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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Western Vegetables Hit By Freeze

Subfreezing January temperatures in the California and Arizona winter vegetable regions damaged or disrupted many of the hardy cool season crops such as artichokes, lettuce, broccoli, and leafy greens grown during the winter in that region. The extended duration of the cold spell adversely affected the quality (leaf damage, off color fruit, reduced size, etc.) of some crops, delayed harvest and plant growth, and destroyed tender young plants. Although supplies have increased and prices have declined for most of these vegetables, temporary supply gaps and price spikes could occur over the next 2 months as a result of slowed growth and damage to developing plants.

In a mid-January survey, California tomato processors indicated they intend to contract for 12.0 million tons of tomatoes (to be used for sauces, catsup, etc.) in 2007. If realized, this would exceed the total 2006 California crop (contract and open market) by 13 percent. Interest in a larger crop is largely spurred by strong wholesale tomato product prices, with wholesale tomato paste prices at their highest levels since 1998/99.

The 2006 North American potato crop increased 5 percent—rising by 2.5 billion pounds as both the U.S. crop (up 3 percent) and Canadian crop (up 15 percent) increased. Despite larger supplies, domestic potato prices have increased in 2006 because of increased domestic demand and expanded exports.

U.S. sweet potato production increased 5 percent in 2006 to 16.44 million hundredweight (cwt), as a 6-percent gain in yield more than offset a small reduction in harvested area. For the fourth consecutive year national yields increased, averaging 189 cwt per acre—shattering the previous record of 178 cwt set in 2005. Rising domestic use of sweet potatoes is expected to allow prices to average just above the 2005 level of \$18 per cwt.

Reflecting reduced supplies, tight holding of stocks, and competitive pressure from higher-priced field crops, dry bean prices have been moving higher. The U.S. aggregate grower price for all dry beans averaged 13 percent above a year earlier during September 2006 to January 2007. With the exception of navy beans, the grower price for every major dry bean class is averaging above a year earlier.

Area planted to dry edible peas and lentils is expected to decline about one-tenth from a year earlier, with most of the decline expected to be centered in the upper Midwest. However, if yields recover from the weather-reduced lows of 2006, production of dry peas and lentils could increase. In early February, grower prices for dry peas (both green and yellow) were running about 50 percent above the lows of a year earlier.

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The next release is
Apr. 19, 2007

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World Agricultural
Outlook Board

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: The value of production for fresh-market vegetables totaled a record-high \$10.2 billion in 2006, up 3 percent from a year earlier. Tomatoes remained the top fresh vegetable at \$1.6 billion—unchanged from a year ago. Increases for celery (up 28 percent), leaf lettuce (up 13 percent), and broccoli (up 15 percent) outweighed declines for garlic (down 22 percent), asparagus (down 13 percent), and head lettuce (down 4 percent). Crop revenues surged 11 percent to \$5.2 billion in California, which accounted for 51 percent of the national value of fresh-market vegetables, compared with 48 percent a year earlier. Production of fresh vegetables generated \$1.3 billion in crop value in Florida—down 19 percent from 2005 as both aggregate production and prices were lower.

Melons: The value of melon production totaled \$866 million in 2006—down 1 percent from 2005 but 19 percent above 2 years earlier. Watermelon production was second only to that of 1996, but grower prices declined leaving crop value down 2 percent (to \$435 million) from the 2005 record high. Meanwhile, the value of the honeydew melon crop fell 1 percent to \$91 million, offsetting a 1 percent increase in the value of cantaloup (\$341 million).

Processing vegetables: Largely because of a smaller tomato crop, the value of production for processing vegetables (excluding dual use crops) increased 5 percent to \$1.3 billion. The value of the processing-tomato crop rose 9 percent to \$677 million as both production and average price increased.

Potatoes: According to preliminary estimates, the value of U.S. potato production rose 8 percent to a record-high \$3.2 billion in 2006/07. With the season-average farm price rising 5 percent to 7.42 cents per pound, revenue increased across most potato States. Production value increased in each of the top three producing States, Idaho (up 6 percent), Washington (up 1 percent), and Wisconsin (up 6 percent).

Sweet potatoes: The estimated farm value of the 2006 U.S. sweet potato crop rose 6 percent to \$298 million—second only to the 2003 crop value. Although average prices were up slightly, the primary driving force was greater production. A larger crop and stronger prices boosted the value of the North Carolina crop 35 percent to \$114 million—the highest on record.

Dry edible beans: Higher prices largely offset a smaller crop to leave the farm value of the 2006 U.S. dry bean crop about the same as a year earlier at \$518 million. The farm value of the North Dakota dry bean crop was estimated to be \$139 million—27 percent of U.S. crop value and 4 percent greater than a year earlier.

Dry peas and lentils: Based on preliminary estimates of season average prices, the value of all U.S. dry pea and lentil production (including small chickpeas) totaled \$121 million in 2006/07—down 10 percent from a year earlier. Within this total, lentils were valued at \$36 million (down 33 percent), with higher prices and crop value in Washington and reduced production value in North Dakota, where crop prices were much lower than a year earlier.

Mushrooms: The value of the 2005/06 mushroom crop was estimated to be down 3 percent to \$881 million, reflecting both reduced volume and lower prices.

Cucumbers for pickles: On a fresh-weight-basis, domestic disappearance of pickling cucumbers averaged 1.2 billion pounds (3.9 pounds per person) during 2004-06—down 16 percent on a per capita basis from 1994-96.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry at a glance, 2004-07

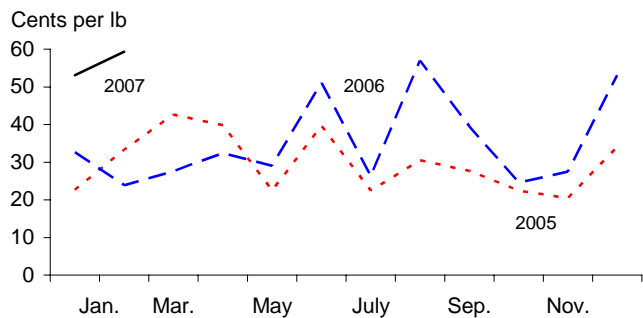
Item	Unit	2004	2005	2006	2007 1/
<i>Area harvested</i>	1,000 ac.	6,547	7,149	7,281	7,009
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,917	1,916	1,913	1,920
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,287	1,270	1,250	1,270
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,167	1,087	1,116	1,120
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,219	1,534	1,538	1,438
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	957	1,321	1,404	1,262
<i>Production</i>	Mil. cw t	1,347	1,300	1,301	1,333
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cw t	480	472	466	478
Processing	Mil. cw t	353	314	319	350
Potatoes	Mil. cw t	456	424	435	440
Dry beans	Mil. cw t	18	27	24	23
Other 2/	Mil. cw t	41	44	42	42
<i>Crop value</i>	\$ mil.	14,898	15,862	16,866	16,627
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	9,152	9,829	10,159	10,200
Processing	\$ mil.	1,388	1,255	1,322	1,405
Potatoes	\$ mil.	2,575	2,991	3,226	3,200
Dry beans	\$ mil.	453	516	518	507
Mushrooms	\$ mil.	919	909	881	890
Other 2/	\$ mil.	412	405	409	425
<i>Unit value 3/</i>	\$/cw t	11.06	12.20	12.97	12.48
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$/cw t	19.09	20.82	21.78	21.34
Processing	\$/cw t	3.93	3.99	4.14	4.01
Potatoes	\$/cw t	5.66	7.06	7.42	7.27
Dry beans	\$/cw t	25.70	18.50	20.00	22.02
Other 2/	\$/cw t	10.15	9.25	9.81	10.20
<i>Trade</i>					
<i>Imports</i>	\$ mil.	6,212	6,603	7,245	7,823
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	3,458	3,668	4,087	4,500
Processing 4/	\$ mil.	1,448	1,587	1,746	1,825
Potatoes & products	\$ mil.	791	787	829	890
Dry beans	\$ mil.	65	82	84	93
Other 5/	\$ mil.	449	479	499	515
<i>Exports</i>	\$ mil.	3,479	3,855	4,172	4,403
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,364	1,515	1,625	1,725
Processing 4/	\$ mil.	794	828	861	890
Potatoes & products	\$ mil.	745	841	944	1,015
Dry beans	\$ mil.	145	160	202	193
Other 5/	\$ mil.	432	511	541	580
<i>Per capita use</i>	Pounds	448	440	435	441
<i>Vegetables:</i>					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	175	174	175	175
Processing	Pounds	123	125	119	124
Potatoes & products	Pounds	135	126	125	126
Dry beans	Pounds	6	6	6	6
Other 2/	Pounds	9	9	9	9

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

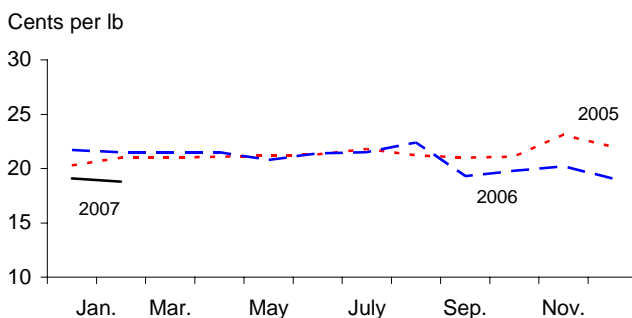
Sources: Derived by ERS from data of USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production, Acreage, Agricultural Prices, Crop Values, Mushrooms, and Potatoes*, and from U.S. trade data of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

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

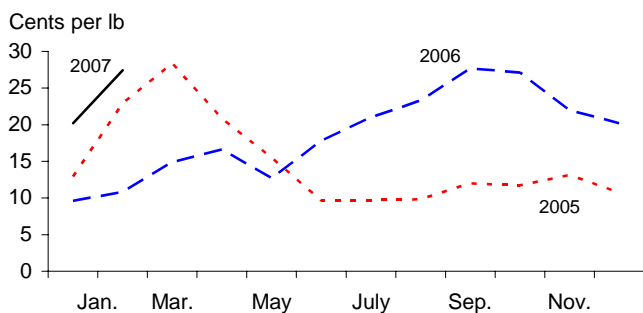
Broccoli



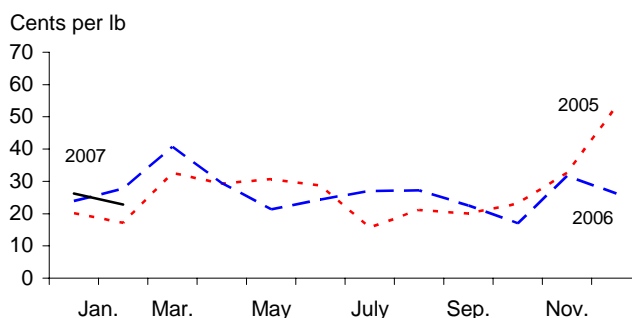
Carrots



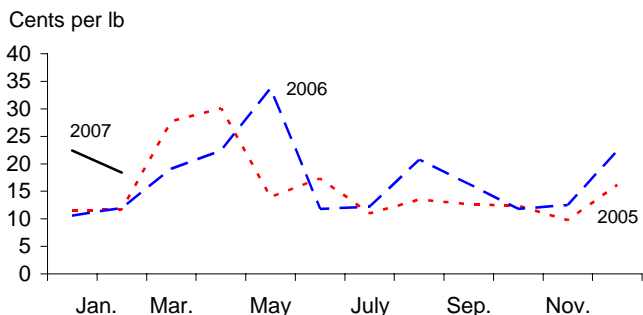
Celery



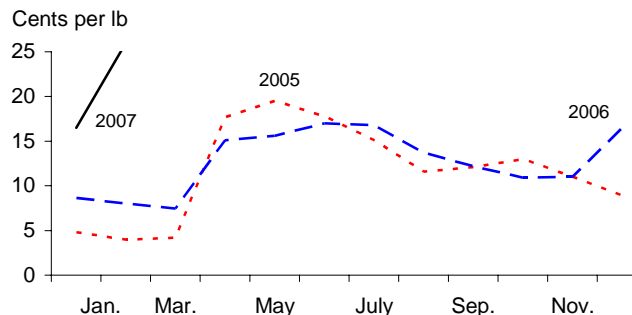
Cucumbers



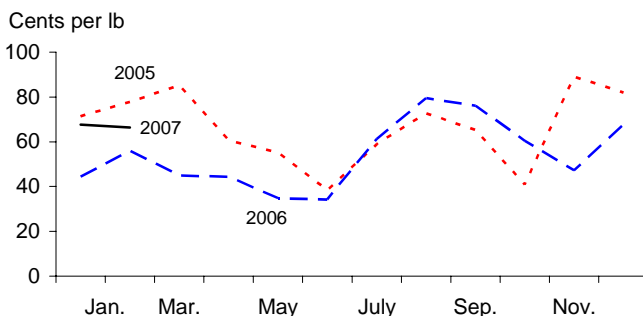
Head lettuce



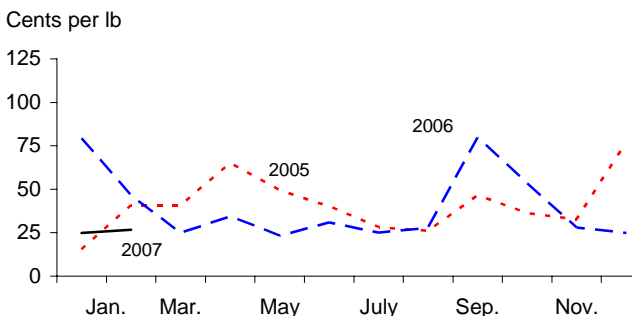
Onions



Snap beans



Tomatoes



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

Fresh-Market Vegetables

Western Vegetables Hit By Freeze

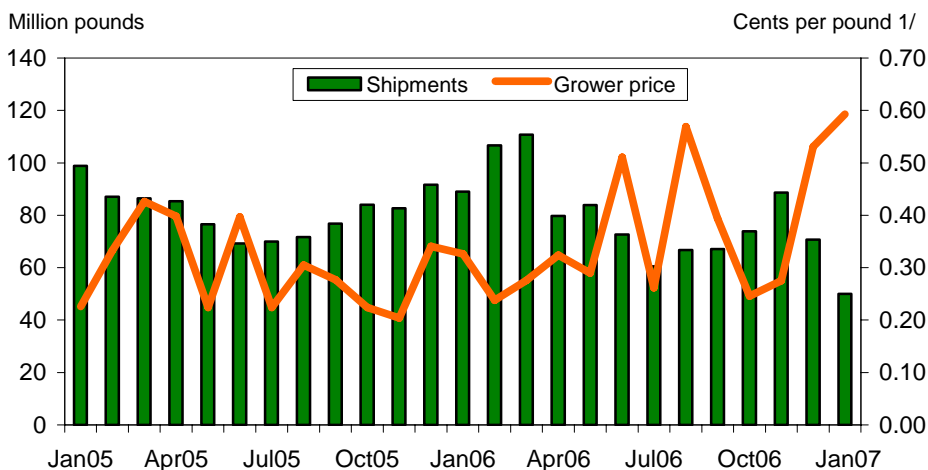
An unusual blast of arctic air settled into California and Arizona during the second week of January, bringing subfreezing temperatures all the way down into northern Mexico—effectively blanketing southern California and Arizona winter vegetable regions with temperatures into the low 20s. Occasional temperatures at or below freezing are normal in most of these areas during the winter (temperatures dipped below freezing in early December as well) but the duration and depth of this freeze was unusually severe. The bulk of the vegetable crops produced in this region during the winter are hardy cool-season crops which are able to survive cold temperatures for limited durations. These include iceberg and leaf lettuce, spinach, cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, celery, and carrots.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) declared a natural disaster in 18 California counties, which allows affected farmers to apply for low-interest emergency loans. Freeze damage estimates were still preliminary in early February with California County Agricultural Commissioners reporting at least \$30 million in damage to various vegetable crops (out of \$1.2 billion in total crop damage so far). A substantial share of the reported damage to winter season vegetables was apparently sustained by artichokes in coastal Monterey County (\$7 million) and broccoli (\$7 million) and celery (\$4 million) further south in Santa Barbara County. Damage estimates were still pending from Imperial County, with damage expected for winter carrots and spring sweet corn plantings.

Damage was largely due to the extended duration of the cold spell, which also adversely affected quality (leaf damage, offcolor fruit, reduced size, etc.) of some of the harvestable crops. Most markets were also temporarily impacted by the formation of ice on crops each morning, which delays the daily harvest as crops can't be handled until the ice on the plant tissue melts. The presence of ice, which is not unusual in desert winter vegetable production, delayed harvest on several days until early afternoon—effectively reducing available market supplies by half.

Figure 2

U.S. fresh broccoli: Monthly shipments & grower price, 2005-07



1/ Based on dollars per 25-pound carton of bunched broccoli.
Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, Market News.

Table 2—U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 2006-07

Commodity	2006				2007			Change 1st Q 1/ Percent
	First	Second	Third	Fourth*	First*	Second*	Third *	
	<i>Cents/pound</i>							
Asparagus	127.50	94.70	129.67	127.00	125.00	95.00	126.00	-2.0
Broccoli	48.30	37.80	40.83	35.07	42.00	35.00	34.50	-13.0
Cantaloup	--	23.80	15.70	22.10	--	20.25	15.00	--
Carrots	21.57	21.23	21.07	19.70	21.50	22.00	20.50	-0.3
Cauliflower	30.17	37.63	40.83	33.67	34.00	35.00	32.50	12.7
Celery	11.78	15.70	24.00	23.10	43.00	20.00	14.00	265.0
Sweet corn	34.67	21.40	23.23	18.53	27.50	19.75	21.50	-20.7
Cucumbers	30.77	25.35	25.57	24.97	26.00	23.00	22.50	-15.5
Lettuce, head	13.90	22.63	16.40	15.57	17.00	18.50	15.25	22.3
Onions, dry bulb	8.04	15.90	14.23	13.47	22.50	21.50	13.00	179.9
Snap beans	48.30	37.80	72.30	58.43	62.00	42.25	63.00	28.4
Tomatoes, field	51.33	29.53	44.23	35.37	35.00	33.00	34.00	-31.8
All vegetables 2/	905	900	996	886	1,035	910	860	14.4

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

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

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

As a result of harvest delays, a reduction in marketable supplies, slowed growth due to the cold, and slow truck movement due to winter weather in the Nation's midsection, shipping-point prices increased considerably in mid-January. Between January 12 (the night of the first freeze) and January 19, western (California and Arizona) f.o.b. shipping point prices changed as follows;

- o broccoli, up 21 percent to \$19.90 per 14 bunch carton;
- o cauliflower, up 62 percent to \$18.43 per carton of 12 heads;
- o iceberg lettuce, up 29 percent to \$13.95 per 24 head carton;
- o romaine lettuce, up 11 percent to \$22.70 per 24 head carton;
- o spinach, up 19 percent to \$14.18 per 24 bunch carton;
- o carrots, up 9 percent to \$11.85 per carton of 48-1 pound filmbags;
- o celery, up 35 percent to \$30.40 per 2 dozen carton;
- o radishes, up 17 percent to \$7.85 per carton of 24 bunches.

Most of the pre-freeze prices were averaging above a year earlier due to below-average yields or reduced acreage, plus the impact of good demand in major Eastern population areas, which have enjoyed a warmer-than-normal winter. With no further hard freezes in the desert vegetable areas, most cool-season vegetable prices have since eased as plants recovered and yields increased. Delays in the early spring vegetable season are also possible due to freeze damage on tender young transplants. Although these were replaced, the January freeze could result in another period of low supplies and higher prices in April unless warm weather allows plant growth to "catch up".

Winter Acreage Steady

This winter (largely January-March), fresh-market vegetable and melon area for harvest is expected to remain near that of a year earlier. With yields recovering after frosts in Arizona and California and excess heat in Florida, domestic shipments of most vegetables were relatively strong in January. Area for harvest of the 11 selected vegetables was estimated at 179,200 acres for the 2007 winter season (largely January to March). Increased acreage in Florida (up 5 percent) and Arizona (down 3 percent). California accounts for about 47 percent of winter

Table 3--Winter-season fresh-market vegetable area 1/

Item	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Change 2006-07
<i>-- Acres for harvest --</i>						<i>Percent</i>
Snap beans	11,600	12,000	12,500	13,200	12,400	-6
Broccoli	25,500	26,500	27,000	28,500	30,000	5
Cabbage	11,400	12,500	12,600	10,600	10,800	2
Carrots	20,500	21,100	19,500	21,200	20,300	-4
Cauliflower	7,500	7,500	8,500	9,000	9,000	0
Celery	7,500	7,700	7,500	7,200	6,800	-6
Sweet corn	7,900	8,400	7,800	3,600	7,000	94
Head lettuce	63,000	61,500	67,600	66,600	65,000	-2
Bell pepper	5,800	6,100	6,300	6,100	6,100	0
Spinach	1,700	2,000	2,100	2,200	1,800	-18
Tomatoes	12,600	13,000	12,500	11,000	10,000	-9
Total	175,000	178,300	183,900	179,200	179,200	0

1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during January-March.

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

vegetable acreage, followed by Arizona (26 percent), Florida (22 percent), and Texas (5 percent). Area for harvest increased dramatically for Florida's sweet corn, with the crop recovering from the Valentine's Day freeze of a year ago. Spinach and tomato acreage registered the steepest declines, with some spinach growers concerned about lingering effects on demand caused by last summer's food safety outbreak. Winter-season area for harvest accounts for about 9 percent of the annual fresh vegetable and melon harvested area (1.91 million acres in 2006).

Assuming favorable weather in both Florida and the desert Southwest for the remainder of the winter, shipping-point prices for vegetables and melons are expected to average about a tenth above those of a year earlier. In mid-February, near freezing temperatures in Florida slowed crop growth, with little immediate market impact noted. Higher prices in early and late winter will outweigh subdued prices during mid-season. With most fresh-vegetable supplies meeting demand this winter, prices will likely average above a year earlier for onions, celery, lettuce, and snap beans. With strong supplies from Florida outweighing reduced early-season volume from Mexico, lower average prices are expected for fresh tomatoes, sweet corn, and cucumbers, which are coming off low supplies and high prices a year ago.

The outlook for the spring fresh-vegetable season indicates shipping-point prices averaging near those of a year earlier with initial supply gaps (from both East and West Coast areas) and higher prices early in the season giving way to stronger supplies and lower prices as the season progresses. The current low snow pack water content in the Sierras (less than half of normal) is not expected to impact California vegetable production in 2007 since carryover water levels in most reservoirs are now above average.

Spring Onion Acreage Down

This spring, onion growers intend to plant 15 percent fewer acres than a year earlier. However, assuming a strong market and limited acreage losses (to pest and weather problems) in Georgia and Texas, the reduction in harvested area could be half the decline in planted area. With average yields, the spring onion crop would be down

about 5 percent from a year earlier—the third consecutive annual decline in production for this crop. Grower prices entering the spring season will likely be strong. Grower prices (measured at the point of first sale) for the 2006 storage crop rose to 26 cents per pound in January—more than double those of a year earlier and the highest for that month since 1994. Thus, with a smaller crop and high starting prices, spring onion prices may average above the relatively weak 17.9 cents per pound received a year earlier. On average, spring onions are valued at more than \$226 million at the farm gate.

Production Down, Value Up in 2006

Production of 24 major fresh-market vegetables and melons (excluding potatoes, mushrooms, and pulse crops) declined 1 percent to 46.7 billion pounds in 2006. Much of the loss in output was due to a smaller head lettuce crop (down 7 million cwt), caused by weather-reduced yields in California and smaller planted area in response to lackluster 2005 prices. Production was also trimmed for a dozen other crops including tomatoes, spinach, onions, celery, asparagus, and artichokes. Increased output was seen in crops such as bell peppers, squash, leaf lettuce, and watermelon. Production was down 2 percent in California, which accounts for 48 percent of annual fresh-market vegetable and melon output. Driven largely by lettuce and melon production, Arizona is the second-largest source of fresh-market vegetables and melons, with 9 percent of output. Florida, the third-largest-producing State, with 8 percent of annual output, saw 2006 output drop 8 percent as hurricane damage once again limited crop output.

The farm value of production for the 24 top fresh vegetable and melon crops rose 3 percent to \$10.2 billion in 2006 as higher prices more than made up for lower production. More than half of all 2006 fresh-market vegetable and melon crops

Table 4--Production of selected fresh-market vegetables, 2003-06

Year	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change 2005-06 2/
	<i>-- Million pounds --</i>				<i>Percent</i>
Artichokes 1/	100.8	82.5	86.9	75.1	-14
Asparagus 1/	184.3	206.2	153.4	123.5	-19
Snap beans	569.5	576.9	554.1	636.5	15
Broccoli 1/	1,945.0	1,983.5	1,994.0	2,020.0	1
Cabbage	2,263.9	2,497.3	2,427.5	2,568.6	6
Carrots	2,711.4	2,663.0	2,692.4	2,619.9	-3
Cauliflower 1/	654.6	642.5	728.5	759.1	4
Celery 1/	1,925.6	1,947.9	1,868.6	1,791.0	-4
Sweet corn	2,850.3	2,788.5	2,702.3	2,674.0	-1
Cucumbers	942.5	1,010.1	969.1	991.8	2
Garlic 1/	624.1	522.4	477.1	494.9	4
Lettuce, head	6,824.4	6,622.8	6,574.9	5,869.2	-11
Lettuce, leaf	1,349.0	1,479.0	1,588.5	1,715.4	8
Lettuce, romaine	2,270.3	1,835.5	1,993.2	1,980.5	-1
Onions, dry bulb 1/	7,336.3	8,306.5	7,350.4	7,164.8	-3
Peppers, bell 1/	1,611.8	1,640.0	1,603.6	1,723.3	7
Pumpkins 1/	815.1	1,021.9	1,075.6	1,022.9	-5
Spinach	556.9	626.6	758.1	620.7	-18
Squash 1/	768.5	775.6	833.4	948.2	14
Tomatoes	3,557.8	3,806.6	3,826.8	3,684.4	-4

1/ Includes some processing.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables 2006 Summary*.

generated increased gross farm revenue, while the others had declining receipts. The top crop in terms of production value was fresh tomatoes at \$1.6 billion (even with a year earlier), followed by head lettuce at \$977 million (down 4 percent), and dry bulb onions at \$868 million (up 2 percent). A cool, wet spring and extreme summer heat cut into yields in California, raising average farm prices and boosting the State's vegetable and melon farm value 11 percent to a record-high \$5.2 billion.

United States Still a Net Importer

In calendar year 2006, the United States was again a net importer of fresh-market vegetables and melons. The value of imports rose 11 percent to \$4.1 billion, with the majority of the increase reflecting rising import volume for crops such as greenhouse tomatoes (up 8 percent), melons (up 11 percent), and garlic (up 15 percent). Mexico and Canada remain the top two foreign suppliers of fresh vegetables and melons to the U.S. market. In 2006, Mexico accounted for 67 percent of U.S. fresh-market vegetable and melon import value, while Canada garnered 16 percent of the import market. Rounding out the top five import sources in 2006 were Peru (4 percent), Guatemala (3 percent), and Costa Rica (3 percent).

On the outgoing side of trade, with higher prices outweighing reduced volume in 2006, exports of fresh vegetables and melons rose 7 percent from a year earlier to \$1.6 billion. Canada remained the leading foreign destination for U.S. fresh-market vegetable and melon exports, taking 79 percent of total value, followed distantly by Mexico (6 percent), and Japan (6 percent). At \$256 million, leaf/romaine lettuce was the leading fresh export vegetable by value in 2006, followed by tomatoes (\$173 million), and onions (\$145 million).

Table 5--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2003-06 1/

Item	January - December				Change
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005-06
	--1,000 cwt--				Percent
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	6,790	6,245	6,678	6,585	-1
Lettuce, head	4,536	4,764	4,501	3,642	-19
Lettuce, other	4,336	4,898	4,863	4,616	-5
Broccoli	3,113	3,153	3,147	3,050	-3
Tomatoes	3,142	3,693	3,265	3,179	-3
Carrots	3,306	2,839	2,847	2,531	-11
Other	13,352	13,426	13,293	12,855	-3
Total	38,575	39,017	38,594	36,458	-6
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes, all	20,711	20,542	20,981	21,877	4
Cucumbers	9,003	9,334	9,551	9,742	2
Onions, dry bulb	6,461	6,893	6,592	6,432	-2
Peppers, sweet	5,416	5,690	6,526	7,161	10
Peppers, chile	3,979	4,143	4,254	5,086	20
Squash 2/	4,758	4,948	5,244	5,304	1
Asparagus, all	2,126	2,037	2,388	2,586	8
Other	17,086	18,804	20,633	21,725	5
Total	69,541	72,391	76,169	79,914	5

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

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

Processing Vegetables

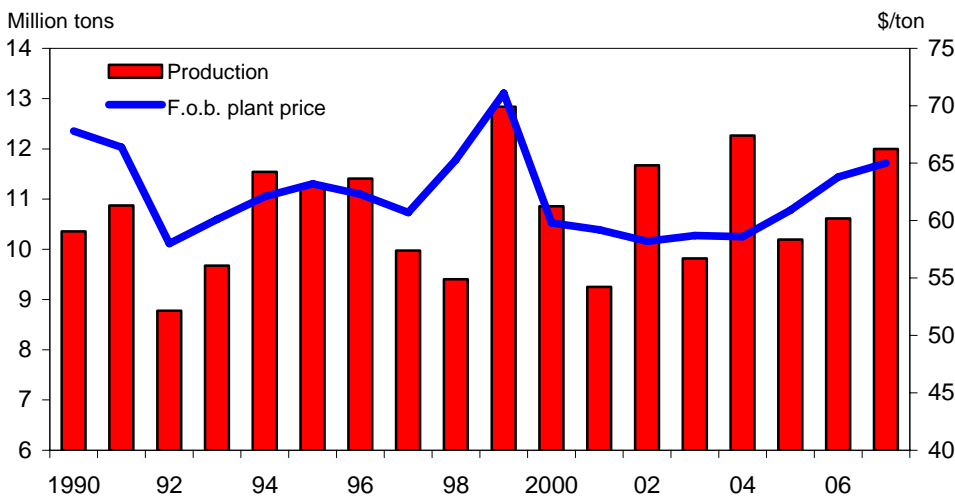
Larger Tomato Crop Indicated for 2007

According to industry data, the 2006/07 available U.S. processing tomato supply declined 5 percent to 13.4 million tons—the lowest since the 1998/99 crop year. This reflects both the lowest carryover coming into the crop year since 1999 and last summer’s weather-reduced yields. As a result, with prices rising over the last half of 2006, processed tomato product demand was relatively weak, with estimated disappearance down 15 percent from a year earlier. For the year, Economic Research Service (ERS) per capita disappearance for 2006 will likely be as low (or lower) than the 65.5 pounds per person experienced in 2001.

With supply down and wholesale paste prices at their highest levels since 1998/99, processors are mulling over the possibility of packing a large crop in 2007. In a mid-January survey, California tomato processors indicated they intend to contract for 12.0 million tons (2,000 lb tons) of tomatoes in 2007. If realized, this would exceed the total 2006 California crop (contract and open market) by 13 percent. Assuming a small amount of open market purchases (0.1 million tons) plus production from States other than California (which averaged 0.57 million tons in 2004-06), the total 2007 processing tomato crop would be second only to the 1999 record high (12.8 million tons). In 2006, about 99 percent of the 10.61 million tons of tomatoes processed in the United States were grown under contract.

According to the survey, contract output in California would come from 305,000 acres which would be the most tomato acreage since 1999. Processors may have a bit more trouble securing additional acreage this year. Given very high prices for competing crops like corn and wheat (caused largely by the “ethanol boom”), tomato contract prices may only be attractive to growers under the best-case yield scenarios. A relatively strong trend yield of 39.34 short tons per acre was assumed by processors for 2007, which would be second only to the 2004 California record high of 41.5 tons. The assumed yield also exceeds the long run (1970-2005) trend by about 1 ton. Some uncertainty exists over potential productivity since California has been in an unfavorable weather pattern over the past 2 years, which has cut yield each year. However, with El Nino diminishing, the odds of experiencing 3

Figure 3
U.S. processing tomatoes: Production & F.o.b. plant price



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, except 2007 forecast by ERS.

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

Item	2006		2007	Change previous:	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Month	Year
	-- Index --			-- Percent --	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
Processed fruits and vegetables	121.8	123.5	124.9	-1.1	2.5
Canned vegetables	124.8	125.9	127.1	-0.9	1.8
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	179.4	178.7	179.0	-0.2	-0.2
Dry beans, peas, lentils	117.2	123.6	126.1	-2.0	7.6
Olives, pickles, relishes	115.7	112.6	118.4	-4.9	2.3
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	138.0	142.2	142.1	-0.1	3.0
Pickles and products	188.0	189.1	189.1	0.0	0.6
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	130.5	135.4	135.9	0.4	4.1
Canned dry beans	131.4	136.3	137.1	0.6	4.3
Vegetable juices 1/	113.6	117.6	117.6	0.0	3.5
Frozen vegetables	137.3	143.0	144.1	0.8	5.0
Frozen vegetable combinations 2/	105.3	107.3	107.3	0.0	1.9
Dried/dehyd. fruit & vegetables	154.7	174.2	177.1	1.7	14.5

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

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

consecutive annual downturns in tomato yield are low—the last such occurrence was during 1965-67.

Tomato Product Exports: Volume Down, Value Up

Despite a 4-percent reduction in volume, rising product prices pushed the value of U.S. tomato product exports up 5 percent to \$154 million during July-December of 2006. Exports of processed tomato products accounted for 8 percent of supply in 2006, up from 6 percent in 2000 and 2 percent in 1990. Although the value of exports declined 9 percent for tomato paste, export value was up for other major tomato products including sauces (up 7 percent) and ketchup (up 15 percent). Among the top three foreign markets, the value of tomato product shipments increased to Canada (up 13 percent to \$86 million) and Mexico (up 13 percent to \$23 million) but fell 20 percent to Japan (\$10 million).

With smaller available supply in 2006/07 leading to improved prices for tomato products, the incentive for importers has increased. The value of imports jumped 39 percent to \$95 million during the first 6 months of the marketing year. The top 3 nations in terms of shipments of tomato products to the United States were Canada (43 percent of the total), Italy (25 percent), and Mexico (9 percent). Imports from Canada were up 34 percent due largely to greater ketchup volume (up 22 percent). Ketchup accounts for 71 percent of U.S. tomato product imports from Canada.

Processing Vegetable Crop Up in 2006

Production of the major vegetables used for processing increased 2 percent to 15.95 million short tons in 2006. Although the majority of individual processing crops registered declines, gains in tomatoes, green peas, and lima beans were more than offsetting. While increased planted area drove tomato output higher, reduced area planted for canning outweighed a 2 percent gain in yield to pull sweet corn production down. Production of sweet corn used for canned products fell 10 percent as processors cut acreage and contract prices in response to elevated stocks and continued soft demand. Production of sweet corn for frozen products increased 5 percent to 1.65 million tons as stronger yields reinforced a 1 percent gain in area.

The national yield of sweet corn used for frozen products hit a record high of 8.57 tons/acre as processing yields in Washington and Minnesota set new yield standards and Wisconsin nearly matched the 2005 record high. Yields were also record high for processing green peas as new standards were set in Oregon and Delaware. Unlike sweet corn and green peas, weather conditions were not as favorable for tomatoes, snap beans, and spinach, with each experiencing reduced yields in 2006.

The value of production for processing vegetables rose 5 percent to \$1.32 billion due largely to higher prices for tomatoes, cucumbers, and snap beans. As with production, the top two crops in terms of farm value remain tomatoes (\$677 million) and sweet corn (\$206 million). California (up 12 percent to \$692 million), Minnesota (down 6 percent to \$109 million), and Wisconsin (up 6 percent \$104 million) remained the top three States for all processing crops.

Table 7--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	January - December				Change
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2005-06
	--Million dollars--				Percent
Imports:					
Canned	650	740	812	876	8
Frozen	398	455	493	526	7
Dehydrated 2/	236	263	294	344	17
Exports:					
Canned	521	532	539	554	3
Frozen	153	147	160	177	10
Dehydrated 2/	124	117	128	129	1

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

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

Table 8--Production of selected processing vegetables

Year	Average	2004	2005	2006	Change
	2002-06				2005-06 2/
	1,000 short tons				Percent
Canning:					
Tomatoes	10,912.4	12,266.4	10,193.1	10,611.8	4
Sweet corn	1,496.4	1,458.3	1,599.7	1,439.9	-10
Snap beans	546.5	574.0	580.3	540.0	-7
Cucumbers	580.9	591.4	540.1	505.2	-6
Green peas	158.9	138.6	150.1	158.8	6
Asparagus	20.0	21.3	16.1	8.0	-50
Lima beans	5.9	4.7	5.3	5.5	2
Spinach	9.2	10.8	8.9	4.2	-53
Subtotal	13,730.1	15,065.5	13,093.6	13,273.4	1
Freezing:					
Sweet corn	1,616.2	1,509.9	1,575.1	1,646.5	5
Green peas	242.8	259.0	233.0	251.0	8
Snap beans	246.0	261.9	238.9	245.8	3
Spinach	95.7	119.4	89.4	65.4	-27
Lima beans	46.5	40.5	37.1	43.1	16
Asparagus	4.2	5.6	3.4	4.1	21
Subtotal	2,251.3	2,196.3	2,177.0	2,255.9	4
Selected total	15,981.4	17,261.8	15,270.6	15,529.3	2

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables, Annual Summary*.

Potatoes

Demand Is Expected To Remain Strong

The 2006 North American potato crop increased 5 percent—rising 25 million cwt or 2.5 billion pounds as both the U.S. crop (up 2.5-percent) and Canadian crop (up 14.5 percent) increased. Although Canada's total potato output represents only one quarter of U.S. production, the additional 14.1 million cwt of Canadian potatoes exceeded the 10.8 million cwt gain in the United States. Despite this boost in U.S. potato supply (including imports from Canada), domestic potato prices have risen about 5 percent in 2006. The reason for this price hike is the 5-percent growth in domestic demand for potatoes (based on estimated domestic disappearance) and an expansion in export demand. U.S. potato exports have expanded by more than 13 percent in 2006.

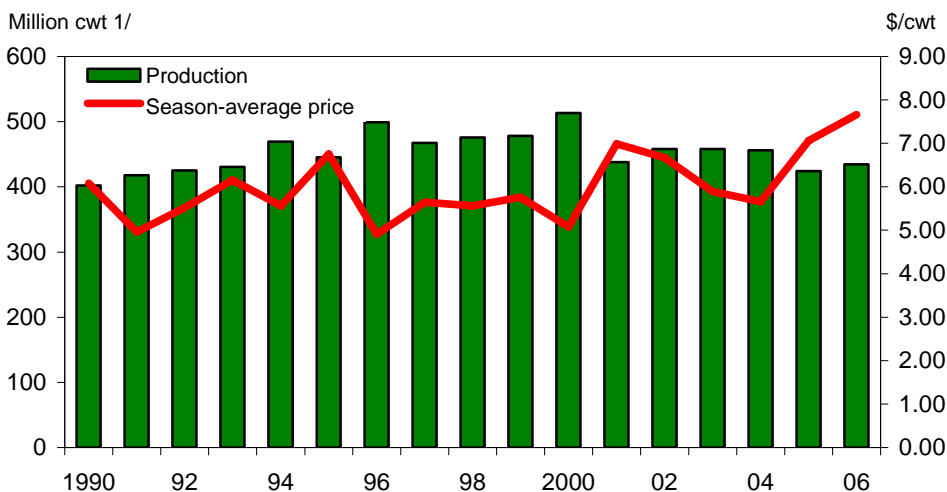
U.S. exports to Europe in 2007 are anticipated to accelerate due to a sizable drop in (Western) European potato production in 2006, when pests and disease destroyed an estimated 10 to 20 percent of its crop relative to 2005. European potato imports will likely be comprised largely of fresh, frozen, and dehydrated products based on 2006 U.S. export data. The depreciation of the dollar vis-à-vis the euro is another reason for an anticipated strong European import demand for U.S. potatoes. And because of the Canadian dollar's strength relative to the U.S. dollar, Canada's potato exports are expected to be diverted to a larger extent toward the European market.

Crop Value Is Expected To Exceed \$3 Billion

USDA/NASS estimates suggest that potato prices for the 2006 crop year will average \$7.42 per cwt, which is the weighted average of \$11.18 for fresh-market potatoes and \$5.74 for processing potatoes. These preliminary price estimates are 5 percent higher than in 2005 when weighted by corresponding production volumes. This price hike, when coupled with the 2.5-percent boost in production, will push the value of potato production up 8 percent to \$3.2 billion in 2006 from nearly \$3 billion in 2005. Assuming the same sales ratio as in 2005, the value of U.S. potato

Figure 4

U.S. potatoes: Production and price, 1990-2006



1/ Cwt is hundredweight or 100 pounds.

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

Table 9--U.S. potatoes: Quarterly shipments 1/

Item/year	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sep.	Oct.-Dec.	Year 2/
-- Million pounds --					
Fresh market					
2003	2,915	2,883	2,392	2,884	11,073
2004	2,782	2,771	2,455	2,885	10,893
2005	2,798	2,728	2,300	2,790	10,617
2006	2,579	2,585	2,230	2,531	9,925
Pcnt change	-7.8	-5.3	-3.1	-9.3	-5.3
Total potatoes					
2003	4,494	5,284	3,419	4,011	17,207
2004	4,306	5,683	3,732	4,158	17,879
2005	4,439	5,232	3,642	4,177	17,490
2006	3,995	4,758	3,348	3,901	16,003
Pcnt change	-10.0	-9.1	-8.9	-6.6	-9.3

1/ Domestic shipments plus imports minus exports.

2/ Data exclude potato stocks.

Sources: Derived by ERS from data of USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Market News* and U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

sales in 2006 is expected to be \$2.97 billion, of which \$2.42 billion will come from the fall crop. This would raise average sales per acre to \$2,664, up 5 percent from \$2,538 in 2005. For the fall crop, average sales per acre are anticipated at \$2,482, or \$68 more than in 2005.

In contrast to the 2005 crop when prices rose as production declined, the 2006 crop was characterized by both higher production volume and higher prices. When the estimated \$3 billion farm sales value is combined with a projected \$87.5 million in U.S. net exports, the domestic use value rises to almost \$2.9 billion, a 6-percent jump from 2005. In per capita terms, this translates into \$9.07 spent in 2006 on potatoes (excluding seed and feed use), up from \$8.50 in 2005. On average, each U.S. resident is expected to have spent \$4.50 for fresh potatoes and \$4.60 for processed potatoes in 2006, a record amount for the latter. More than half of the amount spent on processed potatoes—about \$2.50 per person—was for imported potato products, of which 85 percent was shipped from Canada. And 70 percent of potato imports from Canada are frozen French fries.

Exports Continue Ascent

Of total U.S. potato sales value at the farm level, an estimated 31 percent was exported in 2006. More than half, or 53 percent, of those exports were frozen potato products. Potato chips comprised 19 percent and the share of fresh or chilled potatoes was 14 percent. Dehydrated products were 9 percent of exports. Half of the value of U.S. potato exports, or \$480 million, was shipped to Japan and Canada in 2006. Another 20 percent of exports were shipped to Mexico. Of U.S. potato exports, among the fastest growing were flakes and granules (28 percent growth) and fresh or chilled (30 percent). A significant portion of fresh potato exports in 2006 headed to Canada to supplement the country's depleted supply due to a small crop in 2005. Much of the dehydrated potato exports, including flakes and granules, were purchased by Mexico and Japan in 2006. These two countries and Canada are also the largest markets for U.S. potato chips, earning U.S. chippers \$122 million in 2006.

It was reported recently that Japan will resume importing U.S. fresh potatoes for processing since imposing a ban following the discovery of cyst nematode in Idaho potatoes in April 2006. However, exporting chipping potatoes from Idaho to Japan still awaits approval.

The average unit value of U.S. potato exports was 40 cents per pound in 2006, a record amount. Potato chip exports fetched \$1.34 per pound and fresh potatoes fetched 22 cents a pound in 2006. By comparison, U.S. imports of potato chips cost \$1.50 per pound on average and 16 cents a pound for fresh-market potatoes. The average U.S. import value was 30 cents per pound in 2006, which gives U.S. exports a 33-percent price advantage over imports, or a terms of trade of 133, a record low in recent history. All traded U.S. potato products still enjoy a favorable (above 100) terms of trade, except for potato chips, whose terms of trade was 89 in 2006. The U.S. trade surplus with respect to all potato products is projected to increase sharply by 62 percent to \$88 million in 2006 from \$54 million in 2005.

The positive U.S. trade balance is attributed mainly to the depreciation of the dollar, particularly against the Canadian currency. Canada is not only the main U.S. competitor in world markets for potato exports, it is also the next largest market for U.S. potatoes after Japan and is fast catching up.

Table 10--U.S. potatoes: Supply and use values

Item	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006 f
<i>Million dollars</i>					
Value of sales					
Fresh-market	958	1,108	736	1,247	1,380
Processing	1,066	1,333	1,351	1,326	1,448
U.S. total sales 1/	2,240	2,766	2,359	2,758	2,972
Domestic use value					
Fresh	948	1,068	698	1,222	1,345
Processed	902	938	1,119	1,294	1,371
Total domestic use 1/	2,084	2,344	2,116	2,708	2,877
Potato value per capita					
			Dollars		
Fresh	3.79	4.01	2.47	4.12	4.49
Processed	3.61	3.52	3.96	4.36	4.58
Total use per capita 2/	7.40	7.53	6.43	8.48	9.07

f = ERS projections.

1/ Includes seed and feed. Domestic use does not account for the value of stocks.

2/ Excludes seed and feed. Includes the value of net trade.

Source: Derived from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Potatoes: Annual Summary*.

Sweet Potatoes

Despite Record Yields, Prices Remain Strong

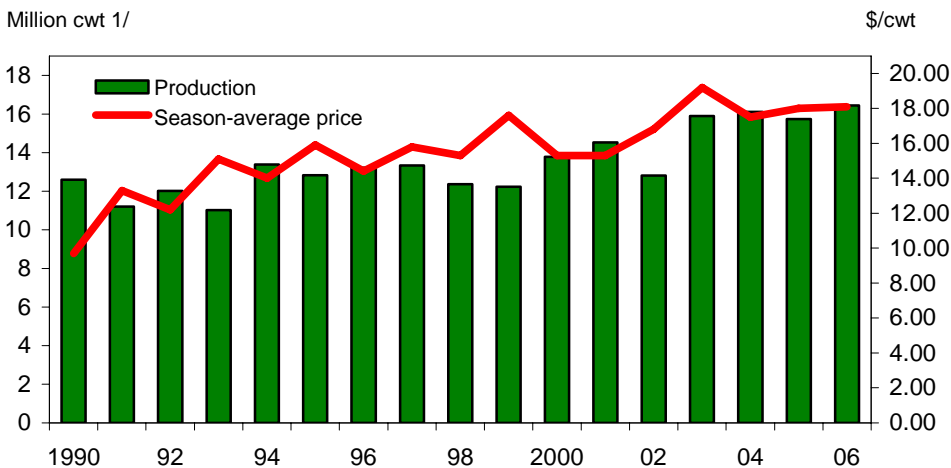
U.S. sweet potato production increased 5 percent in 2006 to 16.44 million cwt, as a 6-percent gain in yield more than offset a small reduction in harvested area. For the fourth consecutive year, the national per-acre productivity of sweet potatoes reached record heights. Yield across the 9 major producing States averaged 189 cwt per acre in 2006, shattering the previous record of 178 cwt set in 2005. Among these 9 States, the largest gains in yield were in Louisiana (14 percent), California (7 percent), and North Carolina (6 percent). The latter two States are credited for most of the gain in the 2006 national sweet potato crop. As indicated by the yields, general crop growing conditions on the East Coast were ideal last year.

While U.S. domestic use of sweet potatoes expanded by more than 4 percent in marketing year 2006 (July to June), prices averaged just above the 2005 level of \$18 per cwt. Prices have remained strong despite an increase in supply (both production and imports increased) largely because domestic demand continues to creep higher. Domestic shipments of sweet potatoes from Louisiana and North Carolina are up 9 percent thus far in the current marketing year (2006-07). While monthly prices per 40-pound carton (medium number 1 grade) in Louisiana remain at \$15.50, prices in eastern North Carolina average \$1 more than in the preceding marketing year. Including Mississippi, shipping-point prices from these three major States are up 7 percent from both January 2007 and July 2006. The brisk pace of domestic demand is also mirrored in double-digit export gains thus far this marketing year.

The favorable combination of larger production and a slightly higher price delivered a 6-percent boost to the value of U.S. sweet potato production. North Carolina's crop value gained a whopping 35 percent—coming from an 18-percent growth in production and a 15-percent price hike in 2006. The \$114 million worth of sweet potatoes produced in North Carolina accounted for 38 percent of the \$298 million total U.S. crop value. In terms of production value per acre, North Carolina jumped 66 percent from \$1,965 in 2005 to \$3,269 in 2006, whereas Louisiana dropped 10 percent from \$2,576 to \$2,333. For the United States, average value per acre went up 11 percent from \$3,045 to \$3,375.

Figure 5

U.S. sweet potatoes: Production and price, 1990-2006

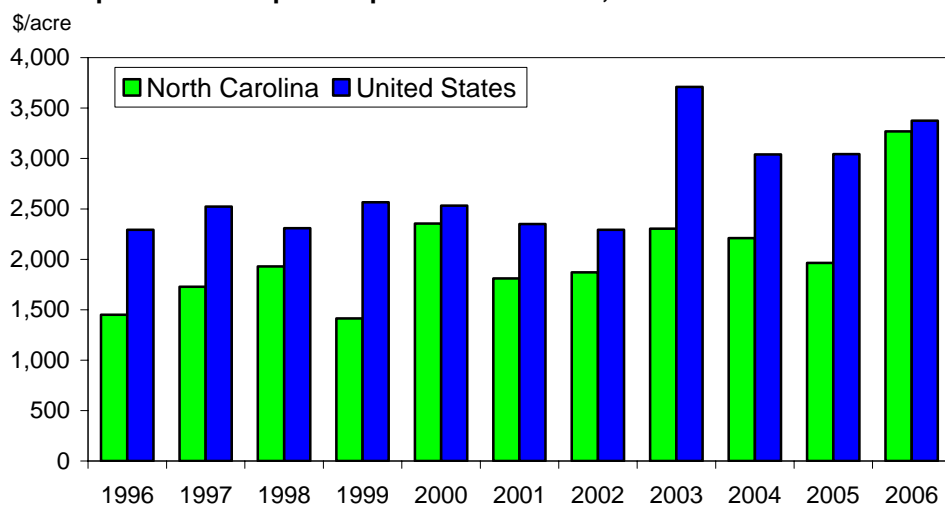


1/ Cwt is hundredweight or 100 pounds.

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

Figure 6

Sweet potatoes: Crop value per harvested acre, 1996-2006



Source: Computed by ERS from data of USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Brisk Exports Boost Overall Demand

The gains in production value per acre in 2005-06 are the result of improved yield and to a lesser extent, higher prices. The increased domestic demand for sweet potatoes was somewhat stronger than the boost in U.S. production, which is why average prices climbed close to 1 percent last year. In 2006-07, based on shipping-point prices and exports since July 2006, domestic demand appears to be expanding moderately while export demand is at a double-digit pace. Thus far (July to November 2006), export prices are up 6 percent.

Although the value of U.S. sweet potato exports to Canada fell 24 percent in marketing year 2005-06, it is up 18 percent since July 2006. Exports to the United Kingdom, the second biggest market after Canada, are up 66 percent thus far. The weaker U.S. dollar is partly responsible for the export jump. The share of exports with respect to production is now 11 percent based on values, twice the share in 2000-01. Imports, which are much smaller than exports, are also up by double-digit rates thus far (based on value). The major source of U.S. sweet potato imports is the Dominican Republic, accounting for more than 80 percent of total U.S. import value. The U.S. trade surplus for sweet potatoes is also expected to expand steeply.

Table 11--Sweet potatoes: Domestic shipments from North Carolina and Louisiana 1/

Year	Summer Jul-Sep	Fall Oct-Dec	Year- to-date	Winter Jan-Mar 2/	Year- to-date	Spring Apr-Jun	Crop year
-- 1,000 cwt --							
2000/01	657	1,577	2,234	806	3,040	736	3,776
2001/02	659	1,456	2,115	957	3,072	752	3,824
2002/03	774	1,634	2,408	884	3,292	845	4,137
2003/04	590	1,420	2,010	949	2,959	841	3,800
2004/05	738	1,503	2,241	1,006	3,247	883	4,130
2005/06	749	1,635	2,384	1,026	3,410	1,030	4,440
2006/07	897	1,700	2,597	338	2,935		
<i>Change 3/</i>	19.8	4.0	8.9	-67.1	-13.9		

1/ Marketing year is from July to June. Shipments from Mississippi or Central California are not added

2/ Data in 2007 are for January only. 3/ Percent change from the same quarter of the previous year.

Source: USDA, Agricultural marketing Service, *Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Shipments*.

Dry Beans

Acreage Outlook Unsettled For 2007

The acreage outlook for the U.S. dry edible bean crop is once again uncertain, with early acreage expectations appearing much more fluid than in the recent past. This uncertainty over 2007 dry bean acreage stems from the broad price strength for most competing field crops. The primary impetus for higher crop prices is rising demand for corn from the ethanol industry. The apparent long-term emphasis on ethanol fuel blends mean strong intercrop acreage competition, elevated commodity prices, and muddled market signals—perhaps for longer than just 2007. How long may depend on such things as oil prices, advances in ethanol technology (to use more than just grain corn), and whether USDA allows farms an early release from the Conservation Reserve Program (which idles less productive, environmentally sensitive land). The early release could boost area available for crop production (although average yield may be reduced) as soon as the 2008 season and help ease pressure on crops like dry beans that are not generally used by the ethanol industry.

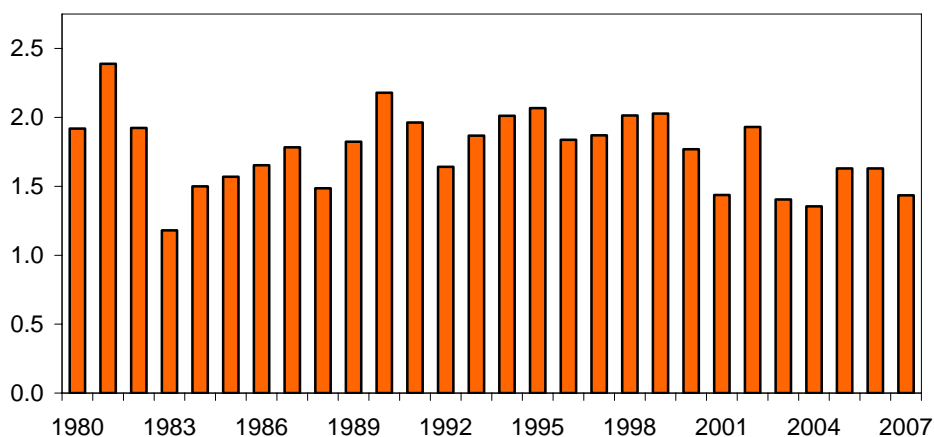
The mix of crops planted from year to year is influenced by crop rotations, past experience, and expected net returns. In turn, net returns are largely a function of average yields, prevailing market prices, and the cost of production. For 2007/08, grower revenue will undoubtedly benefit from rising grower bids across every dry bean class. Thus, growers face the rather pleasant task of choosing among several profitable crops—including dry beans. On the other side of the market, dry bean dealers and processors who have yet to settle contracts face increased prices for new crop dry beans. Higher prices may cut into processor margins and make U.S. exports less competitive, while drawing more lower-priced imported beans into the market.

The dry bean/corn price ratio is currently expected to be about 6.8 in 2006/07. When the dry bean/corn ratio last fell below 7.0 (in 1991/92 and 1995/96), dry bean acreage declined the following year (16 percent in 1992/93 and 11 percent in 1996/97). Although this is only one forecast indicator to consider (others include such things as stocks, market demand, and expected dry bean prices), it does

Figure 7

U.S. dry beans: Acres planted, 1980-2007

Million acres



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production* except 2007 by ERS.

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

Commodity	2006		2007		Chg. prev. year:	
	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1/	Jan.	Feb.
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	19.20	17.40	22.70	--	18.2	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	13.38	13.50	21.25	22.50	58.8	66.7
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	18.50	18.50	19.50	20.50	5.4	10.8
Great Northern (NE/WY)	16.00	16.00	21.75	22.00	35.9	37.5
Black (MI)	21.50	21.50	22.13	23.00	2.9	7.0
Light red kidney (MI)	21.88	21.63	25.00	25.00	14.3	15.6
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	20.50	20.50	25.50	25.50	24.4	24.4
Small red (ID/WA)	19.50	19.50	22.00	22.50	12.8	15.4
Baby lima (CA)	35.00	35.00	44.50	44.50	27.1	27.1
Large lima (CA)	45.00	45.00	62.50	62.50	38.9	38.9
Blackeye (CA)	40.00	40.25	48.00	48.00	20.0	19.3
Pink (ID/WA)	19.50	19.50	21.13	21.50	8.4	10.3
Garbanzo (ID/WA)	--	--	28.83	29.50	--	--

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

Source: USDA, AMS, *Bean Market News* except "All dry beans" from USDA, NASS, *Agricultural Prices*.

suggest declining U.S. dry bean acreage for 2007. Aggregate dry bean acreage is currently expected to decline about 5 percent in 2007.

In early February, the U.S. dry edible bean market appeared to be engaged in the process of adjusting to the "ethanol challenge". With growers looking at December 2007 futures around \$4.00/bushel for corn, soybeans at \$8.00/bushel (Nov 07), and wheat at \$5.00/bushel, dry bean prices continued to edge higher. Given average yields, the prevailing dry bean prices in early February would yield positive net returns for most of the major bean classes. However, estimated dry bean returns remained below potential returns for corn and soybeans. This is expected to cut into dry bean acreage in States such as Michigan, Nebraska, and Minnesota. The first survey-based examination of 2007 row crop area (including dry beans) will be available on March 30 when USDA releases the *Prospective Plantings* report.

Grower Prices Advancing

Reflecting reduced supplies, tight holding of stocks, and competitive pressure from higher-priced field crops, dealer and grower bids have been moving higher over the past 2 months across virtually every class of dry beans. The U.S. aggregate grower price for all dry beans averaged 13 percent above a year earlier during the initial 5 months of the marketing year (September 2006 through January 2007). With the exception of navy beans, the grower price for every major dry bean class averaged above a year earlier during September to January. By January, grower prices for every reported dry bean class were above a year earlier.

Early February dealer (wholesale) prices for several of the major classes changed as follows:

- Pintos (CO), \$30.50—up 30 percent from a year earlier;
- Navy (MI), \$27.50—up 13 percent;
- Great Northern (NE), \$30.50—up 24 percent;
- Black (MI), \$30.50—up 3 percent;
- Light red kidney (MI), \$35.25—up 26 percent;
- Dark red kidney (MN), \$32.50—up 27 percent;
- Baby lima (CA), \$27.50—up 29 percent;
- Blackeye beans (CA), \$50.00—up 16 percent.

In the year, ahead, dry bean production is expected to decline from that of a year ago as an expected return to average/trend yields is outweighed by a modest cut in plantings and a return to average acreage abandonment (both yields and acreage losses were low in 2006). However, output is expected to be slightly to moderately higher for some bean classes, such as blackeye, dark red kidney, and limas.

Exports Up 6 Percent

Aided by food aid demand, a weak dollar, and flat domestic prices early in the marketing season, U.S. dry bean export volume was remarkably resilient. Although expected to weaken as the season continues, during the first 4 months of the 2006/07 marketing year (September-December), dry bean export volume increased 6 percent from a year earlier and 57 percent from the extreme low of 2 years earlier. Led by navy and black beans, export volume was higher for several major bean classes (table 14). Improving on last year's good performance, this was the strongest September–December export volume since 2000. The leading export destinations were Mexico (29 percent of total volume), Canada (17 percent), Cuba (12 percent), the United Kingdom (9 percent), and Japan (5 percent). The value of exports during the first 4 months of the marketing year rose 7 percent to \$75 million (F.A.S. basis) due to greater volume as the average unit value (export price) for all dry beans remained about even with a year ago at 27 cents per pound.

Shipments to Mexico advanced 15 percent as movement of black beans increased 48 percent. Exports to Canada rose 41 percent on the strength of increased navy bean (up 62 percent) and chickpea volume (up 28 percent). Volume shipped to Cuba totaled 35 million pounds (compared with 2 million pounds a year earlier), with most of the volume consisting of pinto beans shipped in September and November. Exports to the United Kingdom (UK) fell 16 percent during the first 4 months of 2006/07 due to lower navy bean shipments (down 23 percent).

During September to December 2006, U.S. dry bean import volume increased 18 percent from a year earlier. Volume from Mexico (up 25 percent) and Peru (up 224 percent to 17 million pounds) increased, while imports from Canada fell 10 percent. Cowpeas accounted for 47 percent of the volume from Peru.

Table 13--U.S. dry beans: Crop year export volume to date

Item	Crop year 2005/06	September - December			Change 2005-06 Percent
		2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	
		<i>1,000 cwt</i>			
Pinto	2,643	427	788	819	4
Navy	1,061	460	552	660	20
Black	763	203	235	338	43
Great Northern	516	180	194	156	-19
Garbanzo	380	94	178	208	17
Baby lima	265	63	92	117	26
Dark red kidney	252	81	72	55	-24
Small red	182	29	45	33	-27
Light red kidney	153	19	55	72	31
Large lima	135	59	64	36	-44
Cranberry	84	17	39	45	17
Pink	65	6	19	7	-64
Blackeye	32	13	16	8	-51
Other	797	140	290	248	-15
Total	7,327	1,791	2,640	2,803	6

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

Dry Peas and Lentils

Acres May Decline But Production Could Rise

The market situation for dry peas and lentils is similar to that of dry beans. Despite relatively attractive prices and revenue possibilities for peas and lentils, many producers may find potential returns stronger this spring for other crops. As a result, given average weather conditions and current price relationships, area planted to both dry edible peas and lentils is expected to decline about one tenth from a year earlier. Most of this projected decline is expected to be centered in the upper Midwest, where competition with crops such as spring wheat (including durum) is likely to be intense. Even with these reductions in planted area, output of both peas and lentils is expected to increase under the assumption that yields return to their long-term averages from last year's weather-reduced levels.

The acreage situation in traditional Western growing areas, which tend to be largely concentrated on food-grade markets, may be a bit different. In these areas, acreage changes are expected to be much more subdued. In fact, with food-grade farm prices now well above both loan rates and year-earlier levels (and continuing to rise), some increase in acreage (particularly for dry peas) is not out of the question in the Palouse. In early February, grower bids for dry peas (both green and yellow) were running about 50 percent above the lows of a year earlier with the market continuing to push higher. If pea and lentil prices continue to strengthen relative to other crops, acreage changes could be moderated this spring. The first USDA estimate of 2007 acreage for dry peas and lentils will be released in the *Prospective Plantings* report on March 30.

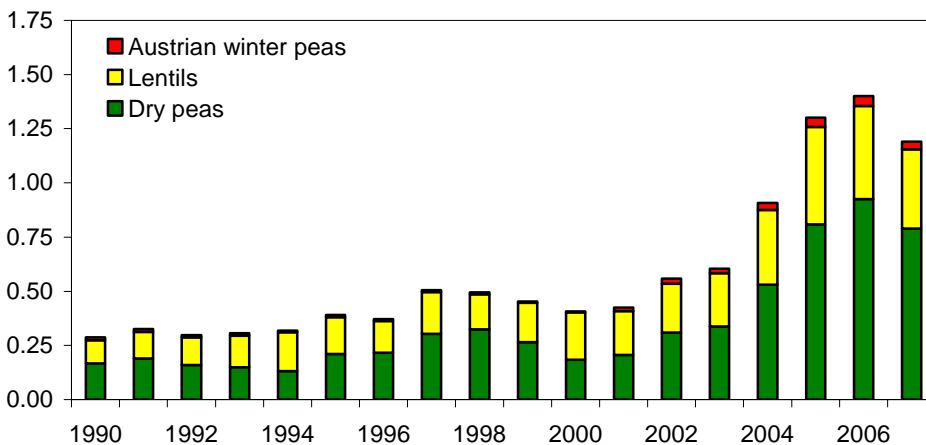
Crop Value Down in 2006/07

Based on preliminary estimates of season average prices, the value of all U.S. dry pea and lentil production (excluding marketing loans) totaled \$121 million in 2006/07—down 10 percent from a year earlier. All dry pea (dry peas, Austrian winter peas, wrinkled seed peas, and small chickpeas) crop value rose 4 percent to \$85 million as reduced production was outweighed by higher prices. The value of

Figure 8

U.S. dry peas and lentils: Acres planted, 1990-2007

Million acres



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

lentil output dropped 33 percent to \$36 million as a smaller crop outweighed a slight gain in the estimated season-average price. With large carryover stocks from the 2005/06 crop, lentil prices only increased 1 percent despite a 37-percent reduction in production.

Table 14--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Monthly grower prices by class, 2005-2006

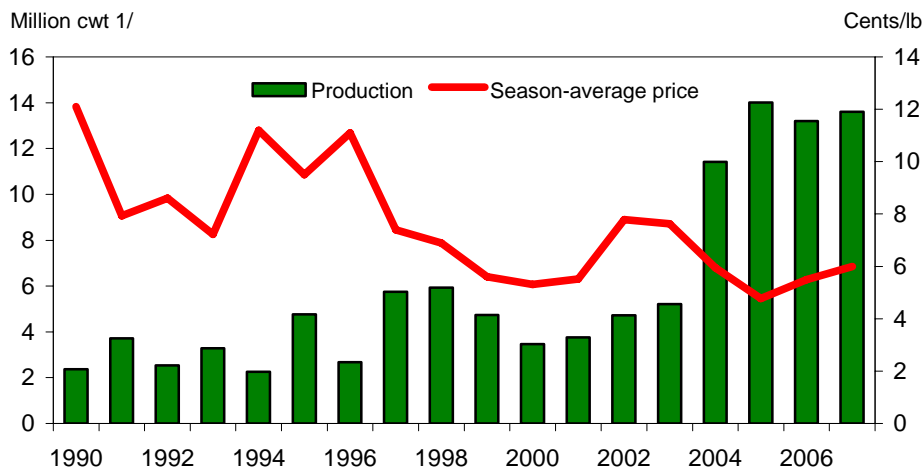
Crop year & month	Dry peas	Chickpeas			Austrian winter peas	All Lentils
		All	Large	Small		
--- Cents per pound ---						
2005/06						
July	5.16	27.90	28.20	--	7.57	11.90
August	4.25	20.60	25.70	--	6.75	11.80
September	4.66	26.50	26.80	--	6.22	11.50
October	4.51	25.10	25.20	--	6.83	11.80
November	4.80	25.20	25.40	--	7.33	11.30
December	4.99	24.60	24.80	--	6.99	12.20
January	4.74	27.40	27.80	--	6.93	11.10
February	5.02	26.20	30.20	18.60	7.76	11.00
March	5.05	22.20	25.20	--	6.54	10.50
April	4.88	26.80	30.90	15.40	6.44	9.51
May	5.25	15.90	--	14.50	--	9.68
June	5.30	28.20	30.70	11.30	6.23	7.81
2006/07						
July	5.03	22.80	--	--	--	7.80
August	4.46	24.60	26.30	--	6.68	9.18
September	5.71	25.40	25.50	--	--	12.10
October	5.80	21.30	25.00	15.90	6.04	11.00
November	6.46	25.10	25.20	--	6.37	13.20
December	7.03	25.00	25.10	--	6.69	11.50
January 1/	7.17	26.90	27.30	--	7.00	12.00
Percent change						
Jan. 05-06	51.3	-1.8	-1.8	--	1.0	8.1

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

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

Figure 9

U.S. dry edible peas: Production and season-average price



1/ Cwt = hundredweight, a unit of measure equal to 100 pounds.

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

July-December Export Volume Down 8 Percent

U.S. export volume (including food aid) of all dry peas and lentils (excluding seed) fell 8 percent during the first 6 months (July-December) of the 2006/07 crop year to 6.48 million cwt. Although lentil exports dropped 43 percent (despite a sizeable shipment to Cuba in August) and miscellaneous dry peas also fell heavily, dry green and yellow pea volume continued to surge higher during the first half of the crop year. Green pea volume benefited from a large shipment (31 million pounds) to Cuba in October. Despite high prices, chickpea export volume rose 9 percent as a larger U.S. crop, strong world demand, and the weaker dollar aided exporters. Exports of dry yellow peas, which are coming off a record-high last year, have already exceeded the 2005/06 crop year total thanks to good supplies and strong food aid demand. With higher prices offsetting strong food aid demand and the weak dollar, overseas movement of U.S. dry peas and lentils is expected to weaken in the coming months.

Table 15--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Trade volume by class, July-December 1/

Item	Crop year 2005/06	July - December		Change 2005-06 Percent	
		2004/05	2005/06		2006/07
--1,000 cwt--					
<i>Exports:</i>					
Green peas	2,450.5	1,017.9	1,405.5	2,049.7	46
Yellow peas	1,353.1	333.4	1,060.5	2,103.5	98
Split peas	218.6	111.3	91.5	97.0	6
Austrian winter	10.4	5.7	13.5	23.7	76
Misc. dry peas	621.3	517.9	2,053.7	736.5	-64
Chickpeas, all	220.2	120.5	210.8	230.5	9
Lentils, all	1,797.9	738.8	2,179.0	1,238.5	-43
Total	6,671.8	2,845.5	7,014.4	6,479.3	-8
<i>Imports:</i>					
Green peas	98.0	61.6	108.3	107.0	-1
Yellow peas	118.4	23.9	47.2	26.1	-45
Split peas	293.1	160.0	136.2	199.7	47
Austrian winter	1.6	0.9	1.4	1.7	21
Misc. dry peas	104.8	38.4	67.2	92.7	38
Chickpeas, all	241.4	140.1	101.6	142.9	41
Lentils, all	178.6	93.7	124.6	178.2	43
Total	1,035.9	518.6	586.5	748.3	28

1/ Excludes planting seed.

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

Commodity Highlight: Pickling Cucumbers

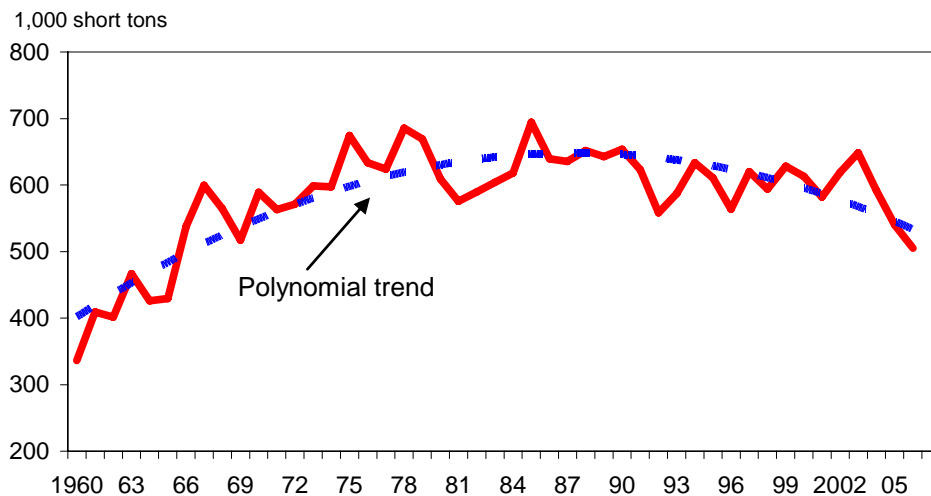
Along with drying and dehydrating, pickling is one of the oldest forms of food preservation. Although many vegetables, including beets and peppers, are sold in pickled form, the cucumber is the leading vegetable pickled in the U.S. 1/ There are three basic classes of cucumbers marketed in the United States—field-grown slicers, greenhouse-grown slicers, and processing (pickling) cucumbers. The U.S. produced 2.1 billion pounds of cucumbers for all uses during 2004-06—about equally split between the field-grown fresh and processing markets (a lack of data precludes an estimate of the output of greenhouse products). Average pickling cucumber output fell 4 percent during the first 7 years of the 2000s, compared with the 1990s.

Originating in India, cucumbers were brought to North America by Columbus (who carried pickled cucumbers on ocean voyages to stave off scurvy) and have been grown in the United States for several centuries. Cucumbers are members of the cucurbit family and are related to gourds, gherkins, pumpkins, squash, and watermelon. The U.S. produces 3 percent of the world's cucumbers, ranking fifth behind China, Turkey, Iran, and Russia. The percentage of world cucumber output that is pickled is not known.

During 2004-06, the farm value of cucumbers used to make pickles accounted for 40 percent (\$149 million) of the farm value of all cucumbers. The farm value of pickling cucumbers has risen just 8 percent from the average value in 1994-96. The reason for the small increase is likely a combination of weaker consumer demand for pickles and cost pressures from increasing imports of pickles and pickle stock from places such as India. For many commodities, increasing productivity helps defray rising costs and low contract prices. However, pickling cucumber yields during 2004-06 were 6 percent less than a decade earlier.

There is limited overlap between the U.S. field-grown fresh and processing cucumber industries because of differences in varieties and methods of production and marketing. Fresh-market cucumbers are hand-harvested, while many pickling

Figure 10
U.S. pickling cucumbers: Production, 1960-2006



Source: USDA, NASS, *Vegetables Summary*.

1/ For more detail on pickles and the various types of pickles packed, see Lucier, Gary and Biing-Hwan Lin. *Americans Relish Cucumbers*, AO-277d, USDA, ERS. December 2000. Available on the web at:

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/dec2000/ao277d.pdf>

cucumbers are harvested by machine. Another difference is that the lion's share of pickling cucumbers is produced under contract, while most fresh-market sales occur in the open (spot) market.

While fresh-market cucumbers are produced virtually year-round, cucumbers for most types of pickles are primarily grown during the summer and fall. However, the rising profile of perishable refrigerated pickles (with most of the growth during the late 1990s) has shifted a share of the pickling cucumber harvest to a year-round basis. As a result, during cooler months fresh pickling cucumbers are imported for processing or are sourced from less traditional pickling cucumber States such as Florida, where production is now about double that of a decade earlier.

Although the number of processors has been shrinking (largely through consolidation), many firms of varying sizes produce cucumber pickles and relish across the country. According to the 2002 Census of Manufacturers, manufacturer shipments of cucumber pickles and relishes totaled just over \$1 billion—largely unchanged from 1997. As they did in the 1990s, dill pickles represented about half of this value, followed by sweet pickles (20 percent) and refrigerated pickles (14 percent).

Pickling Cucumbers Are Widely Grown

The U.S. pickling cucumber industry is widespread, with commercial acreage reported in 31 States. According to the 2002 Census of Agriculture, cucumbers are produced for pickling on 104,179 acres by 725 farms. Area for pickling accounts for 63 percent of all the acreage devoted to cucumber production. However, fresh-market yields are greater than those for pickling, which resulted in pickling production accounting for just 40 percent of all cucumber production during 2004-06. Fresh-market yields tend to be greater because the machine harvest of pickling cucumbers limits yield potential by precluding multiple passes on a field (as can be done with hand-harvested crops). Also, fresh varieties are generally grown to a larger size, while pickling varieties are necessarily harvested at a smaller size to satisfy the needs of processors.

Table 16--U.S. cucumbers for pickling: Area, production, and value

Year	Acres		Yield per acre	Production	Average price 1/ \$/ton	Crop value Mil. \$
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres		Tons	1,000 tons		
1980	119.7	116.4	5.23	609.2	166.00	101.3
1985	118.2	115.2	6.03	694.4	178.00	123.6
1990	121.3	115.5	5.66	653.5	209.00	136.3
1995	122.4	117.1	5.22	611.2	222.00	135.9
2000	108.2	104.7	5.86	613.2	269.00	165.0
2001	112.1	108.3	5.37	581.5	291.00	169.0
2002	120.8	117.8	5.26	619.3	273.00	169.0
2003	120.9	118.8	5.46	648.4	275.00	178.3
2004	115.8	113.0	5.23	591.4	269.00	158.8
2005	114.0	110.5	4.89	540.1	256.00	138.4
2006	107.4	103.0	4.90	505.2	296.00	149.3

-- = not available. Tons = short tons, equal to 2,000 pounds.

1/ Season-average farm price.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables Summary*.

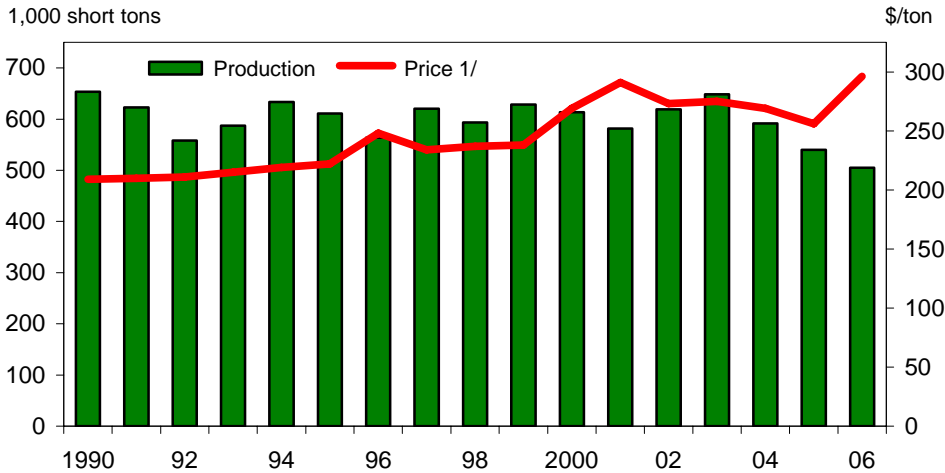
U.S. production of pickling cucumbers reached a record high in 1985 and has since drifted lower reflecting waning demand and surrender of market share to imports. Production declined in 2006 for the third consecutive year and stood 27 percent below the 1985 peak. The leading States in pickling cucumber production during 2004-06 were Michigan, North Carolina, Florida, Missouri, Texas, California, and Ohio. Because there are few producers, production for California and Missouri could not be fully disclosed in official USDA estimates (they are grouped in “all other” States). ERS estimated production share for Missouri based on census data which indicates more than 11,000 acres of pickling cucumbers in the State.

Michigan accounted for 31 percent of U.S. pickling cucumber production during 2004-06. The crop is harvested from more than 33,000 acres on 153 farms, with acreage trending higher since the mid-1990s. Acreage is well disbursed across several counties in the lower two-thirds of the State led by Allegan and St. Joseph counties, which combine for nearly one-fourth of the total. Van Buren County is also a leading producer of cucumbers, but that county’s data are not disclosed for pickling cucumbers.

North Carolina accounted for 11 percent of the Nation’s pickling cucumber production during 2004-06. Among the 686 farms in North Carolina that reported producing cucumbers in the 2002 census, 168 farms reported growing cucumbers for pickles. Cucumber acreage has been rising in the State but all the gain has been for the fresh market. Acres harvested for use in pickling peaked in 1967 and has been slowly trending lower. Processing area now averages about half that of 20 years ago, with States such as Michigan and Florida wresting market share. About half of North Carolina’s pickle acreage lies in Nash County.

Florida is the leading producer of all cucumbers, with 18 percent of the nation's output during 2004-06. Among the counties for which data are reported, Manatee County is the leader in total cucumber acreage. While 30 percent of Florida’s cucumber area is devoted to pickling cucumbers, only 6 farms harvest cucumbers for pickles. Four counties, including Manatee, report harvesting cucumbers for pickles. Pickling acreage and production have increased over the past decade due in

Figure 11
U.S. cucumbers for pickles: Production and price, 1990-2006



1/ Price is f.o.b. processing plant door.
 Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables Summary*.

part to increased consumption of refrigerated pickles and the attendant year-round demand for fresh pickling cucumbers by processors. As a result, while Florida remains a leading fresh-market cucumber supplier, the State has risen to third in pickling cucumbers—providing 10 percent of the crop in 2004-06.

Recent Pickle Prices Up

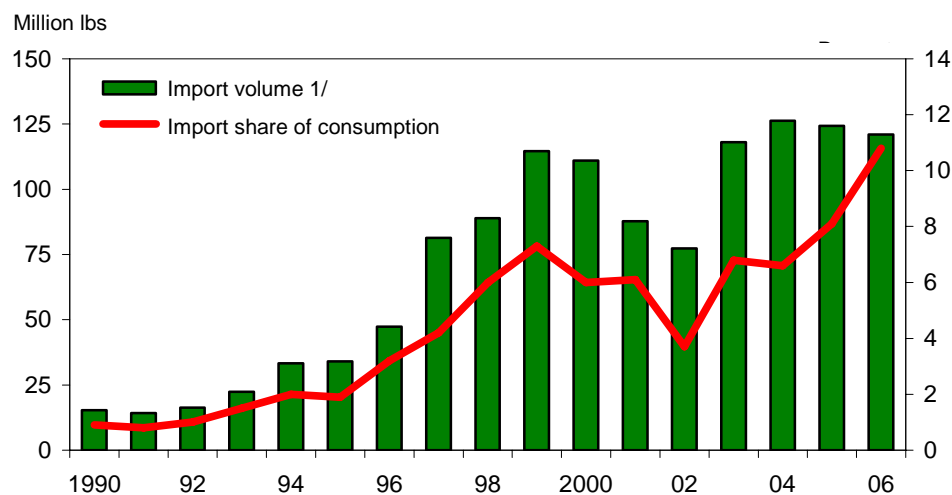
According to the Producer Price Index for pickled cucumbers, wholesale pickle prices have changed little from year to year over the past decade. On average, pickle prices rose less than 1 percent annually from 1997 to 2004. However, in 2005 and 2006, wholesale prices managed to rise 2 percent each year to cover higher processing costs—the greatest annual increases since a 4 percent jump in 1996 that reflected a gain of about a tenth in the field price of cucumbers. According to Information Resources (IRI) Infoscane data reported by the Food Institute, supermarket prices for pickles averaged 4 percent higher than a year ago during the first three quarters of 2006, while sales volume declined 9 percent. Similarly, average pickled relish prices were higher with lower volume.

Over the past 3 years (2004-06), the price of pickling cucumbers at the processing-plant door averaged 14 cents per pound—up 27 percent from the 1994-96 average. With long-term wholesale prices changing little, processing costs rising, and the farm price of cucumbers moving higher, pickle packer profit margins are likely under pressure.

Imports Up, Exports Down

Despite a downtrend in domestic consumption, pickled cucumber imports have been trending higher over the past decade. Prior to 1993, imports accounted for 1 percent or less of pickling cucumber consumption, but reached a peak of 11 percent in 2006. If data for fresh cucumbers to be used for pickles were available and included in pickle imports, the upward trend in imports would likely be even more pronounced based on market gains by refrigerated pickles in the late 1990s. 2/

Figure 12
Cucumber pickles: U.S. import volume and share of consumption



1/ Includes finished and unfinished pickle imports.
 Source: Derived by ERS from data of U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

2/ Fresh cucumbers are also imported for the production of fresh-pack and refrigerated pickles. These are primarily imported during the winter months when domestic production is low or nonexistent. Although the trade codes do not allow specific identification of cucumbers destined for pickling, the average price provides some clue as to what is being imported. For example, greenhouse cucumbers from nations such as Canada and the Netherlands stand out in the import data due to their high average price. On the other side of the market spectrum, vegetables for processing such as cucumbers for pickling, tend to be priced below those destined for the fresh market. The majority of fresh cucumbers imported from Central American nations, such as Honduras, have an average value below 10 cents a pound, indicating they are likely destined for pickling. Although processors also bring in cucumbers for pickling from Mexico, there is no easy way to separate these from the much larger volume of fresh-market cucumbers which enter year-round. As a result, because of this lack of identification, it is likely that imports of pickling cucumbers (and per capita use, by extension) are understated in the ERS supply and use data for pickling cucumbers.

Imports (excluding fresh cucumbers to be used for pickling) accounted for 9 percent of U.S. pickling cucumber consumption during 2004-06, up from 2 percent in 1994-96 and 1 percent in 1984-86. The leading sources for pickled cucumbers (both finished product and bulk provisionally-prepared cucumbers) during 2004-06 included India (48 percent of total volume), Canada (21 percent), Mexico (14 percent), and Turkey (6 percent). The value of pickled cucumber imports averaged \$40 million during 2004-06—up substantially from \$13 million during 1994-96.

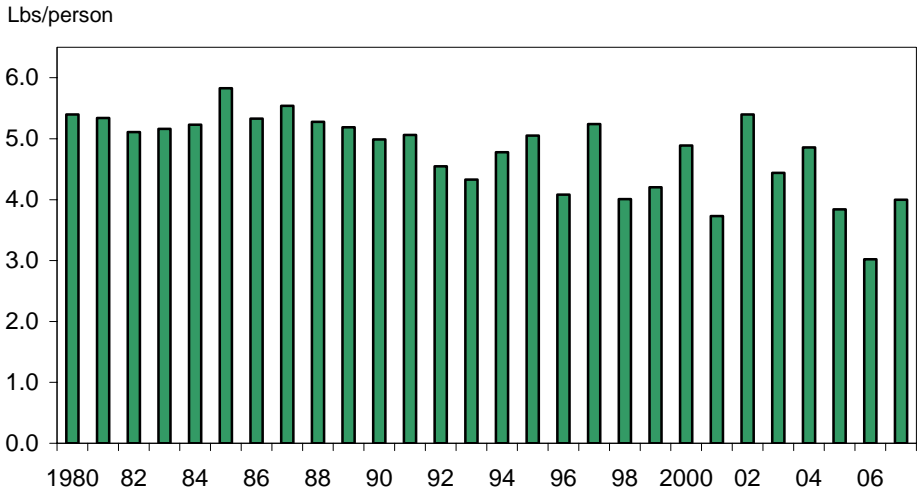
Until 1999, most of the growth in imports came from bulk provisionally prepared cucumbers and gherkins (unfinished pickles in brine, requiring further processing) from India and Honduras. Bulk unfinished pickle imports from all sources totaled 51 million pounds (product weight) in 1999—up from less than 7 million pounds in 1990. Unfinished import volume has since dropped to around 30 million pounds annually, mirroring the trend in pickle use. Since the late 1990s, there has been a jump in finished pickle imports, with much of the gain coming from India, which has partly shifted away from lower valued unfinished products. Finished imports have totaled around 100 million pounds (product weight) since 2004, compared with an average of 25 million pounds a decade earlier.

Exports play a minor role in the U.S. pickled cucumber industry. Although exports enjoyed a brief surge in the mid to late 1990s, U.S. pickle exports have declined by half between 1994-96 and 2004-06. Although the United States exported pickles to 34 countries in 2006, exports now account for just 1 percent of pickled cucumber supplies (excludes fresh cucumbers destined for pickling), compared with about 2 percent in 1994-96. The value of pickled cucumber exports averaged about \$8 million during 2004-06. As with many vegetable products, exports were concentrated within a few key markets. Canada (82 percent of volume), Mexico (4 percent), and Japan (3 percent) were the top foreign markets during 2004-06.

Pickle Use Is Waning

While demand for fresh-market cucumbers has been on the rise, consumption of cucumbers used to make pickles has been slowing since peaking in 1976 at 6.1 pounds per person. Despite the fact that the majority of U.S. households purchase

Figure 13
U.S. pickling cucumbers: Per capita disappearance, 1980-2007



Source: Computed by USDA, Economic Research Service.

pickles either at retail or via foodservice products, consumption in the mid-2000s has sunk to levels experienced in the 1950s—prior to the rise of the major fast food chains. Waning demand is likely the result of several factors including the intense competition for “share of stomach” by the food industry. Part of the decline in pickle use may simply be a reflection of the myriad food choices available to American consumers. With fewer choices in the 1960s and 1970s, fast food hamburgers and submarine sandwiches topped with pickles helped drive pickle use higher.

While interest in traditional fermented pickles has apparently softened, refrigerated pickles rose in popularity (currently they account for about one-fifth of all pickle sales). Because they undergo minimal processing, refrigerated pickles represent a fresher product that remains crispy and crunchy. Refrigerated pickles are available in many varieties, including kosher dills, genuine dills, half-sour, overnight, and sweet pickles and are available whole, or cut into halves, spears, slices, chips or relish or are sliced lengthwise for sandwiches. Further, several varieties of cucumbers grown for use in pickles are also favored by some consumers as a fresh vegetable because of their tender, thin skins.

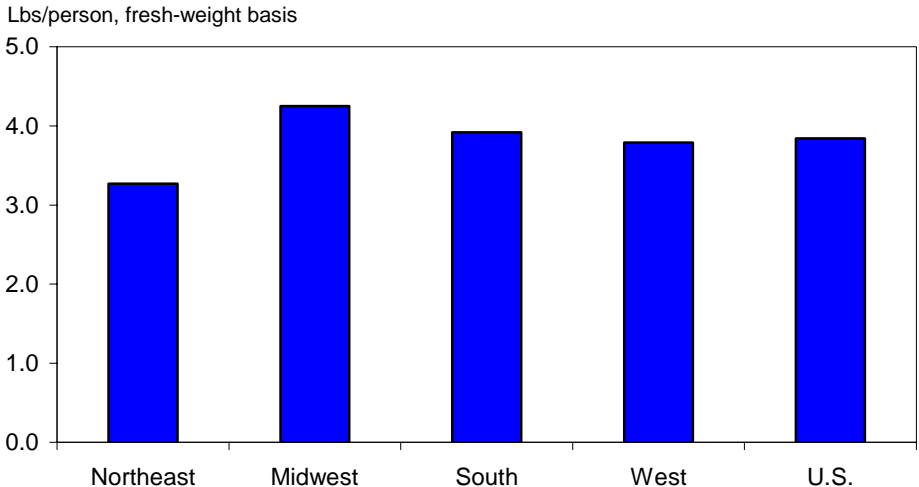
About 62 percent of all cucumber consumption is in fresh form, with the remainder processed (largely pickled products). While per capita use of fresh cucumbers has risen over the past 2 decades, use of pickling cucumbers has declined. Per capita use of pickling cucumbers averaged 3.9 pounds during 2004-06, down from 4.6 pounds during 1994-96, 5.5 pounds during 1984-86, and 6.0 pounds during the heyday of pickles in 1974-76.

According to the USDA 1994-1996 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals, 45 percent of pickled cucumbers were consumed away from home. ^{3/} As one might expect, most of this away-from-home use occurred in the quick serve (fast food) market segment. One-third of all pickled cucumbers are used in fast foods, largely reflecting sandwich uses (e.g., hamburgers and subs) and associated condiment demand (relishes).

Consumers of pickled cucumbers residing in the Midwest and the South, consume proportionately more pickles than other regions of the country. Extrapolating the

^{3/} The 1994-96 food consumption survey was used because it offers a complete accounting of food use, including food away from home, a critical market for pickles, which is not well represented in the 1999-2002 National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES).

Figure 14
U.S. pickling cucumbers: Regional per capita disappearance, 2005



Source: Estimated by USDA, Economic Research Service.

survey shares and applying them to 2005 disappearance data reveals that Mid-western consumers used 4.3 pounds of pickling cucumbers per person—slightly more than consumers in the South who used 3.9 pounds. Survey respondents in the Northeast reported eating the fewest pickled cucumbers at 3.3 pounds per person.

Looking at the USDA food-intake survey data by racial group reveals a source of potential market weakness for pickles. Black consumers showed the greatest preference for pickles, with average consumption of 4.1 pounds in 2005 followed closely by White consumers at 4 pounds. The problem for the pickle industry is that the fastest growing segments of the U.S. population are Asians and Hispanics—the two groups reporting the lowest per capita use of pickling cucumbers. Both of these population segments prefer fresh cucumbers to pickles, with per capita pickling cucumber use below 3 pounds per person.

Another potential challenge to the pickle industry relates to the average age of pickle consumers. The USDA survey indicates that both men and women over the age of 60 consume the fewest pickles (less than 3 pounds per person). This segment, which represents about 16 percent of the population, may be growing as a share of the population as more of the baby boom generation enters this age cohort. However, the greatest consumers of pickles are men between the ages of 20 and 59. In terms of 2005 per capita use, men in this age group (which account for 27 percent of the population) reported consuming 5.6 pounds per person of pickling cucumbers.

Table 17--U.S. pickling cucumbers: Supply and disappearance 1/

Year	Supply				Utilization			
	Production 2/	Imports 3/	Jan 1 stocks 4/	Total	Exports 3/	Dec 31 stocks 4/	Domestic	Per capita use
	<i>-- Million pounds, fresh-weight equivalent --</i>							<i>Pounds</i>
1970	1,178	4	402	1,583	1	421	1,161	5.7
1980	1,218	7	367	1,593	7	357	1,229	5.4
1990	1,307	11	683	2,001	20	732	1,249	5.0
2000	1,226	83	673	1,982	24	577	1,381	4.9
2001	1,163	65	577	1,805	18	722	1,065	3.7
2002	1,239	58	722	2,018	14	447	1,557	5.4
2003	1,297	88	447	1,832	13	526	1,293	4.4
2004	1,183	94	526	1,803	17	358	1,428	4.9
2005	1,080	93	358	1,531	20	373	1,138	3.8
2006	1,010	96	373	1,479	24	511	944	3.2
2007 f	1,000	100	511	1,611	25	420	1,166	3.9

f = ERS forecast. 1/ All volume data in this table is expressed on a fresh-weight equivalent basis. 2/ Source is National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Source of product-weight data (converted by ERS) is USDC, U.S. Census Bureau. 4/ Estimated by ERS based on stocks data from USDA, NASS.

Source: Computed by USDA, Economic Research Service.



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Contacts and Links

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Covers potatoes, sweet potatoes, long-run outlook

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Articles

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

1. *Eliminating Fruit and Vegetable Planting Restrictions*

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/err30/>

This report finds that market effects would likely be limited and confined to specific regions and commodities. Eliminating these planting restrictions for commodity program participants might enable some producers to switch from program crops to fruit and vegetables in such areas as California, the upper Midwest and the coastal plain in the Southeastern States.

2. *Fruit and Vegetable Backgrounder*

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

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

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

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

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

4. How Low Has the Farm Share of Retail Food Prices Really Fallen?

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR24/>

Growers have been receiving a decreasing share of what consumers pay for food at retail stores. Using updated baskets based on what American households bought for at-home consumption between 1999 and 2003, this report estimates farm share for fresh vegetables and fresh fruits. Findings indicate that growers are capturing more of the consumer's food dollar than current estimates suggest.

Data Tables

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

1. Per capita use (consumption)

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

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

2. Vegetable prices

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

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

3. Fresh vegetables and melons

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

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

4. Processing vegetables

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

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

5. Potatoes

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

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

6. Sweet potatoes

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

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

7. Dry edible beans

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

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

8. Mushrooms

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

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

9. Vegetable and melon trade

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

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

10. Dry peas and lentils

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

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

11. World vegetable production and harvested area

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

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

12. Mexican and Canadian vegetable production

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

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

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

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

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

Web Sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1910-14=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	769	808
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	694	914
	2003	752	755	824	865	924	1,015	797	920	964	959	1,201	1,059	920
	2004	853	958	771	880	746	738	703	882	898	1,065	1,087	799	865
	2005	633	813	1,119	1,231	892	840	742	768	856	862	947	1,406	926
	2006	882	832	1,000	996	825	880	933	981	1,074	859	796	1,002	922
	2007	1,062												
Potatoes 3/	1995	466	450	484	505	529	612	729	586	497	539	548	547	541
	1996	564	589	633	668	696	707	700	521	482	461	452	434	576
	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652
	2003	533	554	567	592	590	559	570	483	458	443	479	493	527
	2004	488	504	530	569	558	558	552	495	485	444	477	506	514
	2005	534	535	578	566	576	572	622	574	491	472	532	574	552
	2006	596	623	684	671	679	717	902	672	542	520	579	596	648
	2007	606												
--1990-92=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	107	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137
	2003	112	113	123	129	138	152	119	138	144	143	180	159	138
	2004	128	143	115	132	112	110	105	132	134	159	163	120	129
	2005	95	122	167	184	133	126	111	115	128	129	142	210	139
	2006	132	125	150	149	123	132	140	147	161	128	119	150	138
	2007	159												
Potatoes 3/	1995	92	89	96	100	105	121	144	116	98	106	108	108	107
	1996	111	116	125	132	138	140	138	103	95	91	89	86	114
	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	97	104
	2004	96	100	105	112	110	110	109	98	96	88	94	100	102
	2005	106	106	114	112	114	113	123	113	97	93	105	113	109
	2006	118	123	135	133	134	142	178	133	107	103	114	118	128
	2007	120												

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

For longer historical price series, see the *Vegetables and Melons Situation and Outlook Yearbook* at: <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?docu>

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

Price table 2—Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 2002-07 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prnt change Jan.- Jan.	Prnt change 4th quarter
		--Dollars per cwt--													Percent	Percent
Asparagus	2003	98.90	96.30	104.00	130.00	85.60	68.10	189.00	132.00	166.00	145.00	128.00	--	105.00	--	--
	2004	--	171.00	76.50	81.70	74.30	64.60	146.00	138.00	129.00	127.00	--	--	81.30	--	47.3
	2005	--	--	88.60	103.00	68.70	73.50	143.00	150.00	162.00	162.00	--	--	87.40	--	27.6
	2006	--	122.00	133.00	113.00	74.70	96.40	105.00	162.00	122.00	127.00	--	--	91.30	--	--
	2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Broccoli	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	42.60	52.60	32.70	-54.7	64.7
	2004	33.60	28.50	21.60	24.00	27.20	28.70	24.20	29.70	57.00	43.90	43.70	38.50	33.20	30.2	-6.0
	2005	22.60	33.30	42.60	39.80	22.40	39.70	22.40	30.50	27.70	22.40	20.40	34.10	28.50	-32.7	-39.0
	2006	32.60	23.80	27.60	32.40	29.00	51.10	26.20	56.90	39.40	24.60	27.50	53.10	33.70	44.2	36.8
	2007	59.30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	81.9	--
Cantaloups	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.20	17.10	26.70	19.80	16.80	--	17.8
	2004	--	--	--	--	15.30	12.10	11.00	14.30	15.50	14.80	18.30	33.80	14.70	--	5.2
	2005	--	--	--	--	22.60	18.10	13.80	10.70	14.90	14.40	15.60	--	15.90	--	-32.7
	2006	--	--	--	--	29.10	18.50	16.00	20.80	10.30	16.00	28.20	--	17.20	--	47.3
	2007	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Carrots	2003	19.30	19.10	18.70	19.40	19.90	19.90	19.90	20.40	19.50	18.80	21.30	24.30	19.00	0.0	14.8
	2004	24.50	24.90	24.60	24.20	24.90	22.50	20.20	18.00	16.70	16.20	17.30	17.00	20.20	26.9	-21.6
	2005	20.30	21.00	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.80	21.20	21.00	21.10	23.10	22.00	20.90	-17.1	31.1
	2006	21.70	21.50	21.50	21.50	20.80	21.40	21.50	22.40	19.30	19.80	20.20	19.10	20.60	6.9	-10.7
	2007	18.80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-13.4	--
Cauliflower	2003	24.50	30.60	33.20	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.40	24.90	40.40	25.80	57.00	80.00	35.10	-60.2	94.5
	2004	27.20	42.20	24.20	23.50	28.80	46.20	27.50	26.00	31.00	32.20	27.10	40.90	30.80	11.0	-38.5
	2005	27.60	38.00	50.60	36.70	29.70	38.10	25.60	31.50	28.50	19.70	23.60	44.30	30.30	1.5	-12.6
	2006	32.70	26.40	31.40	32.80	29.00	51.10	26.20	56.90	39.40	24.60	34.80	41.60	35.00	18.5	15.3
	2007	32.20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1.5	--
Celery	2003	8.29	11.80	12.60	17.00	11.00	9.34	12.70	11.80	13.30	15.90	20.60	15.30	13.40	-17.9	51.1
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	11.60	9.25	11.20	14.60	18.10	13.40	14.80	150.9	-11.0
	2005	12.90	22.90	28.40	20.80	15.50	9.62	9.69	9.82	12.00	11.70	13.10	10.70	13.90	-38.0	-23.0
	2006	9.64	10.80	14.90	16.60	12.70	17.80	21.00	23.80	27.70	27.10	22.00	20.20	18.50	-25.3	95.2
	2007	27.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	184.2	--
Corn, sweet	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.50	16.90	20.00	19.60	19.70	22.90	27.30	33.70	19.30	16.4	51.4
	2004	30.30	20.90	20.30	17.20	15.60	12.50	16.60	20.90	21.30	27.50	29.30	18.10	19.30	9.4	-10.7
	2005	21.30	28.60	26.10	21.50	18.00	22.50	22.30	20.40	24.70	25.50	25.70	22.40	22.10	-29.7	-1.7
	2006	35.00	35.00	34.00	27.20	15.40	21.60	21.10	22.70	25.90	21.20	20.00	14.40	23.20	64.3	-24.5
	2007	29.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-16.0	--
Cucumbers	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.70	16.60	23.10	20.00	24.80	13.90	13.30	19.90	19.90	--	-21.0
	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	13.60	15.50	18.20	23.60	25.00	23.70	18.70	--	20.20	--	35.0
	2005	20.20	17.20	32.60	29.30	30.70	28.70	25.70	21.10	20.10	23.10	32.60	53.10	23.00	-28.1	71.1
	2006	23.90	27.70	40.70	29.40	21.30	24.30	27.00	27.20	22.50	17.00	31.70	26.20	25.20	18.3	-31.2
	2007	22.80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4.6	--
Head lettuce	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20	11.90	21.50	23.90	26.30	43.60	26.20	18.10	-57.5	180.2
	2004	16.00	19.70	10.50	14.80	10.50	13.30	10.70	17.10	15.20	24.10	14.10	13.60	16.90	45.5	-46.1
	2005	11.50	11.70	27.80	30.10	13.90	17.30	11.00	13.50	12.70	12.40	9.81	16.10	15.50	-28.1	-26.0
	2006	10.60	12.00	19.10	22.40	33.70	11.80	12.20	20.70	16.30	11.80	12.50	22.40	16.60	-7.8	21.9
	2007	18.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	73.6	--
Onions, dry bulb	2003	9.27	12.80	16.20	33.60	32.00	22.80	16.20	12.00	11.40	12.00	12.60	11.50	13.70	4.3	28.6
	2004	13.10	12.20	11.60	19.40	17.60	16.10	13.00	9.92	8.44	6.27	6.28	5.76	9.06	41.3	-49.3
	2005	4.82	3.99	4.18	17.70	19.50	17.80	15.10	11.60	12.10	13.00	11.00	8.90	12.40	-63.2	79.7
	2006	8.64	8.04	7.45	15.10	15.60	17.00	16.80	13.70	12.20	10.90	11.00	18.50	13.10	79.3	22.8
	2007	26.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	200.9	--
Snap beans	2003	75.30	61.40	38.60	66.80	45.00	45.10	43.80	61.30	58.20	49.10	41.70	48.40	49.30	28.3	-17.4
	2004	76.20	43.50	42.50	48.60	22.50	27.90	50.70	67.60	68.30	82.90	53.90	47.50	45.20	1.2	32.4
	2005	71.40	77.80	85.30	60.70	55.20	38.40	58.90	72.70	65.30	40.80	89.10	82.00	54.20	-6.3	15.0
	2006	44.00	56.00	44.90	44.40	34.80	34.20	61.20	79.60	76.10	60.40	47.20	67.70	51.00	-38.4	-17.3
	2007	66.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.9	--
Tomatoes	2003	50.90	31.70	55.60	30.00	23.70	45.70	36.60	40.00	33.00	31.00	31.80	32.10	37.40	33.2	-24.3
	2004	24.70	32.30	41.00	44.20	32.20	21.10	22.50	35.80	37.30	70.80	119.00	--	37.60	-51.5	200.0
	2005	15.40	40.90	40.70	65.10	49.40	40.20	28.20	26.20	46.40	36.40	32.80	76.80	41.80	-37.7	-48.7
	2006	82.70	46.50	24.80	34.40	23.30	30.90	25.10	27.80	79.80	53.20	28.10	24.80	43.30	437.0	-27.3
	2007	26.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-67.7	--

-- = Not available. 1/ 2006 and 2007 prices are preliminary. One hundredweight (cwt) is equal to 100 pounds. The prices in this table can also be read as cents per pound.

For longer historical price series, see the *Vegetables and Melons Situation and Outlook Yearbook* at: <http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=121>;

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

Price table 3—Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2007 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change	
															Jan. - Jan.	Percent
		--1982=100--														
Fresh 2/	1996	133.9	119.4	202.5	155.6	108.2	96.6	108.8	97.2	91.3	106.0	131.5	99.3	120.9		--
	1997	105.2	126.2	150.4	109.6	103.2	112.2	115.7	125.2	121.8	143.1	124.7	118.5	121.3		-21.4
	1998	133.1	136.6	148.2	162.9	123.2	106.5	153.7	114.9	135.0	161.9	131.2	148.1	137.9		26.5
	1999	131.9	93.1	117.4	144.4	111.3	125.8	103.4	113.7	117.5	101.6	100.9	151.6	117.7		-0.9
	2000	111.3	100.5	122.3	126.8	152.0	128.1	127.2	136.7	155.9	165.0	173.9	120.3	135.0		-15.6
	2001	147.0	168.6	178.7	145.6	144.9	129.4	109.7	127.2	132.3	112.3	105.9	121.0	135.2		32.1
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7		-0.6
	2003	147.8	127.5	153.0	167.7	165.0	138.8	133.3	136.6	164.7	156.9	148.4	184.7	152.0		1.2
	2004	143.8	125.9	140.3	133.1	132.9	101.0	102.8	128.3	141.9	200.0	211.1	143.7	142.1		-2.7
	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		-15.2
	2006	207.6	138.8	137.6	174.4	147.9	128.7	134.1	179.5	193.1	166.7	138.8	178.3	160.5		70.2
	2007	175.3														-15.6
Melons	1996	--	--	--	--	91.5	84.4	45.4	57.0	37.3	99.5	68.6	--	69.1		--
	1997	--	--	--	--	83.2	68.5	51.1	49.3	37.7	142.5	95.5	--	75.4		--
	1998	--	--	--	--	113.3	74.1	56.3	60.1	89.9	--	52.2	--	74.3		--
	1999	--	--	--	--	86.6	62.8	42.4	62.1	--	63.4	59.1	--	62.7		--
	2000	--	--	--	--	68.0	64.3	56.4	43.8	48.7	93.6	124.2	--	71.3		--
	2001	--	--	--	--	118.6	53.4	53.3	76.1	57.1	60.0	114.9	--	76.2		--
	2002	--	--	--	--	--	74.7	80.5	58.7	60.1	66.2	55.3	--	65.9		--
	2003	--	--	--	--	120.5	60.6	60.1	35.8	49.0	64.9	106.8	--	71.1		--
	2004	106.8	141.3	157.3	90.2	95.4	75.1	56.1	66.6	76.6	108.8	114.4	150.6	103.3		--
	2005	156.1	75.4	96.5	162.2	114.8	99.9	83.8	62.3	80.7	67.3	--	--	99.9		46.2
	2006	--	--	99.8	99.8	95.6	93.8	70.3	80.2	75.0	76.2	105.1	154.7	95.1		--
	2007	126.2														--
Canned 3/	1996	120.4	119.8	120.4	120.4	120.8	121.0	122.6	122.1	121.9	121.8	121.9	121.8	121.2		--
	1997	121.5	121.1	120.5	120.1	119.8	119.9	119.1	119.3	119.3	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.2		0.9
	1998	121.2	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	120.0	119.6	120.0	120.0	121.2		-0.2
	1999	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.9	120.7	120.7	121.3	121.3	120.9		-0.5
	2000	121.3	120.8	121.2	120.9	121.2	121.5	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.6	121.7	121.3	121.2		0.6
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8		0.1
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	129.5	129.1	129.1	128.5		5.7
	2003	128.8	129.0	128.9	129.3	129.4	129.3	129.4	129.1	130.0	130.7	131.1	131.3	129.7		0.4
	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.4	134.6	135.4	135.5	133.1		2.1
	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		3.2
	2006	138.0	136.8	137.1	137.3	138.8	140.2	140.0	140.5	141.4	141.0	141.7	142.2	139.6		1.7
	2007	142.1														3.0
Frozen	1996	125.1	124.8	124.6	124.9	125.0	125.4	125.5	125.8	126.0	125.7	125.8	126.0	125.4		--
	1997	125.9	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.7	125.7	126.9	125.6	125.7	126.6	125.5	125.3	125.8		0.6
	1998	125.2	126.0	124.8	125.7	125.0	124.6	125.5	125.6	125.3	125.6	125.5	125.2	125.3		-0.6
	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1		0.5
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0		-0.3
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6		1.8
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.2	131.9	132.6	131.1		1.9
	2003	133.4	134.1	133.3	134.0	134.1	133.9	134.9	134.2	134.2	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.3		2.6
	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	136.8	138.1	137.2	137.0	135.9		1.3
	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		1.6
	2006	137.3	137.7	138.7	138.6	138.8	139.5	139.4	139.3	139.9	142.0	143.1	143.0	139.8		0.0
	2007	144.1														5.0
Dehydrated 4/	1996	143.3	143.3	144.6	146.6	147.3	147.6	146.9	146.1	145.8	145.3	145.5	145.7	145.7		--
	1997	144.6	144.6	143.6	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.4	139.7	141.1	142.0		0.9
	1998	142.0	141.1	140.8	140.5	143.2	143.2	142.2	144.9	143.6	142.9	142.0	146.2	142.7		-1.8
	1999	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.7	146.1	146.1	146.0	146.5	147.1	146.7	147.4	151.1	147.4		4.2
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9		0.6
	2001	139.1	135.6	136.2	136.9	139.9	140.6	140.4	140.9	142.4	142.7	144.6	145.9	140.4		-6.6
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7		6.5
	2003	150.6	150.2	149.8	147.8	147.5	147.3	146.5	145.2	144.2	143.3	143.5	146.1	146.8		1.6
	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.1	145.7	144.8	143.9	144.5	144.6		-3.5
	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		0.1
	2006	154.7	156.4	158.1	159.3	163.0	165.0	165.1	165.5	168.1	169.0	171.7	174.2	164.2		6.3
	2007	177.1														14.5

-- = not available. 1/ Indexes for 2006 and 2007 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices. 4/ Includes both fruits and vegetables.

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1982-84=100--														
Fresh vegetables 2/	2002	251.6	258.1	265.3	255.9	238.6	239.3	241.8	238.9	236.1	233.5	240.6	245.2	245.4
	2003	253.7	250.9	250.7	244.3	246.3	250.5	248.3	245.4	247.2	251.2	253.5	263.8	250.5
	2004	265.2	262.8	261.3	251.7	251.0	247.2	244.6	245.6	248.4	270.7	291.0	295.1	261.2
	2005	271.0	263.2	267.0	280.1	280.6	266.9	268.5	261.0	265.6	274.1	274.6	288.3	271.7
	2006	300.6	289.7	279.7	276.8	275.6	272.9	271.5	274.4	294.2	301.8	288.6	286.1	284.3
	2007	298.3												
Potatoes, fresh	2002	213.4	225.7	230.2	244.1	248.0	253.4	260.7	263.8	246.4	232.0	221.8	222.2	238.5
	2003	230.6	226.9	227.5	225.0	231.9	231.4	235.1	238.8	233.8	223.7	217.7	214.5	228.1
	2004	228.2	226.0	230.5	224.3	229.0	237.4	240.7	238.9	228.5	232.0	226.9	230.5	231.1
	2005	237.5	235.8	228.3	235.0	239.1	246.7	256.7	263.8	258.6	265.8	253.5	251.7	247.7
	2006	261.1	264.7	264.6	261.5	270.4	276.0	282.5	293.6	290.4	278.2	267.8	266.8	273.1
	2007	272.4												
Lettuce, fresh	2002	272.0	301.9	398.0	299.6	219.7	213.1	215.1	213.4	221.9	222.5	229.0	218.5	252.1
	2003	223.8	219.7	222.9	227.4	253.1	266.0	243.1	226.1	260.9	250.2	259.4	301.8	246.2
	2004	271.7	245.8	242.3	232.1	224.1	221.7	219.8	228.4	229.2	236.2	249.0	276.9	239.8
	2005	258.3	237.9	253.5	287.5	271.6	257.6	247.7	247.4	249.4	258.4	258.7	260.0	257.3
	2006	260.8	258.0	254.2	267.2	285.5	264.0	246.9	265.8	274.2	269.7	265.1	281.9	266.1
	2007	292.2												
Tomatoes, fresh	2002	279.1	256.9	255.7	262.4	244.5	242.2	238.9	230.1	224.6	232.3	256.5	288.5	251.0
	2003	299.5	275.3	285.2	272.0	244.2	252.9	262.6	271.5	262.7	261.2	281.0	284.2	271.0
	2004	283.2	282.8	285.0	274.4	272.3	252.9	243.5	249.5	253.8	316.3	422.7	425.0	296.8
	2005	309.6	274.8	297.1	310.6	333.6	293.0	287.3	267.6	273.5	297.2	299.0	342.3	298.8
	2006	393.1	354.7	311.5	297.9	293.9	276.1	271.8	271.8	336.5	405.5	347.8	318.5	323.3
	2007	307.2												
Other, fresh	2002	256.0	264.8	253.5	251.8	242.1	243.9	246.8	243.4	244.2	241.8	249.6	250.1	249.0
	2003	258.7	264.1	259.2	250.7	255.6	257.9	254.2	248.1	248.0	263.9	260.9	271.0	257.7
	2004	276.2	279.0	274.2	263.7	263.0	259.8	257.1	255.3	263.5	282.8	283.5	282.5	270.1
	2005	277.9	280.8	279.4	289.9	284.8	272.2	276.0	265.2	274.0	277.4	282.7	295.2	279.6
	2006	298.2	289.6	285.8	282.4	273.5	278.2	279.1	276.1	291.5	288.1	286.8	288.0	284.8
	2007	311.5												
Frozen vegetables	2002	172.7	172.8	168.8	169.9	169.9	171.5	173.8	171.4	172.1	171.7	169.4	168.6	171.1
	2003	169.0	171.0	170.6	169.0	172.7	174.4	174.2	176.0	175.0	171.9	173.0	173.2	172.5
	2004	176.3	177.6	174.9	173.5	176.9	174.5	177.0	178.1	177.6	177.5	173.8	171.4	175.8
	2005	177.0	176.3	174.7	177.2	178.6	176.5	180.2	177.7	181.5	179.1	176.8	177.5	177.8
	2006	179.4	182.9	179.7	179.7	178.1	175.7	178.8	181.3	179.6	177.7	178.1	178.7	179.1
	2007	179.0												
--December 1997=100--														
Processed fruits and vegetables	2002	112.6	113.0	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.5	114.0	114.3	114.1	113.6	111.7	113.3	113.1
	2003	113.0	113.7	113.6	112.0	115.3	115.5	115.6	116.1	114.4	114.6	113.0	112.4	114.1
	2004	115.1	115.4	115.4	114.2	115.9	115.3	116.6	117.2	115.6	116.2	115.0	114.2	115.5
	2005	117.9	117.1	116.3	118.8	119.3	119.7	121.3	120.6	121.2	120.6	118.8	120.3	119.3
	2006	121.8	122.5	122.4	121.3	122.6	122.8	123.8	124.1	123.3	122.8	122.7	123.5	122.8
	2007	124.9												
Canned vegetables	2002	115.7	115.6	114.0	117.0	117.2	114.5	117.1	117.7	116.7	115.2	112.5	116.1	115.8
	2003	114.2	115.0	115.9	114.8	118.2	116.7	117.9	118.6	115.8	115.3	114.9	112.2	115.8
	2004	116.1	116.0	115.7	115.8	118.0	116.9	118.3	119.7	117.0	117.7	115.9	116.5	117.0
	2005	119.3	117.5	117.9	120.5	121.0	121.0	125.6	125.5	124.8	126.0	121.9	124.4	122.1
	2006	124.8	125.0	126.6	124.1	126.0	126.5	128.1	127.9	125.3	124.7	125.5	125.9	125.9
	2007	127.1												
Dried beans, peas, lentils	2002	102.1	105.5	107.5	110.1	111.0	112.0	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.0	111.3	110.1	109.4
	2003	109.8	109.1	108.9	109.6	108.3	109.1	109.3	108.9	109.3	109.4	109.2	108.9	109.2
	2004	108.6	109.9	110.6	110.0	109.4	110.2	110.1	110.7	108.3	111.2	111.9	113.8	110.4
	2005	115.2	116.0	116.4	118.4	117.5	118.3	118.3	118.1	118.3	118.7	118.9	116.6	117.6
	2006	117.2	117.3	117.1	119.4	118.7	119.3	120.7	121.3	120.8	120.5	121.0	123.6	119.7
	2007	126.1												

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change
															Jan.- Jan.
--Cents/lb.--															
															Percent
Potatoes, white	1997	33.5	33.1	33.0	33.5	33.8	34.5	36.7	38.8	38.8	37.4	36.6	37.0	35.6	--
	1998	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.1	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.6	8.1
	1999	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.0	38.8	39.1	41.1	42.9	41.3	39.3	38.4	39.5	39.4	5.2
	2000	39.2	40.1	39.3	38.8	37.9	37.6	39.0	40.0	37.4	36.7	35.1	34.7	38.0	2.9
	2001	35.5	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.3	38.8	40.9	43.9	42.2	41.8	41.0	41.0	39.0	-9.4
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	20.0
	2003	48.3	47.2	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.2	46.4	46.4	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.9	45.9	13.4
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1	46.4	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.9	45.4	-5.4
	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	0.2
	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	10.0
2007	51.7													2.6	
Broccoli	1997	109.8	115.6	103.2	92.2	88.6	92.1	96.8	90.5	90.3	104.0	100.3	92.6	98.0	--
	1998	137.9	106.6	112.2	111.4	123.8	108.7	107.6	103.0	101.4	104.0	101.6	97.4	109.6	25.6
	1999	112.3	99.9	99.0	101.2	95.2	94.4	99.3	96.2	105.2	102.8	100.1	100.4	100.5	-18.6
	2000	118.2	98.9	106.9	101.3	117.4	123.6	113.9	112.0	105.2	108.0	108.5	151.8	113.8	5.3
	2001	98.7	97.8	108.3	95.4	99.9	100.5	98.1	97.8	96.9	101.1	89.7	97.3	98.5	-16.5
	2002	137.4	168.1	114.7	120.4	103.6	109.3	111.9	113.5	124.7	107.3	116.5	105.2	119.4	39.2
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1	112.7	113.3	109.3	130.3	135.8	131.2	135.6	120.0	-18.3
	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	17.6
	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	-6.4
	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													34.9	
Lettuce, iceberg	1997	65.1	59.4	61.4	66.6	59.8	59.3	64.9	69.4	73.7	82.3	101.0	69.9	69.4	--
	1998	107.2	64.3	69.5	83.7	87.7	71.1	69.2	68.6	71.0	75.7	76.5	63.5	75.7	64.7
	1999	64.9	65.8	77.4	75.3	69.1	65.2	62.7	65.2	62.3	66.9	67.7	66.8	67.4	-39.5
	2000	74.8	65.0	67.1	65.0	80.3	68.6	65.6	67.3	89.7	77.2	77.4	85.1	73.6	15.3
	2001	73.6	84.7	89.5	76.7	87.0	72.2	66.3	78.4	89.7	81.1	73.4	78.8	79.3	-1.6
	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	36.3
	2003	73.4	68.2	65.5	72.3	79.5	83.2	80.8	70.9	89.8	85.8	92.7	125.5	82.3	-26.8
	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	19.3
	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	-6.7
	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	7.0
2007	92.6													5.9	
Tomatoes, field grown	1997	121.3	131.4	165.4	134.8	117.5	130.0	114.1	113.0	109.1	116.2	137.0	161.7	129.3	--
	1998	145.2	135.6	151.5	139.8	147.2	139.3	151.5	131.2	124.1	157.3	168.9	179.8	147.6	19.7
	1999	190.4	147.6	139.5	129.8	128.4	130.4	128.7	123.2	127.2	127.9	130.0	140.5	137.0	31.1
	2000	144.3	128.6	136.4	148.7	136.6	131.8	128.2	126.2	131.9	138.7	150.3	156.7	138.2	-24.2
	2001	141.4	131.3	133.6	143.3	124.3	135.6	125.7	118.5	116.8	126.7	146.8	140.4	132.0	-2.0
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	2.6
	2003	171.1	156.5	161.9	155.5	140.1	139.8	146.0	151.3	143.8	143.6	148.0	153.3	150.9	17.9
	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	-14.0
	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	12.8
	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	30.2
2007	162.1													-25.0	
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													20.2
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													--
Cabbage 2/	2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.1	60.0	58.5	59.5	60.6	58.9	--
	2007	61.0													--

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

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

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

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2006											2007		
			Jan. 3	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 3	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug. 1	Sep. 1	Oct. 2	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 3	Feb. 1
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	33.00	27.00	23.00	29.00	33.00	32.00	25.00	28.00	40.00	47.00	41.00	44.50	46.50	54.00
Beans, round green, machine-pick	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	15.00	19.00	20.00	25.00	14.50	12.75	11.50	11.50	19.00	25.50	17.00	14.50	25.00	25.50
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25 lb sacks/filmbags	7.50	8.00	10.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	10.50	10.50	7.75	12.50	8.25	8.00	8.25	8.25
Bok choy, baby	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	13.00	13.00	12.00	11.00	13.00	12.00	17.00
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	16.50	17.00	17.00	25.50	27.00	--	--	47.00	44.00	28.50	19.00	19.00	23.00	28.00
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	12.00	8.75	8.75	9.50	8.25	9.50	8.00	6.50	9.00	8.50	11.25	10.25	12.00	14.00
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30 lb cartons	12.00	11.00	14.50	14.50	12.00	16.00	18.00	18.00	15.00	14.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	16.00
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	16.50	16.00	16.25	14.50	16.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	17.25	17.00	16.00	17.00	17.50
Eggplant, medium	FL, GA, MX	1 1/9 bushel cartons	16.00	9.50	13.00	17.00	16.00	13.00	14.50	18.25	9.50	15.00	9.50	11.50	17.00	13.00
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	40.00	38.00	37.50	37.50	37.50	37.50	38.00	38.00	38.00	37.00	39.00	37.00	37.00	39.00
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	10.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.00
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX, IL	Carton, 12s/24s	19.00	19.50	18.50	18.50	20.50	18.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.50	--	24.00	21.00	22.50
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.25	9.25	9.50	10.75	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.75
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.25	9.25	9.50	10.75	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.75
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.25	9.25	9.50	10.75	10.25	10.25	9.75	9.75
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	24.50	18.00	14.00	19.00	17.00	17.00	15.00	15.50	14.50	14.00	14.00	14.00	15.50	16.00
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	9.50	11.00	11.00	19.00	10.00	11.00	13.50	19.00	17.00	13.00	12.75	15.00	14.50
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	12.50	10.50	13.00	13.50	28.50	13.50	13.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	13.50	13.00	14.50	19.00
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.50	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Mushrooms, shiitake	PA	5 lb carton	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Mushrooms, oyster	PA	5 lb carton	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Mushrooms, cremini, medium	PA	10 lb carton	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.75	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Mushrooms, portobellas, lrg	PA	5 lb carton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX, TN	1/2 bushel carton	20.00	27.00	19.00	9.50	15.50	14.00	16.00	24.00	22.00	20.00	24.00	20.00	27.00	24.50
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	12.50	10.50	9.50	13.00	10.50	10.50	13.50	21.00	23.00	31.00	13.00	12.50	17.00	15.50
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	16.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	21.00	19.00	17.00	20.00	17.00	26.00	26.00	28.00	19.50
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	10.00	10.75	10.00	12.50	19.00	19.50	32.00	32.00	10.00	28.00	16.00	16.50	28.00	11.00
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	20.00	11.00	10.00	14.00	20.00	10.00	38.50	35.00	20.00	24.00	16.00	16.00	28.00	12.50
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	23.00	8.50	12.50	9.00	--	8.00	18.50	12.50	25.00	14.50	12.00	9.50	19.00	17.50
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	19.00	18.00	16.00	16.00	--	11.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	11.00	15.00	14.00	14.50
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	14.00	8.75	9.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	8.00	8.25	10.00	9.00
Spinach	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	16.00	12.50	13.00	14.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	15.00	17.00	--	13.00	14.00	16.00	19.50
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	10.00	14.50	9.00	11.50	6.00	12.00	7.00	8.00	8.50	10.00	12.25	8.50	16.50	15.00
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	13.00	15.00	16.50	13.50	6.00	8.75	7.50	8.00	8.00	10.00	8.25	8.25	13.50	20.00
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregrd	LA	40 lb carton	18.00	17.75	17.75	17.00	17.00	18.75	19.25	19.25	20.00	20.00	18.50	18.50	19.00	19.00
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	36.00	14.50	17.00	9.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	9.50	16.00	31.50	8.25	9.00	9.50	14.00
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	33.00	13.00	12.75	10.50	0.00	11.50	11.00	9.50	17.00	34.00	14.50	11.00	8.50	14.50
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	CD, NL, MX	5 kg carton (on vine)	12.00	17.00	13.00	13.00	8.00	10.50	7.00	6.00	12.50	20.50	11.50	10.00	16.50	13.00
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	24.00	12.50	11.00	9.00	13.00	12.50	13.00	13.50	13.00	26.00	9.75	11.50	8.50	12.25
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	19.50	21.50	9.50	14.00	26.00	11.00	12.75	11.00	21.00	39.50	18.50	12.50	10.50	10.50
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	8.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.00	9.25	9.25	10.50	9.00	8.00	10.00	10.00
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2 carton 15s	13.00	14.00	12.50	15.50	9.50	17.50	11.50	14.00	13.50	11.00	16.50	24.00	13.50	18.00
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	10.00	12.50	10.75	10.50	7.50	11.50	11.50	10.50	10.50	8.50	8.50	10.25	21.00	24.50
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.39	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.29	0.29	0.30	0.35	0.30	0.32	0.37
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.42	0.45	0.33	0.34	0.31	0.27	0.30	0.36	0.31	0.34	0.41	0.33	0.29	0.43

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

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

Price table 7—Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 2000-07 1/

Year & quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/		
	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10	
											-- \$/case --	\$/lb	\$/case
2000													
I	7.75	13.84	7.50	11.67	8.75	14.79	7.88	10.88	8.21	11.75	0.34	19.63	
II	7.84	15.00	7.50	11.92	8.84	16.33	7.88	10.88	8.38	11.38	0.34	20.04	
III	7.71	15.00	7.25	12.00	8.79	16.00	7.96	11.13	8.46	11.38	0.32	19.50	
IV	7.63	15.09	7.38	11.17	8.75	16.13	7.75	11.01	8.50	11.75	0.32	19.00	
Average	7.73	14.73	7.41	11.69	8.78	15.81	7.87	10.97	8.39	11.57	0.33	19.54	
2001													
I	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.46	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88	
II	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.25	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88	
III	7.67	14.92	7.67	10.42	8.96	15.42	7.92	11.05	7.92	11.75	0.32	17.88	
IV	8.25	15.25	8.25	12.55	9.00	15.42	8.33	11.25	8.42	11.83	0.32	17.88	
Average	7.61	14.92	7.61	10.87	8.81	15.39	7.94	11.02	7.96	11.77	0.32	17.88	
2002													
I	9.00	15.75	9.00	14.59	9.00	15.25	9.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63	
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	0.31	17.80	
III	8.00	14.75	8.00	10.88	8.63	15.00	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.50	
IV	8.00	14.67	8.00	11.05	8.88	15.09	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38	
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.11	8.94	11.75	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.58	
2003													
I	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.42	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	18.46	
II	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.38	9.00	15.50	8.71	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	19.46	
III	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.75	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63	
IV	8.00	14.13	8.00	12.38	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63	
Average	8.00	14.03	8.00	11.66	9.00	15.73	8.65	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	18.30	
2004													
I	8.17	14.80	8.17	14.38	9.17	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	18.67	
II	8.42	15.46	8.33	15.92	9.13	15.75	8.75	11.50	9.00	13.00	0.30	20.25	
III	8.50	15.63	8.33	16.17	9.00	15.59	9.00	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25	
IV	8.42	15.29	8.46	15.84	8.92	15.54	9.00	11.75	8.50	15.00	0.30	20.25	
Average	8.38	15.30	8.32	15.58	9.06	15.72	8.85	11.56	8.88	13.50	0.30	19.86	
2005													
I	8.58	14.08	8.54	13.54	8.96	15.67	9.00	11.75	8.83	14.58	0.30	20.25	
II	8.75	13.42	8.67	13.25	9.13	15.33	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25	
III	8.67	13.58	8.71	12.83	9.13	15.42	9.00	12.00	9.00	13.63	0.31	20.54	
IV	8.71	12.25	8.88	12.50	9.13	15.25	9.00	12.00	8.96	13.38	0.33	21.13	
Average	8.68	13.33	8.70	13.03	9.09	15.42	9.00	11.88	8.95	13.90	0.31	20.54	
2006													
I	8.63	12.25	8.88	12.13	9.25	15.46	9.00	12.00	9.05	12.80	0.36	21.46	
II	8.63	12.25	8.75	12.13	9.17	15.50	9.00	12.00	9.03	12.25	0.37	22.58	
III	8.38	11.75	8.45	12.00	8.71	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.40	23.25	
IV	8.38	11.75	8.57	12.00	8.63	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.44	23.25	
Average	8.51	12.00	8.66	12.07	8.94	15.49	9.00	12.00	8.77	12.20	0.39	22.64	
2007													
I f	8.38	12.00	8.63	12.00	8.63	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.43	11.90	0.46	23.50	
II f	8.50	12.00	8.65	12.00	9.10	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.55	12.00	0.46	23.75	
III f	8.40	11.75	8.80	12.00	9.10	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.55	12.00	0.39	23.00	
IV f	8.40	11.75	8.50	12.00	9.07	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	12.00	0.39	22.00	
Average	8.42	11.88	8.65	12.00	8.98	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.51	11.98	0.43	23.06	

p = Preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

1/ Some prices calculated as averages of quoted ranges. 2/ Whole kernel corn, Midwest. 3/ 4-sieve cut, Midwest. 4/ 4-sieve, Midwest. 5/ Medium sliced, Midwest. 6/ Medium sliced, Midwest. 7/ 26-percent solids for 6/10 and 31 percent for 55-gallon drum, California.

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

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

Year and quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Cauliflower 4/		Broccoli 6/		Spinach 7/	
	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	24/10	12/2	24/10	12/3
--\$ per case--												
2000												
I	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
2001												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.53	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.46	6.84	0.47	6.88	0.53	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.47	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
IV	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
Average	6.86	0.47	6.84	0.48	6.89	0.54	9.49	0.71	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
2002												
I	6.88	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	9.49	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.05	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	9.48	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2003												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2004												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.49
2005												
I	7.00	0.48	7.33	0.57	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
II	7.04	0.47	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
III	7.12	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.53
IV	7.10	0.48	--	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
Average	7.07	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52
2006												
I	7.10	0.50	7.25	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.32	0.52
II	7.35	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.63	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.30	0.72	8.81	0.49
III	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.50
IV	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.50
Average	7.40	0.50	7.53	0.56	7.36	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.30	0.72	8.72	0.50
2007												
I f	7.58	0.45	7.53	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.50	0.50
II f	7.50	0.46	7.50	0.56	7.25	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.60	0.50
III f	7.50	0.50	7.50	0.55	7.25	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.75	0.50
IV f	7.50	0.50	7.50	0.55	7.25	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.50	0.50
Average	7.52	0.48	7.51	0.56	7.24	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.59	0.50

p = Preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

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

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
		--\$/cwt--												
Potatoes, all uses	2000	5.56	5.78	6.14	6.49	6.28	5.97	6.58	5.32	4.79	4.39	4.50	4.93	5.08
	2001	4.72	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.36	7.20	6.23	5.28	6.16	6.73	6.99
	2002	7.34	7.33	8.24	8.01	8.59	9.38	10.59	7.39	6.29	5.53	6.24	6.62	6.67
	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.99	6.94	6.67	6.84	5.57	5.24	5.03	5.42	5.76	5.89
	2004	5.70	5.87	6.09	6.62	6.47	6.47	6.44	5.60	5.23	4.61	4.89	5.28	5.66
	2005	5.64	5.79	6.44	6.20	6.23	6.30	7.05	6.61	5.69	5.37	6.26	6.83	7.06
	2006	7.07	7.44	8.21	7.97	8.05	8.60	11.02	7.95	6.35	5.97	6.67	6.90	7.42
	2007	6.98												
Potatoes, table stock	2000	6.21	6.62	6.74	6.61	7.30	7.40	8.81	8.15	5.90	4.66	4.16	4.77	5.27
	2001	3.54	5.41	4.48	5.53	7.23	8.31	8.93	12.96	10.96	8.69	8.68	9.37	10.79
	2002	10.49	11.63	13.19	12.17	14.69	16.28	16.70	15.31	11.52	8.34	8.62	8.60	9.59
	2003	8.09	8.54	8.58	8.80	9.09	9.16	8.96	8.04	7.08	6.95	6.70	6.52	7.32
	2004	6.26	6.68	7.20	7.82	7.76	9.04	9.07	7.87	6.97	5.09	4.89	5.56	6.75
	2005	6.13	6.58	8.04	7.22	7.43	8.23	10.37	11.30	10.77	8.90	8.76	9.03	10.36
	2006	9.16	10.91	12.42	10.62	11.68	12.92	15.36	14.60	10.35	9.38	8.29	8.47	--
	2007	--												
Potatoes, processing	2000	5.18	5.27	5.21	5.41	5.37	5.34	4.89	4.46	4.48	4.34	4.69	5.07	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.10	4.96	5.24	4.43	4.56	4.47	4.89	5.15	5.05
	2002	5.37	5.27	5.34	5.66	6.02	5.83	6.09	4.67	4.62	4.79	5.14	5.35	5.16
	2003	5.38	5.32	5.28	5.33	5.59	5.60	5.39	4.69	4.64	4.52	4.85	5.31	5.10
	2004	5.29	5.24	5.24	5.54	5.64	5.54	5.30	4.76	4.60	4.45	4.88	5.10	5.06
	2005	5.29	5.30	5.37	5.47	5.68	5.51	5.45	4.92	4.65	4.66	4.89	5.51	5.39
	2006	5.69	5.57	5.82	6.09	6.32	6.17	6.14	5.22	5.10	5.12	5.68	5.97	--
	2007	--												
Dry edible beans	2000	15.80	15.60	14.50	15.70	16.20	14.70	14.20	13.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	14.40	15.50
	2001	15.10	15.30	14.90	15.60	16.90	16.40	16.80	17.40	18.40	19.20	22.70	21.70	22.10
	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	19.20	20.90	22.80	24.50	25.90	27.00	25.70
	2005	27.20	27.80	26.60	28.70	31.10	27.70	25.40	21.40	18.00	18.80	18.00	18.10	18.50
	2006	19.20	17.40	17.10	18.90	19.30	19.00	21.70	19.50	18.80	19.70	21.60	21.60	20.00
	2007	22.70												
Green peas, whole-dry 2/	2000	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.69	5.68	5.59	5.41	5.25	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.95
	2001	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.43	6.28	6.25	6.19	6.21	6.35	6.56	6.88	6.96
	2002	7.04	7.06	7.13	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.13	7.38	7.68	7.91	8.33	9.08
	2003	9.08	9.81	10.88	10.60	10.44	9.92	9.30	7.56	7.63	8.09	8.84	9.08	9.17
	2004	9.56	9.94	10.50	10.56	10.88	8.43	7.38	6.45	6.41	6.66	6.93	6.69	6.41
	2005	6.63	6.56	6.03	5.69	5.47	5.38	5.31	5.15	4.84	4.81	4.80	4.75	5.12
	2006	4.97	5.31	5.50	6.00	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.33	6.72	6.90	7.23	7.83	7.08
	2007	8.00	8.25											
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	2000	6.38	6.13	6.03	6.00	5.88	5.91	5.72	5.30	5.16	5.15	5.31	5.38	5.92
	2001	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19	6.17	6.25	6.56	6.79	7.02
	2002	7.04	7.25	7.31	7.68	7.66	7.59	7.38	6.50	6.72	7.10	7.34	7.58	7.78
	2003	7.42	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75	8.67	8.44	6.63	6.43	6.75	7.53	7.75	7.90
	2004	7.91	8.72	9.03	9.25	9.42	7.73	7.13	6.08	5.97	6.25	6.43	6.25	6.04
	2005	6.00	6.00	5.73	5.56	5.59	5.55	5.25	5.15	4.66	4.63	4.63	4.63	4.85
	2006	4.75	4.97	5.00	5.13	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.35	5.78	6.03	6.66	7.00	6.26
	2007	7.13	7.38											
Lentils, regular (Brewer) 2/	2000	12.88	12.45	12.13	12.31	12.73	12.81	12.81	11.75	11.19	11.03	10.97	10.88	10.44
	2001	10.84	10.50	10.22	10.25	9.90	9.91	9.78	9.84	9.83	9.75	9.72	9.71	9.56
	2002	9.44	9.06	9.03	9.75	9.59	9.44	9.40	9.50	10.75	12.85	13.81	14.25	14.30
	2003	15.42	17.63	18.63	18.70	18.63	18.56	15.20	14.50	14.85	16.50	16.88	16.50	17.20
	2004	17.13	19.00	20.90	21.25	20.38	15.80	14.19	13.25	14.38	15.56	15.95	15.38	14.40
	2005	14.69	14.19	13.45	12.56	12.19	11.40	11.25	11.25	11.34	11.25	10.78	10.08	11.70
	2006	10.38	10.31	10.25	10.72	10.75	10.94	10.94	12.30	13.06	13.75	14.13	14.50	13.22
	2007	14.59	14.81											

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for 2006 and 2007 are preliminary. 2/ Grower bids for U.S. no. 1 grade reported by the *Bean Market News* for Idaho & Washington.

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

Price table 10—U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2005-06

Herb	Unit	2005			2006			Change from prev. year		
		Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.
		-- \$/cwt --						--- Percent ---		
Anise	24-ct crtn	13.50	13.50	--	11.50	11.60	13.17	- 14.8	- 14.1	--
Arrugula	12-ct ctns	7.75	7.75	7.75	8.06	8.25	7.69	4.0	6.5	- .8
Basil	12-ct ctns	7.25	7.00	7.00	8.31	7.75	7.94	14.6	10.7	13.4
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	15.50	15.06	14.25	15.25	15.25	15.25	- 1.6	1.3	7.0
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	7.25	7.13	7.00	6.91	6.80	6.60	- 4.7	- 4.6	- 5.7
Chives	12-ct flmbag	4.13	4.19	4.25	6.19	5.50	5.50	49.9	31.3	29.4
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	12.38	12.75	--	16.75	10.80	10.38	35.3	- 15.3	--
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	19.50	19.50	19.50	23.38	19.80	18.00	19.9	1.5	- 7.7
Dill	12-ct ctns	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.50	9.60	7.81	35.7	37.1	11.6
Dry Eschallot	5-lb sack	5.00	5.00	4.63	5.38	5.65	5.35	7.6	13.0	15.6
Horseradish	50-lb sack	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.15	2.08	2.08	4.9	1.5	1.5
Lemon grass	Per lb-ctns	0.60	0.60	0.60	1.50	1.50	0.98	150.0	150.0	63.3
Marjoram	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.38	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	2.2	4.8
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.38	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	2.2	4.8
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.38	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	2.2	4.8
Mint	12-ct ctns	7.25	7.06	7.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	10.3	13.3	7.1
Sage	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.38	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	2.2	4.8
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	27.10	29.13	.0	15.3	24.0
Savory	24-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	.0	.0
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.25	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	.0	4.8
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	6.50	7.25	8.00	6.25	6.00	6.38	- 3.8	- 17.2	- 20.3
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	.0	.0	.0
Verdulaga	24-ct flmbag	8.00	6.50	6.00	8.25	8.25	8.25	3.1	26.9	37.5
Watercress	12-ct ctns	7.25	7.44	8.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	44.8	41.1	31.3

-- = not available.

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

Price table 11—Farm-retail price spreads, 2003-06

Item	Annual			2005	2006					
	2003	2004	2005	June	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June
Market basket 1/										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	185.3	194.4	198.2	197.7	202.5	201.3	200.8	200.0	200.3	200.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	110.4	124.4	123.9	122.4	127.4	125.1	125.0	123.7	122.1	124.7
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	225.6	232.1	238.3	238.2	242.9	242.4	241.6	241.1	242.4	241.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.9	22.4	21.9	21.7	22.0	21.8	21.8	21.7	21.3	21.8
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	309.0	318.5	330.7	325.3	352.2	345.3	339.9	338.5	343.8	347.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	163.2	200.5	173.4	159.2	190.8	191.2	184.8	174.8	178.8	199.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	376.3	372.9	403.3	402.0	426.7	416.4	411.5	414.1	420.0	415.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.7	19.9	16.6	15.5	17.1	17.5	17.2	16.3	16.4	18.1
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	250.5	261.2	271.7	266.9	300.6	289.7	279.7	276.8	275.6	272.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	149.9	146.5	145.5	167.8	171.5	156.4	143.8	176.3	150.3	135.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	302.2	320.2	336.7	317.8	367.0	358.2	349.6	328.5	340.0	343.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.3	19.0	18.2	21.4	19.4	18.3	17.5	21.6	18.5	16.8
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	171.9	183.1	192.3	191.5	197.8	199.0	198.9	198.9	201.1	201.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	108.4	125.4	150.9	151.8	169.2	172.4	178.7	183.1	187.4	190.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	191.8	201.1	205.3	203.9	206.7	207.3	205.2	203.8	205.4	205.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.0	16.3	18.7	18.9	20.3	20.6	21.4	21.9	22.2	22.4
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	157.4	167.8	167.7	164.5	169.9	170.4	168.5	165.0	168.6	167.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	113.4	128.4	108.2	110.5	100.4	104.9	111.1	99.5	112.8	107.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	173.5	182.3	189.6	184.4	195.5	194.5	189.6	189.1	189.1	189.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.4	20.6	17.3	18.1	15.9	16.6	17.7	16.2	18.0	17.3
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	169.0	183.2	187.5	189.2	187.9	188.2	188.6	188.4	187.5	187.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	108.4	116.9	124.0	123.6	127.8	128.6	129.2	129.8	130.9	131.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	231.1	251.3	252.8	256.5	249.5	249.3	249.6	248.5	245.6	246.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.5	32.3	33.5	33.1	34.5	34.6	34.7	34.9	35.3	35.3
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.9	180.2	182.4	181.0	183.7	183.4	183.0	181.3	181.0	179.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	99.1	125.9	118.7	114.2	113.8	107.2	100.8	96.1	95.3	96.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	231.3	230.3	241.1	242.6	248.2	253.7	258.8	259.9	260.0	256.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	28.3	33.5	31.2	30.3	29.7	28.0	26.4	25.4	25.3	25.7
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	169.1	181.7	185.3	184.9	181.5	181.4	182.1	180.5	180.1	182.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	113.0	142.9	139.4	139.8	122.7	122.2	119.8	112.9	113.3	127.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	233.7	226.4	238.1	236.8	249.1	249.6	253.8	258.3	257.0	245.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	35.8	42.1	40.3	40.5	36.2	36.0	35.2	33.5	33.7	37.5
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	157.3	167.0	144.1	135.4	157.9	147.6	153.1	150.6	141.8	147.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.0	92.2	60.1	39.7	75.3	51.7	85.8	54.6	39.7	63.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	256.5	301.4	295.2	307.4	306.4	319.9	274.1	323.0	325.3	298.3
Farm value-retail cost (%)	41.7	35.5	26.8	18.8	30.6	22.5	36.0	23.3	18.0	27.7
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	202.8	206.0	209.0	209.4	210.6	210.3	210.9	210.9	211.9	212.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	93.5	103.7	96.4	94.0	100.3	102.7	106.1	107.6	99.1	97.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	218.0	220.3	224.6	225.5	226.0	225.3	225.5	225.3	227.6	228.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.6	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9	6.2	6.2	5.7	5.6

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

Source: <http://preview.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/2006/08Aug/aotab08.xls>