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# Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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## Fresh Supplies Down, Prices Up

Although cool temperatures in California, Arizona, Mexico, and Florida have done little damage to vegetables this winter, the resulting erratic plant growth rates have caused havoc with vegetable harvest and shipping schedules. Crop growth was sluggish for several weeks in January and February with market volume reduced. As a result, fresh vegetable shipping-point prices, particularly for crops from Western states, have fluctuated widely. In combination with reduced acreage, cold weather dramatically slowed January shipments of crops such as broccoli (down 27 percent), cauliflower (down 42 percent), and head lettuce (down 5 percent). For example, the shipping-point price for head lettuce has fluctuated from \$6 per 50-pound carton in mid-January to more than \$30 per carton in mid-February.

Winter season (largely Jan.-Mar.) fresh-market vegetable area for harvest was forecast to decline 6 percent to 179,700 acres in 2002. The majority of this drop came from sharp reductions in California's broccoli (down 29 percent) and cauliflower (down 19 percent) acreage—both of which experienced low prices over the past year.

According to early contract intentions for California processing tomatoes, processors expect to contract for 23 percent more tomatoes than a year ago. California processors would buy 10.5 million short tons of tomatoes, the highest since the record crop of 1999. Processor intentions partly reflect a small reduction in stocks, increased exports, and slight gains in tomato-product prices over the past year. Even more important may be the introduction of new and refurbished tomato processing capacity this season in California.

With a short crop in 2001, the resulting reduction in potato supplies this year has helped to push prices higher. The average U.S. grower price for September through January was 38 percent above the same period a year ago. As the season progresses and stocks dwindle, prices will likely continue to rise into early summer.

Because of tighter stocks and higher prices resulting from the short 2001 crop, ERS projects an increase in area planted to dry edible beans in 2002. The preliminary season-average farm price for all dry beans was estimated to be \$19.40 per cwt in 2001/02—up 25 percent from the 2000/01 average.

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The next release is  
April 18, 2002  
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Approved by the  
World Agricultural  
Outlook Board.

## Industry Overview

The 2002 outlook for the vegetable and melon complex features increased acreage, larger output, and lower prices. Expected changes for the major sectors are as follows:

- *Fresh vegetables and melons*--reduced area and output, higher prices and farm receipts;
- *Processed vegetables*--increased area and output (especially in California), slightly lower prices but increased farm receipts;
- *Potatoes*--increased area and output, lower prices and farm value;
- *Dry beans*--substantial (35+ percent) increase in area and production, moderately lower prices but higher farm value.

Winter season (largely Jan.-Mar.) fresh-market vegetable area for harvest was forecast to decline 6 percent to 179,700 acres in 2002. The majority of this acreage drop came from sharp reductions in California's broccoli (down 29 percent) and cauliflower (down 19 percent) crops.

Output of processing vegetables will likely rise in 2002 led by canned tomatoes and canned and frozen green peas. Increased canned packs are also possible for sweet corn, snap beans, and spinach. Partly offsetting may be reduced packs of pickling cucumbers and frozen sweet corn and spinach packs.

Production of winter-season potatoes is expected to decline 6 percent to 3.89 million cwt, with lower acreage (down 4 percent) and yields (down 2 percent). Output will be down in California and higher in Florida, which is recovering from a flood-reduced crop last winter. Spurred by higher prices resulting from the small 2001 crop, U.S. fall-season potato growers will likely increase planted and production area this year.

Because of dwindling stocks and higher prices resulting from the short 2001 crop, ERS projects an increase in area planted to dry edible beans in 2002. The preliminary season-average farm price for all dry beans was estimated to be \$19.40 per cwt in 2001/02—up 25 percent from the 2000/01 average. The value of the 2001 dry bean crop was estimated to be \$393 million—the lowest since 1985.

The farm value of 34 selected 2001 fresh-market vegetables fell 1 percent to \$9.0 billion. Much of the decline came from broccoli (down 20 percent), bell peppers (down 20 percent), and celery (down 19 percent). The value of 13 major processing crops declined 11 percent to \$1.34 billion led by tomatoes (down 16 percent). Farm value is expected to rise in 2002 for both fresh and processing vegetables.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry: Area, production, value, unit value, and trade, 2000-02 1/

Item	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,964	6,381	7,037
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	1,000 ac.	2,064	2,070	2,050
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,449	1,330	1,430
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,348	1,237	1,300
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,608	1,250	1,750
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	495	495	507
Production	Mil. cwt	1,389	1,271	1,338
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	Mil. cwt	476	474	470
Processing	Mil. cwt	343	303	335
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	514	445	476
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	26	20	28
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	29	29	29
Crop value	\$ mil.	14,731	14,834	14,862
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	\$ mil.	9,116	9,012	9,100
Processing	\$ mil.	1,500	1,340	1,500
Potatoes	\$ mil.	2,591	2,936	2,583
Dry beans	\$ mil.	414	393	530
Other 2/	\$ mil.	1,109	1,154	1,148
Unit value 3/	\$/cwt	10.61	11.67	11.11
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	\$/cwt	19.13	19.02	19.40
Processing	\$/cwt	4.37	4.42	4.48
Potatoes	\$/cwt	5.08	6.60	5.43
Dry beans	\$/cwt	15.50	19.40	18.72
Other 2/	\$/cwt	38.35	39.41	39.04
Trade				
Imports	\$ mil.	4,128	4,610	4,816
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	2,279	2,700	2,903
Canned, frozen	\$ mil.	762	825	788
Potatoes	\$ mil.	500	485	507
Dry beans	\$ mil.	65	50	64
Other 4/	\$ mil.	522	550	556
Exports	\$ mil.	3,314	3,310	3,339
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,219	1,230	1,242
Canned, frozen	\$ mil.	687	695	702
Potatoes	\$ mil.	768	715	711
Dry beans	\$ mil.	185	195	204
Other 4/	\$ mil.	456	475	480
Per capita use	Pounds	463	461	456
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	Pounds	176	173	171
Processing	Pounds	128	123	124
Potatoes	Pounds	142	146	143
Dry beans	Pounds	7	7	7
Other 1/	Pounds	10	10	10

1/ ERS forecasts for 2002. 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, dehydrated vegetables, sweet potatoes, and vegetable seed.

Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

## Cold Slows Harvest, Prices Rise

Although cool temperatures have done little damage to vegetables this winter, the resulting erratic growth rates have caused havoc with harvest and shipping schedules. Because day-to-day market volume has been more uncertain than usual, the result has been increased variation in shipping-point prices, with average prices higher than expected.

Winter season (largely Jan.-Mar.) fresh-market vegetable area for harvest was forecast to decline 6 percent to 179,700 acres in 2002. The majority of this drop came from sharp reductions in California's broccoli (down 29 percent) and cauliflower (down 19 percent) acreage—both of which experienced low prices over the past year.

In coastal California and the desert production areas of California and Arizona, which produce cool-season crops like lettuce, broccoli, and carrots, average temperatures have generally been on the cool side. In combination with reduced acreage, cold weather dramatically slowed January shipments of crops such as broccoli (down 27 percent) and cauliflower (down 42 percent).

The desert winter season began with a cold spell after Christmas and continued into the New Year. Frost and morning icing slowed crop growth and harvest of crops like lettuce in late December and early January. January also ended on a cool note in the desert areas of California and Arizona, with temperatures below freezing on several occasions. As a result, crop growth slowed and fresh vegetable prices, which had moderated in mid-month with warmer temperatures,

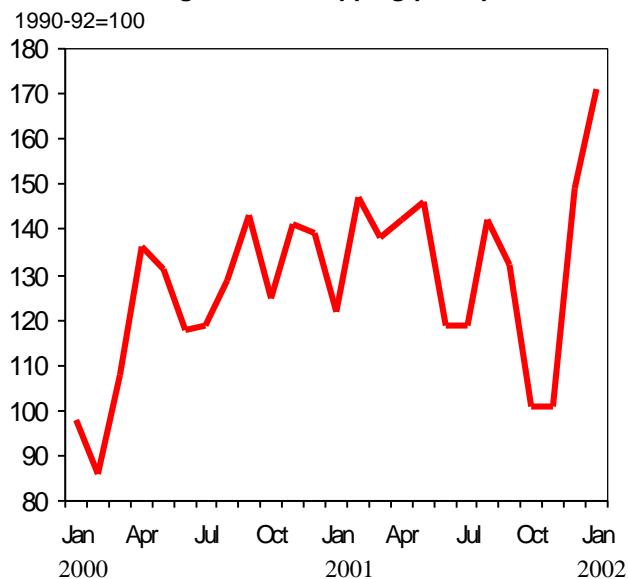
Table 2--Winter-season fresh-market vegetable area 1/

Item	2000	2001	2002	Change
				2001-02
		--Acres--		Percent
Snap beans	9,500	11,000	12,000	9
Broccoli	33,000	31,000	22,000	-29
Cabbage	10,800	8,900	11,000	24
Carrots	26,500	25,800	23,700	-8
Cauliflower	11,500	10,500	8,500	-19
Celery	7,500	7,700	7,900	3
Sweet corn	7,400	7,400	8,000	8
Eggplant	600	500	500	0
Head lettuce	67,300	67,800	66,000	-3
Bell pepper	4,800	4,400	5,600	27
Spinach	2,600	2,100	2,000	-5
Tomatoes	13,900	14,000	12,500	-11
Total	195,400	191,100	179,700	-6

1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during Jan.-Mar.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 1  
Commercial vegetables: Shipping-point price index



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

began to rise again. As temperatures slowly return to long-term averages, desert yields are expected to improve and supplies of cool season vegetables are expected to be at or above year-earlier levels.

Western head lettuce shipping-point prices were high between mid-December and mid-January because of supply gaps and lower yields caused by a November heat wave, a cold snap in December slowing harvests, and increased demand caused by holiday buying. Lettuce shipping-point prices averaged about \$20 for a 50-pound carton in early January before slipping back below \$8 in mid-month. According to USDA's Market News Service, the January shipping-point price for head lettuce averaged about 80 percent higher than a year earlier. Similarly, cauliflower and broccoli were also in short supply and prices were elevated entering 2002.

Current price strength for crops like broccoli also reflects sharp declines in winter acreage caused by low prices and soft demand over the past year. After declining in mid-January, prices for many western-produced fresh vegetables entered February near the highs experienced at the start of the year.

In Florida, which shares the winter market for warm-season vegetables (e.g. tomatoes, peppers, snap beans) with Mexico, weather has largely been favorable after a cold start in early January. Yield and supply have generally been strong, with January shipments of warm-season vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers, squash, and eggplant exceeding year-ago volume. As a

Table 3--Selected fresh-market vegetable shipments 1/

Item	December	January		Change
	2001	2001	2002	2001-02
		--1,000 cwt--		Percent
Snap beans	295	203	364	79
Broccoli	703	1,099	808	-26
Cabbage	1,073	1,356	1,311	-3
Carrots	759	1,020	1,048	3
Cauliflower	313	576	337	-41
Celery	1,295	1,473	1,544	5
Sweet corn	348	257	434	69
Eggplant	164	196	226	15
Head lettuce	2,683	3,542	3,381	-5
Dry onions	3,433	4,179	4,291	3
Bell pepper	940	1,231	1,555	26
Spinach	74	141	137	-3
Tomatoes	3,164	4,355	4,714	8
Cherry tomato	233	193	278	44
Watermelon	473	462	513	11
Total	15,244	19,628	20,150	3

1/ Data for 2001 is preliminary.

Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

result, shipping-point prices for these vegetables have averaged below year-earlier levels and are expected to remain down, barring freezing weather.

After a decline in area during the first quarter, fresh-vegetable and melon acreage is expected to remain near year-earlier levels this coming spring and summer seasons. Given generally low shipping-point prices last fall, growers and shippers will likely reduce acreage during the fall of 2002.

Assuming average weather in 2002, annual fresh vegetable and melon supplies from domestic sources could be lower for the year, with grower prices averaging about 5 percent above a year-earlier. However, since the farm share of retail value only ranges between 20 to 30 percent, 2002 consumer prices for fresh vegetables and melons will be affected more by changes in marketing costs such as labor and transportation

### California Water Outlook Favorable

In California, despite a drier-than-average January, heavy December precipitation has left the Sierra Nevada snowpack slightly above-average for this time of the year. Reports indicate that the California-wide snowpack water content was about 104 percent of average in early February. However, assuming median weather conditions from February 1 to the end of the water year (Sept. 30), the forecasted Sacramento River Index (SRI) will be about 10 percent below average, and the year types for the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valley Indexes will be "below normal." Despite this,

irrigation water should be sufficient for the coming season as current reservoir storage is about average.

### Imports Up 13 Percent

January through November 2001 fresh vegetable import volume was up 13 percent from the previous year. Fresh export volume during this same period was unchanged. Imports of cabbage, onions, lettuce, carrots, and celery exhibited the greatest increases. The value of fresh imports from Mexico was up 19 percent while value from Canada was up 16 percent. Imports from Peru, reflecting higher asparagus prices, rose 34 percent to \$54 million.

Table 4--Selected fresh-market import volume

Item	Annual	January - November		Change
	2000	2000	2001	2000-01
		--1,000 cwt--		Percent
Asparagus	886	1,417	1,431	1
Snap beans	460	397	439	10
Broccoli	707	967	957	-1
Cabbage	877	729	1,098	51
Carrots	2,230	1,465	1,805	23
Cauliflower	376	168	146	-13
Celery	681	610	744	22
Sweet corn	230	454	438	-4
Cucumbers	6,675	6,585	7,174	9
Lettuce, head	679	308	417	35
Onions, all	5,712	4,296	5,815	35
Tomatoes	16,368	15,016	17,227	15
Cantaloupes	9,216	10,021	9,428	-6
Watermelon	5,042	4,153	4,510	9
Total	50,141	46,587	51,627	11

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

Table 5--Selected fresh-market export volume

Item	Annual	January - November		Change
	2000	2000	2001	2000-01
		--1,000 cwt--		Percent
Asparagus	397	390	312	-20
Snap beans	696	649	513	-21
Broccoli	3,986	3,687	3,291	-11
Cabbage	851	781	783	0
Carrots	2,764	2,554	2,824	11
Cauliflower	1,619	1,435	1,610	12
Celery	2,618	2,349	2,216	-6
Sweet corn	1,017	981	1,084	10
Cucumbers	571	509	547	7
Lettuce, head	3,740	3,423	3,521	3
Lettuce, other	3,673	3,228	3,516	9
Onions, all	7,632	5,729	6,437	12
Peppers, all	1,576	1,441	1,465	2
Tomatoes	4,102	3,770	3,616	-4
Cantaloupe	1,555	1,502	1,429	-5
Watermelon	2,930	2,894	2,449	-15
Total	39,726	35,321	35,612	1

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



## Tomato Output to Rise in 2002

According to early contract intentions for California processing tomatoes, processors expect to contract for 23 percent more tomatoes than a year ago. California processors would buy 10.5 million short tons of tomatoes, the highest since the record crop of 1999. It is likely that Midwest producers will add another 600,000 tons to national supply in 2002. Given existing high inventories in relation to use, limited gains in product prices, and a slow world economy, it seems likely that processors may pull back a bit from these intentions.

Although final contract levels will undoubtedly change before the season begins, early intentions provide a useful indicator of the direction tomato processors will take in 2002. Processor intentions partly reflect the small reduction in stocks, increased exports, and slight gains in prices for tomato products last year. Even more important may be the reflection of new and refurbished processing capacity coming on line this season in California.

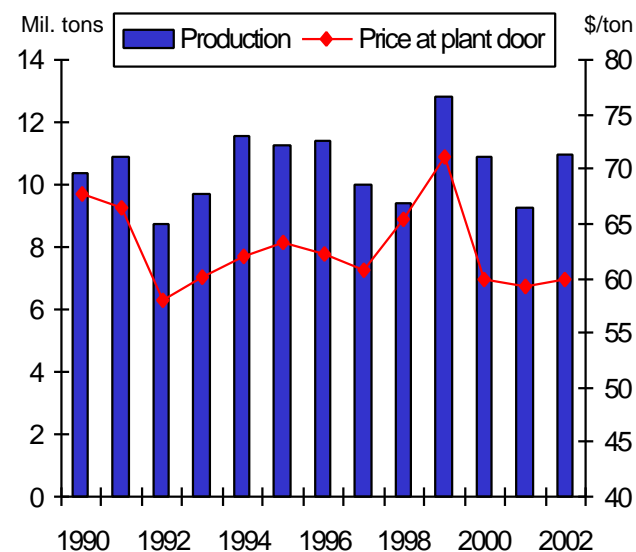
Additional processing capacity is entering the market at a time when processed tomato demand appears soft and consumption trends weak. The recession may have taken a toll on processed tomato use in 2001, with preliminary estimates indicating domestic tomato use may have declined in calendar 2001. In 2000, use totaled an estimated 19.7 billion pounds. On a per capita basis, estimates suggest use of processed tomato products has declined since reaching a peak in the mid-1990s. Per capita use estimates for 2001 will be released in the April newsletter.

The current economic outlook for 2002 favors strengthening demand as the U.S. economy continues

on the road to recovery from the brief recession. Real disposable income is forecast to rise in 2002 and consumer confidence is on the rise. Further positive indications were provided by Bureau of the Census preliminary data reporting gains in January sales over a year ago for both grocery stores (up 5 percent) and restaurants (6 percent).

Figure 2

### Processing tomatoes: Production and price



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 6--Value of processed vegetable imports

Item	Annual	January - November		Change
	2000	2000	2001	
	--Million dollars--			Percent
Canned	470	432	487	13
Frozen	294	268	275	3
Dehydrated	159	146	144	-1

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

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

Item	Jan	Dec	Jan	Change previous:		Jul-Sep	Oct - Dec		Change previous:	
	2002	2001	2001	Month	Year	2001	2000	2001	Quarter	Year
	Index			Percent			Index		Percent	
<b>Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)</b>										
Processed fruit and vegetables	113	110	108	2.3	4.2	110	105	110	0.1	4.4
Canned vegetables	116	114	111	1.8	4.3	112	106	113	0.2	6.0
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	173	169	162	2.3	6.6	168	159	169	0.6	6.1
Dry beans, peas, lentils	102	104	99	-1.4	3.1	100	100	102	2.2	2.0
Olives, pickles, relishes	111	109	106	1.6	5.2	112	105	111	-1.0	5.8
<b>Producer Price Indexes (90-92=100)</b>										
Canned vegetables and juices	128	128	121	0.3	5.6	125	122	127	2.1	4.8
Pickles and products	179	179	177	0.1	0.8	177	177	179	0.9	1.2
Tomato catsup and sauces	119	119	116	0.0	2.8	119	116	119	0.6	2.7
Canned dry beans	124	124	123	0.1	0.2	123	122	123	-0.2	0.4
Vegetable juices	111	111	116	0.0	-4.1	109	113	114	3.9	0.9
Frozen vegetables	130	129	128	0.8	1.7	129	126	129	0.3	2.1
Dried/dehydrated vegetables	164	164	157	0.2	4.7	162	162	162	0.0	-0.2

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

## Prices Rise on Tighter Supplies

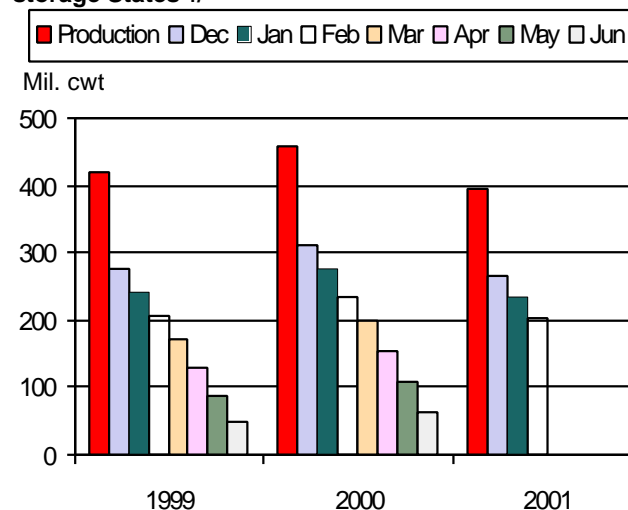
February 1, 2002 potato stocks in 15 major potato-producing States were 202 million cwt, down 14 percent from 2001 and 3 percent below two years ago (figure 3). Storage accounts for 51 percent of the 2001 fall storage States' production, the same as a year ago. Stocks by type are 2 percents reds, 8 percent round whites, 3 percent long whites, and 87 percent russets, with a higher percentage of russets but fewer round whites than a year ago.

With the large decline (14 percent) in production this past fall compared to a year previous, there will be a smaller supply of potatoes on hand throughout this marketing season (through August). Consequently, usage (disappearance) of potatoes is lagging behind year-earlier levels. From the start of harvest last fall, through February 1, disappearance in the storage States was 192 million cwt, down 14 percent from the 2000 crop and 10 percent below 2 years ago, and the lowest since 1993. Processors in the nine major processing States have used 96.5 million cwt to February 1, down 15 percent from a year ago, also the lowest total since 1993. Despite this low usage, stocks of frozen potato products at the end of December 2001 were still 6 percent above a year earlier. However, this is likely to change as the marketing year progresses and processing use remains well below year-previous levels.

The significantly lower supply of potatoes on hand this year has helped to push prices higher. The average U.S. grower price for September through January was 38 percent above the same period a year ago (table 8). Prices for fresh market potatoes (September-December) have averaged 112 percent higher, while prices for

processing potatoes were only 4 percent higher (most processing potatoes are purchased at a contract price determined prior to the growing season). As the season continues to progress and stocks of fall potatoes dwindle, prices may even rise further above year-previous levels. How much further may depend on how many potatoes processors need to procure through open-market purchases for the remainder of the marketing year. With tablestock (fresh) prices already in the \$9.00/cwt range, processors will have to pay significantly higher than typical contract prices for open-market potatoes. If they do, it is possible that the U.S. season-average grower price for the 2001 crop (all seasons) will top \$7.00/cwt.

Figure 3  
**Fall Potatoes: Production and stocks for 15 storage States 1/**



1/ Production by crop year, stocks by months following harvest.  
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 8--Potatoes: Monthly average shipping-point prices

Year	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	\$/cwt											
<b>All potatoes:</b>												
1998/99	4.97	4.47	4.86	5.30	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.13	6.54	7.35	6.02
1999/2000	5.09	4.86	5.52	5.44	5.67	5.91	6.26	6.54	6.30	6.17	6.95	5.53
2000/01	4.65	4.32	4.31	4.59	4.56	5.02	5.56	5.71	6.31	6.47	7.83	6.84
2001/02	6.05	5.28	5.97	6.85	6.84							
<b>Tablestock:</b>												
1998/99	6.31	5.44	5.46	5.62	6.07	6.93	7.50	8.39	7.89	9.09	9.85	9.88
1999/2000	5.09	4.86	5.52	5.44	6.32	6.71	6.77	7.17	7.18	7.45	9.36	8.49
2000/01	4.92	4.04	3.80	4.00	3.71	4.63	5.95	6.00	8.78	9.14	11.20	12.60
2001/02	9.95	8.14	8.45	9.00								
<b>Processing:</b>												
1998/99	4.49	4.28	4.52	5.07	5.11	4.94	5.07	5.29	5.37	5.30	5.28	4.58
1999/2000	4.61	4.64	4.97	4.86	5.24	5.31	5.26	5.42	5.39	5.32	4.92	4.58
2000/01	4.40	4.30	4.67	4.85	5.11	5.16	5.17	5.40	5.43	5.19	5.43	4.59
2001/02	4.51	4.45	4.81	5.16								

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

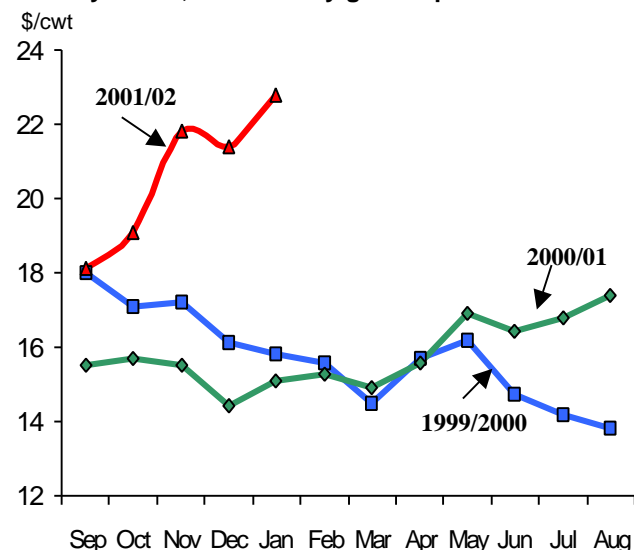
## Output to Rise in 2002

Low stocks and higher prices stemming from last year's small crop are expected to lead to a substantial increase in dry bean acreage this spring. Current forecasts indicate growers could increase planted area 35 percent over last year's 1.43 million acres. In terms of potential returns, dry beans appear to be favorable alternatives to other row crops this spring. Soybean prices are expected to remain below a year ago and corn and wheat prices, although improved, remain subdued. Market prices for program crops remain below Commodity Credit Corp. loan rates in most areas. A firmer idea of 2002 row crop area (including dry beans) will be available on March 30 when USDA/NASS releases the Prospective Plantings report.

Assuming average weather this summer and fall, a further boost to production is also likely to come from higher average yields and a reduction in acreage abandonment. While acres planted may rise 35 percent, area harvested could increase more than 40 percent. Spurred by such events as drought in Michigan and New York and irrigation water shortages in the West, acreage abandonment was well above average last year (13 percent compared with an average of 6 percent over the previous 5 years) and the highest since 1993.

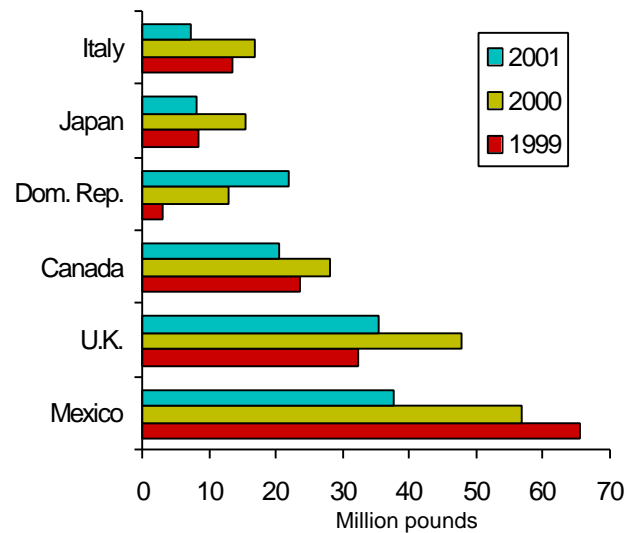
Finally, a return to trend yields this season could also add to potential dry bean crops. National dry bean yield averaged 15.7 cwt per acre last year—about 100 pounds below trend. For 2002, the 30-year trend yield is estimated to be 16.9 cwt. Taken together, these factors point to a potential U.S. dry bean crop of 29 to 31 million cwt in 2002.

Figure 4  
U.S. dry beans, all: Monthly grower prices



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 5  
Dry beans, all: Sep.-Nov. export volume



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

## Grower Prices Up 36 Percent

With stocks dwindling, dealer prices and grower bids have continued to strengthen for many of the major bean classes as the marketing season progresses. The U.S. aggregate grower price for all dry beans averaged 36 percent above a year earlier during the first 5 months of the marketing year (September 2001 through January 2002). During this time, wholesale (dealer) prices for several of the major classes changed as follows;

- Pintos, \$26.90—up 30 percent from a year earlier;
- Navy, \$27.35—up 69 percent;
- Great Northern, \$23.35—down 4 percent;
- Black, \$36.75—up 129 percent;
- Light red kidney, \$33.15—up 25 percent;
- Chickpeas, \$26.90—down 15 percent;
- Baby lima, \$29.65—up 13 percent.

## Exports Down 32 Percent

During the first 3 months of the 2001/02 marketing year (Sep.-Nov.), dry bean export volume declined 32 percent from a year earlier (2000/01) and 13 percent from 2 years earlier (1999/2000). Exports were down for every class except black (up 26 percent), baby lima (up 68 percent), and light red kidney (up 17 percent). Among the top bean classes, volume was lower for navy (down 39 percent), pinto (down 37 percent), and Great Northern (down 27 percent). Exports declined to Japan (down 47 percent), Mexico (down 34 percent), and the United Kingdom (down 26 percent).

## Dry Peas and Lentils

According to USDA/NASS, production of green and yellow dry peas (excluding chickpeas) increased 8 percent to 3.8 million cwt in 2001. A 10-percent increase in acres harvested outweighed a 2-percent decline in average yields. Industry data indicate that the decline was due to a smaller green pea crop, as yellow pea output increased. Most of the decline was due to smaller crops in Washington and Oregon with larger acreage and output coming from North Dakota. With a rapid expansion in acreage since the mid-1990s, North Dakota overtook Washington as the leader in dry pea production in 2001. Area planted may increase this spring due to reduced stocks and higher dry pea prices relative to other grains.

U.S. lentil production declined 10 percent to 2.7 million cwt in 2001. According to industry data, one-third of the crop consisted of traditional regular (Brewer) lentils while two-thirds was in varieties such as Pardina, Crimson, and Eston. Over the past decade, regular lentil production has dropped 40 percent in favor of these other varieties now in demand worldwide. While other varieties accounted for a bit more than half of output in the Pacific Northwest, they dominate in the expanding production regions of the Upper Midwest, where few regular lentils are produced. Unless world prices improve in the next few months, little change in area planted is expected this spring.

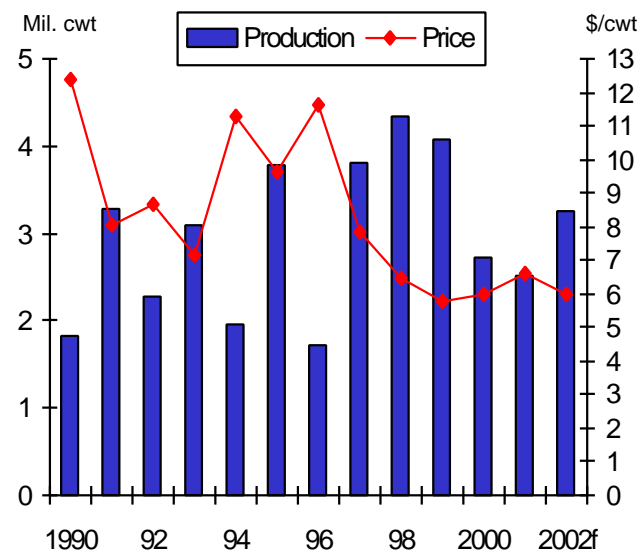
The pea and lentil industry likely entered the 2001/02 marketing year with larger inventories of lentils but lower stocks of green, yellow, and Austrian Winter peas. This has been reflected in wholesale price movements, with lentils averaging 10 percent below a year ago and split green peas up 16 percent. According to USDA Market News data, while dry green and yellow pea markets have each exhibited price strength since September (up 10 to 20 percent), regular lentil prices have slipped about 5 percent.

Smaller 2001/02 pea and lentil crops in Canada (the world's leading dry pea exporter), caused by low yields last fall and the resultant low stocks, have also been important in adding strength to U.S. dry pea markets. Canadian analysts expect dry pea area to increase slightly in 2002/03, with a recovery in yields expected to lead to a substantial increase in supplies and lower prices. Canadian lentil area in 2002/03 is expected to fall, but production could rise on improved yields with price prospects down modestly.

Domestic use of dry peas and lentils for all purposes in 2001/02 is forecast to total about 350 million pounds. This is the equivalent of 1.2 pounds per capita—down

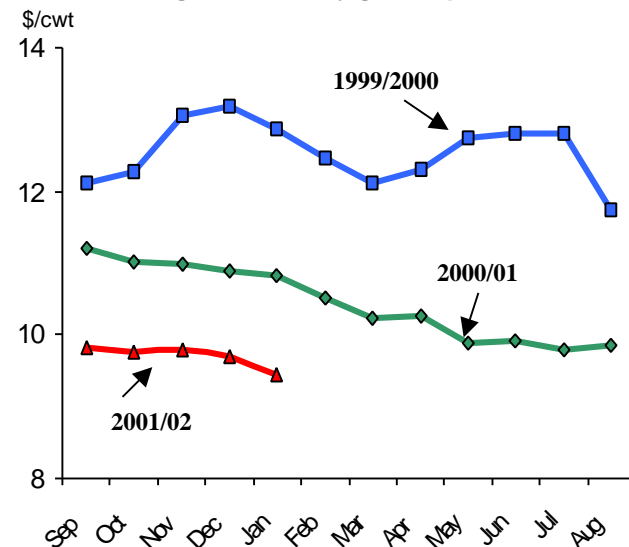
from 1.4 pounds in 2000/01. Exports (excluding chickpeas) are expected to account for about 40 percent of available dry pea and lentil supply—up from 36 percent during the 2000/01 season. Export volume is expected to rise this season due partly to increased PL-480 (food aid) purchases plus substantial shipments of feed peas to the Philippines, which took 22 million pounds from the Pacific Northwest in November.

Figure 6  
U.S. dry green peas: Production and grower price



Source: USA Dry Pea & Lentil Assoc. and Market News, USDA.

Figure 7  
U.S. lentils, regular: Monthly grower prices



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



## Commodity Highlight: Fresh Snap Beans

The United States is the world's top producer of snap beans, with about 60 percent of output according to data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO). France, Mexico, Iraq, and Argentina round out the top five producers. In the United States, snap beans are largely produced for three distinct markets--fresh, canning, and freezing. Fresh-market production accounts for about 25 percent of the 2.1 billion pounds produced. Canning is the most intensive use, with 50 percent of all snap beans destined for canneries. Because of higher prices received, the fresh market commands two-thirds, or \$250 million, of all farm cash receipts for snap beans.

Fresh-market snap bean output began to rise in the early 1990s after remaining fairly stable the previous two decades. Spurred by strong demand, fresh production in 1998-2000 was 90 percent higher than 1988-1990.

Grown in every State, some 9,118 farms (1997 Census of Agriculture) produce fresh and processing snap beans in the United States—down 16 percent from 1992. In 2000, Florida was the leading fresh-market source, with nearly half of the fresh crop. Georgia (13 percent) and California (9 percent) were the next largest fresh suppliers.

The United States is the world's leading exporter and importer of snap beans, and a net exporter of fresh snap beans. In the 1990s, the U.S. exported 11 percent of fresh-market supply, while 9 percent of fresh consumption was satisfied through imports. Although imports (up 49 percent between 1988/90 and 1998/2000) have trended higher over the past few decades, exports (up 114 percent) have more than kept pace. U.S. export volume is generally steady from October through July, but declines sharply in August

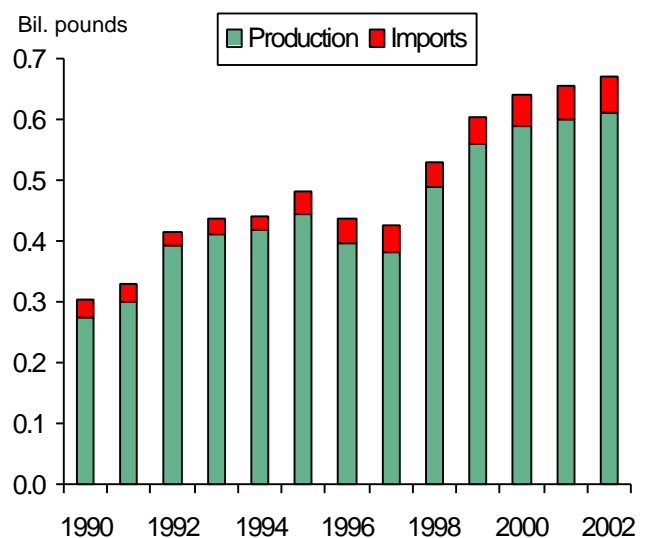
and September when Canadian snap bean production peaks.

Fresh imports are strongest December through March when U.S. production is limited by cool weather, and weakest in the summer during the height of the domestic season. About 92 percent of import volume arrives from Mexico while about 80 percent of exports are normally shipped to Canada.

U.S. consumption of fresh snap beans averaged 519 million pounds annually during 1998-2000—up 83 percent from 1988-90. Since stumbling to a record-low 1.1 pounds in 1990, per capita consumption of fresh-market snap beans has trended higher. Per capita use climbed to 2.1 pounds in 2001—the highest since 1964, but well below the record-high 5.3 pounds reached in 1943.

Figure 8

### U.S. snap beans, fresh-market: Supply, 1990-2002



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and Bureau of the Census. U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table 9--U.S. snap beans, fresh-market: Supply, utilization, and price, farm weight

Year	Supply			Utilization			Season-average price		
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic	Per capita use	Current dollars 1/	Constant dollars 3/	
	-- Million pounds --						Pounds	-- \$/cwt --	
1980	304.4	25.4	329.8	30.4	299.4	1.3	27.30	47.57	
1990	273.8	30.0	303.8	36.5	267.3	1.1	36.83	42.57	
1998	488.3	42.8	531.1	75.4	455.7	1.7	48.90	47.38	
1999	560.7	43.8	604.5	72.1	532.4	1.9	46.50	44.43	
2000	589.4	49.5	638.9	69.6	569.3	2.0	42.60	39.80	
2001	601.8	55.0	656.8	55.0	601.8	2.1	45.40	41.46	
2002 f	615.0	60.0	675.0	65.0	610.0	2.1	--	--	

-- = Not available. f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 3/ Constant-dollar prices were calculated using the GDP implicit price deflator, 1996=100.

### *Special 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. Factors Affecting Watermelon Consumption in the United States**

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

Explores the U.S. watermelon industry, including supply, demand, and price characteristics. A USDA food-intake survey indicated that watermelon demand is greatest in western areas of the country with middle-aged women the most frequent consumers.

#### **2. Trade Issues Facing U.S. Horticulture in the WTO Negotiations**

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/aug01/vgs285-01>

U.S. objectives for the upcoming World Trade Organization negotiations are discussed, including reducing tariffs and improving market access, eliminating and prohibiting the use of export subsidies, and placing further limitations on trade-distorting domestic support programs. Phytosanitary and food safety protocol is also covered.

#### **3. Sweet Peppers: Saved by the Bell**

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/AgOutlook/dec2001/ao287e.pdf>

Over the past two decades, consumption of sweet bell peppers has been on the rise in the United States. Given continued strong demand, U.S. growers harvested 12 percent more bell pepper acreage in 2000 than a year earlier. Bell peppers are produced and marketed year-round, with domestic shipments peaking during May and June and import shipments highest during winter months (20 percent of fresh-market demand is satisfied by imports).

### *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 97 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>

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## *Data Tables (continued)*

### **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**

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>

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Potatoes, sweet potatoes, long-run outlook

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## **Web Sites**

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

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

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

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

**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>

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

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

Fresh table 1--U.S. fresh vegetables: Harvested area, by seasons, for selected crops, 1999-2002 1/

Item	Winter				Item	Spring			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
	--1,000 acres--					--1,000 acres--			
Snap beans	9.5	9.5	11.0	12.0	Snap beans	23.4	24.5	23.5	--
Broccoli 2/	31.5	33.0	31.0	22.0	Broccoli 2/	34.0	34.0	35.0	--
Cabbage	13.0	10.8	8.9	11.0	Cabbage	7.5	9.3	11.2	--
Cantaloup	--	--	--	--	Cantaloup	40.1	33.1	31.3	--
Carrots	24.8	26.5	25.8	23.7	Carrots	21.7	19.7	20.8	--
Cauliflower 2/	10.0	11.5	10.5	8.5	Cauliflower 2/	10.5	9.0	10.0	--
Celery 2/	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.9	Celery 2/	4.6	4.8	5.3	--
Sweet corn	5.9	7.4	7.4	8.0	Sweet corn	39.0	36.8	36.6	--
Cucumbers	--	1.0	--	--	Cucumbers	6.9	5.6	5.2	--
Eggplant	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	Eggplant	0.6	0.5	0.4	--
Escarole and endive	--	--	--	--	Escarole and endive	0.8	0.7	0.7	--
Honeydew melons	--	--	--	--	Honeydew melons	4.7	7.4	6.3	--
Lettuce, head	63.0	67.3	67.8	66.0	Lettuce, head	40.8	36.7	41.0	--
Onions	--	--	--	--	Spring onions	37.5	36.2	36.2	--
Bell peppers	5.0	4.8	4.4	5.6	Bell peppers	6.9	7.1	7.2	--
Spinach	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	Spinach	--	--	--	--
Tomatoes	15.9	13.9	14.0	12.5	Tomatoes	26.8	22.6	27.2	--
Watermelons	--	--	--	--	Watermelons	68.2	58.1	50.5	--
Total	189.2	196.4	191.1	179.7	Total	374.0	346.1	348.4	--

Item	Summer				Item	Fall			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
	--1,000 acres--					--1,000 acres--			
Snap beans	16.2	15.0	18.7	--	Snap beans	19.5	18.4	17.3	--
Broccoli 2/	36.0	35.0	34.0	--	Broccoli 2/	28.5	31.0	29.0	--
Cabbage	20.4	14.9	15.9	--	Cabbage	6.4	6.2	5.9	--
Cantaloup	46.9	47.7	49.2	--	Cantaloup	11.3	8.9	8.9	--
Carrots	26.6	25.5	23.2	--	Carrots	23.6	17.9	19.6	--
Cauliflower 2/	11.1	10.5	11.0	--	Cauliflower 2/	10.5	11.0	11.0	--
Celery 2/	5.7	5.3	5.5	--	Celery 2/	6.9	6.4	7.0	--
Sweet corn	126.1	110.7	115.7	--	Sweet corn	7.9	8.2	9.5	--
Cucumbers	8.4	4.7	4.8	--	Cucumbers	9.7	8.0	7.2	--
Eggplant	0.8	0.8	0.8	--	Eggplant	0.7	0.7	0.7	--
Escarole and endive	--	--	--	--	Escarole and endive	0.8	0.8	0.7	--
Honeydew melons	17.5	15.3	14.1	--	Honeydew melons	5.3	3.3	4.8	--
Lettuce, head	53.5	50.0	52.0	--	Lettuce, head	34.7	30.9	32.8	--
Summer non-storage onions	14.4	21.5	20.7	--	Summer storage onions 2/	121.5	108.5	101.8	--
Bell peppers	3.8	3.6	3.7	--	Bell peppers	8.0	7.8	5.2	--
Tomatoes	42.8	40.4	39.8	--	Tomatoes	29.1	22.8	24.5	--
Watermelons	67.2	61.6	63.7	--	Watermelons	1.0	1.0	1.0	--
Total	497.3	462.5	472.8	--	Total	325.4	291.8	286.9	--

-- = Not available.

1/ All commodity data include comparable States. 2/ Includes fresh market and processing.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Fresh table 2--Selected fresh vegetables: U.S. shipments, recent months, 2001-2002 1/

Commodity	2001			2001			2002	Jan/Jan	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Change 2/ Percent	
	--1,000 cwt--								
Artichokes	32	34	83	68	27	24	42	31.3	
Asparagus	245	264	503	124	87	82	165	-32.7	
Snap beans	203	262	321	253	319	295	364	79.3	
Broccoli	1,099	791	917	748	640	703	808	-26.5	
Cabbage	1,356	1,261	1,501	1,071	923	1,073	1,311	-3.3	
Cantaloup	1,401	764	986	1,595	818	870	934	-33.3	
Carrots	1,020	882	989	935	790	759	1,048	2.7	
Cauliflower	576	369	451	446	343	313	337	-41.5	
Celery	1,473	1,137	1,226	1,467	1,620	1,295	1,544	4.8	
Sweet corn	257	277	461	337	283	348	434	68.9	
Cucumbers	1,353	879	910	845	1,059	1,107	1,434	6.0	
Lettuce, iceberg 3/	3,542	2,827	3,270	4,097	2,935	2,683	3,381	-4.5	
Lettuce, romaine 3/	1,055	855	968	846	787	920	1,077	2.1	
Lettuce, other 3/	461	373	405	360	317	354	419	-9.1	
Onions, dry	4,179	2,976	2,983	4,563	3,521	3,433	4,291	2.7	
Onions, green	348	260	309	286	300	320	361	3.7	
Peppers, bell	1,231	946	975	1,155	1,170	940	1,555	26.3	
Peppers, chile	373	304	295	169	298	284	418	12.1	
Radishes	105	94	109	34	74	89	112	6.7	
Squash	778	718	666	365	734	576	911	17.1	
Tomatoes 4/	4,355	3,616	3,345	3,252	2,701	3,164	4,714	8.2	
Tomatoes, cherry	193	162	150	144	170	233	278	44.0	
Watermelon	462	518	817	627	563	473	513	11.0	
Subtotal	26,097	20,569	22,640	23,787	20,479	20,338	26,451	1.4	
Sweet potatoes	299	263	242	412	651	400	287	-4.0	
Potatoes 5/	15,912	12,651	14,624	12,646	10,987	11,664	13,870	-12.8	
Total	42,308	33,483	37,506	36,845	32,117	32,402	40,608	-4.0	

1/ Includes imports, exports, and domestic transfers. Data are preliminary. 2/ Change in January shipments from Jan 2001. 3/ Excludes processed lettuce.

4/ Includes plum tomatoes. 5/ Includes fresh, chipper, and seed potatoes.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.



Fresh table 3--Fresh vegetables: U.S. shipments, by quarter, 2000-2001 1/

Commodity	2000				2001				Change 2/ Percent	Annual		
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV		2000	2001	Change
	--1,000 cwt--				--1,000 cwt--				Percent		--1,000 cwt--	
Artichokes	211	165	101	138	149	209	130	119	-13.8	615	607	-1.3
Asparagus	1,242	900	384	516	1,012	958	280	293	-43.2	3,042	2,543	-16.4
Snap beans	1,029	853	252	818	786	883	247	867	6.0	2,952	2,783	-5.7
Broccoli	2,649	2,316	2,061	2,224	2,807	2,128	1,768	2,091	-6.0	9,250	8,794	-4.9
Cabbage	4,177	2,739	2,554	3,106	4,118	2,721	1,854	3,067	-1.3	12,576	11,760	-6.5
Cantaloup	5,728	10,233	1,146	2,891	3,151	8,594	1,875	3,283	13.6	19,998	16,903	-15.5
Carrots	3,471	3,286	2,649	2,995	2,891	2,952	2,280	2,484	-17.1	12,401	10,607	-14.5
Cauliflower	1,171	1,102	1,107	1,220	1,396	1,153	970	1,102	-9.7	4,600	4,621	0.5
Celery	3,903	3,578	3,435	4,481	3,836	3,606	3,569	4,382	-2.2	15,397	15,393	0.0
Sweet corn	1,955	6,550	1,109	759	995	6,402	1,184	968	27.5	10,373	9,549	-7.9
Cucumbers	3,114	3,220	2,624	3,286	3,142	3,443	2,076	3,011	-8.4	12,244	11,672	-4.7
Lettuce, iceberg 3/	9,782	10,600	10,463	9,848	9,639	11,079	9,809	9,715	-1.4	40,693	40,242	-1.1
Lettuce, romaine 3/	2,608	2,451	2,113	2,435	2,878	2,434	2,017	2,553	4.8	9,607	9,882	2.9
Lettuce, other 3/	1,165	984	1,097	1,089	1,239	1,003	885	1,031	-5.3	4,335	4,158	-4.1
Onions, dry	10,402	11,025	12,036	12,212	10,138	11,594	11,603	11,517	-5.7	45,675	44,852	-1.8
Onions, green	906	750	401	808	917	831	567	906	12.1	2,865	3,221	12.4
Peppers, bell	4,039	3,777	2,034	2,871	3,152	3,865	2,037	3,265	13.7	12,721	12,319	-3.2
Peppers, chile	878	896	544	635	972	960	479	751	18.3	2,953	3,162	7.1
Radishes	299	131	45	205	308	156	39	197	-3.9	680	700	2.9
Squash	2,095	998	262	1,478	2,162	1,164	293	1,675	13.3	4,833	5,294	9.5
Tomatoes 4/	11,209	11,963	8,674	9,511	11,316	10,965	6,922	9,117	-4.1	41,357	38,320	-7.3
Tomatoes, cherry	552	584	850	547	505	758	274	547	0.0	2,533	2,084	-17.7
Watermelon	2,905	20,811	9,711	1,525	1,797	17,446	12,006	1,663	9.0	34,952	32,912	-5.8
Subtotal	75,490	99,912	65,652	65,598	69,306	95,304	63,164	64,604	-1.5	306,652	292,378	-4.7
Sweet potatoes	835	779	780	1,577	804	738	653	1,463	-7.2	3,971	3,658	-7.9
Potatoes 5/	46,787	57,319	35,669	41,489	43,187	53,012	31,362	35,297	-14.9	181,264	162,858	-10.2
Total	123,112	158,010	102,101	108,664	113,297	149,054	95,179	101,364	-6.7	491,887	458,894	-6.7

1/ Includes imports, exports, and domestic transfers. Data are preliminary. 2/ Change in Oct-Dec 2001 shipments from a year earlier. 3/ Excludes processed lettuce.

4/ Includes plum tomatoes. 5/ Includes fresh, chipper, and seed potatoes.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Fresh table 4--U.S. onions: Harvested area and production, 1996-2001

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
	--1,000 acres--					
Harvested area:						
Spring	39.2	37.3	36.9	37.5	36.2	36.2
Summer--						
Nonstorage 1/	13.9	14.3	14.2	14.4	21.5	20.7
Storage, excl Calif	79.6	83.0	82.6	82.5	72.2	73.6
California 2/	33.5	31.3	37.7	39.0	36.3	28.2
Total	127.0	128.6	134.4	135.9	130.0	122.5
U.S.	166.2	165.9	171.3	173.4	166.2	158.7
	--Million cwt--					
Production:						
Spring	10.3	10.6	10.4	11.2	11.8	11.1
Summer--						
Nonstorage 1/	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.5	8.8	9.8
Storage, excl Calif	33.9	38.4	35.6	38.8	34.9	34.5
California 2/	14.4	13.8	15.6	17.0	16.2	11.7
Fresh-market	5.9	4.6	6.3	4.4	4.9	2.3
Processing	8.5	9.2	9.3	12.6	11.3	9.4
Total	53.9	58.1	56.9	62.3	59.9	56.0
U.S.	64.1	68.8	67.2	73.6	71.7	67.1

1/ Nonstorage estimates for California began in 2000. 2/ Fresh and processing breakdown for California only.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Fresh table 5--Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 1997-2002 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
														average
--Dollars per cwt--														
Asparagus	1997	161.00	140.00	116.00	109.00	97.50	109.00	101.00	--	--	--	--	--	108.00
	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
	2000	147.00	99.70	98.60	136.00	120.00	117.00	141.00	205.00	--	152.00	--	--	117.00
	2001	219.00	256.00	147.00	145.00	114.00	114.00	176.00	145.00	248.00	137.00	129.00	--	140.00
	2002	257.00												
Broccoli 2/	1997	36.80	27.80	25.90	24.20	23.10	30.30	27.50	23.30	31.20	40.70	27.00	30.20	29.10
	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	22.10	35.00	24.10
	2000	22.60	20.10	27.50	23.20	44.30	30.00	31.50	25.20	27.70	34.10	48.10	43.00	31.00
	2001	22.80	32.30	24.20	26.90	25.50	27.00	23.60	27.10	22.90	24.20	21.60	55.50	25.10
	2002	41.90												
Cantaloups	1997	--	--	--	--	20.40	17.60	14.40	15.00	22.00	25.30	22.10	15.00	18.00
	1998	--	--	--	--	30.70	15.80	16.20	11.80	15.50	19.70	13.50	18.90	17.80
	1999	--	--	--	--	25.70	15.10	13.10	13.50	15.90	17.20	19.60	28.70	17.20
	2000	--	--	--	--	16.60	18.00	16.00	12.30	19.10	25.60	28.00	--	17.50
	2001	--	--	--	--	31.20	14.40	16.00	17.40	13.50	16.00	18.40	25.10	18.50
	2002	--	--	--	--									
Carrots	1997	15.00	14.70	13.40	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.60	13.10	12.70	12.10	12.50	16.80	12.90
	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	12.00
	1999	16.70	20.20	22.00	26.90	25.30	21.90	15.80	12.60	10.10	10.50	11.20	11.60	16.80
	2000	9.62	11.60	11.80	12.30	13.80	14.70	15.60	14.50	14.00	14.20	14.30	15.50	13.10
	2001	15.90	16.70	17.30	17.30	17.30	18.60	20.70	19.60	15.40	17.00	18.00	19.30	17.40
	2002	19.30												
Cauliflower 2/	1997	30.40	34.70	32.90	27.90	20.70	31.20	38.90	23.40	34.60	47.10	27.60	36.20	32.30
	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	30.00
	2000	23.10	30.30	32.00	34.80	46.00	31.20	37.50	25.20	25.40	21.60	70.00	50.00	33.10
	2001	26.00	37.50	23.20	47.10	26.30	37.40	24.80	24.70	23.50	21.60	21.80	56.60	27.30
	2002	46.80												
Celery	1997	16.20	16.20	12.30	10.50	15.40	9.89	19.30	17.00	14.30	13.40	18.40	19.10	14.70
	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	12.30
	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
	2000	19.20	16.00	12.90	21.20	25.60	29.10	18.10	20.00	15.10	12.80	19.50	20.00	18.50
	2001	14.60	15.00	15.80	19.10	24.00	33.70	13.50	10.30	10.20	7.46	8.64	9.62	14.70
	2002	10.40												
Corn, sweet	1997	29.00	25.80	33.90	26.10	21.20	17.10	18.60	18.00	16.60	15.20	18.90	19.90	17.70
	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	17.20
	2000	31.50	25.10	19.30	18.60	14.50	17.80	22.10	20.70	20.10	24.10	17.90	33.40	18.20
	2001	36.70	35.10	25.70	15.50	25.50	15.20	18.60	18.60	19.10	20.80	23.30	23.20	19.60
	2002	17.20												
Cucumbers	1997	17.50	25.00	16.30	27.70	20.40	12.50	14.40	19.40	17.70	12.20	13.80	19.20	17.70
	1998	--	--	--	30.70	16.10	19.40	20.30	20.40	22.90	18.30	18.00	20.40	20.00
	1999	--	--	--	20.40	15.60	12.50	18.90	22.70	21.30	23.10	14.40	15.60	18.20
	2000	28.60	40.00	28.50	22.70	17.70	15.80	27.20	20.40	23.10	22.50	12.20	24.60	19.90
	2001	--	--	44.10	31.80	15.70	23.60	20.10	23.90	22.10	14.20	20.90	12.50	19.50
	2002	--												
Head lettuce	1997	14.90	9.58	13.50	15.70	10.40	14.90	17.10	22.80	22.30	34.80	22.20	25.10	17.50
	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	16.10
	1999	10.30	15.50	16.30	20.20	14.00	11.40	12.70	12.00	13.10	13.10	10.50	16.20	13.30
	2000	14.60	9.29	14.10	22.80	23.60	13.50	15.00	19.20	29.40	16.20	18.70	18.70	17.40
	2001	13.70	23.20	15.00	21.60	18.50	12.00	16.40	26.90	26.20	11.30	11.20	28.60	17.60
	2002	32.70												
Onions	1997	9.71	7.91	8.15	14.80	13.20	16.40	14.20	13.40	10.10	9.00	10.30	10.90	12.60
	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	13.80
	1999	16.10	13.00	10.00	14.60	13.00	15.00	15.70	13.10	10.10	8.21	7.50	6.97	9.78
	2000	5.88	4.89	4.40	9.99	12.50	12.10	13.30	12.20	10.70	10.20	11.00	11.30	11.30
	2001	13.90	14.10	15.60	21.00	19.00	17.60	16.80	14.80	13.20	10.40	9.91	9.42	11.60
	2002	9.80												
Snap beans	1997	50.00	87.70	42.20	60.80	47.70	17.90	47.00	53.60	51.20	56.60	60.00	36.60	40.60
	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
	2000	41.60	49.60	43.70	46.10	35.10	31.20	64.30	54.70	56.10	57.20	48.30	45.90	42.60
	2001	96.70	69.40	44.00	60.20	46.20	50.20	54.90	61.50	60.40	50.10	46.40	47.80	45.40
	2002	55.10												
Tomatoes	1997	32.10	45.90	57.40	24.90	32.20	30.30	29.20	27.60	25.90	26.50	43.60	40.80	31.70
	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	29.10	23.20	24.70	26.50	21.30	26.00	28.90	25.90
	2000	21.40	21.10	33.00	34.80	23.00	22.60	24.70	34.00	29.60	42.10	47.50	45.90	30.80
	2001	43.80	28.70	56.50	22.90	37.50	27.00	24.90	28.20	20.80	28.80	28.90	25.00	30.20
	2002	49.40												

-- = Not available. 1/ 2002 prices are preliminary. 2/ California monthly prices, U.S. marketing year average.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Fresh table 6--Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2002 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1910-14=100--														
Commercial 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	705	752	809	874	789	738	696	708	701	653	653	769	737
	2000	657	575	721	907	875	789	797	863	957	834	945	930	821
	2001	817	982	921	946	976	797	794	948	884	674	675	998	868
	2002	1,142												
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	397	431	470	484	533	541	634	575	515	469	535	589	514
	2002	597												
--1990-92=100--														
Commercial 2/	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	106	112	121	131	118	110	104	106	105	98	98	115	110
	2000	98	86	108	136	131	118	119	129	143	125	141	139	123
	2001	122	147	138	142	146	119	119	142	132	101	101	149	130
	2002	171												
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	79	85	93	96	105	107	125	114	102	93	106	116	102
	2002	118												

1/ Prices for 2002 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Fresh table 7--Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2002 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
		--1982=100--												
Fresh 2/	1996	133.9	119.4	202.5	155.6	108.2	96.6	108.8	97.2	91.3	106.0	131.5	99.3	120.9
	1997	105.2	126.2	150.4	109.6	103.2	112.2	115.7	125.2	121.8	143.1	124.7	118.5	121.3
	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
	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
	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
	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
	2002	146.1												
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
	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
	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
	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
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.1	128.2	127.8	123.8
	2002	128.2												
Frozen	1996	125.1	124.8	124.6	124.9	125.0	125.4	125.5	125.8	126.0	125.7	125.8	126.0	125.4
	1997	125.9	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.7	125.7	126.9	125.6	125.7	126.6	125.5	125.3	125.8
	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
	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
	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
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	129.5	128.8	128.8	128.5
	2002	129.8												
Dehydrated	1996	152.7	153.1	156.5	160.8	161.0	161.6	160.8	158.7	158.1	157.7	157.6	157.7	158.0
	1997	154.9	154.9	154.5	150.5	146.3	146.2	146.1	146.0	146.3	146.8	146.7	149.2	149.0
	1998	149.2	149.0	149.8	148.9	148.7	149.0	148.7	154.4	151.9	152.2	152.4	162.0	151.4
	1999	175.3	175.3	176.3	174.7	173.6	173.5	173.5	174.6	177.2	176.3	178.0	177.3	175.5
	2000	177.3	179.5	179.9	178.8	178.2	177.7	176.8	168.1	166.4	164.6	162.6	159.2	172.4
	2001	156.8	155.1	155.3	155.6	162.4	164.0	163.5	164.6	168.0	159.1	162.2	163.8	160.9
	2002	164.2												

1/ Indexes for 2002 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices.

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



Fresh table 8--Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 1995-2002 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
		--1982-84=100--												
Fresh vegetables 2/	1995	209.4	198.6	193.6	220.4	203.5	194.9	188.7	175.4	181.7	182.0	180.3	188.4	193.1
	1996	193.8	188.4	206.0	209.2	190.0	188.0	188.0	182.3	175.1	180.9	187.7	181.2	189.2
	1997	190.6	198.6	202.2	191.8	187.3	189.1	190.3	192.3	189.5	192.8	205.2	205.2	194.6
	1998	233.8	210.5	220.2	219.7	229.7	214.7	214.0	205.6	200.1	213.9	214.9	212.3	215.8
	1999	224.5	209.8	209.2	206.2	207.7	203.1	206.0	204.8	208.0	208.9	209.1	214.0	209.3
	2000	223.0	211.0	212.1	213.6	219.1	217.7	216.7	217.3	218.9	218.6	224.6	240.2	219.4
	2001	235.9	240.6	238.2	232.6	226.2	226.4	226.3	224.9	228.2	229.1	228.6	230.4	230.6
	2002	251.6												
Potatoes, fresh	1995	157.1	157.2	161.8	164.6	165.3	183.1	200.8	195.5	182.8	179.7	172.6	175.3	174.7
	1996	179.1	179.0	183.8	181.9	185.5	189.8	195.5	196.6	180.9	172.5	162.0	160.2	180.6
	1997	164.2	162.8	161.2	163.9	167.3	172.4	181.9	194.0	191.7	181.6	174.3	175.0	174.2
	1998	180.2	179.3	181.6	179.9	187.7	193.1	196.5	192.7	189.1	187.0	176.7	178.0	185.2
	1999	184.5	184.0	185.9	183.3	191.5	194.7	205.0	212.1	204.6	194.8	186.1	190.7	193.1
	2000	196.6	198.1	197.9	194.9	200.4	201.7	208.3	210.7	195.4	191.5	181.2	179.4	196.3
	2001	186.6	186.8	189.3	187.0	192.2	205.0	213.4	224.5	218.3	216.3	203.4	205.2	202.3
	2002	213.4												
Lettuce, fresh	1995	257.2	176.1	178.1	379.6	342.2	209.5	167.9	177.5	222.0	193.1	178.5	172.2	221.2
	1996	201.6	165.6	208.8	189.3	176.3	183.4	179.7	175.7	174.5	179.8	209.0	184.6	185.7
	1997	195.9	184.5	185.8	188.6	174.8	173.5	184.9	200.1	212.8	223.4	257.9	218.5	200.1
	1998	290.5	198.8	210.7	245.4	310.2	222.9	212.5	205.8	208.1	221.7	222.8	199.3	229.1
	1999	207.9	200.6	217.0	213.4	207.7	198.5	196.0	202.0	208.5	218.5	216.6	212.7	208.3
	2000	229.3	203.9	210.0	209.4	234.0	211.1	207.8	213.1	262.7	235.5	238.5	281.6	228.1
	2001	233.3	249.6	245.7	227.3	243.5	215.1	211.7	226.5	254.1	238.5	228.6	231.6	233.8
	2002	272.0												
Tomatoes, fresh	1995	217.1	217.2	175.0	202.3	159.0	178.2	200.7	150.9	157.2	175.7	183.5	242.6	188.3
	1996	178.1	178.0	237.4	292.3	227.5	190.3	174.2	170.7	164.4	180.4	192.1	193.4	198.2
	1997	193.6	211.7	264.5	228.0	200.3	218.6	193.0	193.4	186.3	195.9	224.6	253.4	213.6
	1998	238.4	226.0	244.9	229.7	237.3	222.3	247.4	218.6	206.6	248.2	268.7	281.9	239.2
	1999	299.8	239.9	224.6	215.7	214.3	213.8	218.6	198.9	208.2	208.4	213.8	233.4	224.1
	2000	237.0	214.0	224.4	239.6	226.8	221.4	216.6	217.5	224.8	234.3	273.7	285.9	234.7
	2001	272.7	260.3	259.5	273.8	234.0	247.8	235.5	225.0	222.6	238.1	266.3	264.2	250.0
	2002	279.1												
Other, fresh	1995	217.0	214.0	214.8	212.8	201.1	202.0	187.3	176.2	181.1	183.6	184.0	183.2	196.4
	1996	203.0	200.8	206.2	202.0	185.9	189.3	192.5	183.4	177.6	185.7	192.3	185.9	192.1
	1997	199.3	211.8	204.5	193.8	194.8	191.7	195.1	191.4	186.3	190.9	201.2	201.5	196.9
	1998	243.1	223.1	232.5	229.0	227.7	221.3	213.1	208.6	202.6	214.4	214.0	209.8	219.9
	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												
Frozen vegetables	1995	140.1	140.0	140.2	139.6	140.2	140.8	141.8	141.8	141.5	141.2	141.3	140.4	140.7
	1996	141.9	142.5	142.6	141.7	143.7	143.5	143.6	146.2	144.9	145.3	145.0	143.7	143.7
	1997	148.3	147.7	146.1	147.6	146.6	148.7	149.8	150.4	148.0	147.6	148.1	147.8	148.1
	1998	150.0	149.8	149.4	150.4	152.8	151.2	151.7	153.5	152.5	152.4	150.5	150.3	151.2
	1999	154.1	153.2	151.8	152.0	154.2	151.9	153.7	155.2	155.2	155.6	153.9	154.3	153.8
	2000	156.8	155.7	154.7	155.0	157.6	157.4	157.6	159.9	160.2	161.1	157.3	159.1	157.7
	2001	162.0	164.5	162.5	164.4	166.2	166.9	169.0	166.6	168.3	169.8	168.3	168.8	166.4
	2002	172.7												
		--December 1997=100--												
Processed fruits and vegetables 3/	1998	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.0	102.4	102.3	103.0	103.5	103.2	102.9	102.3	102.0	102.2
	1999	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.5	105.6	105.7	104.6	105.5	104.4	103.4	104.5
	2000	105.4	105.2	105.0	104.3	105.7	105.9	106.2	106.7	105.9	106.6	104.5	105.3	105.6
	2001	108.1	107.8	107.1	106.9	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.5	109.7	110.1	109.0
	2002	112.6												
Canned vegetables 3/	1998	103.5	102.1	104.5	102.5	103.3	104.1	105.0	105.1	104.0	103.7	104.1	103.1	103.8
	1999	106.7	105.5	104.7	104.7	106.5	106.1	107.6	107.2	105.8	107.3	105.4	103.6	105.9
	2000	107.0	106.9	105.2	105.6	107.6	108.6	107.5	107.3	107.0	108.4	104.5	105.7	106.8
	2001	110.9	108.8	107.6	107.9	108.5	111.2	111.3	113.3	112.6	112.9	111.3	113.7	110.8
	2002	115.7												
Dried beans, peas, lentils 3/	1998	100.1	100.5	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.0	101.1	100.0	100.5	100.3
	1999	101.3	101.8	102.2	101.4	101.7	102.2	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.0	100.5	98.4	101.0
	2000	99.9	99.5	99.2	98.3	97.6	99.1	99.4	99.1	100.2	100.1	100.4	99.0	99.3
	2001	99.0	99.1	98.9	97.7	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.0	102.0	103.6	99.9
	2002	102.1												

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

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

Fresh table 9--Fresh vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1996-2002

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr
															earlier, Jan-Jan
															Percent
															--Cents/lb.--
Potatoes, white	1996	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.4	39.2	40.1	40.8	40.3	37.5	35.9	34.3	33.5	38.1	
	1997	33.5	33.1	33.0	33.5	33.8	34.5	36.7	38.8	38.8	37.4	36.6	37.0	35.6	-13.0
	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	8.1
	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	5.2
	2000	39.2	40.1	39.3	38.8	37.9	37.6	39.0	40.0	37.4	36.7	35.1	34.7	38.0	2.9
	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	-9.4
	2002	42.6													20.0
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	5.9
	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	25.6
	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	-18.6
	2000	118.2	98.9	106.9	101.3	117.4	123.6	113.9	112.0	105.2	108.0	108.5	151.8	113.8	5.3
	2001	98.7	97.8	108.3	95.4	99.9	100.5	98.1	97.8	96.9	101.1	89.7	97.3	98.5	-16.5
	2002	137.4													39.2
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	-15.3
	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	64.7
	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	-39.5
	2000	74.8	65.0	67.1	65.0	80.3	68.6	65.6	67.3	89.7	77.2	77.4	85.1	73.6	15.3
	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	-1.6
	2002	100.3													36.3
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	10.0
	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	19.7
	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	31.1
	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	-24.2
	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	-2.0
	2002	145.1													2.6

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

Fresh table 10--Fresh vegetables: U.S. area, production, and value, 1999-2001

Commodity	Harvested area			Production			Value		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	--1,000 acres--			--Million cwt--			--\$ 1,000--		
Artichokes 1/	9.80	8.80	8.00	1.13	1.01	1.00	75,395	61,021	58,211
Asparagus 1/	75.89	77.40	72.15	1.46	1.50	1.38	190,719	176,017	193,603
Lima beans	2.90	6.07	7.09	0.10	0.16	0.20	2,550	5,604	5,861
Snap beans	90.60	93.10	94.20	5.61	5.89	6.02	260,879	250,794	273,173
Broccoli 1/	148.00	144.30	140.80	20.52	19.69	18.99	493,814	611,225	476,718
Brussels sprouts 1/	3.20	2.60	2.20	0.58	0.47	0.40	21,419	16,115	14,471
Cabbage 2/	74.45	78.49	80.24	21.80	25.99	26.19	240,866	326,198	364,943
Cantaloup	107.35	98.67	98.63	22.58	20.97	22.77	388,812	367,193	420,226
Carrots	103.73	102.71	101.66	31.30	30.60	31.32	526,484	401,176	543,526
Cauliflower 1/	46.40	47.16	48.05	6.96	6.99	7.28	208,659	231,665	198,892
Celery 1/	27.50	26.20	27.90	18.73	18.43	18.82	224,702	341,391	276,506
Sweet corn	237.30	246.10	255.90	25.79	26.40	27.66	443,276	480,706	542,578
Cucumbers	59.90	53.30	54.80	11.92	10.95	10.89	216,698	218,405	212,481
Eggplant 3/	2.80	6.48	5.70	0.71	1.70	1.57	21,492	48,787	49,652
Escarole and endive 3/	2.88	5.17	5.27	0.52	0.94	0.89	14,111	28,922	25,870
Garlic 1/ 3/	40.00	34.80	31.20	7.40	5.58	4.94	219,076	154,971	152,766
Greens									
Collard	--	13.10	14.10	--	1.84	1.68	--	36,217	36,121
Kale	--	4.76	4.51	--	0.93	0.87	--	25,943	23,148
Mustard	--	10.23	9.16	--	1.63	1.04	--	51,641	29,434
Turnip	--	10.53	10.50	--	1.40	1.12	--	26,795	19,758
Honeydews	27.50	26.00	25.20	5.31	5.01	4.76	114,727	96,181	98,113
Lettuce									
Head	192.80	184.90	193.60	70.32	69.63	72.51	936,252	1,208,306	1,273,104
Leaf	49.29	49.50	55.50	11.08	11.77	11.73	267,639	348,571	320,924
Romaine	42.37	49.45	56.10	13.13	15.83	16.29	227,990	314,633	313,055
Onions 1/ 2/	173.40	166.17	158.69	73.56	71.72	67.08	632,969	736,369	702,926
Okra	--	2.90	3.02	--	0.20	0.18	--	9,650	8,339
Bell peppers 1/ 3/	56.82	62.35	56.72	15.56	16.86	14.81	483,807	527,452	420,672
Chile peppers	--	31.50	31.85	--	3.27	3.11	--	97,209	88,419
Pumpkins	--	34.80	34.70	--	8.95	8.31	--	83,293	70,985
Radishes	--	13.60	14.20	--	1.23	1.27	--	45,143	51,370
Spinach 3/	24.30	31.22	31.25	3.07	4.88	4.14	98,584	177,585	168,947
Squash	--	53.80	51.90	--	8.81	7.74	--	210,287	183,220
Tomatoes	132.88	123.17	127.87	36.74	37.67	36.96	951,046	1,159,590	1,116,982
Watermelons	175.06	164.96	156.90	41.15	37.63	40.37	266,092	241,101	276,871
Total	1,907.12	2,064.29	2,069.56	447.01	476.50	474.28	7,528,058	9,116,156	9,011,865

-- = Data not collected until the year 2000. 1/ Includes some processing. Data for asparagus, broccoli, and cauliflower include processing with acreage data only. Production and value data are for the fresh market. 2/ Value excludes production not marketed because of shrinkage. 3/ Data for 2000 and 2001 may not be directly comparable to previous years due to changes in the vegetable program in 2000.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.