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Outlook

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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Acreage Flat, Fresh Prices To Move Higher This Fall

Web Sites
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Market News
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FAS Horticulture

The next release is Dec. 16, 2004

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

A series of severe storms in the Southeast has damaged fall-season fresh-market vegetable fields, raising prices for crops such as tomatoes, bell peppers, snap beans, and squash. Reduced market volume over the next several weeks is expected keep prices for these vegetables above a year earlier. Prices are expected to ease by late November and early December when supplies from replanted and recovered crops become available. Supplies of crops such as lettuce, broccoli, carrots, and cauliflower, primarily produced in California and Arizona, were not directly affected by the storms, but prices for these crops may be higher than anticipated as consumers switch to alternative vegetables.

With favorable weather in California, record yields have pushed the processing tomato crop above earlier expectations. According to the California Processing Tomato Advisory Board, 11.7 million short tons of tomatoes have been processed in the State this year—up about 26 percent from a year earlier. In other tomato producing States, the weather has not been as ideal. However, a further 548,000 short tons of contract production is expected outside of California, which would push the U.S. processing tomato crop over 12 million short tons for just the second time (the 12.8-million ton record high was set in 1999).

In the Northwest, below-average summer temperatures combined with adequate moisture is producing above-average quality, size, and shape in the 2004 fall potato crop in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Colorado. Despite expectations of good yields, the 6-percent drop in harvested acreage this fall is largely responsible for the reduction in potato volume and value this year. The value of all potatoes produced in 2004 is expected to decline for the third consecutive year from the $2.7 billion realized a year ago.

Economic Research Service estimates suggest that 2004 U.S. sweet potato production could exceed 16 million cwt for the first time since 1962. About 97,300 acres are expected to be harvested this year—up 5 percent from 2003. Although uncertain at this time, yield is projected to be at least equal to last year's 172 hundredweight (cwt) per acre. With acreage up, the leading producing States of North Carolina, California, Louisiana, and Mississippi could see larger crops this fall.

The October estimate of the 2004 U.S. dry edible bean crop, incorporating the effects of frost damage in August and September, indicated a decline of 17 percent from a year ago to 18.7 million cwt—the smallest crop since 1983. September dry bean grower prices stood about one-third higher than a year earlier at $23.40/cwt.

The top three U.S. radish producers are Florida, California, and Michigan. According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, U.S. radish harvested area totaled 17,056 acres.

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: Fall season area for harvest of 11 selected fresh-market vegetables (excluding melons) is forecast to rise less than 1 percent from a year ago to 163,900 acres. Because of severe storm damage in the Southeast, lower yields and acreage losses will likely leave shipments of vegetables such as tomatoes, sweet corn, peppers, and squash below a year earlier through at least Thanksgiving.

Melons: Despite generally low prices this summer, melon area for harvest is expected to rise 28 percent this fall to 16,400 acres due largely to a 38-percent jump in cantaloup area. The entire increase will come from Arizona.

Processing vegetables: With a large processing tomato crop here in the United States (over 12 million short tons) and improved output in other parts of the world, wholesale prices for tomato products (e.g. paste, sauces, catsup, diced, etc.) will likely be under downward pressure over the coming months. Larger stocks and lower prices portend a reduction in tomato acreage and production for 2005.

Potatoes: A relatively weak domestic market for potatoes is mirrored in the expectation that production this fall will decline from a year earlier. The potato-producing States of the Midwest, North Central region, and New York are expected to lead the decline in output based largely on a reduction in acreage compared with 2003. Prices are expected to average slightly higher than those of a year earlier.

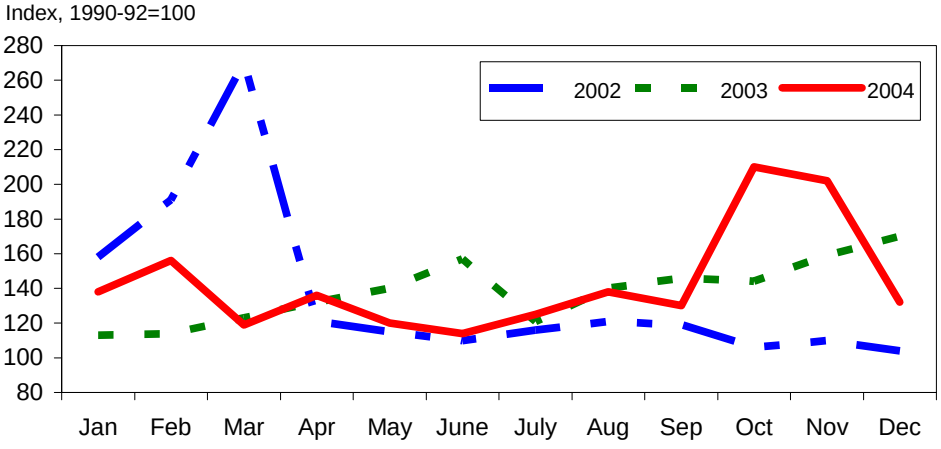
Dry beans: Movement of dry beans has been sluggish since the August frost as market participants try to get a handle on the supply situation. Since that event, dry bean prices have been moving higher. Between mid-August and mid-October, dealer prices rose for pinto beans (44 percent) and navy beans (29 percent).

Dry peas and lentils: Prices for dry peas have responded to the expected increases in output this year with both grower and dealer prices below those of a year ago. However, due to a combination of factors, including frost damage in Canada and crop losses in the Pacific Northwest, lentil prices have reversed course and now stand near the relatively strong levels of a year ago.

Radishes: Domestic consumption of radishes averaged an estimated 141 million pounds annually during 2001-03, up slightly from 1990-93. U.S. consumers spend about $60 million annually to purchase radishes in supermarkets.

Figure 1

U.S. commercial fresh vegetable prices projected to rise this fall



Source: *Agricultural Prices* , NASS, USDA except Oct-Dec 2004 forecast by ERS.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry: Area, production, crop value, unit value, trade, and per capita use, 2001-04

Item	Unit	2001	2002	2003	2004 1/
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,318	6,874	6,538	6,564
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	2,020	1,931	1,929	1,955
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,333	1,340	1,337	1,328
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,221	1,266	1,249	1,168
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,250	1,739	1,347	1,250
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	494	599	677	863
Production	Mil. cwt	1,256	1,322	1,282	1,302
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cwt	470	463	458	468
Processing	Mil. cwt	300	341	311	340
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	438	458	458	443
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	20	30	23	19
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	30	29	32	34
Crop value	$ mil.	14,759	15,503	15,278	15,328
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	8,877	9,416	9,593	9,600
Processing	$ mil.	1,256	1,335	1,289	1,393
Potatoes	$ mil.	3,058	3,045	2,686	2,630
Dry beans	$ mil.	426	514	412	440
Other 2/	$ mil.	1,142	1,193	1,298	1,265
Unit value 3/	$/cwt	11.75	11.73	11.92	11.77
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$/cwt	18.88	20.34	20.95	20.53
Processing	$/cwt	4.19	3.91	4.14	4.10
Potatoes	$/cwt	6.99	6.67	5.89	5.94
Dry beans	$/cwt	22.10	17.10	17.80	23.54
Other 2/	$/cwt	38.22	41.53	40.37	37.48
Trade					
Imports	$ mil.	4,530	4,817	5,431	6,000
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	2,597	2,617	3,024	3,265
Processing	$ mil.	1,020	1,189	1,276	1,410
Potatoes	$ mil.	523	575	682	800
Dry beans	$ mil.	51	67	49	65
Other 4/	$ mil.	340	369	400	460
Exports	$ mil.	3,231	3,273	3,318	3,400
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	1,183	1,203	1,298	1,300
Processing	$ mil.	834	798	799	815
Potatoes	$ mil.	700	723	646	710
Dry beans	$ mil.	176	180	164	150
Other 4/	$ mil.	338	369	411	425
Per capita use	Pounds	440	438	443	446
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	169	170	168	172
Processing	Pounds	116	120	120	123
Potatoes	Pounds	139	132	139	136
Dry beans	Pounds	7	7	7	7
Other 2/	Pounds	9	9	9	9

1/ ERS forecasts for 2004. 2/ Other includes sweet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms. 3/ Ratio of total value to total production. 4/ Other includes mushrooms, dry peas, lentils, sweet potatoes, and vegetable seed. All trade data are on a calendar year basis.

Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Fresh-Market Vegetables

Storm Damage Pushes Prices Higher

An unprecedented parade of mid-to-late summer hurricanes and tropical storms brought winds and heavy rains to East Coast vegetable and melon producing areas from Florida to New England, battering crops and early-fall plantings. The result was a reduction in late summer and fall shipments from places such as Georgia, the Carolinas, and the Eastern Shore. In Florida, the storms delayed or damaged fall plantings of crops such as tomatoes, peppers, and sweet corn, requiring replanting of crops in many areas. Special conditional Federal disaster relief was authorized and announced for specialty crop growers suffering storm losses.

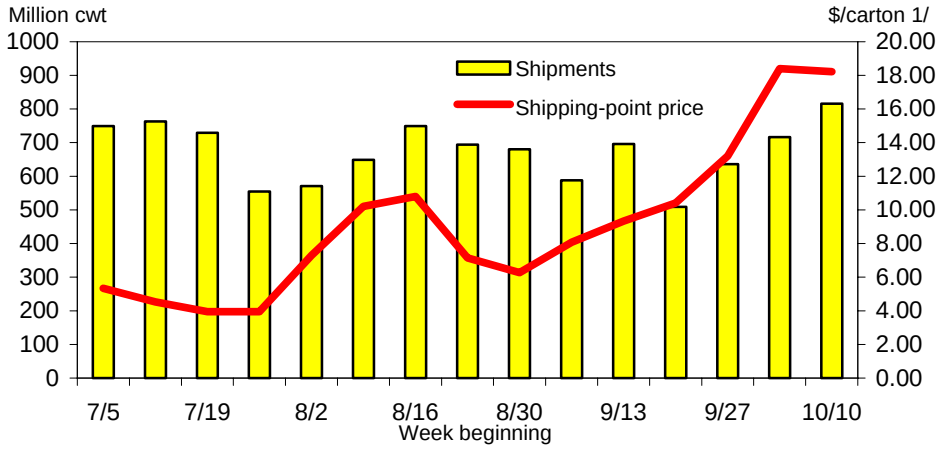
With market volume lower, prices moved higher for some fresh-market vegetables in late September and October. Shipping-point prices rose above month-earlier and year-earlier-levels for crops such as tomatoes, bell peppers, snap beans, cucumbers, and squash. Some of the mid-October shipping-point prices as reported by USDA's Market News were as follows:

- *Snap beans*, round green, machine picked--$29.43 per 30 lb carton, up 69 percent from a year earlier;
- *Cucumbers*, waxed—$12.43 per 1-1/9 bu carton, up 35 percent;
- *Bell peppers*, large--$23.35 per 1-1/9 bu carton, up 299 percent;
- *Squash*, zucchini, small--$9.18 per ½ bu carton, up 20 percent;
- *Tomatoes*, mature green, medium--$15.20 per 25 lb carton, up 167 percent.

For tomatoes, California accounts for three-fourths of late September-early October round tomato shipments and two-thirds of all October volume, while Florida accounts for about 18 percent of October shipments. Florida becomes the dominant tomato supplier in November, shipping more than half of all volume. Although growing few tomatoes, Georgia's early-October fresh vegetable shipments did not approach those of a year earlier after strong winds from Hurricane Jeanne damaged most fall crops, ranging from bell peppers to squash. Bell pepper shipments the week of September 26-October 2 were 82 percent below a year earlier.

Figure 2

U.S. fresh-market tomatoes: Weekly shipments & shipping-point price



1/ $ per 25-lb carton of mature green tomatoes. Volume excludes grape & cherry tomatoes.
Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Prices for other crops largely produced in California such as celery, cauliflower, and head lettuce were not directly affected by the series of storms in the East, although demand may have been temporarily diminished by the storm's impact on consumers. Except for broccoli, prices for these crops remained within normal seasonal ranges. Broccoli prices were the exception as hot weather and reports of good demand combined to push early-October shipping-point prices for a 23-pound carton of bunched broccoli to $14.68 a carton—twice the average of the 3 previous Octobers. Despite stronger demand, fresh-market broccoli prices have already started to weaken due to the 9-percent gain in fall acreage, plus expectations for generally favorable weather which should promote good yields.

Fall Acreage Slightly Higher

This fall (largely October-December), area for harvest of 11 selected fresh-market vegetables (excluding melons) is forecast to rise less than 1 percent from a year ago to 163,900 acres. Fall area was forecast the same or higher for 7 of the 11 vegetables surveyed. The greatest increases from a year ago were for bell peppers (up 11 percent) and broccoli (9 percent), while tomatoes (down 9 percent) were the most notable decline. The decline in tomato area is expected to stem from a 15-percent drop in Florida's acreage, which is likely a reaction to lower prices received last fall and poor weather this year. California, which accounts for two-thirds of fall area, plans to harvest 1 percent more acres this fall. In Florida, which will account for 22 percent of 2004 fall acreage, total fresh-market area is down 6 percent.

Despite generally low prices this summer, melon area for harvest is expected to rise 28 percent this fall to 16,400 acres due largely to a 38-percent jump in cantaloup area. The entire increase will come from Arizona where growers plan to harvest more cantaloup (up 66 percent) and more honeydew melons (up 70 percent).

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

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change 2003-04
		--Harvested acres--			Percent
Snap beans	17,300	17,700	17,800	18,200	2
Broccoli	27,500	27,000	29,000	31,500	9
Cabbage	5,900	6,900	6,500	6,700	3
Carrots	19,500	15,700	14,700	14,300	-3
Cauliflower	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Celery	7,000	6,700	6,900	6,600	-4
Sweet corn	8,700	9,300	9,800	9,400	-4
Cucumbers	7,200	8,100	7,800	7,800	0
Head lettuce	30,800	31,100	32,500	32,600	0
Bell pepper	5,200	5,300	4,700	5,200	11
Tomatoes	23,700	23,000	23,800	21,600	-9
Total	162,800	160,800	163,500	163,900	0

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

Source: NASS, USDA.

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

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change 2003-04
		--Harvested acres--			Percent
Cantaloup	8,400	8,200	8,400	11,600	38
Honeydew	4,300	4,200	4,400	4,800	9
Total	12,700	12,400	12,800	16,400	28

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

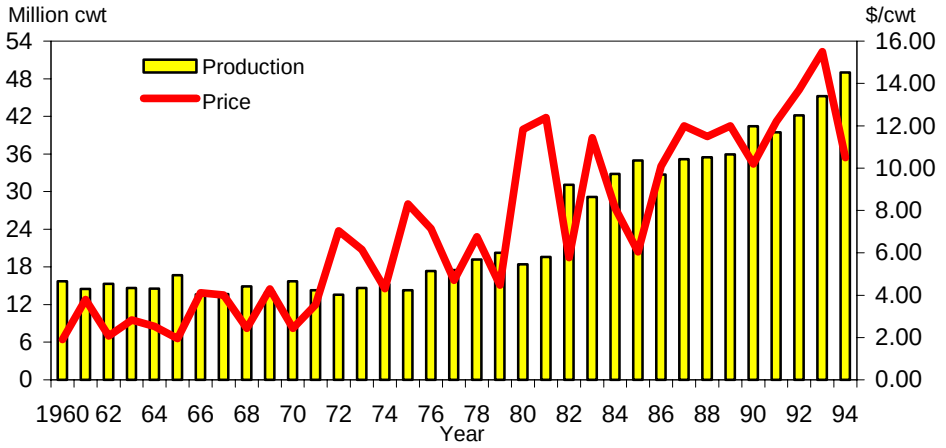
Source: NASS, USDA.

Table 4--Selected fresh-market vegetable shipments 1/

Item	Annual 2003	August 2004	September 2003	September 2004	Change previous: Month	Change previous: Year
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent	
Snap beans	2,871	146	143	91	-38	-36
Broccoli	9,122	508	648	654	29	1
Cabbage	13,424	720	983	969	35	-1
Cantaloup	29,211	2,328	2,492	2,136	-8	-14
Carrots	12,227	625	865	831	33	-4
Cauliflower	4,835	270	352	370	37	5
Celery	16,739	1,153	1,217	1,426	24	17
Sweet corn	10,698	186	244	243	31	0
Cucumbers	726	749	726	896	20	23
Head lettuce	39,340	2,992	3,292	3,869	29	18
Dry onions	46,172	3,906	3,923	4,862	24	24
Bell peppers	14,656	689	1,130	908	32	-20
Spinach	927	56	72	73	30	1
Tomatoes, round	35,179	2,122	2,531	2,430	15	-4
Tomatoes, roma	9,410	541	642	679	26	6
Cherry tomatoes 2/	3,049	211	116	215	2	85
Watermelon	35,290	3,571	996	1,030	-71	3
Selected total	283,876	20,773	20,372	21,682	4	6

1/ Data for 2004 are preliminary. Includes domestic and imported product. 2/ Includes grape tomatoes.
Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Figure 3
U.S. storage onions, all: Production & shipping-point price



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Storage Onion Crop Higher, Prices Lower

According to preliminary estimates, generally favorable weather and increased area have combined to produce an 11-percent increase in the U.S. storage onion crop. Although the crop of nearly 55 million cwt is up from a year ago, it remains 4-percent below the 1999 record-high. It also follows a summer non-storage onion crop that is estimated to have declined 10 percent to 10 million cwt as reduced yields outweighed a 2-percent increase in harvested area.

The increase in the storage crop, which will provide the bulk of the Nation's onions into next spring, reflects a 9-percent gain in yield and a 2-percent increase in harvested area. With nearly ideal growing conditions in several States, the preliminary estimate of U.S. storage onion yield easily surpasses (by 6 percent) the previous record set in 2000. Idaho tied their 1999 record-high yield of 700 cwt,

while Washington set a new standard at 580 cwt and Colorado exceeded their 1986 record of 425 cwt by 25 cwt. New York onion yields, pending evaluation of late-season hail damage, may have reached 400 cwt per acre for the first time. Quality of the storage onion crop is said to be excellent, which will help make the marketing job a little easier.

Fresh onion prices were relatively strong coming into the fall marketing season. During the third quarter (July-September), the shipping-point price for all fresh-market onions averaged $14.60 per cwt—up 3 percent from a year earlier, reflecting the smaller summer non-storage crop. However, with larger supplies, prices are likely to decline from both third quarter and year-earlier levels during the fall and winter marketing season. Prices during the fall (October-December) of 2003 averaged $13.07 per cwt, 39 percent higher than the fall of 2002. Despite this, the extent of any price drop from last fall may well be softened by rising domestic use as the economy continues to strengthen, increased exports, and the possibility of larger shrink and loss as the season progresses.

The United States is a Net Exporter of Onions

The United States is a net exporter of fresh dry bulb onions with export volume exceeding imports by 50 million pounds over the past 3 years (2001-03). During this time, fresh dry bulb onion imports have averaged 625 million pounds. The top four foreign sources have accounted for 96 percent of all imports and include Mexico (59 percent of the total), Canada (19 percent), Peru (14 percent), and Chile (3 percent). Ecuador is a distant fifth with 1 percent of volume. Most of the volume coming from Peru and Chile consists of the mild non-storage varieties. The value of imports during these 3 years averaged $160 million (customs value), or $0.256 per pound. To date in 2004 (Jan.-Aug.), fresh onion import volume is running 4 percent above that of a year earlier.

The top four destinations have accounted for 93 percent of the volume of U.S. dry-bulb onion exports during 2001-03. Canada (48 percent) continues to be the leading foreign market, followed by Japan (25 percent), Mexico (12 percent), and Taiwan (7 percent). Exports have averaged 675 million pounds during 2001-03, valued at $105 million (FAS)--or $0.156 a pound. Thus far in 2004 (Jan.-Aug.), onion export volume is running 22 percent behind year-earlier levels, with Canada remaining the top market with 64 percent of the volume.

Table 5--U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, selected vegetables, 2003-2004

	2003				2004				Change
Commodity	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth *	3rd Q 1/
	--- Dollars per 100 lb ---								Percent
Asparagus	99.73	118.33	162.33	136.50	196.00	126.00	221.00	--	36.1
Broccoli	27.67	27.13	35.30	42.30	27.90	26.60	36.03	39.00	2.1
Carrots	19.07	19.77	20.07	21.67	24.67	23.87	18.30	19.00	-8.8
Cauliflower	29.17	37.77	31.07	52.77	31.23	32.87	29.40	42.00	-5.4
Celery	10.90	12.45	12.67	17.93	19.70	14.80	10.78	15.00	-14.9
Sweet corn	23.53	18.23	20.37	25.67	23.90	18.30	20.80	30.00	2.1
Cucumbers	22.20	19.67	22.70	13.40	26.87	18.70	28.83	25.00	27.0
Lettuce, head	11.07	21.97	19.10	26.43	15.20	12.83	17.53	18.50	-8.2
Onions, dry bulb	13.09	29.70	14.23	13.07	17.43	18.37	14.60	9.25	2.6
Snap beans	58.43	52.43	54.33	50.57	54.07	37.80	62.83	70.00	15.6
Tomatoes, field	46.07	33.13	38.17	29.90	37.67	34.90	31.37	75.00	-17.8
All vegetables 2/	779	955	909	1,052	921	823	875	1,125	-3.7

-- = not available. * = ERS forecast. 1/ Change for third-quarter 2004 over third-quarter 2003.
2/ Index base is 1910-14=100.

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

Processing Vegetables

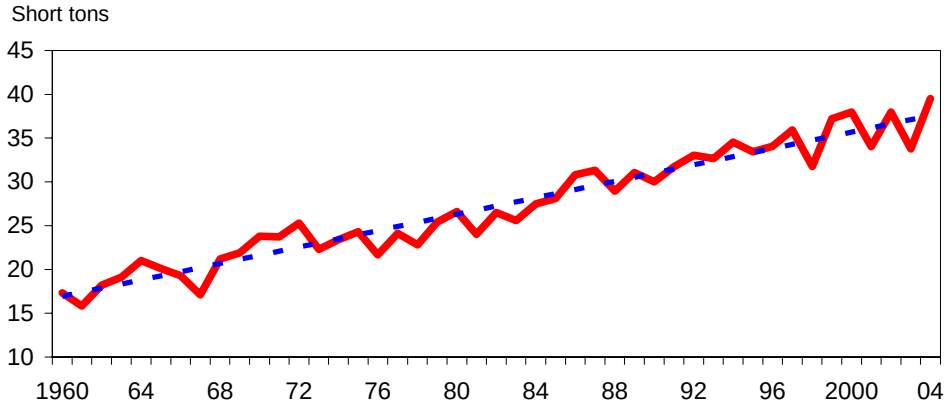
California's Tomato Pack Exceeds Goal

Given a near-perfect growing season in California, processing of tomatoes continued to be relatively heavy into early October. According to the California Processing Tomato Advisory Board, 11.65 million short tons of tomatoes had been processed in the State this year through October 16. This was up 26 percent from a year earlier and with the season rapidly coming to a close, the California processing tomato crop will likely total nearly 11.7 million short tons. This places the crop above the estimated contract tonnage of 11.1 million tons, but well below the record 12.2 million tons of 1999. Once again, Fresno County produced 40 percent of the crop, followed by Yolo (13 percent) and San Joaquin (11 percent) counties.

In September, California's processing tomato yield was already expected to be a record 39.5 tons per acre—4 percent above the previous standard set in 2002. California's contracted tonnage was expected to be harvested from 281,000 acres,

Figure 4

California processing tomato yields set a new standard in 2004



Source: NASS, USDA.

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

Item	2004 Sept.	2004 Aug.	2003 Sept.	Change previous: Month	Change previous: Year
	-- Index --			-- Percent --	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
Processed fruits and vegetables	116	117	114	-1.4	1.0
Canned vegetables	117	120	116	-2.3	1.0
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	178	178	175	-0.3	1.5
Dry beans, peas, lentils	108	111	109	-2.2	-0.9
Olives, pickles, relishes	108	103	106	4.9	1.4
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	133	133	130	-0.2	2.4
Pickles and products	181	181	180	0.0	0.6
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	126	127	125	-0.5	0.6
Canned dry beans	124	124	123	0.0	0.7
Vegetable juices 1/	110	110	109	0.0	1.2
Frozen vegetables	136	136	134	0.3	1.5
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	145	144	144	0.9	0.8

-- = Not available. 1/ Index base year is 1987. Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Labor.

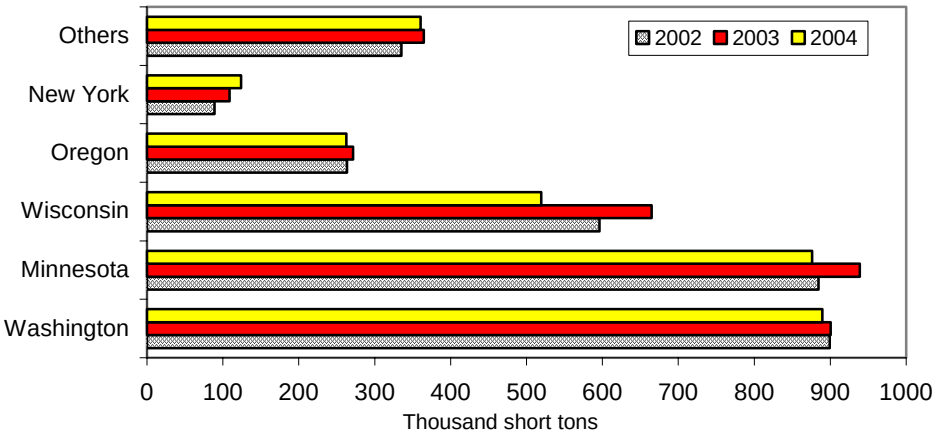
up 4 percent from a year earlier. In other producing States, the weather has not been as ideal. However, a further 548,000 short tons of contract production is expected, which would push the U.S. crop over 12 million short tons for just the second time.

At times during the season, processors could not keep pace with the volume of product ripening in the fields and awaiting harvest. There were reports of fields being bypassed and disked under due to the record yields being experienced. Thus, with a large crop here in the United States and improved output in other parts of the world, wholesale prices for tomato products (e.g. paste, sauces, catsup, diced, etc.) will likely be under downward pressure over the coming months.

Snap Bean Output Up, Sweet Corn Down

In a reversal of the situation a year ago, contract production of processing sweet corn is expected to decline while that for snap beans is expected to rise. Although final data will not be available until January, production of sweet corn for processing was forecast to decline 7 percent to about 3 million short tons as both contracted area harvested (down 3 percent) and per-acre yields (down 4 percent)

Figure 5
U.S. processing sweet corn: Contract production, 2002-04 1/



1/ 2004 data are preliminary.
Source: *Vegetables* , NASS/USDA.

Table 7--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	Annual 2003	January - August 2002	2003	2004	Change 2003-04
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Imports:					
Canned	643	401	410	458	12
Frozen	398	227	263	295	12
Dehydrated 2/	235	154	152	167	10
Exports:					
Canned	521	336	337	341	1
Frozen	154	102	108	97	-10
Dehydrated 2/	124	84	78	74	-5

1/ Excludes potatoes and mushrooms. 2/ Includes dried.
Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

were both expected to settle below year-earlier levels. Given more-than-ample stocks in cold storage at the start of the year, more of the processing sweet corn crop was likely steered toward canneries this fall, with less heading to freezers. USDA will release this data in the January 28 *Vegetable Annual* report.

Despite ample stocks and lower prices, the volume of U.S. frozen sweet corn exports was down 7 percent during the first 8 months of 2004 (Jan.-Aug.). For canned sweet corn, the opposite was true as higher prices did not deter export volume from rising (up 5 percent) during this time. Although canned exports to the Netherlands, Norway, China, and Taiwan were up, exports of canned sweet corn to Japan and South Korea were down. Japan, which has been the largest foreign market, continued to purchase less U.S. canned corn, with volume through August down 9 percent.

Despite a cool, wet season in many areas, output of snap beans for processing is expected to rise 5 percent to 0.736 million short tons. Although contract area for harvest declined 3 percent, per-acre yields rose nearly 10 percent to a record-high 4.22 tons per acre. Yields were record-high in Pennsylvania (estimated before heavy rains and winds struck in September), were the highest since 1989 in Oregon, and were the second highest on record in Wisconsin, the leading producer with 39 percent of the crop.

The majority of the increase in this year's snap bean crop will likely go to frozen product since stocks at the beginning of the year were about a fifth below those of a year earlier. Although canning use remains twice that of freezing, the trend in consumption favors freezing over canning. Per capita use of canning snap beans during 2001-03 averaged 10 percent below average use experienced during 1991-93. Meanwhile, per capita use of snap beans for freezing has risen 4 percent to 1.8 pounds during this same period. This mirrors the expected change in consumption for 2004, with use of canned snap beans expected to decline and use of frozen snap beans expected to rise.

Table 8--Processed vegetables: Selected average wholesale prices 1/

Item & year	Retail sizes 2/		Food service sizes 3/	
	Frozen	Canned	Frozen	Canned
	-- Dollars per unit --			
Sweet corn, cut				
2002	7.06	8.33	0.50	15.06
2003	7.10	8.00	0.55	14.03
2004 f	6.98	8.36	0.53	15.26
Snap beans				
2002	7.06	8.33	0.51	12.14
2003	7.10	8.00	0.54	11.66
2004 f	6.99	8.35	0.55	15.85
Green peas				
2002	7.02	8.82	0.55	15.10
2003	7.10	9.00	0.55	15.73
2004 f	6.97	9.02	0.56	15.72

f = ERS forecast.

1/ Mid-points of reported ranges. 2/ Canned retail units are $ per carton of 24-size 300 cans. Canned food service units are $ per carton of 6-size 10 cans. 3/ Frozen retail units are $ per 24-10 ounce polybags. Frozen food service units are $ per 12 2-pound packages.

Source: American Institute of Food Distribution.

Potatoes

Production Value May Decline for Third Consecutive Year

The projected value of all potatoes produced in 2004 is down for the third consecutive year, beginning with 2002. Total U.S. production value is expected to be $2.5 billion in 2004, down 7 percent from $2.7 billion in 2003. This recent trend reflects the reduction in total area planted and harvested that started in 2002, notwithstanding higher yields. An anticipated 6-percent drop in harvested acreage for the 2004 fall crop is largely responsible for the reduction in potato volume and value this year. In addition, the prices received by potato growers are down slightly on average.

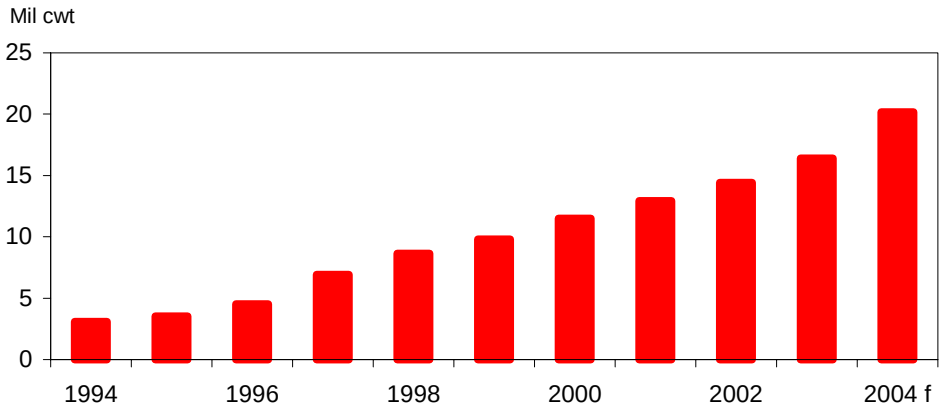
Average prices of all potatoes have been declining from their recent peak of $7 per hundredweight (cwt) in 2001 to under $6/cwt as anticipated for the 2004 crop year. Retail prices of fresh potatoes and frozen french fries have generally followed this downward trend over the past 3 years. But as domestic production has fallen, imports of processed and fresh potatoes from Canada continue to increase, as well as imports of potato chips, flakes, and starch. On the other hand, U.S. exports of fresh and frozen potatoes and potato chips are heading down, pushing the net export balance into deficit.

A relatively weak domestic market for potatoes is mirrored in this fall's projected crop of around 400 million cwt. The potato-producing States in the Midwest, North Central region, and New York are expected to lead the decline in production based largely on fewer acres harvested compared with 2003. The trend toward higher per-acre productivity (increasing yields) may be partly behind the decision by growers to reduce area planted. In addition, uncertain demand conditions that closely resemble those experienced in 2003, amid low prices relative to recent years, also helps account for the current planting restraint.

Larger Imports Keep U.S. Potato Supplies From Falling Further

In 2002 and 2003, there appears to have been a rebound in domestic consumption of fresh potatoes as well as frozen french fries. This was reflected in the higher utilized sales of table stock (fresh) and frozen fries. Per capita consumption of

Figure 6
Frozen potatoes: Imports from Canada



f = ERS forecast.
Source: ERS, USDA.

fresh potatoes, french fries, and potato chips was up in 2002 and 2003 (except chips in 2002). However, these gains were more than offset by declines in per capita use of dehydrated and other potato products. Part of the increased supply of fresh potatoes, frozen fries, and potato chips was due to larger imports, mostly shipments from Canada. The import share of U.S. potato consumption was 6.7 percent in 2003, up from 3 percent in 1995.

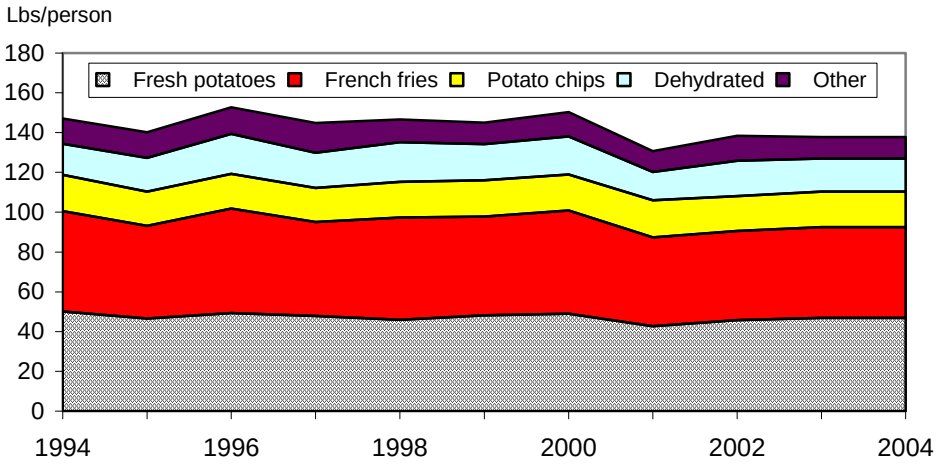
Supplying foreign markets is another source of sales revenue for potato growers. In 2003, exports worth $653 million comprised 27 percent of the value of U.S. potato production sold. Although this percentage is higher than in the preceding 2 years, it is still lower than the 33 percent export share in 2000. Potato exports in 1999 amounted to $810 million, which is $156 million more than in 2003. U.S. exports of frozen fries to Japan amounted to $400 million in 2003, by far the biggest U.S. foreign market for frozen fries. While total exports are projected down again in 2004, shipments to Mexico, China, and Taiwan are growing. For example, Colorado has 67 percent of U.S. fresh potato shipments to Mexico and future volumes look bright.

Fresh-Market Potato Use Up in 2003

The smaller domestic potato crop in 2003 resulted in interesting changes in the use mix of potato products. The most notable changes are an increase in table stock use and lower total processing use. Among the processing uses, potato chips and frozen french fries were the only gainers after declines in 2002. Other processed potato products—dehydrated, other frozen, and canned potatoes—were all down after increases in 2002. While these recent developments do not constitute a pattern, they may signal a return to potatoes' traditional role in U.S. food consumption before the Atkins diet phenomenon. This observation is partly attested to by the higher per capita use of fresh potatoes, french fries, and potato chips in 2003. U.S. per capita consumption of all potatoes, however, is down in 2003 to less than 138 pounds, which includes starch, flour, and meal uses. This estimate is down from 151 pounds as recently as 2000 before the low carbohydrate diets gained notoriety.

Figure 7

U.S. potatoes: Per capita consumption, 1994-2004 1/



1/ 2004 data are forecast.
Source: ERS, USDA.

Potato usage will be limited to the extent that the 2004 fall crop is down and could approach 2001's low of 394 million cwt (as compared with potato crops over the past decade). Nevertheless, in the Northwest, below-average summer temperatures and adequate moisture have combined to produce above-average quality, size, and shape in the Idaho, Washington, Oregon, and Colorado fall potato crops. Generally stable shipping prices are providing a measure of reassurance to most farmers as anticipated yields have improved. The favorable growing conditions that have boosted yields, however, led farmers to plant fewer acres in the face of prices that do not reflect any upward movement in overall demand. In fact, current wholesale prices are not significantly different from those of 2003, which dropped 12 percent from 2002.

Table 9--Potatoes, all: Prices received by farmers 1/

Item	Crop year ave.		Change previous:		
	2002	2003	March	June	Sept.
	-- Dollars per cwt --				
California, all 2/	17.50	14.80	21.70	12.40	14.40
Winter	24.00	26.70	28.40	--	--
Spring	19.80	12.60	--	12.50	--
Summer	19.10	16.40	--	--	14.40
Fall	8.45	9.20	9.90	10.10	--
Colorado, all	6.40	4.60	5.00	3.70	5.60
Fresh market	6.90	4.55	4.35	3.95	--
Florida	14.20	13.80	25.00	7.50	--
Idaho, all	5.00	4.40	4.25	4.05	4.65
Fresh market	5.10	3.85	3.80	3.50	--
Processing	4.60	4.30	4.00	4.30	--
Maine	7.05	6.05	6.10	7.05	5.45
Michigan	7.80	7.05	7.90	--	5.65
Minnesota	6.00	5.05	5.05	4.70	5.80
New York	11.80	9.65	9.30	--	10.10
North Dakota, all	6.25	5.45	5.80	5.75	4.85
Fresh market	8.65	4.70	4.60	3.15	--
Processing	5.15	5.50	6.00	5.90	--
Oregon	5.65	5.35	6.65	5.65	4.55
Texas	10.70	10.40	--	9.50	11.00
Washington, all	5.55	5.25	5.80	5.90	4.75
Processing	4.90	4.80	5.45	5.45	--
Wisconsin, all	6.90	5.70	5.70	4.60	5.45
Fresh market	7.60	4.90	3.80	3.30	--
Processing	6.05	6.00	6.40	7.00	--
United States, all	6.67	5.89	6.09	6.49	5.21
Fresh market	9.59	7.49	6.95	9.03	--
Processing	5.16	5.09	5.34	5.35	--

-- = Not available or no estimate. 1/ Crop year runs from November of the preceding year to the following July. 2/ Weighted average price for all seasons.

Source: *Agricultural Prices*, NASS, USDA.

Sweet Potatoes

Area for Harvest Up 5 Percent

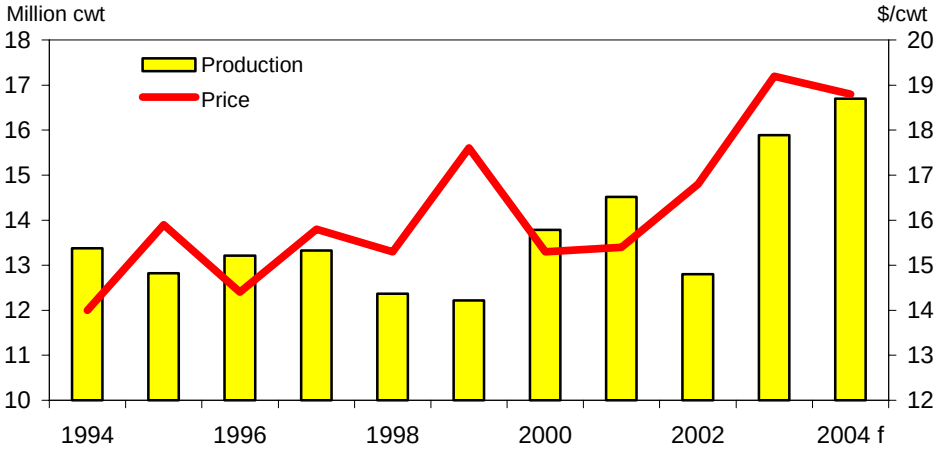
Following last year's bountiful harvest, U.S. sweet potato production is expected to climb by at least 5 percent to 16.7 million cwt in 2004. This output is expected to be reaped from a 5-percent expansion in harvested acres in 2004. About 97,300 acres are expected to be harvested this year, compared with 92,600 acres in 2003. Average yield is projected to be at least equal to last year's 172 cwt per acre. The leading producing States of North Carolina, California, Louisiana, and Mississippi, are all anticipating larger crops resulting from increased acreage.

National sweet potato yield has been on an upward path since 2000 when it averaged 145 cwt per acre. This ascent has been spearheaded by growers in Central California, Mississippi, Alabama, and to a lesser extent in other producing States, other than North Carolina and Virginia. Of total U.S. sweet potato production in 2003, 92 percent was accounted for by farms in North Carolina, California, Louisiana, and Mississippi. These top four States were also among the States with the highest yields in 2003, ranging from 140 cwt in North Carolina, 175 cwt in Louisiana and Mississippi, to 300 cwt in California.

Heavy inundation and soaking from summer storms in the South delayed some planting and harvesting but only a minor portion of crops in Louisiana and even less in Mississippi was damaged. Seeds are normally planted from mid-May to mid-June but the rains postponed about half the plantings to late July. Plantings before the June to mid-July rains in Mississippi show some damage but the overall crop looks good with high yields. Initial crop sampling in mid-August for size and quality in North Carolina was also encouraging. In California, early crops show good size with a lot of jumbos and excellent quality. Reported domestic shipments from July 2003 to June 2004 in North Carolina are down 15 percent from the preceding crop year, but are up this past summer.

Summer shipments from Louisiana are up from last summer and total 2003/04 shipments are 6 percent larger than in the 2002/03 marketing year. Total truck

Figure 8
U.S. sweet potatoes: Production & shipping-point price



Sources: *Crop Production* and *Agricultural Prices* , NASS, USDA except 2004 from ERS.

shipments from North Carolina and Louisiana in July to September are up 30 percent from the same period in 2003. Although these shipments are for the fresh-market and reported only by selected shippers, they indicate strong prospective production sales of sweet potatoes for the July 2004 to June 2005 crop year.

Shipping-point prices of sweet potatoes in eastern North Carolina and Louisiana jumped by double digits in the 2003/04 crop year but are down thus far in the 2004/05 year, which started in July. The weighted price index for the two States shows a 29-percent increase in the 2003/04 crop year due to smaller shipments in the first half of the year. But larger shipments thus far in the 2004/05 crop year have pushed prices down at double-digit rates in those States. Prices are expected to firm up toward the holidays and as exports to Canada and the United Kingdom commence before then. Nevertheless, the larger sweet potato crop expected in 2004/05 will keep a lid on prices, but not enough to keep total U.S. sales value from expanding.

The projected overall price decline will be modest at around 2 percent as production volume and yield continue at high levels. The U.S. average price in 2004/05 is projected at $18.80 per cwt, down from $19.20 in 2003/04. Total production in the nine leading producer States will be valued at $314 million, up $8.5 million or 2.8 percent from the $305.4 million crop last year. Although U.S. demand for sweet potatoes is expected to be moderate through June 2005, exports would pick up some of the domestic slack. Some niche varieties such as white-flesh sweet potatoes, Japanese potatoes with reddish-purple skins, and O'Henry white sweet potatoes show improved sales potential. And besides increased sales to foodservice buyers, prospective demand for organic, shrink-wrapped, and microwave-ready sweet potatoes appears promising.

Higher domestic production since 2003 boosted U.S. export value of sweet potatoes 38 percent in 2003 and a projected 18 percent in 2004. By the same token, larger domestic supplies pulled U.S. sweet potato import volume down again this year. However, higher prices earlier in the year will push import value up in 2004. Total U.S. supply of sweet potatoes is anticipated to rise 5 percent to 1.7 billion pounds this year. Although export volume could rise 11 percent in 2004, domestic consumption of sweet potatoes may increase 5 percent to more than 1.4 billion pounds. As a result, per capita consumption is expected to climb from 4.7 to 4.8

Table 10--U.S. sweet potatoes: Index of shipping-point prices in selected States 1/

Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Year 2/
		-- 2000 = 100 --			
1999/2000	101.7	81.1	--	79.1	100.0
2000/01	78.4	55.6	--	76.1	79.3
2001/02	74.6	73.3	72.8	75.5	75.7
2002/03	92.5	108.5	121.4	110.0	85.3
2003/04	109.5	101.9	99.4	102.0	109.9
Percent change	18.4	-6.1	-18.1	-7.3	28.8

-- = Not available.
1/ Weighted fresh-market prices in eastern North Carolina and Louisiana using domestic shipments as weights. 2/ Marketing year is July through June. Price for the fourth quarter is an ERS forecast.

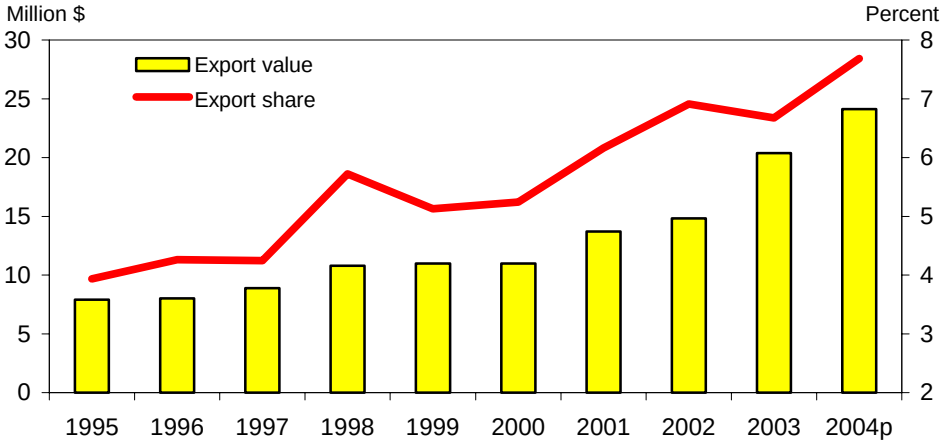
Source: ERS, USDA based on data from Market News, AMS, USDA.

pounds in 2004, the highest since 1985 when it was 5.4 pounds. As recently as 2002, per capita use of sweet potatoes was as low as 3.7 pounds. This growth in consumption is attributed in part to demand from the expanding U.S. ethnic population, especially Latin American, Asian, and African.

U.S. sweet potato export shipments may reach 65 million pounds in 2004, valued at $24 million, up from $20.4 million in 2003. About 72 percent of U.S. exports are headed to Canada and 21 percent to the United Kingdom. U.S. imports of sweet potatoes, while only about a tenth as large as export value, arrive mostly from the Dominican Republic. Other growing import sources are China and Mexico. The U.S. will likely continue to increase its trade surplus with respect to sweet potatoes as exports continue expanding. Despite a soft domestic market, strong foreign demand should absorb excess supplies of sweet potatoes and help grower receipts continue to expand.

Figure 9

U.S. sweet potatoes: Value of exports and export share of production



p = preliminary.
Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Dry Edible Beans

Smallest Crop Since 1983, Prices Higher

The October estimate of the 2004 U.S. dry edible bean crop indicated a decline of 17 percent from a year ago to 18.7 million cwt—the smallest crop since 1983 (15.5 million cwt). National dry bean output was also 12-percent below the August crop forecast, with the October estimate incorporating the effects of the unusual August frost and an earlier-than-hoped-for September frost in the upper Midwest. Because of a cool, wet growing season punctuated with frost, average U.S. dry bean yield was estimated at 1,495 pounds per acre, down 11 percent from last year and below long-term trend levels. U.S. dry bean harvested area is now expected to decline 7 percent to 1.25 million acres, with acreage losses standing at 9 percent of planted area—equal to the average of the past 5 years, but up from just 4 percent a year ago.

Most of the reduction since the August estimate occurred in North Dakota and Minnesota where crop damage from both rain and frost was most evident and where harvest was slowest to advance. Yields in North Dakota, the leading dry bean producing State, are expected to decline 27 percent from a year ago and are the

Table 11--U.S. dry beans: Production, 2001-2004

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004 p	Percent change
	--1,000 cwt--				Percent
North Dakota	6,200	10,626	7,800	5,390	-30.9
Michigan	780	4,903	2,475	2,970	20.0
Nebraska	3,185	3,465	3,151	2,072	-34.2
Idaho	1,424	1,907	1,497	1,638	9.4
Minnesota	1,575	2,666	1,870	1,300	-30.5
California	1,496	1,762	1,403	1,300	-7.3
Colorado	1,785	1,519	1,168	1,273	9.0
Washington	578	830	525	609	16.0
Wyoming	514	624	645	516	-20.0
Others	2,073	2,010	1,981	1,625	-18.0
United States	19,610	30,312	22,515	18,693	-17.0

p = NASS preliminary October estimate.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 12--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2003-2004

Commodity	2003		2004		Chg. prev year:	
	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	18.00	17.70	20.90	23.40	16.1	32.2
Pinto (ND/MN)	14.63	14.40	17.90	26.38	22.4	83.2
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	15.50	16.00	20.25	25.13	30.6	57.1
Great Northern (NE/WY)	20.00	17.20	15.00	16.42	-25.0	-4.5
Black (MI)	17.50	17.50	20.00	21.00	14.3	20.0
Light red kidney (MI)	--	22.63	24.00	28.25	--	24.8
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	23.00	22.20	24.50	29.25	6.5	31.8
Small red (ID)	20.00	21.40	20.50	22.33	2.5	4.3
Baby lima (CA)	30.00	30.00	37.25	39.88	24.2	32.9
Large lima (CA)	41.00	41.50	41.90	41.50	2.2	0.0
Blackeye (CA)	--	--	28.00	28.00	--	--
Pink (ID)	20.00	20.50	20.50	22.33	2.5	8.9

-- = not available.

Source: *Bean Market News* , AMS, USDA.

lowest since 1993. Given estimated production of 5.4 million cwt, this would be the smallest North Dakota dry bean crop since 1993.

Movement of dry beans has been reported to be sluggish since the August frost as market participants tried to get a handle on the supply situation. Since that event, dealer and grower prices have been moving higher on the limited trading activity that has occurred. Between mid-August and mid-October, the greatest increases in dealer prices were noted for pinto beans (up 44 percent), navy beans (29 percent), cranberry beans (21 percent), light-red kidney beans (18 percent), and dark-red kidney beans (17 percent). About two-thirds of the pinto, navy, and dark-red kidney bean acreage is located in North Dakota and Minnesota (where crops suffered losses from frost and rain), which helps explain some of the upward market pressure for pinto and navy beans.

Exports Down in 2003/04, Imports Up

During the 2003/04 marketing year (September-August), dry bean export volume declined 7 percent from a year earlier to 6.11 million cwt. Volume was 9 percent below 2 years earlier and was the lowest since 1993/94 (6.11 million cwt). Export volume to Japan increased 7 percent, but exports to Canada (down 46 percent), Mexico (19 percent), and the United Kingdom (34 percent) each declined.

Pinto bean exports jumped 60 percent to 2 million cwt—the strongest pinto exports since 2000/01. Crop year export volume also exceeded year-earlier levels for small red beans with volume jumping 46 percent, recovering the ground lost since the late 1990s. Exports declined for most other bean classes including navy, Great Northern, lima, and cranberry beans. However, declines were sharpest for light-red kidney, pink beans, garbanzos, blackeyes, and dark-red kidney beans. Chickpea (garbanzo bean) exports declined 57 percent to the lowest level since 1997/98. Chickpea exports have declined for 3 consecutive years after peaking in 2000/01 at 62.3 million pounds.

Dry bean imports rose 6 percent to 183 million pounds during the 2003/04 crop year. Canada (48 percent), Mexico (19 percent), and China (12 percent) continued to be the top three foreign suppliers of dry beans during 2003/04.

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

	Crop year, September-August				Change
Item	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2002-03
			--1,000 cwt--		Percent
Pinto	2,051	1,570	1,255	2,002	60
Navy	1,984	1,391	1,463	1,212	-17
Black	620	450	848	816	-4
Great Northern	1,119	1,062	534	427	-20
Lgt. red kidney	364	246	328	57	-83
Dk. red kidney	340	198	401	192	-52
Small red	151	92	158	232	46
Garbanzo	623	530	345	149	-57
Baby lima	217	241	204	195	-5
Large lima	88	103	170	99	-42
Blackeyes	99	81	45	20	-57
Cranberry	108	72	132	97	-27
Other	1,033	681	694	610	-12
Total	8,797	6,717	6,577	6,106	-7

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

Dry Peas & Lentils

July-June Trade Rises

Despite higher market prices this past crop year, dry pea and lentil export volume increased 3 percent in 2003/04 (July-June) to 4.6 million cwt, according to the Bureau of the Census. Strong foreign movement of U.S. split peas and yellow peas outweighed declines in every other class (table 14). The leading destinations for dry peas and lentils among the more than 90 countries receiving U.S. shipments included Spain (11 percent of total volume), Canada (10 percent), and Ethiopia (8 percent). The value of U.S. dry pea and lentil exports totaled $85 million—up 8 percent from a year earlier.

With shrinking stocks and higher prices, 2003/04 imports of dry peas and lentils surged 41 percent to 1.1 million cwt. Volume was fairly evenly split among split peas, lentils, chickpeas, green peas, and all others (table 15). Green pea imports jumped six-fold to 216,059 cwt—the highest since 1994/95. The 30 nations that shipped dry peas and lentils to the United States in 2003/04 were led by Canada

Table 14--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Export volume by class 1/

Item	Crop year, July-June				Change
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2002-03
	--1,000 cwt--				Percent
Green peas	1,100.1	1,170.2	1,568.4	1,435.8	-8
Yellow peas	166.5	273.6	184.5	881.5	378
Split peas	125.4	80.5	128.7	199.3	55
Austrian winter pea	51.2	20.9	20.6	9.5	-54
Misc. dry peas	178.8	436.5	237.6	203.2	-14
Chickpeas, all	656.1	521.7	365.9	152.7	-58
Lentils, all	1,651.6	2,322.3	1,965.6	1,718.0	-13
Total	3,929.6	4,825.8	4,471.2	4,600.1	3

1/ Excludes planting seed.

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

Table 15--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Import volume by class 1/

Item	Crop year, July-June				Change
	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2002-03
	--1,000 cwt--				Percent
Green peas	42.7	64.1	35.6	216.1	506
Yellow peas	54.7	60.9	38.8	69.6	79
Split peas	197.2	254.6	246.9	272.6	10
Austrian winter	2.8	3.4	1.8	1.9	3
Misc. dry peas	68.7	81.5	74.7	76.6	3
Chickpeas, all	227.6	204.5	219.3	225.3	3
Kabuli	72.3	55.8	17.1	41.3	142
Other	155.3	148.7	202.2	183.9	-9
Lentils, all	108.6	159.7	142.4	210.8	48
Green, incl french	21.4	74.5	59.3	54.5	-8
Red	0.0	0.0	17.5	52.3	199
Other	87.2	85.2	65.6	104.1	59
Total	702.2	828.6	759.6	1,072.9	41

-- = not available. 1/ Excludes planting seed.

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

(47 percent of total volume), India (17 percent), and New Zealand (16 percent). The value of dry pea and lentil imports reached $26 million—14 percent above a year earlier.

Dry Pea Prices Down, Lentils Strengthen

Prices for dry peas have responded to the expected increases in output this year with both grower and dealer prices below those of a year ago (table 16). However, due to a combination of factors including frost damage in Canada and crop losses caused primarily by wind in the Pacific Northwest, lentil prices have reversed course and increased. Since bottoming out in early August, lentil prices have increased by one-fourth and in mid-October stood near the relatively strong levels of a year ago. As a result of the apparent reduction in crop size, the market price (national posted price calculated for purposes of price support), has remained above the $11.72/cwt loan rate so far this crop year (as it did all of last year) and no loan deficiency payments (LDPs) have been required for lentils.

According to the Farm Services Agency, dry pea market prices (posted county prices) have dropped below the loan rates in both the East ($5.84/cwt) and West ($6.63/cwt). As a result, the 2004 crop loan deficiency payment rate has averaged $2.33 per cwt through mid-October, with payments totaling $17 million. This compares with program payments of $14 million for the 2003 dry pea crop, which had an average payment rate of $2.67 per cwt. In 2004, LDPs for dry peas have been made in 18 States led by North Dakota, which has received 44 percent of the payment value, followed by Washington with 25 percent of the total.

Despite market prices below the loan rate ($7.43/cwt), LDPs for small chickpeas have remained minimal due to the limited quantities produced. To date in 2004, only $23,490 has been disbursed in LDPs with unit payments averaging $2.43 per cwt. For the 2003 crop, payments totaled $113,330—an average of $1.57 per cwt.

Table 16--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Monthly prices by class, 2003-2004

Commodity	2003		2004		Chg prev year:	
	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
Dealer prices:						
Green peas, whole	12.16	12.25	10.55	10.71	-13.2	-12.6
Yellow peas, whole	10.25	11.30	9.95	9.75	-2.9	-13.7
Green peas, split	14.00	14.80	13.20	13.42	-5.7	-9.3
Yellow peas, split	12.75	13.60	12.20	12.33	-4.3	-9.3
Lentils, brewer	18.56	20.55	18.10	20.42	-2.5	-0.6
Lentils, pardina	18.06	20.20	18.50	20.92	2.4	3.6
Austrian winter peas	18.00	18.05	14.50	15.63	-19.4	-13.4
Grower prices:						
Green peas, whole	7.56	7.63	6.63	6.08	-12.3	-20.3
Yellow peas, whole	6.63	6.43	6.08	6.00	-8.3	-6.7
Lentils, brewer	14.50	14.85	13.25	14.17	-8.6	-4.6
Austrian winter peas	11.00	11.00	9.50	10.00	-13.6	-9.1

-- = not available.

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

Commodity Highlight: Radishes

Believed to be native to China, radishes (Raphanus sativus) are cruciferous vegetables of the same family as broccoli, kale, cabbage, and horseradish. There are many types of radishes produced in the world, with several sizes, colors (white, various shades of red, and black) and shapes (round, oblong, and long) available. Without doubt, the type most familiar to U.S. consumers is the small red globe table radish (var. radiculata) which can be found in virtually every supermarket produce department year-round. A cool-season crop, this root vegetable germinates and grows to marketable size in 3 to 6 weeks (depending on weather conditions).

According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, U.S. area harvested for radishes (excluding daikon) totaled 17,056 acres. Florida is the leading producer of radishes and harvests 32 percent of the U.S. acreage. California (20 percent), Michigan (16 percent), Minnesota (10 percent), and Ohio (7 percent) complete the top five States in terms of harvested area. No other State reported more than 700 acres of radishes, with the top five states harvesting 85 percent of all U.S.-produced radishes.

Although there are no world acreage and production statistics for radishes, ERS has estimated national production based on available state data, shipment volume, and interpolation of Census acreage (fig. 10). U.S. radish production has averaged about 130 million pounds in the first 4 years of this decade—up about one-tenth from the 1990s.

USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) only estimated radish area, production, and value for 2000 and 2001, after which the crop was dropped from the estimates program for budgetary reasons. According to NASS, among the four States surveyed in 2000 and 2001, the leading producer of radishes was Florida (46 percent of the crop), followed by California (29 percent), Michigan (14 percent), and Ohio (11 percent).

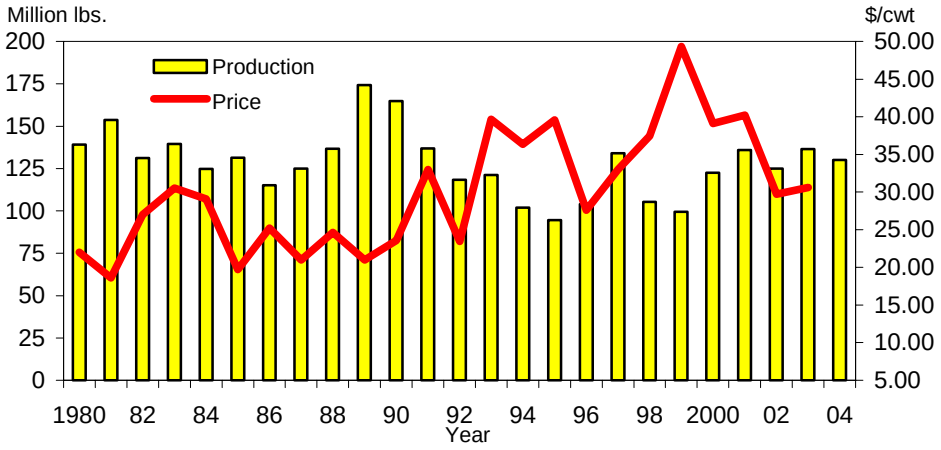
Table 17--U.S. radishes: Farm numbers and area harvested in leading States

State	Number of farms in 2002	2002	1997	1992
	Number		*Acres*	
U.S.	626	17,056	24,540	29,893
Florida	16	5,465	11,325	17,177
California	92	3,411	1,816	2,675
Michigan	26	2,646	3,636	2,967
Minnesota	18	1,754	1,345	1,492
Ohio	14	1,231	2,131	2,547
New York	36	682	920	897
Washington	31	428	434	305
Oregon	32	396	750	399
Indiana	10	236	1	4
New Jersey	23	192	265	292
Others	328	615	1,917	1,138
			Percent	
Share of U.S.:				
Top State	3	32	46	57
Top 3 States	21	68	68	76
Top 5 States	27	85	83	90

Source: *Census of Agriculture*, NASS, USDA (1997 & 2002), U.S. Dept of Commerce (1992).

Figure 10

U.S. radishes: Production & shipping-point price



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA except for 2000-01 from the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

The value of the U.S. radish crop during 2000-01 (the only 2 years where national data exists) was estimated to be $50 million. More than half of this revenue ($30 million) came from Florida. Based largely on data from Florida, average radish shipping-point prices were tracked back to 1980 (fig. 10). In the early 1990s, the fob shipping-point price of radishes was almost 39 cents a pound. This was up from 34 cents in the 1990s and 24 cents in the 1980s. Even after adjusting for inflation, radish prices in the early 2000s were up 1 percent from the average of the 1990s and were 7 percent higher than the 1980s average.

In the United States, radishes are largely produced for the fresh market with few processed uses. The primary use of radishes is as a salad ingredient, tray vegetable, or garnish. However, radishes can also be stir-fried, pickled, microwaved, or used in soups. The primary known nutritional value offered by radishes is Vitamin C. A serving of radishes (seven radishes, 85 grams) has just 20 calories but provides 30 percent of the USRDA for Vitamin C.

According to the 1999 AC Nielsen Homescan data base, supermarket purchases of fresh radishes totaled 76.2 million pounds. These retail sales were valued at $62 million, with the retail price averaging 81 cents per pound. A substantial (although unknown) volume is also sold via food service outlets. A recent ERS report found radishes to be one of the five least-expensive vegetables in terms of consumer value, with an average cost of 11 cents per serving.

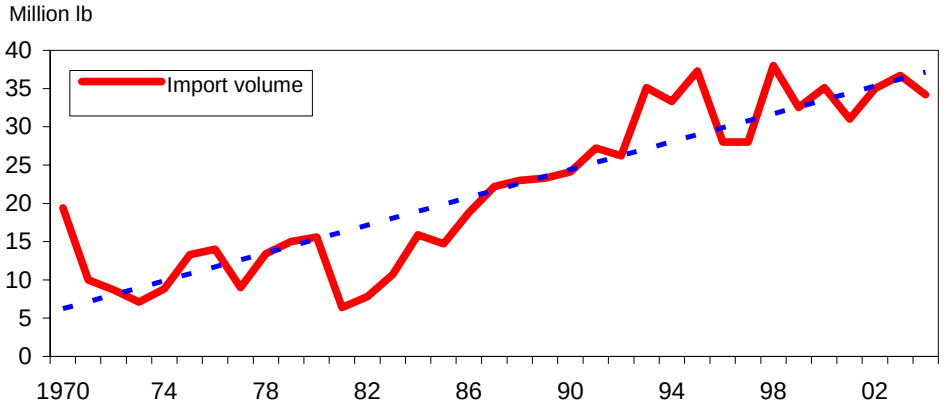
Trade is an important component of the U.S. radish industry. Imports, which account for about 24 percent of annual consumption, arrive primarily from Mexico (92 percent of 2001-03 volume), Canada (7 percent), and Guatemala (1 percent). Radish import volume has averaged 35 million pounds during the first 4 years of this decade—up 11 percent from the 1990s average volume and more than double the volume imported during the 1980s. Growth in radish imports likely reflects the rising popularity of salads and salad bars over the past 25 years. It also reflects rising demand for year-round supplies, with 73 percent of radish imports arriving during November-April when domestic supplies are typically lower. On average over the 2001-03 period, radish imports (HS code 0706902000) were valued at nearly $13 million.

Unlike imports, the Census Bureau does not directly report radish exports, instead grouping them together with salad beets and other like root vegetables (HS code 0706900000). Using Canadian import data as a guide, ERS estimates that about 70 percent of this group consists of radishes. Accordingly, about 15 percent of radish supply is exported annually. Based on Canadian import data, Canada takes about 90 percent of estimated U.S. radish exports. Estimates suggest that radish export volume has changed little over the past three decades, averaging around 23 million pounds annually.

According to ERS estimates, per capita consumption of radishes has drifted lower since the early 1990s as domestic consumption has grown at a slower rate than that of the Nation's population. Domestic consumption of radishes averaged 141 million pounds annually during 2001-03—up just 1 percent from 1990-93, but 27 percent higher than 1970-73. Meanwhile, U.S. population has grown 12 percent since 1990-93 and 37 percent since the early 1970s. Per capita use of radishes averaged about 0.5 pound during 2000-03, down 10 percent from both 1990-93 and 1980-83.

Figure 11

U.S. radish import volume is trending higher



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Table 18--U.S. radishes: Supply, disappearance, and price

Year	Supply			Utilization			Season-ave. price	
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic	Per capita use	Current dollars 1/	Constant dollars 3/
	-- Million pounds --					Pounds	-- $/cwt --	
1970	83.7	19.4	103.1	--	103.1	0.50	--	--
1980	139.1	15.6	154.7	26.0	128.7	0.57	22.00	40.71
1990	164.9	24.1	189.0	24.3	164.7	0.66	23.60	28.93
2000	122.5	35.1	157.6	21.9	135.7	0.48	39.10	39.10
2001	135.9	31.0	166.9	22.1	144.8	0.51	40.20	39.26
2002	125.0	35.0	160.0	23.7	136.3	0.47	29.70	28.53
2003	136.5	36.7	173.2	25.5	147.7	0.51	30.60	28.87
2004 f	130.0	34.0	164.0	23.8	140.2	0.48	--	--

-- = Not available. f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: ERS estimates except 2000-01 by the National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 2/ Source is Bureau of the Census, USDC. 3/ Estimated by ERS as 70 percent of export category HS 0706900000. 4/ Price largely reflects Florida's radish crop as reported by Florida Agric Statistics. 5/ Constant-dollar prices calculated using GDP deflator, 2000=100.

Contacts and Links

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Articles

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

1. How Much Do Americans Pay For Fruits and Vegetables?
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib790/

Using ACNielsen Homescan data on 1999 household food purchases from all types of retail outlets, estimates the annual retail price per pound and price per serving for 69 forms of fruits and 85 forms of vegetables. Consumers can meet the recommendation of three servings of fruits and four servings of vegetables daily for 64 cents. The data used in the report are also available in Excel (*.xls) spreadsheets.

2. Traceability in the U.S. Food Supply: Economic Theory and Industry Studies
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer830/

Describes the results of an investigation into the amount, type, and adequacy of traceability systems in the United States, focusing particularly on the fresh produce sector, among others. Findings indicate that private sector firms have developed a substantial capacity to trace. For additional information, see the ERS Traceability in the U.S. Food Supply briefing room.

3. Organic Produce, Price Premiums, and EcoLabeling in U.S. Farmers' Markets
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/VGS/Apr04/vgs30101/

Describes how the popularity of farmers' markets in the United States has grown concurrently with organic production and consumer interest in locally and organically produced foods. This research, based on interviews with 210 market managers, describes the significance of these markets as outlets for many organic farmers, and recent shifts in relationships between organic growers, market managers, and customers.

3. Factors Affecting Spinach Consumption in the United States
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/VGS/jan04/vgs30001/

Analyzes U.S. fresh-market and processed spinach demand, shedding new light on the distribution of U.S. spinach consumption across different market channels, geographic regions, and population groups. The analysis indicates that consumption is greatest in the Northeast and West and strongest among Asians, highest among women 40 and older, and weakest among teenage girls.

Data Tables

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

1. Per capita use (consumption)
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/percap.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/percap.xls

2. Fresh vegetables and melons
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/fresh.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/fresh.xls

3. Processing vegetables
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/proc.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/proc.xls

4. Potatoes
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/potat.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/potat.xls

5. Sweet potatoes
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/swpot.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/swpot.xls

6. Dry edible beans
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drybn.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drybn.xls

7. Mushrooms
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/mush.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/mush.xls

8. Vegetable and melon trade
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/trade.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/trade.xls

9. Vegetable prices
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/price.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/price.xls

10. Dry peas and lentils
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drypea.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drypea.xls

11. World vegetable production and harvested area
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/world.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/world.xls

12. Mexican and Canadian vegetable production
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Mexcan.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Mexcan.xls

13. U.S. farm cash receipts and cost indicators
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Receipt.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Receipt.xls

Web Sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

H. Organic Farming and Marketing: USDA, ERS briefing room contains articles, data, graphics, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Organic/

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Price table 1--Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2004 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
								--1910-14=100--						
Commercial	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
vegetables 2/	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	655	572	718	906	873	785	795	862	957	834	963	769	807
	2001	810	979	923	916	964	806	838	968	893	689	732	1,143	888
	2002	1,054	1,279	1,806	806	772	734	774	809	797	705	737	696	914
	2003	754	760	824	882	936	1,048	812	937	979	960	1,060	1,136	924
	2004	924	1,043	795	910	800	760	838	922	866				
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	531	544	573	589	592	560	532	497	466	435	479	488	524
	2004	490	508	533	585	563	560	514	521	487				
								--1990-92=100--						
Commercial	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
vegetables 2/	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	121	125	145	134	103	110	171	133
	2002	158	191	270	121	115	110	116	121	119	106	110	104	137
	2003	113	114	123	132	140	157	121	140	146	144	159	170	138
	2004	138	156	119	136	120	114	125	138	130				
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	107	113	116	117	111	105	98	92	86	95	96	103
	2004	97	100	105	116	111	111	101	103	96				

1/ Prices for 2004 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Price table 2--Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 1998-2004 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prcnt change Sep-Sep	Prcnt change 3rd quarter
								--Dollars per cwt--							Percent	Percent
Asparagus	1998	179.00	158.00	144.00	130.00	105.00	115.00	126.00	211.00	199.00	152.00	148.00	--	124.00	--	--
	1999	141.00	119.00	178.00	124.00	112.00	119.00	141.00	--	--	--	--	--	131.00	--	-21.1
	2000	147.00	99.70	98.60	136.00	121.00	112.00	141.00	205.00	--	--	--	--	117.00	--	22.7
	2001	219.00	256.00	147.00	146.00	114.00	117.00	176.00	145.00	--	137.00	129.00	--	140.00	--	-7.2
	2002	218.00	162.00	119.00	99.60	112.00	107.00	146.00	--	--	--	--	--	110.00	--	-9.0
	2003	98.90	96.30	104.00	139.00	106.00	110.00	189.00	132.00	166.00	145.00	128.00	--	116.00	--	11.2
	2004	--	271.00	121.00	139.00	132.00	107.00	231.00	218.00	214.00		--	--		28.9	36.1
Broccoli	1998	34.90	27.10	31.70	40.50	27.10	29.60	23.30	27.60	29.20	32.80	25.80	31.20	30.20	--	--
	1999	27.70	20.10	23.20	20.20	18.60	23.10	18.70	27.40	29.30	23.00	21.60	39.20	24.10	0.3	-5.9
	2000	22.60	20.10	27.40	23.20	44.30	30.00	31.50	25.20	27.70	34.10	56.00	34.10	31.20	-5.5	11.9
	2001	22.70	32.30	24.70	26.90	25.50	27.00	23.60	27.10	22.90	24.20	21.40	56.10	26.50	-17.3	-12.8
	2002	56.60	44.40	33.70	24.00	20.80	28.40	27.00	29.60	40.60	24.00	31.80	25.60	31.40	77.3	32.1
	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	48.00	40.00	32.90	20.9	9.0
	2004	33.60	28.50	21.60	23.90	27.20	28.70	24.20	29.70	54.20					10.4	2.1
Cantaloups	1998	--	--	--	--	30.70	15.80	16.20	11.80	15.50	19.70	13.50	18.90	18.30	--	--
	1999	--	--	--	--	25.70	15.10	13.10	13.50	15.90	17.20	19.60	28.70	17.00	2.6	-2.3
	2000	--	--	--	--	16.60	17.90	15.90	12.30	19.00	26.10	25.00	35.10	17.10	19.5	11.1
	2001	--	--	--	--	27.10	14.60	18.80	22.00	13.50	15.60	19.40	23.70	19.00	-28.9	15.0
	2002	--	--	--	--	25.00	12.90	17.00	16.10	14.80	19.40	14.60	20.00	17.70	9.6	-11.8
	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.40	15.20	28.80	25.00	16.80	-2.7	-2.9
	2004	--	--	--	--	15.80	13.20	14.30	16.80	13.00					-9.7	-5.2
Carrots	1998	14.00	13.00	13.00	12.60	12.00	11.90	10.60	10.80	10.60	10.90	11.60	11.00	12.20	--	--
	1999	16.10	19.60	21.50	26.50	25.40	22.80	17.20	13.30	10.10	10.50	11.30	11.50	16.80	-4.7	26.9
	2000	9.49	11.60	11.80	12.30	13.40	14.80	15.70	14.50	14.00	14.20	14.30	15.50	13.10	38.6	8.9
	2001	15.90	16.70	17.30	17.30	17.60	19.80	21.70	19.90	15.50	17.40	18.40	19.30	17.10	10.7	29.2
	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	16.8	3.0
	2003	19.30	19.10	18.80	19.40	19.90	20.00	19.90	20.50	19.80	19.10	21.60	24.30	19.20	9.4	2.4
	2004	24.50	24.90	24.60	24.20	24.90	22.50	20.20	17.90	16.80					-15.2	-8.8
Cauliflower	1998	39.10	43.20	49.10	44.70	35.50	26.40	23.20	26.10	32.30	25.90	33.20	37.50	34.50	--	--
	1999	29.40	31.10	42.80	46.40	23.40	25.50	19.60	25.40	21.70	22.30	35.10	55.50	29.70	-32.8	-18.3
	2000	23.10	30.20	32.00	34.80	46.00	31.20	37.50	25.10	25.40	21.60	65.60	28.00	32.10	17.1	31.9
	2001	26.00	37.30	23.60	46.50	26.30	37.40	25.60	25.70	24.80	21.70	22.50	56.60	29.20	-2.4	-13.5
	2002	60.90	39.40	36.90	23.70	20.80	28.40	27.40	30.30	41.20	24.10	31.00	28.40	32.20	66.1	30.0
	2003	24.60	30.50	32.40	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.60	25.30	40.30	25.80	57.00	75.50	33.50	-2.2	-5.8
	2004	27.30	42.20	24.20	23.60	28.80	46.20	27.50	26.00	34.70					-13.9	-5.4
Celery	1998	11.20	11.40	16.40	13.80	15.40	12.40	10.60	10.30	10.50	10.40	11.90	14.00	11.70	--	--
	1999	9.51	8.47	8.35	10.20	12.80	18.30	14.00	10.30	10.60	9.14	12.80	17.20	12.00	1.0	11.1
	2000	19.20	16.00	12.90	21.20	25.60	29.10	18.30	20.30	15.30	12.90	19.40	21.50	18.50	44.3	54.4
	2001	14.60	15.00	15.80	19.10	24.00	33.70	13.50	9.28	9.38	8.19	8.64	9.62	14.40	-38.7	-40.3
	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	24.7	4.2
	2003	8.29	11.80	12.60	17.00	11.00	9.34	12.80	11.90	13.30	15.90	23.40	14.50	13.60	13.7	13.4
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	11.70	9.43	11.20					-15.8	-14.9
Corn, sweet	1998	18.70	31.60	24.20	20.10	17.10	14.00	16.40	16.40	18.10	25.30	24.80	14.30	17.20	--	--
	1999	19.60	23.30	21.80	18.90	18.50	15.00	17.30	16.60	17.30	16.50	28.40	40.70	16.90	-4.4	0.6
	2000	31.50	25.10	19.30	18.70	14.40	18.00	22.00	20.70	20.10	24.00	16.80	33.00	18.50	16.2	22.7
	2001	33.50	34.00	26.10	18.10	24.70	18.70	19.60	18.90	18.80	23.80	18.40	17.50	19.50	-6.5	-8.8
	2002	23.80	22.90	25.20	17.70	17.20	18.60	24.50	20.90	21.80	22.10	21.30	23.20	19.20	16.0	17.3
	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.60	23.20	21.30	20.10	19.70	23.70	30.70	22.60	19.30	-9.6	-9.1
	2004	30.80	20.70	20.20	19.80	19.90	15.20	20.20	22.10	20.10					2.0	2.1
Cucumbers	1998	--	--	--	30.70	16.10	19.40	20.30	20.40	22.90	18.30	18.00	20.40	20.00	--	--
	1999	--	--	--	20.40	16.10	13.20	19.00	22.70	21.30	23.00	14.40	15.60	18.20	-7.0	-0.9
	2000	28.60	40.00	28.50	22.70	17.00	15.00	26.80	19.70	22.60	21.70	12.10	24.60	19.90	6.1	9.7
	2001	--	--	44.00	31.00	15.60	16.80	19.90	24.70	25.80	14.70	14.40	26.40	19.80	14.2	1.9
	2002	--	--	22.90	21.50	16.80	14.10	23.40	23.10	19.00	13.90	17.00	18.00	19.00	-26.4	-7.0
	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.20	17.30	22.80	20.40	24.90	14.60	12.20	--	19.80	31.1	4.0
	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	14.70	18.10	25.50	30.50	30.50					22.5	27.0
Head lettuce	1998	19.00	10.90	12.50	27.20	14.30	11.80	15.50	16.40	14.00	21.00	10.80	12.50	16.20	--	--
	1999	10.30	15.50	16.30	20.20	14.00	11.40	12.70	12.00	13.10	13.10	10.70	16.20	13.30	-6.4	-17.6
	2000	14.60	9.28	14.10	22.80	23.60	13.50	15.00	19.20	29.40	16.20	19.90	12.10	17.30	124.4	68.3
	2001	13.60	24.10	15.00	21.40	18.80	12.10	16.40	26.90	26.20	11.60	11.40	28.50	17.90	-10.9	9.3
	2002	25.90	44.20	87.40	14.20	10.20	10.60	11.30	14.60	14.30	13.50	10.70	10.00	21.10	-45.4	-42.2
	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20	11.90	21.50	23.90	26.30	31.70	21.30	18.00	67.1	42.5
	2004	15.40	19.80	10.40	14.70	10.50	13.30	21.00	17.10	14.50					-39.3	-8.2
Onions	1998	10.50	14.00	19.40	19.20	15.80	14.00	19.10	14.00	12.90	12.70	14.00	16.00	13.00	--	--
	1999	16.10	13.10	10.00	14.60	13.00	15.00	15.70	13.10	10.10	8.18	7.47	6.95	9.74	-21.7	-15.4
	2000	5.86	4.86	4.38	10.00	12.50	12.10	13.30	12.10	10.60	10.10	10.80	11.20	11.20	5.0	-7.5
	2001	10.70	9.69	9.96	12.70	17.90	16.70	16.40	13.70	10.20	9.61	8.85	8.93	10.70	-3.8	11.9
	2002	8.89	7.95	6.11	15.40	17.30	16.90	15.90	12.40	8.97	8.81	9.18	10.20	12.10	-12.1	-7.5
	2003	9.97	13.30	16.00	35.00	32.00	22.10	16.70	13.80	12.20	12.60	13.90	12.70	14.60	36.0	14.6
	2004	18.20	21.30	12.80	17.50	19.60	18.00	15.00	17.50	11.30					-7.4	2.6
Snap beans	1998	74.80	70.40	68.80	58.90	45.30	63.90	38.40	61.60	65.70	55.40	64.50	39.70	48.90	--	--
	1999	43.80	47.90	46.00	39.70	40.40	28.30	51.60	54.60	50.70	63.00	78.10	72.50	46.50	-22.8	-5.3
	2000	41.60	49.60	43.70	46.10	35.10	31.20	64.30	54.70	56.10	57.20	47.70	45.20	42.60	10.7	11.6
	2001	96.70	69.40	44.00	57.80	34.70	28.60	59.40	60.30	60.50	40.30	47.90	62.10	45.00	7.8	2.9
	2002	58.70	53.80	42.10	41.80	35.30	34.80	52.50	59.70	70.30	51.40	44.50	45.30	47.60	16.2	1.3
	2003	75.30	61.40	38.60	66.80	45.30	45.20	43.70	61.10	58.20	49.40	41.10	61.20	47.00	-17.2	-10.7
	2004	76.20	43.50	42.50	48.60	37.20	27.60	49.80	69.80	68.90					18.4	15.6
Tomatoes	1998	26.40	44.00	34.00	37.20	36.50	29.00	40.90	25.10	28.40	43.00	42.10	42.20	35.20	--	--
	1999	33.50	23.40	22.30	23.70	21.00	29.00	23.10	25.00	26.50	21.30	26.00	28.90	25.80	-6.7	-21.0
	2000	21.40	21.10	33.00	34.80	23.10	21.80	24.60	33.90	29.50	42.60	47.80	37.60	30.70	11.3	18.0
	2001	43.80	29.10	56.40	19.00	37.80	28.40	27.50	27.50	23.30	29.00	41.80	53.20	30.00	-21.0	-11.0
	2002	38.20	28.00	41.70	34.30	29.20	33.00	28.50	25.80	23.60	28.40	40.00	39.40	31.60	1.3	-0.5
	2003	50.90	31.70	55.60	30.00	23.70	45.70	37.60	41.00	35.90	30.10	30.50	29.10	36.70	52.1	47.0
	2004	34.50	36.30	42.20	47.90	34.90	21.90	22.90	37.70	33.50					-6.7	-17.8

-- = Not available. 1/ 2004 prices are preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Price table 3--Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2004 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Prcnt Change Sep-Sep
								--1982=100--							*Percent*
Fresh 2/	1996	133.9	119.4	202.5	155.6	108.2	96.6	108.8	97.2	91.3	106.0	131.5	99.3	120.9	--
	1997	105.2	126.2	150.4	109.6	103.2	112.2	115.7	125.2	121.8	143.1	124.7	118.5	121.3	33.4
	1998	133.1	136.6	148.2	162.9	123.2	106.5	153.7	114.9	135.0	161.9	131.2	148.1	137.9	10.8
	1999	131.9	93.1	117.4	144.4	111.3	125.8	103.4	113.7	117.5	101.6	100.9	151.6	117.7	-13.0
	2000	111.3	100.5	122.3	126.8	152.0	128.1	127.2	136.7	155.9	165.0	173.9	120.3	135.0	32.7
	2001	147.0	168.6	178.7	145.6	144.9	129.4	109.7	127.2	132.3	112.3	105.9	121.0	135.2	-15.1
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7	-11.8
	2003	147.8	127.5	153.0	167.7	165.0	138.8	133.3	136.6	164.7	156.9	148.4	184.7	152.0	41.1
	2004	143.8	125.9	140.3	133.1	132.9	96.5	93.3	127.9	141.6					-14.0
Canned 3/	1996	120.4	119.8	120.4	120.4	120.8	121.0	122.6	122.1	121.9	121.8	121.9	121.8	121.2	--
	1997	121.5	121.1	120.5	120.1	119.8	119.9	119.1	119.3	119.3	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.2	-2.1
	1998	121.2	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	120.0	119.6	120.0	120.0	121.2	0.6
	1999	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.9	120.7	120.7	121.3	121.3	120.9	0.6
	2000	121.3	120.8	121.2	120.9	121.2	121.5	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.6	121.7	121.3	121.2	0.3
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8	3.5
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	129.5	129.1	129.1	128.5	2.7
	2003	128.8	129.0	128.9	129.3	129.4	129.3	129.4	129.1	130.0	130.7	131.1	131.3	129.7	1.0
	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.7	133.3	133.4	133.1					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	126.9	125.6	125.7	126.6	125.5	125.3	125.8	-0.2
	1998	125.2	126.0	124.8	125.7	125.0	124.6	125.5	125.6	125.3	125.6	125.5	125.2	125.3	-0.3
	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1	0.6
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0	0.2
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6	2.1
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.2	131.9	132.6	131.1	2.1
	2003	133.4	134.1	133.3	134.0	134.1	133.9	134.9	134.2	134.2	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.3	2.1
	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	135.3	135.5	135.8	136.2					1.5
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	-3.2
	1998	142.0	141.1	140.8	140.5	143.2	143.2	142.2	144.9	143.6	142.9	142.0	146.2	142.7	1.8
	1999	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.7	146.1	146.1	146.0	146.5	147.1	146.7	147.4	151.1	147.4	2.4
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9	-2.1
	2001	139.1	135.6	136.2	136.9	139.9	140.6	140.4	140.9	142.4	142.7	144.6	145.9	140.4	-1.1
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7	6.2
	2003	150.6	150.2	149.8	147.8	147.5	147.3	146.5	145.2	144.2	143.3	143.5	146.1	146.8	-4.6
	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	143.3	143.4	143.9	144.0	145.3					0.8

-- = not available. 1/ Indexes for 2004 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices. 4/ Includes both fruits and vegetables.

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

Price table 4--Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 1999-2004 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
							--1982-84=100--							
Fresh	1999	224.5	209.8	209.2	206.2	207.7	203.1	206.0	204.8	208.0	208.9	209.1	214.0	209.3
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				
Potatoes,	1999	184.5	184.0	185.9	183.3	191.5	194.7	205.0	212.1	204.6	194.8	186.1	190.7	193.1
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	223.7	217.7	214.5	228.1
	2004	228.2	226.0	230.5	224.3	229.0	237.4	240.7	238.9	228.5				
Lettuce,	1999	207.9	200.6	217.0	213.4	207.7	198.5	196.0	202.0	208.5	218.5	216.6	212.7	208.3
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				
Tomatoes,	1999	299.8	239.9	224.6	215.7	214.3	213.8	218.6	198.9	208.2	208.4	213.8	233.4	224.1
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				
Other, fresh	1999	223.6	215.1	214.2	212.8	214.2	206.2	206.7	206.3	211.0	214.6	217.2	219.8	213.5
	2000	230.1	218.9	216.6	216.1	222.9	226.7	224.2	222.9	218.5	223.0	225.9	243.4	224.1
	2001	247.4	256.7	252.1	241.9	235.7	233.4	234.3	226.7	230.1	231.4	229.4	232.2	237.6
	2002	256.0	264.8	253.5	251.8	242.1	243.9	246.8	243.4	244.2	241.8	249.6	250.1	249.0
	2003	258.7	264.1	259.2	250.7	255.6	257.9	254.2	248.1	248.0	263.9	260.9	271.0	257.7
	2004	276.2	279.0	274.2	263.7	263.0	259.8	257.1	255.3	263.5				
Frozen	1999	154.1	153.2	151.8	152.0	154.2	151.9	153.7	155.2	155.2	155.6	153.9	154.3	153.8
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				
							--December 1997=100--							
Processed	1999	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.5	105.6	105.7	104.6	105.5	104.4	103.4	104.5
fruits and	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
vegetables 3/	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				
Canned	1999	106.7	105.5	104.7	104.7	106.5	106.1	107.6	107.2	105.8	107.3	105.4	103.6	105.9
vegetables 3/	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				
Dried beans,	1999	101.3	101.8	102.2	101.4	101.7	102.2	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.0	100.5	98.4	101.0
peas, lentils 3/	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				

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

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

Price table 5--Fresh vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1996-2004

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr earlier, Sep.
								--Cents/lb--							*Percent*
Potatoes, white	1996	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.4	39.2	40.1	40.8	40.3	37.5	35.9	34.3	33.5	38.1	
	1997	33.5	33.1	33.0	33.5	33.8	34.5	36.7	38.8	38.8	37.4	36.6	37.0	35.6	3.5
	1998	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.1	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.6	-3.1
	1999	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.0	38.8	39.1	41.1	42.9	41.3	39.3	38.4	39.5	39.4	9.8
	2000	39.2	40.1	39.3	38.8	37.9	37.6	39.0	40.0	37.4	36.7	35.1	34.7	38.0	-9.4
	2001	35.5	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.3	38.8	40.9	43.9	42.2	41.8	41.0	41.0	39.0	12.8
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	21.1
	2003	48.3	47.2	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.2	46.4	46.4	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.9	45.9	-13.1
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1	46.4	44.6					0.5
Broccoli	1996	103.7	92.6	99.9	94.1	87.4	95.5	97.1	78.8	84.3	80.1	92.4	86.2	91.0	
	1997	109.8	115.6	103.2	92.2	88.6	92.1	96.8	90.5	90.3	104.0	100.3	92.6	98.0	7.1
	1998	137.9	106.6	112.2	111.4	123.8	108.7	107.6	103.0	101.4	104.0	101.6	97.4	109.6	12.3
	1999	112.3	99.9	99.0	101.2	95.2	94.4	99.3	96.2	105.2	102.8	100.1	100.4	100.5	3.7
	2000	118.2	98.9	106.9	101.3	117.4	123.6	113.9	112.0	105.2	108.0	108.5	151.8	113.8	0.0
	2001	98.7	97.8	108.3	95.4	99.9	100.5	98.1	97.8	96.9	101.1	89.7	97.3	98.5	-7.9
	2002	137.4	168.1	114.7	120.4	103.6	109.3	111.9	113.5	124.7	107.3	116.5	105.2	119.4	28.7
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1	112.7	113.3	109.3	130.3	135.8	131.2	135.6	120.0	4.5
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9	106.7	120.8					-7.3
Lettuce, iceberg	1996	76.9	58.7	64.7	64.6	61.3	67.2	62.7	61.5	59.5	63.4	74.6	62.2	64.8	
	1997	65.1	59.4	61.4	66.6	59.8	59.3	64.9	69.4	73.7	82.3	101.0	69.9	69.4	23.9
	1998	107.2	64.3	69.5	83.7	87.7	71.1	69.2	68.6	71.0	75.7	76.5	63.5	75.7	-3.7
	1999	64.9	65.8	77.4	75.3	69.1	65.2	62.7	65.2	62.3	66.9	67.7	66.8	67.4	-12.3
	2000	74.8	65.0	67.1	65.0	80.3	68.6	65.6	67.3	89.7	77.2	77.4	85.1	73.6	44.0
	2001	73.6	84.7	89.5	76.7	87.0	72.2	66.3	78.4	89.7	81.1	73.4	78.8	79.3	0.0
	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	-21.7
	2003	73.4	68.2	65.5	72.3	79.5	83.2	80.8	70.9	89.8	85.8	92.7	125.5	82.3	27.9
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7	80.8	77.1					-14.1
Tomatoes, field grown	1996	110.3	108.4	146.7	186.7	137.9	112.7	103.1	100.6	98.0	108.4	118.2	121.0	121.0	
	1997	121.3	131.4	165.4	134.8	117.5	130.0	114.1	113.0	109.1	116.2	137.0	161.7	129.3	11.3
	1998	145.2	135.6	151.5	139.8	147.2	139.3	151.5	131.2	124.1	157.3	168.9	179.8	147.6	13.7
	1999	190.4	147.6	139.5	129.8	128.4	130.4	128.7	123.2	127.2	127.9	130.0	140.5	137.0	2.5
	2000	144.3	128.6	136.4	148.7	136.6	131.8	128.2	126.2	131.9	138.7	150.3	156.7	138.2	3.7
	2001	141.4	131.3	133.6	143.3	124.3	135.6	125.7	118.5	116.8	126.7	146.8	140.4	132.0	-11.4
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	-0.9
	2003	171.1	156.5	161.9	155.5	140.1	139.8	146.0	151.3	143.8	143.6	148.0	153.3	150.9	24.2
	2004	147.2	151.0	152.9	151.9	151.0	133.1	125.3	131.2	132.1					-8.1

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

Price table 6--Representative wholesale prices for selected fresh-market vegetables and melons in Chicago, 2003-04

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2003 Jan 2	Feb 3	Mar 3	Apr 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 3	Dec 1	2004 Jan 2	Feb 2	Mar 2	Apr 1	May 3	June 2	July 1	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 1
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	26.00	18.00	26.00	23.75	29.00	20.00	23.00	22.00	28.50	27.75	34.00	43.00	42.00	42.00	39.50	17.00	16.00	36.00	37.50	24.50	32.00	32.00
Beans, round green, hand-picked	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	27.50	25.00	17.50	21.50	19.00	19.00	25.00	10.00	9.00	20.00	13.50	15.00	30.00	26.00	13.00	15.00	15.50	18.00	14.50	9.00	20.50	24.00
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25 lb sacks/filmbags	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	13.50	13.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	10.50	10.50	9.50	9.50	7.50	7.00
Bok choy	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	12.00	10.50	10.50	13.00	14.50	13.50	10.50	10.50	14.00	18.00	14.50	14.50	11.50	12.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	14.00
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	22.00	22.50	16.00	16.00	23.00	17.00	--	21.00	16.00	24.50	21.00	22.50	26.00	12.00	13.50	7.25	31.00	31.00	41.00	31.00	15.00	17.50
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	12.00	15.50	12.50	13.00	13.50	15.00	9.25	7.00	6.00	5.50	8.50	8.50	9.25	7.50	7.50	9.50	8.25	7.25	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.25
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30 lb cartons	11.00	9.50	11.00	12.00	14.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	13.50	13.00	10.00	10.50	12.00	9.50	14.00	9.50	11.00	10.00	11.50	13.25	14.00	14.00
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.25	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.50	13.50	16.50	15.50	16.50
Eggplant, medium	FL, NJ, MX	1 1/9 bushel cartons	8.50	9.00	10.50	13.00	16.00	14.50	9.50	15.50	10.00	11.00	14.00	10.50	9.50	13.50	22.00	32.50	10.25	12.00	8.00	11.50	10.50	16.00
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	28.00	28.00	25.00	26.00	25.00	27.00	29.50	26.00	26.00	28.00	30.50	29.00	31.25	32.00	32.00	33.50	27.00	27.50	37.00	36.00	28.00	34.00
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	9.50	9.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	10.00	10.25	10.25	10.25	9.50	9.50	11.00	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.50	10.50	10.00	10.00
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX	Carton, 12s/24s	17.00	17.00	15.50	15.25	17.50	17.50	17.00	17.50	17.50	17.50	--	22.00	--	--	15.50	16.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.00
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	11.50	9.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	11.25	10.00	10.50	8.75	9.00	9.00	10.25	10.00	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.50	10.00	10.25
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	11.50	9.00	11.25	8.75	11.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	11.25	10.00	10.50	8.75	9.00	9.00	10.25	10.50	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.50	10.00	10.25
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	11.50	9.00	12.00	8.75	11.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	11.25	10.00	10.50	8.75	9.00	9.00	10.25	10.00	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.50	10.00	10.00
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	18.00	14.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	13.00	14.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	17.50	22.50	25.00	20.50	13.50	9.00	16.00	16.00	19.00	16.50	15.50	14.50
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	10.25	8.00	11.00	9.50	16.00	13.00	9.50	9.00	14.00	10.00	9.50	18.00	--	10.50	10.00	11.00	9.50	9.75	9.50	9.75	13.00	15.00
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	10.50	10.50	19.00	12.00	18.00	40.50	14.00	10.50	20.00	10.50	16.50	23.50	--	11.00	12.00	10.75	9.50	12.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	14.00
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.50	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.50	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Mushrooms, shiitake	PA	5 lb carton	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	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	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Mushrooms, cremini, medium	PA	10 lb carton	14.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	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	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX	1/2 bushel carton	23.00	18.00	24.00	24.00	21.00	10.50	13.00	11.00	11.00	12.50	19.00	15.50	27.00	24.00	23.50	22.00	19.00	11.50	9.50	11.50	--	19.00
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	11.00	8.50	12.00	10.75	9.50	12.50	19.50	13.50	13.50	13.00	11.50	13.00	17.00	10.25	9.50	8.50	9.50	9.25	11.00	11.00	11.50	14.50
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	15.50	9.00	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	14.50	13.50	13.00	12.50	19.00	17.50	13.50	10.50	10.00	12.00	12.50	14.00	15.50	12.00	11.75
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	11.00	11.00	9.00	9.00	18.50	16.00	12.00	19.00	9.00	17.00	14.50	7.50	14.50	8.50	7.50	9.50	15.00	13.50	16.00	11.75	8.00	31.00
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	13.00	10.50	11.50	12.50	19.50	16.00	16.00	15.00	9.00	21.50	29.00	18.00	22.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	17.00	15.50	13.50	23.00	24.00	25.00
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	16.00	16.00	9.50	12.50	5.50	13.00	14.50	14.50	6.50	10.00	10.00	11.50	15.50	21.00	18.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	6.50	14.50	8.50	14.00
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.25	8.50	10.00	9.00	12.00	13.50	18.75	13.00	14.50	18.50	35.50	21.00	10.75	15.00	14.00	13.50
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	8.00	8.75	7.25	8.00	9.50	9.00	6.75	7.25	6.75	7.00	7.00	7.75	8.25	8.25	7.50	8.25	7.75	7.75	10.50	9.50	7.50	7.50
Spinach	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	11.00	10.00	14.00	11.50	15.50	10.50	10.00	15.50	21.00	9.50	11.50	15.50	13.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	21.00	13.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	15.50
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	9.50	6.50	13.50	11.50	7.50	8.50	14.00	5.50	12.00	11.00	7.50	6.25	12.50	17.50	10.00	10.00	6.75	6.50	8.00	10.50	6.50	28.50
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	13.00	23.00	9.50	15.00	10.00	8.50	18.00	8.00	14.00	11.00	9.00	7.50	--	19.00	11.50	11.00	6.50	8.00	12.50	11.00	8.00	29.00
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregrd	LA	40 lb carton	17.00	17.50	11.00	16.00	19.00	21.50	23.50	27.50	25.50	22.00	21.00	20.25	20.00	20.50	20.00	20.50	19.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.50	17.50
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	19.50	11.00	13.00	12.00	12.50	9.50	17.00	12.50	11.50	12.50	--	9.50	--	9.50	17.50	12.00	17.50	9.50	8.50	7.00	9.50	20.00
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	-	9.50	13.00	12.00	13.00	9.50	17.00	12.50	11.50	11.00	9.50	10.00	9.50	10.00	19.00	13.00	18.25	12.00	7.50	9.00	11.00	20.00
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	CD, NL	5 kg carton (on vine)	12.50	21.00	20.00	19.75	8.50	11.50	9.00	12.00	11.50	9.50	--	13.00	--	23.50	19.50	15.00	8.50	9.00	10.00	5.00	14.00	7.00
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	12.50	8.50	10.50	11.50	11.00	14.00	12.50	13.00	12.50	16.00	16.00	8.50	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.00	9.50	8.50	11.00	21.00
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	17.00	8.00	19.25	11.00	10.00	14.50	20.00	20.00	12.00	15.00	13.50	15.00	13.50	18.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	10.00	11.00	24.50
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	9.50	10.50	10.50	10.00	10.50	14.00	10.50	10.50	9.50	9.25	7.50	8.50	8.50	10.00	10.00	7.50	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.50
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2 carton 15s	14.50	7.50	11.50	17.50	10.00	10.75	11.50	8.50	15.50	9.25	11.00	14.50	12.50	11.50	20.50	9.50	19.50	8.00	9.75	10.25	9.50	13.50
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	10.50	8.50	14.50	9.50	8.50	15.50	9.50	9.00	8.50	9.75	6.75	9.50	10.50	10.50	19.00	8.00	10.50	9.00	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.50
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.34	0.29	0.30	0.33	0.27	0.26	0.19	0.15	0.25	0.23	--	--	0.25	0.28	0.47	0.28	0.35	0.25	0.24	0.14	0.24	0.31
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.34	0.29	0.29	0.29	0.18	--	0.26	0.38	0.26	0.29	0.36	0.58	0.37	0.39	0.25	0.16	0.16	0.26	0.32

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

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

Price table 7--Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1994-2004 1/

Year &	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/	
quarter	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10
					-- *$/case* --						$/lb	$/case
1994 8/												
I	9.67	19.75	7.04	13.67	9.25	15.42	7.88	11.67	8.46	13.75	0.42	16.42
II	9.58	19.75	6.80	14.42	9.08	15.58	7.88	11.58	8.50	13.75	0.42	17.46
III	8.67	16.17	6.80	12.92	8.50	14.17	7.71	11.25	7.92	13.75	0.40	17.25
IV	7.42	13.08	6.33	11.67	7.25	13.50	7.63	12.13	7.50	13.50	0.41	17.38
Average	8.84	17.19	6.74	13.17	8.52	14.67	7.78	11.66	8.10	13.69	0.41	17.13
1995												
I	7.13	10.63	6.42	10.63	7.46	14.13	7.25	9.50	8.50	13.00	0.39	18.38
II	6.88	10.42	6.55	10.50	7.80	14.42	7.25	9.46	7.38	13.00	0.39	18.38
III	7.00	10.25	6.79	10.25	7.96	14.84	7.25	9.38	8.00	12.50	0.39	18.38
IV	7.29	12.46	7.09	11.09	8.21	14.75	7.38	9.38	8.00	11.00	0.37	18.04
Average	7.07	10.94	6.71	10.62	7.86	14.53	7.28	9.43	7.97	12.38	0.38	18.30
1996												
I	7.17	13.83	7.38	10.83	8.21	16.25	7.84	9.63	8.00	12.00	0.36	17.50
II	7.83	12.92	7.63	11.17	8.75	16.50	7.96	9.82	8.00	12.00	0.34	15.75
III	8.46	13.00	7.92	11.46	9.38	16.50	8.25	10.00	7.96	12.00	0.31	16.67
IV	7.96	12.75	7.55	11.00	9.13	16.50	7.83	10.33	7.25	12.00	0.30	17.33
Average	7.86	13.13	7.62	11.12	8.87	16.44	7.97	9.94	7.80	12.00	0.33	16.81
1997												
I	7.38	11.75	7.08	9.67	9.05	14.46	7.79	10.46	7.63	11.50	0.30	17.17
II	7.00	10.83	6.67	8.75	8.88	13.75	7.75	10.46	7.83	11.50	0.30	15.13
III	7.05	11.08	6.75	8.75	8.58	13.63	7.67	10.50	8.00	11.08	0.30	15.42
IV	7.17	10.38	7.00	9.84	8.88	13.00	7.88	10.50	7.88	10.33	0.31	16.25
Average	7.15	11.01	6.88	9.25	8.85	13.71	7.77	10.48	7.84	11.10	0.30	15.99
1998												
I	7.21	10.63	7.05	8.63	8.13	11.25	7.84	11.00	7.92	10.58	0.33	16.42
II	7.38	10.88	7.13	9.75	8.50	10.88	7.88	11.13	7.88	10.75	0.33	16.92
III	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.21	12.58	7.25	10.58	7.25	10.92	0.38	19.00
IV	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.38	12.75	7.25	10.50	7.25	11.00	0.45	21.00
Average	7.27	10.75	7.15	9.58	8.31	11.87	7.56	10.80	7.58	10.81	0.37	18.34
1999												
I	7.25	10.75	7.50	10.38	8.80	13.30	7.33	10.67	7.42	11.00	0.45	21.00
II	7.33	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.71	13.21	7.79	11.29	8.09	11.83	0.46	21.00
III	7.50	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.38	8.09	12.00	0.46	21.00
IV	7.63	12.34	7.46	10.92	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.13	8.04	11.75	0.35	20.29
Average	7.43	11.09	7.49	10.52	8.75	13.42	7.72	11.12	7.91	11.65	0.43	20.82
2000												
I	7.75	13.84	7.50	11.67	8.75	14.79	7.88	10.88	8.21	11.75	0.34	19.63
II	7.84	15.00	7.50	11.92	8.84	16.33	7.88	10.88	8.38	11.38	0.34	20.04
III	7.71	15.00	7.25	12.00	8.79	16.00	7.96	11.13	8.46	11.38	0.32	19.50
IV	7.63	15.09	7.38	11.17	8.75	16.13	7.75	11.01	8.50	11.75	0.32	19.00
Average	7.73	14.73	7.41	11.69	8.78	15.81	7.87	10.97	8.39	11.57	0.33	19.54
2001												
I	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.46	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
II	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.25	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
III	7.67	14.92	7.67	10.42	8.96	15.42	7.92	11.05	7.92	11.75	0.32	17.88
IV	8.25	15.25	8.25	12.55	9.00	15.42	8.33	11.25	8.42	11.83	0.32	17.88
Average	7.61	14.92	7.61	10.87	8.81	15.39	7.94	11.02	7.96	11.77	0.32	17.88
2002												
I	9.00	15.75	9.00	14.59	9.00	15.25	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	17.80
III	8.00	14.75	8.00	10.88	8.63	15.00	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.50
IV	8.00	14.67	8.00	11.05	8.88	15.08	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.10	8.94	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.58
2003												
I	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.42	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	18.46
II	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.38	9.00	15.50	8.71	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	19.46
III	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.75	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
IV	8.00	14.13	8.00	12.38	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
Average	8.00	14.03	8.00	11.66	9.00	15.73	8.65	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	18.30
2004												
I p	8.08	14.42	8.25	15.38	9.08	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	20.25
II p	8.42	15.38	8.33	15.59	9.08	15.67	8.75	11.58	8.75	14.00	0.30	20.25
III p	8.42	15.59	8.33	16.17	8.92	15.59	9.00	11.75	8.83	15.00	0.30	20.25
IV f	8.50	15.63	8.50	16.25	9.00	15.63	8.63	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.29	19.50
Average	8.36	15.26	8.35	15.85	9.02	15.72	8.75	11.58	8.90	13.75	0.30	20.06

p = preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

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

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

Price table 8--Frozen vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1994-2004 1/

Year and	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Broccoli 6/		Spinach 7/	
quarter	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	24/10	12/2	24/10	12/3
						--$ per case--						
1994												
I	7.64	0.61	7.40	0.51	7.40	0.53	5.77	0.43	11.75	0.64	8.35	0.42
II	7.77	0.64	7.40	0.51	7.40	0.53	5.77	0.43	11.75	0.64	8.35	0.42
III	7.27	0.65	6.97	0.51	6.97	0.52	5.77	0.43	11.75	0.64	8.52	0.42
IV	6.94	0.57	6.75	0.51	6.75	0.52	5.77	0.43	11.08	0.64	8.60	0.42
Average	7.41	0.62	7.13	0.51	7.13	0.53	5.77	0.43	11.58	0.64	8.45	0.42
1995												
I	6.75	0.55	6.75	0.49	6.75	0.51	5.75	0.41	10.75	0.66	8.19	0.41
II	6.75	0.55	6.75	0.49	6.75	0.51	5.89	0.44	10.75	0.68	8.40	0.43
III	6.75	0.54	6.75	0.48	6.75	0.51	5.89	0.42	10.75	0.69	8.40	0.44
IV	6.75	0.52	6.75	0.45	6.75	0.49	5.89	0.42	10.75	0.69	8.63	0.41
Average	6.75	0.54	6.75	0.48	6.75	0.50	5.86	0.42	10.75	0.68	8.41	0.42
1996												
I	6.67	0.47	6.67	0.44	6.42	0.47	5.76	0.39	10.88	0.67	7.31	0.41
II	6.72	0.45	6.63	0.46	6.63	0.48	5.76	0.39	10.94	0.67	7.67	0.41
III	6.90	0.50	6.90	0.49	7.09	0.51	5.76	0.39	10.75	0.67	7.67	0.41
IV	6.90	0.50	6.90	0.49	7.10	0.51	5.76	0.39	10.38	0.67	7.67	0.41
Average	6.80	0.48	6.78	0.47	6.81	0.49	5.76	0.39	10.74	0.67	7.58	0.41
1997												
I	6.90	0.50	6.88	0.48	7.10	0.51	5.76	0.39	10.23	0.68	7.98	0.42
II	6.90	0.50	6.83	0.47	7.10	0.50	5.76	0.39	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
III	6.90	0.50	6.83	0.47	7.10	0.49	5.76	0.39	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.48	5.76	0.40	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
Average	6.88	0.49	6.84	0.47	7.05	0.50	5.76	0.39	10.01	0.69	8.22	0.42
1998												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.47	5.76	0.42	10.08	0.70	8.30	0.42
II	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.46	5.74	0.43	10.15	0.70	8.30	0.42
III	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.75	0.45	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.70	8.30	0.42
IV	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.87	0.45	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.33	0.42
Average	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.86	0.46	5.73	0.41	10.13	0.71	8.31	0.42
1999												
I	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.88	0.46	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
II	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.88	0.46	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
III	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.91	0.51	5.74	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.74	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.90	0.49	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
2000												
I	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
2001												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.53	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.46	6.84	0.47	6.88	0.53	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.47	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
IV	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
Average	6.86	0.47	6.84	0.48	6.89	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
2002												
I	6.95	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.42	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.06	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	5.73	0.42	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2003												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2004												
I p	6.93	0.52	6.90	0.50	6.88	0.55	5.83	0.46	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
II p	7.00	0.54	6.97	0.54	6.95	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.47
III p	7.00	0.54	7.00	0.57	6.95	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.47
IV f	7.00	0.52	7.10	0.58	7.10	0.58	5.83	0.46	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	6.98	0.53	6.99	0.55	6.97	0.56	5.84	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.47

p = preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

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

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

Price table 9--Potatoes and pulses: Prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1996-2004 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
								--$/cwt--						
Potatoes, all uses	1996	6.65	6.92	7.51	7.82	8.09	8.16	7.79	5.58	4.92	4.75	4.44	4.28	4.91
	1997	4.22	4.56	4.64	4.67	5.31	5.67	5.66	6.31	5.08	4.93	5.12	5.36	5.64
	1998	5.40	5.94	6.41	6.27	6.45	6.16	5.81	5.46	4.97	4.47	4.86	5.30	5.56
	1999	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.13	6.54	7.35	6.02	5.09	4.86	5.52	5.44	5.77
	2000	5.67	5.91	6.26	6.54	6.30	6.17	6.95	5.53	4.65	4.32	4.31	4.59	5.08
	2001	4.73	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.37	7.61	6.04	5.15	5.96	6.66	6.99
	2002	7.34	7.33	8.24	8.01	8.59	9.38	10.59	7.39	6.29	5.53	6.24	6.62	6.67
	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.99	6.94	6.67	6.84	5.57	5.24	5.03	5.46	5.77	5.89
	2004	5.75	5.93	6.09	6.84	6.54	6.49	5.91	5.94	5.21				
Potatoes, table stock	1996	7.99	8.52	8.85	9.01	9.78	10.50	9.74	7.06	5.82	5.31	4.02	3.73	5.05
	1997	3.21	3.82	3.46	3.92	4.60	5.34	7.02	9.04	7.02	6.65	6.07	6.05	6.65
	1998	5.76	6.81	7.54	6.84	7.29	7.24	6.99	6.74	6.31	5.44	5.46	5.62	6.94
	1999	6.07	6.93	7.50	8.39	7.89	9.09	9.85	9.88	6.94	6.00	6.57	6.22	6.94
	2000	6.32	6.71	6.77	7.17	7.18	7.45	9.36	8.49	4.92	4.04	3.80	4.00	5.27
	2001	4.38	5.41	4.50	5.50	7.23	8.36	8.94	13.50	10.20	8.13	8.28	9.22	10.79
	2002	10.49	11.63	13.19	12.17	14.69	16.28	16.70	15.31	11.52	8.34	8.62	8.60	9.59
	2003	8.09	8.54	8.58	8.80	9.09	9.16	8.96	8.04	7.08	6.95	6.84	6.56	7.49
	2004	6.20	6.47	6.95	8.42	7.89	9.03	7.92	8.40					
Potatoes, processing	1996	5.42	5.44	5.71	5.87	6.59	6.47	5.92	4.91	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.77	4.82
	1997	4.98	4.90	5.11	5.02	6.04	5.04	4.33	4.81	4.61	4.60	4.71	4.96	5.00
	1998	5.06	5.25	5.24	5.49	5.97	5.58	5.04	4.93	4.49	4.28	4.52	5.07	4.86
	1999	5.11	4.94	5.07	5.29	5.37	5.30	5.28	4.58	4.61	4.64	4.97	4.86	4.99
	2000	5.24	5.31	5.26	5.42	5.39	5.32	4.92	4.58	4.40	4.30	4.67	4.85	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.09	4.96	5.24	4.73	4.58	4.42	4.77	5.04	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	5.09
	2004	5.36	5.49	5.34	5.59	5.61	5.35	5.07	4.80					
Dry edible beans	1996	19.60	19.90	19.90	22.70	24.80	25.80	26.80	26.90	24.40	24.00	25.10	24.10	23.50
	1997	23.20	23.60	23.30	23.00	22.20	21.20	21.90	20.40	16.20	16.90	18.60	20.30	19.30
	1998	21.10	21.20	20.20	20.80	20.80	20.90	21.30	19.60	19.00	19.40	20.30	19.90	19.00
	1999	19.70	18.30	17.00	16.60	19.90	18.90	18.50	18.00	18.00	17.10	17.20	16.10	16.40
	2000	15.80	15.60	14.50	15.70	16.20	14.70	14.20	13.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	14.40	15.50
	2001	15.10	15.30	14.90	15.60	16.90	16.40	16.80	17.40	18.40	19.20	22.70	21.70	22.10
	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.70	17.80	19.20	17.20	17.80
	2004	17.00	17.50	21.10	19.60	19.90	20.10	19.30	20.90	23.40				
Green peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.30	8.75	9.50	9.95	10.15	10.85	11.65	12.50	12.30	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.60
	1997	11.50	12.60	14.25	13.80	13.00	11.90	9.00	7.70	7.65	7.90	8.00	8.00	7.82
	1998	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.75	7.75	7.70	6.85	6.15	6.00	6.19	6.31	6.48
	1999	6.46	6.50	6.53	6.56	6.75	6.88	6.91	6.53	6.22	6.03	6.03	5.83	5.76
	2000	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.69	5.68	5.59	5.41	5.25	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.95
	2001	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.43	6.28	6.25	6.19	6.21	6.35	6.56	6.88	6.96
	2002	7.04	7.06	7.13	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.13	7.38	7.68	7.91	8.33	9.08
	2003	9.08	9.81	10.88	10.60	10.44	9.92	9.30	7.56	7.63	8.09	8.84	9.08	9.25
	2004	9.56	9.94	10.50	10.56	10.88	8.43	7.38	6.69	6.22	7.04			
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.75	9.50	8.80	9.05	9.30	10.40	11.00	12.00	12.25	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.08
	1997	11.40	12.50	13.60	12.80	11.75	10.40	8.50	7.60	7.55	7.60	7.75	7.60	7.46
	1998	7.50	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.05	6.50	5.65	5.69	5.78	5.94	6.13
	1999	6.00	6.06	6.35	6.19	6.38	6.30	6.50	6.75	6.34	6.25	6.33	6.29	6.05
	2000	6.38	6.13	6.03	6.00	5.88	5.91	5.72	5.30	5.16	5.15	5.31	5.38	5.92
	2001	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19	6.17	6.25	6.56	6.79	7.02
	2002	7.04	7.25	7.31	7.68	7.66	7.59	7.38	6.50	6.72	7.10	7.34	7.58	7.78
	2003	7.50	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75	8.83	8.44	6.63	6.43	6.75	7.53	7.75	7.90
	2004	7.91	8.72	9.03	9.25	9.44	7.75	7.13	6.13	5.98	6.25			
Lentils, regular (Brewer) 2/	1996	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.70	17.25	19.00	19.75	20.60	19.75	18.50	18.15	17.25	17.10
	1997	17.00	17.40	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.25	16.00	14.75	13.80	12.90	12.10	11.50	13.00
	1998	11.40	12.00	11.60	11.10	10.75	11.00	12.00	11.30	10.15	10.70	10.81	10.94	11.21
	1999	10.92	11.25	11.55	11.38	11.69	11.90	11.94	12.15	12.13	12.28	13.05	13.17	12.54
	2000	12.88	12.45	12.13	12.31	12.73	12.81	12.81	11.75	11.19	11.03	10.97	10.88	10.44
	2001	10.84	10.50	10.22	10.25	9.90	9.91	9.78	9.84	9.81	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.56
	2002	9.44	9.06	9.03	9.75	9.59	9.44	9.40	9.50	10.75	12.85	13.81	14.25	14.30
	2003	15.42	17.63	18.63	18.70	18.63	18.56	15.20	14.50	14.85	16.50	16.88	16.50	16.40
	2004	17.13	19.00	20.90	21.50	20.50	15.80	14.19	13.25	14.15	15.50			

1/ Prices for 2004 are preliminary. 2/ Grower bids for U.S. no. 1 grade reported by the Bean Market News for Idaho & Washington.

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

Price table 10--U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2003-2004

Herb	Unit	2003			2004			2003-04 Change		
		Mar.	Apr.	May	Mar.	Apr.	May	Mar.	Apr.	May
		-- $/cwt --						--- Percent ---		
Anise	24-ct crtn	12.56	14.47	16.25	16.60	10.07	13.38	32.2	- 30.4	- 17.7
Arrugula	12-ct ctns	7.75	7.50	7.50	7.55	7.25	7.25	- 2.6	- 3.3	- 3.3
Basil	30-ct ctns	7.50	7.75	7.75	8.63	7.25	7.25	15.1	- 6.5	- 6.5
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.25	11.25	11.25	7.1	7.1	7.1
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	7.00	7.38	7.31	7.30	7.25	7.25	4.3	- 1.8	- .8
Chives	12-ct flmbag	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.10	4.81	4.75	- 2.9	- 3.8	- 5.0
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	11.05	13.38	11.19	9.63	10.00	11.50	- 12.9	- 25.2	2.8
Dill	12-ct ctns	7.94	7.66	7.35	7.88	7.56	7.50	- .8	- 1.3	2.0
Horseradish	50-lb sack	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.07	2.00	2.00	3.5	.0	.0
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	6.25	6.25	6.25	5.83	5.82	5.63	- 6.7	- 6.9	- 9.9
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	6.25	6.25	6.06	6.03	5.63	5.63	- 3.5	- 9.9	- 7.1
Mint	12-ct ctns	7.75	7.88	7.41	7.95	7.50	7.50	2.6	- 4.8	1.2
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	17.50	17.50	17.50	18.25	18.25	18.25	4.3	4.3	4.3
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	6.00	6.00	6.19	5.83	5.63	5.63	- 2.8	- 6.2	- 9.0
Sage	12-ct flmbag	6.25	6.25	6.06	5.78	5.63	5.63	- 7.5	- 9.9	- 7.1
Watercress	12-ct ctns	9.50	9.00	8.50	8.00	8.19	8.25	- 15.8	- 9.0	- 2.9

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

Price table 11--Farm-retail price spreads, 2001-04

	Annual			2003	2004					
	2001	2002	2003	July	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July
Market basket 1/										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	177.2	180.3	185.3	184.8	191.3	192.0	192.0	195.2	196.4	196.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	106.2	104.3	110.4	108.0	121.5	125.5	128.4	131.1	128.7	124.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	215.4	221.2	225.6	226.3	228.9	227.9	226.3	229.7	232.9	235.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	21.0	20.3	20.9	20.5	22.2	22.9	23.4	23.5	22.9	22.1
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	291.7	298.0	309.0	312.0	305.1	309.3	316.4	327.9	337.7	334.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	145.7	154.4	163.2	164.0	189.6	192.9	196.7	198.1	193.5	192.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	359.1	364.2	376.3	380.3	358.4	363.1	371.7	387.8	404.3	400.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.8	16.4	16.7	16.6	19.6	19.7	19.6	19.1	18.1	18.1
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	230.6	245.4	250.5	248.3	262.8	261.3	251.7	251.0	247.2	244.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	129.9	145.8	149.9	136.7	155.1	155.4	151.3	137.8	124.6	118.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	282.4	296.6	302.2	305.7	318.2	315.7	303.3	309.2	310.2	309.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.1	20.2	20.3	18.7	20.0	20.2	20.4	18.6	17.1	16.5
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	159.3	166.2	171.9	174.0	178.2	182.5	183.6	184.5	183.6	185.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	107.9	110.5	108.4	109.1	122.0	121.9	121.9	122.3	121.8	122.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	175.3	183.6	191.8	194.3	195.7	201.4	202.8	203.9	202.9	205.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.1	15.8	15.0	14.9	16.3	15.9	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.6
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	155.7	155.4	157.4	156.3	162.3	166.2	166.2	169.4	171.3	171.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	76.9	91.7	113.4	102.7	145.6	150.5	147.2	137.4	136.9	135.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	184.7	178.9	173.5	176.0	168.4	172.0	173.2	181.2	184.0	185.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	13.3	15.9	19.4	17.7	24.1	24.4	23.8	21.8	21.5	21.1
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	159.3	160.3	169.0	168.0	180.2	179.0	179.0	182.1	184.2	185.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	97.4	102.6	108.4	108.7	113.0	113.4	114.5	116.4	117.4	117.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	222.8	219.5	231.1	228.8	249.1	246.3	245.2	249.5	252.7	255.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	31.0	32.4	32.5	32.8	31.8	32.1	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.1
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.1	168.1	167.9	164.7	172.1	171.9	174.0	185.9	188.8	187.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	118.5	97.6	99.1	94.7	107.6	115.6	139.0	156.5	145.1	128.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	211.8	233.1	231.3	229.2	231.6	223.8	206.3	213.0	229.1	242.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	34.0	27.8	28.3	27.6	30.0	32.3	38.3	40.4	36.9	32.9
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	164.9	167.0	169.1	168.9	174.1	177.8	178.1	181.6	182.6	184.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	126.2	102.0	113.0	113.6	144.3	145.1	148.9	155.1	161.3	162.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	209.3	242.0	233.7	232.6	208.4	215.4	211.8	212.1	207.1	211.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	41.0	32.7	35.8	36.0	44.4	43.7	44.7	45.7	47.3	46.9
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	136.4	138.2	157.3	149.6	194.1	198.9	187.0	170.1	163.7	159.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	74.3	72.1	102.0	90.1	128.0	171.9	105.5	80.4	85.2	68.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	248.0	256.9	256.5	256.6	312.8	247.5	333.4	331.2	304.6	321.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	35.0	33.5	41.7	38.7	42.4	55.5	36.3	30.4	33.5	27.7
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	193.8	198.0	202.8	204.5	204.4	204.8	205.5	206.0	206.8	207.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	78.8	86.4	93.5	86.1	108.2	109.9	113.0	109.1	108.2	102.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	209.9	213.6	218.0	221.0	217.8	218.0	218.4	219.5	220.6	221.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.2	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.1

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

Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/aug2004/aotab08.xls