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# Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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## Per Capita Use Down 1 Percent in 2001

### Contents

[Industry Overview](#)

[Fresh Market](#)

[Processing](#)

[Potatoes](#)

[Sweet Potatoes](#)

[Dry Beans](#)

[Per Capita Use](#)

[Commodity](#)

[Highlight:](#)

[Artichokes](#)

[Contacts & Links](#)

[Special Articles](#)

[Appendix Tables](#)

### Web Sites

[Veg. & Melons](#)

[Potatoes](#)

[Tomatoes](#)

[Dry Beans](#)

[Market News](#)

[NASS Statistics](#)

[FAS Horticulture](#)

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June 20, 2002

Approved by the  
World Agricultural  
Outlook Board.

According to preliminary ERS estimates, per capita vegetable and melon use (consumption) declined 1 percent in 2001 to 448 pounds. Fresh-market use (excluding potatoes) was unchanged at 173 pounds while freezing (down 1 percent) and canning (down 3 percent) use were lower. Per capita use of potatoes, the largest vegetable category, increased 1 percent to 140 pounds, reflecting lower prices stemming from the record-large 2000 fall potato crop. The forecast for 2002 suggests that per capita vegetable and melon use will rise 1 percent led by increased use of processing vegetables.

This spring (largely April to June), U.S. fresh vegetable and melon growers are expected to harvest 2 percent fewer acres than a year ago. Area declined in Texas (down 12 percent), California, and Georgia, while Florida growers plan to harvest slightly more acreage. Head lettuce acreage is down 1 percent but shipping-point prices have returned to more seasonal levels after weather-reduced supplies pushed prices to record highs in March.

Output of processing vegetables will likely rise more than 10 percent in 2002. Prospective canning area is up 9 percent with sweet corn the only crop to indicate a decline (down 3 percent). With market prices and demand remaining in the doldrums, vegetable area destined for freezing is expected to decline 7 percent, led by snap beans (down 16 percent).

Spring potato production for 2002 is forecast at 21.6 million hundredweight (cwt), down 1 percent from last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 76,700 acres, up nearly 1 percent. Per acre yields are forecast to average 282 cwt, down 1 percent from a year ago. Monthly grower prices for all potatoes have averaged 38 percent higher than a year ago for the September-February period.

In 2002, U.S. sweet potato growers intend to plant 95,600 acres, down 2 percent from a year earlier. Despite reduced area, favorable growing conditions, average acreage abandonment, and a return to long-term trend yields, the 2002 U.S. sweet potato crop could still rise 2 - 4 percent above a year ago.

As expected, U.S. growers have indicated they intend to plant significantly more dry beans in 2002--acreage could rise 24 percent to 1.77 million. This increase is in response to depleted stocks and higher prices stemming from last year's small crop. The September-March aggregate dry bean grower price is up 46 percent from a year earlier.

## Industry Overview

Per capita vegetable and melon use is forecast to rise 1 percent in 2002 to 451 pounds. In 2001, per capita use declined 1 percent as processing demand declined and fresh use remained unchanged. Expected changes in 2002 include:

- *Fresh vegetables and melons*—little change in use as reduced domestic output is offset by rising imports;
- *Canning vegetables*—a recovery in use led by tomatoes and cucumbers as the economy improves, output rises, and prices soften;
- *Freezing vegetables*—a similar situation to canning with recovery spread over many commodities;
- *Potatoes*—use will likely decline in 2002 due to the short 2001 crop, higher retail prices, and stiff competition from imports of Canadian french fries;
- *Dry beans*—little change in use expected as dwindling stocks, higher prices, and improved incomes discourage dry bean use;
- *Mushrooms*—little change expected as small gains in fresh use are offset by reduced processing demand.

Spring season (largely April-June) fresh-market vegetable and melon area for harvest was forecast to decline 2 percent to 304,400 acres in 2002. Area declined for all items except tomatoes and bell peppers (each up 4 percent), snap beans (up 2 percent), and sweet corn (up 1 percent). Melon area declined 4 percent with watermelon down the most (5 percent).

Output of canning and freezing vegetables will likely rise more than 10 percent in 2002. Prospective canning area is up 9 percent with sweet corn the only crop to indicate a decline (down 3 percent). With market prices and demand remaining in the doldrums, vegetable area for freezing is expected to decline 7 percent, led by snap beans (down 16 percent).

Production of spring-season potatoes is expected to decline 1 percent to 21.6 million cwt, with frost-reduced yields expected to outweigh the impact of increased acreage. Spurred by higher prices resulting from the small 2001 crop, U.S. fall-season potato growers will likely increase planted area 4 - 7 percent this year.

U.S. sweet potato growers indicated they will plant 2 percent fewer acres this spring. Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas will account for most of the reduced area. However, trend yields could result in an increase in U.S. production of 2 to 4 percent from a year ago.

Because of dwindling stocks and higher prices resulting from the short 2001 crop, dry edible bean growers indicated they will increase area 24 percent in 2002. Given this planted area, plus trend yields and reduced acreage losses, production could rise 30 percent this fall.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry: Area, production, value, unit value, and trade, 2000-02 1/

Item	Unit	2000	2001	2002
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,964	6,381	6,842
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	1,000 ac.	2,064	2,070	2,050
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,449	1,330	1,365
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,348	1,237	1,300
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,608	1,250	1,625
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	495	495	502
Production	Mil. cwt	1,389	1,271	1,342
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	Mil. cwt	476	474	470
Processing	Mil. cwt	343	303	341
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	514	445	475
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	26	20	28
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	29	29	29
Crop value	\$ mil.	14,731	14,834	14,952
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	\$ mil.	9,116	9,012	9,100
Processing	\$ mil.	1,500	1,340	1,500
Potatoes	\$ mil.	2,591	2,936	2,615
Dry beans	\$ mil.	414	393	589
Other 2/	\$ mil.	1,109	1,154	1,148
Unit value 3/	\$/cwt	10.61	11.67	11.14
Vegetables				
Fresh-market	\$/cwt	19.13	19.02	19.40
Processing	\$/cwt	4.37	4.42	4.40
Potatoes	\$/cwt	5.08	6.60	5.51
Dry beans	\$/cwt	15.50	19.40	21.17
Other 2/	\$/cwt	38.35	39.41	39.04
Trade				
Imports	\$ mil.	4,128	4,610	4,822
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	2,279	2,700	2,903
Canned, frozen	\$ mil.	762	825	792
Potatoes	\$ mil.	500	485	507
Dry beans	\$ mil.	65	50	65
Other 4/	\$ mil.	522	550	556
Exports	\$ mil.	3,314	3,310	3,324
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,219	1,230	1,236
Canned, frozen	\$ mil.	687	695	698
Potatoes	\$ mil.	768	715	711
Dry beans	\$ mil.	185	195	198
Other 4/	\$ mil.	456	475	480
Per capita use	Pounds	452	449	452
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	Pounds	173	173	174
Processing	Pounds	123	119	124
Potatoes	Pounds	139	140	137
Dry beans	Pounds	8	7	7
Other 1/	Pounds	9	9	9

1/ ERS forecasts for 2002. 2/ Other includes sweet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms. 3/ Ratio of total value to total production. 4/ Other includes mushrooms, dry peas, lentils, dehydrated vegetables, sweet potatoes, and vegetable seed.

Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

# Fresh Vegetables and Melons

## Spring Area Down 2 Percent

This spring (largely April to June), U.S. fresh vegetable and melon growers are expected to harvest 2 percent fewer acres than a year ago. Area declined in Texas (down 12 percent), California (3 percent), and Georgia (2 percent) while Florida growers plan to harvest slightly more acreage (up less than 1 percent). Although shipping-point prices last spring were 6 percent higher than the previous year, growers and shippers (along with their financiers) will likely remain conservative until clear evidence of improving domestic and export demand appears.

Despite limited recovery in average prices last year, area devoted to the three leading melon crops was again reduced this spring. Melon area dropped 4 percent after being cut 11 percent last spring. The weak economy of the past year is likely the source of pessimism in melon markets. However, over the last decade, a combination of improved per acre yields and import pressure at the beginning and end of the domestic season have likely restrained price gains and acreage growth. This is especially true for cantaloup and watermelon. Watermelon yields are up 56 percent since 1992 while 35 percent of cantaloup consumption now comes from imports, compared with 23 percent in 1989-91.

Area for harvest of 11 selected fresh vegetables fell 1 percent this spring. Gains of 4 percent for tomatoes and bell peppers were outweighed by reduced area for broccoli, carrots, cucumbers, and cabbage. In addition

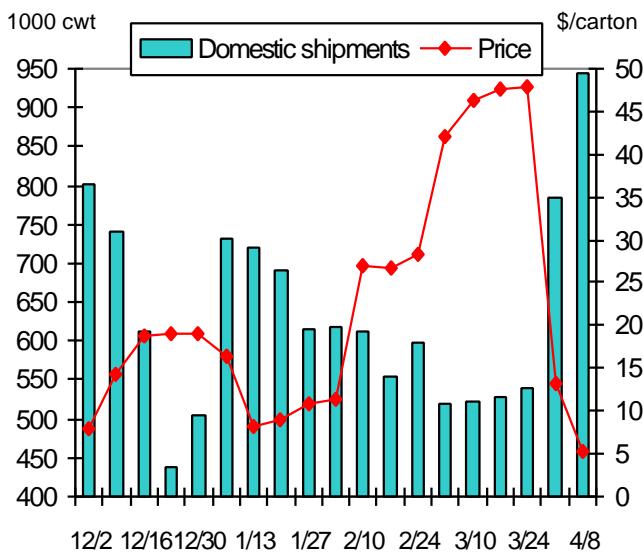
Table 2--Spring-season fresh-market vegetable area 1/

Item	2000	2001	2002	Change	
				--Acres--	Percent
Snap beans	24,500	23,500	24,000	2	
Broccoli	34,000	35,000	33,000	-6	
Cabbage	9,300	11,200	10,600	-5	
Carrots	19,700	20,800	19,700	-5	
Cauliflower	9,000	10,000	9,500	-5	
Celery	4,800	5,300	5,200	-2	
Sweet corn	36,800	36,600	37,000	1	
Cucumbers	5,600	5,200	4,900	-6	
Head lettuce	36,700	41,000	40,400	-1	
Bell pepper	7,100	7,200	7,500	4	
Tomatoes	22,600	27,200	28,300	4	
Vegetables	210,100	223,000	220,100	-1	
Cantaloup	33,100	31,300	30,000	-4	
Honeydew	7,400	6,300	6,100	-3	
Watermelon	58,100	50,500	48,200	-5	
Melons	98,600	88,100	84,300	-4	
Total	308,700	311,100	304,400	-2	

1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during Apr.-Jun.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 1  
Head lettuce: Weekly shipments & f.o.b. price, 2002



Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

to lower acreage, spring shipment volume could also be trimmed as a result of brief cold snaps in Florida, Georgia, and Texas. Reports of wind-caused bloom drop and uneven plant growth due to earlier temperature extremes (cold and hot) may lead to sporadic spring shipment volume and price fluctuations well into May.

Tighter supplies of most fresh-market vegetables raised grower and retail prices during the first quarter of 2002. Fresh market shipments (including imports) were 1 percent below a year earlier, with March volume down 11 percent. As a result, grower prices averaged 53 percent higher for the quarter and retail prices (excluding potatoes) averaged 8 percent above a year earlier. Head lettuce, second only to potatoes in fresh-market consumption, was the main upward force among first quarter price rises with a 202 percent increase. Prices for broccoli (up 63 percent) and cauliflower (up 68 percent) were also up due mostly to reduced acreage. In contrast, tomato prices, which jumped 70 percent in the first quarter a year ago, declined 19 percent during the initial quarter of 2002.

## Lettuce Prices Ease After Record Run

Improving supplies of iceberg lettuce from the San Joaquin Valley helped topple record-high shipping-point prices from nearly \$60 per 24-head carton (7 times the seasonal norm) in late March to less than \$5 per carton in early April. Prices are expected to remain volatile into early May when the Salinas Valley will supply the bulk of the nation's lettuce.

A 3-percent cut in acreage, an unusually warm fall, and a persistent run of colder-than-normal weather in the

Table 3--Selected fresh-market vegetable shipments 1/

Item	February 2002	March 2001 2002		Change 2001-02
	--1,000 cwt--		Percent	
Snap beans	332	361	377	4
Broccoli	913	1,008	726	-28
Cabbage	1,219	1,696	1,528	-10
Carrots	895	1,191	1,017	-15
Cauliflower	443	506	371	-27
Celery	1,268	1,347	1,384	3
Sweet corn	432	492	555	13
Cucumbers	1,326	987	1,120	13
Head lettuce	2,546	3,687	2,467	-33
Dry onions	3,419	3,578	3,167	-11
Bell pepper	1,281	1,133	1,361	20
Squash	696	755	718	-5
Tomatoes	3,912	3,769	3,503	-7
Cherry tomato	218	171	240	40
Watermelon	600	919	784	-15
Total	18,682	20,510	18,294	-11

1/ Data for 2002 is preliminary.

Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

main California and Arizona desert winter vegetable-growing regions dramatically reduced winter lettuce supplies. The temperature extremes resulted in reduced yields as the timing of lettuce harvests was disrupted and head sizes and weights were well below normal.

At the same time, increasing demand for lettuce by processors of bagged salads and other fresh-cut products reduced available open market supplies. These firms require a certain volume of lettuce to prepare their products and generally have contracts with growers to supply it. With per acre yields down, a larger number of acres was required to satisfy processor needs, leaving less product to be shipped into the retail bulk market.

In the face of improving demand from a strengthening economy, this forced shipping-point prices in March to run as much as 7 times above a year earlier for a 24-head carton of film-wrapped iceberg lettuce.

Unlike the tomato or bell pepper markets, imports can offer little help in a lettuce shortage. Since domestic shippers usually offer a very steady supply of low-cost lettuce, less than 1 percent of U.S. head lettuce consumption comes from outside the country. Thus, supplementary import sources tend to be very limited (largely from Mexico in the winter) when domestic supply gaps develop.

#### ***U.S. Drops Greenhouse Trade Case***

On April 2, the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC) announced in a final antidumping investigation that the domestic hothouse tomato industry was not materially injured or threatened with injury through imports of greenhouse tomatoes from Canada.

Previously, the U.S. Department of Commerce had

determined such tomatoes are sold in the United States at less than fair value. The ITC majority found the appropriate domestic-like product consists of all fresh market tomatoes. The final ITC report on this case will be released after April 25.

Meanwhile, the ITC continues the full 5-year sunset review of the 1996 suspension agreement for the tomato anti-dumping case against Mexico. On November 1, 1996, the Department of Commerce suspended an antidumping duty investigation on imports of fresh tomatoes from Mexico. The ITC is conducting a full review to determine whether termination of the suspended investigation would likely lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to the domestic industry. The suspension agreement set reference prices for U.S. imports of tomatoes from Mexico and has been viewed favorably by many U.S. growers and shippers.

In a dumping case (allegedly selling at unfairly low prices) against U.S. exporters of fresh-market field-grown tomatoes, Canada's Customs and Revenue Agency announced provisional duties of up to 71 percent on March 25. Canada is the most important export market for U.S. fresh tomatoes and the United States is Canada's main source of imported tomatoes.

Table 4--Selected fresh-market import volume, Jan.-Feb.

Item	Annual 2001	January - February		Change 2001-02
	--1,000 cwt--		Percent	
Asparagus	1,570	311	319	3
Broccoli	1,141	302	452	50
Carrots	2,014	395	362	-8
Cucumbers	8,116	2,286	2,401	5
Lettuce, head	458	59	116	96
Onions, all	6,327	1,146	1,066	-7
Peppers, bell	4,632	1,316	1,593	21
Tomatoes	18,156	4,871	4,635	-5
Cantaloup	10,701	3,529	3,213	-9
Watermelon	4,835	685	768	12
Total	57,950	14,898	14,925	0

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

Table 5--Selected fresh-market trade volume, Jan. - Feb.

Item	Annual 2001	January - February		Change 2001-02
	--1,000 cwt--		Percent	
<b>Exports, fresh:</b>				
Vegetables	38,922	6,213	6,295	1
Melons	5,214	260	154	-41
Potatoes	6,359	604	419	-31
Total	50,495	7,077	6,868	-3
<b>Imports, fresh:</b>				
Vegetables	61,777	15,173	15,399	1
Melons	19,158	5,200	4,921	-5
Potatoes	6,711	1,171	1,918	64
Total	87,646	21,545	22,238	3

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

## Processing Vegetables

### Canning Area Up, Freezing Down

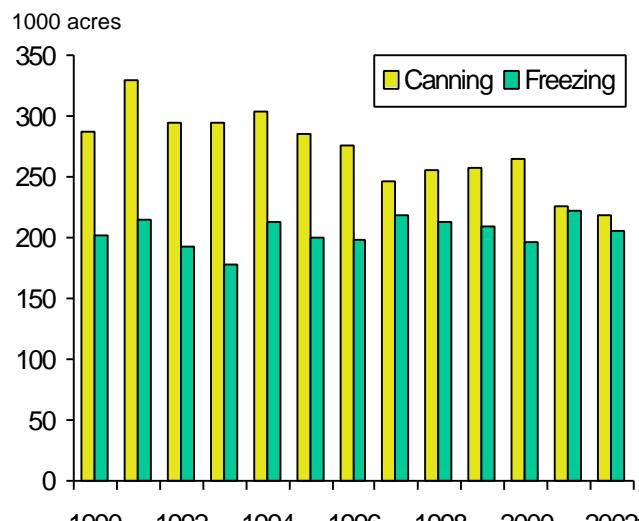
Contract acreage for the five leading processing vegetables (tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, and cucumbers) is expected to rise 3 percent from a year earlier. Assuming yields remain near the average of the previous 3 seasons, production of all processing vegetables could rise 13 percent to nearly 17 million short tons—a crop similar to that of 2000.

Canneries, which account for two-thirds of all processing vegetable area, expect to use 9 percent more acreage. With average yields, the volume of canned vegetables could rise 16 percent in 2002. With contract area expected to rise 13 percent, tomato processors expect output to exceed 11 million tons in 2002. Tomatoes account for about two-thirds of canned vegetable output and 95 percent of the crop is produced in California.

Firms producing frozen vegetables contracted for 7 percent fewer acres this spring. Slack demand and lackluster wholesale prices have prompted freezers to pare acreage for snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas. ERS projections suggest the pack of all frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) could decline 4 percent in 2002. It would also be up less than 1 percent since 1990.

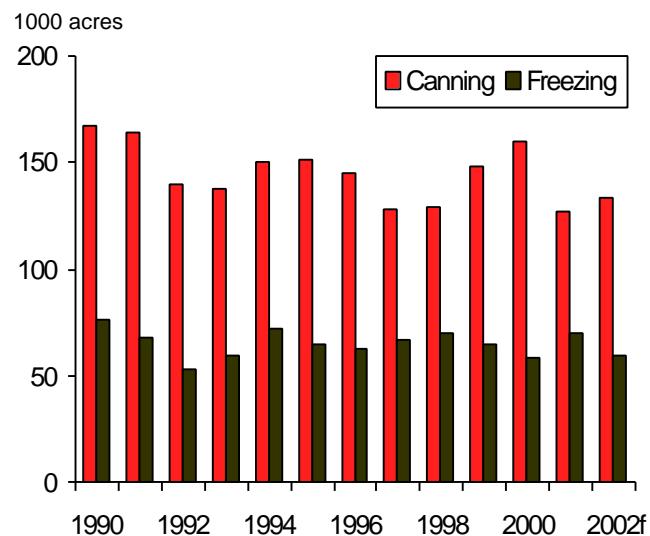
At the start of 2002, stocks of frozen vegetables (including potatoes) were the smallest since 1993. Despite generally low stock levels, wholesale prices for frozen vegetables are up less than 2 percent from a year

Figure 2  
Processing sweet corn: Acres harvested



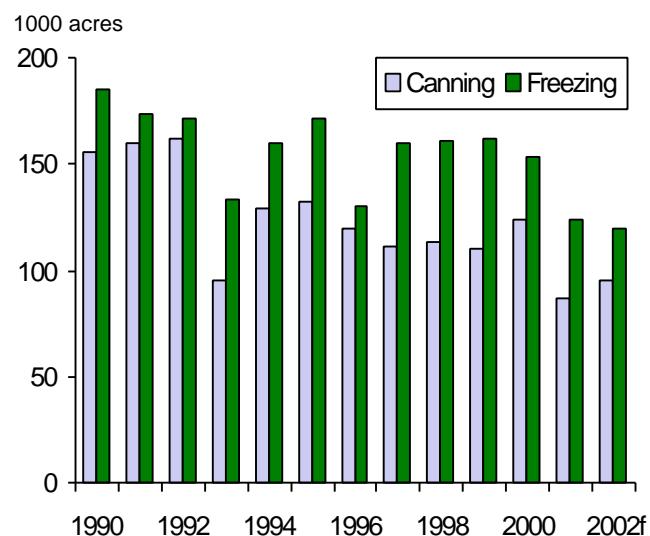
f = forecast. Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 3  
Processing snap beans: Acres harvested



f = forecast. Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 4  
Processing green peas: Acres harvested



f = forecast. Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

ago and have risen just 3 percent since 1994. Stagnant demand and low prices over the past decade have led to financial stress within the industry, with several processing firms consolidating or exiting the industry.

### Sweet Corn Market Remains Weak

Domestic sweet corn processors and their contract growers continue to face weak markets featuring low prices and slipping per capita consumption. This continues for both canned and frozen products. With per capita use of fresh sweet corn still on an upward

trend, it appears consumers are continuing the move to fresh-market products. Until the mid-1990s, frozen sweet corn per capita consumption had been on a decades-long upward trend but has since faltered. Canned sweet corn remains on a decades-long downward trend.

Contract acreage for sweet corn is expected to fall 5 percent to 435,100 acres (nearly all processing corn is produced under contract). Assuming 2002 yields average around those experienced the past three years, ERS estimates indicate that sweet corn output could total around 3 million short tons. Raw production for the canned market could total just under 1.5 million tons, while sweet corn for the frozen pack could come in at just over 1.5 million tons. If realized, this would be the third consecutive annual decline in the domestic

processing sweet corn crop and the smallest output since 1993.

### ***Processed Imports Up 22 Percent***

During the first 2 months of 2002 (January-February), the value of processed vegetable imports (canned, frozen, and dried) increased 22 percent from a year ago to \$191 million. Reflecting larger imports of tomato products, canned vegetables rose 24 percent to \$94 million. Increased volume pushed the value of frozen imports up 12 percent, while higher prices for various dried pepper products were partly responsible for a 42 percent increase in dried and dehydrated vegetable imports from a year earlier. Imports are expected to remain strong relative to exports this year due in part to the continued strength of the U.S. dollar.

Table 6--Contract plantings of selected processing crops 1.

Year	Contract plantings		Change 2001-02 2/ Percent
	2000	2001	
	1000 acres		
<b>Canning</b>	956.7	812.2	866.8 9
Tomatoes	305.3	276.6	310.4 13
Sweet corn	274.2	230.9	223.6 -3
Snap beans	164.2	135.0	138.6 12
Green peas	132.4	90.9	101.2 11
Cucumbers	80.6	78.8	93.0 21
<b>Freezing</b>	421.5	425.4	394.3 -7
Sweet corn	201.7	226.8	211.5 -7
Snap beans	57.3	72.1	59.9 -16
Green peas	162.5	126.5	122.9 -2
<b>Processing</b>	1,378.2	1,237.5	1,261.1 2

f = Prospective area..

1/ Excludes open market plantings. 2/ Percent change based on a comparable list of States and not on table data.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 8--Domestic use of selected processing crops 1/

Year	Tomatoes	Sweet	Snap	Green
		corn	beans	peas
	Million pounds			
<b>Canning:</b>				
1998	20,441	2,537	1,036	399
1999	19,879	2,532	1,024	395
2000	19,806	2,618	1,074	432
2001	19,664	2,490	1,050	389
2002 f	20,350	2,425	1,070	370
<b>Freezing:</b>				
1998	--	2,711	538	523
1999	--	2,814	549	569
2000	--	2,543	518	599
2001	--	2,640	543	556
2002f	--	2,700	540	565

f = ERS forecast. -- = Not available.

1/ Total supply (production, imports, beginning stocks) less exports and ending stocks.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

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

Item	Mar	Feb	Mar	Change previous:		Oct-Dec	Jan-Mar	Change previous:		
	2002	2002	2001	Month	Year	2001	2001	2002	Quarter	Year
Index										
Percent										
<b>Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)</b>										
Processed fruit and vegetables	112	113	107	-1.3	4.1	110	108	112	2.1	4.3
Canned vegetables	114	116	108	-1.4	5.9	113	109	115	2.2	5.5
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	169	173	163	-2.3	3.9	169	163	171	1.4	5.2
Dry beans, peas, lentils	108	106	99	1.9	8.7	102	99	105	3.1	6.1
Olives, pickles, relishes	112	113	111	-0.6	1.2	111	108	112	0.7	3.8
<b>Producer Price Indexes (90-92=100)</b>										
Canned vegetables and juices	128	128	121	-0.2	5.6	127	121	128	0.6	5.6
Pickles and products	179	179	177	0.0	1.0	179	177	179	0.1	0.8
Tomato catsup and sauces	119	119	116	0.0	2.8	119	116	119	0.0	2.8
Canned dry beans	123	124	123	-0.2	0.2	123	123	124	0.7	0.2
Vegetable juices	111	111	113	0.0	-1.5	111	115	111	0.0	-3.2
Frozen vegetables	130	131	128	-0.3	2.0	129	128	130	0.7	1.8
Dried/dehydrated vegetables	168	169	155	-0.2	8.3	168	156	167	-0.8	7.3

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

## Potatoes

### Winter and Spring Production Decline

Winter potato production for 2002 is estimated at 3.7 million cwt, down 11 percent from 2001 and 22 percent below 2000. Acreage for harvest in the two winter potato States (California and Florida) is estimated at 13,500 acres, down 4 percent from 2001 while the average forecast yield of 272 cwt per acre is down 22 cwt from a year ago. California's acreage for harvest is off 22 percent from last winter, and yields are down 13 percent as cold weather damaged the crop and shipments tailed off in March. Florida's acreage for harvest is up 30 percent from last winter when heavy rain and floods drastically reduced acreage. Planting this season was interrupted in late October and November by the effects of Hurricane Michelle, and some fields had to be replanted. Most acreage escaped harm from the early January and mid-March freezes.

Spring potato production for 2002 is forecast at 21.6 million cwt, down 1 percent from last year. Area for harvest is estimated at 76,700 acres, up nearly 1 percent. Per acre yields are forecast to average 282 cwt, down 1 percent from a year ago. In Florida, production is forecast to be down 8 percent from last spring despite a 2-percent increase in harvested acreage. Cold temperatures burnt the tops of plants in the Hastings area, cutting yields by 12 percent from a year ago (bringing the yield average for the State down 9 percent from last year). Harvest should start in Florida in late April or early May.

The spring crop in California is forecast to rise 19 percent from last year, mainly on the strength of higher acreage. In North Carolina, planting was behind normal as of late March, and production is forecast to be down 3 percent from last year. The Texas crop was

hurt by freezes in late February and early March, and production is expected to drop 27 percent from the previous year's level. In Arizona, frost damage also hurt some of the crop, and production there is expected to be down 5 percent from last year.

### Fresh Potato Stocks Down, Frozen Up

On April 1, fresh potato stocks were 129 million cwt, down 16 percent from the record levels of a year ago, but less than 1 percent above 2000. April 1 stocks represented 33 percent of fall production in the 15 potato-storage States, the same as a year ago. A 14-percent decrease in production last fall is the primary reason for lower stocks and decreased disappearance of potatoes compared to a year ago. Overall disappearance (through March) of 265 million cwt is down 13 percent from a year ago and is the lowest since the 1993 crop. Processor use of potatoes this season is also down 13 percent from a year ago—reaching the lowest levels since the 1993/94 marketing year. However, despite producing fewer frozen potato products, processors have managed to keep frozen stocks near year-previous levels into early spring. At the end of February, stocks of all frozen potato products were 1 percent above year ago. Stocks of french fries were up 3 percent while all other frozen potato products were down 7 percent.

Significantly lower usage by processors, combined with smaller changes in frozen stocks, likely reflect lower demand for U.S. frozen potato products in the last quarter of 2001, the result of a slowed general economy, somewhat lower food service demand, and ever increasing competition from Canadian processors. U.S. exports of frozen french fries also reflected signs of reduced demand for U.S. fries during the October-December 2001 period, as they were off 11 percent

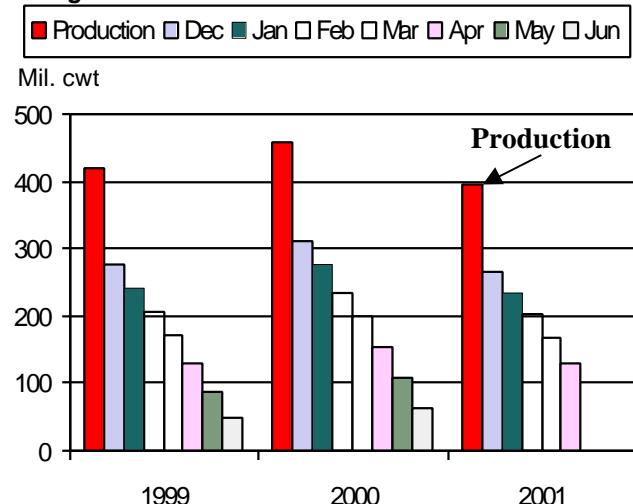
Table 9--Potatoes: Processing use through December 1, monthly and seasonal totals, major States, 1990/91-2001/02

Season	Processed through December 1	Potatoes processed during:					Entire season
		December	January	February	March	April	
--1,000 cwt--							
1990/91	58,250	13,975	14,320	13,950	15,230	15,845	39,135
1991/92	58,855	12,425	14,370	15,445	15,870	15,310	41,825
1992/93	57,355	14,125	13,650	15,365	15,065	14,735	43,910
1993/94	61,305	13,820	14,850	15,990	17,365	17,270	46,115
1994/95	65,580	16,040	16,700	17,275	18,160	18,390	51,965
1995/96	71,415	16,275	16,275	17,680	18,090	16,890	42,180
1996/97	78,240	15,745	16,600	20,160	18,865	18,680	59,245
1997/98	68,355	15,265	15,500	19,390	19,700	17,585	56,297
1998/99	74,140	15,850	18,890	19,455	21,080	18,685	54,300
1999/2000	75,015	15,830	15,780	19,870	20,475	18,120	48,940
2000/01	78,570	16,810	17,890	18,350	19,785	18,660	60,560
2001/02	64,860	16,105	15,040	18,345	16,855	--	--

1/ Excludes potatoes used for chips in Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 5  
**Fall potatoes: Production and stocks for 15 storage States 1/**



1/ Production by crop year, stocks by months following harvest.  
Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

compared with the fourth quarter of 2000. At the same time, domestic production and exports of fries decreased, while imports of fries from Canada continued to increase—rising 24 percent above year-previous levels during the fourth quarter of 2001.

As the remainder of the marketing season continues, however, demand for U.S. processed potato products may increase as the economy recovers. Although processor use has lagged behind year-earlier levels all season, January 2002 fry exports were nearly 7 percent higher than a year ago and nearly 13 percent above January 2000 levels. This could be an early sign of recovering demand. With supplies of raw potatoes even tighter in Canada than in the United States going into the spring (Canadian stocks were down 19 percent from a year earlier on March 1), processor demand for U.S. potatoes may increase this spring and summer.

### ***Grower Prices Up Significantly in 2001/02***

Last fall, U.S. growers harvested 401 million cwt of potatoes, 14 percent below the record crop of the fall of 2000. Adding pressure to the reduced supply situation are the effects of a significant drop in Canadian production last fall (89 million cwt, down 12 percent from the previous year). The smaller supply of potatoes in North America has subsequently led to higher prices for U.S. growers this marketing season. Monthly grower prices for all potatoes have averaged 38 percent higher than a year ago for the September–February period. This is due largely to significantly higher prices for fresh-market potatoes, which are up 123 percent from year-previous levels (September through February average). The Producer Price Index (PPI) for fresh potatoes for consumer use shows a 71

percent increase for the September - February period. Prices for processing potatoes are also up, but only slightly (5 percent for September - February average) as they are held in check by contracts between growers and processors that are made prior to the growing season. Somewhat surprisingly, however, the PPI for frozen french fries has averaged slightly below year-earlier levels—down 1 percent from a year ago. Although the cost of potatoes has increased, the cost of other inputs (perhaps power) may have declined enough to account for the decline in the index.

Prices for potatoes and potato products have also increased at the retail level this year. Average retail prices for white potatoes during September 2001 - February 2002 have averaged nearly 4 percent higher than year-earlier levels, and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) for fresh potatoes was 14 percent higher. Retail prices for frozen french fries and potato chips have also averaged higher than a year ago, up nearly 4 and 2 percent, respectively, for the September - February period.

Prices at the grower level will remain higher than a year ago for the remainder of the 2001/02 marketing season. With the price gap between this year and last widening since October, and an improving general economy perhaps bringing increased demand for potatoes and potato products, it is difficult to tell how much higher prices will climb for the remainder of the season. The highest season-average price for potatoes (for the entire crop year—all seasons) is \$7.36/cwt for the 1989 crop. Barring a sudden turnaround in the market, the season-average price for the 2001 crop should approach or pass the \$7.00/cwt mark. If prices continue to climb as they have in recent months, it is even conceivable that the record of \$7.36/cwt could be eclipsed.

### ***Increased Fall Potato Acreage Expected***

Higher grower prices and relatively low stocks on hand this spring point to an increase in potato acreage for fall harvest this year. However, several other factors, such as slow-developing contract negotiations between growers and processors, the potential for increased Canadian production/competition, and acreage intentions for several alternative crops, put the extent of the increase in potato acreage in question. Based on an overall assessment of these market conditions, planted fall-season acreage is forecast to rise 4 - 7 percent.

The uncertainty in the processing sector this year has continued into the time for drawing up new contracts between growers and processors this spring. Contract negotiations have been slow to develop in every growing region in North America this year (as of the

beginning of April, only Washington State growers had signed contracts with frozen processors) and many growers are delaying some plantings until contracts are in hand. What effect this will have on overall plantings this spring is hard to tell, but if several areas get off to a later start than usual it could mean early-season harvest (late July-mid September) will be atypically small. With supplies of current marketing year potatoes likely to run out earlier than usual, a late start to this fall's harvest could create a supply gap in late summer and early fall.

In several regions, competition for acreage from several alternative crops could reduce the expected acreage expansion in potatoes this year. The crop with the most potential impact on potatoes seems to be dry beans. Prospective planted area of dry beans in the United States is expected to be up 24 percent this year, with 17, 36, and 43 percent increases anticipated in major potato-producing States of Colorado, North Dakota, and Minnesota, respectively. Also, increases in sugarbeet acreage, up 3 percent nationally (up 7 percent in Idaho and 15 percent in Colorado), could limit the increase in potatoes in certain areas. However, the overall impact these crops have on U.S. potato area may not be significant since any losses could easily be offset by increases in other regions.

At least one significant potato-growing region is going to have a large increase in potato acres this year compared to last. The Klamath Basin of Oregon and California, which was prevented from producing at full capacity last year due to water supply issues, will be back in business and alone should add 1 percent to the U.S. fall acreage total. Last year, the region realized an 80-percent drop in acreage due to drought and the Federal shutdown of irrigation water to protect endangered fish. On February 27, the Federal Bureau of Reclamation announced that the region will have irrigation water access, and early snowpack estimates indicate a workable supply should be available. Most of the 10,000 - 15,000 acres of potatoes that were not planted last year are expected to return to production this fall.

Based on these overall market conditions, total U.S. potato acreage planted for fall harvest is expected to increase between 40,000 and 80,000 acres from a year ago. Excellent prices and relatively low stocks of potatoes from the previous fall crop are likely to drive the increase, although mitigated somewhat by a variety of other factors. If realized, acreage increases in the

forecast range, combined with average acreage abandonment and yields, could place fall potato production between 419-431 million cwt-up 5-8 percent from fall 2001. However, increased area in tandem with another year of record yields such as were achieved in 2000, could place fall production between 444 and 457 million cwt-up 10-14 percent from a year ago. USDA's first official estimate of planted acreage for fall potatoes will be released in July, and should provide a clearer indication of production and prices in the coming year.

### ***Trade Surplus Declines Again in 2001***

The U.S. trade surplus in potatoes and potato products decreased for the third consecutive year in 2001 to \$178 million. The 2001 surplus was 33 percent below the previous year, and is 59 percent below the record surplus of \$437 million in 1995. The decline from last year is the combination of a drop in total export value and increased imports. Total U.S. potato exports were valued at \$701 million in 2001, while imports were valued at \$523 million. Export value of french fries declined marginally (less than 1 percent) to \$349 million, while exports of most other potato products declined noticeably. Potato chip exports, for example, declined by 23 percent to \$175 million in 2001, primarily due to significant decreases in shipments to Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan. The only potato products to realize an increase in trade value for 2001 were seed potatoes, dried potatoes, and potato starch.

Total U.S. potato imports in 2001 were valued at \$523 million, up 5 percent from 2000. Most of the overall increase can be attributed to increased imports of french fries (predominantly from Canada), which were up \$26 million (8 percent) from a year ago. With fry imports valued at \$355 million in 2001, the United States became a net importer of french fries for the first time. With another new major fry processing facility in Manitoba, Canada expected to be operational by spring of 2003, fry imports are likely to continue increasing for the next several years. This means the trade deficit in fries could increase in coming years if export markets for U.S. fries do not expand. Export growth potential for U.S. fries still exists in many Asian markets (particularly China) and perhaps in Latin America as well. The United States remains the world's largest producer of french fries, but as fry companies expand production capacities globally, competition from other countries for export markets will continue to increase.

## Sweet Potatoes

### Despite Strong Prices, Acreage Declines 2 Percent

In 2002, U.S. sweet potato growers intend to plant 95,600 acres, down 2 percent from the last 2 years for comparable States (Georgia sweet potato estimates are discontinued this year). Two States expect higher acreage (California and South Carolina), five States look for declines (Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Jersey, and Texas), while acreage in North Carolina and Virginia should be unchanged from year ago. The overall decline comes despite relatively strong grower prices at the national level for the 2001 crop. The preliminary season-average price is \$16.30, up nearly 7 percent from the 2000 crop despite a 4-percent increase in production. The simultaneous increase in overall prices and production likely reflect strong demand for sweet potatoes. The decline in acreage this spring, therefore, must be evaluated at the State level to determine causes for the decrease.

The largest acreage declines are expected in Louisiana (down 1,000 acres), Texas, and Mississippi (down 700 acres each). In Louisiana, much of the decline is due to concern over availability of labor, while dry soil conditions early this spring may lie behind much of the decline in Texas. Mississippi growers intend to cut area this year in response to a 14-percent drop in 2001 State grower prices. While the preliminary season-average price for the United States rose for the 2001 crop, the preliminary grower price in Mississippi is \$12.50/cwt--down from the \$14.60/cwt received for the 2000 crop.

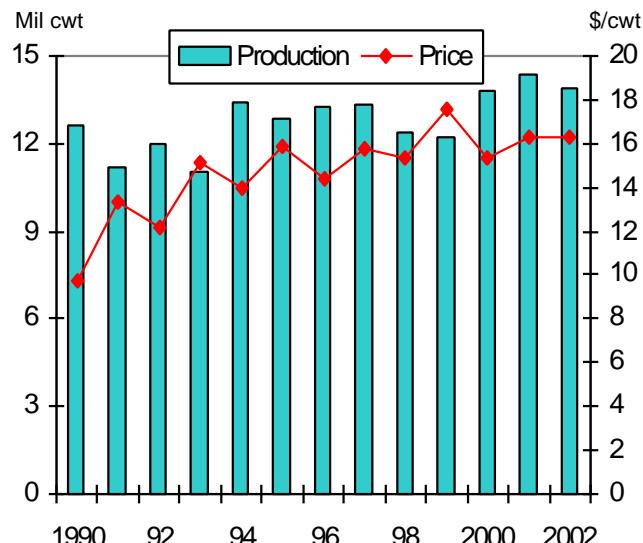
After a season featuring excellent grower prices for the 2001 crop (\$33.10/cwt, up 37 percent from 2000), California growers intend to plant 11,000 acres of sweet potatoes this spring--up 8 percent from a year ago. As of March, planting and growing conditions were reported to be normal in California. Transplant preparations were active in North Carolina (the largest sweet potato producing state), and most growers had either planted beds or had lined up sources for plants. Favorable weather in other areas of the South also had the crop off to a good start.

Table 10-Sweet potatoes: Acres planted

State	2001	2001	2002	Change	
				--1,000 cwt--	Percent
Alabama	3.3	3.0	2.8	-7	
California	10.5	10.2	11.0	8	
Louisiana	25.0	24.0	23.0	-4	
Mississippi	12.7	16.7	16.0	-4	
North Carolina	38.0	37.0	37.0	0	
Texas	5.5	4.2	3.5	-17	
Others	3.0	2.8	2.3	-18	
Total	98.0	97.9	95.6	-2	

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 6  
Sweet potatoes: Production and grower price



Source: NASS, USDA except 2002 forecasts by ERS, USDA.

Assuming favorable growing conditions, average acreage abandonment, and a return to long-term trend yields (160 cwt/acre), the 2002 U.S. sweet potato crop could reach 14.7 million cwt. That would be the largest crop since 1982 and nearly 3 percent above a year ago. Grower prices would likely fall, but with improved domestic and export demand in recent years, the season-average price might not fall much below \$16.00 per cwt. However, if sweet potato yields maintain the previous 5-year average (151 cwt/acre), production could total around 13.9 million cwt (down 3 percent from 2001), with prices averaging near or slightly above the \$16.30 average of 2001.

Since the late 1980s and early 1990s, domestic sweet potato consumption has hovered around 4 pounds per person—ranging from a high of 4.4 (in 1990) to a low of 3.7 (in 1993 and 1999). At the same time, domestic production has trended upward at a rate slightly faster than the rate of growth in population—driven largely by expansion of the export market.

Since 1990, U.S. exports of sweet potatoes have risen an average of 11 percent annually, declining in just 2 of the 12 years. Canada has traditionally been the largest market for U.S. sweet potatoes, taking 82 percent in 2001. However, this is a smaller share than in 1990 (96 percent) and is a sign that U.S. sweet potatoes are finding their way onto more tables around the world. For example, exports to the U.K. have risen dramatically since the mid-1990s--last year the U.K. accounted for nearly 16 percent of all U.S. sweet potato exports.

## Dry Edible Beans

### Prospective Acreage Up 24 Percent

As expected, U.S. growers have indicated they intend to plant significantly more dry beans in 2002—acreage could rise 24 percent to 1.77 million. This increase is in response to low stocks and higher prices stemming from last year's small crop. Since dry bean planting does not finish until June in some areas, further adjustments to indicated acreage may take place. The next acreage estimate for dry beans will be released by USDA/NASS in the June 28 *Acreage* report.

In the late-March *Prospective Plantings* report, a few indicated area intentions were as follows:

- *North Dakota*, the leading producer of all beans and the leader in pintos, indicated a 36-percent rise;
- *Michigan*, hit hard by drought in 2001 and the main source of black beans, plans a 40-percent rise;
- *Minnesota*, a diverse producer and leading source of dark red kidney beans, plans a 43-percent rise;
- *Colorado*, second in pinto beans, indicated a 17-percent increase in dry bean area;
- *California*, a diverse producer planting it's lowest area on record in 2001, plans a 20-percent rise;
- *Nebraska*, the leading source of Great Northern beans, indicated a 9-percent rise in 2002. Most of the gain here may be in pintos and classes other than Great Northerns, which appear to be in adequate supply.

Assuming average weather this summer and fall and sufficient irrigation water in the Northwest, a return to 30-year trend yields (16.9 cwt/acre) and a reduction in acreage abandonment (it was the highest since 1993 last year) could boost production more than the level indicated by acres planted.

Table 11--Dry edible beans: Area planted 1/

Item	2000	2001	2002 2/	Change	
				--Acres--	Percent
California	115.0	92.0	110.0	20	
Colorado	120.0	115.0	135.0	17	
Idaho	90.0	75.0	70.0	-7	
Michigan	285.0	215.0	300.0	40	
Minnesota	165.0	115.0	165.0	43	
Montana	40.5	38.5	30.0	-22	
Nebraska	165.0	160.0	175.0	9	
New York	25.0	23.0	26.0	13	
North Dakota	610.0	440.0	600.0	36	
Texas	20.0	30.0	24.0	-20	
Washington	32.0	34.0	34.0	0	
Wyoming	36.0	24.0	35.0	46	
Others	54.7	68.4	62.5	-9	
U.S.	1,758.2	1,429.9	1,766.5	24	

1/ Excludes garden seed. 2/ Prospective plantings.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

### Grower Prices Up 46 Percent

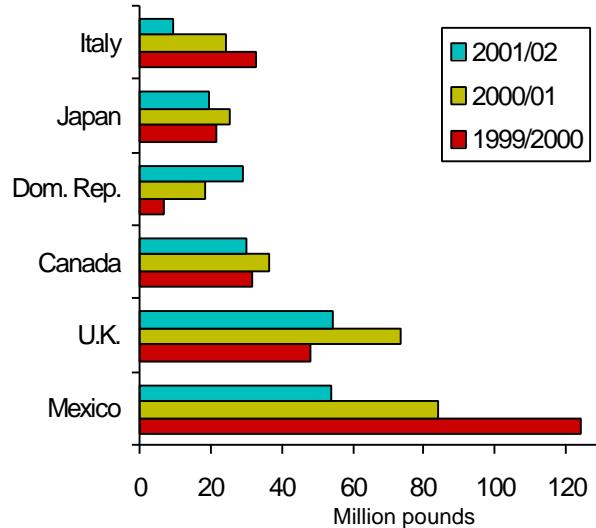
Dealer prices and grower bids continue to strengthen for many of the major bean classes. The U.S. aggregate grower price for all dry beans averaged 46 percent above a year earlier during the first 7 months of the marketing year (September 2001 - March 2002). During this time, the grower bids for several of the major classes changed as follows;

- Pintos, \$22.90—up 102 percent from a year earlier;
- Navy, \$21.85—up 106 percent;
- Great Northern, \$16.25—up 7 percent;
- Black, \$31.75—up 199 percent;
- Light red kidney, \$25.21—up 28 percent;
- Chickpeas, \$26.05—down 6 percent;
- Baby lima, \$29.35—up 14 percent.

### Export Volume Down 28 Percent

During the first 6 months of the 2001/02 marketing year (September-February), dry bean export volume declined 28 percent from a year earlier and 23 percent from 2 years ago. Exports were down for most classes, with the notable exception of pink beans (up 110 percent), baby lima (up 42 percent), and large lima (up 12 percent). Among the top bean classes, volume was lower for navy (down 39 percent), pinto (down 31 percent), and Great Northern (down 23 percent). With U.S. prices higher and stocks dwindling, export volume ran lower to Japan (down 24 percent), Mexico (down 36 percent), the U.K. (down 26 percent), and Canada (down 17 percent). On the import side, September-February total dry bean import volume was more than double that of a year ago.

Figure 7  
Dry beans, all: Export volume, Sep.-Feb.



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

## Per Capita Use

### ***Vegetable and Melon Use Declines 1 Percent in 2001***

According to preliminary ERS estimates, per capita vegetable and melon disappearance (also referred to as use or consumption) declined 1 percent in 2001 to 448 pounds. Fresh-market use (excluding potatoes) was unchanged at 173 pounds while freezing (down 1 percent) and canning (down 3 percent) use were lower. Per capita use of potatoes, the largest vegetable category, increased 1 percent to 140 pounds, reflecting lower prices stemming from the record-large 2000 fall potato crop.

Some of the notable changes included:

- Snap bean use continued to move slowly upward as small gains in fresh and freezing use outweighed reduced canning use;
- Despite a small gain in the fresh market, carrot use declined for the fourth consecutive year after posting a record high in 1997;
- Fresh-market sweet corn use posted a record-high 9.4 pounds per person but the canning market continued its long-term decline;
- Pickling cucumber use may have hit its lowest point since 1952, but fresh use remained stable;

Table 12--Selected items: Per capita use 1/

Item	2000	2001	2002	Change
				2001-02 --Pounds-- Percent
<b>Fresh, all</b>	173.2	173.0	174.0	1
Broccoli	6.0	5.8	5.7	-2
Cabbage	9.1	9.1	9.0	-1
Cantaloup	10.8	11.2	11.0	-2
Carrots	10.4	10.6	10.7	1
Head lettuce	23.4	24.2	23.7	-2
Onions	18.3	17.8	18.0	1
Tomatoes	17.6	17.9	18.0	1
Watermelon	13.9	14.9	14.9	0
Others	63.7	61.5	63.0	2
<b>Canning, all</b>	99.6	96.3	100.6	4
Tomatoes	70.1	68.7	71.8	5
Others	29.5	27.6	28.8	4
<b>Freezing, all</b>	21.8	21.6	22.0	2
Sweet corn	9.0	9.2	9.2	0
Others	12.8	12.4	12.8	3
<b>Potatoes, all</b>	138.6	140.1	136.7	-2
Fresh	47.2	46.7	46.7	0
Processing	91.4	93.4	90.0	-4
Mushrooms	4.0	4.0	4.0	0
Others	14.7	13.3	13.6	2
<b>Total</b>	451.9	448.3	450.9	1

1/ Expressed on fresh-weight basis. Refer to appendix tables for more commodity and category details.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 13--U.S. population: Previous and revised series

Year	Previous	New BEA	Percent
	series	estimate	change
Millions			
1990	249.973	249.973	0.0
1991	252.665	253.336	0.3
1992	255.410	256.677	0.5
1993	258.119	260.037	0.7
1994	260.637	263.226	1.0
1995	263.082	266.364	1.2
1996	265.502	269.485	1.5
1997	268.048	272.756	1.8
1998	270.509	275.955	2.0
1999	272.945	279.144	2.3
2000	275.372	282.489	2.6
2001	277.821	286.362	3.1
2002	280.291	290.288	3.6

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA and Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

- Melon use recovered from a brief slide in 2000 led by increased watermelon and cantaloup use;
- Although per capita use of fresh-market tomatoes reached a record-high 17.9 pounds, processing tomato use reached its lowest point since 1989 as the recession slowed demand for food away from home;
- The recession also impacted fresh-market onion use, which declined despite adequate supplies and low prices;
- Despite the smallest fresh-market use since 1990, per capita potato use increased 1 percent as processing use rose 2 percent.

### ***Population Series Updated***

The Census Bureau has yet to release the final revised U.S. figures linking the 1990 and 2000 population censuses. However, ERS has decided to follow the lead of another Commerce Department agency, the Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). The BEA, a lead statistical agency in the U.S. Government, has been using its own estimates of the revised population series in official economic series expressed on a per capita basis. It is thought that this BEA series will prove a close approximation to the final Census series (table 13).

The impact of incorporating the BEA Census 2000 population estimates for 1991-2000 (and beyond) has been to reduce total per capita vegetable use. For example, the estimate of total vegetable per capita use declined by 12 pounds in 1999 as total disappearance was divided into a larger population base.

## Commodity Highlight: Artichokes

Artichokes are believed to have originated in the western and central Mediterranean region. Virtually unused for centuries after the fall of the Roman Empire, artichokes made a resurgence in Italy during the middle of the 15th century. Artichokes were reportedly first introduced into the U.S. by the French in Louisiana and the Spanish in California.

California accounts for nearly 99 percent of U.S. artichoke acreage. About 75 percent of California's crop is produced in the Castroville area of Monterey County. Italy is the world's leading producer with 1.14 billion pounds in 2001. A perennial, the artichoke belongs to the *Compositae* (sunflower) family, and is classified as a thistle. It is grown for its round or conical flower heads, which are harvested in the immature stage.

Sold fresh, frozen, and canned, artichokes are low in fat and calories (about 25 calories per medium artichoke), and are a good source of potassium, folate, magnesium, and vitamin C. The artichoke heart (the bottom portion of the trimmed artichoke) is considered a delicacy.

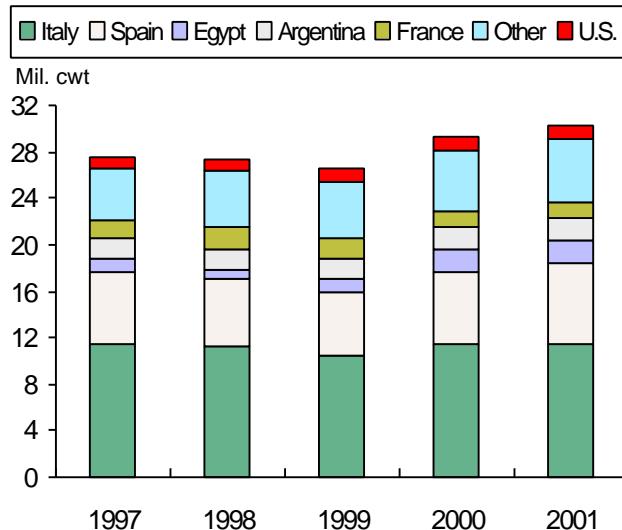
During 1999-2001, artichoke production averaged 105 million pounds in the United States—the sixth largest output in the world. In the United States:

- Artichokes are produced on 101 farms (1997 data);
- The 1999-2001 crop value averaged \$65 million;
- Domestic use averaged 186 million pounds during 1999-2001;
- Per capita use has been trending higher since the 1960s, averaging 0.66 pounds during 1999-2001;
- Artichokes are available year-round with peak volume in March-April;
- Export volume has remained relatively steady at about 4 percent of available supply;
- Imports (mostly processed) have been rising--accounting for 48 percent of domestic use during 1999-2001—up from 24 percent during 1989-91.

In 2001, the United States imported 85 million pounds of canned artichokes valued at \$55 million. Reflecting rising demand, volume was 177 percent greater than in 1991 and 290 percent larger than in 1981. The top sources for canned imports in 2001 include Spain (92 percent of import volume), Italy (4 percent), and Chile (2 percent). The U.S. imported 2.2 million pounds of fresh artichokes in 2001, down 38 percent from a year earlier. About 91 percent of fresh artichoke imports arrive from Mexico.

In 2001, the United States exported 7.3 million pounds of fresh-market artichokes valued at \$3.3 million. Volume was up 18 percent from a year earlier and was second only to the 1999 record. Major fresh export markets in 2001 included Canada (92 percent of export volume) and Mexico (3 percent).

Figure 8  
World artichoke production, 1997-2001



Source: Derived from data supplied by the Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations.

Table 14--U.S. artichokes, all uses: Supply, utilization, and price, farm weight

Year	Supply			Utilization			Season-average price	
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic	Per capita use	Current dollars 1/	Constant dollars 3/
-- Million pounds --								
1970	67.1	9.5	76.6	--	76.6	0.37	10.30	35.17
1980	79.2	19.5	98.7	4.0	94.7	0.42	34.70	60.46
1990	111.4	36.3	147.7	6.5	141.2	0.56	29.50	34.10
1999	112.5	90.3	202.8	7.7	195.1	0.70	67.00	64.02
2000	101.2	87.6	188.8	6.1	182.7	0.65	60.30	56.33
2001	100.0	87.6	187.6	7.3	180.3	0.63	58.20	53.15
2002 f	102.0	90.0	192.0	6.5	185.5	0.64	--	--

-- = Not available. f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, except 1990 from California County Agricultural Commissioners Report. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Includes canned and fresh. U.S. exports for 1980 are for Canada only as reported by Statistics Canada. 3/ Calculated using the GDP implicit price deflator, 1996=100.

## Contacts and Links

### 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. Fresh Snap Beans: No Strings Attached**

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/AgOutlook/Mar2002/ao289b.pdf>

Analyzes the U.S. fresh snap bean market, including supply, demand, and price characteristics. Spurred by strong demand, per capita use of fresh-market snap beans has been rising over the past decade--reaching 2.1 pounds in 2001. According to a USDA food-intake survey, snap bean consumption is highest in the South and weakest in the West.

#### **2. Factors Affecting Watermelon Consumption in the United States**

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

Explores the U.S. watermelon industry, including supply, demand, and price characteristics. A USDA food-intake survey indicated that watermelon demand is greatest in western areas of the country with middle-aged women the most frequent consumers.

#### **3. Trade Issues Facing U.S. Horticulture in the WTO Negotiations**

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/aug01/vgs285-01/?>

U.S. objectives for the upcoming World Trade Organization negotiations are discussed, including reducing tariffs and improving market access, eliminating and prohibiting the use of export subsidies, and placing further limitations on trade-distorting domestic support programs. Phytosanitary and food safety protocol is also covered.

### 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 97 workbook (spreadsheet) tables.

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

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

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

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

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

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

#### **4. Potatoes**

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

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

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

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

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

#### **7. Mushrooms**

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

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## Data Tables (continued)

### 8. Vegetable and melon trade

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

### 9. Vegetable prices

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

### 10. Dry peas and lentils

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

### 11. World vegetable production

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

**Vegetables and Melons:** ERS's Vegetables and Melons Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.  
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**Potatoes:** ERS's Potato Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.  
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/potatoes/>.

**Tomatoes:** ERS's Tomato Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.  
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/tomatoes/>.

**Dry Beans:** ERS's Dry Bean Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.  
<http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/drybeans/>.

**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/mncc/index.htm>

**NASS Vegetables:** USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service's annual & quarterly reports on vegetables & melons.  
<http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/fruit/pvg-bb/>

**FAS, HTP:** USDA, Foreign Agricultural Service's Horticultural and Tropical Products web site.  
<http://www.fas.usda.gov/htp/default.htm>

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Potatoes, sweet potatoes, long-run outlook

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Fresh table 1--U.S. fresh vegetables: Harvested area, by seasons, for selected crops, 1999-2002 1/

Item	Winter				Item	Spring			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
	--1,000 acres--								
Snap beans	9.5	9.5	11.0	12.0	Snap beans	23.4	24.5	23.5	24.0
Broccoli 2/	31.5	33.0	31.0	22.0	Broccoli 2/	34.0	34.0	35.0	33.0
Cabbage	13.0	10.8	8.9	11.0	Cabbage	7.5	9.3	11.2	10.6
Cantaloup	--	--	--	--	Cantaloup	40.1	33.1	31.3	30.0
Carrots	24.8	26.5	25.8	23.7	Carrots	21.7	19.7	20.8	19.7
Cauliflower 2/	10.0	11.5	10.5	8.5	Cauliflower 2/	10.5	9.0	10.0	9.5
Celery 2/	7.8	7.5	7.7	7.9	Celery 2/	4.6	4.8	5.3	5.2
Sweet corn	5.9	7.4	7.4	8.0	Sweet corn	39.0	36.8	36.6	37.0
Cucumbers	--	1.0	--	--	Cucumbers	6.9	5.6	5.2	4.9
Eggplant	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	Eggplant	0.6	0.5	0.4	--
Escarole and endive	--	--	--	--	Escarole and endive	0.8	0.7	0.7	--
Honeydew melons	--	--	--	--	Honeydew melons	4.7	7.4	6.3	6.1
Lettuce, head	63.0	67.3	67.8	66.0	Lettuce, head	40.8	36.7	41.0	40.4
Onions	--	--	--	--	Spring onions	37.5	36.2	36.2	38.5
Bell peppers	5.0	4.8	4.4	5.6	Bell peppers	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.5
Spinach	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	Spinach	--	--	--	--
Tomatoes	15.9	13.9	14.0	12.5	Tomatoes	26.8	22.6	27.2	28.3
Watermelons	--	--	--	--	Watermelons	68.2	58.1	50.5	48.2
Total	189.2	196.4	191.1	179.7	Total	374.0	346.1	348.4	342.9
	--1,000 acres--								
Item	Summer				Item	Fall			
	1999	2000	2001	2002		1999	2000	2001	2002
	--1,000 acres--								
Snap beans	16.2	15.0	18.7	--	Snap beans	19.5	18.4	17.3	--
Broccoli 2/	36.0	35.0	34.0	--	Broccoli 2/	28.5	31.0	29.0	--
Cabbage	20.4	14.9	15.9	--	Cabbage	6.4	6.2	5.9	--
Cantaloup	46.9	47.7	49.2	--	Cantaloup	11.3	8.9	8.9	--
Carrots	26.6	25.5	23.2	--	Carrots	23.6	17.9	19.6	--
Cauliflower 2/	11.1	10.5	11.0	--	Cauliflower 2/	10.5	11.0	11.0	--
Celery 2/	5.7	5.3	5.5	--	Celery 2/	6.9	6.4	7.0	--
Sweet corn	126.1	110.7	115.7	--	Sweet corn	7.9	8.2	9.5	--
Cucumbers	8.4	4.7	4.8	--	Cucumbers	9.7	8.0	7.2	--
Eggplant	0.8	0.8	0.8	--	Eggplant	0.7	0.7	0.7	--
Escarole and endive	--	--	--	--	Escarole and endive	0.8	0.8	0.7	--
Honeydew melons	17.5	15.3	14.1	--	Honeydew melons	5.3	3.3	4.8	--
Lettuce, head	53.5	50.0	52.0	--	Lettuce, head	34.7	30.9	32.8	--
Summer non-storage onions	14.4	21.5	20.7	--	Summer storage onions 2/	121.5	108.5	101.8	--
Bell peppers	3.8	3.6	3.7	--	Bell peppers	8.0	7.8	5.2	--
Tomatoes	42.8	40.4	39.8	--	Tomatoes	29.1	22.8	24.5	--
Watermelons	67.2	61.6	63.7	--	Watermelons	1.0	1.0	1.0	--
Total	497.3	462.5	472.8	--	Total	325.4	291.8	286.9	--

-- = Not available.

1/ All commodity data include comparable States. 2/ Includes fresh market and processing.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

**Fresh table 2—Selected fresh vegetables: U.S. shipments, recent months, 2001-2002 1/**

Commodity	2001			2001			2002			Mar/Mar Change 2/ Percent
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
--1,000 cwt--										
Artichokes	31	26	92	63	33	25	42	41	77	-16.3
Asparagus	227	263	553	184	163	139	165	266	469	-15.2
Snap beans	179	245	361	222	332	330	364	332	377	4.4
Broccoli	1,003	791	1,008	704	703	734	808	913	726	-28.0
Cabbage	1,334	1,261	1,696	1,040	1,040	1,179	1,311	1,219	1,528	-9.9
Cantaloup	2,114	1,429	1,603	1,477	1,118	1,279	934	707	1,401	-12.6
Carrots	1,108	980	1,191	1,044	1,064	980	1,048	895	1,017	-14.6
Cauliflower	533	354	506	413	382	342	337	443	371	-26.7
Celery	1,347	1,150	1,347	1,358	1,763	1,322	1,544	1,268	1,384	2.7
Sweet corn	230	275	492	298	300	385	434	432	555	12.8
Cucumbers	1,195	912	987	797	1,116	1,212	1,434	1,326	1,120	13.5
Lettuce, iceberg 3/	3,214	2,742	3,687	3,735	3,214	2,842	3,381	2,546	2,467	-33.1
Lettuce, romaine 3/	966	812	1,096	768	839	971	1,077	847	978	-10.8
Lettuce, other 3/	428	369	453	336	339	383	419	285	323	-28.7
Onions, dry	4,011	3,229	3,578	4,566	4,152	3,891	4,291	3,419	3,167	-11.5
Onions, green	308	250	340	254	327	345	361	293	293	-13.8
Peppers, bell	1,130	1,030	1,133	1,180	1,325	1,103	1,555	1,281	1,361	20.1
Peppers, chile	330	304	332	143	297	317	418	357	299	-9.9
Radishes	92	94	119	30	77	94	112	103	104	-12.6
Squash	689	719	755	321	759	632	911	696	718	-4.9
Tomatoes 4/	4,157	3,792	3,769	3,008	3,082	3,576	4,714	3,912	3,503	-7.1
Tomatoes, cherry	169	175	171	126	177	255	278	218	240	40.4
Watermelon	431	547	919	569	615	533	513	600	784	-14.7
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>25,226</b>	<b>21,749</b>	<b>26,188</b>	<b>22,636</b>	<b>23,217</b>	<b>22,869</b>	<b>26,451</b>	<b>22,399</b>	<b>23,262</b>	<b>-11.2</b>
Sweet potatoes	259	262	285	352	695	426	287	276	399	40.0
Potatoes 5/	13,816	13,152	17,704	11,896	12,122	14,415	13,870	11,368	13,965	-21.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,301</b>	<b>35,163</b>	<b>44,177</b>	<b>34,884</b>	<b>36,034</b>	<b>37,710</b>	<b>40,608</b>	<b>34,043</b>	<b>37,626</b>	<b>-14.8</b>

1/ Includes imports, exports, and domestic transfers. Data are preliminary. 2/ Change in January shipments from Jan 2001. 3/ Excludes processed lettuce.

4/ Includes plum tomatoes. 5/ Includes fresh, chipper, and seed potatoes.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

Fresh table 3--Fresh vegetables: U.S. shipments, by quarter, 2001-2002 1/

Commodity	2001				2002		Annual		
	I	II	III	IV	I	Change 2/	2000	2001	Change
	--1,000 cwt--					Percent	--1,000 cwt--		Percent
Artichokes	149	210	128	121	160	7.4	615	608	-1.1
Asparagus	1,043	982	436	486	900	-13.7	3,042	2,947	-3.1
Snap beans	785	882	276	884	1,073	36.7	2,952	2,827	-4.2
Broccoli	2,802	2,131	1,821	2,141	2,447	-12.7	9,250	8,895	-3.8
Cabbage	4,291	2,794	2,116	3,259	4,058	-5.4	12,576	12,460	-0.9
Cantaloup	5,146	9,943	1,921	3,874	3,042	-40.9	19,998	20,884	4.4
Carrots	3,279	3,093	2,647	3,088	2,960	-9.7	12,401	12,107	-2.4
Cauliflower	1,393	1,155	1,088	1,137	1,151	-17.4	4,600	4,773	3.8
Celery	3,844	3,610	3,647	4,444	4,196	9.2	15,397	15,545	1.0
Sweet corn	997	6,393	1,218	983	1,421	42.5	10,373	9,591	-7.5
Cucumbers	3,094	3,518	2,528	3,125	3,880	25.4	12,244	12,265	0.2
Lettuce, iceberg 3/	9,643	11,087	10,056	9,791	8,394	-13.0	40,693	40,577	-0.3
Lettuce, romaine 3/	2,874	2,435	2,017	2,578	2,902	1.0	9,607	9,904	3.1
Lettuce, other 3/	1,250	1,036	1,082	1,058	1,027	-17.8	4,335	4,426	2.1
Onions, dry	10,818	11,802	12,228	12,609	10,877	0.5	45,675	47,457	3.9
Onions, green	898	819	564	926	947	5.5	2,865	3,207	11.9
Peppers, bell	3,293	4,210	2,624	3,608	4,197	27.5	12,721	13,735	8.0
Peppers, chile	966	955	485	757	1,074	11.2	2,953	3,163	7.1
Radishes	305	157	50	201	319	4.6	680	713	4.9
Squash	2,163	1,150	371	1,712	2,325	7.5	4,833	5,396	11.6
Tomatoes 4/	11,718	11,440	7,802	9,666	12,129	3.5	41,357	40,626	-1.8
Tomatoes, cherry	515	776	948	558	736	42.9	2,533	2,797	10.4
Watermelon	1,897	17,511	12,229	1,717	1,897	0.0	34,952	33,354	-4.6
Subtotal	73,163	98,089	68,282	68,723	72,112	-1.4	306,652	308,257	0.5
Sweet potatoes	806	736	662	1,473	962	19.4	3,971	3,677	-7.4
Potatoes 5/	44,672	54,473	33,317	38,433	39,203	-12.2	181,264	170,895	-5.7
Total	118,641	153,298	102,261	108,629	112,277	-5.4	491,887	482,829	-1.8

1/ Includes imports, exports, and domestic transfers. 2002 data are preliminary. 2/ Change in Jan-Mar 2002 shipments from a year earlier. 3/ Excludes processed lettuce due to incomplete data in the current year. 4/ Includes plum tomatoes. 5/ Includes fresh, chipper, and seed potatoes.

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

**Fresh table 4--U.S. onions: Planted area by season, 1996-2002**

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
--1,000 acres--							
Spring	43.5	40.6	38.9	40.3	41.4	38.5	39.5
Summer							
Nonstorage 1/	14.4	14.8	14.5	16.2	22.7	21.6	21.9
Storage							
California 2/	33.5	32.4	39.2	41.6	38.0	29.5	31.5
Other States	84.0	87.3	85.0	85.4	75.3	77.2	78.0
Total storage	117.5	119.7	124.2	127.0	113.3	106.7	109.5
Total summer	131.9	134.5	138.7	143.1	136.0	128.3	131.4
U.S.	175.4	175.1	177.6	183.4	177.4	166.8	170.9

1/ Nonstorage estimates for California began in 2000. 2/ Primarily dehydrated and other processing.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

**Fresh table 5--U.S. onions: Harvested area and production, 1996-2001**

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
--1,000 acres--							
Harvested area:							
Spring	39.2	37.3	36.9	37.5	36.2	36.2	38.5
Summer--							
Nonstorage 1/	13.9	14.3	14.2	14.4	21.5	20.7	
Storage, excl Calif	79.6	83.0	82.6	82.5	72.2	73.6	
California 2/	33.5	31.3	37.7	39.0	36.3	28.2	
Total	127.0	128.6	134.4	135.9	130.0	122.5	
U.S.	166.2	165.9	171.3	173.4	166.2	158.7	
--Million cwt--							
Production:							
Spring	10.3	10.6	10.4	11.2	11.8	11.1	
Summer--							
Nonstorage 1/	5.6	5.9	5.7	6.5	8.8	9.8	
Storage, excl Calif	33.9	38.4	35.6	38.8	34.9	34.5	
California 2/	14.4	13.8	15.6	17.0	16.2	11.7	
Fresh-market	5.9	4.6	6.3	4.4	4.9	2.3	
Processing	8.5	9.2	9.3	12.6	11.3	9.4	
Total	53.9	58.1	56.9	62.3	59.9	56.0	
U.S.	64.1	68.8	67.2	73.6	71.7	67.1	

1/ Nonstorage estimates for California began in 2000. 2/ Fresh and processing breakdown for California only.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.



**Fresh table 7--Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2002 1/**

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
<b>--1910-14=100--</b>														
Commercial 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	705	752	809	874	789	738	696	708	701	653	653	769	737
	2000	657	575	721	907	875	789	797	863	957	834	945	930	821
	2001	817	982	921	946	976	797	794	948	884	674	675	998	868
	2002	1,082	1,275	1,799										
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	397	431	470	484	533	541	634	575	515	469	535	589	514
	2002	591	667	720										
<b>--1990-92=100--</b>														
Commercial 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	106	112	121	131	118	110	104	106	105	98	98	115	110
	2000	98	86	108	136	131	118	119	129	143	125	141	139	123
	2001	122	147	138	142	146	119	119	142	132	101	101	149	130
	2002	162	191	269										
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	79	85	93	96	105	107	125	114	102	93	106	116	102
	2002	117	132	142										

1/ Prices for 2002 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Fresh table 8—Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996–2002 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--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
	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
	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
	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
	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
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5										
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
	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
	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
	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
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	127.8	123.8
	2002	128.2	128.3	128.1										
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
	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
	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
	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
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	128.8	128.6
	2002	129.8	130.6	130.2										
Dehydrated	1996	152.7	153.1	156.5	160.8	161.0	161.6	160.8	158.7	158.1	157.7	157.6	157.7	158.0
	1997	154.9	154.9	154.5	150.5	146.3	146.2	146.1	146.0	146.3	146.8	146.7	149.2	149.0
	1998	149.2	149.0	149.8	148.9	148.7	149.0	148.7	154.4	151.9	152.2	152.4	162.0	151.4
	1999	175.3	175.3	176.3	174.7	173.6	173.5	173.5	174.6	177.2	176.3	178.0	177.3	175.5
	2000	177.3	179.5	179.9	178.8	178.2	177.7	176.8	168.1	166.4	164.6	162.6	159.2	172.4
	2001	156.8	155.1	155.3	155.6	162.4	164.0	163.5	164.6	168.0	168.6	172.6	163.8	162.5
	2002	164.2	168.6	168.2										

1/ Indexes for 2002 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices.

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



Fresh table 10—Fresh vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1996-2002

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr earlier, Feb-Feb
		--Cents/lb.--													Percent
Potatoes, white	1996	38.5	38.5	39.2	39.4	39.2	40.1	40.8	40.3	37.5	35.9	34.3	33.5	38.1	
	1997	33.5	33.1	33.0	33.5	33.8	34.5	36.7	38.8	38.8	37.4	36.6	37.0	35.6	-16.0
	1998	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.1	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.6	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	3.5
	2000	39.2	40.1	39.3	38.8	37.9	37.6	39.0	40.0	37.4	36.7	35.1	34.7	38.0	5.5
	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	-10.3
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5											23.5
Broccoli	1996	103.7	92.6	99.9	94.1	87.4	95.5	97.1	78.8	84.3	80.1	92.4	86.2	91.0	
	1997	109.8	115.6	103.2	92.2	88.6	92.1	96.8	90.5	90.3	104.0	100.3	92.6	98.0	22.8
	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	15.6
	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	-10.3
	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	-2.3
	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	-3.5
	2002	137.4	168.1	114.7											76.2
Lettuce, iceberg	1996	76.9	58.7	64.7	64.6	61.3	67.2	62.7	61.5	59.5	63.4	74.6	62.2	64.8	
	1997	65.1	59.4	61.4	66.6	59.8	59.3	64.9	69.4	73.7	82.3	101.0	69.9	69.4	-8.0
	1998	107.2	64.3	69.5	83.7	87.7	71.1	69.2	68.6	71.0	75.7	76.5	63.5	75.7	-3.5
	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	-21.4
	2000	74.8	65.0	67.1	65.0	80.3	68.6	65.6	67.3	89.7	77.2	77.4	85.1	73.6	-13.7
	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	30.3
	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2											38.3
Tomatoes, field grown	1996	110.3	108.4	146.7	186.7	137.9	112.7	103.1	100.6	98.0	108.4	118.2	121.0	121.0	
	1997	121.3	131.4	165.4	134.8	117.5	130.0	114.1	113.0	109.1	116.2	137.0	161.7	129.3	-29.6
	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	0.6
	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	5.6
	2000	144.3	128.6	136.4	148.7	136.6	131.8	128.2	126.2	131.9	138.7	150.3	156.7	138.2	-0.9
	2001	141.4	131.3	133.6	143.3	124.3	135.6	125.7	118.5	116.8	126.7	146.8	140.4	132.0	-11.7
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2											-9.4

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

Fresh table 11--Fresh vegetables: U.S. area, production, and value, 1999-2001

Commodity	Harvested area			Production			Value		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	--1,000 acres--			--Million cwt--			--\$ 1,000--		
Artichokes 1/	9.80	8.80	8.00	1.13	1.01	1.00	75,395	61,021	58,211
Asparagus 1/	75.89	77.40	72.15	1.46	1.50	1.38	190,719	176,017	193,603
Lima beans	2.90	6.07	7.09	0.10	0.16	0.20	2,550	5,604	5,861
Snap beans	90.60	93.10	94.20	5.61	5.89	6.02	260,879	250,794	273,173
Broccoli 1/	148.00	144.30	140.80	20.52	19.69	18.99	493,814	611,225	476,718
Brussels sprouts 1/	3.20	2.60	2.20	0.58	0.47	0.40	21,419	16,115	14,471
Cabbage 2/	74.45	78.49	80.24	21.80	25.99	26.19	240,866	326,198	364,943
Cantaloup	107.35	98.67	98.63	22.58	20.97	22.77	388,812	367,193	420,226
Carrots	103.73	102.71	101.66	31.30	30.60	31.32	526,484	401,176	543,526
Cauliflower 1/	46.40	47.16	48.05	6.96	6.99	7.28	208,659	231,665	198,892
Celery 1/	27.50	26.20	27.90	18.73	18.43	18.82	224,702	341,391	276,506
Sweet corn	237.30	246.10	255.90	25.79	26.40	27.66	443,276	480,706	542,578
Cucumbers	59.90	53.30	54.80	11.92	10.95	10.89	216,698	218,405	212,481
Eggplant 3/	2.80	6.48	5.70	0.71	1.70	1.57	21,492	48,787	49,652
Escarole and endive 3/	2.88	5.17	5.27	0.52	0.94	0.89	14,111	28,922	25,870
Garlic 1/ 3/	40.00	34.80	31.20	7.40	5.58	4.94	219,076	154,971	152,766
Greens									
Collard	--	13.10	14.10	--	1.84	1.68	--	36,217	36,121
Kale	--	4.76	4.51	--	0.93	0.87	--	25,943	23,148
Mustard	--	10.23	9.16	--	1.63	1.04	--	51,641	29,434
Turnip	--	10.53	10.50	--	1.40	1.12	--	26,795	19,758
Honeydews	27.50	26.00	25.20	5.31	5.01	4.76	114,727	96,181	98,113
Lettuce									
Head	192.80	184.90	193.60	70.32	69.63	72.51	936,252	1,208,306	1,273,104
Leaf	49.29	49.50	55.50	11.08	11.77	11.73	267,639	348,571	320,924
Romaine	42.37	49.45	56.10	13.13	15.83	16.29	227,990	314,633	313,055
Onions 1/ 2/	173.40	166.17	158.69	73.56	71.72	67.08	632,969	736,369	702,926
Okra	--	2.90	3.02	--	0.20	0.18	--	9,650	8,339
Bell peppers 1/ 3/	56.82	62.35	56.72	15.56	16.86	14.81	483,807	527,452	420,672
Chile peppers	--	31.50	31.85	--	3.27	3.11	--	97,209	88,419
Pumpkins	--	34.80	34.70	--	8.95	8.31	--	83,293	70,985
Radishes	--	13.60	14.20	--	1.23	1.27	--	45,143	51,370
Spinach 3/	24.30	31.22	31.25	3.07	4.88	4.14	98,584	177,585	168,947
Squash	--	53.80	51.90	--	8.81	7.74	--	210,287	183,220
Tomatoes	132.88	123.17	127.87	36.74	37.67	36.96	951,046	1,159,590	1,116,982
Watermelons	175.06	164.96	156.90	41.15	37.63	40.37	266,092	241,101	276,871
Total	1,907.12	2,064.29	2,069.56	447.01	476.50	474.28	7,528,058	9,116,156	9,011,865

-- = Data not collected until the year 2000. 1/ Includes some processing. Data for asparagus, broccoli, and cauliflower include processing with acreage data only. Production and value data are for the fresh market. 2/ Value excludes production not marketed because of shrinkage. 3/ Data for 2000 and 2001 may not be directly comparable to previous years due to changes in the vegetable program in 2000.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Proc table 1--Processing vegetables: U.S. acreage, production, and value, 1999-2001

Commodity	Acreage harvested			Production			Value		
	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001	1999	2000	2001
	-- Acres --			--Short tons --			-- 1,000 dollars --		
Asparagus: 1/									
Canning	--	--	--	30,570	31,500	29,700	35,681	36,810	31,578
Freezing	--	--	--	5,500	6,900	5,590	6,770	8,472	5,001
Snap beans:									
Canning	147,770	159,980	126,880	528,120	590,870	442,040	88,296	98,489	65,925
Freezing	64,380	58,400	69,600	250,310	242,620	256,610	46,205	44,013	46,767
Broccoli: 1/									
Processing	--	--	--	58,656	59,370	71,750	24,205	22,679	27,480
Carrots: 1/									
Processing	23,060	20,150	17,980	575,640	518,880	437,240	38,718	36,458	33,610
Cauliflower: 1/									
Processing	--	--	--	39,186	38,480	39,410	16,066	17,047	17,395
Sweet corn 2/:									
Canning	256,500	264,100	225,100	1,746,780	1,701,970	1,517,570	121,488	126,121	112,150
Freezing	209,800	195,600	221,350	1,550,610	1,453,570	1,625,270	112,930	105,479	117,054
Cucumbers (pickles):	105,300	104,710	104,860	628,360	613,160	591,520	149,839	164,956	169,355
Peas, green 3/:									
Canning	110,200	123,300	86,800	186,430	224,000	155,800	55,048	65,238	44,833
Freezing	161,440	153,940	123,540	275,160	306,050	230,970	71,877	66,463	57,543
Tomatoes	350,410	289,600	274,760	12,836,020	10,858,240	9,248,260	912,988	649,066	547,624
Lima beans:									
Canning	8,510	7,200	6,900	8,380	8,130	8,160	3,977	3,519	4,196
Freezing	46,470	42,550	44,200	59,200	50,760	58,740	27,630	21,923	26,514
Fordhook	3,700	3,300	5,600	7,220	5,610	8,060	3,935	3,029	4,449
Baby	42,770	39,250	38,600	51,980	45,150	50,680	23,695	18,894	22,065
Beets:									
Processing	7,300	7,470	6,650	117,200	113,160	111,180	6,976	6,925	7,317
Cabbage (kraut):	6,180	7,510	6,950	177,880	208,270	174,360	7,781	9,862	8,499
Spinach:									
Canning	4,950	3,620	2,060	40,800	31,700	20,050	4,265	2,875	1,819
Freezing	10,480	11,100	11,980	82,140	104,950	121,880	12,033	13,704	15,148
Total	1,512,750	1,449,230	1,329,610	19,196,942	17,162,580	15,146,100	1,742,773	1,500,099	1,339,808

-- = Not available.

1/ Processing acreage is not reported separately for these dual-use crops. 2/ Corn in the husk. 3/ Production and value on a shelled basis.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.





**Proc table 4--Vegetables, processed: U.S. monthly and annual retail price index, 1998-2002**

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
-- December 1997=100 --													
<b>Processed fruits and vegetables:</b>													
1998	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.0	102.4	102.3	103.0	103.5	103.2	102.9	102.3	102.0	102.2
1999	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.5	105.6	105.7	104.6	105.5	104.4	103.4	104.5
2000	105.4	105.2	105.0	104.3	105.7	105.9	106.2	106.7	105.9	106.6	104.5	105.3	105.6
2001	108.1	107.8	107.1	106.9	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.5	109.7	110.1	109.0
2002	112.6	113.0	111.5										
-- 1982-84=100 --													
<b>Frozen vegetables:</b>													
1998	150.0	149.8	149.4	150.4	152.8	151.2	151.7	153.5	152.5	152.4	150.5	150.3	151.2
1999	154.1	153.2	151.8	152.0	154.2	151.9	153.7	155.2	155.2	155.6	153.9	154.3	153.8
2000	156.8	155.7	154.7	155.0	157.6	157.4	157.6	159.9	160.2	161.1	157.3	159.1	157.7
2001	162.0	164.5	162.5	164.4	166.2	166.9	169.0	166.6	168.3	169.8	168.3	168.8	166.4
2002	172.7	172.8	168.8										
-- December 1997=100 --													
<b>Canned vegetables:</b>													
1998	103.5	102.1	104.5	102.5	103.3	104.1	105.0	105.1	104.0	103.7	104.1	103.1	103.8
1999	106.7	105.5	104.7	104.7	106.5	106.1	107.6	107.2	105.8	107.3	105.4	103.6	105.9
2000	107.0	106.9	105.2	105.6	107.6	108.6	107.5	107.3	107.0	108.4	104.5	105.7	106.8
2001	110.9	108.8	107.6	107.9	108.5	111.2	111.3	113.3	112.6	112.9	111.3	113.7	110.8
2002	115.7	115.6	114.0										
<b>Olives, pickles, relishes:</b>													
1998	96.7	104.6	104.8	102.9	103.9	100.7	101.3	101.3	102.4	102.6	101.9	101.3	102.0
1999	103.7	103.6	102.9	102.4	98.5	99.8	101.6	103.2	101.7	101.4	102.1	99.9	101.7
2000	103.4	98.5	102.8	103.8	101.2	100.1	104.9	96.6	102.5	106.8	107.7	100.2	102.4
2001	105.6	107.0	110.5	109.8	110.1	102.7	111.2	112.5	112.7	110.9	112.7	109.4	109.6
2002	111.1	112.5	111.8										

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

**Proc table 5--Frozen vegetables: U.S. cold storage holdings, January 1, 1996-2002**

Commodity	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002 1/	Change from a year ago Percent
Short tons								
Asparagus	4,845	4,177	3,454	3,081	6,038	5,680	5,324	-6
Lima beans	30,104	30,348	36,111	37,735	35,997	23,465	32,162	37
Snap beans	112,149	101,324	115,331	106,700	93,195	87,980	80,489	-9
Broccoli	68,425	60,486	56,156	56,876	78,688	53,980	53,600	-1
Brussels sprouts	9,442	8,157	9,963	9,373	12,825	9,816	8,811	-10
Carrots	153,823	141,885	150,435	128,312	153,599	147,688	138,190	-6
Cauliflower	32,504	27,188	29,256	25,149	28,906	22,487	19,043	-15
Sweet corn 2/	249,313	247,154	266,323	265,300	225,259	217,795	238,786	10
Mixed vegetables	30,246	27,104	22,872	26,510	25,769	23,156	25,852	12
Okra	19,977	14,273	26,265	23,284	19,919	23,609	19,742	-16
Onions	24,381	20,395	15,594	20,174	29,131	27,453	18,519	-33
Blackeye peas	4,997	4,913	4,672	4,020	3,259	2,219	2,241	1
Green peas	140,675	112,067	109,767	138,929	138,077	147,892	112,014	-24
Peas and carrots	5,201	3,366	2,880	5,143	5,657	3,885	4,488	16
Spinach	34,470	23,445	33,546	34,616	36,675	25,383	31,582	24
Squash	28,893	29,432	37,699	35,136	29,127	21,286	21,539	1
Southern greens	10,830	13,453	10,386	16,383	13,472	19,467	17,957	-8
Other vegetables	159,760	157,320	142,835	150,798	136,433	170,022	176,429	4
Total	1,120,030	1,026,484	1,073,541	1,087,515	1,072,022	1,033,260	1,006,763	-3
French fries	452,249	475,584	486,977	448,628	472,819	479,518	513,500	7
Other frozen potatoes	109,624	90,237	94,797	127,019	109,876	115,314	114,575	-1
Potatoes	561,872	565,821	581,774	575,647	582,695	594,832	628,075	6
Grand total 3/	1,681,902	1,592,305	1,655,315	1,663,162	1,654,717	1,628,091	1,634,838	0.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Cut basis, with cob converted using factor of 0.4706. 3/ May not add to total because of rounding.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Proc table 6--Frozen vegetables: November 1 cold storage holdings, 1993-2001

Crop	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 1/	Change	
										Short tons	Percent
Asparagus	7,685	6,450	5,710	4,329	4,221	3,834	7,542	6,694	6,529	-2.5	
Lima beans	27,264	36,479	34,670	40,540	39,795	48,380	43,155	28,720	37,662	31.1	
Snap beans	108,926	137,626	134,395	127,956	141,749	138,254	118,997	111,560	106,921	-4.2	
Broccoli	75,027	60,454	58,467	64,017	53,022	50,049	84,794	60,168	51,410	-14.6	
Brussels sprouts	5,543	11,644	5,972	6,323	7,691	3,575	6,559	7,474	5,942	-20.5	
Carrots	106,437	111,873	115,821	118,636	122,876	121,768	136,323	120,802	115,939	-4.0	
Cauliflower	21,843	26,122	25,271	24,084	18,654	19,976	22,993	23,326	17,484	-25.0	
Corn, sweet 2/	253,000	291,737	313,254	314,609	312,129	328,150	281,745	276,399	267,055	-3.4	
Mixed vegetables	28,066	24,340	28,938	25,964	24,836	24,841	25,917	24,195	25,125	3.8	
Okra	12,493	37,512	22,430	19,655	31,147	32,017	27,250	29,728	25,956	-12.7	
Onions	16,879	26,652	23,592	18,372	20,058	22,274	27,028	26,278	16,941	-35.5	
Blackeye peas	5,806	6,113	6,036	7,086	5,460	4,756	3,385	2,383	2,525	6.0	
Green peas	151,796	169,033	170,826	138,538	153,004	170,858	172,403	179,669	137,739	-23.3	
Peas and carrots	7,911	4,578	4,163	3,561	3,859	4,506	5,012	4,438	4,751	7.1	
Spinach	23,322	34,915	38,175	26,637	37,777	34,856	42,212	30,311	33,666	11.1	
Squash	32,176	36,469	33,299	34,718	39,313	40,317	31,931	23,898	23,114	-3.3	
Southern greens	11,030	9,530	9,056	4,888	7,815	9,803	10,984	17,158	14,325	-16.5	
Other vegetables	136,443	132,313	158,802	169,283	143,885	148,903	162,709	172,101	179,545	4.3	
Total	1,031,643	1,163,837	1,188,873	1,149,192	1,167,286	1,207,112	1,210,934	1,145,297	1,072,625	-6.3	
French fries	453,809	454,189	496,025	515,505	562,192	538,128	536,691	552,154	547,934	-0.8	
Other frozen	138,554	140,294	116,766	97,114	115,160	132,357	117,225	123,603	116,242	-6.0	
All potatoes	592,363	594,483	612,791	612,619	677,352	670,485	653,916	675,756	664,176	-1.7	
Grand total	1,624,005	1,758,320	1,801,663	1,761,810	1,844,638	1,877,597	1,864,850	1,821,053	1,736,801	-4.6	

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Cut-basis.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

**Proc table 7--Selected frozen vegetables: U.S. carryover, pack, seasonal supply, and shipments, 1996/97-2001/2002**

Commodity/season	Carryover 1/	Pack	Season supply	Total shipments
--Million pounds--				
<b>Broccoli:</b>				
1996/97	164.8	138.4	303.2	203.9
1997/98	99.3	109.0	208.3	87.5
1998/99	120.8	144.4	265.2	121.1
1999/2000	144.1	174.3	318.4	140.2
2000/01	178.2	138.9	317.1	194.8
2001/02p	122.3			
<b>Lima beans:</b>				
1996/97	33.4	107.7	141.0	113.0
1997/98	28.1	123.5	151.5	113.8
1998/99	37.7	124.7	162.4	124.0
1999/2000	38.4	97.8	136.1	106.9
2000/01	29.2	87.1	116.3	92.4
2001/02p	23.9			
<b>Snap beans: 2/</b>				
1996/97	80.2	355.9	436.1	351.2
1997/98	84.9	372.6	457.5	366.3
1998/99	91.3	368.9	460.2	377.6
1999/2000	82.5	333.1	415.7	350.7
2000/01	65.0	373.9	438.9	380.6
2001/02p	58.3			
<b>Cauliflower:</b>				
1996/97	38.4	48.5	86.9	54.1
1997/98	32.8	44.6	77.4	39.4
1998/99	38.0	44.6	82.6	49.7
1999/2000	32.9	42.4	75.3	37.7
2000/01	37.6	40.4	78.0	51.1
2001/02p	26.9			
<b>Carrots:</b>				
1996/97	155.4	398.0	553.4	403.5
1997/98	149.8	409.0	558.9	408.1
1998/99	150.8	388.1	538.9	381.0
1999/2000	157.9	424.7	582.6	414.2
2000/01	168.4	412.7	581.1	430.8
2001/02p	150.4			
<b>Corn, sweet: 3/</b>				
1996/97	148.1	827.0	975.1	852.1
1997/98	123.0	955.3	1,078.3	881.6
1998/99	196.8	958.1	1,154.9	968.0
1999/2000	186.8	855.7	1,042.6	809.8
2000/01	232.8	842.1	1,074.9	939.0
2001/02p	135.8			
<b>Green peas:</b>				
1996/97	133.6	369.4	503.0	429.6
1997/98	73.4	468.1	541.4	445.0
1998/99	96.5	491.4	587.9	457.4
1999/2000	130.4	444.1	574.5	453.0
2000/01	121.5	452.0	573.5	441.5
2001/02p	132.0			
<b>Okra:</b>				
1996/97	21.0	60.8	81.8	68.8
1997/98	13.0	57.7	70.7	40.8
1998/99	30.0	85.8	115.7	77.4
1999/2000	38.3	90.0	128.3	86.0
2000/01	42.3	75.8	118.1	87.5
2001/02p	30.6			
<b>Spinach:</b>				
1996/97	64.1	183.0	247.1	212.4
1997/98	34.6	198.7	233.4	169.9
1998/99	63.5	190.0	253.5	172.0
1999/2000	81.5	174.1	255.6	178.5
2000/01	77.1	172.5	249.6	202.9
2001/02p	46.8			
<b>Squash: 4/</b>				
1996/97	35.4	42.4	77.8	39.6
1997/98	38.2	46.6	84.7	23.8
1998/99	60.9	43.0	103.9	51.6
1999/2000	52.3	34.8	87.1	49.9
2000/01	37.2	31.1	68.3	44.7
2001/02p	23.6			
<b>Total:</b>				
1996/97	874.2	2,531.1	3,405.3	2,728.3
1997/98	677.0	2,785.2	3,462.2	2,576.0
1998/99	886.2	2,838.9	3,725.1	2,780.0
1999/2000	945.1	2,671.0	3,616.1	2,626.8
2000/01	989.3	2,626.5	3,615.8	2,865.3
2001/02p	750.5			

p = preliminary. 1/ Carryover dates are March 1 for broccoli and spinach; May 1 for squash; June 1 for green peas and okra, July 1 for snap beans, lima beans, and cauliflower; August 1 for the others. 2/ Includes regular-cut, french-cut, whole green beans, and wax beans. 3/ Cut basis (cob converted using factor

Sources: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA for carryover and American Frozen Food Institute for pack.

**Proc table 8—U.S. vegetables for freezing: Calendar year supply and utilization, farm weight, 1980, 1985, and 1990-2002 1/**

Year	Supply				Utilization				Imports as a percent of use	Exports as a percent of supply
	Production 2/	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks 2/	Total	Exports 3/	Ending stocks 2/	Domestic	Per capita use		
-- Million pounds --										
1980	11,703	116	4,537	16,356	602	3,973	11,781	51.5	1.0	3.7
1985	16,157	400	4,710	21,267	662	5,178	15,428	64.5	2.6	3.1
1990	17,963	995	4,988	23,947	1,532	5,715	16,700	66.8	6.0	6.4
1991	18,791	1,054	5,715	25,560	1,514	5,695	18,351	72.4	5.7	5.9
1992	18,629	1,290	5,695	25,614	1,673	5,841	18,101	70.5	7.1	6.5
1993	19,444	1,533	5,841	26,817	1,791	5,420	19,606	75.4	7.8	6.7
1994	21,602	1,611	5,420	28,633	2,041	6,165	20,427	77.6	7.9	7.1
1995	22,045	1,701	6,165	29,912	2,454	6,440	21,017	78.9	8.1	8.2
1996	22,689	1,959	6,440	31,088	2,498	6,116	22,474	83.4	8.7	8.0
1997	23,000	2,480	6,116	31,596	2,843	6,510	22,244	81.6	11.1	9.0
1998	22,358	2,826	6,510	31,694	3,070	6,416	22,208	80.5	12.7	9.7
1999	22,388	3,224	6,416	32,028	3,117	6,327	22,583	80.9	14.3	9.7
2000	22,071	3,535	6,327	31,934	3,238	6,201	22,495	79.6	15.7	10.1
2001	22,531	3,813	6,201	32,546	3,161	6,340	23,045	80.5	16.5	9.7
2002 f	21,847	4,071	6,340	32,259	3,305	5,922	23,032	79.3	17.7	10.2

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Includes 10 major vegetables for freezing (including potatoes) plus an aggregate "all other" category. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Data are on a calendar year.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

**Proc table 9--U.S. vegetables for canning: Calendar year supply and utilization, farm weight, 1980, 1985, and 1990-2002 1/**

Year	Supply			Utilization			Per capita use	Imports as a percent of use	Exports as a percent of supply	
	Production 2/	Imports 3/	Beginning stocks	Total	Exports 3/	Ending stocks				
-- Million pounds --										
1980	20,050	456	14,861	35,367	684	12,025	22,658	99.0	2.0	1.9
1985	22,091	1,497	11,506	35,095	573	11,784	22,738	95.2	6.6	1.6
1990	28,702	2,002	15,276	45,980	1,659	17,565	26,756	107.0	7.5	3.6
1991	30,171	1,682	17,565	49,418	1,909	19,864	27,645	109.1	6.1	3.9
1992	25,966	1,606	19,864	47,435	2,686	17,242	27,507	107.2	5.8	5.7
1993	26,345	1,615	17,242	45,202	2,932	14,515	27,755	106.7	5.8	6.5
1994	32,002	1,943	14,515	48,460	2,951	17,534	27,975	106.3	6.9	6.1
1995	30,379	1,684	17,534	49,597	3,194	18,585	27,819	104.4	6.1	6.4
1996	30,687	1,652	18,585	50,924	3,478	19,764	27,682	102.7	6.0	6.8
1997	27,653	1,971	19,764	49,388	4,097	17,463	27,829	102.0	7.1	8.3
1998	26,390	2,381	17,463	46,234	3,880	14,082	28,271	102.4	8.4	8.4
1999	33,329	3,000	14,082	50,411	3,563	19,228	27,620	98.9	10.9	7.1
2000	29,575	2,344	19,228	51,147	3,547	19,477	28,123	99.6	8.3	6.9
2001 f	25,327	3,083	19,477	47,887	3,616	16,771	27,499	96.0	11.2	7.6
2002 f	29,450	3,368	16,021	48,839	3,507	17,454	27,878	98.6	12.1	7.2

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Includes tomatoes, sweet corn, snap beans, green peas, cucumbers for pickles, cabbage for kraut, beets, asparagus, spinach, lima beans, chile peppers, carrots, and miscellaneous imports. 2/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. 3/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. Data are on a calendar year.



**Proc table 11--Selected processed vegetables: Monthly index of wholesale prices, 1994-2002**

Item and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Average
--Dec 1987=100--													
Catsup and other tomato sauces													
1994	105.2	107.9	108.1	107.2	110.4	110.7	111.3	111.1	111.1	111.2	110.3	108.6	109.4
1995	108.3	110.8	112.0	108.7	113.3	113.2	113.3	113.8	113.9	113.7	115.1	116.5	112.7
1996	116.8	115.9	116.0	116.2	116.3	116.4	116.1	114.9	114.6	114.0	115.0	114.8	115.6
1997	114.9	114.7	114.5	113.9	113.4	113.7	114.3	114.7	114.9	115.5	115.9	115.9	114.7
1998	116.9	116.9	116.9	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.8	116.9	116.4	115.3	115.4	115.3	116.4
1999	116.1	116.1	116.6	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7	116.7	117.1	117.1	117.0	116.8	116.7
2000	116.8	116.1	115.6	114.8	115.1	115.4	115.2	115.7	116.1	116.1	116.1	116.1	115.8
2001	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.2	116.4	116.5	117.8	118.8	118.9	119.3	119.4	119.4	117.6
2002	119.4	119.4	119.4										
Canned vegetable juices													
1994	104.9	106.4	106.1	106.1	106.1	106.1	110.5	110.5	109.4	108.2	108.2	107.8	107.5
1995	107.8	107.1	107.1	107.1	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.7	108.6	108.6	109.2	109.2	108.3
1996	109.3	110.5	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.0	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.1	113.1	112.5
1997	113.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	111.1	103.2	104.2	99.2	102.6	102.6	102.6	106.9
1998	102.6	104.3	104.3	104.3	103.7	103.7	103.7	103.7	100.8	100.8	103.8	103.8	103.3
1999	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	103.8	100.8	100.8	105.3	105.2	103.5
2000	105.2	105.2	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	108.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	111.0
2001	115.5	115.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	110.8	104.3	110.8	110.8	110.8	111.8
2002	--	110.8	110.8										
--1982=100--													
Pickles and pickle products													
1994	166.3	168.4	168.3	164.5	162.7	159.4	156.4	161.1	159.8	161.8	160.3	162.5	162.6
1995	162.7	164.7	165.7	163.2	161.8	162.3	163.5	164.9	165.9	166.2	167.4	168.0	164.7
1996	169.1	170.7	172.0	172.0	171.6	170.8	172.0	174.1	173.5	173.3	172.8	172.7	172.1
1997	172.9	173.3	173.9	173.2	172.4	172.2	171.7	173.3	172.6	171.9	170.7	171.9	172.5
1998	172.0	171.8	171.9	171.4	171.5	171.5	172.4	172.2	172.0	172.8	171.8	173.2	172.0
1999	174.0	174.9	175.5	176.2	172.9	173.6	174.3	174.8	173.5	174.6	174.1	174.0	174.4
2000	175.1	175.0	175.2	174.1	175.5	172.3	173.6	176.3	177.0	176.7	176.6	177.0	175.4
2001	177.4	177.5	177.2	177.4	176.9	176.9	176.9	177.5	177.5	178.6	178.8	178.8	177.6
2002	178.9	178.9	178.9										

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

**Proc table 12--Processing vegetables: Selected U.S. contract plantings, 1996-98 average, 1999-2002**

Crop	1996-98 average	Contract area 1/				Change from: 2/		Percent of 2001 area contracted 3/
		1999	2000	2001	2002	Avg. to 2002	2001 to 2002	
-- Acres --								
Snap beans:								
Canning	136,780	146,070	164,180	134,960	138,600	1.3	12.0	98.5
Freezing	67,210	63,140	57,300	72,100	59,900	-10.9	-16.0	97.8
Sweet corn:								
Canning	274,677	259,700	274,200	230,900	223,600	-18.6	-3.2	100.0
Freezing	216,033	213,400	201,700	226,750	211,500	-2.1	-6.7	100.0
Green peas:								
Canning	124,950	121,800	132,400	90,900	101,200	-19.0	11.3	100.0
Freezing	158,717	165,940	162,540	126,540	122,900	-22.6	-2.0	100.0
Cucumbers 2/	93,263	88,370	80,610	78,750	93,000	-0.3	21.0	71.8
Tomatoes	310,917	354,010	305,300	276,640	310,400	-0.2	13.0	98.9
Total	1,382,547	1,412,430	1,378,230	1,237,540	1,261,100	-8.8	3.0	97.0
Canning	940,587	969,950	956,690	812,150	866,800	-7.8	9.0	95.7
Freezing	441,960	442,480	421,540	425,390	394,300	-10.8	-7.3	99.6

1/ Does not include open market plantings. 2/ Percents based on comparable States, not data in the table. 3/ Ratio of contract plantings to total plantings in 2001. 4/ For pickles.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Potato table 1--Potatoes: Seasonal acreage, yield, and production, 2000, 2001, and indicated 2002

Season	Harvested acres			Yield per acre			Production		
	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002	2000	2001	2002
	--1,000 acres--			--Cwt--			-- Thousand cwt --		
Winter	17.0	14.0	13.5	292	294	272	4,960	4,115	3,678
Spring	75.6	76.2	76.7	290	286	282	21,921	21,814	21,605
Summer	63.2	58.6		304	309		19,236	18,110	
Fall	1,192.2	1,092.5		392	367		467,504	400,727	
Total	1,348.0	1,241.3		381	358		513,621	444,766	

-- = not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.



Potato table 3--Potatoes, all seasons: Crop-year utilization, 1977-2000

Crop year 1/	Table stock	Processing uses							Other sales 2/	Non-sales uses 3/
		Total	Chips and shoestring	Dehydrated	Frozen french fries	Other frozen	Canned products	Starch, flour and other		
-- 1,000 cwt --										
1977	117,171	171,902	36,947	32,783	79,949	14,597	5,271	2,355	28,424	37,837
1978	112,336	174,274	37,839	33,243	79,539	15,406	4,787	3,460	38,963	40,741
1979	115,109	166,104	38,276	30,784	74,320	14,420	4,730	3,574	25,202	36,032
1980	98,066	153,230	37,894	28,222	67,208	13,673	4,047	2,186	22,992	29,617
1981	111,976	172,328	39,344	29,875	79,829	16,812	4,169	2,299	23,976	32,343
1982	120,232	170,891	40,650	27,720	76,013	17,290	4,582	4,636	25,721	38,287
1983	107,295	171,229	43,311	26,754	74,350	19,655	4,131	3,028	24,604	30,601
1984	113,187	185,680	42,339	27,845	87,350	20,322	4,423	3,401	27,414	35,758
1985	125,006	192,842	42,217	29,958	94,741	17,856	4,581	3,489	27,993	60,768
1986	109,331	193,117	45,814	28,445	96,244	15,708	4,098	2,808	24,692	34,603
1987	129,097	197,837	40,593	30,823	101,377	18,305	4,555	2,184	24,831	37,555
1988	108,348	192,737	44,539	28,786	95,466	17,558	4,972	1,416	24,476	30,877
1989	113,932	200,726	43,071	32,187	100,459	19,115	4,996	898	25,088	30,696
1990	119,545	221,997	44,489	38,838	108,455	23,915	4,601	1,699	26,290	34,278
1991	126,953	226,560	45,850	40,395	111,128	23,097	4,351	1,739	25,685	38,424
1992	127,106	228,922	48,455	38,078	112,496	23,016	5,267	1,610	29,609	39,730
1993	125,379	242,087	48,987	40,795	121,087	25,190	4,337	1,691	26,751	36,132
1994	136,106	261,258	49,299	41,381	136,531	26,362	5,509	2,176	28,815	43,246
1995	124,875	255,846	47,284	45,065	129,029	27,073	5,727	1,668	28,993	35,385
1996	131,446	283,935	48,305	54,261	145,489	28,972	4,952	1,956	36,414	47,459
1997	131,670	268,352	48,130	48,389	131,628	33,397	5,497	1,311	29,411	37,658
1998	125,413	281,168	51,471	55,522	142,932	24,964	4,694	1,585	27,970	41,220
1999	134,130	274,551	52,916	50,831	140,196	23,593	5,705	1,310	28,435	41,100
2000	138,615	288,150	52,385	54,880	146,869	26,793	5,412	1,811	37,880	48,976

1/ Crop year begins September 1 and ends August 31. The year stated begins crop year. 2/ Includes livestock feed and seed. 3/ Includes shrink and loss and various on-farm uses such as feed and seed.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Potato table 4--Potato cash receipts: Leading States, 1994-2001

State	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Idaho	572.8	677.2	705.3	520.6	545.7	597.4	597.8	551.2
Washington	443.7	446.1	408.6	414.3	410.9	442.5	408.1	448.6
California	171.6	171.9	192.6	153.0	144.3	172.4	175.7	200.0
Wisconsin	134.1	137.6	151.5	136.0	149.8	140.6	176.0	169.6
Oregon	128.5	133.8	136.8	129.6	125.1	124.8	135.7	116.5
North Dakota	131.2	103.6	125.6	111.0	126.7	129.8	112.2	127.9
Maine	93.1	97.1	96.5	91.5	104.0	89.7	114.8	101.8
Minnesota	93.0	85.4	106.6	84.7	105.8	93.1	114.9	100.7
Michigan	86.9	81.4	94.6	69.5	82.6	82.3	105.6	86.6
Florida	79.3	80.1	126.2	109.8	128.3	126.2	87.7	167.3
Colorado	130.6	114.5	121.6	69.0	103.7	105.4	100.2	99.1
All others	355.6	363.0	336.3	350.1	360.4	347.8	340.8	374.0
Total	2,420.6	2,491.6	2,602.1	2,239.0	2,387.4	2,452.1	2,469.4	2,543.3

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.





**Potato table 7--Fresh potatoes: Monthly and annual average retail price index, 1986-2002**

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
--1982=84=100--													
1986	83.8	82.2	81.9	83.7	87.5	99.3	111.4	112.0	104.9	101.2	101.9	103.9	96.1
1987	106.4	111.7	111.2	116.2	127.1	136.4	139.1	127.6	110.5	101.9	100.6	103.8	116.0
1988	104.6	106.2	108.5	111.2	114.7	122.2	125.7	132.0	124.8	125.2	126.0	128.5	119.1
1989	130.8	138.3	146.6	158.9	164.0	172.5	180.7	182.3	153.1	139.8	135.0	140.0	153.5
1990	150.1	160.1	170.6	187.3	187.4	185.8	179.7	169.8	152.0	139.9	134.5	133.9	162.6
1991	139.6	140.9	139.6	144.4	149.1	165.8	164.3	156.2	143.7	132.1	129.9	129.9	144.6
1992	130.9	131.7	132.1	135.6	136.7	141.0	155.9	164.7	153.1	143.0	136.1	137.2	141.5
1993	139.7	138.9	142.4	152.0	156.0	163.4	165.2	165.8	156.1	152.1	158.3	165.0	154.6
1994	169.4	171.3	179.8	186.3	179.9	185.7	194.1	190.4	168.8	157.3	154.2	154.2	174.3
1995	157.1	157.2	161.8	164.6	165.3	183.1	200.8	195.5	182.8	179.7	172.6	175.3	174.7
1996	179.1	179.0	183.8	181.9	185.5	189.8	195.5	196.6	180.9	172.5	162.0	160.2	180.6
1997	164.2	162.8	161.2	163.9	167.3	172.4	181.9	194.0	191.7	181.6	174.3	174.0	174.1
1998	180.2	179.3	181.6	179.9	187.7	193.1	196.5	192.7	189.1	187.0	176.7	178.0	185.2
1999	184.5	184.0	185.9	183.3	191.5	194.7	205.0	212.1	204.6	194.8	186.1	190.7	193.1
2000	196.6	198.1	197.9	194.9	200.4	201.7	208.3	210.7	195.4	191.5	181.2	179.4	196.3
2001	186.6	186.8	189.3	187.0	192.2	205.0	213.4	224.5	218.3	216.3	203.4	205.2	202.3
2002	213.4	225.7	230.2										

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

Potato table 8--Potatoes: Imports and exports by type, volume and value, 2000-2001 1/

Commodity	2000		2001		Change 2000-01	
	Jan-Dec 1,000 pounds	Jan-Dec 1,000 dollars	Jan-Dec 1,000 pounds	Jan-Dec 1,000 dollars	Volume Percent	Value Percent
<b>Imports</b>						
Seed potatoes	302,754	29,998	183,172	15,493	-39.5	-48.4
Fresh potatoes (excluding seed)	502,706	47,209	487,889	51,860	-2.9	9.9
Frozen french fries	1,060,051	328,058	1,211,694	354,527	14.3	8.1
Other frozen potatoes	93,092	30,602	85,576	29,302	-8.1	-4.2
Potato chips	38,029	32,544	41,259	39,969	8.5	22.8
Flakes and granules	21,014	9,878	23,392	10,271	11.3	4.0
Dried potatoes	122	106	151	121	23.9	14.0
Potato flour and meal	582	223	1,888	796	224.2	256.7
Other preserved potatoes (mostly canned)	2,859	1,873	4,273	2,422	49.5	29.3
Potato starch	127,317	19,005	124,928	18,393	-1.9	-3.2
Total	2,148,525	499,496	2,164,221	523,155	0.7	4.7
<b>Exports</b>						
Seed potatoes	32,387	4,522	56,696	6,483	75.1	43.4
Fresh potatoes (excluding seed)	644,190	84,628	579,696	83,028	-10.0	-1.9
Frozen french fries	1,072,490	349,511	1,083,086	348,799	1.0	-0.2
Other frozen potatoes	74,887	27,145	50,070	20,101	-33.1	-26.0
Potato chips	201,555	225,653	155,079	174,661	-23.1	-22.6
Flakes and granules	98,451	42,932	89,911	39,343	-8.7	-8.4
Dried potatoes	9,294	4,406	14,176	5,388	52.5	22.3
Potato flour and meal	11,599	5,099	10,402	4,557	-10.3	-10.6
Other preserved potatoes (mostly canned)	28,585	19,411	23,160	15,577	-19.0	-19.8
Potato starch	6,877	2,714	8,218	3,091	19.5	13.9
Total	2,180,314	766,020	2,070,494	701,028	-5.0	-8.5

1/ Volume is in product weight.

Source: Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce, and Economic Research Service, USDA.

Potato table 9--Winter-season potatoes: U.S. acreage, yield, and production, 1996-2002

Item	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
<b>Acres harvested:</b>							
California	5.7	6.6	7.0	8.5	9.0	9.0	7.0
Florida	8.8	9.4	8.0	9.3	8.0	5.0	6.5
United States	14.5	16.0	15.0	17.8	17.0	14.0	13.5
-- Cwt per acre --							
<b>Average yield:</b>							
California	250	235	220	260	320	310	270
Florida	210	200	180	200	260	265	275
United States	226	214	199	229	292	294	272
-- 1,000 cwt --							
<b>Production:</b>							
California	1,425	1,551	1,540	2,210	2,880	2,790	1,890
Florida	1,848	1,880	1,440	1,860	2,080	1,325	1,788
United States	3,273	3,431	2,980	4,070	4,960	4,115	3,678

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Potato table 10--Spring-season potatoes: U.S. acreage, yield, and production, 1996-2002

Item and State	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000 2/ 3/	2001
-- 1,000 acres --						
Acres harvested:						
Alabama	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	--	--
Arizona	9.0	6.5	8.1	9.6	9.0	8.2
California	20.1	20.7	18.5	19.0	18.8	15.5
Florida-Hastings	27.5	23.9	24.5	21.0	16.5	18.0
Florida-other	8.0	8.8	10.0	7.0	5.0	7.0
North Carolina	17.0	17.3	17.5	16.5	17.0	18.5
Texas	6.5	8.7	10.3	9.8	9.3	9.0
Total	90.0	87.5	90.6	84.5	75.6	76.2
-- Cwt per acre --						
Average yield:						
Alabama	160	170	130	175	--	--
Arizona	275	280	282	315	280	270
California	375	390	335	400	395	390
Florida-Hastings	230	220	235	330	295	330
Florida-other	180	215	160	270	295	290
North Carolina	190	190	190	200	200	190
Texas	170	195	170	235	240	230
Total	249	255	233	300	290	286
-- 1,000 cwt --						
Production:						
Alabama	304	272	221	280	--	--
Arizona	2,475	1,820	2,268	3,024	2,520	2,214
California	7,538	8,073	6,198	7,600	7,426	6,045
Florida-Hastings	6,325	5,258	5,758	6,930	4,868	5,940
Florida-other	1,440	1,892	1,600	1,890	1,475	2,030
North Carolina	3,230	3,287	3,325	3,300	3,400	3,515
Texas	1,105	1,697	1,751	2,303	2,232	2,070
Total	22,417	22,299	21,121	25,327	21,921	21,814

-- = Not available. 1/ U.S. totals include Louisiana which was dropped from the NASS estimates program following the 1989 season.

2/ Spring estimates for Alabama were combined with summer estimates starting with the 2000 crop year.

3/ North Carolina spring estimates include the summer crop beginning with 2000 crop year.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Potato table 11--Fall potatoes: March 1 stocks, by area, 1984/85-2001/02

Crop year	Eastern States 1/	Central States 2/	Western States 3/	Total
-- Million cwt --				
1984/85	13.6	26.4	78.4	118.4
1985/86	17.9	29.4	91.4	138.7
1986/87	11.4	24.4	92.9	128.7
1987/88	13.1	27.3	98.4	138.8
1988/89	10.5	19.0	95.0	124.5
1989/90	10.6	19.6	86.4	116.6
1990/91	10.1	23.8	100.6	134.5
1991/92	8.4	30.5	106.9	145.8
1992/93	13.2	30.1	109.5	152.8
1993/94	9.8	24.5	119.1	153.4
1994/95	9.3	32.1	128.2	169.6
1995/96	10.2	32.4	113.4	156.0
1996/97	12.9	39.9	136.4	189.2
1997/98	12.0	34.9	129.0	175.9
1998/99	10.0	39.0	124.8	173.7
1999/2000	11.4	32.3	125.9	169.6
2000/01	10.5	39.0	148.1	197.7
2001/02	8.3	37.4	122.2	167.9

1/ Maine, New York, and Pennsylvania. Includes Ohio in 1993/94 and 1994/95 to avoid disclosure of individual operations. 2/ Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Ohio included with Eastern States for 1993/94 and 1994/95. 3/ California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Potato table 12--U.S. potato shipments: Season total through March 31 1/

State	2000/2001			2001/2002			Change		
	Table	Chipper	Seed	Table	Chipper	Seed	Table	Chipper	Seed
			--1,000 cwt--				Percent change		
Idaho	23,946	1,326	1,170	21,119	1,625	1,338	-11.8	22.5	14.4
Colorado	14,053	0	457	12,088	0	234	-14.0	--	-48.8
Wisconsin	9,709	4,251	808	8,820	4,068	927	-9.2	-4.3	14.7
Washington	7,860	0	252	8,838	0	130	12.4	--	-48.4
North Dakota	2,175	1,413	654	2,356	1,417	425	8.3	0.3	-35.0
Michigan	1,313	7,888	0	1,389	7,830	0	5.8	-0.7	--
Maine	3,040	1,396	857	3,100	1,553	818	2.0	11.2	-4.6
Others	16,017	10,247	863	12,912	12,797	493	-19.4	24.9	-42.9
U.S. total	78,113	26,521	5,061	70,622	29,290	4,365	-9.6	10.4	-13.8
Imports	2,262	0	663	2,275	0	2	0.6	--	-99.7
Total	80,375	26,521	5,724	72,897	29,290	4,367	-9.3	10.4	-23.7

1/ Excludes new season shipments.

Source: Market News, AMS, USDA.

Potato table 13--Potatoes: U.S. export volume and value to selected destinations, 2001

Country	Fresh 1/	Frozen fries	Other frozen	Chips	Flakes and granules	Dried 2/	Other 3/	Total
--1,000 lb, product weight--								
Argentina	0	0	0	2,255	241	77	0	2,572
Australia	0	1,784	2,119	44	3,661	0	482	8,089
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	0	0	1,867	122	0	0	1,989
Brazil	0	51	0	239	624	0	442	1,356
Canada	528,785	44,492	782	53,110	2,676	4,910	25,056	659,810
China	37	79,930	1,121	1,009	759	13	680	83,551
Hong Kong	6,954	66,882	881	6,396	593	0	330	82,036
Indonesia	0	13,017	39	471	2,823	0	714	17,064
Israel	0	0	164	3,466	3,325	0	164	7,119
Japan	64	483,856	21,444	28,196	33,303	1,943	1,031	569,836
Malaysia	5,086	25,779	340	1,518	2,122	0	248	35,092
Mexico	49,057	90,224	5,511	8,344	11,956	336	1,283	166,711
Netherlands	0	1,430	509	88	0	0	64	2,091
Philippines	419	42,432	611	3,399	4,155	0	5,160	56,176
Russia	5,172	38	124	0	838	4,679	41	10,891
Singapore	9,371	20,868	627	1,740	387	0	107	33,100
South Korea	356	79,279	5,200	6,220	8,484	78	1,235	100,852
Taiwan	12,475	47,561	5,797	7,135	305	0	120	73,393
Thailand	423	17,429	0	1,324	615	724	39	20,554
United Kingdom	3,073	22,564	2,245	1,281	1,126	15	188	30,492
Venezuela	447	1,582	18	910	481	160	26	3,625
Other	14,224	43,887	2,539	26,068	11,313	1,241	4,370	103,642
World	635,944	1,083,085	50,070	155,079	89,911	14,176	41,780	2,070,045
-- \$ 1,000 --								
Argentina	0	0	0	2,300	99	37	0	2,436
Australia	0	593	726	41	1,265	0	241	2,866
Belgium and Luxembourg	0	0	0	1,987	109	0	0	2,096
Brazil	0	16	0	271	282	0	196	765
Canada	72,446	17,060	270	46,997	1,776	2,503	14,200	155,251
China	11	22,847	406	1,463	382	3	313	25,426
Hong Kong	1,092	18,416	372	7,904	277	0	213	28,274
Indonesia	0	3,516	23	667	1,052	0	227	5,485
Israel	0	0	63	3,798	1,180	0	101	5,143
Japan	37	161,990	9,254	36,538	12,005	693	495	221,013
Malaysia	723	7,522	124	1,693	1,137	0	105	11,305
Mexico	7,700	30,085	1,817	15,068	4,308	178	957	60,115
Netherlands	0	574	394	76	0	0	62	1,106
Philippines	49	12,633	286	4,944	2,717	0	2,868	23,497
Russia	730	7	63	0	326	1,027	15	2,169
Singapore	1,561	6,821	237	2,124	217	0	132	11,091
South Korea	68	24,091	2,274	8,003	5,194	45	364	40,038
Taiwan	1,943	14,296	1,704	6,364	149	0	40	24,496
Thailand	100	5,187	0	1,596	301	251	19	7,454
United Kingdom	757	8,103	1,029	2,550	951	4	190	13,584
Venezuela	131	612	11	917	221	88	26	2,006
Other	2,163	14,431	1,046	29,359	5,395	557	2,460	55,411
World	89,511	348,799	20,101	174,661	39,343	5,388	23,225	701,028

1/ Includes seed. 2/ Dried, whole, cut, sliced. 3/ Includes flour, starch, and other prepared/preserved (mostly canned).

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