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Outlook

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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Potato Crop Down, Prices Higher

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Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board

With total 2005 potato production down 7.5 percent, the January-October price received by growers/shippers/packers for fresh-market potatoes averaged $9.27 per cwt, 25 percent above the average received during the first 10 months of 2004. By contrast, prices for processing potatoes (which largely move under contract) averaged $5.20 per cwt, up only 1 percent from a year earlier.

For the second consecutive year, the Florida vegetable industry suffered substantial hurricane damage to crops and infrastructure. On October 24, Hurricane Wilma moved across southern Florida, resulting in damage to the vegetable industry in several counties from the gulf coast to the east coast. The most severe setbacks occurred in crops geared for late-fall and early-winter markets. As a result, grower prices for crops such as fresh-market tomatoes did not begin to rise until mid-November as harvests concluded in other States. Shipments of most warm season vegetables are expected to even out by mid-January as crops from Florida and Mexico regain normal market rhythm.

U.S. processing tomato production is estimated to have declined 17 percent to 10.2 million short tons in 2005. According to the California League of Food Processors, output in California totaled 9.6 million tons—18 percent below a year earlier. Lower inventories and higher product prices will set the stage for an increase of at least a tenth in contract acreage for 2006. However, in order to attract the needed tonnage, processors will likely offer tomato growers more attractive prices to help cover rising input costs.

ERS projects a small decline in the 2005 sweet potato crop. In North Carolina, which supplies 43 percent of the U.S. sweet potato crop, shipping-point prices have weakened. Sweet potato production in the Gulf Coast States (primarily Louisiana and Mississippi) was not expected to be significantly affected by the summer hurricanes.

With improved yields and increased acreage, national output for all major classes of dry beans increased from a year ago, with strong gains noted for pinto, navy, and Great Northern beans. Among the top four dry bean classes, only black bean output declined.

U.S. production of dry peas (excluding wrinkled seed peas) and lentils increased 21 percent to a record 19.2 million cwt in 2005. Despite expected lower prices this season, the 2006 outlook indicates further increases in seeded area are likely for dry peas and lentils.

U.S. consumers used 1.8 billion pounds of celery annually during 2002-04. About three-fourths of all fresh-market celery is purchased at retail and consumed at home.

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: Despite severe damage to Florida's vegetable crop from Hurricane Wilma, the grower price index for commercial vegetables is expected to average about a tenth below a year earlier during the fourth quarter of 2005. Higher prices for Florida's crops were more than offset by lower prices for vegetables from other States and nations. Most of Wilma's impact on fresh-market prices will likely be noticed in December, with the average farm price of tomatoes, for example, expected to reach $1 per pound, more than twice the usual level.

Melons: During the fourth quarter of 2005, the shipping-point price for U.S. cantaloup likely averaged about 18 cents per pound—about a fifth lower than a year earlier. The U.S. market is now transitioning to imported melons, largely from Central America, with the winter outlook reportedly favoring average supplies despite fall storm damage in this region. During the first quarter of 2005, cantaloup imports from all sources totaled 503 million pounds, with the average import value at $0.13 per pound—about the same as in 2004.

Processing vegetables: The average import share of consumption continues to creep higher for U.S. processed vegetables as other nations continue to carve out space in U.S. markets. During the first 5 years of the 2000s, imports of canned vegetables averaged 11 percent—up from 7 percent during the 1990s. The import share was greater this decade than last for all the major canned vegetables, with asparagus tripling to 13 percent. The import share of frozen vegetables averaged 23 percent during the first 5 years of the 2000s, up from 17 percent in the 1990s. Broccoli (80 percent), asparagus (56 percent), and cauliflower (55 percent) are the leading crops in terms of average import penetration this decade.

Potatoes: With fall production down 7 percent in 2005/06, average potato prices are projected by ERS to be around $6.63 per cwt, or 17 percent above the 2004 all-potato price. This amount translates to an estimated U.S. sales value of $2.54 billion, which is 8 percent more than 2004's level.

Sweet potatoes: With 2005 sweet potato production projected by ERS to decline modestly, a reduction is anticipated in the 2005/06 season-average price to about $17 per cwt, compared with $17.50 in 2004. This lower price would push the value of production about a tenth below the $282 million of 2004.

Long-run outlook: The average annual growth rate for vegetable and melon production value is forecast at 2.4 percent through 2015, led by fresh-market vegetables at 3 percent. About three-fourths of the total value of U.S. vegetable production is expected to come from fresh-market crops.

Dry edible beans: In the 2005/06 crop year, production of all dry beans is expected to rise 53 percent. Consequently, the season-average dry bean price is projected to fall within a range of $18 to $20 per hundredweight (cwt)--down from $25.70/cwt last season but similar to the 2003/04 season average of $18.40/cwt.

Dry peas and lentils: With plentiful stocks, prices for dry peas and lentils have declined and likely contributed to a surge in export demand. During the first 4 months of the 2005/06 marketing year, the volume of dry pea and lentil exports has tripled from a year ago. Leading destinations included Spain, Canada, and India.

Celery: Domestic disappearance of celery averaged 1.8 billion pounds (6.2 pounds per person) during 2002-04. Three-fourths of fresh-market celery is consumed at home, with just 4 percent of all celery consumed originating from imports.

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry at a glance, 2003-06

Item	Unit	2003	2004	2005 1/	2006 1/
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,536	6,579	7,149	7,489
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,927	1,947	1,950	1,955
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,337	1,291	1,268	1,330
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,249	1,167	1,084	1,095
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,347	1,219	1,571	1,445
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	677	954	1,314	1,664
Production	Mil. cwt	1,293	1,354	1,300	1,313
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cwt	466	484	483	489
Processing	Mil. cwt	314	356	314	328
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	458	456	421	425
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	22	18	27	24
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	32	41	43	48
Crop value	$ mil.	15,528	15,569	15,862	16,113
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	9,773	9,737	9,840	10,150
Processing	$ mil.	1,367	1,471	1,398	1,509
Potatoes	$ mil.	2,686	2,575	2,795	2,550
Dry beans	$ mil.	423	445	515	484
Mushrooms	$ mil.	890	919	908	910
Other 2/	$ mil.	388	422	438	510
Unit value 3/	$/cwt	12.01	11.50	12.20	12.27
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$/cwt	20.95	20.12	20.25	20.76
Processing	$/cwt	4.36	4.14	4.35	4.61
Potatoes	$/cwt	5.89	5.67	6.63	6.00
Dry beans	$/cwt	18.40	25.70	18.94	20.51
Other 2/	$/cwt	12.05	10.35	10.19	10.63
Trade					
Imports	$ mil.	5,435	6,185	6,608	6,740
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	3,028	3,458	3,735	3,800
Processing	$ mil.	1,276	1,448	1,585	1,650
Potatoes	$ mil.	682	764	700	740
Dry beans	$ mil.	49	65	85	65
Other 4/	$ mil.	400	449	480	485
Exports	$ mil.	3,313	3,468	3,818	4,060
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	1,302	1,364	1,600	1,690
Processing	$ mil.	798	794	815	825
Potatoes	$ mil.	646	735	830	835
Dry beans	$ mil.	157	145	150	160
Other 4/	$ mil.	410	432	500	550
Per capita use	Pounds	446	447	444	444
Vegetables					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	171	174	175	177
Processing	Pounds	121	123	123	123
Potatoes	Pounds	138	135	131	128
Dry beans	Pounds	7	6	6	6
Other 2/	Pounds	10	10	10	10

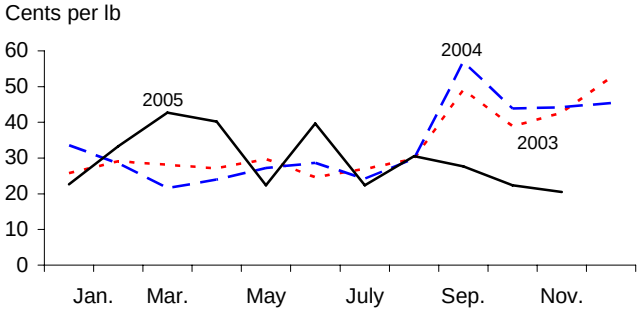
1/ ERS forecasts. 2/ Other includes sweet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms. 3/ Ratio of total value to total production. 4/ Other includes mushrooms, dry peas, lentils, sweet potatoes, and vegetable seed. All trade data are on a calendar year basis.

Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

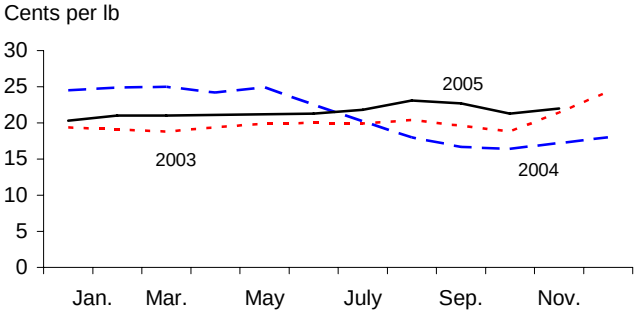
Figure 1

F.o.b. shipping point prices for fresh-market vegetables, 2003-05

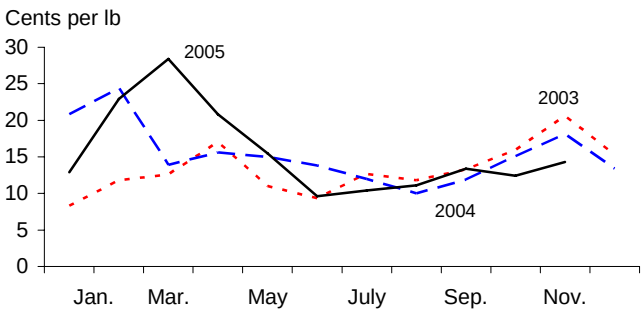
Broccoli



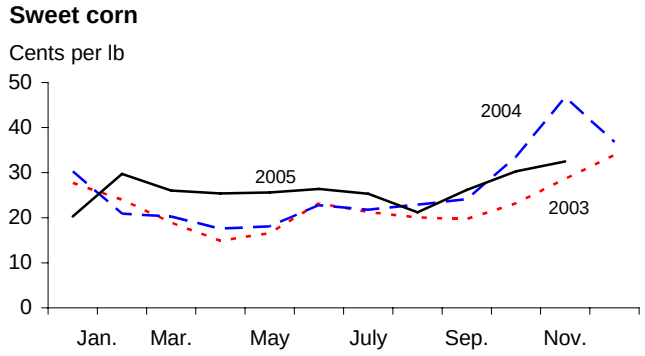
Carrots



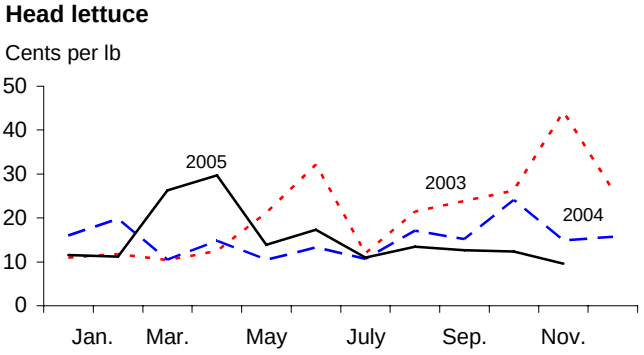
Celery



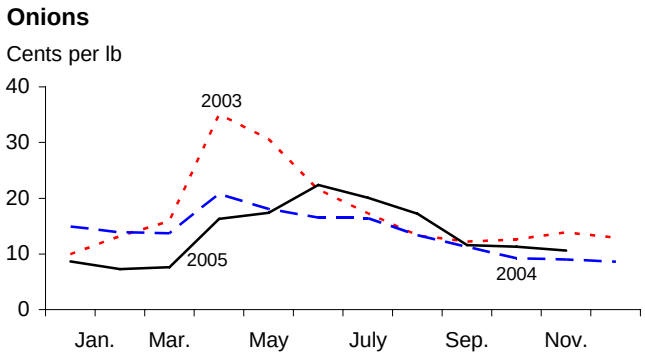
Sweet corn



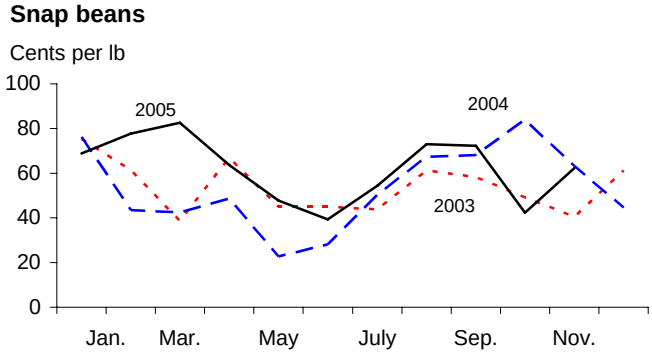
Head lettuce



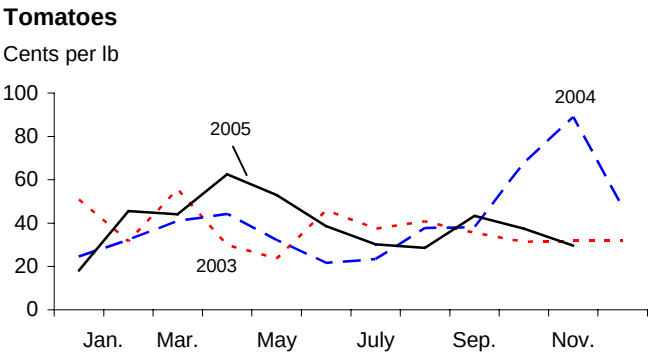
Onions



Snap beans



Tomatoes



Fresh-Market Vegetables

Hurricane Affects Florida Vegetables

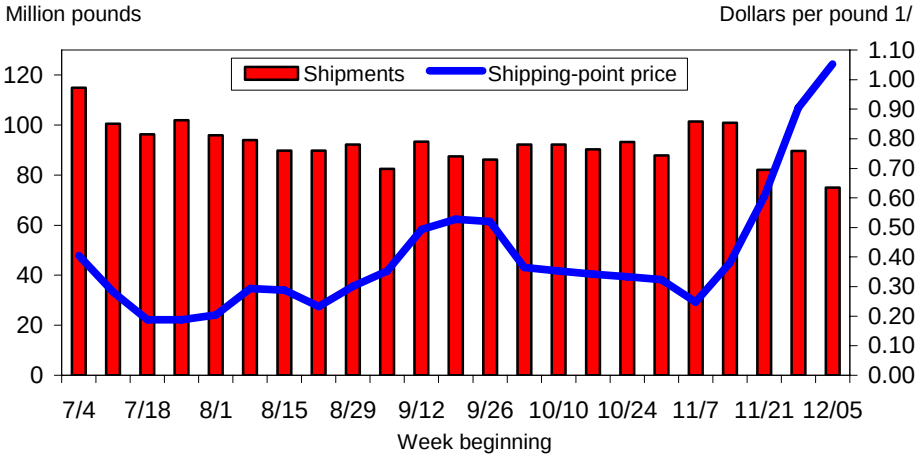
For the second consecutive year, the Florida vegetable industry suffered substantial hurricane damage to crops and infrastructure. On October 24, Hurricane Wilma moved across southern Florida, resulting in severe damage to the vegetable industry in several counties from the gulf coast to the east coast. The counties hit hardest by Hurricane Wilma included Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Lee, and Collier. The majority of the vegetables produced in these areas are marketed from mid-December through March. According to the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the Florida vegetable industry suffered an estimated $311 million in losses to crops and infrastructure from four hurricanes (Dennis, Katrina, Rita, and Wilma) in 2005. During 2002-04, Florida's cash receipts from the sale of vegetables averaged $1.5 billion annually, with one-third of this from fresh-market tomatoes.

Among the four hurricanes to hit Florida, the impact on the vegetable industry from Wilma was the most visible. Fall and winter vegetable crops in various stages of development were damaged or destroyed, raising prices for crops such as peppers, cucumbers, green beans, and squash. However, because of seasonal supplies from California, Georgia, and other States, the response of national prices to the damage in Florida was muted for crops such as tomatoes until mid-November, when shipments began to decline seasonally in production regions outside of Florida. Because shipment volume was stronger this fall than a year ago, prices for crops such as bell peppers and snap beans generally peaked at lower levels than reached in 2004. However, grower prices for December tomatoes could reach highs similar to 2004, with mid-month f.o.b. prices around $1.20 per pound.

Damage to vegetable crops in the major fall-producing area (Palmetto-Ruskin) was not as severe as in 2004 when fall crops such as tomatoes and peppers and some of the supporting infrastructure were virtually wiped out. This year, damage to winter-producing areas, such as Homestead, came early enough that most crops could be

Figure 2

U.S. fresh tomatoes: Weekly shipments & shipping-point price, 2005



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

Source: Market News, Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA.

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

Item	Annual 2004	October 2005	November 2004	November 2005	Change previous: Month	Change previous: Year
		-----1,000 cwt -----			Percent	
Snap beans	3,051	221	303	290	31	-4
Broccoli	8,972	747	751	956	28	27
Cabbage	13,270	791	1,129	1,310	66	16
Cantaloup	26,113	1,541	1,266	1,179	-23	-7
Carrots	11,525	692	1,056	906	31	-14
Cauliflower	4,927	329	393	400	22	2
Celery	17,832	1,228	1,965	2,197	79	12
Sweet corn	10,627	291	219	244	-16	11
Cucumbers	13,870	880	1,336	1,260	43	-6
Head lettuce	38,150	2,967	3,375	3,571	20	6
Romaine	12,951	1,127	1,088	1,501	33	38
Dry onions	50,538	3,547	4,100	4,289	21	5
Bell peppers	15,916	929	1,019	1,354	46	33
Other peppers	3,739	207	260	397	92	53
Squash	6,732	429	776	835	95	8
Tomatoes, round 2/	35,701	2,164	1,448	2,685	24	85
Tomatoes, grnhse 3/	4,933	640	580	842	32	45
Tomatoes, roma	10,045	877	681	1,093	25	60
Cherry tomatoes 4/	4,035	223	228	433	94	90
Watermelon	33,703	552	611	726	32	19
Selected total	326,630	20,382	22,584	26,468	30	17

1/ 2005 data are preliminary. Includes domestic and imported product. 2/ Field-grown round-types.
3/ Data for 2004 undercount domestically-grown product. 4/ Includes grape tomatoes.

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

replanted and still allow production to begin close to normal market windows in late December and early January. Following cleanup from Wilma, growers in southern Florida replanted crops such as green beans and squash, and harvest of these crops began in mid-December. Throughout the fall, cool-season crops (lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, celery, etc.) produced in California and other States remained in good supply at low prices--providing an offset to Florida's elevated vegetable prices. California generally accounts for around two-thirds of domestic fall-season fresh vegetable area, with Florida harvesting about one-fifth. Prices for warm-season vegetables such as tomatoes and bell peppers are expected to remain strong in December as reduced Florida volume combines with a slow start to the West Mexico winter vegetable season (due to earlier heat and pest pressures).

Retail prices for fresh-market vegetables averaged 6 percent above a year earlier through the first 10 months of 2005. Prices for head lettuce (up 10 percent), tomatoes (10 percent), broccoli (15 percent), and miscellaneous fresh vegetables (4 percent) each averaged higher than during the initial 10 months of 2004. Although f.o.b. shipping-point prices for fresh-market vegetables and melons actually declined 10 percent in November from a year earlier, much greater impacts are expected in December and early January. Prices at all levels of the marketing chain are expected to ease in January as supplies of warm-season vegetables build from both Florida and Mexico.

Winter Outlook

This winter (largely January-March), fresh-market vegetable and melon area for harvest is expected to remain at or just above that of a year earlier (USDA-NASS

Table 3--U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, selected vegetables and melons, 2005-2006

Commodity	2005 First	2005 Second	2005 Third	2005 Fourth*	2006 First*	2006 Second*	2006 Third*	2006 Fourth*	Change 4th Q 1/
	--- Dollars per 100 lb ---								Percent
Asparagus	140.00	150.00	239.67	256.00	170.00	125.00	195.00	175.00	55.6
Broccoli	32.90	34.10	26.87	28.00	32.00	28.00	31.00	37.00	-37.0
Cantaloup	--	19.90	14.77	18.00	--	18.50	15.75	20.50	-22.0
Carrots	20.77	21.20	22.53	21.75	20.25	21.00	20.00	19.25	26.5
Cauliflower	38.47	34.87	28.53	30.25	34.75	33.25	29.00	39.00	-30.0
Celery	21.40	15.31	11.63	13.75	17.00	16.25	11.50	13.50	-11.0
Sweet corn	25.33	25.80	24.23	32.75	25.50	20.25	21.75	26.75	-16.0
Cucumbers	28.75	27.80	25.27	32.25	25.75	21.00	24.00	18.00	61.7
Lettuce, head	16.37	20.30	12.40	13.25	18.50	17.00	16.00	18.00	-27.0
Onions, dry bulb	7.85	18.70	16.30	11.50	12.00	20.00	14.00	10.50	28.6
Snap beans	76.37	50.27	66.50	53.00	59.00	40.00	60.00	54.00	-17.0
Tomatoes, field	35.97	51.40	34.07	65.00	38.00	37.00	31.00	43.00	-17.0
All vegetables 2/	870	1,049	847	930	895	910	875	860	-11.0

-- = not available. * = ERS forecast. 1/ Change for 4th-quarter 2005 over 4th-quarter 2004.
2/ Index base is 1910-14=100.

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

estimates will be released on January 9). Barring an early winter freeze in Florida, Mexico, or California, favorable yields and possible bunching of Florida crops replanted after the October hurricane could lead to strong supplies by mid-to late January. Import volume is expected to range from average to above average this winter due largely to stronger yields in West Mexico. Assuming average winter weather in major population centers, fresh vegetable supplies should meet normal demand, leaving shipping-point prices for commercial fresh-market vegetables over the winter quarter just above those of a year earlier.

Trade: Fresh Imports Up

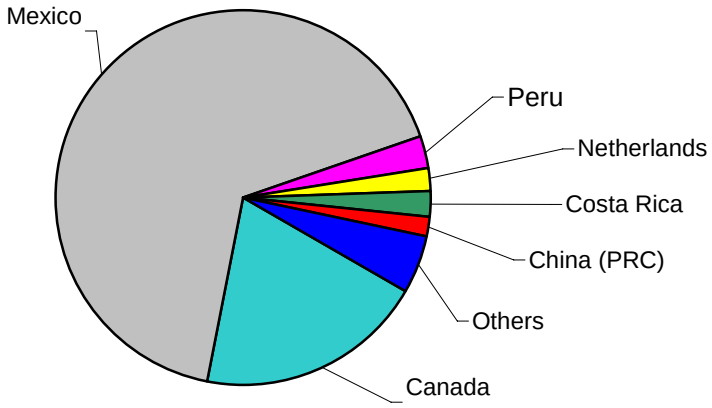
During the first 10 months of 2005 (January to October), the volume of fresh-market vegetable imports (excluding potatoes, mushrooms, melons, and pulses) was up 4 percent from a year earlier. The following were the top eight fresh import items in terms of Jan.-Oct. volume (in rank order);

1. Tomatoes (all), no change from a year earlier;
2. Cucumbers, up 6 percent;
3. Onions (dry-bulb), down 8 percent;
4. Bell peppers (non-pungent), up 11 percent;
5. Squash, up 6 percent;
6. Chile peppers, down 1 percent;
7. Asparagus, up 17 percent;
8. Broccoli, up 34 percent.

In terms of value, fresh vegetable imports increased 8 percent through October to $2.7 billion. At the same time, fresh melon import value also rose 8 percent to $259 million. Over the final quarter of 2005, with higher prices for several warm-season crops attracting more volume, import value is expected to rise. Given continued expansion of year-round vegetable demand and the strength of the U.S. market, fresh vegetable and melon imports are expected to rise again in 2006.

Figure 3

Sources of U.S. fresh-market vegetable imports, 2005



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Table 4--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2003-05 1/

Item	2004 Annual	January - October 2003	January - October 2004	January - October 2005	Change 2004-05
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	6,201	5,468	4,790	5,386	12
Lettuce, other	4,838	3,520	3,822	3,984	4
Lettuce, head	4,747	3,781	3,922	3,792	-3
Tomatoes	3,675	2,560	3,116	2,765	-11
Broccoli	3,151	2,759	2,752	2,589	-6
Other	19,971	17,264	16,953	16,725	-1
Total	39,432	32,592	32,604	32,652	0
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes	20,546	18,404	17,492	17,502	0
Cucumbers	9,335	6,861	7,151	7,596	6
Onions, dry bulb	6,892	5,332	5,569	5,142	-8
Peppers, sweet	5,689	4,551	4,650	5,170	11
Peppers, chile	4,143	3,349	3,461	3,410	-1
Other	30,032	22,496	24,103	25,952	8
Total	72,495	57,644	58,965	61,362	4

1/ Excludes melons, potatoes, mushrooms, pulses, and sweet potatoes.

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

Processing Vegetables

Tomato Output Down In 2005, May Rise In 2006

U.S. processing tomato production is estimated to have declined 17 percent to 10.2 million short tons in 2005. According to the California League of Food Processors, output in California totaled 9.6 million tons—18 percent below a year earlier. Fresno County accounted for 40 percent of the State's output, followed by Yolo (13 percent), and San Joaquin (11 percent) counties. With yields and production in 2005 less than anticipated, supplies of processed tomato products are lower than a year earlier. With domestic demand remaining relatively strong, wholesale prices for various tomato products have begun to creep upward. Lower inventories and higher product prices will set the stage for an increase of at least a tenth in contract acreage for 2006. However, in order to attract the needed tonnage, processors will likely have to offer growers more attractive prices for tomatoes due to rising input costs, especially for energy and energy-based inputs. Inputs such as fertilizer and pesticides are critical to attaining the high yields that have helped growers maintain long-run profitability in the face of low raw tomato prices. Tomato grower incomes were squeezed this past season by lower yields and sharply higher energy prices.

Frozen Pack Down in 2004

According to information released by the American Frozen Food Institute, the domestic pack of 12 leading frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) declined 9 percent in 2004 to 1.9 billion pounds. Within this group, the leading three frozen vegetables (sweet corn, green peas, and green beans) accounted for two-thirds of the volume packed. The pack of the big three declined 5 percent as a smaller sweet corn crop outweighed larger green bean and green pea production. Packs were also reported higher for broccoli, asparagus, and celery, but were lower for spinach, carrots, and squash.

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

Item	2005		2004	Change previous:	
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Month	Year
	-- Index --			-- Percent --	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
Processed fruits and vegetables	120.2	121.2	116.2	-0.8	3.4
Canned vegetables	126.0	124.8	117.7	1.0	7.1
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	179.1	181.5	177.5	-1.3	0.9
Dry beans, peas, lentils	118.7	118.3	111.2	0.3	6.7
Olives, pickles, relishes	119.5	106.7	112.1	12.0	6.6
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	137.8	137.7	134.6	0.1	2.4
Pickles and products	185.4	185.4	181.1	0.0	2.4
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	130.3	130.2	128.5	0.1	1.4
Canned dry beans	131.0	131.4	123.4	-0.3	6.2
Vegetable juices 1/	113.6	113.6	110.4	0.0	2.9
Frozen vegetables	136.9	136.5	138.1	0.3	-0.9
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	151.7	147.8	144.8	2.6	4.8

1/ Index base year is 1987.

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

Table 6--Sweet corn for processing: Acreage, yield, production, and value, 1995-2005

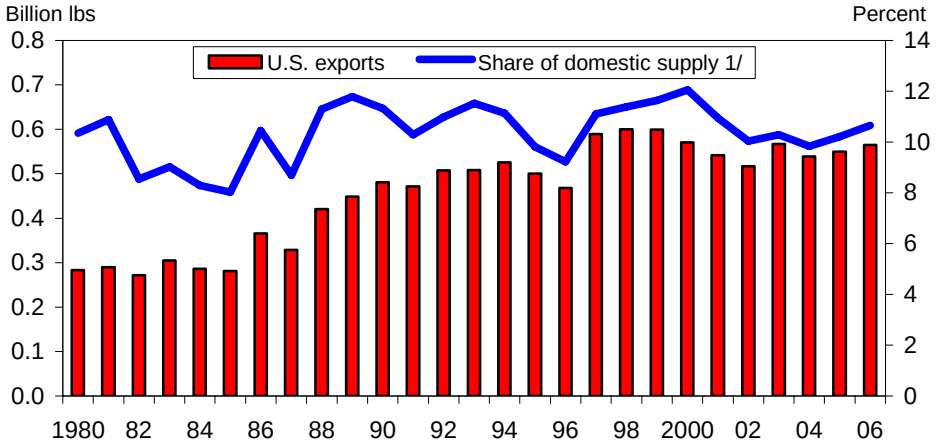
Year	Acres planted 1/	Acres harvested	Yield	Production	Crop value	
					Per ton	Total
	Acres		*Tons/acre*	*Short tons*	*$/ton*	*1,000 $*
1995	531,410	483,910	6.87	3,324,150	75.60	251,156
1996	492,000	474,200	6.95	3,296,330	78.50	258,840
1997	478,900	465,800	7.18	3,342,330	74.90	250,329
1998	486,400	467,300	6.97	3,255,560	73.30	238,748
1999	473,900	466,300	7.07	3,297,390	71.10	234,418
2000	476,800	460,400	6.86	3,160,020	73.40	232,021
2001	458,350	447,150	7.04	3,147,530	73.00	229,678
2002	442,000	417,100	7.35	3,067,690	68.00	208,703
2003	438,400	426,600	7.66	3,266,050	70.40	229,788
2004	412,700	405,800	7.31	2,968,180	72.10	213,993
2005 f	416,900	408,500	7.46	3,046,210	--	--

f = NASS September forecast of area and production for 2005.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 4

U.S. frozen sweet corn: Export volume and share of supply, 1980-2006



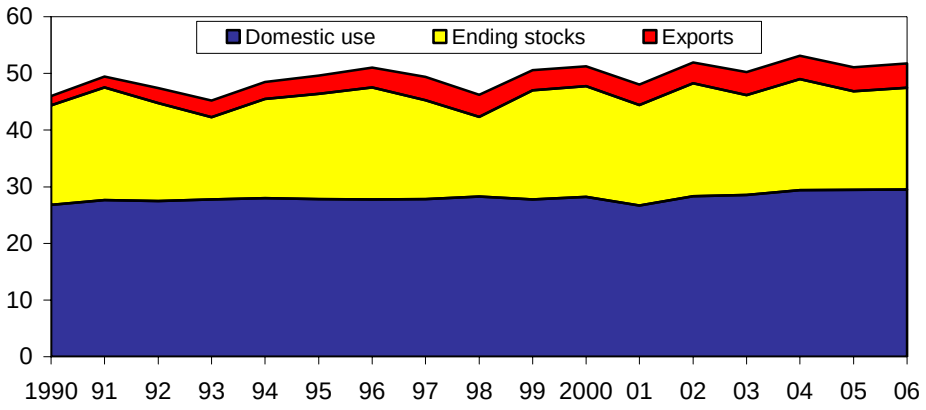
1/ Supply includes domestic production, imports, and January 1 stocks.
Sources: 1980-2004, Bureau of the Census. 2005-06 are ERS forecasts.

On November 1, stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) stood 2 percent below a year earlier as smaller stocks of sweet corn, green peas, and lima beans outweighed larger inventories of green beans, squash, and broccoli. About 78 percent of all frozen vegetables were stored in public warehouses.

Stocks of frozen sweet corn (on a cut basis) were running 10 percent below a year earlier, reflecting the 2-percent reduction in acreage planted for freezing. Over the past few decades, sweet corn stocks as a share of production had been trending lower. However, during the past 2 years, January 1 stocks as a share of production have been about one-third higher than the average share during the 1990s, with inventory volume reaching record highs. As energy prices continue to rise and inflate the cost of carrying large stocks in cold storage, the industry may be forced to raise prices (tough to do given soft demand) or reduce production to bring stocks more into line with current demand.

Figure 5

Disposition of U.S. vegetables for canning, 1990-2006



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 7--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	2004 Annual	January - October 2003	January - October 2004	January - October 2005	Change 2004-05
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Imports:					
Canned	733	524	589	654	11
Frozen	455	330	375	401	7
Dehydrated 2/	261	194	210	232	10
Exports:					
Canned	530	426	435	439	1
Frozen	147	131	121	133	10
Dehydrated 2/	117	99	97	104	7

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

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

Processed Trade: Exports Up

The value of processed (canned, frozen, dried) vegetable and melon exports rose 4 percent from a year earlier during January to October 2005. Export values for the canned, frozen, and dehydrated categories were each above a year earlier. Export volumes for frozen and dehydrated vegetables were each up 11 percent from a year earlier, while canned vegetable export volume was 3 percent lower. Export volume was stronger for tomato ketchup, frozen sweet corn, and dehydrated onions, but lower for tomato paste, tomato sauce, and frozen green beans. Among the top three U.S. markets for canned vegetables, the volume of U.S. products shipped to Canada declined 2 percent while shipments to Mexico (up 19 percent) and Japan (up 14 percent) were higher. Canada accounts for 41 percent of canned export volume.

Similarly, the volume of frozen vegetable exports (excluding potatoes) was mixed for the top three U.S. markets. Shipments to Japan, which accounts for 30 percent of U.S. frozen exports (excluding potatoes), rose 5 percent but were lower for Canada and Mexico (each down 4 percent). Volume shipped to China and Hong Kong rose sharply, with these two destinations now accounting for 16 percent of total U.S. frozen export volume (excluding potatoes).

Potatoes

Prices Expected To Lift 2005 Crop Value Despite Production Cut

The 2005/06 season is the kind of year that U.S. potato growers have been awaiting since 2001 when potato prices last rose significantly. Although the growers' bottom line is not apparent until final prices received by growers are reported at the close of the marketing year, initial USDA surveys suggest double-digit price gains for the 2005 crop. Given that 2005 potato production declined 7.5 percent, a double-digit price increase could provide a boost to grower revenue.

To get a glimpse of whether gains in total or per-acre sales value are positive (and assuming no change in production costs), average potato prices in 2005 are projected to be around $6.63 per cwt, or 17 percent above the 2004 price. This amount translates to an estimated U.S. sales value of $2.54 billion, which is 8 percent more than 2004's level, assuming that sales remain at 91 percent of production. In terms of sales per acre, the average is expected to be about $2,300 per acre, or 17 percent above the preceding level. This scenario is helped by Canada's 18-percent drop in production and a projected 9-percent decline in 2005 potato exports to the United States.

These assumptions, together with a projected 6-percent drop in imports, may lead to a 7-percent decline in total U.S. potato supply for 2005. And with an estimated 12-percent increase in U.S. potato exports, domestic per capita disappearance of potatoes could shrink by 10 percent from 135 pounds in 2004 to 123 pounds in 2005. This diminution in potato consumption may represent a worst-case scenario since year-to-date domestic shipments of potatoes are down only 3 percent through October 2005, although recent monthly shipments increasingly lag last year's levels.

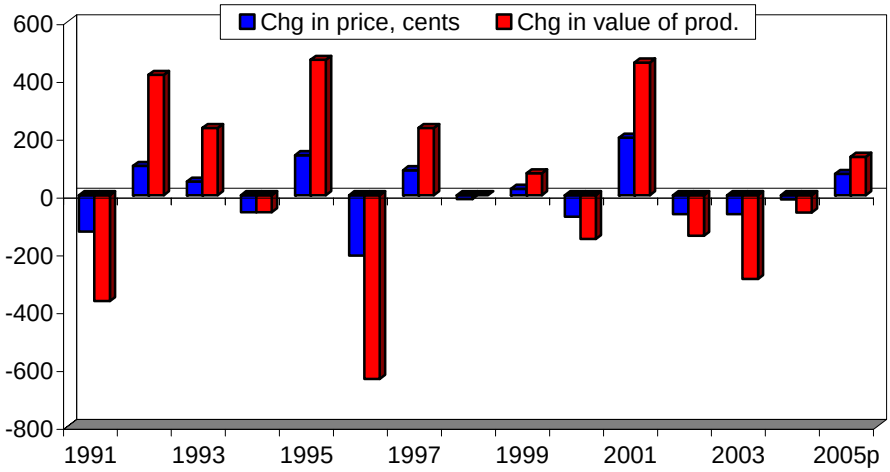
Fresh Potato Prices Take the Prize

The average price received by growers/shippers/packers through October 2005 for fresh-market potatoes is $9.27 per cwt, 25 percent above the $7-per-cwt average

Figure 6

Change in fall potato price corresponds with change in production value

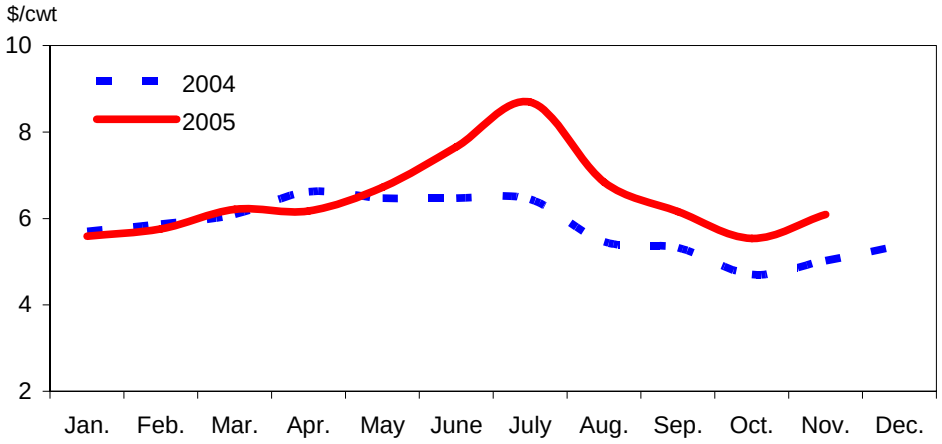
Cents & $ Mil.



p = preliminary.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 7
U.S. potato prices rose in 2005 as production declined



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

received over the first 10 months of 2004. By contrast, prices for processing potatoes averaged $5.20 per cwt, up only 1 percent compared with a year earlier. In Idaho, open-market potato prices through October are only 6 percent higher than in 2004. But, partly because of lower U.S. potato production in general in 2005, domestic shipments of fresh-market potatoes are down about 1 percent thus far, notwithstanding higher potato prices in all major producer States.

The major potato-producing States that reduced their fall crops in 2005 are Idaho, Colorado, Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, and Maine. The bulk of the production cuts—35 million cwt from the year's 4 seasons—was borne by Idaho with 15 million cwt, followed by North Dakota with 6.3 million cwt, then Maine and California, with over 3 million cwt each. The Central States as a group shouldered 40 percent of the cuts in the fall crop despite producing only 25 percent of the U.S. fall crop in 2004.

Frozen Fries Lead Downturn in Potato Imports

Frozen potato stocks through October are on average 1 percent below levels in 2004 despite 2 percent larger stocks of frozen fries. The reason is 10-percent lower stocks of other frozen potatoes in cold storage. Through the third quarter of 2005, the volume of imported frozen french fries (largely from Canada) is down 15 percent. Thus, it is likely that domestic consumption of french fries is weaker than during the past 3 years when average monthly stocks of frozen fries annually declined, while stocks of other frozen potatoes expanded.

Total U.S. potato imports through September 2005 are down 7 percent in volume despite increases in domestic shipments of fresh and other frozen potatoes and potato starch. Also, imported potato chips are 7 percent lower as smaller shipments from Canada more than offset larger shipments from Mexico. In value, total potato imports, 85 percent of which come from Canada, are projected to fall by only 2 percent (Canadian potato production in 2005 is down 18 percent). Import unit values are higher in 2005 as potato prices in Canada have risen. Potato chip import prices are up 15 percent to $1.45 from $1.26 per pound.

Table 8--Fall potatoes: Production declines 3 years in a row

States	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change
			--- 1,000 cwt ---		Percent
West:					
California	4,316	3,528	3,648	3,240	-11.2
Colorado	27,885	23,652	23,791	22,292	-6.3
Idaho	133,385	123,180	131,970	116,975	-11.4
Oregon	24,936	20,991	19,775	22,023	11.4
Washington	92,340	93,150	93,810	95,480	1.8
Other States	7,728	8,594	8,152	7,884	-3.3
Total:	290,590	273,095	281,146	267,894	-4.7
Central:					
Michigan	13,878	15,015	13,650	13,920	2.0
Minnesota	18,810	22,330	18,920	17,630	-6.8
Nebraska	8,611	9,744	9,288	8,106	-12.7
North Dakota	23,460	27,440	26,765	20,500	-23.4
Wisconsin	30,750	32,800	30,450	29,050	-4.6
Other States	1,960	2,362	2,200	900	-59.1
Total:	97,469	109,691	101,273	90,106	-11.0
East:					
Maine	16,960	17,030	19,065	15,820	-17.0
New York	5,500	6,510	5,184	5,226	0.8
Pennsylvania	2,128	3,375	2,640	2,750	4.2
Other States	934	887	945	729	-22.9
Total:	25,522	27,802	27,834	24,525	-11.9
U.S. fall total:	413,581	410,588	410,253	382,525	-6.8
United States	458,171	457,814	456,041	421,639	-7.5

Sources: *Potatoes Summary*; *Crop Production*, NASS.

Net Exports on Pace To Exceed $60 Million

The value of U.S. potato exports is projected to increase 13 percent in 2005 as shipments of all potato products except chips and starch are outpacing 2004's exports. Exports are led by frozen french fries which are expected to gain by 13 percent in 2005. Shipments of flakes and granules, and dehydrated potatoes in general, are up 19 percent. Nevertheless, these gains pale against fresh and seed potatoes whose export growth in 2005 approaches 50 percent, with two-thirds shipped to Canada.

Potato exports, led by frozen French fries, to the major markets of Japan, Canada, and Mexico are expected up by 12, 8, and 26 percent in value, respectively, in 2005. Fresh and seed potato shipments to Mexico are up almost 60 percent in value. However, exports of frozen fries to China are projected down by 36 percent. Potato chip exports are higher in value to Japan and Mexico but lower to Canada. It appears that Canada's potato chip exports to the U.S., which are expected to decline by a third in 2005, are being diverted to the domestic market.

Canadian Production Also Lower

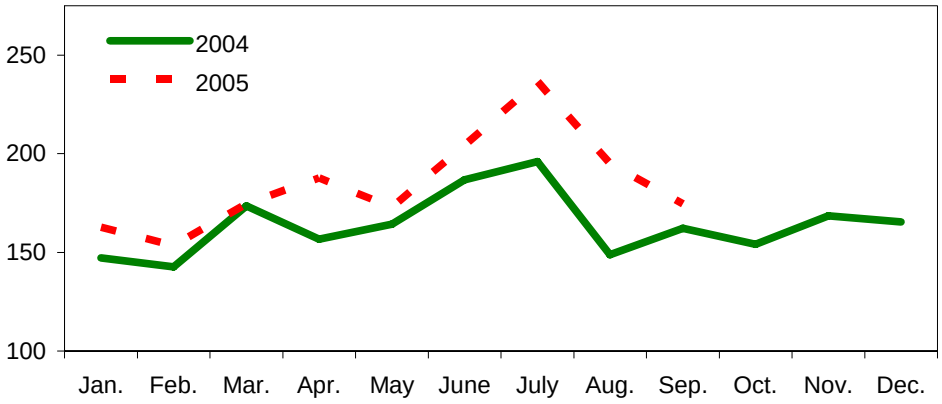
All of Canada's potato-producing Provinces reduced production by double digits in 2005, except British Columbia. Prince Edward Island, the biggest producing

Province, cut production by 4.7 million cwt, but was eclipsed by Manitoba's 6.8-million (30 percent) reduction. The country's 9-percent decline in yield per acre exacerbated the 11-percent smaller area harvested. Despite the cutback in production, Canada's potato stocks on November 1 were up 7 percent from 2004. The 26 million cwt of potatoes (5 million in larger stocks and 21 million from lower production), or 26 percent of production, that are absent from the Canadian market may be an indication of weaker domestic demand for potatoes relative to that in the United States. Part of this removal from the domestic market is supplanted by more orders of U.S. fresh and seed potatoes in 2005. Nevertheless, in per capita potato consumption, Canadians remain the greater consumers at 156 pounds, or 15 percent more than Americans ate in 2004.

Figure 8

U.S. potato export volume is up from 2004

Million lbs



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

Sweet Potatoes

The 2005 sweet potato crop is already gracing Americans' holiday meals, starting with Thanksgiving. The sweet potatoes used to produce sweet potato pies, casseroles, fries, breads, and stews should cost about the same as last year, or a little less due to weaker shipping-point prices in North Carolina, which supplies 43 percent of the U.S. sweet potato crop. Further, the Gulf Coast States' sweet potato crop in 2005 was not significantly affected by the summer hurricanes, although shipments from Louisiana were initially lower following Katrina and Rita.

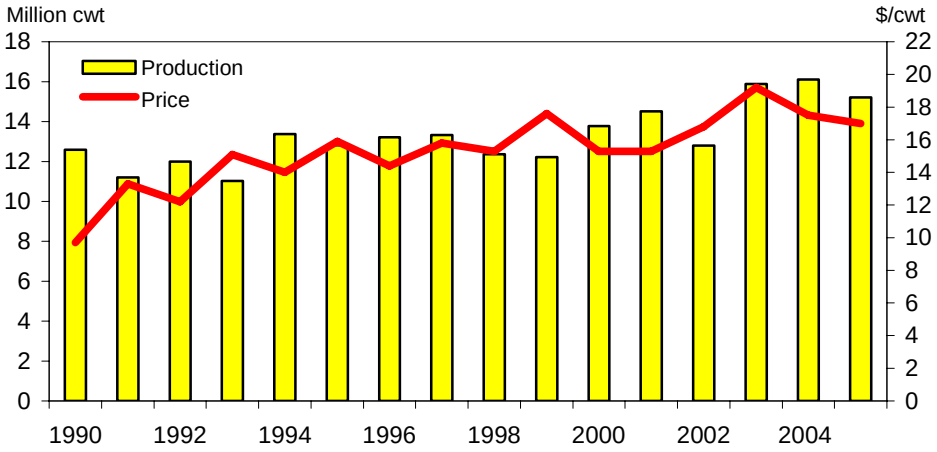
U.S. production of sweet potatoes is projected by ERS at 15.2 million cwt for 2005, 6 percent below a year earlier (official survey-based estimates will be released on January 12, 2006). This outlook is based on a 4-percent reduction in area harvested and an estimated yield of 170 cwt per acre. The estimated 2005 harvested area is 89,500 acres, down from 92,800 acres in 2004. This represents 97 percent of planted acreage, which would be the highest over the past decade. The expected yield of 170 cwt per acre in 2005 would also be high compared with yields prior to 2003, but is on par with yields over the past 2 years.

A reduction is anticipated in the 2005/06 season-average price to about $17 per cwt, compared with $17.50 in 2004. This lower price would push the value of production down to $259 million—8 percent below the $282 million of 2004. After adding the value of sweet potato imports and subtracting exports, the value of the crop used domestically would drop about 9 percent in 2005. Also, the value of per capita purchases (at wholesale value) would decline to about 81 cents (compared with 90 cents in 2004). U.S. sweet potato growers are expected to gross around $2,900 per acre from crop sales in 2005, down 5 percent from a year earlier.

The 7-percent projected growth of U.S. sweet potato exports in 2005 is also partly responsible for an expected decline in domestic per capita disappearance—dropping from 4.7 pounds a year earlier to 4.4 pounds in 2005. Although not included in the

Figure 9

Sweet potato prices expected to be lower despite smaller crop in 2005



Sources: *Crop Production* and *Agricultural Prices*, NASS, USDA, except 2005 from ERS.

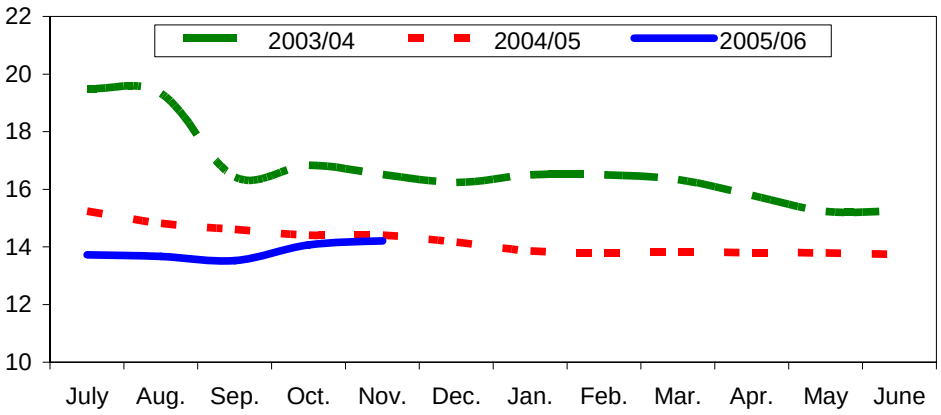
official sweet potato consumption statistics, imports of true yams (few of which are grown in the United States) continue to rise and are favored as substitutes for sweet potatoes by some Latinos and Asians. Despite yam import prices being more than three times that of domestic sweet potatoes per pound, import demand for yams remains strong. The volume and value of U.S. yam imports overwhelm sweet potato imports such that, if included with sweet potatoes, the annual U.S. trade surplus would turn into deficits. The estimated import value of yams in 2005 is $46 million, which is almost twice the U.S. export value of sweet potatoes.

Despite reduced U.S. production, sweet potato exports are projected to rise 7 percent in 2005-06—reaching 74 million pounds with a value of $25 million. Export unit value prices of 34 cents per pound are about equal to last marketing year's average price. Close to two-thirds of U.S. export value is earned from shipments to Canada. Exports to Canada are expected to rise 13 percent during the 2005/06 marketing year, based on first quarter (July-September) exports. Even as U.S. imports of sweet potatoes are projected up 22 percent in 2005, the U.S. trade surplus is expected to expand by about 4 percent.

Figure 10

Louisiana sweet potato shipping-point prices have improved recently

$/40 lb carton



Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA

Dry Edible Beans

Pinto Crop Up, Black Beans Lower

The first estimate of dry bean production by class was released by USDA on December 9. With improved yields and increased acreage, national output for all major classes increased from a year ago, with strong increases noted for pinto, navy, and Great Northern beans. Among the top four dry bean classes, only black bean output declined as growers cut acreage with beginning stocks above those of a year earlier. Double-digit gains also characterized most other classes except large limas (up 1 percent), blackeyes (up 4 percent), and small whites (down 29 percent). Output of pinto beans, which accounts for the largest share (48 percent) of U.S. dry bean production, rose 68 percent to 13.1 million cwt—rebuilding stocks depleted by last year's small crop.

Navy (pea) bean production increased 84 percent from a year earlier, with North Dakota accounting for 34 percent of the crop and Michigan 33 percent. Despite this increase, during the first 6 years of this decade, navy bean production has averaged 41 percent below the average of the 1990s. This is a direct reflection of both reduced export demand (down 36 percent) and domestic disappearance (down 33 percent). Although navy exports have declined, they remain vital to the industry, with nearly one-fourth of annual supplies being shipped to other countries. Domestic dry bean use (and a portion of export demand) likely suffered partly as a result of various fad diets (i.e. low-carb diets), which received strong international media attention.

The estimate of 2005 U.S. dry edible bean production was increased this month to 27.2 million cwt—53 percent above the small crop of a year ago. Harvested area was up 29 percent from a year ago while per-acre yield was 19 percent higher than the weather-reduced low of a year earlier. The national average yield of 17.31 cwt per acre exceeded the 35-year (1970-2004) trend by 24 pounds. Carryover stocks of quality beans at the start of the marketing season on September 1 were reportedly light—being low or nearly exhausted for several classes. Now that the 2005 crop is a bit larger than earlier estimates, U.S. dry bean supplies are expected to be more

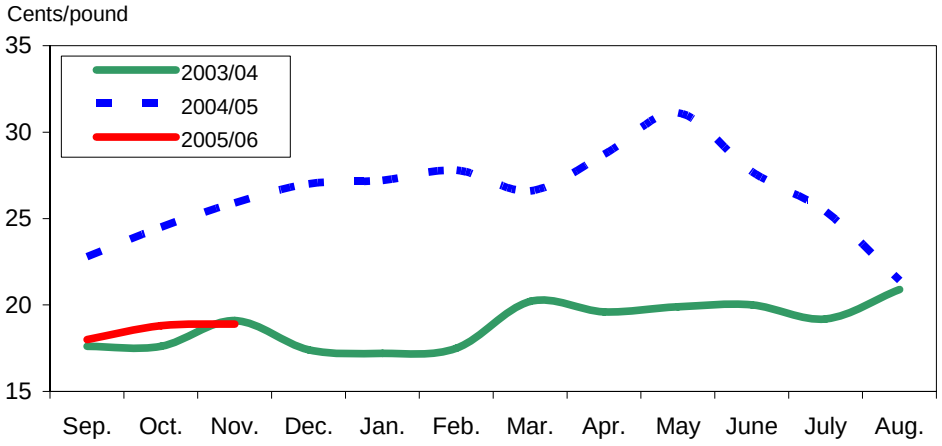
Table 9--U.S. dry beans: Production by class, 2001-2005

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change 2004-05
			--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Pinto	8,750	13,188	10,453	7,814	13,110	67.8
Navy	2,311	5,389	2,514	2,142	3,951	84.5
Great Northern	2,108	1,558	2,216	951	1,560	64.0
Black	783	3,120	1,263	1,870	1,797	-3.9
Lt. red kidney	776	1,207	1,095	806	1,144	41.9
Dk. red kidney	736	1,136	845	682	918	34.6
Garbanzo	1,612	861	417	593	1,098	85.2
Small red	172	592	581	601	903	50.2
Pink	326	596	612	521	662	27.1
Blackeye	553	543	785	384	400	4.2
Baby lima	235	501	325	267	368	37.8
Large lima	326	334	369	307	310	1.0
Cranberry	147	359	190	180	162	-10.0
Others	775	928	827	670	801	19.6
United States	19,610	30,312	22,492	17,788	27,184	52.8

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 11

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



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Table 10--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2004-2005

Commodity	2004		2005		Chg. prev. year:	
	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec. 1/	Nov.	Dec.
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	25.80	26.70	18.90	--	-26.7	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	33.40	32.00	13.70	14.00	-59.0	-56.3
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	26.30	26.00	18.50	18.50	-29.7	-28.8
Great Northern (NE/WY)	17.50	17.50	15.60	16.00	-10.9	-8.6
Black (MI)	18.50	18.50	19.90	20.00	7.6	8.1
Light-red kidney (MI)	27.50	27.50	21.50	21.50	-21.8	-21.8
Dark-red kidney (MN/WI)	28.90	28.50	21.20	20.50	-26.6	-28.1
Small red (ID/WA)	22.50	22.50	19.90	19.50	-11.6	-13.3
Baby lima (CA)	39.00	39.00	34.50	34.75	-11.5	-10.9
Large lima (CA)	41.80	41.75	43.50	44.25	4.1	6.0
Blackeye (CA)	28.45	28.50	34.00	40.00	19.5	40.4
Pink (ID/WA)	22.95	22.50	19.90	19.50	-13.3	-13.3
Garbanzo (ID/WA)	29.90	29.50	--	--	--	--

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

Source: *Bean Market News,* AMS, USDA except "all dry bean" price from NASS, USDA.

than adequate to satisfy average domestic and international demand this season. Despite this, with low beginning stocks, available supply across all bean classes is still estimated to be the second lowest in the past 16 years.

The larger crop this year reflects double-digit increases in most dry bean-producing States, with the greatest improvement from a year earlier in Colorado (up 84 percent), Texas (up 83 percent), and Minnesota (up 81 percent). Despite attractive dry bean prices this spring, North Dakota growers only increased planted area 11 percent. However, most of the increase in production within this top dry bean State came from a 50-percent increase in yields—fully recovering from the frost-reduced yields of 2004.

With the previous two dry bean crops being smaller than average, dry bean stocks were drawn down to relatively low levels to start the 2005/06 marketing year. As a result, prices over the past season reflected these reduced supplies, with the season-average grower price for all dry beans averaging an estimated $25.70 per cwt—the

highest since 1989 and up 40 percent from the previous season and 50 percent above two seasons ago. California's season-average price rose 5 percent to $36.90 per cwt—the second highest on record. California's strong average dry bean price is likely a reflection of the shrinking dry bean crop in the State and the resulting greater proportion of the State's output accounted for by higher-valued varieties such as garbanzo, large lima, and baby limas. For 2005/06, the national season average grower price is projected to range from $18 to $20 per cwt.

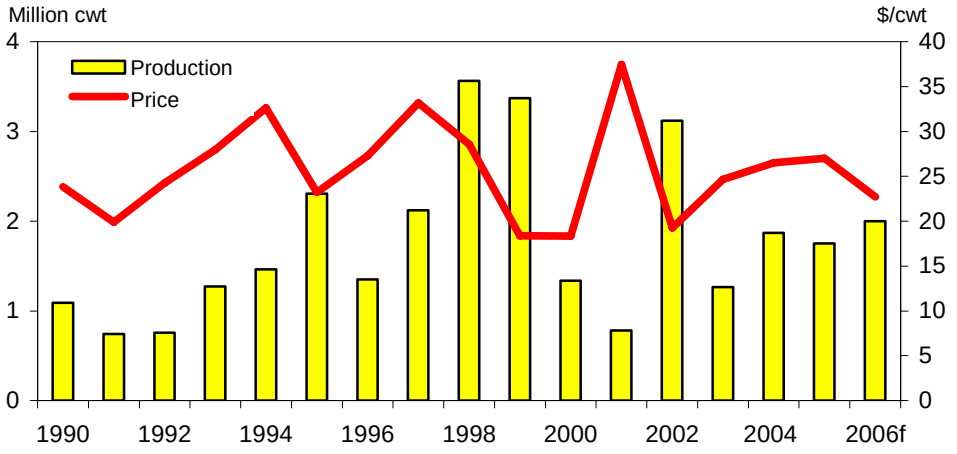
Black Bean Crop Down, Prices Strengthening

Black bean output is estimated to have declined 4 percent to 1.8 million bags (cwt). Area harvested was down 16 percent to 107,100 acres, but average yields gained 14 percent to 16.8 bags per acre. Output was down in Michigan (the top producing State) but was up in many States where yields recovered from frost losses in 2004. Michigan remained the leading producer of black beans with 63 percent of the 2005 crop. North Dakota and New York complete the top three producing States.

Black bean grower prices (MI) began the marketing year in September at $18.38 per cwt--down 12 percent from a year earlier. However, prices have steadily moved higher since then as the reduced size of the crop became clearer. In early December, grower bids reached $20.00 per cwt--8 percent above a year earlier and 9 percent above the average of the previous 5 years. Continued market strength is anticipated into the spring, with reduced stocks and tighter world dry bean supplies. Thus, higher black bean prices, consistent domestic demand (about 0.5 pound per capita), and a reduction in domestic stocks may position black beans as a stronger competitor for crop acreage next spring.

Following 2 strong years in 2002/03 and 2003/04, black bean exports declined 26 percent to 60.5 million pounds during the 2004/05 marketing year. During the first 2 months of the 2005/06 marketing year (Sept.-Oct.), U.S. black bean exports declined 4 percent to about 18 million pounds. Mexico remains the key market for black bean exports, taking about 97 percent of the early season volume. This sluggish start to the marketing season is a reflection of declining black bean

Figure 12
U.S. black beans: Production and grower price



Sources: *Crop Production* and *Agricultural Prices*, NASS, USDA, except 2006 from ERS.

Table 11--U.S. dry bean crop-year export volume

Bean class	Crop year 2004/05	September - October 2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	Change 2004-05
		1,000 cwt (bags)			Percent
Pinto	1,188	405	197	344	75
Navy (pea)	1,005	236	223	351	58
Black	605	447	182	175	-4
Great Northern	370	210	67	83	24
Garbanzo	227	20	72	63	-13
Dark-red kidney	166	39	39	21	-47
Baby lima	131	34	20	34	70
Large lima	128	16	25	10	-61
Small red	137	36	15	26	73
Blackeyes	56	4	6	3	-50
Light-red kidney	56	14	8	19	123
Cranberry	45	28	8	12	56
Other	564	194	106	186	75
Total	4,679	1,684	968	1,326	37

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

supplies, rising prices, and strong competition for limited food aid dollars. These factors are likely to weigh heavily against increased black bean exports in 2005/06.

Export Volume Revives

During the first 2 months of the 2005/06 marketing season, U.S. dry edible bean export volume showed signs of recovering from last year's 24-percent drop to the lowest level since 1976/77. Volume increased for pintos, navy, Great Northern, light-red kidney, and small red, while declining for large lima, dark-red kidney, garbanzo, and black beans. Exports to Mexico and Canada each increased, with these two countries accounting for 61 percent of the early season volume. Volume shipped to Mexico jumped 61 percent and was the second strongest for this period over the last 9 years. Exports to Mexico were led by pinto (up 167 percent) and black bean (up 5 percent) sales. Dry bean exports were also above a year earlier to the United Kingdom (up 41 percent) and France (up 37 percent).

Dry Peas and Lentils

Dry Pea and Lentil Output Up

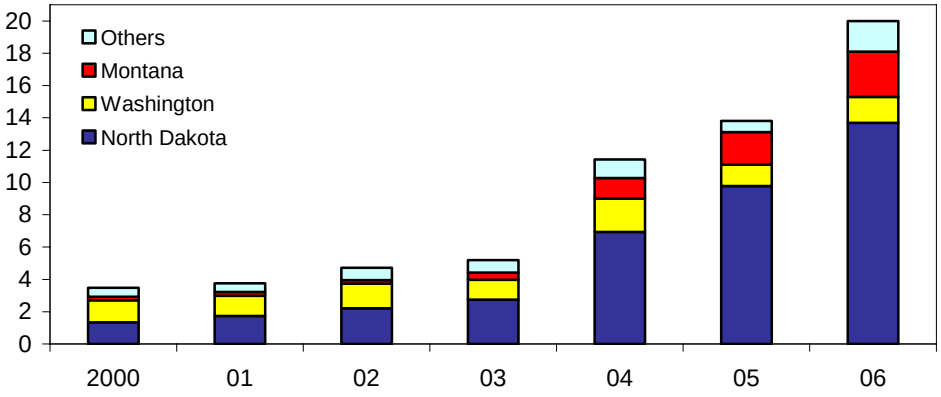
According to USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service, production of dry peas (excluding wrinkled seed peas) and lentils increased 21 percent to a record 19.2 million cwt in 2005. Output of dry peas (excluding Austrian winter peas) increased 21 percent while lentil production increased 22 percent—both reaching record highs. In 2005, except for Austrian winter peas, per-acre yields were down from last year's relatively strong levels for both peas and lentils, especially in the Pacific Northwest where growing conditions were less favorable than a year earlier. Largely reflecting increased seeded area, harvested area was up 50 percent for dry peas and 31 percent for lentils. Acreage losses (unharvested area) declined slightly in 2005 for lentils but increased from 4 percent a year earlier to 6 percent this year for dry peas.

The outlook for 2006 indicates further increases in seeded area for dry peas and lentils. Despite lower market prices, average per-acre returns for dry peas and lentils are expected to exceed those for alternative crops such as spring wheat, resulting in further increases in pea and lentil area. Dry pea seeding in 2006 could

Figure 13

U.S. dry edible peas: Production, 2000-06

Mil cwt



Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA, except 2006 projection by ERS, USDA.

Table 12--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Production by class, 2001-2005

Item	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	Change 2004-05
			--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Dry peas	3,763	4,727	5,202	11,419	13,813	21.0
Austrian winter peas	103	183	174	291	324	11.3
Chickpeas, all	1,612	861	417	593	1,098	85.2
Small	--	--	60	76	122	60.5
Large	--	--	357	517	976	88.8
Lentils	2,898	2,571	2,442	4,182	5,101	22.0
Total	8,376	8,342	8,235	16,485	20,336	23.4
Wrinkled seed peas	640	599	673	899	--	--

-- = not available.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

rise by a third or more, with expected gains again strongest in the Northern Plains. For lentils, despite good returns relative to other crops, acreage gains may again be more modest than dry peas as potential markets remain limited compared with dry peas. Assuming five-year average yields (2001-05) for both dry peas and lentils (which would improve on yields experienced in 2005), U.S. output of all dry peas and lentils in 2006 would exceed that of all dry edible beans for the first time.

In mid-December, Pacific Northwest (PNW) grower bids for U.S. number one grade whole dry green peas were averaging around $4.75 per cwt—about 29 percent below year-earlier prices. Mid-December grower prices for whole dry yellow peas in the PNW were running about 26 below year-earlier levels. Both dry green and dry yellow pea grower prices have been below year-earlier levels since May 2004. Since peaking in November 2004, prices for brewer lentils (currently the most common variety in the U.S.) have generally trended lower and in mid-December stood at $10.25 per cwt (U.S. number ones) in the Pacific Northwest—the lowest since August 2002. Average grower prices for North Dakota feed peas were running about $4.00 per cwt in November, unchanged from October.

Loan Deficiency Payments Rise On Larger Crops

According to the Farm Services Agency, posted county prices for dry peas continue to average below the loan rates in both the East ($6.03/cwt) and West ($6.61/cwt). As a result, the 2005/06 crop loan deficiency payment rate has averaged $2.37 per cwt since the crop year began, with payments through December 5 totaling $27.4 million. This compares with program payments of $31.5 million for the entire 2004 dry pea crop, which had an average payment rate of $2.38 per cwt. In 2005, LDPs for dry peas have been made in 16 States, led by North Dakota with 61 percent of the total. CCC loan activity for dry peas remains minimal with virtually all producers opting for LDPs. More than 83 percent of the production reported by NASS has already entered the LDP program.

Table 13--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Monthly prices by class, 2004-2005

Commodity	2004		2005		Chg. prev. year:	
	Nov.	Dec.	Nov.	Dec. 1/	Nov.	Dec.
	--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
Dealer prices:						
Green peas, whole	10.45	10.25	7.75	7.75	-25.8	-24.4
Yellow peas, whole	10.00	9.75	7.55	7.50	-24.5	-23.1
Green peas, split	13.55	13.50	10.75	10.75	-20.7	-20.4
Yellow peas, split	12.75	12.25	10.75	10.75	-15.7	-12.2
Lentils, brewer	21.95	20.63	15.80	15.75	-28.0	-23.7
Lentils, pardina	21.20	20.00	17.13	17.00	-19.2	-15.0
Austrian winter peas	14.88	15.25	--	--	--	--
Grower prices:						
Green peas, whole	6.93	6.69	4.88	4.88	-29.6	-27.1
Yellow peas, whole	6.43	6.25	4.63	4.63	-28.0	-25.9
Lentils, brewer	15.95	15.38	10.78	10.25	-32.4	-33.4
Lentils, pardina	15.63	15.13	12.75	12.25	-18.4	-19.0
Austrian winter peas	9.90	9.50	--	--	--	--

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for December 2005 are partial-month averages.

Source: Adapted from weekly data provided by the *Bean Market News,* AMS, USDA.

The larger lentil crop in 2005 has led to lower market prices and increased loan deficiency payments. For the 2004/05 crop, LDPs were minimal at $100,000 as market prices remained above the loan rate for most of the season. For 2005/06 crop through December 5, about $4.0 million in LDPs were disbursed in 5 States, with unit payments averaging $1.60 per cwt. Lentil growers are also actively taking nonrecourse loans. After taking $6.7 million in loans during 2004/05, growers have taken out $1.5 million in nonrecourse loans through December 5 for 2005/06 lentils.

Although small, the volume of 2005/06 small chickpeas receiving LDPs through December 5 is more than double that of 2004/05 at 146,725 cwt. Per-unit payments for chickpeas have averaged $1.68 per cwt, compared with $2.25 for all of 2004/05.

July-October Exports Surge

Exports of dry peas and lentils have recently benefited from a combination of attractive prices, industry trade promotion efforts, greater food aid volume, and increased cross-border traffic with Canada. As a result, during the first 4 months of the 2005/06 marketing year (July-October), export volume for dry peas and lentils has increased 176 percent from a year earlier. The leading destinations included Spain (up 508 percent) where drought resulted in greater import demand, Canada (up 127 percent) and Ethiopia (up 344 percent). The July-October volume shipped to India jumped to 40 million pounds, up from about 2 million pounds a year ago. Despite lower prices, the value of dry pea and lentil exports totaled $55 million—92 percent above a year earlier.

The volume and value ($7 million) of all pea and lentil exports to Canada increased during July-October, with the average value per unit declining 22 percent to 10 cents per pound. The volume of whole green and yellow peas each increased substantially from a year earlier, with some of this likely reflecting increased feed pea movement and cross-border processing (where the closest processor to a farm is across the border). The volume of miscellaneous split pea shipments rose 59 percent, accounting for about one quarter of dry pea and lentil exports to Canada. The value of miscellaneous split pea exports increased 152 percent as the unit value returned to the average of the past few years following last year's low. Imports of dry peas and lentils from Canada during July-October increased 11 percent to 57 million pounds—the highest during this 4-month period since at least 1989.

Table 14--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Crop-year export volume by class 1/

	Crop year	July-October			Change
Item	2004/05	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2004-05
		--1,000 cwt--			Percent
Green peas	2,450.5	472.7	580.5	1,095.4	89
Yellow peas	1,353.1	172.4	168.7	686.2	307
Split peas	218.6	41.2	74.9	59.7	-20
Austrian winter pea	10.4	3.6	4.4	9.0	105
Misc. dry peas	621.3	70.2	126.3	1,208.0	856
Chickpeas, all	220.2	49.8	98.2	96.3	-2
Lentils, all	1,797.9	417.9	512.6	1,159.6	126
Total	6,671.9	1,227.8	1,565.6	4,314.2	176

1/ Excludes planting seed.

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

Longrun Outlook

The production value of horticulture crops (vegetables, melons, mushrooms, fruits, tree nuts, greenhouse, nursery, and other horticultural crops) in the U.S. is forecast to grow by 2.3 percent annually over the next decade (from 2006 to 2015). The total farmgate production value in 2005 is estimated at $47.5 billion, of which 32 percent or $15.1 billion will be earned from fruits and nuts, 33 percent or $15.9 billion from vegetables and melons, and 35 percent or $16.5 billion from nursery, greenhouse, and other crops. The $47.5-billion aggregate value for all U.S. horticultural crop production is $3 billion less than the ERS farm cash receipts estimate of $50.5 billion in 2005, which includes estimates of other fruits and vegetables not surveyed by NASS. As a share of total crop cash receipts in the U.S., horticulture accounted for 44 percent in 2005.

The average growth rate for fruit and tree nut production value over the next decade is 2.7 percent, led by tree nuts at 3.2 percent and noncitrus fruits at 2.9 percent. Vegetables and melons are forecast to grow by 2.3 percent annually in value, led by vegetables for the fresh market at 2.8 percent. About 75 percent of the value of total U.S. vegetable production is projected to originate from fresh-market crops. Greenhouse and nursery crops, valued at $16 billion in 2005, are projected to expand by 2.1 percent through 2015.

Horticulture production in farm weight is expected to follow average growth of the U.S. population, which is 1 percent per year through 2015. Producer prices for horticulture crops, computed from the ratio of production value to volume, are projected to rise by 1.3 percent through 2010 and 1.6 percent thereafter. The price increase for fruits and tree nuts is pegged at 1.8 percent through 2015, while vegetable and melon prices climb 1.4 percent annually through 2015. Competition from imported produce and horticulture products, which are forecast to grow by 3.9 percent per year in the next decade, is one factor limiting longrun crop price gains in the United States.

Table 15--ERS baseline forecasts of horticulture production values

Item	2001	2003	2005	2007	2009	2011	2013	2015
				-- Billion dollars --				
Vegetables and melons	14.8	15.6	15.9	16.7	17.5	18.3	19.1	20.0
Fresh market 1/	8.9	9.9	9.8	10.4	11.0	11.7	12.3	13.0
Processing 1/	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Fruit and nuts	11.8	13.4	15.1	15.9	16.8	17.7	18.7	19.7
Citrus fruits	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6
Noncitrus fruits	7.9	8.6	9.2	9.8	10.3	10.9	11.6	12.3
Tree nuts	1.5	2.5	3.5	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.8
Nursery and greenhouse	14.4	15.5	16.0	16.7	17.4	18.1	18.9	19.7
Floriculture	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.7
Nursery and other	9.6	10.4	10.7	11.1	11.6	12.1	12.5	13.1
Total horticulture 2/	41.4	45.0	47.5	49.8	52.2	54.6	57.2	59.9

1/ Excludes potatoes, pulses, mushrooms, and sweet potatoes.

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

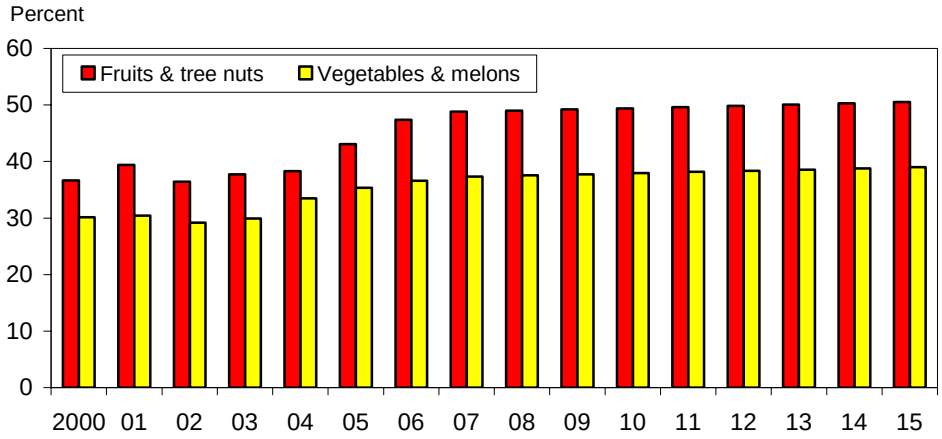
Sources: NASS, USDA, and ERS, USDA.

The dollar's exchange rate vis-à-vis currencies of import-source countries is another factor that helps determine prices for U.S. fruit and vegetable shippers. Against the euro, the dollar is projected to appreciate by 19 percent from 2006 to 2015 (after adjusting for relative price inflation). The European Union is the top source of U.S. horticulture imports—$7.4 billion out of a world total $25.8 billion in 2005—which includes wine, beer, olive oil, essential oils, confections, and other high-value products.

The Mexican peso, the currency of another major trading partner, is forecast to depreciate 3 percent vis-à-vis the dollar by 2015. Mexico is the second largest source of U.S. horticultural imports, shipping $6 billion of these products into the U.S. market in 2005. The dollar is projected to appreciate by 5 percent over the next decade against the Canadian dollar, the principal export market for U.S. horticultural crops and related products.

Figure 14

Exports as a share of production value expected to trend higher



Source: Bureau of the Census, except projections by ERS, USDA.

Commodity Highlight: Celery

Celery is well-known as a convenient, low-calorie, nutritious food. On average, U.S. consumers used 1.8 billion pounds of celery annually during 2002-04. Although equal to the last 3 years of the 1990s, it is down 5 percent from 1992-94. Use of celery per person began to slip in the late 1980s after remaining steady during the 1960s and 70s. Average per capita disappearance of celery declined 2 percent during each of the past two decades. This decline appears to have accelerated, with per capita use during 2000-04 averaging 10 percent below that of the 1990s. With this recent drop, celery use has averaged 6.3 pounds per person during the 2000s—about the same as that recorded in the 1920s. Per capita use peaked at 9.1 pounds in 1946 (perhaps due to the influence of victory gardens) before dropping back to 7.9 pounds the following year.

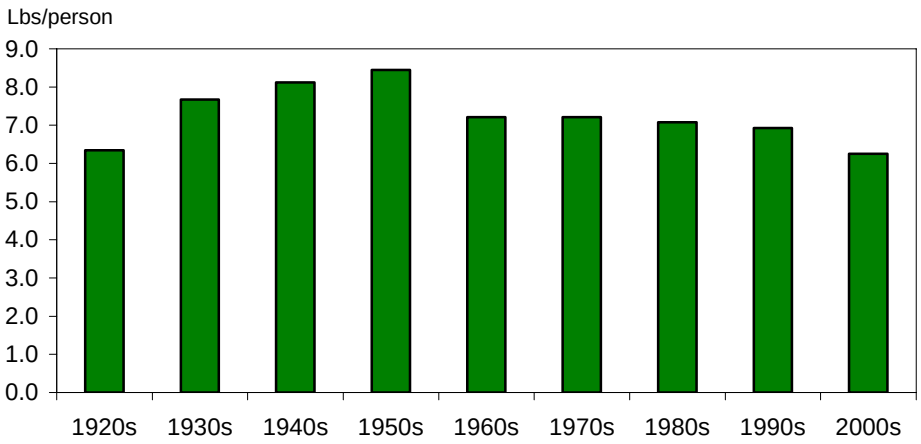
Although not a major plate vegetable, the versatility of celery (in both fresh and cooked forms) and its nutritional properties have made it a relatively steady item in the produce aisle. Two medium-sized celery ribs have just 20 calories yet provide 15 percent of the RDA for vitamin C and 8 percent of the recommended dietary fiber. Long an important ingredient in sandwich salad spreads, the popularity of green salads (including the Waldorf salad) and salad bars and the introduction of prepackaged fresh-cut products over the past two decades may have helped expand the reach of celery in the diets of American consumers.

Native to the Mediterranean region and the Middle East, celery has been consumed for more than 3,000 years. A biennial plant grown as an annual, celery is a prominent member of the parsley family, along with carrots, anise, and parsnips. Native celery can be found growing in the wild in damp or marshy areas in the Mediterranean region and in the Caucasus in western Asia. France is reportedly the principal European producer.

Modern celery is an improved version of the plant cultivated in Europe during the 18th century. Celery today is larger, more succulent, and less stringy than its ancestors. Most celery grown in the U.S. is a variant of the Pascal (green) type. A stalk of celery (sometimes called a head) consists of several individual fleshy leaf stems or ribs called petioles. "Celery hearts" are created by trimming off the outer ribs of a stalk, leaving the tender inner ribs.

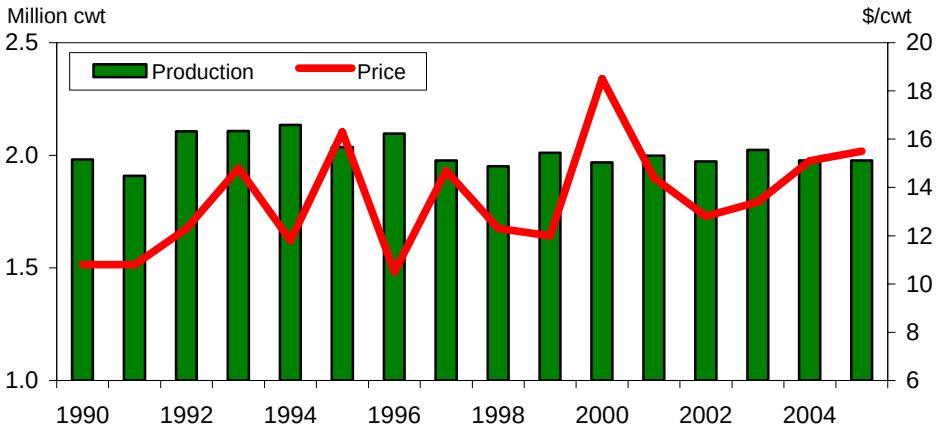
Figure 15

U.S. celery: Average per capita disappearance, by decade



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Figure 16
U.S. celery: Production and season-average grower price, 1990-2005 1/



1/ Prices not adjusted for inflation.
Source: NASS, USDA, except 2005 forecast by ERS.

Celery is a cool-season crop that exhibits fairly uniform growth—a characteristic that allows growers to harvest fields with one pass. Field packing of fresh-market celery (as opposed to cutting and then hauling it to a shed for trimming, sorting, and packing) is the predominant and most efficient harvest method today. Celery destined for processing can be mechanically harvested. About 8 percent of all U.S. celery acreage is harvested for processing.

California Is the Top Producer

Although European settlers brought celery to America in the 1600s, the U.S. commercial celery industry did not take hold until the latter 1800s, when Dutch farmers in Michigan began marketing the crop. The industry spread south to Florida and then west to California, where it is concentrated today. The U.S. celery industry is relatively small, with 303 farms reporting acreage in the 2002 Census of Agriculture—down 27 percent since 1997. California, Michigan, and Florida account for about 97 percent of the Nation's celery crop, which had an average annual farm value of $261 million during 2002-04.

Over the past 20 years, the celery industry has become increasingly concentrated in California. This State now accounts for about 81 percent of national celery acreage—up from 76 percent in 1997 and 63 percent in 1992. California produces celery year-round, with output concentrated in the central and south coastal valleys, where the climate is mild. The counties of Ventura (46 percent of State production), Monterey (31 percent), and Santa Barbara (13 percent) account for most of the State's celery output. Although the bulk of California's celery enters the fresh market (including fresh-cut products such as celery sticks), frozen and dehydrated celery items are also produced.

Aside From Holiday Surge, Demand Is Constant

Fresh-market celery shipments stay fairly constant throughout the year, except for a seasonal peak during November and December. The holiday season heralds the peak of celery use in the U.S., as Americans eat more celery on party platters, with vegetable dips, and in turkey stuffing. January-to-October monthly celery

shipments generally average 7 to 8 percent of the annual total, with the lowest volume shipped in August (7 percent). However, reflecting the Thanksgiving holiday, volume rises to nearly 12 percent of the annual total in November, before slipping to 9 percent in December.

Celery sells largely in fresh form (including fresh-cut diced and sticks), with smaller amounts canned, frozen, and dehydrated. According to USDA's 1994-96 Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals, fresh celery, like most other foods, is largely consumed at home (76 percent). This reflects the wide variety of uses for celery at home, for example, as an ingredient and flavoring agent in main-course recipes, a component of green salads and of sandwich salad spreads, a dipping vegetable for parties, and a convenient snack item.

In the away-from-home market, U.S. consumers most often eat celery in standard "white tablecloth" restaurants (14 percent). Celery shippers have been able to carve only a small niche in the expanding fast-food market, which is responsible for only 4 percent of celery consumption. Consumers eat more than 90 percent of processed celery products (e.g., soup, dehydrated, and frozen) at home.

The South (a 16-State region defined by the Census Bureau) eats less fresh-market celery than consumers in all other areas of the country. This may reflect preferences along racial lines, as 53 percent of non-Hispanic Blacks live in the South, and Blacks are the only major racial group to consume less celery in proportion to their numbers in the population. Whites, non-white Hispanics, and others (largely Asians) each consumed more celery per capita than non-Hispanic Blacks. For processed celery products, people in the Northeast consumed about half of the national total.

Relative to other age groups, people under the age of 20 tend to eat little celery. People in this age group account for nearly 30 percent of the population, yet reported consuming only 17 percent of the fresh celery. Given the steady nature of celery use over the past several decades, this could reflect a normal maturation of tastes and preferences that favors celery consumption as people age. An alternative scenario suggests that celery use may continue to decline as the current population ages.

United States Is A Net Exporter

The U.S. continues to be a net exporter of celery. In 2002-04, exports of fresh-market celery totaled $48 million, while imports were valued at $9 million. During

Table 16--U.S. celery export volume, 2000-04

Item	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Change 2003-04
		----- Million pounds -----				Percent
Canada	189	187	198	206	215	4
Taiwan	16	19	14	15	17	15
Japan	11	12	9	10	10	-1
China/Hong Kong	29	16	12	11	8	-27
Singapore	6	6	7	8	7	-12
Mexico	6	3	4	6	5	-5
Others	4	6	4	5	4	-24
United States	262	249	248	260	266	2

Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

this period, an average of 13 percent of celery supply was exported annually—a slow but steady upward trend from 12 percent during the 1990s and 11 percent during the 1980s. In 2002-04, Canada, Taiwan, and China/Hong Kong were the largest importers of U.S. celery, accounting for 80, 6, and 4 percent of fresh-celery exports, respectively. The U.S. is the leading foreign supplier of celery to these countries.

Steady, ample supplies from a relatively efficient domestic industry keep prices low and limit opportunities for other nations wishing to export fresh celery to the U.S. Despite this, import volumes have been trending upward since the late 1980s—doubling between 1992-94 and 2002-04. During 2002-04, fresh imports accounted for 4 percent of celery consumption, up from 2 percent during 1992-94 and 1 percent during 1982-84. Eighty percent of the fresh celery imported by the U.S. comes from Mexico, and most enters the country during the winter months. The U.S. also annually imports $3 million in dried celery stalks, with the bulk coming from China and Chile.

Price Trends Are Flat

Although f.o.b. prices for celery can fluctuate widely (largely due to weather variations), the trend in celery prices during the past decade was relatively flat. Between 1992-94 and 2002-04, nominal f.o.b. point prices increased just 6 percent. Unlike storable commodities such as potatoes, fresh-market celery exhibits a weak seasonal price pattern that reflects relatively consistent domestic marketing throughout most of the year. Celery prices also follow a pronounced 3-year cycle, which may reflect recurring weather patterns.

Like many vegetables, the proportion of the retail value of celery accounted for by the shipping-point price has been in a slow but steady decline. During 1995-99, growers and shippers received about 25 percent of the retail value. This was down from 26 percent during 1990-94, 27 percent during 1985-89, and 28 percent during 1980-84. Although a number of factors probably account for this trend, one explanation may be that farm prices are rising more slowly because productivity is growing faster (as efficiency increases) in the farm sector than in the retail sector.

Table 17--U.S. celery, all uses: Estimated supply, disappearance, and price

Year	Supply			Utilization			Season-ave. price	
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic 3/	Per capita use	Current dollars 1/	Constant dollars 4/
			-- Million pounds --			Pounds	-- $/cwt --	
1985	1,834.9	12.8	1,847.7	207.0	1,640.7	6.88	10.30	14.77
1990	1,981.6	40.7	2,022.3	222.7	1,799.6	7.19	10.80	13.24
2000	1,967.7	64.4	2,032.1	261.8	1,770.3	6.27	18.50	18.50
2001	1,997.7	81.0	2,078.7	249.2	1,829.5	6.41	14.40	14.06
2002	1,972.7	90.7	2,063.4	247.8	1,815.6	6.30	12.80	12.30
2003	2,023.6	59.7	2,083.3	260.2	1,823.1	6.26	13.40	12.64
2004	1,977.2	49.6	2,026.8	265.3	1,761.5	5.99	15.10	13.96
2005 f	1,978.0	67.0	2,045.0	261.0	1,784.0	6.02	--	--

-- = Not available. f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: NASS, USDA. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC. 3/ Domestic disappearance for all uses, including shrink and loss. 4/ Constant dollar prices calculated using the GDP deflator, 2000=100.

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Contacts and Links

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Articles

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

1. Greenhouse Tomatoes Change the Dynamics of the North American Fresh Tomato Industry
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR2/

The North American greenhouse tomato industry has grown rapidly since the early 1990s and now plays a major role in the fresh tomato industry. However, relatively little is known about this new industry, in part because of the lack of reliable production, trade, and price data. Both analysts and industry members will benefit from a more comprehensive understanding of the rising greenhouse industry and its effect on the entire fresh field tomato sector.

2. The Economics of Food Safety: The Case of Green Onions and Hepatitis A Outbreaks
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/nov04/VGS30501/

Explains the economics of food safety using the example of recent hepatitis A outbreaks in the United States associated with green onions from Mexico. The report reviews the incentives to adopt additional food safety practices and the economic impact of an outbreak on green onion growers in Mexico.

3. Understanding Fruit and Vegetable Choices—Research Briefs
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/aib792/

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

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• Receive timely notification (soon after the report is posted on the web) via USDA's Economics, Statistics and Market Information System (which is housed at Cornell University's Mann Library). Go to http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/ess_netid.html and follow the instructions to receive e-mail notices about ERS, Agricultural Marketing Service, National Agricultural Statistics Service, and World Agricultural Outlook Board products.

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

4. Price Premiums Hold on as U.S. Organic Produce Market Expands
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/vgs/may05/VGS30801/

Price premiums for organic products have contributed to growth in certified organic farmland and, ultimately, market expansion. This article explores price premiums and market margins for a limited set of fresh organic produce items, including carrots, broccoli, and mesclun mix.

Data Tables

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

1. Per capita use (consumption)
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/percap.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/percap.xls

2. Fresh vegetables and melons
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/fresh.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/fresh.xls

3. Processing vegetables
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/proc.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/proc.xls

4. Potatoes
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/potat.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/potat.xls

5. Sweet potatoes
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/swpot.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/swpot.xls

6. Dry edible beans
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drybn.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drybn.xls

7. Mushrooms
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/mush.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/mush.xls

8. Vegetable and melon trade
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/trade.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/trade.xls

9. Vegetable prices
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/price.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/price.xls

10. Dry peas and lentils
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drypea.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drypea.xls

11. World vegetable production and harvested area
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/world.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/world.xls

12. Mexican and Canadian vegetable production
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Mexcan.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Mexcan.xls

13. U.S. farm cash receipts and cost indicators
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Receipt.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/Receipt.xls

Web Sites

A. Vegetables and Melons: ERS' Vegetables and Melons Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/vegetables/

B. Potatoes: ERS' Potato Briefing Room contains special articles, data, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/potatoes/

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

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

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

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

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

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

I. Truck Rate Report: USDA, AMS weekly report on cost of shipping by trailer truck.
http://www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/wa_fv190.txt

Price table 1--Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
								--1910-14=100--						
Commercial	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
vegetables 2/	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	769	808
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	694	914
	2003	753	757	823	878	932	1,047	809	937	979	960	1,058	1,134	922
	2004	918	1,038	789	923	795	755	835	920	907	1,102	1,192	840	918
	2005	658	815	1,137	1,247	924	975	806	846	889	758	723		
Potatoes 3/	1995	466	450	484	505	529	612	729	586	497	539	548	547	541
	1996	564	589	633	668	696	707	700	521	482	461	452	434	576
	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652
	2003	533	554	567	592	590	559	570	483	458	443	479	493	527
	2004	488	504	530	568	558	558	552	485	492	450	485	510	515
	2005	532	533	560	564	616	674	743	591	525	484	524		
								--1990-92=100--						
Commercial	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
vegetables 2/	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	107	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137
	2003	113	113	123	131	140	157	121	140	146	144	158	170	138
	2004	137	155	118	138	119	113	125	138	136	165	178	126	137
	2005	98	122	170	187	138	146	121	127	133	113	108		
Potatoes 3/	1995	92	89	96	100	105	121	144	116	98	106	108	108	107
	1996	111	116	125	132	138	140	138	103	95	91	89	86	114
	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	97	104
	2004	96	100	105	112	110	110	109	96	97	89	96	101	102
	2005	105	105	111	111	122	133	147	117	104	96	104		

1/ Prices for 2005 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Price table 2--Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average f.o.b. shipping-point prices, 2000-2005 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prcnt change Nov.-Nov.	Prcnt change 3rd quarter
								--Dollars per cwt--							Percent	Percent
Asparagus	2000	147.00	99.70	98.60	136.00	121.00	112.00	141.00	205.00	--	--	--	--	117.00	--	22.7
	2001	219.00	256.00	147.00	146.00	114.00	117.00	176.00	145.00	--	137.00	129.00	--	140.00	--	-7.2
	2002	218.00	162.00	119.00	99.60	112.00	107.00	146.00	--	--	--	--	--	110.00	--	-9.0
	2003	98.90	96.30	104.00	139.00	104.00	108.00	189.00	132.00	166.00	145.00	128.00	--	115.00	--	11.2
	2004	--	271.00	121.00	131.00	128.00	113.00	231.00	218.00	204.00	201.00	128.00	--	131.00	--	34.1
	2005	--	--	140.00	183.00	130.00	137.00	226.00	208.00	256.00	256.00	--	--		--	5.7
Broccoli	2000	22.60	20.10	27.40	23.20	44.30	30.00	31.50	25.20	27.70	34.10	56.00	34.10	31.20	159.3	11.9
	2001	22.70	32.30	24.70	26.90	25.50	27.00	23.60	27.10	22.90	24.20	21.40	56.10	26.50	-61.8	-12.8
	2002	57.00	44.30	33.70	24.00	20.80	28.40	27.00	29.60	40.60	24.00	31.80	25.60	31.40	48.6	32.1
	2003	25.80	29.10	28.10	27.10	29.70	24.60	27.00	29.80	49.10	38.90	42.70	52.60	32.70	34.3	9.0
	2004	33.60	28.50	21.60	24.00	27.20	28.70	24.20	29.70	57.00	43.90	44.20	45.40	33.70	3.5	4.7
	2005	22.70	33.30	42.70	40.20	22.40	39.70	22.40	30.50	27.70	22.40	20.50			-53.6	-27.3
Cantaloups	2000	--	--	--	--	16.60	17.90	15.90	12.30	19.00	26.10	25.00	35.10	17.10	27.6	11.1
	2001	--	--	--	--	27.10	14.60	18.80	22.00	13.50	15.60	19.40	23.70	19.00	-22.4	15.0
	2002	--	--	--	--	25.00	12.90	17.00	16.10	14.80	19.40	14.60	20.00	17.70	-24.7	-11.8
	2003	--	--	--	--	24.30	14.40	16.40	15.70	14.40	17.20	26.70	19.80	16.80	82.9	-2.9
	2004	--	--	--	--	15.60	12.20	11.00	14.40	15.40	13.80	22.00	33.80	14.80	-17.6	-12.3
	2005	--	--	--	--	20.30	19.50	18.40	11.20	14.70	14.40	13.50			-38.6	8.6
Carrots	2000	9.49	11.60	11.80	12.30	13.40	14.80	15.70	14.50	14.00	14.20	14.30	15.50	13.10	26.5	8.9
	2001	15.90	16.70	17.30	17.30	17.60	19.80	21.70	19.90	15.50	17.40	18.40	19.30	17.10	28.7	29.2
	2002	19.30	19.70	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.60	20.60	20.10	18.10	17.90	18.70	19.50	19.10	1.6	3.0
	2003	19.40	19.10	18.80	19.40	19.90	20.00	19.90	20.40	19.60	18.80	21.40	24.30	19.10	14.4	1.9
	2004	24.50	24.90	25.00	24.20	24.90	22.50	20.20	18.00	16.70	16.40	17.20	18.00	20.30	-19.6	-8.3
	2005	20.30	21.00	21.00	21.10	21.20	21.30	21.80	23.10	22.70	21.30	22.00			27.9	23.1
Cauliflower	2000	23.10	30.20	32.00	34.80	46.00	31.20	37.50	25.10	25.40	21.60	65.60	28.00	32.10	86.9	31.9
	2001	26.00	37.30	23.60	46.50	26.30	37.40	25.60	25.70	24.80	21.70	22.50	56.60	29.20	-65.7	-13.5
	2002	61.50	39.00	37.10	23.70	20.80	28.40	27.50	30.40	41.30	24.10	30.90	28.70	32.20	37.3	30.4
	2003	24.50	30.60	33.20	27.50	39.50	46.30	27.70	25.40	40.20	25.80	57.00	80.90	35.10	84.5	-5.9
	2004	27.10	42.30	24.20	23.50	28.80	46.20	27.60	26.30	31.10	32.20	43.80	54.40	33.00	-23.2	-8.9
	2005	27.40	37.40	50.60	36.80	29.70	38.10	25.60	31.50	28.50	19.70	23.00			-47.5	0.7
Celery	2000	19.20	16.00	12.90	21.20	25.60	29.10	18.30	20.30	15.30	12.90	19.40	21.50	18.50	51.6	54.4
	2001	14.60	15.00	15.80	19.10	24.00	33.70	13.50	9.28	9.38	8.19	8.64	9.62	14.40	-55.5	-40.3
	2002	10.10	19.50	23.50	18.60	12.30	9.37	10.90	10.90	11.70	9.98	14.10	10.20	12.80	63.2	4.2
	2003	8.29	11.80	12.60	17.00	11.00	9.34	12.70	11.80	13.30	15.90	20.60	15.30	13.40	46.1	12.8
	2004	20.80	24.40	13.90	15.60	15.00	13.80	12.00	10.00	11.90	15.10	18.10	13.40	15.10	-12.1	-10.3
	2005	12.90	22.90	28.40	20.80	15.50	9.62	10.40	11.10	13.40	12.40	14.30			-21.0	2.9
Corn, sweet	2000	31.50	25.10	19.30	18.70	14.40	18.00	22.00	20.70	20.10	24.00	16.80	33.00	18.50	-40.8	22.7
	2001	33.50	34.00	26.10	18.10	24.70	18.70	19.60	18.90	18.80	23.80	18.40	17.50	19.50	9.5	-8.8
	2002	23.80	22.90	25.20	17.70	17.20	18.60	24.50	20.90	21.80	22.10	16.80	16.50	19.20	-8.7	17.3
	2003	27.70	24.00	18.90	14.90	16.60	23.20	21.30	20.10	19.70	23.20	28.60	33.90	19.30	70.2	-9.1
	2004	30.30	20.90	20.30	17.60	18.10	22.80	21.80	22.90	24.10	33.50	46.70	36.80	21.30	63.3	12.6
	2005	20.30	29.70	26.00	25.40	25.60	26.40	25.30	21.20	26.20	30.30	32.50			-30.4	5.7
Cucumbers	2000	28.60	40.00	28.50	22.70	17.00	15.00	26.80	19.70	22.60	21.70	12.10	24.60	19.90	-16.0	9.7
	2001	--	--	44.00	31.00	15.60	16.80	19.90	24.70	25.80	14.70	14.40	26.40	19.80	19.0	1.9
	2002	--	--	22.90	21.50	16.80	14.30	23.40	23.10	19.50	14.00	19.20	26.40	19.00	33.3	-6.2
	2003	--	--	22.20	21.50	20.70	16.60	22.80	20.00	24.60	14.00	13.30	19.90	19.90	-30.7	2.1
	2004	28.10	22.20	30.30	23.30	14.30	17.20	25.00	28.70	29.40	26.50	13.40	--	22.00	0.8	23.3
	2005	19.30	--	38.20	25.50	29.40	28.50	21.70	23.80	30.30	30.00	45.50			239.6	-8.8
Head lettuce	2000	14.60	9.28	14.10	22.80	23.60	13.50	15.00	19.20	29.40	16.20	19.90	12.10	17.30	86.0	68.3
	2001	13.60	24.10	15.00	21.40	18.80	12.10	16.40	26.90	26.20	11.60	11.40	28.50	17.90	-42.7	9.3
	2002	25.90	44.20	87.30	14.10	10.20	10.60	11.30	14.60	14.30	13.50	10.70	10.10	21.10	-6.1	-42.2
	2003	11.00	11.80	10.40	12.50	21.20	32.20	11.90	21.50	23.90	26.30	44.10	26.20	18.10	312.1	42.5
	2004	16.00	19.80	10.50	14.80	10.50	13.30	10.70	17.10	15.20	24.10	14.90	15.70	16.80	-66.2	-25.0
	2005	11.60	11.20	26.30	29.70	13.90	17.30	11.00	13.50	12.70	12.40	9.59			-35.6	-13.5
Onions	2000	5.86	4.86	4.38	10.00	12.50	12.10	13.30	12.10	10.60	10.10	10.80	11.20	11.20	44.6	-7.5
	2001	10.70	9.69	9.96	12.70	17.90	16.70	16.40	13.70	10.20	9.61	8.85	8.93	10.70	-18.1	11.9
	2002	8.89	7.95	6.12	15.90	17.30	17.00	16.00	12.40	9.01	8.86	9.02	10.20	12.10	1.9	-7.2
	2003	9.90	13.20	15.90	35.00	30.60	21.50	17.30	13.30	12.20	12.60	13.90	12.90	14.50	54.1	14.4
	2004	14.90	13.90	13.70	20.80	18.10	16.50	16.40	13.40	11.30	9.22	9.01	8.58	11.30	-35.2	-4.0
	2005	8.65	7.29	7.62	16.30	17.40	22.40	20.10	17.20	11.60	11.30	10.60			17.6	19.0
Snap beans	2000	41.60	49.60	43.70	46.10	35.10	31.20	64.30	54.70	56.10	57.20	47.70	45.20	42.60	-38.9	11.6
	2001	96.70	69.40	44.00	57.80	34.70	28.60	59.40	60.30	60.50	40.30	47.90	62.10	45.00	0.4	2.9
	2002	58.70	53.80	42.10	41.80	35.50	34.80	52.50	59.70	70.30	51.60	54.60	62.30	47.60	14.0	1.3
	2003	75.30	61.40	38.60	66.80	45.00	45.10	43.80	61.30	58.20	49.10	40.50	61.20	49.30	-25.8	-10.5
	2004	76.20	43.50	42.50	48.60	22.70	28.20	50.40	67.40	68.10	83.90	63.30	44.60	45.60	56.3	13.8
	2005	68.80	77.70	82.60	63.60	47.80	39.40	54.30	73.00	72.20	42.30	62.20			-1.7	7.3
Tomatoes	2000	21.40	21.10	33.00	34.80	23.10	21.80	24.60	33.90	29.50	42.60	47.80	37.60	30.70	83.8	18.0
	2001	43.80	29.10	56.40	19.00	37.80	28.40	27.50	27.50	23.30	29.00	41.80	53.20	30.00	-12.6	-11.0
	2002	38.20	28.00	41.70	34.30	29.20	32.70	28.30	25.60	23.50	28.20	43.90	53.20	31.60	5.0	-1.1
	2003	50.90	31.70	55.60	30.00	23.70	45.80	37.50	40.80	35.50	31.40	31.80	32.10	37.40	-27.6	47.0
	2004	24.70	32.30	41.00	44.20	32.20	21.70	23.40	37.80	38.20	67.90	89.00	--	37.20	179.9	-12.7
	2005	18.20	45.60	44.10	62.50	53.00	38.70	30.20	28.60	43.40	37.50	29.60			-66.7	2.8

-- = Not available. 1/ 2005 prices are preliminary. One hundredweight (cwt) is equal to 100 pounds. The prices in this table can also be read as cents per pound.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Price table 3--Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Prcnt Change Oct. - Oct.
								--1982=100--							*Percent*
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	35.0
	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	13.1
	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	-37.2
	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	62.4
	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	-31.9
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7	13.0
	2003	147.8	127.5	153.0	167.7	165.0	138.8	133.3	136.6	164.7	156.9	148.4	184.7	152.0	23.6
	2004	143.8	125.9	140.3	133.1	132.9	101.0	102.8	128.3	141.9	200.0	211.1	143.7	142.1	27.5
	2005	122.0	152.8	168.5	174.7	144.2	160.0	127.0	129.9	153.8	144.0				-28.0
Melons	1996	--	--	--	--	91.5	84.4	45.4	57.0	37.3	99.5	68.6	--	69.1	--
	1997	--	--	--	--	83.2	68.5	51.1	49.3	37.7	142.5	95.5	--	75.4	43.2
	1998	--	--	--	--	113.3	74.1	56.3	60.1	89.9	--	52.2	--	74.3	--
	1999	--	--	--	--	86.6	62.8	42.4	62.1	--	63.4	59.1	--	62.7	--
	2000	--	--	--	--	68.0	64.3	56.4	43.8	48.7	93.6	124.2	--	71.3	47.6
	2001	--	--	--	--	118.6	53.4	53.3	76.1	57.1	60.0	114.9	--	76.2	-35.9
	2002	--	--	--	--	--	74.7	80.5	58.7	60.1	66.2	55.3	--	65.9	10.3
	2003	--	--	--	--	120.5	60.6	60.1	35.8	49.0	64.9	106.8	--	71.1	-2.0
	2004	106.8	141.3	157.3	90.2	95.4	75.1	56.1	66.6	76.6	108.8	114.4	150.6	103.3	67.6
	2005	156.1	75.4	96.5	162.2	114.8	99.9	83.8	62.3	80.7	67.3				-38.1
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	-1.3
	1998	121.2	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	120.0	119.6	120.0	120.0	121.2	-0.5
	1999	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.9	120.7	120.7	121.3	121.3	120.9	0.9
	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	0.7
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8	4.0
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	129.5	129.1	129.1	128.5	2.4
	2003	128.8	129.0	128.9	129.3	129.4	129.3	129.4	129.1	130.0	130.7	131.1	131.3	129.7	0.9
	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.4	134.6	135.4	135.5	133.1	3.0
	2005	135.7	135.9	136.1	136.3	137.6	137.6	138.2	138.0	137.7	137.8				2.4
Frozen	1996	125.1	124.8	124.6	124.9	125.0	125.4	125.5	125.8	126.0	125.7	125.8	126.0	125.4	--
	1997	125.9	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.7	125.7	126.9	125.6	125.7	126.6	125.5	125.3	125.8	0.7
	1998	125.2	126.0	124.8	125.7	125.0	124.6	125.5	125.6	125.3	125.6	125.5	125.2	125.3	-0.8
	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1	0.6
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0	0.4
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6	2.4
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.2	131.9	132.6	131.1	1.7
	2003	133.4	134.1	133.3	134.0	134.1	133.9	134.9	134.2	134.2	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.3	2.3
	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	136.8	138.1	137.2	137.0	135.9	2.1
	2005	137.3	137.3	137.4	137.5	137.5	137.4	137.0	136.4	136.5	136.9				-0.9
Dehydrated 4/	1996	143.3	143.3	144.6	146.6	147.3	147.6	146.9	146.1	145.8	145.3	145.5	145.7	145.7	--
	1997	144.6	144.6	143.6	143.1	141.1	141.1	141.1	141.0	141.1	141.4	139.7	141.1	142.0	-2.7
	1998	142.0	141.1	140.8	140.5	143.2	143.2	142.2	144.9	143.6	142.9	142.0	146.2	142.7	1.1
	1999	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.7	146.1	146.1	146.0	146.5	147.1	146.7	147.4	151.1	147.4	2.7
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9	-1.2
	2001	139.1	135.6	136.2	136.9	139.9	140.6	140.4	140.9	142.4	142.7	144.6	145.9	140.4	-1.5
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7	5.9
	2003	150.6	150.2	149.8	147.8	147.5	147.3	146.5	145.2	144.2	143.3	143.5	146.1	146.8	-5.2
	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.1	145.7	144.8	143.9	144.5	144.6	1.0
	2005	145.6	145.9	145.2	145.7	146.8	146.0	145.2	146.4	147.8	151.7				4.8

-- = not available. 1/ Indexes for 2005 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices. 4/ Includes both fruits and vegetables.

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

Price table 4--Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 1999-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
								--1982-84=100--						
Fresh	1999	224.5	209.8	209.2	206.2	207.7	203.1	206.0	204.8	208.0	208.9	209.1	214.0	209.3
vegetables 2/	2000	223.0	211.0	212.1	213.6	219.1	217.7	216.7	217.3	218.9	218.6	224.6	240.2	219.4
	2001	235.9	240.6	238.2	232.6	226.2	226.4	226.3	224.9	228.2	229.1	228.6	230.4	230.6
	2002	251.6	258.1	265.3	255.9	238.6	239.3	241.8	238.9	236.1	233.5	240.6	245.2	245.4
	2003	253.7	250.9	250.7	244.3	246.3	250.5	248.3	245.4	247.2	251.2	253.5	263.8	250.5
	2004	265.2	262.8	261.3	251.7	251.0	247.2	244.6	245.6	248.4	270.7	291.0	295.1	261.2
	2005	271.0	263.2	267.0	280.1	280.6	266.9	268.5	261.0	265.6	274.1	274.6		
Potatoes,	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
fresh	2000	196.6	198.1	197.9	194.9	200.4	201.7	208.3	210.7	195.4	191.5	181.2	179.4	196.3
	2001	186.6	186.8	189.3	187.0	192.2	205.0	213.4	224.5	218.3	216.3	203.4	205.2	202.3
	2002	213.4	225.7	230.2	244.1	248.0	253.4	260.7	263.8	246.4	232.0	221.8	222.2	238.5
	2003	230.6	226.9	227.5	225.0	231.9	231.4	235.1	238.8	233.8	223.7	217.7	214.5	228.1
	2004	228.2	226.0	230.5	224.3	229.0	237.4	240.7	238.9	228.5	232.0	226.9	230.5	231.1
	2005	237.5	235.8	228.3	235.0	239.1	246.7	256.7	263.8	258.6	265.8	253.5		
Lettuce,	1999	207.9	200.6	217.0	213.4	207.7	198.5	196.0	202.0	208.5	218.5	216.6	212.7	208.3
fresh	2000	229.3	203.9	210.0	209.4	234.0	211.1	207.8	213.1	262.7	235.5	238.5	281.6	228.1
	2001	233.3	249.6	245.7	227.3	243.5	215.1	211.7	226.5	254.1	238.5	228.6	231.6	233.8
	2002	272.0	301.9	398.0	299.6	219.7	213.1	215.1	213.4	221.9	222.5	229.0	218.5	252.1
	2003	223.8	219.7	222.9	227.4	253.1	266.0	243.1	226.1	260.9	250.2	259.4	301.8	246.2
	2004	271.7	245.8	242.3	232.1	224.1	221.7	219.8	228.4	229.2	236.2	249.0	276.9	239.8
	2005	258.3	237.9	253.5	287.5	271.6	257.6	247.7	247.7	249.4	258.4	258.7		
Tomatoes,	1999	299.8	239.9	224.6	215.7	214.3	213.8	218.6	198.9	208.2	208.4	213.8	233.4	224.1
fresh	2000	237.0	214.0	224.4	239.6	226.8	221.4	216.6	217.5	224.8	234.3	273.7	285.9	234.7
	2001	272.7	260.3	259.5	273.8	234.0	247.8	235.5	225.0	222.6	238.1	266.3	264.2	250.0
	2002	279.1	256.9	255.7	262.4	244.5	242.2	238.9	230.1	224.6	232.3	256.5	288.5	251.0
	2003	299.5	275.3	285.2	272.0	244.2	252.9	262.6	271.5	262.7	261.2	281.0	284.2	271.0
	2004	283.2	282.8	285.0	274.4	272.3	252.9	243.5	249.5	253.8	316.3	422.7	425.0	296.8
	2005	309.6	274.8	297.1	310.6	333.6	293.0	287.3	267.6	273.5	297.2	299.0		
Other, fresh	1999	223.6	215.1	214.2	212.8	214.2	206.2	206.7	206.3	211.0	214.6	217.2	219.8	213.5
	2000	230.1	218.9	216.6	216.1	222.9	226.7	224.2	222.9	218.5	223.0	225.9	243.4	224.1
	2001	247.4	256.7	252.1	241.9	235.7	233.4	234.3	226.7	230.1	231.4	229.4	232.2	237.6
	2002	256.0	264.8	253.5	251.8	242.1	243.9	246.8	243.4	244.2	241.8	249.6	250.1	249.0
	2003	258.7	264.1	259.2	250.7	255.6	257.9	254.2	248.1	248.0	263.9	260.9	271.0	257.7
	2004	276.2	279.0	274.2	263.7	263.0	259.8	257.1	255.3	263.5	282.8	283.5	282.5	270.1
	2005	277.9	280.8	279.4	289.9	284.8	272.2	276.0	265.2	274.0	277.4	282.7		
Frozen	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
vegetables	2000	156.8	155.7	154.7	155.0	157.6	157.4	157.6	159.9	160.2	161.1	157.3	159.1	157.7
	2001	162.0	164.5	162.5	164.4	166.2	166.9	169.0	166.6	168.3	169.8	168.3	168.8	166.4
	2002	172.7	172.8	168.8	169.9	169.9	171.5	173.8	171.4	172.1	171.7	169.4	168.6	171.1
	2003	169.0	171.0	170.6	169.0	172.7	174.4	174.2	176.0	175.0	171.9	173.0	173.2	172.5
	2004	176.3	177.6	174.9	173.5	176.9	174.5	177.0	178.1	177.6	177.5	173.8	171.4	175.8
	2005	177.0	176.3	174.7	177.2	178.6	176.5	180.2	177.7	181.5	179.1	176.8		
								--December 1997=100--						
Processed	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
fruits and	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
vegetables	2001	108.1	107.8	107.1	106.9	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.5	109.7	110.1	109.0
	2002	112.6	113.0	111.5	112.6	113.4	112.5	114.0	114.3	114.1	113.6	111.7	113.3	113.1
	2003	113.0	113.7	113.6	112.0	115.3	115.5	115.6	116.1	114.4	114.6	113.0	112.4	114.1
	2004	115.1	115.4	115.4	114.2	115.9	115.3	116.6	117.2	115.6	116.2	115.0	114.2	115.5
	2005	117.9	117.1	116.3	118.8	119.3	119.7	121.3	120.6	121.2	120.6	118.8		
Canned	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
vegetables	2000	107.0	106.9	105.2	105.6	107.6	108.6	107.5	107.3	107.0	108.4	104.5	105.7	106.8
	2001	110.9	108.8	107.6	107.9	108.5	111.2	111.3	113.3	112.6	112.9	111.3	113.7	110.8
	2002	115.7	115.6	114.0	117.0	117.2	114.5	117.1	117.7	116.7	115.2	112.5	116.1	115.8
	2003	114.2	115.0	115.9	114.8	118.2	116.7	117.9	118.6	115.8	115.3	114.9	112.2	115.8
	2004	116.1	116.0	115.7	115.8	118.0	116.9	118.3	119.7	117.0	117.7	115.9	116.5	117.0
	2005	119.3	117.5	117.9	120.5	121.0	121.0	125.6	125.5	124.8	126.0	121.9		
Dried beans,	1999	101.3	101.8	102.2	101.4	101.7	102.2	101.3	101.2	100.1	100.0	100.5	98.4	101.0
peas, lentils	2000	99.9	99.5	99.2	98.3	97.6	99.1	99.4	99.1	100.2	100.1	100.4	99.0	99.3
	2001	99.0	99.1	98.9	97.7	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.9	99.5	100.0	102.0	103.6	99.9
	2002	102.1	105.5	107.5	110.1	111.0	112.0	110.2	110.8	111.7	111.0	111.3	110.1	109.4
	2003	109.8	109.1	108.9	109.6	108.3	109.1	109.3	108.9	109.3	109.4	109.2	108.9	109.2
	2004	108.6	109.9	110.6	110.0	109.4	110.2	110.1	110.7	108.3	111.2	111.9	113.8	110.4
	2005	115.2	116.0	116.4	118.4	117.5	118.3	118.3	118.1	118.3	118.7	118.9		

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

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

Price table 5--Fresh vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1996-2005

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr earlier, Nov.
								--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	6.7
	1998	36.2	36.2	36.8	36.9	38.1	39.0	39.2	38.2	37.6	37.9	37.0	37.5	37.6	1.1
	1999	38.1	38.2	38.4	38.0	38.8	39.1	41.1	42.9	41.3	39.3	38.4	39.5	39.4	3.8
	2000	39.2	40.1	39.3	38.8	37.9	37.6	39.0	40.0	37.4	36.7	35.1	34.7	38.0	-8.6
	2001	35.5	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.3	38.8	40.9	43.9	42.2	41.8	41.0	41.0	39.0	16.8
	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	15.4
	2003	48.3	47.2	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.2	46.4	46.4	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.9	45.9	-7.4
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1	46.4	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.9	45.4	1.1
	2005	45.8	44.8	44.0	45.0	45.2	45.5	47.7	49.1	48.2	50.5	49.9			12.6
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	8.5
	1998	137.9	106.6	112.2	111.4	123.8	108.7	107.6	103.0	101.4	104.0	101.6	97.4	109.6	1.3
	1999	112.3	99.9	99.0	101.2	95.2	94.4	99.3	96.2	105.2	102.8	100.1	100.4	100.5	-1.5
	2000	118.2	98.9	106.9	101.3	117.4	123.6	113.9	112.0	105.2	108.0	108.5	151.8	113.8	8.4
	2001	98.7	97.8	108.3	95.4	99.9	100.5	98.1	97.8	96.9	101.1	89.7	97.3	98.5	-17.3
	2002	137.4	168.1	114.7	120.4	103.6	109.3	111.9	113.5	124.7	107.3	116.5	105.2	119.4	29.9
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1	112.7	113.3	109.3	130.3	135.8	131.2	135.6	120.0	12.6
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9	106.7	120.8	139.9	133.5	141.4	119.5	1.8
	2005	123.5	134.6	131.8	148.9	129.9	130.7	144.2	132.0	135.2	119.6	128.8			-3.5
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	35.4
	1998	107.2	64.3	69.5	83.7	87.7	71.1	69.2	68.6	71.0	75.7	76.5	63.5	75.7	-24.3
	1999	64.9	65.8	77.4	75.3	69.1	65.2	62.7	65.2	62.3	66.9	67.7	66.8	67.4	-11.5
	2000	74.8	65.0	67.1	65.0	80.3	68.6	65.6	67.3	89.7	77.2	77.4	85.1	73.6	14.3
	2001	73.6	84.7	89.5	76.7	87.0	72.2	66.3	78.4	89.7	81.1	73.4	78.8	79.3	-5.2
	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	2.7
	2003	73.4	68.2	65.5	72.3	79.5	83.2	80.8	70.9	89.8	85.8	92.7	125.5	82.3	22.9
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7	80.8	77.1	83.0	84.9	82.3	79.8	-8.4
	2005	81.7	73.0	82.9	100.4	92.6	89.5	88.5	85.5	84.8	92.6	87.3			2.8
Tomatoes, field grown	1996	110.3	108.4	146.7	186.7	137.9	112.7	103.1	100.6	98.0	108.4	118.2	121.0	121.0	
	1997	121.3	131.4	165.4	134.8	117.5	130.0	114.1	113.0	109.1	116.2	137.0	161.7	129.3	15.9
	1998	145.2	135.6	151.5	139.8	147.2	139.3	151.5	131.2	124.1	157.3	168.9	179.8	147.6	23.3
	1999	190.4	147.6	139.5	129.8	128.4	130.4	128.7	123.2	127.2	127.9	130.0	140.5	137.0	-23.0
	2000	144.3	128.6	136.4	148.7	136.6	131.8	128.2	126.2	131.9	138.7	150.3	156.7	138.2	15.6
	2001	141.4	131.3	133.6	143.3	124.3	135.6	125.7	118.5	116.8	126.7	146.8	140.4	132.0	-2.3
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	-2.6
	2003	171.1	156.5	161.9	155.5	140.1	139.8	146.0	151.3	143.8	143.6	148.0	153.3	150.9	3.5
	2004	147.2	151.0	152.9	151.9	151.0	133.1	125.3	131.2	132.1	171.5	233.7	246.7	160.6	57.9
	2005	166.0	142.8	154.8	171.0	191.1	165.5	160.7	141.6	142.9	154.7	157.4			-32.6

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

Price table 6--Representative wholesale prices for selected fresh-market vegetables and melons in Chicago, 2005

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2005										
			Jan 4	Feb 1	Mar 1	Apr 1	May 2	June 1	July 1	Aug 1	Sep 1	Oct 3	Nov 1	Dec 5
Artichokes	CA	Carton, 24s	38.00	38.00	14.00	23.00	26.00	28.00	21.75	15.00	27.00	23.00	21.00	18.00
Beans, round green, machine-pick	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	26.00	31.00	17.50	11.00	34.00	19.00	18.50	24.00	29.00	24.00	21.00	45.50
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25 lb sacks/filmbags	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	7.25	7.75	9.00	8.50	8.50	8.00	7.50	7.50
Bok choy	CA, FL	30 lb cartons	16.50	17.00	20.00	24.50	20.00	14.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	21.00	12.00
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25 lb cartons	20.00	17.00	32.00	32.50	--	45.50	42.00	29.00	16.00	22.00	19.00	23.00
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50 lb cartons	10.50	7.25	8.00	8.25	13.50	8.50	10.75	8.00	10.25	11.00	13.00	10.50
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30 lb cartons	12.75	13.00	13.00	24.50	16.00	14.50	16.00	13.00	14.50	13.00	12.00	12.50
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24-1 lb filmbag	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.75	16.75	17.00	17.25	16.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	15.75
Eggplant, medium	FL, NJ, MX	1 1/9 bushel cartons	14.00	12.50	15.50	17.50	24.00	12.50	12.00	11.50	9.50	11.00	11.00	14.00
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	39.00	38.00	37.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	38.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	40.00	38.00
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	10.00	10.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.75	9.25	11.50	11.50	10.50	12.00
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX	Carton, 12s/24s	17.50	17.25	16.50	18.50	21.50	24.00	24.00	18.00	18.00	28.00	15.00	19.50
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	9.25	12.00	10.00	9.50	10.00
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50	18.00	11.00	9.50	9.25	12.00	10.00	9.50	10.00
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	10.50	10.50	11.00	9.50	10.00	9.75	11.00	9.25	12.00	10.00	9.50	10.00
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	15.00	14.50	12.50	11.50	13.50	13.50	26.00	17.00	17.50	21.00	22.50	20.50
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	10.00	12.00	19.00	25.50	12.00	9.50	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	12.50	11.50	11.50	23.00	15.50	15.50	12.25	12.50	12.50	11.00	11.50	12.00
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10 lb carton	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	15.00
Mushrooms, shiitake	PA	5 lb carton	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00
Mushrooms, oyster	PA	5 lb carton	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50
Mushrooms, cremini, medium	PA	10 lb carton	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	12.50
Mushrooms, portobellas, lrg	PA	5 lb carton	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX	1/2 bushel carton	24.00	23.00	19.00	23.00	29.00	14.50	18.00	15.00	15.00	11.50	27.00	29.00
Onions, green	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	26.00	13.50	18.00	27.00	9.50	9.50	10.50	12.75	14.00	10.25	12.00	12.25
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	16.50	13.00	12.00	13.00	16.50	14.50	16.00	15.00	16.00	14.00	14.00	20.50
Peas, snow	CA, GU	10 lb carton	11.50	16.50	9.00	13.50	11.50	23.00	19.35	26.00	10.00	13.50	11.00	13.00
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	10 lb carton	16.50	11.00	8.00	17.00	22.00	16.00	21.00	17.00	24.00	16.00	12.50	13.00
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	1 1/9 bushel carton	12.00	8.50	8.50	12.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	8.00	8.50	14.00	24.50	17.00
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	13.50	15.00	10.00	14.00	15.00	13.00	7.25	9.50	8.00	8.00	9.00	10.00
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30-6oz filmbag	7.75	7.75	7.75	13.00	9.75	10.50	8.50	8.00	7.75	6.75	7.75	13.00
Spinach	CA	Cartons, bunched 24s	13.00	11.50	11.00	19.00	21.00	12.75	11.50	17.00	14.50	14.00	11.50	10.50
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	14.25	11.00	8.50	9.50	11.00	9.00	5.00	7.00	10.25	7.00	8.00	11.00
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2 & 5/9 bushel crates	20.00	10.00	12.00	24.00	13.50	14.50	6.00	8.00	12.00	6.50	10.00	30.50
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregrd	LA	40 lb carton	17.75	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.50	16.50	16.00	18.50	17.75	17.00	18.50
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	9.00	6.50	15.00	14.00	13.50	15.00	12.50	7.50	9.50	15.00	12.50	24.50
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6	MX, CA, FL	25 lb carton	11.00	7.50	15.50	17.50	26.50	16.50	15.00	11.00	10.50	17.00	15.00	25.00
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	CD, NL, MX	5 kg carton (on vine)	16.00	22.00	16.75	16.00	17.50	13.00	9.50	11.50	9.00	11.00	12.50	10.25
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 1-pint buckets	11.00	7.50	17.50	14.50	14.00	9.00	13.50	9.00	11.50	9.50	20.00	16.00
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25 lb carton	10.50	7.50	14.50	12.50	25.50	11.50	18.00	11.00	10.00	14.50	15.50	20.50
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25 lb filmbags	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.50	9.00
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2 carton 15s	16.00	13.25	12.25	11.50	19.00	11.50	13.50	9.50	11.50	11.25	13.50	20.00
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 cartons 6s	18.50	15.00	18.50	11.50	14.50	11.50	19.00	10.50	8.25	8.50	10.50	9.25
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	0.34	0.25	0.30	0.28	0.37	0.30	0.36	0.26	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.38
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.39	0.30	0.36	0.27	0.29	0.31	0.35	0.39

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

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

Price table 7--Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1994-2005 1/

Year &	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/	
quarter	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10
					-- *$/case* --						$/lb	$/case
1994 8/												
I	9.67	19.75	7.04	13.67	9.25	15.42	7.88	11.67	8.46	13.75	0.42	16.42
II	9.58	19.75	6.80	14.42	9.08	15.58	7.88	11.58	8.50	13.75	0.42	17.46
III	8.67	16.17	6.80	12.92	8.50	14.17	7.71	11.25	7.92	13.75	0.40	17.25
IV	7.42	13.08	6.33	11.67	7.25	13.50	7.63	12.13	7.50	13.50	0.41	17.38
Average	8.84	17.19	6.74	13.17	8.52	14.67	7.78	11.66	8.10	13.69	0.41	17.13
1995												
I	7.13	10.63	6.42	10.63	7.46	14.13	7.25	9.50	8.50	13.00	0.39	18.38
II	6.88	10.42	6.55	10.50	7.80	14.42	7.25	9.46	7.38	13.00	0.39	18.38
III	7.00	10.25	6.79	10.25	7.96	14.84	7.25	9.38	8.00	12.50	0.39	18.38
IV	7.29	12.46	7.09	11.09	8.21	14.75	7.38	9.38	8.00	11.00	0.37	18.04
Average	7.07	10.94	6.71	10.62	7.86	14.53	7.28	9.43	7.97	12.38	0.38	18.30
1996												
I	7.17	13.83	7.38	10.83	8.21	16.25	7.84	9.63	8.00	12.00	0.36	17.50
II	7.83	12.92	7.63	11.17	8.75	16.50	7.96	9.82	8.00	12.00	0.34	15.75
III	8.46	13.00	7.92	11.46	9.38	16.50	8.25	10.00	7.96	12.00	0.31	16.67
IV	7.96	12.75	7.55	11.00	9.13	16.50	7.83	10.33	7.25	12.00	0.30	17.33
Average	7.86	13.13	7.62	11.12	8.87	16.44	7.97	9.94	7.80	12.00	0.33	16.81
1997												
I	7.38	11.75	7.08	9.67	9.05	14.46	7.79	10.46	7.63	11.50	0.30	17.17
II	7.00	10.83	6.67	8.75	8.88	13.75	7.75	10.46	7.83	11.50	0.30	15.13
III	7.05	11.08	6.75	8.75	8.58	13.63	7.67	10.50	8.00	11.08	0.30	15.42
IV	7.17	10.38	7.00	9.84	8.88	13.00	7.88	10.50	7.88	10.33	0.31	16.25
Average	7.15	11.01	6.88	9.25	8.85	13.71	7.77	10.48	7.84	11.10	0.30	15.99
1998												
I	7.21	10.63	7.05	8.63	8.13	11.25	7.84	11.00	7.92	10.58	0.33	16.42
II	7.38	10.88	7.13	9.75	8.50	10.88	7.88	11.13	7.88	10.75	0.33	16.92
III	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.21	12.58	7.25	10.58	7.25	10.92	0.38	19.00
IV	7.25	10.75	7.21	9.96	8.38	12.75	7.25	10.50	7.25	11.00	0.45	21.00
Average	7.27	10.75	7.15	9.58	8.31	11.87	7.56	10.80	7.58	10.81	0.37	18.34
1999												
I	7.25	10.75	7.50	10.38	8.80	13.30	7.33	10.67	7.42	11.00	0.45	21.00
II	7.33	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.71	13.21	7.79	11.29	8.09	11.83	0.46	21.00
III	7.50	10.63	7.50	10.38	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.38	8.09	12.00	0.46	21.00
IV	7.63	12.34	7.46	10.92	8.75	13.58	7.88	11.13	8.04	11.75	0.35	20.29
Average	7.43	11.09	7.49	10.52	8.75	13.42	7.72	11.12	7.91	11.65	0.43	20.82
2000												
I	7.75	13.84	7.50	11.67	8.75	14.79	7.88	10.88	8.21	11.75	0.34	19.63
II	7.84	15.00	7.50	11.92	8.84	16.33	7.88	10.88	8.38	11.38	0.34	20.04
III	7.71	15.00	7.25	12.00	8.79	16.00	7.96	11.13	8.46	11.38	0.32	19.50
IV	7.63	15.09	7.38	11.17	8.75	16.13	7.75	11.01	8.50	11.75	0.32	19.00
Average	7.73	14.73	7.41	11.69	8.78	15.81	7.87	10.97	8.39	11.57	0.33	19.54
2001												
I	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.46	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
II	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.25	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
III	7.67	14.92	7.67	10.42	8.96	15.42	7.92	11.05	7.92	11.75	0.32	17.88
IV	8.25	15.25	8.25	12.55	9.00	15.42	8.33	11.25	8.42	11.83	0.32	17.88
Average	7.61	14.92	7.61	10.87	8.81	15.39	7.94	11.02	7.96	11.77	0.32	17.88
2002												
I	9.00	15.75	9.00	14.59	9.00	15.25	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	17.80
III	8.00	14.75	8.00	10.88	8.63	15.00	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.50
IV	8.00	14.67	8.00	11.05	8.88	15.08	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.10	8.94	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.58
2003												
I	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.42	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	18.46
II	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.38	9.00	15.50	8.71	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	19.46
III	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.75	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
IV	8.00	14.13	8.00	12.38	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
Average	8.00	14.03	8.00	11.66	9.00	15.73	8.65	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	18.30
2004												
I	8.17	14.80	8.17	14.38	9.17	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	18.67
II	8.42	15.46	8.33	15.92	9.13	15.75	8.75	11.50	9.00	13.00	0.30	20.25
III	8.50	15.63	8.33	16.17	9.00	15.59	9.00	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25
IV	8.42	15.29	8.46	15.84	8.92	15.54	9.00	11.75	8.50	15.00	0.30	20.25
Average	8.38	15.30	8.32	15.58	9.06	15.72	8.85	11.56	8.88	13.50	0.30	19.86
2005												
I	8.58	14.04	8.54	13.54	8.96	15.67	9.00	11.75	8.83	14.58	0.30	20.25
II	8.75	13.58	8.63	13.25	9.13	15.42	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.17	0.30	20.17
III p	8.75	13.42	8.80	12.96	9.13	15.33	8.88	12.00	9.00	13.92	0.30	20.00
IV f	8.50	13.25	8.50	13.25	9.13	15.25	8.75	11.75	9.00	13.63	0.31	20.50
Average	8.65	13.57	8.62	13.25	9.09	15.42	8.91	11.81	8.96	14.08	0.30	20.23

p = preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

1/ Some prices calculated as averages of quoted ranges. 2/ Whole kernel corn, Midwest. 3/ 4-sieve cut, Midwest. 4/ 4-sieve, Midwest. 5/ Medium sliced, Midwest. 6/ Medium sliced, Midwest. 7/ 26 percent solids for 6/10 and 31 percent for 55-gallon drum, California. 8/ In mid-1994, most canners switched from size 303 to 300 cans (have 10 percent less volume) for retail packs.

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

Price table 8--Frozen vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1994-2005 1/

Year and	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Broccoli 6/		Spinach 7/	
quarter	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	24/10	12/2	24/10	12/3
						--$ per case--						
1994												
I	7.64	0.61	7.40	0.51	7.40	0.53	5.77	0.43	11.75	0.64	8.35	0.42
II	7.77	0.64	7.40	0.51	7.40	0.53	5.77	0.43	11.75	0.64	8.35	0.42
III	7.27	0.65	6.97	0.51	6.97	0.52	5.77	0.43	11.75	0.64	8.52	0.42
IV	6.94	0.57	6.75	0.51	6.75	0.52	5.77	0.43	11.08	0.64	8.60	0.42
Average	7.41	0.62	7.13	0.51	7.13	0.53	5.77	0.43	11.58	0.64	8.45	0.42
1995												
I	6.75	0.55	6.75	0.49	6.75	0.51	5.75	0.41	10.75	0.66	8.19	0.41
II	6.75	0.55	6.75	0.49	6.75	0.51	5.89	0.44	10.75	0.68	8.40	0.43
III	6.75	0.54	6.75	0.48	6.75	0.51	5.89	0.42	10.75	0.69	8.40	0.44
IV	6.75	0.52	6.75	0.45	6.75	0.49	5.89	0.42	10.75	0.69	8.63	0.41
Average	6.75	0.54	6.75	0.48	6.75	0.50	5.86	0.42	10.75	0.68	8.41	0.42
1996												
I	6.67	0.47	6.67	0.44	6.42	0.47	5.76	0.39	10.88	0.67	7.31	0.41
II	6.72	0.45	6.63	0.46	6.63	0.48	5.76	0.39	10.94	0.67	7.67	0.41
III	6.90	0.50	6.90	0.49	7.09	0.51	5.76	0.39	10.75	0.67	7.67	0.41
IV	6.90	0.50	6.90	0.49	7.10	0.51	5.76	0.39	10.38	0.67	7.67	0.41
Average	6.80	0.48	6.78	0.47	6.81	0.49	5.76	0.39	10.74	0.67	7.58	0.41
1997												
I	6.90	0.50	6.88	0.48	7.10	0.51	5.76	0.39	10.23	0.68	7.98	0.42
II	6.90	0.50	6.83	0.47	7.10	0.50	5.76	0.39	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
III	6.90	0.50	6.83	0.47	7.10	0.49	5.76	0.39	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.48	5.76	0.40	9.93	0.69	8.30	0.42
Average	6.88	0.49	6.84	0.47	7.05	0.50	5.76	0.39	10.01	0.69	8.22	0.42
1998												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.47	5.76	0.42	10.08	0.70	8.30	0.42
II	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.47	6.90	0.46	5.74	0.43	10.15	0.70	8.30	0.42
III	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.75	0.45	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.70	8.30	0.42
IV	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.87	0.45	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.33	0.42
Average	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.86	0.46	5.73	0.41	10.13	0.71	8.31	0.42
1999												
I	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.88	0.46	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
II	6.83	0.44	6.83	0.45	6.88	0.46	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
III	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.91	0.51	5.74	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.74	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.45	6.83	0.46	6.90	0.49	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
2000												
I	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.71	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
Average	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
2001												
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.53	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
II	6.83	0.46	6.84	0.47	6.88	0.53	5.73	0.40	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43
III	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.47	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
IV	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45
Average	6.86	0.47	6.84	0.48	6.89	0.54	5.73	0.41	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44
2002												
I	6.95	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.42	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.06	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	5.73	0.42	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2003												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.45	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
2004												
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.83	0.46	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	5.84	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.49
2005												
I p	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
II p	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50
III f	7.30	0.53	7.30	0.56	7.30	0.56	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.53
IV f	7.10	0.52	7.30	0.55	7.30	0.55	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.53
Average	7.25	0.53	7.31	0.57	7.29	0.56	5.85	0.47	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.51

p = preliminary. f = ERS forecast.

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

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

Price table 9--Potatoes and pulses: Prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1996-2005 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
								--$/cwt--						
Potatoes, all uses	1996	6.65	6.92	7.51	7.82	8.09	8.16	7.79	5.58	4.92	4.75	4.44	4.28	4.91
	1997	4.22	4.56	4.64	4.67	5.31	4.66	5.66	6.31	5.08	4.93	5.12	5.36	5.64
	1998	5.41	5.88	6.41	6.27	6.46	6.13	5.78	5.38	5.08	4.55	5.02	5.29	5.56
	1999	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.06	6.54	7.35	5.91	5.33	4.98	5.58	5.68	5.76
	2000	5.56	5.78	6.14	6.49	6.28	5.97	6.58	5.32	4.79	4.39	4.50	4.93	5.08
	2001	4.72	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.36	7.20	6.23	5.28	6.16	6.73	6.99
	2002	7.34	7.33	8.24	8.01	8.59	9.38	10.59	7.39	6.29	5.53	6.24	6.62	6.67
	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.99	6.94	6.67	6.84	5.57	5.24	5.03	5.42	5.76	5.89
	2004	5.70	5.87	6.09	6.62	6.47	6.47	6.44	5.46	5.32	4.70	5.02	5.36	5.67
	2005	5.59	5.76	6.21	6.17	6.72	7.66	8.69	6.84	6.16	5.54	6.09		
Potatoes, table stock	1996	7.99	8.52	8.85	9.01	9.78	10.50	9.74	7.06	5.82	5.31	4.02	3.73	5.05
	1997	3.21	3.82	3.46	3.92	4.60	5.34	7.02	9.04	7.02	6.65	6.07	6.05	6.65
	1998	5.76	6.81	7.54	6.83	7.31	7.23	6.94	6.73	6.62	5.75	5.77	5.41	6.94
	1999	6.08	6.94	7.85	8.32	7.70	9.08	9.79	9.67	7.23	6.26	6.58	7.00	6.94
	2000	6.21	6.62	6.74	6.61	7.30	7.40	8.81	8.15	5.90	4.66	4.16	4.77	5.27
	2001	3.54	5.41	4.48	5.53	7.23	8.31	8.93	12.96	10.96	8.69	8.68	9.37	10.79
	2002	10.49	11.63	13.19	12.17	14.69	16.28	16.70	15.31	11.52	8.34	8.62	8.60	9.59
	2003	8.09	8.54	8.58	8.80	9.09	9.16	8.96	8.04	7.08	6.95	6.70	6.52	7.32
	2004	6.26	6.68	7.20	7.82	7.76	9.04	9.07	7.77	7.25	5.34	5.08	5.56	6.76
	2005	5.89	6.53	7.19	7.24	9.00	11.86	13.66	11.41	10.77	9.18			
Potatoes, processing	1996	5.42	5.44	5.71	5.87	6.59	6.47	5.92	4.91	4.67	4.67	4.67	4.77	4.82
	1997	4.98	4.90	5.11	5.02	6.04	5.04	4.33	4.81	4.61	4.60	4.71	4.96	5.00
	1998	5.07	5.26	5.24	5.48	5.97	5.58	5.04	4.83	4.55	4.31	4.61	5.22	4.86
	1999	5.11	4.94	5.14	5.30	5.32	5.30	5.28	4.43	4.59	4.67	5.04	4.95	4.99
	2000	5.18	5.27	5.21	5.41	5.37	5.34	4.89	4.46	4.48	4.34	4.69	5.07	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.10	4.96	5.24	4.43	4.56	4.47	4.89	5.15	5.05
	2002	5.37	5.27	5.34	5.66	6.02	5.83	6.09	4.67	4.62	4.79	5.14	5.35	5.16
	2003	5.38	5.32	5.28	5.33	5.59	5.60	5.39	4.69	4.64	4.52	4.85	5.31	5.10
	2004	5.29	5.24	5.24	5.54	5.64	5.54	5.30	4.62	4.64	4.50	4.98	5.23	5.06
	2005	5.34	5.26	5.40	5.39	5.75	5.66	5.18	4.70	4.66	4.61			
Dry edible beans	1996	19.60	19.90	19.90	22.70	24.80	25.80	26.80	26.90	24.40	24.00	25.10	24.10	23.50
	1997	23.20	23.60	23.30	23.00	22.20	21.20	21.90	20.40	16.20	16.90	18.60	20.30	19.30
	1998	21.10	21.20	20.20	20.80	20.80	20.90	21.30	19.60	19.00	19.40	20.30	19.90	19.00
	1999	19.70	18.30	17.00	16.60	19.90	18.90	18.50	18.00	18.00	17.10	17.20	16.10	16.40
	2000	15.80	15.60	14.50	15.70	16.20	14.70	14.20	13.80	15.50	15.70	15.50	14.40	15.50
	2001	15.10	15.30	14.90	15.60	16.90	16.40	16.80	17.40	18.40	19.20	22.70	21.70	22.10
	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	19.20	20.90	22.90	24.50	25.80	26.70	24.80
	2005	27.40	27.80	26.60	28.80	31.90	27.50	25.40	21.30	18.00	18.80	18.90		
Green peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.30	8.75	9.50	9.95	10.15	10.85	11.65	12.50	12.30	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.60
	1997	11.50	12.60	14.25	13.80	13.00	11.90	9.00	7.70	7.65	7.90	8.00	8.00	7.82
	1998	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.75	7.75	7.70	6.85	6.15	6.00	6.19	6.31	6.48
	1999	6.46	6.50	6.53	6.56	6.75	6.88	6.91	6.53	6.22	6.03	6.03	5.83	5.76
	2000	5.79	5.78	5.78	5.69	5.68	5.59	5.41	5.25	5.13	5.20	5.38	5.50	5.95
	2001	5.84	6.28	6.44	6.53	6.43	6.28	6.25	6.19	6.21	6.35	6.56	6.88	6.96
	2002	7.04	7.06	7.13	7.40	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.13	7.38	7.68	7.91	8.33	9.08
	2003	9.08	9.81	10.88	10.60	10.44	9.92	9.30	7.56	7.63	8.09	8.84	9.08	9.17
	2004	9.56	9.94	10.50	10.94	11.25	8.43	7.38	6.45	6.41	6.66	6.93	6.69	6.86
	2005	6.63	6.56	6.03	5.88	5.68	5.60	5.47	5.25	5.00	4.88	4.88	4.88	
Yellow peas, whole-dry 2/	1996	8.75	9.50	8.80	9.05	9.30	10.40	11.00	12.00	12.25	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.08
	1997	11.40	12.50	13.60	12.80	11.75	10.40	8.50	7.60	7.55	7.60	7.75	7.60	7.46
	1998	7.50	7.50	7.60	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.05	6.50	5.65	5.69	5.78	5.94	6.13
	1999	6.00	6.06	6.35	6.19	6.38	6.30	6.50	6.75	6.34	6.25	6.33	6.29	6.05
	2000	6.38	6.13	6.03	6.00	5.88	5.91	5.72	5.30	5.16	5.15	5.31	5.38	5.92
	2001	5.81	6.31	6.44	6.38	6.40	6.25	6.25	6.19	6.17	6.25	6.56	6.79	7.02
	2002	7.04	7.25	7.31	7.68	7.66	7.59	7.38	6.50	6.72	7.10	7.34	7.58	7.78
	2003	7.50	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75	8.83	8.44	6.63	6.43	6.75	7.53	7.75	7.90
	2004	7.91	8.72	9.03	9.25	9.42	7.73	7.13	6.08	5.97	6.25	6.43	6.25	6.30
	2005	6.00	6.00	5.73	5.50	5.58	5.53	5.31	5.18	4.66	4.63	4.63	4.63	
Lentils, regular (Brewer) 2/	1996	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.70	17.25	19.00	19.75	20.60	19.75	18.50	18.15	17.25	17.10
	1997	17.00	17.40	17.50	17.00	16.50	16.25	16.00	14.75	13.80	12.90	12.10	11.50	13.00
	1998	11.40	12.00	11.60	11.10	10.75	11.00	12.00	11.30	10.15	10.70	10.81	10.94	11.21
	1999	10.92	11.25	11.55	11.38	11.69	11.90	11.94	12.15	12.13	12.28	13.05	13.17	12.54
	2000	12.88	12.45	12.13	12.31	12.73	12.81	12.81	11.75	11.19	11.03	10.97	10.88	10.44
	2001	10.84	10.50	10.22	10.25	9.90	9.91	9.78	9.84	9.81	9.75	9.80	9.70	9.56
	2002	9.44	9.06	9.03	9.75	9.59	9.44	9.40	9.50	10.75	12.85	13.81	14.25	14.30
	2003	15.42	17.63	18.63	18.70	18.63	18.56	15.20	14.50	14.85	16.50	16.88	16.50	17.20
	2004	17.13	19.00	20.90	21.25	20.38	15.80	14.19	13.25	14.38	15.56	15.95	15.38	15.40
	2005	14.69	14.19	13.45	12.50	11.90	11.31	11.25	11.25	11.35	11.28	10.78	10.25	

1/ Prices for 2005 are preliminary. 2/ Grower bids for U.S. no. 1 grade reported by the Bean Market News for Idaho & Washington.

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

Price table 10--U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2004-2005

Herb	Unit	2004			2005			Change from prev. year		
		July	Aug.	Sep.	July	Aug.	Sep.	July	Aug.	Sep.
		-- $/cwt --						--- Percent ---		
Anise	24-ct crtn	25.38	27.50	11.35	17.56	14.44	13.50	- 30.8	- 47.5	18.9
Arrugula	12-ct ctns	7.44	7.50	7.50	7.75	7.75	7.75	4.2	3.3	3.3
Basil	12-ct ctns	7.25	7.00	7.05	7.50	7.31	7.25	3.4	4.4	2.8
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	11.25	13.00	13.00	15.50	15.50	15.50	37.8	19.2	19.2
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	7.06	7.00	7.14	7.25	7.25	7.25	2.7	3.6	1.5
Chives	12-ct flmbag	4.63	4.50	4.50	4.13	4.13	4.13	- 10.8	- 8.2	- 8.2
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	10.56	15.38	17.85	8.13	12.38	21.00	- 23.0	- 19.5	17.6
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	24.00	22.13	24.00	19.50	19.50	19.50	- 18.8	- 11.9	- 18.8
Dill	12-ct ctns	6.69	6.88	7.00	7.31	7.00	7.00	9.3	1.7	.0
Dry Eschallot	5-lb sack	6.38	5.50	5.40	5.00	5.00	5.00	- 21.6	- 9.1	- 7.4
Epasote	50-lb sack	7.06	7.19	7.40	7.00	7.00	7.00	- .8	- 2.6	- 5.4
Horseradish	50-lb sack	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.5	2.5	2.5
Lemon grass	Per lb-ctns	0.69	0.60	0.43	0.60	0.60	0.60	- 13.0	.0	39.5
Majoram	12-ct flmbag	5.66	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 2.8	.0	.0
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	5.66	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 2.8	.0	.0
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	5.28	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	4.2	10.0	10.0
Mint	12-ct ctns	6.69	6.50	6.95	7.31	7.25	7.25	9.3	11.5	4.3
Sage	12-ct flmbag	5.66	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 2.8	.0	.0
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	18.25	18.25	18.25	23.50	23.50	23.50	28.8	28.8	28.8
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	5.66	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 2.8	.0	.0
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	6.19	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.0	8.3	8.3
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	5.66	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 2.8	.0	.0
Verdulaga	24-ct flmbag	6.88	6.75	6.70	7.00	8.00	8.00	1.7	18.5	19.4
Watercress	12-ct ctns	8.06	8.00	8.00	7.25	7.25	7.25	- 10.0	- 9.4	- 9.4

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

Price table 11--Farm-retail price spreads, 2002-05

	Annual			2004	2005					
	2002	2003	2004	Sep	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Market basket 1										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	180.3	185.3	194.9	193.7	200.6	201.9	201.2	202.4	202.6	202.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	104.3	110.4	124.4	120.2	122.9	122.4	122.4	122.9	122.0	127.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	221.2	225.6	232.9	233.3	242.5	244.7	243.6	245.3	246.1	243.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.3	20.9	22.4	21.7	21.5	21.2	21.3	21.3	21.1	21.9
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	298.0	309.0	328.5	301.1	371.0	390.3	396.5	415.6	427.6	429.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	154.4	163.2	200.5	211.1	158.9	167.1	159.2	155.1	164.6	181.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	364.2	376.3	387.6	342.6	468.9	493.4	506.0	535.9	549.0	544.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.4	16.7	19.3	22.1	13.5	13.5	12.7	11.8	12.2	13.4
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	245.4	250.5	261.2	248.4	280.1	280.6	266.9	268.5	261.0	265.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	145.8	149.9	146.5	124.5	178.3	157.4	167.8	147.1	136.8	149.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	296.6	302.2	320.2	312.1	332.4	343.9	317.8	330.9	324.9	325.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	20.2	20.3	19.0	17.0	21.6	19.0	21.4	18.6	17.8	19.2
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	166.2	171.9	183.1	183.9	190.0	191.0	191.5	194.0	192.8	193.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	110.5	108.4	125.4	126.4	145.7	149.6	151.8	153.1	153.4	155.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	183.6	191.8	201.1	201.8	203.8	203.9	203.9	206.8	205.1	205.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.8	15.0	16.3	16.3	18.2	18.6	18.9	18.8	18.9	19.0
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	155.4	157.4	167.8	170.4	169.4	167.8	164.5	167.3	167.6	169.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	91.7	113.4	128.4	113.4	109.7	109.0	110.5	119.8	109.5	107.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	178.9	173.5	182.3	191.4	191.4	189.4	184.4	184.8	189.0	192.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.9	19.4	20.6	17.9	17.4	17.5	18.1	19.3	17.6	17.1
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	160.3	169.0	183.2	185.9	188.3	189.1	189.2	187.7	187.0	186.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.6	108.4	116.9	119.0	122.3	123.3	123.6	124.2	124.5	125.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	219.5	231.1	251.3	254.5	256.0	256.6	256.5	252.9	251.1	250.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.4	32.5	32.3	32.4	32.9	33.0	33.1	33.5	33.7	33.9
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	168.1	167.9	180.2	181.6	182.2	183.3	181.0	181.6	182.9	181.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	97.6	99.1	125.9	119.8	118.9	116.1	114.2	117.1	117.0	116.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	233.1	231.3	230.3	238.6	240.6	245.3	242.6	241.1	243.7	242.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	27.8	28.3	33.5	31.7	31.3	30.4	30.3	30.9	30.7	30.6
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.0	169.1	181.7	186.4	184.1	183.7	184.9	185.9	186.9	188.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	102.0	113.0	142.9	130.9	138.2	139.2	139.8	141.0	142.0	149.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	242.0	233.7	226.4	250.3	236.9	235.0	236.8	237.5	238.6	234.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.7	35.8	42.1	37.6	40.2	40.5	40.5	40.6	40.7	42.3
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	138.2	157.3	167.0	146.3	138.6	138.5	135.4	140.0	137.3	148.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	72.1	102.0	92.2	60.3	44.9	40.6	39.7	56.0	44.3	79.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	256.9	256.5	301.4	300.8	307.0	314.5	307.4	290.9	304.3	271.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	33.5	41.7	35.5	26.5	20.8	18.8	18.8	25.7	20.7	34.6
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	198.0	202.8	206.0	206.4	209.1	209.7	209.4	209.4	210.1	208.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	86.4	93.5	103.7	98.4	94.0	95.8	94.0	95.0	92.9	97.7
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	213.6	218.0	220.3	221.5	225.2	225.6	225.5	225.4	226.5	223.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	5.3	5.6	6.2	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.7

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

Source: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables/2005/11nov/aotab08.xls