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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Pulse Production Down, Prices Up

In the 2006/07 crop year, production of all dry beans is expected to decline 11 percent. Consequently, the season-average dry bean price is projected to rise to a range of \$20 to \$22 per hundredweight (cwt)—up from \$18.50/cwt last season but below the 2004/05 season average of \$25.70/cwt.

With production lower than expected due to poor yields, market prices for dry peas and lentils have strengthened. These higher prices may affect export demand in the coming year. In fact, over the first 4 months of the 2006/07 marketing year dry pea and lentil exports were down 4 percent from a year ago. Leading destinations included India, Spain, and Cuba. Despite higher prices in 2006/07, acreage for dry peas and lentils may be under downward pressure in 2007 due to strong returns for crops such as spring wheat.

Fresh-market tomato shipping-point prices averaged 51 percent above a year earlier during the summer quarter and remained strong until tomato supplies began to build throughout October. Although tomato prices averaged 52.3 cents per pound in October, they declined to a more seasonal 31.1 cents in November. The November shipping-point price was 15 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since July.

Retail prices for frozen vegetables are expected to have risen about 1 percent during 2006, with all of the gain coming during the first quarter. However, since the January-March quarter, retail prices for frozen vegetables have fallen back to near the averages of a year earlier despite higher processing, warehousing, and transportation costs. Retail prices for canned and frozen vegetables have each increased about 2 percent annually since 1990.

Average potato prices during 2006 have been running 8 to 9 percent higher than a year earlier. Fresh-market potato prices are up 10 percent while processing prices are up 6 percent. These higher prices, if sustained through the marketing year, will push average per-acre farm potato sales to a record \$2,700 (or more) for the 2006 crop, up 8 percent from a year earlier.

The production value of horticulture crops—fruits, tree nuts, vegetables, melons, greenhouse, and nursery—is forecast to grow at an average 2.5-percent pace from 2007 to 2016. From \$50 billion in 2006, the value of these crops is projected to reach about \$64 billion in 2016, of which \$20 billion will consist of vegetables and melons.

U.S. eggplant consumption has trended higher over the past 5 decades, with per capita use estimated to average 0.8 pound during 2000-05 compared with 0.5 pound in the 1990s.

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The next release is
Feb. 22, 2007

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World Agricultural
Outlook Board

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: During the first 10 months of 2006, the value of fresh-market vegetable imports (excluding potatoes, melons, and mushrooms) jumped 16 percent to \$3.1 billion. A portion of this increase was spurred by higher prices resulting from the impact of extreme summer heat. This winter, with an El Nino weather pattern in place, vegetable production could be slowed by cool, wet weather in the desert southwest, affecting crops such as lettuce, broccoli, and carrots.

Melons: The value of fresh-market melon imports increased 14 percent during the January-October period to \$296 million due largely to an 11 percent increase in import volume. Most of this gain in volume came from a 25-percent surge in watermelon imports, which have already exceeded their 2005 record high. The majority of watermelon imports entered from Mexico during April and May. Reflecting year-round demand and new seedless varieties, imports are expected to account for nearly one-fifth of domestic watermelon consumption in 2006—double that of a decade ago.

Processing vegetables: During the first 10 months of 2006, the value of processed vegetable imports (canned, frozen, dehydrated) rose 10 percent to \$1.4 billion. Canned vegetable imports increased 8 percent to \$706 million, while frozen imports (excluding potatoes) rose 7 percent to \$428 million. Dehydrated imports rose 19 percent to \$275 million led by garlic (up 37 percent)—most coming from China.

Potatoes: With strong potato prices over the past year providing an incentive for importers, U.S. potato and potato product import value increased 9 percent during January-October. Fresh (including seed) imports jumped 38 percent while frozen imports rose 10 percent to \$474 million. About 85 percent of all potato and potato product imports enter the U.S. market from Canada.

Sweet potatoes: Imports only account for about 1 percent of U.S. domestic disappearance of sweet potatoes. During the first 10 months of 2006, the value of fresh and frozen imports increased 23 percent to about \$5 million. Most fresh imports arrive from the Dominican Republic and are marketed in Puerto Rico.

Longrun outlook: The average annual growth rate for vegetable and melon production value is forecast at 2.5 percent through 2016, with the value of vegetables expected to reach \$20 billion by 2016. About three-fourths of the total value of U.S. vegetable production is expected to come from fresh-market crops.

Dry edible beans: With a smaller crop in 2006 and higher prices, imports of dry edible beans are expected to increase over the next several months. During January-October 2006, the value of dry bean imports was unchanged at \$68 million. Canada, Mexico, and China remain the top 3 foreign sources for dry beans.

Dry peas and lentils: With production lower than expected due to poor yields, market prices for dry peas and lentils have strengthened since mid-summer. These higher prices have attracted volume from other countries. During January-October, the value of dry pea and lentil imports surged 53 percent above a year earlier to \$37 million. The majority of the increase was for lentils and split peas.

Eggplant: Domestic disappearance of eggplant averaged 238 million pounds (0.81 pounds per person) during 2003-05—about two-thirds higher than a decade earlier. California, Florida, and New Jersey are the leading domestic producers of eggplant. However, about 46 percent of the eggplant consumed in the United States is imported, primarily from Mexico, to help satisfy year-round demand.

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

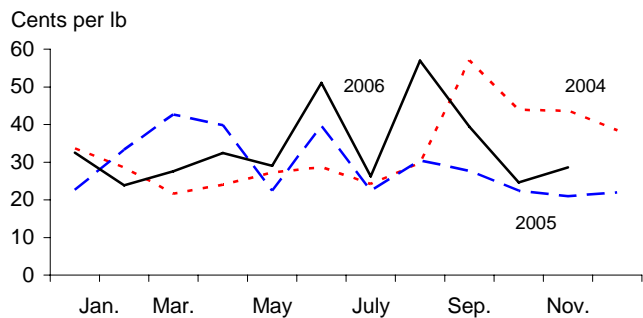
Item	Unit	2004	2005	2006 1/	2007 1/
<i>Area harvested</i>	1,000 ac.	6,581	7,149	7,281	6,899
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,940	1,936	1,948	1,958
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,297	1,286	1,273	1,265
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,167	1,087	1,119	1,120
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,219	1,534	1,530	1,295
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	957	1,321	1,380	1,262
<i>Production</i>	Mil. cw t	1,355	1,300	1,301	1,333
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cw t	485	473	471	480
Processing	Mil. cw t	356	317	320	350
Potatoes	Mil. cw t	456	424	435	440
Dry beans	Mil. cw t	18	27	24	21
Other 2/	Mil. cw t	41	44	42	42
<i>Crop value</i>	\$ mil.	15,533	15,862	16,866	16,795
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	9,701	9,819	10,000	10,150
Processing	\$ mil.	1,473	1,323	1,525	1,600
Potatoes	\$ mil.	2,575	2,903	3,325	3,200
Dry beans	\$ mil.	453	526	501	495
Mushrooms	\$ mil.	919	909	881	890
Other 2/	\$ mil.	412	434	460	460
<i>Unit value 3/</i>	\$/cw t	11.46	12.20	12.97	12.60
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$/cw t	20.02	20.77	21.23	21.13
Processing	\$/cw t	4.14	4.17	4.77	4.57
Potatoes	\$/cw t	5.66	7.06	7.65	7.27
Dry beans	\$/cw t	25.70	18.50	20.99	24.00
Other 2/	\$/cw t	10.15	9.91	10.97	11.04
<i>Trade</i>					
<i>Imports</i>	\$ mil.	6,212	6,603	7,408	7,775
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	3,458	3,668	4,275	4,500
Processing 4/	\$ mil.	1,448	1,587	1,730	1,800
Potatoes & products	\$ mil.	791	787	855	890
Dry beans	\$ mil.	65	82	80	90
Other 5/	\$ mil.	449	479	485	495
<i>Exports</i>	\$ mil.	3,479	3,855	4,170	4,260
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,364	1,515	1,580	1,625
Processing 4/	\$ mil.	794	828	870	885
Potatoes & products	\$ mil.	745	841	950	975
Dry beans	\$ mil.	145	160	210	195
Other 5/	\$ mil.	432	511	560	580
<i>Per capita use</i>	Pounds	448	440	443	443
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	175	174	175	175
Processing	Pounds	123	125	126	124
Potatoes & products	Pounds	135	126	126	128
Dry beans	Pounds	6	6	7	6
Other 2/	Pounds	9	9	9	9

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

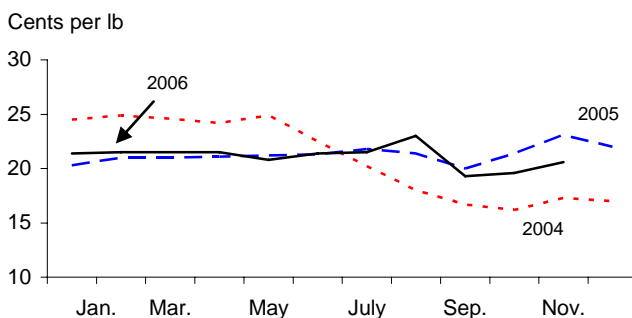
Sources: Derived by ERS from data of USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production, Acreage, Agricultural Prices, Crop Values, Mushrooms, and Potatoes*, and from U.S. trade data of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

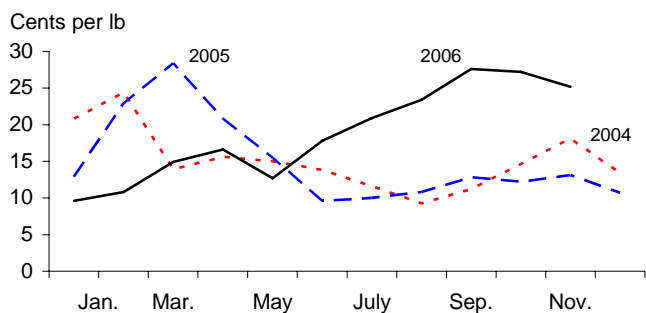
Broccoli



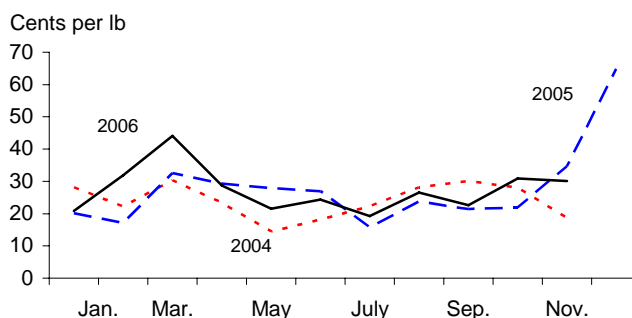
Carrots



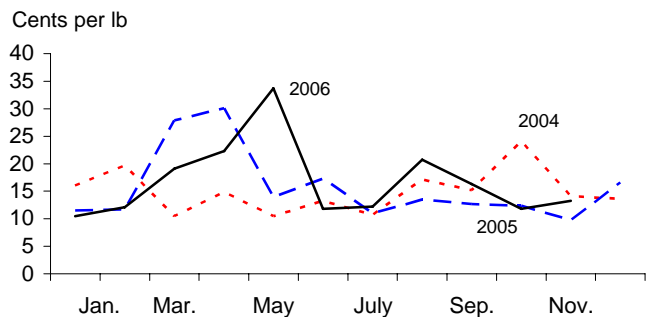
Celery



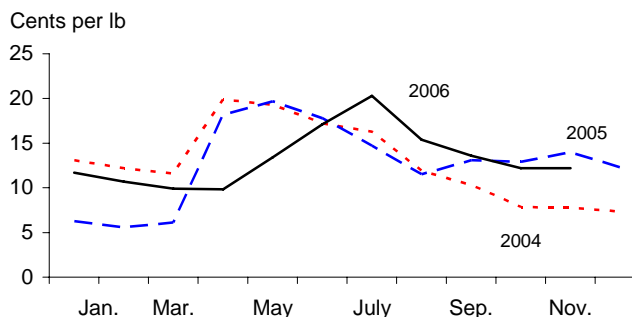
Cucumbers



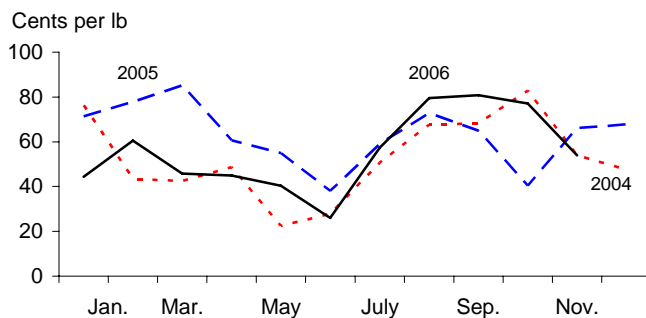
Head lettuce



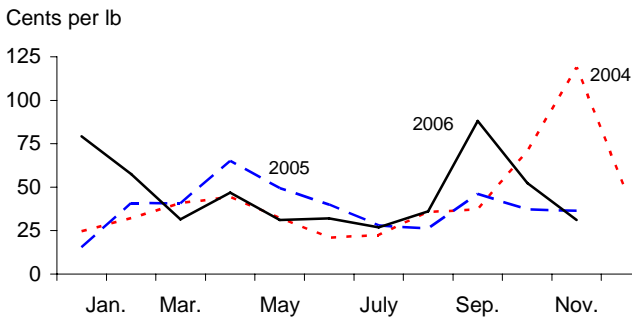
Onions



Snap beans



Tomatoes



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

Fresh-Market Vegetables

Favorable fall weather has boosted crop yields and fresh-market vegetable shipments from both California and Florida since mid-October. As a result, shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables have generally weakened following the late summer-early fall highs caused largely by the yield-depressing impacts of extreme summer heat. November's fresh-market shipments increased from a year earlier, with volume rising for items such as iceberg lettuce, snap beans, cucumbers, and bell peppers. Although there have been reports of weak demand for some leafy crops this fall, few seem to be suffering major impacts from last summer's widely publicized outbreak of *E. coli* on fresh spinach. In fact, spinach demand may be rebounding, with November shipments up 11 percent from a year earlier to 10.3 million pounds after being reduced by at least half during the previous 2 months.

Free on board (f.o.b.) shipping point prices for fresh market vegetables and melons averaged 19 percent above a year earlier during the summer quarter (July-September). Prices were higher for tomatoes and most cool-season (heat intolerant) crops such as iceberg lettuce, broccoli, and celery. Although light desert frost slowed harvest in late November and early December and caused temporary spikes in some farm prices, most prices have eased since mid-October. Thus, fall season (October-December) fresh vegetable prices are expected to average about a tenth below a year earlier. This would be the third consecutive fall-quarter price decline

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

Item	Annual 2005	October 2006	November		Change previous: 3/	
			2005 2/	2006	Month	Year
				Percent		
--1,000 cwt --						
Asparagus	3,680	249	267	248	0	-7
Snap beans	2,596	178	290	400	125	38
Broccoli	9,803	739	956	886	20	-7
Cabbage	1,364	775	1,310	1,127	45	-14
Cantaloup	28,587	1,772	1,179	1,287	-27	9
Carrots	11,085	562	906	740	32	-18
Cauliflower	4,293	293	400	346	18	-14
Celery	17,848	1,078	2,197	2,028	88	-8
Chinese cabbage	1,197	71	119	102	44	-14
Sweet corn	9,972	336	244	442	32	81
Cucumbers	14,100	865	1,260	1,652	91	31
Greens	2,437	137	310	288	110	-7
Head lettuce	38,255	2,828	3,571	3,670	30	3
Romaine	14,510	1,110	1,501	1,512	36	1
Onions, dry bulb	50,296	2,031	4,289	4,541	124	6
Onions, green	3,540	163	389	391	140	1
Peppers, bell	16,577	619	1,354	1,623	162	20
Peppers, chile	4,009	132	397	370	180	-7
Spinach	1,156	41	113	120	193	6
Squash	7,019	428	835	876	105	5
Tomato, round	28,920	2,032	2,685	2,840	40	6
Tomato, roma	11,098	524	1,093	858	64	-22
Tomato, ghouse 4/	8,468	659	842	873	32	4
Tomato, cherry 5/	4,227	269	433	427	59	-1
Watermelon	35,110	557	726	897	61	24
Selected total	326,467	18,199	27,399	28,296	55	3

1/ All monthly data are preliminary. They include domestic and imported product. 2/ For comparison, preliminary data are shown for November 2005. Final monthly data can be found on the Market News Data Portal at <http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv>. 3/ Change in November 2006. 4/ Includes all types of tomatoes produced under cover. 5/ Includes grape tomatoes.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Shipments*.

Table 3—U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 2005-07

Commodity	2005		2006			2007		Change 4th Q 1/ Percent
	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth*	First*	Second*	
Cents/pound								
Asparagus	175.00	202.50	136.73	--	--	175.00	130.00	--
Broccoli	21.77	27.97	37.50	40.83	29.50	33.00	30.00	35.5
Cantaloup	13.27	--	23.80	14.93	21.50	--	20.00	62.0
Carrots	22.17	21.47	21.23	21.27	20.25	21.50	21.50	-8.7
Cauliflower	29.70	31.23	33.13	33.17	34.00	36.00	32.50	14.5
Celery	12.00	11.78	15.70	23.97	22.00	17.00	14.50	83.3
Sweet corn	28.00	35.07	22.13	21.97	21.00	26.00	19.00	-25.0
Cucumbers	40.47	32.30	25.10	22.80	30.00	26.00	22.00	-25.9
Lettuce, head	12.94	13.90	22.60	16.40	16.00	17.00	17.75	23.6
Onions, dry bulb	12.47	10.76	13.44	16.43	12.25	12.00	19.00	-1.8
Snap beans	58.10	50.23	37.07	72.60	62.00	58.50	42.00	6.7
Tomatoes, field	36.90	56.10	36.67	50.43	38.00	38.50	37.00	3.0
All vegetables 2/	897	892	1006	969	880	910	900	-1.9

-- = not available. * = ERS forecast. 1/ Change in 4th-quarter 2006 over 4th-quarter 2005.

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

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

since the record-high of 2003 caused largely by abnormally high fall temperatures in California.

Fall tomato growers are enjoying favorable weather and a “normal” season for the first time in 3 years. With El Nino bringing a relatively quiet Atlantic hurricane season, crops progressed in Florida without major interruption. After the low supplies from heat-damaged summer crops gave way to fall crops, fresh tomato f.o.b. shipping-point prices began to decline. Tomato shipping-point prices averaged 51 percent above a year earlier during the summer quarter and remained strong until fall tomato supplies began to build throughout October. Although tomato prices averaged 52.3 cents per pound in October, they declined to a more seasonal 31.1 cents in November, according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service. The November price was 15 percent below a year earlier and the lowest since July. In early December, the tomato market remained well supplied, which has likely helped Florida shippers regain the market share lost over the past 2 years.

Winter Outlook

This winter (largely January-March), fresh-market vegetable and melon area for harvest is expected to remain near that of a year earlier (USDA-NASS estimates will be released on January 8). Barring an early winter freeze in either Florida or California, favorable yields should provide adequate supplies this winter. Last winter, with the exception of some damage in Florida from a light mid-February freeze, yields and supplies remained strong. Thus, as usual, the outlook for the winter season is largely dependant on the weather in southern Florida, various areas in Mexico (particularly Sinaloa), and the desert growing regions of California and Arizona.

According to the Climate Prediction Center of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), a moderate El-Nino event is currently underway. El Nino episodes occur about every 4 to 5 years and can last more than a year. They typically develop from March to June and reach peak intensity during the winter and early spring. Thus, wetter-than-average conditions are more likely in the winter vegetable regions of California, Arizona, Texas, Florida and Mexico.

This increased rainfall is expected to be accompanied by average temperatures in most of these areas. The NOAA outlook also indicates a milder-than-average winter for much of the major population areas in the northern half of the Nation. This helps to support winter demand since consumers tend to be less active during cold snowy periods. The winter season forecast can be found on the [NOAA web site](#).

Although the usual pressure from imports will be felt this winter due largely to improved fall weather and yields in West Mexico, the weaker dollar, lower U.S. prices, and high transportation costs may serve as a partial drag on imports. Given average domestic and import supplies and a good employment outlook, winter season shipping-point prices for commercial fresh-market vegetables are expected to average near those of a year earlier. Higher shipping-point prices are expected for lettuce, broccoli, and cauliflower, while prices may average lower for tomatoes, cucumbers, onions, and sweet corn.

Fresh Imports Continue To Move Higher

During the first 10 months of 2006 (January to October), the volume of fresh-market vegetable imports (excluding potatoes, mushrooms, melons, and pulses) was up 7 percent from a year earlier. The top five sources of fresh vegetable imports were Mexico (72 percent of total volume), Canada (15 percent), Costa Rica (3 percent), China (2 percent), and Peru (2 percent). Tomatoes remain the leading fresh import item by volume, followed by cucumbers, onions, bell peppers, chile peppers, and squash.

With prices higher this year, the value of fresh vegetable imports increased 16 percent through October to \$3.1 billion, while fresh melon import value rose 14 percent to \$296 million. Over the final quarter of 2006, with weaker prices for several items providing a disincentive for importers, import value will likely decline. However, given the continued expansion in year-round vegetable demand, calendar-year fresh vegetable and melon imports are expected to rise again in 2007.

Table 4--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2004-06 1/

Item	2005	January - October			Change
	Annual	2004	2005	2006	2005-06
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	6,678	4,823	5,390	4,808	-11
Lettuce, head	4,501	3,939	3,803	3,084	-19
Lettuce, other	4,863	3,880	3,987	3,854	-3
Broccoli	3,147	2,754	2,594	2,627	1
Tomatoes	3,265	3,184	2,766	2,584	-7
Other	16,851	14,498	14,156	13,551	-4
Total	39,306	33,078	32,696	30,508	-7
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes, all	20,981	17,487	17,501	19,127	9
Cucumbers	9,551	7,149	7,596	7,484	-1
Onions, dry bulb	6,592	5,570	5,142	4,981	-3
Peppers, sweet	6,526	4,650	5,170	6,036	17
Peppers, chile	4,254	3,461	3,424	4,291	25
Squash 2/	5,244	3,630	3,838	3,897	2
Other	23,149	17,013	18,694	20,058	7
Total	76,297	58,960	61,364	65,875	7

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

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

Processing Vegetables

Thanks to favorable fall weather, California tomato processors were able to process a large volume of product in October and run into early November. Periods of extreme heat delayed blooming and damaged tomato plants this past summer, requiring some replanting. As a result, 15 percent of the crop was harvested and processed after September 30, a time when tomatoes are at increased risk of weather-related crop damage in California, largely from heavy rain. According to the California Processing Tomato Advisory Board, normally 2 to 5 percent of the crop is harvested after September, with November harvest very rare (this year, 2 percent of the crop was harvested in November). Among the 16 counties producing tomatoes for processing in California, Fresno (40 percent), Yolo (12 percent), and San Joaquin (11 percent) counties accounted for two-thirds of the 2006 crop.

With the late season push by California processors, the U.S. processing tomato crop likely increased 4 percent to 10.6 million short tons in 2006. Despite the increase, supplies of most tomato products will remain below average due to low stocks entering the 2006/07 marketing year. As a result, wholesale prices for tomato products are averaging well above year earlier levels. For example, the wholesale price for a 300-gallon bin of industrial tomato paste (31 percent soluble solids) is running around \$0.43 per pound—about one-third higher than a year earlier and the highest since the 1998/99 season. Given these strong prices, processors will likely contract for a larger tomato crop in 2007. However, with yields well below average since the 2004 record high and an El Nino weather pattern developing, producing a larger crop may be difficult.

With higher wholesale prices, imports of tomato products are expected to remain above a year earlier in the coming months. During the first 4 months of the marketing year (July-October), import volume for all processed tomato products (on a fresh-equivalent basis) was nearly one-fifth higher than a year ago. Canada (47 percent), Italy (24 percent), and Mexico (13 percent) were the top three sources of imported tomato products thus far in the marketing year. Over the past 3 years, imports have averaged 6 percent of the domestic disappearance of processing tomatoes—compared with less than 4 percent a decade earlier.

Table 5--Processing vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes

Item	2005		2006		Change previous:	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Month	Year	Year
-- Index --						
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)						
Processed fruits and vegetables	120.6	123.3	122.8	0.4	1.8	
Canned vegetables	126.0	125.3	124.7	0.5	-1.0	
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	179.1	179.6	177.7	1.1	-0.8	
Dry beans, peas, lentils	118.7	120.8	120.5	0.2	1.5	
Olives, pickles, relishes	119.5	117.5	118.6	-0.9	-0.8	
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)						
Canned vegetables and juices	137.7	141.0	141.0	0.0	2.4	
Pickles and products	185.4	189.2	189.2	0.0	2.0	
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	130.3	135.4	135.3	-0.1	3.8	
Canned dry beans	131.0	136.7	136.2	-0.4	4.0	
Vegetable juices 1/	113.6	116.1	116.8	0.6	2.8	
Frozen vegetables	136.7	140.0	142.0	1.4	3.9	
Frozen vegetable combinations	105.0	107.1	107.0	-0.1	1.9	
Dried/dehyd. fruit & vegetables	150.6	169.4	169.0	-0.2	12.2	

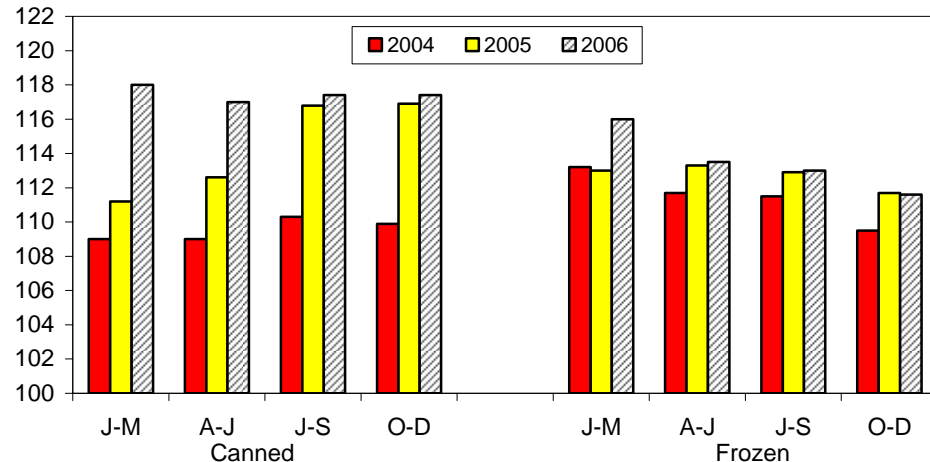
1/ Index base year is 1987.

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

Figure 2

U.S. canned and frozen vegetables: Quarterly consumer price indexes

Percent of 2000



Source: Compiled by ERS from data of U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Fall Retail Prices Unchanged From 2005

During 2006, retail prices for canned vegetables likely rose about 3 percent with all the increase coming during the beginning of the year—likely reflecting increased costs during 2005 for such things as metal cans (up 9 percent) and energy (up 24 percent). During the fall quarter of 2006 (October-December), retail prices for canned vegetables are expected to remain about even with a year earlier. For frozen vegetables, retail prices likely rose about 1 percent during 2006, with all of the gain coming during the first quarter. However, since last winter, retail prices for frozen vegetables have fallen back to near the averages of a year earlier despite higher processing, warehousing, and transportation costs. Retail prices for canned and frozen vegetables have each increased about 2 percent annually since 1990.

Processed Trade: Imports Continue To Rise

The value of processed (canned, frozen, dried) vegetable and melon imports rose 10 percent from a year earlier during January to October 2006. Mexico (25 percent of the total), Canada (13 percent), and China (11 percent) remain the top three suppliers of processed vegetables. Import volume and values for the canned, frozen, and dehydrated categories were each above a year earlier (table 6).

Import volume for canned vegetables was up 4 percent from a year earlier, with increases for bulk industrial tomato paste, tomato ketchup, and canned asparagus outweighing declines for canned sweet corn, carrots, waterchestnuts, and bamboo shoots. Among the top four foreign suppliers of canned vegetables, the volume of products entering from China declined 9 percent, while volume leaders, Mexico and Canada, each rose less than 1 percent. Canned import volume from Italy rose nearly 8 percent. Italy accounted for 12 percent of canned vegetable import volume, with tomato sauces accounting for about 90 percent of the volume.

By volume, China (32 percent), Mexico (16 percent), and Peru (10 percent) are the top three foreign suppliers of dehydrated vegetables to the United States. Through October, imports from Peru rose 8 percent due largely to increased demand for paprika. Volume from China was down 1 percent from a year ago as increased

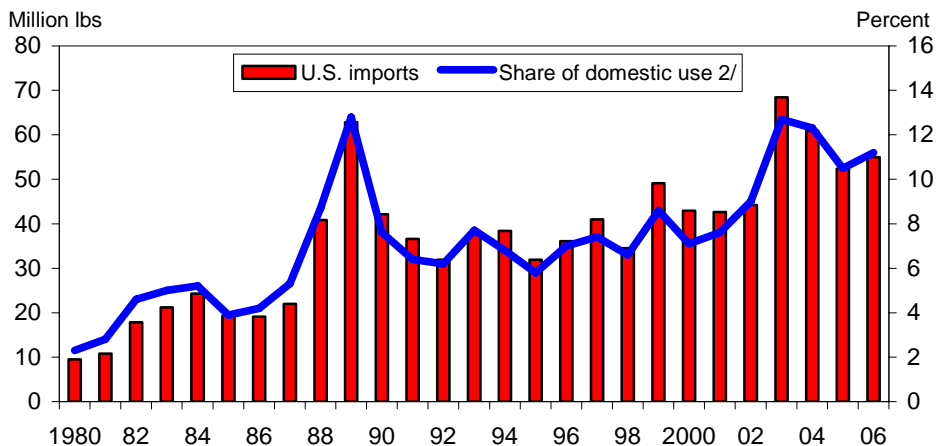
shipments of dried garlic products and dried carrots was outweighed by reductions in crops such as dried peppers and onion powder.

Although the value of frozen vegetable imports (excluding potatoes) was up through October, volume was up less than 1 percent. Shipments from Mexico, which accounted for 42 percent of U.S. frozen vegetable imports (excluding potatoes), declined 8 percent. Volume from Canada, which held 19 percent of the market, also was lower through October. However, imports from China, now the third leading supplier of frozen vegetables other than potatoes, jumped 45 percent as shipments of products such as green beans, spinach, and green peas increased. Imports of frozen green peas now arrive primarily from Canada, China, Guatemala, and New Zealand. Imports of green peas have risen 69 percent between 2003-05 and 1993-95 and imports now account for 11 percent of domestic disappearance (fig. 3).

Imports of frozen spinach accounted for 14 percent of domestic use during 2003-05—up from less than 6 percent a decade earlier. Imports have increased in recent years, led by rising volume from China. China now holds 50 percent of the U.S. frozen spinach import market compared with less than 1 percent prior to 2003. China and Mexico account for over 90 percent of U.S. frozen spinach imports.

Figure 3

U.S. frozen green peas: Import volume and share of consumption 1/



1/ Imports are expressed on a fresh-weight basis. 2/ Share of domestic disappearance.
Source: Computed by ERS based on data of U.S. Commerce Department, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 6--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	2005	January - October			Change
	Annual	2004	2005	2006	2005-06
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Imports:					
Canned	812	596	662	706	7
Frozen	493	375	401	428	7
Dehydrated 2/	291	211	232	275	19
Exports:					
Canned	539	437	442	460	4
Frozen	160	121	134	144	8
Dehydrated 2/	128	97	105	106	1

1/ Excludes potatoes and mushrooms. 2/ Includes dried products.
Source: Derived by ERS from data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Potatoes

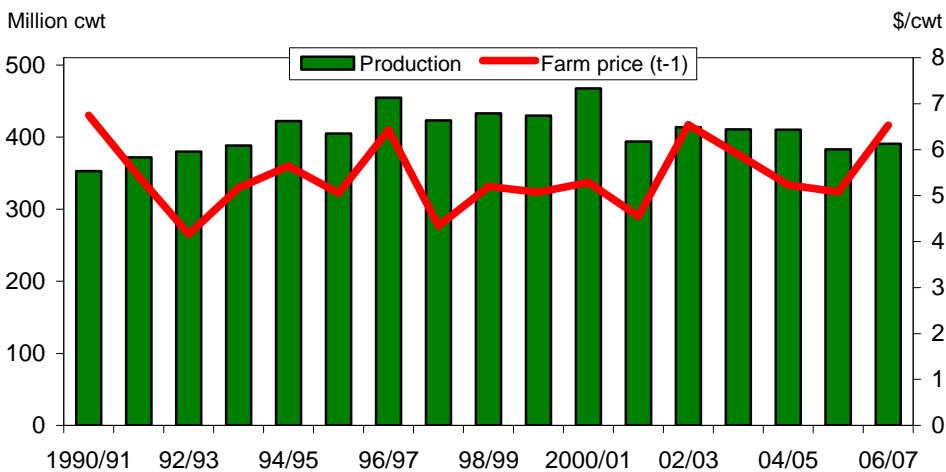
Higher Prices Reflect Stronger Demand

The production value of the 2006 potato crop is projected to rise 11 percent to \$3.3 billion from \$3 billion for the 2005 crop. This estimate is based on the 3-percent increase for all-season potato production in 2006 and an ERS projection of a 9-percent gain in average price to \$7.67 per hundred pounds (cwt)—up from \$7.06 in 2005. From the twin boosts in production and price, which last occurred in 1999, the value of sales for the 2006 crop is forecast at \$3.1 billion (based on 2005's sales/production ratio)—an 11-percent jump in farm receipts. In addition to lower carryover stocks than a year earlier, higher prices may also reflect increasing consumer demand for potatoes and potato products, in part due to the waning appeal of various low-carbohydrate-type diets.

Average potato prices during 2006 have been running 8 to 9 percent higher than a year earlier. Fresh-market potato prices are up 10 percent while processing prices are up 6 percent. These higher prices, if sustained through the marketing year, will push average per-acre farm potato sales to a record \$2,700 (or more) for the 2006 crop, up 8 percent from \$2,538 for the 2005 crop. Assuming that sales from the 2006 fall crop are proportional to a year earlier, the value of fall 2006 potato sales will exceed \$2.5 billion—up 12 percent from 2005. The corresponding sales per acre for the fall 2006 crop are \$2,600, up 8 percent from \$2,400 a year ago.

Based on corresponding shares of total sales of the 2005 crop, the values of fresh-market and processing potato sales from the 2006 crop are expected to be approximately equal at \$1.4 billion each. After subtracting net exports (or adding net imports), the value of domestic use of 2006/07 potatoes is projected to be close to \$3 billion, or 10 percent more than the 2005/06 crop. In per capita terms, domestic use value will exceed \$9—about \$4.60 each for fresh-market and processed potatoes, or 8 percent more, on average, than the 2005 crop. The \$9 per capita value is almost 50 percent higher than a decade ago.

Figure 4
U.S. fall potatoes: Production and lagged farm price, 1990-2006



Cwt = 100-pound bags.

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

With the majority of the marketing year still ahead for the fall 2006 potato crop, the relatively high prices in 2006 may not be sustained. One factor that may put downward pressure on prices is a 15-percent larger Canadian potato crop. While a portion of this larger crop will be exported to the United States, its influence on domestic prices will be limited by the strength of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar. If the U.S. dollar continues to depreciate, Canadian potatoes and potato products will become more expensive to American consumers, and the impact on U.S. potato prices will be minimal. Since U.S. per capita consumption of potatoes is anticipated to climb by only 3 percent, the combined 5-percent production gain of

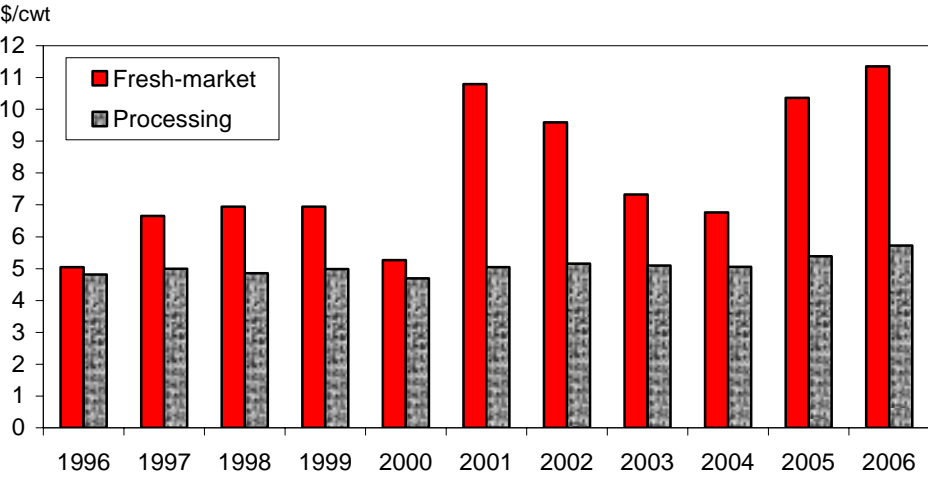
Table 7--U.S. potatoes: Supply and use values

Uses	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006 1/
Million dollars					
Value of sales					
Fresh-market	958	1,108	736	1,247	1,401
Processing	1,066	1,333	1,351	1,326	1,444
U.S. total sales 2/	2,240	2,766	2,359	2,758	3,074
Domestic use value					
Fresh	948	1,068	698	1,222	1,367
Processed	902	938	1,119	1,294	1,371
Total domestic use 2/	2,084	2,344	2,116	2,708	2,987
Potato value per capita					
Dollars					
Fresh	3.79	4.01	2.47	4.11	4.57
Processed	3.61	3.52	3.97	4.36	4.58
Total use per capita 3/	7.40	7.53	6.44	8.47	9.15

1/ Projected sales values are based on 2005 shares.
 2/ Includes seed and feed.
 3/ Excludes seed and feed. Net trade value is accounted for.

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

Figure 5
U.S. potatoes: Fresh and processing average grower prices, 1996-2006



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

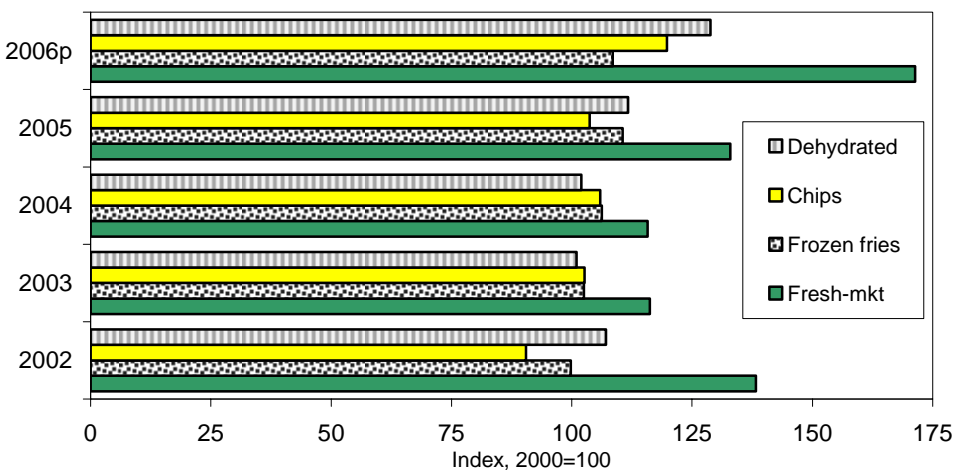
the 2006 U.S. and Canadian crops will keep prices relatively stable through the current marketing year. The remaining production surplus will likely be shipped abroad as exports.

Sales Firm to Foreign Markets

Dehydrated and frozen potatoes are largely driving U.S. export growth, which is estimated to be 13 percent in 2006. The 29-percent higher export unit values of fresh potatoes are also helping raise U.S. export sales. Exports to Mexico are up 29 percent in 2006, accounted for in part by continued strong demand for potato chips. U.S. production of dehydrated potato products has likely increased as fewer of these products were imported in 2006 and more were exported. Because of smaller U.S. imports of potato chips and dehydrated potatoes, the U.S. trade surplus in potatoes is projected to rise from \$54 million in 2005 to \$87 million in 2006. Nevertheless, the trade deficit vis-à-vis Canada is expected to grow 9 percent to \$511 million. U.S. imports of frozen French fries from Canada will total almost \$509 million in 2006, up 8 percent.

Although Japan is expected to remain the primary market for U.S. potatoes in 2006, particularly for frozen fries, Canada may take over the top spot in 2007. U.S. potato exports to Canada, especially fresh, seed, and frozen fries, accelerated in 2006 due to the smaller Canadian potato crop in 2005 and an exchange rate favorable to the United States. While Canada's 2006 crop is significantly larger, the currently competitive U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar is likely to boost more shipments of U.S. potatoes north of the border. Japan's import demand for U.S. frozen fries is still more than triple that of Canada's, but Japan's imports of fresh potatoes and potato chips trail those of Canada.

Figure 6
Selected U.S. potato products: Index of average export price, 2002-06



p = preliminary.

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

Longrun Outlook

The production value of horticulture crops—fruit, tree nuts, vegetables, melons, mushrooms, greenhouse, and nursery—is forecast to grow at an average 2.5-percent pace from 2007 to 2016. From \$50 billion in 2006, these crops' value will climb to \$63.6 billion in 2016. The 2.5-percent annual gain consists of 0.9 percent increase in yearly production volume and an average 1.7-percent producer price inflation rate. The 0.9-percent projected growth in U.S. horticulture production volume is intended to coincide with expected U.S. population growth over the next decade. By 2016, the total horticulture production value of \$63.6 billion is divided into \$22 billion for fruit and nuts, \$20 billion for vegetables and melons, and \$21 billion for greenhouse and nursery crops. Fruit and tree nuts will grow the fastest in value because of a 2-percent price inflation rate, largely for noncitrus fruit and tree nuts.

Horticulture crops facing increased import competition due to slower domestic production are citrus fruit and processing vegetables. Fresh-market vegetables are also expected to face strong import competition due in part to growth in domestic demand. Fresh vegetable imports have risen about 10 percent annually over the past decade (based on import value). The import pace of other high-value "horticulture" products—wine, beer, essential oils, and prepared foods—also exceeded 10 percent annually from 1996 to 2007, largely due to higher prices.

In 2006, the share of exports from U.S. horticulture production value was 33 percent. This share is expected to climb to 38 percent by 2016, largely driven by exports of fruits and nuts whose combined export share of production in 2016 is estimated at 46 percent, up from 40 percent in 2005. About 25 percent of U.S. vegetable production value will be exported over the next decade. With respect to imports, an average of 49 percent of the fruits and nuts consumed in the U.S. will be imported during 2007 to 2016. For vegetables, the import share of domestic consumption value is forecast to rise from 35 to 41 percent between 2006 and 2016.

Among the fastest export earners, wine and tree nuts, particularly almonds, are expected to continue to lead other U.S. horticulture exports based on their double-digit growth over the past decade. As a group, exports of U.S. horticulture products will rise close to 3 percent annually through 2016. About 73 percent of these

Table 8--ERS baseline forecasts of horticulture production values

Crop	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
-- Billion dollars --								
Vegetables 1/	15.6	15.5	16.3	16.6	17.4	18.3	19.2	20.1
Fresh market	11.7	11.7	12.5	12.8	13.5	14.3	15.1	16.0
Processing	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8
Fruit and nuts	12.8	15.0	16.7	17.7	18.7	19.8	21.0	22.2
Citrus fruits	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
Noncitrus fruits	8.1	9.0	10.2	10.8	11.5	12.2	12.9	13.6
Tree nuts	2.1	3.5	4.1	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.9
Nursery/greenhouse	15.2	15.9	16.6	17.3	18.2	19.0	19.9	20.9
Floriculture	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	6.1	6.4	6.6
Nursery and other	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.7	12.3	12.9	13.5	14.2
Total horticulture 2/	44.1	46.9	50.0	52.1	54.7	57.6	60.5	63.6

1/ Includes value of production not sold (feed, seed, or unutilized).

2/ Includes other crops such as honey, hops, essential oils, and maple syrup.

Sources: Derived by ERS using data of USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

exports will be processed products and a quarter will be fresh produce. Horticulture imports, on the other hand, are projected to expand at a 3.8-percent annual pace. From 45 percent in 2006, horticulture imports will account for more than half of total U.S. agricultural import value by 2016. From a quarter of U.S. horticulture imports in 2006, beverages, largely wine and beer, will account for a third of horticulture import value by 2016. Processed imports will comprise around two-thirds of all imported horticulture products versus 30 percent for fresh produce.

Table 9--U.S. horticulture: Longrun outlook for exports and imports

Product group	2002	2004	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016
-- Billion dollars --								
Exports								
Vegetables	3.0	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0
Fresh market	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Processed 1/	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7
Fruit and nuts	4.7	5.7	7.5	8.3	8.7	9.2	9.7	10.2
Fresh fruits	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7
Processed fruits	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2
Tree nuts	1.2	1.9	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.1	4.3
Other horticulture 2/	3.7	4.7	5.3	6.5	7.0	7.5	8.1	8.7
Total horticulture	11.4	13.6	16.7	18.9	20.1	21.2	22.5	23.9
Imports								
Vegetables 1/	4.3	5.6	6.7	7.5	8.2	8.9	9.7	10.5
Fresh market	2.4	3.1	4.0	4.5	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.4
Processed	1.9	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	3.5	3.8	4.1
Fruit and nuts	5.5	6.6	8.4	9.2	9.7	10.3	10.9	11.5
Fresh fruits	3.3	3.8	4.7	5.2	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.5
Processed fruits	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.5
Tree nuts	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5
Other horticulture 2/	8.5	11.7	14.1	15.7	17.0	18.4	19.9	21.6
Total horticulture	18.3	23.9	29.2	32.4	34.9	37.6	40.5	43.6

1/ Includes dry edible beans, peas, lentils, and potatoes.

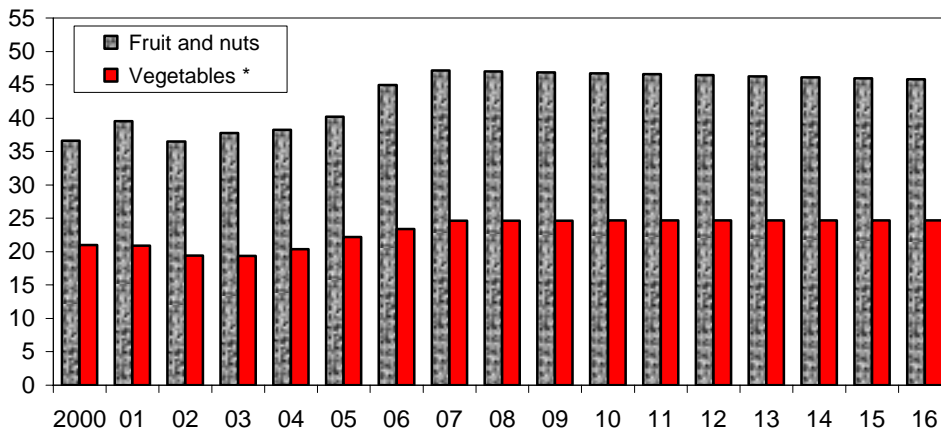
2/ Includes greenhouse/nursery, wine, beer, essential oils, and other products.

Source: Forecasts by ERS based on data of U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 7

U.S. fruit and vegetables: Export share of production value, 2000-16

Percent



* Vegetable production includes melons.

Sources: Estimates and projections developed by USDA, Economic Research Service.

Dry Beans

The U.S. dry edible bean crop was estimated to be 23.8 million cwt—down 11 percent from a year earlier. Although harvested area was down less than 1 percent, hot, dry weather in most major states impacted crop development and yield potential. As a result, national per-acre yield averaged 15.6 cwt, down 11 percent from a year earlier but 7 percent above the freeze-impacted low of 2 years ago. In North Dakota, again the leading State with 32 percent of the 2006 crop, production declined 11 percent to 7.62 million cwt. Crop conditions in Michigan, the second leading State in 2006, were favorable for dry beans until late in the harvest season, with State yield rising 6 percent to 18.0 cwt per acre. In Nebraska, the third leading producer, dry bean yields were reduced 4 percent by an early frost.

The first estimate of dry bean production by class was released by USDA on December 11. Production of 10 of the 15 identified bean classes fell below a year

Table 10--U.S. dry beans: Production by class, 2002-06

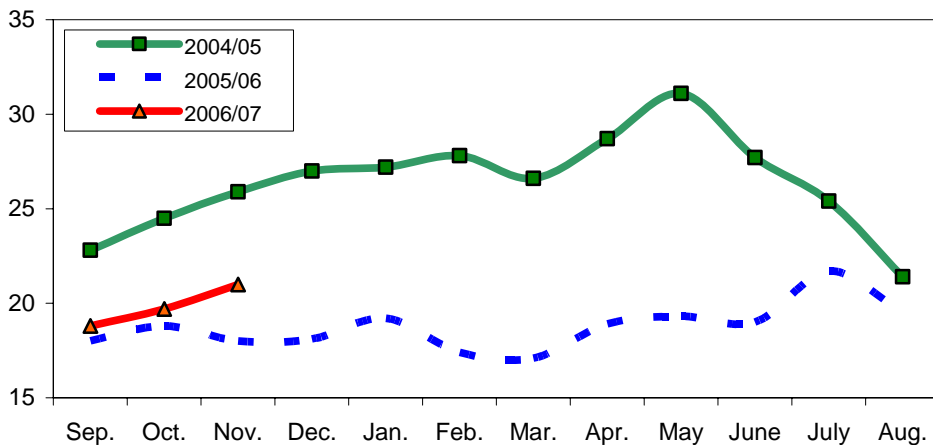
Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change
						2005-06
			--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Pinto	13,188	10,453	7,814	12,601	9,602	-23.8
Navy	5,389	2,514	2,142	3,995	4,253	6.5
Great Northern	1,558	2,216	951	1,585	1,179	-25.6
Black	3,120	1,263	1,870	1,798	2,584	43.7
Lt. red kidney	1,207	1,095	806	1,103	739	-33.0
Dk. red kidney	1,136	845	682	1,047	821	-21.6
Garbanzo	861	417	593	1,061	1,330	25.4
Small red	592	581	601	903	622	-31.1
Pink	596	612	521	662	725	9.5
Blackeye	543	785	384	406	554	36.5
Babylima	501	325	267	385	283	-26.5
Large lima	334	369	307	359	214	-40.4
Cranberry	359	190	180	162	149	-8.0
Others	928	827	670	705	788	11.8
United States	30,312	22,492	17,788	26,772	23,843	-10.9

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

Figure 8

U.S. dry edible beans: Average monthly grower price

Cents/pound



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

Table 11--U.S. dry pinto beans: Area, production, and value 1/

Crop year	Acres		Yield per acre	Production	Average price 1/	Crop value 2/
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres		Cwt	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	\$ Mil.
1990	964.2	925.1	1,476	13,650	14.89	203.2
1995	841.0	758.2	1,484	11,253	18.56	208.9
2000	724.5	652.2	1,653	10,778	12.01	129.4
2001	558.6	509.4	1,718	8,750	25.18	220.3
2002	832.3	742.3	1,777	13,188	13.79	181.9
2003	663.9	639.2	1,635	10,453	15.84	165.6
2004	650.9	573.7	1,362	7,814	26.84	209.7
2005	784.8	726.1	1,735	12,601	13.95	175.8
2006 f	692.1	651.7	1,473	9,602	22.00	211.2

f = ERS forecast for 2006 price and value.

1/ Season-average grower bids. 2/ Estimated by ERS.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production* and USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Bean Market News*.

earlier, with the biggest percentage declines for large lima, light red kidney, and small red beans (table 10). Output of Great Northern beans fell 26 percent in 2006 as an early frost in Nebraska reduced yields 12 percent.

A combination of less harvested area and reduced yields pulled the pinto crop down, but pintos easily remained the top bean class with 40 percent of the 2006 crop. Pinto bean harvested area was down 10 percent to 651,700 acres, while average yields dropped 15 percent due largely to the hot, dry summer. Pinto output was down in 11 of the 14 producing States, with North Dakota, the leading producer, down 25 percent to 4.91 million cwt. Output of pinto beans declined 34 percent in Nebraska, the second-leading producer, largely because of a 31-percent cut in harvested area. Growers in Colorado produced 8 percent fewer pintos as a 20 percent reduction in harvested area outweighed a 15-percent gain in yield. Pinto yield in Colorado was second only to the 2002 record.

As pinto bean stocks are drawn lower this season, grower and wholesale prices are likely to continue strengthening. Grower prices (CO/NE) began the marketing year in September at \$17.67 per cwt, up 20 percent from a year earlier. With limited open market activity, grower bids in North Dakota-Minnesota had climbed to \$19.50 by mid-December, up 40 percent from a year earlier.

Although the total dry bean crop was lower, several bean types managed to post increases in 2006. Production of navy beans, the second-leading dry bean class, increased 6 percent as output was higher in both North Dakota (up 19 percent) and Michigan (up 9 percent). Output of black beans also increased, led by greater harvested area in the 2 leading states, Michigan and North Dakota. This was the largest black bean crop since 2002, reflecting stronger demand and higher prices over the past year. With higher prices encouraging larger planted area in several States, the garbanzo bean (small and large chickpeas) crop was the largest since the 2001 record high. Large kabuli chickpeas accounted for 90 percent of the total garbanzo crop. Despite a record-large crop, prices in the chickpea/ garbanzo market remain relatively strong, reflecting good domestic and world demand.

Table 12--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2005-2006 1/

Commodity	2005		2006		Chg. prev. year:	
	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec. 2/	Nov.	Dec.
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	18.00	18.10	21.00	--	16.7	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	13.70	13.83	19.25	19.50	40.5	41.0
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	18.50	18.50	17.44	18.25	-5.7	-1.4
Great Northern (NE/WY)	15.60	16.00	19.63	20.00	25.8	25.0
Black (MI)	19.90	20.50	21.00	21.50	5.5	4.9
Light red kidney (MI)	21.50	21.50	23.75	23.50	10.5	9.3
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	21.20	20.50	23.50	23.50	10.8	14.6
Baby lima (CA)	34.50	34.67	44.13	44.00	27.9	26.9
Large lima (CA)	42.70	44.33	60.00	61.00	40.5	37.6
Blackeye (CA)	34.00	39.00	48.00	48.00	41.2	23.1
Small red (WA/ID)	19.90	19.50	21.00	22.00	5.5	12.8
Pink (WA/ID)	19.90	19.50	21.00	21.00	5.5	7.7
Cranberry (MI)	23.75	--	35.00	--	47.4	--
Garbanzo (WA/ID)	--	--	27.75	28.25	--	--

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

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

Outlook for 2007/08

With stocks of several dry bean classes likely to be low by next summer, reduced supplies and higher prices over the coming marketing year would normally be an automatic indicator of a significant increase in area planted next spring. However, dry beans may face a substantial challenge in the coming year from traditional rotational crops such as corn, soybeans, barley, and wheat. Prices for these grains have risen greatly over the past few months due in part to strong demand for field corn by a rapidly expanding ethanol industry. Fundamentals in the corn market set the tone in many agricultural crop markets. Currently, field corn is running at more than \$3.00/bushel, wheat is over \$4.50/bushel, and soybeans are over \$6/bushel—all well above a year earlier and their longrun averages. Although dry bean prices have risen, they are currently uncompetitive with most of these alternative crops. This suggests that in the absence of changes in commodity price relationships this winter, U.S. dry bean acreage could decline 10-15 percent in 2007. Assuming that yields return to either trend or their longrun average, the decline in U.S. dry bean production would be less than the percentage reduction in area.

September-October Exports Up

U.S. dry edible bean export volume for the initial 2 months of the 2006/07 marketing year increased 24 percent from a year earlier (table 13). Export gains were led by pinto, navy, and black beans. The top destinations were Mexico, Japan, Cuba, and the United Kingdom. Pinto bean exports were strong in 2005/06, rising 114 percent to 2.64 million cwt. This strength has carried over into the first 2 months of 2006/07, with pinto volume up 31 percent from the same time a year ago. A large shipment to Cuba in September and increased movement to Mexico pushed pinto bean exports higher. With prices likely to rise in coming months due to tighter supplies, pinto bean exports are expected to decline.

Navy bean export volume has been trending lower since the late 1990s but managed to increase 6 percent from a year earlier during 2005/06 (fig. 9). During the first 2 months of 2006/07, volume is up 28 percent with increased movement to Canada and Mexico outweighing reduced movement to the United Kingdom. Exports

accounted for about 19 percent of the disposition of 2006 supplies, down from 21 percent in 2000 and 24 percent during the 1990s.

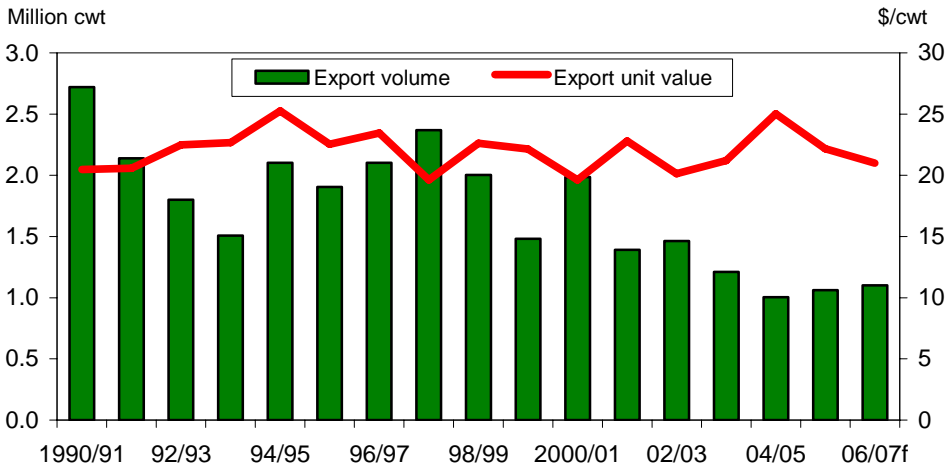
Imports (excluding guar seeds) during September-October were up 20 percent from a year earlier, led by black (up 123 percent) and black gram/urd (up 68 percent) beans. Greater dry bean import volume from Mexico (up 24 percent) and China (up 26 percent) was likely driven by dwindling preharvest supplies and increased wholesale prices in the U.S. dry bean market. During September-October, the producer price index (PPI) for canned dry beans was up 6 percent from a year earlier, while the PPI for dry pinto beans was 15 percent above a year earlier.

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

Bean class	Crop year	September - October		Change 2005-06
		2004/05	2005/06	
		1,000 cwt (bags)		Percent
Pinto	2,643	197	386	31
Navy (pea)	1,061	223	355	28
Black	763	182	177	35
Great Northern	516	67	83	-35
Garbanzo	380	72	63	80
Baby lima	265	20	34	0
Dark-red kidney	252	39	21	40
Small red	182	15	26	-21
Light-red kidney	153	8	19	16
Large lima	135	25	10	-13
Cranberry	84	8	12	36
Pink	65	5	5	19
Blackeye	32	6	3	18
Other	796	108	185	9
Total	7,327	968	1,374	24

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

Figure 9
U.S. navy beans: Crop year export volume and unit value



f = ERS forecast. Cwt = 100-pound bags.
 Sources: Prepared by ERS using data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Dry Peas and Lentils

Dry Pea and Lentil Output Declines

According to USDA crop estimates, hot, dry weather hindered the production of dry peas and lentils in 2006 by reducing yields and increasing acreage losses. Average yields for dry peas declined 18 percent to 1,496 pounds per acre—the lowest since 1996. However, the extended summer dry spell affected lentils even more with yields plummeting 30 percent to just 822 pounds per acre—the lowest since 1985.

Production of dry edible peas (green and yellow) fell 6 percent to 13.1 million cwt, as a 14 percent increase in area for harvest was outweighed by lower yields. North Dakota, the industry leader in dry peas, harvested 15 percent more area but saw lower yields reduce the crop 5 percent from a year earlier. Montana, now the second-leading State in dry peas, harvested 50 percent more acres in 2006 but the hot, dry summer slashed yields, resulting in an 8 percent decline in production. In Washington, acreage was down and yields remained below average for the second consecutive year, resulting in the smallest dry pea crop since 1977. The U.S. Austrian winter pea crop declined largely because of acreage losses and low yields in Montana.

Production of lentils dropped 36 percent to 3.3 million cwt due to a combination of lower harvested area and crop yields. Acreage planted to lentils declined for the first time since 2001 as stronger returns for alternative crops such as spring wheat caused some growers to shift acreage. Despite a 39-percent reduction in yields, North Dakota remained the leading lentil State with one-third of the national crop. With lower acreage outweighing improved yields, lentil production in Washington fell 4 percent to the lowest level since 1996.

With supplies down and movement good at times this season, prices for dry peas and lentils have been rising. According to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, November grower prices for dry peas (all uses) were averaging 26 percent higher than a year earlier and 39 percent above the August lows. Although November lentil prices were up just 6 percent from a year earlier, the rise in prices over the past several months has been dramatic. With the extent of the 2006 crop decline evident and overseas interest expanding, lentil prices surged 54 percent

Table 14--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Production by class, 2002-06

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change	
						2005-06	
						Percent	
			--1,000 cwt--				
Dry peas	4,727	5,202	11,419	14,003	13,103	-6.4	
Austrian winter peas	183	174	291	307	259	-15.6	
Chickpeas, all	861	417	593	1,061	1,330	25.4	
Small	--	60	76	149	127	-14.8	
Large	--	357	517	912	1,203	31.9	
Lentils	2,571	2,442	4,182	5,163	3,298	-36.1	
Total	8,342	8,235	16,485	20,534	17,990	-12.4	
Wrinkled seed peas	599	673	899	755	--	--	

-- = not available.

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

Table 15--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Monthly grower prices by class, 2005-2006

Crop year & month	Dry peas	Chickpeas			Austrian winter peas	All Lentils
		All	Large	Small		
--- Cents per pound ---						
2005/06						
July	5.16	27.90	28.20	--	7.57	11.90
August	4.25	20.60	25.70	--	6.75	11.80
September	4.66	26.50	26.80	--	6.22	11.50
October	4.51	25.10	25.20	--	6.83	11.80
November	4.80	25.20	25.40	--	7.33	11.30
December	4.99	24.60	24.80	--	6.99	12.20
January	4.74	27.40	27.80	--	6.93	11.10
February	5.02	26.20	30.20	18.60	7.76	11.00
March	5.05	22.20	25.20	--	6.54	10.50
April	4.88	26.80	30.90	15.40	6.44	9.51
May	5.25	15.90	--	14.50	--	9.68
June	5.30	28.20	30.70	11.30	6.23	7.81
2006/07						
July	5.03	22.80	--	--	--	7.80
August	4.46	24.60	26.30	--	6.68	9.18
September	5.71	25.40	25.50	--	--	12.10
October	5.80	21.30	25.00	15.90	6.04	11.00
November 1/	6.20	27.00	27.20	14.00	--	12.00
Percent change						
Nov. 05-06	29.2	7.1	7.1	--	--	6.2

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for November 2006 are partial-month averages.

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

percent since hitting a seasonal low in July due in part to large carryover stocks from the 2005 crop. According to USDA's Bean Market News, in early December, Pacific Northwest (PNW) grower bids for U.S. number one grade whole dry green peas were averaging around \$7.75 per cwt—up 59 percent from a year earlier. Early December grower prices for whole dry yellow peas in the PNW were running about 50 percent above year-earlier levels. Prices for the top grade of brewer lentils stood at \$14.50 per cwt in the Pacific Northwest in early December—up 41 percent from a year ago.

Outlook for 2007/08

Despite the expectation of rising prices for both dry peas and lentils over the coming months, the focus of some growers may be drawn away from these crops in 2007/08. Potential returns for nearly every crop grown in rotation with dry peas and lentils are averaging well above those of a year earlier and futures markets indicate that prices for crops such as wheat and corn could move higher as planting decisions are made and seed orders are placed this winter. Spring wheat prices are stronger than a year earlier (especially for the types grown in the upper Midwest) and are expected to encourage some shifting of acreage away from peas and lentils. At this time, it appears that acreage planted to dry edible peas and lentils could each decline about a tenth in 2007. Assuming 5-year average yields (2002-06) for both dry peas and lentils (which would greatly improve on yields experienced in 2006), U.S. output of dry peas and lentils is expected to rise modestly in 2007.

Table 16--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Price support program

Crop year & crop	Units	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07 (thru Dec 6)		
		Total 1/	Total 1/	Dry peas	Chickpeas	Lentils
Loan deficiency (LDP)						
Applications	Number	5,966	11,081	6,500	0	2,622
Quantity	000 cwt	13,611	18,595	12,557	0	2,492
Value	000 \$	31,716	41,580	26,561	0	12,401
Unit value	\$/cwt	2.33	2.24	2.12	0	4.98
CCC loans made 2/						
Applications	Number	282	535	129	0	170
Quantity	000 cwt	1,113	2,247	725	0	475
Value	000 \$	11,309	21,109	4,441	0	5,400
Unit value	\$/cwt	10.16	9.40	6.13	0	11.36

1/ Crop-year totals for all dry peas, lentils, and small chickpeas. 2/ Refers to crop placed under loan and does not measure net gain from the use of marketing loans.

Source: USDA, Farm Service Agency, <http://www.fsa.usda.gov/>

Table 17--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Trade volume by class, July-October 1/

Item	Crop year	July-October		Change 2005-06 Percent	
	2005/06	2004/05	2005/06		
		--1,000 cwt--			
Exports:					
Green peas	3,274.4	580.5	1,113.2	1,573.8	41
Yellow peas	2,626.7	168.7	688.2	1,051.1	53
Split peas	195.5	74.9	59.7	68.9	15
Austrian winter pea	30.5	4.4	9.0	14.8	65
Misc. drypeas	2,588.2	126.3	1,210.6	557.2	-54
Chickpeas, all	391.0	98.2	96.3	135.7	41
Lentils, all	3,495.4	512.6	1,167.1	764.5	-34
Total	12,601.7	1,565.6	4,344.0	4,166.0	-4
Imports:					
Split peas	264.8	104.1	73.3	141.1	93
Chickpeas, all	236.4	98.0	65.3	101.7	56
Other peas	450.7	78.3	155.6	162.2	4
Lentils, all	260.0	59.2	81.2	141.5	74
Total	1,211.9	339.6	375.4	546.6	46

1/ Excludes planting seed.

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

Exports Up During July-October

In 2005/06, a record 12.6 million cwt of U.S. dry peas and lentils (including chickpeas) were shipped to other countries. During the first 4 months (July-October) of the 2006/07 marketing year, the U.S. shipped 4 percent fewer dry peas and lentils to other nations than a year earlier (table 17). India (24 percent of total volume), Spain (18 percent), and Cuba (10 percent) have been the top 3 markets for dry peas and lentils so far this season. Exports of green and yellow peas have remained strong, with movement of these crops accounting for about two-thirds of industry export volume. While movement of chickpeas also remained strong, exports of lentils were running well below year-earlier volume. With smaller supplies and higher prices, 2006/07 lentil export volume is unlikely to match that of 2005/06.

Commodity Highlight: Eggplant

Eggplant (*Solanum melongena L*) is a native of India and Pakistan and is thought to have originally been introduced into North America by Thomas Jefferson in his garden at Monticello. A member of the nightshade (*Solanaceae*) family, eggplant is related to potatoes, tomatoes, and bell peppers. Eggplant is a warm-season crop (sensitive to cool temperatures), which is grown primarily from transplants in the United States to reduce the growing period by about half (direct-seeded crops require as long as 150 days to mature). Eggplant (also known as aubergine in some parts of the world) reportedly received its name in the past when white, egg-shaped varieties were more common.

Eggplant is available in a variety of colors (e.g., purplish black, red, white, and variegated) and shapes (e.g., egg-shaped, elongated, and round). Several varieties are produced in the United States, including the traditional Black Beauty and Black Bell, which tend to be oblong or globular in shape. Also found in well-stocked produce departments are the less commonly produced Asian varieties (which tend to be long and slender) and baby (or miniature) eggplant.

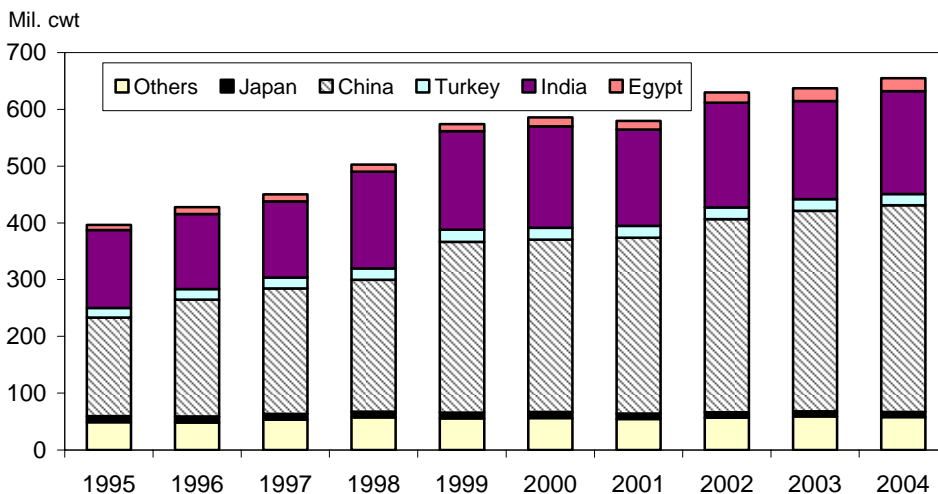
World production of eggplant is highly concentrated, with 93 percent of output coming from seven countries. China (55 percent of world output) and India (28 percent) are the top producers, with the United States a distant 20th. Egypt, Turkey, and Japan round out the top five producing nations. More than 4 million acres are devoted to the cultivation of eggplant in the world.

Eggplant Is Widely Grown

Eggplant is a widely grown specialty vegetable in the United States, although there are less than 7,000 acres devoted to production annually. In the 2002 Census of Agriculture, 47 States reported harvesting eggplant, with the top five States accounting for 78 percent of the acreage. About 4 percent of the 54,000 farms that harvest vegetables (excluding potatoes and pulses) in the United States reported harvesting eggplant. About 98 percent of the eggplant grown in the United States is produced for the fresh market, with the remainder used for processed products such as frozen entrees and specialty dips and appetizers.

Figure 10

Eggplant: World production, 1995-2004

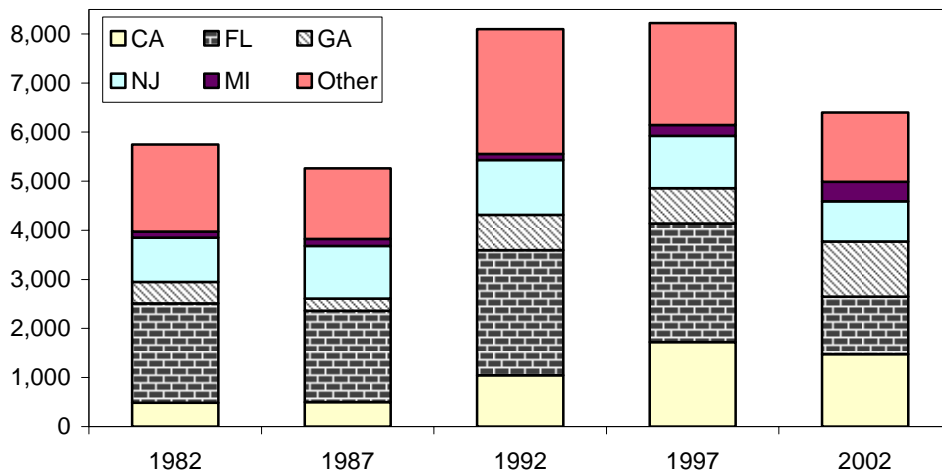


Source: United Nations, Food and Agriculture Organization, FAOStat (11/2006).

Figure 11

U.S. eggplant: Acres harvested, census years, 1982-2002

Acres



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Census of Agriculture.

USDA has not collected complete domestic production statistics for eggplant since 2001. In 2001, nine States reported the production of eggplant with Georgia, Florida, California, New Jersey, and New York the top five producers. If Michigan had been included in the 2001 estimates program for eggplant, it would have supplanted New York as the fifth-largest producer. In 2005, California, New Jersey, New York, Michigan, and Hawaii reported production statistics for eggplant through their State vegetable estimates programs. Although acreage and production data are not reported for Georgia and Florida, information on market shipments are reported for these States by USDA's Market News Service. Shipments data indicate that along with California, Georgia, and Florida remain among the top three eggplant-producing States today.

According to Market News data, Georgia was the leading shipper of fresh-market eggplant in 2005. Georgia's eggplant acreage increased from 719 acres in 1997 to over 1,100 acres in 2002. Only 44 farms reported producing eggplant in the 2002 census, down from 64 in 1997. The major producing counties are Colquitt (43 percent of area), Echols (21 percent), and Lowndes (13 percent). Between May and December, Georgia ships fresh-market eggplant monthly (except for August), with volume peaking in June and again in October.

In California, about 90 percent of eggplant is produced in Fresno and Riverside counties, with Fresno accounting for about three-fourths of the crop. According to the California County Agricultural Commissioners Report, the farm value of the 2005 California eggplant crop was nearly \$12 million—up from about \$9 million 5 years earlier. In 2005, production came from 1,364 acres and totaled about 39 million pounds. California generally ships eggplant from late April to early December, with peak shipments occurring in early fall.

In Florida, eggplant acreage is spread among 23 counties but the crop is primarily produced in the southeastern part of the State. In 2002, about 25 percent of Florida's harvested acreage was in Palm Beach County, with Hillsborough and Miami-Dade counties also important. Florida's eggplant acreage has declined and is less than half of what it was in 1997 due to a combination of increasing per-acre yields (requiring less acreage to maintain production) and a shift of some acreage to Georgia. In 2002, Florida reported 1,174 acres of eggplant—down from 2,416

Table 18--California eggplant, all uses: Area, production, and value

Year	Acres		Yield per acre	Production	Average price 1/ \$ /cwt	Crop value \$ 1,000
	Planted	Harvested				
	Acres		Cwt	1,000 cwt	\$ /cwt	\$ 1,000
1980	--	370	144	53	31.00	1,653
1985	--	394	192	76	24.00	1,506
1990	--	612	223	113	25.25	3,832
1995	--	840	331	277	32.50	9,032
2000	1,600	1,600	205	328	27.50	9,020
2001	1,400	1,400	235	329	24.50	8,061
2002	--	949	225	213	29.10	6,202
2003	--	997	241	241	29.00	6,979
2004	--	1,041	285	297	27.65	8,202
2005	--	1,364	289	395	29.63	11,697

-- = not available. Cwt = hundredweight, a unit of measure equal to 100 pounds.

1/ Season-average farm price.

Sources: California County Agricultural Commissioner reports (1980-99 and 2002-05) and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables Summary* (2000-01).

acres in 1997. In 2005, USDA's Market News Service reported that shipments of eggplant from Florida totaled about 35 million pounds, down from 48 million pounds in 1997. Florida ships eggplant monthly from October to June with volume peaking during the spring.

In 2005, New Jersey harvested 800 acres of eggplant, with a farm value of nearly \$4 million. The State's eggplant is largely produced in Gloucester (31 percent), Cumberland (20 percent), and Atlantic (14 percent) counties. Eggplant acreage has trended lower in New Jersey, dropping 20 percent over the past decade. However, production has largely been maintained as per-acre yields have risen. New Jersey ships eggplant from mid-July to early October, when frost ends the season.

The United States Is World's Leading Importer

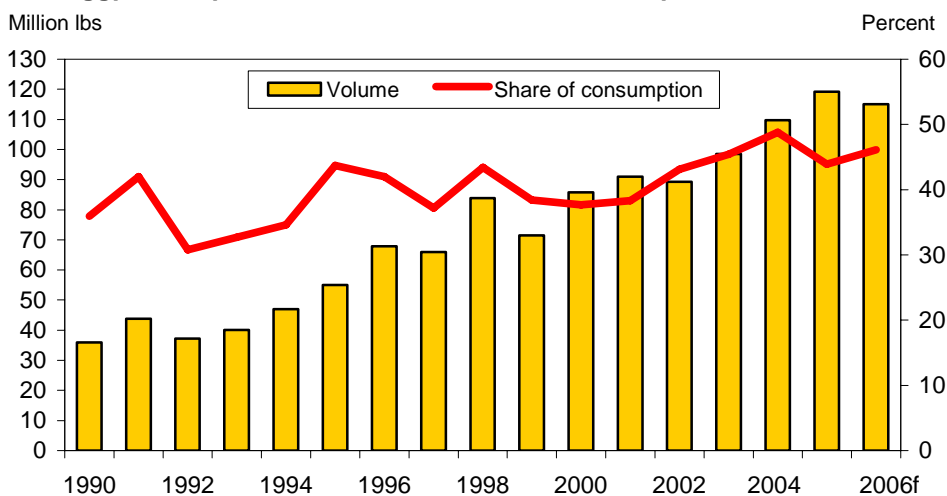
Despite a per-capita consumption rate of less than 1 pound, the United States is the leading importer of eggplant in the world. According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, during 2002-04, the United States accounted for 19 percent of world eggplant import volume. France, Syria, Germany, and Canada round out the top five eggplant importers. The top five nations account for two-thirds of all eggplant imports.

The volume of U.S. eggplant imports has jumped 130 percent between 1993-95 and 2003-05. During 2003-05, imports averaged about 46 percent of U.S. domestic eggplant use—up from 37 percent a decade earlier. Mexico accounted for 80 percent of 2005 eggplant import volume followed by Honduras with 17 percent. Over the past decade, Honduran exporters have been chipping away at Mexico's dominance in this market. A decade earlier, Mexico held most of the eggplant import market with Honduras accounting for just 3 percent of volume.

Most U.S. eggplant imports, which were valued at \$46 million in 2005, enter during the cooler months of the year. However, import volume has begun to expand throughout the year. The winter season (January-March) accounted for 46 percent of eggplant imports during the last three years (2003-05)—up from 55 percent a decade earlier (1993-95). Florida is the only domestic shipper during the winter.

Figure 12

U.S. eggplant imports: Volume and share of consumption, 1990-2006



f = ERS forecast.

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

The fall (October-December) season, which is served by several States, accounted for 31 percent of import volume in 2003-05, up from 25 percent in 1993-95. The share of eggplant imports entering during the spring (April-June) remains around one-fifth, while 5 percent of volume comes in during the summer months—up from 1 percent a decade ago.

On the export side of the eggplant market, the top five nations account for three-fourths of world eggplant export volume. Spain, Mexico, and Jordan are the leading eggplant export nations, with the United States a distant seventh. As with most U.S. fresh vegetables, the majority of U.S. exports is shipped to Canada (99 percent), with most of the remainder moving to Mexico. U.S. eggplant exports, which were valued at nearly \$9 million in 2005, are distributed throughout the year, with slightly more volume during the spring and fall and less volume during the winter months. About 9 percent of U.S. eggplant supplies were exported annually during 2003-05—down from 13 percent a decade earlier.

U.S. Eggplant Consumption Is Rising

U.S. eggplant consumption has trended higher over the past 5 decades. ERS estimates indicate that per-capita domestic disappearance (consumption) of eggplant averaged:

- o 0.30 pound in the 1960s;
- o 0.42 pound in the 1970s;
- o 0.46 pound during the 1980s;
- o 0.54 pound during the 1990s; and
- o 0.80 pound over the 2000-05 period.

Between 1993-95 and 2003-05, per-capita use of eggplant rose by two-thirds to 0.8 pound. Domestic disappearance averaged 238 million pounds during 2003-05 compared with 128 million pounds in 1993-95. The more rapid growth which has been apparent over the past decade may reflect the introduction of new processed products plus increased interest in following a vegetarian or vegan diet. According to a Harris Interactive poll conducted for the Vegetarian Resource Group, 7 percent of Americans 18 years or older never eat meat, while about 2 percent considered

themselves vegetarians in 2006. A decade earlier, about 1 percent of Americans considered themselves vegetarians. 1/

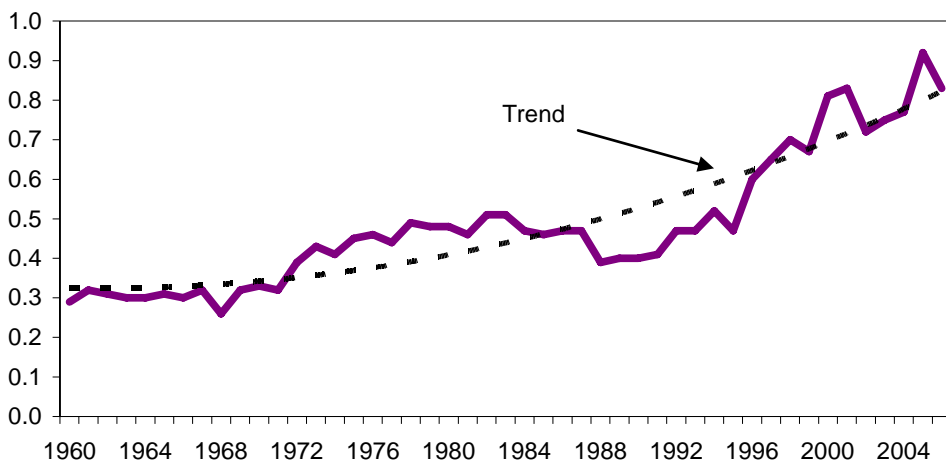
Eggplant can be prepared in many ways including fried, broiled, grilled, microwaved, baked, stewed, pureed, breaded, and pickled. In addition to serving as a meat substitute in dishes such as Eggplant Parmesan, eggplant is used in traditional ethnic dishes such as moussaka and ratatouille and in appetizers such as baba ghanoush (dip) and various pureed eggplant spreads. Eggplant, which contains about 30 calories per cup, is a good source of several vitamins (including A and C) and potassium. Increases in both domestic production (up 51 percent) and import volume (up 130 percent) have each played key roles in supporting increased U.S. eggplant demand over the past decade.

1/ Stahler, Charles. "How Many Adults Are Vegetarian?" *Vegetarian Journal*. Issue 4, 2006. The Vegetarian Resource Group.

Figure 13

U.S. eggplant: Per capita use, 1960-2006

Lb/person



Source: Computed and prepared by USDA, Economic Research Service.

Table 19--U.S. eggplant, all uses: Estimated supply, disappearance, and price

Year	Supply			Utilization			Season-ave. price	
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic	Per capita use	Current dollars 3/	Constant dollars 4/
	-- Million pounds --						-- \$/cwt --	
1985	77.2	32.0	109.2	--	109.2	0.46	13.03	18.69
1990	79.0	35.9	114.9	15.0	99.9	0.40	25.82	31.65
2000	165.4	85.8	251.2	23.3	227.9	0.81	26.00	26.00
2001	169.4	91.0	260.4	22.9	237.5	0.83	25.10	24.51
2002	140.8	89.3	230.1	22.9	207.2	0.72	29.10	27.93
2003	141.8	98.5	240.3	23.4	216.9	0.75	29.00	27.28
2004	136.2	109.7	245.9	21.1	224.8	0.77	27.65	25.35
2005	173.8	119.2	293.0	21.2	271.8	0.92	29.63	26.43
2006 f	156.1	115.0	271.1	21.9	249.2	0.83	--	--

-- = Not available. f = ERS forecast. 1/ Estimated by ERS from both state and census data except 2000-01 from USDA, NASS published data. 2/ Source is U.S. Census Bureau, USDC. 3/ Except for 1985-2002 from NASS, prices are from California as reported by the California County Agricultural Commissioners. 4/ Constant dollar prices are calculated using the GDP deflator, 2000=100.

Source: Compiled and computed by USDA, Economic Research Service.



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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. *Eliminating Fruit and Vegetable Planting Restrictions*

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err30/>

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

2. *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.

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

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

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

4. How Low Has the Farm Share of Retail Food Prices Really Fallen?

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR24/>

Growers have been receiving a decreasing share of what consumers pay for food at retail stores. Using updated baskets based on what American households bought for at-home consumption between 1999 and 2003, this report estimates farm share for fresh vegetables and fresh fruits. Findings indicate that growers are capturing more of the consumer's food dollar than current estimates suggest.

Data Tables

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

1. Per capita use (consumption)

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

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

2. 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/mnsc/index.htm>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Price table 1—Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2006 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	756	763	830	878	935	1,024	805	925	969	962	1,048	1,177	923
	2004	849	966	773	884	753	747	836	889	901	1,067	1,112	807	882
	2005	636	806	1,096	1,230	897	942	765	801	884	769	791	1,132	896
2006	874	835	966	1,081	1,067	870	814	1,009	1,084	860	825			
Potatoes 3/	1995	466	450	484	505	529	612	729	586	497	539	548	547	541
	1996	564	589	633	668	696	707	700	521	482	461	452	434	576
	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652
	2003	533	554	567	592	590	559	570	483	458	443	479	493	527
	2004	488	504	530	568	558	558	552	495	485	444	477	506	514
	2005	535	535	578	566	576	573	622	574	491	472	533	576	553
2006	596	622	683	671	678	716	901	672	542	520	559			
--1990-92=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	107	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137
	2003	113	114	124	131	140	153	120	138	145	144	157	176	138
	2004	127	144	116	132	113	112	125	133	135	160	166	121	132
	2005	95	121	164	184	134	141	114	120	132	115	118	169	134
2006	131	125	145	162	160	130	122	151	162	129	124			
Potatoes 3/	1995	92	89	96	100	105	121	144	116	98	106	108	108	107
	1996	111	116	125	132	138	140	138	103	95	91	89	86	114
	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	97	104
	2004	96	100	105	112	110	110	109	98	96	88	94	100	102
	2005	106	106	114	112	114	113	123	113	97	93	105	114	109
2006	118	123	135	133	134	141	178	133	107	103	110			

1/ Prices for 2006 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans. For longer historical price series, see the *Vegetables and Melons Situation and Outlook Yearbook* at: <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1212>

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

Price table 2—Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 2001-06 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prnt change	Prnt change
															Nov.- Nov.	3rd quarter
															Percent	Percent
--Dollars per cwt--																
Asparagus	2002	218.00	162.00	119.00	99.60	112.00	107.00	146.00	--	--	--	--	--	110.00	--	--
	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	--	11.2
	2004	--	271.00	121.00	124.00	104.00	86.70	231.00	218.00	204.00	201.00	--	--	122.00	--	34.1
	2005	--	--	95.90	114.00	77.30	82.30	155.00	162.00	175.00	175.00	--	--	97.50	--	-24.7
	2006	--	194.00	211.00	204.00	111.00	95.20	166.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Broccoli	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	--	--
	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	34.0	9.0
	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	2.6	4.7
	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	-52.2	-27.3
	2006	32.50	23.80	27.60	32.40	29.00	51.10	26.20	56.90	39.40	24.60	28.60	--	--	36.8	52.0
Cantaloups	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	82.9	-3.3
	2004	--	--	--	--	15.30	12.10	11.00	14.30	15.50	14.80	18.30	33.80	14.70	-31.5	-11.9
	2005	--	--	--	--	20.20	16.70	10.80	8.10	11.00	12.90	15.90	11.00	13.60	-13.1	-26.7
	2006	--	--	--	--	29.20	18.40	15.40	20.10	9.29	18.90	22.60	--	--	42.1	49.8
Carrots	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	--	--
	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	13.9	1.7
	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	-18.8	-8.2
	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	33.5	15.1
	2006	21.40	21.50	21.50	21.50	20.80	21.40	21.50	23.00	19.30	19.60	20.60	--	--	-10.8	0.9
Cauliflower	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	--	--
	2003	24.50	30.60	33.20	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.40	24.90	40.40	25.80	57.00	80.00	35.10	84.5	-6.6
	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	-52.5	-8.8
	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	-5.9	1.3
	2006	33.10	24.80	35.80	44.40	27.10	27.90	24.00	28.40	47.10	20.90	37.90	--	--	48.6	16.2
Celery	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	--	--
	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	46.1	12.8
	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	-12.1	-15.2
	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	-27.6	4.8
	2006	9.64	10.80	14.90	16.60	12.70	17.80	20.90	23.40	27.60	27.20	25.20	--	--	92.4	114.0
Corn, sweet	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	--	--
	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	62.5	-11.8
	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	32.6	10.8
	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	3.0	2.3
	2006	36.50	35.00	33.70	27.20	16.20	23.00	23.50	19.70	22.70	21.70	19.10	--	--	-48.8	-1.9
Cucumbers	2002	--	--	22.90	21.50	16.80	14.30	23.40	23.10	19.50	14.00	19.20	26.40	19.00	--	--
	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.70	16.60	23.10	20.00	24.80	13.90	13.30	19.90	19.90	-30.7	2.9
	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	40.6	18.6
	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	85.6	-24.3
	2006	20.90	31.90	44.10	28.70	21.50	24.30	19.30	26.50	22.60	30.90	30.10	--	--	-13.3	12.3
Head lettuce	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	--	--
	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	307.5	42.5
	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	-67.7	-25.0
	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	-30.4	-13.5
	2006	10.50	12.10	19.10	22.30	33.70	11.80	12.20	20.70	16.30	11.80	13.30	--	--	35.6	32.3
Onions, dry bulb	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	--	--
	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	39.7	5.9
	2004	13.10	12.20	11.60	19.90	19.30	17.20	16.30	11.90	10.30	7.87	7.77	7.35	10.50	-38.3	-2.8
	2005	6.29	5.61	6.13	18.20	19.70	17.80	14.70	11.50	13.10	12.90	14.00	12.30	13.50	80.2	2.1
	2006	11.70	10.70	9.89	9.81	13.40	17.10	20.30	15.40	13.60	12.20	12.20	--	--	-12.9	25.4
Snap beans	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	--	--
	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	-23.6	-10.5
	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	29.3	14.3
	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	22.6	5.5
	2006	44.40	60.50	45.80	44.90	40.30	26.00	57.30	79.60	80.90	77.10	53.90	--	--	-18.5	10.7
Tomatoes	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	--	--
	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	-27.6	41.6
	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	274.2	-12.8
	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	-69.3	4.8
	2006	79.20	57.60	31.50	46.90	31.10	32.00	27.00	36.10	88.20	52.30	31.10	--	--	-14.8	51.0

-- = Not available. 1/ 2006 prices are preliminary. One hundredweight (cwt) is equal to 100 pounds. The prices in this table can also be read as cents per pound.

For longer historical price series, see the *Vegetables and Melons Situation and Outlook Yearbook* at: <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1212>

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

Price table 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
															Oct. - Oct. Percent
--1982=100--															
Fresh 2/	1996	133.9	119.4	202.5	155.6	108.2	96.6	108.8	97.2	91.3	106.0	131.5	99.3	120.9	--
	1997	105.2	126.2	150.4	109.6	103.2	112.2	115.7	125.2	121.8	143.1	124.7	118.5	121.3	35.0
	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	13.1
	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	-37.2
	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	62.4
	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	-31.9
	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	13.0
	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	23.6
	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	27.5
	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	-28.0
2006	207.6	138.8	137.6	174.4	147.9	128.7	133.4	180.3	192.2	166.7				15.8	
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	43.2
	1998	--	--	--	--	113.3	74.1	56.3	60.1	89.9	--	52.2	--	74.3	--
	1999	--	--	--	--	86.6	62.8	42.4	62.1	--	63.4	59.1	--	62.7	--
	2000	--	--	--	--	68.0	64.3	56.4	43.8	48.7	93.6	124.2	--	71.3	47.6
	2001	--	--	--	--	118.6	53.4	53.3	76.1	57.1	60.0	114.9	--	76.2	-35.9
	2002	--	--	--	--	--	74.7	80.5	58.7	60.1	66.2	55.3	--	65.9	10.3
	2003	--	--	--	--	120.5	60.6	60.1	35.8	49.0	64.9	106.8	--	71.1	-2.0
	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	67.6
	2005	156.1	75.4	96.5	162.2	114.8	99.9	83.8	62.3	80.7	67.3	--	--	99.9	-38.1
2006	--	--	99.8	99.8	95.6	93.8	76.2	80.2	75.0	76.2				13.2	
Canned 3/	1996	120.4	119.8	120.4	120.4	120.8	121.0	122.6	122.1	121.9	121.8	121.9	121.8	121.2	--
	1997	121.5	121.1	120.5	120.1	119.8	119.9	119.1	119.3	119.3	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.2	-1.3
	1998	121.2	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	120.0	119.6	120.0	120.0	121.2	-0.5
	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	0.9
	2000	121.3	120.8	121.2	120.9	121.2	121.5	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.6	121.7	121.3	121.2	0.7
	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	4.0
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	129.5	129.1	129.1	128.5	2.4
	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	3.0
	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	2.3
2006	138.0	136.8	137.1	137.3	138.8	140.2	140.2	141.0	141.0	141.0				2.4	
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	0.7
	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	-0.8
	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1	0.6
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0	0.4
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6	2.4
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.2	131.9	132.6	131.1	1.7
	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	2.3
	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	2.1
	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	-1.0
2006	137.3	137.7	138.7	138.6	138.8	139.5	139.2	139.4	140.0	142.0				3.9	
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	-2.7
	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	1.1
	1999	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.7	146.1	146.1	146.0	146.5	147.1	146.7	147.4	151.1	147.4	2.7
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9	-1.2
	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	-1.5
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7	5.9
	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	-5.2
	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.1	145.7	144.8	143.9	144.5	144.6	1.0
	2005	145.6	145.9	145.2	145.7	146.8	146.0	145.3	145.9	150.4	150.6	152.3	154.3	147.8	4.0
2006	154.7	156.4	158.1	159.3	163.0	165.0	171.2	165.6	169.4	169.0				12.2	

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

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

Price table 4—Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 2000-06 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1982-84=100--														
Fresh vegetables 2/	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	272.9	271.5	274.4	294.2	301.8			
Potatoes, fresh	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	276.0	282.5	293.6	290.4	278.2			
Lettuce, fresh	2000	229.3	203.9	210.0	209.4	234.0	211.1	207.8	213.1	262.7	235.5	238.5	281.6	228.1
	2001	233.3	249.6	245.7	227.3	243.5	215.1	211.7	226.5	254.1	238.5	228.6	231.6	233.8
	2002	272.0	301.9	398.0	299.6	219.7	213.1	215.1	213.4	221.9	222.5	229.0	218.5	252.1
	2003	223.8	219.7	222.9	227.4	253.1	266.0	243.1	226.1	260.9	250.2	259.4	301.8	246.2
	2004	271.7	245.8	242.3	232.1	224.1	221.7	219.8	228.4	229.2	236.2	249.0	276.9	239.8
	2005	258.3	237.9	253.5	287.5	271.6	257.6	247.7	247.4	249.4	258.4	258.7	260.0	257.3
	2006	260.8	258.0	254.2	267.2	285.5	264.0	246.9	265.8	274.2	269.7			
Tomatoes, fresh	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	276.1	271.8	271.8	336.5	405.5			
Other, fresh	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	278.2	279.1	276.1	291.5	288.1			
Frozen vegetables	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	175.7	178.8	181.3	179.6	177.7			
--December 1997=100--														
Processed fruits and vegetables	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	122.8	123.8	124.1	123.3	122.8			
Canned vegetables	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	126.5	128.1	127.9	125.3	124.7			
Dried beans, peas, lentils	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	119.3	120.7	121.3	120.8	120.5			

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

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

Price table 5—Fresh-market vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1997-2006

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change
															Oct.- Oct.
															Percent
--Cents/lb.--															
Potatoes, white	1997	33.5	33.1	33.0	33.5	33.8	34.5	36.7	38.8	38.8	37.4	36.6	37.0	35.6	--
	1998	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.1	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.6	1.3
	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	3.7
	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	-6.6
	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	13.9
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	17.7
	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	-10.4
	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	2.0
	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	12.2
	2006	50.4	51.7	51.7	52.2	53.3	54.1	55.6	57.2	56.3	54.5				7.9
Broccoli	1997	109.8	115.6	103.2	92.2	88.6	92.1	96.8	90.5	90.3	104.0	100.3	92.6	98.0	--
	1998	137.9	106.6	112.2	111.4	123.8	108.7	107.6	103.0	101.4	104.0	101.6	97.4	109.6	0.0
	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	-1.2
	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	5.1
	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	-6.4
	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	6.1
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1	112.7	113.3	109.3	130.3	135.8	131.2	135.6	120.0	26.6
	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	3.0
	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	-14.5
	2006	135.5	149.3	135.8	136.7	137.3	143.2	151.1	152.1	168.9	140.9				17.8
Lettuce, iceberg	1997	65.1	59.4	61.4	66.6	59.8	59.3	64.9	69.4	73.7	82.3	101.0	69.9	69.4	--
	1998	107.2	64.3	69.5	83.7	87.7	71.1	69.2	68.6	71.0	75.7	76.5	63.5	75.7	-8.0
	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	-11.6
	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	15.4
	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	5.1
	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	-15.3
	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	24.9
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7	80.8	77.1	83.0	84.9	82.3	79.8	-3.3
	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	11.6
	2006	87.4	79.4	81.5	86.9	96.7	84.8	78.3	86.4	95.3	87.3				-5.7
Tomatoes, field grown	1997	121.3	131.4	165.4	134.8	117.5	130.0	114.1	113.0	109.1	116.2	137.0	161.7	129.3	--
	1998	145.2	135.6	151.5	139.8	147.2	139.3	151.5	131.2	124.1	157.3	168.9	179.8	147.6	35.4
	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	-18.7
	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	8.4
	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	-8.7
	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	-2.4
	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	16.2
	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	19.4
	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	-9.8
	2006	216.2	191.0	164.9	157.3	154.3	145.7	147.9	148.8	190.8	218.8				41.4
Lettuce, romaine 1/	2006	134.1	140.5	138.3	147.6	147.6	132.0	123.7	135.9	143.0	141.0				--
Peppers, sweet 2/	2005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	192.7	--	--	--	--
	2006	--	--	--	--	163.8	169.5	176.8	171.3	171.0	208.0				7.9
Cabbage 2/	2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.1	60.0	58.5				

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

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

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

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2005							2006											
			July 1	Aug. 1	Sep. 1	Oct. 3	Nov. 1	Dec. 5	Jan. 3	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 3	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sep. 1	Oct. 2	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	21.75	15.00	27.00	23.00	21.00	18.00	33.00	27.00	23.00	29.00	33.00	32.00	25.00	28.00	40.00	47.00	41.00	44.50	
Beans, round green, machine-pick	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	18.50	24.00	29.00	24.00	21.00	45.50	15.00	19.00	20.00	25.00	14.50	12.75	11.50	19.00	25.50	17.00	14.50		
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25 lb sacks/filmbags	9.00	8.50	8.50	8.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	10.50	10.50	7.75	12.50	8.25	8.00	
Bok choy, baby	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	21.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	12.00	11.00	13.00	
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	42.00	29.00	16.00	22.00	19.00	23.00	16.50	17.00	17.00	25.50	27.00	--	--	47.00	44.00	28.50	19.00	19.00	
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	10.75	8.00	10.25	11.00	13.00	10.50	12.00	8.75	8.75	9.50	8.25	9.50	8.00	6.50	9.00	8.50	11.25	10.25	
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30 lb cartons	16.00	13.00	14.50	13.00	12.00	12.50	12.00	11.00	14.50	14.50	12.00	16.00	18.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	12.00	12.00	
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	17.25	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	15.75	16.50	16.00	16.25	14.50	16.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	17.25	17.00	16.00	
Eggplant, medium	FL, GA, MX	1 1/9 bushel cartons	12.00	11.50	9.50	11.00	11.00	14.00	16.00	9.50	13.00	17.00	16.00	13.00	14.50	18.25	9.50	15.00	9.50	11.50	
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	38.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	40.00	38.00	40.00	38.00	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	38.00	38.00	38.00	37.00	39.00	37.00	
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	11.75	9.25	11.50	11.50	10.50	12.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX, IL	Carton, 12s/24s	24.00	18.00	18.00	28.00	15.00	19.50	19.00	19.50	18.50	18.50	20.50	18.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.50	--	24.00	
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	9.50	9.25	12.00	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.25	9.25	9.50	10.75	10.25	10.25	
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	9.50	9.25	12.00	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.25	9.25	9.50	10.75	10.25	10.25	
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	9.25	12.00	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.25	9.25	9.50	10.75	10.25	10.25	
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	26.00	17.00	17.50	21.00	22.50	20.50	24.50	18.00	14.00	19.00	17.00	17.00	15.00	15.50	14.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	9.50	11.00	11.00	19.00	10.00	11.00	13.50	19.00	17.00	13.00	12.75	
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	12.25	12.50	12.50	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.50	10.50	13.00	13.50	28.50	13.50	13.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	13.50	13.00	
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	
Mushrooms, shitake	PA	5 lb carton	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	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	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.75	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	
Mushrooms, portobellas, lrg	PA	5 lb carton	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX, TN	1/2 bushel carton	18.00	15.00	15.00	11.50	27.00	29.00	20.00	27.00	19.00	9.50	15.50	14.00	16.00	24.00	22.00	20.00	24.00	20.00	
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	10.50	12.75	14.00	10.25	12.00	12.25	12.50	10.50	9.50	13.00	10.50	10.50	13.50	21.00	23.00	31.00	13.00	12.50	
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	16.00	15.00	16.00	14.00	14.00	20.50	16.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	21.00	19.00	17.00	20.00	17.00	26.00	26.00	
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	19.35	26.00	10.00	13.50	11.00	13.00	10.00	10.75	10.00	12.50	19.00	19.50	32.00	32.00	10.00	28.00	16.00	16.50	
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	21.00	17.00	24.00	16.00	12.50	13.00	20.00	11.00	10.00	14.00	20.00	10.00	38.50	35.00	20.00	24.00	16.00	16.00	
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	13.00	8.00	8.50	14.00	24.50	17.00	23.00	8.50	12.50	9.00	--	8.00	18.50	12.50	25.00	14.50	12.00	9.50	
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	7.25	9.50	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	19.00	18.00	16.00	16.00	--	11.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	11.00	15.00	
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	8.50	8.00	7.75	6.75	7.75	13.00	14.00	8.75	9.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	8.00	8.25	
Spinach	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	11.50	17.00	14.50	14.00	11.50	10.50	16.00	12.50	13.00	14.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	15.00	17.00	--	13.00	14.00	
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	5.00	7.00	10.25	7.00	8.00	11.00	10.00	14.50	9.00	11.50	6.00	12.00	7.00	8.00	8.50	10.00	12.25	8.50	
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	6.00	8.00	12.00	6.50	10.00	30.50	13.00	15.00	16.50	13.50	6.00	8.75	7.50	8.00	8.00	10.00	8.25	8.25	
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregard	LA	40 lb carton	16.50	16.00	18.50	17.75	17.00	18.50	18.00	17.75	17.75	17.00	17.00	18.75	19.25	19.25	20.00	20.00	18.50	18.50	
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	12.50	7.50	9.50	15.00	12.50	24.50	36.00	14.50	17.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	9.50	16.00	31.50	8.25	9.00	
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	15.00	11.00	10.50	17.00	15.00	25.00	33.00	13.00	12.75	10.50	0.00	11.50	11.00	9.50	17.00	34.00	14.50	11.00	
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. rpe, md/lrg	CD, NL, MX	5 kg carton (on vine)	9.50	11.50	9.00	11.00	12.50	10.25	12.00	17.00	13.00	13.00	8.00	10.50	7.00	6.00	12.50	20.50	11.50	10.00	
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	13.50	9.00	11.50	9.50	20.00	16.00	24.00	12.50	11.00	9.00	13.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	13.00	26.00	9.75	11.50	
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	18.00	11.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	20.50	19.50	21.50	9.50	14.00	26.00	11.00	12.75	11.00	21.00	39.50	18.50	12.50	
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	11.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.50	9.00	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.00	9.25	9.25	10.50	9.00	8.00	
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2 carton 15s	13.50	9.50	11.50	11.25	13.50	20.00	13.00	14.00	12.50	15.50	9.50	17.50	11.50	14.00	13.50	11.00	16.50	24.00	
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	19.00	10.50	8.25	8.50	10.50	9.25	10.00	12.50	10.75	10.50	7.50	11.50	11.50	10.50	10.50	8.50	8.50	10.25	
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.36	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.35	0.30	
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.36	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.35	0.39	0.42	0.45	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.36	0.31	0.34	0.41	0.33	

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

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

Price table 7—Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 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
1997													
I	7.38	11.75	7.08	9.67	9.05	14.46	7.79	10.46	7.63	11.50	0.30	17.17	
II	7.00	10.83	6.67	8.75	8.88	13.75	7.75	10.46	7.83	11.50	0.30	15.13	
III	7.05	11.08	6.75	8.75	8.58	13.63	7.67	10.50	8.00	11.08	0.30	15.42	
IV	7.17	10.38	7.00	9.84	8.88	13.00	7.88	10.50	7.88	10.33	0.31	16.25	
Average	7.15	11.01	6.88	9.25	8.85	13.71	7.77	10.48	7.84	11.10	0.30	15.99	
1998													
I	7.21	10.63	7.05	8.63	8.13	11.25	7.84	11.00	7.92	10.58	0.33	16.42	
II	7.38	10.88	7.13	9.75	8.50	10.88	7.88	11.13	7.88	10.75	0.33	16.92	
III	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.21	12.58	7.25	10.58	7.25	10.92	0.38	19.00	
IV	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.38	12.75	7.25	10.50	7.25	11.00	0.45	21.00	
Average	7.27	10.75	7.15	9.58	8.31	11.87	7.56	10.80	7.58	10.81	0.37	18.34	
1999													
I	7.25	10.75	7.50	10.38	8.80	13.30	7.33	10.67	7.42	11.00	0.45	21.00	
II	7.33	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.71	13.21	7.79	11.29	8.09	11.83	0.46	21.00	
III	7.50	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.38	8.09	12.00	0.46	21.00	
IV	7.63	12.34	7.46	10.92	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.13	8.04	11.75	0.35	20.29	
Average	7.43	11.09	7.49	10.52	8.75	13.42	7.72	11.12	7.91	11.65	0.43	20.82	
2000													
I	7.75	13.84	7.50	11.67	8.75	14.79	7.88	10.88	8.21	11.75	0.34	19.63	
II	7.84	15.00	7.50	11.92	8.84	16.33	7.88	10.88	8.38	11.38	0.34	20.04	
III	7.71	15.00	7.25	12.00	8.79	16.00	7.96	11.13	8.46	11.38	0.32	19.50	
IV	7.63	15.09	7.38	11.17	8.75	16.13	7.75	11.01	8.50	11.75	0.32	19.00	
Average	7.73	14.73	7.41	11.69	8.78	15.81	7.87	10.97	8.39	11.57	0.33	19.54	
2001													
I	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.46	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88	
II	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.25	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88	
III	7.67	14.92	7.67	10.42	8.96	15.42	7.92	11.05	7.92	11.75	0.32	17.88	
IV	8.25	15.25	8.25	12.55	9.00	15.42	8.33	11.25	8.42	11.83	0.32	17.88	
Average	7.61	14.92	7.61	10.87	8.81	15.39	7.94	11.02	7.96	11.77	0.32	17.88	
2002													
I	9.00	15.75	9.00	14.59	9.00	15.25	9.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63	
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	0.31	17.80	
III	8.00	14.75	8.00	10.88	8.63	15.00	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.50	
IV	8.00	14.67	8.00	11.05	8.88	15.09	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38	
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.11	8.94	11.75	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.58	
2003													
I	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.42	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	18.46	
II	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.38	9.00	15.50	8.71	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	19.46	
III	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.75	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63	
IV	8.00	14.13	8.00	12.38	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63	
Average	8.00	14.03	8.00	11.66	9.00	15.73	8.65	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	18.30	
2004													
I	8.17	14.80	8.17	14.38	9.17	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	18.67	
II	8.42	15.46	8.33	15.92	9.13	15.75	8.75	11.50	9.00	13.00	0.30	20.25	
III	8.50	15.63	8.33	16.17	9.00	15.59	9.00	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25	
IV	8.42	15.29	8.46	15.84	8.92	15.54	9.00	11.75	8.50	15.00	0.30	20.25	
Average	8.38	15.30	8.32	15.58	9.06	15.72	8.85	11.56	8.88	13.50	0.30	19.86	
2005													
I	8.58	14.04	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	
2006													
I p	8.63	12.25	8.88	12.13	9.25	15.46	8.88	12.00	9.05	12.75	0.36	21.75	
II p	8.63	12.25	8.74	12.13	9.17	15.50	8.88	12.00	9.03	12.25	0.37	23.25	
III p	8.38	11.75	8.45	12.00	8.71	15.50	8.88	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.38	23.50	
IV f	8.38	11.78	8.45	12.00	9.07	15.50	8.88	12.00	8.45	11.89	0.43	24.50	
Average	8.51	12.01	8.63	12.07	9.05	15.49	8.88	12.00	8.76	12.19	0.39	23.25	

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

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--												
1997												
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
1998												
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
1999												
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
2000												
I	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
2001												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.53	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.46	6.84	0.47	6.88	0.53	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.47	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
IV	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
Average	6.86	0.47	6.84	0.48	6.89	0.54	9.49	0.71	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
2002												
I	6.88	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	9.49	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.05	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	9.48	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2003												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2004												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.49
2005												
I	7.30	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
2006												
I p	7.10	0.50	7.25	0.56	7.23	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.32	0.52
II p	7.35	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.63	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.30	0.72	8.81	0.49
III p	7.55	0.50	7.63	0.55	7.50	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.75	0.49
IV f	7.58	0.50	7.50	0.55	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.50	0.49
Average	7.40	0.50	7.50	0.56	7.39	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.30	0.72	8.60	0.50

p = Preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

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

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

Price table 9—Potatoes and pulses: Prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1998-2006 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
		--\$/cwt--												
Potatoes, all uses	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	5.60	5.23	4.61	4.89	5.28	5.66
2005	5.64	5.79	6.44	6.20	6.23	6.30	7.05	6.61	5.69	5.37	6.26	6.83	7.06	
2006	7.07	7.44	8.21	7.97	8.05	8.60	11.02	7.95	6.35	5.97	6.43			
Potatoes, table stock	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	7.87	6.97	5.09	4.89	5.56	6.75
2005	6.13	6.58	8.04	7.22	7.43	8.23	10.37	11.30	10.77	8.90	8.76	9.03	10.36	
2006	9.16	10.91	12.42	10.62	11.68	12.92	15.36	14.60	10.35	9.38				
Potatoes, processing	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	4.76	4.60	4.45	4.88	5.10	5.06
2005	5.29	5.30	5.37	5.47	5.68	5.51	5.45	4.92	4.65	4.66	4.89	5.51	5.39	
2006	5.69	5.57	5.82	6.09	6.32	6.17	6.14	5.22	5.10	5.12				
Dry edible beans	1998	21.10	21.20	20.20	20.80	20.80	20.90	21.30	19.60	19.00	19.40	20.30	19.90	19.00
	1999	19.70	18.30	17.00	16.60	19.90	18.90	18.50	18.00	18.00	17.10	17.20	16.10	16.40
	2000	15.80	15.60	14.50	15.70	16.20	14.70	14.20	13.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	14.40	15.50
	2001	15.10	15.30	14.90	15.60	16.90	16.40	16.80	17.40	18.40	19.20	22.70	21.70	22.10
	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	19.20	20.90	22.80	24.50	25.90	27.00	25.70
2005	27.20	27.80	26.60	28.70	31.10	27.70	25.40	21.40	18.00	18.80	18.00	18.10	18.50	
2006	19.20	17.40	17.10	18.90	19.30	19.00	21.70	19.50	18.80	19.70	21.00			
Green peas, whole-dry 2/	1998	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.75	7.75	7.70	6.85	6.15	6.00	6.19	6.31	6.48
	1999	6.46	6.50	6.53	6.56	6.75	6.88	6.91	6.53	6.22	6.03	6.03	5.83	5.76
	2000	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.69	5.68	5.59	5.41	5.25	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.95
	2001	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.43	6.28	6.25	6.19	6.21	6.35	6.56	6.88	6.96
	2002	7.04	7.06	7.13	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.13	7.38	7.68	7.91	8.33	9.08
	2003	9.08	9.81	10.88	10.60	10.44	9.92	9.30	7.56	7.63	8.09	8.84	9.08	9.17
	2004	9.56	9.94	10.50	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	6.25	6.33	6.72	6.90	7.23	7.83		
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	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	5.50	5.35	5.78	6.03	6.66	7.00		
Lentils, regular (Brewer) 2/	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	10.94	10.94	12.30	13.06	13.75	14.13	14.50		

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

Price table 10—U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2005-06

Herb	Unit	2005			2006			Change from prev. year		
		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
		-- \$/cwt --						--- Percent ---		
Anise	24-ct crtn	13.50	13.50	--	11.50	11.60	13.17	- 14.8	- 14.1	--
Arrugula	12-ct ctns	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.06	8.25	7.69	4.0	6.5	- .8
Basil	12-ct ctns	7.25	7.00	7.00	8.31	7.75	7.94	14.6	10.7	13.4
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	15.50	15.06	14.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	- 1.6	1.3	7.0
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	7.25	7.13	7.00	6.91	6.80	6.60	- 4.7	- 4.6	- 5.7
Chives	12-ct flmbag	4.13	4.19	4.25	6.19	5.50	5.50	49.9	31.3	29.4
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	12.38	12.75	--	16.75	10.80	10.38	35.3	- 15.3	--
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	19.50	19.50	19.50	23.38	19.80	18.00	19.9	1.5	- 7.7
Dill	12-ct ctns	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.50	9.60	7.81	35.7	37.1	11.6
Dry Eschallot	5-lb sack	5.00	5.00	4.63	5.38	5.65	5.35	7.6	13.0	15.6
Horseradish	50-lb sack	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.15	2.08	2.08	4.9	1.5	1.5
Lemon grass	Per lb-ctns	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.50	1.50	0.98	150.0	150.0	63.3
Marjoram	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.38	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	2.2	4.8
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.38	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	2.2	4.8
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.38	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	2.2	4.8
Mint	12-ct ctns	7.25	7.06	7.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	10.3	13.3	7.1
Sage	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.38	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	2.2	4.8
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	27.10	29.13	.0	15.3	24.0
Savory	24-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	.0	.0
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	.0	4.8
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	6.50	7.25	8.00	6.25	6.00	6.38	- 3.8	- 17.2	- 20.3
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	.0	.0
Verdulaga	24-ct flmbag	8.00	6.50	6.00	8.25	8.25	8.25	3.1	26.9	37.5
Watercress	12-ct ctns	7.25	7.44	8.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	44.8	41.1	31.3

-- = not available.

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

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

Item	Annual			2005	2006					
	2003	2004	2005	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Market basket 1/										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	185.3	194.4	198.2	197.7	202.5	201.3	200.8	200.0	200.3	200.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	110.4	124.4	123.9	122.4	127.4	125.1	125.0	123.7	122.1	124.7
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	225.6	232.1	238.3	238.2	242.9	242.4	241.6	241.1	242.4	241.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.9	22.4	21.9	21.7	22.0	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.3	21.8
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	309.0	318.5	330.7	325.3	352.2	345.3	339.9	338.5	343.8	347.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	163.2	200.5	173.4	159.2	190.8	191.2	184.8	174.8	178.8	199.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	376.3	372.9	403.3	402.0	426.7	416.4	411.5	414.1	420.0	415.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.7	19.9	16.6	15.5	17.1	17.5	17.2	16.3	16.4	18.1
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	250.5	261.2	271.7	266.9	300.6	289.7	279.7	276.8	275.6	272.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	149.9	146.5	145.5	167.8	171.5	156.4	143.8	176.3	150.3	135.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	302.2	320.2	336.7	317.8	367.0	358.2	349.6	328.5	340.0	343.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.3	19.0	18.2	21.4	19.4	18.3	17.5	21.6	18.5	16.8
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	171.9	183.1	192.3	191.5	197.8	199.0	198.9	198.9	201.1	201.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	108.4	125.4	150.9	151.8	169.2	172.4	178.7	183.1	187.4	190.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	191.8	201.1	205.3	203.9	206.7	207.3	205.2	203.8	205.4	205.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.0	16.3	18.7	18.9	20.3	20.6	21.4	21.9	22.2	22.4
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	157.4	167.8	167.7	164.5	169.9	170.4	168.5	165.0	168.6	167.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	113.4	128.4	108.2	110.5	100.4	104.9	111.1	99.5	112.8	107.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	173.5	182.3	189.6	184.4	195.5	194.5	189.6	189.1	189.1	189.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.4	20.6	17.3	18.1	15.9	16.6	17.7	16.2	18.0	17.3
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	169.0	183.2	187.5	189.2	187.9	188.2	188.6	188.4	187.5	187.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	108.4	116.9	124.0	123.6	127.8	128.6	129.2	129.8	130.9	131.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	231.1	251.3	252.8	256.5	249.5	249.3	249.6	248.5	245.6	246.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.5	32.3	33.5	33.1	34.5	34.6	34.7	34.9	35.3	35.3
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.9	180.2	182.4	181.0	183.7	183.4	183.0	181.3	181.0	179.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	99.1	125.9	118.7	114.2	113.8	107.2	100.8	96.1	95.3	96.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	231.3	230.3	241.1	242.6	248.2	253.7	258.8	259.9	260.0	256.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	28.3	33.5	31.2	30.3	29.7	28.0	26.4	25.4	25.3	25.7
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	169.1	181.7	185.3	184.9	181.5	181.4	182.1	180.5	180.1	182.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	113.0	142.9	139.4	139.8	122.7	122.2	119.8	112.9	113.3	127.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	233.7	226.4	238.1	236.8	249.1	249.6	253.8	258.3	257.0	245.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	35.8	42.1	40.3	40.5	36.2	36.0	35.2	33.5	33.7	37.5
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	157.3	167.0	144.1	135.4	157.9	147.6	153.1	150.6	141.8	147.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.0	92.2	60.1	39.7	75.3	51.7	85.8	54.6	39.7	63.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	256.5	301.4	295.2	307.4	306.4	319.9	274.1	323.0	325.3	298.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	41.7	35.5	26.8	18.8	30.6	22.5	36.0	23.3	18.0	27.7
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	202.8	206.0	209.0	209.4	210.6	210.3	210.9	210.9	211.9	212.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	93.5	103.7	96.4	94.0	100.3	102.7	106.1	107.6	99.1	97.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	218.0	220.3	224.6	225.5	226.0	225.3	225.5	225.3	227.6	228.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.6

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

Source: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/2006/08Aug/aotab08.xls>

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

Item	Retail		Farm	
	Year	Price	Year	Price
		<i>Cents/pound</i>		<i>Cents/pound</i>
Fresh tomatoes				
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	2006	190.80	2006	52.10
October	2004	171.50	2004	70.80
November	2004	233.70	2004	119.00
December	2004	246.70	2005	--

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

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>) and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.