



United States
Department
of Agriculture

VGS-295

Feb. 25, 2003



Electronic Outlook Report from the Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

Vegetables and Melons Outlook

Gary Lucier and Charles Plummer

Spring Onion Crop May Rise Despite Reduced Plantings

Planted area for spring-season onions is expected to decline 12 percent to 34,400 acres. Plantings are down in three of the four reporting States with Texas (down 23 percent) expecting the largest decline. Although area planted is forecast lower, production could exceed the short 2002 crop of 9.7 million hundredweight (cwt), if yields in Texas and Georgia improve and harvested area in Georgia recovers from the disease-induced losses of a year ago.

First-quarter market prices for most fresh vegetables are expected to average well below the weather-driven highs of a year ago. After an early January spike, f.o.b. prices moved much lower into February. Generally, commercial vegetable prices this winter have remained below year-ago levels despite periods of freezing temperatures in Florida during January 23-28. Imports, largely from Mexico, appear to have largely filled in the supply gaps caused by cool Florida weather.

U.S. tomato processors have signaled preliminary intentions to increase acreage and output slightly in 2003. Although final area and output is far from certain at this early date, the current thinking by California processors calls for 1 percent more contract tonnage in 2003—which could yield a crop similar to last year’s 11.7 million tons (second largest on record).

Despite the larger supply of potatoes on hand this year, strong early-season demand has helped to keep potato prices at relatively high levels. The average U.S. grower price for September-January was up 4 percent from the same period a year ago, and 41 percent higher than 2 years ago. Processors in the nine major processing States have used 109 million cwt of 2002 crop potatoes as of February 1, up 13 percent from a year ago.

Low dry bean prices together with improved prices for competing crops are expected to cause U.S. dry edible bean production to decline 15 to 20 percent in 2003. Double-digit output reductions are expected for major classes such as navy, black, and dark red kidney, with somewhat smaller declines expected for pinto and light red kidney beans. Increased output is expected for Great Northern and blackeye beans.

Spurred largely by higher market prices during the 2002 season, dry pea and lentil producers are expected to modestly increase planted area. Assuming a return to trend yields, both dry pea and lentil output should increase in the coming season. Dry pea production could rise by as much as one-third—even if planted area remained near last season’s 302,700 acres.

Contents

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

Web Sites

[Veg. & Melons](#)
[Potatoes](#)
[Tomatoes](#)
[Dry Beans](#)
[Market News](#)
[NASS Statistics](#)
[FAS Horticulture](#)

The next release is
Apr. 17, 2003

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: Winter season (Jan.-Mar.) acreage rose 4 percent in 2003 with area up in California (4 percent), Florida (2 percent), and Texas (9 percent). After an early surge in January, fresh-market prices have generally remained below a year ago despite cold temperatures in Florida slowing crop maturity.

Melons: Through mid-February, cantaloup import shipments (largely from Guatemala and Honduras) were running 10 percent above a year earlier. Shipping-point prices were running about the same as a year ago (\$9 per 40-lb carton), with generally higher quality this year.

Processing vegetables: In a preliminary January 2003 intentions report, California tomato processors indicated they are considering contracting for a crop similar in size to that of 2002, which was the second-largest on record. During the first 2 months of 2003, wholesale prices for ketchup (up 5 percent) and tomato sauce (8 percent) were averaging above a year ago, while industrial tomato paste was unchanged.

Potatoes: Potato disappearance (usage) through February 1 is up 9 percent from a year ago due to the increase in production last fall and relatively tight stocks of frozen products entering the new season. Strong early-season demand has kept potato prices near the highs of last season. Although tablestock (fresh) prices eased in December from year-earlier highs, prices of potatoes for processing remain above year-earlier levels.

Dry beans: Dry bean area and production is expected to decline in 2003. Low grower prices for most classes (especially navy and black), sluggish demand, and improved prices for competing crops will likely cut into dry bean area this spring. The preliminary 2002/03 season-average price across all dry bean classes declined 23 percent to \$17 per cwt. The farm value of the 2002/03 dry bean crop rose 22 percent to an estimated \$520 million.

Dry peas and lentils: With strong export demand, grower prices for both dry peas and lentils have averaged well above year-earlier levels. The preliminary 2002/03 season-average price for dry peas (green and yellow) was estimated at \$7.10 per cwt, while the price for lentils jumped 27 percent to \$12.10 per cwt. The farm value of dry pea and lentil production each totaled an estimated \$30 million in 2002/03.

Mushrooms: According to preliminary data, China, the United States, and the Netherlands accounted for two-thirds of world mushroom production in 2002. As output has surged in China over the past decade, other countries' share of world mushroom production has declined, with the U.S. share dropping from 17 percent in 1995 to 13 percent in 2003.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry: Area, production, value, unit value, and trade, 2001-03 1/

Item	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,336	6,865	6,805
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	1,000 ac.	2,038	1,934	1,940
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,334	1,349	1,340
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,222	1,268	1,325
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,249	1,727	1,580
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	494	587	620
Production	Mil. cwt	1,262	1,322	1,358
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	Mil. cwt	472	457	460
Processing	Mil. cwt	302	344	338
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	438	463	503
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	20	30	27
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	30	28	32
Crop value	\$ mil.	14,927	15,550	15,421
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	\$ mil.	8,967	9,282	9,150
Processing	\$ mil.	1,325	1,404	1,395
Potatoes	\$ mil.	3,058	3,151	3,175
Dry beans	\$ mil.	426	520	485
Other 2/	\$ mil.	1,151	1,193	1,216
Unit value 3/	\$/cwt	11.83	11.76	11.36
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	\$/cwt	18.99	20.33	19.89
Processing	\$/cwt	4.38	4.08	4.13
Potatoes	\$/cwt	6.99	6.82	6.32
Dry beans	\$/cwt	22.10	17.00	18.30
Other 2/	\$/cwt	38.46	42.69	38.58
Trade				
Imports	\$ mil.	4,528	4,801	4,750
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	2,597	2,614	2,600
Canned, frozen	\$ mil.	828	953	865
Potatoes	\$ mil.	523	575	630
Dry beans	\$ mil.	51	67	55
Other 4/	\$ mil.	580	593	600
Exports	\$ mil.	3,211	3,274	3,454
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,197	1,204	1,220
Canned, frozen	\$ mil.	686	672	695
Potatoes	\$ mil.	700	723	705
Dry beans	\$ mil.	176	180	189
Other 4/	\$ mil.	452	495	645
Per capita use	Pounds	446	448	452
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	Pounds	173	175	175
Processing	Pounds	119	121	122
Potatoes	Pounds	138	136	139
Dry beans	Pounds	7	7	7
Other 1/	Pounds	9	9	9

1/ ERS forecasts for 2003. 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.

Fresh-Market Vegetables

Winter Acreage Up 4 Percent, Prices Down

Selected fresh-market vegetable area for harvest was forecast to rise 4 percent to 185,200 acres this winter season (largely Jan.-Mar.). California, which continues to hold 41 percent of the selected winter vegetable area, expects to harvest 4 percent more area this winter led by broccoli, cauliflower, and iceberg lettuce. Arizona, which harvests 28 percent of winter area (largely lettuce), also expects to harvest 4 percent more winter area this year. In Florida, where one-fourth of domestic winter vegetables are grown, area is expected to be up 2 percent. Although cabbage area in Florida was steady and sweet corn was down slightly, prospective area was up for the other selected crops, including snap beans, bell peppers, and tomatoes. Texas acreage is up 9 percent this winter, led by cabbage and spinach. Texas harvests 7 percent of U.S. winter vegetable area.

First-quarter market prices for most fresh vegetables are expected to average well below the weather-driven highs of a year ago. After an early January spike, f.o.b. prices moved much lower into mid-February. Generally, commercial vegetable prices this winter have remained below year ago levels despite periods of freezing temperatures in Florida during January 23-28. Imports, largely from Mexico, appear to have filled in the supply gaps caused by cold temperatures and slowing crop maturity in Florida. After a December heat wave accelerated crop growth in the desert growing areas, most leafy vegetables such as lettuce, broccoli, and cauliflower are back on schedule after a bout with cool weather in February. Supplies of these crops were heavy, and shipping-point prices were at very low levels during mid-January to February with temporary price spikes in mid-February. Unlike warm-season crops such as tomatoes and peppers from Florida, alternative import

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

Item	2001	2002	2003	Change
				2002-03
				Percent
				--Acres--
Snap beans	11,000	12,000	12,500	4
Broccoli	29,500	22,000	23,500	7
Cabbage	11,900	12,400	13,200	6
Carrots	25,000	23,600	23,500	0
Cauliflower	9,500	8,000	9,000	13
Celery	7,700	7,500	7,500	0
Sweet corn	7,400	8,000	7,900	-1
Head lettuce	66,800	64,500	67,000	4
Bell pepper	4,400	5,600	6,000	7
Spinach	2,500	2,200	2,500	14
Tomatoes	14,000	12,500	12,600	1
Total	189,700	178,300	185,200	4

1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during Jan.-Mar. Estimates for 2001 included 500 acres of eggplant not shown here.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

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

Item	December		January		Change 2002-03 Percent
	2002	2003	2002	2003	
--1,000 cwt--					
Snap beans	239	364	266	266	-27
Broccoli	846	808	1,142	1,142	41
Cabbage	1,140	1,311	1,438	1,438	10
Cantaloup	799	934	1,417	1,417	52
Carrots	685	1,048	981	981	-6
Cauliflower	376	337	550	550	63
Celery	1,400	1,544	1,617	1,617	5
Sweet corn	370	434	455	455	5
Eggplant	163	226	215	215	-5
Head lettuce	2,856	3,381	3,509	3,509	4
Dry onions	3,279	4,291	4,270	4,270	0
Bell pepper	870	1,555	1,445	1,445	-7
Spinach	84	137	132	132	-4
Tomatoes	2,944	4,714	4,993	4,993	6
Cherry tomato	259	278	352	352	27
Watermelon	339	513	656	656	28
Total	16,051	21,084	22,430	22,430	6

1/ Data for 2002 and 2003 are preliminary.

Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

sources are more limited for cool-season crops like lettuce and celery because U.S. supplies are generally plentiful and prices too low to attract significant import competition.

Spring Onion Area Down

Planted area for spring-season onions is expected to decline 12 percent to 34,400 acres. Planted acreage is down in three of the four reporting States, with Texas (down 23 percent) expecting the largest decline. Acreage in the lower Rio Grande Valley (the traditional onion-growing area) was reduced by half due to excessive rain during planting time (plus a general shortage of irrigation water), with some of the area moving into the Winter Garden-Coastal Bend growing areas. Although yields may improve from last year, production in Texas is expected to decline.

While planted area in Georgia is expected to be down 5 percent, harvested area could rise. Before the January cold snap (which may have damaged some foliage), harvested area in Georgia was projected to rise 17 percent from a year ago. In 2002, extreme cold in February and excessive heat in April combined with a fast spreading fungal disease to force 22 percent of Georgia's Vidalia onion acreage to be plowed under. Assuming minor damage to Georgia's crop and improved yields in both Georgia and Texas, spring onion production could exceed the short 2002 crop of 9.7 million cwt, despite reduced plantings.

In early February, USDA's Market News Service reported an increase in exports from the Pacific Northwest to Japan and Korea which helped strengthen

market prices. There were also reports of exports from Idaho-Eastern Oregon to Mexico at a time when Mexico is traditionally exporting sizeable volume to the United States. Demand for onions has been strong in Mexico this year, which may limit the traditional seasonal surge in imports from Mexico this winter.

Quarterly Price Outlook

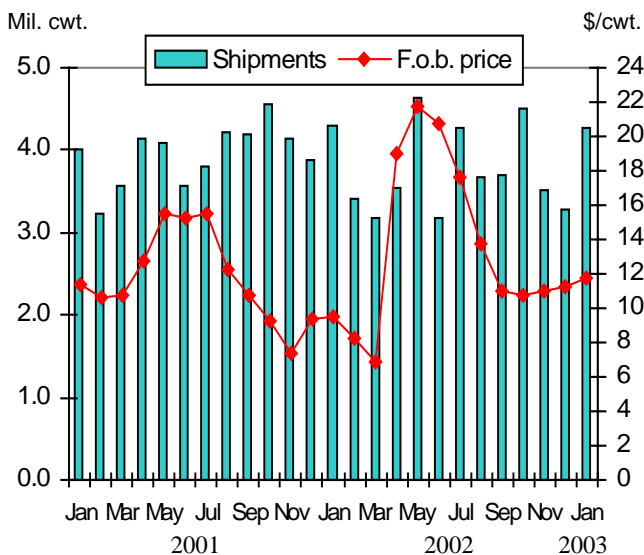
Forecasting short-term f.o.b. shipping-point prices for fresh vegetables with any reasonable degree of accuracy is difficult. Among a range of variables, forecasting difficulties largely stem from vegetable's perishability and the heavy influence of weather on both yields and consumer demand. Further unknowns this year include the influence of world events on consumer confidence and demand for such things as food-away-from home.

Despite limitations, there remains an interest in such price forecasts, if only to serve as a baseline for further refinement of the outlook. To this end, one useful exercise is examining quarterly average prices over the most recent 5 years (table 4). These averages suggest that shipping-point prices during the first quarter could average as much as one-third less than a year earlier. Based on the prices reported to date for 2003, the 5-year average appears to yield a reasonable starting point for forecasting short-run quarterly prices. The 5-year average for the spring season (Apr.-June) would suggest a small increase (around 3 percent) is possible in the absence of unusual weather or market events. Further small increases are indicated for the second-half of the year as well—reasonable, considering the poor prices experienced a year ago.

Imports and Exports Rise in 2002

January through December 2002 fresh-market vegetable import volume was up 6 percent from the previous year. Fresh export volume during this same period was up 1 percent. Imports of lettuce, cauliflower, asparagus, and celery exhibited the greatest increases. The value of

Figure 1
Dry-bulb onions: Shipments and shipping-point price



Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, and NASS, USDA.

fresh imports from Mexico was up slightly while import value from Canada rose 5 percent. Melon import volume from Mexico declined 17 percent, while rising for Guatemala (up 43 percent) and Honduras (up 9 percent).

Table 5--Selected fresh-market trade volume, Jan. - Dec.

Item	Annual 2000	January - December		Change 2001-02 Percent
		2001	2002	
Exports, fresh:				
Vegetables	39,402	38,911	39,322	1
Melons	5,566	5,209	6,283	21
Potatoes	6,444	6,362	6,932	9
Total	51,412	50,482	52,537	4
Imports, fresh:				
Vegetables	55,552	61,779	65,609	6
Melons	19,689	19,158	19,511	2
Potatoes	5,027	6,711	8,831	32
Total	80,268	87,648	93,952	7

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

Table 4--U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, selected vegetables, 2002-2003

Commodity	2002				2003				Change First Q 1/ Percent
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth	
--- Dollars ---									
Asparagus	166.33	102.17	153.00	--	145.63	119.70	129.77	--	-12.4
Broccoli	44.50	24.40	32.40	27.17	30.09	27.28	28.38	29.73	-32.4
Carrots	20.03	21.30	19.87	18.90	17.45	18.06	15.60	14.87	-12.9
Cauliflower	46.80	28.17	24.37	29.67	35.09	33.91	26.03	31.68	-25.0
Celery	17.70	13.42	11.17	11.33	13.25	18.39	12.40	12.90	-25.1
Sweet corn	24.87	17.43	20.90	17.07	23.75	17.89	19.04	23.08	-4.5
Cucumbers	22.90	18.70	20.30	23.17	33.13	19.33	21.71	18.82	44.7
Lettuce, head	52.23	11.39	13.40	11.70	18.90	16.36	17.47	14.33	-63.8
Onions, dry bulb	8.22	20.50	14.10	10.97	12.08	17.67	13.40	10.45	47.0
Snap beans	51.53	44.97	59.07	60.53	59.18	44.36	57.17	57.24	14.8
Tomatoes, field-grown	35.20	30.23	23.90	39.30	39.09	29.81	28.15	35.43	11.1

-- = not available. 2003 largely based on the average of the previous 5 years. 1/ Change for first-quarter 2003 over first-quarter 2002.

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

Processing Vegetables

Tomato Output Could Be Large Again

Despite near record-large inventories and stagnant domestic demand, and sluggish industrial paste prices, U.S. tomato processors have signaled preliminary intentions to increase acreage and output slightly in 2003. Although final area and output is far from certain at this early date, the current thinking by California processors calls for 1 percent more contract tonnage in 2003—which could yield a crop similar to last year's 11.7 million tons (second largest on record). A portion of this bullishness likely stems from stronger prices for several key tomato products. It may also reflect expectations of a stronger export market this spring due to the weakening dollar and short 2002 crops among several important European Union competitors.

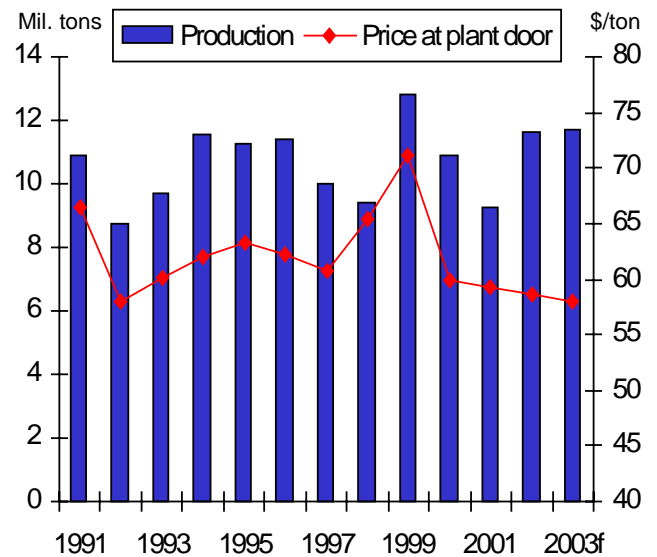
Despite December 1 tomato inventories 15 percent above a year earlier, many domestic wholesale tomato product prices were stronger than a year ago. In fact, aside from industrial paste, peeled, and diced products, wholesale prices were generally above a year earlier. Expected first quarter 2003 wholesale product prices compared with a year earlier include:

- o Ketchup, \$13 per case of 6/10s--up 5 percent;
- o Tomato sauce, \$10.75 per case of 6/10s--up 8 percent;
- o Industrial paste (31 percent brix, in 300 gallon bins), \$0.30 per pound--unchanged.

Import shares for tomato products have largely remained in a relatively narrow band over the past decade. With a smaller 2001 crop, calendar 2002 imports increased to 8 percent of domestic use—the largest share of use satisfied by imports since 1989. Imports of all processed tomato products totaled \$122 million in 2002, 37 percent greater than the previous year. Canada (40 percent of the total), Italy (31 percent), and Mexico (14 percent) continued as leading foreign suppliers.

Figure 2

Processing tomatoes: Production and price



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 7--Canning vegetables: Percent of use imported

Year	Tomatoes	--Percent of use--		
		Sweet corn	Snap beans	Green peas
1980	1.4	0.5	0.1	1.4
1990	5.7	1.8	0.6	4.1
1997	3.6	1.2	2.4	4.4
1998	4.6	1.8	3.1	5.4
1999	6.7	2.4	3.3	6.6
2000	3.0	2.5	2.7	6.2
2001	5.6	3.8	3.1	7.2
2002	6.9	4.8	3.0	13.0
2003 f	5.5	5.1	3.0	8.4

f = forecast. Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

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

Item	Jan. 2003	Dec. 2002	Jan. 2002	Change previous:		Jul.-Sep. 2002	Oct.-Dec. 2001-2002		Change previous:	
	Index			Month	Year	Index		Quarter	Year	
Percent										
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)										
Processed fruit and vegetables	113	113	113	-0.3	0.4	114	110	113	-1.1	2.5
Canned vegetables	114	116	116	-1.6	-1.3	117	113	115	-2.2	1.8
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	169	169	173	0.2	-2.1	172	169	170	-1.5	0.5
Dry beans, peas, lentils	110	110	102	-0.3	7.5	111	102	111	-0.1	8.7
Olives, pickles, relishes	105	112	111	-6.2	-5.7	107	111	111	3.1	-0.4
Producer Price Indexes (90-92=100)										
Canned vegetables and juices	129	129	128	-0.2	0.4	129	128	129	0.0	1.3
Pickles and products	180	180	179	0.0	0.7	180	179	180	0.2	0.8
Tomato catsup and sauces	123	123	119	0.0	2.6	122	119	123	0.2	2.8
Canned dry beans	123	124	124	-0.1	-0.2	123	123	123	0.1	0.7
Vegetable juices	111	111	110	0.0	0.5	111	111	111	0.0	0.2
Frozen vegetables	134	133	130	0.8	2.7	131	129	132	0.7	2.2
Dried/dehydrated vegetables	177	178	181	-0.5	-2.0	185	172	176	-5.0	2.2

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

Supplies Remain Tight, Prices Strong

February 1, 2003 potato stocks in 15 major potato-producing States were 197 million cwt, up 3 percent from last year, but 16 percent below the record-high level for the month set just 2 years ago (fig.3). Storage accounts for 48 percent of the 2002 fall storage States' production, down from 50 percent a year ago. Stocks by type are 3 percent reds, 9 percent round white, 2 percent long whites (Shepody), and 86 percent russet, with a higher percentage of reds and round whites, but fewer long whites and russets than a year ago.

With a larger crop last fall (compared with 2001) and relatively tight stocks of frozen potato products coming into this marketing season (September 2002 through August 2003), disappearance (usage) of potatoes is up significantly from a year ago. From the start of harvest last fall to February 1, disappearance in the storage States was 213 million cwt, up 9 percent from the same period last year but 5 percent below two years ago. Processors in the nine major processing States have used 109 million cwt of 2002-crop potatoes as of February 1, up 13 percent from a year ago. Higher usage is reflected in improved stocks of frozen potato products. Although remaining 8 percent below year-previous levels at the end of January 2003, stocks of all frozen potato products had been 13 percent below year-previous levels at the end of August 2002 (when, roughly, the new processing season began).

Despite the larger supply of potatoes on hand this year, strong early-season demand has helped to keep prices at relatively high levels. The average U.S.

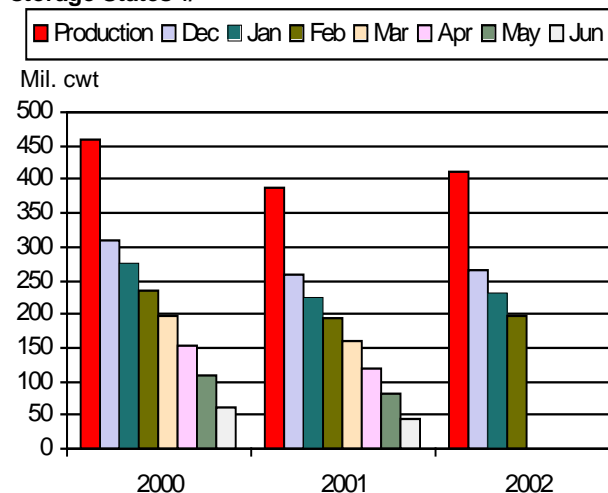
Table 8--Potatoes: Monthly average grower prices

Year	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	\$/cwt											
All potatoes:												
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	4.30	4.31	4.59	4.73	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.37	7.61
2001/02	6.04	5.15	5.96	6.66	6.90	7.60	8.50	8.63	10.40	9.95	10.90	7.65
2002/03	6.60	5.57	6.25	6.69	6.82							
Tablestock:												
1999/2000	6.94	6.00	6.57	6.22	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	4.38	5.41	4.50	5.50	7.23	8.36	8.94	13.50
2001/02	10.20	8.13	8.28	9.22	9.85	11.40	13.00	13.30	17.70	16.60	17.10	14.80
2002/03	11.80	8.20	8.68	8.67								
Processing:												
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	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.09	4.96	5.24	4.73
2001/02	4.58	4.42	4.77	5.04	5.39	5.36	5.46	5.82	6.14	5.73	5.77	4.83
2002/03	4.62	4.69	4.99	5.31								

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

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.

grower price for September through January was up 4 percent from the same period a year ago, and 41 percent higher than 2 years ago (table 8). Prices for both fresh market (tablestock) and processing potatoes during the September-December period have averaged 4 percent higher than a year ago. However, average grower prices for table-stock potatoes did not rise in December, and were 6 percent below December 2001. And although processing prices continued to rise above year-previous levels in December (averaging 5 percent higher than December 2001), a weakening fresh market combined with slightly higher stocks than a year ago could keep overall prices from averaging higher than year-

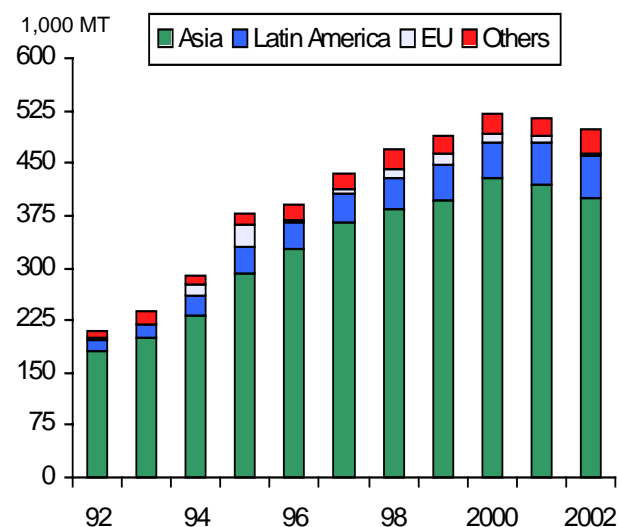
previous levels for the remainder of the marketing season.

Trade Surplus Continues To Decline

The U.S. trade surplus in potatoes and potato products decreased for the fourth consecutive year in 2002 to \$148 million. The 2002 surplus was 16 percent below the previous year, and 66 percent below the record surplus of \$437 million in 1995. Total U.S. potato exports were valued at \$723 million in 2002 (up 3 percent from 2001), while imports were valued at \$575 million (up 10 percent) (potato appendix table 8). Most of the overall gain in export value can be attributed to increased volume and higher prices for fresh potatoes (volume up 11 percent and value up 41 percent from 2001) and canned potato products (volume up 67 percent, value up 77 percent). Most of the increased exports of both fresh and canned potatoes went to Canada, where an unexpectedly small domestic crop in the fall of 2001 led to short supplies throughout much of 2002, particularly for potatoes used by processing industries.

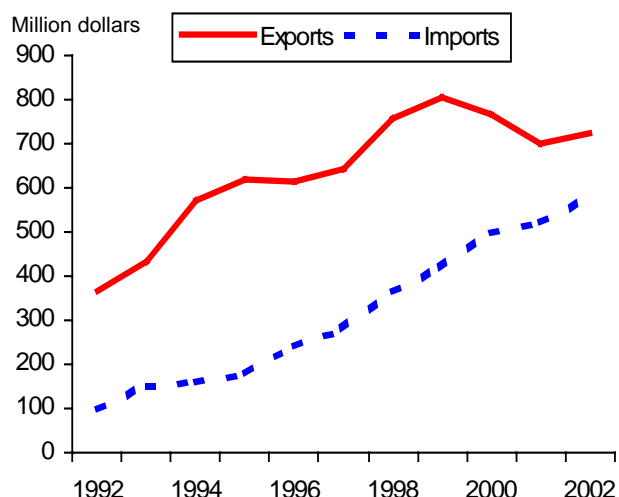
Exports for most other potato categories were down from a year ago, most notably flakes and granules (volume down 28 percent, value down 19 percent), dried potatoes (volume down 44 percent, value down 29 percent), and french fries (volume down 3 percent, value down 2 percent). The largest decreases for flakes and granules were to Japan, Mexico, and South Korea, while the most notable decrease in dried exports were to Russia. The largest declines in fry exports were to Japan, the United Kingdom, and the Philippines.

Figure 4
U.S. frozen potato export volume, selected regions 1/



Source: USDA, ERS, FATUS.

Figure 5
U.S. potato import and export value



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

This is the second consecutive year frozen potato product exports to Asia have declined (fig. 4). Several factors likely contributing to the decline are: overall weaker economies, increased competition from other major frozen potato export countries such as Canada and the Netherlands, and possibly a lack of growth in demand for frozen potato products in certain traditional Asian markets, particularly Japan. However, several Asian countries still seem to have vast demand growth potential in the coming years, particularly China, so there is a chance Asian demand for U.S. frozen potato products could pick up once again. Renewed growth, however, will likely depend on a strengthening economy and expansion of the fast food industry in undeveloped or underdeveloped markets in the region.

While U.S. potato export value peaked in 1999, imports have continued to grow (fig. 5). Most of the increase can be attributed to steady growth in the volume of french fry imports from Canada, which have increased by an average of 23 percent a year since 1989. Fry imports totaled \$363 million in 2002, up 2 percent from 2001--making the United States a net importer of frozen french fries for the second consecutive year. With another Canadian fry processing facility starting operations this spring, fry imports are likely to continue rising for the next several years. Thus, if U.S. fry export markets do not expand significantly, the trade deficit in fries is likely to increase. However, the United States remains the largest producer of frozen french fries in the world, as the domestic market is by far the largest in the world. But with the domestic market showing signs of maturity and slowing growth, any future expansion of production in the U.S. will likely depend on continued development of export markets, with Latin America and Asia the most likely targets.

Output To Decline in 2003

U.S. dry edible bean production (including garbanzo beans) is expected to decline 15 to 20 percent in 2003. The major forces behind this projected decline include:

- Sluggish domestic and export demand;
- Improved prices for competing crops (e.g. soybeans, wheat); and
- Low prices for several major bean classes resulting from the 30 million cwt 2002 dry bean crop.

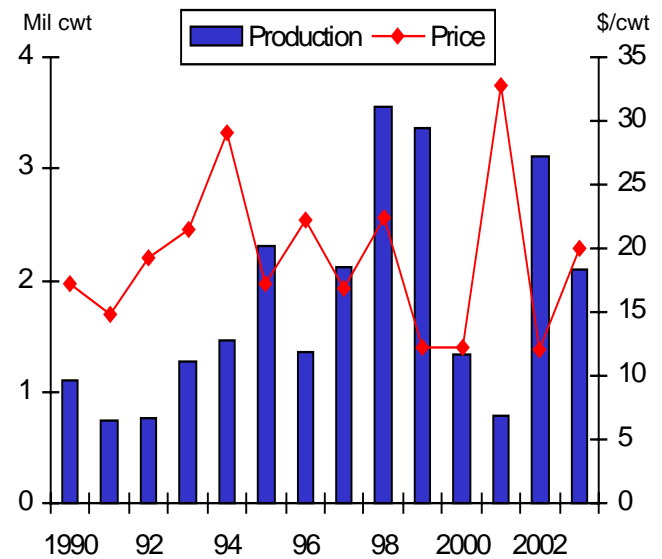
Double-digit output reductions are expected for major classes such as navy, black, and dark red kidney, with smaller declines expected for pinto and light red kidney beans. Increased output is expected for Great Northern and blackeyes. Dry bean output is expected to decline in North Dakota, Michigan and Minnesota, with a small increase possible in Nebraska.

Prices Down, Crop Value Up in 2002

In 2002, production increased substantially for most classes. Despite industry estimates showing below-average stocks coming into the season, prices have fallen back to just above the decade-long lows experienced in 2000/01. The preliminary season-average price projected for all dry beans in 2002/03 is \$17.00/cwt--down 23 percent from a year earlier but 10 percent above the 2000/01 low. Dry bean stocks going into 2003/04 will likely once again be below average for most classes. The combination of low carryover and an expected smaller crop will likely result in improved aggregate grower and dealer prices for dry beans in 2003/04.

With production up 53 percent in 2002 from the short 2001 crop, the farm value of the 2002 dry bean crop was estimated to have risen 22 percent to \$520 million.

Figure 6
U.S. black beans: Production and grower price



ERS forecast for 2003. Source: USDA, NASS, and USDA, AMS.

North Dakota growers again captured 30 percent of the U.S. crop value with \$157 million--up 24 percent from a year ago. Michigan's dry bean industry recovered from a drought-shortened 2001 season and will likely see dry bean crop value nearly triple to \$71 million. Nebraska was likely the third largest in terms of dry bean crop value at \$67 million--13 percent of the national total.

Export Volume Down 5 Percent

With an 87-percent increase in pinto volume, U.S. dry bean exports increased 9 percent during September to December 2002. Although bean volume shipped to Mexico increased 52 percent during this time, movement to the United Kingdom (down 31 percent), Japan (30 percent), and Canada (10 percent) each fell.

Table 9--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2001-2003

Commodity	2001		2002			2003	Change from prev year:		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	--- Cents per pound ---						--- Percent ---		
All dry beans	22.10	21.40	21.10	16.10	16.80	16.30	-27.1	-21.5	-22.7
Pinto (ND/MN)	20.75	22.00	25.75	14.00	13.83	13.00	-32.5	-37.1	-49.5
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	21.75	23.17	23.63	11.00	11.00	11.00	-49.4	-52.5	-53.4
Great Northern (NE/WY)	16.38	16.33	16.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	9.9	10.2	12.5
Black (MI)	31.50	33.00	33.38	11.50	11.50	11.50	-63.5	-65.2	-65.5
Light red kidney (MI)	25.25	25.67	25.00	21.50	21.50	21.50	-14.9	-16.2	-14.0
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	29.50	29.50	29.25	17.00	17.00	17.00	-42.4	-42.4	-41.9
Small red (ID)	21.13	24.00	25.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	-5.3	-16.7	-20.0
Baby lima (CA)	29.38	29.33	30.25	30.25	29.92	30.00	3.0	2.0	-0.8
Large lima (CA)	40.25	40.00	40.13	41.00	40.67	40.50	1.9	1.7	0.9
Blackeye (CA)	27.33	27.33	28.13	31.38	31.33	32.08	14.8	14.6	14.0
Pink (ID)	21.63	24.50	24.75	20.00	20.00	20.00	-7.5	-18.4	-19.2

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

Dry Peas and Lentils

Output Likely To Rise in 2003

Spurred largely by higher market prices during the 2002 season, dry pea and lentil producers are each expected to increase planted area. Assuming a return to trend yields, both dry pea and lentil output should increase in the coming season. In 2002, per-acre productivity for both dry peas (1,517 pounds) and lentils (1,200 pounds) averaged well below trend. In the case of dry peas, the estimated 1970-2002 trend yield of 2,008 pounds would be one-third greater than a year earlier. Thus, assuming average weather, 2003 dry pea production could rise by as much as one-third—even if planted area remained near last season's 302,700 acres.

With grower prices higher this season, especially for lentils, acreage will likely increase despite strong prices for competing grains such as barley (up 22 percent from a year ago) and wheat (up 29 percent). In addition, if the industry is successful in their legislative bid to have loan deficiency program repayment rates based on feed peas, number 3 lentils, and small chickpeas, the incentive to add acreage in this year (and in coming years) will increase.

In Canada, a recovery is expected in dry pea and lentil production, which was reduced by drought in 2002. Although little change is expected in seeded area this coming year, Canadian pea and lentil output is expected to rise strongly due to improved yields and reduced acreage abandonment. Currently, Canadian dry peas from the 2002 crop are of generally low quality but with the short market, feed pea prices are not likely competitive with most other feed grains.

Prices and Crop Value Up in 2002/03

In mid-February, U.S. dealer prices for Brewer lentils averaged \$24.00 per cwt in the Pacific Northwest—86 percent above a year earlier. The lentil market has been driven by a combination of reduced world supply, relatively strong PL-480 food aid demand, and steady commercial export demand by Spain. Canada, which suffered low yields and reduced crop quality last fall, has increased purchases of U.S. lentils. During September to December, U.S. lentil exports to Canada surged 180 percent from the low levels of a year ago.

The preliminary season-average price for dry edible peas (up 37 percent to \$7.10 per cwt) and lentils (up 27 percent to \$12.10 per cwt) increased in 2002. As a result, the value of U.S. dry pea and lentil production totaled \$68 million in 2002—up 17 percent from a year earlier and the highest since 1998. Dry pea and lentil crops were each estimated at \$30 million, with wrinkled seed peas (\$6 million) and Austrian winter peas (\$2 million) accounting for lesser amounts.

Table 11--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Export volume by class

Item	Sep-Aug	December		Percent change
	2001/02	2001	2002	
--Million pounds--				
Green peas	107.1	13.6	20.8	53
Yellow peas	29.1	2.5	3.3	32
Split peas	8.4	0.6	0.7	17
Chickpeas	53.0	4.4	4.5	3
Austrian winter	2.1	0.1	0.4	206
Misc dry peas	43.3	2.2	2.7	20
Lentils	232.9	23.4	21.9	-6
Total	475.9	46.8	54.2	16

Excludes planting seed. Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Table 10--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Selected monthly dealer and grower prices, 2001-2003

Commodity	2001		2002	2002		2003	Change from prev year:		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
--- Cents per pound ---							--- Percent ---		
<i>Dealer prices:</i>									
Green peas, whole	10.13	10.25	10.44	13.50	13.75	14.75	33.3	34.1	41.3
Yellow peas, whole	10.38	10.50	11.31	12.56	13.83	13.42	21.0	31.7	18.7
Green peas, split	13.16	13.25	13.41	16.50	16.75	17.83	25.4	26.4	33.0
Yellow peas, split	13.44	13.92	14.25	15.56	14.92	16.83	15.8	7.2	18.1
Lentils, brewer	13.75	13.67	13.06	18.63	19.46	22.08	35.5	42.4	69.1
Lentils, pardina	13.25	13.42	12.94	17.28	17.38	20.67	30.4	29.5	59.7
Austrian winter peas	--	--	--	17.75	17.25	--	--	--	--
<i>Grower prices:</i>									
Green peas, whole	6.56	6.88	7.04	7.91	8.33	8.25	20.6	21.1	17.2
Yellow peas, whole	6.56	6.80	7.04	7.34	7.58	8.60	11.9	11.5	22.2
Lentils, brewer	9.80	9.70	9.44	13.81	14.25	14.33	40.9	46.9	51.8
Austrian winter peas	11.00	11.00	11.00	9.83	10.50	13.45	-10.6	-4.5	22.3

-- = not available. Source: Simple average of weekly data from *Bean Market News*, AMS, USDA.

Commodity Highlight: Fresh-market Asparagus

Asparagus is believed to have originated in the eastern Mediterranean and Asia Minor regions where it has been cultivated for over 2,000 years. The Greeks and Romans used asparagus as both food and medicine, and the Romans dried it to be eaten during the off season. A perennial and member of the lily family, asparagus has reportedly been grown in U.S. home gardens since colonial times. However, asparagus was not produced commercially in the United States until the mid-19th century.

In the United States, asparagus is largely sold in dark green form although some white or light green asparagus can occasionally be found. Asparagus is a good source of vitamin A, vitamin C, iron, calcium, and folic acid. Sold fresh, frozen, or canned, asparagus is low in fat and contains no cholesterol but when canned, asparagus loses some of its potassium and vitamin A.

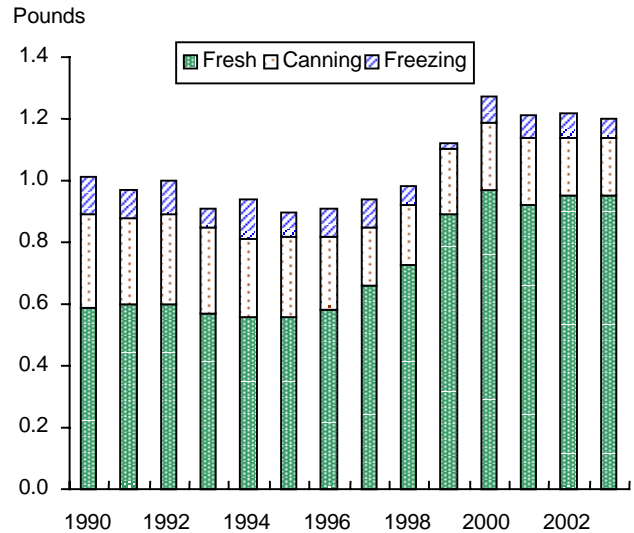
The United States is the world's third leading producer behind China and Peru, with 138 million pounds for fresh market and 71 million pounds for processing (2001). California, Washington, and Michigan are the leading fresh-market States.

- U.S. asparagus (fresh and processed) is produced on 2,672 farms (1997 Census).
- The farm value of the U.S. fresh-market crop was \$137 million in 2002.
- Fresh-market use was a record 273 million pounds in 2000 but moved lower the next 2 years.
- Fresh per capita use has averaged 0.95 pound during 2000-02, up 60 percent from 1990-92 and nearly 3 times higher than 1980-82.
- California accounts for three-fourths of the fresh-market asparagus grown in the United States.
- Imports have been trending higher over time, accounting for 60 percent of domestic use in 2001.

In 2001, the United States imported 157 million pounds of fresh-market asparagus valued at \$117 million. This

Figure 7

U.S. asparagus: Per capita use, 1990-2003



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

was 3 times greater than in 1990 and 20 times larger than in 1980 and reflects rising demand. The top sources for imports in 2001 include Mexico (55 percent of import value), Peru (40 percent), and Colombia (2 percent). U.S. import volume peaks during February and March and again in October with 40 percent of all imports arriving during these 3 months. A decade ago, imports were largely concentrated around Easter, but volume has now increased during the summer and fall months. Imports remain lowest during the spring months when domestic shipments peak.

In 2001, the United States exported 32 million pounds of fresh-market asparagus valued at \$40 million. Although the trend has been relatively flat since 1990, it is 65 percent above the volume shipped in 1980. Major export markets in 2001 included Japan (44 percent of export value), Canada (42 percent), and Switzerland (5 percent).

Table 12--U.S. fresh-market asparagus: Supply, utilization, and price

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	78.9	7.2	86.1	19.2	66.9	0.29	58.10	101.24	
1990	142.4	43.8	186.2	39.4	146.8	0.59	68.60	79.30	
1998	126.4	109.8	236.2	34.4	201.8	0.73	124.00	120.16	
1999	145.5	142.3	287.8	38.1	249.7	0.89	131.00	125.13	
2000	150.4	159.4	309.8	36.6	273.2	0.97	117.00	109.46	
2001	137.2	157.0	294.2	31.6	262.6	0.92	140.00	127.95	
2002	126.7	180.3	307.0	29.3	277.6	0.97	110.00	99.46	
2003 f	125.0	185.0	310.0	31.0	279.0	0.96	--	--	

-- = Not available. f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Production data were adjusted by ERS for 1970-81 to account for States not included in NASS estimates. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. From 1978-89, exports adjusted by ERS using Canadian import data. 3/ Constant-dollar prices calculated using GDP deflator, 1996=100.

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. *Vegetable Policies in Japan*

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/oct02/vgs293-01/>

Provides a detailed description and analysis of policies used by Japan to support its vegetable producers and to regulate vegetable markets. Domestic policies include compensation to farmers when market prices fall below a moving average of historical prices, subsidies to make farms and processing more efficient, and subsidized hazard insurance for greenhouses and some field crops.

2. *Sweet Potatoes: Getting to the Root of Demand*

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/Nov2002/ao296e.pdf>

Analyzes supply and demand trends in the U.S. sweet potato market. Per capita use of sweet potatoes, which peaked in 1920 at 29.5 pounds, has ceased declining—stabilizing at about 4.1 pounds over the past 15 years. Sweet potatoes are most popular in the South, where per capita use was estimated to 5.7 pounds in 2001—more than twice that of the West (2.6 pounds), which consumes the fewest sweet potatoes.

3. *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 are also covered.

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>

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, religion, age, disability, political beliefs, sexual orientation, or marital or family status. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require alternative means for communication of program information (Braille, large print, audiotape, etc.) should contact USDA's TARGET Center at (202) 720-2600 (voice and TDD).

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 14th and Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

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>

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

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

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

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

Dry Beans: ERS' 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/mnacs/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>

ERS Farm Bill Web Site: USDA, ERS site which lays out the 2002 farm bill provisions and economic implications. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Features/FarmBill/>

Contact Information

Gary Lucier
Tel: (202) 694-5253
Fax: (202) 694-5820
Glucier@ers.usda.gov

Charles Plummer
Tel: (202) 694-5256
Cplummer@ers.usda.gov
Potatoes, sweet potatoes, long-run outlook

Subscription Information

Subscribe to ERS' e-mail notification service at <http://www.ers.usda.gov/updates/> to receive timely notification of newsletter availability. Printed copies may be purchased from the USDA Order Desk by calling 1-800-999-6779 (specify the issue number or series SUB-VGS-4039).

Price table 1--Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2003 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1910-14=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	655	573	719	906	872	783	795	861	955	834	962	766	807
	2001	819	968	928	920	968	805	834	967	900	702	679	641	844
	2002	1,085	1,279	1,813	832	826	768	784	803	800	741	804	796	944
	2003	859												
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	593	666	736	747	879	842	884	658	551	476	517	553	675
	2003	558												
--1990-92=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	108	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	123	145	139	138	145	120	125	145	135	105	102	96	126
	2002	162	191	271	124	124	115	117	120	120	111	120	119	141
	2003	129												
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	117	132	145	148	174	166	175	130	109	94	102	109	134
	2003	110												

1/ Prices for 2003 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Price table 3--Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2003 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	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7
2003	147.8													
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	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	128.8	129.3	129.1	128.5
2003	128.8													
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	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.0	132.3	132.5	131.2
2003	133.5													
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	182.1	175.9
	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	168.6	172.6	174.9	163.5
	2002	180.8	184.1	186.6	188.3	186.0	189.3	189.8	190.3	187.5	174.8	174.6	178.0	184.2
2003	177.1													

1/ Indexes for 2003 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices.

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

Price table 4--Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2003 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1982-84=100--														
Fresh vegetables 2/	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	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												
Potatoes, fresh	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	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												
Lettuce, fresh	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	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												
Tomatoes, fresh	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	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												
Other, fresh	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	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												
Frozen vegetables	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	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												
--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	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													
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	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													
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	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													

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, 1996-2003

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr
															earlier, January
															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	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	20.0
	2003	48.3													13.4
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	168.1	114.7	120.4	103.6	109.3	111.9	113.5	124.7	107.3	116.5	105.2	119.4	39.2
	2003	112.2													-18.3
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	-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	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	36.3
	2003	73.4													-26.8
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	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	2.6
	2003	171.1													17.9

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, 2002-03

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2002												2003	
			Jan 2	Feb 4	Mar 6	Apr 2	May 6	Jun 3	Jul 1	Aug 5	Sep 3	Oct 1	Nov 4	Dec 2	Jan 2	Feb 2
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	32.00	10.00	27.00	28.00	26.75	32.50	28.00	22.00	33.00	26.00	26.50	33.50	26.00	18.00
Beans, round green, hand-picked	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	17.00	21.00	19.00	14.00	14.00	27.50	18.00	13.75	10.00	19.00	25.00	24.00	27.50	25.00
Beets, medium	TX, IL	25 lb sacks/filmbags	6.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	9.25	9.25	8.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.00	8.00	6.00	6.00
Bok Choy	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	13.50	15.00	14.50	13.50	12.75	--	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.50	12.00	10.50
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	17.25	29.00	22.50	15.50	15.00	28.00	25.00	28.50	15.00	21.00	16.50	18.50	22.00	22.50
Cabbage, Danish-type, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	5.50	7.00	7.25	8.00	9.25	11.50	13.00	10.50	--	5.00	7.75	7.25	12.00	15.50
Chinese cabbage (Nappa)	CA	30 lb cartons	10.00	5.75	11.00	11.00	10.75	11.50	10.50	11.00	13.00	10.50	9.50	10.25	11.00	9.50
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	16.25	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.25	18.00	18.00	18.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Eggplant, medium	FL, NJ, MX	1 1/9 bushel cartons	11.00	10.00	13.00	9.50	17.00	13.50	9.50	13.00	--	12.00	13.00	9.50	8.50	9.00
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	31.00	35.00	35.50	33.00	34.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	29.00	33.00	29.00	25.00	28.00	28.00
Greens, Kale	CA	Carton, 24s	9.00	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.50	10.25	12.50	10.50	10.00	9.75	10.50	9.50	9.50
Greens, Kohlrabi	CA, TX	Carton, 24s	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	--	12.25	12.50	--	--	-	21.00	17.00	17.00
Greens, Turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	7.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.00	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	9.75	10.75	11.50	9.00
Greens, Mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	7.50	8.50	8.75	10.00	8.25	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	9.75	10.00	11.50	9.00
Greens, Collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	7.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.00	11.00	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	9.75	10.50	11.50	9.00
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	14.00	12.50	10.75	10.50	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	19.50	18.00	14.00
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	13.00	15.25	31.00	14.00	8.75	10.00	10.00	9.25	10.50	10.50	9.25	17.00	10.25	8.00
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	16.25	22.75	38.50	11.00	9.00	10.00	14.50	14.50	13.00	10.50	10.50	10.75	10.50	10.50
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.25	14.25	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.25	14.00	14.00	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
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
Mushrooms, Cremini, medium	PA	10 lb carton	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	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
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX	1/2 bushel carton	28.00	26.00	27.00	27.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	10.50	23.00	18.00
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	13.50	11.50	10.75	10.50	9.50	8.50	11.00	10.75	10.50	12.50	10.50	9.75	11.00	8.50
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	12.00	12.50	11.00	11.50	11.00	12.00	13.25	12.00	12.50	12.00	12.00	16.50	15.50	9.00
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	7.50	9.50	9.75	9.50	6.25	13.50	11.50	17.50	8.00	15.00	23.50	18.50	11.00	11.00
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	15.50	11.50	12.00	14.00	16.50	14.00	17.00	12.00	12.50	12.00	19.00	19.50	13.00	10.50
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	11.50	11.50	10.00	11.50	19.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	19.50	11.00	15.00	11.00	16.00	16.00
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	8.50	10.00	10.00	14.50	13.50	13.00	10.00	10.00	8.50	14.00	13.00	22.00	10.00	10.00
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	10.25	11.00	10.50	7.75	6.50	11.50	10.25	8.50	7.00	7.75	7.75	9.25	8.00	8.75
Spinach	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	18.50	22.50	11.50	10.00	9.50	11.00	11.00	13.25	15.00	12.00	10.75	10.50	11.00	10.00
Squash, Zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	14.00	8.50	11.00	9.50	6.50	11.00	7.50	6.50	12.00	7.75	7.00	6.50	9.50	6.50
Squash, Yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	14.00	10.00	14.00	15.50	6.50	12.00	12.00	7.50	12.00	7.00	7.00	11.75	13.00	23.00
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregard	LA	40 lb carton	15.50	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	14.50	13.00	13.75	14.50	15.50	15.50	17.00	17.50	
Tomatoes, mature green, large	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	13.00	6.50	11.00	15.00	12.00	8.50	11.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	11.50	21.00	19.50	11.00
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6s	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	14.00	8.50	12.50	12.00	11.00	11.50	13.00	9.50	7.00	8.75	10.50	17.50	-	9.50
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	CD, NL	5 kg carton (on vine)	18.00	19.00	19.00	17.00	11.50	11.00	7.75	10.00	14.00	7.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	21.00
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	13.00	9.13	11.50	10.50	7.50	9.50	11.00	10.00	9.50	8.50	10.00	9.50	12.50	8.50
Tomatoes, plum-type	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	13.50	8.50	13.50	11.00	13.00	10.00	17.25	17.25	10.00	10.50	12.00	18.50	17.00	8.00
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	14.00	10.00	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	8.00	7.00	9.50	10.50
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2 carton 15s	13.50	15.50	15.50	11.00	14.50	10.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.75	13.00	10.50	14.50	7.50
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	13.50	12.50	11.25	11.00	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	7.50	8.00	7.50	9.50	10.50	8.50
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.26	0.44	0.33	0.35	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.29	0.30	0.34	0.29
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.32	0.59	0.36	0.43	0.36	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.29	0.34	0.39	0.37

-- = 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, 1994-2003 1/

Year & quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/		
	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10	
											-- \$/case --		
												\$/lb	\$/case
1993													
I	8.58	11.46	6.58	9.88	6.46	11.33	6.88	9.50	7.29	9.71	0.34	15.13	
II	8.00	11.50	6.17	10.00	6.29	10.50	6.83	9.44	7.25	10.04	0.35	14.71	
III	8.38	11.63	6.17	10.25	8.79	11.46	7.08	9.38	7.38	10.38	0.36	14.67	
IV	9.42	17.38	7.17	11.75	9.29	14.29	7.88	10.54	8.13	12.38	0.39	15.75	
Average	8.59	12.99	6.52	10.47	7.71	11.90	7.17	9.71	7.51	10.63	0.36	15.06	
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 f	8.00	14.50	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.50	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38	
II f	8.09	15.72	8.00	11.37	9.09	17.11	8.63	11.50	9.18	11.62	0.31	20.81	
III f	7.96	15.72	7.74	11.44	9.04	16.76	8.72	11.76	9.27	11.62	0.30	20.25	
IV f	7.88	15.81	7.87	10.65	9.00	16.90	8.49	11.63	9.31	12.00	0.30	19.73	
Average	7.98	15.43	7.90	11.15	9.03	16.57	8.62	11.60	9.19	11.81	0.30	20.29	

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, 1994-2003 1/

Year and quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Broccoli 6/		Spinach 7/	
	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	24/10	12/2	24/10	12/3
--\$ per case--												
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 f	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II f	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III f	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV f	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48

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, 1994-2003 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
														average
--\$/cwt--														
Potatoes, all uses	1994	6.01	6.42	7.65	6.68	6.59	6.67	7.50	6.28	5.04	4.58	4.75	4.87	5.58
	1995	4.88	4.90	5.39	5.54	5.77	6.97	8.66	6.69	5.76	6.30	6.42	6.29	6.77
	1996	6.65	6.92	7.51	7.83	8.09	8.14	8.02	5.59	4.93	4.76	4.43	4.32	4.91
	1997	4.23	4.50	4.60	4.61	5.26	4.66	5.52	6.26	5.09	4.93	5.13	5.29	5.64
	1998	5.40	5.94	6.41	6.27	6.39	6.13	6.03	5.55	4.91	4.43	4.81	5.03	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	6.90	7.60	8.50	8.63	10.40	9.95	11.40	7.65	6.60	5.57	6.25	6.69	6.82
	2003	6.82												
Potatoes, table stock	1994	7.14	8.03	10.60	7.90	8.58	8.14	8.90	8.63	5.58	4.95	5.08	5.03	6.87
	1995	4.70	5.43	5.84	5.97	7.26	9.85	10.70	9.63	9.31	8.00	7.87	7.54	8.87
	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	9.85	11.40	13.00	13.30	17.70	16.60	17.10	14.80	11.80	8.20	8.68	8.67	
	2003													
Potatoes, processing	1994	5.08	5.12	5.43	4.96	4.79	5.50	4.95	4.91	4.80	4.51	4.56	4.75	4.83
	1995	4.89	4.90	4.80	4.76	4.82	5.07	5.80	4.98	4.90	4.65	5.37	5.39	5.21
	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	4.96	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	5.39	5.36	5.46	5.82	6.14	5.73	5.77	4.83	4.62	4.69	4.99	5.31	
	2003													
Dry edible beans	1994	25.90	25.40	26.20	26.10	25.60	25.00	26.10	25.40	21.10	23.50	22.60	22.20	22.50
	1995	22.30	21.10	21.30	23.60	25.30	24.10	24.00	23.00	18.30	19.10	19.50	20.60	20.80
	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	16.70	16.10	16.80	17.00
	2003	16.30												
Green peas, whole-dry	1994	6.50	6.55	6.90	7.00	7.25	7.60	8.00	8.25	8.30	8.80	9.95	11.00	11.30
	1995	12.05	12.90	13.40	13.50	13.60	13.00	9.50	9.30	9.00	8.35	8.25	8.25	9.64
	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	6.20	6.30	6.48
	1999	6.45	6.50	6.55	6.55	6.75	6.80	6.90	6.50	6.15	6.05	5.90	5.90	5.75
	2000	5.80	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.67	5.59	5.38	5.22	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.95
	2001	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.42	6.27	6.25	6.19	6.25	6.35	6.56	6.88	6.96
	2002	7.05	7.10	7.15	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.28	7.13	7.33	7.72	7.91	8.33	8.50
	2003	8.25												
Yellow peas, whole-dry	1994	8.70	8.75	8.65	8.50	8.30	8.00	8.05	8.45	8.25	8.75	9.40	9.90	9.45
	1995	9.80	9.50	9.55	9.65	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.20	8.85	8.75	8.75	9.54
	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	5.70	5.80	5.95	6.13
	1999	5.95	6.15	6.35	6.20	6.35	6.25	6.50	6.70	6.35	6.25	6.30	6.35	6.05
	2000	6.35	6.45	6.00	6.00	6.07	5.90	5.80	5.27	5.15	5.15	5.34	5.38	5.92
	2001	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19	6.19	6.23	6.56	6.80	7.02
	2002	7.05	7.25	7.30	7.70	7.65	7.63	7.33	6.50	6.75	7.13	7.34	7.58	7.75
	2003	8.60												
Lentils, regular	1994	14.80	14.95	15.60	14.60	13.80	13.55	13.10	13.30	13.00	13.65	13.40	13.35	13.80
	1995	13.25	13.05	13.25	13.65	13.65	13.50	15.40	16.70	16.50	16.10	15.75	15.75	16.80
	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	10.05	10.70	10.80	10.95	11.30
	1999	11.15	11.25	11.60	11.40	11.70	11.90	11.95	12.25	12.15	12.30	13.00	13.15	11.70
	2000	12.90	12.55	12.15	12.30	12.75	12.80	12.92	11.30	11.19	11.03	10.97	10.88	10.00
	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	9.45	9.06	9.03	9.75	9.60	9.47	9.40	9.50	11.08	12.75	13.81	14.25	13.10
	2003	14.33												

1/ Prices for 2003 are preliminary.

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, 2002-2003

Herb	Unit	2002		2002			2003		2002-03 Change	
		Jan.	Feb.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
--- Dollars ---										
Anise	24-ct crtn	17.38	15.00	10.50	11.00	10.50	7.00	7.50	- 59.7	- 50.0
Arrugula	12-ct ctns	7.63	7.63	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	8.00	- 1.7	4.8
Basil	30-ct ctns	7.25	7.75	7.25	8.00	8.00	8.50	8.00	17.2	3.2
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.75	10.75	7.5	7.5
Chives	12-ct flmbag	5.75	7.06	5.25	5.25	5.25	6.50	5.50	13.0	- 22.1
Cilantro	30-ct ctns	15.00	13.70	12.50	8.00	8.00	5.00	8.50	- 66.7	- 38.0
Dill	12-ct ctns	7.25	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.63	7.75	19.0	3.3
Horseradish	50-lb sack	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	.0	.0
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	6.00	7.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	4.2	- 13.8
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	6.00	7.13	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	4.2	- 12.3
Mint	12-ct ctns	8.75	8.50	7.00	7.75	8.00	9.00	7.75	2.9	- 8.8
Savory	12-ct flmbag	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	.0	.0
Sorrel	5-1kg flmbg	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	.0	.0
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	6.00	6.88	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.00	6.00	.0	- 12.8
Sage	12-ct flmbag	5.91	7.29	6.25	6.50	6.00	6.25	6.25	5.8	- 14.3
Watercress	12-ct ctns	10.75	10.31	7.75	8.00	8.00	8.00	10.00	- 25.6	- 3.0

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

Price table 11--Farm-Retail Price Spreads

	Annual			2001			2002			
	1999	2000	2001	Oct	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Market basket¹										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.3	170.6	177.2	179.3	180.2	179.6	179.5	179.8	179.9	179.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	98.3	96.9	106.2	109.6	103.0	103.2	102.0	103.1	102.8	102.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	204.5	210.3	215.4	216.8	221.8	220.7	221.3	221.1	221.4	221.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.6	19.9	21.0	21.4	20.0	20.1	19.9	20.1	20.0	19.9
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	209.3	219.4	230.6	229.1	238.6	239.3	241.8	238.9	236.1	233.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	118.1	121.4	129.9	108.9	146.4	154.2	151.6	141.9	122.0	117.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	256.2	269.8	282.4	290.9	286.0	283.0	288.2	288.7	294.7	293.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.2	18.8	19.1	16.1	20.8	21.9	21.3	20.2	17.5	17.1
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	154.8	153.6	159.3	161.6	165.7	164.4	166.5	170.0	170.5	169.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	113.5	106.4	107.9	110.6	114.4	113.1	111.1	109.9	107.9	107.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	167.7	168.3	175.3	177.5	181.7	180.4	183.8	188.8	190.0	189.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	17.4	16.5	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.4	15.9	15.4	15.0	15.1
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	294.3	284.3	291.7	296.3	306.9	293.4	287.1	290.1	299.9	300.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	153.7	141.3	145.7	173.1	151.7	131.2	129.7	150.5	158.9	159.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	359.3	350.3	359.1	353.2	378.5	368.3	359.8	354.6	365.0	366.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.5	15.7	15.8	18.5	15.6	14.1	14.3	16.4	16.7	16.7
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	142.3	150.4	159.3	161.8	160.6	160.5	160.2	160.7	159.9	159.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	81.6	88.4	97.4	100.6	101.8	101.8	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	204.7	214.0	222.8	224.6	221.0	220.7	219.1	219.8	217.9	216.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	29.0	29.8	31.0	31.5	32.1	32.1	32.5	32.5	32.7	33.0
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	159.6	160.7	167.1	170.8	169.0	168.0	167.6	167.2	166.3	166.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	107.9	98.8	118.5	123.2	98.5	94.4	91.2	92.6	93.4	92.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	207.2	217.7	211.8	214.7	234.0	235.9	238.0	236.0	233.5	234.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.4	29.5	34.0	34.6	28.0	26.9	26.1	26.6	26.9	26.7
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	157.9	159.8	164.9	169.6	167.0	165.6	167.2	166.1	167.8	166.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	119.0	117.4	126.2	132.4	103.9	107.3	102.6	96.9	99.2	93.7
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	202.7	208.7	209.3	212.4	239.6	232.7	241.6	245.7	246.8	250.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	40.3	39.3	41.0	41.8	33.3	34.7	32.8	31.2	31.6	30.1
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	128.1	131.9	136.4	132.3	131.8	136.0	134.8	138.5	136.1	134.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	74.9	80.6	74.3	76.6	51.0	76.5	65.5	75.5	67.0	59.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	223.7	223.9	248.0	232.3	276.9	242.9	259.3	251.8	260.2	269.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	37.6	39.3	35.0	37.2	24.9	36.1	31.2	35.0	31.6	28.5
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	185.0	188.3	193.8	195.2	198.2	198.7	198.7	198.6	198.4	198.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	82.5	75.2	78.8	77.9	76.1	79.1	83.6	91.6	100.1	102.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	199.2	204.0	209.9	211.6	215.2	215.4	214.8	213.5	212.1	212.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.5	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.3
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	148.3	147.4	155.7	159.5	155.9	154.6	154.9	154.1	155.3	155.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	89.0	80.9	76.9	74.6	82.7	90.6	96.0	101.2	98.6	101.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	170.0	171.9	184.7	190.7	182.8	178.1	176.6	173.6	176.1	175.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.2	14.8	13.3	12.6	14.3	15.8	16.7	17.7	17.1	17.6

1. Retail costs are based on CPI-U of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods, published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

Farm value is the payment for the quantity of farm equivalent to the retail unit, less allowance for by-product. 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.

Information contact: Veronica Jones (202) 694-5387

Published January 2003 in AO Tables: <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/Agoutlook/AOTables/JAN2003/table08.xls>