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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Record Yield Boosts Potato Output

Driven by record-high yields and slightly higher acreage, fall potato production is expected to total 408 million hundredweight (cwt) in 2007—up 2 percent from a year earlier. Much of the yield gain was centered in Washington and Oregon, with lower yields reported in other major States, including Idaho, North Dakota, and Colorado.

Driven by a near record crop in North Dakota, U.S. dry bean production increased 4 percent to 25.2 million cwt. However, production declined for 9 of the 15 selected dry bean types, due mostly to lower acreage. A 21-percent increase in pinto bean output accounted for most of the gain, as yields recovered from last year's drought-reduced levels. With continued low stocks for most dry bean types, prices have strengthened.

Powered by a recovery in yield from last year's weather-reduced low, U.S. production of both dry edible peas and lentils increased in 2007, with dry peas reaching a record-high 15.6 million cwt. Despite larger output, low beginning stocks and strong world demand continue to push prices higher. Monthly average wholesale prices for both dry green and dry yellow peas have remained above year-earlier levels since May 2006.

Lower fresh-market tomato acreage in both the United States and Mexico, combined with yield-reducing cool, wet weather has pushed prices higher this fall. Fresh tomato grower/shipping point prices averaged 50 cents per pound in November—78 percent above a year earlier and the second highest nominal dollar price for that month.

Since 1989, Peru's share of the U.S. fresh asparagus import market has risen from 5 percent to 58 percent in 2006. At the same time, Mexico's import market share has declined from 79 percent in 1989 to 40 percent, even as their shipments to the United States have nearly quadrupled—courtesy of expanding U.S. demand for fresh asparagus and a 37-percent decline in U.S. production. Imports, which now enter year round, will likely account for about 78 percent of U.S. fresh market asparagus consumption in 2007—up from 59 percent in 2000 and 24 percent in 1989.

The longrun outlook indicates that vegetable production may rise about one-tenth over the next decade, with fresh-market vegetable output rising fastest, followed by potatoes and vegetables used for canned, frozen, and dehydrated products.

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The next release is
Feb. 20, 2008

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board.

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: During the first 10 months of 2007, the value of fresh-market vegetable imports (excluding potatoes, melons, and mushrooms) increased 7 percent to \$3.3 billion. Most of this gain occurred during March-May and can be partly attributed to impacts of the January western freeze, plus increased demand for onions, garlic, and greenhouse vegetables. This winter, assuming average weather, fresh-market import volume is expected to remain at or below that of a year ago due to expected larger domestic supplies and lower prices.

Melons: The value of fresh-market melon imports increased 14 percent during the January-October period to \$339 million due largely to higher average import prices. Volume increased just 3 percent with most of the gain coming from a 9-percent surge in watermelon imports. As usual, the majority (86 percent) of watermelon imports entered from Mexico, with a surge in volume in May. Reflecting year-round demand and higher prices, imports are expected to account for nearly 19 percent of domestic watermelon disappearance in 2007—up from 12 percent a decade ago.

Processing vegetables: During the first 10 months of 2007, the value of processed vegetable imports (excluding potatoes, mushrooms, and pulses) rose 12 percent to \$1.6 billion. Canned vegetable imports increased 5 percent to \$738 million, while frozen imports (excluding potatoes) rose 19 percent to \$510 million. Dehydrated imports rose 18 percent to \$325 million led by garlic (up 36 percent)—most coming from China.

Potatoes: With continued favorable potato prices providing an incentive for importers, U.S. potato and potato product import value increased 10 percent during January-October. Fresh (excluding seed) imports rose 13 percent, while frozen imports rose 7 percent to \$509 million. More than 90 percent of the volume of all potato and potato product imports enters the U.S. market from Canada.

Sweet potatoes: Imports only account for about 1 percent of U.S. domestic disappearance of sweet potatoes. During the first 10 months of 2007, the value of fresh and frozen imports increased 3 percent to just under \$5 million. However, volume was up 16 percent, with greater volume from Peru wresting market share from the Dominican Republic.

Longrun outlook: The average annual growth rate for vegetable and melon production value is forecast at 3 percent through 2017, with the value of vegetables expected to reach \$27 billion by 2017. About three-fourths of the total value of U.S. vegetable production is expected to come from fresh-market crops.

Dry edible beans: With short supplies and higher prices for many bean classes continuing in 2007/08, imports of dry edible beans are expected to maintain their upward march over the next several months. Compared with a year earlier, January-October 2007 dry bean import value was up 31 percent to \$89 million. Canada, China, and Mexico remained the top 3 foreign sources for dry beans.

Dry peas and lentils: Despite strong domestic prices for dry peas and lentils, import volume and value have declined. During January-October, the value of dry pea and lentil imports dropped 23 percent from a year earlier to \$22 million. Much of the decline was for lentils and split peas.

Mushrooms: Compared with a year earlier, January-October 2007 all mushroom import value was up 30 percent to \$236 million. China, Canada, and India remain the top 3 foreign sources of fresh and processed mushrooms. Although the value of fresh-market imports rose just 1 percent to \$69 million (volume fell 2 percent), canned mushroom imports jumped 50 percent to \$125 million.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry at a glance, 2005-08

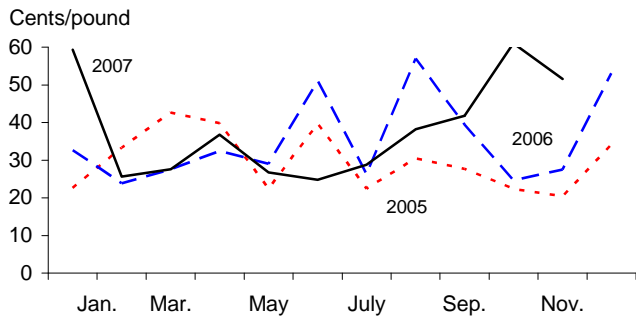
Item	Unit	2005	2006	2007 1/	2008 1/
<i>Area harvested</i>	1,000 ac.	7,128	7,228	7,004	6,940
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,916	1,915	1,913	1,915
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,270	1,250	1,269	1,265
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,087	1,122	1,130	1,125
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,534	1,538	1,478	1,425
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	1,321	1,404	1,216	1,210
<i>Production</i>	Mil. cw t	1,281	1,293	1,346	1,316
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cw t	472	466	472	473
Processing	Mil. cw t	314	319	358	335
Potatoes	Mil. cw t	424	441	448	442
Dry beans	Mil. cw t	27	24	25	24
Other 2/	Mil. cw t	44	41	44	42
<i>Crop value</i>	\$ mil.	15,905	16,522	17,956	18,163
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	9,829	10,159	11,200	11,350
Processing	\$ mil.	1,255	1,322	1,500	1,495
Potatoes	\$ mil.	2,991	3,226	3,250	3,238
Dry beans	\$ mil.	516	518	625	660
Mushrooms	\$ mil.	909	889	956	970
Other 2/	\$ mil.	405	409	425	450
<i>Unit value 3/</i>	\$/cw t	12.42	12.78	13.34	13.80
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$/cw t	20.82	21.78	23.75	24.02
Processing	\$/cw t	3.99	4.14	4.20	4.46
Potatoes	\$/cw t	7.06	7.33	7.25	7.33
Dry beans	\$/cw t	18.50	22.10	24.77	27.20
Other 2/	\$/cw t	9.25	9.87	9.66	10.61
<i>Trade</i>					
<i>Imports</i>	\$ mil.	6,607	7,284	7,995	8,418
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	3,668	4,091	4,435	4,700
Processing 4/	\$ mil.	1,587	1,746	1,915	2,000
Potatoes & products	\$ mil.	787	856	935	950
Dry beans	\$ mil.	82	84	110	130
Other 5/	\$ mil.	483	507	600	638
<i>Exports</i>	\$ mil.	3,899	4,234	4,555	4,775
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,515	1,625	1,750	1,825
Processing 4/	\$ mil.	828	861	915	965
Potatoes & products	\$ mil.	841	950	1,050	1,110
Dry beans	\$ mil.	160	211	190	185
Other 5/	\$ mil.	555	588	650	690
<i>Per capita use</i>	Pounds	440	428	438	439
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	173	172	173	174
Processing	Pounds	126	117	123	123
Potatoes & products	Pounds	126	123	126	126
Dry beans	Pounds	6	6	6	6
Other 2/	Pounds	9	10	9	9

1/ ERS forecasts. 2/ Includes sweet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms (except for crop value). 3/ Ratio of total value to total production. 4/ Includes canned, frozen, and dried. Excludes potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms. 5/ Other includes mushrooms, dry peas, lentils, sweet potatoes, and vegetable seed. All trade data are on a calendar-year basis.

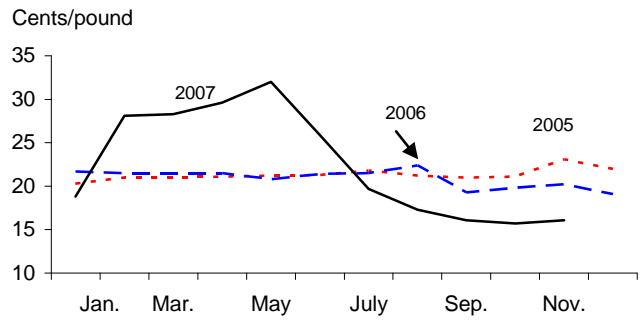
Sources: Derived by ERS from data of USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production, Acreage, Agricultural Prices, Crop Values, Mushrooms, and Potatoes*; and from U.S. trade data of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 1
Point-of-first-sale (farm) price for fresh-market vegetables

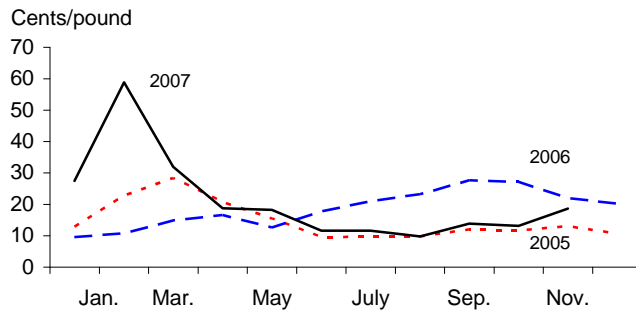
Broccoli



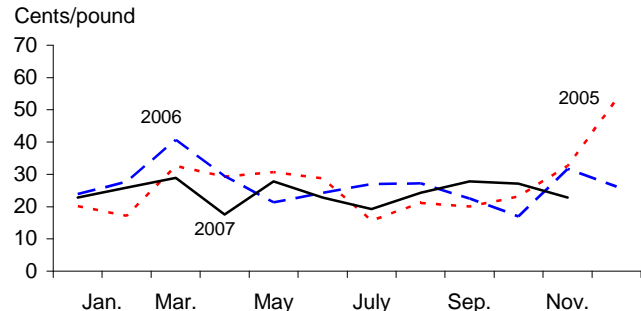
Carrots



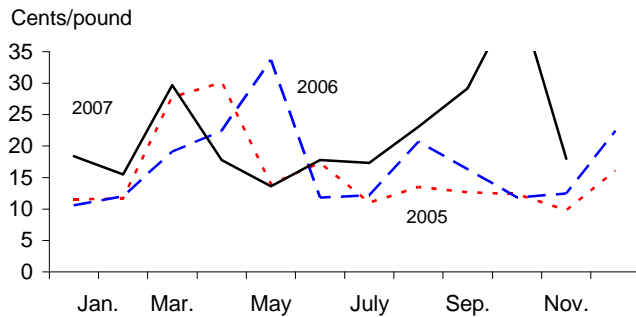
Celery



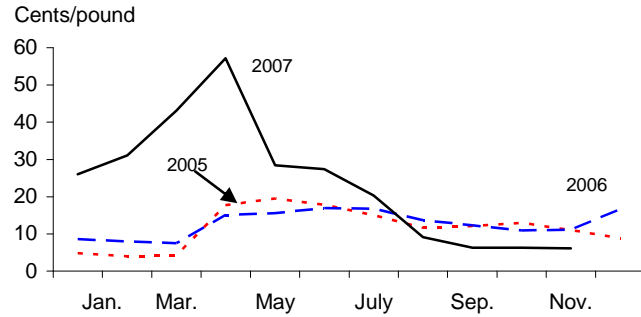
Cucumbers



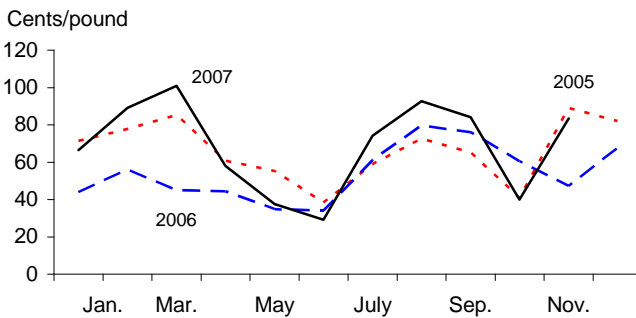
Head lettuce



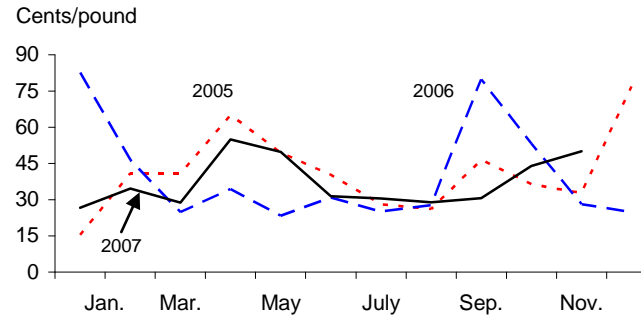
Onions



Snap beans



Tomatoes



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Fresh-market Vegetables

Fall Tomato Prices Soar

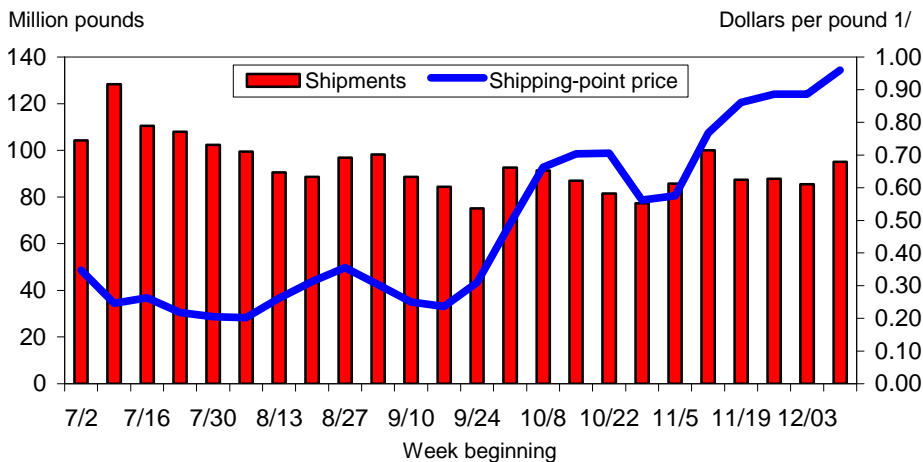
Lower acreage in both the United States and Mexico combined with yield-reducing cool, wet weather pushed grower/shipping-point prices for fresh-market tomatoes higher this fall. The temporary supply gaps that occasionally appear during the changing of seasonal supply regions were longer this year because of storm-delayed plantings and yield impacts in Mexico. At the same time, late summer/fall storms and cool weather in Florida impacted round and roma tomato yields and volume. In mid-December, market volume for both Florida round-type and roma tomatoes was down 30-40 percent, with round volume from Mexico also down similarly. Roma and greenhouse tomato volume from Mexico was up, offsetting declines noted in U.S. shipments. Meanwhile, market volume for grape and cherry tomatoes from all sources was similar to a year ago. Shippers along the southern coast of California do not have the capacity to fill gaps left by reduced volume from Mexico and Florida, but were able to contribute about 12 percent more volume than a year earlier during October and November.

In an average November, the volume of fresh-market tomatoes from Florida usually begins to increase, with the State accounting for over half of total supplies. Meanwhile, California shippers are winding down and supplying about a fifth of the U.S. market. Imports also begin to rise, with Mexico accounting for about one-fourth of the volume while others (primarily hothouse producers in countries such as Canada and the Netherlands) total 4-5 percent of the market. By December, Florida's growers typically ship two-thirds of the Nation's fresh tomato supplies, while imports from Mexico account for nearly 30 percent.

Prices for fresh-market tomatoes are highly volatile and react readily to supply shortfalls as well as oversupply. Shipping-point prices for mature green tomatoes rose from mid-September to mid-October, declined somewhat, and then rose again from early November into December (figure 2). Fresh tomato point-of-first sale (grower/shipping point) prices averaged 44 cents per pound in October and 50 cents in November 2007, according to the National Agricultural Statistics Service. The November price was 78 percent above a year earlier—the second highest nominal

Figure 2

U.S. fresh tomatoes: Weekly shipments & shipping-point price, 2007



1/ Based on dollars per 25-pound carton of mature green tomatoes. Volume excludes grape and cherry tomatoes but also includes hothouse and roma tomatoes.

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

Table 2--Selected fresh-market vegetable shipments 1/

Item	Annual 2006	October 2007	November		Change previous: 2/	
			2006	2007	Month	Year
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent	
Snap beans	3,332	182	346	358	97	3
Broccoli	9,783	834	773	868	4	12
Cabbage	13,049	961	1,045	998	4	-4
Cantaloup	27,378	1,699	1,100	1,011	-40	-8
Carrots	10,897	758	904	787	4	-13
Cauliflower	4,219	318	299	366	15	22
Celery	16,770	1,570	1,831	1,896	21	4
Sweet corn	11,438	483	433	352	-27	-19
Cucumbers	14,248	1,024	1,494	1,457	42	-2
Greens	2,137	184	281	277	51	-1
Head lettuce	36,880	3,146	3,193	2,725	-13	-15
Romaine	14,521	1,437	1,270	1,198	-17	-6
Leaf lettuce	4,141	314	353	309	-2	-12
Onions, dry bulb	46,002	4,811	4,348	4,014	-17	-8
Onions, green	3,466	211	350	254	20	-27
Peppers, bell	17,643	1,280	1,544	1,378	8	-11
Peppers, chile	4,783	837	321	501	-40	56
Squash	7,034	534	810	784	47	-3
Tomato, round	29,050	2,402	2,452	2,138	-11	-13
Tomato, roma	10,835	845	749	774	-8	3
Tomato, ghouse 3/	9,819	1,051	616	840	-20	36
Tomato, cherry 4/	4,182	341	367	394	16	7
Watermelon	40,443	634	712	681	7	-4
Selected total	342,050	25,856	25,591	24,360	-6	-5

1/ All 2007 data are preliminary. Includes domestic and imported product. 2/ Change in November 2007. 3/ Includes all types of tomatoes produced under cover. 4/ Includes grape tomatoes.

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

dollar value for that month behind only the hurricane-influenced level of 2004 (\$1.19/lb). As supplies slowly increased in mid-December and market pipelines filled, shipping-point and retail prices began to come down. Barring any further disruptions (such as freezing temperatures), consumers should see lower retail prices for tomatoes sometime in late December or January.

Winter Outlook

This winter (largely January-March), fresh-market vegetable and melon area for harvest is expected to remain at or just above that of a year earlier (winter acreage estimates will be released on January 8). Barring an early winter freeze in Florida, Mexico, or California, supplies should be improved over a year earlier. This should be especially true for storage onions and the cool season crops produced in western states (such as lettuce, broccoli, celery, and carrots), which suffered yield reductions a year ago from an unusually severe January freeze. Import volume of warm season crops is expected to range from average to above average this winter due largely to favorable weather and improved yields in West Mexico. Mexico, like Florida, largely ships warm-season crops such as tomatoes, peppers, cucumbers, and squash during the winter months. With supplies expected to be improved from the freeze-affected levels of a year ago and no major changes in employment and demand in prospect, grower prices for commercial fresh-market vegetables over the winter quarter should average below those of a year earlier.

Thus, the outlook for the winter season is largely dependant on the weather in southern Florida, various areas in Mexico (particularly Sinaloa), and the desert growing regions of California and Arizona. According to the Climate Prediction

Table 3—U.S. quarterly grower (point-of-first-sale) prices, 2006-08

Commodity	2006		2007				2008	Change 4th Q 1/ Percent
	Third	Fourth	First	Second	Third	Fourth *	First *	
	Cents/pound							
Asparagus	129.67	127.00	119.00	112.33	162.00	--	120.00	--
Broccoli	40.83	35.07	41.07	29.43	36.27	40.00	35.00	14.1
Cantaloup	15.70	22.10	--	22.75	12.87	18.25	--	-17.4
Carrots	21.07	19.70	25.80	29.17	17.70	19.00	22.00	-3.6
Cauliflower	40.83	33.67	42.37	35.37	25.80	39.00	34.00	15.8
Celery	24.00	23.10	41.57	16.23	11.76	14.00	21.00	-39.4
Sweet corn	23.23	18.53	27.40	21.27	21.27	20.25	27.00	9.3
Cucumbers	25.57	24.97	28.90	22.73	23.80	25.00	29.00	0.1
Lettuce, head	16.40	15.57	22.07	16.40	23.20	26.00	18.50	67.0
Onions, dry bulb	14.27	12.87	33.57	37.67	11.90	6.50	12.00	-49.5
Snap beans	72.30	58.43	85.57	41.60	83.70	51.00	65.00	-12.7
Tomatoes, field	44.23	35.37	30.03	45.40	30.03	57.00	40.00	61.2
All vegetables 2/	954	872	1,200	1,027	932	1,060	955	21.6

-- = not available. * = ERS forecast. 1/ Change in 4th-quarter 2007 over 4th-quarter 2006.

2/ Price index with base period of 1910-14 (the period when the index equaled 100).

Source: Derived by ERS from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Center of the National Weather Service, there is an equal chance of above-or below-normal temperature and precipitation for both California and the southern half of Florida this winter. Meanwhile, South Texas can expect warmer-than-average temperatures and above average precipitation. Rain is badly needed in California, Georgia, and Florida this winter to recharge shrinking irrigation water supplies. A dry winter will bring further reductions in water availability, which carries with it the threat of acreage cutbacks for fresh-market spring vegetables. The 90-day winter weather outlook can be found at <http://www.cpc.ncep.noaa.gov/>.

Early winter fresh-market tomato volume coming into the United States from West Mexico may be slowed by several weeks due to storm-delayed planting and sluggish growth caused by a bout with cool weather. Mexican field-grown tomato acreage is expected to be down this winter as tomatoes produced under cover (hothouse and shadehouse) continue to expand and command a greater share of the market. Mexican fresh-market tomato exporters seem to be shifting away from field production to gain more control over the production process, increase yields, and improve quality. Hothouse tomato production has soared in Canada, with a similar trend toward producing tomatoes (and several other vegetables) under cover also apparently gaining traction in the United States.

Asparagus Crop Down Again

According to preliminary USDA data, 2007 fresh-market asparagus production declined 6 percent to 0.9 million cwt. This was also down 26 percent from the average of the past 5 years and the smallest fresh crop since 1981. Output declined as harvested area for all asparagus fell 8 percent. This was a reflection of continued acreage cuts forced by years of relatively low returns relative to alternative crops, increased import competition, and labor availability issues. With output down, average shipping-point value per pound improved 17 percent to \$1.07 per pound—the third consecutive annual increase. This pushed the value of the fresh crop up to \$100 million, with California accounting for 80 percent of the total.

Imports of fresh asparagus continue to trend higher with 2006 volume rising 11 percent to a record 265 million pounds. In 2007, despite higher transportation costs,

imports could equal or exceed this level. Since 1989, Peru's share of the U.S. fresh asparagus import market has risen from 5 percent to 58 percent in 2006. At the same time, Mexico's import market share has declined from 79 percent in 1989 to 40 percent in 2006 even as their shipments to the United States have nearly quadrupled—courtesy of expanding U.S. demand for fresh asparagus and a 37 percent decline in U.S. production. Imports, which now enter year round, will account for about 78 percent of U.S. fresh market asparagus consumption in 2007—up from 59 percent in 2000 and 24 percent in 1989.

Trade: Fresh Imports Up

During the first 10 months of 2007 (January to October), the volume of fresh-market vegetable imports (excluding potatoes, mushrooms, melons, and pulses) was up 9 percent from a year earlier. The top five sources of fresh vegetable imports were Mexico (72 percent of total volume), Canada (13 percent), Peru (3 percent), Costa Rica (3 percent), and China (2 percent). Tomatoes remain the leading fresh import item by volume, followed by cucumbers, dry bulb onions, bell peppers, chile peppers, and squash. The value of fresh vegetable imports increased 7 percent through October to \$3.3 billion, while fresh melon import value rose 15 percent to \$338 million.

Costa Rica is the fourth-leading supplier of fresh-market vegetables to the United States. Five of the top six crops exported to the United States are tropical vegetables not widely grown in the United States. These account for 83 percent of the volume shipped so far in 2007. Cassava (manioc) accounts for 34 percent of the total fresh vegetable volume shipped to the United States followed by chayote (17 percent), yams (15 percent), dasheens (11 percent), squash (6 percent), and jicamas (6 percent). In 2006, fresh vegetable imports from Costa Rica were valued at \$51 million. Mexico and Canada have remained the top 2 fresh-market vegetable suppliers for many years, with Costa Rica third until 2003 when rising demand for asparagus and onions from Peru vaulted that nation into the third spot.

Table 4--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2005-07 1/

Item	2006	January - October			Change
	Annual	2005	2006	2007	2006-07
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	6,588	5,390	4,812	4,246	-12
Lettuce, head	3,639	3,803	3,081	2,938	-5
Lettuce, other	4,610	3,987	3,848	3,656	-5
Tomatoes	3,177	2,766	2,583	2,954	14
Broccoli	3,053	2,594	2,629	2,578	-2
Carrots	2,531	2,463	2,165	2,196	1
Other	13,700	11,693	11,377	10,814	-5
Total	37,298	32,696	30,495	29,382	-4
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes, all	21,879	17,501	19,128	20,010	5
Cucumbers	9,743	7,596	7,482	7,928	6
Onions, dry bulb	6,432	5,142	4,981	7,767	56
Peppers, sweet	7,161	5,170	6,036	5,901	-2
Squash 2/	5,304	3,838	3,897	4,238	9
Peppers, chile	5,086	3,424	4,293	4,616	8
Asparagus, all	2,653	1,904	2,160	2,188	1
Other	21,658	16,681	17,945	19,394	8
Total	79,916	61,256	65,922	72,043	9

1/ Excludes melons, potatoes, mushrooms, and dry pulses. 2/ Excludes chayote.

Source: Prepared by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Processing Vegetables

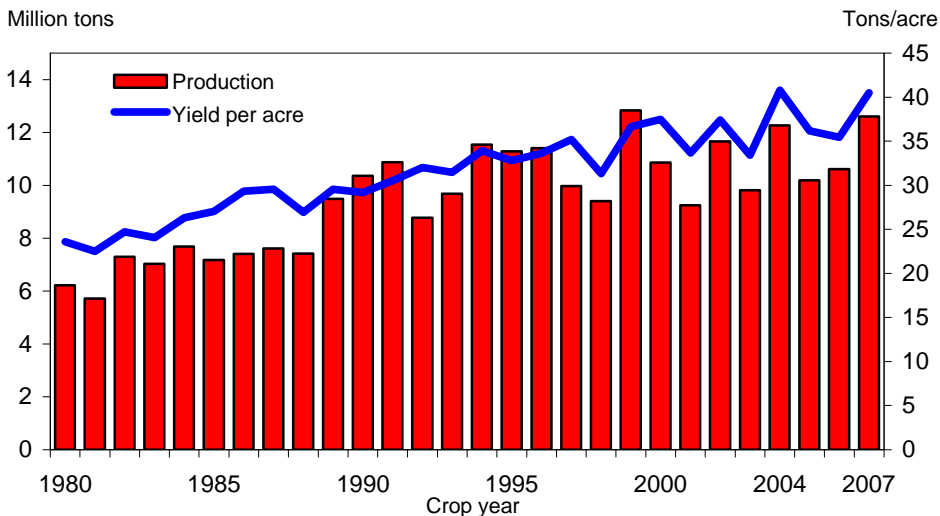
Tomato Output Likely To Decline in 2008

In 2007, U.S. processing tomato production is estimated to have increased nearly a fifth from a year earlier to 12.6 million short tons—just below the record 12.8 million tons produced in 1999. According to the California League of Food Processors, output in California totaled 12.1 million tons—20 percent above a year earlier. Fresno County again accounted for 40 percent of the State’s output, followed by Yolo (12 percent), and San Joaquin (11 percent) counties. With yields in 2007 vastly improved from the poor performances of the past 2 years, supplies of processed tomato products are now greater than a year earlier. With greater supplies, wholesale prices for various tomato products have pulled back from the high levels of a year earlier.

In 2008, stronger inventories, lower product prices, expected water restrictions in California, and competition with other crops sets the stage for a decline of at least a tenth in contract acreage. In mid-January, the California NASS office will release the early estimate of processing tomato contract intentions in cooperation with the California League of Food Processors and the California Department of Food and Agriculture. Despite the expected reduction in contract output, it is likely that growers will push processors for another increase in contract pricing reflecting increased costs, risk, and the presence of viable crop alternatives. As a result, the 2008 price of fresh tomatoes for processing, measured at the first delivery point (excludes early and late premiums) is expected to rise for the third consecutive year. After remaining around \$50 per ton during the first 6 years of this decade, tomato prices have increased by about one-fourth since 2005. Although production costs continued to move higher in 2007, the combination of near-record yields and higher prices likely pushed the gross value of the processing tomato crop past the 1999 nominal dollar record to more than \$800 million.

In the coming months, lower wholesale prices are expected to help keep imports of tomato products in check compared with a year earlier. During the first 4 months of

Figure 3
U.S. processing tomato production and yield near record highs in 2007



Sources: USDA, NASS, *Vegetables* except 2007 estimated by ERS.

Table 5--Processing vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes

Item	2006	2007		Change previous:	
	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.	Month	Year
	-- Index --			-- Percent --	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
All food (1982-84=100)	196.8	205.8	206.3	-0.2	4.8
Processed fruits and vegetables	122.7	129.3	126.7	2.1	3.2
Canned vegetables	125.5	132.8	128.4	3.5	2.3
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	178.1	181.1	180.2	0.5	1.2
Dry beans, peas, lentils	121.0	136.3	136.9	-0.4	13.2
Olives, pickles, relishes	112.2	125.8	123.1	2.2	9.7
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	142.2	143.4	143.3	-0.1	0.8
Pickles and products	193.1	199.9	199.9	0.0	3.5
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	135.4	137.4	137.2	-0.1	1.3
Canned dry beans	136.6	134.9	134.9	0.0	-1.2
Vegetable juices 1/	116.8	117.3	117.3	0.0	0.4
Frozen vegetables	142.7	151.6	152.4	0.5	6.8
Frozen vegetable combinations 2/	107.3	109.9	109.9	0.0	2.4
Dried/dehyd. fruit & vegetables	169.8	179.8	179.7	-0.1	5.8

1/ Index base year is 1987. 2/ Index base is Dec 1990.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>).

the marketing year (July-October), the volume of tomato product imports was down nearly a tenth from that of a year earlier, while continued strong prices pushed the value for all processed tomato product imports up 5 percent to \$64 million. Italy (43 percent of volume), Canada (40 percent), and Mexico (6 percent) have been the top three sources of imported tomato products thus far in the marketing year. Over the past 3 years, imports have averaged 7 percent of the domestic disappearance of processing tomatoes—compared with less than 4 percent a decade earlier.

Fall Retail Prices Up From 2006

As they did in 2006, retail prices for canned vegetables rose about 3 percent in 2007, reflecting moderately higher costs for such things as metal cans and energy. These costs were largely passed on during the second-half of the year with fall quarter (October-December) prices for canned vegetables expected to rise 4 percent from a year earlier. For frozen vegetables, retail prices remained passive for the fifth consecutive year, rising just 1 percent, with most of the gain coming during the second half of the year. Prices for frozen vegetables remain largely stagnant despite higher processing, warehousing, and transportation costs. Retail prices for canned and frozen vegetables have each increased about 2 percent annually since 1990. The consumer price index for olives, pickles, and relishes is expected to rise 7 percent in 2007, the largest increase since a similar increase in 2001.

Processed Trade: Imports and Exports Rise

The value of processed (canned, frozen, dried) vegetable and melon imports rose 11 percent from a year earlier during January to October 2007. By value, Mexico (24 percent of the total), Canada (13 percent), and China (13 percent) remain the top three suppliers of processed vegetables. Import volume and values for the canned, frozen, and dehydrated categories were each above a year earlier (table 6). Import volume for canned vegetables was up 5 percent from a year earlier, with increases for bulk industrial tomato paste, tomato ketchup, and canned asparagus outweighing

declines for canned sweet corn, carrots, waterchestnuts, and bamboo shoots. Import volume from three of the top five foreign suppliers (Mexico, Canada, and China) of canned vegetables declined. For Peru, the fifth-leading foreign supplier of canned vegetables to the United States in 2007, volume is up 21 percent. Canned import volume from Italy, the third-leading supplier, volume rose nearly 4 percent. Italy has accounted for 12 percent of canned vegetable import volume in 2007, with tomato sauces accounting for the vast majority.

The value of processed vegetable and melon exports rose 7 percent from a year earlier during January to October 2007. Export values for the canned, frozen, and dehydrated categories were each above a year earlier. Export volume for frozen and dehydrated vegetables were each higher than a year earlier, while canned export volume was down 3 percent. Export volume was stronger for tomato ketchup, frozen sweet corn, and dehydrated onions, but lower for tomato paste, tomato sauce, and frozen green beans. Among the top three U.S. markets for canned vegetables, the value of U.S. products shipped to Canada rose 11 percent, while shipments to Japan (down 10 percent) and Mexico (down 18 percent) were each lower.

Table 6--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	2006	January - October			Change
	Annual	2005	2006	2007	2006-07
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Imports:					
Canned	883	662	713	748	5
Tomato products	168	117	134	166	23
Frozen	526	401	428	510	19
Broccoli	171	144	141	169	20
Dehydrated 2/	353	238	283	324	15
Garlic	49	17	33	44	36
Exports:					
Canned	555	442	460	477	4
Tomato products	307	234	255	250	-2
Frozen	175	134	142	171	20
Sweet corn	63	50	54	54	1
Dehydrated 2/	129	105	106	112	6
Onion products	66	52	54	64	18

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

Source: Derived by ERS from data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 7--Value of canned vegetable imports by source 1/

Source	2006	January - October			Change
	Annual	2005	2006	2007	2006-07
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Mexico	173	142	153	146	-4
Canada	123	100	103	107	4
Peru	90	38	60	73	20
Spain	82	80	69	51	-26
China	69	55	54	59	11
Others	347	246	273	311	14
Total	883	662	713	748	5

1/ Excludes potatoes and mushrooms.

Source: Derived by ERS from data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Potatoes

Northwest Boasts Strong Production in Fall Harvest

Despite record low summer potato production levels, USDA estimates of 2007 fall season production indicate a 2-percent increase from 2006 to 408 million hundredweight (cwt). Accounting for 91 percent of total U.S. production, this year's strong fall performance raises total 2007 potato output by 2 percent to 448 million cwt. An 8,000-acre increase in area harvested along with gains in yield per acre (up 1 percent to a record 396 cwt per acre) contributed to increased output. Fall production estimates are 2 percent above the 5-year average.

In the northwest, Washington, Idaho and Oregon reported healthy increases in production. Washington experienced exceptional yields with production at 102.3 million cwt; a 14 percent increase from 2006 and second only to the 2000 record crop. A combination of a 10,000-acre increase in harvested area (up to 165,000 acres) and a 7-percent increase in yield per acre (to a record-tying 620 cwt) explain this sizable gain in production. Idaho reported a 2-percent increase in potato production driven by a 5-percent gain in harvested area. However, acreage increases were partially negated by a 2-percent drop in yield (down to 377 cwt). Oregon growers reported a 7-percent increase in production to 19.8 million cwt as harvested area rose 1,500 acres and yield moved 2 percent higher to 542 cwt.

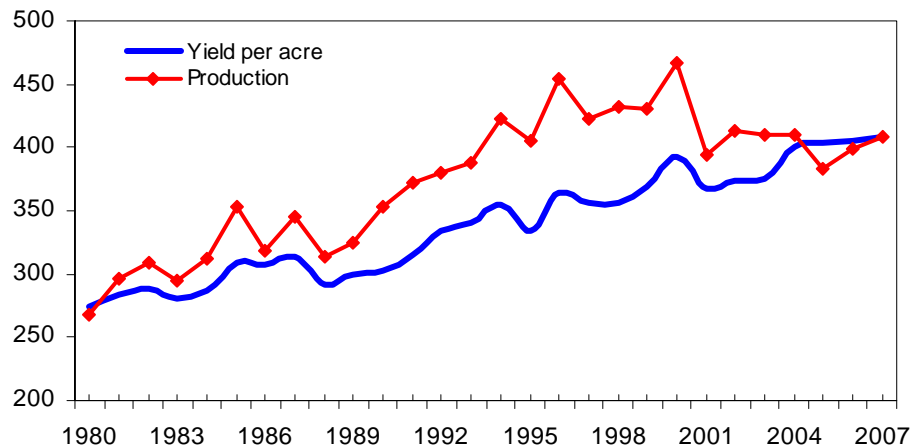
Central potato states experienced varying production levels. Colorado's fall crop fell 8 percent due to a 7-percent reduction in yield. The smaller fall crop in Colorado can be attributed to variable temperatures and inclement weather conditions during the growing season, coupled with a 600-acre decrease in area planted. North Dakota and Wisconsin also experienced decreases in potato production. North Dakota's output dropped by 9 percent to 23 million cwt, while Wisconsin potato production fell 4 percent. Both States reported decreases in area harvested and yield per acre. Minnesota posted a 3-percent increase in potato production to 21 million cwt.

The eastern potato-producing states of Maine and Pennsylvania reported smaller crops in 2007. Maine saw a reduction of 6 percent to 17 million cwt, due to 5 percent lower yields (down to 295 cwt per acre) and a small drop in area harvested.

Figure 4

U.S. potatoes, fall season: Yield per acre and production, 1980-2007

Cwt/acre



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Potatoes*.

Table 8--Potatoes: State acreage and production of fall crop, 2005-2007

State	Harvested area			Production		
	2005	2006	2007	2005	2006	2007
	-- 1,000 acres --			--1,000 cwt --		
Colorado	58.0	59.7	59.1	22,910	22,686	20,981
Idaho	323.0	334.0	349.0	118,288	128,915	131,650
Maine	56.2	58.0	57.0	15,455	17,980	16,815
Michigan	42.8	43.0	42.0	13,910	14,190	14,700
Minnesota	43.0	48.0	47.0	17,630	20,400	20,915
North Dakota	82.0	98.0	91.0	20,500	25,480	23,205
Oregon	37.1	35.0	36.5	22,023	18,533	19,778
Wisconsin	68.0	66.0	64.0	27,880	29,370	28,160
Pennsylvania	11.0	10.5	10.0	2,750	2,730	2,200
Washington	154.0	155.0	165.0	95,480	89,900	102,300
Other 1/	211.8	214.7	209.4	67,100	71,164	67,266
Total	949.0	983.0	997.8	382,743	398,921	408,325

1/ Includes California, Massachusetts, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio, and Rhode Island.

Source: USDA, *NASS Crop Production*.

Pennsylvania also experienced a 19-percent decrease in production resulting from a 500 acre decline in area harvested and a 15-percent decrease in yield (down to 220 cwt).

Lower Prices Expected To Encourage Exports

Year-to-date (January-October) average farm prices for all potatoes decreased 2 percent to \$7.38 per cwt when compared with 2006. Average fresh table stock prices decreased 9 percent to \$10.20 per cwt due mostly to increased supplies stemming from the larger fall crop. Conversely, year-to-date prices for potatoes destined for use in processed products averaged \$6.16 per cwt (up from \$5.81 a year earlier), reflecting greater demand from chipping, frying and dehydrating plants.

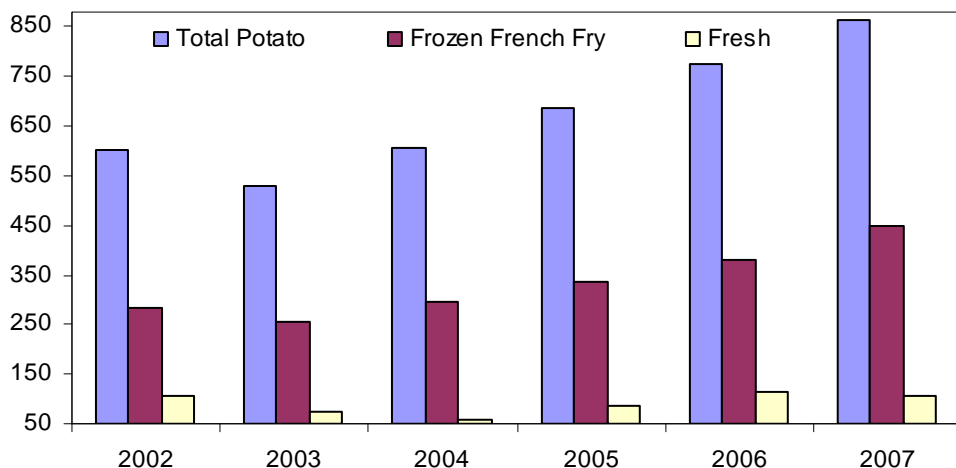
A combination of lower prices and a weak U.S. currency paints a favorable picture for projected exports in the coming year. Total year-to-date potato exports from the United States rose in 2007 to \$864 million from \$775 million in 2006. Exports have outpaced imports so far in 2007, with imports for all potatoes totaling \$676 million, compared with \$715 million a year earlier. Healthy export conditions are reflected in year-to-date french fry exports of \$447 million, 44 percent higher than the 5-year export year-to-date average. French fry and other processed-potato exports are expected to expand in the coming year. Year-to-date fresh exports dropped in 2007 to \$108 million, down from \$113 million a year earlier. However, the value of 2007 fresh-potato exports remains well above the 5-year average of \$87 million.

Seed potato imports to the United States may be impacted in coming months with the recent discovery of the infectious Golden nematode in Alberta Canada. Upon discovery in November, the U.S. border has been closed to seed potato imports from Alberta. Alberta's seed crop accounts for 30 percent of Washington's potato seed demand. Lack of this seed supply is expected to be absorbed by other States such as Idaho. To this point, instability has not been evident in North American potato seed markets, reflected by steady seed prices since the November announcement of the nematode discovery.

Figure 5

U.S. potatoes: Year to date export totals, 2002-07

Million \$



Source: Prepared by ERS from data of U.S. Dept of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 9--U.S. potatoes: Per capita utilization, 2002-06 1/

Item	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change
						2005-06
	--Pounds per person--					Percent
Fresh	44.2	46.8	45.7	42.4	37.2	-12
Processing	87.8	91.4	88.7	83.1	85.9	3
Freezing	55.2	57.2	57.2	53.6	53.0	-1
Chipping	16.5	17.3	16.5	16.0	18.9	18
Dehydrating	14.7	15.5	13.8	12.6	13.2	5
Canning	1.4	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.8	-15
Total use	132.0	138.2	134.4	125.5	123.1	-2

1/ Calendar-year data expressed on a fresh-weight equivalent.

Source: Computed by USDA, Economic Research Service.

Utilization of the 2007 Crop

Utilization of potato table stock is expected to increase moderately in 2007 although not reach the 5-year table stock average of 123 million cwt. Processed-potato utilization is expected to decrease slightly in 2007 from 280 million cwt with decreases in potato chip utilization, and dehydration. Both these processing categories are anticipated to resume historical production levels after high utilization levels were reported in 2006. Frozen french fry production is expected to increase slightly, while increased processing is expected for canning potatoes and potato starches.

Per capita use of potatoes decreased in 2006, but is expected to increase slightly in 2007 with the larger crop in 2007. Fresh use is expected to increase slightly from the 37.2 pounds per person estimated for 2006. Processing potatoes, including those used for frozen, chips and dehydrated products are also expected to post small gains from their 2006 levels due to greater production in 2007.

Dry Edible Beans

Near Record Output In North Dakota

The U.S. dry edible bean crop was estimated to be 25.2 million cwt—up 4 percent from a year earlier. Harvested area was down 4 percent and hot, dry weather in Michigan, Colorado, and Idaho impacted crop development and yield potential. Despite the effects of dry weather, national per-acre yield averaged 17.1 cwt, up 8 percent from a year earlier and 4 percent above the average of the past 5 years. In North Dakota, again the leading State with 42 percent of the 2007 crop, production jumped 38 percent to a near record 10.6 million cwt. Crop conditions in Michigan, the second leading State in 2007, were not as favorable for dry beans, with State yield declining 18 percent from last year's strong level to 15.5 cwt per acre. In Minnesota, the third leading producer in 2007, dry bean yields rose 9 percent to 18.0 cwt, matching the previous record set in 2005.

Table 10--U.S. dry beans: Production by class, 2003-07

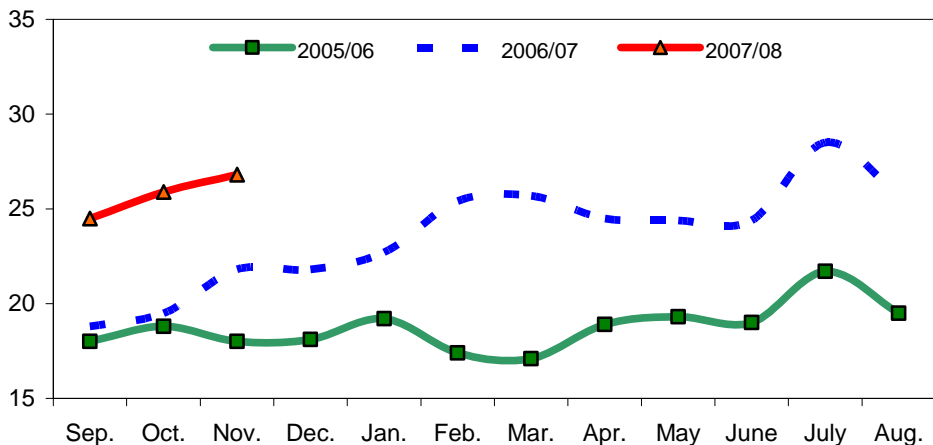
Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
						2006-07
						--,1,000 cwt--
						Percent
Pinto	10,453	7,814	12,601	9,618	11,642	21.0
Navy	2,514	2,142	3,995	4,353	3,771	-13.4
Great Northern	2,216	951	1,585	1,190	1,175	-1.3
Black	1,263	1,870	1,798	2,661	2,717	2.1
Lt. red kidney	1,095	806	1,103	742	760	2.4
Dk. red kidney	845	682	1,047	823	656	-20.3
Garbanzo	417	593	1,061	1,539	1,537	-0.1
Small red	581	601	903	649	540	-16.8
Pink	612	521	662	731	577	-21.1
Blackeye	785	384	406	533	497	-6.8
Baby lima	325	267	385	304	357	17.4
Large lima	369	307	359	239	320	33.9
Cranberry	190	180	162	149	110	-26.2
Others	827	670	705	716	576	-19.6
United States	22,492	17,788	26,772	24,247	25,235	4.1

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production*.

Figure 6

U.S. dry edible beans: Average monthly grower price

Cents/pound



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

The first estimate of dry bean production by class was released by USDA on December 11. Despite the small gain in total output, production of 9 of the 15 identified bean classes fell below a year earlier, with the biggest percentage declines for small white, cranberry, pink, dark red kidney, and navy beans (table 10). A surge in pinto bean output in North Dakota was the primary force moving total dry bean output higher. Some highlights by bean class were as follows:

- With reduced U.S. acreage and lower yields in Michigan, U.S. navy bean production declined 13 percent from a year earlier but totaled 3 percent more than the average of the past 5 years;
- Light red kidney output remains low relative to history, increasing just 2 percent from the small crop of year earlier, as a 16 percent increase in harvested area outweighed an 11 percent drop in per-acre yield;
- Although Great Northern bean yields increased 4 percent, they remained below trend, allowing a 5 percent reduction in harvested area to pull production down 1 percent in 2007;
- Pinto bean production jumped 21 percent, driven by increased area and record-yielding yields in North Dakota, the top producing State;
- Dark red kidney bean harvested area was the lowest since records began in 1990 and yields declined for the second year following the 2005 high, reducing 2007 output 20 percent;
- With harvested area up and yield improving from California's heat-reduced 2006 levels, output of 2007 baby lima and large lima beans each increased;
- Improved yields pushed large chickpea (garbanzo beans) output up 2 percent, with production up 5 percent in Washington (accounted for 37 percent of the crop).

Further observations regarding production by class in several major States include:

- With little change in harvested acreage and late-season rains making up for a dry summer, North Dakota's 10.6 million cwt crop was nearly equal to the 2002 record high, with gains in the top three crops—pinto beans (up 52 percent), navy (pea) beans (up 2 percent), and black beans (up 22 percent);
- Michigan's navy bean crop was the third smallest on record, with all four record lows occurring since 2001;

Table 11--U.S. dry navy (pea) beans: Area, production, and value 1/

Crop year	Acres		Yield per acre	Production	Average price 1/	Crop value 2/
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres		Cwt/acre	1,000 cwt	\$/cwt	\$ Mil.
1990	511.1	492.6	13.38	6,593	16.12	106.3
1995	487.1	450.1	16.25	7,314	19.22	140.6
2000	346.2	307.1	15.54	4,771	11.16	53.2
2001	213.3	163.8	14.11	2,311	20.73	47.9
2002	345.3	307.7	17.51	5,389	12.23	65.9
2003	158.2	150.9	16.66	2,514	18.53	46.6
2004	185.1	162.5	13.18	2,142	24.90	53.3
2005	236.4	223.4	17.88	3,995	19.07	76.2
2006	280.7	263.9	16.49	4,353	20.66	89.9
2007 f	221.8	211.1	17.86	3,771	30.00	113.1

f = ERS forecast for 2007 price and value.

1/ Season-average grower bids. 2/ Estimated by ERS.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production* and USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Bean Market News*.

Table 12--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2006-2007 1/

Commodity	2006		2007		Chg. prev. year:	
	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec. 2/	Nov.	Dec.
	--- Cents/pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	21.80	21.80	26.80	--	22.9	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	19.25	19.50	24.13	24.00	25.4	23.1
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	17.44	18.25	30.50	30.50	74.9	67.1
Great Northern (NE/WY)	19.63	20.00	32.00	32.00	63.0	60.0
Black (MI)	21.00	21.50	30.25	30.50	44.0	41.9
Light red kidney (MI)	23.75	24.00	40.00	40.00	68.4	66.7
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	23.50	23.50	37.00	37.00	57.4	57.4
Baby lima (CA)	44.13	44.17	40.00	40.00	-9.4	-9.4
Large lima (CA)	60.00	61.33	60.13	60.00	0.2	-2.2
Blackeye (CA)	48.00	48.75	38.50	38.50	-19.8	-21.0
Small red (WA/ID)	21.00	22.00	29.75	30.00	41.7	36.4
Pink (WA/ID)	21.00	21.00	26.50	26.50	26.2	26.2
Garbanzo (WA/ID)	27.75	28.50	32.50	31.75	17.1	11.4

-- = not available. 1/ Prices are U.S. No. 1, cleaned basis. 2/ Partial month estimate.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Bean Market News*, except "all dry beans" from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

- Colorado's 2007 dry bean crop was the smallest since 1934 as irrigation water shortages and lower returns relative to other crops continue to erode output;
- California's dry bean yield was second only to the 1997 record high, allowing production to rise in 2007 despite an 11 percent reduction in area harvested;
- Like neighboring North Dakota, Minnesota's dry bean crop was enhanced by favorable weather and yields, with the State's output of navy beans (up 8 percent), pinto beans (up 65 percent), and black beans (up 130 percent) rising.

A shortage of available open market supplies for several bean classes is evident in sharply higher grower bids and dealer prices. Compared with a year earlier, the greatest increases in mid-December dealer prices were noted for Michigan black beans (up 42 percent), Minnesota dark-red kidney beans (up 57 percent), Nebraska Great Northern beans (up 60 percent), Michigan light-red kidney beans (up 67 percent), and navy beans (up 67 percent). November grower prices for all dry beans averaged \$26.80 per cwt—23 percent above a year earlier.

In the coming year, dry beans again face an acreage challenge from traditional rotational crops such as corn, soybeans, and wheat. Prices for these grains remain high relative to past years due to strong domestic and world demand. Fundamentals in the corn market usually set the basic market tone for many agricultural crops. In November, grower prices for field corn were averaging \$3.49/bushel (up 21 percent from a year ago), durum wheat was \$12.70/bushel (up 175 percent), barley was (\$4.69/bushel (up 61 percent), and soybeans were \$9.48/bushel (up 56 percent)—all well above their longrun averages. In response, dry bean prices had been rising in an attempt to maintain competitiveness. However, given current price relationships, input prices, and the outlook for low ending stocks, especially for many of the smaller dry bean classes, it appears that 2008 U.S. dry bean plantings will again decline modestly from the 1.5 million acres of 2007. Assuming that yields return to either trend or their longrun average (which is below the 2007 level), U.S. dry bean output would decline from this year's 25.2 million cwt.

Pinto Crop Up, Prices Relatively Strong

Pinto bean output is estimated to have increased 21 percent to 11.6 million cwt—well below the record 14.6 million cwt of 1981. Area planted was down just 1

percent but with excellent growing weather in several states, acreage abandonment was low, leaving area harvested up 3 percent to 673,100 acres. With timely late season rains and no early frost, productivity per acre was enhanced, with yields averaging 17.3 cwt—up 17 percent from a year earlier and 8 percent above the average of the previous 5 years. Pinto output was up in just 5 of the 14 producing States, including North Dakota, the top producer. North Dakota accounted for 65 percent of the crop—up from an average of 50 percent over the previous 3 years.

Given increased output this year plus the potential for exports to be slowed by higher prices, pinto bean ending stocks could exceed the lows of 2006/07. Despite the larger 2007 crop, dealer prices (CO/NE) reached \$35.00 in mid-December, up 30 percent from the moderate levels experienced a year ago, but 9 percent below the record high for that month. Grower prices in North Dakota-Minnesota averaged \$24/cwt in mid-December—23 percent higher than a year ago but still 25 percent below the 2004/05 December high. However, if pinto bean movement is slow this winter and spring, expected pinto returns may not be able to maintain parity with alternative crops, likely resulting in reduced area in 2008.

September-October Exports Down, Imports Up

U.S. dry edible bean export volume for the initial 2 months of the 2007/08 marketing year declined 14 percent from a year earlier. Reductions occurred in most classes, with the only notable increases for Great Northern and dark red kidney. Top destinations were Mexico, Zimbabwe, Canada, and the United Kingdom.

Driven by higher domestic prices, imports during September-October were up 31 percent from a year earlier, led by small red, black, pinto, and garbanzo beans. Greater dry bean import volume from China (up 120 percent), Canada (up 64 percent), and Mexico (up 35 percent) was likely driven by dwindling preharvest supplies and increased wholesale prices in the U.S. dry bean market. During September-November, although the producer price index (PPI) for canned dry beans was down 1 percent from a year earlier, the PPI for dry pinto beans was 34 percent above a year earlier.

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

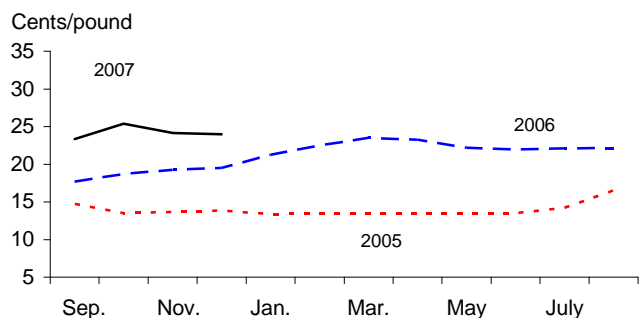
Bean class	Crop year 2006/07	September - October		Change 2006-07 Percent	
		2005/06	2006/07		2007/08
	-- 1,000 cwt (bags) --				
Pinto	2,045	386	550	486	-12
Navy (pea)	1,217	355	453	275	-39
Black	1,188	177	240	154	-36
Garbanzo	456	63	113	97	-14
Great Northern	366	83	54	72	34
Baby lima	251	34	34	24	-29
Light-red kidney	181	19	22	13	-39
Dark-red kidney	158	21	29	107	267
Cranberry	132	12	17	17	4
Large lima	103	10	9	17	103
Small red	99	26	20	14	-32
Mung & urd	27	2	5	4	-1
Blackeye	19	3	4	3	-31
Pink	15	5	6	28	392
Other	719	179	194	182	-6
Total	6,975	1,374	1,748	1,496	-14

Source: Compiled by ERS from data of U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

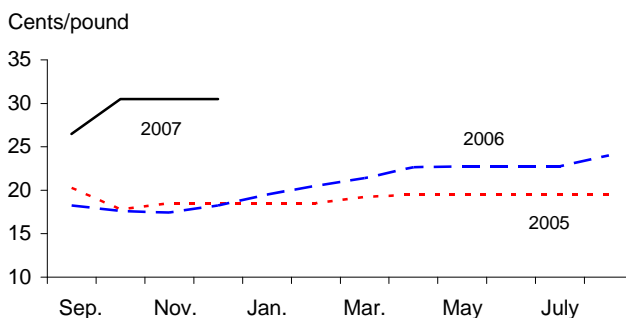
Figure 7

Grower bids for U.S. dry edible beans, 2005/06-07/08

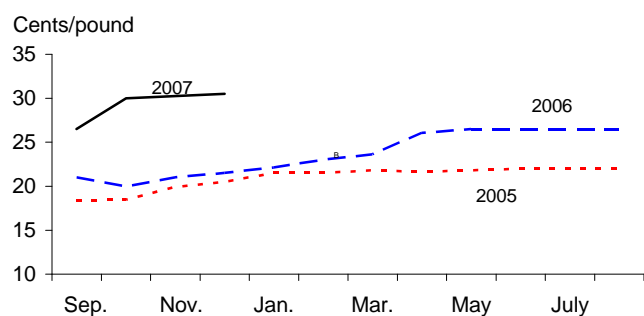
Pinto (ND/MN)



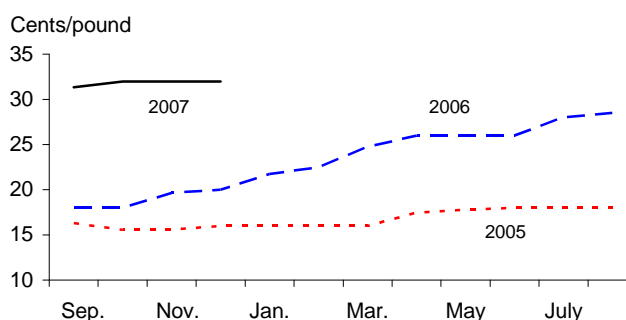
Navy/pea (MI)



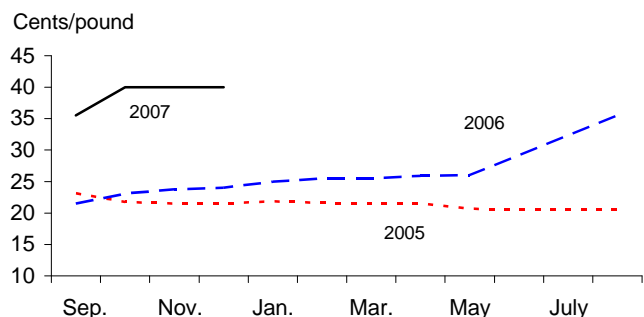
Black (MI)



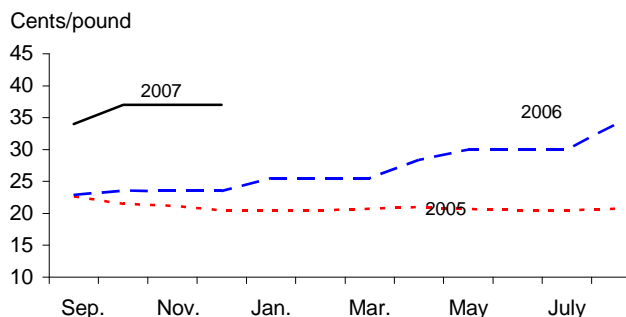
Great Northern (NE)



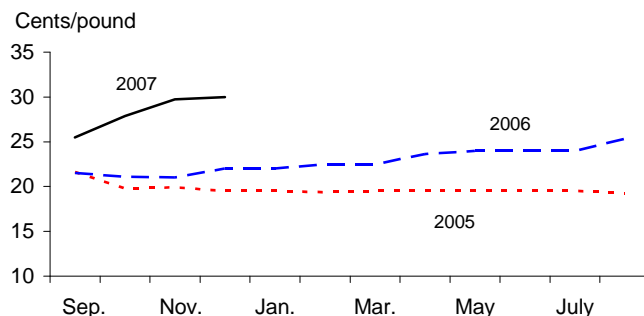
Light red kidney (MI)



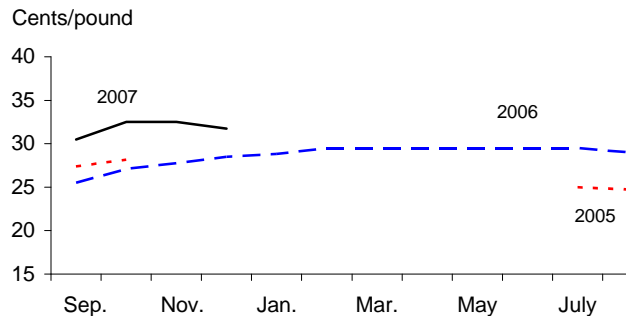
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)



Small red (ID/WA)



Garbanzo (ID/WA)



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

Dry Peas and Lentils

Record Pea Crop, Higher Prices

Powered by a recovery in yield from last year's weather-reduced low, U.S. production of dry edible peas (excluding wrinkled seed peas and Austrian winter peas) is expected to rise 18 percent to a record-high 15.6 million cwt, despite 8-percent fewer harvested acres. Yields managed to improve in every State despite another hot dry summer as soil moisture reserves sustained the crop. Production increased in the top 3 states, led by Montana (up 67 percent) and North Dakota (up 12 percent). Output has continued to trend higher in these 2 States, with North Dakota now accounting for two-thirds of the U.S. crop (fig. 8).

Although lentil acreage fell 27 percent (due partly to competition with spring wheat), production of lentils rose 8 percent to 3.5 million cwt, as yields recovered from last year's lows. Lentil yields averaged 11.8 cwt per acre, up 48 percent from the drought-reduced level of a year earlier and 8 percent higher than the average of the past 5 years. Since 2004, North Dakota has remained the top lentil producer in the United States, with about 38 percent of the 2007 crop.

Table 14--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Production by class, 2003-07

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change
						2006-07
	--1,000 cwt--					Percent
Dry peas	5,202	11,419	14,003	13,203	15,625	18.3
Austrian winter peas	174	291	307	259	150	-42.1
Chickpeas, all	417	593	1,061	1,539	1,537	-0.1
Small	60	76	149	149	122	-18.1
Large	357	517	912	1,390	1,415	1.8
Lentils	2,442	4,182	5,163	3,244	3,490	7.6
Total	8,235	16,485	20,534	18,245	20,802	14.0
Wrinkled seed peas	673	899	665	590	--	--

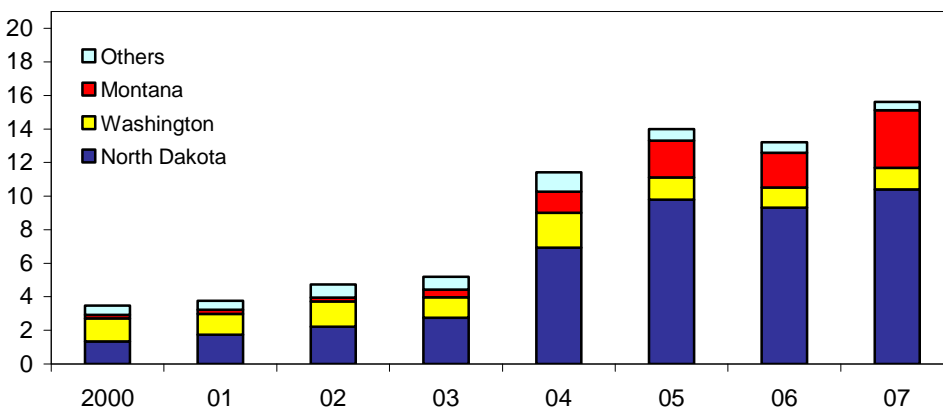
-- = not available.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production*.

Figure 8

U.S. dry edible peas: Production, 2000-07 1/

Mil cwt



1/ Excludes Austrian winter peas and wrinkled seed peas.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production*.

Table 15--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Monthly grower prices by class, 2006/07-07/08

Crop year & month	Dry peas	Chickpeas			Austrian winter peas	All Lentils
		All	Large	Small		
--- Cents/pound ---						
2006/07						
July	5.03	22.80	--	--	--	7.82
August	4.52	24.60	26.30	--	6.91	9.30
September	5.75	25.40	25.50	--	6.84	12.10
October	6.02	22.10	25.60	15.90	6.41	12.00
November	6.55	24.80	24.90	--	6.89	13.30
December	7.02	25.10	25.20	--	7.04	11.60
January	7.23	27.80	28.00	--	6.95	14.10
February	7.62	26.80	27.70	12.90	7.95	13.50
March 1/	8.33	27.40	29.60	17.30	8.22	12.10
April	9.52	20.80	20.80	--	6.91	13.20
May	10.10	29.50	30.00	19.50	9.75	13.20
June	10.10	28.40	29.90	--	9.42	12.70
2007/08						
July	9.30	27.20	28.70	--	--	13.90
August	8.91	29.50	29.60	--	9.85	15.50
September	9.71	30.90	31.70	--	11.80	19.10
October	12.20	30.30	32.30	--	13.20	21.70
November	12.00	--	--	--	13.50	25.90
Percent change						
Nov. 06 to 07	83.2	--	--	--	95.9	94.7

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for November 2007 are partial-month averages.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Despite larger output of dry peas and lentils, low beginning stocks (the lowest on June 1 since 2004) and strong world demand continue to push prices higher. Prices for top grade (U.S. No. 1) food peas and lentils reported by USDA's Bean Market News show both grower and dealer (wholesale) prices well above (more than 60 percent) those of a year ago. Monthly average dealer prices for both dry green and dry yellow peas have remained above year-earlier levels since May 2006.

The outlook for 2008 indicates the likelihood of stiff competition for acreage with unusually high-priced alternative crops. Despite much higher market prices, average per-acre returns for dry peas are expected to fall short of those for alternative crops such as spring wheat, resulting in another small decline (5-10 percent) in area planted next spring. As wheat prices rise on strong worldwide demand, lentils must also keep pace or risk losing area again next spring. Assuming five-year average yields (2003-07) for both dry peas and lentils (which would be slightly less than yields experienced in 2007), U.S. output of all dry peas and lentils in 2008 would decline from that of 2007.

July-October Exports Up

During the first 4 months (July-October) of the 2007/08 marketing year, the U.S. shipped 18 percent more dry peas and lentils to other nations than a year earlier (table 16). India (36 percent of total volume), Canada (8 percent), and Norway (5 percent) have been the top 3 markets for dry peas and lentils so far this season. Over the past decade, Norway has made small and sporadic purchases of U.S. green peas

and chickpeas, but is reported to have made a large purchase of green peas in October.

So far this season, export movement has been stronger than a year earlier for most classes of dry peas and lentils. With good supplies and the weak dollar, early movement of yellow peas and chickpeas has been especially strong, despite relatively high prices. Although yellow pea production and export volume continues to trend higher each year, green pea exports remain the volume leader. Exports of dry edible green peas during July-October were the highest on record with movement to India accounting for 50 percent of the total. After a smaller crop led to disappointing exports in 2006/07, lentil export movement has been bolstered by food aid movement to Sudan and Sri Lanka and commercial sales to Cuba and Spain. Despite much higher dry pea and lentil prices (which could eventually limit food aid volume), improved supplies, good demand, and the weak U.S. dollar should help support commercial export volume in 2007/08.

Table 16--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Foreign trade volume by class 1/

Item	Crop year 2006/07	July-October			Change 2006-07 Percent
		2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	
--1,000 cwt--					
Exports:					
Green peas	3,708.6	1,113.2	1,573.8	1,698.3	8
Yellow peas	3,547.2	688.2	1,056.3	1,417.3	34
Split peas	380.7	59.7	68.9	233.7	239
Austrian winter pea	49.8	9.0	14.8	12.4	-16
Misc. dry peas	1,126.1	1,210.6	558.5	596.5	7
Chickpeas, all	414.0	96.3	135.7	161.9	19
Lentils, all	2,332.8	1,167.1	765.9	808.4	6
Total	11,559.3	4,344.0	4,173.8	4,928.6	18
Imports:					
Green peas	214.2	78.1	77.6	61.4	-21
Yellow peas	87.3	30.4	15.7	41.2	163
Split peas	344.1	73.3	141.9	98.7	-30
Austrian winter	5.0	0.9	0.5	0.9	71
Misc. dry peas	170.5	46.2	68.5	44.2	-35
Chickpeas, all	292.7	65.3	101.8	108.8	7
Lentils, all	294.7	81.2	141.6	70.7	-50
Total	1,408.5	375.4	547.6	425.9	-22

1/ Excludes planting seed.

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Longrun Outlook

Farm Value May Exceed \$26 Billion by 2017

The farm production value of U.S. horticulture crops is forecast to reach \$73.9 billion by 2017, up from \$53.8 billion in 2007, a 37-percent increase. The annual growth is an average 3 percent over the next decade. By crop group, vegetables continue to rank first in production value over fruits and greenhouse/nursery crops. In 2007, the production values for vegetables, nursery, and fruit crops were \$19.8 billion, \$17.5 billion, and \$17.2 billion, respectively. These grow to \$26.7, \$24.7, and \$21.8 billion by 2017. Annual growth over the next 10 years is expected to be most rapid for fruits and tree nuts at 3.5 percent, followed by vegetables at 3 percent, and nursery crops at 2.4 percent.

The volume of farm production of horticultural crops is projected to rise annually at 1.1 percent, which is slightly higher than U.S. population growth of 0.9 percent through 2017. Total vegetable production volume is projected to grow at 1 percent annually and fruit production volume is forecast to rise on average by 1.3 percent in the next decade. By weight or volume, vegetable production is about twice as large as fruit and nut production. Accordingly, the prices received by produce farms are projected to grow 2 percent on average annually, which is largely influenced by the expected 2.2 percent farm price inflation for vegetables from 2008 to 2017. The supply of fruits and vegetables from domestic farms will continue to be supplemented by rising imports of off-season produce, tropical fruits, and tree nuts. Prices for domestic crops will likely face competitive pressure to the extent that U.S. marketing seasons and import arrivals may increasingly overlap.

The value of U.S. horticultural imports is roughly twice that of U.S. exports—\$32.4 billion versus \$17.9 billion in 2007. However, total horticultural imports are forecast to expand at a 3.7-percent annual pace to \$50 billion, whereas exports grow an average of 2.8 percent to \$23.8 billion. In both exports and imports, vegetables outpace fruit and tree nuts in growth. Nevertheless, the value of fruit and tree nut exports or imports is expected to remain greater than vegetable exports or imports over the forecast period. Also, for both exports and imports, the value of fresh

Table 17--Projected production of vegetables, fruits, and tree nuts, 2003-17

Crop group	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
<i>--Million pounds--</i>								
Vegetables 1/	132.3	132.8	138.7	139.3	142.0	144.8	147.7	150.6
Fresh market	42.6	43.4	43.0	44.6	45.6	46.6	47.7	48.8
Processing	37.4	39.2	42.8	40.9	41.6	42.4	43.1	43.9
Potatoes	45.8	42.4	44.8	45.5	46.2	47.0	47.7	48.5
Fruit and nuts	73.3	68.8	64.6	70.1	72.0	74.1	76.1	77.8
Citrus fruits	30.4	23.1	20.5	25.3	26.4	27.7	28.8	29.7
Noncitrus fruits	40.0	42.7	40.4	41.1	41.7	42.3	43.0	43.6
Tree nuts	2.9	2.9	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.5
Total 2/	205.9	201.9	203.6	209.7	214.3	219.2	224.0	228.7

1/ Includes specialty and minor vegetables grown in California.

2/ Includes other crops such as honey, hops, essence oils, and maple syrup.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (2003-05); projections by USDA, ERS.

produce (fruit and vegetables) will remain higher than for processed fruits and vegetables. In 2007, the share of horticultural imports in the total U.S. agricultural import value was 46 percent, while the share of horticultural exports was only 22 percent of total export value.

The share of imports in U.S. consumption of horticultural crops and products (based on value) is projected to climb from 47 percent in 2007 to 50 percent as early as 2011. Horticultural exports are expected to remain at about a third of U.S. horticultural crop production value. Although the import value of fruits, nuts, and vegetables is larger today than imports of other horticultural products (greenhouse/nursery crops, essential oils, wine, beer, and other products), the value of the latter group has grown from 70 percent to almost 80 percent of the former group over the past decade. In 2007, only imports of fresh noncitrus fruits, which are the largest import group, exceed the import value of wine. The biggest export products are tree nuts and fresh fruits, although the export values of processed foods with horticultural ingredients exceed both tree nuts and fruit.

Table 18--Projected horticultural exports and imports, fiscal year 2003-17

Product group	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015	2017
<i>--Billion dollars--</i>								
Exports								
Vegetables	3.0	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3
Fresh market	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4
Processed 1/	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.9
Fruit and nuts	5.0	6.5	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.2	9.7	10.2
Fresh fruits	2.2	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8
Processed fruits	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
Tree nuts	1.5	2.4	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.9
Other horticulture 2/	4.1	4.8	5.8	6.3	6.8	7.3	7.8	8.4
Total horticulture	12.2	14.9	17.9	19.1	20.2	21.3	22.5	23.8
Imports								
Vegetables 1/	5.0	6.1	7.3	8.2	9.0	9.8	10.6	11.6
Fresh market	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.6
Processed	2.1	2.6	3.1	3.6	3.9	4.3	4.6	5.0
Fruit and nuts	6.0	7.7	9.9	11.9	12.7	13.5	14.3	15.1
Fresh fruits	3.5	4.2	5.4	6.3	6.8	7.2	7.7	8.2
Processed fruits	1.8	2.3	3.4	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.2
Tree nuts	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.8
Other horticulture 2/	8.8	11.6	13.6	15.2	16.6	18.0	19.5	21.1
Total horticulture	21.0	26.8	32.4	37.1	40.1	43.2	46.5	50.0

1/ Includes dry edible beans, peas, lentils, potatoes, and olives.

2/ Includes greenhouse/nursery, wine, beer, essence oils, and other products.

Sources: U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau (2003-05); projections by USDA, ERS.

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Covers potatoes and sweet potatoes.

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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. Increased U.S. Imports of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/fts/2007/08Aug/fts32801/>

Imports have allowed U.S. consumers to eat more fruit and vegetables and enjoy year-round access to various fresh items. Primary suppliers are the North American Free Trade Agreement region for fresh vegetables, the Southern Hemisphere countries for off-season fresh fruit, and equatorial countries for bananas.

2. Outbreak Linked to Spinach Forces Reassessment of Food Safety Practices

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/June07/Features/Spinach.htm>

Discusses the 2006 U.S. foodborne illness outbreak traced to contaminated spinach. While the risk of contracting a foodborne illness from eating spinach is low, spinach and leafy greens have been associated with numerous outbreaks due to contamination with *E. coli* O157:H7. The outbreak has forced the spinach and leafy green industries to consider new approaches to food safety.

3. Factors Affecting Carrot Consumption in the United States

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/2007/03Mar/VGS31901/>

Examines the consumption distribution of fresh-market (including fresh-cut) and processed carrots in the United States. The majority of carrots are purchased at retail and consumed at home, with at-home per capita consumption of fresh baby/cut carrots greatest in the central and eastern regions. Non-Hispanic Whites and Asians were found to consume the most carrots.

4. Fruit and Vegetable Backgrounder

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/vgs/apr06/VGS31301/>

Fruit and Vegetable Backgrounder describes the economic characteristics of the U.S. fruit and vegetable industry, providing supply, demand, and policy background for an industry that accounts for nearly a third of U.S. crop cash receipts and a fifth of U.S. agricultural exports. A variety of challenges face this complex and diverse industry in both domestic and international markets, ranging from immigration reform and its effects on labor availability, to international competitiveness.

5. NAFTA at 13: Implementation Nears Completion

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/WRS0701/>

Implementation of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is drawing to a close with the last of the transitional restrictions governing agricultural trade to be removed in 2008. The agricultural sectors of Canada, Mexico, and the United States have become more integrated, with the importance of Canadian and Mexican produce to U.S. fruit and vegetable consumption continuing to expand.

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 availability (a.k.a. use or 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. 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>

3. 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>

4. 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>

5. 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>

6. 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>

7. 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>

8. 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>

9. 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>

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. U.S. Trade Data—FASonline: This relatively simple, yet powerful online application allows the user to freely access and download detailed U.S. export and import data.

<http://www.fas.usda.gov/ustrade/>

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. 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/mnsc/index.htm>

G. NASS Vegetables: Links to USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service's annual and quarterly reports on vegetables & melons.

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1177>

H. FAS, HTP: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service's horticultural web site, with links.

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

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

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

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

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

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Price table 1—Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2007 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
<i>1910-14=100</i>														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	769	808
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	694	914
	2003	752	755	824	865	924	1,015	797	920	964	959	1,201	1,059	920
	2004	852	936	741	848	722	712	666	852	864	1,037	1,055	786	839
	2005	618	783	1,099	1,212	900	923	741	790	857	758	755	1,014	871
	2006	847	763	883	997	1,035	881	791	1,016	1,055	822	789	1,006	907
2007	1,173	1,125	1,303	1,184	1,017	881	860	932	1,004	1,308	944			
Potatoes 3/	1995	466	450	484	505	529	612	729	586	497	539	548	547	541
	1996	564	589	633	668	696	707	700	521	482	461	452	434	576
	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652
	2003	533	554	567	592	590	559	570	483	458	443	479	493	527
	2004	488	504	530	568	558	558	552	495	485	444	477	506	514
	2005	534	535	578	566	576	573	622	574	491	472	539	578	553
	2006	596	571	706	700	661	702	808	652	526	504	573	587	632
2007	612	634	720	731	711	710	704	607	544	535	581			
<i>1990-92=100</i>														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	107	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137
	2003	112	113	123	129	138	152	119	138	144	143	180	159	138
	2004	127	140	111	127	108	107	100	127	129	155	158	118	126
	2005	93	117	164	181	135	138	111	118	128	113	113	152	130
	2006	127	114	132	149	155	132	118	152	158	123	118	151	136
2007	175	168	195	177	152	132	129	140	150	196	141			
Potatoes 3/	1995	92	89	96	100	105	121	144	116	98	106	108	108	107
	1996	111	116	125	132	138	140	138	103	95	91	89	86	114
	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	97	104
	2004	96	100	105	112	110	110	109	98	96	88	94	100	102
	2005	106	106	114	112	114	113	123	113	97	93	106	114	109
	2006	118	113	139	138	131	139	160	129	104	100	113	116	125
2007	121	125	142	144	140	140	146	120	107	106	115			

1/ Prices for 2007 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

For longer historical price series, see the *Vegetables and Melons Situation and Outlook Yearbook* at:

<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1212>

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Price table 2--Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 2003-07 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prct change	Prct change
															Nov.-Nov.	3rd quarter
															Percent	Percent
--Dollars per cwt--																
Asparagus	2003	98.90	96.30	104.00	130.00	85.60	68.10	189.00	132.00	166.00	145.00	128.00	--	105.00	--	--
	2004	--	171.00	76.50	81.70	74.30	64.60	146.00	138.00	129.00	127.00	--	--	81.30	--	-15.2
	2005	--	--	88.60	103.00	68.70	73.50	143.00	150.00	162.00	162.00	--	--	87.40	--	10.2
	2006	--	122.00	133.00	113.00	74.70	96.40	105.00	162.00	122.00	127.00	--	--	91.30	--	-14.5
	2007	--	--	119.00	114.00	115.00	108.00	162.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.9
Broccoli	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	42.60	52.60	32.70	--	--
	2004	33.60	28.50	21.60	24.00	27.20	28.70	24.20	29.70	57.00	43.90	43.70	38.50	33.20	2.6	4.7
	2005	22.60	33.30	42.60	39.80	22.40	39.70	22.40	30.50	27.70	22.40	20.40	34.10	28.50	-53.3	-27.3
	2006	32.60	23.80	27.60	32.40	29.00	51.10	26.20	56.90	39.40	24.60	27.50	53.10	33.70	34.8	52.0
	2007	59.30	25.60	27.60	36.80	26.70	24.80	28.80	38.20	41.80	61.00	51.60	--	--	87.6	-11.2
Cantaloups	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.20	17.10	26.70	19.80	16.80	--	--
	2004	--	--	--	--	15.30	12.10	11.00	14.30	15.50	14.80	18.30	33.80	14.70	-31.5	-11.9
	2005	--	--	--	--	22.60	18.10	13.80	10.70	14.90	14.40	15.60	--	15.90	-14.8	-3.4
	2006	--	--	--	--	29.10	18.50	16.00	20.80	10.30	16.00	28.20	--	17.20	80.8	19.5
	2007	--	--	--	--	32.70	12.80	12.10	13.40	13.10	30.20	34.50	--	--	22.3	-18.0
Carrots	2003	19.30	19.10	18.70	19.40	19.90	19.90	19.90	20.40	19.50	18.80	21.30	24.30	19.00	--	--
	2004	24.50	24.90	24.60	24.20	24.90	22.50	20.20	18.00	16.70	16.20	17.30	17.00	20.20	-18.8	-8.2
	2005	20.30	21.00	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.80	21.20	21.00	21.10	23.10	22.00	20.90	33.5	16.6
	2006	21.70	21.50	21.50	21.50	20.80	21.40	21.50	22.40	19.30	19.80	20.20	19.10	20.60	-12.6	-1.3
	2007	18.80	28.10	28.30	29.60	32.00	25.90	19.70	17.30	16.10	15.70	16.10	--	--	-20.3	-16.0
Cauliflower	2003	24.50	30.60	33.20	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.40	24.90	40.40	25.80	57.00	80.00	35.10	--	--
	2004	27.20	42.20	24.20	23.50	28.80	46.20	27.50	26.00	31.00	32.20	27.10	40.90	30.80	-52.5	-8.8
	2005	27.60	38.00	50.60	36.70	29.70	38.10	25.60	31.50	28.50	19.70	23.60	44.30	30.30	-12.9	1.3
	2006	32.70	26.40	31.40	32.80	29.00	51.10	26.20	56.90	39.40	24.60	34.80	41.60	35.00	47.5	43.1
	2007	32.20	29.40	51.50	51.20	24.90	30.00	22.30	27.90	27.20	46.20	27.10	--	--	-22.1	-36.8
Celery	2003	8.29	11.80	12.60	17.00	11.00	9.34	12.70	11.80	13.30	15.90	20.60	15.30	13.40	--	--
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	11.60	9.25	11.20	14.60	18.10	13.40	14.80	-12.1	-15.2
	2005	12.90	22.90	28.40	20.80	15.50	9.62	9.69	9.82	12.00	11.70	13.10	10.70	13.90	-27.6	-1.7
	2006	9.64	10.80	14.90	16.60	12.70	17.80	21.00	23.80	27.70	27.10	22.00	20.20	18.50	67.9	130.1
	2007	27.40	58.90	31.90	18.80	18.30	11.60	11.60	9.78	13.90	13.20	18.70	--	--	-15.0	-51.3
Corn, sweet	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.50	16.90	20.00	19.60	19.70	22.90	27.30	33.70	19.30	--	--
	2004	30.30	20.90	20.30	17.20	15.60	12.50	16.60	20.90	21.30	27.50	29.30	18.10	19.30	7.3	-0.8
	2005	21.30	28.60	26.10	21.50	18.00	22.50	22.30	20.40	24.70	25.50	25.70	22.40	22.10	-12.3	14.6
	2006	35.00	35.00	34.00	27.20	15.40	21.60	21.10	22.70	25.90	21.20	20.00	14.40	23.20	-22.2	3.4
	2007	29.40	23.70	30.60	24.80	21.20	17.80	22.30	20.40	21.10	19.50	19.30	--	--	-3.5	-8.5
Cucumbers	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.70	16.60	23.10	20.00	24.80	13.90	13.30	19.90	19.90	--	--
	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	13.60	15.50	18.20	23.60	25.00	23.70	18.70	--	20.20	40.6	-1.6
	2005	20.20	17.20	32.60	29.30	30.70	28.70	25.70	21.10	20.10	23.10	32.60	53.10	23.00	74.3	0.1
	2006	23.90	27.70	40.70	29.40	21.30	24.30	27.00	27.20	22.50	17.00	31.70	26.20	25.20	-2.8	14.6
	2007	22.80	--	28.90	17.60	27.80	22.80	19.30	24.30	27.80	27.10	22.80	--	--	-28.1	-6.9
Head lettuce	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20	11.90	21.50	23.90	26.30	43.60	26.20	18.10	--	--
	2004	16.00	19.70	10.50	14.80	10.50	13.30	10.70	17.10	15.20	24.10	14.10	13.60	16.90	-67.7	-25.0
	2005	11.50	11.70	27.80	30.10	13.90	17.30	11.00	13.50	12.70	12.40	9.81	16.10	15.50	-30.4	-13.5
	2006	10.60	12.00	19.10	22.40	33.70	11.80	12.20	20.70	16.30	11.80	12.50	22.40	16.60	27.4	32.3
	2007	18.40	15.50	29.70	17.80	13.60	17.80	17.30	23.10	29.20	44.40	18.00	--	--	44.0	41.5
Onions, dry bulb	2003	9.27	12.80	16.20	33.60	32.00	22.80	16.20	12.00	11.40	12.00	12.60	11.50	13.70	--	--
	2004	13.10	12.20	11.60	19.40	17.60	16.10	13.00	9.92	8.44	6.27	6.28	5.76	9.06	-50.2	-20.8
	2005	4.82	3.99	4.18	17.70	19.50	17.80	15.10	11.60	12.10	13.00	11.00	8.90	12.40	75.2	23.7
	2006	8.64	8.04	7.45	15.10	15.60	17.00	16.80	13.70	12.30	10.90	11.10	16.60	14.30	0.9	10.3
	2007	26.50	31.10	43.10	57.20	28.40	27.40	20.30	9.16	6.25	6.32	6.13	--	--	-44.8	-16.6
Snap beans	2003	75.30	61.40	38.60	66.80	45.00	45.10	43.80	61.30	58.20	49.10	41.70	48.40	49.30	--	--
	2004	76.20	43.50	42.50	48.60	22.50	27.90	50.70	67.60	68.30	82.90	53.90	47.50	45.20	29.3	14.3
	2005	71.40	77.80	85.30	60.70	55.20	38.40	58.90	72.70	65.30	40.80	89.10	82.00	54.20	65.3	5.5
	2006	44.00	56.00	44.90	44.40	34.80	34.20	61.20	79.60	76.10	60.40	47.20	67.70	51.00	-47.0	10.2
	2007	66.40	89.10	101.00	58.10	37.60	29.10	74.20	92.70	84.20	40.00	83.40	--	--	76.7	15.8
Tomatoes	2003	50.90	31.70	55.60	30.00	23.70	45.70	36.60	40.00	33.00	31.00	31.80	32.10	37.40	--	--
	2004	24.70	32.30	41.00	44.20	32.20	21.10	22.50	35.80	37.30	70.80	119.00	--	37.60	274.2	-12.8
	2005	15.40	40.90	40.70	65.10	49.40	40.20	28.20	26.20	46.40	36.40	32.80	76.80	41.80	-72.4	5.4
	2006	82.70	46.50	24.80	34.40	23.30	30.90	25.10	27.80	79.80	53.20	28.10	24.80	43.30	-14.3	31.6
	2007	26.70	34.60	28.80	54.90	49.80	31.50	30.50	28.90	30.70	43.90	50.10	--	--	78.3	-32.1

-- = Not available. 1/ 2007 prices are preliminary. One hundredweight (cwt) is equal to 100 pounds. The prices in this table can also be read as cents per pound. Prices beginning in 2006 are measured at the point of first sale. They are f.o.b. shipping point prices in prior years.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

Price table 4—Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 2002-07 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
<i>1982-84=100</i>														
Fresh vegetables 2/	2002	251.6	258.1	265.3	255.9	238.6	239.3	241.8	238.9	236.1	233.5	240.6	245.2	245.4
	2003	253.7	250.9	250.7	244.3	246.3	250.5	248.3	245.4	247.2	251.2	253.5	263.8	250.5
	2004	265.2	262.8	261.3	251.7	251.0	247.2	244.6	245.6	248.4	270.7	291.0	295.1	261.2
	2005	271.0	263.2	267.0	280.1	280.6	266.9	268.5	261.0	265.6	274.1	274.6	288.3	271.7
	2006	300.6	289.7	279.7	276.8	275.6	272.9	271.5	274.4	294.2	301.8	288.6	286.1	284.3
	2007	298.3	308.6	302.4	299.3	293.3	283.5	280.1	274.4	282.3	292.7	300.4		
	Potatoes, fresh	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
2003		230.6	226.9	227.5	225.0	231.9	231.4	235.1	238.8	233.8	223.7	217.7	214.5	228.1
2004		228.2	226.0	230.5	224.3	229.0	237.4	240.7	238.9	228.5	232.0	226.9	230.5	231.1
2005		237.5	235.8	228.3	235.0	239.1	246.7	256.7	263.8	258.6	265.8	253.5	251.7	247.7
2006		261.1	264.7	264.6	261.5	270.4	276.0	282.5	293.6	290.4	278.2	267.8	266.8	273.1
2007		272.4	269.9	276.0	277.6	284.7	291.6	294.5	283.4	283.0	278.8	278.7		
Lettuce, fresh		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
	2003	223.8	219.7	222.9	227.4	253.1	266.0	243.1	226.1	260.9	250.2	259.4	301.8	246.2
	2004	271.7	245.8	242.3	232.1	224.1	221.7	219.8	228.4	229.2	236.2	249.0	276.9	239.8
	2005	258.3	237.9	253.5	287.5	271.6	257.6	247.7	247.4	249.4	258.4	258.7	260.0	257.3
	2006	260.8	258.0	254.2	267.2	285.5	264.0	246.9	265.8	274.2	269.7	265.1	281.9	266.1
	2007	292.2	294.7	287.6	283.3	265.6	261.6	254.7	260.6	273.3	298.2	295.7		
	Tomatoes, fresh	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
2003		299.5	275.3	285.2	272.0	244.2	252.9	262.6	271.5	262.7	261.2	281.0	284.2	271.0
2004		283.2	282.8	285.0	274.4	272.3	252.9	243.5	249.5	253.8	316.3	422.7	425.0	296.8
2005		309.6	274.8	297.1	310.6	333.6	293.0	287.3	267.6	273.5	297.2	299.0	342.3	298.8
2006		393.1	354.7	311.5	297.9	293.9	276.1	271.8	271.8	336.5	405.5	347.8	318.5	323.3
2007		307.2	317.2	291.9	309.8	309.7	283.5	278.7	273.8	280.8	304.7	341.3		
Other, fresh		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
	2003	258.7	264.1	259.2	250.7	255.6	257.9	254.2	248.1	248.0	263.9	260.9	271.0	257.7
	2004	276.2	279.0	274.2	263.7	263.0	259.8	257.1	255.3	263.5	282.8	283.5	282.5	270.1
	2005	277.9	280.8	279.4	289.9	284.8	272.2	276.0	265.2	274.0	277.4	282.7	295.2	279.6
	2006	298.2	289.6	285.8	282.4	273.5	278.2	279.1	276.1	291.5	288.1	286.8	288.0	284.8
	2007	311.5	328.6	324.9	313.0	303.4	291.9	287.7	280.4	290.3	297.3	300.6		
	Frozen vegetables	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
2003		169.0	171.0	170.6	169.0	172.7	174.4	174.2	176.0	175.0	171.9	173.0	173.2	172.5
2004		176.3	177.6	174.9	173.5	176.9	174.5	177.0	178.1	177.6	177.5	173.8	171.4	175.8
2005		177.0	176.3	174.7	177.2	178.6	176.5	180.2	177.7	181.5	179.1	176.8	177.5	177.8
2006		179.4	182.9	179.7	179.7	178.1	175.7	178.8	181.3	179.6	177.7	178.1	178.7	179.1
2007		179.0	182.1	180.4	178.2	181.2	178.6	182.6	182.5	183.4	181.1	180.2		
<i>December 1997=100</i>														
Processed fruits and vegetables	2002	112.6	113.0	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.5	114.0	114.3	114.1	113.6	111.7	113.3	113.1
	2003	113.0	113.7	113.6	112.0	115.3	115.5	115.6	116.1	114.4	114.6	113.0	112.4	114.1
	2004	115.1	115.4	115.4	114.2	115.9	115.3	116.6	117.2	115.6	116.2	115.0	114.2	115.5
	2005	117.9	117.1	116.3	118.8	119.3	119.7	121.3	120.6	121.2	120.6	118.8	120.3	119.3
	2006	121.8	122.5	122.4	121.3	122.6	122.8	123.8	124.1	123.3	122.8	122.7	123.5	122.8
	2007	124.9	125.5	125.4	124.9	126.2	127.7	129.0	129.2	129.6	129.3	126.7		
	Canned vegetables	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
2003		114.2	115.0	115.9	114.8	118.2	116.7	117.9	118.6	115.8	115.3	114.9	112.2	115.8
2004		116.1	116.0	115.7	115.8	118.0	116.9	118.3	119.7	117.0	117.7	115.9	116.5	117.0
2005		119.3	117.5	117.9	120.5	121.0	121.0	125.6	125.5	124.8	126.0	121.9	124.4	122.1
2006		124.8	125.0	126.6	124.1	126.0	126.5	128.1	127.9	125.3	124.7	125.5	125.9	125.9
2007		127.1	127.0	127.6	126.2	126.7	130.5	131.2	131.7	133.2	132.8	128.4		
Dried beans, peas, lentils		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
	2003	109.8	109.1	108.9	109.6	108.3	109.1	109.3	108.9	109.3	109.4	109.2	108.9	109.2
	2004	108.6	109.9	110.6	110.0	109.4	110.2	110.1	110.7	108.3	111.2	111.9	113.8	110.4
	2005	115.2	116.0	116.4	118.4	117.5	118.3	118.3	118.1	118.3	118.7	118.9	116.6	117.6
	2006	117.2	117.3	117.1	119.4	118.7	119.3	120.7	121.3	120.8	120.5	121.0	123.6	119.7
	2007	126.1	124.5	126.8	129.3	131.6	133.0	134.6	135.3	136.3	136.3	136.9		

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>).

Price table 5—Fresh-market vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1997-2007

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change
															Nov.- Nov.
															Percent
															--Cents/pound--
Potatoes, white	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	--
	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	1.1
	1999	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.0	38.8	39.1	41.1	42.9	41.3	39.3	38.4	39.5	39.4	3.8
	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	-8.6
	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	16.8
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	15.4
	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	-7.4
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1	46.4	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.9	45.4	1.1
	2005	45.8	44.8	44.0	45.0	45.2	45.5	47.7	49.1	48.2	50.5	49.9	49.8	47.1	12.6
2006	50.4	51.7	51.7	52.2	53.3	54.1	55.6	57.2	56.3	54.5	51.7	51.7	53.4	3.6	
2007	51.7	51.4	51.8	52.9	53.0	53.8	54.5	52.2	52.0	51.7	52.7			1.9	
Broccoli	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	--
	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	1.3
	1999	112.3	99.9	99.0	101.2	95.2	94.4	99.3	96.2	105.2	102.8	100.1	100.4	100.5	-1.5
	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	8.4
	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	-17.3
	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	29.9
	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	12.6
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9	106.7	120.8	139.9	133.5	141.4	119.5	1.8
	2005	123.5	134.6	131.8	148.9	129.9	130.7	144.2	132.0	135.2	119.6	128.8	122.9	131.8	-3.5
2006	135.5	149.3	135.8	136.7	137.3	143.2	151.1	152.1	168.9	140.9	138.9	146.0	144.6	7.8	
2007	182.8	172.0	145.8	154.1	141.2	137.3	147.5	154.2	153.6	174.9	174.1			25.3	
Lettuce, iceberg	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	--
	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	-24.3
	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	-11.5
	2000	74.8	65.0	67.1	65.0	80.3	68.6	65.6	67.3	89.7	77.2	77.4	85.1	73.6	14.3
	2001	73.6	84.7	89.5	76.7	87.0	72.2	66.3	78.4	89.7	81.1	73.4	78.8	79.3	-5.2
	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	2.7
	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	22.9
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7	80.8	77.1	83.0	84.9	82.3	79.8	-8.4
	2005	81.7	73.0	82.9	100.4	92.6	89.5	88.5	85.5	84.8	92.6	87.3	85.4	87.0	2.8
2006	87.4	79.4	81.5	86.9	96.7	84.8	78.3	86.4	95.3	87.3	85.0	89.6	86.6	-2.6	
2007	92.6	92.0	91.5	98.6	87.9	85.6	84.9	87.9	92.7	106.6	98.8			16.2	
Tomatoes, field grown	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	--
	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	23.3
	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	-23.0
	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	15.6
	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	-2.3
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	-2.6
	2003	171.1	156.5	161.9	155.5	140.1	139.8	146.0	151.3	143.8	143.6	148.0	153.3	150.9	3.5
	2004	147.2	151.0	152.9	151.9	151.0	133.1	125.3	131.2	132.1	171.5	233.7	246.7	160.6	57.9
	2005	166.0	142.8	154.8	171.0	191.1	165.5	160.7	141.6	142.9	154.7	157.4	184.8	161.1	-32.6
2006	216.2	191.0	164.9	157.3	154.3	145.7	147.9	148.8	190.8	218.8	178.4	163.9	173.2	13.3	
2007	162.1	164.4	155.5	163.0	168.5	151.0	148.6	148.5	149.6	164.9	185.1			3.8	
Lettuce, romaine 1/	2006	134.1	140.5	138.3	147.6	147.6	132.0	123.7	135.9	143.0	141.0	142.9	145.5	139.3	--
	2007	161.2	181.7	163.1	154.5	150.4	142.5	134.4	137.3	149.4	157.1	175.7			23.0
Peppers, sweet 2/	2005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	192.7	--	--	--	--
	2006	--	--	--	--	163.8	169.5	176.8	171.3	171.0	208.0	195.5	189.0	180.6	--
	2007	190.5	211.9	218.2	235.2	222.6	221.9	195.3	181.6	188.7	208.0	219.8			12.4
Cabbage 2/	2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.1	60.0	58.5	59.5	60.6	58.9	--
	2007	61.0	66.5	68.9	65.1	61.0	58.1	58.6	57.1	56.8	62.6	60.6			1.8
Celery 2/	2007	--	128.3	--	92.1	--	82.9	--	75.1	78.0	--	--			--
Carrots 2/	2007	--	--	--	--	--	80.5	77.8	77.6	78.2	--	75.3			--

-- = not available. 1/ Romaine data was first reported by BLS in January 2006. 2/ Reported by BLS as statistically valid data are available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (<http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm>).

Price table 6—Representative wholesale prices for selected fresh-market vegetables and melons in Chicago, 2006-07

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2006			2007											
			Oct. 2	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 3	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 2	May 1	June 1	July 2	Aug. 1	Sep. 3	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1
--Dollars/unit--																	
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	47.00	41.00	44.50	46.50	54.00	54.50	23.00	17.00	16.50	28.75	21.50	31.00	30.00	33.00	41.00
Beans, round green, machine-pick	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	25.50	17.00	14.50	25.00	25.50	49.00	20.50	13.00	12.50	14.50	12.00	29.00	29.00	27.50	23.00
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25 lb sacks/filmbags	12.50	8.25	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.75	11.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	9.50	9.00	7.00	7.00	7.50
Bok choy, baby	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	12.00	11.00	13.00	12.00	17.00	23.00	13.00	12.00	11.25	13.50	12.00	12.00	20.00	13.00	12.50
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	28.50	19.00	19.00	23.00	28.00	33.00	15.50	45.00	44.00	--	36.00	19.00	33.00	20.00	21.50
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	8.50	11.25	10.25	12.00	14.00	14.50	11.75	10.00	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.25	12.00	11.25	11.50
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30 lb cartons	14.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	16.00	18.50	13.00	12.00	11.25	13.50	11.00	13.00	22.50	14.00	14.00
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	17.25	17.00	16.00	17.00	17.50	17.50	18.00	17.00	16.75	17.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Eggplant, medium	FL, GA, MX	1 1/9 bushel cartons	15.00	9.50	11.50	17.00	13.00	19.00	33.00	19.00	12.50	10.00	7.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	16.50
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	37.00	39.00	37.00	37.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	40.00	40.50	40.00	40.00	39.00	36.50	41.50	41.50
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.00	14.25	13.00	13.00	12.75	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	9.00
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX, IL	Carton, 12s/24s	15.50	--	24.00	21.00	22.50	21.00	24.00	25.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	20.50
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	10.75	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.50	11.50	13.75	10.00	10.50
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	10.75	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.50	11.50	14.00	10.50	10.50
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	10.75	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.50	11.50	13.50	10.00	11.00
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	14.00	14.00	14.00	15.50	16.00	15.00	14.50	15.50	13.50	15.50	15.25	13.00	18.00	29.00	39.50
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	17.00	13.00	12.75	15.00	14.50	14.25	10.00	9.50	13.00	9.50	11.00	17.00	16.00	13.00	14.50
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	19.00	13.50	13.00	14.50	19.00	14.50	13.00	10.50	10.50	11.50	11.50	17.00	17.00	17.50	12.00
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
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
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
Mushrooms, cremini, medium	PA	10 lb carton	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Mushrooms, portobellas, lrg	PA	5 lb carton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX, TN	1/2 bushel carton	20.00	24.00	20.00	27.00	24.50	26.00	21.25	12.50	16.50	11.00	9.50	12.00	17.00	17.00	28.00
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	31.00	13.00	12.50	17.00	15.50	15.00	8.00	9.25	16.50	12.25	12.50	13.50	12.50	17.00	20.50
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	17.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	19.50	15.00	13.00	14.50	14.00	13.50	13.00	13.50	14.00	17.00	17.00
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	28.00	16.00	16.50	28.00	11.00	10.00	11.00	10.00	7.00	18.00	15.00	15.00	21.00	16.00	16.00
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	24.00	16.00	16.00	28.00	12.50	12.00	13.50	16.00	15.00	20.00	15.00	17.00	18.00	16.00	36.50
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	14.50	12.00	9.50	19.00	17.50	14.00	15.50	13.00	19.00	11.00	9.50	12.50	13.50	17.00	14.50
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	8.50	11.00	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	12.00	18.00	25.00	9.50	9.75	8.00	16.00	9.50	20.00
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	7.50	8.00	8.25	10.00	9.00	11.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	8.25	10.00	10.00	9.00	9.00
Spinach, flat	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	--	13.00	14.00	16.00	19.50	13.00	12.50	11.00	11.50	12.50	13.00	21.00	15.50	16.00	16.25
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	10.00	12.25	8.50	16.50	15.00	7.00	12.00	8.00	6.75	9.00	5.75	14.00	13.50	8.00	15.00
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	10.00	8.25	8.25	13.50	20.00	16.50	16.50	8.50	7.00	9.00	6.75	17.00	12.00	9.00	10.50
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregard	LA	40 lb carton	20.00	18.50	18.50	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.50	22.00	21.50	22.50	23.50	23.50	23.00	21.50
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	31.50	8.25	9.00	9.50	14.00	9.00	13.00	27.00	9.00	9.50	7.50	13.00	13.00	15.75	20.00
Tomatoes, vine ripe, md/lrg	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	34.00	14.50	11.00	8.50	14.50	10.00	11.50	27.00	10.75	13.00	5.50	11.00	11.00	16.25	21.00
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	CD, NL, MX	5 kg carton (on vine)	20.50	11.50	10.00	16.50	13.00	11.50	7.50	13.50	12.50	7.25	9.00	9.00	12.50	10.50	17.50
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	26.00	9.75	11.50	8.50	12.25	11.00	15.50	15.00	14.50	9.50	7.00	9.00	13.00	13.00	11.50
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	39.50	18.50	12.50	10.50	10.50	8.00	10.00	14.50	5.00	11.50	11.50	16.00	24.00	19.00	20.00
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	10.50	9.00	8.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	12.00	18.25	15.00	14.00	9.50	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.00
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2-2/3 carton 15s	11.00	16.50	24.00	13.50	18.00	13.50	13.50	12.50	15.00	10.00	12.50	12.00	11.50	24.50	24.50
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	8.50	8.50	10.25	21.00	24.50	17.00	9.50	14.50	9.00	9.25	10.50	10.25	10.50	16.50	10.50
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.37	0.38	0.45	0.33	0.36	0.29	0.18	0.18	0.29	0.32	0.34
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.34	0.41	0.33	0.29	0.43	0.46	0.48	0.39	0.39	0.23	0.17	0.19	0.38	0.39	0.37

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

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Fruit & Vegetable Market News*, FV Market News Portal, <http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv>

Price table 7—Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 2000-07 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 \$/lb	6/10 \$/case
-- Dollars/case --												
2000												
I	7.75	13.84	7.50	11.67	8.75	14.79	7.88	10.88	8.21	11.75	0.34	19.63
II	7.84	15.00	7.50	11.92	8.84	16.33	7.88	10.88	8.38	11.38	0.34	20.04
III	7.71	15.00	7.25	12.00	8.79	16.00	7.96	11.13	8.46	11.38	0.32	19.50
IV	7.63	15.09	7.38	11.17	8.75	16.13	7.75	11.01	8.50	11.75	0.32	19.00
Average	7.73	14.73	7.41	11.69	8.78	15.81	7.87	10.97	8.39	11.57	0.33	19.54
2001												
I	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.46	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
II	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.25	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
III	7.67	14.92	7.67	10.42	8.96	15.42	7.92	11.05	7.92	11.75	0.32	17.88
IV	8.25	15.25	8.25	12.55	9.00	15.42	8.33	11.25	8.42	11.83	0.32	17.88
Average	7.61	14.92	7.61	10.87	8.81	15.39	7.94	11.02	7.96	11.77	0.32	17.88
2002												
I	9.00	15.75	9.00	14.59	9.00	15.25	9.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	12.00	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	15.09	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.11	8.94	11.75	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.58
2003												
I	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.42	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	18.46
II	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.38	9.00	15.50	8.71	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	19.46
III	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.75	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
IV	8.00	14.13	8.00	12.38	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
Average	8.00	14.03	8.00	11.66	9.00	15.73	8.65	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	18.30
2004												
I	8.17	14.80	8.17	14.38	9.17	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	18.67
II	8.42	15.46	8.33	15.92	9.13	15.75	8.75	11.50	9.00	13.00	0.30	20.25
III	8.50	15.63	8.33	16.17	9.00	15.59	9.00	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25
IV	8.42	15.29	8.46	15.84	8.92	15.54	9.00	11.75	8.50	15.00	0.30	20.25
Average	8.38	15.30	8.32	15.58	9.06	15.72	8.85	11.56	8.88	13.50	0.30	19.86
2005												
I	8.58	14.08	8.54	13.54	8.96	15.67	9.00	11.75	8.83	14.58	0.30	20.25
II	8.75	13.42	8.67	13.25	9.13	15.33	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25
III	8.67	13.58	8.71	12.83	9.13	15.42	9.00	12.00	9.00	13.63	0.31	20.54
IV	8.71	12.25	8.88	12.50	9.13	15.25	9.00	12.00	8.96	13.38	0.33	21.13
Average	8.68	13.33	8.70	13.03	9.09	15.42	9.00	11.88	8.95	13.90	0.31	20.54
2006												
I	8.63	12.25	8.88	12.13	9.25	15.46	9.00	12.00	9.05	12.80	0.36	21.46
II	8.63	12.25	8.75	12.13	9.17	15.50	9.00	12.00	9.03	12.25	0.37	22.58
III	8.38	11.75	8.45	12.00	8.71	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.40	23.25
IV	8.38	11.75	8.57	12.00	8.63	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.44	23.25
Average	8.51	12.00	8.66	12.07	8.94	15.49	9.00	12.00	8.77	12.20	0.39	22.64
2007												
I p	8.38	12.50	8.63	12.38	9.25	15.50	--	--	8.43	11.90	0.46	23.25
II p	8.60	13.00	8.73	13.13	9.17	16.00	--	--	8.57	11.90	0.46	23.25
III p	9.16	13.33	8.95	13.30	8.71	16.00	9.00	--	8.85	11.97	0.41	23.00
IV f	9.10	14.05	9.10	14.05	9.38	16.05	9.00	--	9.10	12.50	0.41	23.75
Average	8.81	13.22	8.85	13.22	9.13	15.89	9.00	--	8.74	12.07	0.44	23.31

p = Preliminary. f = ERS forecast. -- = not available.

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.

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

Price table 8—Frozen vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 2000-07 1/

Year and quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Cauliflower 4/		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
--Dollars/case--												
2000												
I	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
2001												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.53	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.46	6.84	0.47	6.88	0.53	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.47	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
IV	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
Average	6.86	0.47	6.84	0.48	6.89	0.54	9.49	0.71	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
2002												
I	6.88	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	9.49	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.05	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	9.48	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2003												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2004												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.49
2005												
I	7.00	0.48	7.33	0.57	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
II	7.04	0.47	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
III	7.12	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.53
IV	7.10	0.48	--	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
Average	7.07	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
2006												
I	7.10	0.50	7.25	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.32	0.52
II	7.35	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.63	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.30	0.72	8.81	0.49
III	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.50
IV	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.50
Average	7.40	0.50	7.53	0.56	7.36	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.30	0.72	8.72	0.50
2007												
I p	7.58	0.49	7.53	0.63	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.37	0.52
II p	7.58	0.49	7.55	0.61	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.81	0.49
III p	7.58	0.44	7.95	0.59	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.48
IV f	7.88	0.44	7.80	0.59	7.80	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.75	0.73	8.63	0.50
Average	7.66	0.47	7.71	0.61	7.35	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.47	0.73	8.67	0.50

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. F.o.b. West Coast.

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

Price table 9—Potatoes and pulses: Prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 2000-07 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
--Dollars/hundredweight (cwt)--														
Potatoes, all uses	2000	5.56	5.78	6.14	6.49	6.28	5.97	6.58	5.32	4.79	4.39	4.50	4.93	5.08
	2001	4.72	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.36	7.20	6.23	5.28	6.16	6.73	6.99
	2002	7.34	7.33	8.24	8.01	8.59	9.38	10.59	7.39	6.29	5.53	6.24	6.62	6.67
	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.99	6.94	6.67	6.84	5.57	5.24	5.03	5.42	5.76	5.89
	2004	5.70	5.87	6.09	6.62	6.47	6.47	6.44	5.60	5.23	4.61	4.89	5.28	5.66
	2005	5.64	5.79	6.44	6.20	6.23	6.30	7.05	6.61	5.69	5.37	6.36	6.89	7.06
	2006	7.08	6.76	8.50	8.35	7.83	8.41	9.77	7.70	6.12	5.76	6.59	6.79	7.33
2007	7.06	7.23	8.34	8.53	8.27	8.27	8.48	6.87	5.98	5.83	6.35			
Potatoes, table stock	2000	6.21	6.62	6.74	6.61	7.30	7.40	8.81	8.15	5.90	4.66	4.16	4.77	5.27
	2001	3.54	5.41	4.48	5.53	7.23	8.31	8.93	12.96	10.96	8.69	8.68	9.37	10.79
	2002	10.49	11.63	13.19	12.17	14.69	16.28	16.70	15.31	11.52	8.34	8.62	8.60	9.59
	2003	8.09	8.54	8.58	8.80	9.09	9.16	8.96	8.04	7.08	6.95	6.70	6.52	7.32
	2004	6.26	6.68	7.20	7.82	7.76	9.04	9.07	7.87	6.97	5.09	4.89	5.56	6.75
	2005	6.13	6.58	8.04	7.22	7.43	8.23	10.37	11.30	10.77	8.90	9.02	9.17	10.36
	2006	9.58	9.13	13.78	12.32	10.51	11.90	13.14	13.99	9.67	9.06	8.34	8.38	10.27
2007	8.53	9.20	11.95	11.68	11.08	11.78	11.33	10.47	8.11	7.82				
Potatoes, processing	2000	5.18	5.27	5.21	5.41	5.37	5.34	4.89	4.46	4.48	4.34	4.69	5.07	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.10	4.96	5.24	4.43	4.56	4.47	4.89	5.15	5.05
	2002	5.37	5.27	5.34	5.66	6.02	5.83	6.09	4.67	4.62	4.79	5.14	5.35	5.16
	2003	5.38	5.32	5.28	5.33	5.59	5.60	5.39	4.69	4.64	4.52	4.85	5.31	5.10
	2004	5.29	5.24	5.24	5.54	5.64	5.54	5.30	4.76	4.60	4.45	4.88	5.10	5.06
	2005	5.29	5.30	5.37	5.47	5.68	5.51	5.45	4.92	4.65	4.66	4.89	5.51	5.39
	2006	5.65	5.59	5.74	6.04	6.30	6.46	6.51	5.47	5.22	5.10	5.70	5.96	5.90
2007	6.13	6.16	6.34	6.78	6.87	6.75	6.36	5.48	5.37	5.37				
Dry edible beans	2000	15.80	15.60	14.50	15.70	16.20	14.70	14.20	13.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	14.40	15.50
	2001	15.10	15.30	14.90	15.60	16.90	16.40	16.80	17.40	18.40	19.20	22.70	21.70	22.10
	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	19.20	20.90	22.80	24.50	25.90	27.00	25.70
	2005	27.20	27.80	26.60	28.70	31.10	27.70	25.40	21.40	18.00	18.80	18.00	18.10	18.50
	2006	19.20	17.40	17.10	18.90	19.30	19.00	21.70	19.50	18.80	19.50	21.80	21.80	22.10
2007	22.70	25.40	25.70	24.50	24.40	24.40	28.50	25.70	24.50	25.90	26.80			
Green peas, whole-dry 2/	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	5.81
	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	6.80
	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	8.89
	2003	9.08	9.81	10.88	10.60	10.44	9.92	9.30	7.56	7.63	8.09	8.84	9.08	9.26
	2004	9.56	9.94	10.50	10.56	10.88	8.43	7.38	6.45	6.41	6.66	6.93	6.69	6.36
	2005	6.63	6.56	6.03	5.69	5.47	5.38	5.31	5.15	4.84	4.81	4.80	4.75	5.26
	2006	4.97	5.31	5.50	5.78	6.00	5.91	5.84	5.93	6.44	6.70	7.19	7.58	8.07
2007	7.81	8.69	9.50	10.25	10.43	10.44	10.68	10.88	11.88	13.25	13.75	13.75	14.50	
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	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	5.80
	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	6.90
	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	7.66
	2003	7.42	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75	8.67	8.44	6.63	6.43	6.75	7.53	7.75	7.97
	2004	7.91	8.72	9.03	9.25	9.42	7.73	7.13	6.08	5.97	6.25	6.43	6.25	6.05
	2005	6.00	6.00	5.73	5.56	5.59	5.55	5.25	5.15	4.66	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.99
	2006	4.75	4.97	5.00	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.53	5.35	5.78	6.10	6.66	7.04	7.30
2007	7.13	7.94	8.63	8.75	9.20	9.50	9.60	9.75	10.69	11.80	13.00	13.25	12.75	
Lentils, regular (Brewer) 2/	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	10.85
	2001	10.84	10.50	10.22	10.25	9.90	9.91	9.78	9.84	9.83	9.75	9.72	9.71	9.58
	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	14.84
	2003	15.42	17.63	18.63	18.70	18.63	18.56	15.20	14.50	14.85	16.50	16.88	16.50	17.41
	2004	17.13	19.00	20.90	21.25	20.38	15.80	14.19	13.25	14.38	15.56	15.95	15.38	13.93
	2005	14.69	14.19	13.45	12.56	12.19	11.40	11.25	11.25	11.34	11.25	10.78	10.08	10.77
	2006	10.38	10.31	10.25	10.69	10.75	10.94	10.94	12.25	13.06	14.15	14.25	14.50	14.01
2007	14.59	14.81	14.75	14.75	14.85	15.25	15.25	18.00	20.50	24.40	28.00	30.00	27.00	

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for 2007 are preliminary. 2/ Grower bids for U.S. no. 1 grade reported by the *Bean Market News* for Idaho & Washington. The season averages for peas and lentils presented here are calculated by ERS based on a July-June marketing year.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*, and USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Bean Market News*.

Price table 10—U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2006-07

Herb	Unit	2006			2007			Change from prev. year		
		Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
--Dollars/hundredweight (cwt)--										
--- Percent ---										
Anise	24-ct crtn	11.50	11.50	14.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	- 4.3	- 4.3	- 17.9
Arrugula	12-ct ctns	8.10	8.25	8.25	8.00	8.00	8.00	- 1.2	- 3.0	- 3.0
Basil	12-ct ctns	8.25	7.75	7.90	8.25	7.50	7.50	.0	- 3.2	- 5.1
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	15.25	15.25	15.25	12.70	12.50	12.50	- 16.7	- 18.0	- 18.0
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	6.90	6.88	6.69	6.75	6.75	6.75	- 2.2	- 1.9	.9
Chives	12-ct flmbag	6.00	5.50	5.50	5.23	5.00	5.00	- 12.8	- 9.1	- 9.1
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	19.13	10.81	10.75	18.40	12.63	11.75	- 3.8	16.8	9.3
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	23.10	22.63	18.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	- 24.2	- 22.7	- 5.4
Dill	12-ct ctns	9.40	9.56	8.44	7.88	8.00	8.00	- 16.2	- 16.3	- 5.2
Dry Eschallot	5-lb sack	5.21	5.75	5.56	6.00	5.41	5.00	15.2	- 5.9	- 10.1
Horseradish	5-lb bag	2.05	2.00	2.05	2.15	2.15	2.15	4.9	7.5	4.9
Lemon grass	Per lb-ctns	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.25	2.25	2.25	50.0	50.0	50.0
Marjoram	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Mint	12-ct ctns	7.86	8.00	7.69	8.00	7.81	7.50	1.8	- 2.4	- 2.5
Sage	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	23.50	25.69	29.31	29.25	29.25	29.25	24.5	13.9	- .2
Savory	24-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	6.30	6.00	6.19	7.50	7.50	7.50	19.0	25.0	21.2
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.63	5.63	5.63	2.4	2.4	2.4
Verdulaga	24-ct ctns	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.50	8.50	8.50	3.0	3.0	3.0
Watercress	12-ct ctns	11.75	10.50	10.50	14.29	14.94	14.50	21.6	42.3	38.1

-- = not available.

Source: Derived from data provided by USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, FV Data Portal, <http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv>

Price table 11—Farm-retail price spreads, 2004-07

Item	Annual			2006	2007					
	2004	2005	2006	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Market basket										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	194.4	198.2	201.9	203.6	205.9	207.8	208.0	208.3	209.9	210.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	124.4	122.3	120.0	123.0	126.4	130.8	137.3	140.8	141.9	139.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	232.1	239.2	246.0	247.0	248.7	249.2	246.0	244.6	246.6	248.6
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	22.4	21.6	20.8	20.8	21.5	22.0	23.1	23.7	23.7	23.2
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	318.5	330.7	350.7	363.5	366.5	372.9	363.8	361.3	377.7	363.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	200.5	173.4	195.4	196.5	175.8	185.8	175.2	174.4	213.3	197.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	372.9	403.3	422.4	440.6	454.5	459.3	450.9	447.6	453.6	440.7
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	19.9	16.6	17.6	17.1	15.1	15.7	15.2	15.2	17.8	17.1
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	261.2	271.7	284.3	286.1	298.3	308.6	302.4	299.3	293.3	283.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	146.5	145.5	157.9	135.2	167.5	196.7	217.5	240.3	184.1	161.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	320.2	336.7	249.3	363.7	365.5	366.1	346.0	329.6	349.4	346.0
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	19.0	18.2	18.9	16.0	19.1	21.6	24.4	27.3	21.3	19.4
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	183.1	192.3	201.0	202.6	204.8	205.9	205.7	204.8	206.9	209.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	125.4	138.0	137.6	137.4	137.6	140.3	140.3	140.9	141.1	141.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	201.1	209.3	220.7	222.9	225.8	226.4	226.1	224.7	227.4	230.7
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	16.3	17.1	16.3	16.1	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.0
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.8	167.7	168.0	166.7	170.2	171.7	170.9	169.8	171.5	171.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	128.4	108.2	101.8	123.7	122.6	126.3	125.4	137.2	148.6	148.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	182.3	189.6	192.3	182.5	187.7	188.4	187.6	181.8	179.9	180.3
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	20.6	17.3	16.3	20.0	19.4	19.8	19.7	21.7	23.3	23.2
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	183.2	187.5	188.8	189.4	190.6	190.3	193.3	194.1	196.3	197.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	116.9	121.4	117.8	116.5	118.0	121.3	130.8	132.3	129.8	119.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	251.3	255.4	261.7	264.2	265.1	261.1	257.5	257.5	264.6	277.8
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	32.3	32.8	31.6	31.1	31.3	32.3	34.3	34.5	33.5	30.6
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	180.2	182.4	181.4	181.0	183.5	183.8	185.7	185.8	187.3	191.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	125.9	118.7	102.6	113.7	116.5	119.4	124.8	132.9	143.0	159.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	230.3	241.1	254.0	243.1	245.3	243.2	241.9	234.6	228.2	220.5
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	33.5	31.2	27.1	30.1	30.4	31.2	32.2	34.3	36.6	40.1
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	181.7	185.3	182.0	182.5	181.8	183.2	186.0	188.8	190.4	194.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	142.9	139.4	128.1	129.4	136.3	147.9	157.0	158.2	161.6	166.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	226.4	238.1	244.1	243.6	234.2	223.8	219.4	224.1	223.5	227.0
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	42.1	40.3	37.7	38.0	40.1	43.2	45.2	44.8	45.4	45.7
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.0	144.1	151.2	176.5	176.6	190.5	184.9	178.6	183.8	176.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	92.2	60.1	70.0	114.3	135.4	107.8	117.0	95.9	105.7	85.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	301.4	295.2	297.0	288.3	250.6	339.1	306.8	327.2	324.1	339.6
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	35.5	26.8	29.7	41.6	49.3	36.3	40.7	34.5	36.9	31.1
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	206.0	209.0	212.8	214.8	216.3	219.0	218.5	220.5	220.9	222.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	103.7	96.4	110.3	119.8	121.9	124.1	126.4	132.5	134.9	138.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	220.3	224.6	227.2	228.1	229.5	232.2	231.3	232.8	232.9	234.3
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	6.2	5.7	6.3	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.5	7.6

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: USDA, ERS, <http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/2007/08Aug/aotab08.xls>



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