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Vegetables and Pulses Outlook

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Low Prices Continue for Fresh-Market Vegetables

The next release is Sept. 27, 2012.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Beginning in 2012, *Vegetables and Melons Outlook* has been renamed *Vegetables and Pulses Outlook* and will include four issues released in March, June, September, and December. Market analysis for potatoes and mushrooms will be included in the March and September 2012 reports. Market analysis for dry edible beans, dry peas and lentils, and sweet potatoes will be included in the June and December 2012 reports. Market analysis and data coverage for melons is now included in the *Fruit and Tree Nuts Outlook* and *Fruit and Tree Nuts Yearbook*. Market analysis of melons prior to 2012 can still be found in historical *Vegetable and Melon Outlook* reports.

Prices at the point of first sale remain low for most fresh-market vegetables and consumer prices also fell in the first 5 months of 2012. Volumes are strong as mild winter and early spring temperatures allowed early planting in many areas. Per capita use of fresh-market vegetables fell less than 1 percent in 2011 compared to the previous year.

California tomato processors have signed contracts for 12.9 million short tons of processing tomatoes in 2012 and contract price negotiations are concluded with most processors. Wholesale prices for many processed vegetable products were up in the first quarter of 2012 in response to reduced 2011 supplies.

Driven by a substantial reduction in dry bean production, per capita use fell 12 percent in 2011. Production of dry peas and lentils is expected to rebound in 2012 as acreage planted jumped 71 percent from the lows of 2011.

U.S. production of sweet potatoes jumped 13 percent in 2011 over the previous year to reach 27 million hundredweight, a record level over at least the past four decades and twice the production of 2002. Prices dropped 10 percent on average to $18 per cwt.

Multiple production areas across seasons reduce the potential to capture off-season high prices in fresh-tomato markets. Multiple factors converged to influence low prices in 2012.

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: With warm weather and good growing conditions across North American production regions, large volumes of high-quality fresh commercial vegetables are available and prices at the point of sale (grower or shipping point) remain low in 2012. The Consumer Price Index for fresh-market vegetables is also down in 2012, although somewhat less than the 48-percent drop in January-April grower prices. On a per person basis, use of fresh vegetables fell just under 1 percent to 142.8 pounds in 2011.

Processing vegetables: California tomato processors have signed contracts for 12.9 million short tons of processing tomatoes in 2012—up 8 percent from the amount produced under contract a year ago. Stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) in cold storage warehouses on April 30 were up 3 percent from a year earlier but down from levels reported on January 1. Net domestic disappearance (a proxy for consumption) of vegetables for freezing (excluding potatoes) increased 4 percent in 2011 to 21.8 pounds per capita. Per capita use of vegetables for canning was down 8 percent in 2011.

Dry edible beans: For the 2011/12 marketing year (September to August), monthly grower prices are sharply higher across all the major States, averaging more than a 60-percent increase. Prices in the Midwestern States gained more on average than States in the West. Wet weather conditions last year caused some crop damage that helped raise prices. Higher prices for wheat and corn also put upward pressure on dry bean prices.

Dry peas and lentils: Estimates for the 2012 planted acreage shows a 43-percent climb to 1.16 million acres for dry peas and lentils. Dry pea prices increased 75 percent from an average $8.57 per cwt in the 2010/11 marketing year (July to June) to $15 per cwt average in 2011/12. For lentils, average price was $25 in 2011/12, or about 4 percent higher than the preceding year.

Sweet potatoes: Domestic shipments of sweet potatoes are up 11 percent thus far in the current marketing year (September to August). Shipping-point prices from September 2011 to May 2012 are 7 percent lower on average with the larger domestic supplies. For U.S. No. 1 grade sweet potatoes, average shipping-point prices were $16 per 40-pound carton during that period.

North American fresh-tomato market: In the first half of 2012, grower prices for fresh tomatoes throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico have remained low across most tomato categories. Prices approached these low levels in earlier years, but duration of the low prices in 2012 is unusual. The share of production tomato production from protected agriculture (e.g. greenhouse, shadehouse, etc.) continues to rise. Good growing conditions throughout North America, the impact of weather on the timing of shipments, a growing diversity of tomato types/substitutes, shifts in market preferences, and the economic downturn may have influenced the low prices of 2012.

Planting Transferability Pilot Program (PTPP) update: Two years of data are now available from USDA's Farm Service Agency for the Planting Transferability Pilot Program that allows program crop producers in seven Upper Midwestern States to reduce base acres and plant select vegetables destined for processing on those acres without violating Government commodity payment rules. Net acreage planted increased by an average of 13,075 acres under the program

for 2009 and 2010.

Table 1—U.S. vegetable industry at a glance, 2009-12

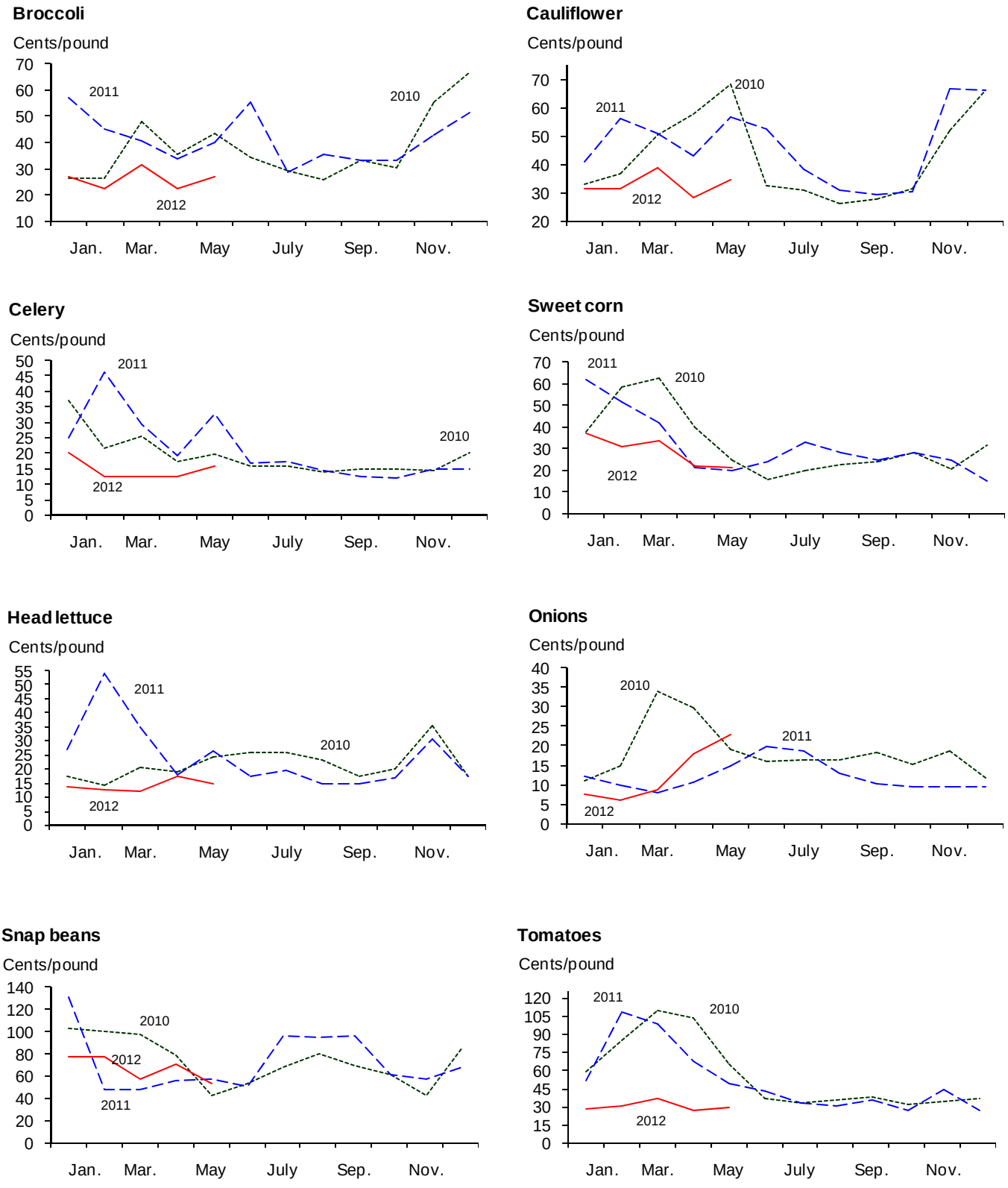
Item	Unit	2009	2010	2011	2012 1/
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,617	6,989	5,748	6,502
Vegetables:					
Fresh (excl melon)	1,000 ac.	1,487	1,486	1,489	1,493
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,264	1,170	1,076	1,075
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,044	1,008	1,077	1,100
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,464	1,843	1,207	1,603
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	1,358	1,483	899	1,231
Production	Mil. cwt	1,280	1,231	1,217	1,233
Vegetables:					
Fresh (excl melon)	Mil. cwt	379	386	383	377
Processing	Mil. cwt	391	352	340	340
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	433	404	427	430
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	25	32	20	30
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	52	56	47	57
Crop value	$ mil.	18,217	18,165	19,240	18,676
Vegetables:					
Fresh (excl melon)	$ mil.	10,009	10,066	10,878	9,851
Processing	$ mil.	2,141	1,698	1,800	1,943
Potatoes	$ mil.	3,558	3,722	4,006	3,978
Dry beans	$ mil.	790	899	827	1,044
Mushrooms	$ mil.	959	924	1,016	1,020
Other 2/	$ mil.	760	856	713	840
Unit value 3/	$/cwt	14.23	14.76	15.81	15.14
Vegetables:					
Fresh (excl melon)	$/cwt	26.38	26.05	28.44	26.16
Processing	$/cwt	5.48	4.82	5.29	5.72
Potatoes	$/cwt	8.22	9.21	9.37	9.25
Dry beans	$/cwt	31.08	28.27	41.89	35.00
Other 2/	$/cwt	33.06	31.78	36.79	32.63
Trade					
Imports	$ mil.	7,951	9,145	10,257	10,720
Vegetables:					
Fresh (excl melon)	$ mil.	4,061	5,052	5,570	5,625
Processing 4/	$ mil.	2,149	2,295	2,575	2,675
Potatoes & products	$ mil.	1,012	997	1,124	1,200
Dry beans	$ mil.	116	127	153	190
Other 5/	$ mil.	613	674	835	1,030
Exports	$ mil.	5,174	5,616	6,057	6,145
Vegetables:					
Fresh (excl melon)	$ mil.	1,682	1,900	1,962	2,000
Processing 4/	$ mil.	1,178	1,240	1,396	1,400
Potatoes & products	$ mil.	1,179	1,255	1,512	1,600
Dry beans	$ mil.	308	292	269	300
Other 5/	$ mil.	827	929	919	845
Per capita use	Pounds	403	405	385	392
Vegetables:					
Fresh (excl melon)	Pounds	141	144	143	143
Processing	Pounds	122	120	112	115
Potatoes & products	Pounds	123	123	112	114
Dry beans	Pounds	5	6	6	7
Other 2/	Pounds	12	12	12	14

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.
Note: Cwt = hundredweight, a unit of measure equal to 100 pounds.

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

Figure 1

Point-of-first-sale (farm/grower) price for fresh-market vegetables



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

Fresh-Market Vegetables

Low Prices Continue for Fresh Vegetables

With warm weather and good growing conditions across North American production regions, large volumes of high-quality fresh commercial vegetables are available and prices at the point of sale (grower or shipping point) remain low in 2012. Prices in the first quarter were almost 50 percent lower than the previous year. Lettuce and tomato prices were particularly hard-hit with declines over 60 percent and there are some reports of economic abandonment in tomatoes. Snap bean prices were more resilient with first quarter prices down less than 10 percent over the previous year. While some improvement is projected for fresh vegetable prices in the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2012, prices will likely still remain below 2011 levels.

April shipments of most vegetable crops eased from the high levels of winter and early Spring although when compared with 2011, volumes remain high in many cases. Again, tomatoes are notable with a 40-percent increase in shipments of field Roma tomatoes and 16 percent increase in shipments of all greenhouse tomatoes in April 2012 over the previous year. Shipments of round field tomatoes in April were slightly lower than the same month in 2011. Continued high availability from imports and greenhouse production with the subsequent downward pressure on prices likely limited shipments of field-grown round tomatoes as growers opted to forgo harvest. Given the partial data on May imports from Mexico currently available, it appears that total shipment volume may have eased somewhat. Although acreage planted to round field-grown tomatoes has been trending downwards over time, shipments were up 17 percent in the first quarter of 2012 compared to 2011.

Table 2--U.S. quarterly fresh-market grower (point-of-first-sale) prices, 2011-12

	2011				2012			Change
Commodity	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q	2Q *	3Q *	1st Q 1/
	---------- *Cents/pound* ----------							*Percent*
Asparagus	132.00	110.57	--	--	108.00	101.47	--	-18.2
Broccoli	47.77	43.27	32.63	42.60	27.23	28.24	31.81	-43.0
Carrots	41.10	42.03	28.00	26.60	26.47	27.61	24.57	-35.6
Cauliflower	49.43	50.90	33.00	46.95	34.13	35.24	31.53	-31.0
Celery	33.70	23.17	14.77	13.97	15.07	15.32	13.71	-55.3
Sweet corn	52.13	21.80	31.13	22.77	34.00	21.53	26.43	-34.8
Cucumbers	--	25.87	28.13	25.97	20.50	26.49	26.19	--
Lettuce, head	38.93	20.43	16.30	21.63	12.60	17.28	20.11	-67.6
Onions, dry bulb	10.14	15.30	14.17	9.48	7.47	18.53	11.95	-26.3
Snap beans	76.10	55.83	96.20	62.73	70.83	57.88	75.92	-6.9
Tomatoes, field	86.20	53.40	33.13	32.60	32.03	31.19	32.78	-62.8
All vegetables 2/	226	162	148	144	118	141	148	-47.8

-- = not available. * = USDA Economic Research Service forecast.
1/ Change in 1st quarter 2012 over 1st quarter 2011.
2/ Price index with base period of 1990-92 (the period when the index equaled 100).
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices* .

Table 3--Selected U.S. fresh-market vegetable shipments 1/

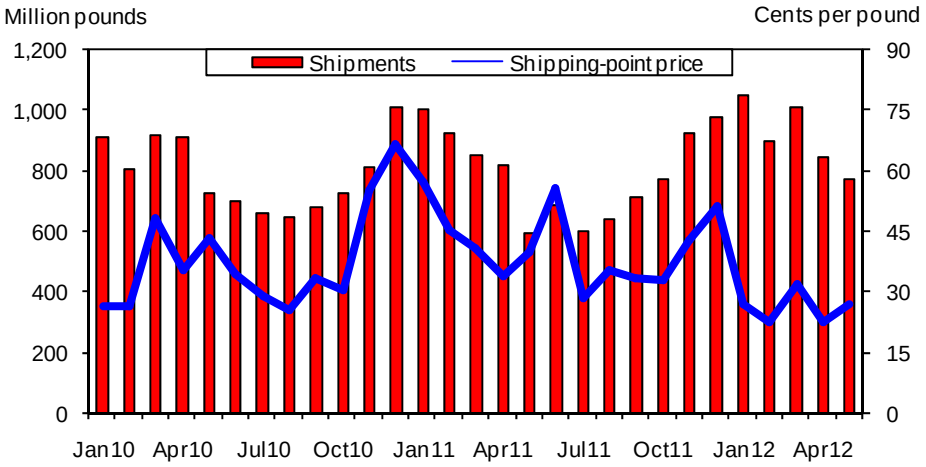
Item	Annual 2011	March 2012	April 2011	April 2012	Change previous: 2/ Month	Change previous: 2/ Year
	1,000 cwt				*Percent*	
Asparagus	3,465	597	401	406	-32	1
Snap beans	3,087	384	407	368	-4	-10
Broccoli	9,528	1,010	817	844	-16	3
Cabbage	11,219	1,509	840	988	-35	18
Chinese cabbage	1,176	138	117	123	-11	5
Carrots	11,531	923	885	917	-1	4
Cauliflower	4,213	445	406	391	-12	-4
Celery	16,165	1,463	1,394	1,233	-16	-12
Sweet corn	12,747	935	1,771	1,774	90	0
Cucumbers	16,437	1,743	1,888	1,785	2	-5
Greens	1,942	254	248	236	-7	-5
Head lettuce	27,632	2,731	2,535	2,389	-13	-6
Romaine	17,281	2,255	1,429	1,491	-34	4
Leaf lettuce	3,900	500	287	265	-47	-8
Herbs, misc.	1,829	199	145	141	-29	-3
Onions, dry bulb	56,903	5,129	4,912	3,820	-26	-22
Onions, green	3,032	352	300	318	-10	6
Peppers, bell	18,787	1,728	1,596	1,630	-6	2
Peppers, chile	7,610	657	559	616	-6	10
Squash	8,475	1,038	990	1,023	-1	3
Tomato, field, round	21,681	2,011	2,463	2,040	1	-17
Tomato, field, Roma	7,536	1,303	835	1,167	-10	40
Tomato, ghouse 3/	21,893	1,820	1,641	1,906	5	16
Tomato, small 4/	3,911	402	452	393	-2	-13
Selected total	239,835	29,526	27,318	26,264	-11	-4

1/ 1,000 cwt = 100,000 lbs. Data for 2012 are preliminary and include domestic and partial imports.
2/ Change from April 2012. 3/ All tomatoes produced under cover. 4/ Grape and cherry tomatoes.
Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Fruit and Vegetable Market News.*

Spring shipments of dry bulb onions are lower than the previous year. Warm weather allowed an early start to the sweet onion season in both Georgia and Texas Smaller sizes and lower volumes were reported in some areas in response to problems with downy mildew. Onion prices showed some recovery from the lows reported earlier in 2012. The May 2012 Producer Price Index for dry bulb onions was up almost 60 percent over the March 2012 index and almost 33 percent compared to May 2011.

Area harvested for storage onions was less than 100,000 acres in 2011, over 7,000 acres less than the average between 2005 and 2010 and down over 20,000 acres from the highs of the late 1990s. Much of the decrease in acreage was in New York where planted (and harvested) area has trended downward since the late 1990s. Given low prices and decreased volumes in 2011, crop value for onions was less than $775 million, down over 27 percent from the previous year.

Figure 2
U.S. broccoli, all uses: Shipments and shipping-point price, 2010-12 1/



1/ Includes both imports and domestic product. May 2012 data is preliminary. Beginning January 2011, price reflects FOB shipping point basis. Prior months reflect delivered basis.
Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Market News* (shipments) and USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (prices).

Per Capita Use

According to preliminary data, net domestic disappearance (also known as net domestic use, a proxy for consumption) of fresh-market vegetables (excluding potatoes, melons, sweet potatoes, dry pulses, and mushrooms, which are each analyzed by ERS as separate markets) fell slightly (less than 0.5 percent) to 44.6 billion pounds in 2011. On a per person basis, use of fresh vegetables fell just under 1 percent to 142.8 pounds. With this slight decline, average per capita use since 2007 remains at just under 143 pounds compared to over 148 pounds average per person between 2003 and 2007.

Including estimates for fresh potatoes and fresh mushrooms, per capita use of all fresh vegetables totaled over 180 pounds in 2011, down 1.4 percent from a year earlier. Little change is currently expected in 2012 fresh-vegetable per-capita disappearance although increased production and lower prices driven by good growing conditions in most regions may provide a boost to 2012 disappearance.

In 2011, net domestic use increased the most for broccoli, artichokes, mushrooms, cauliflower, snap beans, and squash. Because of lower domestic production and increased exports, per capita use continued to decline for items such as cabbage, sweet corn, and celery. In 2012, per capita use of all fresh vegetables is expected to remain near the levels of a year earlier as recovery in use of crops such as asparagus and cabbage offsets potential reductions for cucumbers, artichokes and broccoli.

Consumer interest in fresh-market asparagus continues to expand. Because of Year-round imports, consumers (who also have shown increased interest in high-value products such as asparagus, organics, and greenhouse-produced vegetables) now have access to fresh asparagus every month of the year. Consumption of fresh broccoli continues to expand, driven by high levels of production and imports in 2011.

Table 4--Fresh-market vegetables: Per capita disappearance (net domestic use) 1/

Item	Average 2003-07	2008	2009	2010	2011p	2012f
	Pounds/person					
Onions, bulb	20.77	20.22	19.59	19.89	19.03	19.27
Tomatoes 2/	19.70	18.51	19.59	20.86	21.07	21.23
Head lettuce	20.57	16.85	16.11	16.13	15.52	15.75
Other lettuce	11.20	10.41	10.00	10.73	10.72	10.98
Bell pepper	9.02	9.59	9.44	10.33	10.57	10.45
Sweet corn	8.87	9.14	9.17	9.25	8.73	8.93
Carrots	8.46	8.07	7.39	7.76	7.55	7.63
Cabbage	7.78	8.05	7.25	7.46	6.87	7.14
Cucumbers	6.27	6.39	6.80	6.74	6.35	5.99
Celery	6.16	6.22	6.17	6.25	5.89	5.88
Broccoli	5.48	6.03	6.21	5.59	6.91	6.62
Pumpkins	4.62	4.75	4.10	4.49	4.49	4.46
Squash	4.36	4.17	4.41	4.34	4.55	4.51
Garlic, all	2.65	2.77	2.45	2.34	2.32	2.31
Spinach	1.87	1.77	2.07	1.84	1.84	1.85
Snap beans	1.99	1.98	1.75	1.88	1.98	1.93
Cauliflower	1.65	1.57	1.73	1.33	1.41	1.38
Artichokes, all	1.48	1.54	1.52	1.47	1.69	1.53
Asparagus	1.12	1.18	1.29	1.37	1.39	1.43
Others 1/	4.48	4.09	4.02	4.15	3.96	3.90
Subtotal	148.50	143.30	141.06	144.20	142.84	143.17
Potatoes 3/	38.20	37.60	36.44	36.50	35.10	35.00
Mushrooms 3/	2.57	2.46	2.44	2.42	2.59	2.60
Total	189.27	183.36	179.94	183.12	180.53	180.77

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Excludes melons and sweet potatoes. 2/ Includes both domestic and imported hothouse tomatoes. 3/ Fresh-market only.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

Retail Price Decreases

The Consumer Price Index for fresh-market vegetables has also dropped in the first part of 2012, although somewhat less than the 48-percent drop in grower prices during January-April. The Consumer Price Index averaged 8 percent lower from January to April in 2012 when compared with the previous year and was still trending downward in May. May 2012 saw the retail price index for tomatoes almost 20 percent below the previous year and the index for lettuce down just over 10 percent.

During the first 5 months of 2012, consumer prices for fresh tomatoes were down in almost all categories when compared to the same period in 2011 (based on average retail advertised prices). Price offerings for round field-grown, Roma (plum type), on the vine, and grape tomatoes were 15-20 percent lower. Organic tomato prices were relatively steady with the advertised price for organic grape tomatoes down slightly over 1 percent and the advertised price for organic heirloom tomatoes up just over 1 percent. In the early weeks of June 2012, retail advertised Roma appear to have leveled-off compared to the previous month while prices for on-the-vine tomatoes continued to drop.

Table 5--Fresh vegetables: consumer and producer price indexes

Item	2011	2012			Change previous: 1/	
	May	Mar	Apr	May	Month	Year
	---------- *Index* ----------				---- *Percent* ----	
Consumer Price Indexes (1982/84=100)						
Food at home	225.4	231.4	231.7	231.5	-0.1	2.7
Food away from home	230.5	236.1	236.7	237.3	0.2	2.9
Fresh vegetables	323.4	304.8	303.5	301.2	-0.8	-6.9
Potatoes	345.9	332.3	331.1	329.5	-0.5	-4.7
Tomatoes, all	347.9	298.8	290.0	279.5	-3.6	-19.7
Lettuce, all	306.8	282.7	270.8	275.4	1.7	-10.2
Other vegetables	317.0	308.2	312.3	310.6	-0.5	-2.0
Producer Price Indexes (Dec. 1991=100)						
Fresh vegetables (excl. potatoes) 2/	156.9	150.2	133.7	144.2	7.9	-8.1
Beets	163.3	125.6	146.9	146.9	0.0	-10.0
Cabbage 2/	221.9	184.9	189.9	182.6	-3.8	-17.7
Carrots	290.3	184.9	189.9	182.6	-3.8	-37.1
Cauliflower	116.9	77.3	36.2	50.6	39.8	-56.7
Greens	162.5	163.8	163.0	161.8	-0.7	-0.4
Lettuce 2/	143.1	114.2	121.4	166.1	36.8	16.1
Onions, dry bulb 2/	117.3	95.4	155.0	155.8	0.5	32.8
Peppers, green	280.7	291.9	292.0	286.1	-2.0	1.9
Spinach	240.1	411.0	363.0	272.9	-24.8	13.7
Squash	168.6	219.2	157.5	173.3	10.0	2.8
Tomatoes 2/	140.3	199.5	115.6	134.9	16.7	-3.8

1/ Change in May 2012 from previous month/year. 2/ Index base is 1982=100.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm).

According to USDA's Market News Service, average advertised retail prices at major national retail supermarket outlets for selected vegetables during the initial 3 weeks of June 2012 were as follows:

- asparagus rose 5 percent from June 2011 to $2.90/lb;
- green beans decreased 9 percent to $1.31/lb;
- baby carrots fell 4 percent to $1.41/lb;
- broccoli jumped 6 percent to $2.00/bunch;
- sweet corn was steady at 38 cents/ear;
- iceberg lettuce declined slightly (1%) to $1.05/head;
- Romaine lettuce fell 12 percent to $1.11/each;
- sweet yellow onions rose 8 percent to $1.03/lb;
- green bell peppers averaged 5 percent more at $1.55/lb;
- zucchini squash rose 6 percent to $1.31/lb;
- round field-grown tomatoes dropped 6 percent to $1.28/lb;
- Roma (plum-type) tomatoes fell 8 percent to $1.02/lb;
- hothouse tomatoes on the vine fell 7 percent to $1.72/lb.

Trade Volumes Down

According to the U.S. Census Bureau, during January-April 2012, the volume of all fresh-market vegetable imports fell 5 percent from a year earlier. On the export side, 2012 U.S. fresh vegetable export volume through April decreased 10 percent, reversing the trend from the previous year. Although U.S. production increased encouraging domestic consumption, supplies from other countries also increased for many products limiting some opportunities abroad.

Changes in trade volumes varied substantially between commodities. Despite the aggregate decrease in imports, warm-weather in Mexico drove imports of winter tomatoes, cucumbers and sweet peppers sharply higher. Between January and April

2012, import volumes of the three crops increased 10, 15, and 26 percent respectively when compared to the same 4 months in 2011. Greenhouse-grown vegetable shipments continue to rise.

Imports of greenhouse tomatoes (from all sources) were up 18 percent in the first 4 months of 2012 over the previous year and up 37 percent over the average from the 3 previous years. Imports of greenhouse bell peppers (from all sources) were up 8 percent in the first four months of 2012 over the previous year and up 28 percent over the average from the 3 previous years.

Trends in imported greenhouse chile peppers (from all sources) were different, with imports down 16 percent in the first four months of 2012 compared to the previous year and down 8 percent over the average from the 3 previous years.

Table 6--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2010-12 1/

	2011	January - April			Change
Item	Annual	2010	2011	2012	2011-12
	---------- *1,000 cwt* ----------				*Percent*
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	7,020	1,899	2,323	1,729	-26
Lettuce, other	4,637	1,380	1,530	1,647	8
Tomatoes	2,524	635	758	781	3
Lettuce, head	2,961	907	950	939	-1
Broccoli	2,375	1,020	811	1,129	39
Carrots	2,389	956	932	994	7
Celery	2,608	988	951	1,014	7
Other	14,796	4,257	5,111	3,786	-26
Total	39,310	12,043	13,367	12,017	-10
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes, all	32,871	16,296	12,999	14,304	10
Cucumbers	13,098	6,339	5,903	6,782	15
Peppers, sweet	9,324	5,006	4,296	5,412	26
Onions, dry bulb	8,687	3,057	3,029	2,837	-6
Peppers, chile	7,859	2,063	2,234	2,430	9
Squash 2/	5,988	3,251	2,893	-----	-----
Asparagus, all	3,849	1,703	1,754	2,029	16
Other	30,799	11,698	12,124	9,012	-26
Total	112,475	49,413	45,231	42,806	-5

1/ Excludes melons, potatoes, mushrooms, dry pulses, and sweet potatoes. 2/ Excludes chayote.
---- not available
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 7--Fresh-market vegetables: imports by country, 2010-12 1/

	2011	January - April			Change
Item	Annual	2010	2011	2012	2011-12
	---------- *1,000 cwt* ----------				*Percent*
Mexico	86,170	42,814	38,246	37,268	-3
Canada	12,351	2,250	2,096	1,798	-14
China	1,724	621	485	546	13
Peru	3,869	467	610	492	-19
Others	8,361	3,261	3,793	2,702	-29
Total	112,475	49,413	45,231	42,806	-5

1/ Excludes melons, potatoes, mushrooms, dry pulses, and sweet potatoes.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Processing Vegetables

Contract Tomato Area Increases

According to a May 24 survey, California tomato processors have signed contracts for 12.9 million short tons of processing tomatoes in 2012—up 8 percent from the amount produced under contract a year ago. The crop is expected to come from 260,000 acres, down 2 percent from the January 2012 early intentions report but up almost 5 percent from 2011 contract plantings. Over 35 percent of the contracted acreage for 2012 is again in Fresno County. Yolo, San Joaquin, Kern, and Kings counties round out the top five in 2012 contracted acreage.

Similar to last year, a cool, wet spring delayed plantings for the early 2012 tomato crop in some areas and will likely increase costs for crop protection. In 2011 California yields set a record high for the State at 47.76 tons per acre. If the projected yields for 2012 are realized, they will again set a record for the State. When the projected California contract output is combined with prospective output from other States (about 0.5 million short tons) and noncontract sources (about 0.1 million tons), the 2012 U.S. processing tomato crop could exceed 13.0 million tons, setting a production record.

Stocks of processed tomato products reported by California processers coming into the 2011/12 marketing year were up 8 percent but movement has been strong resulting in a 6-percent decrease in March 1 inventory over the previous year. March 1 inventory of bulk paste was also down 6.5 percent with exports of tomato paste reported to be strong.

According to the California Tomato Growers Association, contract price negotiations have concluded with most processors. The 2012 base price at the point of first delivery (excluding fees and incentives that vary by processor) for tomatoes

Table 8--Frozen vegetables: U.S. cold storage holdings, April 30

Commodity	2009	2010	2011	2012 1/	Change from a year ago
	1,000 pounds				*Percent*
Asparagus	7,151	7,097	5,636	6,718	19
Lima beans	31,312	49,960	41,947	26,142	-38
Snap beans	142,788	109,144	98,891	117,992	19
Broccoli	92,663	81,594	63,722	94,558	48
Brussels sprouts	16,087	17,843	12,123	10,968	-10
Carrots	234,828	222,861	210,643	216,869	3
Cauliflower	23,675	23,038	16,253	20,267	25
Sweet corn, cut	290,734	401,942	340,257	295,077	-13
Sweet corn, cob	169,269	164,144	156,146	150,543	-4
Mixed vegetables	52,366	58,022	44,974	47,485	6
Okra	9,938	10,488	9,593	14,423	50
Onions, all	32,860	26,484	49,076	73,878	51
Blackeye peas	2,487	3,138	3,317	1,485	-55
Green peas	143,908	172,781	147,077	119,325	-19
Southern greens	16,143	16,180	17,545	19,649	12
Spinach	68,310	72,939	64,621	72,005	11
Squash	46,080	37,574	44,755	48,032	7
Other vegetables	331,613	327,483	268,754	306,879	14
Total	1,712,212	1,802,712	1,595,330	1,642,295	3

1/ Preliminary.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Cold Storage.*

destined for processing was set at $69.40 per short ton on a delivered-ton basis—up 2 percent from a year ago.

Although the 2012 U.S. tomato crop is expected to exceed last year's level, estimates by the World Processed Tomato Council are that the 2012 world crop will be down almost 39 million short tons (approximately 5 percent) including production decreases in China, Italy, Spain, and Portugal.

Frozen Stocks Up Slightly

Stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) in cold-storage warehouses on April 30 were up 3 percent from a year earlier. Large reductions were noted for lima beans (38 percent) and blackeye peas (55 percent) with smaller percentage decreases in Brussels sprouts (10 percent), cut sweet corn (13 percent) and green peas (19 percent). Stock levels were up significantly for frozen broccoli (19 percent), cauliflowers (25 percent), okra (50 percent) and all onions (51 percent) compared with levels in April 2011.

While overall April 30 stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) were less than holdings reported at the beginning of the year (January 1) there were increases for several vegetables (asparagus, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cut sweet corn, spinach, and Southern greens). Stock draw downs for lima beans, snap beans, carrots, sweet corn on the cob, green peas, and squash in the first four months of 2012 more than offset those increases to reduce total frozen vegetable stocks.

Frozen broccoli stocks on May 1, 2011 were the smallest since 1977, largely reflecting a general downward trend in broccoli holdings since the peak year of 1999. Holdings rebounded sharply in 2012 and April 30, 2012 stock levels were higher than the previous four years. Although the 2011 crop was modest, imports surged to an all time high. Most frozen broccoli products are imported—largely from Mexico, Guatemala, and Ecuador.

Small crops of lima beans and snap beans for freezing were produced in 2011. Imports of lima beans remain modest. Both production and imports of green peas

Table 9--Processing vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes 1/

Item	2011	2012			Change previous: 1/	
	May	Mar	Apr	May	Month	Year
	---------- *Index* ----------				---- *Percent* ----	
Consumer price indexes (1997=100)						
Processed fruits and vegetables	149.6	156.5	157.0	157.7	0.4	5.4
Canned vegetables	160.8	169.2	171.3	170.3	-0.6	5.9
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	199.0	205.2	205.3	211.1	2.8	6.1
Dry beans, peas, lentils	172.7	197.8	198.0	197.3	-0.3	14.3
Olives, pickles, relishes	136.8	138.5	138.6	134.8	-2.7	-1.4
Producer price indexes (1982=100)						
Canned vegetables and juices	164.4	171.9	171.5	171.6	0.1	4.4
Pickles and products	212.6	221.0	220.9	221.0	0.0	4.0
Tomato catsup and sauces 3/	153.3	155.0	154.7	154.8	0.1	1.0
Canned dry beans	150.9	159.7	159.7	159.8	0.1	5.9
Vegetable juices 3/	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0	0.0	0.0
Frozen vegetables	176.1	193.7	194.1	194.1	0.0	10.2
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	198.4	206.1	206.7	208.5	0.9	5.1

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Change in May 2012 from the previous month/year.
3/ Index base year is 1987.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm).

for freezing were down in 2011. The spinach crop was record-setting and imports continued to increase in 2011, driving stocks higher.

Prices Rise for Processed Vegetable Products

During the first quarter of 2012, processors raised list prices for many processed vegetable products. For example, wholesale (list) prices of retail-sized canned sweet corn were reported to be averaging approximately 2 percent over the 4th quarter 2011 and 23 percent over the first quarter of 2011. Consumer-size cans of frozen green beans were reported to be 4 percent higher than the 2011 average. In response to the decrease in 2011 production of green peas for freezing and drop in frozen pea imports, wholesale prices rose substantially in mid-2011 but reported list prices did not change again in early 2012. Prices for frozen sweet corn were up 12 percent and prices for frozen green beans rose slightly less than 10 percent over the reported 2011 averages.

Between April and May 2012, wholesale prices for frozen vegetables moderated. There was little to no change reported in the Producer Price Index (PPI) for canned vegetables and juices, frozen vegetables, or dried/dehydrated fruit and vegetables. Still prices remain above those of the previous year. Wholesale prices for frozen vegetables were up 10 percent from a year earlier.

Prices also rose at the consumer level. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for both frozen and canned vegetables were up approximately 6 percent in May 2012 compared with May 2011. Consumer price levels for all processed fruits and vegetables rose just under 5.5 percent during the same period.

Processed Trade: Import and Export Value Up

Between January and April 2012, the value of processed vegetable (excluding potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms) imports rose 4 percent compared with the same

Table 10--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	2011 Annual	January - April 2010	January - April 2011	January - April 2012	Change 2011-12
		Million dollars			*Percent*
Imports:					
Canned	1,150.2	329.1	366.3	350.6	-4
Tomato products	171.5	64.5	57.0	51.1	-10
Frozen	873.0	249.0	293.5	325.1	11
Broccoli	291.4	87.1	105.7	106.7	1
Dehydrated 2/	671.0	152.7	212.2	221.0	4
Peppers 3/	265.8	63.3	83.7	97.8	17
Exports:					
Canned	943.7	278.6	290.4	314.0	8
Tomato products	606.0	176.7	192.2	202.4	5
Frozen	269.5	72.7	87.0	91.1	5
Sweet corn	85.9	22.7	25.0	25.9	4
Dehydrated 2/	182.4	54.5	56.3	58.7	4
Onion products	82.2	27.3	27.4	25.1	-8

1/ Excludes potatoes and mushrooms. 2/ Includes dried. 3/ Includes, sweet, chile, and paprika.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service from data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 3. Imports as a share of U.S. use, average

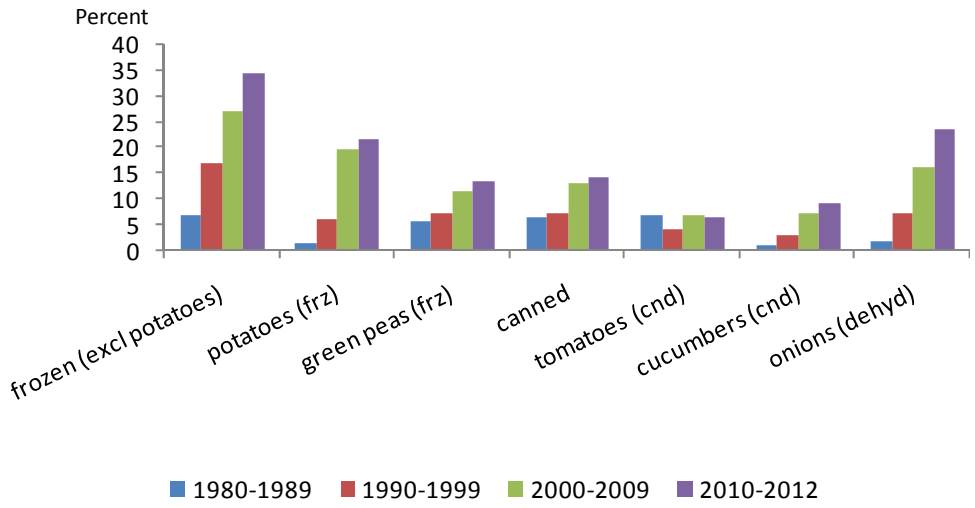
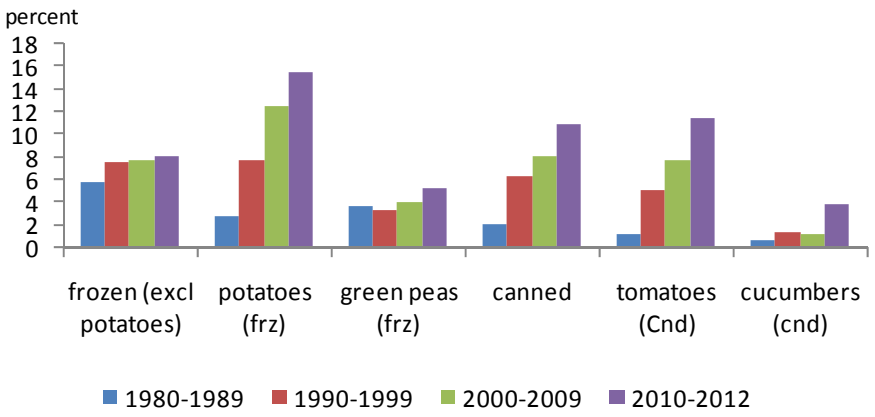


Figure 4. Exports as a share of U.S. supply, average



period in 2011. Although volumes decreased slightly, price increases were enough to move total value up. Mexico maintained their presence as the largest supplier of processed vegetables to the United States with a 27-percent share in early 2012.

The share of processed vegetable imports supplied by China was also steady at 16 percent, followed by Canada (9 percent), Peru (8 percent), and India (6 percent). Imports of dehydrated products from all sources were up 4 percent from values reported in early 2011.

Imports of dried and dehydrated garlic from China were down substantially from the previous year but remain consistent with a longer term upward trend. China supplied almost 38 percent of all dehydrated-vegetable imports to the United States during the first 4 months of 2012 and over 96 percent of U.S. imports of dehydrated garlic. Imports of dried peppers and dried tomatoes from all suppliers continued to grow in 2012. Dry- and dehydrated-vegetable imports from India increased again in the first part of 2012. India is the world's largest producer and exporter of guar seeds, which are ground and used as a thickener in many products.

Table 11--Value of U.S. dehydrated vegetable imports by source 1/

Source	January - April				Change
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2012-11
	--Million dollars--				Percent
China	43.3	46.8	77.0	83.1	8
Mexico	18.6	18.5	22.7	23.4	3
India	12.0	19.3	21.7	30.8	42
Peru	16.7	14.2	19.1	19.4	1
Turkey	8.0	5.7	8.0	8.0	0
Others	43.2	48.2	63.7	56.3	-12
Total	141.7	152.7	212.2	221.0	4

1/ Excludes potatoes and mushrooms. Includes dried.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service from data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

The value of processed-vegetable exports during January-April 2012 totaled almost 7 percent above a year earlier due primarily to higher exports of canned products. The top five foreign destinations for processed vegetable exports from the United States include Canada (39 percent of the total), Japan (13 percent), Mexico (9 percent), Italy and South Korea (3 percent each). While Turkey was major importer of processed tomato products early in 2011, purchases during the first 4 months of 2012 returned to more modest levels (less than 1 percent of the total).

The value of frozen-vegetable exports increased 5 percent through April as higher average unit values more than made up for an 11-percent reduction in volume. Excluding potatoes, exports of frozen vegetables are estimated to account for just over 8 percent of U.S. supply between 2010 and 2012. Canned-vegetable exports also increased in early 2012, up 8 percent from the previous year. Exports are estimated to be about 14 percent of U.S. supply between 2010 and 2012, up from less than 6 percent in the 1980s and 6 percent in the 1990s. Export markets account for over 50 percent of U.S. supplies of dehydrated onions with Canada and Japan as major outlets.

Per Capita Use

According to preliminary data, net domestic disappearance (also known as net domestic use, a proxy for consumption) of vegetables for freezing (excluding potatoes) increased 4 percent in 2011 to 21.8 pounds per capita. While this is a slight recovery from the low use estimates for 2009 and 2010, it is consistent with a general longer run downward trend in use of frozen vegetables. Projections for 2012 are that per capita values will again decline slightly. Including estimates for frozen potatoes, per capita use of all frozen vegetables totaled just over 160 pounds in 2011, down 3 percent from a year earlier.

Per capita use of vegetables for canning was down 8 percent in 2011, reflecting both a downward trend in consumption and lower production levels in 2011 compared to the previous 4 years. Tomatoes are the major vegetable for canning and both production and imports were down.

Table 12--Vegetables for freezing: Per capita disappearance (net domestic use) 1/

Selected items	Average 2003-07	2008	2009	2010	2011 p	2012 f
	Pounds/person, fresh weight					
Sweet corn	9.39	9.25	9.07	8.54	9.52	8.62
Carrots	1.92	1.54	1.48	1.46	1.53	1.45
Broccoli	2.58	2.70	2.50	2.45	2.66	2.57
Green peas	1.69	1.80	1.69	1.57	1.45	1.58
Snap beans	1.92	2.10	1.87	2.00	1.59	1.68
Spinach	0.72	0.76	0.72	0.69	1.05	0.98
Cauliflower	0.37	0.44	0.36	0.37	0.44	0.34
Green limas	0.33	0.31	0.26	0.34	0.31	0.28
Asparagus	0.08	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.13	0.11
Other freezing	2.92	2.95	3.33	3.37	3.10	3.10
Subtotal	21.92	21.94	21.35	20.90	21.78	20.71
Potatoes 2/	54.90	51.80	50.60	50.20	47.30	47.00
Total	76.82	73.74	71.95	71.10	69.08	67.71

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Disappearance (also called use) is a proxy for calendar year consumption.
2/ Includes french fries and other frozen potato products. Data for 2011 are preliminary.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

Table 13--Vegetables for canning: Per capita disappearance (net domestic use) 1/

Selected items	Average 2003-07	2008	2009	2010	2011 p	2012 f
	Pounds/person, fresh weight					
Tomatoes	69.45	67.11	70.28	71.08	65.21	71.84
Sweet corn	8.06	6.74	7.60	6.84	5.81	6.24
Chile peppers 2/ 3/	6.00	6.19	6.58	6.58	6.90	6.94
Cucumbers 4/	3.98	3.54	5.06	3.73	2.83	3.30
Snap beans	3.77	3.33	3.62	3.67	3.20	3.13
Carrots 3/	1.03	0.96	0.85	0.75	0.78	0.79
Green peas	1.20	1.13	1.31	1.15	0.79	0.82
Cabbage	1.12	0.90	0.85	0.85	0.82	0.81
Beets	0.52	0.54	0.46	0.44	0.45	0.44
Asparagus	0.19	0.21	0.16	0.11	0.14	0.14
Other canning	2.70	1.91	1.89	2.17	2.20	2.04
Subtotal	98.02	92.56	98.66	97.37	89.13	96.49
Potatoes 3/	1.00	0.70	0.60	0.40	0.50	0.40
Total	99.02	93.26	99.26	97.77	89.63	96.89

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Disappearance (use) is a proxy for calendar year consumption.
2/ Fresh and all processing uses of chiles. 3/ Estimates for 2011 are preliminary. 4/ For pickling.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.

Dry Edible Beans

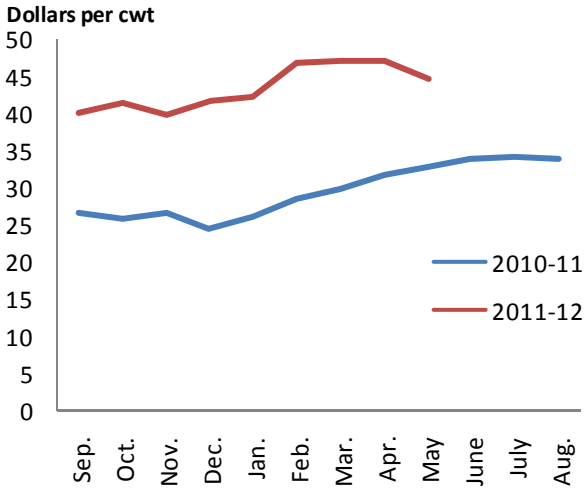
Acreage and Production Expected to Rebound in 2012

A 37-percent reduction in planted dry bean acres in 2011 led to a 38 percent decline in production that is now supporting prices at historically high levels. The reduced acreage last year mainly reflected excessive moisture conditions during the spring that delayed planting and reduced acreage in several of the major growing areas. Planting conditions in North Dakota were especially severe, causing planted acres to fall nearly 50 percent (390,000 acres) to 410,000. Given North Dakota's dominant share of U.S. production, it alone accounted for 20 percent of the national production decline. However, all states saw a decline in acreage last year, with other notable ones being Michigan down 28 percent, Nebraska down 35 percent and Idaho down 30 percent.

Grower prices are expected to average a record $41.10/cwt for the 2011 marketing year, up 47 percent from the previous year and nearly 19 percent above the previous record of $34.60 in 2008/09. The high prices and favorable planting conditions this spring are supporting a rebound in planted acreage, which is expected to increase 38 percent to 1.7 million acres. The largest acreage jump is expected in North Dakota, where planting intentions suggest a 61 percent increase from 2011 to reach 660,000 acres. However despite the strong prices this year, dry bean acreage in most of the major producing states, including North Dakota, Michigan, Idaho and Nebraska is expected to remain below 2010 levels due to strong competition for acreage by other field crops including corn and in some cases soybeans. Nationwide, 2012 planted dry bean acreage is expected to be about 14 percent below 2010 levels.

Favorable spring conditions allowed planting to begin ahead of schedule and continue at an accelerated pace in most growing regions this year. By May 27, dry bean planting was 87 percent complete in North Dakota, compared to only 8 percent at the same time last year and 41 percent on average over the previous five years. As of the week ending June 24, 81 percent of North Dakota's dry bean acreage was rated either good or excellent, compared with only 60 percent at the same time last

Figure 5. Dry bean prices are higher this year



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

year. Crop conditions in Michigan are similarly favorable compared to last year. In contrast, above normal temperatures and limited precipitation in Nebraska are leading to a decline in crop conditions compared to last year, with 55 percent of the crop currently rated "fair" and 39 percent "good", compared to 58 percent rated "good" and 31 percent "fair" at the same time last year. Nevertheless, favorable conditions in most the leading states suggest overall strong yields on this year's expanded acreage.

For the 2011/12 marketing year (September to August), monthly grower prices have been sharply higher across all the major States, averaging more than a 60-percent rise. Prices in the Midwestern States gained more on average than States in the West.
For all dry beans, the average price received by U.S. growers from September 2011 to May 2012 was $43 per cwt, up 55 percent from $28 in the preceding period. Grower prices were highest in California at $55 per cwt thus far in 2011/12, a key producer of garbanzo and lima beans. USDA's National Statistics Service reports average grower prices of $47.00/cwt in April and preliminary estimates of $44.60 in May, up from $32.90/cwt for May in 2011 and an average of $29.66 during May over the previous five years.

Dealer prices in 2010-11 reached a peak of $55.50 (weighted average) for all dry beans. Through May 2012, dealer prices are averaging about the same as in the preceding crop year. Thus far this year, dealer prices of pinto beans and baby lima beans show the biggest gains. In general, large and baby lima beans and blackeye beans generated the highest production values per acre compared to other dry beans.

Per Capita Use Recedes

Acreage for most types of dry beans was down in 2011. Although yields were generally not significantly lower, crop production was cut by 58, 32, and 35 percent for pinto, navy, and black beans respectively. Even with larger beginning stocks in 2011, overall dry bean supply was smaller by 18 percent in aggregate. After removing net exports of 490 million pounds in 2011 and projecting a 33-percent drop in 2012's beginning stocks, total domestic use of dry beans was down by 11 percent in 2011.

Table 14. Grower prices of dry edible beans, by crop year

Bean genus	States	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12p
Large lima	CA	65.64	73.39	71.59	59.53	55.00
Baby lima	CA	42.39	58.87	43.98	40.13	49.00
Navy (pea)	MI	44.48	36.63	40.37	41.94	42.00
Great Northern	NE,WY	47.65	54.00	41.57	41.81	42.00
Small white	ID,WA	44.15	49.56	42.82	46.08	- - -
Pinto	MN,ND	35.40	35.09	32.24	32.58	46.50
Light red kidney	MI	53.71	57.67	41.86	43.69	56.00
Dark red kidney	MN,WI	48.57	57.50	42.83	51.90	55.00
Pink	ID,WA	36.89	50.01	43.74	43.56	46.50
Small red	ID,WA	44.52	52.71	43.32	47.74	45.50
Cranberry	MI	56.72	47.28	50.74	56.81	- - -
Black	MI	43.47	46.70	46.04	43.05	42.00
Blackeye	CA	41.51	51.97	45.12	42.47	- - -

- - - = Not available. p = preliminary through April. Crop year is Sept. to Aug.

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

Based on the domestic use amounts for each dry bean class, per capita use declined 12 percent from 6.4 pounds in 2010 to 5.7 pounds in 2011. Per capita use of pinto beans fell from 3.4 pounds to 2 pounds. For black beans, by contrast, per capita use went up from 0.4 to 0.7 pound. This is because of the relatively smaller share of production marketed from September to December 2010 from Michigan, the crop's largest producer, which significantly raised beginning stocks of black beans in calendar year 2011.

Export Share of Production Hits Record High

Despite lower dry bean production and 8-percent fewer exports in 2011, the export share of production expanded to 38.5 percent from 26 percent in 2010. The larger export volume of navy beans partly offset export declines for pinto and black beans. Driven by low production levels in 2011, the 38.5-percent export share in 2011 is at the highest level dating back at least two decades. The corresponding shipment volume was down 6 percent, largely accounted for by black beans, which fell 20 percent. Dry bean shipments in 2011 to Mexico, the largest export market, were down 18 percent in both value and quantity. By contrast, shipments to the next biggest market—Canada—were up 5 percent in value and 19 percent in volume in 2011.

Table 15. Exports of dry edible beans, calendar years 2007-2011

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
			Million pounds		
Large lima	11.6	6.8	8.7	14.9	12.6
Baby lima	22.4	22.6	9.7	13.2	14.5
Navy	102.7	192.5	153.7	165.5	208.8
Great Northern	37.0	77.0	46.0	47.7	26.2
Small white	3.0	2.0	1.0	2.2	2.1
Pinto	182.2	260.6	257.8	181.4	173.3
Light red kidney	16.3	21.7	13.3	10.2	12.9
Dark red kidney	23.2	17.2	16.6	28.8	23.3
Pink	3.6	2.9	3.1	3.5	1.9
Small red	9.3	8.4	8.4	7.8	13.6
Cranberry	12.7	9.1	7.2	6.3	8.3
Black	103.9	129.2	266.2	265.8	213.0
Blackeye	2.2	2.2	1.8	5.9	1.9
Other dry beans	74.3	95.0	77.4	73.9	51.3
Total dry beans	604.6	847.3	871.0	827.3	763.6

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from U.S. Commerce Department, Census Bureau.

Dry Peas and Lentils

Production Rebound Expected in 2012

Production of dry peas and lentils was down sharply in 2011. Dry pea production fell by 60 percent to 5.6 million cwt, while lentil production was down 46 percent to 4.7 million cwt. The output declines reflect reductions in both acreage and yield, as favorable prices for wheat, corn, and soybeans competed for acreage in key growing regions and poor weather conditions delayed plantings and reduced acreage and yields especially in North Dakota.

Acreage of all classes of dry peas and lentils is expected to rebound in 2012. Preliminary acreage estimates suggest dry pea production up 71 percent to 619,000; lentil production up 21 percent to 518,000; and Austrian winter pea acreage up 17 percent to 21,000. The higher acreage in 2012 reflects strong prices coming out of the small 2011 crop and a return to more favorable weather that accelerate the planting schedule this spring. Expected higher acreage and production in 2012 will likely result in lower prices received for the 2012 crop.

The season average farm price received for lentils for the 2011/12 marketing year is currently estimated at $26.60/cwt, up from $25.70/cwt in 2010 and the highest since 2008/09 when prices averaged a record $33.80/cwt. Prices are now trending lower seasonally in anticipation of larger supplies this fall. Preliminary grower prices for the month of May 2012 are reported by NASS at $21.80/cwt, up slightly from $21.50 in April but well below the $29.50 reported for May 2011.

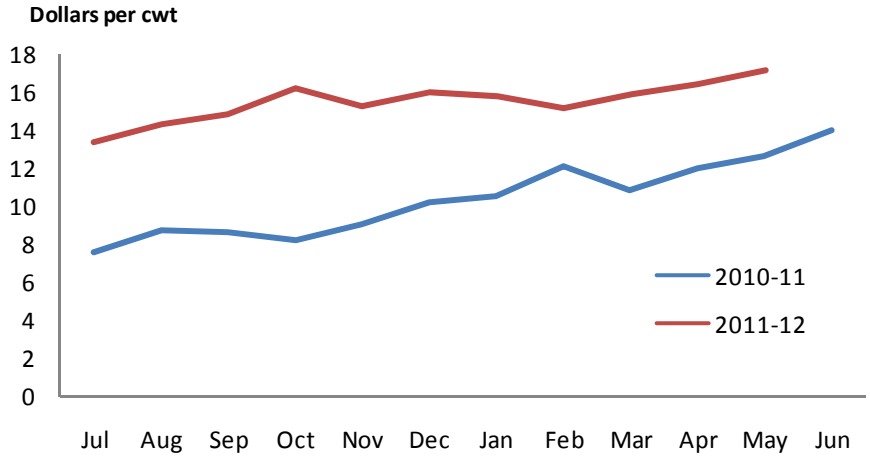
Dry pea prices were up sharply in 2011. The season average farm price received is currently estimated at $14.70/cwt for the 2011 marketing year, up from $9.77/cwt in 2010 and $8.98/cwt in 2009. Tight supplies continue to support prices at very high levels, with preliminary grower prices for May 2012 reported by NASS at $17.10/cwt, up from $16.20/cwt in April and considerably above the $12.60/cwt reported for May 2011.

Table 16 --Dry pea and lentil production by major State

State	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011
			-- 1000 cwt --		
Montana					
Dry peas	208	2,196	3,006	4,140	2,655
Lentils	210	1,869	1,601	3,359	2,717
North Dakota					
Dry peas	1,345	9,785	11,520	8,120	1,160
Lentils	616	1,971	2,543	3,927	824
Washington					
Dry peas	1,365	1,326	1,700	1,292	1,386
Lentils	1,275	756	1,050	858	840

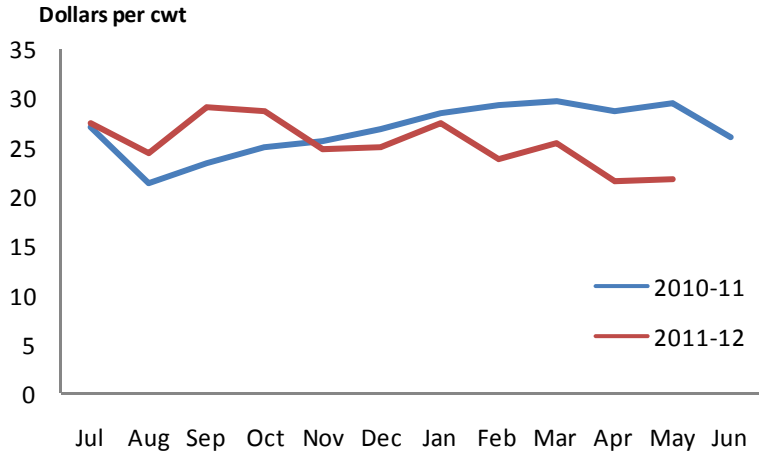
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Figure 6. Dry pea prices are higher this year



Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service

Figure 7. Lentil prices in 2012 are declining



Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service

Most of the reduction in dry pea and lentil production in 2011 reflected disastrous flooding and wet weather conditions in North Dakota during the spring that severely delayed or prevented planting. North Dakota historically accounts for more than one half of all dry edible pea acreage and more than one third of all lentil acreage. Planting and growing conditions so far in 2012 are nearly ideal across much of the state and crop progress is generally ahead of schedule, suggesting strong yield potential this year. By April 22nd, 27 percent of the dry edible pea acreage had already been planted, compared to no reported plantings at the same time in 2011 and only 7 percent on average the previous 5 years on that date.

The NASS North Dakota Field Office reports that as of the week ending June 17, 2012 98 percent of dry peas had emerged, up from 54 percent last year and the 5-year average of 71 percent. Seventy-five percent of the crop is currently reported as "Good," 10 percent is "Excellent," and only 15 percent is "Fair" or "Poor." At this time last year, only 57 percent of the sharply reduced acreage was reported as "Good" and only 3 percent was "Excellent."

Domestic supply of lentils and dry peas declined by a third in 2011 even as imports increased 21 percent and ending stocks were down 38 percent. Combined domestic consumption or use for lentils and dry peas registered a 75-percent drop from 753 million pounds in 2010 to 186 million pounds in 2011. As a result, per capita consumption of dry peas and lentils fell to less than 1 pound from 2.6 pounds in 2010.

Exports Fall as Supplies Drop in 2011

Sharp 2011 production cuts in dry peas and lentils contributed to corresponding 37 and 27 percent declines in export volumes. The combined U.S. export volume of dry peas and lentils dropped by 35 percent and their value fell 17 percent in calendar year 2011. The loss in export earnings was $53.5 million, two-thirds of which are from lentils. Green peas and especially yellow peas experienced the sharpest export declines. Exports of dry peas and lentils for seed use did not significantly change by comparison. India is the number one export market for dry peas and Spain was the top market for lentils (in terms of value) in 2011. With respect to U.S. imports of dry peas and lentils, including their planting seeds, Canada is the primary source.

Exports of dry peas and lentils from July 2011 to April 2012 are down 11 percent compared to the preceding period. Except for chickpea exports which increased 72 percent, green peas, yellow peas, split peas, and lentils all posted smaller shipments due to lower supplies last year. With respect to their major markets, shipments of dry peas and lentils to India, Pakistan, and Spain are lower to date, more than offsetting larger exports to Canada and China.

Table 17. Exports of dry peas and lentils

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Export value:	----------*Million $*----------				
Lentils	52.0	101.9	119.1	137.3	101.4
Dry peas	140.0	203.4	167.9	178.3	160.7
Export volume:	----------*Million pounds*----------				
Lentils	229.0	329.1	375.6	418.5	306.5
Dry peas	1,000.8	1,058.4	1,043.2	1,095.8	685.8

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau.

Table 18--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Foreign trade volume by class 1/

Item	Mkt year 2010/11	July-April 2009/10	July-April 2010/11	July-April 2011/12	Change 10/11-11/12
		--1,000 cwt--			*Percent*
Exports:					
Green peas	2,715.4	2,721.0	2,455.1	1,739.1	-29
Yellow peas	2,760.9	3,699.3	2,504.3	461.2	-82
Split peas	1,952.9	1,938.1	1,709.5	1,597.9	-7
Austrian winter peas	18.9	14.4	14.9	24.5	64
Misc. dry peas	2,503.8	2,170.9	2,274.0	962.5	-58
Chickpeas, all	1,101.1	561.5	968.4	1,281.9	32
Lentils, all	3,978.1	4,022.5	3,603.8	2,778.6	-23
Total	15,031.2	15,127.7	13,530.0	8,845.7	-35
Imports:					
Green peas	134.7	130.2	110.3	262.2	138
Yellow peas	81.3	20.1	68.1	197.3	190
Split peas	367.8	245.4	319.9	327.3	2
Austrian winter	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	--
Misc. dry peas	150.6	58.1	132.1	89.2	-32
Chickpeas, all	400.0	378.2	316.8	328.9	4
Lentils, all	365.0	250.8	298.2	476.0	60
Total	1,499.8	1,082.9	1,245.9	1,681.4	35

-- not applicable. 1,000 cwt (hundredweight) = 100,000 pounds. 1/ Excludes planting seed.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 19--U.S. dry pea and lentil export volume to date, by selected destination 1/

Destination	Mkt year 2010/11	July-April 2009/10	July-April 2010/11	July-April 2011/12	Change 10/11-11/12
		-- 1,000 cwt --			*Percent*
India	3,927	5,496	3,649	1,368	-63
Spain	879	855	756	758	0
Ehiopia	390	883	390	627	61
Peru	522	335	479	537	12
Sudan	- - -	- - -	- - -	499	- - -
Kenya	551	761	330	472	43
Canada	1,235	924	1,149	368	-68
Philippines	482	390	407	355	-13
Italy	239	86	212	313	47
Pakistan	944	1,144	873	307	-65
Djibouti	245	156	238	262	10
China	864	741	827	215	-74
Germany	132	63	123	193	57
Turkey	319	159	292	166	-43
Somalia	- - -	- - -	- - -	136	- - -
Other	4,302	3,135	3,805	2,270	-40
Total	15,031	15,128	13,530	8,846	-35

1/ Includes commercial sales and movement under food aid programs such as PL-480.
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Sweet potatoes

Bigger Crop Restrains Prices

U.S. production of sweet potatoes jumped 13 percent to 27 million cwt in 2011 over the previous year, the highest level of the past three decades and twice the production of 2002. In 2011, planted acreage increased 12 percent (13,800 acres) to reach 133,600 planted acres, of which 129,700 were harvested. North Carolina, the country's largest producer, accounted for most of the increase as harvested acreage there expanded 19 percent from 54,000 acres in 2010 to 64,000 acres in 2011. At the same time, yields in North Carolina averaged 200 cwt per acre in 2011, up 11 percent from 180 cwt in 2010, so that production reached 12.8 million cwt. Mississippi, the nation's second largest producer, expanded output by 16 percent to reach 4.16 million cwt, mostly the result of higher acreage. Planted area expanded in the top four major producing States (North Carolina, Mississippi, California and Louisiana) as the average price received from the 2010 crop remained above $20 per cwt for the third consecutive year.

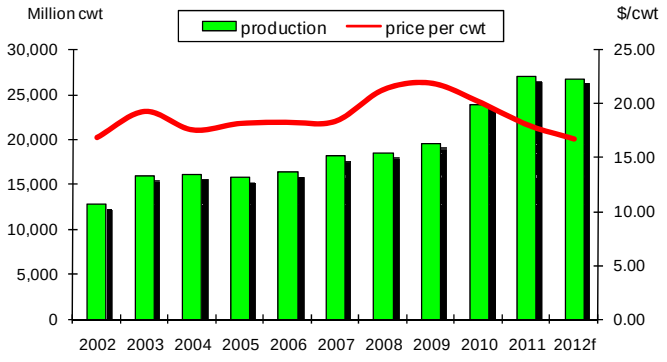
The 13-percent increase in 2011 production, led to an approximate 10 percent decline in prices received by growers which averaged $18 per cwt. Nevertheless, the increased crop production in 2011 resulted in a 1.5-percent gain in total value of production to a record $485.7 million. This value is more than twice that of a decade ago, when production was also half as large. North Carolina gained $51.6 million (almost 30 percent) more in crop value than in 2010, despite essentially the same average price received by farmers in 2011. Among major States, North Carolina alone increased production value per acre—from $3,803 in 2010 to $4,196 on average in 2011. For the United States, crop value per acre harvested dropped 9 percent in 2011 to $3,727 from $4,092 in 2010.

Preliminary estimates for 2012 suggest planted area of 133,400 acres, a reduction of less than 1 percent from 2011 planted area. However, acreage is expected to expand by 3 percent in each of the states of North Carolina, California and Florida. Alabama expects the largest decline in acreage, falling 19 percent to 2,600. For the week ending June 17, planting progress in North Carolina reached 79 percent, well above the 56 percent progress at this time last year, and slightly above the 5-year average planting progress of 74 percent.

Shipping-Point Prices Are Down as Shipments Grow

With the increase in production, domestic shipments of sweet potatoes are up 11

Figure 8. Sweet potato production and average price



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service and ERS.

percent through May in the current marketing year (September to August). North Carolina shipments are more than one and a half times larger than combined shipments from the next three largest producers—Mississippi, California, and Louisiana. Shipping point prices from September 2011 to May 2012 are 7 percent lower on average due to the larger domestic supplies. For U.S. No. 1 grade sweet potatoes, shipping-point prices have averaged $16 per 40-pound carton. The producer price index for fresh sweet potatoes is down 6 percent thus far in the current marketing year.

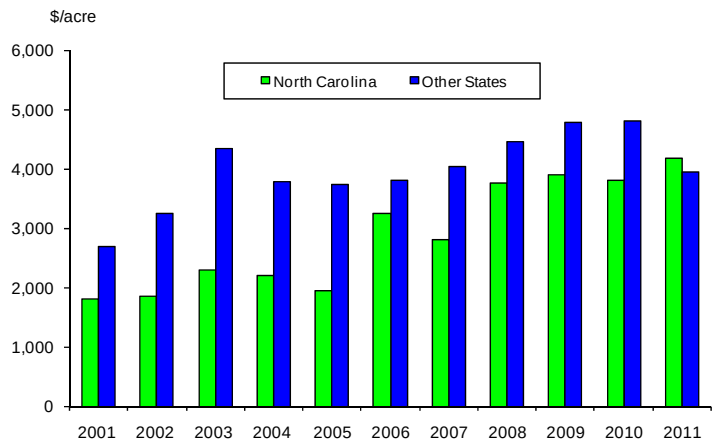
As production as well as domestic supply (production plus imports minus exports) of sweet potatoes first exceeded 2 billion pounds in 2010 and then again in 2011, per capita use significantly increased to 6.3 and 7.1 pounds respectively. These per capita use levels are almost 2 pounds more than the average rate over the past three decades. An increase in processing uses (e.g., frozen fries, chips, flour, fresh-cut in bags, puree for pies, soups, and breads, canning, and dehydration) are one factor driving consumption higher. It is estimated that up to 40 percent of North Carolina's sweet potato crop is processed commercially.

Record Exports in 2011

Growth of exports in 2011 remained strong, up 14 percent in volume, largely destined for Canada, the biggest importer of U.S. sweet potatoes. The bulk of U.S. exports are fresh and only a tiny portion is frozen. Shipments to the United Kingdom exceeded 71 million pounds for the second year in a row, indicating strong export demand and shipment volume to the Netherlands more than doubled in 2011. In total value, sweet potato exports amounted to a record $75.9 million in 2011, up 15 percent from $65.9 million in 2010.

The export share of U.S. sweet potato production has steadily risen since the 1980s from 1 percent to around 10 percent in 2010 and 2011 (based on volume). Exports during the past 2 years have exceeded 200 million pounds, or more than 5 times the export volume in 2000. Besides Canada, the United Kingdom and the European Union have become major markets. Export unit value remains at 33 cents per pound as in 2010. U.S. imports of sweet potatoes were valued at $9.5 million in 2011, up 7 percent from 2010. Most of these imports are fresh and a small amount is frozen. The major source of sweet potatoes to the United States is the Dominican Republic. China and Peru are the other two major suppliers.

Figure 9. Sweet potato value per acre



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Recent Trends in the Fresh Tomato Market 1/

1/Linda Calvin and Suzanne Thornsbury, Crops Branch, Economic Research Service; Roberta Cook, University of California, Davis.

Prices Sink

In the first half of 2012, grower prices for fresh-market tomatoes throughout the United States, Canada, and Mexico have remained low across all tomato categories. All major growing regions had good weather throughout the past winter and early spring 2012, unlike the past few years when freezes in either Florida or Mexico reduced volume and bolstered prices. This article examines shipment volumes and prices in the North American tomato market during recent months, and some trends that may have influenced these outcomes.

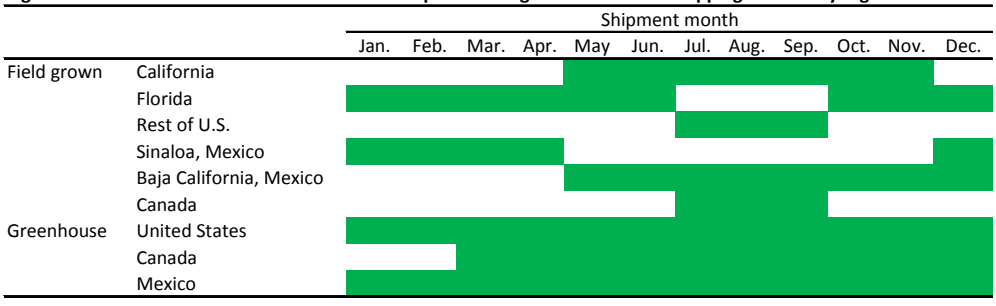
Types of Fresh-Market Tomatoes

Fresh tomatoes are produced in open fields or under cover in some type of protected agriculture. The term protected agriculture is commonly used to describe crops produced under a cover that provides some level of protection from weather events. Protection can vary from lower-technology shade houses that cover crops planted in fields to higher technology, active environmental control greenhouses using hydroponics (see description at the end of this article). But even production in shade houses is still much more technology- and capital- intensive than in open fields. In the United States and Canada, large protected agriculture tomato operations are fairly homogeneous, high technology greenhouses. In contrast, Mexico has the full range of protected agriculture technologies.

Round field tomatoes are classified as either mature green or vine ripe. Mature greens are harvested at an earlier stage of ripeness than vine ripes, then ethylene gas is used to manage the ripening process; these tomatoes have a firmer texture than vine ripes and can be mechanically sliced, making them the mainstay of the fast food industry. Vine ripes are sold mainly through retail food channels although foodservice usage is growing. In the protected agriculture tomato industry, round tomato production is classified as beefsteak tomatoes (big round tomatoes) or tomatoes-on-the-vine (TOV). Protected agriculture tomatoes now dominate the retail industry but they are also becoming more common in the foodservice industry. Cherry, grape, and roma tomatoes are produced in both field and protected agriculture.

For the retail buyer and the retail consumer there is some degree of substitution among tomato types. Foodservice and retail buyers both traditionally purchased mature greens, but the retail market for this product declined sharply as many alternative types of tomatoes became available. Retailers increasingly turned to protected agriculture beefsteaks and TOVs, vine ripes, snacking (small tomatoes

Figure 10. North American fresh-market field and protected agriculture tomato shipping seasons by region



Source: Cook and Calvin.

such as cherry, grape and pear which can be grown in either field or protected agriculture) and to a much lesser extent, heirloom tomatoes. In 1999, mature greens accounted for 43 percent of the volume of supermarket sales; in 2010 that share had fallen to just 18 percent (Cook).

Seasonality and Production Trends in the North American Tomato Market

Almost all fresh-market tomatoes consumed in the United States come from domestic production or imports from Mexico and Canada. Field and protected agriculture producers in all three countries provide a seamless supply of tomatoes to the market (figure 10). With multiple production regions in the market every month there are fewer and fewer periods of short supply and peak prices. Often a short period of high prices can make the difference between seasonal profit or loss.

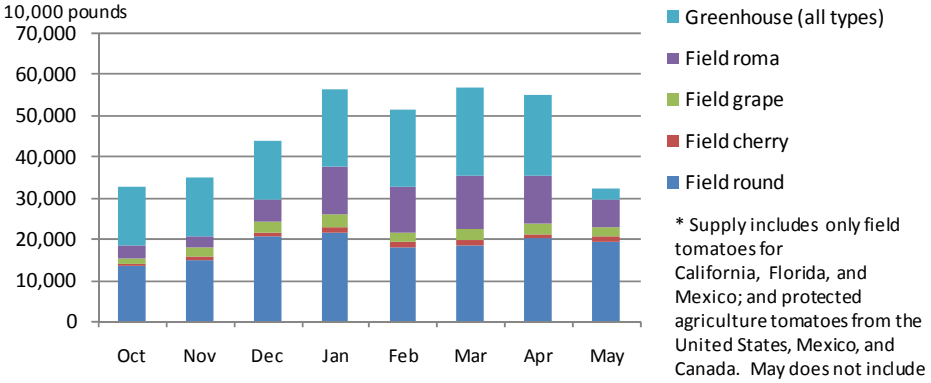
Field Production Generally Declining

Florida and California, combined, produce a year-round supply of mature green tomatoes (with a small quantity of vine ripes). The Mexican states of Sinaloa and Baja California, combined, produce a year-round supply of vine ripes with small quantities of mature greens in Sinaloa.

The Florida field tomato season runs from October through June. Florida and Mexico historically compete for the U.S. winter and early spring field tomato market. Field tomato imports from Mexico peak in the winter when southern Florida is the predominant U.S. producer. Florida tomatoes then dominate the field market during the spring as Mexican field production seasonally declines. California produces from May through November. Growers in the Baja California peninsula of Mexico, also export field tomatoes to the United States during the summer and fall months.

Long-term production trends for field tomatoes are generally down or stagnant in both the United States and Mexico. Florida round and roma field tomato production peaked in 1992 and declined 51 percent by 2011. Planted acreage peaked in 1989 and declined 48 percent by 2011. In 2011, round and roma tomatoes accounted for 84 percent of production in Florida, with the remainder made up of grape and cherry tomatoes.

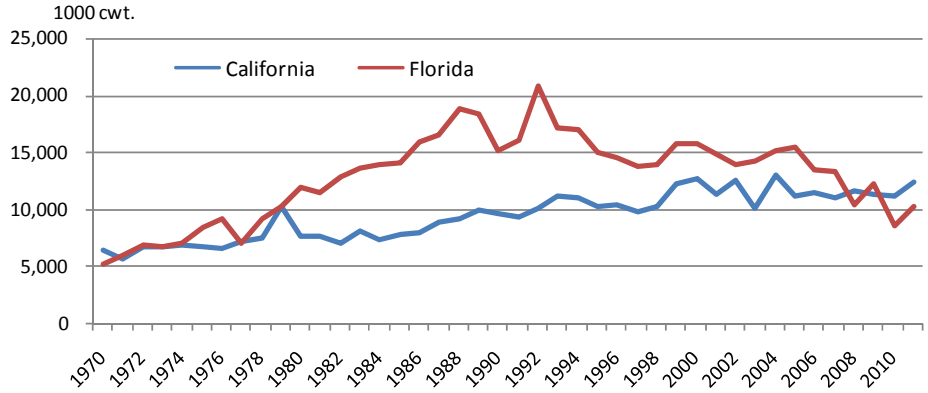
Figure 11. U.S. fresh-market tomato supply, October 2011 - May 2012*



* Supply includes only field tomatoes for California, Florida, and Mexico; and protected agriculture tomatoes from the United States, Mexico, and Canada. May does not include imports of greenhouse tomatoes from Canada or Mexico.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service for shipments of: round, cherry, grape and roma field tomatoes, and U.S. greenhouse tomatoes; U.S. Department of Commerce for Mexican and Canadian imports of protected agriculture tomatoes.

Figure 12. California and Florida field round and roma tomato production, 1970-2011

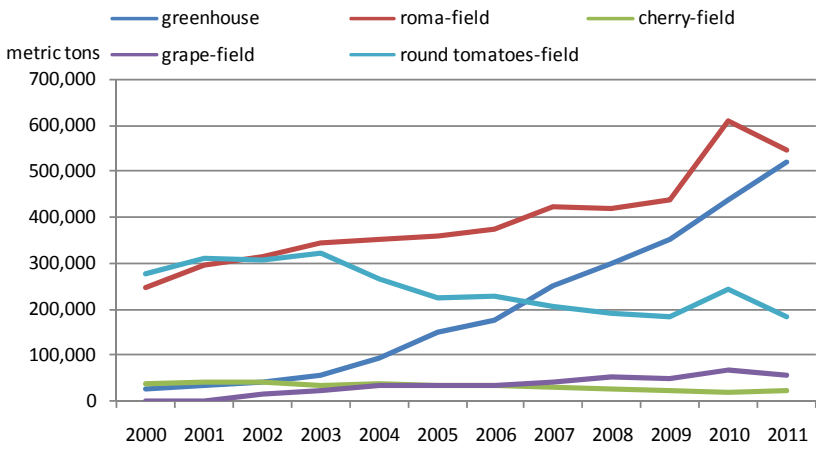


Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Acreage planted to round and roma field production in California peaked in 1999 and declined 24 percent by 2011. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service production data show very little trend in California round and roma production since 2000. California industry analysts feel the production numbers do not adequately reflect the economic situation of field tomato growers in that State and that volumes have been declining rapidly. USDA's Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) data show a 43 percent decline in California round and roma field tomato shipments since 1999. California has recently lost most of its vine ripe tomato production which typically has a much higher yield than mature green tomatoes; this likely accounts for the larger decline in shipments than in acreage. In 2011, round and roma tomatoes accounted for 98 percent of field production in California, with the remainder made up of grape and cherry tomatoes.

Total Mexican field tomato exports have been relatively stagnant in recent years compared to the rapid growth of protected agriculture tomato exports. Round field tomato exports have declined 43 percent since 2003. Major growth in field exports

Figure 13. U.S. imports of tomatoes from Mexico, calendar years 2000-2011



Source: U.S. Department of Commerce.

has been limited to roma tomatoes, which are still increasing. Producers in Sinaloa are able to grow both field and protected agriculture tomatoes and many field growers have diversified into the more costly protected agriculture growing systems in order to improve yields and quality, and reduce food safety risk and input usage.

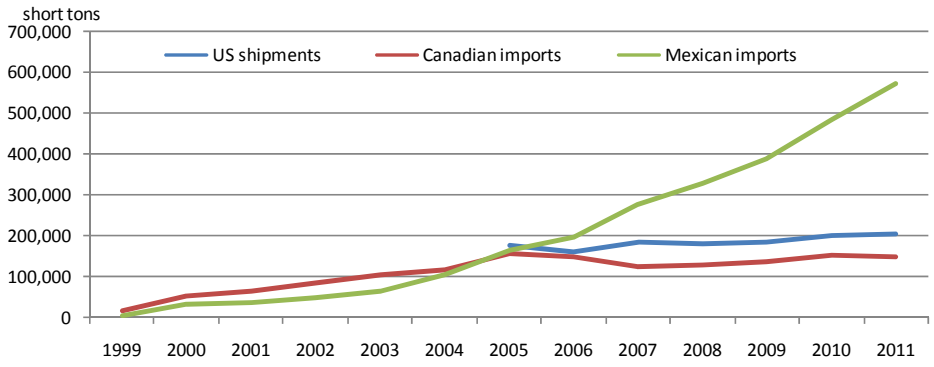
Traditionally, Florida growers were concerned with competition from field production in Mexico. Now, field producers in Florida and California, as well as Mexico, are feeling the effect of competition from the protected agriculture industry. Not only has the total volume of protected agriculture tomatoes in the market increased, but the diversity of tomato types brought to the market has also increased to compete with the traditional mature green and vine ripe tomatoes. In addition, shade house production (the lower end of protected agriculture) in Mexico has substantially improved yields and quality for part of the vine ripe tomato and roma supply, increasing Mexico's relative competitiveness in these markets.

Movement Towards Protected Agriculture Production

In 2005, U.S., Mexican, and Canadian protected agriculture tomato shipments into the United States market were about equal. Since then production has increased in all three countries; however, shipments from Mexico have grown dramatically and that country now dominates volume in the U.S. market.

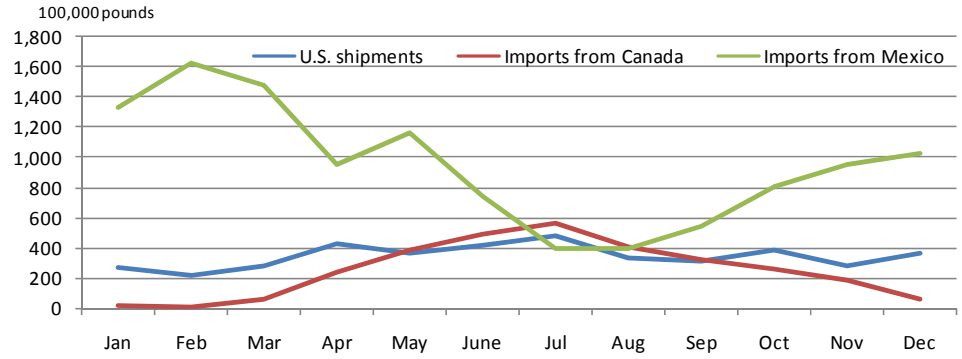
Between 2005 and 2011, Mexican protected agriculture tomato exports to the United States increased 248 percent. Mexico now accounts for 71 percent of the U.S. import market for protected agriculture tomatoes, while Canada's share has been reduced by half to 27 percent. Both U.S. and Canadian protected agriculture growers have invested in Mexico. Part of Mexico's strength is the diversity of its climates and elevations; many areas require little heating or cooling. Protected agriculture tomatoes are now grown in diverse areas which together create year-round supply, although shipments are lower during the summer. While the export market may be the main objective of Mexican growers, some production now stays in Mexico to serve a growing domestic middle class market.

Figure 14. Protected agriculture tomato supplies in the United States, calendar years 1999-2011



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce (Canadian and Mexican imports) and USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service (U.S. shipments)

Figure 15. Monthly protected agriculture tomato shipments in the U.S. market, calendar year 2011



The growth in shade house production in Mexico is a source of concern to U.S., Canadian, and Mexican greenhouse growers who have high technology and high cost operations. USDA does not have a definition of what constitutes greenhouse production. Various efforts are underway in the higher technology end of the industry to define their product and distinguish it from lower technology products, in order to maintain a premium market niche. The success of this strategy depends on buyers being willing to pay more for tomatoes grown with a more technology-intensive protected agriculture system.

The United States is a year-round supplier of greenhouse tomatoes with fairly constant supplies throughout the year. Large greenhouse production operations are located in Arizona, California, and Texas. Greenhouse operations have also opened in other, less traditional growing areas such as Michigan and Maine where climate increases growing costs and lowers yields but close proximity to large consumer markets reduces transportation costs.

In the United States, traditional field tomato growers have generally not been able to participate in the new protected agriculture market. Florida climate conditions are not conducive to protected agriculture production. In California, there are two high technology greenhouses on the southern coast, away from most of the traditional field tomato production in the center of the State. These greenhouses represent outside investment; they are not owned by California field tomato growers.

The United States does not report annual greenhouse tomato acreage or production. USDA's AMS began providing data on U.S. greenhouse shipments in late 2004 under a program in which several large greenhouse growers voluntarily report their weekly shipments of round tomatoes-beefsteaks and large TOVs (not the small specialty TOV). In 2012, there were five growers participating in the program, which AMS estimates to cover at least 90 percent of U.S. greenhouse tomato production. From 2005 through 2011, U.S. greenhouse shipments increased 17 percent.

In March 2012, AMS began to also collect shipment data from these growers on grape and roma greenhouse tomatoes (figure 14 shows only round greenhouse tomatoes). During April and May 2012 these two categories added 16 percent over the total volume for round tomatoes alone. Greenhouse tomato producers in the United States have opened several new facilities since late 2011 so production in 2012 is expected to increase further.

U.S. greenhouse tomato imports from Canada peaked in 2005 but have since weakened. Greenhouse tomato production in Canada is mostly a 10-month a year operation. There is very little natural light for production in January and February and the expense of providing lights at this period can be prohibitive. Canadian shipments are highest during the summer months.

From 2005 to 2011, Canadian exports to the United States declined 5 percent while total Canadian greenhouse tomato production increased 28 percent. The Canadian industry is still larger than its U.S. competitor. In 2011, Canadian production was 295,973 short tons compared with 205,500 short tons in U.S.greenhouse tomato shipments. In 2011, 50 percent of Canadian production was exported to the United States, down from 60 percent in 2003. Some greenhouse acres were added in Canada last year with plans for additional acreage in 2012.

October 2011-May 2012 Field and Protected Agriculture Tomato Shipments

Table 20 shows shipments to the United States from October 2011 through May 2012 and compares the levels with the same period the prior season. It should be noted that the prior season includes a December 2010 freeze in Florida and a major freeze in February 2011 in Sinaloa, the main winter production area in Mexico, which reduced export shipments from that State by about 30 percent (Foreign Agricultural Service).

Florida shipments are down for all four types of field tomatoes, with round (mostly mature green) the least affected—down 1 percent--and roma the most affected—down 16 percent. Mexican field tomato shipments are down for round (mostly vine ripe) by 8 percent and cherry tomatoes by 24 percent. Mexican field-grown grape tomatoes are about constant and roma tomatoes grew 9 percent. Mexican protected agriculture tomato shipments are up in each category, with an overall increase of 28 percent. Canadian greenhouse tomato shipments are up 5 percent but this refers to all Canadian shipments, not just exports to the U.S. market. U.S. greenhouse shipments are down 4 percent.

While it is clear that Mexican greenhouse tomato shipments are up, the exact magnitude of that increase is not as clear. There are two types of data available from the United States: AMS shipments and Department of Commerce trade data. Commerce data are reported monthly under a single tariff code for all greenhouse tomatoes without distinguishing the type of greenhouse tomato. Release of Commerce Department data typically is lagged about a month and a half. AMS data reports shipments daily and provides more information to the industry by breaking down the types of protected agriculture tomato imports from Mexico into round, cherry, grape, and roma.

Table 20. Monthly shipments of tomatoes in the U.S. market

	2010/11 Oct-Sep	2010/11 Oct-May	2011/12 Oct-May	Change 2010/11-2011/12
	----------10,000 pounds----------			Percent
California round field	55,186	18,606	12,568	-32
California cherry field	565	170	114	-33
California grape field	1,300	349	445	28
California plum field	7,673	1,901	2,676	41
Florida round field	110,129	101,858	100,972	-1
Florida cherry field	6,162	5,856	5,166	-12
Florida grape field	17,404	15,902	13,782	-13
Florida plum field	17,309	16,155	13,649	-16
Mexico round field	44,971	38,336	35,180	-8
Mexico cherry field	5,740	4,331	3,299	-24
Mexico grape field	6,715	5,371	5,358	0
Mexico plum field	51,745	45,009	48,884	9
Mexico round greenhouse	79,480	60,604	76,567	26
Mexico cherry greenhouse	969	916	1,755	92
Mexico grape greenhouse	1,458	820	1,413	72
Mexico plum greenhouse	51,261	27,283	34,969	28
Mexico total greenhouse	133,168	89,623	114,704	28
Canada total greenhouse*	50,705	23,485	24,581	5
US total greenhouse**	39,674	24,244	23,256	-4

*Total Canadian production, not just imports to the United States. Commerce data from October through April show that U.S. imports from Canada are down 8% from last season.

**Does not include new data on greenhouse grape and roma tomatoes in 2011-12.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service.

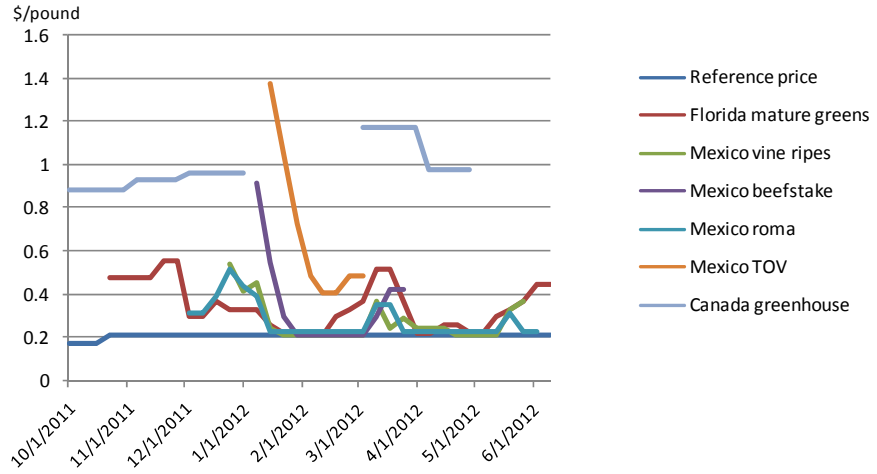
In Nogales, Arizona, AMS uses information from U.S. customs brokers which reports protected agriculture tomatoes by type. For tomatoes entering through Texas and California, the Department of Homeland Security provides data on protected agriculture tomato imports but with no breakdown by type. AMS uses information from shippers to estimate the breakdown by type. Unfortunately, the data do not match closely. Comparing just the October 2011 to April 2012 period, when both Commerce and AMS data are available, Commerce shows imports of Mexican protected culture tomatoes up 23 percent, while AMS reports an increase of 34 percent. More investigation is required to understand the differences in data.

Prices

It is difficult to compare tomato prices across time and/or production regions as data detail and availability vary considerably. For example, no price data are reported for U.S. greenhouse tomatoes. The only price data for Canadian greenhouse imports is from Commerce trade data for all greenhouse tomatoes; technically this is a unit value (total greenhouse tomato import value divided by total volume) not a price. AMS provides FOB prices for Florida and California field tomatoes and FOB prices for both field and protected agriculture tomato imports from Mexico. Given the available data, however, it is clear that for long periods of time from October 1, 2011 through June 6, 2012, most tomato prices were right at the U.S. Department of Commerce reference price (figure 16).[2] The price has approached this reference level in earlier years but the long duration of prices at this level in 2012 is unusual. A small rise in mid- to late-March for Florida mature greens represented the relative shortage caused by an earlier freeze that resulted in a temporary decline in available tomatoes.

2/ The U.S. Department of Commerce suspended an antidumping investigation involving fresh-market tomatoes from Mexico by negotiated agreement, on November 1, 1996. The agreement set a minimum price (called the reference price) that covers the majority of fresh-market tomatoes imported from Mexico. Fresh-market tomatoes from signatory producers/exporters cannot enter the United States at less than the established reference price.

Figure 16. Weekly FOB tomato prices, weeks ending October 1, 2011 through June 9, 2012



Sources: USDA, Agricutlural Marketing Service, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Notes:
Figure shows the low price for the low/high prices listed for each week. Mexican prices are for imports through Nogales.
Prices for Florida mature greens are for 25-pound boxes of 5X6 size, with a grade of 85% U.S. 1 or better. Legally, a 25-pound box must contain 25 pounds but it often contains a bit more. For the purposes of the Suspension Agreement, the U.S. Department of Commerce determined these boxes weigh 26.79 pounds.
Prices for Mexican vine ripe tomatoes are for two-layer flats of 19 pounds of 4X5 size. Commerce determined these boxes weigh 23.83 pounds.
Prices for Mexican beefsteak tomatoes are for 1 layer flats of size 25. Commerce determined these boxes weigh 16.34 pounds.
Prices for Mexican TOVs are for 11 pound flats and Commerce determined these boxes weigh 12.31 pounds.
Prices for Mexican romas are for 25-pound cartons of loose, large size tomatoes. Commerce determined these weigh 26.79 pounds.
Prices for Canadian greenhouse tomatoes are unit values based on monthly Commerce data for all greenhouse tomato imports, not broken out by type. January and February prices are not reported here due to light shipment volumes.
The reference price is $0.2169 from October 23 to June 30, and $0.172 during the rest of the year.

Staked field tomatoes in Florida are typically harvested multiple times, depending on market conditions. When prices fall below the cost of harvest, growers may choose to forego additional harvests and abandon production. There are reports of growers in Florida reducing harvesting passes this season due to the low prices.

With such low prices in winter 2012, Mexican growers sent only their best tomatoes to the U.S. market. Some tomatoes were redirected to the domestic Mexican market but even that market was saturated. Roma wholesale prices in Mexico during April were 65% below the prior year. Some export quality tomatoes were discarded (Foreign Agricultural Service).

Future Trends

Grower prices in fresh vegetable markets are historically variable and often tied to short-term weather events. However there are some notable non-weather changes in fresh tomato markets that may have a more significant impact on future trends.

Multiple production areas across seasons reduce the potential to capture off-season high prices. The growth of tomatoes from protected agriculture, and particularly the rapid growth from Mexico in recent years, will continue to change the dynamics of tomato markets. Weather patterns in individual production areas may become less of an influence for these growers who can control the environment to varying degrees. The new technologies may allow new entrants to tomato production from States or regions where field seasons were previously very limited.

After a year of low prices, growers are considering potential political remedies. On June 22, 2012, the Florida Tomato Exchange filed documents with the U.S. Department of Commerce and the U.S International Trade Commission indicating the interest of the petitioners to withdraw from the antidumping petition filed against Mexico in 1996 (Florida Tomato Exchange). They are seeking to terminate the suspended dumping investigation and the suspension agreement which has been in place since November 1996. The Exchange stated that if the suspended investigation were terminated, then the industry would be able to "allow facts to drive the result should the industry file a new petition."

Growers must also look forward to production decisions for the next season. Fixed cost investments in protected agriculture technologies have added some rigidity to tomato supplies. While a field tomato grower can change crop mix from year to year, it takes time to go from the concept of greenhouse production to full production. Growers who made the decision to start developing a protected agricultural operation when prices were higher may end up marketing product in the midst of very low prices. The ability to withstand periods of low market prices depends on capitalization rates, with some firms much more able than others to weather economic downturns. Sunk capital costs may encourage some tomato growers to continue in protected agriculture even if they must consider switching to potentially more lucrative crops. Even so, there are reports of sizeable abandoned protected agriculture operations in Mexico (Foreign Agricultural Service).

The transition to protected agriculture production is likely to accelerate if foodservice demand, particularly fast food demand, can be met. At retail, consumer recognition of different types of tomatoes has grown, while many foodservice users still focus on the large size, consistency, and firmness provided by mature green tomatoes destined to be sliced for hamburgers and sandwiches.

In recent years vegetable breeding technology has become much more efficient due to the use of genetic markers and faster DNA processing equipment. Today there are molecular markers for certain disease resistance, quality and other traits, enabling breeders to select directly for these traits and to stack them with other desirable genetic material. Already a proliferation of small snacking tomatoes in many shapes, sizes, flavors and colors are being marketed to receptive consumers. On May 30, 2012 it was announced that the genome of the tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*) had been fully sequenced by an international consortium of 10 countries. This decoding is an important step toward improving yield, nutrition, disease resistance, taste and color of tomatoes whether grown in open field, shade house, or greenhouse operations.

Protected Agriculture Terminology

There are many terms used to describe protected agriculture and many are used vaguely. For example, while greenhouse is only one type of protected agriculture, the term is often used to refer to any type of protected agriculture. U.S. import

statistics are divided into “field” and “greenhouse” without any further specification of what constitutes greenhouse product and which in reality covers all protected agriculture.

At one end of the protected agriculture continuum is a low-technology strategy called shade houses which is a simple structure to support shade cloth, a type of screen. This provides passive control of the environment by shading the plants from excessive sunlight, wind, and potentially reducing pest and disease risk and hence agrochemical inputs, as well as water and labor usage per unit of production. These structures keep plants cooler on warm days but provide no significant protection from cold air temperatures. Because of the relatively limited environmental control they provide, growers can extend shipping seasons only marginally.

The most important benefits are generally much higher yields compared with open field production, and the potential for improved quality. Some Mexican growers market these tomatoes as a protected agriculture product. Other shade house growers do not attempt to differentiate their tomatoes from field tomatoes. Shade houses are very expensive relative to open field production but are the lowest cost option within protected agriculture.

At the other extreme of protected agriculture is the high technology greenhouse strategy involving a permanent structure, with glass, flexible film plastic, rigid panel acrylic, or polycarbonate roof and walls. With more protection from the elements, growers can actively control their environment to a high degree. The most sophisticated growers actively monitor and control light, air temperature, humidity, water, nutrients, and carbon dioxide levels in the structure to maximize profitable production, generally using hydroponics for water and nutrient management. These are the most expensive protected agriculture systems. Since the plants are completely dependent on human care for every requirement, greenhouse management is very intensive. Annual yields can be very high, as much as 15 times greater than field production.

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The Planting Transferability Pilot Program: An Update 1/

Debate on the 2012 farm bill continues, with the Senate passing the Agriculture Reform, Food, and Jobs bill on June 21. (As of this writing, the House Agriculture Committee had not yet passed a 2012 farm bill out of committee.) The Senate bill offers program crop farmers production and price risk coverage to mitigate both the vagaries of drought, floods, and other natural disasters and the volatility of prices to ensure stable crop revenues.[2] Farmers would receive support for shortfalls in revenue but would no longer receive monies from Direct and Countercyclical Payments (DCP) or Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE).

Coupled with the possible termination of these income support payments is elimination of the current restriction on planting fruit and vegetables on base acres. With another year of production and data complete, it is now possible to give an update on the Planting Transferability Pilot Program that was established under the 2008 Farm Act to allow lifting the planting restriction under a limited set of conditions.[3]

An Overview

Vegetable planting restrictions date back to the 1996 farm bill and were put in place to address concerns expressed by produce growers that payments to farms with base acres that chose to plant fruit and vegetables could lead to increased supply and a significant decline in horticultural prices. This was viewed as unfair to a sector that otherwise received relatively modest government support. In contrast, vegetable processors have been concerned that access to vegetables used for products such as tomato paste and canned vegetables were constrained by farm bill planting rules.

The 2008 Food Conservation and Energy Act (2008 Farm Act) introduced the Planting Transferability Pilot Program, which permits program crop producers in seven Upper Midwestern states (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) to plant select vegetables for processing with a resulting acre-for-acre loss of farm commodity payments. These producers would, without the Pilot Program, face a much more severe penalty, possibly losing their entire DCP or ACRE payment.

Processing vegetables eligible for the Pilot Program include cucumbers, green peas, lima beans, pumpkins, snap beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes. Eligible Pilot Program acreage is capped at various levels in each participating state, but the total cannot exceed 75,000 acres annually. Two years of farm participation and acreage data in the Pilot Program are now available from USDA's Farm Service Agency.[4]

The average number of acres planted equaled 13,075 annually over the 2009 – 2010 period, about 17 percent of the total allowable acres by statute and a small share of national processing vegetable acreage. Three states--Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota--account for the majority of acres. Over 70 percent of the planted acres were allocated to sweet corn and green peas in Minnesota, tomatoes in Indiana, and pumpkins in Illinois. Very few farms participated in the Pilot Program in Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, or Wisconsin.

1/Barry Krissoff, International Demand and Trade Branch, Economic Research Service

2/ Program crops include wheat, corn, grain sorghum, barley, oats, upland cotton, long grain rice, medium grain rice, pulse crops (dry peas, lentil, small and large chickpeas), soybeans, other oilseeds, and peanuts.

3/ See "The Planting Transferability Pilot Program: An Analysis of the First Year, 2009" USDA, Economic Research Service. Vegetables and Melons Outlook/VGS-343/February 17, 2011.

4/ USDA's Farm Service Agency maintains farm records based on small administrative units (farms) consisting of varying groups of owners and operators. Records are maintained for over 2.2 million administrative farm units. A farmer may own or operate a number of "FSA farms."

Table 21: Planting Transferability Pilot Program: Farms and Acreage by state, 2009 and 2010

	2009		2010	
States	Number of farms	**Vegetable acres planted	Number of farms	**Vegetable acres planted
Illinois	32	110	29	189
Indiana	32	42	34	100
Iowa	*	*	*	*
Michigan	*	*	*	*
Minnesota	67	34	62	4
Ohio	7	283	12	487
Wisconsin	8	989	11	640
Total Midwest Region	155	11,868	150	14,280

* Indicates that the number of farms is too small to disclose.
** The Pilot Program covers the following vegetables for processing: cucumbers, green peas, lima beans, pumpkins, snap beans,
Source: USDA, Farm Service Agency

Note: Farm Service Agency data distinguish between vegetables for the fresh and processing markets. In several cases, the 2009 data indicated a vegetable for the fresh market, not a vegetable for processing. Since it is unlikely that a farm would participate in the Pilot Program and plant only a vegetable for the fresh market, we allocated this small 2009 acreage to the processing market for the vegetable and state indicated. Therefore, our acreage estimates reported here for 2009 are slightly larger than those reported in the Vegetable and Melon Outlook report, VGS343, February 17, 2011.

The Pilot Program from a National and Regional Perspective

USDA's National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS) reports annual planted acreage for vegetables for processing nationwide and the principal states (Table 20). Between 2008 and 2011, total processing vegetable acreage decreased by 13.7 percent nationwide.[5] NASS data indicate a modest decline of acreage for sweet corn and a pronounced weakening for green peas in Minnesota, but an increase for tomatoes in Indiana. Data for pumpkins for processing were not available.[6] The overall downward movement in processing vegetable acreage may reflect farmer preferences in growing corn, soybeans and wheat because of their recent relatively high prices and may also reflect the long-run decline in consumer demand for many processing vegetables.

NASS data indicate an approximately 1,300 acre increase in Indiana acreage planted to processing tomatoes between 2008 and 2010.[7] Much of the increase in acreage may be attributed to farms participating in the Pilot Program, with these farms growing 1,771 acres of tomatoes for processing in 2010. The Pilot Program acreage accounts for nearly 20 percent of Indiana tomato acreage and slightly less than 1 percent of processing tomato acreage nationwide. Growers in Grant and LaPorte counties, among others, expanded their processing tomato acreage to take advantage of their proximity to Red Gold's three processing plants in Elwood, Orestes, and Geneva, and Del Monte Foods in Plymouth County.

5/ The vegetables for processing included in USDA's National Agricultural Statistical Service data are lima beans, snap beans, green peas, carrots, sweet corn, pickled cucumbers, spinach, and tomatoes.

6/ According to 2007 Census of Agriculture, farms in Illinois accounted for 80 percent of the national acreage in pumpkins harvested for processing (up from almost 60 percent in the 2002 Census). NASS data for pumpkins (all uses) indicate an increase of 4,300 planted acres (33 percent) in Illinois between 2008 and 2011.

7/ FSA data reports a larger increase in Indiana tomato acreage over the same time period.

Table 22: Acres Planted of Vegetables for Processing , 2008 to 2011

A. *U.S. Totals*	2008	2009	2010	2011	2009 Pilot	2009 Pilot as Share of Total	2010 Pilot	2010 Pilot as Share of Total
Sweet Corn	370,750	402,200	347,500	334,450	3,628	0.009	3,734	0.011
Lima Bean	38,620	36,040	42,630	30,830	*	*	*	*
Snap Beans	206,770	202,529	205,810	176,050	1,331	0.007	2,236	0.011
Green Peas	216,100	213,500	187,600	162,400	2,911	0.014	3,583	0.019
Tomatoes	299,300	331,900	290,000	273,100	1,918	0.006	2,120	0.007
Cucumbers	99,300	100,500	92,000	85,000	*	*	*	*
Pumpkins	NA	NA	NA	NA	1680	NA	1794	NA
B. *Select State Totals*								
Sweet Corn - Minnesota	127,900	132,000	122,300	124,400	2,564	0.019	3,433	0.028
Green Peas - Minnesota	74,800	77,300	62,700	67,300	2,508	0.032	3,474	0.055
Tomatoes - Indiana	8,300	9,800	9,600	9,000	1,628	0.166	1,771	0.184
Pumpkins - Illinois	NA	NA	NA	NA	1680	NA	1,794	NA

* The number of farms was too small to disclose the data.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistical Service and Farm Service Agency.
Note: United States' totals are based on data from USDA's National Agricultural Statistical Service. Pumpkin acreage for processing is not available. Pilot Program acreage is from USDA's Farm Service Agency.

As for sweet corn and green peas, farms participating in the Pilot Program increased their acreage while non-participating farms overall reduced their acreage. This is particularly true for Minnesota sweet corn and green peas, for which both NASS and FSA data show a more than 4 and 16 percent decrease in total planted acreage to these crops, respectively, between 2008 and 2010. In contrast, Minnesota farms participating in the Pilot Program increased their sweet corn and green pea planted acreage by 5,072 acres in 2009 and 6,907 acres in 2010.

Net Increase in Vegetable Processing Acreage over the 2008 – 2010 Period

Table 23 focuses on the net increase in planted acreage allocated to the seven vegetables for processing for participating farms in the Pilot Program.[8] Of the 155 farms that participated in the Pilot Program in 2009, 143 had farm identification numbers in 2008. After signing up for the 2009 Pilot Program, these farms planted 10,954 acres of the seven processing vegetables. They had planted 3,101 acres in the previous year (2008). Additionally, there were 12 "new" farms in 2009 (not having farm identification numbers in 2008) that planted 914 acres.[9] Combining the additional acres planted by the existing and new participating farms, a net increase of 8,767 acres for the seven processing vegetables was grown in 2009 compared to 2008.

8/ This section focuses on the net increase of processing vegetable acres across Pilot Program participating farms. Producers of these farms may grow processing vegetables on participating and nonparticipating farms. See discussion below on participating farms and producers.

9/ Reconstitution may reflect the addition of new farm ID numbers from FSA databases for a given year, 2009 in this case. The land was likely used for farming prior to reconstitution with a different farm ID and may or may not have been used to grow processing vegetables.

Table 23. Planting Transferability Pilot Program: New and Existing Farms

Year	2009			2010		
	Area Planted by		Total	Area Planted by		Total
	Existing Farms*	New Farms	New Acres	Existing Farms*	New Farms	New Acres
2008	3,101			1,646		
2009	10,954	914	8,767	5,251		
2010	……	……	……	10,133	4,147	12,634

*155 farms participated in the Pilot in 2009 of which 143 had farm identification numbers in 2008 and 2009. **150 farms participated in the Pilot in 2010 of which 115 had farm identification numbers for 2008, 2009, and 2010.
Source: USDA, Farm Service Agency.

The FSA data also reveal that there were 115 farms that participated in the Pilot Program in 2010 that had farm identification numbers in 2008 and 2009. These farms planted 10,133 acres in 2010, whereas they grew 1,646 acres in 2008. An additional 35 "new" farms planted 4,147 acres in 2010. Together, the existing and new farms increased net acreage by 12,634 acres between 2008 and 2010. Thus, the Pilot Program has increased the number of processing vegetable acres on some farms that either did not plant or planted a limited number of acres of processing vegetables prior to the inception of the Program.

Multi-Year Farm Participation

Forty-two farms reported participating in the Pilot Program in both 2009 and 2010, again mostly in Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota. These farms, approximately 30 percent of all the participating farms, account for over 70 percent of the additional acres planted for the seven processing vegetables. This may imply that the 2009 and 2010 participating farms have a greater interest or ability to attain contracts and a stronger commitment to the program compared to the non-repeating farms that have allocated a relatively smaller number of acres for processing vegetables. The constraints relaxed by participating in the Pilot Program and proximity to processors may provide the incentive for these farms and processors to reach an accord on a contract. Additional comprehensive farm-level data would be able to confirm this finding more concretely.

Distinguishing Farms and Growers

While the farms participating in the Pilot Program may have had little or no acres allocated to the seven processing vegetables before the inception of the Program, their owners or producers likely have experience operating other farms that have grown one or more of the seven processing vegetables. We identified producers on the 155 farms participating in the Pilot Program in 2009. We found that these growers operated an average of 6 to 7 FSA farms, a number of which grew processing vegetables in 2008. These operators have the experience, knowledge, specialized planting and harvesting equipment, and prior contracts with processors to efficiently expand or rotate their acreage. However, a shortage of available non-base acres in one or more of these grower's farms appears to have been a limiting factor motivating the growers to enroll in the Pilot Program. This is especially true in the case of pumpkins, where disease issues require a rotation of every seven years. With the Pilot Program, the operators were able to plant the select processing vegetables across their operations – over multiple farms – without having to forgo sizeable DCP or ACRE payment.

Table 24. PTPP Farms and Acreage by state for farms participating, 2009 and 2010

	2009		2010	
States	Number of Farms	Number of Acres	Number of Farms	Number of Acres
Illinois	9	708	9	798
Indiana	8	638	8	719
Minnesota	22	1959	22	1841
Other States	*	*	*	*
Total Midwest Region, both years	42	3468	42	3490
Total Midwest Region, only 1 year	113	8400	108	10790

* The number of farms was too small to disclose the data.

Source: USDA, Farm Service Agency.

Concluding Comments

If the Senate Agriculture Committee's farm bill language were to become law, no restrictions would exist on fruit and vegetable planting for the fresh or processed markets. Operators would no longer need to sign up for a Pilot Program in order to grow vegetables for processing, nor would they be limited to a narrow range of commodities. If this bill's language prevails, fruit and vegetables could be grown without regard to base acre limitations across all states.

Nevertheless, the incentive to switch acres from a program crop into a fruit or vegetable would still be restrained by market conditions, agronomic characteristics, and other policy considerations. Growers would not seek contracts with processors, wholesalers, or retailers of fruit and vegetables unless they anticipate higher net returns relative to other cropping alternatives. The high costs related to specialized equipment, expertise, labor for harvesting, and agronomic constraints may dissuade producers from entering or expanding fruit and vegetable acreage. Additionally, any changes in crop insurance subsidies may also affect planting decisions.

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Vegetables and Pulses Data

Vegetable and Pulses Data provides users with comprehensive statistics on fresh and processed vegetables and pulses in the United States, as well as global production and trade data for these sectors. It harmonizes and integrates data from the ERS market outlook program with data collected by different Federal and international statistical agencies to facilitate analyses of economic performance over time, and across domestic and foreign markets.

The data are currently organized in four sections:

Outlook Tables, in Excel and PDF format, contain recent data on fresh and processing per capita use, acreage, production, prices, cash receipts, and U.S. trade, as well as data on potatoes, sweet potatoes, mushrooms, dry edible beans, and dry peas and lentils. Tables are grouped into 13 sub-sections and a summary table. Eventually, all data contained in the Vegetables and Pulses Outlook tables will be encompassed in the Data by Category and Data by Commodity series.

Yearbook Tables, in Excel and a single PDF file, contain a time series of annual and monthly data for U.S. farm acreage, production, prices, trade, per capita use, and more. Eventually, all data currently contained in the Vegetables and Pulses Yearbook tables will be encompassed in the Data by Category and Data by Commodity series.

Data by Category (e.g. price, production, etc.) provides current producer and retail price indexes, and a few retail prices.

Data by Commodity provides current import and export data for more than 40 individual fresh and processed vegetable and pulse commodities on a marketing year basis.

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• Receive weekly notification (on Friday afternoon) via the ERS website. Go to http://www.ers.usda.gov/Updates/ and follow the instructions to receive notices about ERS outlook reports, *Amber Waves* magazine, and other reports and data products on specific topics. ERS also offers RSS (really simple syndication) feeds for all ERS products. Go to http://www.ers.usda.gov/rss/ to get started.

Web Sites

A. Vegetables and Pulses Outlook: The home page of this report.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/vgs/

B. U.S. Trade Data—GATS: This recently revised online application allows the user to freely access and download detailed U.S. export and import data.
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx

C. ERS Vegetables and Pulses Data: Monthly and annual data for U.S. imports and exports, monthly Producer and Consumer Price Indexes, and monthly average retail prices.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Data/Vegetables/

D. Vegetables and Pulses Topics Page: This ERS site contains special articles, data sets, and links (the tomato background page is found here).
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/vegetables/

E. USDA Market News: Agricultural Marketing Service's web site containing fresh shipments, f.o.b. and terminal market prices, weekly truck rates, annual reports, and more.
http://www.marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv

F. 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

G. Organic Farming and Marketing: USDA, ERS Briefing Room contains articles, data, graphics, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Organic/

H. FAS Fruit and Vegetable Page: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Services page with special articles, country horticultural reports, presentation and charts, data, and links.
http://www.fas.usda.gov/htp/fruit_veg.asp

Price table 1—Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1999-2012 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	***Quarterly averages*** 1st	2nd	3rd	4th
		Index (1910-14=100)													*1910-14=100*			
Commercial vegetables 2/	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736	752	796	702	693
	2000	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	768	808	649	855	872	856
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888	904	895	900	854
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	743	918	1,384	768	791	727
	2003	786	797	880	924	988	1,084	852	983	1,030	1,025	1,283	1,132	980	821	999	955	1,147
	2004	911	1,000	792	906	771	761	713	910	924	1,109	1,128	847	898	901	813	849	1,028
	2005	663	839	1,176	1,296	962	987	801	843	908	808	811	1,088	932	893	1,082	851	902
	2006	914	822	951	1,077	1,111	937	849	1,088	1,140	882	848	1,071	974	896	1,042	1,026	934
	2007	1,268	1,179	1,375	1,294	1,030	948	897	1,047	1,111	1,403	994	988	1,128	1,274	1,091	1,018	1,128
	2008	985	846	962	1,157	1,100	1,091	1,022	1,030	1,248	1,278	1,109	1,078	1,076	931	1,116	1,100	1,155
	2009	1,239	992	1,077	1,256	1,010	1,106	967	1,001	963	1,196	1,544	1,489	1,153	1,103	1,124	977	1,410
	2010	1,060	1,054	1,501	1,357	1,226	1,087	1,069	1,079	1,061	1,018	1,311	1,106	1,161	1,205	1,223	1,070	1,145
	2011	1,384	1,946	1,523	1,128	1,213	1,138	1,130	1,060	997	919	1,183	975	1,216	1,618	1,160	1,062	1,026
	2012	849	803	886	982	988									846			
Potatoes 3/	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507	502	545	526	455
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472	497	528	476	387
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497	432	468	560	526
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652	660	751	685	512
	2003	534	555	568	593	591	560	571	484	458	443	479	494	528	552	581	504	472
	2004	488	504	531	569	559	559	552	496	486	444	477	507	514	508	562	511	476
	2005	535	536	578	567	577	573	623	575	492	473	540	579	554	550	572	563	531
	2006	597	572	706	700	662	703	809	653	527	500	579	601	634	625	688	663	560
	2007	619	647	689	744	686	671	702	594	531	525	596	644	637	652	700	609	588
	2008	667	699	705	756	820	901	957	941	795	710	792	826	797	690	826	898	776
	2009	831	791	819	824	812	821	769	756	719	648	661	682	761	814	819	748	664
	2010	683	696	697	738	768	714	713	694	643	624	699	828	708	692	740	683	717
	2011	770	799	915	955	959	993	1,177	910	797	725	810	853	889	828	969	961	796
	2012	875	881	925	981	906									894			
		1990-92=100																
Commercial vegetables 2/	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110	113	119	105	104
	2000	98	86	108	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121	97	128	130	128
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133	135	134	135	128
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137	207	115	118	106
	2003	110	112	123	129	138	152	119	138	144	143	180	158	137	115	140	134	160
	2004	127	140	111	127	108	107	100	127	129	155	158	119	126	126	114	119	144
	2005	93	117	165	181	135	138	112	118	127	113	113	152	130	125	151	119	126
	2006	128	115	133	151	156	131	119	152	160	123	119	150	136	125	146	144	131
	2007	177	165	192	181	144	133	126	147	155	196	139	138	158	178	153	143	158
	2008	138	118	135	162	154	153	143	144	175	179	155	151	151	130	156	154	162
	2009	173	139	151	176	141	155	135	140	135	167	216	208	161	154	157	137	197
	2010	148	147	210	190	172	152	150	151	149	142	183	155	162	168	171	150	160
	2011	194	272	213	158	170	159	158	148	139	129	166	136	170	226	162	148	144
	2012	119	112	124	138	138									118			
Potatoes 3/	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100	99	108	104	90
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93	98	105	94	77
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98	85	93	111	104
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129	130	148	136	101
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	97	104	109	115	100	93
	2004	96	100	105	112	110	110	109	98	96	88	94	100	102	100	111	101	94
	2005	106	106	114	112	114	113	123	113	97	93	106	114	109	109	113	111	104
	2006	118	113	139	138	131	139	160	129	104	99	114	119	125	123	136	131	111
	2007	122	128	136	147	135	132	139	117	105	104	118	127	126	129	138	120	116
	2008	132	138	139	149	162	178	189	186	157	140	156	163	157	136	163	177	153
	2009	164	156	162	163	160	162	152	149	142	128	130	135	150	161	162	148	131
	2010	135	137	138	146	152	141	141	137	127	123	138	163	140	137	146	135	141
	2011	152	158	181	188	189	196	232	180	157	143	160	168	175	164	191	190	157
	2012	173	172	182	194	179									176			

1/ Prices for 2012 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 data product* at:
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1212
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices.*

Web sources: http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/price/pap-bb/2006/
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/price/zap-bb/

Price table 2—Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average price at the point-of-first-sale, 2008-12 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prcnt change Apr. - Apr.	Prcnt change 1st quarter
		Cents/pound ($/cwt)													Percent	Percent
Asparagus	2008	--	--	107.00	125.00	84.30	81.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	98.90	--	--
	2009	--	--	82.00	130.00	112.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	103.00	4.0	--
	2010	--	90.40	122.00	118.00	137.00	86.30	--	--	--	--	--	--	122.00	-9.2	--
	2011	--	--	132.00	160.00	77.60	94.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	115.93	35.6	--
	2012	--	--	108.00	107.00	110.00									-33.1	--
Broccoli	2008	47.90	24.40	30.80	52.10	25.20	29.60	26.70	26.60	41.10	57.50	41.10	33.40	36.20	--	--
	2009	44.60	29.50	46.90	41.90	32.80	31.00	26.50	29.70	31.60	64.60	57.10	53.50	37.80	-19.6	17.4
	2010	26.50	26.70	48.30	35.40	43.50	34.50	29.30	25.70	33.30	30.40	55.30	66.60	35.40	-15.5	-16.1
	2011	57.10	45.40	40.80	33.90	40.20	55.70	28.70	35.60	33.60	33.10	43.00	51.60	41.56	-4.2	41.2
	2012	27.30	22.50	31.90	22.60	27.00								26.26	-33.3	-43.0
Cantaloups*	2008	--	--	--	--	26.50	16.40	16.00	8.30	17.90	22.70	32.20	23.60	18.50	--	--
	2009	--	--	--	--	24.50	19.10	11.40	12.60	12.90	23.30	15.40	15.10	18.10	--	--
	2010	--	--	--	--	19.60	17.50	15.70	9.70	11.50	14.00	37.10	--	16.70	--	--
	2011	--	--	--	--	18.00	16.30	25.10	11.90	15.50	17.60	15.50	11.90	16.48	--	--
Carrots	2008	16.20	25.90	25.90	25.50	32.00	25.60	25.60	25.60	24.70	24.20	24.30	25.20	24.50	--	--
	2009	25.20	25.20	25.20	25.20	25.50	25.80	25.60	24.00	25.20	25.30	27.20	27.80	25.20	-1.2	11.2
	2010	28.50	23.90	27.50	27.40	27.40	26.20	27.10	27.10	26.80	26.90	27.60	33.00	26.20	8.7	5.7
	2011	38.00	40.70	44.60	46.20	44.80	35.10	28.40	28.00	27.60	27.50	26.80	25.50	34.43	68.6	54.3
	2012	26.30	26.30	26.80	27.60	27.50									-40.3	-35.6
Cauliflower	2008	51.80	30.00	41.70	63.80	24.90	53.90	38.20	43.20	29.50	48.50	28.30	43.10	40.70	--	--
	2009	68.20	30.00	51.30	41.40	46.60	43.50	41.70	31.90	26.90	58.10	54.40	47.10	44.40	-35.1	21.1
	2010	33.20	36.70	50.40	58.00	68.60	32.90	31.20	26.30	27.70	31.50	52.60	66.40	39.60	40.1	-19.5
	2011	41.10	56.10	51.30	43.10	56.80	52.80	38.40	30.90	29.70	30.30	66.90	66.20	46.97	-25.7	23.4
	2012	31.50	31.80	39.10	28.40	34.70									-34.1	-31.0
Celery	2008	16.20	13.20	13.40	14.00	37.40	30.10	22.10	12.50	11.90	17.10	16.90	20.30	18.50	--	--
	2009	35.10	29.70	15.00	17.40	17.40	11.70	11.30	11.40	12.00	20.90	21.10	38.80	18.50	24.3	86.4
	2010	37.40	21.60	25.70	17.10	20.00	15.80	16.00	13.90	15.10	15.00	14.30	20.20	19.70	-1.7	6.1
	2011	25.10	46.50	29.50	19.30	33.10	17.10	17.50	14.30	12.50	12.00	15.00	14.90	21.40	12.9	19.4
	2012	20.10	12.60	12.50	12.70	16.00									-34.2	-55.3
Corn, sweet	2008	30.80	23.00	28.60	20.40	21.90	19.80	28.70	27.20	27.10	23.90	34.70	23.40	25.90	--	--
	2009	24.90	46.40	59.30	32.50	20.80	25.40	34.60	26.40	23.70	23.30	19.80	19.40	29.40	59.3	58.5
	2010	37.80	58.50	62.70	40.10	25.10	16.00	20.20	23.10	24.00	28.00	20.60	31.60	25.70	23.4	21.7
	2011	62.20	51.80	42.40	21.50	19.90	24.00	33.00	28.30	24.60	28.40	25.00	14.90	31.33	-46.4	-1.6
	2012	37.30	31.00	33.70	22.40	21.70									4.2	-34.8
Cucumbers	2008	38.40	--	20.50	24.40	22.90	36.10	19.30	23.70	34.30	28.60	42.70	41.30	24.80	--	--
	2009	39.10	--	--	28.60	17.20	23.40	23.40	26.40	26.10	22.50	16.80	20.40	25.30	17.2	32.8
	2010	--	15.00	18.50	26.50	17.70	26.70	26.10	28.00	28.50	24.60	14.30	19.70	22.80	-7.3	-57.2
	2011	--	--	--	26.40	19.20	32.00	29.80	30.00	32.10	30.80	27.70	19.40	27.49	-0.4	--
	2012	--	--	20.50	22.30	28.90									-15.5	--
Head lettuce	2008	17.60	13.40	14.70	21.60	15.50	17.70	17.30	17.20	31.90	32.90	19.30	23.50	20.10	--	--
	2009	28.50	17.80	19.40	27.70	18.20	18.90	16.90	16.70	16.60	27.20	49.60	38.70	21.70	28.2	43.8
	2010	17.30	14.10	20.80	19.00	24.30	25.70	26.00	23.30	17.20	20.20	35.40	17.50	23.80	-31.4	-20.5
	2011	27.20	54.40	35.20	17.80	26.40	17.10	19.40	14.70	14.80	17.00	30.50	17.40	24.33	-6.3	123.8
	2012	13.40	12.60	11.80	17.50	14.90									-1.7	-67.6
Onions, dry bulb	2008	4.13	3.15	2.53	10.60	23.90	17.60	13.10	8.72	11.20	11.50	10.90	9.71	12.50	--	--
	2009	9.47	8.44	6.99	18.40	13.40	18.00	10.80	8.56	9.27	8.19	7.93	7.83	15.50	73.6	153.8
	2010	11.20	15.00	34.20	29.90	19.30	16.10	16.30	13.10	11.70	9.61	12.10	11.60	16.40	62.5	142.6
	2011	12.40	9.90	8.04	10.80	15.10	20.00	18.90	13.20	10.40	9.50	9.47	9.48	12.27	-63.9	-49.8
	2012	7.52	5.97	8.92	18.00	22.80									66.7	-26.1
Snap beans	2008	68.80	98.30	37.70	57.50	36.30	49.10	44.80	70.60	76.30	48.80	47.70	69.40	52.80	--	--
	2009	37.40	86.20	68.80	39.90	43.40	53.50	62.60	81.90	76.90	49.20	59.30	63.50	53.50	-30.6	-6.1
	2010	103.00	--	97.70	78.90	43.00	53.00	68.80	79.80	69.40	61.90	44.90	85.20	60.00	97.7	56.5
	2011	131.00	48.50	48.80	57.40	58.10	52.00	96.40	95.30	96.90	61.60	57.50	69.10	72.72	-27.2	-24.2
	2012	77.70	77.20	57.60	70.70	53.80									23.2	-6.9
Tomatoes	2008	58.20	45.50	66.10	47.40	48.20	56.80	40.90	29.40	25.60	33.80	65.00	37.90	45.50	--	--
	2009	29.30	32.70	41.50	45.40	33.20	67.20	31.70	35.90	34.40	40.20	73.70	65.00	40.60	-4.2	-39.0
	2010	58.90	84.60	109.00	103.00	65.20	37.30	33.60	35.50	38.40	32.00	38.10	37.30	48.10	126.9	144.0
	2011	51.90	108.00	98.70	67.60	49.10	43.50	33.70	30.40	35.30	26.60	44.70	26.50	51.33	-34.4	2.4
	2012	28.90	30.60	36.60	26.70	30.10									-60.5	-62.8

-- = Not available. 1/ 2011 prices are preliminary. One hundredweight (cwt) is equal to 100 pounds. Prices in this table can be read as either cents per pound or dollars per cwt. Commercial vegetable prices are measured at the point of first sale. Prior to 2006, they were f.o.b. (free on board) shipping point prices

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

* Beginning in 2012, data coverage and market analysis for melons is included in the *Fruit and Tree Nuts Outloo* k.

Price table 3—Vegetables: U.S. monthly Producer Price Indexes, 2005-11* 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Annual
		1982=100													Percent
Fresh 2/	2005	122.0	152.8	168.5	174.7	144.2	160.0	126.8	132.3	153.3	144.0	163.1	200.8	153.5	--
	2006	207.6	138.8	137.6	174.4	147.9	128.7	134.1	179.5	193.1	167.7	138.3	178.4	160.5	4.5
	2007	175.3	190.3	222.4	222.5	142.1	145.4	146.0	137.8	162.7	218.3	177.4	204.5	178.7	11.3
	2008	200.2	158.3	194.1	179.3	170.7	191.7	168.3	146.1	158.7	185.1	200.3	155.9	175.7	-1.7
	2009	179.8	163.6	167.4	182.3	134.1	182.5	149.8	144.3	140.4	180.6	197.8	210.4	169.4	-3.6
	2010	178.6	190.6	310.4	274.1	215.4	158.6	177.1	157.3	171.2	153.7	156.0	186.7	194.1	14.6
	2011	211.2	341.1	267.7	184.7	156.9	174.2	148.7	146.6	174.1	171.4	199.1	169.2	195.4	0.7
Melons	2005	156.1	75.4	96.5	162.2	114.8	99.9	83.8	62.3	80.7	67.3	--	--	99.9	--
	2006	--	--	99.8	99.8	95.6	93.8	70.3	80.2	75.0	76.2	105.1	154.7	95.1	-4.9
	2007	126.2	102.9	96.9	127.6	153.5	74.6	60.0	71.0	87.4	122.9	175.2	165.6	113.7	19.6
	2008	141.1	140.1	85.8	167.1	140.5	92.6	82.3	78.9	71.3	131.0	121.3	113.8	113.8	0.1
	2009	98.9	101.0	96.2	100.6	121.5	108.0	71.3	86.7	88.1	113.9	85.7	91.0	96.9	-14.9
	2010	100.2	78.2	98.7	102.3	126.7	76.2	85.4	82.3	87.2	106.2	114.6	272.2	110.9	14.4
	2011	213.0	116.7	114.8	215.0	109.5	86.5	118.7	87.1	102.2	109.3	134.4	97.5	125.4	13.1
Canned 3/	2005	135.7	135.9	136.1	136.3	137.6	137.6	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.7	137.6	138.0	137.1	--
	2006	138.0	136.8	137.1	137.3	138.8	140.2	140.0	140.5	141.4	141.5	142.2	142.2	139.7	1.9
	2007	142.8	142.9	143.1	143.3	143.5	143.6	143.1	143.1	144.0	143.9	144.2	144.6	143.5	2.8
	2008	147.8	148.4	149.6	151.2	150.2	151.3	153.3	158.6	162.5	163.0	164.2	167.8	155.7	8.5
	2009	168.9	169.0	170.5	170.7	171.0	171.1	171.3	170.9	170.6	170.7	169.9	169.2	170.3	9.4
	2010	169.8	167.3	167.2	167.0	166.7	166.0	164.1	164.6	161.6	161.1	162.0	161.7	164.9	-3.2
	2011	162.2	162.0	162.7	164.4	164.4	164.9	166.7	168.4	169.6	170.2	170.6	171.3	166.5	0.9
Dehydrated 5/	2005	145.6	145.9	145.2	145.7	146.8	146.0	145.3	145.9	150.4	150.6	152.3	154.3	147.8	--
	2006	154.7	156.4	158.1	159.3	163.0	165.0	165.1	165.5	168.1	168.5	169.8	171.9	163.8	10.8
	2007	175.7	176.2	175.0	176.4	180.2	179.3	179.8	179.5	179.6	180.1	184.1	184.0	179.2	9.4
	2008	185.3	185.7	188.1	189.5	189.7	190.9	195.0	194.0	194.2	195.5	195.9	193.9	191.5	6.9
	2009	196.7	197.7	197.7	196.3	196.1	196.4	196.4	196.3	196.0	196.3	195.3	195.6	196.4	2.6
	2010	195.4	194.5	196.2	194.1	194.6	194.2	194.3	192.8	191.2	194.0	195.8	195.6	194.4	-1.0
	2011	197.7	197.4	197.0	198.2	198.4	201.8	202.5	202.5	200.0	201.9	205.0	207.8	200.9	3.3
Frozen, incl. potatoes 4/	2005	137.3	137.3	137.4	137.5	137.5	137.4	137.2	136.8	136.6	136.7	136.1	136.4	137.0	--
	2006	137.3	137.7	138.7	138.6	138.8	139.5	139.4	139.3	139.9	142.0	142.7	142.6	139.7	2.0
	2007	144.0	144.0	144.0	145.2	145.9	146.7	148.2	149.3	149.9	151.5	152.5	153.2	147.9	5.8
	2008	153.3	153.8	155.6	156.5	156.7	157.1	158.8	161.1	163.9	170.6	172.7	177.9	161.5	9.2
	2009	176.5	178.1	178.5	178.1	178.1	178.5	178.1	177.4	179.3	180.3	180.4	180.1	178.6	10.6
	2010	179.9	180.3	180.8	180.2	180.5	180.3	179.6	179.8	179.0	174.9	175.5	175.9	178.9	0.2
	2011	174.8	175.2	175.3	176.0	176.1	177.7	184.0	188.2	189.0	186.7	191.6	193.3	182.3	1.9
		Dec. 1990=100													
Frozen, excl. potatoes 2/	2005	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.7	112.5	112.5	112.6	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.8	112.6	--
	2006	113.2	113.3	113.3	113.3	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.8	114.6	113.8	1.0
	2007	114.6	114.4	114.8	115.8	115.7	117.3	118.1	119.5	119.8	119.9	120.2	120.3	117.5	3.3
	2008	120.9	121.1	123.6	124.4	124.6	125.1	127.8	128.4	131.4	131.7	133.3	133.5	127.2	8.2
	2009	133.4	133.7	133.8	133.9	133.9	133.6	133.2	132.0	131.3	130.2	130.0	129.7	132.4	4.1
	2010	129.8	130.4	130.5	130.0	129.9	129.7	129.2	129.0	127.9	127.9	127.7	127.0	129.1	-2.5
	2011	126.1	126.1	126.2	126.8	126.9	129.8	129.7	130.8	132.6	133.8	133.7	136.7	129.9	0.6

-- = not available. 1/ Indexes for 2011 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices. 4/ Includes potatoes.
5/ Includes both fruits and vegetables.

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

* **Beginning in 2012**, monthly updates to this table are available in the *Vegetable and Melons Data* , providing more timely access to data. The *Vegetable and Melons Data* product now contains producer and retail price indexes, selected retail prices, and detailed U.S. export and import data. Eventually the data product will encompass (and extend) the time series data currently contained in the *Vegetables and Melons Yearbook* and in individual commodity data sets.

Price table 4—Vegetables: U.S. monthly Consumer Price Indexes, 2007-11* 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Annual
		1982-84=100													*Percent*
Fresh vegetables 2/	2007	298.3	308.6	302.4	299.3	293.3	283.5	280.1	274.4	282.3	292.7	300.4	306.1	293.5	--
	2008	317.5	305.0	301.5	299.8	298.5	307.2	313.8	313.4	311.3	314.5	319.3	315.8	309.8	5.6
	2009	320.2	311.8	305.7	304.5	296.6	296.9	294.6	288.8	286.4	288.3	295.2	303.2	299.4	-3.4
	2010	308.5	307.5	317.4	321.7	311.2	300.8	296.3	296.3	298.9	300.9	299.4	306.8	305.5	2.0
	2011	319.6	334.7	348.6	336.2	323.4	318.1	313.8	314.0	318.3	314.8	314.5	314.3	322.5	5.6
Potatoes, fresh	2007	272.4	269.9	276.0	277.6	284.7	291.6	294.5	283.4	283.0	278.8	278.7	274.7	280.4	--
	2008	282.9	286.3	285.4	293.1	294.6	311.3	347.0	366.8	376.3	365.4	351.1	335.3	324.6	15.8
	2009	349.2	338.7	336.2	316.4	321.6	322.0	326.2	325.8	317.9	302.9	286.3	278.6	318.5	-1.9
	2010	297.9	294.9	293.7	291.2	298.5	306.6	309.2	324.5	316.4	306.4	290.7	293.7	302.0	-5.2
	2011	315.5	317.2	329.1	330.4	345.9	342.0	354.7	375.3	367.6	342.7	325.7	315.5	338.5	12.1
Lettuce, fresh	2007	292.2	294.7	287.6	283.3	265.6	261.6	254.7	260.6	273.3	298.2	295.7	295.3	280.2	--
	2008	292.9	282.6	278.3	277.0	268.3	269.6	276.6	286.0	297.4	306.3	303.2	300.0	286.5	2.2
	2009	302.3	292.9	288.2	290.8	280.9	277.0	269.7	273.5	273.1	273.2	303.2	329.5	287.9	0.5
	2010	293.9	278.5	279.3	277.4	284.5	286.6	279.9	276.6	276.4	274.4	292.1	304.9	283.7	-1.4
	2011	304.9	331.5	355.6	304.9	306.8	295.8	286.8	290.3	296.1	299.9	304.6	305.0	306.9	8.2
Tomatoes, fresh	2007	307.2	317.2	291.9	309.8	309.7	283.5	278.7	273.8	280.8	304.7	341.3	378.7	306.4	--
	2008	385.2	329.6	345.1	334.9	322.1	346.3	330.7	317.7	303.0	304.3	334.6	337.8	332.6	8.5
	2009	322.5	296.9	295.9	310.8	299.2	304.0	301.4	281.2	277.9	292.1	317.2	348.5	304.0	-8.6
	2010	338.9	329.8	379.4	386.8	339.8	294.5	293.3	287.5	299.2	311.4	305.7	311.9	323.2	6.3
	2011	317.4	363.9	419.7	424.5	347.9	326.5	309.1	301.8	313.0	313.9	318.2	315.9	339.3	5.0
Other, fresh	2007	311.5	328.6	324.9	313.0	303.4	291.9	287.7	280.4	290.3	297.3	300.6	300.4	302.5	--
	2008	318.2	313.8	303.3	301.2	304.8	307.9	312.0	306.3	300.9	307.9	312.8	311.2	308.4	1.9
	2009	319.5	317.5	308.2	306.7	296.0	296.0	293.1	287.4	286.6	290.6	293.1	294.0	299.1	-3.0
	2010	310.1	315.9	318.9	325.9	317.1	309.0	301.5	299.5	303.1	306.7	306.3	314.2	310.7	3.9
	2011	329.9	336.4	334.8	322.0	317.0	318.0	313.7	308.9	314.5	314.5	316.8	320.2	320.6	3.2
Frozen vegetables	2007	179.0	182.1	180.4	178.2	181.2	178.6	182.6	182.5	183.4	181.1	180.2	179.8	180.8	--
	2008	184.1	184.0	184.0	187.2	190.4	192.6	193.1	192.7	193.6	195.4	195.0	195.6	190.6	5.5
	2009	201.3	198.1	198.9	199.7	196.7	199.5	201.0	197.2	197.8	196.1	189.6	188.8	197.1	3.4
	2010	198.3	196.8	196.5	192.2	196.6	195.7	195.0	195.4	194.5	191.1	188.8	188.8	194.2	-1.5
	2011	195.1	182.7	193.7	194.3	199.0	199.3	201.6	198.8	201.8	206.4	203.9	206.0	198.5	2.3
		December 1997=100													
Processed fruits and vegetables	2007	124.9	125.5	125.4	124.9	126.2	127.7	129.0	129.2	129.6	129.3	126.7	128.5	127.2	--
	2008	130.8	132.9	131.5	134.7	136.8	138.7	140.5	142.8	145.2	146.6	145.6	145.9	139.3	9.5
	2009	148.4	148.5	149.0	148.7	150.4	150.9	150.3	148.8	149.3	148.5	144.6	145.4	148.6	6.6
	2010	148.3	147.9	146.6	146.1	147.1	148.2	147.3	148.0	147.7	146.1	142.2	144.0	146.6	-1.3
	2011	147.6	147.8	148.2	147.4	149.6	150.6	152.3	151.6	153.6	155.0	153.2	154.1	150.9	2.9
Canned vegetables	2007	127.1	127.0	127.6	126.2	126.7	130.5	131.2	131.7	133.2	132.8	128.4	131.9	129.5	--
	2008	133.1	136.9	134.9	141.2	142.1	144.5	148.1	153.7	157.3	159.2	156.2	157.0	147.0	13.5
	2009	159.1	162.3	162.5	162.8	164.6	165.5	165.9	163.3	163.7	162.7	157.3	159.6	162.4	10.5
	2010	162.3	163.6	160.9	159.1	159.1	162.3	161.1	163.4	161.9	159.3	152.4	157.3	160.2	-1.4
	2011	159.4	159.2	160.1	158.4	160.8	162.8	164.2	165.3	168.3	166.4	165.7	165.1	163.0	1.7
Dried beans, peas, lentils	2007	126.1	124.5	126.8	129.3	131.6	133.0	134.6	135.3	136.3	136.3	136.9	139.0	132.5	--
	2008	141.3	145.5	141.1	147.2	151.8	160.0	162.6	165.0	168.0	172.2	177.0	176.3	159.0	20.0
	2009	176.6	173.1	174.0	175.2	176.5	179.0	178.7	175.0	180.8	181.5	178.4	176.5	177.1	11.4
	2010	174.1	176.4	175.4	177.5	173.0	174.9	173.6	172.3	170.8	169.3	170.4	172.1	173.3	-2.1
	2011	170.9	171.4	171.2	171.3	172.7	175.3	172.9	174.1	181.2	190.3	191.9	195.8	178.3	2.9
Olives, pickles and relishes	2007	118.4	120.8	118.1	117.7	121.2	120.9	121.2	115.8	129.9	125.8	123.1	117.2	120.8	--
	2008	123.8	125.9	123.1	121.9	127.1	124.7	126.0	128.5	129.5	132.4	129.6	132.5	127.1	5.2
	2009	133.8	133.8	135.4	135.5	135.0	135.1	134.3	139.5	130.2	136.7	135.5	130.7	134.6	5.9
	2010	133.0	135.2	134.5	131.9	133.1	127.7	128.6	133.2	132.7	135.6	134.2	127.3	132.3	-1.8
	2011	133.7	133.0	139.2	134.5	136.8	131.7	138.9	139.2	137.9	139.2	133.3	127.8	135.4	2.4

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm.

*** Beginning in 2012**, monthly updates to this table are available in the *Vegetable and Melons Data* , providing more timely access to data.
The *Vegetable and Melons Data* product now contains producer and retail price indexes, selected retail prices, and detailed U.S. export and import data.
Eventually the data product will encompass (and extend) the time series data currently contained in the *Vegetables and Melons Yearbook* and in individual commodity data sets.

Price table 5—Fresh-market vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 2002-11*

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Annual
		Cents/pound													Percent
Potatoes, white	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	--
	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	-7.0
	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	3.9
	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	13.2
	2007	51.7	51.4	51.8	52.9	53.0	53.8	54.5	52.2	52.0	51.7	52.7	52.0	52.5	-1.7
	2008	52.5	53.1	54.2	54.6	56.2	59.8	67.2	72.4	76.3	73.0	69.9	67.8	63.1	20.2
	2009	67.6	66.0	65.2	62.0	61.6	63.4	64.1	63.8	61.2	59.2	56.1	56.0	62.2	-1.4
	2010	56.3	55.5	55.7	55.3	57.1	58.5	59.3	62.1	59.7	57.9	56.8	58.2	57.7	-7.2
	2011	60.3	61.1	63.6	65.3	69.3	68.5	71.7	75.5	73.5	68.3	68.6	66.6	67.7	17.3
Broccoli	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	--
	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	0.5
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9	106.7	120.8	139.9	133.5	141.4	119.5	-0.4
	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	10.3
	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	9.7
	2007	182.8	172.0	145.8	154.1	141.2	137.3	147.5	154.2	153.6	174.9	174.1	165.5	158.6	9.6
	2008	173.3	163.9	157.4	173.7	165.2	160.0	167.0	160.1	158.3	181.2	179.1	170.3	167.5	5.6
	2009	172.8	167.7	169.6	162.4	151.6	152.1	151.6	149.9	147.8	156.8	169.3	166.2	159.8	-4.6
	2010	155.8	156.1	164.0	161.2	152.2	155.3	149.2	147.2	149.6	149.7	168.1	192.2	158.4	-0.9
	2011	191.2	188.7	175.1	166.1	170.3	175.8	164.7	158.9	163.2	156.8	159.0	170.4	170.0	7.3
Lettuce, iceberg	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	--
	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	-4.4
	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	-3.1
	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	9.1
	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	-0.5
	2007	92.6	92.0	91.5	98.6	87.9	85.6	84.9	87.9	92.7	106.6	98.8	94.9	92.8	7.3
	2008	95.0	89.5	87.3	90.2	86.8	86.0	87.5	87.8	90.6	99.8	97.9	87.7	90.5	-2.5
	2009	94.4	93.0	87.5	90.7	88.7	87.6	85.5	84.2	80.5	84.4	100.9	118.6	91.3	0.9
	2010	89.6	83.9	85.8	83.0	83.7	88.7	85.3	83.9	83.0	87.0	96.5	99.2	87.5	-4.2
	2011	94.0	114.2	127.7	105.7	96.2	96.7	89.7	90.2	89.9	91.5	96.1	94.7	98.9	13.1
Tomatoes, field grown	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	--
	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	13.9
	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	6.4
	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	0.3
	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	7.5
	2007	162.1	164.4	155.5	163.0	168.5	151.0	148.6	148.5	149.6	164.9	185.1	214.7	164.7	-4.9
	2008	203.2	173.5	183.5	177.3	167.5	181.4	171.3	169.4	159.1	161.1	172.2	173.4	174.4	5.9
	2009	166.1	155.6	151.1	159.1	158.4	160.4	161.8	152.8	153.8	159.5	172.6	196.1	162.3	-7.0
	2010	183.7	176.5	200.7	213.2	191.8	158.6	154.4	140.5	150.3	150.2	151.9	159.1	169.2	4.3
	2011	159.0	183.2	208.6	227.0	179.4	155.9	144.2	142.0	150.3	146.5	151.6	153.1	166.7	-1.5
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	177.5	157.1	12.7
	2008	172.4	168.2	158.7	155.7	158.1	159.0	160.9	174.8	188.4	183.6	191.2	182.1	171.1	8.9
	2009	185.1	175.8	176.2	169.2	166.2	163.7	168.0	169.7	167.8	162.1	193.1	209.7	175.6	2.6
	2010	195.9	182.2	177.6	179.5	172.0	184.7	179.6	175.8	178.1	167.4	175.8	182.8	179.3	2.1
	2011	186.6	199.3	218.2	177.2	176.0	163.8	161.9	166.0	168.5	172.3	175.8	170.7	178.0	-0.7
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	218.7	209.4	15.9
	2008	216.6	233.0	271.0	234.6	239.5	242.7	262.9	220.2	205.5	--	--	--	236.2	12.8
	2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2010	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	229.8	239.6	234.7	--
	2011	259.2	278.9	314.5	314.4	258.6	252.1	240.8	228.5	246.6	249.4	256.5	261.8	259.2	10.4
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	61.3	61.5	4.3
	2008	62.6	58.3	58.7	59.5	62.5	66.9	70.8	65.8	67.4	71.1	61.9	63.3	64.1	4.2
	2009	59.6	60.7	57.1	60.0	62.3	60.3	62.9	60.3	58.8	62.5	57.0	58.8	60.0	-6.3
	2010	63.5	75.4	62.5	69.0	60.2	59.0	54.4	56.8	60.0	62.3	64.4	62.7	62.5	4.2
	2011	74.3	81.9	77.8	63.6	74.2	68.7	71.3	69.2	70.1	70.5	65.4	66.1	71.1	13.7
Celery 2/	2007	--	128.3	--	92.1	--	82.9	--	75.1	78.0	--	--	--	91.3	--
	2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2010	--	--	--	--	83.8	86.7	83.5	84.1	79.8	--	--	73.2	81.9	--
	2011	90.9	--	--	--	107.3	101.8	92.5	95.2	95.9	--	77.9	78.8	92.5	13.1
Carrots 2/	2007	--	--	--	--	--	80.5	77.8	77.6	78.2	--	75.3	75.0	77.4	--
	2008	78.0	77.7	76.8	76.8	79.3	86.8	80.1	79.7	79.4	80.2	--	--	79.5	2.7
	2011	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	75.7	--	--	--	--

-- = 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.

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and in individual commodity data sets.

Price table 6—Fresh-market vegetables: U.S. average monthly advertised retail prices, 2011-12

Item	Units	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June *	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Change Mar. - Mar.*
								-- Dollars per unit --							Percent
Asparagus	Pound	2011	2.75	2.47	2.38	2.57	2.75	2.77	3.09	2.92	2.90	2.74	2.70	2.87	2.6
		2012	2.93	2.11	2.11	2.52	2.68	2.90							-11.3
Beans, round green	Pound	2011	1.65	1.74	1.39	1.22	1.38	1.45	1.35	1.35	1.39	1.55	1.39	1.25	16.2
		2012	1.51	1.47	1.41	1.27	1.30	1.31							1.4
Broccoli	Bunch	2011	1.64	1.83	1.69	1.49	1.78	1.88	1.85	1.82	1.82	1.82	1.73	1.69	1.9
		2012	1.89	1.84	1.58	1.82	1.76	2.00							-6.5
Broccoli, Organic	Bunch	2011	2.56	2.57	2.80	2.18	2.57	2.61	2.42	2.43	2.53	2.32	2.43	1.83	11.6
		2012	2.39	1.95	2.62	2.53	2.51	2.44							-6.4
Cabbage	Pound	2011	0.57	0.57	0.46	0.48	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.51	0.50	0.51	0.52	23.9
		2012	0.50	0.46	0.36	0.45	0.48	0.45							-21.7
Carrots, baby	Pound	2011	1.35	1.38	1.42	1.36	1.23	1.47	1.42	1.41	1.42	1.40	1.41	1.39	5.5
		2012	1.40	1.36	1.42	1.38	1.35	1.41							0.0
Carrots, baby organic	Pound	2011	1.66	1.87	1.82	1.65	1.75	1.86	1.76	1.78	1.82	1.72	1.82	1.60	-6.2
		2012	1.83	1.76	1.69	1.74	1.73	1.66							-7.1
Celery	Each	2011	1.37	1.41	1.35	1.21	1.26	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.28	1.25	1.14	1.19	5.4
		2012	1.29	1.19	1.11	1.19	1.24	1.10							-17.8
Sweet corn	Ear	2011	0.34	0.55	0.52	0.49	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.37	0.36	0.38	0.41	0.82	-26.1
		2012	0.43	0.44	0.44	0.38	0.36	0.38							-15.4
Cucumbers	Each	2011	0.68	0.70	0.69	0.87	0.58	0.59	0.62	0.64	0.66	0.66	0.67	0.65	6.3
		2012	0.64	0.66	0.63	0.66	0.62	0.64							-8.7
Lettuce, iceberg	Head	2011	1.01	1.09	1.18	1.01	1.24	1.06	1.10	1.13	1.11	1.03	1.19	1.12	7.4
		2012	1.08	1.07	0.99	1.00	0.99	1.05							-16.1
Lettuce, romaine	Each	2011	1.19	1.33	1.78	1.13	1.28	1.26	1.08	1.14	1.15	1.13	1.18	1.29	13.3
		2012	1.21	1.34	1.13	1.13	0.99	1.11							-36.5
Mushrooms, white	8-oz pkg	2011	1.73	1.94	1.76	1.73	1.82	1.71	1.77	1.77	1.80	1.76	1.74	1.82	3.0
		2012	1.72	1.77	1.74	1.72	1.76	1.74							-1.1
Onions, yellow	3-lb bag	2011	2.12	2.12	2.10	1.96	2.04	2.48	2.35	2.37	2.05	1.77	1.91	1.97	36.8
		2012	1.81	1.97	1.77	1.85	2.11	2.17							-15.7
Onions, sweet yellow	Pound	2011	1.16	1.12	1.09	1.00	0.94	0.96	1.08	1.15	1.11	1.09	1.11	1.03	11.5
		2012	1.12	1.05	1.12	0.98	0.97	1.03							2.8
Peppers, bell green	Pound	2011	1.45	1.41	1.32	1.46	1.45	1.48	1.50	1.38	1.39	1.45	1.55	1.46	0.0
		2012	1.52	1.34	1.36	1.32	1.47	1.55							3.0
Peppers, bell red	Pound	2011	2.48	2.44	2.58	2.93	3.14	2.34	2.33	2.21	2.20	2.32	2.52	2.46	8.8
		2012	2.49	2.36	2.13	2.52	2.76	2.17							-17.4
Squash, zucchini	Pound	2011	1.33	1.41	1.45	1.25	1.21	1.24	1.24	1.32	1.26	1.34	1.20	1.16	7.3
		2012	1.28	1.48	1.19	1.18	1.22	1.31							-17.9
Sweet potatoes	Pound	2011	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.80	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.92	0.94	0.86	0.70	0.94	-15.4
		2012	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.88	0.89							3.5
Tomatoes	Pound	2011	1.27	1.18	1.30	1.68	1.33	1.36	1.24	1.34	1.32	1.13	1.40	1.34	-33.2
		2012	1.10	1.01	1.09	1.13	1.12	1.28							-16.2
Tomatoes, organic	Pound	2011	3.65	3.99	4.08	3.59	3.77	4.43	4.30	3.78	3.32	3.64	---	---	---
		2012	3.99	3.65	3.74	3.66	4.30	4.64							-8.3
Tomatoes, on the vine	Pound	2011	2.42	2.43	2.47	2.07	1.95	1.86	1.90	1.87	2.06	2.01	1.95	1.90	-2.8
		2012	2.14	2.05	1.96	1.74	1.80	1.72							-20.6
Tomatoes, grape	Pint	2011	2.44	2.42	2.98	2.39	2.37	2.39	2.29	2.27	2.37	2.52	2.46	2.38	8.4
		2012	2.19	2.06	2.23	2.09	2.19	2.40							-25.2
Cantaloup**	Each	2011	2.41	2.27	2.04	2.05	2.31	2.26	2.26	2.14	2.16	2.45	2.73	2.58	11.6
		2012	2.35	2.57	2.22	2.31	2.61	2.39							
Watermelon, seedless**	Each	2011	4.13	3.36	3.93	4.97	4.64	4.55	3.62	4.70	4.57	3.76	2.99	---	3.5
		2012	3.99	3.94	4.23	5.76	4.85	5.05							

-- = not available. * = partial month average for June 2012. Compiled from weekly data first reported in October of 2007.

Source: Compiled by ERS from data of U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service, *Retail Price Report.*

** Beginning in 2012, data coverage and market analysis for melons is included in the *Fruit and Tree Nuts Outloo* k.

Price table 7—Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 2001-12 1/

Year &	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/	
quarter	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10
	Dollars/case										$/lb	$/case
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	8.38	12.50	8.63	12.38	9.25	15.50	8.88	12.00	8.43	13.10	0.46	23.25
II	8.60	13.00	8.73	13.13	9.17	16.00	8.88	12.00	8.71	11.90	0.46	23.25
III	9.16	13.33	8.95	13.30	8.71	16.00	8.88	12.00	8.85	11.97	0.43	23.25
IV	9.38	13.83	9.00	13.92	9.38	16.00	8.88	12.00	8.85	12.67	0.41	23.41
Average	8.88	13.17	8.83	13.18	9.13	15.88	8.88	12.00	8.71	12.41	0.44	23.29
2008												
I	9.00	15.05	9.10	14.55	9.28	16.00	11.53	12.00	9.23	14.03	0.43	23.78
II	9.64	17.10	9.71	16.22	9.98	16.50	11.53	15.55	9.80	15.03	0.46	27.50
III	10.93	18.22	10.93	17.70	11.18	18.18	11.53	15.55	10.95	16.74	0.56	27.50
IV	10.93	18.28	10.93	17.78	11.18	18.25	11.53	15.55	10.95	17.10	0.63	27.50
Average	10.12	17.16	10.17	16.56	10.40	17.23	11.53	14.66	10.23	15.72	0.52	26.57
2009												
I	11.63	18.28	11.63	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.63	29.73
II	11.63	18.24	11.63	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.61	29.73
III	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.52	30.74
IV	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.51	31.38
Average	11.63	18.21	11.63	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.57	30.40
2010												
I	10.80	18.15	10.77	16.00	11.03	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.75	17.18	0.47	29.48
II	10.00	17.85	10.13	16.00	9.96	18.88	11.00	--	11.75	--	0.42	24.00
III	9.33	16.96	10.00	17.33	10.25	18.04	11.00	16.00	11.71	18.50	0.39	23.00
IV	9.25	16.50	10.58	18.00	11.00	19.00	10.75	16.00	11.63	18.50	0.39	22.50
Average	9.85	17.37	10.37	16.83	10.56	18.79	11.07	15.88	11.71	18.06	0.42	24.75
2011												
I	9.75	16.71	11.15	17.50	11.00	19.67	11.05	16.00	11.75	19.58	0.39	22.75
II	11.13	17.75	11.38	18.75	12.25	23.00	12.04	17.25	11.78	20.42	0.39	22.75
III	11.70	20.67	11.50	20.67	14.17	24.30	11.87	18.83	11.87	21.00	0.38	22.75
IV	11.75	21.00	11.75	21.00	15.00	24.50	12.00	19.00	12.00	21.00	0.37	22.75
Average												
2012												
I	12.00	21.00	11.88	21.00	--	--	--	--	12.00	21.00	0.38	22.75
II f	12.00	21.00	11.88	21.00					12.00	21.00	0.39	22.75
III												
IV												

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, 2002-12 1/

Year and quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Cauliflower 4/		Broccoli 6/		Spinach 7/		Okra 8/
	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/3	12/10*	12/3	12/2
	Dollars/case												
2002													
I	6.88	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.48	0.64
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	9.49	0.72	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.48	0.64
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
Average	7.05	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	9.48	0.72	7.84	0.58	8.30	0.48	0.64
2003													
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.66
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.69
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.66
2004													
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.69
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.69
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.50	0.69
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.50	0.69
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.49	0.69
2005													
I	7.00	0.48	7.33	0.57	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.52	0.69
II	7.04	0.47	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.52	0.69
III	7.12	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.84	0.57	8.30	0.53	0.69
IV	7.10	0.48	--	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.88	0.60	8.30	0.52	0.69
Average	7.07	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.84	0.57	8.30	0.52	0.69
2006													
I	7.10	0.50	7.25	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.32	0.52	0.69
II	7.35	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.63	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.81	0.49	0.69
III	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.88	0.50	0.69
IV	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.88	0.50	0.69
Average	7.40	0.50	7.53	0.56	7.36	0.54	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.72	0.50	0.69
2007													
I	7.58	0.44	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.38	0.52	0.74
II	7.50	0.48	7.61	0.57	7.49	0.55	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.81	0.49	0.75
III	7.58	0.44	7.95	0.59	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.88	0.48	0.75
IV	7.84	0.44	7.75	0.59	7.60	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.71	0.50	0.73
Average	7.63	0.45	7.74	0.58	7.41	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.70	0.50	0.74
2008													
I	10.68	0.53	10.67	--	7.43	0.60	13.32	0.89	10.67	0.68	8.88	0.52	0.74
II	11.05	0.58	11.04	0.71	8.87	0.64	14.04	0.92	11.03	0.71	8.88	0.58	0.77
III	11.78	0.77	11.75	0.71	11.76	0.73	14.04	0.98	11.75	0.78	8.88	0.70	0.83
IV	11.78	0.82	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.82	14.04	0.98	11.75	0.78	8.88	0.70	0.83
Average	11.32	0.67	11.30	0.71	9.96	0.70	13.86	0.94	10.70	0.73	8.88	0.62	0.79
2009													
I	11.78	0.82	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.82	14.04	0.95	11.75	0.78	8.00	0.73	0.83
II	11.77	0.81	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.81	14.04	0.95	11.75	0.83	8.00	0.78	0.83
III	11.74	0.81	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.81	14.04	0.96	11.75	0.84	8.00	0.78	0.83
IV	11.74	0.74	11.75	0.68	11.78	0.78	14.04	1.10	11.75	0.84	8.00	0.79	0.82
Average	11.76	0.79	11.75	0.70	11.78	0.81	14.04	0.99	11.75	0.82	8.00	0.77	0.83
2010													
I	11.74	0.71	11.13	0.67	11.74	0.77	14.04	1.18	11.75	0.84	8.20	0.79	0.82
II	--	0.56	7.73	0.50	11.75	0.72	--	0.80	11.75	0.59	--	--	0.82
III	--	0.41	7.38	0.50	--	0.71	--	0.80	--	0.59	--	--	--
IV	7.05	0.44	7.37	0.51	8.00	0.73	--	0.80	--	0.59	--	--	--
Average	9.40	0.53	8.40	0.55	10.50	0.73	14.04	0.90	11.75	0.65	8.20	0.79	0.82
2011													
I	7.05	0.61	7.23	0.61	7.70	0.65	--	0.93	--	0.59	--	0.66	0.90
II	8.62	0.63	8.97	0.65	9.71	0.71	--	0.93	--	0.59	--	0.66	0.90
III	9.48	0.72	9.70	0.77	12.80	0.81	--	0.93	--	0.59	--	0.67	0.90
IV	9.75	0.75	9.75	0.77	14.00	0.94	--	0.93	--	0.59	12.50	0.67	0.90
Average	8.72	0.68	8.91	0.70	11.05	0.78	--	0.93	--	0.59	--	0.66	0.90
2012													
I	9.75	0.76	9.75	0.77	14.00	1.00	--	0.93	--	0.67	12.50	0.67	0.90

-- = not available. p = Preliminary.

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/ Chopped, f.o.b. Northwest. 7/ Chopped. f.o.b. West Coast. * Prior to 2011, size was 24/10.

8/ Cut, Individually Quick Frozen (IQF) poly bag, f.o.b. Northwest.

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

Price table 9—Potatoes and pulses: Prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 2004-12 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
		Dollars/cwt												
Potatoes, all uses	2004	5.70	5.93	6.11	6.62	6.37	6.44	6.14	5.57	5.16	4.61	4.89	5.28	5.65
	2005	5.64	5.83	6.44	6.19	6.06	6.31	7.10	6.48	5.64	5.38	6.35	6.87	7.04
	2006	7.09	6.80	8.48	8.36	7.73	8.46	9.32	7.55	6.12	5.68	6.68	6.92	7.31
	2007	7.15	7.38	7.92	8.69	7.94	7.74	7.96	6.70	5.79	5.67	6.47	7.21	7.51
	2008	7.50	7.76	7.87	8.45	9.23	10.37	10.98	10.71	8.65	7.60	8.77	9.30	9.09
	2009	9.27	9.07	9.33	9.44	9.46	9.48	8.63	8.54	8.01	7.11	7.22	7.47	8.25
	2010	7.45	7.79	7.86	8.36	8.87	8.22	8.25	7.84	7.22	7.03	8.01	9.94	9.20
	2011	9.08	9.26	10.74	11.17	11.17	11.59	14.19	10.47	8.30	7.33	8.26	8.54	10.01
	2012	9.23	9.22	9.98	10.75	9.86								
Potatoes, table stock	2004	6.28	6.79	7.38	7.84	7.65	9.01	7.99	7.76	6.75	5.07	4.89	5.57	6.70
	2005	6.15	6.64	8.06	7.24	7.36	8.29	10.05	11.00	9.61	8.80	9.04	9.18	10.31
	2006	9.58	9.14	13.82	12.39	10.56	12.02	12.70	13.97	9.81	8.67	8.63	8.70	10.25
	2007	9.05	10.05	11.04	13.09	10.37	10.36	9.74	10.53	7.85	7.68	8.11	8.97	10.84
	2008	9.67	10.30	10.25	11.77	14.56	18.03	18.00	23.66	19.39	17.59	14.97	14.19	14.44
	2009	12.95	12.45	12.07	10.60	12.21	13.28	10.56	11.85	8.77	7.46	6.68	6.19	8.35
	2010	5.70	6.68	6.56	6.54	9.19	8.21	8.35	13.27	11.14	10.32	10.23	13.63	9.96
	2011	11.21	12.07	14.50	15.61	16.59	17.49	19.79	23.05	14.21	10.83	10.71	10.72	14.73
	2012	10.66	---	12.06	13.97	---								
Potatoes, processing	2004	5.30	5.40	5.24	5.56	5.62	5.53	5.15	4.76	4.59	4.46	4.87	5.10	5.06
	2005	5.29	5.28	5.37	5.45	5.69	5.51	5.52	4.91	4.65	4.66	4.89	5.51	5.39
	2006	5.65	5.58	5.73	6.04	6.30	6.46	6.40	5.43	5.20	5.11	5.68	5.94	5.90
	2007	6.14	6.03	6.36	6.55	6.74	6.65	6.51	5.55	5.34	5.29	5.62	6.14	6.01
	2008	6.20	6.34	6.25	6.58	6.72	6.85	6.72	5.75	5.75	5.61	6.01	6.31	6.49
	2009	6.89	7.00	7.01	7.50	7.93	7.44	7.27	7.14	7.88	7.06	7.46	8.17	8.15
	2010	8.45	8.46	8.74	9.04	8.95	8.40	8.25	6.30	6.16	6.27	6.89	7.55	7.53
	2011	7.68	7.63	8.26	8.38	8.41	8.21	8.18	7.24	6.57	6.56	7.47	8.10	7.72
	2012	8.30	---	8.35	8.14	---								
Dry edible beans	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	24.60	26.00	28.10	27.30	28.80
	2008	27.40	32.00	32.20	34.30	35.60	33.50	36.30	38.00	36.80	36.30	34.60	34.20	34.60
	2009	35.00	30.10	32.50	31.50	27.60	29.80	32.50	32.00	30.30	29.70	30.10	31.20	30.00
	2010	31.10	30.40	29.70	30.60	27.80	26.00	25.80	29.40	26.50	25.70	26.70	24.30	26.00
	2011	26.20	28.60	30.10	31.80	32.90	34.00	34.10	34.00	40.20	41.60	44.40	41.80	34.98
	2012	42.20	46.20	47.10	47.00	44.60								
Peas, dry edible	2005	5.93	6.03	5.64	5.59	5.18	5.39	5.16	4.25	4.66	4.51	4.80	4.99	4.78
	2006	4.74	5.02	5.05	4.88	5.25	5.30	5.03	4.52	5.75	6.02	6.55	7.02	6.56
	2007	7.23	7.62	8.33	9.52	10.10	10.10	9.26	8.92	9.85	12.10	12.20	14.20	13.10
	2008	14.30	16.40	17.30	17.70	16.70	17.20	16.10	15.10	15.40	13.80	13.00	12.70	13.40
	2009	12.70	12.40	11.80	11.40	12.00	11.10	10.90	9.02	8.57	8.95	8.78	8.99	8.98
	2010	9.79	9.14	8.49	8.43	9.35	7.48	7.60	8.77	8.69	8.26	9.04	10.20	9.77
	2011	10.50	12.10	10.90	12.00	12.60	14.00	13.30	14.30	14.80	16.20	15.40	15.90	13.50
	2012	15.70	15.30	15.70	16.40	17.10								
Lentils, all	2005	15.00	13.80	13.50	13.10	12.30	12.10	11.90	11.80	11.50	11.80	11.30	12.20	11.00
	2006	11.10	11.00	10.50	9.51	9.68	7.81	7.82	9.30	12.10	12.00	13.30	11.60	12.40
	2007	14.10	13.50	12.10	13.20	13.20	12.70	13.80	15.50	19.10	24.50	26.20	28.30	26.00
	2008	26.00	29.00	29.90	33.70	30.20	30.00	32.70	31.10	36.30	37.40	38.10	34.40	33.80
	2009	30.50	30.00	30.80	31.30	30.80	31.50	33.50	27.00	25.60	25.40	25.90	27.10	26.80
	2010	27.60	29.60	28.60	28.70	29.40	26.30	27.00	21.30	23.30	25.00	25.60	26.80	25.70
	2011	28.40	29.20	29.70	28.70	29.50	26.00	27.30	24.30	29.00	28.60	28.20	25.00	27.83
	2012	27.30	26.60	22.60	21.50	21.80								
Chickpeas, all	2005	23.60	29.20	29.00	25.00	17.20	36.20	27.90	20.60	26.50	25.10	25.20	24.60	25.40
	2006	27.40	26.20	22.20	26.80	15.90	28.20	22.80	24.60	25.40	22.10	24.80	25.10	25.40
	2007	27.80	26.80	27.40	20.80	29.50	28.40	27.20	29.50	30.90	25.20	27.10	29.10	29.00
	2008	30.70	30.30	30.50	31.20	35.40	27.60	35.50	38.60	38.30	39.10	35.40	35.70	33.10
	2009	34.20	37.10	28.40	32.20	27.00	32.80	36.80	25.50	--	25.50	28.00	25.90	27.10
	2010	29.10	27.50	29.70	33.20	27.50	25.60	25.90	--	25.00	23.80	28.40	28.80	27.00
	2011	30.60	30.30	31.80	36.90	36.10	36.40	38.40	35.10	33.80	33.50	44.40	38.40	35.48
	2012	34.30	---	43.40	45.80	---								

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for 2011 are preliminary. 2/ Includes large and small chickpeas.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, Agricultural Prices.

Price table 10—U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2010-11

Herb	Unit	2011				2012				Change from prev. year			
		April	May	June	July	April	May	June*	July	April	May	June	July
		Dollars/unit								*Percent*			
Anise	24-ct crtn	43.90	29.88	21.00	27.22	21.00	13.88	15.33		- 52.2	- 53.5	- 27.0	
Arrugula	12-ct flmbag	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	4.00	4.25	4.25		- 52.9	- 50.0	- 50.0	
Basil	12-ct flmbag	9.85	9.75	9.69	8.75	4.35	4.13	4.13		- 55.8	- 57.6	- 57.4	
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	15.50	15.50	15.50	20.00	15.63	11.50	11.50		.8	- 25.8	- 25.8	
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.56	4.50	4.50		- 6.3	- 35.7	- 35.7	
Chives	12-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	6.88	5.00	5.00		19.7	- 13.0	- 13.0	
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	11.61	10.63	18.13	13.88	10.34	11.69	15.45		- 10.9	10.0	- 14.8	
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	--	18.50	18.50		--	- 9.8	- 9.8	
Dill, baby	12-ct ctns	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.15	9.25	9.25	9.25		23.3	23.3	23.3	
Dry eschallot	5-lb sack	6.65	8.44	8.28	8.64	5.19	5.50	5.50		- 22.0	- 34.8	- 33.6	
Horseradish	Per lb-bg	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.75	2.75	2.75		- 1.8	- 1.8	- 1.8	
Lemon grass	Per lb-ctns	0.88	0.88	1.00	1.19	0.55	0.60	0.56		- 37.5	- 31.8	- 44.0	
Marjoram	12-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75		.0	.0	.0	
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63		.0	.0	.0	
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63		.0	.0	.0	
Mint	12-ct ctns	9.05	7.75	7.69	7.81	7.50	7.50	7.75		- 17.1	- 3.2	.8	
Sage	12-ct flmbag	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63		.0	.0	.0	
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	24.05	18.75	18.75		- 24.8	- 41.4	- 41.4	
Savory	24-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.66	5.63	5.63		- 1.6	- 2.1	- 2.1	
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75		.0	.0	.0	
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.56	6.00	6.00		- 2.8	- 11.1	- 11.1	
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.72	5.63	5.63	5.63		- 2.1	- 2.1	- 2.1	
Verdolaga	36-ct crts	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	--	--	--		--	--	--	
Watercress	12-ct ctns	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.88	18.00	18.00		2.2	2.9	2.9	

1/ Data not available *June 2012 is based on partial month data.

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