	6.81	7.54	6.83	7.31	7.23	6.94	6.73	6.62	5.75	5.77	5.41	6.94
	1999	6.08	6.94	7.85	8.32	7.70	9.08	9.79	9.67	7.23	6.26	6.58	7.00	6.94
	2000	6.21	6.62	6.74	6.61	7.30	7.40	8.81	8.15	5.90	4.66	4.16	4.77	5.27
	2001	3.54	5.41	4.48	5.53	7.23	8.31	8.93	12.96	10.96	8.69	8.68	9.37	10.79
	2002	10.49	11.63	13.19	12.17	14.69	16.28	16.70	15.31	11.52	8.34	8.62	8.60	9.59
	2003	8.09	8.54	8.58	8.80	9.09	9.16	8.96	8.04	7.08	6.95	6.84	6.56	7.32
	2004	6.27	6.69	7.20	7.83	7.76	8.79	9.12	8.44	6.73	5.42	5.43	5.82	6.60
	2005	5.89	6.53	7.19	7.24									
Potatoes, processing	1996	5.42	5.44	5.71	5.87	6.59	6.47	5.92	4.91	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.77	4.82
	1997	4.98	4.90	5.11	5.02	6.04	5.04	4.33	4.81	4.61	4.60	4.71	4.96	5.00
	1998	5.07	5.26	5.24	5.48	5.97	5.58	5.04	4.83	4.55	4.31	4.61	5.22	4.86
	1999	5.11	4.94	5.14	5.30	5.32	5.30	5.28	4.43	4.59	4.67	5.04	4.95	4.99
	2000	5.18	5.27	5.21	5.41	5.37	5.34	4.89	4.46	4.48	4.34	4.69	5.07	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.10	4.96	5.24	4.43	4.56	4.47	4.89	5.15	5.05
	2002	5.37	5.27	5.34	5.66	6.02	5.83	6.09	4.67	4.62	4.79	5.14	5.35	5.16
	2003	5.38	5.32	5.28	5.33	5.59	5.60	5.39	4.69	4.64	4.52	4.85	5.31	5.10
	2004	5.29	5.39	5.24	5.54	5.64	5.19	5.13	4.62	4.61	4.49	4.94	5.09	5.00
	2005	5.34	5.26	5.40	5.39									
Dry edible beans	1996	19.60	19.90	19.90	22.70	24.80	25.80	26.80	26.90	24.40	24.00	25.10	24.10	23.50
	1997	23.20	23.60	23.30	23.00	22.20	21.20	21.90	20.40	16.20	16.90	18.60	20.30	19.30
	1998	21.10	21.20	20.20	20.80	20.80	20.90	21.30	19.60	19.00	19.40	20.30	19.90	19.00
	1999	19.70	18.30	17.00	16.60	19.90	18.90	18.50	18.00	18.00	17.10	17.20	16.10	16.40
	2000	15.80	15.60	14.50	15.70	16.20	14.70	14.20	13.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	14.40	15.50
	2001	15.10	15.30	14.90	15.60	16.90	16.40	16.80	17.40	18.40	19.20	22.70	21.70	22.10
	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	19.20	20.90	22.90	24.50	25.80	26.70	24.80
	2005	27.40	27.80	26.60	28.80	25.50								
Green peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.30	8.75	9.50	9.95	10.15	10.85	11.65	12.50	12.30	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.60
	1997	11.50	12.60	14.25	13.80	13.00	11.90	9.00	7.70	7.65	7.90	8.00	8.00	7.82
	1998	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.75	7.75	7.70	6.85	6.15	6.00	6.19	6.31	6.48
	1999	6.46	6.50	6.53	6.56	6.75	6.88	6.91	6.53	6.22	6.03	6.03	5.83	5.76
	2000	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.69	5.68	5.59	5.41	5.25	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.95
	2001	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.43	6.28	6.25	6.19	6.21	6.35	6.56	6.88	6.96
	2002	7.04	7.06	7.13	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.13	7.38	7.68	7.91	8.33	9.08
	2003	9.08	9.81	10.88	10.60	10.44	9.92	9.30	7.56	7.63	8.09	8.84	9.08	9.17
	2004	9.56	9.94	10.18	10.56	10.88	8.43	7.38	6.69	6.22	7.09	7.30	7.19	6.86
	2005	6.72	6.91	6.33	5.88	5.68	5.57							
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.75	9.50	8.80	9.05	9.30	10.40	11.00	12.00	12.25	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.08
	1997	11.40	12.50	13.60	12.80	11.75	10.40	8.50	7.60	7.55	7.60	7.75	7.60	7.46
	1998	7.50	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.05	6.50	5.65	5.69	5.78	5.94	6.13
	1999	6.00	6.06	6.35	6.19	6.38	6.30	6.50	6.75	6.34	6.25	6.33	6.29	6.05
	2000	6.38	6.13	6.03	6.00	5.88	5.91	5.72	5.30	5.16	5.15	5.31	5.38	5.92
	2001	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19	6.17	6.25	6.56	6.79	7.02
	2002	7.04	7.25	7.31	7.68	7.66	7.59	7.38	6.50	6.72	7.10	7.34	7.58	7.78
	2003	7.50	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75	8.83	8.44	6.63	6.43	6.75	7.53	7.75	7.90
	2004	7.91	8.72	9.05	9.25	9.44	7.75	7.13	6.08	6.00	6.25	6.35	6.25	6.30
	2005	6.03	6.00	5.73	5.50	5.58	5.50							
Lentils, regular (Brewer) 2/	1996	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.70	17.25	19.00	19.75	20.60	19.75	18.50	18.15	17.25	17.10
	1997	17.00	17.40	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.25	16.00	14.75	13.80	12.90	12.10	11.50	13.00
	1998	11.40	12.00	11.60	11.10	10.75	11.00	12.00	11.30	10.15	10.70	10.81	10.94	11.21
	1999	10.92	11.25	11.55	11.38	11.69	11.90	11.94	12.15	12.13	12.28	13.05	13.17	12.54
	2000	12.88	12.45	12.13	12.31	12.73	12.81	12.81	11.75	11.19	11.03	10.97	10.88	10.44
	2001	10.84	10.50	10.22	10.25	9.90	9.91	9.78	9.84	9.81	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.56
	2002	9.44	9.06	9.03	9.75	9.59	9.44	9.40	9.50	10.75	12.85	13.81	14.25	14.30
	2003	15.42	17.63	18.63	18.70	18.63	18.56	15.20	14.50	14.85	16.85	16.88	16.50	17.20
	2004	17.13	19.00	20.50	21.50	20.50	15.80	14.19	13.25	14.38	15.56	15.85	15.38	15.40
	2005	14.50	14.19	13.45	12.50	11.90	11.38							

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

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

Price table 10--U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2004-2005

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

* February 2005 prices are partial month averages.

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

Price table 11--Farm-retail price spreads, 2002-05

Category	Annual			2004			2005			
	2002	2003	2004	Apr	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr
Market basket ¹										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	180.3	185.3	194.9	192.0	198.1	200.9	200.7	199.2	199.1	200.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	104.3	110.4	124.4	128.3	127.2	123.0	120.2	120.5	122.7	121.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	221.2	225.6	232.9	226.4	236.3	242.9	244.1	241.6	240.3	243.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.3	20.9	22.4	23.4	22.5	21.4	21.0	21.2	21.6	21.2
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	298.0	309.0	328.5	316.4	353.9	405.8	400.4	376.5	367.2	371.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	154.4	163.2	200.5	196.7	219.7	206.6	180.6	176.0	159.7	159.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	364.2	376.3	387.6	371.7	415.9	497.8	501.9	469.0	463.0	468.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.4	16.7	19.3	19.6	19.6	16.1	14.2	14.8	13.7	13.6
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	245.4	250.5	261.2	251.7	291.0	295.1	271.0	263.2	267.0	280.1
Farm value (1982-84=100)	145.8	149.9	146.5	151.3	204.2	121.9	94.1	115.6	150.2	149.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	296.6	302.2	320.2	303.3	335.6	384.2	361.9	339.1	327.0	347.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.2	20.3	19.0	20.4	23.8	14.0	11.8	14.9	19.1	18.1
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	166.2	171.9	183.1	183.6	184.8	184.8	190.7	189.4	189.9	190.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	110.5	108.4	125.4	121.1	130.4	132.6	135.1	144.2	146.1	147.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	183.6	191.8	201.1	203.1	201.8	201.1	208.0	203.5	203.6	203.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.8	15.0	16.3	15.7	16.8	17.1	16.9	18.1	18.3	18.4
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	155.4	157.4	167.8	166.2	167.8	167.4	170.4	169.3	167.0	169.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	91.7	113.4	128.4	147.2	108.3	105.2	100.4	100.5	113.9	109.7
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	178.9	173.5	182.3	173.2	189.7	190.3	196.1	194.6	186.5	191.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.9	19.4	20.6	23.8	17.4	16.9	15.8	16.0	18.3	17.4
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	160.3	169.0	183.2	179.0	185.2	185.6	185.9	187.2	187.6	188.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.6	108.4	116.9	114.5	120.0	120.4	121.7	121.8	122.1	122.3
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	219.5	231.1	251.3	245.2	252.1	252.5	251.8	254.3	254.8	256.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.4	32.8	32.9	33.2	32.9	33.0	32.9
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	168.1	167.9	180.2	174.0	180.9	180.1	183.3	181.8	181.4	182.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	97.6	99.1	125.9	139.0	125.4	127.4	125.0	121.4	122.6	120.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	233.1	231.3	230.3	206.3	232.1	228.6	237.1	237.5	235.6	239.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	27.8	28.3	33.5	38.3	33.3	34.0	32.7	32.0	32.4	31.7
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.0	169.1	181.7	178.1	183.4	183.3	183.8	182.0	185.0	184.1
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.0	113.0	142.9	148.9	129.4	128.1	135.6	135.0	137.7	138.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	242.0	233.7	226.4	211.8	245.6	246.9	239.3	236.2	239.4	236.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.7	35.8	42.1	44.7	37.8	37.4	39.5	39.7	39.8	40.2
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	138.2	157.3	167.0	187.0	142.0	152.6	145.8	152.4	145.1	138.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	72.1	102.0	92.2	105.5	75.0	83.9	64.1	61.5	56.2	44.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	256.9	256.5	301.4	333.4	262.5	276.1	292.6	315.6	304.8	307.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	33.5	41.7	35.5	36.3	33.9	35.3	28.2	25.9	24.9	20.8
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	198.0	202.8	206.0	205.5	206.8	206.4	207.6	208.4	208.5	209.1
Farm value (1982-84=100)	86.4	93.5	103.7	112.9	98.6	97.2	95.8	95.2	96.6	94.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	213.6	218.0	220.3	218.4	221.9	221.6	223.2	224.2	224.1	225.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5

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

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