



United States  
Department  
of Agriculture

VGS-315

June 22, 2006



Electronic Outlook Report from the Economic Research Service

[www.ers.usda.gov](http://www.ers.usda.gov)

# Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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## Pulse Exports Strong in 2005/06

During 2005/06, export volume for both dry edible beans and dry peas and lentils has been well above that of the previous year. During the first 10 months (July-April) of 2005/06, U.S. export volume for dry peas and lentils was up 117 percent to 10.8 million hundred-weight (cwt). With the exception of split peas, volume was higher for every major trade category, led by yellow peas and lentils. Because of a short crop in 2005, Spain increased imports, taking 19 percent of U.S. dry pea and lentil export volume through April.

U.S. export volume for dry edible beans was up 65 percent to 5.3 million cwt during the first 8 months of 2005/06. Export volume has already exceeded the previous year's total and may end up second only to 2000/01 (crop year total of 8.8 million cwt) this decade. This is a welcome change which follows four consecutive annual declines in export movement. Pinto beans and black beans have been instrumental in the export recovery, with strong support from light red kidney beans, small red beans, and garbanzo beans.

Since the start of 2005, the Consumer Price Index for fresh-market vegetables has averaged 4 percent above a year earlier. Most of the increase in fresh retail pricing occurred this winter with tomatoes and potatoes setting the pace for a 9-percent rise during the January-March quarter. So far this spring (April-May), the 2-percent decline in fresh-market retail prices from last year has largely occurred across the board, with the exception of potatoes.

According to a May 15 USDA survey, California tomato processors will have contracts for 11.4 million short tons of processing tomatoes in 2006--up 12 percent from a year earlier. However, there is considerable uncertainty in this year's forecast. An unusually cool, wet start to the California spring kept growers out of the fields for several weeks, preventing the timely planting of the early crop of processing tomatoes. This is expected to push back the start of the processing season by about 2 weeks, forcing factories to run deeper into autumn, where fall rains could then spell an early end to the tomato harvest.

Average (unweighted) prices for all U.S. potatoes from January to May 2006 were up 21 percent—\$7.05 per hundred pounds (cwt) versus \$5.81 per cwt last year, with fresh-market potatoes 36 percent higher than a year earlier. Higher prices reflect the 7-percent decline in the 2005 U.S. potato crop and greater export volume thus far in 2005/06.

U.S. sweet potato exports are also running above a year earlier. The value of exports is up 17-percent during January-April, with half of the gain due to higher prices and half from greater volume. Canada, the United Kingdom, and other European countries account for the majority of the volume, although Mexico is also an expanding market.

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Approved by the  
World Agricultural  
Outlook Board

## Industry Overview

**Fresh vegetables:** During the first 5 months of 2006, f.o.b. shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables have averaged 3 percent above a year earlier. Higher average prices were received for tomatoes, cucumbers, and sweet corn, outweighing lower average prices for celery, snap beans, and broccoli. This spring, producer prices have averaged near year-earlier levels, with higher prices for potatoes, leafy greens, asparagus, and beets offsetting lower prices for most other crops. This summer, fresh vegetable prices are expected to average above a year ago as low crop prices last summer and higher input costs this year restrain acreage and supply.

**Melons:** With improved supplies this spring compared with a year ago, producer prices for melons have averaged 21 percent lower than in 2005. In May, shipments of watermelon and cantaloup were each above a year earlier, with the volume of seedless watermelon up by more than one-third. In mid-June, f.o.b. prices for miscellaneous melons (casaba, crenshaw, Juan Canary, galia, santa claus, and sharlyn melons) were averaging about \$9.40 per 30 pound carton--down 7 percent from a year earlier.

**Processing vegetables:** Wholesale prices for canned and frozen vegetables have each increased about 1 percent from a year earlier during the first 5 months of 2006. While frozen vegetable wholesale prices remain on the same track as during the past 2 years (1 percent annual gains), canned vegetable prices are running below the 3 percent annual gains of the past 2 years. Wholesale prices for tomato catsup and sauce averaged 2 percent above a year earlier during Jan.-May, with the preliminary May price index rising 4 percent—the largest year-over-year monthly increase since April 1996. This likely reflects tightening inventories, good demand, and higher costs for tomato paste and other inputs.

**Potatoes:** During the first 5 months of 2006, grower prices for potatoes averaged 28 percent above a year earlier due largely to the small 2005 fall crop. Most of this gain was derived from the fresh market where lower stocks pushed average grower prices up 50 percent from a year earlier. Retail prices for fresh white potatoes averaged 15 percent above a year ago during Jan.-May.

**Sweet potatoes:** Reflecting adequate stocks from the 2005 crop, producer prices for fresh-market sweet potatoes averaged 8 percent less than the previous year during the first 5 months of 2006. Despite this, the season-average price for sweet potatoes for all uses was estimated to be higher in 2005/06, and growers are responding with an expected 4-percent increase in acreage this year.

**Dry edible beans:** With improved production and larger stocks for many bean classes, grower prices for all dry beans averaged 32 percent below a year earlier during January-May. Lower prices for pintos, navy, and kidney beans outstripped gains for black, large lima, and blackeye beans. Despite improving demand, prices are expected to remain relatively weak into the fall.

**Dry peas and lentils:** According to data reported by USDA's *Agricultural Prices*, grower prices for dry edible peas averaged 14 percent below a year ago during the first 5 months of 2006. At the same time, lentil prices averaged 21 percent below a year ago. However, reflecting strong demand, grower prices for large chickpeas averaged 28 cents per pound--11 percent above a year earlier.

**Mushrooms:** During the initial 5 months of 2006, the average import value for fresh agaricus mushrooms increased 6 percent from a year earlier to \$1.31/pound. During the same time, the average import value for non-agaricus specialty mushrooms continued its downward trend, dropping 20 percent to \$0.64/pound.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry at a glance, 2003-06

Item	Unit	2003	2004	2005	2006 1/
<i>Area harvested</i>	1,000 ac.	6,538	6,580	7,149	7,613
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,928	1,940	1,936	1,950
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,337	1,297	1,286	1,275
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,249	1,167	1,087	1,098
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,347	1,219	1,563	1,562
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	677	957	1,320	1,728
<i>Production</i>	Mil. cw t	1,295	1,355	1,300	1,307
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cw t	469	485	473	479
Processing	Mil. cw t	314	356	317	325
Potatoes	Mil. cw t	458	456	422	425
Dry beans	Mil. cw t	22	18	27	26
Other 2/	Mil. cw t	32	41	44	51
<i>Crop value</i>	\$ mil.	15,524	15,533	15,862	16,070
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	9,769	9,701	9,819	10,100
Processing	\$ mil.	1,367	1,473	1,323	1,500
Potatoes	\$ mil.	2,686	2,575	2,903	2,600
Dry beans	\$ mil.	423	453	526	480
Mushrooms	\$ mil.	890	919	908	910
Other 2/	\$ mil.	388	412	434	480
<i>Unit value 3/</i>	\$/cw t	11.99	11.46	12.20	12.30
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$/cw t	20.85	20.02	20.77	21.09
Processing	\$/cw t	4.36	4.14	4.17	4.62
Potatoes	\$/cw t	5.89	5.67	6.90	6.12
Dry beans	\$/cw t	18.40	25.70	18.40	18.29
Other 2/	\$/cw t	12.05	10.15	9.91	9.35
<i>Trade</i>					
<i>Imports</i>	\$ mil.	5,454	6,212	6,603	6,972
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	3,028	3,458	3,667	3,950
Processing	\$ mil.	1,276	1,448	1,587	1,625
Potatoes & products	\$ mil.	701	791	787	848
Dry beans	\$ mil.	49	65	83	62
Other 4/	\$ mil.	400	449	479	488
<i>Exports</i>	\$ mil.	3,320	3,479	3,839	4,112
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,302	1,364	1,512	1,615
Processing	\$ mil.	798	794	823	850
Potatoes & products	\$ mil.	653	745	838	887
Dry beans	\$ mil.	157	145	157	205
Other 4/	\$ mil.	410	432	508	555
<i>Per capita use</i>	Pounds	447	448	444	442
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	171	174	174	176
Processing	Pounds	122	123	125	125
Potatoes & products	Pounds	138	135	129	126
Dry beans	Pounds	7	6	6	7
Other 2/	Pounds	10	10	10	10

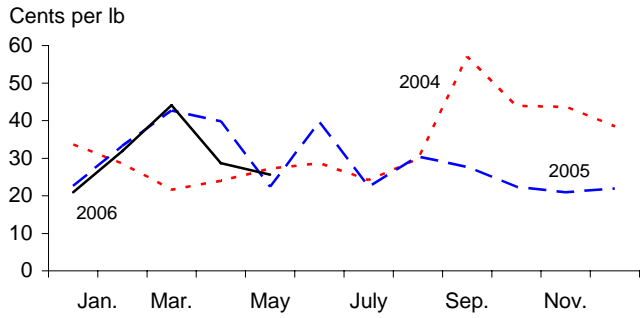
1/ ERS forecasts. 2/ Includes sweet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms (excl. value).

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

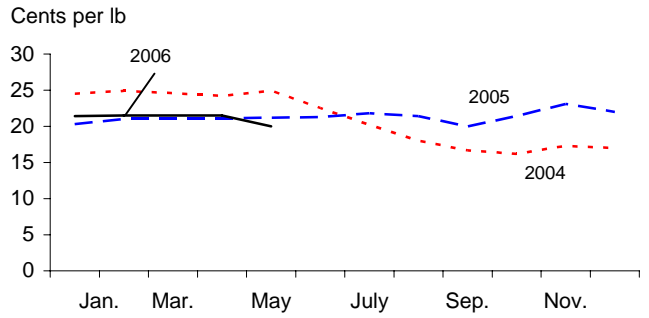
Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 1  
**F.o.b. shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables**

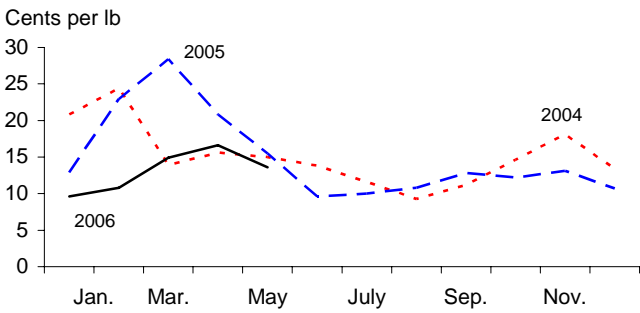
**Broccoli**



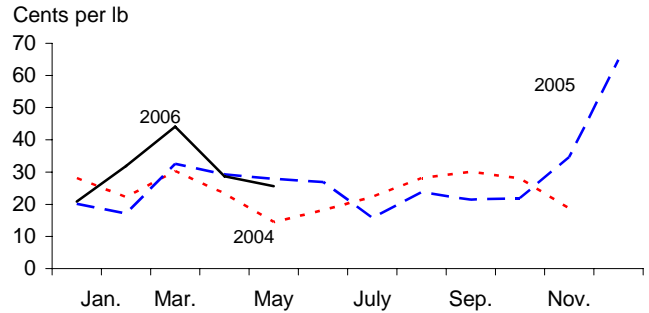
**Carrots**



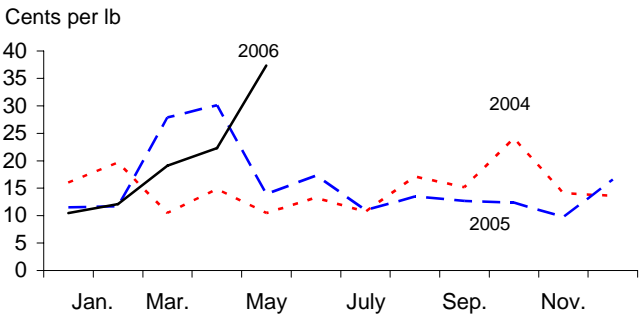
**Celery**



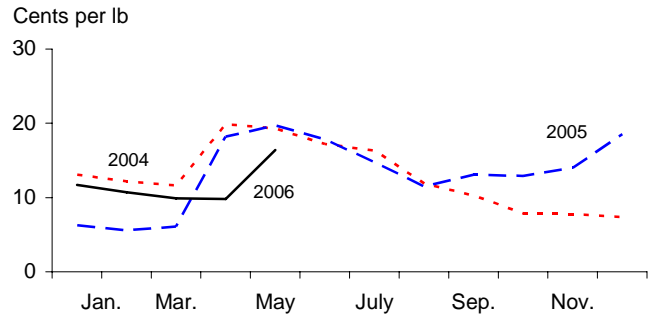
**Cucumbers**



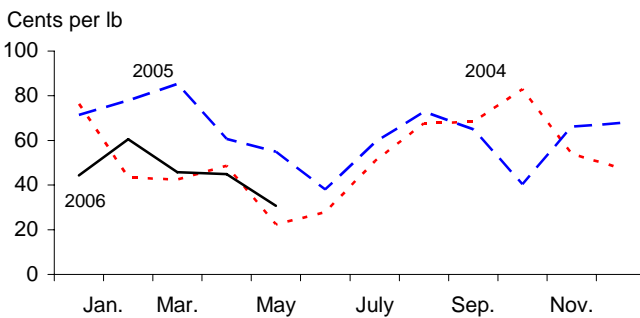
**Head lettuce**



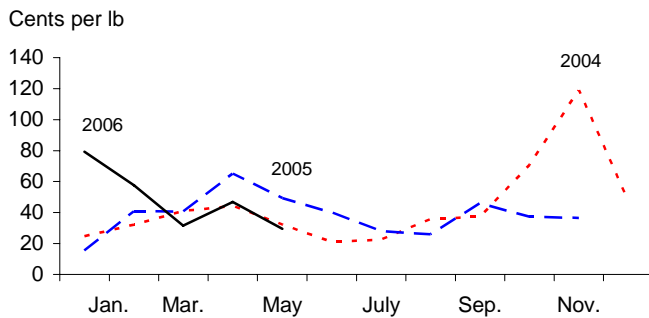
**Onions**



**Snap beans**



**Tomatoes**



## Fresh-Market Vegetables

### Shipping-Point Prices Up 4 Percent Through May

During the first 5 months of 2006, f.o.b. shipping-point prices for commercial vegetables averaged 4 percent above the relatively high levels of a year earlier. Much of this price strength was derived from Florida tomatoes (up 16 percent from a year earlier) and California lettuce (up 7 percent) this spring. With market volume reduced and delayed by the February Florida freeze, shipping-point prices also averaged much higher for sweet corn (up 29 percent) and cucumbers (up 19 percent) over the first 5 months of the year. However, sweet corn prices collapsed in May as product from fields replanted following the freeze surged onto the market, pushing shipment volume 50 percent higher than a year earlier. On the other side of the coin, January-May shipping-point prices averaged lower for several crops, including snap beans and celery (each down 35 percent), broccoli (down 13 percent), and cauliflower (down 12 percent). Asparagus prices also averaged well above the extreme lows of a year earlier, but prices began to weaken in May as shipments rose above those of a year ago.

The unusually long period of cool, wet weather that began with the spring season in California prevented planting, slowed growth, and disrupted harvest schedules, leading to sporadic weekly supply situations for some vegetables. The impact of the disrupted planting schedules persisted through early June as crops earmarked for particular market windows were not ready for harvest. This affected such crops as

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

Item	Annual 2005	April 2006	May		Change previous: 2/	
			2005	2006	Month	Year
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent	
Snap beans	2,596	384	306	452	18	48
Broccoli	9,803	798	766	839	5	10
Cabbage	1,364	1,124	1,217	1,256	12	3
Cantaloup	28,587	2,052	2,955	3,051	49	3
Carrots	11,085	808	969	935	16	-4
Cauliflower	4,293	290	388	413	42	6
Celery	17,848	1,291	1,522	1,643	27	8
Chinese cabbage	1,197	114	92	88	-23	-4
Sweet corn	9,972	1,232	2,687	4,038	228	50
Cucumbers	14,100	1,224	1,524	1,494	22	-2
Greens	2,437	201	166	176	-12	6
Head lettuce	38,255	2,892	3,661	3,623	25	-1
Romaine	14,510	1,063	1,195	1,306	23	9
Onions, dry bulb	50,296	3,698	4,699	4,936	33	5
Onions, green	3,540	345	309	176	-49	-43
Peppers, bell	16,577	1,566	1,731	1,897	21	10
Peppers, chile	4,009	531	394	486	-8	23
Spinach	1,156	49	80	52	6	-35
Squash	7,019	750	574	540	-28	-6
Tomato, round	28,920	2,445	2,457	3,039	24	24
Tomato, roma	11,098	1,009	826	995	-1	20
Tomato, ghouse 3/	8,468	696	992	1,475	112	49
Tomato, cherry 4/	4,227	355	390	386	9	-1
Watermelon	35,110	3,189	6,518	9,360	194	44
Selected total	326,467	28,106	36,418	42,656	52	17

1/ All data are preliminary. Includes domestic and imported product. 2/ Change in May 2006. 3/ Includes all types of tomatoes produced under cover. 4/ Includes grape tomatoes.

Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Table 5—U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, selected vegetables and melons, 2005-06

Commodity	2005				2006				Change 2nd Q 1/ Percent
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second*	Third*	Fourth*	
--- Dollars per 100 lb ---									
Asparagus	95.90	91.20	164.00	175.00	202.50	140.00	175.00	125.00	53.5
Broccoli	32.83	33.97	26.87	21.77	27.97	30.50	31.00	34.00	-10.2
Cantaloup	--	18.45	9.97	13.27	--	17.25	14.00	19.00	-6.5
Carrots	20.77	21.20	21.07	22.17	21.47	21.00	20.00	19.50	-0.9
Cauliflower	38.83	34.83	28.53	29.70	31.23	37.00	29.00	36.00	6.2
Celery	21.40	15.31	11.20	12.00	11.78	15.25	11.50	13.00	-0.4
Sweet corn	25.33	20.73	22.40	28.00	35.07	19.00	22.00	25.00	-8.3
Cucumbers	23.33	28.03	20.30	40.47	32.30	24.00	23.00	23.50	-14.4
Lettuce, head	17.03	20.43	12.40	12.94	13.90	29.00	16.50	19.00	41.9
Onions, dry bulb	6.01	18.57	13.10	15.13	10.76	15.00	13.00	11.50	-19.2
Snap beans	78.17	51.27	65.60	58.10	50.23	37.00	61.00	54.00	-27.8
Tomatoes, field	32.33	51.50	33.40	36.90	56.10	36.50	31.00	37.25	-29.1
All vegetables 2/	845	1,019	813	893	892	1,040	875	870	2.1

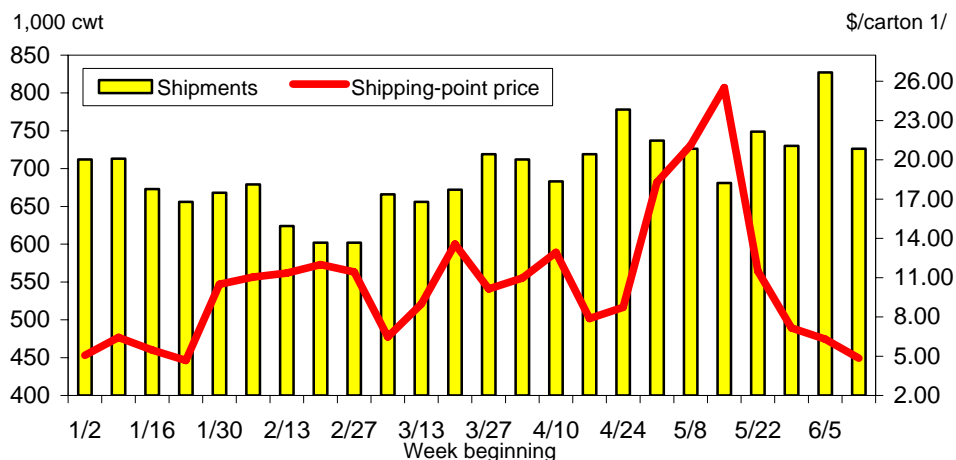
-- = not available. \* = ERS forecast. 1/ Change in 2nd-quarter 2006 over 2nd-quarter 2005.

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

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

Figure 2

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



1/ \$ per 50-lb carton (24 heads). Volume excludes some product harvested for processing.

Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

head lettuce, tomatoes, melons, broccoli, and cauliflower. Some offset to delayed California production likely came from Georgia, New Jersey, Arkansas, and the Carolinas, where growing conditions were favorable and yields strong.

Lettuce supplies, which had already been set for reductions this spring due to decreased planted area, have been variable (fig. 2). With the pace of growth and harvest slowed by cool, wet weather, iceberg lettuce shipments averaged 19 percent below a year earlier during the first 2 weeks of May. As a result, iceberg lettuce prices in mid-May soared to near \$30 per 50-pound box—up from the usual \$6-\$8 per box. Although shipments recovered by the second-half of the month and prices fell, this was the second consecutive spring featuring supply disruptions and above-average lettuce prices. As a result of domestic supply variations the past several years, some shippers have diversified their sources to include head lettuce from

Table 4--Fresh vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes 1/

Item	2005	2006		Change previous:	
	May	April	May	Month	Year
		-- Index --		-- Percent --	
<b>Consumer Price Indexes (1982/84=100)</b>					
Fresh vegetables	280.6	276.8	275.6	-0.4	-1.8
Potatoes	239.1	261.5	270.4	3.4	13.1
Tomatoes, all	333.6	297.9	293.9	-1.3	-11.9
Lettuce, all	271.6	267.2	285.5	6.8	5.1
Other vegetables	284.8	282.4	273.5	-3.2	-4.0
<b>Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)</b>					
Fresh vegetables (excl. potatoes)	144.2	174.3	147.2	-15.5	2.1
Cabbage 2/	228.6	166.9	165.4	-0.9	-27.6
Greens 2/	109.1	138.9	126.1	-9.2	15.6
Lettuce	116.4	266.1	297.6	11.8	155.7
Onions, green 2/	575.0	552.9	291.0	-47.4	-49.4
Onions, dry bulb	167.7	107.3	105.1	-2.1	-37.3
Peppers, green 2/	205.0	184.6	201.4	9.1	-1.8
Radishes 2/	289.0	203.2	278.3	37.0	-3.7
Spinach 2/	190.0	327.5	200.5	-38.8	5.5
Squash 2/	236.0	116.1	130.4	12.3	-44.7
Tomatoes	196.5	139.6	118.9	-14.8	-39.5

1/ Data are not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Index base is December 1991=100.

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

Mexico. Head lettuce imports have been rising, reaching 2 percent of consumption in 2005, compared with less than 1 percent historically prior to 2002.

On the retail side of the vegetable market, the Consumer Price Index for fresh-market vegetables has averaged 4 percent above a year earlier since the start of 2005. Most of the increase in fresh retail pricing occurred this winter, with tomatoes and potatoes setting the pace for a 9-percent rise during the January-March quarter. The January-May U.S. retail price for fresh field-grown tomatoes averaged \$1.77/pound, 7 percent above a year earlier. So far this spring (April-May), the 2-percent decline in fresh-market retail prices from a year ago has largely occurred across the board (with the exception of potatoes), paced by tomatoes (down 8 percent) and other vegetables (down 3 percent).

### ***Tomato Demand Still Appears Strong***

Demand for fresh-market tomatoes appears to have bounced back following a period of high prices earlier this year associated with low market volume resulting from hurricane damage in southwest Florida last fall. The evidence for rebounding demand lies with higher average shipping-point prices, despite increased shipments. During January to May, domestic and import shipments averaged more than 2 percent above the same period a year earlier. At the same time, the volume-weighted f.o.b. shipping price for field-grown fresh-market tomatoes averaged \$11.59 per 25-pound carton—11 percent above a year earlier. A combination of strong economic growth and industry promotion efforts this spring likely helped support fresh-market tomato demand. As a result, domestic use of fresh-market tomatoes is expected to remain near or exceed the 2005 record-high of 20.5 pounds per person this year.

Table 5--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2004-06 1/

Item	2005	January - April			Change
	Annual	2004	2005	2006	2005-06
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
<b>Exports, fresh:</b>					
Onions, dry bulb	6,672	1,899	2,530	2,013	-20
Lettuce, head	4,487	1,520	1,505	1,410	-6
Lettuce, other	4,856	1,674	1,823	1,741	-5
Broccoli	3,140	1,278	974	1,089	12
Tomatoes	3,262	947	1,001	897	-10
Other	16,101	6,272	5,992	6,201	3
Total	38,518	13,590	13,825	13,349	-3
<b>Imports, fresh:</b>					
Tomatoes, all	20,983	9,877	8,940	10,526	18
Cucumbers	9,549	4,602	4,932	4,556	-8
Onions, dry bulb	6,592	2,941	2,793	2,421	-13
Peppers, sweet	6,526	2,966	3,152	3,929	25
Squash 2/	5,244	2,491	2,599	2,582	-1
Other	28,025	9,350	10,225	11,037	8
Total	76,919	32,226	32,641	35,050	7

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

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

### ***Import Volume Up, Exports Languish***

According to the Bureau of the Census, during January-April, the volume of fresh-market vegetable imports rose 7 percent from a year earlier. At the same time higher prices and weather-reduced supplies resulted in a 3-percent reduction in export volume. Fresh tomato imports were up 18 percent to 1.05 billion pounds, with volume second only to the 2003 January-April total (1.09 billion pounds). About 96 percent of tomato imports during this period entered from Mexico. Despite a slow start to the Mexican winter season, field-grown roma (plum-type) tomato imports rose 25 percent to a record-high 393 million pounds during Jan.-Apr. Total tomato import volume also reflected a 21-percent jump in greenhouse-grown product. Greenhouse tomatoes accounted for 25 percent of U.S. tomato imports during the first 4 months of 2006—up from 24 percent a year ago. Recorded imports of greenhouse tomatoes from Mexico jumped 29 percent during January-April to 219 million pounds. In 2005, Mexico trailed only Canada as the largest supplier of greenhouse tomatoes in U.S. import markets. With continued strong chile pepper demand and higher domestic prices due to supply disruptions caused by last fall's hurricane damage in Florida, fresh-market chile pepper import volume was up 40 percent.

### ***Adequate Summer Supplies, Higher Prices Expected***

Assuming average weather and little change in acreage, the outlook for the summer season (July-Sept.) appears to favor adequate supplies but generally higher prices compared with a year ago. With conditions in California returning to normal and a strong start for most Eastern and some Midwestern vegetable growers, market volume should remain steady. However, summer-season shipping-point and retail prices are expected to average somewhat above the low levels of a year ago, partly reflecting increased costs for energy, transportation, and packaging materials. During the summer of 2005, shipping-point prices averaged 7 percent below a year earlier and 6 percent less than the average of the five previous years.



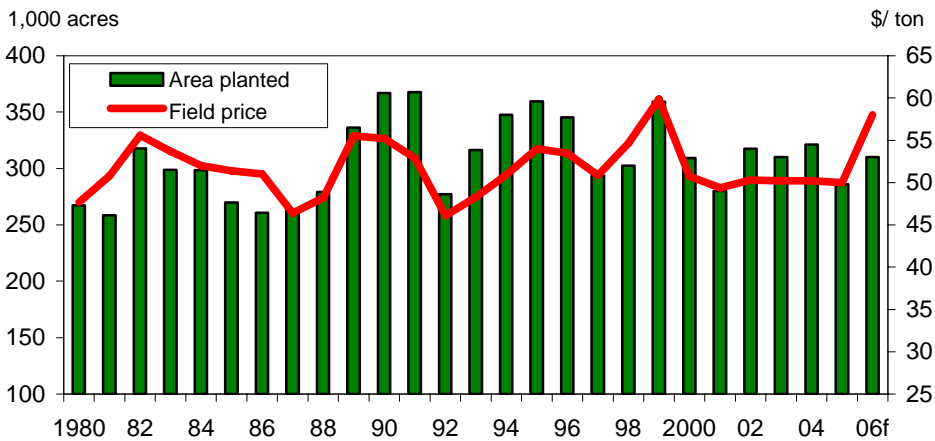
# Processing Vegetables

## Rain Slices Tomato Prospects

According to a May 15 USDA survey, California tomato processors will have contracts for 11.4 million short tons of processing tomatoes in 2006—up 12 percent from a year earlier. The crop is expected to come from 288,000 acres, up 10 percent from a year ago but 2 percent less than the January 2006 early intentions report. However, there is considerable uncertainty in this year’s forecast. An unusually cool, wet start to the California spring kept growers out of the fields for several weeks, preventing the timely planting of the early crop of processing tomatoes. This is expected to push back the start of the processing season by about 2 weeks, forcing factories to run deeper into the fall where fall rains could then spell an early end to the tomato harvest. Normally, the bulk of harvest is completed by early October, a month which brings a greater threat of the rain and cooler temperatures which can hinder tomato quality, growth, and harvest. Although unusual, processors have been able to run well into late October in past years when necessary. Other important issues that could impact final output include the potential for bunching of tomatoes at harvest (which could overwhelm processor capacity) and per-acre yields. California’s tomato yields were record high in 2004 but fell last year due largely to increased disease pressure in early plantings.

With U.S. stocks of processed tomato products down (the lowest since 1998) and world production expected to be lower, U.S. wholesale tomato product prices, which have already jumped this spring, may remain relatively strong during the coming marketing season. A small portion of the increase in wholesale prices for tomato products will reflect higher grower contract prices for the 2006 crop, which moved up 16 percent to \$58 per short ton to help offset increased costs of production. Production costs are also higher for processors. According to industry sources, in 2006 the cost of tomatoes (with fees) will amount to 46 percent of the cost of producing tomato paste—unchanged from a decade ago. However, plant energy (boiler and electricity) use now accounts for 13 percent of the cost of producing tomato paste—up from about 4 percent a decade earlier.

Figure 3  
**U.S. processing tomatoes: Planted area and average field price 1/**



f=ERS forecast. 1/ Value per short ton at first delivery point, unadjusted for inflation.  
 Source: *Vegetables Summary*, NASS, USDA and California Tomato Growers Association.

## Frozen Stocks Down

Stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes and adjusting cob corn to a cut-basis) in cold storage warehouses on May 1 were down 3 percent from a year earlier. Reductions were noted for brussels sprouts, asparagus, and green peas (down 21 percent), among others, while increases were reported for blackeye peas, spinach, and squash. Relative to historical averages and current domestic and export demand, frozen stocks appear to be in the average range, which should preclude any major changes in processor demand for frozen vegetables such as snap beans, green peas, and carrots. At the start of the year, frozen sweet corn inventories (on a cut basis) were the third highest on record, largely reflecting stagnant domestic demand. However, sweet corn exports were strong in 2005, and given the smaller crop last year, processors expect to pack slightly more frozen corn in 2006.

Despite lower inventories and higher processing and storage costs, wholesale prices for frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) have generally been running just 1 percent above year-earlier levels. As with other sectors of the vegetable economy, strength in the national and world economy has likely helped maintain frozen vegetable demand but has not provided a big enough boost to allow processors to raise prices to at least match the general rate of inflation in the economy. USDA will release its second look at contract area planted and green pea production on July 10.

Table 6--Frozen vegetables: U.S. cold storage holdings on May 1

Commodity	Average	2004	2005	2006 1/	Change from
	1999-2003				a year ago
					Percent
1,000 pounds					
Asparagus	6,989	7,385	6,968	5,092	-27
Lima beans	40,622	32,424	39,039	31,204	-20
Snap beans	96,723	74,123	115,008	94,773	-18
Broccoli	147,080	101,292	115,721	104,116	-10
Brussels sprouts	15,533	14,160	18,953	12,987	-31
Carrots	190,103	164,138	194,148	192,431	-1
Caulif low er	35,861	15,871	24,709	25,136	2
Sw eet corn, all 2/	273,351	391,606	374,437	340,497	-9
Corn on cob	150,634	163,456	130,932	130,883	0
Cut corn	202,463	314,684	312,820	278,903	-11
Mixed vegetables	47,701	46,368	50,891	50,642	0
Okra	27,864	18,306	11,687	12,783	9
Onions, all	46,698	39,364	50,679	56,196	11
Rings	9,535	6,730	6,372	6,425	1
Other	37,163	32,634	44,307	49,771	12
Blackeye peas	4,555	3,521	2,325	4,449	91
Green peas	127,058	78,373	136,455	108,426	-21
Southern greens	30,118	19,289	18,886	17,750	-6
Peas and carrots	7,946	5,655	4,948	4,561	-8
Spinach	109,443	81,836	50,742	92,358	82
Squash	34,431	26,928	40,575	53,975	33
Other vegetables	251,903	260,748	277,956	287,395	3
Total	1,493,979	1,381,387	1,534,127	1,494,771	-3
French fries	968,057	874,233	926,501	923,010	0
Other frozen potatoes	257,804	284,469	247,822	254,045	3
Potatoes	1,225,861	1,158,702	1,174,323	1,177,055	0
Grand total 3/	2,719,841	2,540,089	2,708,450	2,671,826	-1

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Cut basis, with cob converted using factor of 0.4706. 3/ May not add to total because of rounding.

Source: *Cold Storage*, National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

## Processed Trade: Imports and Exports Up

During January to April 2006, the value of processed vegetable (excluding potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms) imports rose 9 percent. Canned products increased 5 percent, while frozen and dehydrated were up 6 and 22 percent, respectively. The increase in dried and dehydrated vegetable imports was fueled by gains in paprika (up 37 percent), garlic (up 107 percent), and whole dried tomatoes (up 52 percent). Among canned vegetables, import value was running above a year earlier for tomato products (4 percent), artichokes (12 percent), and miscellaneous canned vegetables (12 percent). The top five sources of processed vegetable imports include Mexico (29 percent of the total), Canada (12 percent), China (12 percent), Peru (7 percent), and Spain (5 percent).

The value of processed vegetable exports during January-April was running 4 percent above a year earlier due primarily to higher frozen exports. Frozen vegetable export volume was up 24 percent because of increased movement of sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, and miscellaneous frozen vegetable mixtures. Relatively low wholesale prices and more favorable exchange rates have aided processors who have found difficulty in recent years competing in key world markets.

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

Item	2006		2005	Change previous:	
	May	April	May	Month	Year
	-- Index --			-- Percent --	
<b>Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)</b>					
Processed fruits and vegetables	122.6	121.3	119.3	1.1	2.8
Canned vegetables	126.0	124.1	121.0	1.5	4.1
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	178.1	179.7	178.6	-0.9	-0.3
Dry beans, peas, lentils	118.7	119.4	117.5	-0.6	1.0
Olives, pickles, relishes	108.6	110.9	101.1	-2.1	7.4
<b>Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)</b>					
Canned vegetables and juices	140.0	137.4	137.6	1.9	1.7
Pickles and products	189.2	189.1	185.9	0.1	1.8
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	135.6	131.3	129.8	3.3	4.5
Canned dry beans	136.8	136.8	130.8	0.0	4.6
Vegetable juices 1/	116.3	113.6	113.6	2.4	2.4
Frozen vegetables	138.9	138.9	137.5	0.0	1.0
Frozen vegetable combinations	105.9	105.9	105.1	0.0	0.8
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	168.3	162.5	146.8	3.6	14.6

1/ Index base year is 1987.

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

Table 8--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	2005	January - April			Change
	Annual	2004	2005	2006	2005-06
	--Million dollars--				Percent
<b>Imports:</b>					
Canned	803	227	253	267	5
Frozen	493	161	171	182	6
Dehydrated 2/	291	81	95	116	22
<b>Exports:</b>					
Canned	536	176	175	176	1
Frozen	160	49	48	59	22
Dehydrated 2/	128	38	41	40	-1

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

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

# Potatoes

## *Sales Estimated 13 Percent Higher in 2005/06*

Using the 2004/05 sales share of production, ERS projects the sales value of the 2005 potato crop to be \$2.64 billion, or 13 percent higher. Forty-seven percent of this stems from sales to processors with the remainder from fresh-market and seed sales. In contrast, 56 percent of total sales value of the 2004 crop came from processing potatoes. This significant development is attributed to the 44-percent jump in fresh-market prices for the 2005 crop. Thus, corresponding fresh-market sales are expected to rise 38 percent to \$1.2 billion. Farm prices for processing potatoes climbed only 3 percent while production sold was cut by a projected 7 percent in 2005/06, driving sales value down 5 percent to \$1.2 billion.

After adding corresponding import values and subtracting export values from farm sales, the value of domestic use for fresh-market and processing potatoes was estimated at \$1.2 billion each in 2005. In per capita terms, the amount spent for 2005's fresh-market potatoes is \$4, up 34 percent from 2004's \$3 (at wholesale prices). Although the amount spent for 2005's processed potatoes is only marginally higher at \$4.10 per capita, it is 11 percent lower than for the preceding year's crop.

## *Prices Up on Lower Supplies*

Average (unweighted) prices for all U.S. potatoes from January to May 2006 were up 21 percent—\$7.05 per hundred pounds (cwt) versus \$5.81 per cwt last year. Fresh-market potatoes were fetching close to \$9 per cwt through April 2006, or 36 percent higher than a year earlier. Processing potato prices were up 4 percent to an average \$5.60 per cwt during the first 5 months of 2006. These higher prices reflect the 7-percent decline in the 2005 U.S. potato crop. Even with a 4-percent increase in potato imports, the U.S. supply of potatoes from 2005 is down 7 percent. Prices were also boosted by greater export volume in 2005 and thus far in 2006.

Table 9--U.S. potatoes: Value of supply and use

Uses	1990	1995	2000	2005
Million dollars				
<b>Value of sales</b>				
Fresh-market	958	1,108	736	1,212
Processing	1,066	1,333	1,351	1,247
U.S. total sales 1/	2,240	2,766	2,359	2,644
<b>Domestic use value</b>				
Fresh	948	1,068	698	1,187
Processed	902	938	1,119	1,215
Total domestic use 1/	2,084	2,344	2,116	2,593
<b>Potato value per capita</b>				
Fresh	3.79	4.01	2.47	4.00
Processed	3.61	3.52	3.97	4.09
Total use per capita 2/	7.40	7.53	6.44	8.09

1/ Includes seed and feed.

2/ Excludes seed and feed but includes the value of net trade.

Source: Estimated by ERS based on *Potatoes, Annual Summary*, NASS, USDA.

Year-to-date domestic potato shipments are 6 percent behind 2005's pace. In particular, shipments are lower for chipping potatoes, which are down 17 percent. The volume of potatoes used for processing is expected to be 3 percent lower than a year ago. Stocks from the 2005 fall crop are following a similar pattern, mirroring the 8-percent decline in production for the 15 major fall-crop States. In fact, stocks were less than 20 percent of fall production in May 2006, the smallest share in recent years. With higher prices, demand for fall potatoes remains relatively weak as the volume used through April is running 5 percent behind a year earlier.

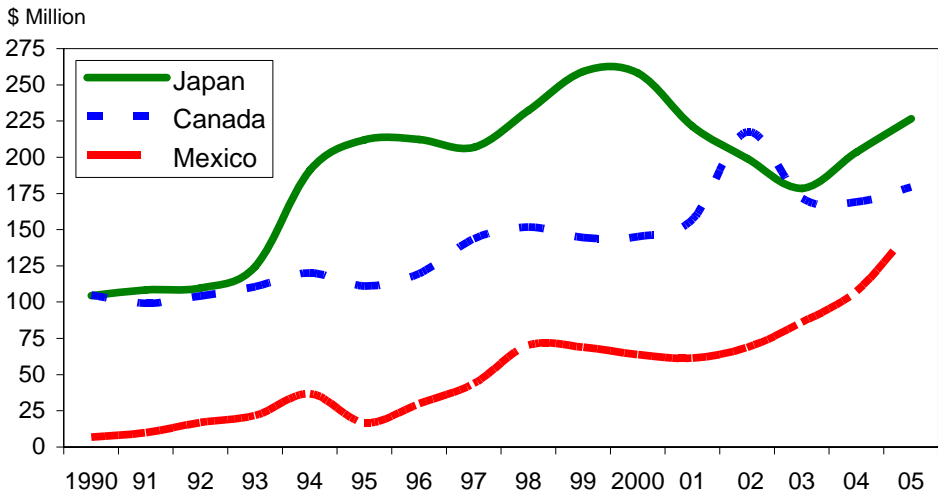
At 11 percent on June 1, potato stocks as a share of fall production was at the lowest level in recent years. The volume used (disappearance) by June 1 is also at a recent low. The fall crop used from production and stocks during December 1, 2005 through June 1, 2006 is down 6 percent from 2004/05, attesting to anemic potato demand and higher fresh-market prices in the United States. Potatoes used for processing by June 1 were more than 3 percent below last year and were the lowest since 2001. Shrinkage and loss (27 million cwt) of the fall crop is down 24 percent from a year ago (partly due to reduced production) and the loss-to-production ratio is 7.2 percent, the smallest over the past 3 years.

**Exports and Imports Higher**

The dollar's more competitive exchange rate is helping boost U.S. potato exports, which climbed for the second straight year in calendar 2005 and are on the same upward track thus far in 2006. The higher domestic prices for fresh potatoes relative to processed potatoes are driving their export value up. Imports, on the other hand, are also up after declining in 2005 as the dollar depreciated against the Canadian dollar. Increased imports in early 2006 are due in part to higher import prices from Canada. However, a more competitive dollar is expected to boost exports relative to imports for the rest of the year.

Since 82 percent of U.S. potato import value is supplied from Canada, the exchange rate between the two countries can cause shifts in effective import prices. The

Figure 4  
**U.S. potatoes: Export value in top three markets**



Source: Prepared by ERS based on data from the Bureau of the Census, USDC.

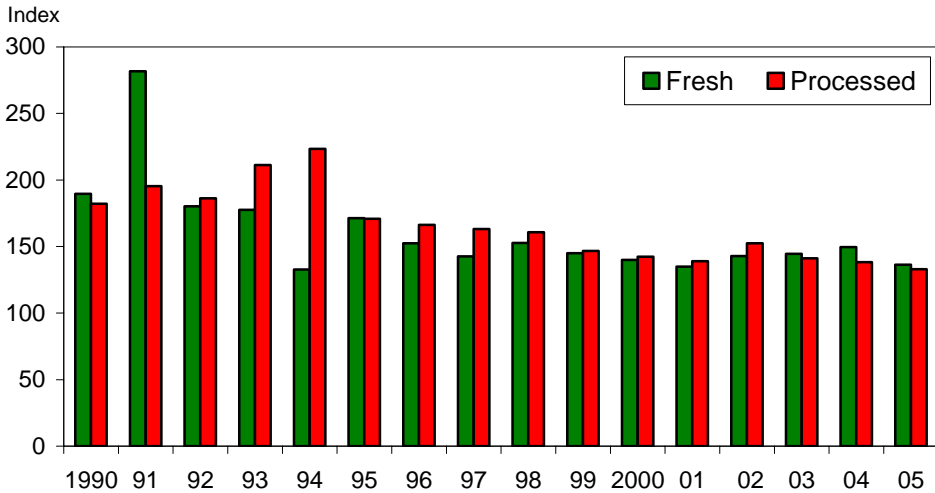
appreciation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar starting in 2003 caught up with Canada’s growing potato exports to the United States in 2005 when their value fell 4 percent and frozen french fries dropped 9 percent. After more than a decade of continual growth as the Canadian dollar depreciated against the U.S. dollar until 2002, Canada’s potato exports to the United States declined for the first time in 2005. This reversal is also attributed in part to the 18-percent production shortfall in Canada last year.

As U.S. potato imports shrunk in 2005, exports rose 12 percent in value. Gains in fresh potato exports were notable—up 30 percent to Canada, including seed potatoes. The U.S. dollar’s lower exchange value was a catalyst in the 12-percent jump in 2005’s export earnings. Frozen french fry exports to Japan, Mexico, and Canada were up between 11 and 38 percent last year. The same driving force of lower effective export prices is expected to lift U.S. potato exports through the rest of 2006. Indeed, the United States can, and may, gain some foreign market share from Canada’s potato exports.

In terms of value, U.S. potato imports as a share of domestic use is estimated at about 30 percent in 2005. Exports as a share of total sales are not that far off at 32 percent. These shares are largely due to the high import and export shares of processed potatoes, particularly frozen fries. Of the estimated \$1.25 billion in sales of U.S. processing potatoes in 2005, \$728 million, or 58 percent, are exported. The largest customers for processed potatoes are Japan, Mexico, and Canada.

The U.S. terms of trade, which is estimated as the ratio of export prices to import prices, has historically been favorable with respect to all traded potatoes (fig. 5). The ratio indicates the affordability of imports in terms of exports. It does not directly reflect the corresponding balance of trade, although rising imports relative to exports are bound to raise import prices relative to export prices (*ceteris paribus*). The index remains above 100, but has been declining since the early 1990s as U.S. import demand for processed potatoes increased and as import prices rose faster than export prices. Accordingly, the terms of trade for frozen french fries has been

Figure 5  
**U.S. potatoes: Ratio of export prices to import prices**



Source: Prepared by ERS based on data from the Bureau of the Census, USDC.

on a downward trend over the past decade. The overall terms of trade of 135 in 2005 indicates that export prices of U.S. potatoes are 35 percent higher than import prices.

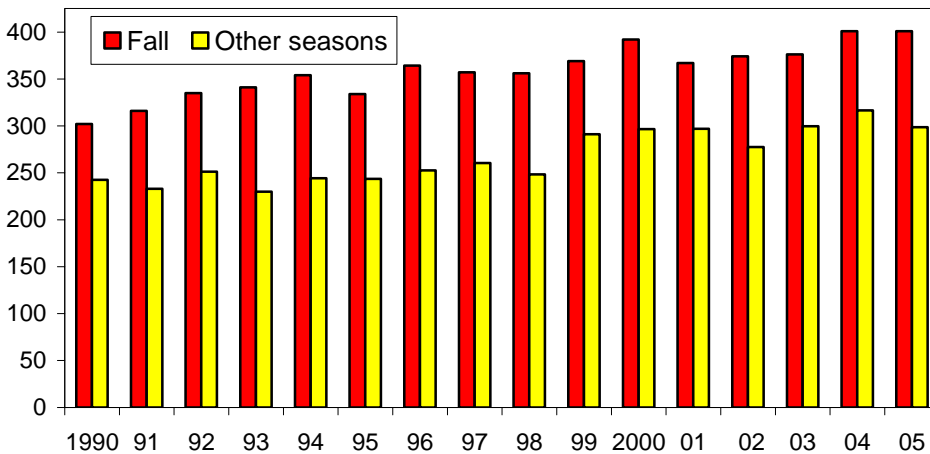
**Canadian and World Potato Production Decline in 2005**

Canada’s potato stocks on June 1, 2006, were 4 percent below year earlier-levels—a reflection of the 18-percent reduction in the 2005 crop. Total use of the 2005 crop through June 1 was 20 percent below year-earlier usage. Canadian potato exports were down as well in 2005—7 percent in volume and 1 percent in value. Frozen fry exports by Canada suffered deeper cuts as the Canadian dollar’s appreciation hurt sales to the United States in 2005. To partly compensate for the \$24 million in lower export earnings from the United States, Canadian exports to Japan and Mexico expanded, of which 73 percent were frozen fries. Exports to Mexico rose 61 percent in value to \$21 million. Nevertheless, Canada’s trade balance in potatoes remains in surplus despite the 3-percent export decline in 2005.

According to preliminary data, world production of potatoes dropped in 2005, largely due to smaller crops in Europe, the former Soviet Union, the United States, and Canada. However, production likely increased in China, the largest producing country, and in Africa. Ample supplies and low prices in previous years prompted the production declines, especially in countries where population growth is slow or falling. The developed countries generally have mature potato markets. The developing countries are largely expanding markets, especially for processed potatoes such as french fries and potato chips. Thus, world exports of potatoes and frozen fries continued to trend higher in 2005 in terms of both value and volume.

Figure 6  
**U.S. potatoes: Per-acre yield of fall crop and all other seasons**

Cwt/acre



Source: *Crop Production*, NASS, USDA.

# Sweet Potatoes

## Higher Production May Be Export-Driven

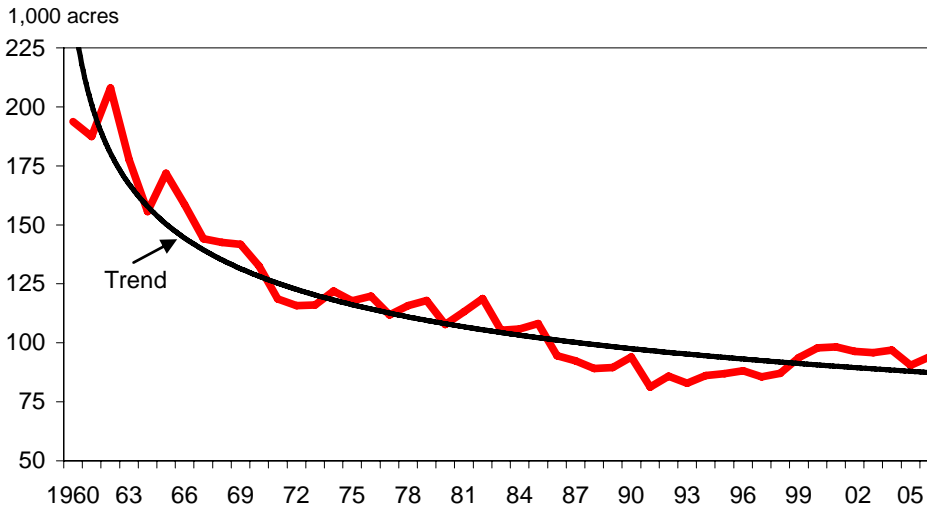
The total area planted to sweet potatoes in 2006 is expected to rise 4 percent to 94,200 acres—3,000 more acres in North Carolina and 1,000 each in Louisiana and Mississippi. More than 1,000 acres were removed from production in Texas and 200 acres each in California and Alabama, and 100 acres in New Jersey. If area harvested is 97 percent of area planted and yield is 178 hundredweight (cwt) per acre, which are close to their levels in 2005, production is projected by ERS to rise 3 percent to 16.3 million cwt in 2006. This represents the highest farm output since 1962's 17 million cwt when more than 200,000 acres were harvested. A yield above 170 cwt per acre would mark four consecutive years of the highest yields on record.

Preliminary data indicated that sweet potato prices rose 12 percent in 2005 due to 2-percent lower production. The price scenario in marketing year 2006 is for prices to remain at or close to \$20 per cwt. However, prices in North Carolina do not appear to be making headway upward as evidenced in shipping-point prices from Eastern growers, which are down about 4 percent compared with 2005 marketing-year prices. Nevertheless, if prices in other States, such as Louisiana (where they are up 4 percent) offset the decline in North Carolina, then the total value of U.S. sweet potato production would rise due to greater production. The higher prices in the first half of 2006, which have offset the lower prices during the second half of 2005, appear to support the larger planted area and projected production boost in 2006.

If sweet potato prices reach a record \$20 per cwt in 2006—2 percent higher than in 2005, the value of production would reach \$325 million, a 5-percent gain. This amount translates to close to \$1 spent on average by each American for sweet potatoes in 2006, or 13 percent more than the estimate of 87 cents in 2005 (based on wholesale prices and net of 10 percent for seed, feed, and loss). In terms of volume, U.S. per capita consumption is estimated to be 4.6 pounds in 2006, up 2 percent

Figure 7

### U.S. sweet potatoes: Acres planted



Source: *Crop Production*, NASS, USDA.



from 4.5 in 2005. If total domestic use of potatoes exceeds 1.38 billion pounds in 2006 (with a value of a record \$266 million), it will be only the second time.

Another bright spot in the sweet potato industry thus far in 2006 is the 17-percent increase in the value of U.S. sweet potato exports, with half of the gain due to higher prices and half from greater volume. Canada, the United Kingdom, and other European countries account for most of the volume, although Mexico is also an expanding market. At \$27 million, exports represent nearly 9 percent of domestic production value, double the share of a decade ago. Promotional tours by U.S. chefs in Europe aimed at introducing new sweet potato recipes have helped boost sales across the Atlantic. The expanding foreign market is welcome news to U.S. farmers accustomed to slow-growth-to-flat domestic consumption.

Table 10--Sweet potatoes: Index of wholesale prices

Quarter	Calendar years					Change 2004-05 Percent
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
	-- 1982=100 --					
First	127.8	121.7	126.4	--	77.0	--
Second	130.4	123.4	135.9	--	74.6	--
Third	138.6	119.2	210.8	81.6	77.0	-5.6
Fourth	125.9	124.7	167.5	80.3	70.9	-11.7
Year 1/	130.7	122.3	160.2	80.9	74.9	-7.5

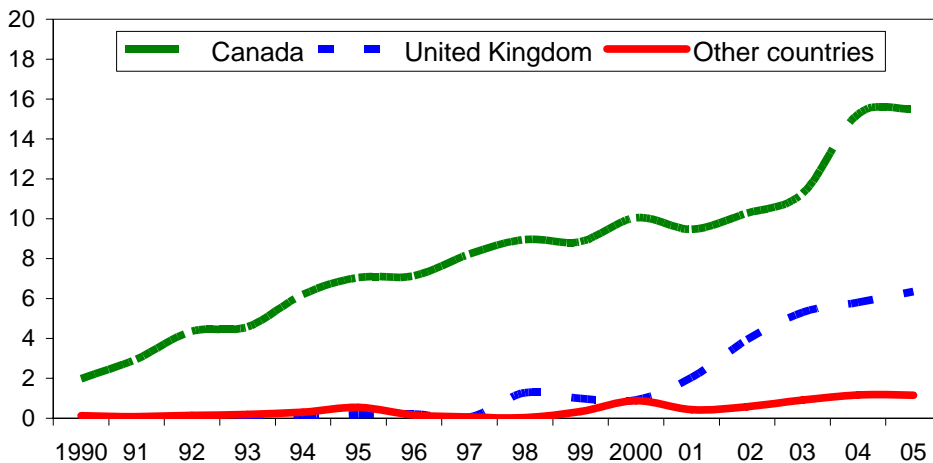
1/ Unweighted averages not seasonally adjusted.

Source: [www.BLS.gov](http://www.BLS.gov), Bureau of Labor Statistics, USDC.

Figure 8

**U.S. sweet potatoes: Export value trending higher**

\$ Million



Source: Prepared by ERS based on data from the Bureau of the Census, USDC.

## Dry Beans

### Exports Remain a Bright Spot in 2005/06

During the first 8 months of 2005/06, U.S. export volume for dry edible beans was up 65 percent to 5.3 million cwt. With 4 months remaining, volume has already exceeded the previous crop year total and will likely end up second only to 2000/01 (crop year total of 8.8 million cwt) this decade. This is a welcome change which follows four consecutive annual declines in export movement. Pintos and blacks continue to lead the recovery in volume with support from light red kidney, small red, and garbanzo beans. Through April, export movement of garbanzo beans was the third largest on record (after crop year 2000 and 2001), with Canada and Spain accounting for about two-thirds of the volume. Through April, Mexico accounted for 29 percent of U.S. export volume, up from 19 percent a year earlier. Volume shipped to Mexico was similar to that of 1999/2000 and was the third strongest since 1990, with pinto beans accounting for half of the shipments.

Table 11--U.S. dry beans: Crop year export volume to date

Item	Crop year	September - April		Change	
	2004/05	2003/04	2004/05	2004-05	
		1,000 cwt		Percent	
Pinto	1,188	1,691	792	1,708	116
Navy	1,005	897	716	809	13
Black	605	540	357	547	53
Great Northern	370	357	312	405	30
Light red kidney	56	45	42	108	156
Dark red kidney	166	146	118	203	72
Small red	137	192	68	138	102
Garbanzo	227	99	156	332	113
Baby lima	131	139	115	170	48
Large lima	128	67	118	112	-5
Blackeyes	56	18	37	27	-27
Cranberry	45	73	30	58	92
Other	564	379	335	648	94
Total	4,679	4,642	3,196	5,264	65

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

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

Destination	September - April			Change	
	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2004-05	
	--1,000 cwt--			Percent	
Mexico	743	678	623	1,505	141
Canada	414	247	241	547	127
United Kingdom	508	354	422	509	21
Dominican Republic	126	341	111	380	242
Haiti	204	342	195	253	29
Japan	218	211	208	241	16
Angola	76	92	49	166	243
Spain	113	68	75	156	107
France	163	71	97	151	57
Other	1,787	2,310	1,272	1,507	19
Total	4,188	4,642	3,196	5,264	65

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

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

Figure 9

**North Dakota dry beans: Average grower price across all classes**

Cents per pound

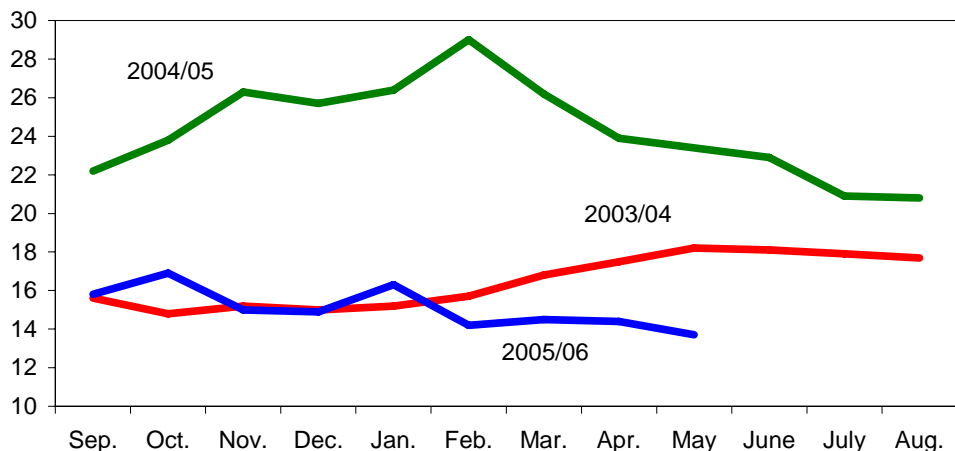
Source: *Agricultural Prices*, NASS, USDA.

Table 13--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2005-2006 1/

Commodity	2005		2006		Chg. prev. year:	
	May	June	May	June 2/	May	June
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	31.10	27.50	22.80	--	-26.7	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	23.60	23.50	13.50	13.50	-42.8	-42.6
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	25.30	24.75	19.50	19.50	-22.9	-21.2
Great Northern (NE/WY)	16.50	16.50	17.80	18.00	7.9	9.1
Black (MI)	19.20	18.50	21.80	22.00	13.5	18.9
Light red kidney (MI)	27.30	27.00	20.70	20.50	-24.2	-24.1
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	25.00	--	20.70	20.50	-17.2	--
Baby lima (CA)	40.00	40.00	35.50	38.50	-11.3	-3.8
Large lima (CA)	42.00	42.00	46.60	48.00	11.0	14.3
Blackeye (CA)	30.50	30.50	--	--	--	--
Small red (ID)	22.30	22.00	19.50	19.50	-12.6	-11.4
Pink (ID)	22.20	22.00	19.50	19.50	-12.2	-11.4
Cranberry (MI)	25.00	--	--	--	--	--

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

Source: *Bean Market News*, AMS, USDA except "all dry beans" from *Agricultural Prices*, NASS, USDA.**Prices Tread Water**

U.S. dry edible bean prices remain in the doldrums awaiting the June 30 USDA *Acreage* report, which will confirm or refute earlier industry intentions to increase area 3 percent. The May 2006 aggregate dry bean grower price was estimated to be about one-fourth below the relatively strong level of a year earlier. Preliminary price estimates were reported lower than a year ago in every major State with the exception of California, where prices were up 23 percent due to strong large lima and blackeye prices. Grower prices in North Dakota, the top producing State, were down 41 percent from a year earlier, largely a reflection of the weak prices prevailing in the pinto bean market.

The lagged ratio of dry bean prices to field corn prices is often used as an indicator of primary acreage response within the dry bean complex. Although there are many other factors involved in determining a given year's crop mix, in general the greater the ratio of dry bean prices to corn prices, the greater the chance dry bean acreage

will rise the following season. For example, in 2004 the price ratio was the highest in many years, and 2005 dry bean acreage responded by rising 21 percent. In 2005, the price ratio declined substantially as the preliminary decline in dry bean prices (down 28 percent) greatly exceeded that of a relatively flat corn market (down about 3 percent). Despite the decline, at more than 9.2 (the fourth highest of the past decade) the price ratio remains in the relatively favorable range for dry beans.

### ***Huron County Was Top Producer***

Michigan's Huron County was the leading dry edible bean area in 2004. Although it is possible Huron remained the top producer in 2005, until estimates for Michigan counties are released later this year, North Dakota's Walsh County stands as the top producer, the position it held in 2003. Production in Walsh County doubled in 2005 as acreage increased and yields recovered from the 2004 freeze-affected crop. Dry bean production is spread among several counties in North Dakota, with the top five accounting for 55 percent of the State's 2005 crop. Five of the top 10 dry bean counties in the Nation are in North Dakota with four (Walsh, Grand Forks, Pembina, and Wells) frequently among the top five national producers each year.

Wyoming is typically one of the top two States annually in terms of average yield per acre but few counties from that State appear among the top 10 in the Nation. Given variations in local weather, the top counties in terms of per-acre productivity are rarely the same from year to year. However, California's Tulare County, which had the highest yields in 2003 (27.1 bags) and 2004 (29.8 bags), is generally in the top five. Among counties planting at least 10,000 acres annually, the irrigated fields of Yuma County, Colorado generally post the highest yields.

Table 14--Dry edible beans: Production in leading counties, 2002-05 1/

County & State	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
					2005-06
			--1,000 cwt--		Percent
Huron, MI	1,830	860	1,310	--	--
Grand Forks, ND	1,396	1,135	715	975	36
Walsh, ND	1,321	1,170	695	1,380	99
Twin Falls, ID	741	583	657	580	-12
Scotts Bluff, NE	688	754	559	--	--
Wells, ND	965	760	489	995	103
Box Butte, NE	542	559	463	--	--
Pembina, ND	1,065	923	455	815	79
Tuscola, MI	750	325	448	--	--
Steele, ND	884	646	368	385	5
Bay, MI	500	275	303	--	--
Polk, MN	721	615	284	774	172
Chase, NE	423	289	274	--	--
Yuma, CO	383	325	266	416	57
McLean, ND	382	243	264	325	23
Jerome, ID	269	248	247	235	-5
Sanilac, MI	300	220	230	--	--
Weld, CO	374	204	227	401	77
Morrill, NE	335	374	227	--	--
Ransom, ND	309	195	223	203	-9
Grant, WA	416	223	218	--	--
Park, WY	184	217	204	237	16
Gratiot, MI	390	168	202	--	--
Stanislaus, CA	273	245	200	--	--
Benson, ND	418	414	198	590	198

-- = Data for 2005 not yet released. 1/ Sorted by 2004 production levels.

Source: NASS web site, [www.nass.usda.gov](http://www.nass.usda.gov), NASS, USDA.

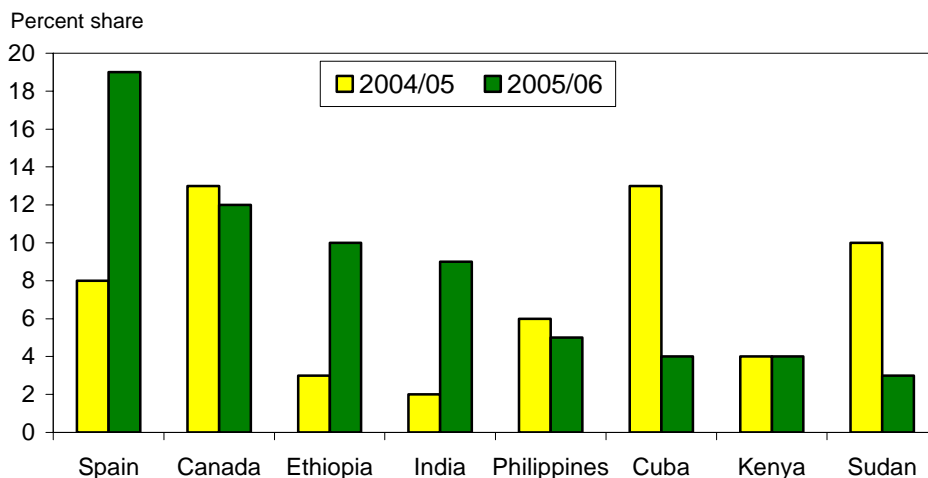
## Dry Peas and Lentils

### Exports Strong in 2005/06

During the first 10 months (July-April) of 2005/06, U.S. export volume for dry peas and lentils was up 117 percent to 10.8 million cwt (table 15). With the exception of split peas, volume was higher for every major trade category led by yellow peas and lentils. Because of a short crop in 2005, Spain increased imports from the United States, taking 19 percent of U.S. dry pea and lentil export volume through April. About 71 percent consisted of unspecified dry peas and 23 percent was lentils.

Figure 10

#### U.S. dry peas and lentils: U.S. export market share by major destination



Source: Estimated by ERS based on trade data from the Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Table 15--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Trade volume by class, July-April 1/

Item	Crop year 2004/05	July - April			Change 2004-05 Percent
		2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	
--1,000 cwt--					
<i>Exports:</i>					
Green peas	2,450.5	1,109.2	1,673.0	2,560.7	53
Yellow peas	1,353.1	702.7	1,052.3	2,338.3	122
Split peas	218.6	108.9	178.3	169.4	-5
Austrian winter	10.4	9.5	9.2	21.3	132
Misc. dry peas	621.3	169.7	572.9	2,457.3	329
Chickpeas, all	220.2	127.9	181.8	365.3	101
Lentils, all	1,797.9	1,294.8	1,299.0	2,872.1	121
Total	6,671.8	3,522.9	4,966.4	10,784.3	117
<i>Imports:</i>					
Green peas	98.0	178.8	86.2	178.7	107
Yellow peas	118.4	56.5	33.5	76.2	127
Split peas	293.1	229.1	246.9	218.4	-12
Austrian winter	1.6	1.5	0.9	2.3	150
Misc. dry peas	104.8	62.6	79.4	124.8	57
Chickpeas, all	241.4	183.9	203.1	173.8	-14
Lentils, all	178.6	165.6	147.7	201.7	37
Total	1,035.9	878.0	797.9	976.0	22

1/ Excludes planting seed.

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

Table 16--Idaho/Washington dry peas and lentils: Monthly prices by class, 2005-2006

Commodity	2005		2006		Chg. prev. year:	
	May	June	May	June 1/	May	June
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
<i>Dealer prices:</i>						
Green peas, whole	9.25	8.73	10.25	10.25	10.8	17.4
Yellow peas, whole	8.44	8.35	8.75	8.75	3.7	4.8
Green peas, split	12.69	12.15	12.25	12.25	-3.5	0.8
Yellow peas, split	11.56	11.25	11.90	12.00	2.9	6.7
Lentils, brewer	16.44	15.85	15.75	15.75	-4.2	-0.6
Lentils, pardina	16.40	15.81	16.65	16.75	1.5	5.9
Austrian winter peas	--	13.50	12.06	--	--	--
<i>Grower prices:</i>						
Green peas, whole	5.47	5.38	6.25	6.25	14.3	16.2
Yellow peas, whole	5.59	5.55	5.50	5.50	-1.6	-0.9
Lentils, brewer	12.19	11.40	10.75	10.75	-11.8	-5.7
Lentils, pardina	11.90	11.31	12.10	12.25	1.7	8.3
Austrian winter peas	--	--	6.38	--	--	--

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for June 2006 are partial-month averages. U.S. number one prices.

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

### Market Awaits Reports

Activity in U.S. dry pea and lentil markets remains relatively quiet as the industry awaits two critical reports. The June 30 *Grain Stocks* report will enumerate the volume of dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas held in storage as of June 1. The previous (December 1) stocks report indicated dry pea stocks were 17 percent lower than a year earlier at 6.4 million cwt, while the volume of lentils in storage totaled 3.08 million cwt, up 17 percent from a year earlier. Since that time, export volume has been strong and prices have begun to rise, with green peas now running well above a year earlier. The other major report of interest to the industry is the July 12 *Crop Production* report, which will contain the first official estimate of 2006 U.S. dry pea and lentil acreage. Acreage is expected to rise and this report will help shape industry expectations regarding supplies and market direction over the next several months.

According to preliminary data, during the 12-month marketing season beginning July 2005, grower prices for U.S. number one whole green peas in Idaho and Washington averaged \$5.33 per hundred pounds (cwt), down 16 percent from a year earlier and the lowest since the early 1970s. Grower prices, which ran as low as \$4.75/cwt in December, finished on a firm upswing, with a 32-percent gain since that low point. For lentils, the July-June marketing season grower price averaged \$10.76, down 23 percent from the relatively strong level of a year earlier. Despite the record-high 2005 crop and large stocks on December 1, average lentil prices remained 12 percent above the lows experienced in 2001/02. Like dry peas, the U.S. lentil market was largely supported by strong movement into foreign markets.

Through June 13, with posted prices remaining below loan rates all season, there were 7,870 requests for loan deficiency payments (LDPs) covering 14.8 million cwt of 2005-crop dry peas. With an average payment rate of \$2.37 per cwt, the value of these LDPs was \$35 million. Thus far, North Dakota has accounted for 63 percent of the 2005-crop dry pea LDP volume. Compared with lentils, non-recourse loan activity was again light for dry peas in 2005/06, with 171 loans made on a total of 0.92 million cwt (valued at \$5.56 million) as of June 13. North Dakota accounted for 54 percent of loan volume, with less than 10 percent of loans outstanding.

## Commodity Highlight: Iceberg Lettuce

Iceberg lettuce is the most popular type of crisphead lettuce produced in the United States. Also popularly known as head lettuce (the name used most often in this article), crisphead is one of four main types of lettuce produced in the United States. The others are romaine (also known as cos), butterhead lettuce (e.g., Boston and Bibb), and looseleaf lettuce (e.g., green leaf, red leaf, and oak leaf). Like artichokes and endive, crisphead lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) is one of the few members of the sunflower (*Compositae*) family cultivated for use as food. Originating in the Mediterranean region, iceberg lettuce is a cool-season crop that grows well in the environment of the desert southwest during the winter and along the central coast of California during most other times of the year.

Lettuce, one of the oldest known vegetables, is thought to have been brought to North America by early English settlers. Since that time, the United States has become the second leading producer of lettuce (all types) in the world, with 22 percent of total output. 1/ According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United States was the top lettuce producer from 1962 to 1994, when explosive growth in China's reforming agriculture sector vaulted it to the top.

### *Production Is Concentrated*

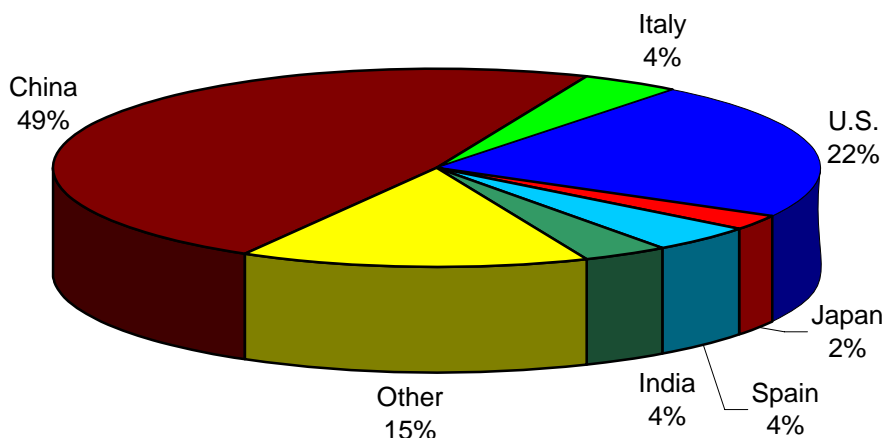
In 2002, the Census of Agriculture disclosed head lettuce separately from other lettuce for the first time. According to the census, 830 farms harvested head (largely iceberg) lettuce from nearly 189,000 acres. Although these farms were spread over 42 States, only California (130,389 acres), Arizona (50,856 acres), and Colorado (2,715 acres) reported harvesting more than 1,000 acres of head lettuce.

Nearly all (98 percent) of the lettuce consumed in the United States is produced domestically. The vast majority of reported domestic head lettuce production takes place in two States, California and Arizona, which account for about 98 percent of the commercial domestic output. Over the past decade, U.S. head lettuce production has remained relatively stable, with a 1-percent decline noted between 1993-95 and 2003-05. However, while the popularity of leaf and romaine lettuce

1/ FAOStat database (6/2006), Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations.

Figure 11

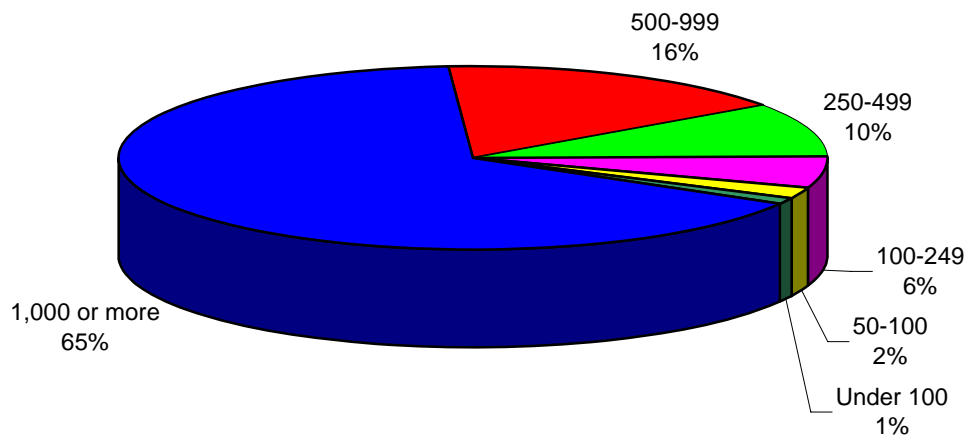
### **World lettuce production, average 2003-05**



Source: FAOStat (5/2006), Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations.

Figure 12

**U.S. head lettuce: Distribution of harvested area by acre class, 2002 1/**



1/ Units are acres, e.g., "Under 100", indicates farms with fewer than 100 acres of head lettuce.  
Source: 2002 Census of Agriculture (table 35), NASS, USDA.

has surged, head lettuce's share of U.S. lettuce production has declined from 80 percent in 1993-95 to 64 percent in 2003-05.

The majority of head lettuce is sourced from several major producing areas in California and Arizona, depending on the time of the year. For head lettuce, the season begins in the Salinas Valley of California and runs from April through October. Harvest then moves inland to Huron in California's San Joaquin Valley for about a month as shippers await the start of the winter desert season in Yuma, Arizona and the Imperial Valley of California. Production remains in the desert area from November through March before again moving up to Huron for several weeks prior to beginning the annual cycle in the Salinas Valley. In order to offer buyers "one-stop shopping", most shippers of iceberg lettuce market a well-diversified mix of vegetables, including such crops as broccoli, cauliflower, celery, green onions, radishes, and spinach.

During 2003-05, the farm value of the U.S. head lettuce crop averaged \$1.12 billion, down 3 percent from 1993-95. Among vegetables, the farm value of the head lettuce crop is exceeded only by potatoes and tomatoes. California, by virtue of its year-round growing season, accounts for three-fourths of the farm value of head lettuce.

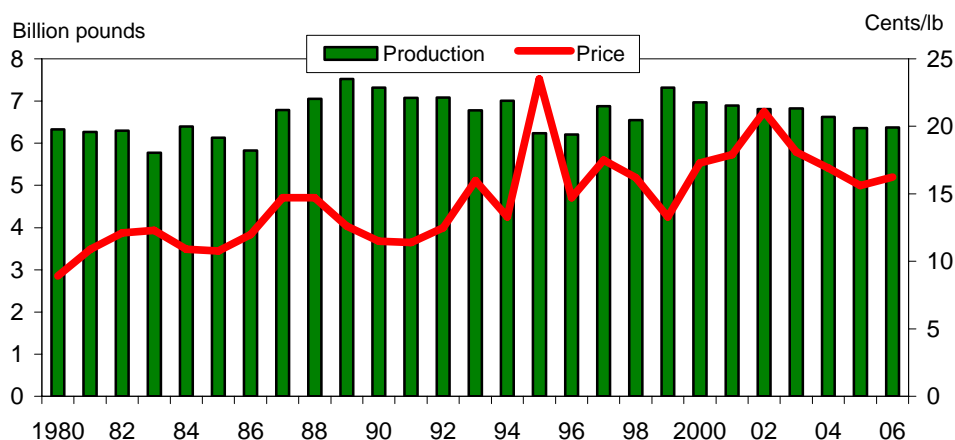
The 2003-05 farm price for head lettuce was slightly lower than a decade earlier but was up 49 percent from the 1983-85 average. After adjusting for inflation, during 2003-05 the farm price for head lettuce averaged 8 percent below that of 20 years earlier. However, this small constant dollar decline was more than offset by a 28-percent increase in per-acre productivity over the past two decades.

Over the past decade, monthly f.o.b. head lettuce prices have shown increased variability. Obviously, weather plays the primary role in this phenomenon, but weather has always been a factor in fresh vegetable price variation. One explanation may be an increase in the share of market volume moving under direct contract between grower/shippers and end users (e.g., processors and retailers). This reduces the supply available within the bulk commodity spot market, which, in



Figure 13

**U.S. head lettuce: Production and average grower price 1/**



1/ Prices not adjusted for inflation.

Source: Prepared by ERS based on data from *Vegetables Summary*, NASS, USDA.

turn, tends to increase the variability of lettuce prices due to unforeseen short-term supply impacts (such as planting disruptions caused by excess rain).

Consumer demand for convenience and product diversity together with technological advances in such areas as packaging films, have spurred the U.S. lettuce industry to reinvent itself over the past 15 years. As a result, most major shippers of head lettuce sell a wide variety of products through various market channels. In addition to the familiar cello-wrapped heads of iceberg lettuce, major shippers now offer a variety of fresh-cut or lightly processed products. These fresh-processed products are still considered fresh-market produce since they are not heated when processed (which typically defines a processed food).

For processed lettuce, processing may range from field washed, cored, and wrapped head lettuce to a mixed fresh-cut and bagged salad kit prepared in a processing plant. Today, almost all head lettuce is field-packed for bulk sale or for transport to a salad processing plant. Estimates suggest that about one-fourth of all iceberg lettuce is now destined for processing into prepackaged salads.

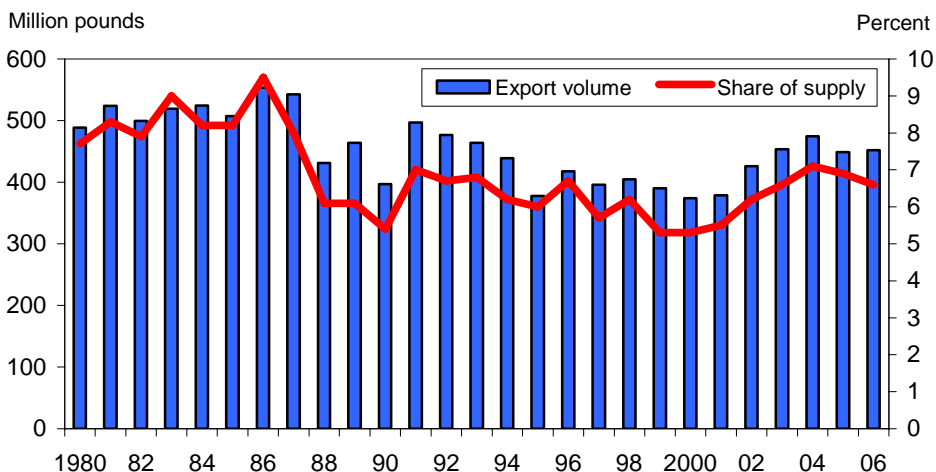
***Trade is Important***

The export market is very important for lettuce of all types. Lettuce is one of the most important vegetable crops exported from the United States. During 2003-05, the value of all lettuce exports was \$287 million, of which 40 percent consisted of head lettuce. A decade earlier, the shares were reversed, with head lettuce accounting for 60 percent of all lettuce exports.

Between 1993-95 and 2003-05, the volume of head lettuce exports increased 8 percent to 460 million pounds. Canada remains the top export market with 74 percent of volume, followed by Mexico (16 percent) and Taiwan (3 percent). In 1993-95, Hong Kong was the second leading foreign market but has since fallen to fifth as supplies from China replace imports from the United States. The United States once supplied more than 90 percent of Hong Kong's head lettuce imports, but that share has been reduced to less than one-third of the market and is trending lower as Hong Kong's economy continues to integrate with China's.

Figure 14

**U.S. head lettuce: Export volume and export share of supply**



Source: Prepared by ERS based on trade data from Bureau of the Census, USDC.

The United States exported 7 percent of its head lettuce supply during 2003-05 compared with 6 percent in 1993-95 (fig. 14). During 2003-05, monthly export volume ranged from 7 to 10 percent of total annual head lettuce exports. Export volume is generally lowest during the summer months since Canada’s farms are in production, reducing that country’s import demand. Volume is greatest in the spring when demand from Canada and Taiwan peak.

U.S. head lettuce imports averaged 102 million pounds (\$23 million) in 2003-05, with most of the volume arriving from Mexico (77 percent of the total during 2003-05) and Canada (22 percent). Although still playing a minor role in the U.S. head lettuce market, the role of imports appears to be changing. Until 2002, the share of head lettuce consumption satisfied by imports had remained well below 1 percent. However, imports have remained between 1 and 2 percent of consumption since 2002 when cold weather reduced domestic production. Head lettuce imports now enter the country year round on a consistent basis, compared with a decade earlier when about two-thirds of imports entered during the summer (coinciding with Canada’s peak production). Import volume from Mexico increased 269 percent between 1993-95 and 2003-05 as some U.S. shippers have diversified their sources and now import head lettuce during every month of the year. This diversification may be a reaction to several weather-related supply disruptions over the past several years and the increased needs of lettuce shippers to assure steady supplies to contract buyers such as salad processors.

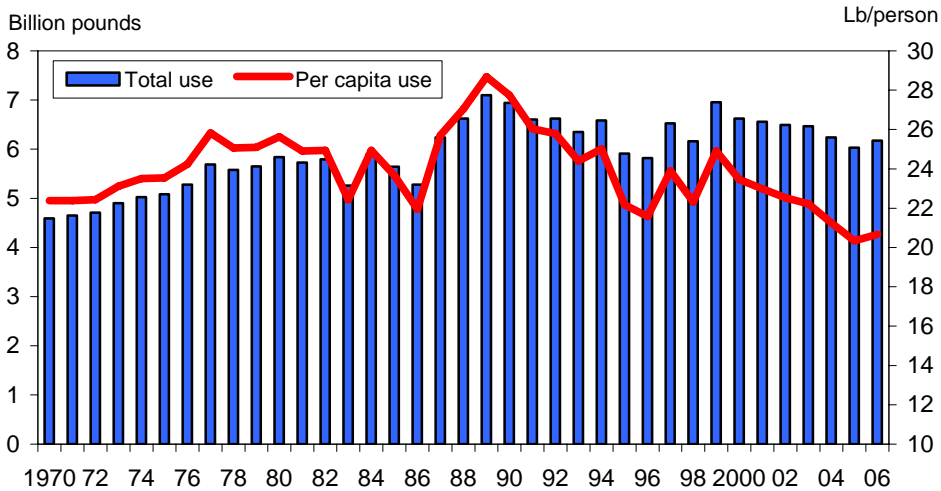
***Lettuce Still Popular, But Iceberg’s Share is Slipping***

Americans consumed 6.2 billion pounds of head lettuce during 2003-05. At 21.3 pounds per capita (average per person), head lettuce is second only to potatoes (45 pounds) as the largest single fresh market vegetable consumed in the United States. However, per capita use of head lettuce has declined 29 percent since reaching its 1989 record-high (28.7 pounds per person) and is now closer to the levels recorded during the 1960s.

Although head lettuce consumption has softened, this does not mean that total lettuce demand has declined. On the contrary, lettuce has never been more popular among U.S. consumers, as per capita use reached an all-time high in 2003 of 33.3 pounds and is expected to remain near that level in 2006. The slack in the iceberg market has been more than compensated for by increased use of romaine and leaf lettuces. Total domestic use of leaf and romaine lettuce has more than doubled over the past decade to nearly 3.5 billion pounds in 2005. This has pushed total lettuce consumption up 11 percent during the past decade.

Figure 15

**U.S. head lettuce: Domestic use, total and per capita**



Source: Estimated by the Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 17--U.S. head lettuce: Estimated supply, disappearance, and price

Year	Supply			Utilization			Season-ave. price		
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic 3/	Per capita use	Current dollars 1/	Constant dollars 4/	
	-- Million pounds --						Pounds	-- \$/cwt --	
1985	6,133.4	37.8	6,171.2	507.4	5,663.8	23.67	10.80	15.49	
1990	7,320.1	17.2	7,337.3	396.9	6,940.4	27.75	11.50	14.09	
2000	6,967.3	31.9	6,999.2	374.2	6,625.0	23.46	17.30	17.30	
2001	6,891.7	45.8	6,937.5	378.8	6,558.7	22.99	17.90	17.48	
2002	6,814.0	106.6	6,920.6	425.9	6,494.7	22.54	21.10	20.25	
2003	6,824.8	94.1	6,918.9	453.6	6,465.3	22.22	18.10	17.03	
2004	6,622.8	92.1	6,714.9	474.6	6,240.3	21.25	16.90	15.49	
2005	6,359.4	119.0	6,478.4	448.7	6,029.7	20.34	15.60	13.91	
2006 f	6,500.0	125.0	6,625.0	451.8	6,173.2	20.65	--	--	

-- = Not available. f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: NASS, USDA. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC. 3/ Domestic disappearance for all uses, including shrink and loss. 4/ Constant dollar prices calculated using the GDP deflator, 2000=100.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

## Contacts and Links

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Covers potatoes, sweet potatoes, long-run outlook

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### Articles

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

#### 1. *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.

#### 2. *Greenhouse Tomatoes Change the Dynamics of the North American Fresh Tomato Industry*

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

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

#### 3. *Understanding Fruit and Vegetable Choices—Research Briefs*

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

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

### E-mail Notification

Readers of ERS outlook reports have two ways to receive an e-mail notice about release of reports and associated data.

- Receive timely notification (soon after the report is posted on the web) via USDA's Economics, Statistics and Market Information System (which is housed at Cornell University's Mann Library). Go to [http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/ess\\_netid.html](http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/ess_netid.html) and follow the instructions to receive e-mail notices about ERS, Agricultural Marketing Service, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board products.

- Receive weekly notification (on Friday afternoon) via the ERS website. Go to <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Updates/> and follow the instructions to receive notices about ERS outlook reports, Amber Waves magazine, and other reports and data products on specific topics. ERS also offers RSS (really simple syndication) feeds for all ERS products. Go to <http://www.ers.usda.gov/rss/> to get started.

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

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

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

### **Data Tables**

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

#### **1. Per capita use (consumption)**

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

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

#### **2. 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. Vegetables and Melons:** ERS' Vegetables and Melons Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

[http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/wa\\_fv190.txt](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, 1995-2006 1/**

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1910-14=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	769	808
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	694	914
	2003	752	755	824	865	924	1,015	797	920	964	955	1,041	1,171	915
	2004	842	960	770	879	749	742	830	886	899	1,065	1,110	805	878
	2005	635	805	1,095	1,225	894	938	761	798	881	764	787	1,128	893
2006	874	835	966	1,081	1,020									
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	485	492	450	486	510	515
	2005	531	535	578	566	616	675	743	591	524	484	537	584	580
2006	596	622	683	671	707									
--1990-92=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	107	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137
	2003	112	113	123	129	138	152	119	138	144	143	156	175	137
	2004	126	144	115	131	112	111	124	133	134	159	166	121	131
	2005	95	121	164	183	134	140	114	119	132	114	118	169	134
2006	131	124	145	162	153									
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	96	97	89	96	101	102
	2005	105	106	114	112	122	133	147	117	104	96	106	115	115
2006	118	123	135	133	140									

1/ Prices for 2006 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

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

Price table 2—Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 2001-2006 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Change	Change	
															May- May	1st quarter	
--Dollars per cwt--																Percent	Percent
Asparagus	2001	219.00	256.00	147.00	146.00	114.00	117.00	176.00	145.00	--	137.00	129.00	--	140.00	--	--	
	2002	218.00	162.00	119.00	99.60	112.00	107.00	146.00	--	--	--	--	--	110.00	-1.8	-19.8	
	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	-23.6	-40.0	
	2004	--	271.00	121.00	124.00	104.00	86.70	231.00	218.00	204.00	201.00	--	--	122.00	21.5	96.5	
	2005	--	--	95.90	114.00	77.30	82.30	155.00	162.00	175.00	175.00	--	--	97.50	-25.7	-51.1	
	2006	--	194.00	211.00	204.00	111.00									43.6	111.2	
Broccoli	2001	22.70	32.30	24.70	26.90	25.50	27.00	23.60	27.10	22.90	24.20	21.40	56.10	26.50	--	--	
	2002	57.00	44.30	33.70	24.00	20.80	28.40	27.00	29.60	40.60	24.00	31.80	25.60	31.40	-18.4	69.4	
	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	42.60	52.60	32.70	42.8	-38.5	
	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	-8.4	0.8	
	2005	22.60	33.30	42.60	39.80	22.40	39.70	22.40	30.50	27.70	22.40	20.90	22.00	28.50	-17.6	17.7	
	2006	32.50	23.80	27.60	32.40	24.30									8.5	-14.8	
Cantaloups	2001	--	--	--	--	27.10	14.60	18.80	22.00	13.50	15.60	19.40	23.70	19.00	--	--	
	2002	--	--	--	--	25.00	12.90	17.00	16.10	14.80	19.40	14.60	20.00	17.70	--	--	
	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.20	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	--	--	
	2005	--	--	--	--	20.20	16.70	10.80	8.10	11.00	12.90	15.90	11.00	13.60	--	--	
	2006	--	--	--	--	--									--	--	
Carrots	2001	15.90	16.70	17.30	17.30	17.60	19.80	21.70	19.90	15.50	17.40	18.40	19.30	17.10	--	--	
	2002	19.30	19.70	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.60	20.60	20.10	18.10	17.90	18.70	19.50	19.10	21.0	20.4	
	2003	19.30	19.10	18.70	19.40	19.90	19.90	19.90	20.40	19.50	18.80	21.30	24.30	19.00	-6.6	-5.0	
	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	25.1	29.6	
	2005	20.30	21.00	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.80	21.40	20.00	21.40	23.10	22.00	20.90	-14.9	-15.8	
	2006	21.40	21.50	21.50	21.50	20.00									-5.7	3.4	
Cauliflower	2001	26.00	37.30	23.60	46.50	26.30	37.40	25.60	25.70	24.80	21.70	22.50	56.60	29.20	--	--	
	2002	61.50	39.00	37.10	23.70	20.80	28.40	27.50	30.40	41.30	24.10	30.90	28.70	32.20	-20.9	58.3	
	2003	24.50	30.60	33.20	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.70	24.90	40.40	25.80	57.00	80.00	35.10	89.9	-35.8	
	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	-27.1	6.0	
	2005	27.70	38.20	50.60	36.70	29.70	38.10	25.60	31.50	28.50	19.70	25.50	43.90	30.30	3.1	24.5	
	2006	33.10	24.80	35.80	44.40	23.00									-22.6	-19.6	
Celery	2001	14.60	15.00	15.80	19.10	24.00	33.70	13.50	9.28	9.38	8.19	8.64	9.62	14.40	--	--	
	2002	10.10	19.50	23.50	18.60	12.30	9.37	10.90	10.90	11.70	9.98	14.10	10.20	12.80	-48.8	17.0	
	2003	8.29	11.80	12.60	17.00	11.00	9.34	12.70	11.80	13.30	15.90	20.60	15.30	13.40	-10.6	-38.4	
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	11.60	9.25	11.20	14.60	18.10	13.40	14.80	36.4	80.8	
	2005	12.90	22.90	28.40	20.80	15.50	9.62	10.00	10.80	12.80	12.20	13.10	10.70	14.30	3.3	8.6	
	2006	9.64	10.80	14.90	16.60	13.60									-12.3	-45.0	
Corn, sweet	2001	33.50	34.00	26.10	18.10	24.70	18.70	19.60	18.90	18.80	23.80	18.40	17.50	19.50	--	--	
	2002	23.80	22.90	25.20	17.70	17.20	18.60	24.50	20.90	21.80	22.10	16.80	16.50	19.20	-30.4	-23.2	
	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.50	16.90	20.00	19.60	19.70	22.90	27.30	33.70	19.30	-4.1	-1.8	
	2004	30.30	20.90	20.30	17.50	17.30	14.40	19.40	22.60	23.70	32.20	36.20	21.20	20.80	4.8	1.3	
	2005	21.30	28.60	26.10	21.50	18.10	22.60	22.20	20.30	24.70	25.50	37.30	21.20	22.10	4.6	6.3	
	2006	36.50	35.00	33.70	27.20	16.10									-11.0	38.4	
Cucumbers	2001	--	--	44.00	31.00	15.60	16.80	19.90	24.70	25.80	14.70	14.40	26.40	19.80	--	--	
	2002	--	--	22.90	21.50	16.80	14.30	23.40	23.10	19.50	14.00	19.20	26.40	19.00	7.7	-48.0	
	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.70	16.60	23.10	20.00	24.80	13.90	13.30	19.90	19.90	23.2	-3.1	
	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	14.50	18.20	22.30	28.10	30.10	28.00	18.70	--	22.10	-30.0	21.0	
	2005	20.20	17.20	32.60	29.30	27.90	26.90	15.80	23.70	21.40	21.90	34.70	64.80	22.90	92.4	-13.2	
	2006	20.90	31.90	44.10	28.70	25.60									-8.2	38.4	
Head lettuce	2001	13.60	24.10	15.00	21.40	18.80	12.10	16.40	26.90	26.20	11.60	11.40	28.50	17.90	--	--	
	2002	25.90	44.20	87.30	14.10	10.20	10.60	11.30	14.60	14.30	13.50	10.70	10.10	21.10	-45.7	198.7	
	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20	11.90	21.50	23.90	26.30	43.60	26.20	18.10	107.8	-78.9	
	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	-50.5	39.2	
	2005	11.50	11.70	27.90	30.10	13.90	17.30	11.00	13.50	12.70	12.40	9.81	16.60	15.60	32.4	10.6	
	2006	10.50	12.10	19.10	22.30	37.30									168.3	-18.4	
Onions	2001	10.70	9.69	9.96	12.70	17.90	16.70	16.40	13.70	10.20	9.61	8.85	8.93	10.70	--	--	
	2002	8.89	7.95	6.12	15.90	17.30	17.00	16.00	12.40	9.01	8.86	9.02	10.20	12.10	-3.4	-24.3	
	2003	9.27	12.80	16.20	33.60	32.00	22.80	16.20	12.00	11.40	12.00	12.60	11.50	13.70	85.0	66.7	
	2004	13.10	12.20	11.60	19.90	19.30	17.20	16.30	11.90	10.30	7.87	7.77	7.34	10.50	-39.7	-3.6	
	2005	6.29	5.61	6.13	18.20	19.70	17.80	14.70	11.50	13.10	12.90	14.00	18.50	13.70	2.1	-51.1	
	2006	11.70	10.70	9.89	9.81	16.40									-16.8	79.1	
Snap beans	2001	96.70	69.40	44.00	57.80	34.70	28.60	59.40	60.30	60.50	40.30	47.90	62.10	45.00	--	--	
	2002	58.70	53.80	42.10	41.80	35.50	34.80	52.50	59.70	70.30	51.60	54.60	62.30	47.60	2.3	-26.4	
	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	26.8	13.4	
	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	-50.0	-7.5	
	2005	71.40	77.80	85.30	60.70	55.00	38.10	59.10	72.80	64.90	40.40	66.10	67.80	52.60	144.4	44.6	
	2006	44.40	60.50	45.80	44.90	30.80									-44.0	-35.7	
Tomatoes	2001	43.80	29.10	56.40	19.00	37.80	28.40	27.50	27.50	23.30	29.00	41.80	53.20	30.00	--	--	
	2002	38.20	28.00	41.70	34.30	29.20	32.70	28.30	25.60	23.50	28.20	43.90	53.20	31.60	-22.8	-16.6	
	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	-18.8	28.1	
	2004	24.70	32.30	41.00	44.20	32.20	21.10	22.50	35.80	37.30	70.80	119.00	--	37.50	35.9	-29.1	
	2005	15.40	40.90	40.70	65.10	49.40	40.00	28.00	26.10	46.10	37.30	36.50	--	41.50	53.4	-1.0	
	2006	79.20	57.60														



**Price table 3—Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2006 1/**

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change	
															May - May	
--1982=100--																Percent
Fresh 2/	1996	133.9	119.4	202.5	155.6	108.2	96.6	108.8	97.2	91.3	106.0	131.5	99.3	120.9	--	
	1997	105.2	126.2	150.4	109.6	103.2	112.2	115.7	125.2	121.8	143.1	124.7	118.5	121.3	-4.6	
	1998	133.1	136.6	148.2	162.9	123.2	106.5	153.7	114.9	135.0	161.9	131.2	148.1	137.9	19.4	
	1999	131.9	93.1	117.4	144.4	111.3	125.8	103.4	113.7	117.5	101.6	100.9	151.6	117.7	-9.7	
	2000	111.3	100.5	122.3	126.8	152.0	128.1	127.2	136.7	155.9	165.0	173.9	120.3	135.0	36.6	
	2001	147.0	168.6	178.7	145.6	144.9	129.4	109.7	127.2	132.3	112.3	105.9	121.0	135.2	-4.7	
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7	-26.0	
	2003	147.8	127.5	153.0	167.7	165.0	138.8	133.3	136.6	164.7	156.9	148.4	184.7	152.0	53.9	
	2004	143.8	125.9	140.3	133.1	132.9	101.0	102.8	128.3	141.9	200.0	211.1	143.7	142.1	-19.5	
	2005	122.0	152.8	168.5	174.7	144.2	160.0	126.8	132.3	153.3	144.0	163.1	200.8	153.5	8.5	
	2006	207.6	138.8	137.7	174.3	147.2									2.1	
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	-9.1	
	1998	--	--	--	--	113.3	74.1	56.3	60.1	89.9	--	52.2	--	74.3	36.2	
	1999	--	--	--	--	86.6	62.8	42.4	62.1	--	63.4	59.1	--	62.7	-23.6	
	2000	--	--	--	--	68.0	64.3	56.4	43.8	48.7	93.6	124.2	--	71.3	-21.5	
	2001	--	--	--	--	118.6	53.4	53.3	76.1	57.1	60.0	114.9	--	76.2	74.4	
	2002	--	--	--	--	--	74.7	80.5	58.7	60.1	66.2	55.3	--	65.9	--	
	2003	--	--	--	--	120.5	60.6	60.1	35.8	49.0	64.9	106.8	--	71.1	--	
	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	-20.8	
	2005	156.1	75.4	96.5	162.2	114.8	99.9	83.8	62.3	80.7	67.3	--	--	99.9	20.3	
	2006	--	--	99.8	99.8	94.1									-18.0	
Canned 3/	1996	120.4	119.8	120.4	120.4	120.8	121.0	122.6	122.1	121.9	121.8	121.9	121.8	121.2	--	
	1997	121.5	121.1	120.5	120.1	119.8	119.9	119.1	119.3	119.3	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.2	-0.8	
	1998	121.2	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	120.0	119.6	120.0	120.0	121.2	1.8	
	1999	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.9	120.7	120.7	121.3	121.3	120.9	-0.7	
	2000	121.3	120.8	121.2	120.9	121.2	121.5	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.6	121.7	121.3	121.2	0.2	
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8	0.2	
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	129.5	129.1	129.1	128.5	5.7	
	2003	128.8	129.0	128.9	129.3	129.4	129.3	129.4	129.1	130.0	130.7	131.1	131.3	129.7	0.9	
	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.4	134.6	135.4	135.5	133.1	1.8	
	2005	135.7	135.9	136.1	136.3	137.6	137.6	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.7	137.6	138.0	137.1	4.5	
	2006	138.0	136.3	136.8	137.4	140.0									1.7	
Frozen	1996	125.1	124.8	124.6	124.9	125.0	125.4	125.5	125.8	126.0	125.7	125.8	126.0	125.4	--	
	1997	125.9	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.7	125.7	125.7	125.6	125.7	126.6	125.5	125.3	125.8	0.6	
	1998	125.2	126.0	124.8	125.7	125.0	124.6	125.5	125.6	125.3	125.6	125.5	125.2	125.3	-0.6	
	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1	0.7	
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0	0.3	
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6	1.7	
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.2	131.9	132.6	131.1	1.8	
	2003	133.4	134.1	133.3	134.0	134.1	133.9	134.9	134.2	134.2	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.3	2.6	
	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	136.8	138.1	137.2	137.0	135.9	0.1	
	2005	137.3	137.3	137.4	137.5	137.5	137.4	137.2	136.8	136.6	136.7	136.1	136.4	137.0	2.4	
	2006	137.3	138.0	139.1	138.9	138.9									1.0	
Dehydrated 4/	1996	143.3	143.3	144.6	146.6	147.3	147.6	146.9	146.1	145.8	145.3	145.5	145.7	145.7	--	
	1997	144.6	144.6	143.6	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.4	139.7	141.1	142.0	-4.2	
	1998	142.0	141.1	140.8	140.5	143.2	143.2	142.2	144.9	143.6	142.9	142.0	146.2	142.7	1.5	
	1999	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.7	146.1	146.1	146.0	146.5	147.1	146.7	147.4	151.1	147.4	2.0	
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9	2.2	
	2001	139.1	135.6	136.2	136.9	139.9	140.6	140.4	140.9	142.4	142.7	144.6	145.9	140.4	-6.3	
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7	7.3	
	2003	150.6	150.2	149.8	147.8	147.5	147.3	146.5	145.2	144.2	143.3	143.5	146.1	146.8	-1.7	
	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.1	145.7	144.8	143.9	144.5	144.6	-2.2	
	2005	145.6	145.9	145.2	145.7	146.8	146.0	145.3	145.9	150.4	150.6	152.3	154.3	147.8	1.8	
	2006	154.7	157.4	158.5	162.5	168.3									14.6	

-- = not available. 1/ Indexes for 2006 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices. 4/ Includes both fruits and vegetables.

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

Price table 4—Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 1999-2006 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1982-84=100--														
Fresh vegetables 2/	1999	224.5	209.8	209.2	206.2	207.7	203.1	206.0	204.8	208.0	208.9	209.1	214.0	209.3
	2000	223.0	211.0	212.1	213.6	219.1	217.7	216.7	217.3	218.9	218.6	224.6	240.2	219.4
	2001	235.9	240.6	238.2	232.6	226.2	226.4	226.3	224.9	228.2	229.1	228.6	230.4	230.6
	2002	251.6	258.1	265.3	255.9	238.6	239.3	241.8	238.9	236.1	233.5	240.6	245.2	245.4
	2003	253.7	250.9	250.7	244.3	246.3	250.5	248.3	245.4	247.2	251.2	253.5	263.8	250.5
	2004	265.2	262.8	261.3	251.7	251.0	247.2	244.6	245.6	248.4	270.7	291.0	295.1	261.2
	2005	271.0	263.2	267.0	280.1	280.6	266.9	268.5	261.0	265.6	274.1	274.6	288.3	271.7
2006	300.6	289.7	279.7	276.8	275.6									
Potatoes, fresh	1999	184.5	184.0	185.9	183.3	191.5	194.7	205.0	212.1	204.6	194.8	186.1	190.7	193.1
	2000	196.6	198.1	197.9	194.9	200.4	201.7	208.3	210.7	195.4	191.5	181.2	179.4	196.3
	2001	186.6	186.8	189.3	187.0	192.2	205.0	213.4	224.5	218.3	216.3	203.4	205.2	202.3
	2002	213.4	225.7	230.2	244.1	248.0	253.4	260.7	263.8	246.4	232.0	221.8	222.2	238.5
	2003	230.6	226.9	227.5	225.0	231.9	231.4	235.1	238.8	233.8	232.7	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									
Lettuce, fresh	1999	207.9	200.6	217.0	213.4	207.7	198.5	196.0	202.0	208.5	218.5	216.6	212.7	208.3
	2000	229.3	203.9	210.0	209.4	234.0	211.1	207.8	213.1	262.7	235.5	238.5	281.6	228.1
	2001	233.3	249.6	245.7	227.3	243.5	215.1	211.7	226.5	254.1	238.5	228.6	231.6	233.8
	2002	272.0	301.9	398.0	299.6	219.7	213.1	215.1	213.4	221.9	228.5	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									
Tomatoes, fresh	1999	299.8	239.9	224.6	215.7	214.3	213.8	218.6	198.9	208.2	208.4	213.8	233.4	224.1
	2000	237.0	214.0	224.4	239.6	226.8	221.4	216.6	217.5	224.8	234.3	273.7	285.9	234.7
	2001	272.7	260.3	259.5	273.8	234.0	247.8	235.5	225.0	222.6	238.1	266.3	264.2	250.0
	2002	279.1	256.9	255.7	262.4	244.5	242.2	238.9	230.1	224.6	232.3	256.5	288.5	251.0
	2003	299.5	275.3	285.2	272.0	244.2	252.9	262.6	271.5	262.7	261.2	281.0	284.2	271.0
	2004	283.2	282.8	285.0	274.4	272.3	252.9	243.5	249.5	253.8	316.3	422.7	425.0	296.8
	2005	309.6	274.8	297.1	310.6	333.6	293.0	287.3	267.6	273.5	297.2	299.0	342.3	298.8
2006	393.1	354.7	311.5	297.9	293.9									
Other, fresh	1999	223.6	215.1	214.2	212.8	214.2	206.2	206.7	206.3	211.0	214.6	217.2	219.8	213.5
	2000	230.1	218.9	216.6	216.1	222.9	226.7	224.2	222.9	218.5	223.0	225.9	243.4	224.1
	2001	247.4	256.7	252.1	241.9	235.7	233.4	234.3	226.7	230.1	231.4	229.4	232.2	237.6
	2002	256.0	264.8	253.5	251.8	242.1	243.9	246.8	243.4	244.2	241.8	249.6	250.1	249.0
	2003	258.7	264.1	259.2	250.7	255.6	257.9	254.2	248.1	248.0	263.9	260.9	271.0	257.7
	2004	276.2	279.0	274.2	263.7	263.0	259.8	257.1	255.3	263.5	282.8	283.5	282.5	270.1
	2005	277.9	280.8	279.4	289.9	284.8	272.2	276.0	265.2	274.0	277.4	282.7	295.2	279.6
2006	298.2	289.6	285.8	282.4	273.5									
Frozen vegetables	1999	154.1	153.2	151.8	152.0	154.2	151.9	153.7	155.2	155.2	155.6	153.9	154.3	153.8
	2000	156.8	155.7	154.7	155.0	157.6	157.4	157.6	159.9	160.2	161.1	157.3	159.1	157.7
	2001	162.0	164.5	162.5	164.4	166.2	166.9	169.0	166.6	168.3	169.8	168.3	168.8	166.4
	2002	172.7	172.8	168.8	169.9	169.9	171.5	173.8	171.4	172.1	171.7	169.4	168.6	171.1
	2003	169.0	171.0	170.6	169.0	172.7	174.4	174.2	176.0	175.0	171.9	173.0	173.2	172.5
	2004	176.3	177.6	174.9	173.5	176.9	174.5	177.0	178.1	177.6	177.5	173.8	171.4	175.8
	2005	177.0	176.3	174.7	177.2	178.6	176.5	180.2	177.7	181.5	179.1	176.8	177.5	177.8
2006	179.4	182.9	179.7	179.7	178.1									
--December 1997=100--														
Processed fruits and vegetables	1999	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.5	105.6	105.7	104.6	105.5	104.4	103.4	104.5
	2000	105.4	105.2	105.0	104.3	105.7	105.9	106.2	106.7	105.9	106.6	104.5	105.3	105.6
	2001	108.1	107.8	107.1	106.9	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.5	109.7	110.1	109.0
	2002	112.6	113.0	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.5	114.0	114.3	114.1	113.6	111.7	113.3	113.1
	2003	113.0	113.7	113.6	112.0	115.3	115.5	115.6	116.1	114.4	114.6	113.0	112.4	114.1
	2004	115.1	115.4	115.4	114.2	115.9	115.3	116.6	117.2	115.6	116.2	115.0	114.2	115.5
	2005	117.9	117.1	116.3	118.8	119.3	119.7	121.3	120.6	121.2	120.6	118.8	120.3	119.3
2006	121.8	122.5	122.4	121.3	122.6									
Canned vegetables	1999	106.7	105.5	104.7	104.7	106.5	106.1	107.6	107.2	105.8	107.3	105.4	103.6	105.9
	2000	107.0	106.9	105.2	105.6	107.6	108.6	107.5	107.3	107.0	108.4	104.5	105.7	106.8
	2001	110.9	108.8	107.6	107.9	108.5	111.2	111.3	113.3	112.6	112.9	111.3	113.7	110.8
	2002	115.7	115.6	114.0	117.0	117.2	114.5	117.1	117.7	116.7	115.2	112.5	116.1	115.8
	2003	114.2	115.0	115.9	114.8	118.2	116.7	117.9	118.6	115.8	115.3	114.9	112.2	115.8
	2004	116.1	116.0	115.7	115.8	118.0	116.9	118.3	119.7	117.0	117.7	115.9	116.5	117.0
	2005	119.3	117.5	117.9	120.5	121.0	121.0	125.6	125.5	124.8	126.0	121.9	124.4	122.1
2006	124.8	125.0	126.6	124.1	126.0									
Dried beans, peas, lentils	1999	101.3	101.8	102.2	101.4	101.7	102.2	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.0	100.5	98.4	101.0
	2000	99.9	99.5	99.2	98.3	97.6	99.1	99.4	99.1	100.2	100.1	100.4	99.0	99.3
	2001	99.0	99.1	98.9	97.7	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.0	102.0	103.6	99.9
	2002	102.1	105.5	107.5	110.1	111.0	112.0	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.0	111.3	110.1	109.4
	2003	109.8	109.1	108.9	109.6	108.3	109.1	109.3	108.9	109.3	109.4	109.2	108.9	109.2
	2004	108.6	109.9	110.6	110.0	109.4	110.2	110.1	110.7	108.3	111.2	111.9	113.8	110.4
	2005	115.2	116.0	116.4	118.4	117.5	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									

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

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

**Price table 5—Fresh-market vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1996-2006**

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr
															earlier, May- May
															Percent
															--Cents/pound --
<b>Potatoes, white</b>	1996	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.4	39.2	40.1	40.8	40.3	37.5	35.9	34.3	33.5	38.1	--
	1997	33.5	33.1	33.0	33.5	33.8	34.5	36.7	38.8	38.8	37.4	36.6	37.0	35.6	-13.8
	1998	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.1	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.6	12.7
	1999	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.0	38.8	39.1	41.1	42.9	41.3	39.3	38.4	39.5	39.4	1.8
	2000	39.2	40.1	39.3	38.8	37.9	37.6	39.0	40.0	37.4	36.7	35.1	34.7	38.0	-2.3
	2001	35.5	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.3	38.8	40.9	43.9	42.2	41.8	41.0	41.0	39.0	-4.2
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	39.9
	2003	48.3	47.2	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.2	46.4	46.4	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.9	45.9	-8.3
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1	46.4	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.9	45.4	-6.7
	2005	45.8	44.8	44.0	45.0	45.2	45.5	47.7	49.1	48.2	50.5	49.9	49.8	47.1	3.9
2006	50.4	51.7	51.7	52.2	53.3										17.9
<b>Broccoli</b>	1996	103.7	92.6	99.9	94.1	87.4	95.5	97.1	78.8	84.3	80.1	92.4	86.2	91.0	--
	1997	109.8	115.6	103.2	92.2	88.6	92.1	96.8	90.5	90.3	104.0	100.3	92.6	98.0	1.4
	1998	137.9	106.6	112.2	111.4	123.8	108.7	107.6	103.0	101.4	104.0	101.6	97.4	109.6	39.7
	1999	112.3	99.9	99.0	101.2	95.2	94.4	99.3	96.2	105.2	102.8	100.1	100.4	100.5	-23.1
	2000	118.2	98.9	106.9	101.3	117.4	123.6	113.9	112.0	105.2	108.0	108.5	151.8	113.8	23.3
	2001	98.7	97.8	108.3	95.4	99.9	100.5	98.1	97.8	96.9	101.1	89.7	97.3	98.5	-14.9
	2002	137.4	168.1	114.7	120.4	103.6	109.3	111.9	113.5	124.7	107.3	116.5	105.2	119.4	3.7
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1	112.7	113.3	109.3	130.3	135.8	131.2	135.6	120.0	11.1
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9	106.7	120.8	139.9	133.5	141.4	119.5	-3.8
	2005	123.5	134.6	131.8	148.9	129.9	130.7	144.2	132.0	135.2	119.6	128.8	122.9	131.8	17.3
2006	135.5	149.3	135.8	136.7	137.3										5.7
<b>Lettuce, iceberg</b>	1996	76.9	58.7	64.7	64.6	61.3	67.2	62.7	61.5	59.5	63.4	74.6	62.2	64.8	--
	1997	65.1	59.4	61.4	66.6	59.8	59.3	64.9	69.4	73.7	82.3	101.0	69.9	69.4	-2.4
	1998	107.2	64.3	69.5	83.7	87.7	71.1	69.2	68.6	71.0	75.7	76.5	63.5	75.7	46.7
	1999	64.9	65.8	77.4	75.3	69.1	65.2	62.7	65.2	62.3	66.9	67.7	66.8	67.4	-21.2
	2000	74.8	65.0	67.1	65.0	80.3	68.6	65.6	67.3	89.7	77.2	77.4	85.1	73.6	16.2
	2001	73.6	84.7	89.5	76.7	87.0	72.2	66.3	78.4	89.7	81.1	73.4	78.8	79.3	8.3
	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	-17.2
	2003	73.4	68.2	65.5	72.3	79.5	83.2	80.8	70.9	89.8	85.8	92.7	125.5	82.3	10.4
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7	80.8	77.1	83.0	84.9	82.3	79.8	-10.7
	2005	81.7	73.0	82.9	100.4	92.6	89.5	88.5	85.5	84.8	92.6	87.3	85.4	87.0	30.4
2006	87.4	79.4	81.5	86.9	96.7										4.4
<b>Tomatoes, field grown</b>	1996	110.3	108.4	146.7	186.7	137.9	112.7	103.1	100.6	98.0	108.4	118.2	121.0	121.0	--
	1997	121.3	131.4	165.4	134.8	117.5	130.0	114.1	113.0	109.1	116.2	137.0	161.7	129.3	-14.8
	1998	145.2	135.6	151.5	139.8	147.2	139.3	151.5	131.2	124.1	157.3	168.9	179.8	147.6	25.3
	1999	190.4	147.6	139.5	129.8	128.4	130.4	128.7	123.2	127.2	127.9	130.0	140.5	137.0	-12.8
	2000	144.3	128.6	136.4	148.7	136.6	131.8	128.2	126.2	131.9	138.7	150.3	156.7	138.2	6.4
	2001	141.4	131.3	133.6	143.3	124.3	135.6	125.7	118.5	116.8	126.7	146.8	140.4	132.0	-9.0
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	7.2
	2003	171.1	156.5	161.9	155.5	140.1	139.8	146.0	151.3	143.8	143.6	148.0	153.3	150.9	5.2
	2004	147.2	151.0	152.9	151.9	151.0	133.1	125.3	131.2	132.1	171.5	233.7	246.7	160.6	7.8
	2005	166.0	142.8	154.8	171.0	191.1	165.5	160.7	141.6	142.9	154.7	157.4	184.8	161.1	26.6
2006	216.2	191.0	164.9	157.3	154.3										-19.3
<b>Lettuce, romaine 1/</b>	2006	134.1	140.5	138.3	147.6	147.6									--
<b>Peppers, sweet 2/</b>	2005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	192.7	--	--	--	--
	2006	--	--	--	--	163.8									--

1/ Romaine data was first reported by BLS in January 2006. 2/ Data reported by BLS as statistically valid data are available.

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

**Price table 6—Representative wholesale prices for selected fresh-market vegetables and melons in Chicago, 2005-06**

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2005											2006						
			Jan. 4	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 2	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sep. 1	Oct. 3	Nov. 1	Dec. 5	Jan. 3	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 3	May 1	June 1
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	38.00	38.00	14.00	23.00	26.00	28.00	21.75	15.00	27.00	23.00	21.00	18.00	33.00	27.00	23.00	29.00	33.00	32.00
Beans, round green, machine-pick	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	26.00	31.00	17.50	11.00	34.00	19.00	18.50	24.00	29.00	24.00	21.00	45.50	15.00	19.00	20.00	25.00	14.50	12.75
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25 lb sacks/filmbags	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	7.25	7.75	9.00	8.50	8.50	8.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	13.00
Bok choy, baby	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	16.50	17.00	20.00	24.50	20.00	14.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	21.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.50
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	20.00	17.00	32.00	32.50	--	45.50	42.00	29.00	16.00	22.00	19.00	23.00	16.50	17.00	17.00	25.50	27.00	--
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	10.50	7.25	8.00	8.25	13.50	8.50	10.75	8.00	10.25	11.00	13.00	10.50	12.00	8.75	8.75	9.50	8.25	9.50
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30 lb cartons	12.75	13.00	13.00	24.50	16.00	14.50	16.00	13.00	14.50	13.00	12.00	12.50	12.00	11.00	14.50	14.50	12.00	16.00
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.75	16.75	17.00	17.25	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	15.75	16.50	16.00	16.25	14.50	16.00	16.50
Eggplant, medium	FL, NJ, MX	1 1/9 bushel cartons	14.00	12.50	15.50	17.50	24.00	12.50	12.00	11.50	9.50	11.00	11.00	14.00	16.00	9.50	13.00	17.00	16.00	13.00
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	39.00	38.00	37.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	38.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	40.00	38.00	40.00	38.00	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	10.00	10.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.75	9.25	11.50	11.50	10.50	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.00
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX	Carton, 12s/24s	17.50	17.25	16.50	18.50	21.50	24.00	24.00	18.00	18.00	28.00	15.00	19.50	19.00	19.50	18.50	18.50	20.50	18.00
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.25	12.00	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50	18.00	11.00	9.50	9.25	12.00	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50	10.00	9.75	11.00	9.25	12.00	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	15.00	14.50	12.50	11.50	13.50	13.50	26.00	17.00	17.50	21.00	22.50	20.50	24.50	18.00	14.00	19.00	17.00	17.00
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	10.00	12.00	19.00	25.50	12.00	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	9.50	11.00	11.00	19.00	10.00
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	12.50	11.50	11.50	23.00	15.50	15.50	12.25	12.50	12.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	10.50	13.00	13.50	28.50	13.50
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	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	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Mushrooms, oyster	PA	5 lb carton	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Mushrooms, cremini, medium	PA	10 lb carton	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.75	12.50
Mushrooms, portobellas, lrg	PA	5 lb carton	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX	1/2 bushel carton	24.00	23.00	19.00	23.00	29.00	14.50	18.00	15.00	15.00	11.50	27.00	29.00	20.00	27.00	19.00	9.50	15.50	14.00
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	26.00	13.50	18.00	27.00	9.50	9.50	10.50	12.75	14.00	10.25	12.00	12.25	12.50	10.50	9.50	13.00	10.50	10.50
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	16.50	13.00	12.00	13.00	16.50	14.50	16.00	15.00	16.00	14.00	14.00	20.50	16.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	21.00
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	11.50	16.50	9.00	13.50	11.50	23.00	19.35	26.00	10.00	13.50	11.00	13.00	10.00	10.75	10.00	12.50	19.00	19.50
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	16.50	11.00	8.00	17.00	22.00	16.00	21.00	17.00	24.00	16.00	12.50	13.00	20.00	11.00	10.00	14.00	20.00	10.00
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	12.00	8.50	8.50	12.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	8.00	8.50	14.00	24.50	17.00	23.00	8.50	12.50	9.00	--	8.00
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	13.50	15.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	13.00	7.25	9.50	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	19.00	18.00	16.00	16.00	--	11.00
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	7.75	7.75	7.75	13.00	9.75	10.50	8.50	8.00	7.75	6.75	7.75	13.00	14.00	8.75	9.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
Spinach	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	13.00	11.50	11.00	19.00	21.00	12.75	11.50	17.00	14.50	14.00	11.50	10.50	16.00	12.50	13.00	14.50	12.00	12.50
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	14.25	11.00	8.50	9.50	11.00	9.00	5.00	7.00	10.25	7.00	8.00	11.00	10.00	14.50	9.00	11.50	6.00	12.00
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	20.00	10.00	12.00	24.00	13.50	14.50	6.00	8.00	12.00	6.50	10.00	30.50	13.00	15.00	16.50	13.50	6.00	8.75
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregard	LA	40 lb carton	17.75	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	16.50	16.00	18.50	17.75	17.00	18.50	18.00	17.75	17.75	17.00	17.00	18.75
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	9.00	6.50	15.00	14.00	13.50	15.00	12.50	7.50	9.50	15.00	24.50	36.00	14.50	17.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	11.00	7.50	15.50	17.50	26.50	16.50	15.00	11.00	10.50	17.00	15.00	25.00	33.00	13.00	12.75	10.50	0.00	11.50
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	CD, NL, MX	5 kg carton (on vine)	16.00	22.00	16.75	16.00	17.50	13.00	9.50	11.50	9.00	11.00	12.50	10.25	12.00	17.00	13.00	13.00	8.00	10.50
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	11.00	7.50	17.50	14.50	14.00	9.00	13.50	9.00	11.50	9.50	20.00	16.00	24.00	12.50	11.00	9.00	13.00	12.50
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	10.50	7.50	14.50	12.50	25.50	11.50	18.00	11.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	20.50	19.50	21.50	9.50	14.00	26.00	11.00
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.50	9.00	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2 carton 15s	16.00	13.25	12.25	11.50	19.00	11.50	13.50	9.50	11.50	11.25	13.50	20.00	13.00	14.00	12.50	15.50	9.50	17.50
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	18.50	15.00	18.50	11.50	14.50	11.50	19.00	10.50	8.25	8.50	10.50	9.25	10.00	12.50	10.75	10.50	7.50	11.50
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.34	0.25	0.30	0.28	0.37	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.27
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.39	0.30	0.36	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.35	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.27

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

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

**Price table 7—Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1997-2006 1/**

Year & quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/		
	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10	
											-- \$/case --	\$/lb	\$/case
<b>1997</b>													
I	7.38	11.75	7.08	9.67	9.05	14.46	7.79	10.46	7.63	11.50	0.30	17.17	
II	7.00	10.83	6.67	8.75	8.88	13.75	7.75	10.46	7.83	11.50	0.30	15.13	
III	7.05	11.08	6.75	8.75	8.58	13.63	7.67	10.50	8.00	11.08	0.30	15.42	
IV	7.17	10.38	7.00	9.84	8.88	13.00	7.88	10.50	7.88	10.33	0.31	16.25	
Average	7.15	11.01	6.88	9.25	8.85	13.71	7.77	10.48	7.84	11.10	0.30	15.99	
<b>1998</b>													
I	7.21	10.63	7.05	8.63	8.13	11.25	7.84	11.00	7.92	10.58	0.33	16.42	
II	7.38	10.88	7.13	9.75	8.50	10.88	7.88	11.13	7.88	10.75	0.33	16.92	
III	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.21	12.58	7.25	10.58	7.25	10.92	0.38	19.00	
IV	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.38	12.75	7.25	10.50	7.25	11.00	0.45	21.00	
Average	7.27	10.75	7.15	9.58	8.31	11.87	7.56	10.80	7.58	10.81	0.37	18.34	
<b>1999</b>													
I	7.25	10.75	7.50	10.38	8.80	13.30	7.33	10.67	7.42	11.00	0.45	21.00	
II	7.33	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.71	13.21	7.79	11.29	8.09	11.83	0.46	21.00	
III	7.50	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.38	8.09	12.00	0.46	21.00	
IV	7.63	12.34	7.46	10.92	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.13	8.04	11.75	0.35	20.29	
Average	7.43	11.09	7.49	10.52	8.75	13.42	7.72	11.12	7.91	11.65	0.43	20.82	
<b>2000</b>													
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	
<b>2001</b>													
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	
<b>2002</b>													
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	
<b>2003</b>													
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	
<b>2004</b>													
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	
<b>2005</b>													
I	8.58	14.04	8.54	13.54	8.96	15.67	9.00	11.75	8.83	14.58	0.30	20.25	
II	8.75	13.58	8.63	13.25	9.13	15.42	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.17	0.30	20.17	
III	8.75	13.42	8.80	12.96	9.13	15.33	8.88	12.00	9.00	13.92	0.30	20.00	
IV	8.50	13.25	8.50	13.25	9.13	15.25	8.75	11.75	9.00	13.63	0.31	20.50	
Average	8.65	13.57	8.62	13.25	9.09	15.42	8.91	11.81	8.96	14.08	0.30	20.23	
<b>2006</b>													
I p	8.63	12.25	8.88	12.13	9.25	15.44	8.88	12.00	9.13	12.80	0.36	21.75	
II f	8.50	12.00	8.75	12.00	9.38	15.63	8.88	12.00	9.13	12.63	0.37	23.25	
III f	8.55	12.25	8.80	12.25	9.15	15.25	9.00	12.00	9.00	12.75	0.38	23.50	
IV f	8.50	12.75	8.50	12.75	9.10	15.25	9.00	12.00	9.00	13.00	0.37	23.50	
Average	8.55	12.31	8.73	12.28	9.22	15.39	8.94	12.00	9.07	12.80	0.37	23.00	

p = Preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

1/ Some prices calculated as averages of quoted ranges. 2/ Whole kernel corn, Midwest. 3/ 4-sieve cut, Midwest. 4/ 4-sieve, Midwest. 5/ Medium sliced, Midwest. 6/ Medium sliced, Midwest. 7/ 26-percent solids for 6/10 and 31 percent for 55-gallon drum, California.

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

**Price table 8—Frozen vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1997-2006 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
--\$ per case--												
<b>1997</b>												
I	6.90	0.50	6.88	0.48	7.10	0.51	9.20	0.65	10.23	0.68	7.98	0.42
II	6.90	0.50	6.83	0.47	7.10	0.50	9.20	0.65	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
III	6.90	0.50	6.83	0.47	7.10	0.49	9.20	0.65	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.48	9.20	0.65	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
Average	6.88	0.49	6.84	0.47	7.05	0.50	9.20	0.65	10.01	0.69	8.22	0.42
<b>1998</b>												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.47	9.20	0.65	10.08	0.70	8.30	0.42
II	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.46	9.20	0.65	10.15	0.70	8.30	0.42
III	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.75	0.45	9.20	0.65	10.15	0.70	8.30	0.42
IV	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.87	0.45	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.33	0.42
Average	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.86	0.46	9.27	0.66	10.13	0.71	8.31	0.42
<b>1999</b>												
I	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.88	0.46	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
II	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.88	0.46	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
III	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.91	0.51	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.90	0.49	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
<b>2000</b>												
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
<b>2001</b>												
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
<b>2002</b>												
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
<b>2003</b>												
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
<b>2004</b>												
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
<b>2005</b>												
I	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
II	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
III	7.30	0.54	7.30	0.56	7.30	0.56	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
IV	7.30	0.55	7.30	0.55	7.30	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
Average	7.30	0.54	7.31	0.57	7.29	0.56	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
<b>2006</b>												
I p	7.10	0.50	7.25	0.56	7.21	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
II f	7.58	0.44	7.53	0.63	7.20	0.53	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.30	0.52
III f	7.55	0.43	7.53	0.63	7.30	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.30	0.51
IV f	7.50	0.48	7.50	0.63	7.30	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.30	0.51
Average	7.43	0.46	7.45	0.61	7.25	0.53	9.47	0.72	10.32	0.73	8.30	0.51

p = Preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

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

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

Price table 9—Potatoes and pulses: Prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1996-2006 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
Potatoes, all uses	1996	6.65	6.92	7.51	7.82	8.09	8.16	7.79	5.58	4.92	4.75	4.44	4.28	4.91
	1997	4.22	4.56	4.64	4.67	5.31	4.66	5.66	6.31	5.08	4.93	5.12	5.36	5.64
	1998	5.41	5.88	6.41	6.27	6.46	6.13	5.78	5.38	5.08	4.55	5.02	5.29	5.56
	1999	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.06	6.54	7.35	5.91	5.33	4.98	5.58	5.68	5.76
	2000	5.56	5.78	6.14	6.49	6.28	5.97	6.58	5.32	4.79	4.39	4.50	4.93	5.08
	2001	4.72	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.36	7.20	6.23	5.28	6.16	6.73	6.99
	2002	7.34	7.33	8.24	8.01	8.59	9.38	10.59	7.39	6.29	5.53	6.24	6.62	6.67
	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.99	6.94	6.67	6.84	5.57	5.24	5.03	5.42	5.76	5.89
	2004	5.70	5.87	6.09	6.62	6.47	6.47	6.44	5.46	5.32	4.70	5.02	5.36	5.67
	2005	5.59	5.76	6.21	6.17	6.72	7.66	8.69	6.84	6.16	5.54	6.31	6.93	6.90
	2006	7.07	7.44	8.21	7.97	8.29								
Potatoes, table stock	1996	7.99	8.52	8.85	9.01	9.78	10.50	9.74	7.06	5.82	5.31	4.02	3.73	5.05
	1997	3.21	3.82	3.46	3.92	4.60	5.34	7.02	9.04	7.02	6.65	6.07	6.05	6.65
	1998	5.76	6.81	7.54	6.83	7.31	7.23	6.94	6.73	6.62	5.75	5.77	5.41	6.94
	1999	6.08	6.94	7.85	8.32	7.70	9.08	9.79	9.67	7.23	6.26	6.58	7.00	6.94
	2000	6.21	6.62	6.74	6.61	7.30	7.40	8.81	8.15	5.90	4.66	4.16	4.77	5.27
	2001	3.54	5.41	4.48	5.53	7.23	8.31	8.93	12.96	10.96	8.69	8.68	9.37	10.79
	2002	10.49	11.63	13.19	12.17	14.69	16.28	16.70	15.31	11.52	8.34	8.62	8.60	9.59
	2003	8.09	8.54	8.58	8.80	9.09	9.16	8.96	8.04	7.08	6.95	6.70	6.52	7.32
	2004	6.26	6.68	7.20	7.82	7.76	9.04	9.07	7.77	7.25	5.34	5.08	5.56	6.76
	2005	5.89	6.53	7.19	7.24	9.00	11.86	13.66	11.41	10.77	9.18	8.52	8.96	--
	2006	9.16	10.91	12.42	10.62									
Potatoes, processing	1996	5.42	5.44	5.71	5.87	6.59	6.47	5.92	4.91	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.77	4.82
	1997	4.98	4.90	5.11	5.02	6.04	5.04	4.33	4.81	4.61	4.60	4.71	4.96	5.00
	1998	5.07	5.26	5.24	5.48	5.97	5.58	5.04	4.83	4.55	4.31	4.61	5.22	4.86
	1999	5.11	4.94	5.14	5.30	5.32	5.30	5.28	4.43	4.59	4.67	5.04	4.95	4.99
	2000	5.18	5.27	5.21	5.41	5.37	5.34	4.89	4.46	4.48	4.34	4.69	5.07	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.10	4.96	5.24	4.43	4.56	4.47	4.89	5.15	5.05
	2002	5.37	5.27	5.34	5.66	6.02	5.83	6.09	4.67	4.62	4.79	5.14	5.35	5.16
	2003	5.38	5.32	5.28	5.33	5.59	5.60	5.39	4.69	4.64	4.52	4.85	5.31	5.10
	2004	5.29	5.24	5.24	5.54	5.64	5.54	5.30	4.62	4.64	4.50	4.98	5.23	5.06
	2005	5.34	5.26	5.40	5.39	5.75	5.66	5.18	4.70	4.66	4.61	4.87	5.52	--
	2006	5.69	5.57	5.82	6.09									
Dry edible beans	1996	19.60	19.90	19.90	22.70	24.80	25.80	26.80	26.90	24.40	24.00	25.10	24.10	23.50
	1997	23.20	23.60	23.30	23.00	22.20	21.20	21.90	20.40	16.20	16.90	18.60	20.30	19.30
	1998	21.10	21.20	20.20	20.80	20.80	20.90	21.30	19.60	19.00	19.40	20.30	19.90	19.00
	1999	19.70	18.30	17.00	16.60	19.90	18.90	18.50	18.00	18.00	17.10	17.20	16.10	16.40
	2000	15.80	15.60	14.50	15.70	16.20	14.70	14.20	13.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	14.40	15.50
	2001	15.10	15.30	14.90	15.60	16.90	16.40	16.80	17.40	18.40	19.20	22.70	21.70	22.10
	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	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	18.30	18.60	18.40
	2006	19.30	17.40	17.10	19.00	22.80								
Green peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.30	8.75	9.50	9.95	10.15	10.85	11.65	12.50	12.30	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.60
	1997	11.50	12.60	14.25	13.80	13.00	11.90	9.00	7.70	7.65	7.90	8.00	8.00	7.82
	1998	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.75	7.75	7.70	6.85	6.15	6.00	6.19	6.31	6.48
	1999	6.46	6.50	6.53	6.56	6.75	6.88	6.91	6.53	6.22	6.03	6.03	5.83	5.76
	2000	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.69	5.68	5.59	5.41	5.25	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.95
	2001	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.43	6.28	6.25	6.19	6.21	6.35	6.56	6.88	6.96
	2002	7.04	7.06	7.13	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.13	7.38	7.68	7.91	8.33	9.08	
	2003	9.08	9.81	10.88	10.60	10.44	9.92	9.30	7.56	7.63	8.09	8.84	9.08	9.17
	2004	9.56	9.94	10.50	10.56	10.88	8.43	7.38	6.45	6.41	6.66	6.93	6.69	6.41
	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	5.12
	2006	4.97	5.31	5.50	6.00	6.25	6.25							
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.75	9.50	8.80	9.05	9.30	10.40	11.00	12.00	12.25	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.08
	1997	11.40	12.50	13.60	12.80	11.75	10.40	8.50	7.60	7.55	7.60	7.75	7.60	7.46
	1998	7.50	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.05	6.50	5.65	5.69	5.78	5.94	6.13
	1999	6.00	6.06	6.35	6.19	6.38	6.30	6.50	6.75	6.34	6.25	6.33	6.29	6.05
	2000	6.38	6.13	6.03	6.00	5.88	5.91	5.72	5.30	5.16	5.15	5.31	5.38	5.92
	2001	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19	6.17	6.25	6.56	6.79	7.02
	2002	7.04	7.25	7.31	7.68	7.66	7.59	7.38	6.50	6.72	7.10	7.34	7.58	7.78
	2003	7.42	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75	8.67	8.44	6.63	6.43	6.75	7.53	7.75	7.90
	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	6.04
	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	4.85
	2006	4.75	4.97	5.00	5.13	5.50	5.50							
Lentils, regular (Brewer) 2/	1996	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.70	17.25	19.00	19.75	20.60	19.75	18.50	18.15	17.25	17.10
	1997	17.00	17.40	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.25	16.00	14.75	13.80	12.90	12.10	11.50	13.00
	1998	11.40	12.00	11.60	11.10	10.75	11.00	12.00	11.30	10.15	10.70	10.81	10.94	11.21
	1999	10.92	11.25	11.55	11.38	11.69	11.90	11.94	12.15	12.13	12.28	13.05	13.17	12.54
	2000	12.88	12.45	12.13	12.31	12.73	12.81	12.81	11.75	11.19	11.03	10.97	10.88	10.44
	2001	10.84	10.50	10.22	10.25	9.90	9.91	9.78	9.84	9.83	9.75	9.72	9.71	9.56
	2002	9.44	9.06	9.03	9.75	9.59	9.44	9.40	9.50	10.75	12.85	13.81	14.25	14.30
	2003	15.42	17.63	18.63	18.70	18.63	18.56	15.20	14.50	14.85	16.50	16.88	16.50	17.20
	2004	17.13	19.00	20.90	21.25	20.38	15.80	14.19	13.25	14.38	15.56	15.95	15.38	14.40
	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	11.70
	2006	10.38	10.31	10.25	10.72	10.75	10.75							

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for 2006 are preliminary. 2/ Grower bids for U.S. no. 1 grade reported by the *Bean Market News* for Idaho & Washington.

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

**Price table 10—U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2005-2006**

Herb	Unit	2005			2006			Change from prev. year		
		January	February	March	January	February	March	January	February	March
		-- \$/cwt --						--- Percent ---		
Anise	24-ct crtn	32.63	29.63	22.25	12.38	12.44	19.25	- 62.1	- 58.0	- 13.5
Arrugula	12-ct ctns	8.50	8.88	8.38	7.50	7.50	7.50	- 11.8	- 15.5	- 10.5
Basil	12-ct ctns	7.63	7.50	7.69	7.81	8.38	8.50	2.4	11.7	10.5
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.75	10.25	10.38	11.9	- 2.4	- 1.1
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	7.00	7.00	6.88	7.00	7.00	7.00	.0	.0	1.7
Chives	12-ct flmbag	5.38	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	- 16.4	.0	.0
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	12.63	13.75	14.63	8.97	12.88	12.13	- 29.0	- 6.3	- 17.1
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	18.75	17.50	17.50	18.50	18.56	18.50	- 1.3	6.1	5.7
Dill	12-ct ctns	7.13	7.50	7.44	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.7	3.3	4.2
Dry Eschallot	5-lb sack	4.94	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.50	5.00	- 6.3	- 2.8	8.0
Epasote	50-lb sack	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Horseradish	50-lb sack	1.95	1.98	1.99	2.05	2.05	2.05	5.1	3.5	3.0
Lemon grass	Per lb-ctns	0.68	0.75	0.75	0.70	0.70	0.70	2.9	- 6.7	- 6.7
Majoram	12-ct flmbag	6.50	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	- 19.2	- 4.5	- 4.5
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	6.38	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	- 17.7	- 4.5	- 4.5
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	- 12.5	- 4.5	- 4.5
Mint	12-ct ctns	7.50	7.63	7.50	8.13	8.25	8.00	8.4	8.1	6.7
Sage	12-ct flmbag	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	- 12.5	- 4.5	- 4.5
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	26.50	26.50	26.50	24.63	25.00	24.63	- 7.1	- 5.7	- 7.1
Savory	24-ct flmbag	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 8.3	.0	.0
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	- 12.5	- 4.5	- 4.5
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	6.50	6.50	6.38	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.7	7.7	9.7
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 8.3	.0	.0
Verdulaga	24-ct flmbag	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Watercress	12-ct ctns	8.50	9.00	9.38	8.00	8.00	8.00	- 5.9	- 11.1	- 14.7

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



**Price table 11—Farm-retail price spreads, 2003-06**

Item	Annual			2005				2006		
	2003	2004	2005	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Market basket 1/</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	185.3	194.4	198.2	196.4	199.2	199.8	200.8	202.5	201.3	200.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	110.4	124.4	123.9	122.6	126.4	127.3	129.5	127.4	125.1	125.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	225.6	232.1	238.3	236.2	238.5	238.8	239.2	242.9	242.4	241.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.9	22.4	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.3	22.6	22.0	21.8	21.8
<b>Fresh fruit</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	309.0	318.5	330.7	312.3	341.6	346.6	348.2	352.2	345.3	339.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	163.2	200.5	173.4	159.7	182.2	191.1	205.1	190.8	191.2	184.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	376.3	372.9	403.3	382.8	415.2	418.4	414.3	426.7	416.4	411.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.7	19.9	16.6	16.2	16.9	17.4	18.6	17.1	17.5	17.2
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	250.5	261.2	271.7	267.0	274.1	274.6	288.3	300.6	289.7	279.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	149.9	146.5	145.5	150.2	134.8	132.8	181.3	171.5	156.4	143.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	302.2	320.2	336.7	327.0	345.7	347.5	343.3	367.0	358.2	349.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.3	19.0	18.2	19.1	16.7	16.4	21.4	19.4	18.3	17.4
<b>Processed fruits and vegetables</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	171.9	183.1	192.3	189.9	194.1	194.2	196.7	197.8	199.0	198.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	108.4	125.4	150.9	143.8	158.1	157.8	159.5	169.2	172.4	178.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	191.8	201.1	205.3	204.3	205.3	205.6	208.3	206.7	207.3	205.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.0	16.3	18.7	18.0	19.4	19.3	19.3	20.3	20.6	21.4
<b>Fats and oils</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	157.4	167.8	167.7	167.0	168.6	166.2	165.2	169.9	170.4	168.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	113.4	128.4	108.2	113.9	110.9	104.9	101.8	100.4	104.9	111.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	173.5	182.3	189.6	186.5	189.8	188.7	188.5	195.5	194.5	189.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.4	20.6	17.3	18.3	17.7	17.0	16.6	15.9	16.6	17.7
<b>Meat products</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	169.0	183.2	187.5	187.6	186.6	187.3	187.8	187.9	188.2	188.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	108.4	116.9	124.0	122.1	126.0	126.5	126.8	127.8	128.6	129.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	231.1	251.3	252.8	254.8	248.8	249.7	250.4	249.5	249.3	249.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.5	32.3	33.5	33.0	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.5	34.6	34.7
<b>Dairy products</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.9	180.2	182.4	181.4	182.6	183.5	183.2	183.7	183.4	183.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	99.1	125.9	118.7	122.6	121.6	119.3	114.9	113.8	107.2	102.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	231.3	230.3	241.1	235.6	238.8	242.7	246.2	248.2	253.7	257.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	28.3	33.5	31.2	32.4	32.0	31.2	30.1	29.7	28.0	26.8
<b>Poultry</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	169.1	181.7	185.3	185.0	186.5	187.6	183.8	181.5	181.4	182.1
Farm value (1982-84=100)	113.0	142.9	139.4	137.7	142.1	140.4	132.0	122.7	122.2	119.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	233.7	226.4	238.1	239.4	237.6	241.9	243.5	249.1	249.6	253.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	35.8	42.1	40.3	39.8	40.8	40.1	38.4	36.2	36.0	35.2
<b>Eggs</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	157.3	167.0	144.1	145.1	144.1	149.5	154.7	157.9	147.6	153.1
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.0	92.2	60.1	56.2	54.0	82.8	96.9	75.3	51.7	85.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	256.5	301.4	295.2	304.8	306.0	269.3	258.5	306.4	319.9	274.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	41.7	35.5	26.8	24.9	24.1	35.6	40.2	30.6	22.5	36.0
<b>Cereal and bakery products</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	202.8	206.0	209.0	208.5	209.4	209.1	208.4	210.6	210.3	210.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	93.5	103.7	96.4	96.6	99.7	100.6	99.8	100.3	102.7	104.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	218.0	220.3	224.6	224.1	224.7	224.2	223.5	226.0	225.3	225.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.1

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

Source: <http://preview.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/2006/04Apr/aotab08.xls>

**Price table 12—U.S. tomato retail price: Year, month, and level of record highs 1/**

Item	Retail		Farm	
	Year	Price	Year	Price
		<i>Cents/pound</i>		<i>Cents/pound</i>
<b>Fresh tomatoes</b>				
January	2006	216.20	1990	116.00
February	1990	236.10	1990	97.60
March	1990	176.50	1996	81.70
April	1996	186.70	2005	65.10
May	2005	191.10	1993	58.10
June	1991	167.20	1991	59.50
July	2005	160.70	1998	40.90
August	2003	151.30	2003	40.00
September	2003	143.80	2005	46.10
October	2004	171.50	2004	70.80
November	2004	233.70	<b>2004</b>	<b>119.00</b>
<b>December</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>246.70</b>	2005	--

-- = not disclosed. 1/ Nominal dollar prices (unadjusted for inflation).

Sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics, USDL and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.