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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

Gary Lucier and Alberto Jerardo

Fall Vegetable Area Up, Storage Onion Crop Lower

According to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), fall (largely October-December) fresh-market vegetable and melon area for harvest is forecast to rise 3 percent from a year ago. Fall area is forecast the same or higher for all items but celery, cucumbers, head lettuce, and tomatoes. With supplies expected up from a year earlier, fall-quarter f.o.b. shipping-point prices are expected to average about a tenth below the storm-affected highs of a year earlier.

Production of summer storage onions, which accounts for about two-thirds of all onions grown, is expected to decline 14 percent in 2005. Both harvested area (down 4 percent) and per-acre yield (down 9 percent from the 2004 record) are lower this year. Total 2005 onion production (storage and non-storage) is estimated to be about 7.12 billion pounds—down 13 percent from a year ago. The September preliminary shipping-point price for fresh-market onions was \$14.80 per hundredweight (cwt)—up 31 percent from a year ago.

Contract production of sweet corn for processing is forecast to be up 3 percent from a year earlier to 3.05 million short tons. Contract area for sweet corn, the second-largest processing vegetable (excluding potatoes) after tomatoes, was up 1 percent in 2005 as a 4-percent increase in canning area outweighed a 2-percent decline in freezing area.

In 2005, total potato harvested area is expected to be down 7 percent from a year earlier. Assuming yields come in near the average of the past few years, total U.S. potato production could decline about 10 percent. With yields projected to average below the record-high of a year earlier, U.S. potato output could sink to its lowest level since 1990. Despite lower domestic supplies, U.S. potato trade is expected to show a surplus in 2005. Net imports from Canada are projected to decline by \$56 million, while U.S. net exports to the rest of the world are expected to increase by \$55 million.

The estimate of 2005 U.S. dry edible bean production has increased 1 percent since the initial August crop forecast. Output of all classes is currently estimated at 26.1 million cwt—up 47 percent from the short crop of a year earlier. Although market prices have dropped for most classes, the greatest downward price pressure so far this season has been on pintos, kidney beans, and navy beans, as output for these classes is expected to rise.

In terms of sales per square foot of production area (total fillings) for agaricus mushrooms, U.S. sales remained steady at just over \$6 per square foot. In terms of average mushroom sales per grower, California was up 31 percent in 2004/05, while Pennsylvania grew 3 percent. For the Nation, average sales per grower climbed 4 percent to \$7.3 million.

Contents

Industry Overview
Fresh-Market
Vegetables
Processing
Vegetables
Potatoes
Mushrooms
Dry Edible Beans
Dry Peas & Lentils
Commodity
Highlight: Fresh
Sweet Corn
Contacts & Links
Appendix Tables

Web Sites

Veg. & Melons
Potatoes
Tomatoes
Dry Beans
Market News
NASS Statistics
FAS Horticulture
Organics

The next release is
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Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: Retail prices for fresh-market vegetables averaged 6 percent above a year earlier through the first 9 months of 2005. Prices for head lettuce (up 9 percent), tomatoes (10 percent), broccoli (19 percent), and miscellaneous fresh vegetables (5 percent) each averaged higher than during the initial three quarters of 2004. This fall, area for harvest of 11 selected fresh-market vegetables (excluding melons) is forecast to rise 3 percent from a year ago to 163,900 acres. Fresh-market retail prices during the 2005 October-December period are expected to average 4 to 6 percent below the highs of a year earlier when storm damage sent prices for many fresh-market vegetables (such as tomatoes) to near record highs.

Melons: Wholesale prices for melon crops have averaged 6 percent above a year earlier during the first 9 months of 2005. Spurred by generally higher prices this past summer, melon area for harvest is expected to jump 35 percent this fall to 15,800 acres due largely to a 45-percent jump in cantaloup area. Fall cantaloup area is up in both California and Arizona.

Processing vegetables: Retail prices for processed fruits and vegetables averaged 3 percent above a year earlier through the first 9 months of 2005. Consumers paid just 1 percent more for frozen vegetables but 4 percent more for canned vegetables. Wholesale prices for dehydrated fruits and vegetables averaged just 1 percent higher during the first three quarters of 2005. With a smaller processing tomato crop in both the United States and other parts of the world, wholesale prices for tomato products (e.g. paste, sauces, catsup, diced, etc.) will likely increase over the coming months. Reduced stocks and stronger prices point to a modest increase in tomato acreage and production for 2006.

Potatoes: With supplies lower and consumer demand slowly returning, retail prices for fresh-market potatoes averaged 6 percent above a year earlier through the first 9 months of 2005. Although total potato supplies are lower, soft demand has kept processed potato prices down, with wholesale prices for frozen french fried potatoes rising just 1 percent during January-September of 2005. Similarly, consumers paid an average of \$3.35 per pound for potato chips during the first three quarters of 2005, down 2 percent from a year ago. Given some recovery in demand and another decline in potato production this fall, retail prices for potatoes and potato products are expected to increase over the coming months.

Dry edible beans: With low supplies during the first 9 months of 2005, retail prices for packaged dry edible beans averaged \$0.80 per pound, up 5 percent from a year earlier. However, with the October crop estimate indicating dry bean output up 1 percent from the August forecast, dry bean market prices have been moving lower. Mid-October dealer prices for pinto beans (down 53 percent) and navy beans (down 32 percent) were averaging well below their strong year-earlier levels.

Dry peas and lentils: With plentiful stocks, wholesale prices for dry edible peas averaged 30 percent below a year earlier during the January-September period of 2005. Similarly, wholesale prices for lentils averaged 27 percent below a year earlier during the same time period. With another sizeable increase in production expected this year, both grower and dealer prices for peas and lentils will likely remain below those of a year ago in the coming months.

Sweet corn: Domestic disappearance of fresh-market sweet corn averaged an estimated 2.7 billion pounds annually during 2002-04, up 43 percent from 1992-94. On a per person basis, use of fresh sweet corn has increased 28 percent over this period, with per capita use reaching a record-high 9.6 pounds in 2004.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry at a glance, 2002-05

Item	Unit	2002	2003	2004	2005 1/
<i>Area harvested</i>	1,000 ac.	6,874	6,536	6,579	7,149
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,931	1,927	1,947	1,950
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,340	1,337	1,291	1,268
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,266	1,249	1,167	1,088
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,739	1,347	1,219	1,522
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	599	677	954	1,321
<i>Production</i>	Mil. cwt	1,322	1,293	1,353	1,300
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cwt	461	466	483	485
Processing	Mil. cwt	343	314	356	321
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	458	458	456	420
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	30	22	18	26
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	29	32	41	48
<i>Crop value</i>	\$ mil.	15,508	15,528	15,569	15,862
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	9,359	9,773	9,737	9,810
Processing	\$ mil.	1,392	1,367	1,471	1,398
Potatoes	\$ mil.	3,045	2,686	2,575	2,750
Dry beans	\$ mil.	519	423	445	491
Mushrooms	\$ mil.	908	890	919	908
Other 2/	\$ mil.	285	388	422	505
<i>Unit value 3/</i>	\$/cwt	11.73	12.01	11.51	12.20
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$/cwt	20.29	20.95	20.16	20.25
Processing	\$/cwt	4.06	4.36	4.14	4.35
Potatoes	\$/cwt	6.67	5.89	5.67	6.55
Dry beans	\$/cwt	17.10	18.40	24.80	18.80
Other 2/	\$/cwt	9.93	12.07	10.38	10.65
<i>Trade</i>					
<i>Imports</i>	\$ mil.	4,817	5,435	6,185	6,608
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	2,617	3,028	3,458	3,700
Processing	\$ mil.	1,189	1,276	1,448	1,600
Potatoes	\$ mil.	575	682	764	758
Dry beans	\$ mil.	67	49	65	85
Other 4/	\$ mil.	369	400	449	465
<i>Exports</i>	\$ mil.	3,273	3,313	3,468	3,818
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,203	1,302	1,364	1,550
Processing	\$ mil.	798	798	794	815
Potatoes	\$ mil.	723	646	735	830
Dry beans	\$ mil.	180	157	145	150
Other 4/	\$ mil.	369	410	432	473
<i>Per capita use</i>	Pounds	439	446	447	444
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	170	171	174	175
Processing	Pounds	121	121	123	123
Potatoes	Pounds	132	138	135	130
Dry beans	Pounds	7	7	6	6
Other 2/	Pounds	9	10	10	10

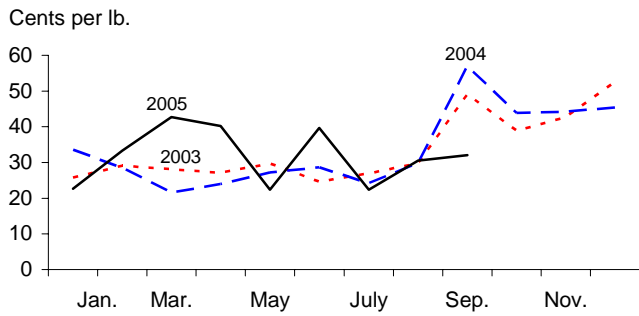
1/ ERS forecasts for 2005. 2/ Other includes sweet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms.

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

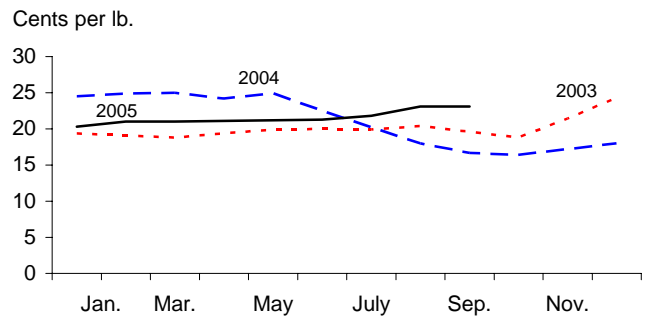
Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

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

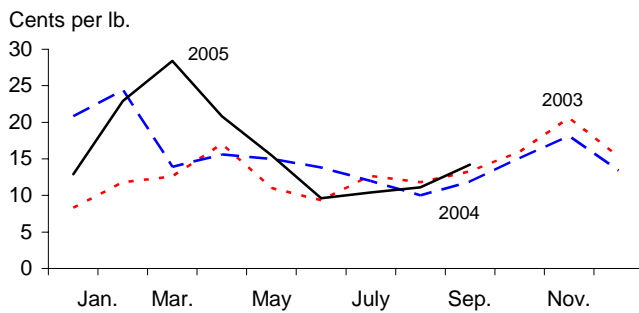
Broccoli



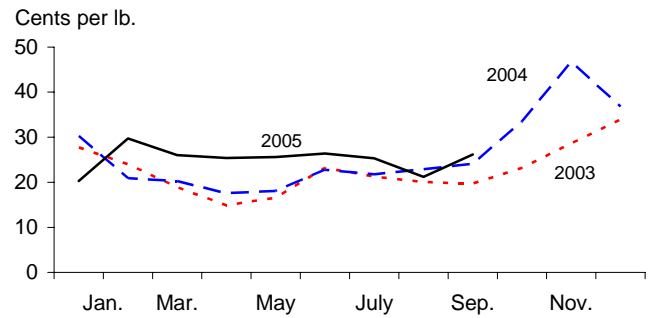
Carrots



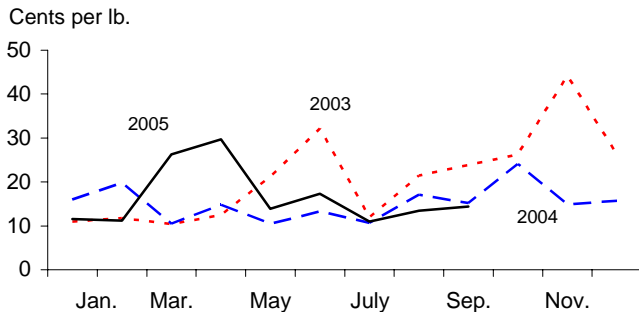
Celery



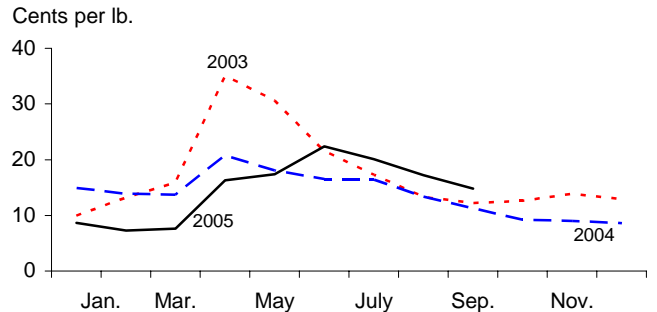
Sweet corn



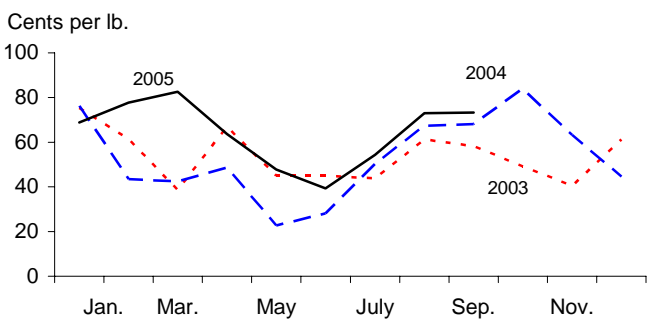
Head lettuce



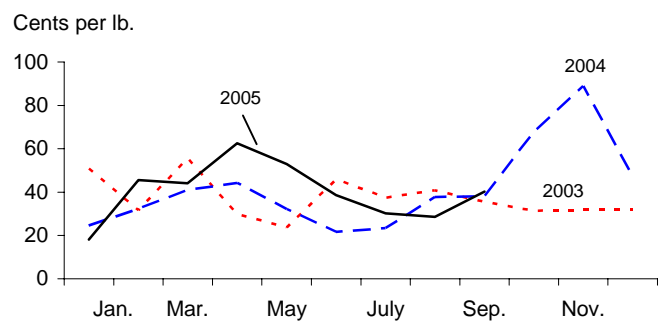
Onions



Snap beans



Tomatoes



Fresh-market Vegetables

Summer Prices Down Slightly

F.o.b. shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables and melons declined 3 percent from a year earlier this past summer (July-September). This was also 2 percent below the average of the previous five summers and the second consecutive summer that aggregate commercial fresh-market prices have eased. Most of this decline reflected lower shipping-point prices for broccoli (down 23 percent) and head lettuce (down 10 percent). Prices for onions (up 27 percent) and carrots (up 24 percent) were higher, while fresh tomato prices were flat.

Through the first three quarters of 2005, preliminary data indicate aggregate fresh-market shipment volume (excluding potatoes and tomatoes) was 1 percent below a year earlier, with reduced volume during the second and third quarters. Summer season shipment volume (excluding potatoes and tomatoes) was down 2 percent as reduced movement of crops such as cucumbers, snap beans, and onions outweighed increases for watermelon and romaine lettuce. Fresh-tomato movement declined in September prior to the start of the Florida fall season, which sent shipping-point prices higher into early October. Movement of head lettuce was met by sluggish demand into early fall, and prices averaged below a year ago.

Fall Area Up 3 Percent

This fall (largely October-December), fresh-market vegetable and melon area for harvest is forecast to rise 3 percent from a year ago. Fall area is forecast the same or higher for all items but celery, cucumbers, head lettuce, and tomatoes. The

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

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
					2004-05
--Harvested acres--					Percent
Snap beans	17,700	17,000	18,000	18,800	4
Broccoli	27,000	28,000	30,500	31,600	4
Cabbage	6,900	6,500	6,500	6,500	0
Carrots	15,700	14,700	13,500	16,200	20
Cauliflower	10,000	9,000	9,000	9,600	7
Celery	6,700	6,900	6,600	6,500	-2
Sweet corn	9,300	9,900	9,700	10,100	4
Cucumbers	8,100	7,900	7,700	7,200	-6
Head lettuce	31,100	31,500	31,400	30,600	-3
Bell peppers	5,300	5,100	5,100	5,400	6
Tomatoes	23,000	22,300	21,600	21,400	-1
Total	160,800	158,800	159,600	163,900	3

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

Source: NASS, USDA.

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

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
					2004-05
--Harvested acres--					Percent
Cantaloup	8,200	8,400	8,500	12,300	45
Honeydew	4,200	3,900	3,200	3,500	9
Total	12,400	12,300	11,700	15,800	35

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

Source: NASS, USDA.

largest gains were expected for cantaloups (up 45 percent) and carrots (up 20 percent). Although crops in both eastern and western growing areas were reported to be in good condition as of mid-October, yields and shipment volume could change quickly, given the variability in fall weather the past several years. A year ago, the industry was dealing with severe supply disruptions caused by hurricane and rain storm damage to tomatoes, peppers, sweet corn, cucumbers, and many other crops.

Assuming average weather, supplies should be more than adequate to meet steady-to-weaker demand. Given the acreage projections, current weather, and a return to trend yields, potential fall-season fresh vegetable and melon shipments could total above that of a year ago. Total fresh vegetable shipment volume did not decline last fall despite severe storm damage in both Florida and California, as increased lettuce and onion volume offset reductions for tomatoes, snap beans, and peppers. While potential supplies could be up this fall, demand may have weakened a bit over the past couple of months as a result of hurricane damage to the gulf coast and a reduction in discretionary income caused by the surge in energy prices. As a result, fall-quarter f.o.b. shipping-point prices are expected to average about a tenth below the storm-affected highs of a year-earlier.

During the fall, the top five fresh vegetables in terms of volume (excluding potatoes and onions) are head lettuce, tomatoes, celery, cabbage, and carrots. Head lettuce area is down 3 percent with yields likely to average near those of a year ago despite an early October bout with abnormally high temperatures in California. Fall tomato area is also down (1 percent), with Florida area steady and California area lower. Minimal damage was experienced by most Florida fall-season growers from the passing storms this summer.

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

Item	Annual 2004	August 2005	September		Change previous:	
			2004	2005	Month	Year
		-----1,000 cwt -----			Percent	
Snap beans	3,051	106	86	121	14	41
Broccoli	8,972	595	615	846	42	38
Cabbage	13,270	725	958	973	34	2
Cantaloup	26,113	3,375	1,753	2,931	-13	67
Carrots	11,525	638	877	810	27	-8
Cauliflower	4,927	262	409	332	27	-19
Celery	17,832	1,120	1,274	1,441	29	13
Sweet corn	10,627	204	208	220	8	6
Cucumbers	13,870	809	910	903	12	-1
Head lettuce	38,150	3,033	3,417	3,713	22	9
Romaine	12,951	1,083	1,124	1,364	26	21
Dry onions	50,538	3,629	4,686	4,547	25	-3
Bell peppers	15,916	801	1,087	938	17	-14
Other peppers	3,739	181	160	188	4	18
Squash	6,732	233	195	239	3	23
Tomatoes, round 2/	35,701	2,893	2,063	2,747	-5	33
Tomatoes, grnhse 3/	4,933	415	316	671	62	112
Tomatoes, roma	10,045	387	580	1,001	159	73
Cherry tomatoes 4/	4,035	266	182	278	5	53
Watermelon	33,703	5,061	808	2,083	-59	158
Selected total	326,630	25,816	21,708	26,346	2	21

1/ 2005 data are preliminary. Includes domestic and imported product. 2/ Field-grown round-types.

3/ Data for 2004 undercount domestically-grown product. 4/ Includes grape tomatoes.

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

California, which expects to harvest 4 percent more area of vegetables and melons this fall, accounts for nearly two-thirds of fall-season area. Much of the gain in California this year is due to cantaloups, carrots, broccoli, and cauliflower. Florida, with one-fifth of domestic fall-season area, expects to harvest 1 percent more fresh acreage, led by sweet corn and cabbage.

Smaller Storage Onion Crop Boosts Prices

Production of summer storage onions is expected to decline 14 percent in 2005. The storage crop, which provides the bulk of the Nation's onions until next spring, accounts for about two-thirds of all onions grown. Both harvested area (down 4 percent) and per-acre yield (down 9 percent from the 2004 record) are lower this year. Yields were off due to excess rain in some growing areas and hot, dry conditions in other areas, which cut average bulb size. Total 2005 onion production (storage and non-storage) is estimated to be about 7.12 billion pounds—down 13 percent from a year ago.

Storage onion production in California dropped 6 percent to 11.55 million cwt—the lowest output since 1992. About two-thirds of California's crop is processed, largely into dehydrated products. California's storage onion producers cut acreage for the second consecutive year (down 4 percent). Most of this cut was likely by dehydrators responding to lower wholesale prices a year ago caused by a buildup of stocks stemming from the strong 2003 crop. Like onion stocks, market prices for dehydrated products are difficult to observe directly. However, looking at average export and import unit values can provide a sense of direction in market prices. The export unit value for onion powder and flour averaged 95.8 cents per pound during January-July 2005—up 6 percent from a year earlier and about the same as 2 years ago. Given stronger prices, it seems likely that acreage of onions for dehydration will increase in 2006.

This September, the preliminary shipping-point price for fresh-market onions was \$14.80 per cwt—up 31 percent from a year earlier. Onion prices are expected to follow a typical pattern this season--reaching a seasonal low in October (reflecting harvest volume) and then trending upward into next April. Prices for fresh dry-bulb

Table 5--U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, selected vegetables and melons, 2004-2005

Commodity	2004				2005				Change 3rd Q 1/ Percent
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth *	
	--- Dollars per 100 lb ---								
Asparagus	196.00	124.00	217.67	164.50	140.00	150.00	231.50	--	6.4
Broccoli	27.90	26.63	36.97	44.50	32.90	34.10	28.33	37.50	-23.4
Cantaloup	--	13.90	13.60	23.20	--	19.90	14.97	21.75	10.1
Carrots	24.80	23.87	18.30	17.20	20.77	21.20	22.67	19.50	23.9
Cauliflower	31.20	32.83	28.33	43.47	38.47	34.87	29.50	38.50	4.1
Celery	19.70	14.80	11.30	15.53	21.40	15.31	11.90	14.50	5.3
Sweet corn	23.83	19.50	22.93	39.00	25.33	25.80	24.23	26.50	5.7
Cucumbers	26.87	18.27	27.70	19.95	28.75	27.80	26.40	18.00	-4.7
Lettuce, head	15.43	12.87	14.33	18.23	16.37	20.30	12.97	19.00	-9.5
Onions, dry bulb	14.17	18.47	13.70	8.94	7.85	18.70	17.37	12.00	26.8
Snap beans	54.07	33.17	61.97	63.93	76.37	50.27	66.87	55.00	7.9
Tomatoes, field	32.67	32.70	33.13	78.45	35.97	51.40	33.00	36.00	-0.4
All vegetables 2/	915	824	887	1,045	870	1,049	858	900	-3.3

-- = not available. * = ERS forecast. 1/ Change for third-quarter 2005 over third-quarter 2004.

2/ Index base is 1910-14=100.

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

onions are expected to remain above a year earlier throughout the 2005/06 marketing year. Given higher prices and average shrinkage, the farm value of the 2005 onion crop is expected to total near \$900 million—second only to the 2003 record of \$982 million. The farm value of the 2005 spring season onion crop rose 6 percent to \$252 million, as higher prices (up 21 percent) outweighed a 12-percent cut in production.

In terms of both farm value and per capita disappearance, onions are one of the top five vegetables in the United States. The current forecast for 2005 per capita fresh-market dry-bulb onion consumption is 20.3 pounds—second only to last year’s record high. A small increase in onion imports (due to expected increases through the end of the year) and reduced shrinkage this fall will provide slight offsets to reduced domestic output and higher export volume. In 2006, the outlook suggests that fresh consumption is likely to remain about steady as lower carryin stocks from the 2005 fall crop and reduced export volume (due to higher prices) will about offset increases in domestic output and import volume.

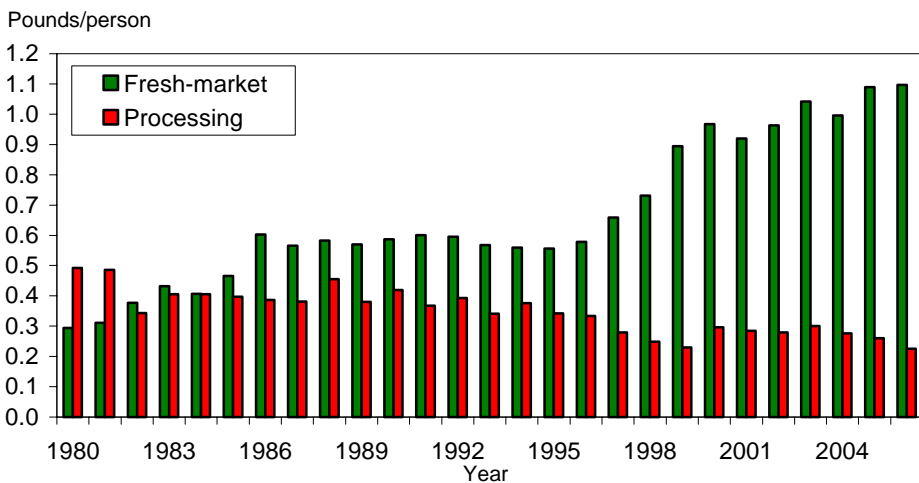
Asparagus Crop Down Again

U.S. production of asparagus is forecast at 1.56 million cwt in 2005, down 9 percent from 2004 and 15 percent below 2003. This is the fifth consecutive year that U.S. asparagus production has declined. Harvested area is down 3 percent to 51,000 acres—also the fifth consecutive year of decline. Increased import pressure and the associated reduction in processing facilities, plus the introduction of higher-yielding varieties, has sliced asparagus acreage 34 percent since 2000. Fresh production in 2005 is forecast to drop 4 percent to 1.1 million cwt, while processed production dropped 18 percent to 22,900 short tons. In California, the top producing State, asparagus production was estimated to have declined 9 percent from a year earlier to 744,000 cwt. Although harvested area was unchanged, yields were down 9 percent, due largely to periods of unusually hot weather during the season.

Despite the reduction in output, shipping-point prices were pressured lower due partly to increased import volume (up 11 percent through July) and soft demand caused by the sluggish economy. Fresh-market prices declined 21 percent from last year’s record-high average of \$140 per cwt. However, even after adjusting for

Figure 2

U.S. asparagus: Per capita disappearance, 1980-2006



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

inflation, asparagus prices during 2000-02 were 8 percent above the average of the 1990s.

In Washington, the second largest asparagus producing State, the last (and largest) asparagus processing plant closed at the end of the season, with General Mills (Green Giant) deciding to import lower-cost processed product from Peru. Although some processing growers are trying to move into the fresh market, which has limited opportunity and strong import competition, many will likely end up removing acreage from production and switching to other crops. Although imports of processed asparagus (largely canned) will likely continue to increase (imports in 2005 will be about 3 times larger than in 2000), imports of fresh-market asparagus have also been on the rise. Through July, fresh asparagus imports are up 28 percent from a year earlier and will likely end the year 50 percent higher than in 2000.

Although domestic disappearance of fresh-market asparagus continues to trend higher and is expected to reach a record-high 323 million pounds (1.1 pounds per person) in 2005, canned asparagus demand continues to decline. Per capita disappearance of canned asparagus is averaging 0.21 pound in the 2000s, down 17 percent from the 1990s and 34 percent below the 1980s.

Fresh Import Volume Up

The value of fresh-market vegetable and melon imports (excluding potatoes) was up 7 percent from a year ago during the first 8 months of 2005 (Jan.-Aug.). Much of the increase occurred during May and June when volume surged 15 percent due in part to increased imports of greenhouse tomatoes, cucumbers, bell peppers, and okra. Although imports of all tomatoes were down 4 percent from a year earlier, the volume of greenhouse tomato imports continued to trend higher. Greenhouse tomatoes accounted for 31 percent of all tomatoes imported through August, compared with 20 percent a year earlier. The value of greenhouse tomato imports rose 49 percent to \$334 million during the first 8 months of the year. Imports of fresh-market broccoli (most of which is from Mexico) continued to trend higher, with 2005 volume up 44 percent through August. Import share of consumption for fresh broccoli reached 8 percent in 2004—more than double that of a decade earlier.

Table 6--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2003-05 1/

Item	2004	January - August			Change
	Annual	2003	2004	2005	2004-05
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	6,201	4,235	3,324	4,240	28
Lettuce, head	4,747	3,039	3,153	3,051	-3
Lettuce, other	4,838	2,879	3,001	3,246	8
Tomatoes	3,675	2,049	2,267	2,285	1
Other	19,971	14,926	14,489	14,200	-2
Total	39,432	27,128	26,234	27,021	3
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes	20,546	16,357	15,585	14,887	-4
Cucumbers	9,335	6,149	6,419	6,904	8
Onions, dry bulb	6,892	4,155	4,304	4,059	-6
Peppers, sweet	5,689	4,036	4,025	4,487	11
Other	30,032	17,873	18,865	20,566	9
Total	72,495	48,571	49,198	50,902	3

1/ Excludes melons, potatoes, mushrooms, pulses, and sweet potatoes.

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

Processing Vegetables

Processing Tomato Crop Declines

In late August, contract production of U.S. tomatoes for processing (used in sauces, catsup, salsa, juice, etc.) had been projected to decline 11 percent to 10.6 million short tons due to reduced acreage and lower yields. Virtually this entire decline was to come from California, which produces 95 percent of the annual processing tomato crop. However, harvest data from the California Processing Tomato Advisory Board (CPTAB) suggest that yields will likely decline even further from last year's record high. This may cause the State's total crop to top out around 9.6 million tons—0.4 million tons below the NASS forecast and 18 percent below a year earlier. California's early season yields were very low due to excess heat and rain during the spring, which affected fruit set and increased disease pressure. In the Midwest, yields generally appear favorable and production is expected to reach or exceed forecast levels. USDA releases the final crop estimates January 27, 2006.

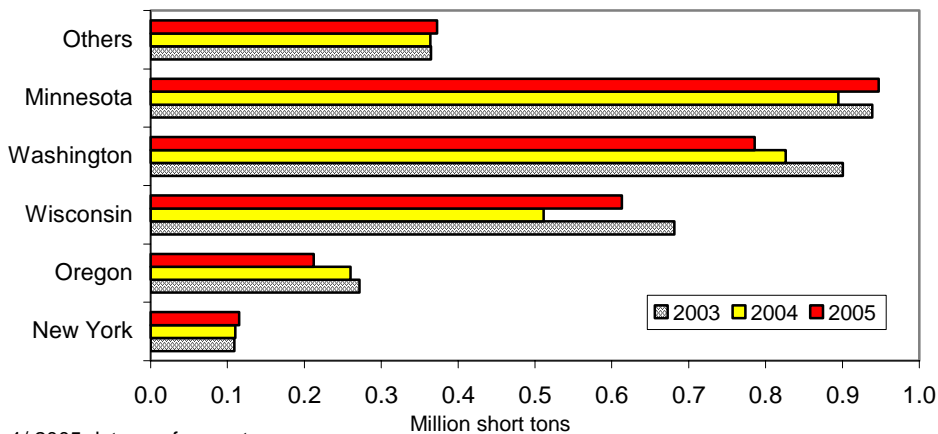
Like most vegetable operations, tomato growers and processors have been impacted by the sharp increases in energy costs this year. However, because virtually all processing tomatoes are grown under contract pricing, most growers have no way to pass these costs up the marketing chain. For processors, who may have a slightly better chance of passing higher costs on to buyers during the marketing year, boiler energy and electricity account for about 10 percent of the cost of production for tomato paste. With the U.S. tomato crop lower than expected and output down in many other countries as well, wholesale tomato product prices are expected to increase in the coming months. In early October, the wholesale price for a 300-gallon bin of tomato paste (31 percent solids) averaged around 30-31 cents per pound—up from 29 cents a year ago.

Output of Sweet Corn Up, Snap Beans Down

Contract production of sweet corn for processing is forecast to be up 3 percent from a year earlier to 3.05 million short tons. In most years, virtually all processing sweet corn is grown under contract. Contract area for sweet corn, the second-

Figure 3

U.S. processing sweet corn: Contract production, 2003-05 1/

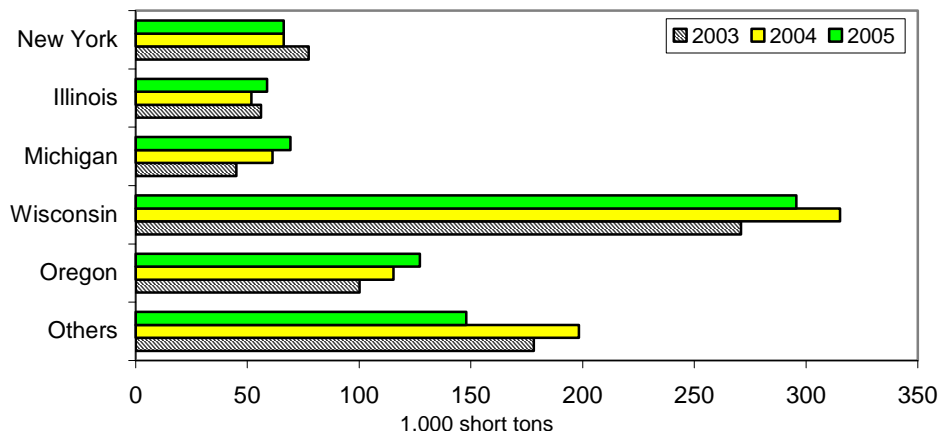


1/ 2005 data are forecast.

Source: *Vegetables*, NASS, USDA.

Figure 4

U.S. processing snap beans: Contract production, 2003-05 1/



1/ 2005 data are forecast.

Source: *Vegetables*, NASS, USDA.

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

Item	2005		2004	Change previous:	
	Sept.	Aug.	Sept.	Month	Year
-- Index --					
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
Processed fruits and vegetables	121.2	120.6	115.6	0.5	4.8
Canned vegetables	124.8	125.5	117.0	-0.6	6.7
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	181.5	177.7	177.6	2.1	2.2
Dry beans, peas, lentils	118.3	118.1	108.3	0.2	9.2
Olives, pickles, relishes	106.7	108.8	107.9	-1.9	-1.1
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	137.7	138.0	133.4	-0.2	3.2
Pickles and products	185.4	185.4	181.1	0.0	2.4
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	130.2	129.8	126.6	0.3	2.8
Canned dry beans	131.4	131.4	124.1	0.0	5.9
Vegetable juices 1/	113.6	113.5	110.4	0.1	2.9
Frozen vegetables	136.5	136.4	136.8	0.1	-0.2
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	147.8	146.4	145.7	1.0	1.4

1/ Index base year is 1987.

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

largest processing vegetable (excluding potatoes) after tomatoes, was up 1 percent in 2005, with canning area up 4 percent and freezing area down 2 percent. Despite heat and dry soils in a few production areas, sweet corn yields are expected to come in near the average of the previous 3 years, which would place yields about 2 percent above a year earlier. In 2004, processing sweet corn production declined 9 percent to 2.97 million short tons as output of both canning corn (down 6 percent) and sweet corn for frozen products (down 12 percent) dropped.

Contract production of snap beans for processing is expected to decline 2 percent from a year earlier to about 0.77 million tons. Area contracted was down 1 percent and yield per acre was off slightly for comparable States. Average yield in Oregon, the second largest producing State, is expected to be up 5 percent to 6.8 short tons per acre--the highest since the early 1960s. Although final data will not be published until January, national yield could come close to matching last year's record high 4.15 tons per acre.

Processed Trade: Imports Up

The value of processed (canned, frozen, dried) vegetable and melon imports rose 10 percent from a year ago during January to August 2005. The following import value comparisons with a year earlier were noted:

- Canned, up 11 percent to \$507 million;
- Frozen (excluding potatoes), up 9 percent to \$321 million;
- Frozen broccoli, down 1 percent to \$113 million;
- Dried (excluding potatoes), up 11 percent to \$185 million;
- Planting seed (excluding potato), up 15 percent to \$156 million.

Increased imports of tomato products (up 12 percent), pepper/pimento products, canned dry beans, sweet peas, and miscellaneous/mixed vegetables, outweighed reductions in items such as artichokes, sweet corn, and waterchestnuts (down 34 percent). Although imports of tomato products as a group were up through August, the volume of tomato catsup imports (largely from Canada) dropped 14 percent from a year earlier, reflecting in-part the stronger U.S. dollar and lackluster catsup demand. Despite this drop, the volume of catsup imports has more than quadrupled over the past decade and accounted for 30 percent of all canned tomato product imports in 2004. With domestic supplies of several key processed products expected to be reduced over the coming year, higher prices could spur increased canned imports into mid-2006.

On the frozen side, imports of cassava products jumped 79 percent to \$10 million, while frozen green beans dropped 9 percent to \$17 million. Frozen broccoli imports were subdued largely because of burdensome inventories over the first half of 2005. With stocks now running below year earlier levels, frozen broccoli imports will likely pick up again through the end of the year.

Table 8--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	2004 Annual	January - August			Change 2004-05 Percent
		2003	2004	2005	
--Million dollars--					
Imports:					
Canned	733	410	458	507	11
Tomato products	163	84	98	117	19
Frozen	455	263	295	321	9
Broccoli	169	101	114	113	-1
Dehydrated 2/	261	152	167	185	11
Garlic	18	10	12	14	18
Exports:					
Canned	530	337	341	347	2
Tomato products	271	166	171	182	7
Frozen	147	108	97	104	7
Sweet corn	59	44	41	40	-1
Dehydrated 2/	117	78	74	79	7
Onion products	57	40	37	39	7

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

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

Potatoes

Ten Percent Reduction Likely in 2005

In 2005, total potato harvested area is expected to be down 7 percent from a year earlier. Assuming yields come in near the average of the past few years, total U.S. potato production could decline about 10 percent. If 2005's fall crop yield averages 390 cwt per acre, 3 percent below 2004's record yield of 401 cwt, fall production will drop 9 percent to 373 million cwt. Since both the spring and summer crops in 2005 were also lower, U.S. potato output could sink to its lowest level since 1990. Idaho and Washington's 2005 harvested acres are expected to be 7 and 3 percent less, respectively, which combined could account for half of the reduction in the fall crop.

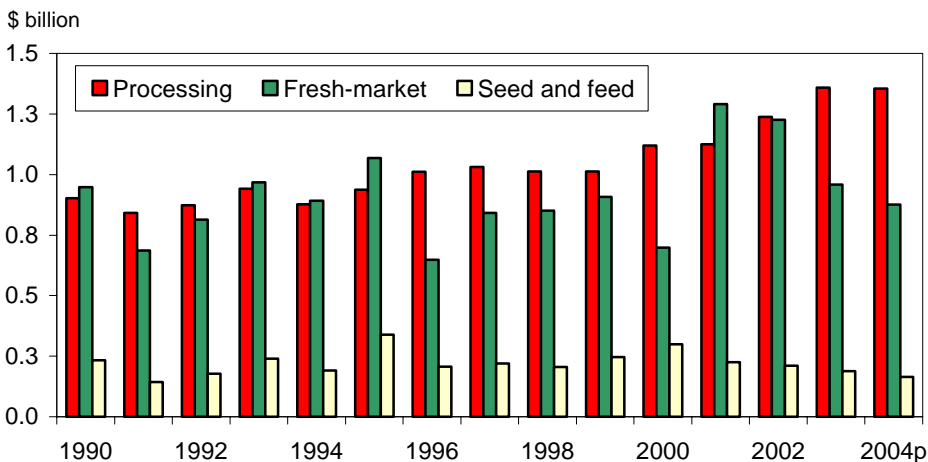
Higher Prices Reflect Reduced Shipments

Year-to-date shipments of tablestock, chipper, and seed potatoes are down by a collective 3 percent through September, compared with the same period in 2004. Shipments from Idaho are up less than 1 percent but shipments from Washington are down 13 percent. Shipments of chipping potatoes are 6 percent lower and seed shipments are 3 percent behind a year earlier. Higher average prices of potato products in 2005 reflects the supply cutback caused by reduced domestic shipments and smaller imports from Canada, particularly frozen fries, which were down 15 percent through July. Despite reduced frozen imports, U.S. stocks of frozen french fries were running about 2 percent higher than a year earlier.

Based on preliminary prices received by shippers and packers in the major potato producing States, the all potato season-average price for 2005/06 is projected by ERS to average around \$6.70 per cwt—up 18 percent from \$5.67 in 2004/05. The 2005 fall crop price is projected to average \$5.85 per cwt, or 77 cents more than in 2004. These higher prices are more than enough to lift the value of U.S. potato production 7 percent to about \$2.8 billion in 2005 from \$2.6 billion last year, despite reduced production volume this year. The value of 2005's fall crop is projected to be \$2.2 billion, or 4 percent more than last year, despite an anticipated 3-percent reduction in yield. The lower yield is attributed in part to above-average temperatures in August and below-normal precipitation in the Southwest and South-Central States this past summer.

Figure 5

Value of processing potatoes used is growing relative to fresh-market



Source: Potatoes 2004 Summary, NASS, USDA.

For all potato uses, farm marketings typically peak during the year in September and October, coinciding with and following the fall harvest to supply upcoming consumer demand during the holidays. Washington State's fall crop shipments, second only to those from Idaho, peak during August to October and normally account for more than half of the State's annual sales.

Smaller Acreage in 2004 Raises Average Sales per Acre

The volume of potatoes sold from the 2004 crop declined 1 percent from the preceding year, the second consecutive year of decline as production has similarly fallen. And since average prices were down 4 percent, total sales value from 2004 dropped by 5 percent. The overall price drop was largely due to an 8-percent decline in fresh-market potato prices. For the 2004 crop, however, average sales per acre actually increased 2 percent, despite the price decline, as total harvested acreage fell nearly 7 percent. Average sales per acre of the 2004 potato crop topped \$2,000, up from \$1,968 in 2003 but still under 2001's \$2,297 per acre. Initial efforts by growers to reduce acres planted in 2004, as in Idaho, resulted in higher sales receipts per acre despite lower prices because yield was up significantly.

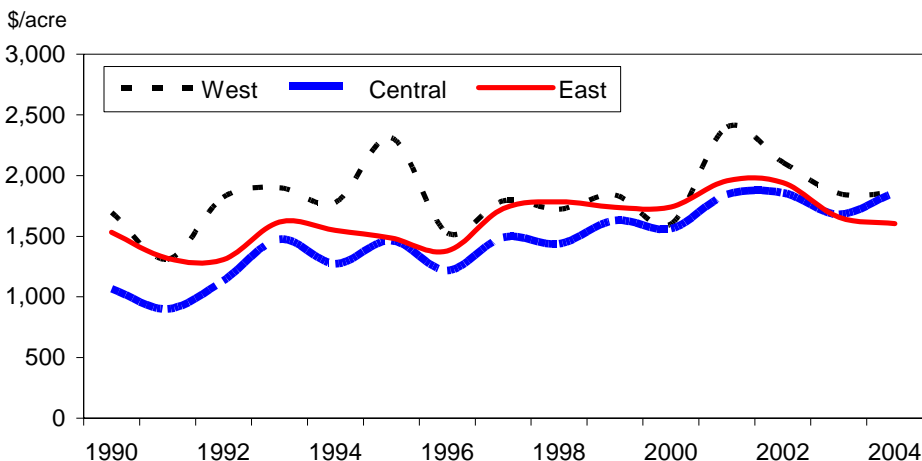
Fall 2004 potato production of 410 million cwt was only marginally smaller than the 2003 crop. Production declines in the major Central States were offset by harvest gains in the Western States, particularly Idaho. Idaho's fall 2004 crop was up 7 percent as yield jumped nearly 9 percent even as area harvested dropped by 5,000 acres from 2003. Since production in the spring and summer of 2004 were both lower, total potato production in 2004 was down. Overall production would have been much lower had the higher average yield in 2004 not offset the smaller area harvested.

Exports Projected To Exceed Imports in 2005

U.S. net imports of frozen french fries are projected to be cut by more than half—from \$155 million in 2004 to \$69 million in 2005. Also, exports of potato chips are expected to exceed imports by about \$91 million this year, an increase from \$87 million last year. Together, these and trade balances of other potato products in 2005 will likely turn 2004's U.S. potato trade deficit of \$50 million into a surplus of

Figure 6

Fall potato sales per acre reflect higher yields and fewer acres harvested

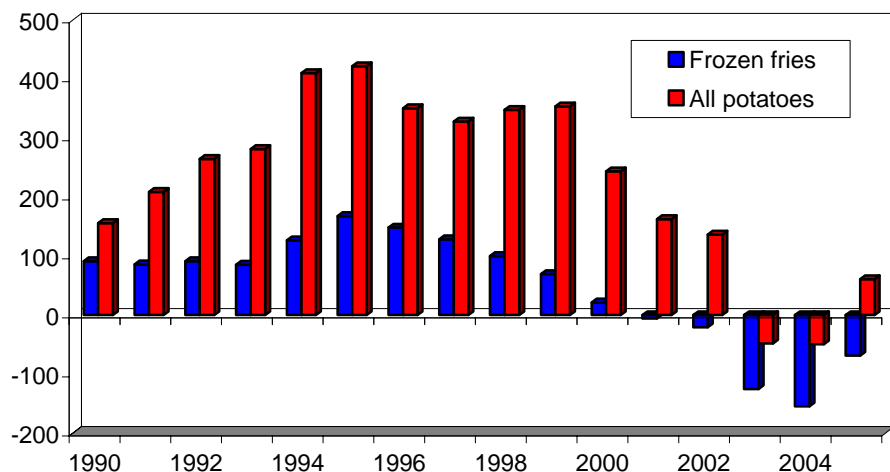


Source: Derived by ERS from data published by NASS, USDA.

Figure 7

U.S. potato trade surplus is projected in 2005 after 2 years in deficit

\$ million

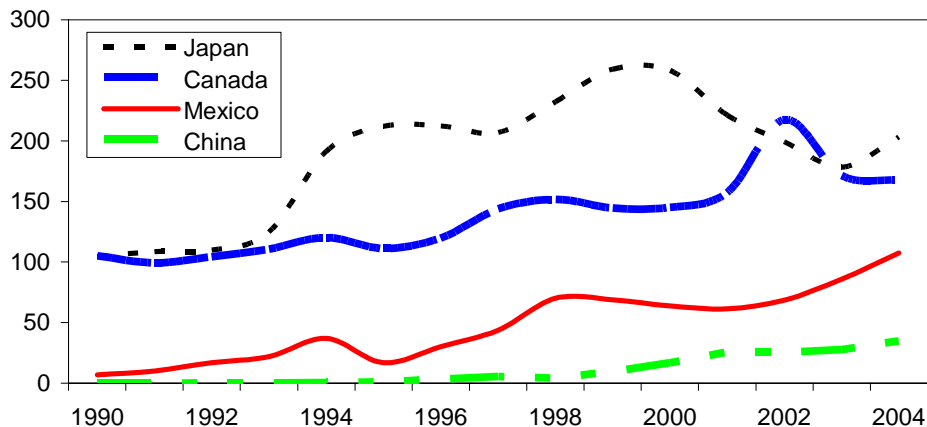


Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Figure 8

Mexico and China are fast-growing markets for U.S. potatoes

\$ million



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

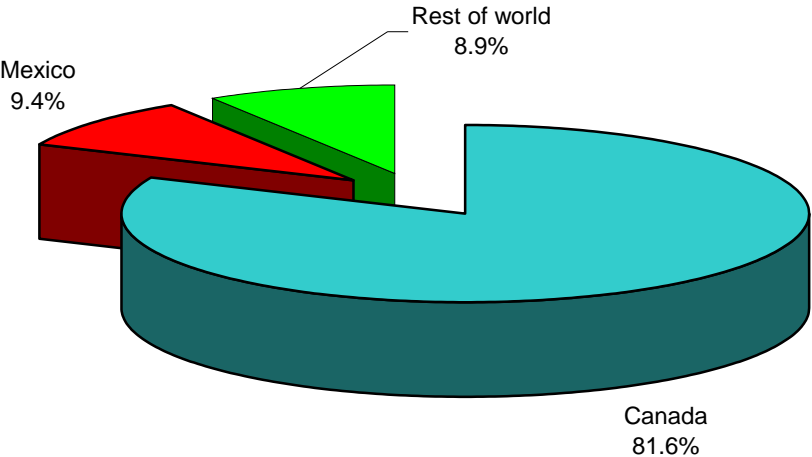
around \$60 million in 2005. This turnaround is also the result of higher export unit values, lower potato production in Canada (that reduced exports to the United States), and higher export volumes for fresh and frozen potatoes. For total U.S. potato trade in 2005, net imports from Canada are projected to decline by \$56 million, while U.S. net exports to the rest of the world are expected to increase by \$55 million. The difference between these net trade balances is the \$60 million U.S. trade surplus forecast for potatoes in 2005.

Canadian exports of frozen french fries to the United States are running 15 percent behind 2004's pace based on January-July data. Only 8.9 million cwt have been shipped through July compared with 10.5 million cwt in 2004. Further, the average import unit value of frozen fries from Canada is running 7 percent higher than last year. On the other hand, Canada's exports of fresh or chilled potatoes to the United States through July are 9 percent higher than last year. After frozen fries, the United States' next largest potato import is now chips, worth \$96 million in 2004,

most of which came from Canada as recently as 2002. However, starting in 2003, imported chips from Mexico surged such that in 2004, Canada's share of U.S. chip import value was reduced to only 38 percent. At the same time, Mexico's share ballooned to 61 percent from near zero 2 years earlier in 2002.

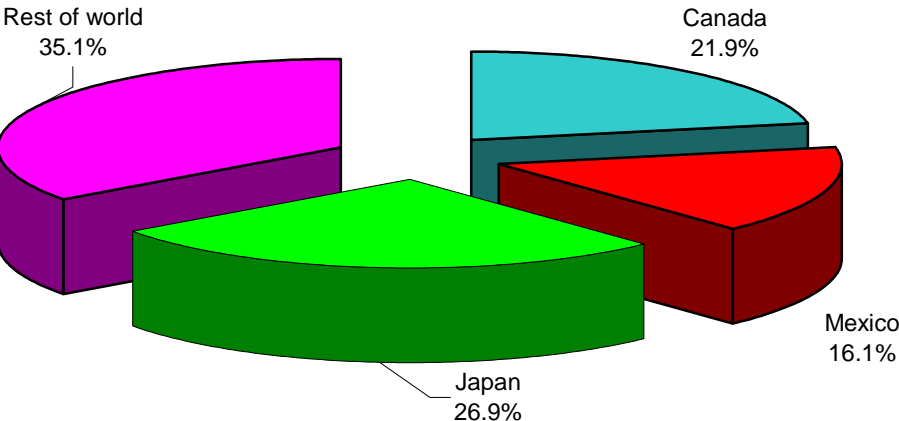
The largest foreign markets for U.S. potatoes are Japan, Canada, and Mexico, which together will account for about \$540 million in export value in 2005, or 65 percent of total U.S. potato exports. While the bulk of U.S. exports to Japan consist of frozen fries, the biggest shipments to Canada are fresh and seed potatoes. Mexico is a fast-growing market for U.S. frozen fries, dehydrated potatoes, and potato chips. China is an emerging market for U.S. frozen fries. At the same time, Canada and Mexico are also the leading sources of U.S. potato imports. Canada still dominates the U.S. import market, accounting for 82 percent of total import value in 2005, followed by Mexico with an 8-percent share, and the Netherlands with 3 percent.

Figure 9
U.S. potato imports, projected 2005



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Figure 10
U.S. potato exports, projected 2005



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Mushrooms

Lower Sales From Central States Not Offset Elsewhere

The price of agaricus mushrooms declined 1 percent in 2004/05 to an average \$1.03 per pound from \$1.04 in 2003/04 due largely to lower fresh-market prices received by growers in Pennsylvania. Agaricus prices, however, were up about 4 percent in California and 2 percent in the Central States. Because of higher yield and production in Pennsylvania relative to 2004, the value of agaricus sales by the State rose 3 percent to \$391.3 million—accounting for 45 percent of total U.S. sales in 2005. Total U.S. agaricus mushroom sales value still declined 2 percent from 2004 largely due to a 23-percent drop in production in the Central States. U.S. value of sales slipped by \$16.1 million, of which more than half was from the fresh market and less than half from processing mushrooms. U.S. sales value for processing agaricus mushrooms slid by 10 percent in 2004/05, in part because of competition from imported processed mushrooms.

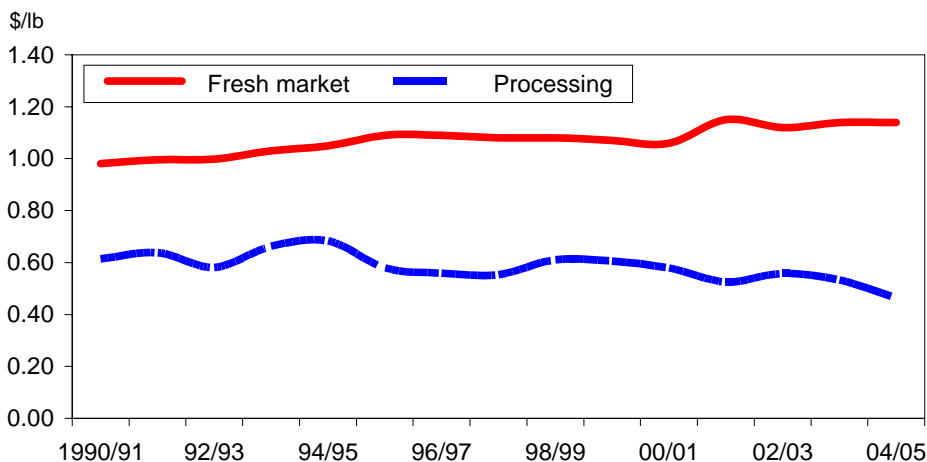
Adding net import value to U.S. value of sales, total wholesale sales value amounted to \$1.1 billion in 2004/05, down 1 percent from 2003/04. Fresh-market mushrooms accounted for 83 percent (\$898 million) of the value of all mushrooms consumed. When expressed on a per capita consumption value basis, these amounts represent \$3.64 per person for all mushrooms, with \$3 spent for fresh mushrooms and 62 cents for processed. The per capita consumption trends over the past decade show an increasing share of fresh mushrooms consumed, from \$2 per person in 1993. At the same time, it shows a declining share of processed mushrooms consumed, dropping by more than half since 1995. On the production side, the share of fresh agaricus mushrooms grown and sold from Pennsylvania (the largest producing State) has been rising steadily over the past decade. Additionally, other Eastern States contribute to the region's growing share of processing agaricus mushrooms sold in the country.

Sales per Square Foot Remain at \$6

In terms of sales per square foot of production area (total fillings) for agaricus mushrooms, U.S. sales per square foot remained steady at just over \$6. A 2-percent

Figure 11

Fresh-market agaricus mushroom prices rise while processing declines

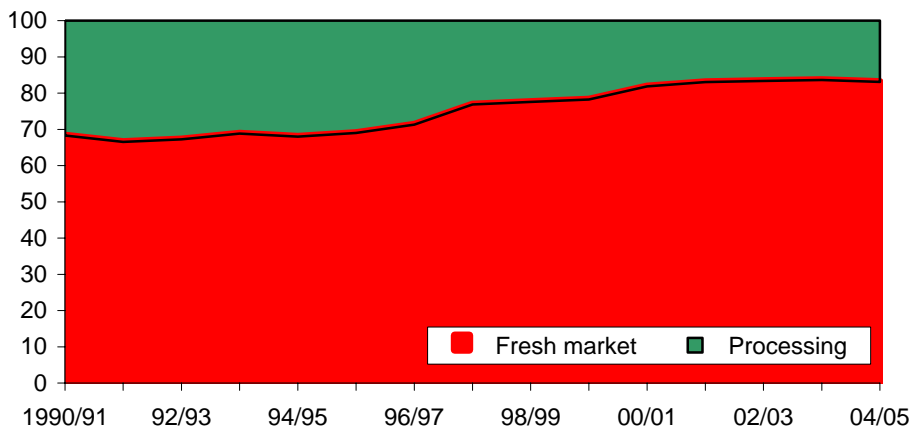


Source: *Mushrooms*, NASS, USDA.

Figure 12

Market share gains for fresh-market mushrooms have leveled off

Percent of market



Source: *Mushrooms*, NASS, USDA.

gain by Pennsylvania growers and a 4-percent gain in California offset declines in other Eastern States and in the Central States. However, in terms of average sales per grower, California was up sharply by 31 percent in 2004/05, while Pennsylvania grew 3 percent. In California, despite a slight reduction in value of sales, the number of growers declined by 5 (to 16 in 2005), boosting sales per grower to more than twice that of Pennsylvania. For the Nation, average sales per grower climbed 4 percent to \$7.3 million in 2005.

In 2004/05, the 2-percent decline in the value of agaricus mushroom sales was accounted for by lower sales volume and prices of white button mushrooms. By contrast, sales volume of brown agaricus was up 4 percent, and despite lower prices, sales value increased nearly 3 percent. Similarly, sales of specialty mushrooms—Shiitake and Oyster—were up 13 and 36 percent in value as volume of sales jumped by double-digit rates. In terms of per capita sales, brown agaricus and specialty mushrooms about doubled from 31 cents in 1993 to 60 cents this past season. These domestic high-value specialty and brown agaricus mushrooms are largely consumed in fresh form. The growth of fresh mushroom consumption in the United States is likewise reflected in climbing imports of fresh mushrooms.

Domestic shipments of fresh mushrooms from January to May 2005 were 4 percent below 2004's shipments. Thus, although imports are running ahead of last year's pace, total U.S. supply of fresh mushrooms through May remains 3 percent below a year earlier. While the import share of fresh mushroom supply is relatively low at 8.3 percent, it has grown faster in recent years than that of processed mushrooms.

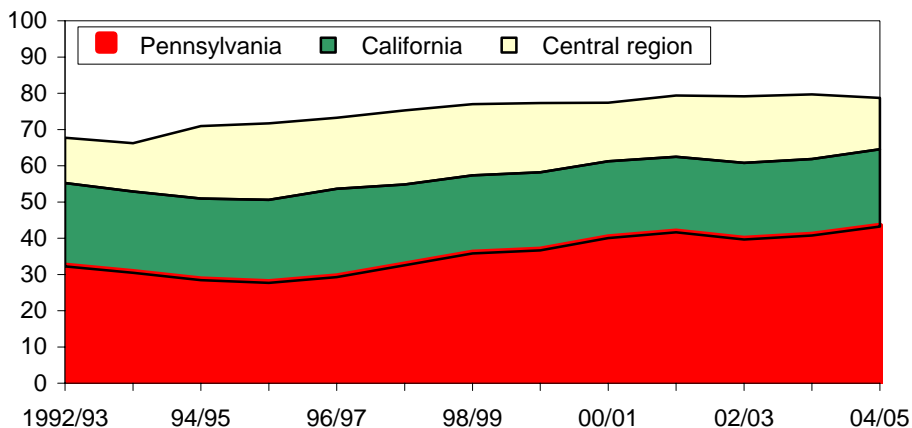
Imports Fall Along With Unit Values For Processed Mushrooms

Total U.S. import value of mushrooms is down 6 percent in crop year 2004/05, despite a 1-percent gain in imported fresh mushrooms. The reason for the overall import slide is lower import demand for prepared mushrooms (except dried), which are down 12 percent in value and 4 percent in volume. U.S. imports of fresh or chilled mushrooms are largely shipped from Canada, whereas China is the major

Figure 13

Pennsylvania increases share of fresh-market agaricus mushroom sales

Percent of market



Source: *Mushrooms*, NASS, USDA.

source of processed mushrooms. Together, Canada and China account for 62 percent of U.S. mushroom import value.

Two-thirds of U.S. mushroom imports are dried, prepared or preserved and were valued at \$132 million in 2004/05. Of these processed mushrooms, \$58 million, or 44 percent, were imported from China. The other major U.S. sources of processed mushrooms are India and Indonesia. Based on value in 2004/05, total mushroom imports account for 19 percent of U.S. mushroom supply. The average import unit value for fresh mushrooms was \$1.18 per pound in 2004/05. This compares with \$1.14 per pound for domestically-produced fresh agaricus mushrooms.

The average unit value for processed imports was \$0.77 per pound, and the average unit price for imported fresh or chilled mushrooms was \$1.18 per pound in 2004/05, which is 4 cents lower than in 2003/04 but 12 cents higher than in 2000/01. While imported fresh or chilled mushrooms are largely of the genus agaricus (from Canada), only a small portion of imported processed mushrooms, including dried and inedible, are agaricus.

In volume terms, with adjustments made to approximate the farm weight of processed mushrooms, U.S. mushroom imports represent a third of total U.S. supply of all mushrooms. While only 8 percent of U.S. supply of fresh mushrooms is imported, 71 percent of processed mushroom supply is imported. Consumption per capita of all mushrooms in 2004/05 is estimated at 4.2 pounds, of which 2.6 pounds are fresh mushrooms and 1.6 pounds are processed. In value terms, U.S. mushroom consumption per capita is estimated at \$3.64 in 2005, of which \$3 are for fresh mushrooms and 64 cents are for processed mushrooms. Although per capita use based on volume is expected up in 2005 for fresh and processed mushrooms, per capita consumption value of all mushrooms is expected down from \$3.73 in 2004 because of the reduced value of domestic sales and lower import unit values for processed mushrooms.

Dry Edible Beans

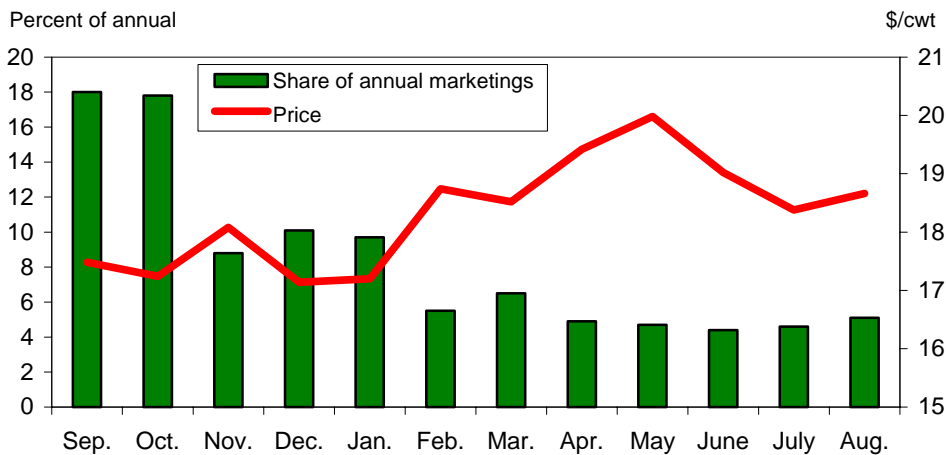
Market Prices Decline With Harvest

The estimate of 2005 U.S. dry edible bean production has increased 1 percent since the initial August crop forecast. Output of all classes is currently estimated at 26.1 million cwt—up 47 percent from the short crop of a year earlier. National yield was estimated to be 17.15 cwt per acre—up 17 percent from a year earlier but 3 percent below the record high set in 1991. Output is expected to rise for most bean classes, with the possible exception of blacks, cranberry, small whites, and large lima beans. Estimated production by class will be released by USDA on December 9.

Prices for dry edible beans began to decline to their seasonal lows as harvest neared its conclusion in mid-October. This season, dry bean harvest largely progressed ahead of schedule without incident in most States. With the October crop estimate reinforcing August's production forecast, dry bean prices at all levels of the

Figure 14

U.S. dry beans: Aggregate monthly marketing share and grower price 1/



1/ Average for 1999/2000 to 2003/2004.

Source: NASS, USDA.

Table 9--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2004-2005

Commodity	2004		2005		Chg. prev. year:	
	Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct. 1/	Sept.	Oct.
--- Cents per pound ---						
All dry beans	22.90	24.50	20.20	--	-11.8	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	23.75	28.88	15.31	13.50	-35.5	-53.3
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	25.13	26.38	20.25	18.50	-19.4	-29.9
Great Northern (NE/WY)	16.42	17.50	16.31	15.58	-0.7	-11.0
Black (MI)	21.00	19.13	18.38	18.50	-12.5	-3.3
Light-red kidney (MI)	28.25	27.50	23.13	21.83	-18.1	-20.6
Dark-red kidney (MN/WI)	29.25	29.13	22.63	21.50	-22.6	-26.2
Small red (ID/WA)	22.33	22.50	21.63	19.83	-3.1	-11.9
Baby lima (CA)	39.50	39.50	36.17	34.17	-8.4	-13.5
Large lima (CA)	41.50	41.50	42.75	43.50	3.0	--
Blackeye (CA)	28.00	28.06	32.83	33.58	17.3	19.7
Pink (ID/WA)	22.33	22.63	21.50	20.50	-3.7	-9.4
Garbanzo (ID/WA)	26.75	29.75	27.38	28.17	2.4	-5.3

-- = not available. 1/ Partial month estimate.

Source: *Bean Market News*, AMS, USDA except "all dry bean" price from NASS, USDA.

marketing chain continued to decline as the new harvest replenished elevators and warehouses. The 2005/06 season opened with a preliminary estimate of \$20.20 per cwt for the industry aggregate grower price—12 percent below a year earlier.

Although market prices have dropped for most classes, the greatest downward price pressure so far this season has been on pintos, kidney beans, and navy beans, as output for these classes is expected to rise. On the plus side of the market, uncertainty over crop output in California and Texas has kept market prices for blackeyes running about a fifth above a year earlier. For pinto beans, in the absence of significantly improved export demand, stocks will likely remain more than adequate, keeping a lid on prices this season and reducing planted area next spring.

Exports Drop in 2004/05

During the 2004/05 marketing year (September-August), U.S. dry bean export volume declined 24 percent from a year earlier to 4.68 million cwt. Volume was 29 percent below 2 years earlier and was the lowest since 1976/77. Exports to Japan (down 24 percent), Canada (8 percent), and Mexico (4 percent) were lower, but sales to France (up 10 percent) and the United Kingdom (23 percent) increased.

Garbanzo bean exports rose 52 percent to 0.23 million cwt—recovering part of last year's loss. Crop year export volume also exceeded year-earlier levels for large lima beans (29 percent) and blackeye cowpeas (186 percent). Exports declined across most other bean classes, including pinto, navy, Great Northern, small red, and dark red kidney beans. Navy bean exports declined 17 percent to the lowest level since 1976/77. Pinto bean exports dropped 42 percent and were the smallest since 1992/93. Great Northern bean exports, which have declined for four consecutive years, fell 13 percent to the lowest level since 1993/94.

Dry bean imports rose 20 percent to 236 million pounds during the 2004/05 crop year. Canada (down 12 percent from 2003/04), Mexico (up 75 percent), and China (up 38 percent) continued to be the top three foreign suppliers of dry beans over the past marketing year, accounting for 78 percent of U.S. dry bean import volume.

Table 10--U.S. dry bean crop-year export volume

Bean class	September - August				Change
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2003-04
	-- 1,000 cwt --				Percent
Pinto	1,570	1,255	2,032	1,188	-42
Navy (pea)	1,391	1,463	1,211	1,005	-17
Black	450	848	816	605	-26
Great Northern	1,062	534	427	370	-13
Garbanzo	530	342	150	227	52
Dark-red kidney	198	401	193	166	-14
Baby lima	241	204	195	131	-33
Large lima	103	170	99	128	29
Small red	92	159	232	137	-41
Blackeyes	81	45	20	56	186
Light-red kidney	246	328	58	56	-3
Cranberry	72	132	97	45	-54
Other	681	695	617	564	-9
Total	6,717	6,577	6,145	4,679	-24

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

Dry Peas & Lentils

Dry Pea & Lentil Prices Weaken as Output Surges

U.S. markets for dry edible peas continue to adjust to this year's bountiful supply situation brought on by sharply higher acreage and favorable yields, with both grower and dealer prices continuing to sink below those of a year ago (table 11). USDA releases the estimate of 2005 dry pea and lentil production November 10. In mid-October, Pacific Northwest (PNW) quotes for U.S. number one grade whole dry green peas were averaging around \$5.00 per cwt--about a fifth below year-earlier prices. Mid-October grower prices for whole dry yellow peas in the PNW were also running about a fifth below year-earlier levels. Both dry green and dry yellow pea grower prices have been below year-earlier levels since May 2004.

Following several strong years, market prices for lentils have also declined on sharply higher supplies. Since peaking in November of 2004, lentil prices have trended lower and in mid-October stood at \$11.25 per cwt (U.S. number ones) in the Pacific Northwest--the lowest since September 2002. Over the past 15 years, lentil prices have trended downward in a cyclical pattern of about 4 years duration. Despite being a storage crop, lentils exhibit a very weak seasonal price pattern—reflecting the absence of strong domestic demand, a reliance on food aid purchases, and irregular commercial export market opportunities.

Loan Deficiency Payments May Rise in 2005

The combination of increased production and low market prices will likely lead to increased outlays for loan deficiency payments (LDP). According to the Farm Services Agency, posted county prices for dry peas continue to average below the loan rates in both the East (\$6.03/cwt) and West (\$6.61/cwt). As a result, the 2005 crop loan deficiency payment rate has averaged \$2.39 per cwt since the 2005 crop year began, with payments through Oct. 20 totaling \$4.7 million. This compares

Table 11--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Monthly prices by class, 2004-2005

Commodity	2004		2005		Chg. prev. year:	
	Sep.	Oct.	Sep.	Oct. 1/	Sep.	Oct.
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
<i>Dealer prices:</i>						
Green peas, whole	10.58	10.53	8.25	7.92	-22.0	-24.8
Yellow peas, whole	9.69	9.75	7.81	7.75	-19.4	-20.5
Green peas, split	13.56	13.69	11.00	10.92	-18.9	-20.2
Yellow peas, split	12.38	12.38	11.00	10.75	-11.1	-13.2
Lentils, brewer	20.94	22.50	15.75	16.08	-24.8	-28.5
Lentils, pardina	20.70	21.78	16.44	17.25	-20.6	-20.8
Austrian winter peas	14.92	14.75	12.88	--	-13.7	--
<i>Grower prices:</i>						
Green peas, whole	6.41	6.66	5.00	4.88	-22.0	-26.7
Yellow peas, whole	5.97	6.25	4.66	4.63	-21.9	-25.9
Lentils, brewer	14.38	15.56	11.35	11.29	-21.1	-27.4
Lentils, pardina	14.38	15.28	12.00	12.75	-16.6	-16.6
Austrian winter peas	10.00	10.00	--	--	--	--

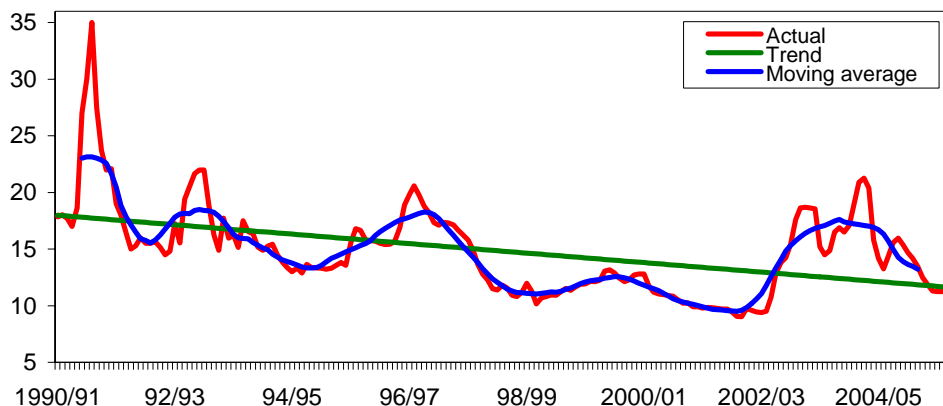
-- = not available. 1/ Prices for October 2005 are partial month averages.

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

Figure 15

U.S. lentils: Monthly grower price, actual, trend and moving average 1/

\$/cwt



1/ The moving average is a centered 12-month moving average.

Source: ERS, USDA based on data provided by the *Bean Market News*, AMS, USDA.

with program payments of \$31.5 million for the entire 2004 dry pea crop, which had an average payment rate of \$2.38 per cwt.

Although it is early in the 2005 season, LDPs for dry peas have been made in 12 States, led by Montana. A year ago, the majority of dry pea producers opted to receive loan deficiency payments rather than placing crops under price support loan. Only \$1.7 million (for 288,236 cwt) of dry pea loans were made in 2004. Although LDP volume will again likely exceed loan activity this year, through October 20, loan activity has about doubled that of all of last year with 580,838 cwt (\$3.5 million) put under loan.

As a result of larger supplies of lentils in North America this year, the national posted price (i.e., loan repayment rate) has dipped below the \$11.72/cwt loan rate, with loan deficiency payments (LDPs) now being made for 2005 lentils. Through October 20, about \$1.1 million in LDPs was disbursed for 2005-crop lentils, with unit payments averaging \$1.49 per cwt. In addition, \$7.0 million in nonrecourse loans were made for 2005 lentils through October 20. For the entire 2004 crop, posted prices averaged above the loan rate until the end of the season. As a result, loan deficiency payments only totaled about \$111,684 for the 2004 crop—an average of \$0.32 per cwt.

Despite posted county prices again averaging below the loan rate (\$7.43/cwt), LDPs for small chickpeas have remained minimal due to the limited quantities produced. To date in 2005, \$29,000 has been disbursed in LDPs with unit payments averaging \$1.68 per cwt. For the entire 2004 crop, loan deficiency payments totaled \$132,366—an average of \$2.25 per cwt.

July-June Trade Rises

Aided by lower market prices this past crop year, dry pea and lentil export volume increased 45 percent during 2004/05 (July-June) to a record-high 6.7 million cwt, according to the Bureau of the Census. Strong export movement of green and yellow peas led the increases experienced for each major pulse class (table 12). The

leading destinations for dry peas and lentils among the 98 countries receiving U.S. shipments included Canada (16 percent of total volume), Cuba (12 percent), Sudan (10 percent), Spain (7 percent), and India (6 percent). The value of U.S. dry pea and lentil exports totaled \$100 million—up 18 percent from a year earlier. Exports to Cuba consisted largely of yellow peas (53 percent of the total) and miscellaneous split peas (28 percent). With low prices and large stocks on hand, U.S. shippers are looking more intently at overseas markets this season.

With ballooning domestic supplies and weak prices, 2004/05 imports of dry peas and lentils dropped 3 percent to 1.04 million cwt. Volume was fairly evenly divided among split peas, lentils, chickpeas, green peas, and all others (table 13). Although green pea and lentil imports declined, imports of dry yellow peas, split peas, and chickpeas each increased. The 31 nations that shipped dry peas and lentils to the United States in 2004/05 were led by Canada (55 percent of total volume), India (17 percent), and Mexico (9 percent). Despite the reduction in volume, the value of dry pea and lentil imports reached \$27.3 million—6 percent above a year earlier.

Table 12--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Crop year export volume by class 1/

Item	Crop year, July-June				Change
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2003-04
	--1,000 cwt--				Percent
Green peas	1,170.2	1,568.4	1,436.7	2,450.5	71
Yellow peas	273.6	184.5	881.5	1,353.1	54
Split peas	80.5	128.7	199.3	218.6	10
Austrian winter pea	20.9	20.6	9.5	10.4	9
Misc. dry peas	436.5	237.6	202.8	621.3	206
Chickpeas, all	521.7	365.9	153.0	220.2	44
Lentils, all	2,322.3	1,965.6	1,718.0	1,797.9	5
Total	4,825.8	4,471.2	4,600.8	6,671.9	45

1/ Excludes planting seed.

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

Table 13--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Import volume by class 1/

Item	Crop year, July-June				Change
	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2003-04
	--1,000 cwt--				Percent
Green peas	64.1	35.6	216.3	98.0	-55
Yellow peas	60.9	38.8	69.6	118.4	70
Split peas	254.6	246.9	272.6	293.1	8
Austrian winter	3.4	1.8	1.9	1.6	-16
Misc. dry peas	81.5	74.7	76.5	104.8	37
Chickpeas, all	204.5	219.3	225.3	241.4	7
Kabuli	55.8	17.1	41.3	45.7	11
Other	148.7	202.2	183.9	195.6	6
Lentils, all	159.7	142.4	210.8	178.6	-15
Green, incl french	74.5	59.3	54.5	58.0	7
Red	0.0	17.5	52.3	36.1	-31
Other	85.2	65.6	104.1	84.5	-19
Total	828.6	759.6	1,073.1	1,035.9	-3

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

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

Commodity Highlight: Fresh-market Sweet Corn

U.S. consumption of fresh-market sweet corn (also known as corn-on-the-cob), has been trending higher over the past decade. Per capita use reached a record high in 2004 on the strength of improved quality, sweeter varieties, and value-added packaging. Backed by this strong demand, rising production and higher shipping-point prices pushed U.S. average crop value up 70 percent between 1992-1994 and 2002-04 to \$560 million.

In the United States, sweet corn is produced for three distinct markets--fresh, canning, and freezing. Production within these markets is largely independent of each other. The canning market is the largest in terms of total acreage and production (accounting for 37 percent of each), while the fresh market accounts for the majority (two-thirds) of total sweet corn crop value.

Sweet corn is one of several types of corn, which also includes flint corn, dent corn (yellow and white), popcorn, flour corn, and pod corn. Sweet corn is a member of the Gramineae (grass) family (as are wheat, barley, and rice) and a native of tropical Americas. It is a subspecies of the genus *Zea* (species *mays*) that has been a staple crop in Central and South America for thousands of years. Sweet corn is actually a genetic mutation of field (dent) corn and was reportedly first grown in Pennsylvania in the mid-1700s, with the first commercial variety introduced there in 1779. The natural mutation in sweet corn causes the kernel to store more sugars than field corn. Sweet corn is harvested before it matures, while the sugar content is still high. Most varieties of sweet corn feature kernels that are yellow (most popular), white, or bicolor (a combination resulting from cross-pollination). Although there may be regional consumer preferences for corn color, sweetness is not related to color.

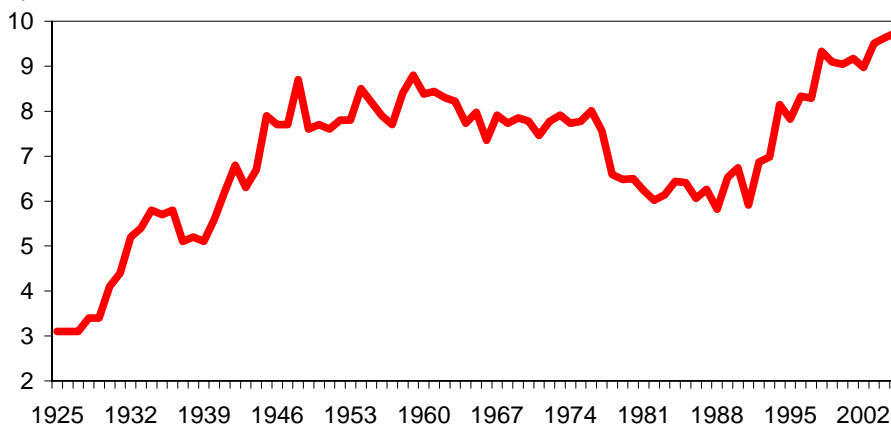
The United States is Top Producer

According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United States is the world's leading producer of sweet corn (fresh and processing), accounting for 46 percent of output during 2002-04. Nigeria (7 percent), France (6 percent), Hungary (6 percent), and Peru (4 percent) round out the top five producing nations. Among the top nations, production expansion since 1992-94 (largely for

Figure 16

Fresh-market sweet corn: U.S. per capita disappearance, 1925-2005

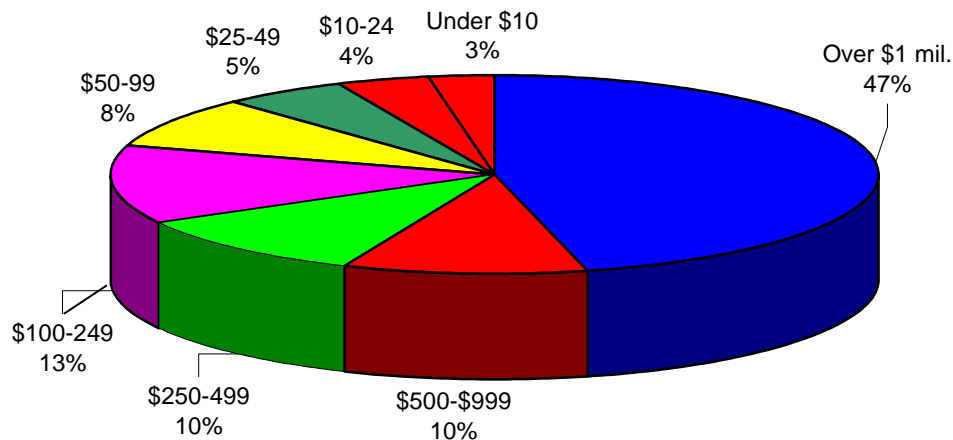
Lb/person



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Figure 17

U.S. fresh-market sweet corn: Share of acreage by farm sales class



1/ Sales class legends are in \$1,000. Source: 2002 Census of Agriculture, NASS, USDA.

processing) has been strongest in Hungary and Peru. The United States is also the leading exporter of sweet corn, shipping two-thirds of the combined fresh, canned, and frozen sweet corn products worldwide.

Sweet corn is one of the few crops produced in every State (Alaska has one farm with sweet corn). According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, 18,412 farms produce sweet corn for the fresh market in the United States, with another 4,061 farms harvesting for processed products. About 47 percent of fresh-market acreage is harvested on operations with total farm sales (all products) of \$1 million or more and another 10 percent is on farms with between \$500,000 and \$999,999 in farm product sales (figure 17). About one-third of fresh-market sweet corn is harvested by farms with less than \$250,000 in total agricultural product sales.

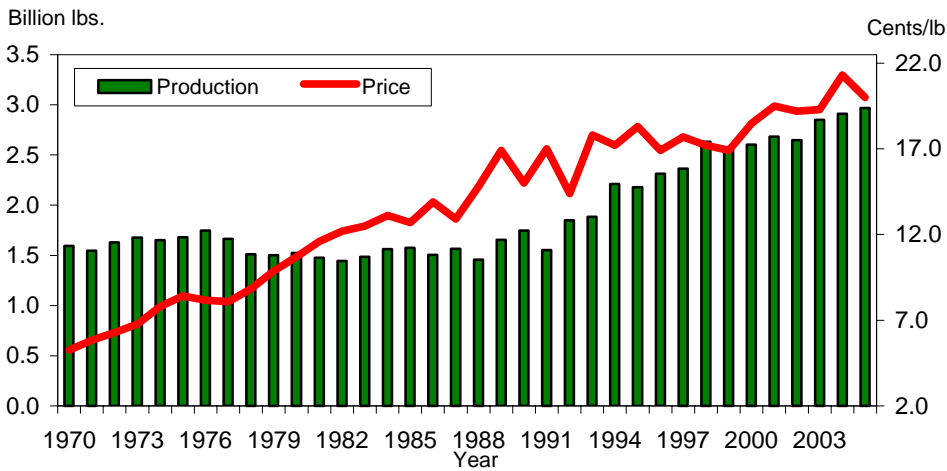
In 2004, U.S. area harvested for fresh-market sweet corn totaled 246,200 acres—second only to the 2003 record high. However, production was a record-high 2.91 billion pounds in 2004, as per-acre yield set a record high. During 2002-2004, Florida remained the leading producer of fresh-market sweet corn with 21 percent of the U.S. crop. California (19 percent), New York (12 percent), and Georgia (11 percent) are also leading producers. While fresh-market sweet corn production has risen 15 percent in Florida between 1992-94 and 2002-04, output has trended much higher in California (up 93 percent), Georgia (up 147 percent), and New York (65 percent). Sweet corn for processing is grown primarily in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Washington, and Oregon.

Production of fresh-market sweet corn is highly seasonal, reflecting past production trends and consumption habits. Peak volume occurs during July, with 60 percent of total market volume moving during May-August. Although shipments peak around July 4, movement is also strong around the Memorial Day holiday—typically the start of the summer picnic and vacation season.

Movement during the winter quarter (January-March) accounts for only about 10 percent of annual volume, with the majority supplied by Florida and supplemented by imports from Mexico. Increased winter movement during the 1990s largely reflects both better marketing (largely pre-packaged ears of corn) and the adoption of newer varieties with longer shelf life. These so-called “supersweet” varieties

Figure 18

U.S. fresh-market sweet corn: Production and season-average price 1/



1/ F.o.b. shipping-point prices.

Source: NASS, USDA except 2005 forecast by ERS.

Table 14--U.S. fresh-market sweet corn: Production in selected States

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change 2003-04
	----- 1,000 cwt -----					Percent
Florida	5,610	5,306	5,712	5,626	5,999	7
California	3,960	3,740	4,550	5,415	5,880	9
Georgia	3,360	3,250	3,125	2,800	3,645	30
New York	2,613	3,841	3,278	4,094	2,800	-32
Pennsylvania	964	701	696	1,166	1,392	19
Ohio	1,302	1,309	1,253	1,474	1,285	-13
Michigan	742	540	800	855	713	-17
North Carolina	810	861	729	820	675	-18
Others	6,666	7,267	6,337	6,253	6,721	7
United States	26,027	26,815	26,480	28,503	29,110	2

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

have proven popular with consumers and retailers and have helped further expand the domestic market by fostering off-season demand. Because the sugar content of the supersweet varieties is maintained longer, sweet corn can be more easily shipped long distances, while maintaining peak marketability.

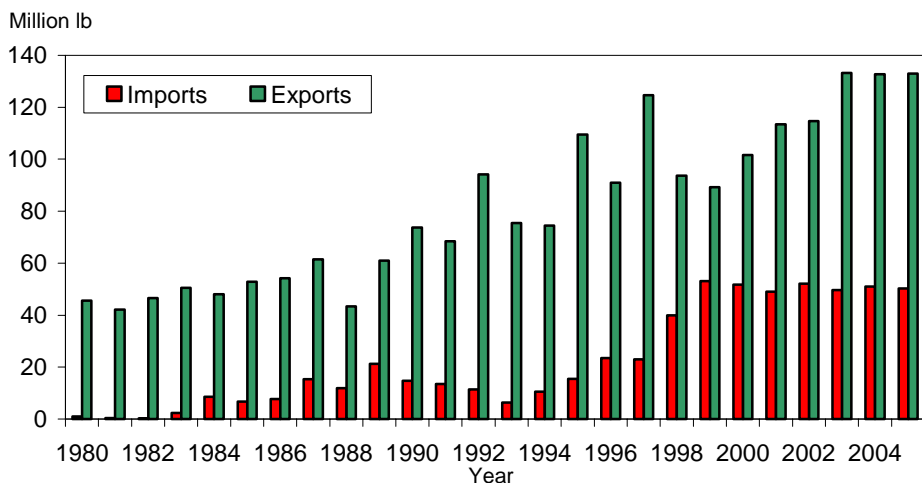
Inflation-Adjusted Prices Steady

Most fresh sweet corn is priced on the daily spot market. The canning and freezing corn markets feature contract pricing between growers and processors almost exclusively. The season-average shipping-point price for fresh sweet corn reached a record-high 21.3 cents per pound (\$21.30 per cwt) in 2004. However, after adjusting for inflation, the season-average price received by growers in 2004 was not much different than in 1994, 1984, or the 1960s. Although retail prices are not reported by the government for sweet corn, according to the 1999 A.C. Nielsen Homescan database, fresh-market sweet corn averaged \$0.86 per pound and had a retail value (excludes foodservice use) of \$237 million.

Despite recent increases in production and imports during the cooler months of the year, price patterns have been constant for the past two decades. Prices begin to

Figure 19

U.S. fresh-market sweet corn: Calendar year trade volume, 1980-2005



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC except 2005 forecast by ERS.

decline in March before falling off sharply in April when production in central Florida begins to flow to market. Prices continue to decline through the seasonal low in June before July 4 holiday demand slightly increases average prices. As supplies become available from more States during the summer, prices settle at low levels through September. Then as cool weather and frost ends production in all but Southern States, prices climb and fluctuate through the end of the year.

Fresh Trade Remains Relatively Small

World trade has traditionally been a minor part of the U.S. fresh sweet corn market. The United States leads the world in sweet corn exports and is a net exporter of fresh sweet corn, shipping twice the volume imported. During 2002-04, the United States exported 4 percent of production while importing less than 2 percent of the fresh sweet corn consumed domestically. With the strong dollar, higher consumption of fresh vegetables, and lower (or phased out) import tariffs, import volume averaged 437 percent higher than during 1992-94. Import volume appears to have stabilized at about 50 million pounds over the first half of this decade. Mexico provided 95 percent of fresh sweet corn imports during 2002-04, with the majority arriving during the winter (December through April).

On the export side, growth has begun to pick up this decade after slow growth during the 1980s and unsteady gains during the second half of the 1990s. Export volume during 2002-04 averaged 56 percent above the 1992-94 average. Canada received 79 percent of exports during 2002-04, with South Korea a distant second at 15 percent. The majority of exports occurs between April and July (before the Canadian crop is harvested in the summer), with volume peaking in May and June.

Demand Trending Higher

Since bottoming out in 1991, fresh-market sweet corn demand has trended higher due largely to improved quality, consistency, and marketability. Domestic disappearance (use) of fresh-market sweet corn averaged 2.7 billion pounds annually during 2002-04—up 43 percent from 1992-94. In fact, use of sweet corn

has been trending higher since the early 1920s. Per capita use of fresh-market sweet corn trended up from the early 1920s to the late 1940s before flattening out at around 8 pounds into the mid-1970s. Demand then began to wane and bottomed out at about 6 pounds in the mid-1980s as inconsistent quality, increased away-from-home eating, and the desire for more convenient foods chipped away at demand.

Meanwhile, demand for frozen sweet corn accelerated in the 1980s and into the 1990s as consumers found frozen corn faster and more convenient to prepare (especially in the microwave). Frozen corn also held important advantages in consistent quality and taste. The fresh sweet corn industry responded to this challenge in the late 1980s and 1990s. Shippers began offering convenience and “curb appeal” in the form of tray-pack corn. At the same time, seed companies released new supersweet hybrids that dramatically boosted quality. During 2002-04, per capita disappearance of fresh sweet corn averaged 9.4 pounds—up 28 percent since 1992-94 and the highest since records began in 1919.

According to USDA’s 1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals, fresh sweet corn, like most other foods, is largely purchased at retail for home consumption (87 percent). The small percentage used in foodservice may largely reflect the difficulty and labor intensity of handling and preparing fresh sweet corn in a restaurant environment. Labor is the single largest expense in most foodservice operations and that alone heavily favors the use of prepared frozen and canned corn products. Most fresh-market corn-on-the cob is boiled, steamed, baked, or grilled on the cob.

Regionally, people in the Northeast and Midwest eat more fresh-market sweet corn than do consumers in other areas of the country. Northeasterners consume twice as much per capita as do people in the West. Lower sweet corn consumption in the West may reflect both the influence of the Hispanic population (who eat fresh sweet corn sparingly) and the West’s status as the national leader in fast food and other restaurant spending--places where sweet corn is not well represented. Preferences along racial lines indicate that 86 percent of all fresh-market sweet corn is eaten by non-Hispanic White consumers (who account for 73 percent of the population).

Table 15--U.S. fresh-market sweet corn: Estimated supply, disappearance, and price

Year	Supply			Utilization			Season-ave. price		
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic 3/	Per capita use	Current dollars 1/	Constant dollars 3/	
	-- Million pounds --						Pounds	-- \$/cwt --	
1985	1,575.4	6.8	1,582.2	52.9	1,529.3	6.41	12.70	18.22	
1990	1,745.5	14.7	1,760.2	73.7	1,686.5	6.74	15.00	18.38	
2000	2,602.7	51.7	2,654.4	101.7	2,552.7	9.04	18.50	18.50	
2001	2,681.5	49.0	2,730.5	113.4	2,617.1	9.17	19.50	19.04	
2002	2,648.0	52.1	2,700.1	114.7	2,585.4	8.97	19.20	18.45	
2003	2,850.3	49.7	2,900.0	133.3	2,766.7	9.51	19.30	18.21	
2004	2,911.0	51.0	2,962.0	132.8	2,829.2	9.63	21.30	19.69	
2005 f	2,969.2	50.3	3,019.5	133.0	2,886.5	9.74	--	--	

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

Contacts and Links

Contact Information

Gary Lucier

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

Andy Jerardo

Tel: (202) 694-5266 Fax: (202) 694-5820 Email: Ajerardo@ers.usda.gov

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Articles

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

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

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

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

2. *The Economics of Food Safety: The Case of Green Onions and Hepatitis A Outbreaks*

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/nov04/VGS30501/>

Explains the economics of food safety using the example of recent hepatitis A outbreaks in the United States associated with green onions from Mexico. The report reviews the incentives to adopt additional food safety practices and the economic impact of an outbreak on green onion growers in Mexico.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Data Tables

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

1. Per capita use (consumption)

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

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

2. Fresh vegetables and melons

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

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

3. Processing vegetables

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

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

4. Potatoes

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

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

5. Sweet potatoes

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

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

6. Dry edible beans

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

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

7. Mushrooms

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

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

8. Vegetable and melon trade

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

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

9. Vegetable prices

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

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

10. Dry peas and lentils

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

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

11. World vegetable production and harvested area

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

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

12. Mexican and Canadian vegetable production

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

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

13. U.S. farm cash receipts and cost indicators

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

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

Web Sites

A. Vegetables and Melons: ERS' Vegetables and Melons Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Price table 1--Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1910-14=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	769	808
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	694	914
	2003	753	757	823	878	932	1,047	809	937	979	960	1,058	1,134	922
	2004	918	1,038	789	923	795	755	835	920	907	1,102	1,192	840	918
2005	658	815	1,137	1,247	924	975	806	846	923					
Potatoes 3/	1995	466	450	484	505	529	612	729	586	497	539	548	547	541
	1996	564	589	633	668	696	707	700	521	482	461	452	434	576
	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652
	2003	533	554	567	592	590	559	570	483	458	443	481	494	527
	2004	488	504	530	568	558	535	553	508	483	451	491	504	514
2005	532	533	560	564	616	974	743	591	553					
--1990-92=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	107	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137
	2003	113	113	123	131	140	157	121	140	146	144	158	170	138
	2004	137	155	118	138	119	113	125	138	136	165	178	126	137
2005	98	122	170	187	138	146	121	127	138					
Potatoes 3/	1995	92	89	96	100	105	121	144	116	98	106	108	108	107
	1996	111	116	125	132	138	140	138	103	95	91	89	86	114
	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	98	104
	2004	96	100	105	112	110	106	109	100	95	89	97	100	102
2005	105	105	111	111	122	133	147	117	109					

1/ Prices for 2005 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Price table 2--Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 1998-2005 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prnt change	Prnt change
															Sept-Sept	3rd quarter
															Percent	Percent
--Dollars per cwt--																
Asparagus	1998	179.00	158.00	144.00	130.00	105.00	115.00	126.00	211.00	199.00	152.00	148.00	--	124.00	--	--
	1999	141.00	119.00	178.00	124.00	112.00	119.00	141.00	--	--	--	--	--	131.00	--	-21.1
	2000	147.00	99.70	98.60	136.00	121.00	112.00	141.00	205.00	--	--	--	--	117.00	--	22.7
	2001	219.00	256.00	147.00	146.00	114.00	117.00	176.00	145.00	--	137.00	129.00	--	140.00	--	-7.2
	2002	218.00	162.00	119.00	99.60	112.00	107.00	146.00	--	--	--	--	--	110.00	--	-9.0
	2003	98.90	96.30	104.00	139.00	104.00	108.00	189.00	132.00	166.00	145.00	128.00	--	115.00	--	11.2
	2004	--	271.00	121.00	131.00	128.00	113.00	231.00	218.00	204.00	201.00	128.00	--	131.00	22.9	34.1
2005	--	--	140.00	183.00	130.00	137.00	226.00	237.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.4	
Broccoli	1998	34.90	27.10	31.70	40.50	27.10	29.60	23.30	27.60	29.20	32.80	25.80	31.20	30.20	--	--
	1999	27.70	20.10	23.20	20.20	18.60	23.10	18.70	27.40	29.30	23.00	21.60	39.20	24.10	0.3	-5.9
	2000	22.60	20.10	27.40	23.20	44.30	30.00	31.50	25.20	27.70	34.10	56.00	34.10	31.20	-5.5	11.9
	2001	22.70	32.30	24.70	26.90	25.50	27.00	23.60	27.10	22.90	24.20	21.40	56.10	26.50	-17.3	-12.8
	2002	57.00	44.30	33.70	24.00	20.80	28.40	27.00	29.60	40.60	24.00	31.80	25.60	31.40	77.3	32.1
	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	42.70	52.60	32.70	20.9	9.0
	2004	33.60	28.50	21.60	24.00	27.20	28.70	24.20	29.70	57.00	43.90	44.20	45.40	33.70	16.1	4.7
2005	22.70	33.30	42.70	40.20	22.40	39.70	22.40	30.50	32.10	--	--	--	--	-43.7	-23.4	
Cantaloups	1998	--	--	--	--	30.70	15.80	16.20	11.80	15.50	19.70	13.50	18.90	18.30	--	--
	1999	--	--	--	--	25.70	15.10	13.10	13.50	15.90	17.20	19.60	28.70	17.00	2.6	-2.3
	2000	--	--	--	--	16.60	17.90	15.90	12.30	19.00	26.10	25.00	35.10	17.10	19.5	11.1
	2001	--	--	--	--	27.10	14.60	18.80	22.00	13.50	15.60	19.40	23.70	19.00	-28.9	15.0
	2002	--	--	--	--	25.00	12.90	17.00	16.10	14.80	19.40	14.60	20.00	17.70	9.6	-11.8
	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.40	17.20	26.70	19.80	16.80	-2.7	-2.9
	2004	--	--	--	--	15.60	12.20	11.00	14.40	15.40	13.80	22.00	33.80	14.80	6.9	-12.3
2005	--	--	--	--	20.30	19.50	18.40	11.20	15.30	--	--	--	--	-0.6	10.0	
Carrots	1998	14.00	13.00	13.00	12.60	12.00	11.90	10.60	10.80	10.60	10.90	11.60	11.00	12.20	--	--
	1999	16.10	19.60	21.50	26.50	25.40	22.80	17.20	13.30	10.10	10.50	11.30	11.50	16.80	-4.7	26.9
	2000	9.49	11.60	11.80	12.30	13.40	14.80	15.70	14.50	14.00	14.20	14.30	15.50	13.10	38.6	8.9
	2001	15.90	16.70	17.30	17.30	17.60	19.80	21.70	19.90	15.50	17.40	18.40	19.30	17.10	10.7	29.2
	2002	19.30	19.70	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.60	20.60	20.10	18.10	17.90	18.70	19.50	19.10	16.8	3.0
	2003	19.40	19.10	18.80	19.40	19.90	20.00	19.90	20.40	19.60	18.80	21.40	24.30	19.10	8.3	1.9
	2004	24.50	24.90	25.00	24.20	24.90	22.50	20.20	18.00	16.70	16.40	17.20	18.00	20.30	-14.8	-8.3
2005	20.30	21.00	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.80	23.10	--	--	--	--	--	38.3	23.9	
Cauliflower	1998	39.10	43.20	49.10	44.70	35.50	26.40	23.20	26.10	32.30	25.90	33.20	37.50	34.50	--	--
	1999	29.40	31.10	42.80	46.40	23.40	25.50	19.60	25.40	21.70	22.30	35.10	55.50	29.70	-32.8	-18.3
	2000	23.10	30.20	32.00	34.80	46.00	31.20	37.50	25.10	25.40	21.60	65.60	28.00	32.10	17.1	31.9
	2001	26.00	37.30	23.60	46.50	26.30	37.40	25.60	25.70	24.80	21.70	22.50	56.60	29.20	-2.4	-13.5
	2002	61.50	39.00	37.10	23.70	20.80	28.40	27.50	30.40	41.30	24.10	30.90	28.70	32.20	66.5	30.4
	2003	24.50	30.60	33.20	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.70	25.40	40.20	25.80	57.00	80.90	35.10	-2.7	-5.9
	2004	27.10	42.30	24.20	23.50	28.80	46.20	27.60	26.30	31.10	32.20	43.80	54.40	33.00	-22.6	-8.9
2005	27.40	37.40	50.60	36.80	29.70	38.10	25.60	31.50	31.40	--	--	--	--	1.0	4.1	
Celery	1998	11.20	11.40	16.40	13.80	15.40	12.40	10.60	10.30	10.50	10.40	11.90	14.00	11.70	--	--
	1999	9.51	8.47	8.35	10.20	12.80	18.30	14.00	10.30	10.60	9.14	12.80	17.20	12.00	1.0	11.1
	2000	19.20	16.00	12.90	21.20	25.60	29.10	18.30	20.30	15.30	12.90	19.40	21.50	18.50	44.3	54.4
	2001	14.60	15.00	15.80	19.10	24.00	33.70	13.50	9.28	9.38	8.19	8.64	9.62	14.40	-38.7	-40.3
	2002	10.10	19.50	23.50	18.60	12.30	9.37	10.90	10.90	11.70	9.98	14.10	10.20	12.80	24.7	4.2
	2003	8.29	11.80	12.60	17.00	11.00	9.34	12.70	11.80	13.30	15.90	20.60	15.30	13.40	13.7	12.8
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	12.00	10.00	11.90	15.10	18.10	13.40	15.10	-10.5	-10.3
2005	12.90	22.90	28.40	20.80	15.50	9.62	10.40	11.10	14.20	--	--	--	--	19.3	5.3	
Corn, sweet	1998	18.70	31.60	24.20	20.10	17.10	14.00	16.40	16.40	18.10	25.30	24.80	14.30	17.20	--	--
	1999	19.60	23.30	21.80	18.90	18.50	15.00	17.30	16.60	17.30	16.50	28.40	40.70	16.90	-4.4	0.6
	2000	31.50	25.10	19.30	18.70	14.40	18.00	22.00	20.70	20.10	24.00	16.80	33.00	18.50	16.2	22.7
	2001	33.50	34.00	26.10	18.10	24.70	18.70	19.60	18.90	18.80	23.80	18.40	17.50	19.50	-6.5	-8.8
	2002	23.80	22.90	25.20	17.70	17.20	18.60	24.50	20.90	21.80	22.10	16.80	16.50	19.20	16.0	17.3
	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.60	23.20	21.30	20.10	19.70	23.20	28.60	33.90	19.30	-9.6	-9.1
	2004	30.30	20.90	20.30	17.60	18.10	22.80	21.80	22.90	24.10	33.50	46.70	36.80	21.30	22.3	12.6
2005	20.30	29.70	26.00	25.40	25.60	26.40	25.30	21.20	26.20	--	--	--	--	8.7	5.7	
Cucumbers	1998	--	--	--	30.70	16.10	19.40	20.30	20.40	22.90	18.30	18.00	20.40	20.00	--	--
	1999	--	--	--	20.40	16.10	13.20	19.00	22.70	21.30	23.00	14.40	15.60	18.20	-7.0	-0.9
	2000	28.60	40.00	28.50	22.70	17.00	15.00	26.80	19.70	22.60	21.70	12.10	24.60	19.90	6.1	9.7
	2001	--	--	44.00	31.00	15.60	16.80	19.90	24.70	25.80	14.70	14.40	26.40	19.80	14.2	1.9
	2002	--	--	22.90	21.50	16.80	14.30	23.40	23.10	19.50	14.00	19.20	26.40	19.00	-24.4	-6.2
	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.70	16.60	22.80	20.00	24.60	14.00	13.30	19.90	19.90	26.2	2.1
	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	14.30	17.20	25.00	28.70	29.40	26.50	13.40	--	22.00	19.5	23.3
2005	19.30	--	38.20	25.50	29.40	28.50	21.70	23.80	33.70	--	--	--	--	14.6	-4.7	
Head lettuce	1998	19.00	10.90	12.50	27.20	14.30	11.80	15.50	16.40	14.00	21.00	10.80	12.50	16.20	--	--
	1999	10.30	15.50	16.30	20.20	14.00	11.40	12.70	12.00	13.10	13.10	10.70	16.20	13.30	-6.4	-17.6
	2000	14.60	9.28	14.10	22.80	23.60	13.50	15.00	19.20	29.40	16.20	19.90	12.10	17.30	124.4	68.3
	2001	13.60	24.10	15.00	21.40	18.80	12.10	16.40	26.90	26.20	11.60	11.40	28.50	17.90	-10.9	9.3
	2002	25.90	44.20	87.30	14.10	10.20	10.60	11.30	14.60	14.30	13.50	10.70	10.10	21.10	-45.4	-42.2
	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20</									

Price table 3--Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2005 1/

Prctn Change

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Prctn Change Sep. - Sep. Percent
		--1982=100--													
Fresh 2/	1996	133.9	119.4	202.5	155.6	108.2	96.6	108.8	97.2	91.3	106.0	131.5	99.3	120.9	--
	1997	105.2	126.2	150.4	109.6	103.2	112.2	115.7	125.2	121.8	143.1	124.7	118.5	121.3	33.4
	1998	133.1	136.6	148.2	162.9	123.2	106.5	153.7	114.9	135.0	161.9	131.2	148.1	137.9	10.8
	1999	131.9	93.1	117.4	144.4	111.3	125.8	103.4	113.7	117.5	101.6	100.9	151.6	117.7	-13.0
	2000	111.3	100.5	122.3	126.8	152.0	128.1	127.2	136.7	155.9	165.0	173.9	120.3	135.0	32.7
	2001	147.0	168.6	178.7	145.6	144.9	129.4	109.7	127.2	132.3	112.3	105.9	121.0	135.2	-15.1
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7	-11.8
	2003	147.8	127.5	153.0	167.7	165.0	138.8	133.3	136.6	164.7	156.9	148.4	184.7	152.0	41.1
	2004	143.8	125.9	140.3	133.1	132.9	101.0	102.8	128.3	141.9	200.0	211.1	143.7	142.1	-13.8
	2005	122.0	152.8	168.5	174.7	144.2	160.0	127.0	129.9	153.8					8.4
Melons	1996	--	--	--	--	91.5	84.4	45.4	57.0	37.3	99.5	68.6	--	69.1	--
	1997	--	--	--	--	83.2	68.5	51.1	49.3	37.7	142.5	95.5	--	75.4	1.1
	1998	--	--	--	--	113.3	74.1	56.3	60.1	89.9	--	52.2	--	74.3	138.5
	1999	--	--	--	--	86.6	62.8	42.4	62.1	--	63.4	59.1	--	62.7	--
	2000	--	--	--	--	68.0	64.3	56.4	43.8	48.7	93.6	124.2	--	71.3	--
	2001	--	--	--	--	118.6	53.4	53.3	76.1	57.1	60.0	114.9	--	76.2	17.2
	2002	--	--	--	--	--	74.7	80.5	58.7	60.1	66.2	55.3	--	65.9	5.3
	2003	--	--	--	--	120.5	60.6	60.1	35.8	49.0	64.9	106.8	--	71.1	-18.5
	2004	106.8	141.3	157.3	90.2	95.4	75.1	56.1	66.6	76.6	108.8	114.4	150.6	103.3	56.3
	2005	156.1	75.4	96.5	162.2	114.8	99.9	83.8	62.3	80.7					5.4
Canned 3/	1996	120.4	119.8	120.4	120.4	120.8	121.0	122.6	122.1	121.9	121.8	121.9	121.8	121.2	--
	1997	121.5	121.1	120.5	120.1	119.8	119.9	119.1	119.3	119.3	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.2	-2.1
	1998	121.2	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	120.0	119.6	120.0	120.0	121.2	0.6
	1999	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.9	120.7	120.7	121.3	121.3	120.9	0.6
	2000	121.3	120.8	121.2	120.9	121.2	121.5	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.6	121.7	121.3	121.2	0.3
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8	3.5
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	129.5	129.1	129.1	128.5	2.7
	2003	128.8	129.0	128.9	129.3	129.4	129.3	129.4	129.1	130.0	130.7	131.1	131.3	129.7	1.0
	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.4	134.6	135.4	135.5	133.1	2.6
	2005	135.7	135.9	136.1	136.3	137.6	137.7	138.2	138.0	137.7					3.2
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	-0.2
	1998	125.2	126.0	124.8	125.7	125.0	124.6	125.5	125.6	125.3	125.6	125.5	125.2	125.3	-0.3
	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1	0.6
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0	0.2
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6	2.1
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.2	131.9	132.6	131.1	2.1
	2003	133.4	134.1	133.3	134.0	134.1	133.9	134.9	134.2	134.2	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.3	2.1
	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	136.8	138.1	137.2	137.0	135.9	1.9
	2005	137.3	137.3	137.4	137.5	137.5	137.4	137.0	136.4	136.5					-0.2
Dehydrated 4/	1996	143.3	143.3	144.6	146.6	147.3	147.6	146.9	146.1	145.8	145.3	145.5	145.7	145.7	--
	1997	144.6	144.6	143.6	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.4	139.7	141.1	142.0	-3.2
	1998	142.0	141.1	140.8	140.5	143.2	143.2	142.2	144.9	143.6	142.9	142.0	146.2	142.7	1.8
	1999	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.7	146.1	146.1	146.0	146.5	147.1	146.7	147.4	151.1	147.4	2.4
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9	-2.1
	2001	139.1	135.6	136.2	136.9	139.9	140.6	140.4	140.9	142.4	142.7	144.6	145.9	140.4	-1.1
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7	6.2
	2003	150.6	150.2	149.8	147.8	147.5	147.3	146.5	145.2	144.2	143.3	143.5	146.1	146.8	-4.6
	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.1	145.7	144.8	143.9	144.5	144.6	1.0
	2005	145.6	145.9	145.2	145.7	146.8	146.5	145.2	146.4	147.8					1.4

-- = not available. 1/ Indexes for 2005 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices. 4/ Includes both fruits and vegetables.

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

Price table 4--Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 1999-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1982-84=100--														
Fresh vegetables 2/	1999	224.5	209.8	209.2	206.2	207.7	203.1	206.0	204.8	208.0	208.9	209.1	214.0	209.3
	2000	223.0	211.0	212.1	213.6	219.1	217.7	216.7	217.3	218.9	218.6	224.6	240.2	219.4
	2001	235.9	240.6	238.2	232.6	226.2	226.4	226.3	224.9	228.2	229.1	228.6	230.4	230.6
	2002	251.6	258.1	265.3	255.9	238.6	239.3	241.8	238.9	236.1	233.5	240.6	245.2	245.4
	2003	253.7	250.9	250.7	244.3	246.3	250.5	248.3	245.4	247.2	251.2	253.5	263.8	250.5
	2004	265.2	262.8	261.3	251.7	251.0	247.2	244.6	245.6	248.4	270.7	291.0	295.1	261.2
	2005	271.0	263.2	267.0	280.1	280.6	266.9	268.5	261.0	265.6				
Potatoes, fresh	1999	184.5	184.0	185.9	183.3	191.5	194.7	205.0	212.1	204.6	194.8	186.1	190.7	193.1
	2000	196.6	198.1	197.9	194.9	200.4	201.7	208.3	210.7	195.4	191.5	181.2	179.4	196.3
	2001	186.6	186.8	189.3	187.0	192.2	205.0	213.4	224.5	218.3	216.3	203.4	205.2	202.3
	2002	213.4	225.7	230.2	244.1	248.0	253.4	260.7	263.8	246.4	232.0	221.8	222.2	238.5
	2003	230.6	226.9	227.5	225.0	231.9	231.4	235.1	238.8	233.8	223.7	217.7	214.5	228.1
	2004	228.2	226.0	230.5	224.3	229.0	237.4	240.7	238.9	228.5	232.0	226.9	230.5	231.1
	2005	237.5	235.8	228.3	235.0	239.1	246.7	256.7	263.8	258.6				
Lettuce, fresh	1999	207.9	200.6	217.0	213.4	207.7	198.5	196.0	202.0	208.5	218.5	216.6	212.7	208.3
	2000	229.3	203.9	210.0	209.4	234.0	211.1	207.8	213.1	262.7	235.5	238.5	281.6	228.1
	2001	233.3	249.6	245.7	227.3	243.5	215.1	211.7	226.5	254.1	238.5	228.6	231.6	233.8
	2002	272.0	301.9	398.0	299.6	219.7	213.1	215.1	213.4	221.9	222.5	229.0	218.5	252.1
	2003	223.8	219.7	222.9	227.4	253.1	266.0	243.1	226.1	260.9	250.2	259.4	301.8	246.2
	2004	271.7	245.8	242.3	232.1	224.1	221.7	219.8	228.4	229.2	236.2	249.0	276.9	239.8
	2005	258.3	237.9	253.5	287.5	271.6	257.6	247.7	247.7	249.4				
Tomatoes, fresh	1999	299.8	239.9	224.6	215.7	214.3	213.8	218.6	198.9	208.2	208.4	213.8	233.4	224.1
	2000	237.0	214.0	224.4	239.6	226.8	221.4	216.6	217.5	224.8	234.3	273.7	285.9	234.7
	2001	272.7	260.3	259.5	273.8	234.0	247.8	235.5	225.0	222.6	238.1	266.3	264.2	250.0
	2002	279.1	256.9	255.7	262.4	244.5	242.2	238.9	230.1	224.6	232.3	256.5	288.5	251.0
	2003	299.5	275.3	285.2	272.0	244.2	252.9	262.6	271.5	262.7	261.2	281.0	284.2	271.0
	2004	283.2	282.8	285.0	274.4	272.3	252.9	243.5	249.5	253.8	316.3	422.7	425.0	296.8
	2005	309.6	274.8	297.1	310.6	333.6	293.0	287.3	267.6	273.5				
Other, fresh	1999	223.6	215.1	214.2	212.8	214.2	206.2	206.7	206.3	211.0	214.6	217.2	219.8	213.5
	2000	230.1	218.9	216.6	216.1	222.9	226.7	224.2	222.9	218.5	223.0	225.9	243.4	224.1
	2001	247.4	256.7	252.1	241.9	235.7	233.4	234.3	226.7	230.1	231.4	229.4	232.2	237.6
	2002	256.0	264.8	253.5	251.8	242.1	243.9	246.8	243.4	244.2	241.8	249.6	250.1	249.0
	2003	258.7	264.1	259.2	250.7	255.6	257.9	254.2	248.1	248.0	263.9	260.9	271.0	257.7
	2004	276.2	279.0	274.2	263.7	263.0	259.8	257.1	255.3	263.5	282.8	283.5	282.5	270.1
	2005	277.9	280.8	279.4	289.9	284.8	272.2	276.0	265.2	274.0				
Frozen vegetables	1999	154.1	153.2	151.8	152.0	154.2	151.9	153.7	155.2	155.6	153.9	154.3	153.8	
	2000	156.8	155.7	154.7	155.0	157.6	157.4	157.6	159.9	160.2	161.1	157.3	159.1	157.7
	2001	162.0	164.5	162.5	164.4	166.2	166.9	169.0	166.6	168.3	169.8	168.3	168.8	166.4
	2002	172.7	172.8	168.8	169.9	169.9	171.5	173.8	171.4	172.1	171.7	169.4	168.6	171.1
	2003	169.0	171.0	170.6	169.0	172.7	174.4	174.2	176.0	175.0	171.9	173.0	173.2	172.5
	2004	176.3	177.6	174.9	173.5	176.9	174.5	177.0	178.1	177.6	177.5	173.8	171.4	175.8
	2005	177.0	176.3	174.7	177.2	178.6	176.5	180.2	177.7	181.5				
--December 1997=100--														
Processed fruits and vegetables	1999	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.5	105.6	105.7	104.6	105.5	104.4	103.4	104.5
	2000	105.4	105.2	105.0	104.3	105.7	105.9	106.2	106.7	105.9	106.6	104.5	105.3	105.6
	2001	108.1	107.8	107.1	106.9	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.5	109.7	110.1	109.0
	2002	112.6	113.0	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.5	114.0	114.3	114.1	113.6	111.7	113.3	113.1
	2003	113.0	113.7	113.6	112.0	115.3	115.5	115.6	116.1	114.4	114.6	113.0	112.4	114.1
	2004	115.1	115.4	115.4	114.2	115.9	115.3	116.6	117.2	115.6	116.2	115.0	114.2	115.5
	2005	117.9	117.1	116.3	118.8	119.3	119.7	121.3	120.6	121.2				
Canned vegetables	1999	106.7	105.5	104.7	104.7	106.5	106.1	107.6	107.2	105.8	107.3	105.4	103.6	105.9
	2000	107.0	106.9	105.2	105.6	107.6	108.6	107.5	107.3	107.0	108.4	104.5	105.7	106.8
	2001	110.9	108.8	107.6	107.9	108.5	111.2	111.3	113.3	112.6	112.9	111.3	113.7	110.8
	2002	115.7	115.6	114.0	117.0	117.2	114.5	117.1	117.7	116.7	115.2	112.5	116.1	115.8
	2003	114.2	115.0	115.9	114.8	118.2	116.7	117.9	118.6	115.8	115.3	114.9	112.2	115.8
	2004	116.1	116.0	115.7	115.8	118.0	116.9	118.3	119.7	117.0	117.7	115.9	116.5	117.0
	2005	119.3	117.5	117.9	120.5	121.0	121.0	125.6	125.5	124.8				
Dried beans, peas, lentils	1999	101.3	101.8	102.2	101.4	101.7	102.2	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.0	100.5	98.4	101.0
	2000	99.9	99.5	99.2	98.3	97.6	99.1	99.4	99.1	100.2	100.1	100.4	99.0	99.3
	2001	99.0	99.1	98.9	97.7	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.0	102.0	103.6	99.9
	2002	102.1	105.5	107.5	110.1	111.0	112.0	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.0	111.3	110.1	109.4
	2003	109.8	109.1	108.9	109.6	108.3	109.1	109.3	108.9	109.3	109.4	109.2	108.9	109.2
	2004	108.6	109.9	110.6	110.0	109.4	110.2	110.1	110.7	108.3	111.2	111.9	113.8	110.4
	2005	115.2	116.0	116.4	118.4	117.5	118.3	118.3	118.1	118.3				

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

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

Price table 5--Fresh vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1996-2005

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr
															earlier, Sept.
															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	3.5
	1998	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.1	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.6	-3.1
	1999	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.0	38.8	39.1	41.1	42.9	41.3	39.3	38.4	39.5	39.4	9.8
	2000	39.2	40.1	39.3	38.8	37.9	37.6	39.0	40.0	37.4	36.7	35.1	34.7	38.0	-9.4
	2001	35.5	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.3	38.8	40.9	43.9	42.2	41.8	41.0	41.0	39.0	12.8
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	21.1
	2003	48.3	47.2	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.2	46.4	46.4	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.9	45.9	-13.1
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1	46.4	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.9	45.4	0.5
	2005	45.8	44.8	44.0	45.0	45.2	45.5	47.7	49.1	48.2					8.1
Broccoli	1996	103.7	92.6	99.9	94.1	87.4	95.5	97.1	78.8	84.3	80.1	92.4	86.2	91.0	
	1997	109.8	115.6	103.2	92.2	88.6	92.1	96.8	90.5	90.3	104.0	100.3	92.6	98.0	7.1
	1998	137.9	106.6	112.2	111.4	123.8	108.7	107.6	103.0	101.4	104.0	101.6	97.4	109.6	12.3
	1999	112.3	99.9	99.0	101.2	95.2	94.4	99.3	96.2	105.2	102.8	100.1	100.4	100.5	3.7
	2000	118.2	98.9	106.9	101.3	117.4	123.6	113.9	112.0	105.2	108.0	108.5	151.8	113.8	0.0
	2001	98.7	97.8	108.3	95.4	99.9	100.5	98.1	97.8	96.9	101.1	89.7	97.3	98.5	-7.9
	2002	137.4	168.1	114.7	120.4	103.6	109.3	111.9	113.5	124.7	107.3	116.5	105.2	119.4	28.7
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1	112.7	113.3	109.3	130.3	135.8	131.2	135.6	120.0	4.5
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9	106.7	120.8	139.9	133.5	141.4	119.5	-7.3
	2005	123.5	134.6	131.8	148.9	129.9	130.7	144.2	132.0	135.2					11.9
Lettuce, iceberg	1996	76.9	58.7	64.7	64.6	61.3	67.2	62.7	61.5	59.5	63.4	74.6	62.2	64.8	
	1997	65.1	59.4	61.4	66.6	59.8	59.3	64.9	69.4	73.7	82.3	101.0	69.9	69.4	23.9
	1998	107.2	64.3	69.5	83.7	87.7	71.1	69.2	68.6	71.0	75.7	76.5	63.5	75.7	-3.7
	1999	64.9	65.8	77.4	75.3	69.1	65.2	62.7	65.2	62.3	66.9	67.7	66.8	67.4	-12.3
	2000	74.8	65.0	67.1	65.0	80.3	68.6	65.6	67.3	89.7	77.2	77.4	85.1	73.6	44.0
	2001	73.6	84.7	89.5	76.7	87.0	72.2	66.3	78.4	89.7	81.1	73.4	78.8	79.3	0.0
	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	-21.7
	2003	73.4	68.2	65.5	72.3	79.5	83.2	80.8	70.9	89.8	85.8	92.7	125.5	82.3	27.9
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7	80.8	77.1	83.0	84.9	82.3	79.8	-14.1
	2005	81.7	73.0	82.9	100.4	92.6	89.5	88.5	85.5	84.8					10.0
Tomatoes, field grown	1996	110.3	108.4	146.7	186.7	137.9	112.7	103.1	100.6	98.0	108.4	118.2	121.0	121.0	
	1997	121.3	131.4	165.4	134.8	117.5	130.0	114.1	113.0	109.1	116.2	137.0	161.7	129.3	11.3
	1998	145.2	135.6	151.5	139.8	147.2	139.3	151.5	131.2	124.1	157.3	168.9	179.8	147.6	13.7
	1999	190.4	147.6	139.5	129.8	128.4	130.4	128.7	123.2	127.2	127.9	130.0	140.5	137.0	2.5
	2000	144.3	128.6	136.4	148.7	136.6	131.8	128.2	126.2	131.9	138.7	150.3	156.7	138.2	3.7
	2001	141.4	131.3	133.6	143.3	124.3	135.6	125.7	118.5	116.8	126.7	146.8	140.4	132.0	-11.4
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	-0.9
	2003	171.1	156.5	161.9	155.5	140.1	139.8	146.0	151.3	143.8	143.6	148.0	153.3	150.9	24.2
	2004	147.2	151.0	152.9	151.9	151.0	133.1	125.3	131.2	132.1	171.5	233.7	246.7	160.6	-8.1
	2005	166.0	142.8	154.8	171.0	191.1	165.5	160.7	141.6	142.9					8.2

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, 2004-05

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2004												2005									
			Jan 2	Feb 2	Mar 2	Apr 1	May 3	June 2	July 1	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	Jan 4	Feb 1	Mar 1	Apr 1	May 2	June 1	July 1	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 3
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	42.00	42.00	39.50	17.00	16.00	36.00	37.50	24.50	32.00	32.00	40.00	28.00	38.00	38.00	14.00	23.00	26.00	28.00	21.75	15.00	27.00	23.00
Beans, round green, hand-picked	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	30.00	26.00	13.00	15.00	15.50	18.00	14.50	9.00	20.50	24.00	14.00	11.50	26.00	31.00	17.50	11.00	34.00	19.00	18.50	24.00	29.00	24.00
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25 lb sacks/filmbags	10.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	10.50	10.50	9.50	9.50	7.50	7.00	6.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	7.25	7.75	9.00	8.50	8.50	8.00
Bok choy	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	11.50	12.00	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	14.00	18.00	12.50	16.50	17.00	20.00	24.50	20.00	14.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	26.00	12.00	13.50	7.25	31.00	31.00	41.00	31.00	15.00	17.50	19.00	19.00	20.00	17.00	32.00	32.50	--	45.50	42.00	29.00	16.00	22.00
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	9.25	7.50	7.50	9.50	8.25	7.25	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.25	7.75	9.00	10.50	7.25	8.00	8.25	13.50	8.50	10.75	8.00	10.25	11.00
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30 lb cartons	12.00	9.50	14.00	9.50	11.00	10.00	11.50	13.25	14.00	14.00	14.50	13.50	12.75	13.00	13.00	24.50	16.00	14.50	16.00	13.00	14.50	13.00
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	17.25	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.50	13.50	16.50	15.50	16.50	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.75	16.75	17.00	17.25	16.50	17.00	17.00
Eggplant, medium	FL, NJ, MX	1 1/9 bushel cartons	9.50	13.50	22.00	32.50	10.25	12.00	8.00	11.50	10.50	16.00	16.50	15.00	14.00	12.50	15.50	17.50	24.00	12.50	12.00	11.50	9.50	11.00
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	31.25	32.00	32.00	33.50	27.00	27.50	37.00	36.00	28.00	34.00	26.00	38.00	39.00	38.00	37.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	38.00	39.00	39.00	39.00
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.50	10.50	10.00	10.00	9.50	11.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.75	9.25	11.50	11.50
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX	Carton, 12s/24s	--	--	15.50	16.00	20.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	15.00	16.00	16.00	17.50	17.25	16.50	18.50	21.50	24.00	24.00	18.00	18.00	28.00
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	9.00	9.00	10.25	10.00	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.50	10.00	10.25	10.25	9.25	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.25	12.00	10.00
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	9.00	9.00	10.25	10.50	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.50	10.00	10.25	10.25	9.25	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50	18.00	11.00	9.50	9.25	12.00	10.00
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	9.00	9.00	10.25	10.00	8.75	9.25	9.75	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.25	9.25	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50	10.00	9.75	11.00	9.25	12.00	10.00
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	25.00	20.50	13.50	9.00	16.00	16.00	19.00	16.50	15.50	14.50	16.50	17.00	15.00	14.50	12.50	11.50	13.50	13.50	26.00	17.00	17.50	21.00
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	--	10.50	10.00	11.00	9.50	9.75	9.50	9.75	13.00	15.00	10.00	27.50	11.00	10.00	12.00	19.00	25.50	12.00	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.00
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	--	11.00	12.00	10.75	9.50	12.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	14.00	14.50	23.00	12.50	11.50	11.50	23.00	15.50	15.50	12.25	12.50	12.50	11.00
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.50	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25
Mushrooms, shiitake	PA	5 lb carton	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Mushrooms, oyster	PA	5 lb carton	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Mushrooms, cremini, medium	PA	10 lb carton	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	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00
Mushrooms, portobellas, lrg	PA	5 lb carton	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX	1/2 bushel carton	27.00	24.00	23.50	22.00	19.00	11.50	9.50	11.50	--	19.00	16.00	19.00	24.00	23.00	19.00	23.00	29.00	14.50	18.00	15.00	15.00	11.50
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	17.00	10.25	9.50	8.50	9.50	9.25	11.00	11.00	11.50	14.50	14.50	16.00	26.00	13.50	18.00	27.00	9.50	9.50	10.50	12.75	14.00	10.25
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	17.50	13.50	10.50	10.00	12.00	12.50	14.00	15.50	12.00	11.75	14.00	17.00	16.50	13.00	12.00	13.00	16.50	14.50	16.00	15.00	16.00	14.00
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	14.50	8.50	7.50	9.50	15.00	13.50	16.00	11.75	8.00	31.00	22.00	25.00	11.50	16.50	9.00	13.50	11.50	23.00	19.35	26.00	10.00	13.50
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	22.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	17.00	15.50	13.50	23.00	24.00	25.00	32.00	23.00	16.50	11.00	8.00	17.00	22.00	16.00	21.00	17.00	24.00	16.00
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	15.50	21.00	18.00	9.50	10.00	10.50	6.50	14.50	8.50	14.00	44.00	20.00	12.00	8.50	8.50	12.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	8.00	8.50	14.00
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	18.75	13.00	14.50	18.50	35.50	21.00	10.75	15.00	14.00	13.50	24.00	19.00	13.50	15.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	13.00	7.25	9.50	8.00	8.00
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	8.25	8.25	7.50	8.25	7.75	7.75	10.50	9.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.75	7.75	7.75	7.75	13.00	9.75	10.50	8.50	8.00	7.75	6.75
Spinach	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	13.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	21.00	13.00	12.50	12.50	12.25	15.50	12.50	17.00	13.00	11.50	11.00	19.00	21.00	12.75	11.50	17.00	14.50	14.00
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	12.50	17.50	10.00	10.00	6.75	6.50	8.00	10.50	6.50	28.50	7.00	7.50	14.25	11.00	8.50	9.50	11.00	9.00	5.00	7.00	10.25	7.00
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	--	19.00	11.50	11.00	6.50	8.00	12.50	11.00	8.00	29.00	8.25	7.50	20.00	10.00	12.00	24.00	13.50	14.50	6.00	8.00	12.00	6.50
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregard	LA	40 lb carton	20.00	20.50	20.00	20.50	19.00	18.00	18.00	17.50	17.50	17.75	18.50	17.75	17.75	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	16.50	16.00	18.50	17.50	17.75
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	--	9.50	17.50	12.00	17.50	9.50	8.50	7.00	9.50	20.00	29.00	43.50	9.00	6.50	15.00	14.00	13.50	15.00	12.50	7.50	9.50	15.00
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	9.50	10.00	19.00	13.00	18.25	12.00	7.50	9.00	11.00	20.00	29.00	41.00	11.00	7.50	15.50	17.50	26.50	16.50	15.00	11.00	10.50	17.00
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	CD, NL, MX	5 kg carton (on vine)	--	23.50	19.50	15.00	8.50	9.00	10.00	5.00	14.00	7.00	14.00	25.00	16.00	22.00	16.75	16.00	17.50	13.00	9.50	11.50	9.00	11.00
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.00	9.50	8.50	11.00	21.00	35.50	21.00	11.00	7.50	17.50	14.50	14.00	9.00	13.50	9.00	11.50	9.50
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	13.50	18.00	15.00	10.00	14.00	9.50	11.50	10.00	11.00	24.50	31.00	30.00	10.50	7.50	14.50	12.50	25.50	11.50	18.00	11.00	10.00	14.50
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	8.50	10.00	10.00	7.50	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	8.50	8.50	8.50
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2 carton 15s	12.50	11.50	20.50	9.50	19.50	8.00	9.75	10.25	9.50	13.50	13.00	17.25	16.00	13.25	12.25	11.50	19.00	11.50	13.50	9.50	11.50	11.25
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	10.50	10.50	19.00	8.00	10.50	9.00	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.50	11.50	10.50	18.50	15.00	18.50	11.50	14.50	11.50	19.00	10.50	8.25	8.50
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.25	0.28	0.47	0.28	0.35																	

Price table 7--Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1994-2005 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
1994 8/													
I	9.67	19.75	7.04	13.67	9.25	15.42	7.88	11.67	8.46	13.75	0.42	16.42	
II	9.58	19.75	6.80	14.42	9.08	15.58	7.88	11.58	8.50	13.75	0.42	17.46	
III	8.67	16.17	6.80	12.92	8.50	14.17	7.71	11.25	7.92	13.75	0.40	17.25	
IV	7.42	13.08	6.33	11.67	7.25	13.50	7.63	12.13	7.50	13.50	0.41	17.38	
Average	8.84	17.19	6.74	13.17	8.52	14.67	7.78	11.66	8.10	13.69	0.41	17.13	
1995													
I	7.13	10.63	6.42	10.63	7.46	14.13	7.25	9.50	8.50	13.00	0.39	18.38	
II	6.88	10.42	6.55	10.50	7.80	14.42	7.25	9.46	7.38	13.00	0.39	18.38	
III	7.00	10.25	6.79	10.25	7.96	14.84	7.25	9.38	8.00	12.50	0.39	18.38	
IV	7.29	12.46	7.09	11.09	8.21	14.75	7.38	9.38	8.00	11.00	0.37	18.04	
Average	7.07	10.94	6.71	10.62	7.86	14.53	7.28	9.43	7.97	12.38	0.38	18.30	
1996													
I	7.17	13.83	7.38	10.83	8.21	16.25	7.84	9.63	8.00	12.00	0.36	17.50	
II	7.83	12.92	7.63	11.17	8.75	16.50	7.96	9.82	8.00	12.00	0.34	15.75	
III	8.46	13.00	7.92	11.46	9.38	16.50	8.25	10.00	7.96	12.00	0.31	16.67	
IV	7.96	12.75	7.55	11.00	9.13	16.50	7.83	10.33	7.25	12.00	0.30	17.33	
Average	7.86	13.13	7.62	11.12	8.87	16.44	7.97	9.94	7.80	12.00	0.33	16.81	
1997													
I	7.38	11.75	7.08	9.67	9.05	14.46	7.79	10.46	7.63	11.50	0.30	17.17	
II	7.00	10.83	6.67	8.75	8.88	13.75	7.75	10.46	7.83	11.50	0.30	15.13	
III	7.05	11.08	6.75	8.75	8.58	13.63	7.67	10.50	8.00	11.08	0.30	15.42	
IV	7.17	10.38	7.00	9.84	8.88	13.00	7.88	10.50	7.88	10.33	0.31	16.25	
Average	7.15	11.01	6.88	9.25	8.85	13.71	7.77	10.48	7.84	11.10	0.30	15.99	
1998													
I	7.21	10.63	7.05	8.63	8.13	11.25	7.84	11.00	7.92	10.58	0.33	16.42	
II	7.38	10.88	7.13	9.75	8.50	10.88	7.88	11.13	7.88	10.75	0.33	16.92	
III	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.21	12.58	7.25	10.58	7.25	10.92	0.38	19.00	
IV	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.38	12.75	7.25	10.50	7.25	11.00	0.45	21.00	
Average	7.27	10.75	7.15	9.58	8.31	11.87	7.56	10.80	7.58	10.81	0.37	18.34	
1999													
I	7.25	10.75	7.50	10.38	8.80	13.30	7.33	10.67	7.42	11.00	0.45	21.00	
II	7.33	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.71	13.21	7.79	11.29	8.09	11.83	0.46	21.00	
III	7.50	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.38	8.09	12.00	0.46	21.00	
IV	7.63	12.34	7.46	10.92	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.13	8.04	11.75	0.35	20.29	
Average	7.43	11.09	7.49	10.52	8.75	13.42	7.72	11.12	7.91	11.65	0.43	20.82	
2000													
I	7.75	13.84	7.50	11.67	8.75	14.79	7.88	10.88	8.21	11.75	0.34	19.63	
II	7.84	15.00	7.50	11.92	8.84	16.33	7.88	10.88	8.38	11.38	0.34	20.04	
III	7.71	15.00	7.25	12.00	8.79	16.00	7.96	11.13	8.46	11.38	0.32	19.50	
IV	7.63	15.09	7.38	11.17	8.75	16.13	7.75	11.01	8.50	11.75	0.32	19.00	
Average	7.73	14.73	7.41	11.69	8.78	15.81	7.87	10.97	8.39	11.57	0.33	19.54	
2001													
I	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.46	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88	
II	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.25	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88	
III	7.67	14.92	7.67	10.42	8.96	15.42	7.92	11.05	7.92	11.75	0.32	17.88	
IV	8.25	15.25	8.25	12.55	9.00	15.42	8.33	11.25	8.42	11.83	0.32	17.88	
Average	7.61	14.92	7.61	10.87	8.81	15.39	7.94	11.02	7.96	11.77	0.32	17.88	
2002													
I	9.00	15.75	9.00	14.59	9.00	15.25	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63	
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	17.80	
III	8.00	14.75	8.00	10.88	8.63	15.00	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.50	
IV	8.00	14.67	8.00	11.05	8.88	15.08	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38	
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.10	8.94	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.58	
2003													
I	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.42	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	18.46	
II	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.38	9.00	15.50	8.71	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	19.46	
III	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.75	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63	
IV	8.00	14.13	8.00	12.38	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63	
Average	8.00	14.03	8.00	11.66	9.00	15.73	8.65	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	18.30	
2004													
I	8.17	14.80	8.17	14.38	9.17	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	18.67	
II	8.42	15.46	8.33	15.92	9.13	15.75	8.75	11.50	9.00	13.00	0.30	20.25	
III	8.50	15.63	8.33	16.17	9.00	15.59	9.00	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25	
IV	8.42	15.29	8.46	15.84	8.92	15.54	9.00	11.75	8.50	15.00	0.30	20.25	
Average	8.38	15.30	8.32	15.58	9.06	15.72	8.85	11.56	8.88	13.50	0.30	19.86	
2005													
I	8.58	14.04	8.54	13.54	8.96	15.67	9.00	11.75	8.83	14.58	0.30	20.25	
II	8.75	13.58	8.63	13.25	9.13	15.42	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.17	0.30	20.17	
III p	8.75	13.42	8.80	12.96	9.13	15.33	8.88	12.00	9.00	13.92	0.30	20.00	
IV f	8.50	13.25	8.50	13.25	9.13	15.25	8.75	11.75	9.00	13.63	0.31	20.50	
Average	8.65	13.57	8.62	13.25	9.09	15.42	8.91	11.81	8.96	14.08	0.30	20.23	

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, 1994-2005 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	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2004												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.46	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	5.84	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.49
2005												
I p	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
II p	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
III f	7.30	0.53	7.30	0.56	7.30	0.56	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.53
IV f	7.10	0.52	7.30	0.55	7.30	0.55	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.53
Average	7.25	0.53	7.31	0.57	7.29	0.56	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.51

p = preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

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

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

Price table 9--Potatoes and pulses: Prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1996-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
Potatoes, all uses	1996	6.65	6.92	7.51	7.82	8.09	8.16	7.79	5.58	4.92	4.75	4.44	4.28	4.91
	1997	4.22	4.56	4.64	4.67	5.31	4.66	5.66	6.31	5.08	4.93	5.12	5.36	5.64
	1998	5.41	5.88	6.41	6.27	6.46	6.13	5.78	5.38	5.08	4.55	5.02	5.29	5.56
	1999	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.06	6.54	7.35	5.91	5.33	4.98	5.58	5.68	5.76
	2000	5.56	5.78	6.14	6.49	6.28	5.97	6.58	5.32	4.79	4.39	4.50	4.93	5.08
	2001	4.72	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.36	7.20	6.23	5.28	6.16	6.73	6.99
	2002	7.34	7.33	8.24	8.01	8.59	9.38	10.59	7.39	6.29	5.53	6.24	6.62	6.67
	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.99	6.94	6.67	6.84	5.57	5.24	5.03	5.42	5.76	5.89
	2004	5.70	5.87	6.09	6.62	6.47	6.47	6.44	5.46	5.32	4.70	5.02	5.36	5.67
	2005	5.59	5.76	6.21	6.17	6.72	7.66	8.69	6.84	6.40				
Potatoes, table stock	1996	7.99	8.52	8.85	9.01	9.78	10.50	9.74	7.06	5.82	5.31	4.02	3.73	5.05
	1997	3.21	3.82	3.46	3.92	4.60	5.34	7.02	9.04	7.02	6.65	6.07	6.05	6.65
	1998	5.76	6.81	7.54	6.83	7.31	7.23	6.94	6.73	6.62	5.75	5.77	5.41	6.94
	1999	6.08	6.94	7.85	8.32	7.70	9.08	9.79	9.67	7.23	6.26	6.58	7.00	6.94
	2000	6.21	6.62	6.74	6.61	7.30	7.40	8.81	8.15	5.90	4.66	4.16	4.77	5.27
	2001	3.54	5.41	4.48	5.53	7.23	8.31	8.93	12.96	10.96	8.69	8.68	9.37	10.79
	2002	10.49	11.63	13.19	12.17	14.69	16.28	16.70	15.31	11.52	8.34	8.62	8.60	9.59
	2003	8.09	8.54	8.58	8.80	9.09	9.16	8.96	8.04	7.08	6.95	6.70	6.52	7.32
	2004	6.26	6.68	7.20	7.82	7.76	9.04	9.07	7.77	7.25	5.34	5.08	5.56	6.76
	2005	5.89	6.53	7.19	7.24	9.00	11.86	13.66	11.41					
Potatoes, processing	1996	5.42	5.44	5.71	5.87	6.59	6.47	5.92	4.91	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.77	4.82
	1997	4.98	4.90	5.11	5.02	6.04	5.04	4.33	4.81	4.61	4.60	4.71	4.96	5.00
	1998	5.07	5.26	5.24	5.48	5.97	5.58	5.04	4.83	4.55	4.31	4.61	5.22	4.86
	1999	5.11	4.94	5.14	5.30	5.32	5.30	5.28	4.43	4.59	4.67	5.04	4.95	4.99
	2000	5.18	5.27	5.21	5.41	5.37	5.34	4.89	4.46	4.48	4.34	4.69	5.07	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.10	4.96	5.24	4.43	4.56	4.47	4.89	5.15	5.05
	2002	5.37	5.27	5.34	5.66	6.02	5.83	6.09	4.67	4.62	4.79	5.14	5.35	5.16
	2003	5.38	5.32	5.28	5.33	5.59	5.60	5.39	4.69	4.64	4.52	4.85	5.31	5.10
	2004	5.29	5.24	5.24	5.54	5.64	5.54	5.30	4.62	4.64	4.50	4.98	5.23	5.06
	2005	5.34	5.26	5.40	5.39	5.75	5.66	5.18	4.70					
Dry edible beans	1996	19.60	19.90	19.90	22.70	24.80	25.80	26.80	26.90	24.40	24.00	25.10	24.10	23.50
	1997	23.20	23.60	23.30	23.00	22.20	21.20	21.90	20.40	16.20	16.90	18.60	20.30	19.30
	1998	21.10	21.20	20.20	20.80	20.80	20.90	21.30	19.60	19.00	19.40	20.30	19.90	19.00
	1999	19.70	18.30	17.00	16.60	19.90	18.90	18.50	18.00	18.00	17.10	17.20	16.10	16.40
	2000	15.80	15.60	14.50	15.70	16.20	14.70	14.20	13.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	14.40	15.50
	2001	15.10	15.30	14.90	15.60	16.90	16.40	16.80	17.40	18.40	19.20	22.70	21.70	22.10
	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	19.20	20.90	22.90	24.50	25.80	26.70	24.80
	2005	27.40	27.80	26.60	28.80	31.90	27.50	25.40	21.30	20.20				
Green peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.30	8.75	9.50	9.95	10.15	10.85	11.65	12.50	12.30	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.60
	1997	11.50	12.60	14.25	13.80	13.00	11.90	9.00	7.70	7.65	7.90	8.00	8.00	7.82
	1998	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.75	7.75	7.70	6.85	6.15	6.00	6.19	6.31	6.48
	1999	6.46	6.50	6.53	6.56	6.75	6.88	6.91	6.53	6.22	6.03	6.03	5.83	5.76
	2000	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.69	5.68	5.59	5.41	5.25	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.95
	2001	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.43	6.28	6.25	6.19	6.21	6.35	6.56	6.88	6.96
	2002	7.04	7.06	7.13	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.13	7.38	7.68	7.91	8.33	9.08
	2003	9.08	9.81	10.88	10.60	10.44	9.92	9.30	7.56	7.63	8.09	8.84	9.08	9.17
	2004	9.56	9.94	10.50	10.94	11.25	8.43	7.38	6.45	6.41	6.66	6.93	6.69	6.86
	2005	6.63	6.56	6.03	5.88	5.68	5.60	5.47	5.25	5.00	4.88			
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.75	9.50	8.80	9.05	9.30	10.40	11.00	12.00	12.25	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.08
	1997	11.40	12.50	13.60	12.80	11.75	10.40	8.50	7.60	7.55	7.60	7.75	7.60	7.46
	1998	7.50	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.05	6.50	5.65	5.69	5.78	5.94	6.13
	1999	6.00	6.06	6.35	6.19	6.38	6.30	6.50	6.75	6.34	6.25	6.33	6.29	6.05
	2000	6.38	6.13	6.03	6.00	5.88	5.91	5.72	5.30	5.16	5.15	5.31	5.38	5.92
	2001	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19	6.17	6.25	6.56	6.79	7.02
	2002	7.04	7.25	7.31	7.68	7.66	7.59	7.38	6.50	6.72	7.10	7.34	7.58	7.78
	2003	7.50	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75	8.83	8.44	6.63	6.43	6.75	7.53	7.75	7.90
	2004	7.91	8.72	9.03	9.25	9.42	7.73	7.13	6.08	5.97	6.25	6.43	6.25	6.30
	2005	6.00	6.00	5.73	5.50	5.58	5.53	5.31	5.18	4.66	4.63			
Lentils, regular (Brewer) 2/	1996	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.70	17.25	19.00	19.75	20.60	19.75	18.50	18.15	17.25	17.10
	1997	17.00	17.40	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.25	16.00	14.75	13.80	12.90	12.10	11.50	13.00
	1998	11.40	12.00	11.60	11.10	10.75	11.00	12.00	11.30	10.15	10.70	10.81	10.94	11.21
	1999	10.92	11.25	11.55	11.38	11.69	11.90	11.94	12.15	12.13	12.28	13.05	13.17	12.54
	2000	12.88	12.45	12.13	12.31	12.73	12.81	12.81	11.75	11.19	11.03	10.97	10.88	10.44
	2001	10.84	10.50	10.22	10.25	9.90	9.91	9.78	9.84	9.81	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.56
	2002	9.44	9.06	9.03	9.75	9.59	9.44	9.40	9.50	10.75	12.85	13.81	14.25	14.30
	2003	15.42	17.63	18.63	18.70	18.63	18.56	15.20	14.50	14.85	16.50	16.88	16.50	17.20
	2004	17.13	19.00	20.90	21.25	20.38	15.80	14.19	13.25	14.38	15.56	15.95	15.38	15.40
	2005	14.69	14.19	13.45	12.50	11.90	11.31	11.25	11.25	11.35	11.29			

1/ Prices for 2005 are preliminary. 2/ Grower bids for U.S. no. 1 grade reported by the Bean Market News for Idaho & Washington.

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

Price table 10--U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2004-2005

Herb	Unit	2004			2005			Change from prev. year		
		July	Aug.	Sep.	July	Aug.	Sep.	July	Aug.	Sep.
		-- \$/cwt --						--- Percent ---		
Anise	24-ct crtn	25.38	27.50	11.35	17.56	14.44	13.50	- 30.8	- 47.5	18.9
Arrugula	12-ct ctns	7.44	7.50	7.50	7.75	7.75	7.75	4.2	3.3	3.3
Basil	12-ct ctns	7.25	7.00	7.05	7.50	7.31	7.25	3.4	4.4	2.8
Celery	12-ct ctns	11.25	13.00	13.00	15.50	15.50	15.50	37.8	19.2	19.2
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	7.06	7.00	7.14	7.25	7.25	7.25	2.7	3.6	1.5
Chives	12-ct flmbag	4.63	4.50	4.50	4.13	4.13	4.13	- 10.8	- 8.2	- 8.2
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	10.56	15.38	17.85	8.13	12.38	21.00	- 23.0	- 19.5	17.6
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	24.00	22.13	24.00	19.50	19.50	19.50	- 18.8	- 11.9	- 18.8
Dill	12-ct ctns	6.69	6.88	7.00	7.31	7.00	7.00	9.3	1.7	.0
Dry Eschallot	5-lb sack	6.38	5.50	5.40	5.00	5.00	5.00	- 21.6	- 9.1	- 7.4
Epasote	50-lb sack	7.06	7.19	7.40	7.00	7.00	7.00	- .8	- 2.6	- 5.4
Horseradish	50-lb sack	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.5	2.5	2.5
Lemon grass	Per lb-ctns	0.69	0.60	0.43	0.60	0.60	0.60	- 13.0	.0	39.5
Majoram	12-ct flmbag	5.66	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 2.8	.0	.0
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	5.66	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 2.8	.0	.0
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	5.28	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.2	10.0	10.0
Mint	12-ct ctns	6.69	6.50	6.95	7.31	7.25	7.25	9.3	11.5	4.3
Sage	12-ct flmbag	5.66	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 2.8	.0	.0
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	18.25	18.25	18.25	23.50	23.50	23.50	28.8	28.8	28.8
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	5.66	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 2.8	.0	.0
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	6.19	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.0	8.3	8.3
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	5.66	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 2.8	.0	.0
Verdulaga	24-ct flmbag	6.88	6.75	6.70	7.00	8.00	8.00	1.7	18.5	19.4
Watercress	12-ct ctns	8.06	8.00	8.00	7.25	7.25	7.25	- 10.0	- 9.4	- 9.4

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

Price table 11--Farm-retail price spreads, 2002-05

	Annual			2004	2005					
	2002	2003	2004	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Market basket 1										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	180.3	185.3	194.9	196.4	200.7	199.2	199.1	200.6	201.9	201.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	104.3	110.4	124.4	128.6	120.2	120.7	122.6	122.9	122.3	121.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	221.2	225.6	232.9	233.0	244.1	241.6	240.4	242.5	244.7	243.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.3	20.9	22.4	22.9	21.0	21.2	21.6	21.5	21.2	21.2
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	298.0	309.0	328.5	337.7	400.4	376.5	367.2	371.0	390.3	396.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	154.4	163.2	200.5	193.5	180.6	176.0	159.7	158.9	167.1	159.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	364.2	376.3	387.6	404.3	501.9	469.0	463.0	468.9	493.4	506.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.4	16.7	19.3	18.1	14.2	14.8	13.7	13.5	13.5	12.7
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	245.4	250.5	261.2	247.2	271.0	263.2	267.0	280.1	280.6	266.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	145.8	149.9	146.5	124.6	94.1	115.6	150.2	178.3	157.4	160.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	296.6	302.2	320.2	310.2	361.9	339.1	327.0	332.4	343.9	321.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.2	20.3	19.0	17.1	11.8	14.9	19.1	21.6	19.0	20.4
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	166.2	171.9	183.1	183.6	190.7	189.4	189.9	190.0	191.0	191.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	110.5	108.4	125.4	121.0	135.1	144.2	143.8	145.7	149.6	149.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	183.6	191.8	201.1	203.1	208.0	203.5	204.3	203.8	203.9	204.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.8	15.0	16.3	15.7	16.9	18.1	18.0	18.2	18.6	18.6
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	155.4	157.4	167.8	171.3	170.4	169.3	167.0	169.4	167.8	164.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	91.7	113.4	128.4	136.9	100.4	100.5	113.9	109.7	109.0	110.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	178.9	173.5	182.3	184.0	196.1	194.6	186.5	191.4	189.4	184.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.9	19.4	20.6	21.5	15.8	16.0	18.3	17.4	17.5	18.1
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	160.3	169.0	183.2	184.2	185.9	187.2	187.6	188.3	189.1	189.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.6	108.4	116.9	117.4	121.7	121.8	122.1	122.3	123.3	123.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	219.5	231.1	251.3	252.7	251.8	254.3	254.8	256.0	256.6	256.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.3	33.2	32.9	33.0	32.9	33.0	33.1
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	168.1	167.9	180.2	188.8	183.3	181.8	181.4	182.2	183.3	181.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	97.6	99.1	125.9	145.1	125.0	121.4	122.6	118.9	116.1	114.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	233.1	231.3	230.3	229.1	237.1	237.5	235.6	240.6	245.3	242.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	27.8	28.3	33.5	36.9	32.7	32.0	32.4	31.3	30.4	30.3
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.0	169.1	181.7	182.6	183.8	182.0	185.0	184.1	183.7	184.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.0	113.0	142.9	161.3	135.6	135.0	137.7	138.2	139.2	139.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	242.0	233.7	226.4	207.1	239.3	236.2	239.4	236.9	235.0	236.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.7	35.8	42.1	47.3	39.5	39.7	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.5
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	138.2	157.3	167.0	163.7	145.8	152.4	145.1	138.6	138.5	135.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	72.1	102.0	92.2	85.2	64.1	61.5	56.2	44.9	40.6	39.7
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	256.9	256.5	301.4	304.6	292.6	315.6	304.8	307.0	314.5	307.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	33.5	41.7	35.5	33.5	28.2	25.9	24.9	20.8	18.8	18.8
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	198.0	202.8	206.0	206.8	207.6	208.4	208.5	209.1	209.7	209.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	86.4	93.5	103.7	108.1	95.8	95.2	96.6	94.0	95.8	94.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	213.6	218.0	220.3	220.6	223.2	224.2	224.1	225.2	225.6	225.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.3	5.6	6.2	6.4	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.5

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

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

Fresh table 16--Pumpkins: Acreage, production, and value, selected states, 2002-2004

State/ Year	Acreage		Yield	Produc- tion	Season ave. price	Crop value
	Planted	Harvested				
2002:						
Illinois 1/	9,900	9,300	320	2,988	3.21	9,585
California	5,500	5,500	280	1,540	11.50	17,710
Pennsylvania	9,400	7,500	155	1,170	14.10	16,497
New York	6,500	6,300	170	1,071	22.20	23,776
Ohio	6,400	5,600	165	924	12.00	11,088
Michigan	8,000	6,800	120	816	16.00	13,056
Total	45,700	41,000	208	8,509	10.80	91,712
2003:						
Illinois 1/	8,700	7,900	410	3,258	4.60	14,985
California	5,300	4,900	250	1,225	12.40	15,190
Ohio	7,200	6,400	170	1,088	14.80	16,102
Michigan	8,500	7,300	140	1,022	14.00	14,308
Pennsylvania	9,100	8,000	100	816	12.90	10,526
New York	6,000	5,300	140	742	13.40	9,943
Total	44,800	39,800	205	8,151	9.94	81,054
2004:						
Illinois 1/	13,600	12,500	365	4,572	3.46	15,818
Pennsylvania	10,400	8,500	160	1,360	12.40	16,864
Ohio	7,700	6,200	180	1,116	10.60	11,830
California	4,400	4,400	250	1,100	15.30	16,830
Michigan	7,800	7,200	140	1,008	13.00	13,104
New York	7,000	6,300	130	819	31.00	25,389
Total	50,900	45,100	221	9,975	10.00	99,835
2002-04 ave:						
Illinois 1/	10,733	9,900	364	3,606	3.73	13,463
California	5,067	4,933	261	1,288	12.87	16,577
Pennsylvania	9,633	8,000	139	1,115	13.12	14,629
Ohio	7,100	6,067	172	1,043	12.47	13,007
Michigan	8,100	7,100	134	949	14.22	13,489
New York	6,500	5,967	147	877	22.46	19,703
Total	47,133	41,967	212	8,878	10.23	90,867

1/ Illinois prices are low because a large share of the crop is for processing.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.