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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Onion Prices Ease With Strong Yields

Following a year of limited supply and elevated prices, production of summer storage onions is expected to rise 5 percent to about 54 million hundredweight (cwt) in 2007. The storage crop provides the bulk of the Nation's onions until next spring, accounting for 71 percent of all onions grown. Output rose despite a 4 percent reduction in harvested area as yield rose 10 percent to 512 cwt per acre—second only to the 2004 record. Given strong supplies and average demand over the next several months, fresh dry bulb onion prices are expected to remain well below the highs experienced a year earlier.

Contract production of sweet corn for processing is forecast to drop 7 percent from a year earlier to 2.88 million short tons. Contract area for sweet corn, the second-largest processing vegetable (excluding potatoes) after tomatoes, was down 5 percent in 2007, with canning area down 9 percent and freezing area up 1 percent. Although down 2 percent, sweet corn yields are expected to be the third highest on record. Wholesale prices of canned sweet corn are averaging up to 10 percent greater than a year earlier.

In 2006/07, prices for fresh and processing potatoes averaged \$10.27 and \$5.90 per cwt respectively. In 2007, although area planted to all potatoes rose 1 percent, a drop in yield per acre is expected to be more than offsetting. Thus, with an anticipated decrease in supply this season, prices are expected to rise for fresh pack potatoes, particularly in areas where quality is high. Processing prices may experience some early downward pressure due to an increased supply of lower grade potatoes.

With favorable late season weather boosting yields, the estimate of 2007 U.S. dry edible bean production has increased 6 percent since the initial August crop forecast. Output of all classes is currently estimated at 25.3 million cwt—up 4 percent from a year earlier. In North Dakota, the top dry bean State, record-shattering yields drove output up 42 percent. Dry bean grower prices remain strong with September's preliminary "all dry bean" price of \$24.90/cwt averaging a third above that of a year earlier.

Current grower and dealer price offerings for dry peas and lentils are also running well above those of a year earlier. During September, grower prices for all dry edible peas averaged 73 percent above year-earlier levels, while lentil grower prices averaged about 50 percent higher and are continuing to move higher on good export demand.

Contents

[Industry Overview](#)
[Fresh-Market](#)
[Vegetables](#)
[Processing](#)
[Vegetables](#)
[Potatoes](#)
[Dry Edible Beans](#)
[Dry Peas & Lentils](#)
[Commodity](#)
[Highlight:](#)
[Pumpkins](#)
[Contacts & Links](#)
[Appendix Tables](#)

Web Sites

[Veg. & Melons](#)
[Potatoes](#)
[Tomatoes](#)
[Dry Beans](#)
[U.S. Trade Data](#)
[Market News](#)
[NASS Statistics](#)
[Organics](#)
[Transportation](#)

The next release is
Dec. 18, 2007

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board.

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: Retail prices for fresh-market vegetables averaged 3 percent above a year earlier through the first 9 months of 2007. Prices for lettuce, broccoli, and other vegetables each averaged higher than during the initial 3 quarters of 2006. Assuming average weather this fall, fresh-market retail prices during October-December 2007 are expected to increase from a year earlier.

Melons: Wholesale prices for melon crops have averaged 14 percent above a year earlier during the first 9 months of 2007. Higher prices during the spring and late fall shipping seasons outweighed lower prices in late spring and summer. Melon area for harvest is expected to decline 7 percent this fall to 15,200 acres due to reduced cantaloup and honeydew area in California and Arizona. According to USDA's Market News Service (*Market News*), national mid-October advertised retail prices for cantaloup averaged \$2 per melon, with seedless watermelon selling for \$3.99 each.

Processing vegetables: Retail prices for processed fruits and vegetables averaged 3 percent above a year earlier through the first 9 months of 2007. Consumers paid just 1 percent more for frozen vegetables and 2 percent more for canned vegetables. Partly reflecting increased production costs, wholesale prices for dehydrated fruits and vegetables jumped 10 percent during the first 3 quarters of 2007. With good growing weather boosting yields and the supply of processed tomato products in the United States, wholesale prices for tomato products (e.g., paste, sauces, catsup, diced, etc.) are expected to decline modestly over the coming months.

Potatoes: With moderate demand for processed products decreasing fresh table potato supply, consumer prices for all fresh-market potatoes (russet, white, and red) averaged 3 percent above a year earlier through the first 9 months of 2007. Although total potato supplies have been slightly larger, improved demand has kept processed potato prices higher, with wholesale prices for frozen potato products (largely french fries) rising 8 percent during January-September 2007. However, given continued good demand for potato products and minor change in fall potato production, retail prices for potatoes and potato products are likely to remain strong over the coming months.

Sweet potatoes: During the first 9 months of 2007, wholesale prices for U.S. fresh-market sweet potatoes averaged 11 percent above a year earlier due to dwindling stocks and good demand. According to *Market News*, national mid-October advertised retail prices for sweet potatoes averaged \$0.83 per pound.

Dry beans: With modest supplies and higher wholesale prices during the first 9 months of 2007, retail prices for packaged dry edible beans averaged \$0.93 per pound, up 13 percent from a year earlier. Despite a slightly larger crop in 2007, market prices for virtually all types of dry beans are expected to remain strong this year. For example, mid-October wholesale prices for navy beans (up 52 percent) and light red kidney beans (35 percent) were averaging above year-earlier levels.

Dry peas and lentils: With good demand, lower stocks, and a smaller crop in prospect, wholesale prices for dry lentils during the January-September 2007 averaged 76 percent above a year earlier. Similarly, wholesale prices for dry peas averaged 60 percent above a year earlier during the same time period. With smaller supplies and good demand, both grower and dealer prices for peas and lentils are expected to advance from current levels in coming months.

Mushrooms: According to *Market News*, national mid-October advertised retail prices for white mushrooms averaged \$1.66 per 8-ounce package.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry at a glance, 2004-07

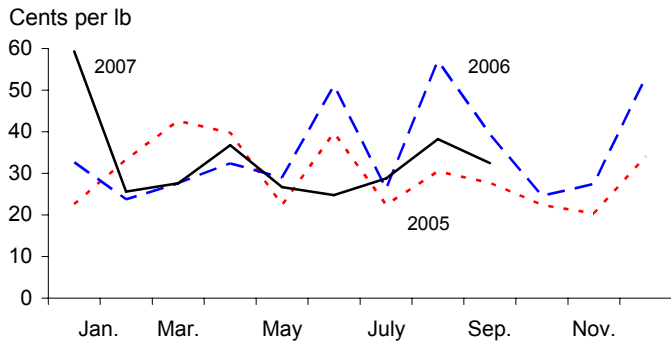
Item	Unit	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<i>Area harvested</i>	1,000 ac.	6,547	7,128	7,228	7,013
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,917	1,916	1,915	1,913
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,287	1,270	1,250	1,269
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,167	1,087	1,122	1,128
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,219	1,534	1,538	1,463
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	957	1,321	1,404	1,241
<i>Production</i>	Mil. cw t	1,347	1,281	1,293	1,331
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cw t	480	472	466	472
Processing	Mil. cw t	353	314	319	358
Potatoes	Mil. cw t	456	424	441	435
Dry beans	Mil. cw t	18	27	24	25
Other 2/	Mil. cw t	41	44	41	42
<i>Crop value</i>	\$ mil.	14,898	15,905	16,522	17,496
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	9,152	9,829	10,159	10,850
Processing	\$ mil.	1,388	1,255	1,322	1,465
Potatoes	\$ mil.	2,575	2,991	3,226	3,200
Dry beans	\$ mil.	453	516	518	600
Mushrooms	\$ mil.	919	909	889	956
Other 2/	\$ mil.	412	405	409	425
<i>Unit value 3/</i>	\$/cw t	11.06	12.42	12.78	13.14
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$/cw t	19.09	20.82	21.78	23.02
Processing	\$/cw t	3.93	3.99	4.14	4.10
Potatoes	\$/cw t	5.66	7.06	7.33	7.36
Dry beans	\$/cw t	25.70	18.50	20.00	23.75
Other 2/	\$/cw t	10.15	9.25	9.87	10.01
<i>Trade</i>					
<i>Imports</i>	\$ mil.	6,217	6,607	7,284	7,995
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	3,458	3,668	4,091	4,435
Processing 4/	\$ mil.	1,448	1,587	1,746	1,915
Potatoes & products	\$ mil.	791	787	856	935
Dry beans	\$ mil.	65	82	84	110
Other 5/	\$ mil.	454	483	507	600
<i>Exports</i>	\$ mil.	3,520	3,899	4,234	4,555
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,364	1,515	1,625	1,750
Processing 4/	\$ mil.	794	828	861	915
Potatoes & products	\$ mil.	745	841	950	1,050
Dry beans	\$ mil.	145	160	211	190
Other 5/	\$ mil.	472	555	588	650
<i>Per capita use</i>	Pounds	445	440	428	438
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	172	173	172	173
Processing	Pounds	123	126	117	123
Potatoes & products	Pounds	134	126	123	126
Dry beans	Pounds	6	6	6	6
Other 2/	Pounds	9	9	10	9

1/ ERS forecasts. 2/ Includes sweet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms (except for crop value). 3/ Ratio of total value to total production. 4/ Includes canned, frozen, and dried. Excludes potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms. 5/ Other includes mushrooms, dry peas, lentils, sweet potatoes, and vegetable seed. All trade data are on a calendar-year basis.

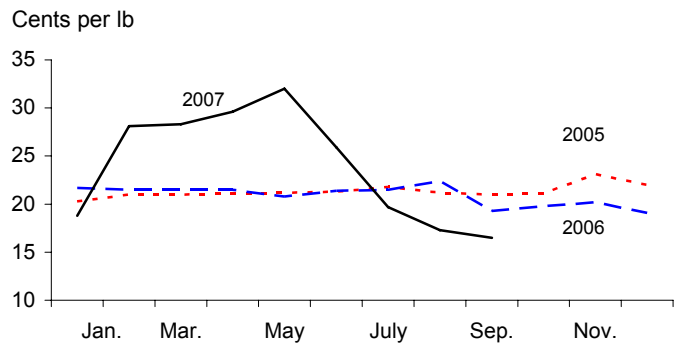
Sources: Derived by ERS from data of USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production, Acreage, Agricultural Prices, Crop Values, Mushrooms, and Potatoes*; and from U.S. trade data of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 1
Point-of-first-sale (farm) price for fresh-market vegetables

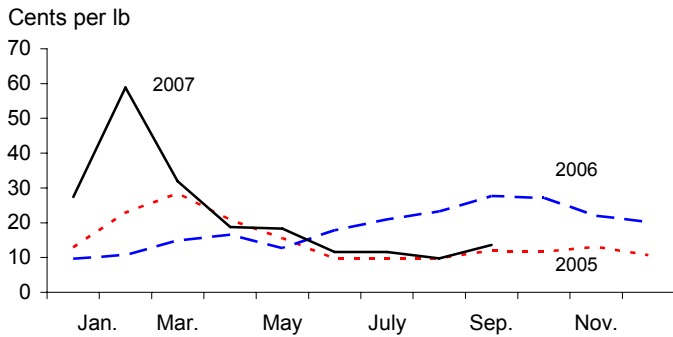
Broccoli



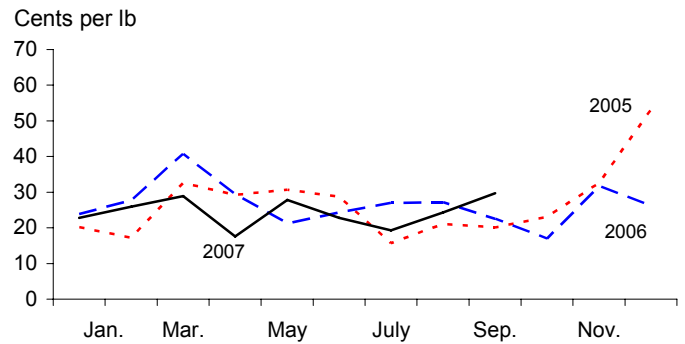
Carrots



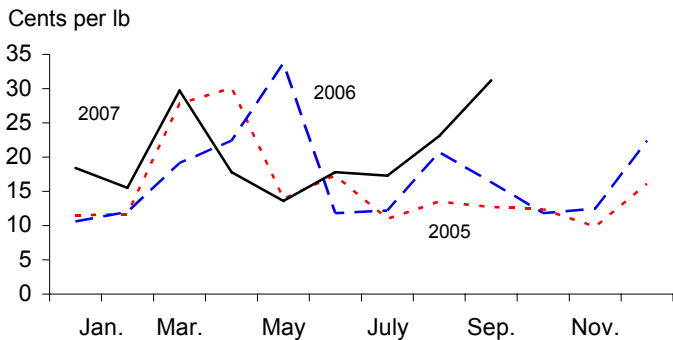
Celery



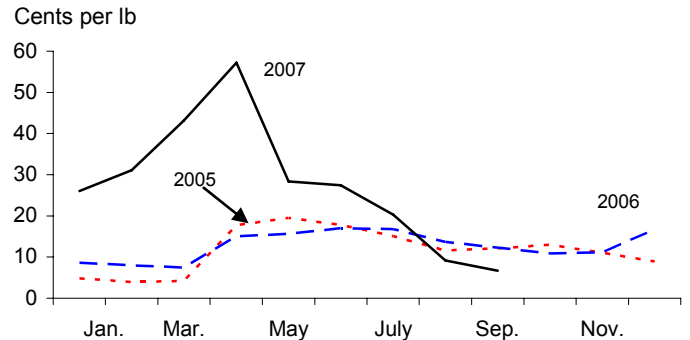
Cucumbers



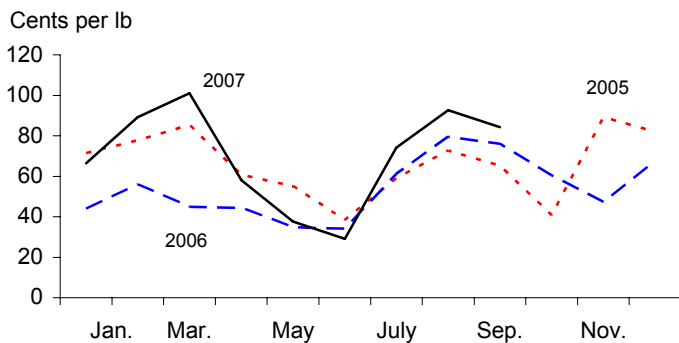
Head lettuce



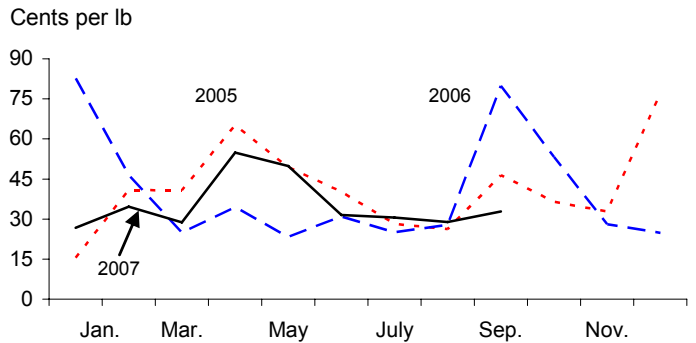
Onions



Snap beans



Tomatoes



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Fresh-market Vegetables

Fall Area Up, Prices Mixed

Compared with a year earlier, fall season (primarily October-December) area for harvest of 11 selected fresh-market vegetables (excluding melons) is expected to rise 5 percent to 154,300 acres. Most of the increase is in Florida (up 27 percent) where acreage for snap beans, sweet corn, and bell peppers has recovered from reductions a year ago, likely spurred by grower losses from repeated storm damage in previous years. Acreage in California, which accounts for about two-thirds of fall vegetable area, is expected to remain even with a year ago. Lower area is expected for most vegetables in the State (including head lettuce, tomatoes, and broccoli) but will be offset by stronger area for cauliflower and carrots (up 33 percent).

This fall, the top five fresh vegetables in terms of volume (excluding potatoes and onions) are expected to be head lettuce, carrots, tomatoes, celery, and broccoli. Head lettuce area is down 6 percent with yields expected to average below those of a year ago. Light supplies and elevated/unsettled lettuce prices should dissipate as harvest moves to the desert southwest in mid-November. Before easing, mid-October f.o.b. shipping point prices had exceeded \$30 per 24-head carton—up from less than \$5 a year earlier. Reflecting reduced acreage, increased plant disease, and periods of light yields, 2007 head lettuce prices have averaged above a year earlier each month, with the exception of May and June. In a now familiar scenario, lower yields since September forced fresh-cut (salad) processors (usually supplied by contract area) into the volatile open market, reducing supplies of wrapped carton lettuce and dramatically driving up shipping-point prices. According to the new weekly *Market News* [national advertised retail price summary](#), the average retail

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

Item	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
					2006-07
					Percent
--Harvested acres--					
Snap beans	18,000	18,200	13,100	19,200	47
Broccoli	29,500	30,000	30,000	28,000	-7
Cabbage	6,000	6,500	6,600	6,700	2
Carrots	13,500	16,200	15,200	20,200	33
Cauliflower	8,000	9,000	9,500	9,700	2
Celery	6,900	6,700	6,400	6,400	0
Sweet corn	9,100	9,000	6,200	8,300	34
Cucumbers	7,700	6,800	6,300	5,500	-13
Head lettuce	29,450	30,300	30,100	28,300	-6
Bell pepper	5,100	5,400	3,000	4,400	47
Tomatoes	23,000	22,000	21,000	17,600	-16
Total	156,250	160,100	147,400	154,300	5

1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during Oct.-Dec.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables*.

Table 3--Fall-season fresh-market melon area 1/

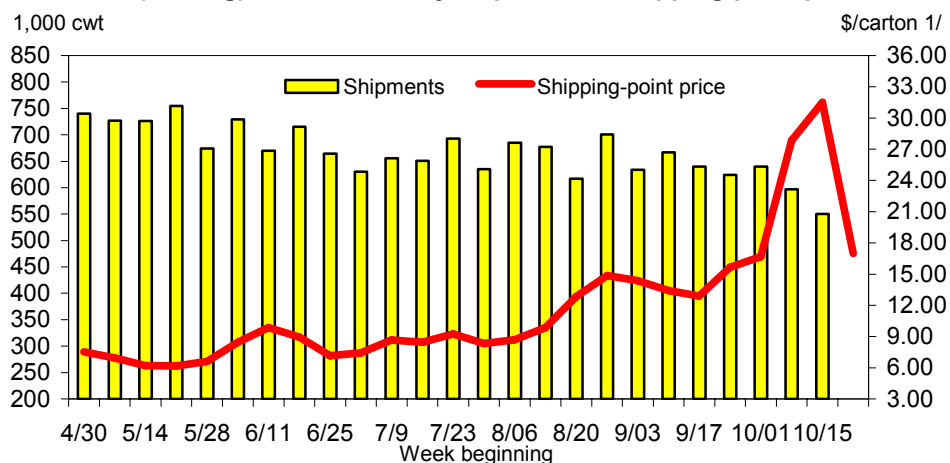
Item	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
					2006-07
					Percent
--Harvested acres--					
Cantaloup	8,500	12,300	12,700	12,000	-6
Honeydew	3,200	3,100	3,700	3,200	-14
Total	11,700	15,400	16,400	15,200	-7

1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during Oct.-Dec.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables*.

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: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Market News*.

price for a head of iceberg lettuce rose from 74 cents the last week of September to \$1.16 (with very few stores running ads) during the second week of October.

Given steady demand and strong prices over the first half of 2007, estimated carrot acreage reached 20,000 acres—the highest fall area since 1999. Per capita use of fresh carrots is expected to total around 8.8 pounds in 2007—up slightly from 2006 but about even with the 2000-06 average. Although carrot prices at the point of first sale (largely grower or shipping point) averaged 27.1 cents per pound during the first half of 2007 when supplies were limited by weather-reduced yields, prices have been weak the past few months, reflecting improved summer yields. With supplies expected to remain more than adequate, fresh carrot prices will likely average below last fall’s 19.7 cents per pound. According to *Market News*, the weighted average nationally advertised price for a 1-pound bag of baby carrots was \$1.48 in early October.

Spurred in part by lower prices last fall, fall tomato area is expected to drop 16 percent to 17,600 acres. Preliminary data indicate that harvested area in Florida is expected to plummet 26 percent, while acreage in California is expected to be down a more modest 7 percent. Part of the drop in U.S tomato area will likely be offset by improved yields since there have been few weather extremes (cooler in California and little tropical storm activity in Florida) during the fall growing period. Florida’s fall tomato area continues to be eroded by lower-cost supplies from California and Mexico and retail competition with hothouse tomatoes. Florida expects to harvest less than 8,000 acres of fall tomatoes compared with more than 17,000 in 1999.

Fresh-market commercial vegetable and melon prices measured at the point of first sale declined 1 percent from a year earlier this past summer (July-September) as shipment volume improved from a year earlier. Although down slightly from last fall’s record high, prices were 11 percent above the average of the previous 5 summers and second only to the strong prices a year ago. Summer prices in 2006 and 2007 reflected periods of extreme heat and bouts of both dry weather and excess rain. Compared with a year ago, prices for the majority of fresh vegetables were lower this summer. For example, prices declined for celery (down 52 percent), cauliflower (down 33 percent), tomatoes (down 31 percent), and onions (down 16 percent). On the other side of the coin, prices for head lettuce (up 46 percent), asparagus (up 25 percent), and snap beans (up 16 percent) were higher.

Table 4—U.S. quarterly grower (point-of-first-sale) prices, 2006-07

Commodity	2006			2007				Change 3rd Q 1/ Percent
	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third *	Fourth*	
	<i>Cents/pound</i>							
Asparagus	94.70	129.67	127.00	119.00	112.33	162.00	--	24.9
Broccoli	37.80	40.83	35.07	41.07	29.43	33.17	34.00	-18.8
Cantaloup	23.80	15.70	22.10	--	22.75	13.00	17.00	-17.2
Carrots	21.23	21.07	19.70	25.80	29.17	17.83	19.75	-15.4
Cauliflower	37.63	40.83	33.67	42.37	35.37	27.23	35.00	-33.3
Celery	15.70	24.00	23.10	41.57	16.23	11.66	15.00	-51.4
Sweet corn	21.40	23.23	18.53	27.40	21.27	21.20	20.50	-8.7
Cucumbers	25.35	25.57	24.97	28.90	22.73	24.43	23.00	-4.5
Lettuce, head	22.63	16.40	15.57	22.07	16.40	23.87	26.00	45.5
Onions, dry bulb	15.90	14.27	12.87	33.57	37.67	12.04	7.75	-15.6
Snap beans	37.80	72.30	58.43	85.57	41.60	83.70	62.00	15.8
Tomatoes, field	29.53	44.23	35.37	30.03	45.40	30.73	45.00	-30.5
All vegetables 2/	971	954	872	1,200	1,027	940	1,000	-1.5

-- = not available. * = ERS forecast. 1/ Change in 3rd-quarter 2007 over 3rd-quarter 2006.

2/ Price index with base period of 1910-14 (the period when the index equaled 100).

Source: Derived by ERS from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Through the first three quarters of 2007, preliminary data indicate aggregate fresh-market shipment volume (excluding potatoes) was 4 percent greater than a year earlier, with larger volume during the first and third quarters. Summer season shipment volume (excluding potatoes and tomatoes) was up about 9 percent as increased movement of crops such as onions, tomatoes, romaine lettuce, sweet corn, peppers, watermelon, and artichokes outweighed reductions for head lettuce, cabbage, cucumbers, and leaf lettuce. Fresh-tomato movement declined in late September prior to the start of the Florida fall season, pushing shipping-point prices for field-grown tomatoes higher (over \$17 per 25-lb carton) through mid-October.

Storage Onion Crop Up, Asparagus Down

Preliminary estimates suggest production of summer storage onions will rise 5 percent in 2007 to about 54 million cwt. The storage crop, which provides the bulk of the Nation's onions until next spring, accounts for 71 percent of all onions grown. Production rose despite a 4-percent reduction in harvested acres as yield rose 10 percent to 512 cwt per acre—second only to the 2004 record of 535 cwt. With the exception of Colorado where both irrigation water and labor were reported to be in short supply, yields were expected to be higher in every State. The only State to post record-high yields as of this estimate is Washington (the previous high was in 2005 and 2006), where crop quality is also expected to be strong. Excluding California's crop (used primarily for processing), the storage onion crop is expected to be up 9 percent from the short crop of a year ago and would also be the second largest on record. During the third quarter, the shipping-point price for all fresh-market onions averaged \$12.04 per cwt—down 16 percent from a year earlier. With improved supply and good crop quality (reduces storage losses), the outlook for the Oct.-Dec. quarter suggests fresh dry bulb onion prices could average more than one-fourth below those of a year earlier.

U.S. production of asparagus is forecast at 1.13 million cwt in 2007, down 8 percent from 2006 and 26 percent below 2005. This is the third consecutive year that U.S. asparagus production has declined. Harvested area is down 8 percent to 41,200 acres—also the third consecutive year of decline. Increased import pressure and the associated reduction in processing facilities, plus the introduction of higher-yielding

varieties, has sliced harvested area 47 percent since 2000. Fresh-market production in 2007 is forecast to drop 6 percent to 0.9 million cwt, while processed production dropped 18 percent to just 9,900 short tons. In California, the top producing State, asparagus production was estimated to have remained about even with a year earlier at 598,000 cwt. Although harvested area was down 4 percent, higher yields (up 4 percent) were offsetting. Most of the reduction in output was in Washington (down 20 percent) and Michigan (down 9 percent). With the shift of their processing facilities outside the United States, asparagus acreage has declined for 7 consecutive years in Washington—from 22,000 acres in 2000 to just 7,000 acres in 2007. The reduction in output resulted in average prices rising 17 percent to \$99.50 per hundredweight (cwt). Although the farm value of the 2007 asparagus crop rose 8 percent from a year earlier to \$113 million, it is now about half that of 2000.

Fresh Import Volume Up

Despite continued weakness in the U.S. dollar, the volume of fresh-market vegetable and melon imports (excluding potatoes) was up 9 percent from a year ago during the first 8 months of 2007 (Jan.-Aug.). Volume increased for commodities such as table beets and horseradish, onions, lettuce, cabbage, carrots, sweet corn, and squash. Volume was reduced for commodities such as spinach, bell peppers, broccoli, okra, eggplant, and miscellaneous melons. Most of the increase in volume occurred during the March-May period when imports surged 15 percent from a year earlier due to weather-reduced domestic supplies and higher prices. Fresh-market vegetable and melon import volume declined 2 percent during the June-August period as prices eased and domestic supplies improved compared with the heat-reduced levels of last summer.

Tomato imports were up 3 percent during the first 8 months of 2007 with growth coming from grape tomatoes (up 26 percent), greenhouse tomatoes (up 11 percent), and roma tomatoes (up 6 percent). Imports of field-grown round tomatoes fell 11 percent, while the volume of cherry tomato imports slipped 3 percent.

Table 5--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2005-07 1/

Item	2006	January - August			Change
	Annual	2005	2006	2007	2006-07
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	6,588	4,238	3,474	3,256	-6
Lettuce, head	3,639	3,061	2,570	2,309	-10
Lettuce, other	4,610	3,250	3,174	2,943	-7
Tomatoes	3,177	2,286	2,013	2,263	12
Broccoli	3,053	2,108	2,179	2,172	0
Carrots	2,531	2,159	1,895	1,912	1
Other	13,700	9,958	9,808	9,299	-5
Total	37,298	27,061	25,112	24,153	-4
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes, all	21,879	14,885	17,218	17,782	3
Cucumbers	9,743	6,903	6,613	7,103	7
Onions, dry bulb	6,432	4,058	3,792	6,081	60
Peppers, sweet	7,161	4,487	5,360	5,114	-5
Squash 2/	5,304	3,306	3,327	3,689	11
Peppers, chile	5,086	2,488	3,248	3,350	3
Asparagus, all	2,653	1,466	1,623	1,707	5
Other	21,658	13,204	14,333	15,666	9
Total	79,916	50,797	55,514	60,492	9

1/ Excludes melons, potatoes, mushrooms, and dry pulses. 2/ Excludes chayote.

Source: Prepared by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Processing Vegetables

Rain Prevents Record Tomato Crop

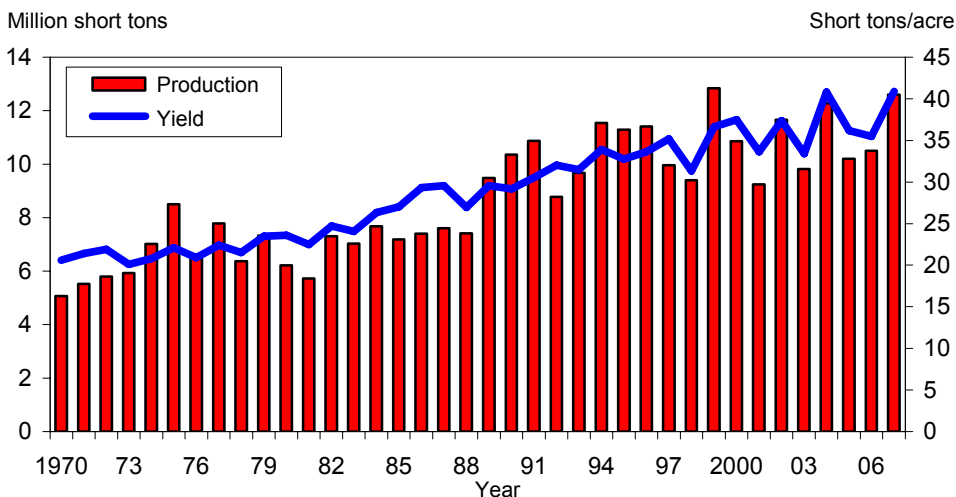
Official USDA estimates indicate that tomato processors are expected to take in at least 19 percent more tomatoes than a year earlier. Aside from late season rain storms (rain can facilitate mold growth), growing weather was excellent for tomatoes in California this season. California accounts for more than 95 percent of the tomatoes used to make processed products. Yields were reportedly so good in certain regions that available volume overwhelmed the processing capacity, causing some fields to be passed (left unharvested). Per-acre yield is expected to average 40.4 tons per acre—just shy of the record 40.8 tons reached in 2004.

Rain showers brought a quicker-than-expected tapering off of the California tomato harvest in early October. As a result, the California Processing Tomato Advisory Board projected that for the season through October 20, nearly 12.1 million tons of tomatoes were delivered to processors. Together with an estimated 0.6 million tons from other states, the U.S. processing tomato crop likely totaled nearly 12.7 million tons—just under the 1999 record high of 12.8 million tons. The final USDA estimate will be released in the January 2008 *Vegetables Annual Summary*.

Despite the large crop, wholesale prices for tomato products have only retreated from their early summer highs back around levels experienced last fall. Bulk industrial tomato paste (hot break, 31 percent Brix) packed in 300-gallon bins is running around 39 cents per pound, down from 43 cents in July and slightly higher than a year ago. Prices are remaining slightly higher than last year because demand is said to have improved, world stocks are low, processing costs have risen, and the delivered price for red ripe tomatoes from growers (about \$63 per ton this year) is up about 9 percent from a year ago. Raw tomatoes (including fees) account for about half of the cost of a pound of tomato paste, the basic ingredient in many processed tomato products (e.g., catsup, sauces, and juice). With weather limiting output in some competing nations and the weak dollar helping to make U.S. prices more competitive in the world, exports are expected to rise during the coming marketing season.

Figure 3

U.S. processing tomatoes: Production and yield, 1970-2007 1/



1/ Yield is per harvested acre.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables, Vegetables Summary*.

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

Item	2006		2007		Change previous:	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Month	Year
	-- Index --				-- Percent --	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)						
All food (1982-84=100)	196.2	203.9	204.9		-0.5	4.5
Processed fruits and vegetables	123.3	129.2	129.6		-0.3	5.1
Canned vegetables	125.3	131.7	133.2		-1.1	6.3
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	179.6	182.5	183.4		-0.5	2.1
Dry beans, peas, lentils	120.8	135.3	136.3		-0.7	12.8
Olives, pickles, relishes	117.5	115.8	129.9		-10.9	10.5
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)						
Canned vegetables and juices	141.4	143.3	143.2		-0.1	1.3
Pickles and products	189.2	194.9	198.6		1.9	5.0
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	135.1	137.7	137.5		-0.1	1.8
Canned dry beans	136.6	134.4	136.3		1.4	-0.2
Vegetable juices 1/	116.1	116.6	116.6		0.0	0.4
Frozen vegetables	139.9	150.3	150.6		0.2	7.6
Frozen vegetable combinations	107.0	110.2	109.9		-0.3	2.7
Dried/dehyd. fruit & vegetables	168.1	179.2	179.6		0.2	6.8

1/ Index base year is 1987.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>)

Snap Bean Output Up, Sweet Corn Down

Contract production of snap beans for processing is expected to rise 10 percent from a year earlier to about 0.84 million tons. Area contracted was down 1 percent while yield per acre is projected to rise 11 percent to a record-high 4.3 tons per acre. Average yield in Wisconsin, the leading producing State with a third of the crop, is expected to be up 5 percent to 4.4 tons per acre—nearly equaling the 2004 record. A late season frost may have trimmed output at the tail end of the season and limited the gains in production forecast in early September. Final crop data will be published in January. Wholesale prices for both canned and frozen vegetables are generally higher than a year earlier. Wholesale prices for retail-sized frozen snap beans appear to be running slightly higher (up 2 percent) than a year earlier, while retail canned snap bean packs are moderately higher (up 5 percent). About twice as many snap beans are consumed in canned form (1.2 billion pounds) than in frozen (nearly 0.6 billion pounds).

Contract production of sweet corn for processing is forecast to drop 7 percent from a year earlier to 2.88 million short tons. In most years, virtually all processing sweet corn is grown under contract. Contract area for sweet corn, the second-largest processing vegetable (excluding potatoes) after tomatoes, was down 5 percent in 2007, with canning area down 9 percent and freezing area up 1 percent. With pockets of both excessively dry and wet weather this year, sweet corn yields will be down 2 percent from last year's record high. Although down from last year, the 7.85 tons per acre expected this year would be the third highest on record. The pack of both canned and frozen sweet corn is expected to be lower than a year earlier, with canned sweet corn pack likely to be the smallest since 1983. Wholesale prices of retail-size canned sweet corn are reported to be averaging about a tenth greater than a year earlier, while retail frozen sweet corn is running about 2 percent higher. In 2006, per capita net domestic disappearance of sweet corn for frozen products was 9.3 pounds—1 pound higher than the disappearance of sweet corn for canned products.

Processed Trade: Imports Up

The value of processed (canned, frozen, dried) vegetable and melon imports (excluding potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms) rose 11 percent from a year ago during January to August 2007. Canned products increased 6 percent, while frozen and dehydrated were each up 18 percent from a year earlier. The increase in frozen vegetable imports was fueled by gains in broccoli (up 21 percent), cauliflower (up 25 percent), and asparagus (up 19 percent). Among canned vegetables, import value was running above a year earlier for bulk tomato paste (up 190 percent), tomato catsup (up 34 percent), prepared dry beans (up 33 percent), and asparagus (up 17 percent). The top five sources of processed vegetable imports this year include Mexico (25 percent of the total), China (14 percent), Canada (13 percent), Peru (7 percent), and Spain (4 percent).

The value of processed vegetable exports during January-August was running 3 percent above a year earlier due primarily to higher frozen exports. The value of frozen vegetable exports increased 20 percent because of gains in sweet corn, carrots, and miscellaneous frozen vegetable mixtures. Relatively low wholesale prices and more favorable exchange rates have aided some processors who have had trouble in recent years competing in key world markets. The top five markets for U.S. processed vegetable exports this year include Canada (38 percent of the total), Japan (15 percent), Mexico (8 percent), South Korea (5 percent), and United Kingdom (3 percent).

Table 7--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	2006	January - August			Change
	Annual	2005	2006	2007	2006-07
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Imports:					
Canned	883	514	556	589	6
Tomato products	168	91	104	133	28
Frozen	526	321	338	400	18
Broccoli	171	113	107	130	21
Dehydrated 2/	353	185	219	259	18
Garlic	49	14	23	38	62
Exports:					
Canned	555	349	358	370	3
Tomato products	307	183	198	192	-3
Frozen	175	104	112	134	20
Sweet corn	63	40	42	44	4
Dehydrated 2/	129	80	84	88	4
Onion products	66	40	42	50	20

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

Source: Derived by ERS from data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Potatoes

Yield and Quality Variable This Fall

Total 2007 potato production is expected to decline slightly from 2006, keeping prices near last year's levels. Although there was a 1-percent increase in area planted to all potatoes between 2006 and 2007, per-acre yield is expected to decrease. The combined yield per acre for the 2007 winter, spring and summer seasons averaged 5 percent below a year earlier. This fall, yield is also expected to decline due to high late season temperatures in the northwest, and poor early season weather in Colorado and the Red River Valley (North Dakota and Minnesota). USDA will release the first estimate of 2007 fall potato production in the November 9 *Crop Production* report.

Late summer heat is anticipated to impact yield and quality in Idaho, the leading potato producing state. Many growers are reporting smaller size and rough exteriors, meaning a higher percentage of potatoes will likely be sent to processing. According to industry sources, demand for potatoes is strong due to increases in processor contracting. Also, adding to processing demand is an expected decline in potato solids, requiring more potatoes to manufacture a given weight of processed products.

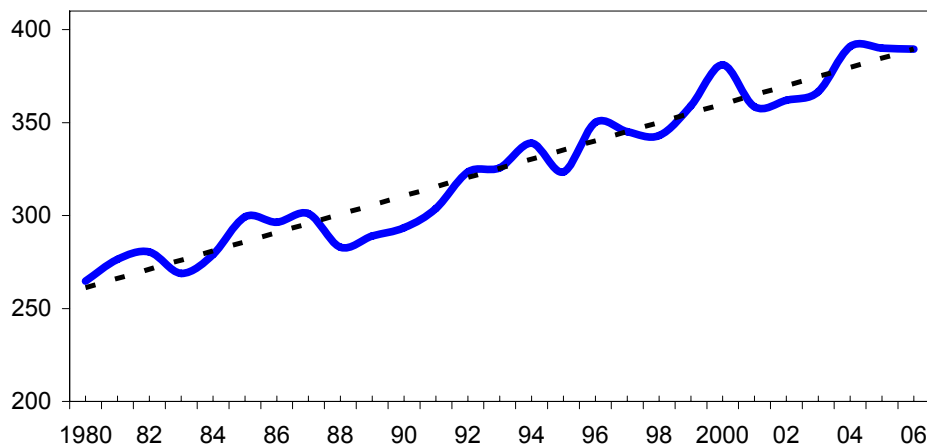
Constraints in early season weather in Colorado and the Red River Valley also likely cut into fall yield potential. High winds and frost damage in early June were expected to affect yield and quality in Colorado. Some growers in Colorado's San Luis Valley delayed harvest past the usual date to maximize tonnage, while also risking loss to frost damage. Early season rains may have adversely affected the yield in some areas of the Red River Valley but quality is reported to be particularly high this season.

In 2006, prices for fresh and processing potatoes averaged \$10.27 and \$5.90 per cwt respectively. With an anticipated decrease in supply this season, prices are expected to increase for fresh pack potatoes, particularly in areas where quality is high. Processing prices may experience some early downward pressure due to an increased supply of lower grade potatoes.

Figure 4

U.S. potatoes, all seasons: Average yield per acre, 1980-2006

Cwt/acre



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Potatoes*.

Figure 5

U.S. potatoes: Monthly grower prices, 2006-07

Cents/lb (\$/cwt)

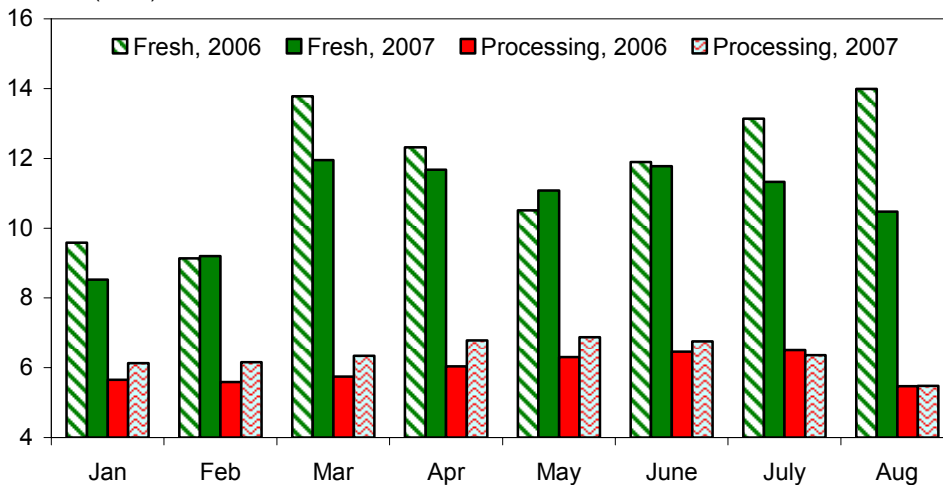
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Table 8--U.S. potatoes: Crop year utilization, 2002-2006

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change 2005-06
	<i>1,000 cwt</i>					<i>Percent</i>
Sales, all seasons	421,644	416,977	413,837	390,616	406,758	4.1
Table stock	131,889	133,143	130,418	120,372	101,383	-15.8
Processing	262,706	257,226	258,562	245,991	280,044	13.8
Frozen french fries	124,875	126,515	131,592	123,298	129,469	5.0
Other frozen	28,951	23,870	23,003	24,747	24,859	0.5
Chips	51,640	52,790	50,068	50,998	67,034	31.4
Dehydrated	51,357	48,418	48,541	42,312	54,590	29.0
Canned	4,833	4,254	3,827	3,054	2,995	-1.9
Starch, flour, other	1,050	1,379	1,531	1,582	1,097	-30.7
Other sales	27,049	26,608	24,857	24,253	25,331	4.4
Seed	24,005	24,603	22,915	22,254	23,671	6.4
Feed	3,044	2,005	1,942	1,999	1,660	-17.0
Non-sales	36,527	40,837	42,204	33,310	34,590	3.8
Seed, feed, home	5,622	5,543	4,796	4,791	4,738	-1.1
Loss and shrinkage	30,905	35,294	37,408	28,519	29,852	4.7
Total production 1/	458,171	457,814	456,041	423,926	441,348	4.1

1/ Equals the sum of total sales and non-sales.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Potatoes*.**Overview of 2006**

The 4 percent increase in 2006 production was concentrated in processing potatoes, while there was a significant decrease in use for table stock. Overall sales increased from 391 million cwt in 2005 to 407 million cwt in 2006, although 2006's sales did not exceed the five year average of 409 million cwt. Table stock potato utilization dropped 16 percent in 2006, while potatoes utilized in processed potato products

increased 14 percent. Most notably, chipping potatoes increased 31 percent from 51 million cwt to 67 million cwt. The chipping numbers significantly exceed the five year chipping average of 52 million cwt and are likely due to improved reporting measures. Similar to 2005, about 92 percent of 2006 production was sold, with the remainder used on farms or lost to shrinkage.

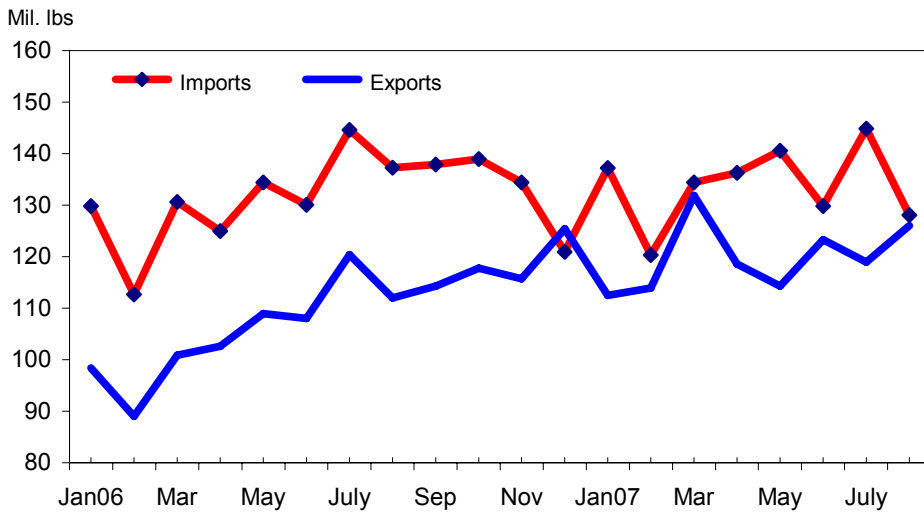
Increased utilization meant total grower sales in 2006 increased 8 percent from a year earlier to \$2.98 billion. Given current conditions, 2007's utilization is expected to be maintained or drop slightly for processing potatoes. However, fresh market sales are likely to remain below the five year average due mostly to quality concerns.

Weaker Dollar Supports Exports

With a 16 percent decline in value from last winter, the weaker U.S. dollar is expected to encourage exports of U.S. potatoes. Compared with 2006 year-to-date totals (January-Aug), 2007 boasts an 11-percent increase in total export value from \$623 million to \$689 million. As of July, year-to-date frozen french fry export volumes were 14 percent above those of 2006. Frozen french fry exports to Canada are running 48 percent higher this year, while fry exports to Japan are up 3 percent. Mexican demand for U.S. frozen french fries decreased slightly. Strong exports to Canada can be explained by increased demand, a drop in expected 2007 Canadian production, and the cheaper U.S. dollar. Given the weaker dollar, U.S. potato exports are expected to continue strong through the end of the year.

U.S. potato imports have increased 7 percent thus far in 2007. However, exports continue to outpace imports by \$76 million in 2007, with exports totaling \$689 million and imports totaling \$613 million. Frozen french fries remained the top imported potato product at \$372 million—a 10-percent increase from 2006. Potato chip imports are running about 8 percent below earlier levels through August.

Figure 6
U.S. frozen french fries: Monthly trade volume, 2006-07



Source: Prepared by ERS from data of U.S. Dept of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Dry Edible Beans

Improving Yields Boost Output

With favorable late season weather boosting yields, the estimate of 2007 U.S. dry edible bean production has increased 6 percent since the initial August crop forecast. Output of all classes is currently estimated at 25.3 million cwt—up 4 percent from a year earlier. In addition to improved yields, acreage estimates were raised, with planted area moved up 1 percent from the August estimate to 1.53 million acres. Reflecting favorable weather, the share of planted area expected to be harvested rose to nearly 96 percent, up from an average of about 93 percent over the past 5 years. Harvested area is currently expected to be down 5 percent from last year to 1.46 million acres. Harvested area is now expected to be above year-earlier levels in 2 major States—North Dakota (up 3 percent) and Minnesota (up 4 percent). Driven by record-shattering yields (6 percent above the 1986 record), the 10.9 million cwt crop projected in North Dakota would also best the previous standard set in 2002 (10.63 million cwt).

National dry bean yield was estimated to be 17.27 cwt per acre—a 10-percent improvement from last year's low level. Although the 2007 yield remains 2 percent below the record high set in 1991, it is significant because it is only the fifth time that U.S. dry bean yields have breached the 1,700 pound mark. Output by class is expected to be mixed, with increases likely for pinto, light-red kidney, large lima, baby lima, and possibly Great Northern (given a return to average yields in Nebraska). Production is generally expected to be lower (or about the same as a year ago) for most other classes. Estimated production by class will be released by USDA on December 11.

Prices Remain Strong

Reflecting scant grower offerings, low beginning stocks, and the general upward ratcheting of all field crop prices caused by strong domestic and world demand, dry bean grower prices remain strong. The crop year began on a strong note, with September's preliminary "all dry bean" price of \$24.90/cwt averaging one-third above that of a year earlier. If this price holds, it would be the strongest opening price since 1988's drought-induced \$27.10. Despite the small gain in production, it does not seem likely that prices for the majority of dry edible beans will experience

Table 9--U.S. dry beans: Production, 2004-2007

Item	2004	2005	2006	2007 p	Percent change
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
North Dakota	4,750	8,588	7,680	10,890	41.8
Michigan	3,145	3,910	4,085	2,828	-30.8
Minnesota	1,150	2,430	2,228	2,520	13.1
Nebraska	2,376	3,870	2,728	2,415	-11.5
Idaho	1,638	1,862	1,906	1,540	-19.2
California	1,152	1,385	1,209	1,276	5.5
Washington	609	792	968	1,012	4.5
Colorado	1,039	1,320	1,140	720	-36.8
Wyoming	541	776	590	552	-6.4
Others	1,388	1,839	1,713	1,511	-11.8
United States	17,788	26,772	24,247	25,264	4.2

p = NASS preliminary October estimate.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production*.

Table 10--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2006-2007 1/

Commodity	2006		2007		Chg. prev. year:	
	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. 2/	Sept.	Oct.
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	18.80	19.70	24.90	--	32.4	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	17.67	18.50	23.33	25.50	32.0	37.8
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	18.25	17.65	26.50	30.50	45.2	72.8
Great Northern (NE/WY)	18.00	18.00	31.33	32.00	74.1	77.8
Black (MI)	--	20.00	26.50	30.00	--	50.0
Light red kidney (MI)	21.50	23.10	35.50	40.00	65.1	73.2
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	22.92	23.55	34.00	37.00	48.3	57.1
Baby lima (CA)	--	44.50	40.00	40.00	--	-10.1
Large lima (CA)	--	--	60.00	60.00	--	--
Blackeye (CA)	--	47.75	38.63	38.50	--	-19.4
Small red (ID)	21.50	21.10	25.50	27.63	18.6	30.9
Pink (ID)	20.33	21.00	25.50	26.00	25.4	23.8
Garbanzo (ID)	25.50	27.10	30.50	32.50	19.6	19.9

-- = not available. 1/ Prices are U.S. No. 1, cleaned basis. 2/ Partial month estimate.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Bean Market News*, except "all dry beans" from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

much, if any, seasonal softening following harvest. In fact, this may not be a typical marketing year for most classes of dry beans partly because of the complexities offered by strong markets for virtually all field crops. Because of high prices and good cash flow for most crops, growers are less likely to be anxious sellers this year. In a typical year, about a third of all dry beans are marketed by the end of October and the current market tone (limited trading, few price changes) does not seem to support that level. This season, growers may adopt a slightly more cautious "wait and see" approach as they did in 2000/01, when less than 30 percent of the crop was moved before November.

Through mid-October, grower and dealer prices remained strong relative to past years. The only classes observed to have grower prices below a year earlier were baby lima and blackeye, with both these classes still well above the averages experienced during the past 5 years. The greatest upward price movement early this season has been for Great Northern, light red kidney, black, dark red kidney, and navy beans. For pinto beans, which typically account for 40 to 45 percent of all dry bean production, prices may pause as the crop size becomes officially established. However, pinto grower prices during 2007/08 will still likely average above the relatively strong \$21.15 estimated for the 2006/07 crop. Dry bean prices will remain strong to assure competitiveness with soybeans, wheat, and corn next spring.

Exports Slip, Imports Surge in 2006/07

During the 2006/07 marketing year (September-August), U.S. dry bean export volume declined 8 percent from a year earlier to 6.98 million cwt (table 11). Volume was still 47 percent above the very low level of 2 seasons earlier and 14 percent above that of 3 seasons ago. Volume shipped to the Dominican Republic (down 22 percent), Japan (down 11 percent), the United Kingdom (down 7 percent), and Mexico (down 8 percent) declined, offsetting increased movement to Cuba (up 115 percent), Spain (up 29 percent), and Canada (up 4 percent) increased. Although volume was lower this past season, Mexico remained the top destination for U.S. dry edible bean exports, with 31 percent of the total volume shipped during 2006/07 (the same share as in 2005/06). Black beans and pinto beans accounted for more

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

Item	Crop year, September-August				Change
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2005-06
	--1,000 cwt--				Percent
Pinto	2,032	1,234	2,555	2,045	-20
Navy	1,211	1,005	1,061	1,217	15
Black	816	617	749	1,188	59
Garbanzo	150	227	380	456	20
Great Northern	427	370	852	366	-57
Baby lima	195	132	265	251	-5
Lgt red kidney	58	56	154	181	18
Dk red kidney	193	166	252	158	-37
Cranberry	97	45	84	132	57
Large lima	99	128	135	103	-24
Small red	232	137	182	99	-46
Mung & urd	17	29	36	27	-24
Blackeye	20	56	32	19	-41
Pink	6	19	65	15	-77
Other	594	528	754	719	-5
Total	6,145	4,749	7,556	6,975	-8

Source: Prepared by ERS using data of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

than three-fourths of all U.S. dry beans shipped to Mexico in 2006/07. U.S. dry bean export value to Mexico remained virtually even with a year earlier at \$62 million, with black beans accounting for about \$30 million in 2006/07. The average export value per pound for all U.S. dry beans shipped to Mexico was 28.9 cents, up 9 percent from a year earlier.

Navy bean exports rose 15 percent to 1.22 million cwt—the second consecutive annual increase and the strongest volume since 2002/03. Reduced exports to the United Kingdom (down 23 percent) were more than offset by greater movement into Canada (up 40 percent) and Saudi Arabia. Given good supplies from the large 2006 crop, garbanzo bean (chickpea) exports increased 20 percent—the third consecutive annual increase and the strongest gain experienced since 2001/02. Shipments increased to Spain (up 67 percent), Colombia (up 242 percent), and New Zealand (up 62 percent from last year's small volume). Exports declined for 11 of the 18 dry bean trade categories reflecting lower supplies and higher prices. Although down 20 percent from the previous season's strong level, pinto bean exports remained the top export class, accounting for 29 percent of all dry bean exports. Great Northern bean exports fell back to 2004/05 levels after experiencing a surge in 2005/06 due to strong movement to Iraq, Cuba, and France.

Dry bean import volume rose 24 percent to 2.77 million cwt during the 2006/07 crop year—nearly equal to the 2001/02 record high (2.78 million cwt). Canada (up 10 percent), China (up 43 percent), and Mexico (up 6 percent) were the top three foreign suppliers of dry beans over the past marketing year, accounting for more than two-thirds of U.S. dry bean import volume. China accounted for 25 percent of all dry bean imports, with most of the volume in black beans (42 percent of the total) and mung beans (30 percent). As with China, dry bean imports from Peru have been rising, accounting for 12 percent of total volume in 2006/07. Peru shipped a broad spectrum of dry beans to the United States, although the majority consisted of blackeye and lima (large and baby) beans. With higher market prices, the value of all U.S. dry bean imports reached a record \$99 million in 2006/07.

Table 12--U.S. dry bean crop year export volume to date, by selected destination 1/

Destination	September - August				Change
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2005-06
	--1,000 cwt--				Percent
Mexico	1,106	1,062	2,356	2,161	-8
Canada	364	333	667	693	4
United Kingdom	524	645	668	619	-7
Cuba	136	45	162	349	115
Dominican Republic	407	245	423	330	-22
Japan	305	232	359	321	-11
Haiti	476	339	374	301	-19
Spain	43	105	168	218	29
Angola	48	75	328	208	-37
France	42	102	172	112	-35
Other	2,695	1,565	1,880	1,664	-12
Total	6,145	4,749	7,556	6,975	-8

1/ Includes commercial sales and movement under food aid programs such as PL-480.

Source: Prepared by ERS using data of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 13--U.S. dry bean crop-year import volume

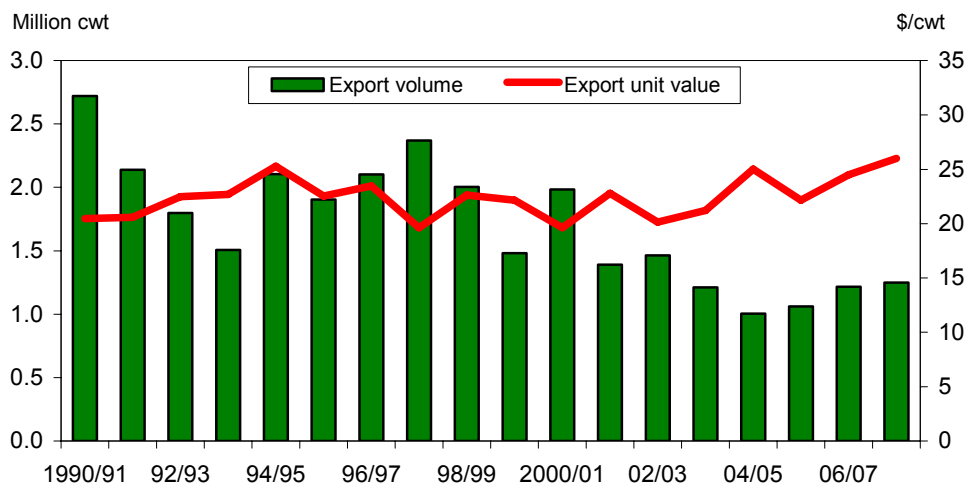
Item	Crop year, September-August				Change
	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2005-06
	--1,000 cwt--				Percent
Black	202	199	277	499	80
Mung & urd	292	299	322	352	9
Garbanzo, all	242	231	255	295	16
Navy	111	175	169	165	-3
Lgt red kidney	84	96	103	124	20
Pinto	178	124	44	91	108
Dk red kidney	84	96	109	87	-20
Other 1/	773	1,144	964	1,161	20
Total	1,965	2,365	2,243	2,773	24

1/ Excludes guar beans.

Source: Prepared by ERS using data of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 7

U.S. navy (pea) beans: Crop year export volume and unit value



ERS forecast for 2007/08. Cwt = 100-pound bags.

Source: Prepared by ERS using data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Dry Peas and Lentils

Prices Remain Strong

This fall, early grower and dealer price offering for dry peas and lentils are running well above those of a year earlier and continuing to rise. During September, grower prices reported by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) for all dry edible peas averaged 73 percent above year-earlier levels, with higher prices for both green and yellow peas. The NASS lentil grower price (across all grades) averaged about 50 percent higher at \$18.10 per cwt and the September price for Austrian winter peas averaged 65 percent higher than a year earlier. Until NASS releases the estimate of 2007 dry pea and lentil production on November 9, the extent of available dry pea and lentil supplies remains uncertain. Planted area was lower this year but yields were expected to be improved from last year's heat and drought ravaged lows. Since the weather was not perfect this year and carryin stocks were low, uncertainty remains with regard to 2007/08 domestic dry pea and lentil supplies.

Prices for top grade (U.S. No. 1) food peas and lentils reported by USDA's *Bean Market News* show both grower and dealer (wholesale) prices well above those of a year ago. In mid-October, Pacific Northwest (PNW) dealer prices for U.S. number one grade whole dry green split peas were averaging around \$21.50 per cwt--about 56 percent above a year-earlier. Mid-October dealer prices for whole dry yellow peas in the PNW were also running about 52 percent above year-earlier levels. Monthly average dealer prices for both dry green and dry yellow peas have remained above year-earlier levels since May 2006.

Table 14--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Monthly grower prices by class, 2006/07-07/08

Crop year & month	Dry peas	Chickpeas			Austrian winter peas	All Lentils
		All	Large	Small		
--- Cents per pound ---						
2006/07						
July	5.03	22.80	--	--	--	7.82
August	4.52	24.60	26.30	--	6.91	9.30
September	5.75	25.40	25.50	--	6.84	12.10
October	6.02	21.30	25.00	15.90	6.41	12.00
November	6.55	25.10	25.20	--	6.89	13.30
December	7.02	25.00	25.10	--	7.04	11.60
January	7.23	28.20	28.50	--	6.95	14.10
February	7.62	28.50	29.40	--	7.95	13.50
March 1/	8.33	27.50	29.60	--	8.22	12.10
April	9.52	30.00	30.10	--	6.91	13.20
May	10.10	27.00	29.00	--	9.75	13.20
June	10.10	28.40	30.30	--	9.42	12.70
2007/08						
July	9.30	27.20	28.60	--	--	13.90
August	8.91	29.40	29.60	--	9.85	15.50
September	9.95	31.30	--	--	11.30	18.10
Percent change Sept. 06 to 07	73.0	23.2	--	--	65.2	49.6

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for September 2007 are partial-month averages.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Following a relatively weak price year in 2005/06, prices for lentils moved steadily higher last year with that trend continuing into 2007/08. In mid-October, grower bids for U.S. No. 1 lentils sourced from the Pacific Northwest were running about \$21.50 per cwt, up 52 percent from a year earlier and the highest October price (unadjusted for inflation) since 1985/86. Lentil grower prices reached their all time high of \$46 per cwt during January of 1986. Lentil grower prices have averaged above those of a year earlier each month since August of 2006. Among other factors, good export and food aid movement so far in 2007/08 has helped propel prices higher. Also, in order to remain an economically viable alternative in 2008 to field crops with soaring prices (such as durum wheat), prices for dry peas and lentils will remain under considerable upward pressure.

Because of thin data, NASS is rarely able to publish a grower price for small chickpeas (smaller than 20/64 inch). A sense of the market can be obtained by looking at the USDA Farm Service Agency's national posted prices. In late September, the small chickpea posted price was \$18.00 per cwt, well above both the \$7.43 loan rate and the \$9.00 per cwt posted a year earlier. For small chickpeas, which account for just 8 percent of all U.S. chickpea area, reduced acreage (down 42 percent) and good apparent world demand should help keep prices well above the loan rate into next spring.

Loan Deficiency Payments Unlikely in 2007/08

Because the national posted price has been averaging well above the loan rates so far this season, no loan deficiency payments (LDPs) have been made on the 2007 dry pea, lentil, or small chickpea crops. Fewer nonrecourse loans have also been reported. For dry peas (including wrinkled, dry, Austrian winter, marrowfat peas, and other mixed types) the posted price in mid-October was \$8.45 per cwt—well above loan rates of \$6.63 in the West and \$6.12 in the East. Through September 20, 0.4 million cwt of 2007 crop dry peas had been placed under nonrecourse loan, largely in North Dakota and Montana. This compares with 0.75 million cwt of dry peas placed under loan during the entire 2006 crop year. Even fewer 2007 crop

Table 15--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Price support program activity

Item	Units	2006/07			2007/08 (thru Oct. 17)		
		Dry peas	Chick peas	All lentils	Dry peas	Chick peas	All lentils
Loan deficiency payments (LDP) 1/							
Applications	Number	7,607	0	2,806	0	0	0
Quantity	000 cwt	14,013	0	2,600	0	0	0
Value	000 \$	29,246	0	12,650	0	0	0
Unit value	\$/cwt	2.09	0	4.86	0.00	0	0.00
Market loan gains 2/							
Loans made	Number	139	4	179	60	0	33
Gain quantity	000 cwt	648	0	404	0	0	0
Gain value	000 \$	1,030	0	1,578	0	0	0
Avg. gain	\$/cwt	1.59	0	3.91	0.00	0	0.00

1/ All loan deficiency payments (LDP and eLDP). 2/ Net market gain from the use of marketing loans. Avg. (average) gain is the added unit value from placing crop under loan.

Source: USDA, Farm Service Agency.

<http://www.fsa.usda.gov/FSA/w ebapp?area=home&subject=prsu&topic=psr>

lentils (85.5 thousand cwt) and no small chickpeas had been placed under loan (with no market loan gains realized) through September 20. The posted price for lentils was \$24.00 per cwt in mid-October, more than double the Eastern loan rate of \$10.97.

Export Volume Up

During the first 2 months of the 2007/08 marketing year (July-August), dry pea and lentil exports (excluding seed) increased 9 percent. Lower volume shipped to Spain was more than offset by greater movement to countries such as India, Sudan, and Canada. Despite relatively strong prices, lentil exports have started strong. Lentil volume was up 65 percent during July-August and more than double the average of the previous 3 years. Yellow pea export volume continues to trend higher from last year's record high as rising production in the upper Midwest has found steady international food aid need and other global demand. Although a smaller component of dry pea and lentil trade, dry split pea exports were 5 times as large as a year earlier during the first 2 months of 2007/08 with greater movement into Peru and Djibouti.

With larger shipments to Spain, Colombia, and Italy, chickpea exports during July-August nearly tripled. In the coming year, overseas movement of chickpeas is expected to increase as U.S. shippers take advantage of good domestic supplies, continued food aid demand, and a favorable exchange rate. The continuing appreciation of foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar has generally improved the purchasing power of importers, helping to offset recent price increases and encouraging stronger bids for dollar-denominated U.S. supplies.

Table 16--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Foreign trade volume by class 1/

Item	Crop year 2006/07	July-August			Change 2006-07 Percent
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	
		--1,000 cwt--			
Exports:					
Green peas	3,708.6	605.4	819.1	532.1	-35
Yellow peas	3,547.2	301.6	448.6	457.3	2
Split peas	380.7	14.1	31.7	161.8	411
Austrian winter pea	49.8	4.0	4.3	3.3	-24
Misc. dry peas	1,126.1	131.5	234.4	252.7	8
Chickpeas, all	414.0	33.3	22.5	64.6	187
Lentils, all	2,332.8	355.4	394.0	651.7	65
Total	11,559.3	1,445.4	1,954.6	2,123.4	9
Imports:					
Green peas	214.2	44.2	43.2	28.5	-34
Yellow peas	87.3	20.7	7.0	10.3	46
Split peas	344.1	32.3	52.0	39.0	-25
Austrian winter	5.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	-14
Misc. dry peas	170.5	26.6	33.6	17.2	-49
Chickpeas, all	292.7	34.3	53.0	55.3	4
Lentils, all	294.7	41.9	60.9	33.8	-45
Total	1,408.5	200.4	250.4	184.5	-26

1/ Excludes planting seed.

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Commodity Highlight: Pumpkins

Pumpkins are native to the Americas and are members of the Cucurbit (gourd) family, which includes watermelon, cucumbers, and zucchini squash. Pumpkins are grown in virtually every State, with estimated U.S. production for all uses (fresh, ornamental, processing, seed, and other) exceeding 1.7 billion pounds during 2004-06. World pumpkin data from the Food and Agriculture Organization's FAOStat database is not shown separately, but is combined with data on squash and gourds. As with most vegetables, China is the leading producer of pumpkins, squash, and gourds, with 28 percent of annual world output during 2003-05. The United States ranked fifth with 4 percent of world production, just behind Russia and the Ukraine.

Pumpkin production has expanded rapidly over the past 25 years in the United States. According to the Census of Agriculture, the number of farms reporting pumpkin acreage has more than doubled since 1982 to 14,073 farms. At the same time, area harvested has more than tripled from 25,985 acres to 97,408 acres. Partly because of this explosive growth, USDA began estimating annual production and value for the top six States in 2000. In terms of production, the top six are Illinois, California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, and New York. These six States account for about half of all U.S. pumpkin area as measured by the census. In addition, data for three other States (New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware) are reported by the State's Agricultural Statistics Service. Economic Research Service estimates suggest the farm value of the U.S. pumpkin crop was \$170 million in 2004-06, with the top six States accounting for \$99 million (table 17).

Illinois Is Top Producer

According to data derived by ERS from the 2002 Census of Agriculture and the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, Illinois easily remains the leading producer with more than one-fourth of national production. Tazewell County, home to a large canning facility outside of Peoria in the town of Morton, is the top producer of pumpkins in both Illinois and the United States. About two-thirds of the pumpkins produced in Illinois are processed into pie fillings. In the United States,

Table 17--Pumpkins: Annual average area, production, and value, 2004-06

Item	Area harvested Acres	Yield Cwt	Production 1000 cwt	Season-ave price \$/cwt	Crop value 1000 \$
Illinois 1/	12,700	378	4,819	3.46	16,684
California 1/	5,233	263	1,383	9.12	12,618
Ohio 1/	6,767	187	1,263	15.92	20,105
Pennsylvania 1/	7,633	165	1,260	13.67	17,220
Michigan 1/	6,033	145	872	12.06	10,519
New York 1/	5,700	142	804	27.43	22,055
Maryland 2/ 3/	2,100	93	196	19.25	3,773
New Jersey 2/	1,600	101	158	13.22	2,088
Delaware 2/ 3/	405	165	68	16.94	1,152
Others 4/	45,250	148	6,704	9.54	63,956
All states 5/	93,422	188	17,527	9.71	170,170

1/ As published by USDA, NASS in *Vegetables, 2006 Summary*. 2/ Published by the individual State Statistical Offices of NASS. 3/ Data for these 2 States are for 2004-05. 4/ Estimated by ERS based on the 2002 Census of Agriculture. 5/ ERS 50-State estimate.

Source: Compiled by USDA, Economic Research Service.

15 percent of the pumpkin acreage is used to make processed pumpkin products, with Illinois responsible for more than half of the national total. About one-fifth of the 475 pumpkin growers in the State grow pumpkins for processing.

California is the second-largest source of pumpkins, accounting for about 8 percent of national production. With relatively strong, fully irrigated fresh-market yields and all but 4 acres geared toward the fresh or ornamental market, 407 farms in California lead the Nation in supplying fresh market pumpkins. San Joaquin County is the leading source within the State, with 45 percent of the area harvested.

With 1,088 farms growing pumpkins, Ohio is the third-largest producer in the United States, with 7 percent of the crop during 2004-06. Production is widely scattered across 85 counties within Ohio. Illustrating this dispersion, Sandusky County reported the largest area harvested but accounted for just 7 percent of the State's total area. Most of Ohio's pumpkins are for fresh/carving and ornamental uses, with just 6 percent of the area devoted to processing.

Pennsylvania produced about 7 percent of the Nation's pumpkins—ranking fourth during 2004-06. Like most other states, the 1,576 farms reporting pumpkin area in Pennsylvania are geared toward the fresh/ornamental market, with about 95 percent of the crop moving into these markets. About one-fourth of the state's pumpkin area is centered in Lancaster County.

The fifth-leading producer, Michigan, accounted for about 5 percent of the U.S. pumpkin crop during 2004-06. About 92 percent of the 1,145 farms that grows pumpkins in Michigan produce carving-type pumpkins to be used for Jack-o-lanterns during Halloween. Although production is dispersed across 75 counties, Macomb (9 percent of the total area), Berrien (8 percent), Oceana (7 percent), and Monroe (7 percent) account for about one-third of the area.

Over the past 2 decades, the Howden Field variety has been an industry standard for large (15 to 25 pounds) orange jack-o-lantern pumpkins. There are also several varieties of medium-sized (8 to 15 pounds) orange pumpkins used for carving jack-o-lanterns. 1/ Most of the huge 1,000 pound award-winning pumpkins are versions of the Atlantic Giant variety. The standard pie-type small orange pumpkins are the New England Pie variety which averages about 5 pounds each. Pumpkins used for processing into products like pumpkin pie filling average about 20 pounds in size. Because exterior appearance is not important when making a pureed product, these varieties (e.g., Dickinson Field) look more like large winter squash (with a tan or light orange shell) than the typical Halloween pumpkin. There are also several varieties of miniature ornamental pumpkins which typically weigh less than 1 pound each and may be white or orange in color and round or scalloped in appearance. These are sometimes colorfully painted and sold at craft fairs.

Prices Vary With Weather

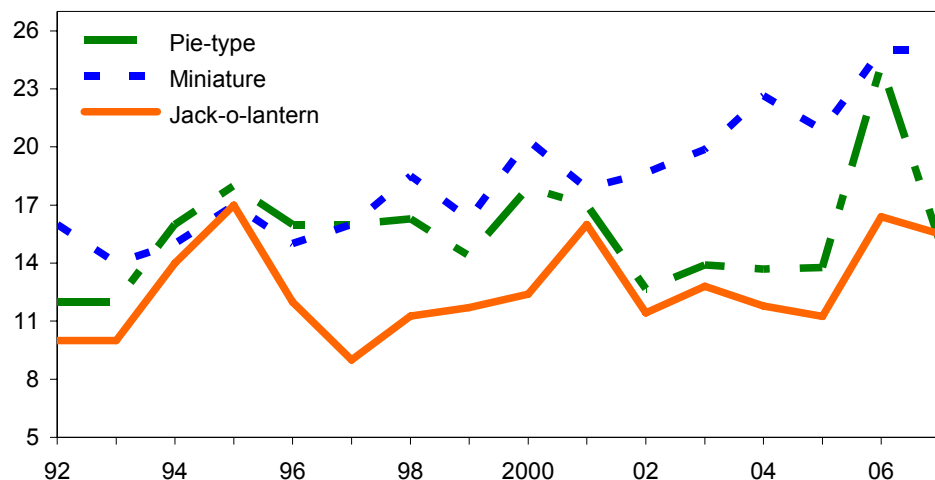
Pumpkin prices vary from year to year depending on supplies available and the markets served. Average October wholesale market prices in Boston for jack-o-lantern-style pumpkins have ranged from 9 cents (in 1997) to 17 cents (in 1995) per pound since 1992. A variety of factors impact the wholesale price including acreage, yields (which depend in large part on weather), transportation costs, and demand. During the 2007 season, harvested area was likely above that of a year

1/ Urban Programs Resource Network. *Pumpkins and More: Varieties*. University of Illinois Extension web site, 9/26/07. <http://www.urbanext.uiuc.edu/pumpkins/varieties.html>

Figure 8

Pumpkins: Average October wholesale price in Boston, 1992-2007

Cents per pound



Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Market News*.

earlier but as in 2006, a combination of drought and excess rains impacted yields in parts of the Midwest and East. California, which experienced the biggest impact from heat among the major pumpkin States in 2006 (yields dropped 21 percent), expected improved output in 2007. A good crop was also expected in Oregon which has over 1,700 acres.

Despite disrupted supplies in some areas, prices for both jack-o-lantern and pie-type pumpkins were largely running at or below those of a year earlier in mid-October. Assuming improved output in California offsets reductions in other states, pumpkin prices in 2007 are expected to average about the same or less than the 9.9 cents per pound (fresh and processing) recorded in 2006. In 2006, jack-o-lantern prices in the Boston wholesale market averaged 16.4 cents per pound—the highest since 1995. Wholesale prices for miniature decorative pumpkins are expected to remain similar to a year earlier (25 cents per pound). In October, the wholesale price for canned pumpkin averaged about \$12.88 for a case containing 24 retail-sized (about 15.2 oz) cans. This was up 3 percent from a year earlier but stood 4 percent below the highs experienced in 2005.

Jack-o-lantern-style (carving) pumpkins are heavy (8 to 25 pounds) and bulky. Thus, transportation costs per unit can be prohibitive in a market largely dominated by locally-grown product. As a result, most interstate movement of jack-o-lantern pumpkins is limited to states within a given region, with cross country shipments relatively rare. For example, the vast majority of pumpkins sold in Dallas come from Texas farms, with lesser volumes from nearby New Mexico and even fewer coming from places such as California and Michigan. Significant long-haul movement over and above these regional shipments usually only occurs when weather reduces local supplies. An exception is small ornamental pumpkins, which have grown in popularity and can easily be shipped long distances.

The cost of producing an acre of pumpkins depends on where they are grown and how much attention is paid to the crop. For example, in a northern State such as Michigan, where rain and humidity can lead to disease problems, the use of fungicides can add \$150 or more to per acre costs. Pumpkins also require bees for

proper pollination and fruit set, so most growers rent one or two bee colonies per acre. The cost of hive rentals has recently doubled (can run well over \$100 each) in many areas because colony collapse disorder has reduced the supply of viable bee colonies in the United States. Thus, preharvest costs would be around \$1,000 per acre, with harvest and packing costs adding another \$1,000 or more. 2/

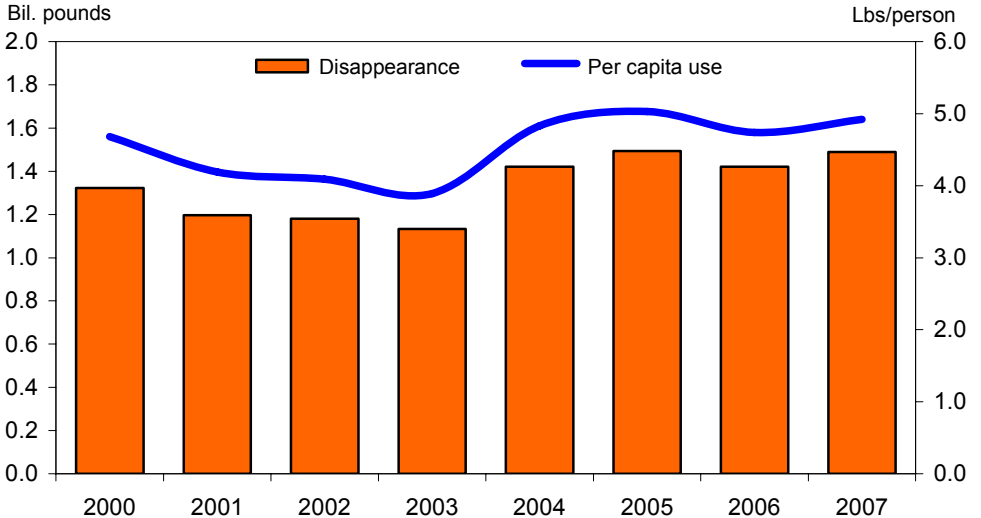
Within the world, pumpkins are largely sourced domestically with little apparent world trade. The United States imports a limited volume of pumpkins from Canada during September and October for use in fall festivals and Halloween celebrations. Although there are no trade codes specifically for pumpkins (they are grouped with jicamas and breadfruit), ERS estimates suggest less than 1 percent of domestic use comes from imports and less than 1 percent of production is exported. Because of variations in terminology from region to region, some products traded as pumpkins may actually be varieties of squash.

Net Domestic Use Over 1.4 Billion Pounds

Following Halloween and the strong focus on the ornamental use of pumpkins, the holiday period that begins with Thanksgiving turns the spotlight toward the food uses of pumpkins. Although the most popular food use remains the traditional pumpkin pie, other food uses include bread, muffins, pudding, custards, soup, stuffing, and roasted seeds. Strains of hull-less pumpkin seeds may eventually lead to increased demand for use in foods such as granola, trail mix, and other snack products.

The popularity of urban pumpkin patches, fall festivals, and ornamental use of pumpkins in homes and businesses have all helped to increase demand over the past two decades. The ornamental jack-o-lantern remains the most popular use of pumpkins in the United States. Net domestic pumpkin use has been trending higher and was estimated to be 20 percent greater during 2004-06 than the previous 3 years. Total net domestic use (adjusted for feed use, shrinkage, and marketing loss) of all pumpkins was estimated to be 1.45 billion pounds during 2004-06—equivalent to nearly 5 pounds per capita.

Figure 9
U.S. pumpkins, all uses: Net domestic disappearance, 2000-07



Source: Computed by USDA, Economic Research Service.

2/ Dartt, Barbara, et al. *Cost of Pumpkin Production in Macomb County, Michigan*. Staff paper no. 2002-39. Dept. of Agricultural Economics, Michigan State University. Nov. 2002.

Contacts and Links

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Articles

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

1. Outbreak Linked to Spinach Forces Reassessment of Food Safety Practices <http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/June07/Features/Spinach.htm>

Discusses the 2006 U.S. foodborne illness outbreak traced to contaminated spinach. While the risk of contracting a foodborne illness from eating spinach is low, spinach and leafy greens have been associated with numerous outbreaks due to contamination with *E. coli* O157:H7. The outbreak has forced the spinach and leafy green industries to consider new approaches to food safety.

2. Factors Affecting Carrot Consumption in the United States <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/2007/03Mar/VGS31901/>

Examines the consumption distribution of fresh-market (including fresh-cut) and processed carrots in the United States. The majority of carrots are purchased at retail and consumed at home, with at-home per capita consumption of fresh baby/cut carrots greatest in the central and eastern regions. Non-Hispanic Whites and Asians were found to consume the most carrots.

3. Eliminating Fruit and Vegetable Planting Restrictions <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err30/>

This report finds that market effects would likely be limited and confined to specific regions and commodities. Eliminating these planting restrictions for commodity program participants might enable some producers to switch from program crops to fruit and vegetables in such areas as California, the upper Midwest and the coastal plain in the Southeastern States.

4. Fruit and Vegetable Backgrounder <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/vgs/apr06/VGS31301/>

Fruit and Vegetable Backgrounder describes the economic characteristics of the U.S. fruit and vegetable industry, providing supply, demand, and policy background for an industry that accounts for nearly a third of U.S. crop cash receipts and a fifth of U.S. agricultural exports. A variety of challenges face this complex and diverse industry in both domestic and international markets, ranging from immigration reform and its effects on labor availability, to international competitiveness.

5. NAFTA at 13: Implementation Nears Completion

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/WRS0701/>

Implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is drawing to a close with the last of the transitional restrictions governing agricultural trade to be removed in 2008. The agricultural sectors of Canada, Mexico, and the United States have become more integrated, with the importance of Canadian and Mexican produce to U.S. fruit and vegetable consumption continuing to expand.

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 availability (a.k.a. use or 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. 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>

3. 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>

4. 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>

5. 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>

6. 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>

7. 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>

8. 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>

9. 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>

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. U.S. Trade Data—FASonline: This relatively simple, yet powerful online application allows the user to freely access and download detailed U.S. export and import data.

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. 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/mnsc/index.htm>

G. NASS Vegetables: Links to USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service's annual and quarterly reports on vegetables & melons.

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1177>

H. FAS, HTP: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service's horticultural web site, with links.

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

I. Organic Farming and Marketing: USDA, ERS Briefing Room contains articles, data, graphics, and links.

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

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

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

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Price table 1—Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2007 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
<i>1910-14=100</i>														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	769	808
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	694	914
	2003	752	755	824	865	924	1,015	797	920	964	959	1,201	1,059	920
	2004	852	936	741	848	722	712	666	852	864	1,037	1,055	786	839
	2005	618	783	1,099	1,212	900	923	741	790	857	758	755	1,014	871
	2006	847	763	883	997	1,035	881	791	1,016	1,055	822	789	1,006	907
2007	1,173	1,125	1,303	1,184	1,017	881	860	932	1,029					
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	479	493	527
	2004	488	504	530	568	558	558	552	495	485	444	477	506	514
	2005	534	535	578	566	576	573	622	574	491	472	539	578	553
	2006	596	571	706	700	661	702	808	652	526	504	573	587	632
2007	612	634	720	731	711	710	70	607	581					
<i>1990-92=100</i>														
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	112	113	123	129	138	152	119	138	144	143	180	159	138
	2004	127	140	111	127	108	107	100	127	129	155	158	118	126
	2005	93	117	164	181	135	138	111	118	128	113	113	152	130
	2006	127	114	132	149	155	132	118	152	158	123	118	151	136
2007	175	168	195	177	152	132	129	140	154					
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	97	104
	2004	96	100	105	112	110	110	109	98	96	88	94	100	102
	2005	106	106	114	112	114	113	123	113	97	93	106	114	109
	2006	118	113	139	138	131	139	160	129	104	100	113	116	125
2007	121	125	142	144	140	140	146	120	115					

1/ Prices for 2007 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

For longer historical price series, see the *Vegetables and Melons Situation and Outlook Yearbook* at:

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1212>

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Price table 2--Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 2003-07 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prct change Sep.-Sep.	Prct change 3rd quarter
--Dollars per cwt--																
															Percent	Percent
Asparagus	2003	98.90	96.30	104.00	130.00	85.60	68.10	189.00	132.00	166.00	145.00	128.00	--	105.00	--	--
	2004	--	171.00	76.50	81.70	74.30	64.60	146.00	138.00	129.00	127.00	--	--	81.30	-22.3	-15.2
	2005	--	--	88.60	103.00	68.70	73.50	143.00	150.00	162.00	162.00	--	--	87.40	25.6	10.2
	2006	--	122.00	133.00	113.00	74.70	96.40	105.00	162.00	122.00	127.00	--	--	91.30	-24.7	-14.5
	2007	--	--	119.00	114.00	115.00	108.00	162.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.9
Broccoli	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	42.60	52.60	32.70	--	--
	2004	33.60	28.50	21.60	24.00	27.20	28.70	24.20	29.70	57.00	43.90	43.70	38.50	33.20	16.1	4.7
	2005	22.60	33.30	42.60	39.80	22.40	39.70	22.40	30.50	27.70	22.40	20.40	34.10	28.50	-51.4	-27.3
	2006	32.60	23.80	27.60	32.40	29.00	51.10	26.20	56.90	39.40	24.60	27.50	53.10	33.70	42.2	52.0
	2007	59.30	25.60	27.60	36.80	26.70	24.80	28.80	38.20	32.50					-17.5	-18.8
Cantaloups	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.20	17.10	26.70	19.80	16.80	--	--
	2004	--	--	--	--	15.30	12.10	11.00	14.30	15.50	14.80	18.30	33.80	14.70	9.2	-11.9
	2005	--	--	--	--	22.60	18.10	13.80	10.70	14.90	14.40	15.60	--	15.90	-3.9	-3.4
	2006	--	--	--	--	29.10	18.50	16.00	20.80	10.30	16.00	28.20	--	17.20	-30.9	19.5
	2007	--	--	--	--	32.70	12.80	12.10	13.40	13.50					31.1	-17.2
Carrots	2003	19.30	19.10	18.70	19.40	19.90	19.90	19.90	20.40	19.50	18.80	21.30	24.30	19.00	--	--
	2004	24.50	24.90	24.60	24.20	24.90	22.50	20.20	18.00	16.70	16.20	17.30	17.00	20.20	-14.4	-8.2
	2005	20.30	21.00	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.80	21.20	21.00	21.10	23.10	22.00	20.90	25.7	16.6
	2006	21.70	21.50	21.50	21.50	20.80	21.40	21.50	22.40	19.30	19.80	20.20	19.10	20.60	-8.1	-1.3
	2007	18.80	28.10	28.30	29.60	32.00	25.90	19.70	17.30	16.50					-14.5	-15.3
Cauliflower	2003	24.50	30.60	33.20	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.40	24.90	40.40	25.80	57.00	80.00	35.10	--	--
	2004	27.20	42.20	24.20	23.50	28.80	46.20	27.50	26.00	31.00	32.20	27.10	40.90	30.80	-23.3	-8.8
	2005	27.60	38.00	50.60	36.70	29.70	38.10	25.60	31.50	28.50	19.70	23.60	44.30	30.30	-8.1	1.3
	2006	32.70	26.40	31.40	32.80	29.00	51.10	26.20	56.90	39.40	24.60	34.80	41.60	35.00	38.2	43.1
	2007	32.20	29.40	51.50	51.20	24.90	30.00	22.30	27.90	31.50					-20.1	-33.3
Celery	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	--	--
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	11.60	9.25	11.20	14.60	18.10	13.40	14.80	-15.8	-15.2
	2005	12.90	22.90	28.40	20.80	15.50	9.62	9.69	9.82	12.00	11.70	13.10	10.70	13.90	7.1	-1.7
	2006	9.64	10.80	14.90	16.60	12.70	17.80	21.00	23.80	27.70	27.10	22.00	20.20	18.50	130.8	130.1
	2007	27.40	58.90	31.90	18.80	18.30	11.60	11.60	9.78	13.60					-50.9	-51.8
Corn, sweet	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.50	16.90	20.00	19.60	19.70	22.90	27.30	33.70	19.30	--	--
	2004	30.30	20.90	20.30	17.20	15.60	12.50	16.60	20.90	21.30	27.50	29.30	18.10	19.30	8.1	-0.8
	2005	21.30	28.60	26.10	21.50	18.00	22.50	22.30	20.40	24.70	25.50	25.70	22.40	22.10	16.0	14.6
	2006	35.00	35.00	34.00	27.20	15.40	21.60	21.10	22.70	25.90	21.20	20.00	14.40	23.20	4.9	3.4
	2007	29.40	23.70	30.60	24.80	21.20	17.80	22.30	20.40	20.90					-19.3	-8.8
Cucumbers	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.70	16.60	23.10	20.00	24.80	13.90	13.30	19.90	19.90	--	--
	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	13.60	15.50	18.20	23.60	25.00	23.70	18.70	--	20.20	0.8	-1.6
	2005	20.20	17.20	32.60	29.30	30.70	28.70	25.70	21.10	20.10	23.10	32.60	53.10	23.00	-19.6	0.1
	2006	23.90	27.70	40.70	29.40	21.30	24.30	27.00	27.20	22.50	17.00	31.70	26.20	25.20	11.9	14.6
	2007	22.80	--	28.90	17.60	27.80	22.80	19.30	24.30	29.70					32.0	-4.4
Head lettuce	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20	11.90	21.50	23.90	26.30	43.60	26.20	18.10	--	--
	2004	16.00	19.70	10.50	14.80	10.50	13.30	10.70	17.10	15.20	24.10	14.10	13.60	16.90	-36.4	-25.0
	2005	11.50	11.70	27.80	30.10	13.90	17.30	11.00	13.50	12.70	12.40	9.81	16.10	15.50	-16.4	-13.5
	2006	10.60	12.00	19.10	22.40	33.70	11.80	12.20	20.70	16.30	11.80	12.50	22.40	16.60	28.3	32.3
	2007	18.40	15.50	29.70	17.80	13.60	17.80	17.30	23.10	31.20					91.4	45.5
Onions, dry bulb	2003	9.27	12.80	16.20	33.60	32.00	22.80	16.20	12.00	11.40	12.00	12.60	11.50	13.70	--	--
	2004	13.10	12.20	11.60	19.40	17.60	16.10	13.00	9.92	8.44	6.27	6.28	5.76	9.06	-26.0	-20.8
	2005	4.82	3.99	4.18	17.70	19.50	17.80	15.10	11.60	12.10	13.00	11.00	8.90	12.40	43.4	23.7
	2006	8.64	8.04	7.45	15.10	15.60	17.00	16.80	13.70	12.30	10.90	11.10	16.60	14.30	1.7	10.3
	2007	26.50	31.10	43.10	57.20	28.40	27.40	20.30	9.16	6.66					-45.9	-15.6
Snap beans	2003	75.30	61.40	38.60	66.80	45.00	45.10	43.80	61.30	58.20	49.10	41.70	48.40	49.30	--	--
	2004	76.20	43.50	42.50	48.60	22.50	27.90	50.70	67.60	68.30	82.90	53.90	47.50	45.20	17.4	14.3
	2005	71.40	77.80	85.30	60.70	55.20	38.40	58.90	72.70	65.30	40.80	89.10	82.00	54.20	-4.4	5.5
	2006	44.00	56.00	44.90	44.40	34.80	34.20	61.20	79.60	76.10	60.40	47.20	67.70	51.00	16.5	10.2
	2007	66.40	89.10	101.00	58.10	37.60	29.10	74.20	92.70	84.20					10.6	15.8
Tomatoes	2003	50.90	31.70	55.60	30.00	23.70	45.70	36.60	40.00	33.00	31.00	31.80	32.10	37.40	--	--
	2004	24.70	32.30	41.00	44.20	32.20	21.10	22.50	35.80	37.30	70.80	119.00	--	37.60	13.0	-12.8
	2005	15.40	40.90	40.70	65.10	49.40	40.20	28.20	26.20	46.40	36.40	32.80	76.80	41.80	24.4	5.4
	2006	82.70	46.50	24.80	34.40	23.30	30.90	25.10	27.80	79.80	53.20	28.10	24.80	43.30	72.0	31.6
	2007	26.70	34.60	28.80	54.90	49.80	31.50	30.50	28.90	32.80					-58.9	-30.5

-- = Not available. 1/ 2007 prices are preliminary. One hundredweight (cwt) is equal to 100 pounds. The prices in this table can also be read as cents per pound. Prices beginning in 2006 are measured at the point of first sale. They are f.o.b. shipping point prices in prior years.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Price table 3—Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2007 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change
															Sep.- Sep.
															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	33.4
	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	10.8
	1999	131.9	93.1	117.4	144.4	111.3	125.8	103.4	113.7	117.5	101.6	100.9	151.6	117.7	-13.0
	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	32.7
	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	-15.1
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7	-11.8
	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	41.1
	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	-13.8
	2005	122.0	152.8	168.5	174.7	144.2	160.0	126.8	132.3	153.3	144.0	163.1	200.8	153.5	8.0
2006	207.6	138.8	137.6	174.4	147.9	128.7	134.1	179.5	193.1	167.7	138.3	178.4	160.5	26.0	
2007	175.3	190.3	222.4	222.5	142.1	145.4	147.2	137.7	162.7						-15.7
Melons	1996	--	--	--	--	91.5	84.4	45.4	57.0	37.3	99.5	68.6	--	69.1	--
	1997	--	--	--	--	83.2	68.5	51.1	49.3	37.7	142.5	95.5	--	75.4	1.1
	1998	--	--	--	--	113.3	74.1	56.3	60.1	89.9	--	52.2	--	74.3	138.5
	1999	--	--	--	--	86.6	62.8	42.4	62.1	--	63.4	59.1	--	62.7	--
	2000	--	--	--	--	68.0	64.3	56.4	43.8	48.7	93.6	124.2	--	71.3	--
	2001	--	--	--	--	118.6	53.4	53.3	76.1	57.1	60.0	114.9	--	76.2	17.2
	2002	--	--	--	--	--	74.7	80.5	58.7	60.1	66.2	55.3	--	65.9	5.3
	2003	--	--	--	--	120.5	60.6	60.1	35.8	49.0	64.9	106.8	--	71.1	-18.5
	2004	106.8	141.3	157.3	90.2	95.4	75.1	56.1	66.6	76.6	108.8	114.4	150.6	103.3	56.3
	2005	156.1	75.4	96.5	162.2	114.8	99.9	83.8	62.3	80.7	67.3	--	--	99.9	5.4
2006	--	--	99.8	99.8	95.6	93.8	70.3	80.2	75.0	76.2	105.1	154.7	95.1	-7.1	
2007	126.2	102.9	96.9	127.6	153.5	74.6	60.0	71.0	87.4						16.5
Canned 3/	1996	120.4	119.8	120.4	120.4	120.8	121.0	122.6	122.1	121.9	121.8	121.9	121.8	121.2	--
	1997	121.5	121.1	120.5	120.1	119.8	119.9	119.1	119.3	119.3	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.2	-2.1
	1998	121.2	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	120.0	119.6	120.0	120.0	121.2	0.6
	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	0.6
	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	0.3
	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	3.5
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	129.5	129.1	129.1	128.5	2.7
	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	1.0
	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.4	134.6	135.4	135.5	133.1	2.6
	2005	135.7	135.9	136.1	136.3	137.6	137.6	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.7	137.6	138.0	137.1	3.1
2006	138.0	136.8	137.1	137.3	138.8	140.2	140.0	140.5	141.4	141.5	142.2	142.2	139.7	2.8	
2007	142.8	142.9	143.1	143.3	143.5	144.2	143.1	143.3	143.2						1.3
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	125.7	125.7	125.7	126.9	125.6	125.7	126.6	125.5	125.3	125.8	-0.2
	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	-0.3
	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1	0.6
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0	0.2
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6	2.1
	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	2.1
	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	2.1
	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	1.9
	2005	137.3	137.3	137.4	137.5	137.5	137.4	137.2	136.8	136.6	136.7	136.1	136.4	137.0	-0.1
2006	137.3	137.7	138.7	138.6	138.8	139.5	139.4	139.3	139.9	142.0	142.7	142.6	139.7	2.4	
2007	144.0	144.0	144.0	145.2	145.9	145.9	148.4	150.3	150.6						7.6
Dehydrated 4/	1996	143.3	143.3	144.6	146.6	147.3	147.6	146.9	146.1	145.8	145.3	145.5	145.7	145.7	--
	1997	144.6	144.6	143.6	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.0	141.1	141.4	139.7	141.1	142.0	-3.2
	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	1.8
	1999	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.7	146.1	146.1	146.0	146.5	147.1	146.7	147.4	151.1	147.4	2.4
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9	-2.1
	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	-1.1
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7	6.2
	2003	150.6	150.2	149.8	147.8	147.5	147.3	146.5	145.2	144.2	143.3	143.5	146.1	146.8	-4.6
	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.1	145.7	144.8	143.9	144.5	144.6	1.0
	2005	145.6	145.9	145.2	145.7	146.8	146.0	145.3	145.9	150.4	150.6	152.3	154.3	147.8	3.2
2006	154.7	156.4	158.1	159.3	163.0	165.0	165.1	165.5	168.1	168.5	169.8	171.9	163.8	11.8	
2007	175.7	176.2	175.0	176.4	180.2	178.7	179.3	179.2	179.6						6.8

-- = not available. 1/ Indexes for 2007 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices. 4/ Includes both fruits and vegetables.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>).

Price table 4—Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 2002-07 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
<i>1982-84=100</i>														
Fresh vegetables 2/	2002	251.6	258.1	265.3	255.9	238.6	239.3	241.8	238.9	236.1	233.5	240.6	245.2	245.4
	2003	253.7	250.9	250.7	244.3	246.3	250.5	248.3	245.4	247.2	251.2	253.5	263.8	250.5
	2004	265.2	262.8	261.3	251.7	251.0	247.2	244.6	245.6	248.4	270.7	291.0	295.1	261.2
	2005	271.0	263.2	267.0	280.1	280.6	266.9	268.5	261.0	265.6	274.1	274.6	288.3	271.7
	2006	300.6	289.7	279.7	276.8	275.6	272.9	271.5	274.4	294.2	301.8	288.6	286.1	284.3
	2007	298.3	308.6	302.4	299.3	293.3	283.5	280.1	274.4	282.3				
	2007	298.3	308.6	302.4	299.3	293.3	283.5	280.1	274.4	282.3				
Potatoes, fresh	2002	213.4	225.7	230.2	244.1	248.0	253.4	260.7	263.8	246.4	232.0	221.8	222.2	238.5
	2003	230.6	226.9	227.5	225.0	231.9	231.4	235.1	238.8	233.8	223.7	217.7	214.5	228.1
	2004	228.2	226.0	230.5	224.3	229.0	237.4	240.7	238.9	228.5	232.0	226.9	230.5	231.1
	2005	237.5	235.8	228.3	235.0	239.1	246.7	256.7	263.8	258.6	265.8	253.5	251.7	247.7
	2006	261.1	264.7	264.6	261.5	270.4	276.0	282.5	293.6	290.4	278.2	267.8	266.8	273.1
	2007	272.4	269.9	276.0	277.6	284.7	291.6	294.5	283.4	283.0				
	2007	272.4	269.9	276.0	277.6	284.7	291.6	294.5	283.4	283.0				
Lettuce, fresh	2002	272.0	301.9	398.0	299.6	219.7	213.1	215.1	213.4	221.9	222.5	229.0	218.5	252.1
	2003	223.8	219.7	222.9	227.4	253.1	266.0	243.1	226.1	260.9	250.2	259.4	301.8	246.2
	2004	271.7	245.8	242.3	232.1	224.1	221.7	219.8	228.4	229.2	236.2	249.0	276.9	239.8
	2005	258.3	237.9	253.5	287.5	271.6	257.6	247.7	247.4	249.4	258.4	258.7	260.0	257.3
	2006	260.8	258.0	254.2	267.2	285.5	264.0	246.9	265.8	274.2	269.7	265.1	281.9	266.1
	2007	292.2	294.7	287.6	283.3	265.6	261.6	254.7	260.6	273.3				
	2007	292.2	294.7	287.6	283.3	265.6	261.6	254.7	260.6	273.3				
Tomatoes, fresh	2002	279.1	256.9	255.7	262.4	244.5	242.2	238.9	230.1	224.6	232.3	256.5	288.5	251.0
	2003	299.5	275.3	285.2	272.0	244.2	252.9	262.6	271.5	262.7	261.2	281.0	284.2	271.0
	2004	283.2	282.8	285.0	274.4	272.3	252.9	243.5	249.5	253.8	316.3	422.7	425.0	296.8
	2005	309.6	274.8	297.1	310.6	333.6	293.0	287.3	267.6	273.5	297.2	299.0	342.3	298.8
	2006	393.1	354.7	311.5	297.9	293.9	276.1	271.8	271.8	336.5	405.5	347.8	318.5	323.3
	2007	307.2	317.2	291.9	309.8	309.7	283.5	278.7	273.8	280.8				
	2007	307.2	317.2	291.9	309.8	309.7	283.5	278.7	273.8	280.8				
Other, fresh	2002	256.0	264.8	253.5	251.8	242.1	243.9	246.8	243.4	244.2	241.8	249.6	250.1	249.0
	2003	258.7	264.1	259.2	250.7	255.6	257.9	254.2	248.1	248.0	263.9	260.9	271.0	257.7
	2004	276.2	279.0	274.2	263.7	263.0	259.8	257.1	255.3	263.5	282.8	283.5	282.5	270.1
	2005	277.9	280.8	279.4	289.9	284.8	272.2	276.0	265.2	274.0	277.4	282.7	295.2	279.6
	2006	298.2	289.6	285.8	282.4	273.5	278.2	279.1	276.1	291.5	288.1	286.8	288.0	284.8
	2007	311.5	328.6	324.9	313.0	303.4	291.9	287.7	280.4	290.3				
	2007	311.5	328.6	324.9	313.0	303.4	291.9	287.7	280.4	290.3				
Frozen vegetables	2002	172.7	172.8	168.8	169.9	169.9	171.5	173.8	171.4	172.1	171.7	169.4	168.6	171.1
	2003	169.0	171.0	170.6	169.0	172.7	174.4	174.2	176.0	175.0	171.9	173.0	173.2	172.5
	2004	176.3	177.6	174.9	173.5	176.9	174.5	177.0	178.1	177.6	177.5	173.8	171.4	175.8
	2005	177.0	176.3	174.7	177.2	178.6	176.5	180.2	177.7	181.5	179.1	176.8	177.5	177.8
	2006	179.4	182.9	179.7	179.7	178.1	175.7	178.8	181.3	179.6	177.7	178.1	178.7	179.1
	2007	179.0	182.1	180.4	178.2	181.2	178.6	182.6	182.5	183.4				
	2007	179.0	182.1	180.4	178.2	181.2	178.6	182.6	182.5	183.4				
<i>December 1997=100</i>														
Processed fruits and vegetables	2002	112.6	113.0	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.5	114.0	114.3	114.1	113.6	111.7	113.3	113.1
	2003	113.0	113.7	113.6	112.0	115.3	115.5	115.6	116.1	114.4	114.6	113.0	112.4	114.1
	2004	115.1	115.4	115.4	114.2	115.9	115.3	116.6	117.2	115.6	116.2	115.0	114.2	115.5
	2005	117.9	117.1	116.3	118.8	119.3	119.7	121.3	120.6	121.2	120.6	118.8	120.3	119.3
	2006	121.8	122.5	122.4	121.3	122.6	122.8	123.8	124.1	123.3	122.8	122.7	123.5	122.8
	2007	124.9	125.5	125.4	124.9	126.2	127.7	129.0	129.2	129.6				
	2007	124.9	125.5	125.4	124.9	126.2	127.7	129.0	129.2	129.6				
Canned vegetables	2002	115.7	115.6	114.0	117.0	117.2	114.5	117.1	117.7	116.7	115.2	112.5	116.1	115.8
	2003	114.2	115.0	115.9	114.8	118.2	116.7	117.9	118.6	115.8	115.3	114.9	112.2	115.8
	2004	116.1	116.0	115.7	115.8	118.0	116.9	118.3	119.7	117.0	117.7	115.9	116.5	117.0
	2005	119.3	117.5	117.9	120.5	121.0	121.0	125.6	125.5	124.8	126.0	121.9	124.4	122.1
	2006	124.8	125.0	126.6	124.1	126.0	126.5	128.1	127.9	125.3	124.7	125.5	125.9	125.9
	2007	127.1	127.0	127.6	126.2	126.7	130.5	131.2	131.7	133.2				
	2007	127.1	127.0	127.6	126.2	126.7	130.5	131.2	131.7	133.2				
Dried beans, peas, lentils	2002	102.1	105.5	107.5	110.1	111.0	112.0	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.0	111.3	110.1	109.4
	2003	109.8	109.1	108.9	109.6	108.3	109.1	109.3	108.9	109.3	109.4	109.2	108.9	109.2
	2004	108.6	109.9	110.6	110.0	109.4	110.2	110.1	110.7	108.3	111.2	111.9	113.8	110.4
	2005	115.2	116.0	116.4	118.4	117.5	118.3	118.3	118.1	118.3	118.7	118.9	116.6	117.6
	2006	117.2	117.3	117.1	119.4	118.7	119.3	120.7	121.3	120.8	120.5	121.0	123.6	119.7
	2007	126.1	124.5	126.8	129.3	131.6	133.0	134.6	135.3	136.3				
	2007	126.1	124.5	126.8	129.3	131.6	133.0	134.6	135.3	136.3				

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>).

Price table 5—Fresh-market vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1997-2007

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Sep.- Sep.
															Percent
															--Cents/lb.--
Potatoes, white	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	--
	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	-3.1
	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	9.8
	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	-9.4
	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	12.8
	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	21.1
	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	-13.1
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1	46.4	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.9	45.4	0.5
	2005	45.8	44.8	44.0	45.0	45.2	45.5	47.7	49.1	48.2	50.5	49.9	49.8	47.1	8.1
2006	50.4	51.7	51.7	52.2	53.3	54.1	55.6	57.2	56.3	54.5	51.7	51.7	53.4	16.8	
2007	51.7	51.4	51.8	52.9	53.0	53.8	54.5	52.2	52.0					-7.6	
Broccoli	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	--
	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	12.3
	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	3.7
	2000	118.2	98.9	106.9	101.3	117.4	123.6	113.9	112.0	105.2	108.0	108.5	151.8	113.8	0.0
	2001	98.7	97.8	108.3	95.4	99.9	100.5	98.1	97.8	96.9	101.1	89.7	97.3	98.5	-7.9
	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	28.7
	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	4.5
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9	106.7	120.8	139.9	133.5	141.4	119.5	-7.3
	2005	123.5	134.6	131.8	148.9	129.9	130.7	144.2	132.0	135.2	119.6	128.8	122.9	131.8	11.9
2006	135.5	149.3	135.8	136.7	137.3	143.2	151.1	152.1	168.9	140.9	138.9	146.0	144.6	24.9	
2007	182.8	172.0	145.8	154.1	141.2	137.3	147.5	154.2	153.6					-9.1	
Lettuce, iceberg	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	--
	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	-3.7
	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	-12.3
	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	44.0
	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	0.0
	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	-21.7
	2003	73.4	68.2	65.5	72.3	79.5	83.2	80.8	70.9	89.8	85.8	92.7	125.5	82.3	27.9
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7	80.8	77.1	83.0	84.9	82.3	79.8	-14.1
	2005	81.7	73.0	82.9	100.4	92.6	89.5	88.5	85.5	84.8	92.6	87.3	85.4	87.0	10.0
2006	87.4	79.4	81.5	86.9	96.7	84.8	78.3	86.4	95.3	87.3	85.0	89.6	86.6	12.4	
2007	92.6	92.0	91.5	98.6	87.9	85.6	84.9	87.9	92.7					-2.7	
Tomatoes, field grown	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	--
	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	13.7
	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	2.5
	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	3.7
	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	-11.4
	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	-0.9
	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	24.2
	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	-8.1
	2005	166.0	142.8	154.8	171.0	191.1	165.5	160.7	141.6	142.9	154.7	157.4	184.8	161.1	8.2
2006	216.2	191.0	164.9	157.3	154.3	145.7	147.9	148.8	190.8	218.8	178.4	163.9	173.2	33.5	
2007	162.1	164.4	155.5	163.0	168.5	151.0	148.6	148.5	149.6					-21.6	
Lettuce, romaine 1/	2006	134.1	140.5	138.3	147.6	147.6	132.0	123.7	135.9	143.0	141.0	142.9	145.5	139.3	--
	2007	161.2	181.7	163.1	154.5	150.4	142.5	134.4	137.3	149.4					4.5
Peppers, sweet 2/	2005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	192.7	--	--	--	--
	2006	--	--	--	--	163.8	169.5	176.8	171.3	171.0	208.0	195.5	189.0	180.6	--
	2007	190.5	211.9	218.2	235.2	222.6	221.9	195.3	181.6	188.7					10.4
Cabbage 2/	2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.1	60.0	58.5	59.5	60.6	58.9	--
	2007	61.0	66.5	68.9	65.1	61.0	58.1	58.6	57.1	56.8					-5.3
Celery 2/	2007	--	128.3	--	92.1	--	82.9	--	75.1	78.0					--
Carrots 2/	2007	--	--	--	--	--	80.5	77.8	77.6	78.2					--

-- = not available. 1/ Romaine data was first reported by BLS in January 2006. 2/ Reported by BLS as statistically valid data are available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>).

Price table 6—Representative wholesale prices for selected fresh-market vegetables and melons in Chicago, 2006-07

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2006			2007									
			Oct. 2	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 3	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 2	May 1	June 1	July 2	Aug. 1	Sep. 3	Oct. 1
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	47.00	41.00	44.50	46.50	54.00	54.50	23.00	17.00	16.50	28.75	21.50	31.00	30.00
Beans, round green, machine-pick	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	25.50	17.00	14.50	25.00	25.50	49.00	20.50	13.00	12.50	14.50	12.00	29.00	29.00
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25 lb sacks/filmbags	12.50	8.25	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.75	11.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	9.50	9.00	7.00
Bok choy, baby	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	12.00	11.00	13.00	12.00	17.00	23.00	13.00	12.00	11.25	13.50	12.00	12.00	20.00
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	28.50	19.00	19.00	23.00	28.00	33.00	15.50	45.00	44.00	--	36.00	19.00	33.00
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	8.50	11.25	10.25	12.00	14.00	14.50	11.75	10.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.25	12.00
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30 lb cartons	14.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	16.00	18.50	13.00	12.00	11.25	13.50	11.00	13.00	22.50
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	17.25	17.00	16.00	17.00	17.50	17.50	18.00	17.00	16.75	17.50	17.00	17.00	17.00
Eggplant, medium	FL, GA, MX	1 1/9 bushel cartons	15.00	9.50	11.50	17.00	13.00	19.00	33.00	19.00	12.50	10.00	7.00	12.50	13.00
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	37.00	39.00	37.00	37.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	40.00	40.50	40.00	40.00	39.00	36.50
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	14.25	13.00	13.00	12.75	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX, IL	Carton, 12s/24s	15.50	--	24.00	21.00	22.50	21.00	24.00	25.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	22.00	22.00
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	10.75	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.50	11.50	13.75
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	10.75	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.50	11.50	14.00
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	10.75	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.50	11.50	13.50
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	14.00	14.00	14.00	15.50	16.00	15.00	14.50	15.50	13.50	15.50	15.25	13.00	18.00
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	17.00	13.00	12.75	15.00	14.50	14.25	10.00	9.50	13.00	9.50	11.00	17.00	16.00
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	19.00	13.50	13.00	14.50	19.00	14.50	13.00	10.50	10.50	11.50	11.50	17.00	17.00
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Mushrooms, shiitake	PA	5 lb carton	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
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
Mushrooms, cremini, medium	PA	10 lb carton	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.50	12.50
Mushrooms, portobellas, lrg	PA	5 lb carton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX, TN	1/2 bushel carton	20.00	24.00	20.00	27.00	24.50	26.00	21.25	12.50	16.50	11.00	9.50	12.00	17.00
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	31.00	13.00	12.50	17.00	15.50	15.00	8.00	9.25	16.50	12.25	12.50	13.50	12.50
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	17.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	19.50	15.00	13.00	14.50	14.00	13.50	13.00	13.50	14.00
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	28.00	16.00	16.50	28.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	7.00	18.00	15.00	15.00	21.00
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	24.00	16.00	16.00	28.00	12.50	12.00	13.50	16.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	17.00	18.00
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	14.50	12.00	9.50	19.00	17.50	14.00	15.50	13.00	19.00	11.00	9.50	12.50	13.50
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	8.50	11.00	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	12.00	18.00	25.00	9.50	9.75	8.00	16.00
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	7.50	8.00	8.25	10.00	9.00	11.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	8.25	10.00	10.00
Spinach, flat	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	--	13.00	14.00	16.00	19.50	13.00	12.50	11.00	11.50	12.50	13.00	21.00	15.50
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	10.00	12.25	8.50	16.50	15.00	7.00	12.00	8.00	6.75	9.00	5.75	14.00	13.50
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	10.00	8.25	8.25	13.50	20.00	16.50	16.50	8.50	7.00	9.00	6.75	17.00	12.00
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregrd	LA	40 lb carton	20.00	18.50	18.50	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.50	22.00	21.50	22.50	23.50	23.50
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	31.50	8.25	9.00	9.50	14.00	9.00	13.00	27.00	9.00	9.50	7.50	13.00	13.00
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	34.00	14.50	11.00	8.50	14.50	10.00	11.50	27.00	10.75	13.00	5.50	11.00	11.00
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	CD, NL, MX	5 kg carton (on vine)	20.50	11.50	10.00	16.50	13.00	11.50	7.50	13.50	12.50	7.25	9.00	9.00	12.50
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	26.00	9.75	11.50	8.50	12.25	11.00	15.50	15.00	14.50	9.50	7.00	9.00	13.00
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	39.50	18.50	12.50	10.50	10.50	8.00	10.00	14.50	5.00	11.50	11.50	16.00	24.00
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	10.50	9.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	18.25	15.00	14.00	9.50	7.75	7.75
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2 carton 15s	11.00	16.50	24.00	13.50	18.00	13.50	13.50	12.50	15.00	10.00	12.50	12.00	11.50
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	8.50	8.50	10.25	21.00	24.50	17.00	9.50	14.50	9.00	9.25	10.50	10.25	10.50
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.38	0.45	0.33	0.36	0.29	0.18	0.18	0.29
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.34	0.41	0.33	0.29	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.39	0.39	0.23	0.17	0.19	0.38

-- = 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: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Fruit & Vegetable Market News*, FV Market News Portal, <http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv>

Price table 7—Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 2000-07 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
<i>-- Dollars per case --</i>											<i>\$/lb</i>	<i>\$/case</i>
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	12.00	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	12.00	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	15.09	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.11	8.94	11.75	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	14.08	8.54	13.54	8.96	15.67	9.00	11.75	8.83	14.58	0.30	20.25
II	8.75	13.42	8.67	13.25	9.13	15.33	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25
III	8.67	13.58	8.71	12.83	9.13	15.42	9.00	12.00	9.00	13.63	0.31	20.54
IV	8.71	12.25	8.88	12.50	9.13	15.25	9.00	12.00	8.96	13.38	0.33	21.13
Average	8.68	13.33	8.70	13.03	9.09	15.42	9.00	11.88	8.95	13.90	0.31	20.54
2006												
I	8.63	12.25	8.88	12.13	9.25	15.46	9.00	12.00	9.05	12.80	0.36	21.46
II	8.63	12.25	8.75	12.13	9.17	15.50	9.00	12.00	9.03	12.25	0.37	22.58
III	8.38	11.75	8.45	12.00	8.71	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.40	23.25
IV	8.38	11.75	8.57	12.00	8.63	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.44	23.25
Average	8.51	12.00	8.66	12.07	8.94	15.49	9.00	12.00	8.77	12.20	0.39	22.64
2007												
I p	8.38	12.50	8.63	12.38	9.25	15.50	--	--	8.43	11.90	0.46	23.25
II p	8.60	13.00	8.73	13.13	9.17	16.00	--	--	8.57	11.90	0.46	23.25
III p	9.16	13.33	8.95	13.30	8.71	16.00	9.00	--	8.85	11.97	0.41	23.00
IV f	9.38	13.50	9.10	14.05	9.38	16.05	9.00	--	8.85	12.00	0.41	23.00
Average	8.88	13.08	8.85	13.22	9.13	15.89	9.00	--	8.68	11.94	0.44	23.13

p = Preliminary. f = ERS forecast. -- = not available.

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.

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

Price table 8—Frozen vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 2000-07 1/

Year and quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Cauliflower 4/		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
<i>Dollars per case</i>												
2000												
I	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
2001												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.53	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.46	6.84	0.47	6.88	0.53	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.47	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
IV	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
Average	6.86	0.47	6.84	0.48	6.89	0.54	9.49	0.71	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
2002												
I	6.88	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	9.49	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.05	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	9.48	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2003												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2004												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.49
2005												
I	7.00	0.48	7.33	0.57	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
II	7.04	0.47	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
III	7.12	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.53
IV	7.10	0.48	--	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
Average	7.07	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
2006												
I	7.10	0.50	7.25	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.32	0.52
II	7.35	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.63	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.30	0.72	8.81	0.49
III	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.50
IV	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.50
Average	7.40	0.50	7.53	0.56	7.36	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.30	0.72	8.72	0.50
2007												
I p	7.58	0.49	7.53	0.63	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.37	0.52
II p	7.58	0.49	7.55	0.61	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.81	0.49
III p	7.58	0.44	7.95	0.59	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.48
IV f	7.75	0.44	7.75	0.59	7.75	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.50
Average	7.62	0.47	7.70	0.61	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.74	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. F.o.b. West Coast.

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

Price table 9—Potatoes and pulses: Prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 2000-07 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
<i>Dollars per hundredweight (cwt)</i>														
Potatoes, all uses	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	5.42	5.76	5.89
	2004	5.70	5.87	6.09	6.62	6.47	6.47	6.44	5.60	5.23	4.61	4.89	5.28	5.66
	2005	5.64	5.79	6.44	6.20	6.23	6.30	7.05	6.61	5.69	5.37	6.36	6.89	7.06
	2006	7.08	6.76	8.50	8.35	7.83	8.41	9.77	7.70	6.12	5.76	6.59	6.79	7.33
	2007	7.06	7.23	8.34	8.53	8.27	8.27	8.48	6.87	6.47				
Potatoes, table stock	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	6.70	6.52	7.32
	2004	6.26	6.68	7.20	7.82	7.76	9.04	9.07	7.87	6.97	5.09	4.89	5.56	6.75
	2005	6.13	6.58	8.04	7.22	7.43	8.23	10.37	11.30	10.77	8.90	9.02	9.17	10.36
	2006	9.58	9.13	13.78	12.32	10.51	11.90	13.14	13.99	9.67	9.06	8.34	8.38	10.27
	2007	8.53	9.20	11.95	11.68	11.08	11.78	11.33	10.47					
Potatoes, processing	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	5.24	5.24	5.54	5.64	5.54	5.30	4.76	4.60	4.45	4.88	5.10	5.06
	2005	5.29	5.30	5.37	5.47	5.68	5.51	5.45	4.92	4.65	4.66	4.89	5.51	5.39
	2006	5.65	5.59	5.74	6.04	6.30	6.46	6.51	5.47	5.22	5.10	5.70	5.96	5.90
	2007	6.13	6.16	6.34	6.78	6.87	6.75	6.36	5.48					
Dry edible beans	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	22.80	24.50	25.90	27.00	25.70
	2005	27.20	27.80	26.60	28.70	31.10	27.70	25.40	21.40	18.00	18.80	18.00	18.10	18.50
	2006	19.20	17.40	17.10	18.90	19.30	19.00	21.70	19.50	18.80	19.70	21.60	21.60	20.00
	2007	22.70	25.30	25.80	24.60	24.40	24.40	28.50	25.80	24.90				
Green peas, whole-dry 2/	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	5.81
	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	6.80
	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	8.89
	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	9.26
	2004	9.56	9.94	10.50	10.56	10.88	8.43	7.38	6.45	6.41	6.66	6.93	6.69	6.36
	2005	6.63	6.56	6.03	5.69	5.47	5.38	5.31	5.15	4.84	4.81	4.80	4.75	5.26
	2006	4.97	5.31	5.50	5.78	6.00	5.91	5.84	5.93	6.44	6.70	7.19	7.58	8.07
	2007	7.81	8.69	9.50	10.25	10.43	10.44	10.68	10.88	11.88	13.08			
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	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	5.80
	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	6.90
	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	7.66
	2003	7.42	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75	8.67	8.44	6.63	6.43	6.75	7.53	7.75	7.97
	2004	7.91	8.72	9.03	9.25	9.42	7.73	7.13	6.08	5.97	6.25	6.43	6.25	6.05
	2005	6.00	6.00	5.73	5.56	5.59	5.55	5.25	5.15	4.66	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.99
	2006	4.75	4.97	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.53	5.35	5.78	6.10	6.66	7.04	7.30
	2007	7.13	7.94	8.63	8.75	9.20	9.50	9.60	9.75	10.69	11.17			
Lentils, regular (Brewer) 2/	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	10.85
	2001	10.84	10.50	10.22	10.25	9.90	9.91	9.78	9.84	9.83	9.75	9.72	9.71	9.58
	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	14.84
	2003	15.42	17.63	18.63	18.70	18.63	18.56	15.20	14.50	14.85	16.50	16.88	16.50	17.41
	2004	17.13	19.00	20.90	21.25	20.38	15.80	14.19	13.25	14.38	15.56	15.95	15.38	13.93
	2005	14.69	14.19	13.45	12.56	12.19	11.40	11.25	11.25	11.34	11.25	10.78	10.08	10.77
	2006	10.38	10.31	10.25	10.69	10.75	10.94	10.94	12.25	13.06	14.15	14.25	14.50	14.01
	2007	14.59	14.81	14.75	14.75	14.85	15.25	15.25	18.00	20.50	23.00			

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for 2007 are preliminary. 2/ Grower bids for U.S. no. 1 grade reported by the *Bean Market News* for Idaho & Washington. The season averages for peas and lentils presented here are calculated by ERS based on a July-June marketing year.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*, and USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Bean Market News*.

Price table 10—U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2006-07

Herb	Unit	2006			2007			Change from prev. year		
		July	August	Sept.	July	August	Sept.	July	August	Sept.
		<i>Dollars per hundredweight (cwt)</i>						<i>--- Percent ---</i>		
Anise	24-ct crtn	12.50	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.25	11.00	- 8.0	- 6.3	- 4.3
Arrugula	12-ct ctns	7.50	7.50	8.10	8.00	8.00	8.00	6.7	6.7	- 1.2
Basil	12-ct ctns	7.75	7.75	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	6.5	6.5	.0
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	15.00	15.00	15.25	13.00	13.00	12.70	- 13.3	- 13.3	- 16.7
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	7.00	7.00	6.90	6.75	6.75	6.75	- 3.6	- 3.6	- 2.2
Chives	12-ct flmbag	6.50	6.50	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.23	- 15.4	- 15.4	- 12.8
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	16.25	21.13	19.13	15.72	21.17	18.40	- 3.3	.2	- 3.8
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	18.50	18.50	23.10	17.50	17.50	17.50	- 5.4	- 5.4	- 24.2
Dill	12-ct ctns	8.25	8.06	9.40	8.00	8.00	7.88	- 3.0	-.7	- 16.2
Dry Eschallot	5-lb sack	5.00	5.00	5.21	6.00	6.00	6.00	20.0	20.0	15.2
Horseradish	5-lb bag	2.15	2.15	2.05	2.15	2.15	2.15	.0	.0	4.9
Lemon grass	Per lb-ctns	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	50.0	50.0	50.0
Marjoram	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mint	12-ct ctns	8.50	8.50	7.86	8.00	8.00	8.00	- 5.9	- 5.9	1.8
Sage	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	23.50	23.50	23.50	29.25	29.25	29.25	24.5	24.5	24.5
Savory	24-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	7.00	7.00	6.30	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.1	7.1	19.0
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Verdulaga	24-ct ctns	8.25	8.25	8.25	9.00	9.00	8.50	9.1	9.1	3.0
Watercress	12-ct ctns	10.50	10.50	11.75	12.00	12.00	14.29	14.3	14.3	21.6

-- = not available.

Source: Derived from data provided by USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, FV Data Portal, <http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv>

Price table 11—Farm-retail price spreads, 2004-07

Item	Annual			2006	2007					
	2004	2005	2006	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Market basket										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	194.4	198.2	201.9	203.6	205.9	207.8	208.0	208.3	209.9	210.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	124.4	122.3	120.0	123.0	126.4	130.8	137.3	140.8	141.9	139.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	232.1	239.2	246.0	247.0	248.7	249.2	246.0	244.6	246.6	248.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	22.4	21.6	20.8	20.8	21.5	22.0	23.1	23.7	23.7	23.2
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	318.5	330.7	350.7	363.5	366.5	372.9	363.8	361.3	377.7	363.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	200.5	173.4	195.4	196.5	175.8	185.8	175.2	174.4	213.3	197.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	372.9	403.3	422.4	440.6	454.5	459.3	450.9	447.6	453.6	440.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.9	16.6	17.6	17.1	15.1	15.7	15.2	15.2	17.8	17.1
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	261.2	271.7	284.3	286.1	298.3	308.6	302.4	299.3	293.3	283.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	146.5	145.5	157.9	135.2	167.5	196.7	217.5	240.3	184.1	161.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	320.2	336.7	249.3	363.7	365.5	366.1	346.0	329.6	349.4	346.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.0	18.2	18.9	16.0	19.1	21.6	24.4	27.3	21.3	19.4
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	183.1	192.3	201.0	202.6	204.8	205.9	205.7	204.8	206.9	209.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	125.4	138.0	137.6	137.4	137.6	140.3	140.3	140.9	141.1	141.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	201.1	209.3	220.7	222.9	225.8	226.4	226.1	224.7	227.4	230.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.3	17.1	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.0
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.8	167.7	168.0	166.7	170.2	171.7	170.9	169.8	171.5	171.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	128.4	108.2	101.8	123.7	122.6	126.3	125.4	137.2	148.6	148.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	182.3	189.6	192.3	182.5	187.7	188.4	187.6	181.8	179.9	180.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.6	17.3	16.3	20.0	19.4	19.8	19.7	21.7	23.3	23.2
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	183.2	187.5	188.8	189.4	190.6	190.3	193.3	194.1	196.3	197.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	116.9	121.4	117.8	116.5	118.0	121.3	130.8	132.3	129.8	119.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	251.3	255.4	261.7	264.2	265.1	261.1	257.5	257.5	264.6	277.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.3	32.8	31.6	31.1	31.3	32.3	34.3	34.5	33.5	30.6
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	180.2	182.4	181.4	181.0	183.5	183.8	185.7	185.8	187.3	191.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	125.9	118.7	102.6	113.7	116.5	119.4	124.8	132.9	143.0	159.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	230.3	241.1	254.0	243.1	245.3	243.2	241.9	234.6	228.2	220.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	33.5	31.2	27.1	30.1	30.4	31.2	32.2	34.3	36.6	40.1
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	181.7	185.3	182.0	182.5	181.8	183.2	186.0	188.8	190.4	194.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	142.9	139.4	128.1	129.4	136.3	147.9	157.0	158.2	161.6	166.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	226.4	238.1	244.1	243.6	234.2	223.8	219.4	224.1	223.5	227.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	42.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	40.1	43.2	45.2	44.8	45.4	45.7
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.0	144.1	151.2	176.5	176.6	190.5	184.9	178.6	183.8	176.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	92.2	60.1	70.0	114.3	135.4	107.8	117.0	95.9	105.7	85.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	301.4	295.2	297.0	288.3	250.6	339.1	306.8	327.2	324.1	339.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	35.5	26.8	29.7	41.6	49.3	36.3	40.7	34.5	36.9	31.1
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	206.0	209.0	212.8	214.8	216.3	219.0	218.5	220.5	220.9	222.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	103.7	96.4	110.3	119.8	121.9	124.1	126.4	132.5	134.9	138.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	220.3	224.6	227.2	228.1	229.5	232.2	231.3	232.8	232.9	234.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	6.2	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6

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: USDA, ERS, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/2007/08Aug/aotab08.xls>