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# Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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## Dry Bean Crop Lower, Potato Area Down

The first official USDA forecast of 2004 U.S. dry edible bean production indicated a 5-percent reduction from a year earlier. Harvested area (down 3 percent) and per-acre yield (down 2 percent) are each forecast lower, with harvested area expected to be down in 10 of the 18 surveyed States. Production is forecast to be lower in Nebraska (down 39 percent) but higher in Michigan (up 20 percent) and Minnesota (up 3 percent). Despite a 7 percent improvement in yields, dry bean production in California is expected to drop 7 percent to 1.3 million hundredweight (cwt)—the State's smallest crop on record.

With fall potato harvested area forecast to be down 6 percent, production is projected by ERS to decline 3-5 percent from last year. Lower expected demand and irrigation water shortages were cited for reduced acreage of fall potatoes in some Western States. In the Central States, smaller chipstock contract volume due to surpluses in the 2003 crop as well as wet spring weather reduced both planted and harvested acreage.

This summer, area for harvest of 11 selected fresh-market vegetables is forecast to decline 2 percent from a year ago to 310,000 acres. Increased area for cucumbers, broccoli, and carrots was outweighed by reductions in crops such as head lettuce, sweet corn, and tomatoes. Despite reduced area, yields were reportedly good this summer, with July vegetable prices low. August prices may average above a year earlier but supplies and prices may be unsettled in September. Taken together, summer prices received by fresh-market vegetable shippers are expected to average 3 to 5 percent below a year earlier.

Production of green peas for canning and freezing is expected to decline 17 percent to 388,890 short tons in 2004 as both area harvested and yields are lower. Although both canned and frozen pack may decline this year due to yield considerations, the reduction in canned pea pack will likely be substantial. Thus, canned green pea stocks will likely tighten considerably this winter, leading to an increase in wholesale prices.

During the 2003/04 crop year (July-June), total U.S. mushroom sales volume rose 1 percent to 857 million pounds. Fresh-market agaricus volume rose 1 percent to 701 million pounds and accounted for 83 percent of all agaricus sales. Agaricus volume used for processing rose 3 percent—the first increase since 1998/99.

Consumption of fresh market sweet corn reached a record-high 9.7 pounds per person in 2003 powered by sweeter varieties and value-added packaging. Backed by this strong demand, rising production and higher shipping-point prices pushed average crop value up 83 percent between 1991-93 and 2001-03 to \$531 million.

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The next release is  
October 21, 2004

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Outlook Board

## Industry Overview

**Fresh vegetables:** Onion consumption continues to trend higher, with per capita use during 2000-03 averaging 19.0 pounds—up 10 percent from the average of the 1990s and 46 percent above the use experienced during the 1980s. Given strong output this fall, 2004 per capita use could approach the record of 19.3 pounds.

**Melons:** During the first 6 months of 2003 (Jan.-June), fresh melon import volume declined 4 percent to 1.51 billion pounds. With nearly one-third of the volume, Mexico continues to be the primary foreign supplier. Volume declined for cantaloupe (13 percent), but rose for watermelon (10 percent) and other melons (4 percent).

**Processing vegetables:** Given a 1-percent increase in contract area and the possibility of record-high yields, contract production of U.S. processing tomatoes is expected to increase 19 percent to 11.5 million short tons. With excellent growing conditions this summer, California's crop could exceed current forecasts.

**Potatoes:** A 6-percent decline in harvested area this fall could outweigh higher expected yields and leave fall potato production down 3 to 5 percent from a year earlier. With a smaller crop, the 2004/05 season average price for all potatoes is expected to average around \$6 per cwt—up from \$5.85 in 2003/04.

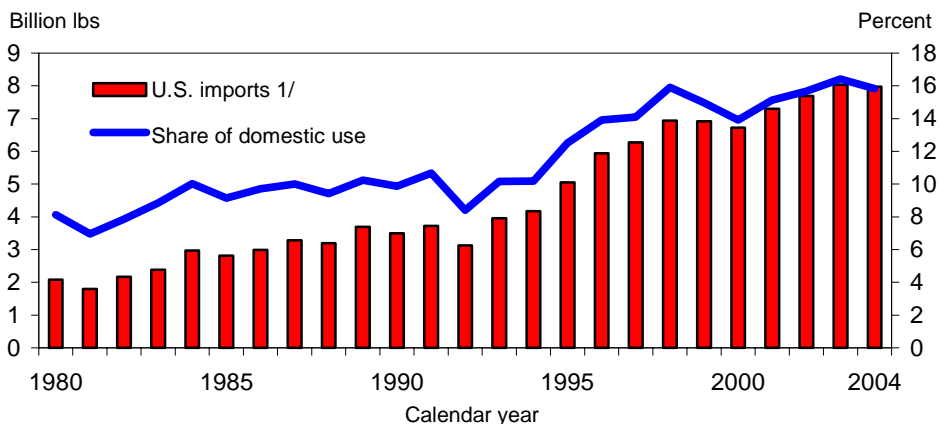
**Dry beans:** The first estimate of the 2004 crop indicated a 5-percent reduction to 21.3 million cwt. Area harvested is expected to be down 3 percent, while per-acre yield is forecast down 2 percent. Prices are expected to move higher in 2004/05.

**Mushrooms:** Intended bed and tray production area for the 2004/05 season is expected to remain steady at 147 million square feet. Eastern growers intend to increase fillings 1 percent, while those in other regions expect production area to decline 1 to 2 percent.

**Sweet corn:** Consumption of fresh-market sweet corn reached a record-high 9.7 pounds per person in 2003, powered by sweeter varieties and value-added packaging. Backed by this strong demand, rising production and higher shipping-point prices pushed average crop value up 83 percent between 1991-93 and 2001-03 to \$531 million.

Figure 1

### U.S. fresh vegetable and melon import share of use to decline in 2004



1/ Excludes potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms.

Sources: 1980-2003, Bureau of the Census. 2004 are ERS forecasts.

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

Item	Unit	2001	2002	2003	2004 1/
<i>Area harvested</i>	1,000 ac.	6,318	6,874	6,539	6,617
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	2,020	1,931	1,929	1,960
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,333	1,340	1,337	1,328
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,221	1,266	1,250	1,166
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,250	1,739	1,347	1,301
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	494	599	677	863
<i>Production</i>	Mil. cwt	1,256	1,322	1,283	1,298
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cwt	470	463	458	470
Processing	Mil. cwt	300	341	311	335
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	438	458	459	437
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	20	30	23	21
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	30	29	32	35
<i>Crop value</i>	\$ mil.	14,759	15,521	15,272	15,264
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	8,877	9,416	9,593	9,550
Processing	\$ mil.	1,256	1,335	1,289	1,390
Potatoes	\$ mil.	3,058	3,064	2,680	2,621
Dry beans	\$ mil.	426	514	412	445
Other 2/	\$ mil.	1,142	1,193	1,298	1,258
<i>Unit value 3/</i>	\$/cwt	11.75	11.74	11.90	11.76
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$/cwt	18.88	20.34	20.95	20.32
Processing	\$/cwt	4.19	3.91	4.14	4.15
Potatoes	\$/cwt	6.99	6.69	5.85	6.00
Dry beans	\$/cwt	22.10	17.10	17.80	20.87
Other 2/	\$/cwt	38.22	41.53	40.37	36.45
<i>Trade</i>					
<i>Imports</i>	\$ mil.	4,530	4,817	5,431	5,858
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	2,597	2,617	3,024	3,238
Processing	\$ mil.	1,020	1,189	1,276	1,350
Potatoes	\$ mil.	523	575	682	795
Dry beans	\$ mil.	51	67	49	55
Other 4/	\$ mil.	340	369	400	420
<i>Exports</i>	\$ mil.	3,231	3,273	3,318	3,484
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,183	1,203	1,298	1,378
Processing	\$ mil.	834	798	799	820
Potatoes	\$ mil.	700	723	646	701
Dry beans	\$ mil.	176	180	164	160
Other 4/	\$ mil.	338	369	411	425
<i>Per capita use</i>	Pounds	439	438	443	446
<i>Vegetables</i>					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	169	170	168	172
Processing	Pounds	116	120	120	123
Potatoes	Pounds	138	132	139	136
Dry beans	Pounds	7	7	7	7
Other 2/	Pounds	9	9	9	9

1/ ERS forecasts for 2004. 2/ Other includes sweet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms. 3/ Ratio of total value to total production. 4/ Other includes mushrooms, dry peas, lentils, sweet potatoes, and vegetable seed.

Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

## Fresh-market Vegetables

### *Despite Reduced Area, Summer Supplies Up, Prices Mixed*

This summer (largely July-September), area for harvest of 11 selected fresh-market vegetables is forecast to decline 2 percent from a year ago to 310,000 acres. Increased area for cucumbers, broccoli, and carrots was outweighed by reductions in crops such as head lettuce, sweet corn, and tomatoes. Reduced summer area follows increases in both winter (up 3 percent) and spring (up 2 percent) vegetable area. Despite reduced area, relatively favorable weather until early-August resulted in strong yields this summer, which boosted available supplies. However, since then, reduced supplies caused by economic abandonment and excess heat in the West, rain shortened plantings in the Midwest, and excess rain in parts of the East could cause August shipping-point prices to spike above year-earlier levels. Fresh-market supplies and prices could remain unsettled into early fall. Due largely to very low prices in July, prices received by growers and shippers of fresh-market vegetables (which jumped 14 percent last summer), are currently expected to average 3-5 percent below a year earlier during the summer quarter.

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

Item	2002	2003	2004	Change
				2003-04
		--Acres--		Percent
Snap beans	20,200	19,200	18,800	-2
Broccoli	32,500	34,500	37,500	9
Cabbage	14,200	12,300	11,600	-6
Carrots	20,000	19,200	19,800	3
Cauliflower	9,500	10,000	10,000	0
Celery	5,600	5,700	5,700	0
Sweet corn	111,900	119,300	113,400	-5
Cucumbers	4,000	4,400	4,800	9
Head lettuce	52,200	51,800	48,800	-6
Bell pepper	3,700	3,600	3,600	0
Tomatoes	40,100	36,600	36,000	-2
Total	313,900	316,600	310,000	-2

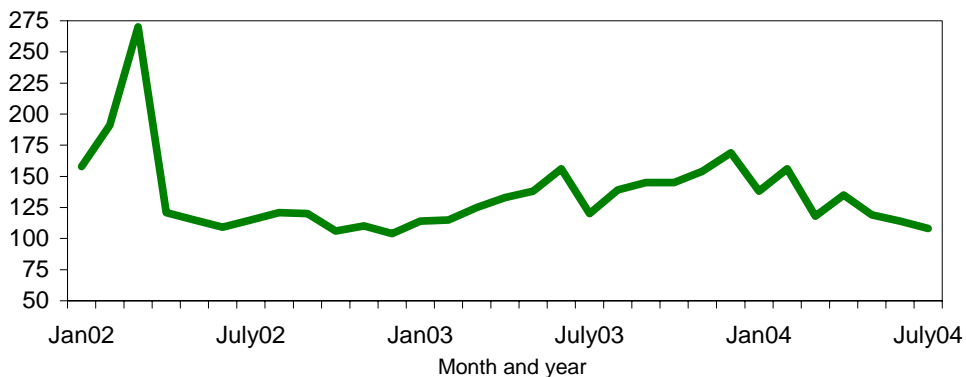
1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during July-September.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 2

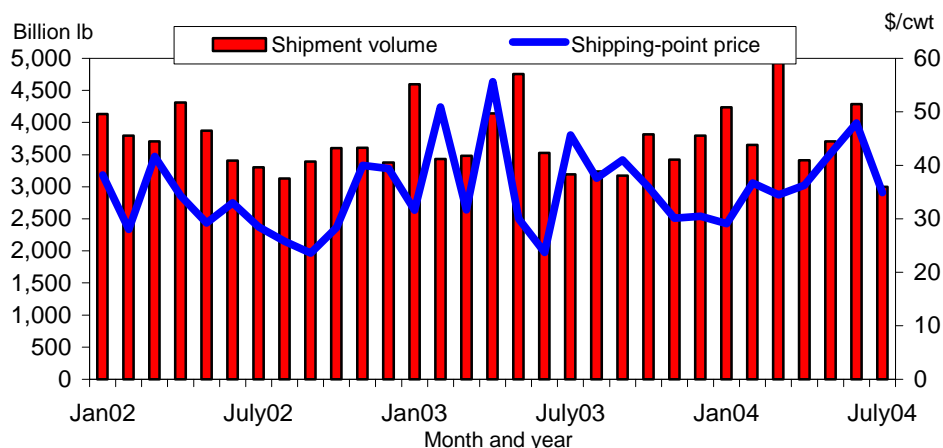
### **U.S. fresh vegetable shipping-point prices are lower this summer**

Index, 1992-94=100



Source: *Agricultural Prices*, NASS, USDA.

Figure 3

**U.S. monthly fresh tomato shipments and f.o.b. prices**

Sources: USDA fruit and vegetable Market News and NASS, USDA.

California, accounting for 47 percent of this year's summer-season vegetable and melon area (up from 46 percent in 2003), increased acreage less than 1 percent. New York, the second leading summer-season producer, with 18 percent of acreage, expects to harvest 5 percent less area than a year ago due largely to yet another unusually cool, wet spring which hindered planting. Michigan, which produces a wide variety of summer vegetables, expects to harvest 8 percent fewer acres this summer due to problems getting crops into the ground over the cool, wet spring.

Weak June shipping-point prices were followed by anemic prices in July for lettuce (10.2 cents/lb) and tomatoes (23.1 cents/lb)—the top two fresh-market vegetables (excluding potatoes). Tomato prices usually reach seasonal lows during the summer months with the availability of larger commercial supplies and home-garden tomatoes. This year was no exception as fresh-market tomato prices were relatively low from late May through early August. In mid-July, a surge in supply forced tomato prices to extreme lows (mature greens were \$3.70/25-lb box). Tomato prices began to rebound in early August (to near \$11/box) as market supplies eased. A year ago, tomato prices averaged nearly \$10/box in July due to an unusual combination of extreme heat (causing bloom drop) in the West and cloudy, wet conditions in the East which reduced yields.

Table 3--U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, selected vegetables, 2003-2004

Commodity	2003				2004				Change 2nd Q 1/ Percent
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third *	Fourth *	
--- Dollars per 100 lb ---									
Asparagus	99.73	118.33	162.33	136.50	196.00	126.00	205.00	--	6.5
Broccoli	27.67	27.13	35.30	42.30	27.90	26.60	31.00	35.50	-2.0
Carrots	19.07	19.77	20.07	21.67	24.67	23.87	20.00	19.00	20.7
Cauliflower	29.17	37.77	31.07	52.77	31.23	32.87	32.00	37.00	-13.0
Celery	10.90	12.45	12.67	17.93	19.70	14.80	13.00	13.80	18.9
Sweet corn	23.53	18.23	20.37	25.67	23.90	18.30	20.00	24.00	0.4
Cucumbers	22.20	19.67	22.70	13.40	26.87	18.70	28.00	17.00	-4.9
Lettuce, head	11.07	21.97	19.10	26.43	15.20	12.83	18.50	17.00	-41.6
Onions, dry bulb	13.09	29.70	14.23	13.07	17.43	18.37	13.00	10.25	-38.1
Snap beans	58.43	52.43	54.33	50.57	54.07	37.80	56.00	52.00	-27.9
Tomatoes, field	46.07	33.13	38.17	29.90	37.67	34.90	31.00	38.00	5.3
All vegetables 2/	779	955	909	1,052	921	823	885	900	-13.8

-- = not available. \* = ERS forecast. 1/ Change for second-quarter 2004 over second-quarter 2003.

2/ Index base is 1910-14=100.

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

## Onion Acreage Higher, Prices Lower

Harvested area for all onions is expected to total 168,050 acres in 2004. This is 5 percent above 2003 but 4 percent below the record-high set in 1999. With area and yield both higher, production of spring-season onions reached 11.1 million cwt—up 17 percent from a year earlier but 5 percent below the 1997 record-high. The estimate for Georgia's onion crop jumped 72 percent from a year earlier to 3.8 million cwt and would be a record-high. With both area and yield expected lower, the U.S. summer non-storage onion crop is expected to drop 10 percent to 10.0 million cwt.

Since the summer storage crop accounts for about 86 percent of fresh and processing onion production, adverse weather during the season sets the tone for the onion market into next spring. Despite the healthy size of the spring crop and stronger import volume, onion shipping-point prices this spring were in line with the trends established over the previous decade. During the second quarter (Apr.-June), shipping-point prices averaged \$18.37 per cwt, down 38 percent from the record-highs of the previous spring, but up 26 percent from average spring prices during 2000-2002. Relatively strong prices in the face of larger supplies generally indicate good demand. Onion consumption continues to trend higher, with per capita use during 2000-03 averaging 19.0 pounds—up 10 percent from the average of the 1990s and 46 percent above the average use experienced during the 1980s.

Table 4--Selected fresh-market import volume

Item	Annual	January - June			Change
	2003	2002	2003	2004	2003-04
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Asparagus	2,126	700	899	833	-7
Snap beans	567	400	316	363	15
Broccoli	1,178	726	649	695	7
Cabbage	778	371	358	285	-21
Carrots	1,872	894	847	1,053	24
Cauliflower	198	36	19	25	34
Celery	597	236	446	312	-30
Sweet corn	497	397	437	414	-5
Cucumbers	9,003	5,319	5,220	5,488	5
Lettuce, all	1,273	784	544	495	-9
Onions, all	6,461	3,235	3,600	3,701	3
Peppers, sweet	5,416	3,530	3,572	3,605	1
Tomatoes	20,711	11,768	13,950	13,084	-6
Others	18,972	9,761	10,098	10,766	7
All fresh 1/	69,648	38,158	40,955	41,119	0

1/ Excludes melons, potatoes, mushrooms, and dry pulse crops.

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

Table 5--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, January - June

Item	Annual	January - June			Change
	2003	2002	2003	2004	2003-04
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Exports, all	39,155	20,871	21,519	20,964	-3
Tomatoes	3,142	1,495	1,414	1,618	14
Imports, all	69,648	38,158	40,955	41,119	0
Tomatoes	20,711	11,768	13,950	13,084	-6

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

# Melons

## Shipments Lower Despite Increased Area

This summer (largely July-September), area for harvest of the three top melon crops was estimated to be up 4 percent to 124,000 acres. Although watermelon area was up less than 1 percent, cantaloup and honeydew area each rose. Crop conditions have generally been favorable with few disease or insect problems noted.

California, which produces 54 percent of all U.S. cantaloup, has reportedly experienced good quality and yields with market prices slowly improving. This spring, Texas cantaloup yields were reportedly below a year earlier due to rain damage and periods of low prices (causing economic abandonment), while early summer yields and volume were closer to average. Through early August, season-to-date shipment volume for cantaloup and honeydew melons was running 5 to 6 percent below a year earlier. Season-to-date shipments of seedless watermelon were above a year ago, while movement of seeded watermelon was below year-earlier levels.

The July index of producer prices (a mid-month observation) for all melons averaged 6 percent below a year earlier. Producer prices averaged lower for each of the three top melons in July, with cantaloup down 28 percent. Despite these low July prices and previous periods of low prices associated with surges in supply,

Table 6--Summer-season fresh-market melon area 1/

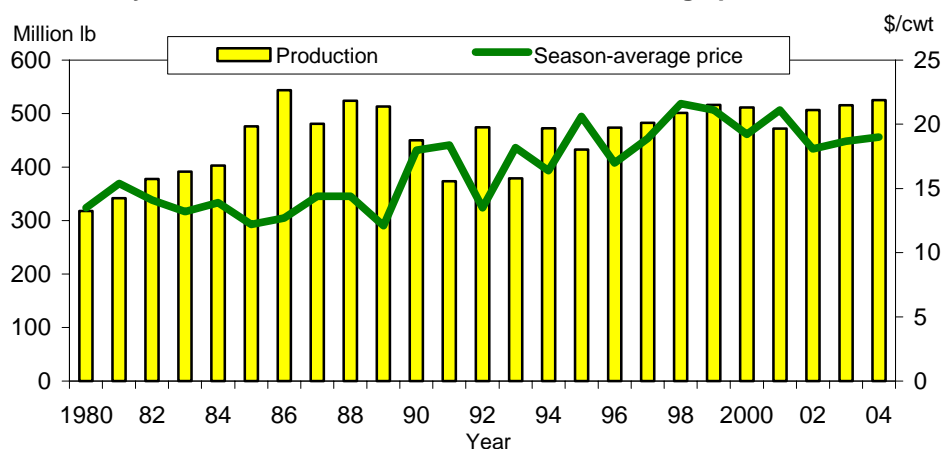
Item	2002	2003	2004	Change
				2003-04
	--Acres--			Percent
Cantaloup	46,600	42,400	44,600	5
Honeydew	14,500	14,100	15,800	12
Watermelon	62,600	63,300	63,600	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>123,700</b>	<b>119,800</b>	<b>124,000</b>	<b>4</b>

1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during July-September.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 4

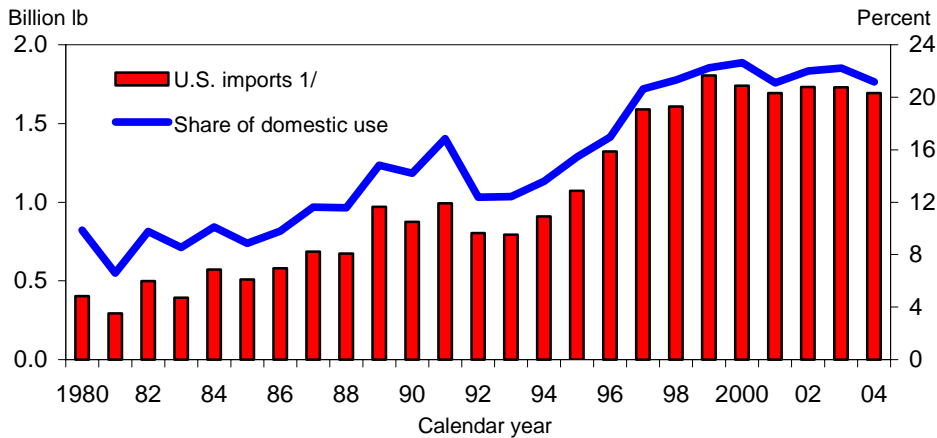
### U.S. honeydew melons: Production and season-average price



Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA except 2004 which is forecast by ERS.

Figure 5

**U.S. melon import share of use to decline in 2004**



1/ Includes watermelon, cantaloup, and all other melons.

Sources: 1980-2003, Bureau of the Census. 2004 are ERS forecasts.

early August melon shipping-point prices were all running above the low year-earlier levels. F.o.b. prices for a 9-count carton of cantaloup were quoted at \$5.85—up 43 percent from a year earlier. A 6-count carton of honeydew melons was quoted at \$5.75—up 64 percent from the anemic levels of a year ago. Medium (45 count container) seedless watermelons were running 17 percent above a year earlier at 13.5 cents per pound, while similar sized seeded watermelon were 7 percent higher at 7.5 cents per pound.

During the first 6 months of 2004 (Jan.-June) fresh melon export volume increased 16 percent from a year earlier to 284 million pounds. Volume declined for honeydew and other melons (down 5 percent) but increased for watermelon (up 22 percent) and cantaloup (up 6 percent). Canada received 97 percent of total U.S. fresh melon exports during this time. On the other side of trade, import volume for melons declined 4 percent during the first 6 months of 2004 as increased imports of watermelon were outweighed by reduced shipments of cantaloup and other melons.

Table 7--Selected fresh-market melon trade volume, January - June

Item	Annual 2003	January - June			Change 2003-04
		2002	2003	2004	
--1,000 cwt--					
<i>Exports, fresh:</i>					
Cantaloups	1,473	489	484	512	6
Watermelon	3,837	1,674	1,713	2,086	22
Honeydew & other	897	306	254	242	-5
Total	6,206	2,469	2,451	2,840	16
<i>Imports, fresh:</i>					
Cantaloups	10,792	9,541	9,003	7,853	-13
Watermelon, all	4,892	3,824	3,944	4,337	10
Seedless	--	--	--	2,996	--
Honeydew & other	3,790	2,923	2,823	2,932	4
Total	19,475	16,288	15,771	15,122	-4

-- = not available.

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



## Processing Vegetables

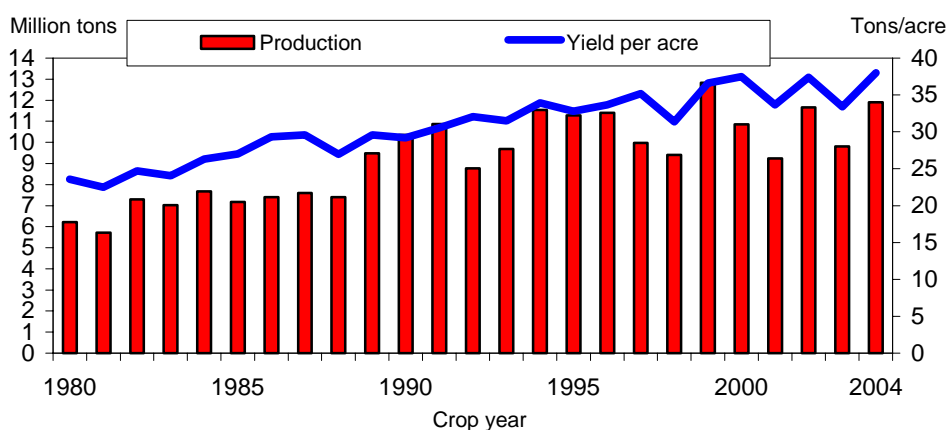
### Tomato Crop To Rise With Potential Record Yields

Given a 1-percent increase in contract area and a return to trend yields, contract production of U.S. processing tomatoes is expected to increase at least 19 percent to 11.5 million short tons. Per-acre yields in California are expected to set a new standard this year, assuming continued excellent growing conditions this summer. Record-high U.S. yields will place this year's production second only to the 1999 record. Strong per-acre productivity this season comes one year after the difficult 2003 season, which saw yields fall 11 percent.

Output in the rest of the world is also expected to increase this year. Despite a reduction in expected crop size in Italy (which accounts for more than half of the European crop) due to poor weather (up 2 percent instead of 10 percent), output in Europe is still expected to rise around 8 percent in 2004 and approach 11 million

Figure 6

#### U.S. processing tomato yield may reach a record high in 2004



Sources: NASS, USDA except 2004 are ERS forecasts based on NASS data.

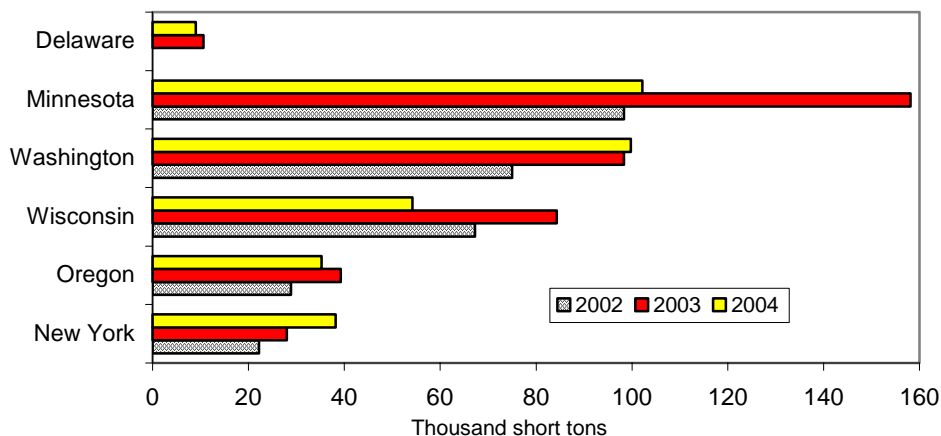
Table 8--Processing vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes

Item	2004		2003	Change previous:	
	July	June	July	Month	Year
-- Index --					
<b>Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)</b>					
Processed fruits and vegetables	117	115	116	1.1	0.9
Canned vegetables	118	117	118	1.2	0.3
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	177	175	174	1.4	1.6
Dry beans, peas, lentils	110	110	109	-0.1	0.7
Olives, pickles, relishes	101	98	108	3.3	-6.5
<b>Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)</b>					
Canned vegetables and juices	133	133	129	0.5	3.0
Pickles and products	180	180	180	0.0	0.2
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	126	126	124	0.6	2.1
Canned dry beans	124	124	124	0.2	0.5
Vegetable juices 1/	111	111	109	0.0	1.6
Frozen vegetables	136	135	135	0.1	0.4
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	144	143	147	0.3	-1.8

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

Figure 7

**U.S. processing green peas: Contract production, 2002-04 1/**



1/ Delaware not available for 2002. 2004 data are forecast.  
Source: *Vegetables*, NASS/USDA.

short tons. Thus, with a large crop here in the United States and improved output in other parts of the world, wholesale prices for tomato products (e.g. paste, sauces, catsup, diced, etc.) will likely be under downward pressure over the coming months.

**Green Pea Output Down 17 Percent**

Production of green peas for canning and freezing is expected to decline 17 percent to 388,890 short tons in 2004 as both area harvested (down 7 percent) and yields (down 10 percent) are lower. Area planted was below expectations due to excessive moisture this spring in Minnesota and Wisconsin—two of the top three producing States. Contract production is expected to rise in Washington and New York and decline in most other major States. Over the past few years, there has been little non-contract processing green pea production.

The majority of declining output is expected to be borne by canners, given processors' earlier intentions to contract for more frozen product. Although both canned and frozen pack may decline this year due to yield considerations, the reduction in canned pea pack will likely be substantial. Thus, canned green pea stocks will likely tighten considerably this winter, raising prices and attracting more imports. Canned imports, which were about 7 percent of use in 2003, could rise to 9 percent of consumption in 2004. In addition, by January 1, frozen green pea stocks could decline to the lowest level on that date since 1955. With stocks low for canned and frozen product, the stage is set for an increase in acreage in 2005.

Table 9--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	Annual	January - June			Change
	2003	2002	2003	2004	2003-04
	--Million dollars--				Percent
<b>Imports:</b>					
Canned	643	295	306	342	12
Frozen	398	179	207	237	14
Dehydrated 2/	235	116	120	128	7
<b>Exports:</b>					
Canned	521	253	256	261	2
Frozen	154	80	84	74	-12
Dehydrated 2/	124	65	58	56	-5

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

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

# Potatoes

## *Smaller Fall Crop in Prospect*

With harvested area down 6 percent, or close to 70,000 acres, fall potato production is projected to decline 3.7 percent from last year. A 15-million-hundredweight (cwt) reduction in this fall's crop is expected to result from the 1 million acres harvested in 2004 compared with 1.1 million acres in 2003. Given the production shortfalls in the winter crop (-13 percent), spring (-22 percent), and summer (-2 percent) vis-à-vis 2003, the overall drop in U.S. potato production this year amounts to about 21 million cwt, or 4.6 percent. Thus, fall production is projected at 396 million cwt. Taken together with estimates for the winter, spring, and summer seasons, the ERS projection of output for the entire 2004 crop year is 438 million cwt. This forecast comes close to 2001's production level before the 5-percent rebound in 2002.

The reduction in planted acreage this year is even sharper than the 3-percent drop last year when the season-average grower price slipped 13 percent from \$6.69 to \$5.85 per cwt. Average prices through June are also down from the same period in 2003. Lower expected demand and irrigation water shortages were cited for the reduced planted acreage of fall potatoes in some Western States. In the Central States, smaller chipstock contract volumes due to surpluses in the 2003 crop as well as wet spring weather reduced both planted and harvested acreage. Led by North Dakota and Minnesota, the area harvested in the Central States dropped by 43,000 acres. Cool and wet spring weather in the Eastern States is blamed for much of the region's 7-percent decreased acreage.

Table 10--Fall potatoes: Area planted and harvested, major States, 2003-2004

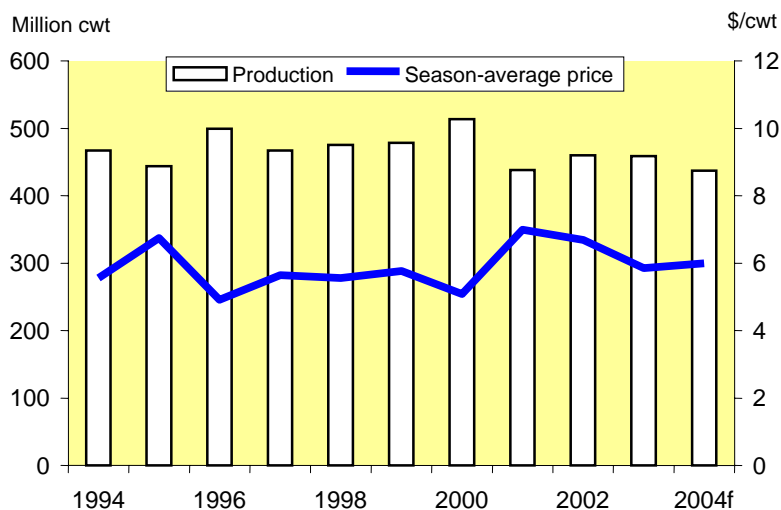
Region, State	Area planted			Area harvested		
	2003 1,000 acres	2004 1,000 acres	Change Percent	2003 1,000 acres	2004 1,000 acres	Change Percent
<b>West</b>						
Idaho	360.0	350.0	-2.8	358.0	348.0	-2.8
Washington	163.0	160.0	-1.8	162.0	160.0	-1.2
Colorado	66.3	65.0	-2.0	65.7	64.8	-1.4
Oregon	42.8	40.0	-6.5	42.6	40.0	-6.1
Other 1/	32.4	29.1	-10.2	32.0	29.0	-9.4
Total	664.5	644.1	-3.1	660.3	641.8	-2.8
<b>Central</b>						
Wisconsin	81.0	75.0	-7.4	80.0	74.0	-7.5
North Dakota	117.0	95.0	-18.8	112.0	91.0	-18.8
Minnesota	60.0	53.0	-11.7	58.0	49.0	-15.5
Other 2/	78.8	72.1	-8.5	77.7	70.3	-9.5
Total	336.8	295.1	-12.4	327.7	284.3	-13.2
<b>East</b>						
Maine	66.0	63.5	-3.8	65.5	63.0	-3.8
New York	22.2	20.0	-9.9	21.7	19.7	-9.2
Other 3/	18.1	15.1	-16.6	16.8	14.0	-16.7
Total	106.3	98.6	-7.2	104.0	96.7	-7.0
<b>United States</b>	<b>1,107.6</b>	<b>1,037.8</b>	<b>-6.3</b>	<b>1,092.0</b>	<b>1,022.8</b>	<b>-6.3</b>

1/ CA, MT, NV, NM, UT. 2/ IN, MI, NE, OH, SD. 3/ MA, PA, RI.

Source: *Crop Production (July 2004)*, [www.NASS.USDA.gov](http://www.NASS.USDA.gov).

Figure 8

**Potatoes, all uses: Production and season-average price**



F=ERS forecast. Sources: *Crop Production, Agricultural Prices*, NASS, USDA.

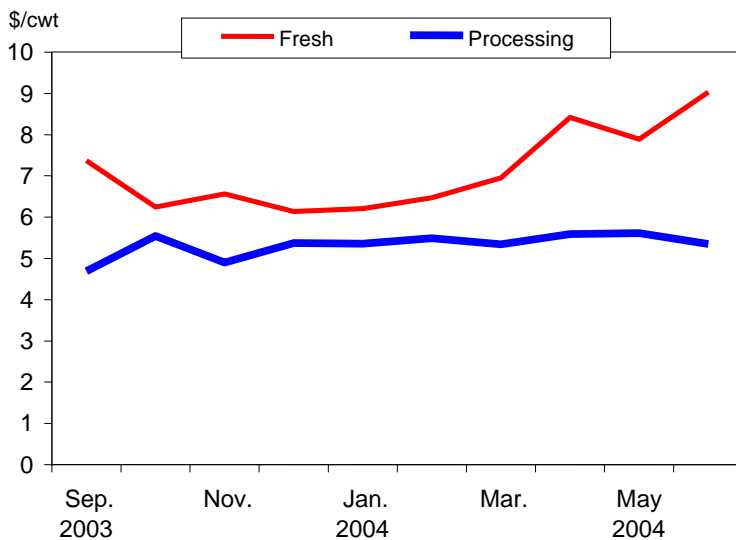
The average potato price in July is slightly higher than last year and also above prices in May and June. Using the slope relationship between summer and fall prices and corresponding production levels over the past decade, forecasts of \$5.78 per cwt for the summer crop and \$5.98 per cwt for the fall crop are obtained. These give a weighted season-average price of \$6.00 per cwt for 2004, which is somewhat stronger than in 2003. These price projections indicate that only the winter crop prices are weaker than last year and prices are firmer for the spring, summer, and fall crops. Nevertheless, even if demand for the summer and fall crops supports their firmer prices, prices on average in 2004 are still significantly lower than in 2002.

***Domestic Shipments of U.S. Potatoes From September 2003 To July 2004 Are Down 3 Percent From Last Year***

Although shipments of chipping potatoes are up 3.8 percent thus far from 2003, decreased shipments of table and seed potatoes more than offset that gain. This overall decline in shipments is attributed in part to the generally lower prices received by growers in 2003—winter, spring, summer, and fall fresh-market and processing potato prices were down from 2002. In the 2004 marketing year, fresh winter potato prices are down sharply from 2003, but spring potato prices through July show some recovery for both fresh and processing potatoes. The general direction of prices from September 2003 shows an upward incline for fresh potatoes and is flat for processing potatoes. For all potatoes, season-average prices have sloped downward since the recent peak of \$7 per cwt in 2001, but appear to flatten or even recover this year starting with spring potato prices.

Retail prices of fresh, frozen, and chip potatoes are below 2003 levels thus far. While consumers benefit from these subdued prices, producers may interpret them as indicative of lackluster demand. Strong imports, low general price inflation, and some avoidance of potatoes due to the Atkins diet all contribute to the weak retail

Figure 9  
**Potatoes, fresh and processing: Shipping-point prices, 2003 to 2004**



Source: *Agricultural Prices*, NASS, USDA.

prices. Although french fry imports from Canada are filling the gap between domestic supply and demand, competition from imports effectively puts downward pressure on potato prices received by farmers.

### ***Potato Grower Receipts Down 12 Percent***

Following a 13-percent jump in cash receipts in 2002, potato farm sales in 2003 gave back almost all of those gains. Particularly striking were setbacks in winter potatoes in Florida, spring potatoes in California, and fall potatoes in Idaho, which were down \$142 million in 2003 compared with 2002. Part of the explanation for these sales losses is the low carbohydrate diet fad that helped reduce domestic shipments of table potatoes in 2002 and since September 2003. Unless prices rise high enough to offset the projected drop in fall potato production this year, cash receipts will continue to decline. An indicator of a likely smaller crop next year is reduced shipments of seed potatoes thus far since September 2003.

### ***Frozen Potato Stocks Down 6 Percent***

Stocks in cold storage totaled 1.1 billion pounds on June 30, down 6 percent (92 million pounds) from a year earlier. Frozen french fries account for the bulk of this draw down in stocks, in particular due to a precipitous drop in the Mountain States. Of the 70 million pounds of frozen fries no longer in cold storage compared with 2003, 24 percent or 56 million pounds were drawn down by the Mountain States. Of the 22 million fewer pounds of other frozen potatoes stored this year, 18 million pounds or 14 percent were accounted for by the Pacific States. While more efficient management of inventory explains part of the stock decline, lower production volume is also responsible. Brisker sales of processed potatoes this year reduced stocks further as the U.S. Government has purchased 50 million pounds of frozen potatoes, on pace for a 15-percent gain from fiscal year 2003.

Table 11—Frozen potatoes: Stocks in cold storage, by region, June 2003 and 2004

Regions	French fries		Other frozen	
	June 30 2003	June 30 2004	June 30 2003	June 30 2004
<i>-- Million pounds --</i>				
East	98.2	73.0	26.2	21.7
Central	180.2	201.3	69.7	66.1
Mountain	233.2	177.0	53.5	57.9
Pacific	415.1	405.1	131.8	113.9
U.S. total	926.8	856.4	281.2	259.6

Source: *Cold Storage*, [www.NASS.USDA.gov](http://www.NASS.USDA.gov).

### ***U.S. Potato Imports Continue Their Ascent***

The value of imported potatoes and potato products from January to June 2004 is 23 percent higher than the same period in 2003. Since volume is up only 6 percent, the larger value is due in part to higher import prices. The largest import gain is from frozen french fries, up 184 million pounds and \$64 million. Imported potato chips are also up 21 million pounds and \$29 million. Although U.S. potato exports are up 6 percent in volume and 19 percent in value, imports exceed exports again thus far in 2004 as in 2003. The U.S. potato trade deficit this year may be twice as large as the \$48 million in 2003, due largely to net imports of frozen french fries, which amounted to \$125 million in 2003.

## Dry Beans

### Smaller Crop Likely

The first estimate (August) of 2004 dry edible bean production indicated a 5-percent reduction from a year earlier. Harvested area (down 3 percent) and per-acre yield (down 2 percent) are each expected to decline, with harvested area expected to be down in 10 of the 18 surveyed States. Production was mixed in the top four States, with North Dakota (down 1 percent), Michigan (up 20 percent), Nebraska (down 39 percent), and Minnesota (up 3 percent) expected to produce 68 percent of the 2004 dry bean crop. Despite a 7-percent improvement in yields allowed by a warm dry summer, dry bean production in California continues to trend lower and is expected to drop 7 percent to 1.3 million cwt—the State's smallest crop on record.

As foreshadowed by planted area estimates, production is expected to decline for all major bean classes except black beans, navy (pea) beans, and dark red kidney beans. These three classes account for one-fourth of the U.S. dry bean crop. Pintos, which are about 40 percent of all dry beans, are expected to be down 5-10 percent. USDA will release the first estimate of production by class on December 10.

Table 12--U.S. dry beans: Production, 2001-2004

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004 p	Percent change
	--1,000 cwt--				Percent
North Dakota	6,200	10,626	7,800	7,685	-1.5
Nebraska	3,185	3,465	3,151	1,925	-38.9
Colorado	1,785	1,519	1,168	1,173	0.4
California	1,496	1,762	1,403	1,300	-7.3
Minnesota	1,575	2,666	1,870	1,920	2.7
Idaho	1,424	1,907	1,497	1,677	12.0
Michigan	780	4,903	2,475	2,975	20.2
Washington	578	830	525	551	5.0
Wyoming	514	624	645	594	-7.9
Others	2,073	2,010	1,981	1,523	-23.1
United States	19,610	30,312	22,515	21,323	-5.3

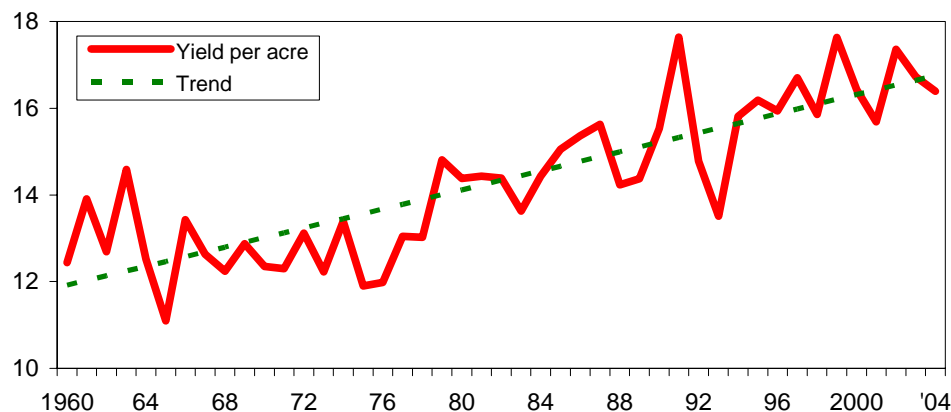
p = NASS preliminary estimate.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 10

### U.S. dry edible bean yields down slightly in 2004

Cwt/acre



Source: *Crop Production*, NASS, USDA.

The combination of reduced output and dwindling stocks could provide a boost to lethargic dry bean prices later in the coming marketing year. This, in turn, should help position dry beans as a stronger competitor for acreage in 2005.

### Crop Developments

As of mid-August, an estimated 63 percent of the U.S. dry bean acreage was rated in good-to-excellent condition, down from 68 percent a year ago but up from 54 percent 2 years earlier. About 29 percent of the crop was rated in fair condition, up from 26 percent a year ago. About 8 percent of the crop was rated less than fair despite the cool wet spring. The crop was reported to be maturing later than usual as compared with the 5-year average in virtually all major States as cool temperatures slowed growth. Michigan had the greatest share of area reported to be in poor or very poor condition (15 percent). Despite this, the August NASS yield forecasts indicated a 13-percent rise in Michigan dry bean yields this fall from last year's reduced levels. The NASS August forecast pegged national dry bean yields

Table 13--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2003-2004

Commodity	2003		2004		Chg prev year:	
	June	July	June	July	June	July
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	15.90	18.70	20.10	19.60	26.4	4.8
Pinto (ND/MN)	12.63	13.00	16.00	17.00	26.7	30.8
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	10.25	11.60	18.60	19.75	81.5	70.3
Great Northern (NE/WY)	18.00	18.30	15.00	15.00	-16.7	-18.0
Black (MI)	11.50	12.20	19.55	21.00	70.0	72.1
Light red kidney (MI)	21.50	21.70	22.50	23.00	4.7	6.0
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	17.63	18.00	22.90	24.00	29.9	33.3
Small red (ID)	19.50	19.50	20.50	20.50	5.1	5.1
Baby lima (CA)	31.38	29.95	30.00	30.00	-4.4	0.2
Large lima (CA)	41.13	41.00	41.00	41.00	-0.3	0.0
Blackeye (CA)	34.67	34.06	28.00	28.00	-19.2	-17.8
Pink (ID)	19.50	19.80	19.70	20.50	1.0	3.5

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

Table 14--U.S. dry bean export volume

Item	Crop year 2002/03	September - June			Change 2002-03
		2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Pinto	1,242	1,140	1,061	1,846	74
Navy	1,462	1,231	1,121	1,005	-10
Black	848	353	666	695	4
Great Northern	904	924	432	393	-9
Lgt. red kidney	329	184	314	52	-84
Dk. red kidney	401	181	378	159	-58
Small red	158	77	148	210	42
Garbanzo	345	477	313	123	-61
Baby lima	204	218	185	163	-12
Large lima	170	91	151	81	-46
Blackeyes	45	74	44	19	-58
Cranberry	132	69	122	87	-29
Other	695	559	338	489	45
Total	6,937	5,578	5,273	5,321	1

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



at 16.4 cwt/acre—2 percent below a year ago and just below the long-run trend of 16.5 cwt per acre.

**Export Volume Up 1 Percent**

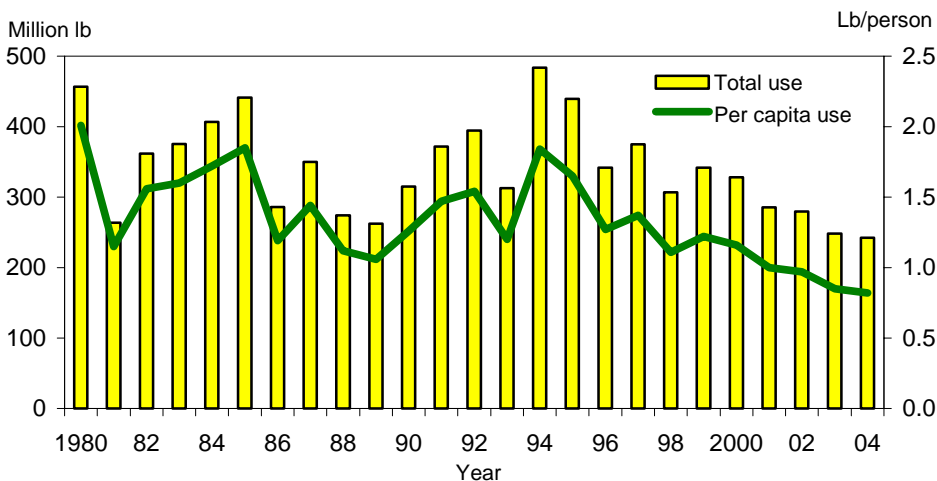
The United States continues to be a major player in the world dry bean (round-types) market, ranking third in terms of export volume and value behind Burma (Myanmar) and China. The United States now holds 11 percent of the world dry round bean export market. Burma holds a third of the world market and another 21 percent is held by China. In the current marketing year, Mexico was the top destination but U.S. food aid programs have impacted the countries that have shown up as top foreign destinations, with Africa now a major destination.

The value of U.S. dry bean exports was up 1 percent during the first 10 months (September-June), of the 2003/04 marketing year (table 14). Stronger volume for pinto, black, and small red beans outweighed weaker shipments of garbanzo, dark red and light red kidney, baby and other lima, and navy beans. Reduced sales to Canada (down 42 percent), the U.K. (down 34 percent), and Mexico (down 16 percent) were outweighed by larger food aid shipments to Haiti (up 37 percent), the Dominican Republic (up 153 percent), and Iraq (up 220 percent). In addition, food aid shipments to several African nations (e.g. Zimbabwe, Djibouti, and Uganda) have been critical in maintaining U.S. dry bean export volume in 2003/04.

**Navy Bean Use Remains Weak**

Average domestic disappearance of navy beans has declined for each of the past four decades. Average per capita use during the 1960s was 2.5 pounds. Use then declined to 1.8 pounds in the 1970s, 1.5 pounds in the 1980s, 1.4 pounds in the 1990s, and so far this decade, has averaged only about 1 pound per person. Domestic disappearance of navy beans is expected to decline slightly again this year from last year’s 250 million pounds due largely to changing diets, higher prices, and relatively small supplies. This would be about 100 million pounds less than the average disappearance experienced during the 1990s.

Figure 11  
**Domestic use of navy beans continues to dwindle**



Source: ERS, USDA.

# Mushrooms

## Volume and Value Higher

During the 2003/04 crop year (July-June), total U.S. mushroom sales volume increased 1 percent to 857 million pounds. The volume of fresh-market agaricus mushrooms rose 1 percent to 701 million pounds and again accounted for 83 percent of all agaricus sales. Agaricus processing volume rose 3 percent—the first increase since the 1998/99 season. This likely represents a brief pause in the long run industry movement toward the fresh market.<sup>1/</sup> Intended agaricus bed and tray production area for the 2004/05 season is largely unchanged from a year earlier at 147 million square feet. While Eastern growers intend to increase area 1 percent, those in the Western states (down 2 percent) and Central states (down 1 percent) expect to reduce square footage. Assuming yields recover from the weather-reduced 2 percent drop in 2003/04 and return to those of the previous 2 years (5.9 pounds/square foot), U.S. agaricus production in the 2004/05 season could reach a record-high 866 million pounds.

The sales volume of specialty mushrooms (excluding brown agaricus), most of which are sold in the fresh market, rose 6 percent to 13.66 million pounds. Gains were experienced across all 3 categories. Shiitake mushrooms, accounted for 57 percent of specialty volume. Specialties were produced on 556,000 natural wood logs (outdoors and under cover)—up 25 percent from a year earlier—and 2.825 million square feet of all other production media—up 8 percent.

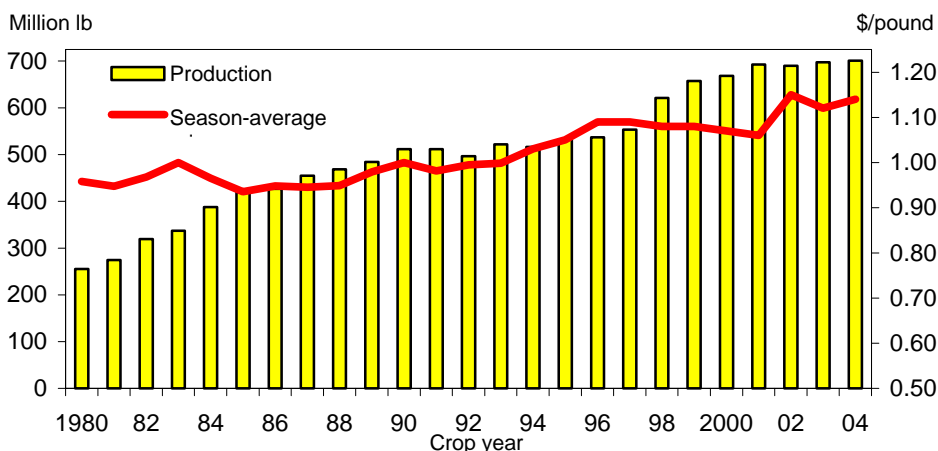
Table 15--U.S. agaricus mushrooms: Sales, price, and value, selected States

State	Volume of sales		Price		Value of sales	
	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03	2003/04
	1,000 pounds		Dollars per pound		1,000 dollars	
Pennsylvania	461,404	464,627	0.792	0.816	365,650	379,333
California	127,713	122,477	1.330	1.410	170,234	172,683
Florida	44,529	46,704	0.998	1.020	44,426	47,519
Washington	11,205	9,881	1.290	1.370	14,497	13,525
Other States	191,547	200,270	1.364	1.335	261,176	267,377
United States	836,398	843,959	1.020	1.040	855,983	880,437

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 12

### U.S. fresh-market agaricus mushrooms: Production & producer price



<sup>1/</sup> Crop year ending with year listed (e.g. 1980 = 1979/80).

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

<sup>1/</sup> USDA NASS estimates of fresh market mushroom production may contain product which is eventually used for processing. Thus, the share of market devoted to processing may be slightly understated.

Table 16--U.S. brown agaricus &amp; specialty mushrooms: Sales, price, and value

State	Volume of sales		Price		Value of sales	
	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03	2003/04	2002/03	2003/04
	1,000 pounds		Dollars per pound		1,000 dollars	
Brown 1/	110,710	95,831	1.27	1.30	140,051	124,699
All specialty	11,908	13,161	2.89	3.04	34,411	39,981
Shiitake	7,059	7,542	3.08	3.24	21,718	24,461
Oyster	3,562	3,968	1.91	2.05	6,820	8,133
Other	1,287	1,651	4.56	4.47	5,873	7,387
Total	122,618	108,992	1.42	1.51	174,462	164,680

1/ Includes Portobello and Crimini.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

The volume of brown agaricus mushroom sales (including portobello and crimini varieties) declined 13 percent to 95.8 million pounds in 2003/04—the first decline since the category was initially reported in 1995/96. Popular in both retail and food-service venues, these varieties account for 11 percent of total agaricus volume and 14 percent of agaricus sales value. Although lower this year, brown agaricus volume is still twice that of 1997/98, when sales totaled 47 million pounds.

The farm value of all mushroom production during 2003/04 totaled \$920 million, up 3 percent from a year earlier. Pennsylvania growers account for \$379 million or 43 percent of all agaricus mushroom sales, followed by California, with 20 percent. In 2003, mushrooms were the fifth leading vegetable commodity in terms of farm cash receipts—exceeded only by potatoes, tomatoes, lettuce, and onions.

The volume of mushroom imports and exports each increased 11 percent during the 2003/04 marketing year (July-June), although import volume was 20 times larger than exports. Imports of canned mushrooms and truffles rose 7 percent to 159 million pounds (product-weight) during the 2003/04 season (July-June). Canned imports from China (PRC), which rose 29 percent, accounted for 36 percent of all canned import volume, compared with 30 percent a year earlier.

Fresh-market imports have been steadily rising, accounting for 8 percent of consumption in 2003/04—up from 1 percent in 1994 and 5 percent in 2000. Fresh agaricus imports rose 10 percent to 55 million pounds in 2003/04, while fresh specialty imports increased 21 percent to 5 million pounds. Imports of fresh truffles increased 254 percent to 39,203 pounds. Imports of frozen mushrooms jumped 151 percent to more than 13 million pounds. The Netherlands accounted for 53 percent of frozen volume (17 percent a year ago), while China shipped 40 percent.

### ***Consumption Up***

Domestic consumption of all mushrooms increased 2 percent to 1.21 billion pounds in 2003/04. On a per capita basis, use of all mushrooms rose 1 percent to 4.14 pounds. For the 10th consecutive year, per capita consumption of fresh-market agaricus and specialty mushrooms increased—rising fractionally to 2.61 pounds. Use of mushrooms for processing has been trending lower since peaking in 1994. However, per capita use of mushrooms for processed products was estimated to have risen 3 percent to 1.53 pounds in 2003/04—but remaining 21 percent below the 1994 peak.

## Commodity Highlight: Fresh Sweet Corn

Consumption of fresh-market sweet corn reached a record-high 9.7 pounds per person in 2003 powered by sweeter varieties and value-added packaging. Backed by this strong demand, rising production and higher shipping-point prices pushed average crop value up 83 percent between 1991-93 and 2001-03 to \$531 million.

Sweet corn is harvested before it matures, while the sugar content is still high. The supersweet varieties introduced and refined over the past two decades allow sweet corn to hold optimal quality for at least 10 days, twice that of other types. 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.

Sweet corn is a member of the Gramineae (grass) family 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 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.

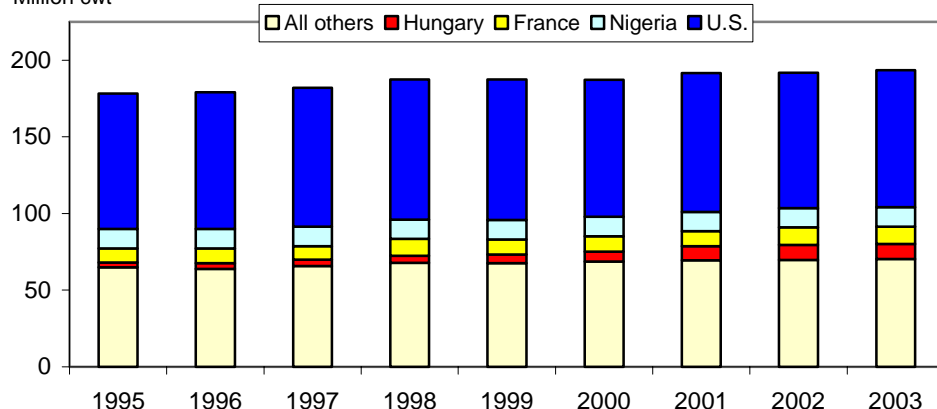
In the United States, sweet corn is mostly produced for three distinct markets--fresh, canning, and freezing. These markets largely operate independently, with separate supply, demand, and price characteristics. The fresh market accounted for 36 percent of total sweet corn acreage and 30 percent of production during 2001-03. However, like broccoli, carrots, and other dual-use (fresh and processing) vegetables, the fresh market accounts for the majority (70 percent) of total sweet corn crop value.

The United States leads the world in sweet corn production and exports and is a net exporter of fresh sweet corn, shipping twice the volume imported. World trade has traditionally been a minor part of the fresh sweet corn market. During 2001-03, the United States exported 4 percent of production while importing just 2 percent of the sweet corn consumed domestically. Mexico provided 94 percent of fresh sweet corn imports during 2000-03, with the majority arriving during the winter (December to April). Canada received 72 percent of U.S. fresh sweet corn exports during this same 3-year period, with South Korea a distant second at 14 percent.

Figure 13

### The United States is the world's leading producer of sweet corn 1/

Million cwt



1/ Sweet corn for all uses. 2003 data are preliminary.

Source: FAOStat (7/04), Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations.

In 2003, area harvested for fresh-market sweet corn reached a record high 247,590 acres, and production also set a new standard at 29 million cwt. During 2001-03, Florida was the leading producer of fresh-market sweet corn with 20 percent of the U.S. crop. California (17 percent), New York (14 percent), Georgia (11 percent), and Ohio (5 percent) complete the top five producers. Sweet corn for processing is grown primarily in Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin, and Oregon.

Production of fresh-market sweet corn is highly seasonal, reflecting both past production trends and consumption habits. Peak commercial volume occurs during May and June, with the majority of total marketings during April-July. Although commercial shipments are strong just prior to the Fourth of July, they appear to peak around the Memorial Day holiday—typically the start of the picnic and vacation season. Movement during the winter quarter (January-March) accounts for less than a 10th of annual volume, with the majority supplied by Florida and supplemented by imports from Mexico.

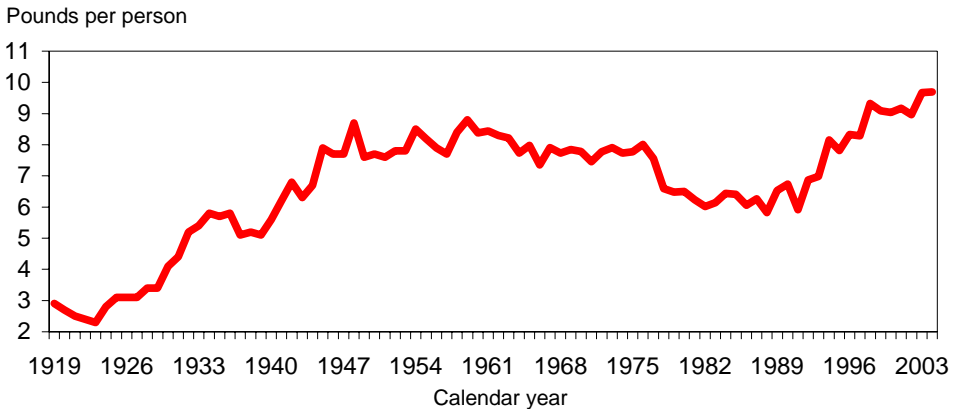
Rising consumption over the past decade is due in large part to the success of the fresh sweet corn industry in providing improved quality, consistency, and marketability. Domestic consumption of fresh sweet corn averaged 2.7 billion pounds annually during 2001-03—up 58 percent from 1991-03. Per capita use of

Table 17--U.S. fresh-market sweet corn: Supply, disappearance, and price

Year	Supply			Utilization			Season-ave. price		
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic	Per capita use	Current dollars 1/	Constant dollars 3/	
	-- Million pounds --						Pound	-- \$/cwt --	
1970	1,594.2	1.2	1,595.4	--	1,595.4	7.78	5.27	19.14	
1980	1,524.5	1.0	1,525.5	45.6	1,479.9	6.50	10.70	19.80	
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	19.05	
2002	2,648.0	52.1	2,700.1	114.7	2,585.4	8.97	19.20	18.47	
2003	2,898.2	49.7	2,947.9	133.3	2,814.6	9.67	19.30	18.27	
2004 f	2,935.0	50.0	2,985.0	135.0	2,850.0	9.70	--	--	

-- = Not available. f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Production data adjusted by ERS for 1970-80 to account for States not included in NASS estimates. 2/ Source is Bureau of the Census, USDC. 3/ Constant dollar prices calculated using the GDP deflator, 2000=100.

Figure 14  
**Per capita use of fresh-market fresh sweet corn is rising**

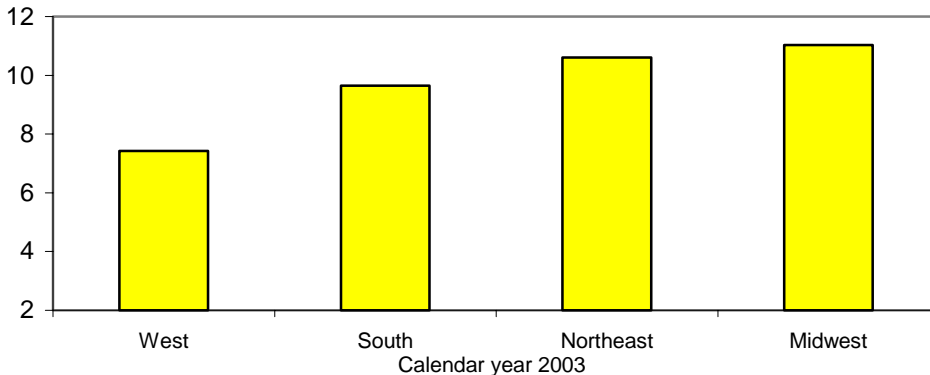


Source: ERS, USDA.

Figure 15

**Per capita use of fresh-market sweet corn is largest in the Midwest 1/**

Pounds per person



1/ Based on distributors generated from the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals. Source: ERS/USDA.

fresh-market sweet corn trended up from the early 1920s through the late 1940s, reaching a plateau before slowly trending lower from the mid-1960s through most of the 1980s. Demand 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.

Shippers fought back in the 1980s by offering the convenience and appeal of tray-packed corn-on-the-cob. At the same time, seed companies began releasing new supersweet hybrids that dramatically boosted marketability and quality. During 2001-03, per capita use of fresh sweet corn averaged 9.3 pounds—up 41 percent since 1991-03, with 2003 the highest since records began in 1919. So far during the 2000s, fresh-market sweet corn consumption (9.3 lb per capita) exceeded the fresh equivalent use of both canned (8.5 lb) and frozen (9.2 lb) sweet corn for the first time.

According to USDA's 1994-96 and 1998 *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 pre-prepared corn products.

Regionally, people in the Midwest and Northeast eat more fresh-market sweet corn than do consumers in other areas of the country. Per capita use in the Midwest was estimated to be 11.0 pounds in 2003 followed closely by the Northeast at 10.6 pounds. Consumption in the South was estimated to be 9.6 pounds, while use in the West was below the national average at 7.4 pounds.

Men age 40-59 consumed the largest percentage of fresh sweet corn (21 percent of the total), while women of the same age also consumed slightly more fresh sweet corn than their share of the population. Surprising, people under age 20 account for 29 percent of the population but consumed only 20 percent of all fresh-market sweet corn.

## Contacts and Links

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Covers potatoes, sweet potatoes, long-run outlook

### Subscription Information

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### Articles

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

#### **1. How Much Do Americans Pay For Fruits and Vegetables?**

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib790/>

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

#### **2. Traceability in the U.S. Food Supply: Economic Theory and Industry Studies**

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aer830/>

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

#### **3. Organic Produce, Price Premiums, and EcoLabeling in U.S. Farmers' Markets**

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/VGS/Apr04/vgs30101/>

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

### **3. Factors Affecting Spinach Consumption in the United States**

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/VGS/jan04/vgs30001/>

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

### **Data Tables**

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

#### **1. Per capita use (consumption)**

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

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

#### **2. Fresh vegetables and melons**

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

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

#### **3. Processing vegetables**

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

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

#### **4. Potatoes**

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

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

#### **5. Sweet potatoes**

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

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

#### **6. Dry edible beans**

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

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

#### **7. Mushrooms**

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

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

#### **8. Vegetable and melon trade**

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

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

#### **9. Vegetable prices**

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

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

#### **10. Dry peas and lentils**

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

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



### 11. World vegetable production and harvested area

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

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

### 12. Mexican and Canadian vegetable production

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

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

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

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

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

### Web Sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**H. Organic Farming and Marketing:** USDA, ERS briefing room contains articles, data, graphics, and links.

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1910-14=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	655	572	718	906	873	785	795	862	957	834	963	769	807
	2001	810	979	923	916	964	806	838	968	893	689	732	1,143	888
	2002	1,054	1,279	1,806	806	772	734	774	809	797	705	737	696	914
	2003	754	760	824	882	936	1,048	812	937	979	960	1,060	1,136	924
2004	924	1,043	795	910	800	760	725							
Potatoes 3/	1995	466	450	484	505	529	612	729	586	497	539	548	547	541
	1996	564	589	633	668	696	707	700	521	482	461	452	434	576
	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652
	2003	531	544	573	589	592	560	532	497	466	435	479	488	524
2004	490	508	533	585	563	560	562							
--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	121	125	145	134	103	110	171	133
	2002	158	191	270	121	115	110	116	121	119	106	110	104	137
	2003	113	114	123	132	140	157	121	140	146	144	159	170	138
2004	138	156	119	136	120	114	108							
Potatoes 3/	1995	92	89	96	100	105	121	144	116	98	106	108	108	107
	1996	111	116	125	132	138	140	138	103	95	91	89	86	114
	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129
	2003	105	107	113	116	117	111	105	98	92	86	95	96	103
2004	97	100	105	116	111	111	111							

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

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

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

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prct change	Prct change
															July-July	2nd 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	11.9	1.4
	2000	147.00	99.70	98.60	136.00	121.00	112.00	141.00	205.00	--	--	--	--	117.00	0.0	3.9
	2001	219.00	256.00	147.00	146.00	114.00	117.00	176.00	145.00	--	137.00	129.00	--	140.00	24.8	2.2
	2002	218.00	162.00	119.00	99.60	112.00	107.00	146.00	--	--	--	--	--	110.00	-17.0	-15.5
Broccoli	2003	98.90	96.30	104.00	139.00	106.00	110.00	189.00	132.00	166.00	145.00	128.00	--	116.00	29.5	11.4
	2004	--	271.00	121.00	139.00	132.00	107.00	242.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.0	6.5
	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	-19.7	-36.3
	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	68.4	57.5
Cantaloups	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	-25.1	-18.6
	2002	56.60	44.40	33.70	24.00	20.80	28.40	27.00	29.60	40.60	24.00	31.80	25.60	31.40	14.4	-7.8
	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	48.00	40.00	32.90	0.0	11.2
	2004	33.60	28.50	21.60	23.90	27.20	28.70	24.90	--	--	--	--	--	--	-7.8	-2.0
	1998	--	--	--	--	30.70	15.80	16.20	11.80	15.50	19.70	13.50	18.90	18.30	--	--
Carrots	1999	--	--	--	--	25.70	15.10	13.10	13.50	15.90	17.20	19.60	28.70	17.00	-19.1	-12.3
	2000	--	--	--	--	16.60	17.90	15.90	12.30	19.00	26.10	25.00	35.10	17.10	21.4	-15.4
	2001	--	--	--	--	27.10	14.60	18.80	22.00	13.50	15.60	19.40	23.70	19.00	18.2	20.9
	2002	--	--	--	--	25.00	12.90	17.00	16.10	14.80	19.40	14.60	20.00	17.70	-9.6	-9.1
	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.40	15.20	28.80	25.00	16.80	-3.5	2.1
Cauliflower	2004	--	--	--	--	15.80	13.20	14.20	--	--	--	--	--	--	-13.4	-25.1
	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	62.3	104.7
	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	-8.7	-45.8
	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	38.2	35.1
Celery	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	-5.1	17.2
	2003	19.30	19.10	18.80	19.40	19.90	20.00	19.90	20.50	19.80	19.10	21.60	24.30	19.20	-3.4	-7.5
	2004	24.50	24.90	24.60	24.20	24.90	22.50	20.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.0	20.7
	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	-15.5	-10.6
Corn, sweet	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	91.3	17.5
	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	-31.7	-1.6
	2002	60.90	39.40	36.90	23.70	20.80	28.40	27.40	30.30	41.20	24.10	31.00	28.40	32.20	7.0	-33.8
	2003	24.60	30.50	32.40	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.60	25.30	40.30	25.80	57.00	75.50	33.50	0.7	55.4
	2004	27.30	42.20	24.20	23.60	28.80	46.20	26.80	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2.9	-13.0
Cucumbers	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	32.1	-0.7
	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	30.7	83.8
	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	-26.2	1.2
	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	-19.3	-47.6
Head lettuce	2003	8.29	11.80	12.60	17.00	11.00	9.34	12.80	11.90	13.30	15.90	23.40	14.50	13.60	17.4	-7.3
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	12.80	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0	18.9
	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	5.5	2.3
	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	27.2	-2.5
Onions	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	-10.9	20.4
	2002	23.80	22.90	25.20	17.70	17.20	18.60	24.50	20.90	21.80	22.10	21.30	23.20	19.20	25.0	-13.0
	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.60	23.20	21.30	20.10	19.70	23.70	30.70	22.60	19.30	-13.1	2.2
	2004	30.80	20.70	20.20	19.80	19.90	15.20	21.20	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0.5	0.4
	1998	--	--	--	30.70	16.10	19.40	20.30	20.40	22.90	18.30	18.00	20.40	20.00	--	--
Snap beans	1999	--	--	--	20.40	16.10	13.20	19.00	22.70	21.30	23.00	14.40	15.60	18.20	-6.4	-24.9
	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	41.1	10.1
	2001	--	--	44.00	31.00	15.60	16.80	19.90	24.70	25.80	14.70	14.40	26.40	19.80	-25.7	15.9
	2002	--	--	22.90	21.50	16.80	14.10	23.40	23.10	19.00	13.90	17.00	18.00	19.00	17.6	-17.4
	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.20	17.30	22.80	20.40	24.90	14.60	12.20	--	19.80	-2.6	12.6
Tomatoes	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	14.70	18.10	22.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	-0.4	-4.9
	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	-18.1	-14.4
	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	18.1	31.4
	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	9.3	-12.7
Tomatoes	2002	25.90	44.20	87.40	14.20	10.20	10.60	11.30	14.60	14.30	13.50	10.70	10.00	21.10	-31.1	-33.1
	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20	11.90	21.50	23.90	26.30	31.70	21.30	18.00	5.3	88.3
	2004	15.40	19.80	10.40	14.70	10.50	13.30	10.20	--	--	--	--	--	--	-14.3	-41.6
	1998	10.50	14.00	19.40	19.20	15.80	14.00	19.10	14.00	12.90	12.70	14.00	16.00	13.00	--	--
	1999	16.10	13.10	10.00	14.60	13.00	15.00	15.70	13.10	10.10	8.18	7.47	6.95	9.74	-17.8	-13.1
Tomatoes	2000	5.86	4.86	4.38	10.00	12.50	12.10	13.30	12.10	10.60	10.10	10.80	11.20	11.20	-15.3	-18.8
	2001	10.70	9.69	9.96	12.70	17.90	16.70	16.40	13.70	10.20	9.61	8.85	8.93	10.70	23.3	36.7
	2002	8.89	7.95	6.11	15.40	17.30	16.90	15.90	12.40	8.97	8.81	9.18	10.20	12.10	-3.0	4.9
	2003	9.97	13.30	16.00	35.00	32.00	22.10	16.70	13.80	12.20	12.60	13.90	12.70	14.60	5.0	79.6
	2004	18.20	21.30	12.80	17.50	19.60	18.00	14.30</								

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Prctn Change
															July-July
															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	6.3
	1998	133.1	136.6	148.2	162.9	123.2	106.5	153.7	114.9	135.0	161.9	131.2	148.1	137.9	32.8
	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	-32.7
	2000	111.3	100.5	122.3	126.8	152.0	128.1	127.2	136.7	155.9	165.0	173.9	120.3	135.0	23.0
	2001	147.0	168.6	178.7	145.6	144.9	129.4	109.7	127.2	132.3	112.3	105.9	121.0	135.2	-13.8
	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	15.9
	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	4.9
	2004	143.8	125.9	140.3	131.1	129.5	96.5	93.3							-30.0
Canned 3/	1996	120.4	119.8	120.4	120.4	120.8	121.0	122.6	121.9	121.8	121.9	121.8	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	-2.9
	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	2.4
	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	-1.0
	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	0.2
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8	2.5
	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	2.9
	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	1.3
	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	132.0	131.9	132.7	133.3							3.0
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	1.1
	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	-1.1
	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	1.0
	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	-0.7
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6	2.4
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.2	131.9	132.6	131.1	1.9
	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	2.7
	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	135.3	135.5							0.4
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	-3.9
	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	0.8
	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	2.7
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9	1.8
	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	-5.5
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7	8.7
	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	-4.0
	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	143.3	143.4	143.9							-1.8

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

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1982-84=100--														
Fresh 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
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
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
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
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
Frozen vegetables	1999	154.1	153.2	151.8	152.0	154.2	151.9	153.7	155.2	155.2	155.6	153.9	154.3	153.8
	2000	156.8	155.7	154.7	155.0	157.6	157.4	157.6	159.9	160.2	161.1	157.3	159.1	157.7
	2001	162.0	164.5	162.5	164.4	166.2	166.9	169.0	166.6	168.3	169.8	168.3	168.8	166.4
	2002	172.7	172.8	168.8	169.9	169.9	171.5	173.8	171.4	172.1	171.7	169.4	168.6	171.1
	2003	169.0	171.0	170.6	169.0	172.7	174.4	174.2	176.0	175.0	171.9	173.0	173.2	172.5
--December 1997=100--														
Processed fruits and vegetables 3/	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
Canned vegetables 3/	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
Dried beans, peas, lentils 3/	1999	101.3	101.8	102.2	101.4	101.7	102.2	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.0	100.5	98.4	101.0
	2000	99.9	99.5	99.2	98.3	97.6	99.1	99.4	99.1	100.2	100.1	100.4	99.0	99.3
	2001	99.0	99.1	98.9	97.7	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.0	102.0	103.6	99.9
	2002	102.1	105.5	107.5	110.1	111.0	112.0	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.0	111.3	110.1	109.4
	2003	109.8	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							

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

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr
															earlier, July
															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	-10.0
	1998	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.1	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.6	6.8
	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	4.8
	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	-5.1
	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	4.9
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	34.2
	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	-15.5
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1							1.5
Broccoli	1996	103.7	92.6	99.9	94.1	87.4	95.5	97.1	78.8	84.3	80.1	92.4	86.2	91.0	
	1997	109.8	115.6	103.2	92.2	88.6	92.1	96.8	90.5	90.3	104.0	100.3	92.6	98.0	-0.3
	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	11.2
	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	-7.7
	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	14.7
	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	-13.9
	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	14.1
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1	112.7	113.3	109.3	130.3	135.8	131.2	135.6	120.0	1.3
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9							-5.6
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	3.5
	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	6.6
	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	-9.4
	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	4.6
	2001	73.6	84.7	89.5	76.7	87.0	72.2	66.3	78.4	89.7	81.1	73.4	78.8	79.3	1.1
	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	1.7
	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	19.9
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7							-8.8
Tomatoes, field grown	1996	110.3	108.4	146.7	186.7	137.9	112.7	103.1	100.6	98.0	108.4	118.2	121.0	121.0	
	1997	121.3	131.4	165.4	134.8	117.5	130.0	114.1	113.0	109.1	116.2	137.0	161.7	129.3	10.7
	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	32.8
	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	-15.0
	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	-0.4
	2001	141.4	131.3	133.6	143.3	124.3	135.6	125.7	118.5	116.8	126.7	146.8	140.4	132.0	-2.0
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	-1.1
	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	17.5
	2004	147.2	151.0	152.9	151.9	151.0	133.1	125.3							-14.2

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, 2003-04**

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

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

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

**Price table 7--Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1995-2004 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
<b>1995 8/</b>													
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	
<b>1996</b>													
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	
<b>1997</b>													
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	
<b>1998</b>													
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	
<b>1999</b>													
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	
<b>2000</b>													
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	
<b>2001</b>													
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	
<b>2002</b>													
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	
<b>2003</b>													
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	
<b>2004</b>													
I p	8.25	15.13	8.25	15.38	9.25	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	18.84	
II p	8.25	15.13	8.25	15.38	9.25	16.08	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	20.25	
III f	8.25	15.13	8.25	15.38	9.25	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.25	
IV f	8.25	15.13	8.25	15.38	9.25	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	19.50	
Average	8.25	15.13	8.25	15.38	9.25	16.02	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	19.21	

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, 1995-2004 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--												
<b>1995</b>												
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
<b>1996</b>												
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
<b>1997</b>												
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
<b>1998</b>												
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
<b>1999</b>												
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
<b>2000</b>												
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
<b>2001</b>												
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
<b>2002</b>												
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
<b>2003</b>												
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
<b>2004</b>												
I p	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 p	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.56	7.10	0.57	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III f	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.57	7.10	0.57	5.83	0.46	10.15	0.73	8.30	0.49
IV f	7.10	0.56	7.10	0.58	7.10	0.58	5.83	0.46	10.15	0.73	8.30	0.49
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.56	7.10	0.56	5.83	0.46	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.49

p = preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

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

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
														average
--\$/cwt--														
Potatoes, all uses	1996	6.65	6.92	7.51	7.82	8.09	8.16	7.79	5.58	4.92	4.75	4.44	4.28	4.91
	1997	4.22	4.56	4.64	4.67	5.31	5.67	5.66	6.31	5.08	4.93	5.12	5.36	5.64
	1998	5.40	5.94	6.41	6.27	6.45	6.16	5.81	5.46	4.97	4.47	4.86	5.30	5.56
	1999	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.13	6.54	7.35	6.02	5.09	4.86	5.52	5.44	5.77
	2000	5.67	5.91	6.26	6.54	6.30	6.17	6.95	5.53	4.65	4.32	4.31	4.59	5.08
	2001	4.73	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.37	7.61	6.04	5.15	5.96	6.66	6.99
	2002	7.31	7.31	8.22	7.97	8.63	9.45	10.80	7.55	6.14	5.44	6.38	6.67	6.69
	2003	6.41	6.33	6.87	6.94	6.96	6.68	6.30	5.75	5.35	4.91	5.42	5.70	5.85
2004	5.75	5.93	6.09	6.84	6.54	6.49	6.59							
Potatoes, table stock	1996	7.99	8.52	8.85	9.01	9.78	10.50	9.74	7.06	5.82	5.31	4.02	3.73	5.05
	1997	3.21	3.82	3.46	3.92	4.60	5.34	7.02	9.04	7.02	6.65	6.07	6.05	6.65
	1998	5.76	6.81	7.54	6.84	7.29	7.24	6.99	6.74	6.31	5.44	5.46	5.62	6.94
	1999	6.07	6.93	7.50	8.39	7.89	9.09	9.85	9.88	6.94	6.00	6.57	6.22	6.94
	2000	6.32	6.71	6.77	7.17	7.18	7.45	9.36	8.49	4.92	4.04	3.80	4.00	5.27
	2001	4.38	5.41	4.50	5.50	7.23	8.36	8.94	13.50	10.20	8.13	8.28	9.22	10.79
	2002	10.40	11.50	13.10	12.00	14.70	16.30	16.70	15.30	10.80	7.99	8.83	8.65	9.23
	2003	8.09	8.18	8.83	8.46	8.37	8.56	8.43	8.20	7.37	6.24	6.56	6.13	7.19
2004	6.20	6.47	6.95	8.42	7.89	9.03								
Potatoes, processing	1996	5.42	5.44	5.71	5.87	6.59	6.47	5.92	4.91	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.77	4.82
	1997	4.98	4.90	5.11	5.02	6.04	5.04	4.33	4.81	4.61	4.60	4.71	4.96	5.00
	1998	5.06	5.25	5.24	5.49	5.97	5.58	5.04	4.93	4.49	4.28	4.52	5.07	4.86
	1999	5.11	4.94	5.07	5.29	5.37	5.30	5.28	4.58	4.61	4.64	4.97	4.86	4.99
	2000	5.24	5.31	5.26	5.42	5.39	5.32	4.92	4.58	4.40	4.30	4.67	4.85	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.09	4.96	5.24	4.73	4.58	4.42	4.77	5.04	5.05
	2002	5.47	5.34	5.40	5.71	6.03	5.92	6.12	4.97	4.88	4.91	5.22	5.52	5.23
	2003	5.38	5.32	5.29	5.37	5.66	5.69	4.85	4.77	4.69	5.54	4.90	5.37	5.06
2004	5.36	5.49	5.34	5.59	5.61	5.35								
Dry edible beans	1996	19.60	19.90	19.90	22.70	24.80	25.80	26.80	26.90	24.40	24.00	25.10	24.10	23.50
	1997	23.20	23.60	23.30	23.00	22.20	21.20	21.90	20.40	16.20	16.90	18.60	20.30	19.30
	1998	21.10	21.20	20.20	20.80	20.80	20.90	21.30	19.60	19.00	19.40	20.30	19.90	19.00
	1999	19.70	18.30	17.00	16.60	19.90	18.90	18.50	18.00	18.00	17.10	17.20	16.10	16.40
	2000	15.80	15.60	14.50	15.70	16.20	14.70	14.20	13.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	14.40	15.50
	2001	15.10	15.30	14.90	15.60	16.90	16.40	16.80	17.40	18.40	19.20	22.70	21.70	22.10
	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.70	17.80	19.20	17.20	17.80
2004	17.00	17.50	21.10	19.60	19.90	20.10	19.10							
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	8.94	9.75	10.88	10.60	10.44	9.92	9.30	7.56	7.60	8.09	8.84	9.13	9.25
2004	9.56	9.94	10.50	10.56	10.88	8.43	7.38	6.94						
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.75	9.50	8.80	9.05	9.30	10.40	11.00	12.00	12.25	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.08
	1997	11.40	12.50	13.60	12.80	11.75	10.40	8.50	7.60	7.55	7.60	7.75	7.60	7.46
	1998	7.50	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.05	6.50	5.65	5.69	5.78	5.94	6.13
	1999	6.00	6.06	6.35	6.19	6.38	6.30	6.50	6.75	6.34	6.25	6.33	6.29	6.05
	2000	6.38	6.13	6.03	6.00	5.88	5.91	5.72	5.30	5.16	5.15	5.31	5.38	5.92
	2001	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19	6.17	6.25	6.56	6.79	7.02
	2002	7.04	7.25	7.31	7.68	7.66	7.59	7.38	6.50	6.72	7.10	7.34	7.58	7.78
	2003	7.50	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75	8.83	8.44	6.63	6.43	6.75	7.53	7.75	7.90
2004	7.91	8.72	9.03	9.25	9.44	7.75	7.13	6.38						
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	15.25	17.88	18.56	18.70	18.63	18.25	14.63	14.50	14.85	16.50	16.88	16.50	16.40
2004	17.00	19.00	20.50	21.50	20.50	15.80	14.19	13.38						

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Annual			2003				2004		
	2001	2002	2003	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
<b>Market basket<sup>1</sup></b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	177.2	180.3	185.3	183.0	188.0	189.7	191.7	191.2	191.3	192.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	106.2	104.3	110.4	105.8	116.0	120.0	117.2	119.3	121.5	125.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	215.4	221.2	225.6	224.5	226.7	227.2	231.8	229.7	228.9	227.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	21.0	20.3	20.9	20.2	21.6	22.2	21.4	21.9	22.2	22.9
<b>Fresh fruit</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	291.7	298.0	309.0	299.5	310.0	313.7	319.2	312.6	305.1	309.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	145.7	154.4	163.2	150.2	159.3	178.1	179.0	183.6	189.6	192.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	359.1	364.2	376.3	368.4	379.6	376.3	383.9	372.2	358.4	363.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.8	16.4	16.7	15.8	16.2	17.9	17.7	18.5	19.6	19.7
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	230.6	245.4	250.5	250.7	251.5	253.5	263.8	265.2	262.8	261.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	129.9	145.8	149.9	158.6	132.5	166.2	148.5	145.1	155.1	154.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	282.4	296.6	302.2	298.1	312.7	298.4	323.1	326.9	318.2	316.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.1	20.2	20.3	21.5	17.9	22.3	19.1	18.6	20.0	20.0
<b>Processed fruits and vegetables</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	159.3	166.2	171.9	171.0	173.3	170.8	169.9	174.0	178.2	182.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	107.9	110.5	108.4	106.4	108.9	108.9	108.6	121.3	122.0	121.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	175.3	183.6	191.8	191.2	193.4	190.1	189.0	190.4	195.7	201.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.1	15.8	15.0	14.8	14.9	15.2	15.2	16.6	16.3	15.9
<b>Fats and oils</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	155.7	155.4	157.4	157.5	159.7	157.3	157.7	160.7	162.3	166.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	76.9	91.7	113.4	104.2	142.4	129.7	135.3	137.0	145.6	150.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	184.7	178.9	173.5	177.1	166.1	167.4	166.0	169.4	168.4	172.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	13.3	15.9	19.4	17.8	24.0	22.2	23.1	22.9	24.1	24.4
<b>Meat products</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	159.3	160.3	169.0	163.6	174.6	181.3	182.7	180.6	180.2	179.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	97.4	102.6	108.4	106.0	111.2	111.9	112.1	112.8	113.0	113.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	222.8	219.5	231.1	222.7	239.7	252.5	255.2	250.2	249.1	246.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	31.0	32.4	32.5	32.8	32.2	31.3	31.1	31.6	31.8	32.1
<b>Dairy products</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.1	168.1	167.9	167.1	171.8	171.2	173.0	172.4	172.1	171.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	118.5	97.6	99.1	88.4	116.9	114.0	109.6	109.1	107.6	115.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	211.8	233.1	231.3	239.7	222.4	223.9	231.5	230.8	231.6	223.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	34.0	27.8	28.3	25.4	32.7	32.0	30.4	30.3	30.0	32.3
<b>Poultry</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	164.9	167.0	169.1	167.6	172.5	172.5	174.4	174.5	174.1	177.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	126.2	102.0	113.0	109.1	119.0	120.0	121.3	133.5	144.3	145.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	209.3	242.0	233.7	234.9	234.1	233.0	235.6	221.7	208.4	215.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	41.0	32.7	35.8	34.9	36.9	37.2	37.2	40.9	44.4	43.7
<b>Eggs</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	136.4	138.2	157.3	149.3	165.4	180.0	190.6	189.3	194.1	198.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	74.3	72.1	102.0	89.0	120.8	159.1	127.0	138.5	128.0	171.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	248.0	256.9	256.5	257.6	245.5	217.5	304.8	280.5	312.8	247.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	35.0	33.5	41.7	38.3	46.9	56.8	42.8	47.0	42.4	55.5
<b>Cereal and bakery products</b>										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	193.8	198.0	202.8	202.1	203.1	202.5	202.9	203.9	204.4	204.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	78.8	86.4	93.5	91.3	96.6	102.2	102.5	105.2	108.2	109.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	209.9	213.6	218.0	217.6	218.0	216.5	216.9	217.7	217.8	218.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6

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

Source: <http://preview.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/apr2004/aotab08.xls>