



Vegetables and Pulses Outlook: July 2024

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2024 Acreage Forecast: Pulses Climb, Potatoes Decline

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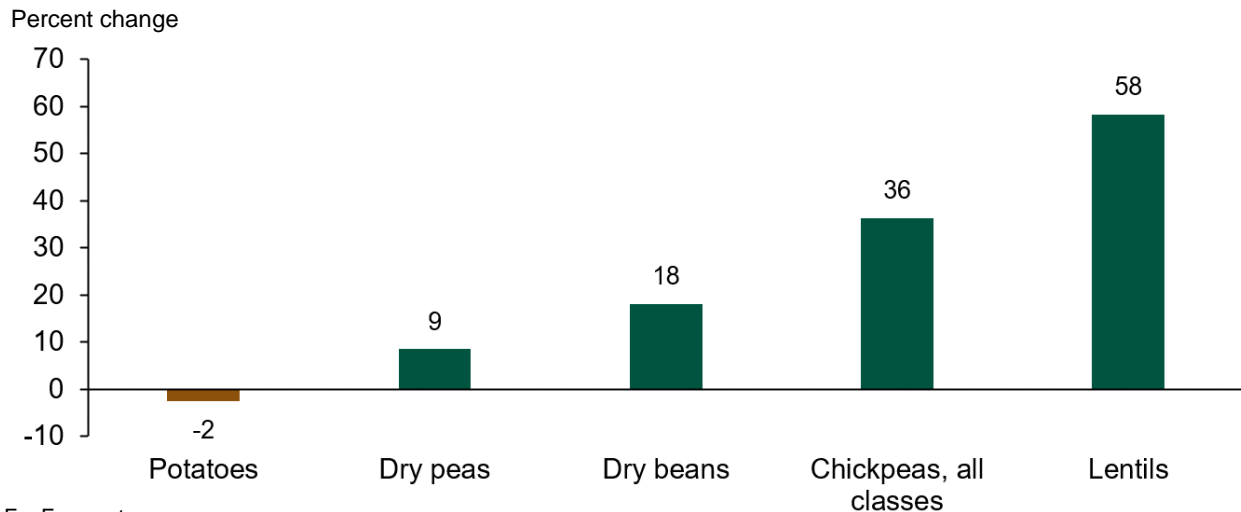
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The USDA’s National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) *Acreage* report, released on June 28, forecasts more planted acres for pulses in 2024, while potato acreage is set to decline. Year-over-year increases are projected in all four pulse classes, with lentils showing the largest rise. Lentil and chickpea acreage has increased across all surveyed States, and dry bean acreage has risen in nearly all surveyed States, with one State showing no change. In contrast, potato planted area is forecast to be 2 percent lower than in 2023, with declines expected in 10 of the 13 surveyed States.

Pulses up and potatoes down: Year-over-year change in planted acres, 2023–24F/1



F = Forecast.

1/ Pulse percentage changes are based on comparable States surveyed in 2023 and 2024.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Acreage* (June 2024).

Industry Overview

This issue focuses exclusively on potatoes and pulse crops. The spring and winter issues will include other categories like fresh and processed vegetables, mushrooms, and sweet potatoes. Table 1 provides updated key metrics for all vegetables and pulses. Figures 1 and 2 offer industry snapshots for potatoes and pulses, respectively.

Potatoes: The USDA, ERS preliminary per capita availability of potatoes for calendar year 2023 is 118 pounds. This is a 5 percent increase from 2022 and reflects last year's larger domestic potato crop as well as increased import volumes of fresh, frozen, and potato chip products. The bigger 2023 crop has softened prices and increased stocks in the 2023/24 marketing year (September–August). The USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) 2024 potato planted acreage forecast in the top 13 potato-producing States is 2 percent lower than last year.

Dry beans: The 2023/24 marketing year (September–August) for dry beans has already entered its final quarter. The USDA, NASS *Acreage* report indicates an 18 percent increase in dry bean plantings compared to the previous year, driven by strong demand and low stock levels. Exports have reached record levels in the 2023/24 marketing year thus far. The preliminary per capita availability of dry beans decreased by 2 percent to 5.5 pounds in 2023, primarily driven by declines in pinto bean and kidney bean availability.

Chickpeas: Planting has nearly concluded for the 2024/25 marketing year (September–August), with an expected increase of 36 percent in comparable States for all chickpea classes. By June 2024, chickpea stocks were down 23 percent from the previous year. Imports in the 2023/24 marketing year through May 2024 have declined by 31 percent, while exports rose by 3 percent, with notable price increases, especially in the Pacific Northwest region. The USDA, ERS preliminary per capita availability of chickpeas in 2023 increased by 52 percent from the previous year, largely due to an increase in chickpea production and imports.

Dry peas and lentils: For the 2024/25 marketing year (July–June) by the end of June 2024, dry pea and lentil blooming was progressing well. Planted acreage for dry peas is expected to increase by 9 percent, and for lentils by 58 percent in 2024. The 2023/24 marketing year for dry peas and lentils has shown positive trends. Despite a decline in imports, export levels have risen significantly, contributing to reduced availability and higher grower prices. Preliminary per capita availability of dry peas and lentils declined by 18 percent from the previous year to 3.6 pounds in 2023, driven by a significant increase in exports, which reduced domestic availability.

Table 1: U.S. vegetable and pulse industry at a glance¹, 2020–23

Item	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	Percent change 2022–23
Area harvested						
Vegetables, fresh and processing ^{2/7}	1,000 acres	2,271	2,271	2,240	2,175	-2.9
Potatoes ⁸	1,000 acres	912	930	918	960	4.6
Dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas ³	1,000 acres	3,421	3,140	3,068	2,980	-2.9
Mushrooms ⁴	1,000 acres	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.5	-4.1
Total	1,000 acres	6,607	6,344	6,228	6,117	-1.8
Production						
Vegetables fresh ^{2/7}	Million cwt	320	304	309	310	0.4
Vegetables processing ^{2/5}	Million cwt	355	339	338	380	12.5
Potatoes ⁸	Million cwt	420	413	402	441	9.6
Dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas ³	Million cwt	66	38	51	52	3.7
Mushrooms	Million cwt	8.2	7.6	7.0	6.7	-5.1
Total	Million cwt	1,169	1,102	1,106	1,190	7.6
Crop value						
Vegetables fresh ²	\$ millions	12,688	11,024	15,171	14,578	-3.9
Vegetables processing ^{2/5}	\$ millions	1,868	1,970	2,507	3,350	33.6
Potatoes ⁸	\$ millions	3,902	4,204	5,166	5,647	9.3
Dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas ³	\$ millions	1,481	1,312	1,603	1,669	4.1
Mushrooms ⁴	\$ millions	1,153	1,064	1,018	1,035	1.7
Total	\$ millions	21,093	19,573	25,466	26,281	3.2
Imports⁶						
Vegetables fresh	\$ millions	9,523	10,004	10,683	11,429	7.0
Vegetables processing ⁵	\$ millions	3,593	3,869	4,394	4,441	1.1
Potatoes (including seed)	\$ millions	1,734	2,022	2,534	3,093	22.0
Dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas ³	\$ millions	315	355	404	415	2.9
Mushrooms	\$ millions	502	595	664	629	-5.4
Total	\$ millions	15,667	16,844	18,679	20,006	7.1
Exports⁶						
Vegetables fresh	\$ millions	2,307	2,397	2,487	2,388	-4.0
Vegetables processing ⁵	\$ millions	2,038	2,254	2,390	2,419	1.2
Potatoes (including seed)	\$ millions	1,675	1,869	2,082	2,291	10.0
Dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas ³	\$ millions	782	732	664	979	47.3
Mushrooms	\$ millions	42	42	41	32	-20.8
Total	\$ millions	6,845	7,294	7,665	8,110	5.8
Per capita availability						
Vegetables fresh	Pounds	157.6	156.0	158.8	155.4	-2.1
Vegetables processing ⁵	Pounds	118.0	111.6	110.1	115.5	5.0
Potatoes ⁸	Pounds	114.9	112.8	112.8	118.0	4.7
Dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas ³	Pounds	11.1	9.4	11.0	10.6	-3.6
Mushrooms ⁹	Pounds	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.4	-7.0
Total	Pounds	405.4	393.5	396.3	403.0	1.7

Hundredweight (cwt) = 100 pounds. \$ millions = million U.S. dollars.

1/ Total values rounded.

2/ Utilized production excluding melons.

3/ Includes Austrian winter and wrinkle seed peas where applicable.

4/ Mushroom area equals total fillings (multiple mushroom crops).

5/ Includes canned, frozen, and dried. Excludes potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms.

6/ All international trade data are expressed on a calendar year basis.

7/ Includes both fresh and processed sweet potatoes.

8/ Includes both fresh and processed.

9/ The mushroom crop year (July–June) ends with the year listed (e.g., 2023 = 2022/23).

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service calculations based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service data and U.S. trade data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Figure 1

Potatoes in perspective: Annual industry snapshot, 2008–23

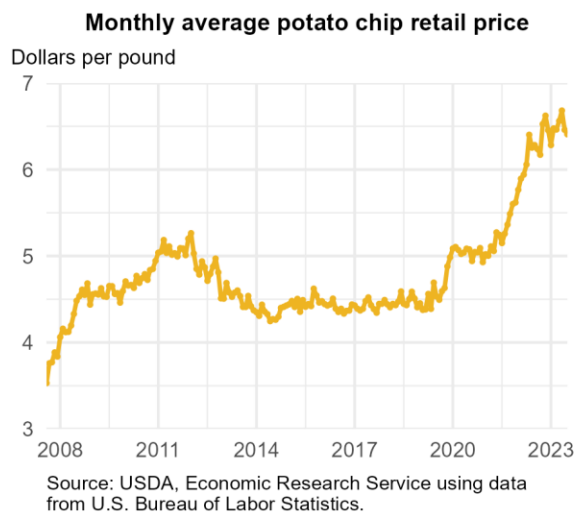
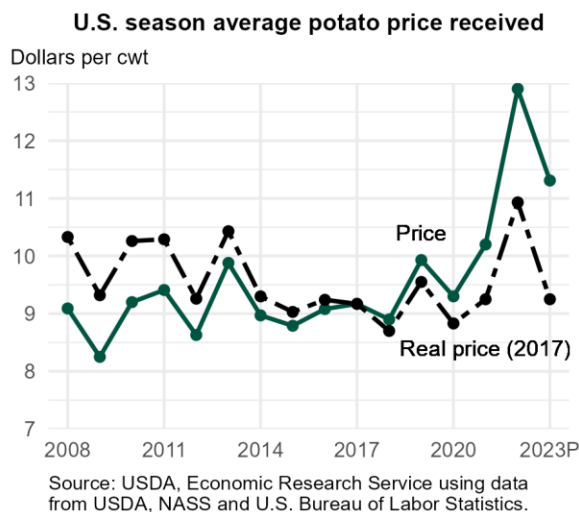
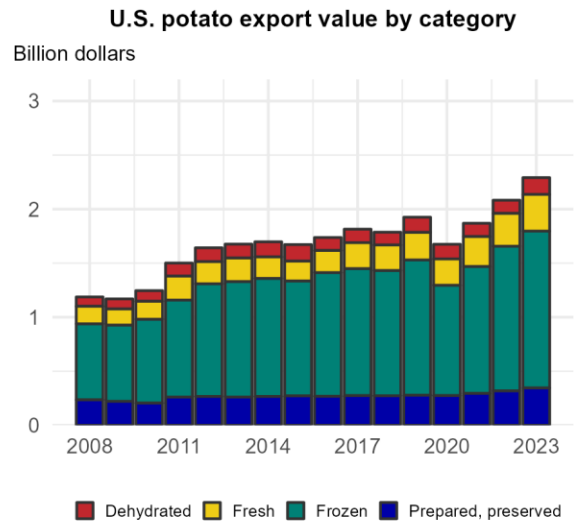
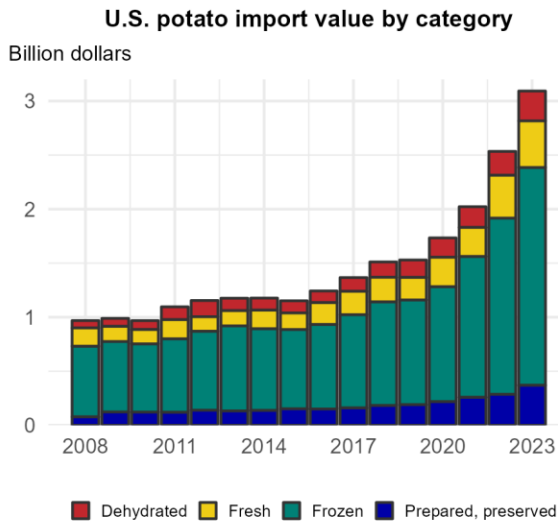
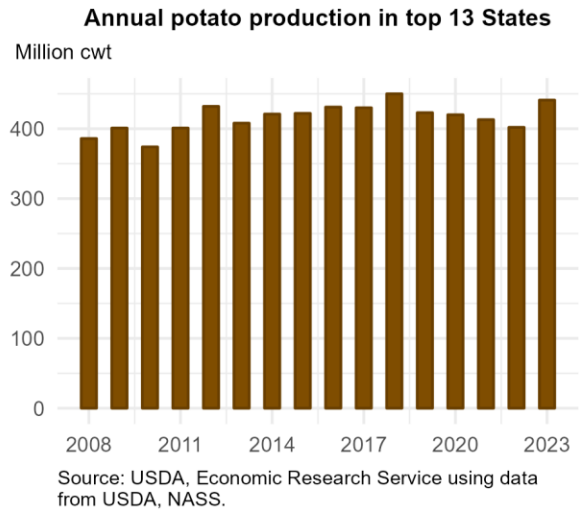
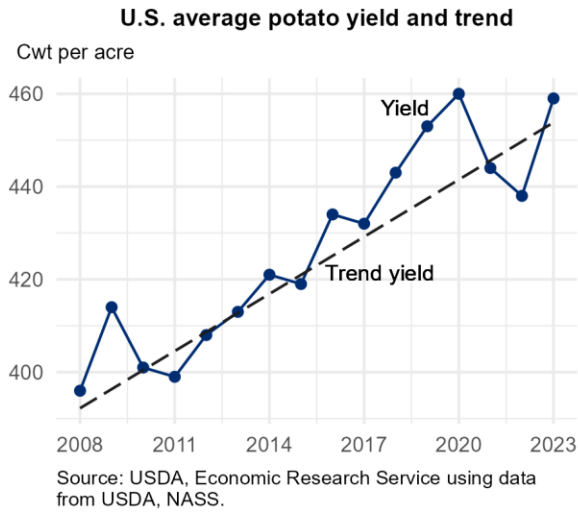
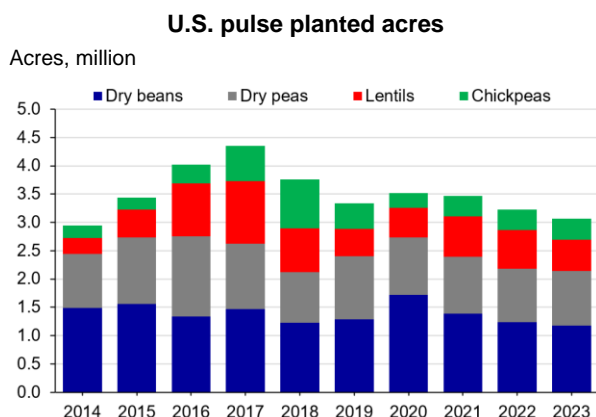
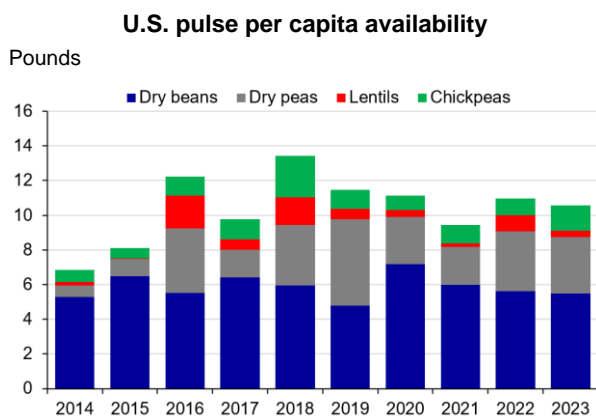


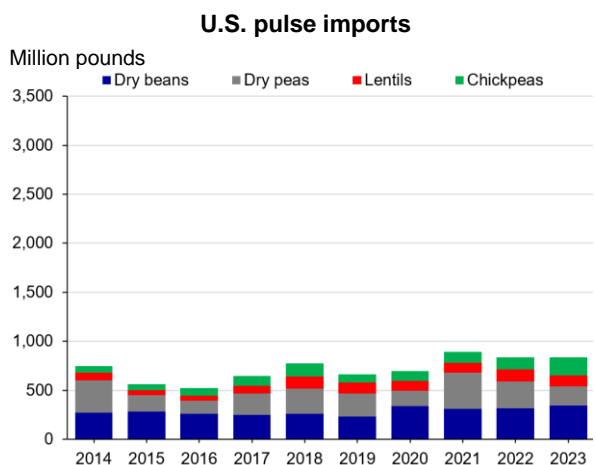
Figure 2
Pulses in perspective: Annual industry snapshot



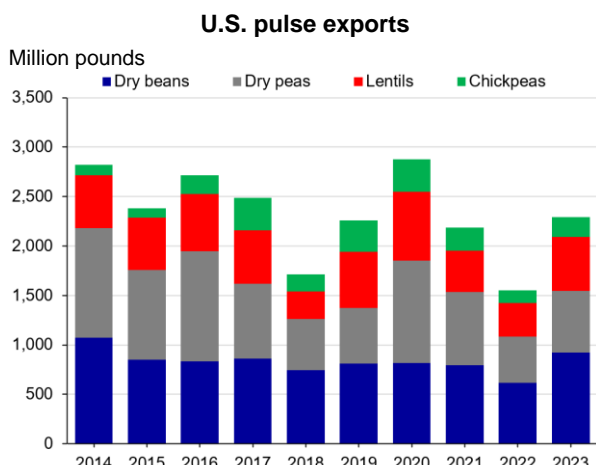
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *QuickStats*.



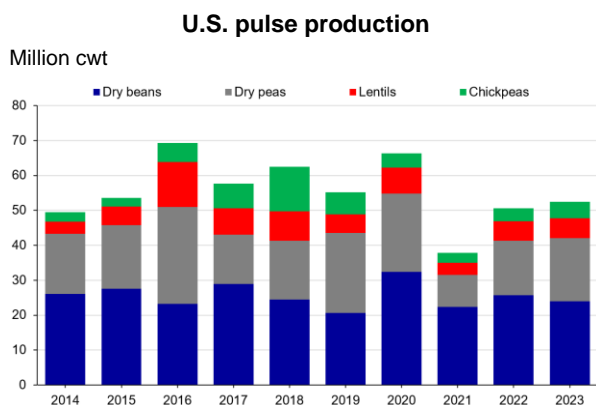
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service.



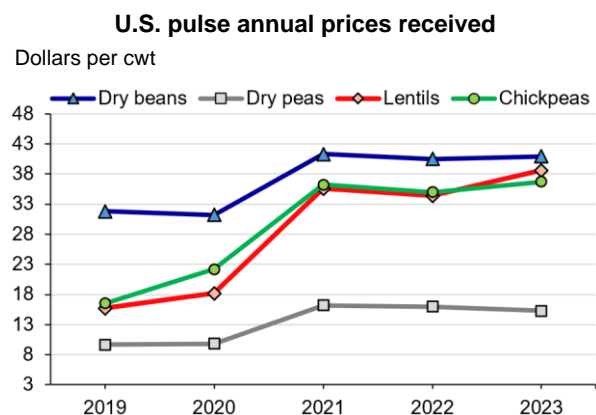
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.



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



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *QuickStats*.



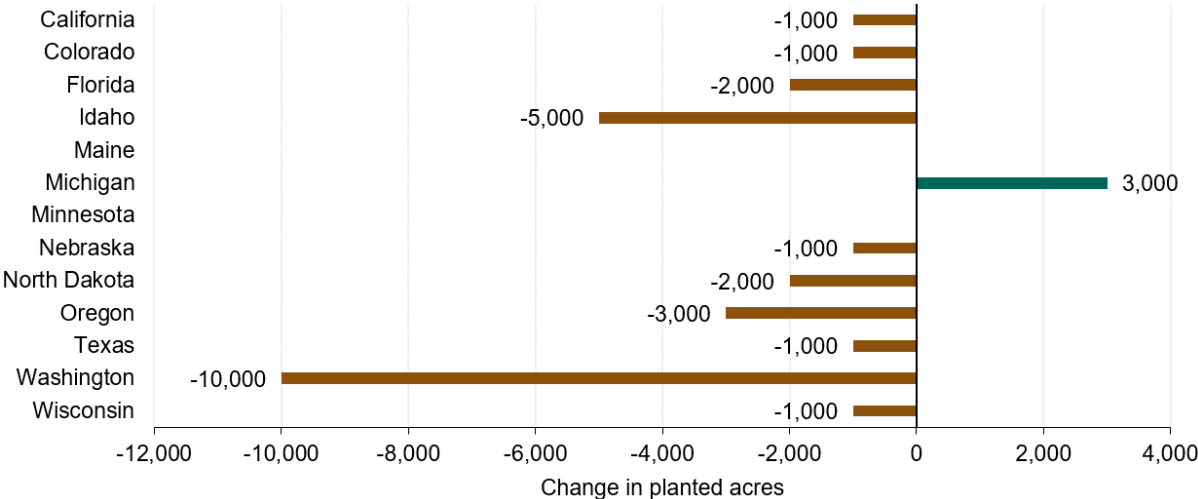
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *QuickStats*.

Potatoes

Acreage Forecast Down in 2024

The USDA’s National Agricultural Statistics Service’s (NASS) June *Acreage* forecast for 2024 potato planted acres is 2 percent lower than last year. At 941,000 acres, the 2024 potato planted acreage forecast is a 24,000-acre reduction from 2023 but is 18,000 acres more than the 2020–22 average. Decreases in acreage were most pronounced in the Pacific Northwest, which typically accounts for 60 percent of the domestic crop. Washington (down 10,000 acres), Idaho (down 5,000 acres), and Oregon (down 3,000 acres) are expected to have the largest downward year-over-year adjustments as processors reduce contracted acreage (figure 3). Potato acreage reductions are also expected in 7 of the 10 other NASS-surveyed States, likely reflecting higher late-season storage volumes and softer open-market prices during the 2023/24 potato marketing year (September–August).

Figure 3
Year-to-year change in potato planted acres by State, 2023–24F



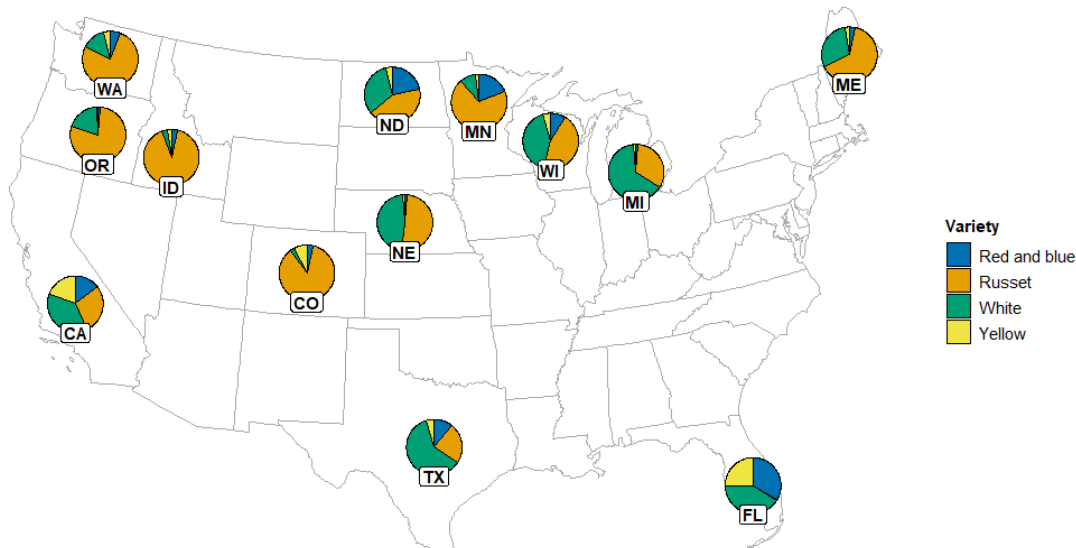
F = Forecast.
 Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Acreage* (June 2024).

In 2024, USDA, NASS discontinued publishing potato types as a percentage of planted acres by State in its annual *Acreage* report. However, if the percentage of U.S. planted acres by potato type (Russet, yellow, white, and red and blue) in 2024 is similar to the 3-year average, Russets will account for approximately 70 percent of planted acres and white varieties will account for 20 percent. Year-to-year changes in the percent of potato acreage planted by variety varies by State. The versatile Russet variety has continued to maintain a high share of planted acres in Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Colorado, Minnesota, and Maine (figure 4). The larger share of white varieties in Texas and Michigan has remained stable the last several years due in part to

demand from chipping plants in those regions. During the same period, the share of potato acres planted with yellow and red and blue varieties (primarily grown for the fresh market) has varied annually in California and Florida. Differences in the types of potatoes grown can be attributed to many factors including consumer demand, crop rotation limitations, seed availability, and industry demand for specific varieties of processing potatoes.

Figure 4

Percent of potato acreage planted by variety in top 13 States, 2021–23



Note: Other potato varieties are included with Russets. Annual survey data for potatoes was not published for Alaska or Hawaii from 2021–23; therefore, the States are not shown on the map.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Potato Summary* (2023).

Taking Stock of the 2023/24 Potato Marketing Year

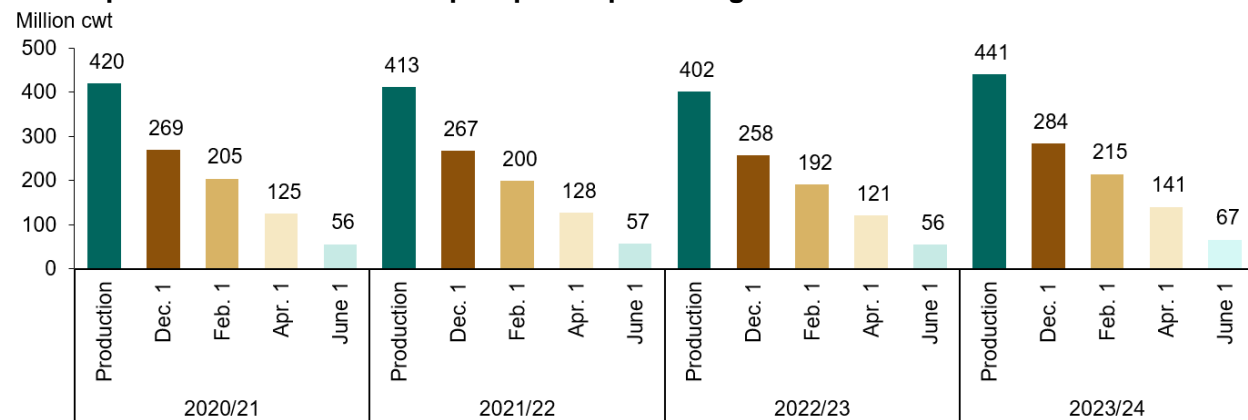
Potato stocks: The 2023/24 potato crop increased 10 percent from the previous season, the largest year-over-year increase in the 13-NASS surveyed States since 1996. Following fall harvest, potatoes are stored to meet fresh-market and processor needs throughout the marketing year. Stocks also include potato seed to plant the following year’s crop. On June 1, 2024, U.S. potato stocks totaled 66.8 million hundredweight (cwt)—up 19 percent from the 3-year average June stock volume (figure 5). June 2024 stocks represented 15 percent of the estimated crop, compared with 14 percent a year earlier.

More than 60 percent of the U.S. potato crop is destined for the processing market each season. Given the larger stock volume at this time of the marketing year, frozen and dehydrated processors are expected to use some of the 2023/24 crop into the early part of the 2024/25 marketing year (MY). An estimated 194.6 million cwt of potatoes was used for processing by the eight reporting States in 2023/24 through May 31 (table A1). Season-to-date volume of potatoes processed into dehydrated products (except starch and flour) total 33.6 million cwt—the highest

in 3 years. Potatoes used for dehydrated products represented 17 percent of total processed volume, which is equal to the previous 3-year average for this period.

Figure 5

Potato production and stocks: top 13 potato-producing States in last four seasons



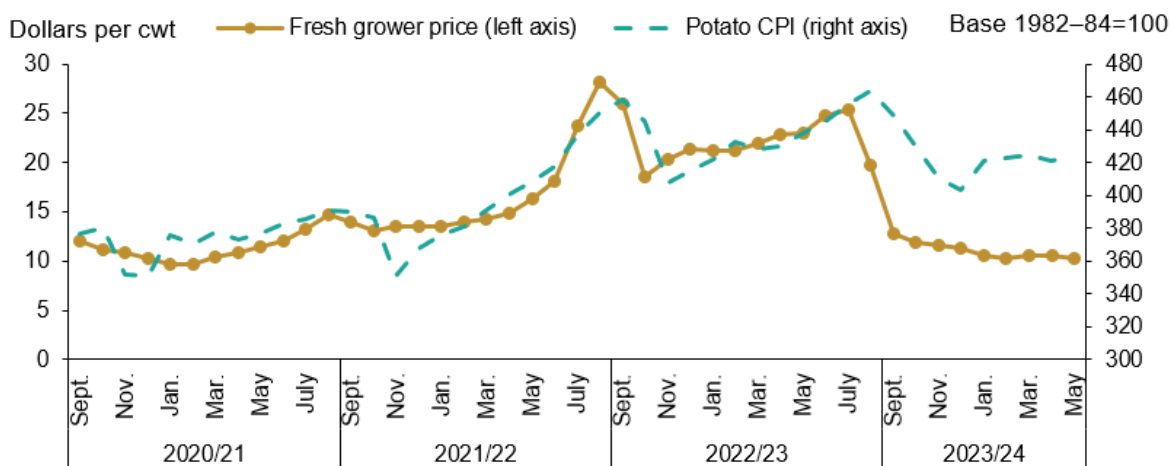
Cwt = Hundredweight.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Potato Stocks*.

Fresh monthly potato grower and retail prices: Following a large fall harvest in 2023, fresh potato prices fell sharply below prices observed during the previous 16 months. USDA, NASS reports monthly grower prices for fresh potatoes in 2023/24 have continued to remain low, ranging from \$10.20 to \$10.60 per cwt between January and May (figure 6). In the 2022/23 MY, fresh potato prices ranged from \$21.20 to \$23 per cwt during the same period. With ample supplies available, fresh potato retail prices, reflected by Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) Consumer Price Index (CPI), also fell in early 2023/24 MY, but have remained relatively flat since January 2024. If fresh grower and retail prices follow previous marketing year patterns, prices in July and August would be slightly above averages observed in January–May 2024.

Figure 6

Monthly fresh potato grower price and CPI lower in 2023/24



Note: Potato marketing year starts in September and ends in August of the following year.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service and U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Reflecting strong prices over the past year for potatoes used in processing, the producer price index (PPI) for frozen french fries remained above a year earlier. In May 2024, frozen potato products were 15 percent above a year earlier and 49 percent above the same month 2 years ago. Similarly, wholesale prices for potato chips and sticks (plain and flavored) averaged 4 percent above a year earlier and 30 percent above the same month 2 years ago. Industry earnings reports for various potato product producers indicate higher costs per pound of processed potato products are related in part to excess contracted potatoes and mild inflation for labor, energy, and other product ingredients.

Potato exports and imports vary by category in 2023/24 MY

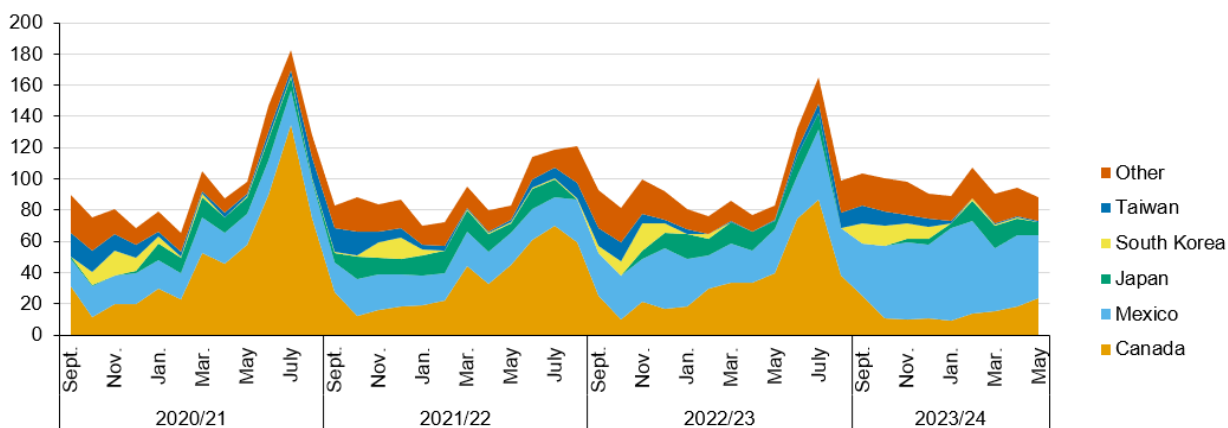
Over the last decade, U.S. exports of potatoes and potato products represented 15 percent of total available supply (fresh-weight basis) each year. Frozen potato products represent more than half of this fresh-weight export volume, followed by dehydrated products (mostly flakes, flour, and starch), fresh potatoes, potato chips, and canned potato products. The following is a summary of U.S. potato and potato product trade by category in the first 9 months of the marketing year (September–May) (table A2):

- **Fresh exports to Mexico up in 2023/24:** In the last 3 marketing years, Canada and Mexico accounted for about two-thirds of U.S. fresh potato export volume (excluding seed). During the 2022/23 marketing year, fresh potato exports to Mexico reached a record high 348.8 million pounds (figure 7). This increase followed regulatory changes the USDA announced in mid-2022 that expanded market access for U.S. fresh potato exports to Mexico. The 2023/24 MY will surpass the previous export volume to Mexico. So far in 2023/24 (September–May), fresh exports to Mexico total 420.9 million pounds—71 percent higher than the same period last season. Year-to-date fresh exports to Canada are down 40 percent with a larger Canadian potato crop from last season dampening demand for U.S. fresh potatoes. Overall fresh export volume in 2023/24 is up 12 percent from last year with the increased volume to Mexico offsetting decreases to Canada.

Figure 7

U.S. fresh potato export volume by country, 2020/21–2023/24

Million pounds



Note: Excludes fresh seed potatoes. Potato marketing year starts in September and ends in August of the following year. Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

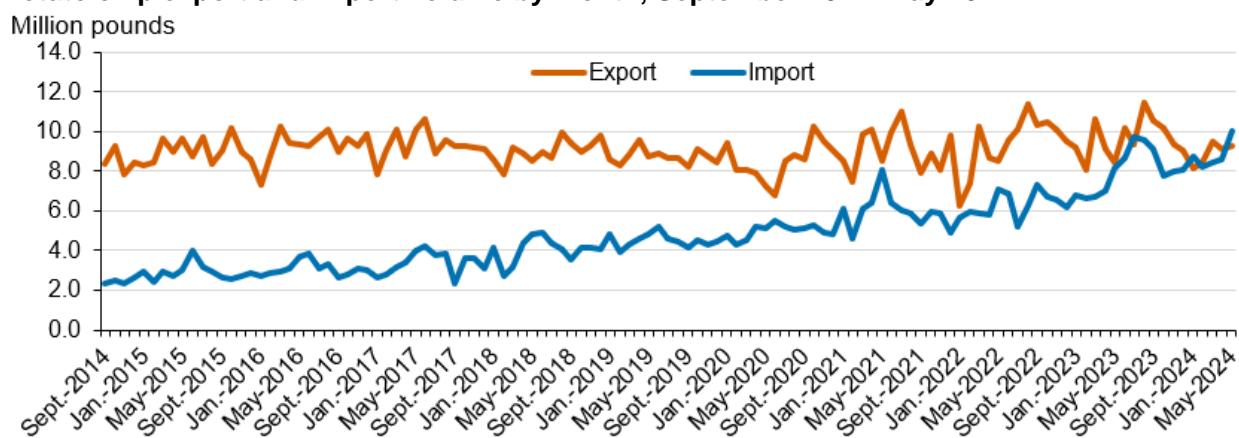
- Frozen french fry export volumes in 2023/24 down, imports up:** French fries are the top U.S. potato export in terms of value and volume. During the September–May 2023/24 period, frozen french fry exports totaled 1.3 billion pounds, down 48 million pounds (4 percent) year-over-year. This is the lowest September–May french fry export volume since 2010/11 MY. Volumes fell to several key trading partners in Asia including Japan (down 2 percent), Malaysia (down 30 percent), and South Korea (down 8 percent). In terms of volume, the United States was a net importer of frozen french fries in the last 4 marketing years, and the trend continues in September–May of the 2023/24 MY (September–May). To date in 2023/24 MY, french fry import volume totaled a record 2 billion pounds, up 2 percent from the same period last season. Canada continued to account for the majority of french fry import volume (86 percent). Like the United States, Canada’s 2023/24 potato stock volume (as of June 1) is larger than the previous season, resulting in ample raw product supplies for french fry processors. The European Union maintained 13 percent of french fry import volume (primarily from Belgium and the Netherlands) despite tighter raw potato supplies in the region.
- Dehydrated exports and starch imports:** On average in the past decade, potato flakes accounted for about 75 percent of dehydrated potato product export value and volume (flakes, starch, flour, and other dried). In the 2023/24 MY (September–May), potato flake export volume (product-weight) is down 13 percent from last season with a slight increase in exports to Canada unable to offset declines to the top two destinations, Mexico (down 27 percent) and Japan (down 15 percent). For imports, potato starch has led the dehydrated potato product category with 52 percent value and 66 percent of volume. During the September–May 2023/24 period, potato starch import volume was

up 6 percent from a year ago with 85 percent of imports coming from the European Union.

- Potato chip exports and imports:** The United States exported 83.6 million pounds of potato chips in 2023/24 MY (September–May)—3 percent lower than the 2022/23 MY. Potato chip import volume totaled 77 million pounds during the same period—a 24 percent increase from last season. While potato chip import volume has risen in the past decade, primarily from Canada, the United States continued to be a net exporter in calendar year 2023 (figure 8). The import share of annual domestic potato chip availability continues to remain low. Between 2019–22, imports represented less than 5 percent of available domestic potato chip supply.

Figure 8

Potato chip export and import volume by month, September 2014–May 2024



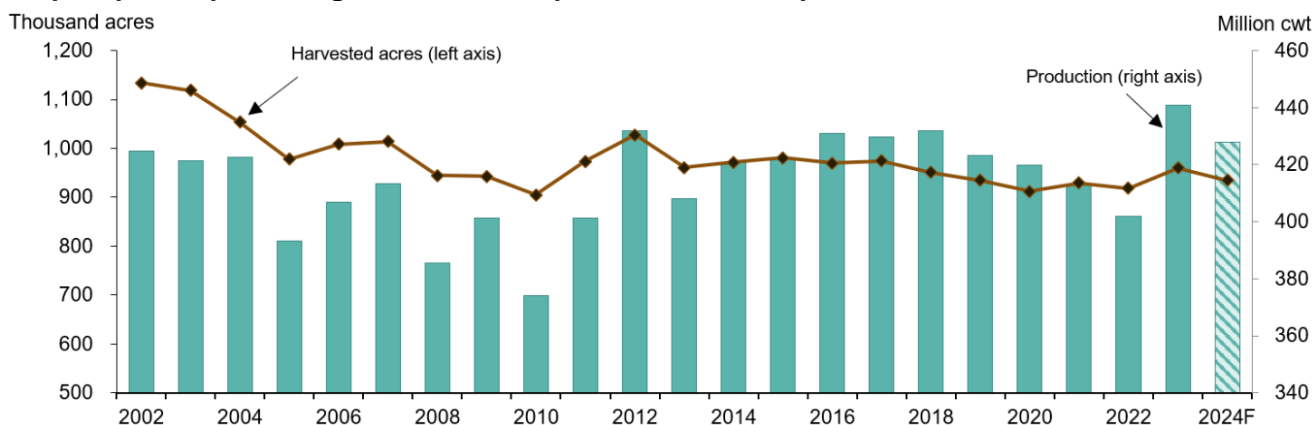
Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Sizing Up This Year’s Potato Crop

The 2024 USDA, NASS *Acreage* report estimates 934,200 acres of the 941,000 planted acres will be harvested based on average abandonment rates. If this estimate is realized and the U.S. average yield is close to trendline (458 cwt per acre), total potato production would be 3 percent lower (12.9 million cwt) than last season, but 4 percent higher than the 2020–22 production average (figure 9). Average yields in 2020–22 fell below trend largely due to weather-related issues in Idaho and Washington. USDA, NASS will release its preliminary 2024 U.S. and State-level potato yield and production volume in the November *Crop Production* report, which will include updated acreage estimates.

Figure 9

Top 13 potato-producing States: annual planted acres and production, 2002–24F



F = Forecast. Cwt = Hundredweight.

Note: 2024 estimated production is calculated based on USDA, NASS harvested acres forecast and a trend yield (458) cwt per acre. Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

2024 potato crop progress by region: Potatoes are grown in all 50 States, but 90 percent of acreage is concentrated in 13 States, according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture. Potato production in these top producing States can be discussed at a multi-State or sub-State regional level given the similarities in proximity (planting, harvesting, and production practices) as well as the market focus (e.g., frozen, chipping, and fresh-market potatoes). The following is a summary of crop progress for several potato growing regions along with county-level acreage maps using data from the 2022 Census of Agriculture (figures 10–12):

Western United States:

- The **Pacific Northwest (PNW)** (Washington, Idaho, and Oregon) is a major potato producing region, accounting for about 60 percent of the total U.S. crop volume in the last 3 years. The dominant potato variety planted in the PNW is the Russet, which is sold into both fresh and processing markets. Several large french fry processing plants are located in the PNW, and the Seattle area remains a major customs port district for frozen french fry exports. USDA, NASS reports planting progress and emergence was slightly ahead of the 5-year average in **Washington, Idaho, and Oregon**. Bouts of cool weather occurred in parts of northern Washington and southeast Idaho early in the season, but overall potato emergence has remained on-trend. Concerns over irrigation water curtailment in southeast Idaho have eased following an agreement from several water districts at the end of June. For the week ending June 30, potato crop conditions in Washington and Idaho were rated 77 and 93 percent in good-to-excellent condition, respectively. If weather remains average through the remainder of the growing season, yields could be close to trend for the 2024/25 crop.

- Potato production in **California** occurs throughout the State, from northernmost counties in the Klamath Basin to southernmost counties in the Imperial Valley. **Kern County** in central California represents almost half (41 percent) of the State's potato planted acreage, according to the 2022 Census of Agriculture. In 2024, total spring planted potato acres in Kern County's *Spring Potato Acreage* report is similar to 2023 with small declines in chipping and red potato acres offset by increases in Yukon Gold (a yellow potato variety) and white varieties. Spring fresh potato shipments (April–May) from the Kern County area for yellow potatoes are up in 2024 (18 percent) compared to the same months last year according to USDA, AMS *Market News*.
- **Colorado** plants a large portion of its crop as Russet variety potatoes intended for the fresh market. At the end of June 2024, potato crop conditions in the **San Luis Valley** (south/central Colorado) were rated 79 percent good-to-excellent condition, which is slightly ahead of last season and 6 percent higher than the 5-year average. While a cool spring and freeze event slowed emergence in the San Luis Valley and other parts of Colorado, warmer June weather allowed the potato crop to catch up to the 5-year average.

Central United States:

- The **Red River Valley** (located along the North Dakota and Minnesota border) experienced a wet spring planting season. Despite the soggy start, 57 percent of acres in **North Dakota** were rated in good-to-excellent condition at the end of June, which is 5 percent above the 5-year average. **Minnesota** potato producers in the Red River Valley and across central Minnesota are faring better with 90 percent of acres rated in good-to-excellent condition (5-year average is 85 percent) according to USDA, NASS.
- **Wisconsin's** potato crop was in good condition through June (88 percent good-to-excellent). Harvest is expected to start at the end of July. Similarly, agricultural extension sources indicate **Michigan's** potato crop is also in good condition according to agricultural extension reports. Michigan is the only State forecast to increase potato acreage in 2024. Last season, Michigan production was up year-over-year (3 percent) with a record high yield (435 cwt per acre) that offset a 1,000-acre reduction.

Eastern United States:

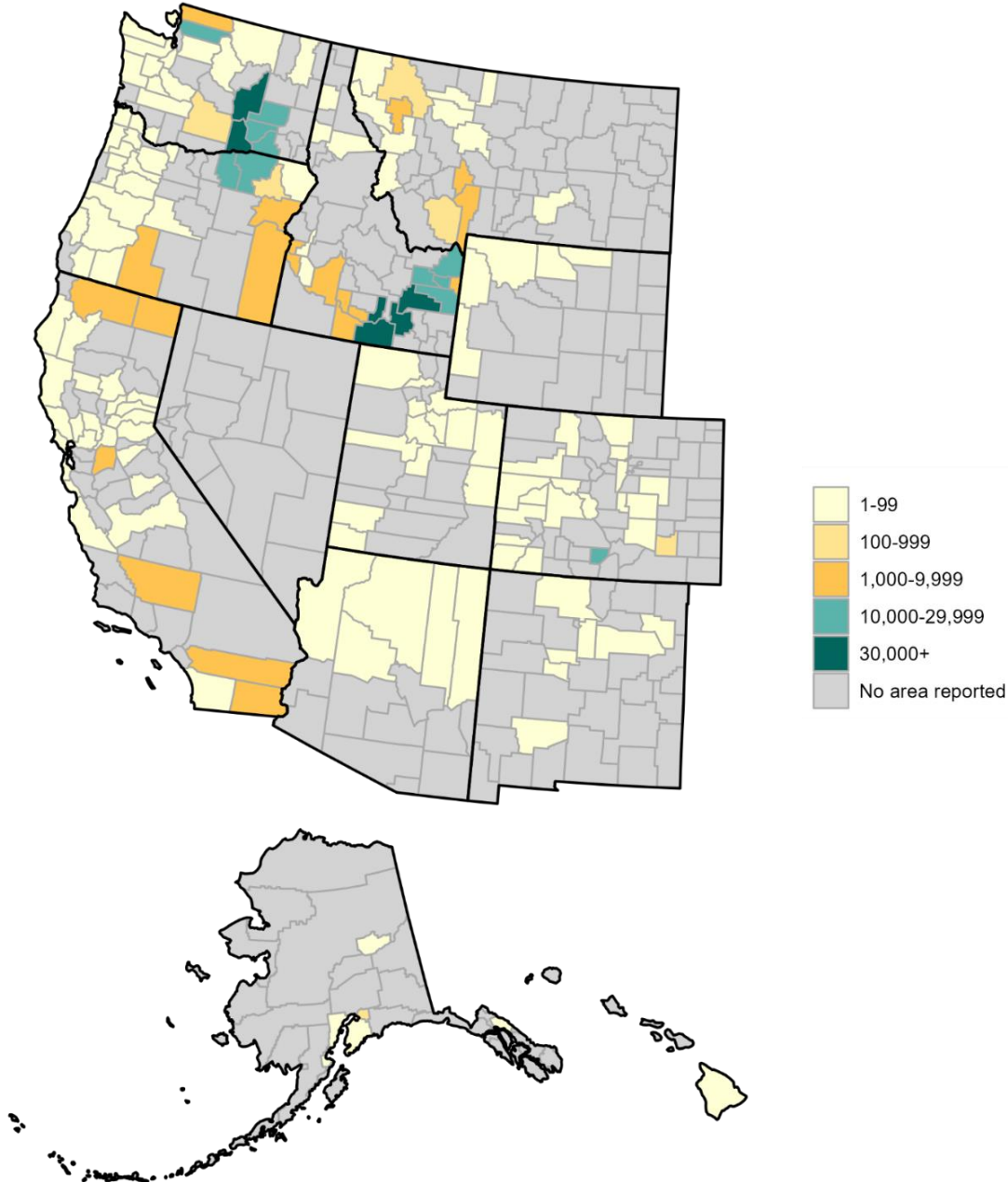
- If the 2024 USDA, NASS harvested acreage estimate in **Florida** is realized, it would be the lowest number of harvested potato acres in the State since 1921. Fresh potato shipment volumes from Florida, which tend to peak between March and May, were down

in 2024 (15 percent) compared to the same period last year. Shipment volumes for yellow and red varieties fell (down 8 and 31 percent, respectively) while round white variety shipments increased (27 percent).

- At the end of June, 62 percent of **Maine's** potato crop was rated good-to-excellent, which is below the 5-year average (72 percent) for that period. Both the 2024 acreage forecast and June 1 potato stock volume in Maine is unchanged from the previous year.

Figure 10

Western States: Harvested potato acres by county, 2022 Census of Agriculture

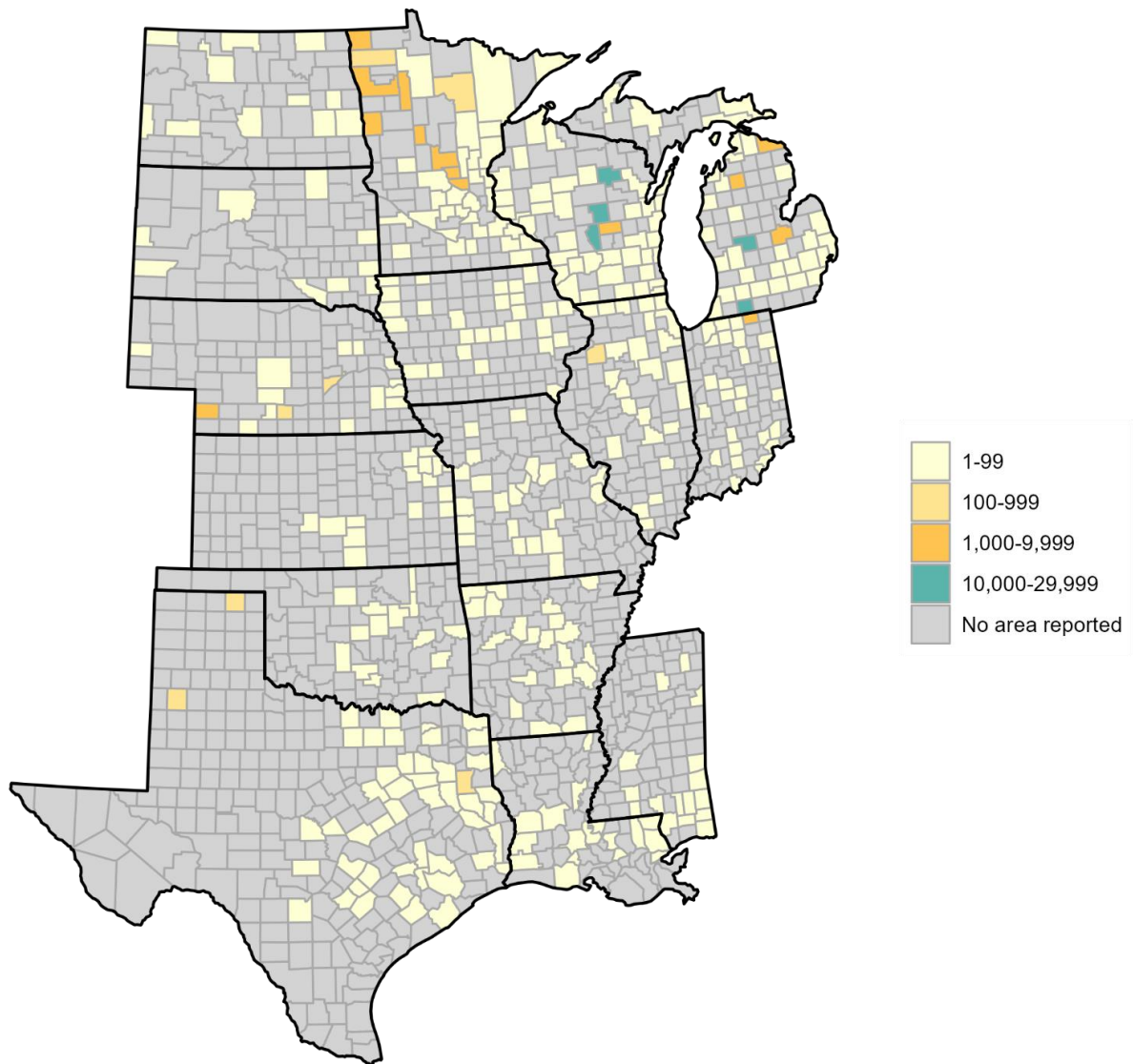


Note: "No area reported" includes counties without potato harvested acreage and counties with data withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Figure 11

Central States: Harvested potato acres by county, 2022 Census of Agriculture

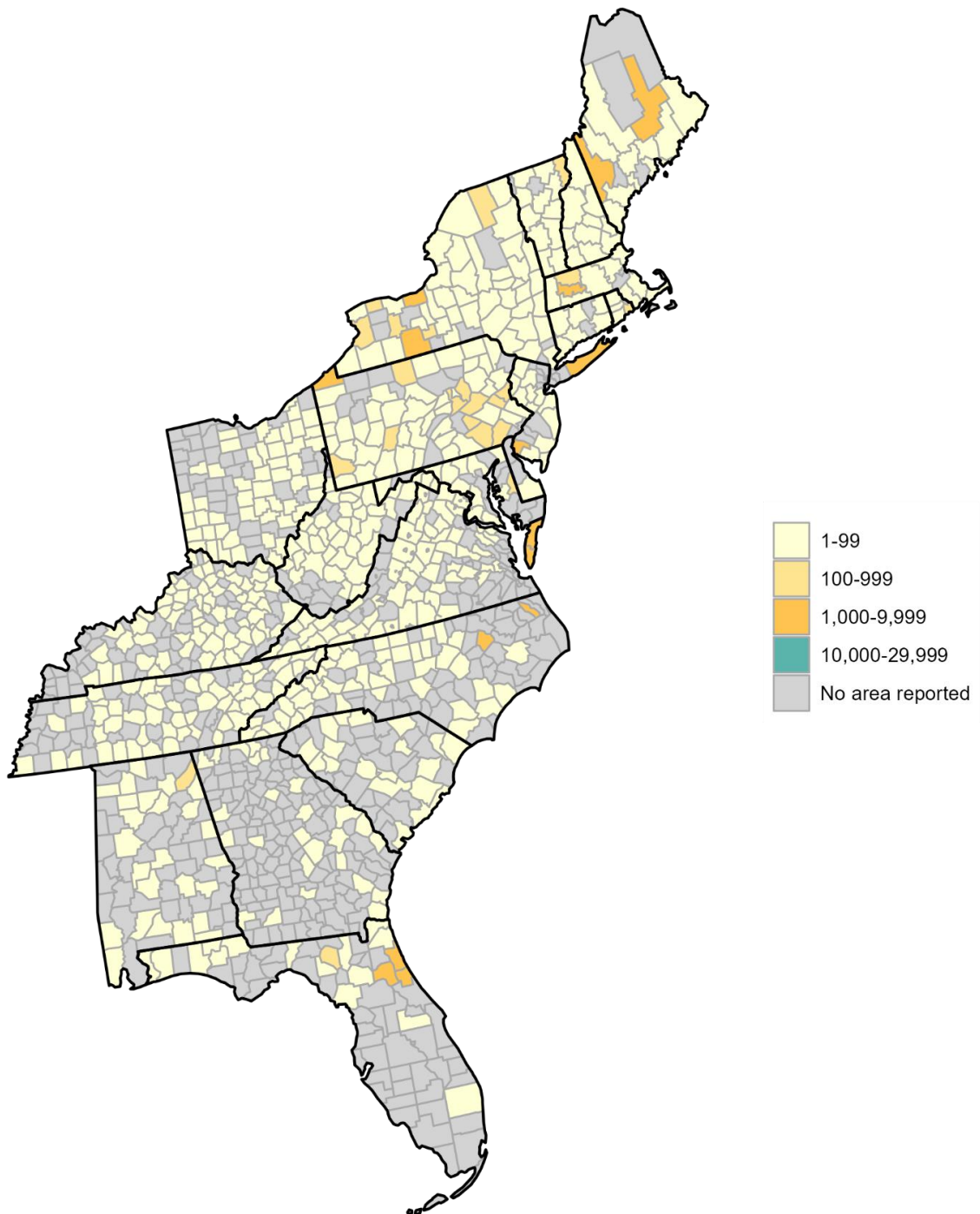


Note: "No area reported" includes counties without potato harvested acreage and counties with data withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Figure 12

Eastern States: Harvested potato acres by county, 2022 Census of Agriculture



Note: "No area reported" includes counties without potato harvested acreage and counties with data withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual operations.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

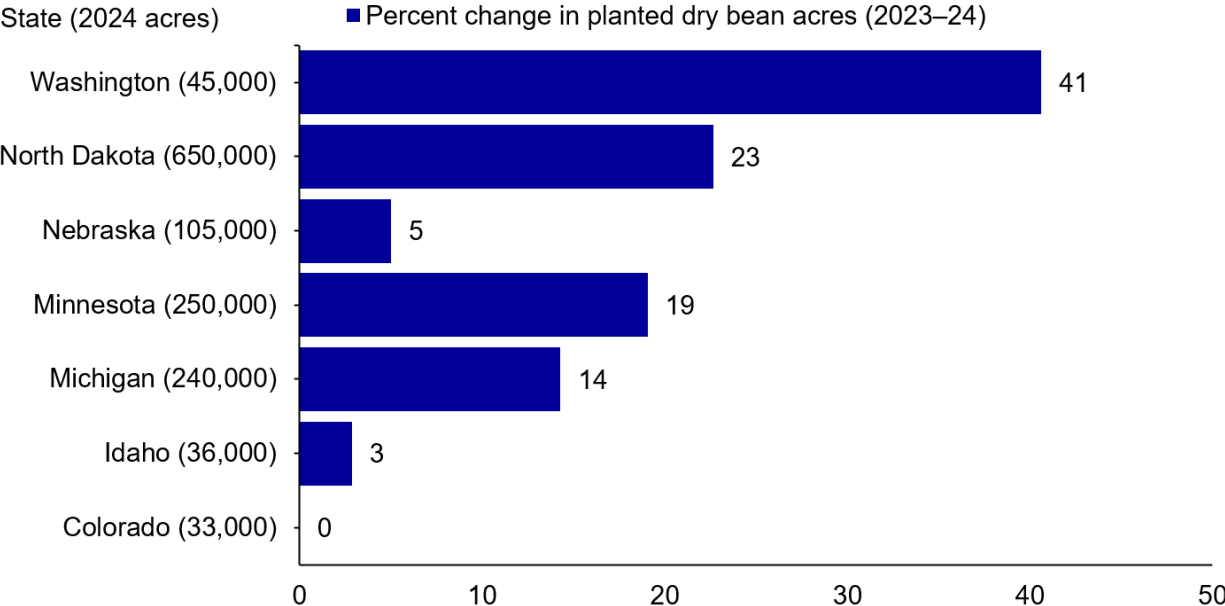
Dry Beans

Dry Bean Planted Area, Production, and Stocks

The 2023/24 dry bean marketing year began in September 2023 and ends in August 2024. End of June 2024 crop reports in North Dakota, Michigan, and Minnesota indicate that dry bean planting is mostly complete and crop conditions are predominantly good despite heavy rain in Michigan and Minnesota. The USDA, NASS *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, updated the dry bean *Prospective Planting* report by State for 2024, which showed an increase of 18 percent in comparable States.¹

The top three dry bean States in 2024, in terms of planted acreage, are North Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan, which represent 84 percent of U.S. planted acreage surveyed by USDA, NASS. Planted acres in 2024 for North Dakota were up by 23 percent at 650,000 acres, Minnesota was up by 19 percent at 250,000 acres, Michigan was up by 14 percent at 240,000 acres, Nebraska was up by 5 percent at 105,000 acres, Idaho was up by 3 percent at 36,000 acres, no change in planted acres in Colorado at 33,000 acres, and Washington was up by 41 percent at 45,000 acres from the previous year (figure 13).

Figure 13
U.S. dry edible beans: Increases in planted acres in 2024 from the previous year



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Acreage*.

¹ Beginning in 2024, California and Wyoming are no longer being surveyed by USDA, NASS in the dry bean annual program.

Over the past 5 years, North Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan also produced the largest volume of dry beans annually. Although North Dakota and Minnesota are two of the top three producing States, their average yield rates over the past 5 years (2019–23) are lower in comparison to the other dry bean producing States. North Dakota’s dry bean yield ranked seventh at 1,520 pounds per acre and Minnesota ranked fifth at 2,172 pounds per acre. Dry bean States with the highest yield over the past 5 years were Idaho which averaged 2,446 pounds per acre, California averaged 2,384 pounds per acre, Michigan averaged 2,326 pounds per acre, and Nebraska averaged 2,216 pounds per acre.

Increases in 2024 dry bean planting area were likely encouraged by strong demand, high prices, and lower stocks. The Upper Great Plains Transportation Institute (UGPTI) at North Dakota State University reports stock levels for navy beans, pinto beans, black beans, and small red beans. In December 2023, pinto stocks were 8 percent lower than in 2022 at 632 million pounds, navy bean stocks were 20 percent lower at 121 million pounds, and small red bean stocks were 2 percent lower at 25 million pounds. These decreases in dry bean stocks more than offset an 11 percent increase in black bean stocks at 123 million pounds.

In 2023, dry bean production was 7 percent lower than in the previous year. The top five bean classes in terms of production, which represented 86 percent of national U.S. production, were pinto beans (860.6 million pounds, down 20 percent from the previous year), black beans (670.1 million pounds, up by 12 percent), navy (pea) beans (320.8 million pounds, down 11 percent), small red beans (107.4 million pounds, up by 31 percent), and dark red kidney beans (92.8 million pounds, down by 30 percent).

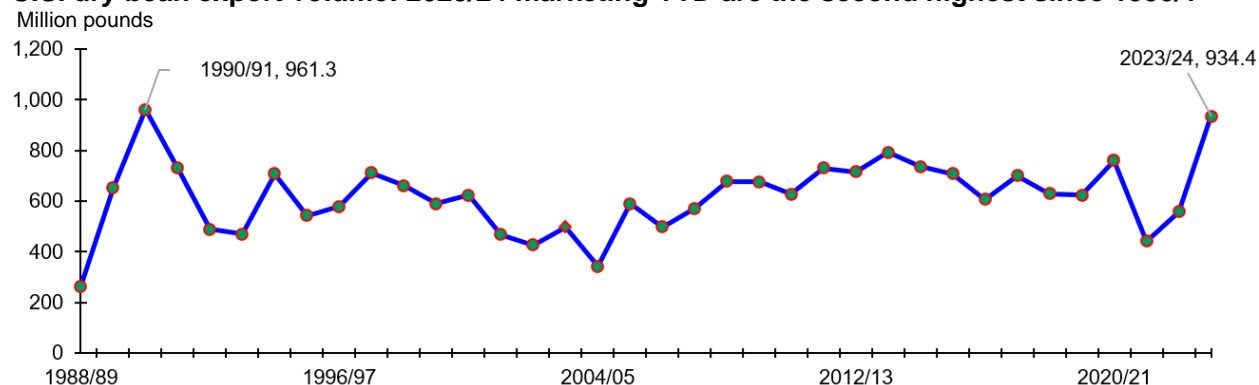
Dry Bean Exports Reaching Record Highs as Imports Climb Slowly

The United States continues to be a net dry bean exporter with marketing year export volume exceeding import volume for over 30 years (1991/92–2022/23). Within the recent past 5 crop years (2018/19–2022/23), average net exports were approximately 549 million pounds.

Dry bean exports from September 2023–May 2024 are approaching a record high with the second highest export volume since 1990/91 marketing year-to-date (figure 14). Export volume of 934 million pounds is 67 percent higher than the previous year for the same months. Exports destined for Mexico (up 169 percent) with 440 million pounds which more than offset exports to Canada (down by 7 percent) with 92 million pounds (table B5).

Figure 14

U.S. dry bean export volume: 2023/24 marketing YTD are the second highest since 1990/1



1/ Partial marketing years, September–May months only.

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

Dry bean imports from September 2023–May 2024 have increased by 7.7 percent year-to-date with 276 million pounds over the same months the previous year. The majority of dry bean imports originated from Canada (31 percent), Nicaragua (17 percent), and India (12 percent) representing 60 percent of dry bean imports in 2023/24 (table B6).

Dry Bean Prices

National monthly YTD grower prices received from USDA, NASS. The USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service reports national grower prices on a monthly basis and weighted annual prices. The U.S. aggregate grower price for all dry beans excluding chickpeas averaged 2 percent above a year earlier, with an average monthly price of \$41.42 per cwt during the first 8 months of the marketing year (September 2023–May 2024).

Regional monthly YTD grower prices by class from USDA, AMS. The USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service reports both free-on-board (FOB) dealer and warehouse grower price bids on a weekly basis in four regions: Michigan, Minnesota/North Dakota, Pacific Northwest, and Denver. However, dealer price market data has thinned in recent years and grower prices have become more predominant.² Figure 15 illustrates marketing year average warehouse grower prices for regions and bean classes where consistent availability of price data met the criteria of having at least 12 reported prices during each of the past 2 marketing years (2022/23 and 2023/24).

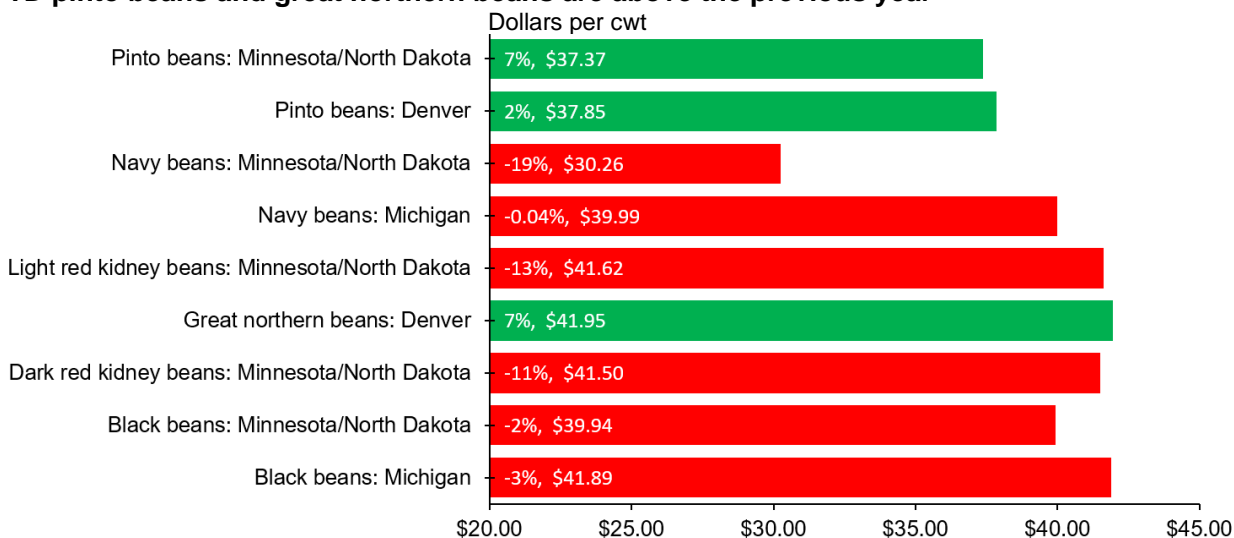
Pinto beans were reported in both Minnesota/North Dakota and Denver, with prices increasing by 7 and 2 percent respectively, from September 2023–June 2024. Denver pinto beans realized

² The USDA, ERS *Vegetables and Pulses Yearbook Tables* have historically provided national average FOB dealer prices for most dry bean classes since 1980 for nine distinct bean types excluding chickpeas and the all-other bean category: pinto beans, navy beans, great northern beans, black beans, lima beans, all red kidney beans, blackeye beans, small red beans, and pink beans.

a slight premium (1 percent) over the Minnesota/North Dakota region's pinto beans. Navy bean prices declined in both Michigan and Minnesota/North Dakota region by 0.04 percent and 19 percent respectively. Michigan navy beans at \$39.99 per cwt earned a 32 percent price premium over the Minnesota/North Dakota region at \$30.26 per cwt. Black bean prices also declined in both Michigan and the Minnesota/North Dakota region from the previous marketing year. However, Michigan's black bean prices earned a 5 percent premium over the Minnesota/North Dakota region. Light and dark red kidney beans prices declined from the previous year by 13 and 11 percent, respectively, and were only reported in the Minnesota/North Dakota regions. Great northern bean prices increased by 7 percent over the same period and were only reported in Denver.

Figure 15

U.S. dry bean warehouse grower prices and percent changes from the previous year: 2023/24 YTD pinto beans and great northern beans are above the previous year



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Weekly Bean, Pea, and Lentil Market Review*.

Per capita availability

The 5-year average (2018–22) per capita availability for dry edible beans (excluding chickpeas) is 5.9 pounds. Preliminary estimates indicate that per capita availability of dry beans decreased 2 percent to 5.5 pounds in 2023. This decrease is predominantly driven by declines in pinto beans (down 4 percent) and all kidney beans (down by 36 percent). Pinto bean availability reductions from 2022–23 were influenced by increased pinto calendar-year exports, which were 57 percent above the previous 5-year average of export volume. Kidney bean availability reductions from 2022–23 were influenced by decreased all kidney bean production of 36 percent.

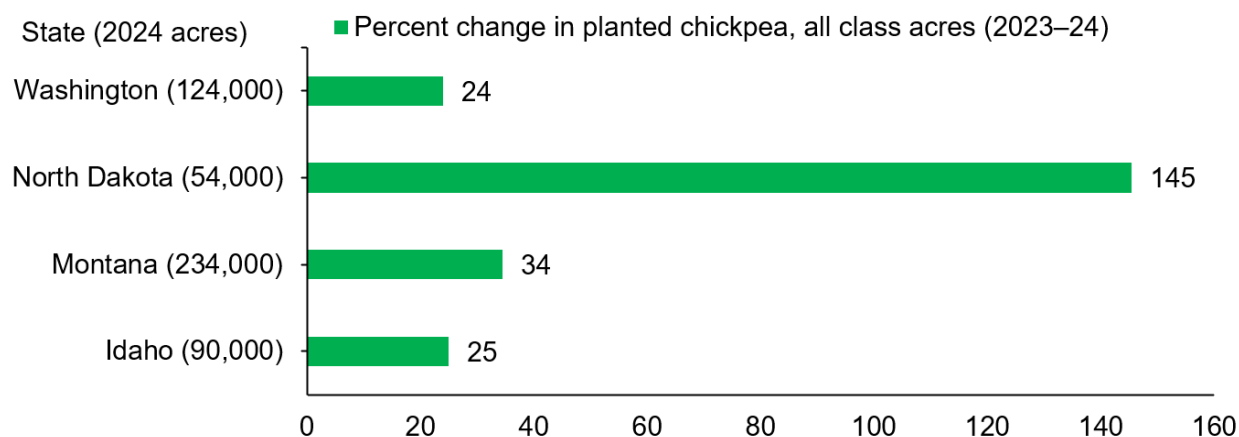
Chickpeas

Chickpea Planted Area, Production, and Stocks

The 2023/24 chickpea marketing year, like dry beans, began in September 2023 and ends in August 2024. End of June 2024 crop condition reports in Washington, North Dakota, Montana, and Idaho indicate planting is nearly complete. Planting is up in all four States with Washington chickpea plantings up by 24 percent at 124,000 acres, Idaho up by 25 percent with 90,000 acres, Montana up by 34 percent with 234,000 acres, and North Dakota up by 145 percent with 54,000 acres (figure 16).

Figure 16

U.S. chickpeas: Increases in planted acres in 2024 from the previous year



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Acreage*.

This increase in chickpea planted acres likely reflects grower responses to reduced stocks, strong export demand, and high prices in 2023. In June 2023, stocks, reported by USDA, NASS, were down 23 percent year-over-year. In December 2023, stocks were down 16 percent year-over-year. In June 2024, chickpea stocks had fallen further, down 9 percent year-over-year. Decreases in import volumes and increases in exports contributed to these reductions in inventory levels. In 2023, chickpea production was up by 28 percent from the previous year. U.S. large chickpea production was approximately 332 million pounds (up by 28 percent), and small chickpea production was approximately 140 million pounds (up by 29 percent).

Chickpea Trade and Prices

The United States continues to be a net chickpea exporter with marketing year export volume exceeding import volume for over 10 years (2011/12–2022/23). On average, exports have exceeded imports by approximately 115 million pounds during that time period. However, within

the recent past 5 marketing years (2018/19–2022/23), average net exports have increased to approximately 190 million pounds.

Chickpea exports from September 2023–May 2024 are 3 percent above the previous marketing year-to-date. Exports destined for Canada (up 21 percent) with 60 million pounds have offset reduced exports to Spain (down by 26 percent) with 28 million pounds, Pakistan (down 22 percent) with 9 million pounds, and Turkey (down 69 percent) with 3 million pounds (table B7).

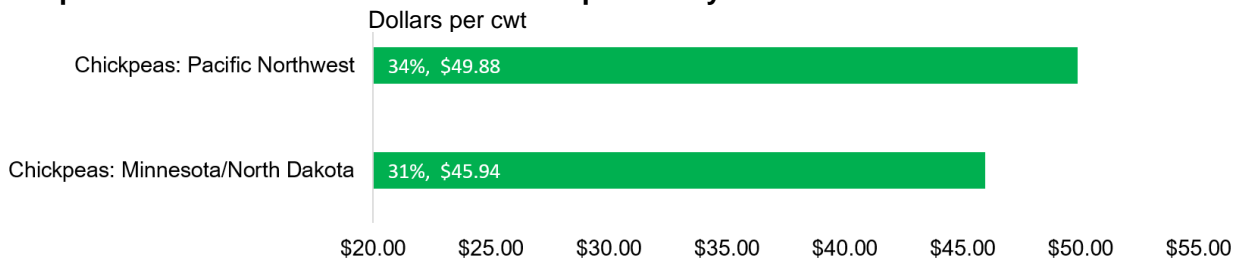
Chickpea imports from September 2023–May 2024 have decreased by 31 percent with 100 million pounds over the same months the previous year. The majority of chickpea imports originated from Canada (33 percent), Mexico (32 percent), India (12 percent), and Australia (9 percent), representing 96 percent of chickpea imports in 2023/24. The decline is largely due to reduced imports from Canada (down 48 percent, from 63 million to 33 million pounds) and Australia (down 79 percent, from 42 million to 9 million pounds) from the same months the previous year (table B8).

National monthly YTD grower prices received from USDA, NASS. The U.S. aggregate grower price (unweighted) for all chickpea classes averaged 6 percent above a year earlier, with an average monthly price of \$36.71 per cwt during the first 8 months of the marketing year (September 2023–May 2024). Small and large chickpeas for this same period are 11 percent (\$34.41 per cwt) and 4 percent (\$36.95 per cwt) above the previous marketing year, respectively.

Regional monthly YTD grower prices by class from USDA, AMS. Figure 17 illustrates marketing year average grower prices for regions and chickpea classes from USDA, AMS for the September–June 2022/23 and 2023/24 marketing years. Chickpea prices were reported higher in both Minnesota/North Dakota and the Pacific Northwest, increasing by 31 and 34 percent respectively, from September 2023–June 2024. Pacific Northwest chickpeas realized a premium (9 percent) over the Minnesota/North Dakota region’s chickpeas.

Figure 17

U.S. chickpea grower prices and percent changes from the previous year: 2023/24 YTD chickpeas in PNW and MN/ND are above the previous year



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Weekly Bean, Pea, and Lentil Market Review*.

Per capita availability

The 5-year average (2018–22) per capita availability for chickpeas is 1.3 pounds. Preliminary estimates indicate that per capita availability of chickpeas increased 15 percent from the 5-year average to 1.5 pounds in 2023 and a 52 percent increase from the previous year, although 2022 chickpea availability was the second lowest within that 5-year average time span. The increase in 2023 was predominantly driven by an increase in both chickpea production (up 28 percent) and chickpea calendar-year imports (up 52 percent) above the previous year.

Dry Peas and Lentils

Dry Pea and Lentil Planted Area, Production, and Stocks

The 2023/24 dry pea and lentil marketing year began in July 2023 and ended in June 2024. End of June 2024 crop reports in Montana indicate dry pea and lentil plantings are mostly complete and crop conditions are predominantly good. For dry peas, 61 percent of the crop is already blooming. Lentils are further along, with 78 percent of the crop in the blooming stages. Dry pea blooming in North Dakota was delayed, indicating 51 percent behind last year and 37 percent behind the average compared to the expected progress.

Dry pea production in 2023 increased by 17 percent from the previous year with overall average yields increasing by 10 percent from 1,747 pounds per acre to 1,922 pounds per acre. Increasing dry pea production in Montana at 992 million pounds (up by 34 percent), North Dakota at 600 million pounds (up by 10 percent), and Nebraska at 41 million pounds (up by 178 percent) offset declines in Washington at 121 million pounds (down 30 percent), Idaho at 29 million pounds (down by 44 percent), and South Dakota at 25 million pounds (down 10 percent).

Lentil production in 2023 increased by 2 percent from the previous year with overall average yields increasing by 20 percent from 913 pounds per acre to 1,098 pounds per acre. Increasing lentil production in North Dakota at 110 million pounds (up by 4 percent) and Idaho at 18.5 million pounds (up 120 percent) offset lentil production decline in Montana at 407 million pounds (down by 1 percent) while Washington production remained at 40 million pounds from the previous year.

The USDA, NASS *Acreage* report released on June 28, 2024, forecast that planted acreage for dry peas increased by 9 percent from 2023 to 2024.³ Montana and North Dakota represent 95 percent of the surveyed lentil planted acres in 2024 with the remainder in Washington (figure 18). The *Acreage* report forecasts that area planted with lentils is expected to increase by 58 percent across Montana, North Dakota, and Washington with the largest changes occurring in Montana (up by 67 percent) and North Dakota (up by 51 percent) from the previous year (figure 18).

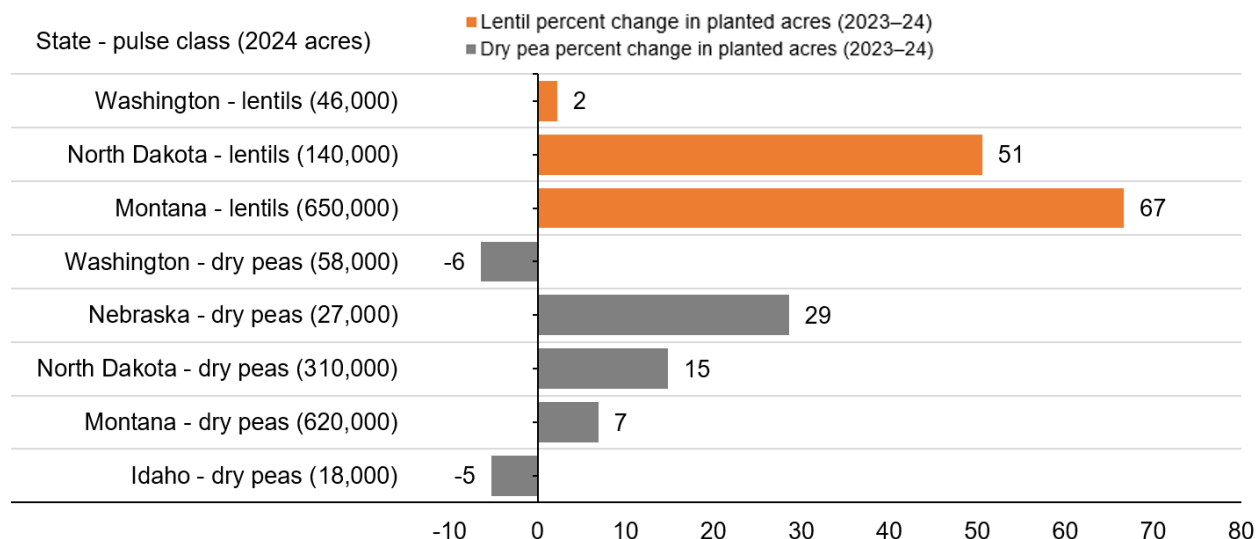
On June 28, 2024, USDA, NASS reported updated stocks for June 1, 2024, indicating a decline in dry pea stocks of 39 percent from the previous June from 424 million pounds to 259 million

³ Beginning in 2024, South Dakota is no longer being surveyed by USDA, NASS in the dry pea annual program and Idaho was discontinued in the lentil annual program.

pounds. Lentil stocks in June 2024 declined by 28 percent from 118 million pounds to 84 million pounds from the previous year.

Figure 18

U.S. dry pea and lentil: Changes in planted acres in 2024 from the previous year



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Acreage*.

Dry Pea and Lentil Trade and Prices

The United States is a net dry pea and lentil exporter with marketing year export volume exceeding import volume for over 30 years (1989/90–2022/23).

Dry pea exports from July 2023–May 2024 are 29 percent above the previous marketing year-to-date. Exports destined for Canada (up 401 percent) with 236 million pounds and China (up 220 percent) with 143 million pounds have offset reduced exports to Ethiopia (down by 85 percent) with 27 million pounds and Yemen (down 26 percent) at 31 million pounds (table B9).

Lentil exports from July 2023–May 2024 are 30 percent above the previous marketing year-to-date. Exports destined for Canada (up 36 percent) with 198 million pounds and Spain (up 15 percent) with 43 million pounds have offset reduced exports to Sudan (down by 88 percent) with 4 million pounds (table B9).

Dry pea imports from July 2023–May 2024 have decreased by 43 percent with 125 million pounds over the same months the previous year. The majority of dry pea imports originated from Canada (50 percent) and Russia (37 percent) representing 87 percent of dry pea imports in 2023/24. The decline is largely due to reduced imports from Canada (down 56 percent, from 141 million pounds to 62 million pounds) and Russia (down 20 percent, from 57 million pounds to 46 million pounds) from the previous year (table B10).

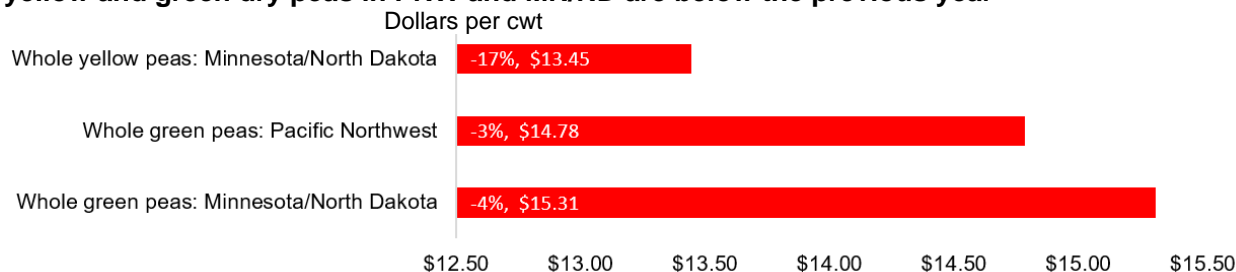
Lentil imports from July 2023–May 2024 are 97 million pounds, 12 percent lower than imports during the same months the previous year. In 2023/24, the majority of lentil imports originated from Canada (81 percent) and India (10 percent) representing 91 percent of lentil imports. The decline is largely due to reduced imports from Canada (down 17 percent, from 95 million pounds to 79 million pounds) and India (up 3 percent, from 9.2 million pounds to 9.5 million pounds) from the previous year (table B10).

National annual grower prices received from USDA, NASS. The 2023 U.S. aggregate grower price (weighted) for all dry pea classes was 4 percent below the previous year, with an annual price of \$15.30 per cwt. The 2023 U.S. aggregate grower price (weighted) for all lentil classes was 12 percent above a year earlier with an annual price of \$38.60 per cwt.

Regional monthly YTD grower prices by class from USDA, AMS. Figure 19 illustrates crop year average grower prices for regions and dry pea classes from USDA, AMS for the July–June 2022/23 and 2023/24 marketing years. Whole green pea classes of dry peas were reported in both the Pacific Northwest and the Minnesota/North Dakota regions with prices decreasing by 3 percent to \$14.78 per cwt and 4 percent to \$15.31 per cwt respectively, from July 2023–June 2024. Minnesota/North Dakota whole green peas realized a premium (4 percent) over the Pacific Northwest region’s whole green peas. Whole yellow peas class was reported in Minnesota/North Dakota prices decreasing by 17 percent to \$13.45 per cwt.

Figure 19

U.S. dry pea grower prices and percent changes from the previous year: 2023/24 YTD whole yellow and green dry peas in PNW and MN/ND are below the previous year

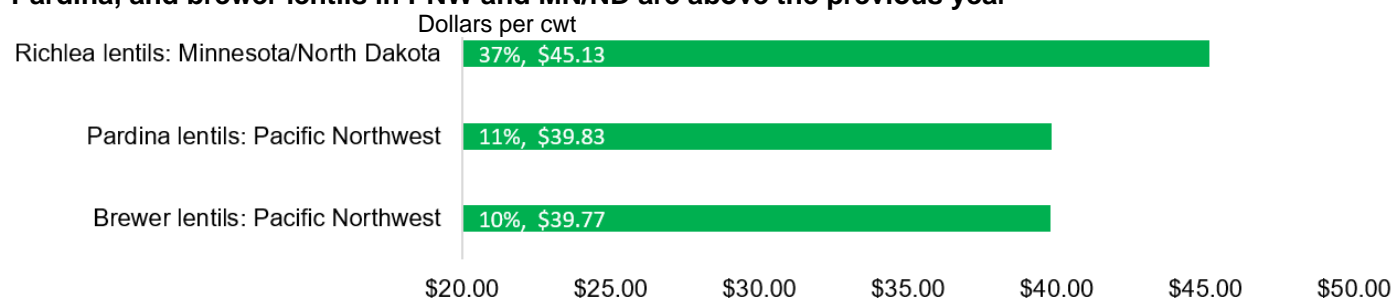


Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Weekly Bean, Pea, and Lentil Market Review*.

Figure 20 illustrates marketing year average grower prices for regions and lentil classes from USDA, AMS for the July–June 2022/23 and 2023/24 marketing years. Pardina and brewer classes of lentils were reported in the Pacific Northwest region with prices increasing by 11 percent to \$39.83 per cwt for Pardina lentils and 10 percent to \$39.77 per cwt for Brewer lentils from July 2023–June 2024. Richlea lentils were reported in Minnesota/North Dakota with prices increasing by 37 percent to \$45.13 per cwt.

Figure 20

U.S. lentil grower prices and percent changes from the previous year: 2023/24 YTD Richlea, Pardina, and brewer lentils in PNW and MN/ND are above the previous year



Source: USDA, Economic Research Service using data from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Weekly Bean, Pea, and Lentil Market Review*.

Per capita availability

The 5-year average (2018–22) per capita availability for dry peas and lentils is 4.1 pounds. Preliminary estimates indicate that per capita availability of dry peas and lentils declined by 18 percent from the previous year to 3.6 pounds in 2023 which is a 12 percent decline from the 5-year average. This decline in 2023 was predominantly driven by an increase in both dry pea and lentil calendar-year exports (up 38 and 58 percent respectively) which offset smaller increases in supply from the previous year.

Appendix A: Potatoes

Table A1: Potatoes used for processing in eight States, 2020/21–2023/24

	Potatoes processed through:						
	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1
	----- Million hundredweight (cwt) -----						
Pacific Northwest¹							
2020/21	59.1	75.2	89.5	107.5	123.1	132.9	148.3
2021/22	62.0	76.7	91.4	108.3	124.2	140.0	156.6
2022/23	62.4	76.7	90.6	105.6	120.8	135.1	150.8
2023/24	66.0	78.8	93.6	110.3	125.5	141.0	157.0
<i>Percent change</i> ²	5.6	2.8	3.3	4.5	3.9	4.4	4.1
Other States³							
2020/21	12.9	14.0	17.5	19.3	23.2	32.5	38.5
2021/22	13.6	18.3	22.7	26.5	30.4	34.1	38.1
2022/23	12.9	16.9	21.0	24.7	29.0	32.8	36.6
2023/24	13.6	17.3	21.3	25.2	29.2	33.4	37.6
<i>Percent change</i> ²	5.2	2.6	1.6	1.6	0.9	1.8	2.8
8 States total							
2020/21	72.0	89.2	107.0	126.8	146.3	165.4	186.8
2021/22	75.6	94.9	114.1	134.8	154.7	174.1	194.7
2022/23	75.4	93.6	111.6	130.3	149.7	167.9	187.4
2023/24	79.6	96.2	114.9	135.5	154.7	174.4	194.6
<i>Percent change</i> ²	5.6	2.7	3.0	3.9	3.3	3.9	3.8

Note: Potato marketing year starts in September and ends in August of the following year.

¹ Potatoes used for processing in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon.

² Change from 2022/23 to 2023/24.

³ Other States include Colorado, Maine, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Potato Stocks*.

Appendix A (continued)

Table A2: U.S. potato trade volume, September–August 2020/21–2023/24

	----- September–August -----			-- September–May --		Change 2022/23–2023/24
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23	2023/24	
Exports	----- Million pounds -----					-- Percent --
Fresh	1,208	1,097	1,163	767	862	12.4
Frozen, all	2,294	2,179	2,021	1,534	1,470	-4.2
French fries	1,987	1,922	1,763	1,334	1,286	-3.6
Other frozen	308	257	258	200	183	-8.3
Chips	112	107	117	86	84	-2.7
Dried and dehydrated	190	165	235	180	166	-7.9
Other prep/preserved	100	95	101	56	68	19.8
Seed	76	92	80	74	79	7.3
Starch	14	14	16	11	11	-2.3
Total exports	3,993	3,750	3,734	2,709	2,739	1.1
Imports						
Fresh	898	1,112	1,306	1,087	835	-23.1
Frozen, all	2,596	2,927	3,180	2,404	2,452	2.0
French fries	2,177	2,443	2,617	1,969	2,006	1.9
Other frozen	419	484	562	435	445	2.4
Chips	70	71	90	62	77	24.1
Dried and dehydrated	156	142	171	132	104	-21.0
Other prep/preserved	75	74	62	46	38	-17.1
Seed	161	131	155	155	165	6.7
Starch	323	337	334	242	254	4.9
Total imports	4,278	4,793	5,298	4,127	3,925	-4.9

Note: Potato marketing year starts in September and ends in August of the following year.

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

Appendix B: Pulse Crops

Table B1. U.S. dry edible beans: Area, yield, production, crop value, and price, 2020–24p

Year	Planted area	Harvested area	Production	Crop value	Yield per acre	Season average price
	----- 1,000 acres -----		1,000 cwt	Million dollars	Cwt per acre	Dollars per cwt
2020	1,715	1,654	32,380	1,035.76	19.6	31.20
2021	1,386	1,320	22,407	922.95	17.0	41.30
2022	1,241	1,219	25,734	1,053.71	21.1	40.50
2023	1,180	1,157	23,910	999.56	20.7	40.90
2024p	1,359	1,318	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Cwt = hundredweight, a unit of measure equal to 100 pounds. NA = not available. p=preliminary.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Table B2. U.S. dry edible peas: Area, yield, production, crop value, and price, 2020–24p

Year	Planted area	Harvested area	Production	Crop value	Yield per acre	Season average price
	----- 1,000 acres -----		1,000 cwt	Million dollars	Cwt per acre	Dollars per cwt
2020	1,022	1,001	22,389	220.11	22.4	9.84
2021	1,010	894	9,161	161.47	10.3	16.20
2022	945	888	15,517	231.56	17.5	16.00
2023	966	941	18,086	275.64	19.2	15.30
2024p	1,033	988	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Cwt = hundredweight, a unit of measure equal to 100 pounds. NA = not available. p=preliminary.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Table B3. U.S. lentils: Area, yield, production, crop value, and price, 2020–24p

Year	Planted area	Harvested area	Production	Crop value	Yield per acre	Season average price
	----- 1,000 acres -----		1,000 cwt	Million dollars	Cwt per acre	Dollars per cwt
2020	522	515	7,473	136.34	14.5	18.20
2021	708	577	3,470	125.32	6.0	35.60
2022	680	619	5,650	189.51	9.1	34.40
2023	546	523	5,742	221.97	11.0	38.60
2024p	836	790	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Cwt = hundredweight, a unit of measure equal to 100 pounds. NA = not available. p=preliminary.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Table B4. U.S. chickpeas, all: Area, yield, production, crop value, and price, 2020–24p

Year	Planted area	Harvested area	Production	Crop value	Yield per acre	Season average price
	----- 1,000 acres -----		1,000 cwt	Million dollars	Cwt per acre	Dollars per cwt
2020	254	251	4,093	88.71	16.3	22.20
2021	368	349	2,848	102.31	8.2	36.20
2022	357	342	3,686	128.13	10.8	35.00
2023	372	359	4,722	172.17	13.2	36.70
2024p	502	486	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Cwt = hundredweight, a unit of measure equal to 100 pounds. NA = not available. p=preliminary.

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service based on data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Appendix B (continued)

Table B5. U.S. dry edible bean marketing-year export volume, 2020/21–2023/24

Commodity	----- September–August -----			---- September–May----		Change/1
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23–2023/24
	----- Million pounds -----					---- Percent ----
By class/2						
Kidney, all	302.6	183.0	255.8	194.9	307.0	57.6
Kidney, dark red	151.9	103.4	98.2	77.8	99.1	27.4
Kidney, light red	27.6	13.1	27.1	16.4	42.0	156.2
Kidney, other	123.2	66.6	130.5	100.7	165.9	64.9
Navy	118.7	129.0	132.1	106.8	137.3	28.6
Black	194.7	109.1	157.7	110.9	190.8	72.1
Pinto	183.6	46.0	102.7	68.8	191.8	178.6
Beans, other	17.6	34.3	17.1	15.9	21.1	32.8
Small red	54.3	25.5	30.6	24.2	28.0	15.7
Cranberry	6.9	24.3	12.0	6.9	15.7	129.0
Lima, all	13.0	13.9	14.2	13.6	11.0	-19.5
Lima, baby	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.0	-43.8
Lima, large	11.8	12.0	12.2	11.9	10.0	-16.0
Great Northern	16.8	11.2	8.6	6.1	9.8	60.9
Mung	5.7	5.2	11.7	6.2	12.0	94.4
Pink	4.6	3.6	3.1	2.3	5.5	141.1
Blackeye	2.3	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	80.7
White	5.0	1.6	2.1	1.2	3.7	200.3
Total exports	925.7	588.5	748.1	558.1	934.4	67.4
All by destination country						
Canada	91.1	107.9	107.0	45.2	49.5	9.4
Mexico	346.0	104.9	229.3	25.2	95.5	278.9
Italy	88.9	98.8	98.6	15.9	22.5	41.3
Dominican Republic	87.0	60.6	91.2	3.0	9.5	217.0
United Kingdom	62.1	44.9	37.7	9.5	9.3	-2.1
Costa Rica	36.8	23.2	38.7	5.0	6.5	30.1
Haiti	30.4	14.8	10.5	1.6	1.6	-0.9
Other countries	183.5	133.5	135.1	452.7	739.9	63.5
Total exports	925.7	588.5	748.1	558.1	934.4	67.4

1/ Percent change from September–May 2023/24 to September–May 2023/24.

2/ Excludes garbanzo beans.

3/ Beans, other includes pigeon pea, Bambara, broad and horse bean, and other general bean classes.

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

Appendix B (continued)

Table B6. U.S. dry bean marketing-year import volume, 2020/21–2023/24

Commodity	September–August			September–May		Change/1
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23	2023/24	2022/23–2023/24
<i>Million pounds</i>						<i>Percent</i>
By class/2						
Beans, other	79.90	82.73	73.35	55.39	59.18	6.8
Mung	79.26	68.74	57.27	47.76	42.33	-11.4
Kidney, all	47.22	53.39	62.59	51.11	66.09	29.3
Kidney, dark red	5.05	8.24	9.90	7.60	13.15	73.0
Kidney, light red	19.30	21.43	35.44	30.92	41.60	34.5
Kidney, other	22.88	23.72	17.25	12.59	11.34	-9.9
Pinto	22.56	37.58	32.79	24.72	33.48	35.5
Black	32.75	30.64	38.49	28.78	39.30	36.6
Small red	16.07	18.77	21.79	17.19	12.29	-28.5
Blackeye	13.24	12.80	15.40	13.22	8.79	-33.5
Lima, all	8.85	9.73	12.66	10.11	6.15	-39.1
Lima, baby	1.25	1.34	3.53	2.99	1.83	-38.6
Lima, large	7.61	8.38	9.13	7.12	4.32	-39.3
Navy	3.05	3.98	7.57	4.97	6.35	27.8
Great Northern	2.98	3.32	1.77	1.53	1.12	-26.8
White	2.21	2.19	2.19	1.80	1.16	-35.2
Total imports	308.10	323.87	325.86	256.58	276.26	7.7
All by origination country						
Canada	77.82	86.88	83.93	63.09	85.73	35.9
Nicaragua	34.01	36.87	52.49	41.33	46.03	11.4
India	40.25	35.78	41.73	32.23	33.41	3.7
Mexico	29.81	49.69	29.72	22.30	20.63	-7.5
Peru	20.83	23.36	27.23	22.73	13.34	-41.3
China	28.90	15.77	15.99	12.93	10.28	-20.5
Thailand	13.31	21.74	15.27	13.52	8.95	-33.8
Other countries	63.16	53.78	59.48	48.46	57.89	19.5
Total imports	308.10	323.87	325.86	256.58	276.26	7.7

1/ Percent change from September–May 2022/23 to 2023/24.

2/ Excludes garbanzo beans.

3/ Beans, other includes pigeon pea, Bambara, broad and horse bean, and other general bean classes.

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

Appendix B (continued)

Table B7. U.S. chickpeas: Export volume by class/1, 2020/21–2023/24

Commodity	September–August			September–May		Change/2 2022/23–2023/24
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23	2023/24	
	Million pounds					Percent
Exports by class						
Chickpea, all	281.2	118.2	170.0	138.4	143.0	3.3
Chickpeas, garbanzo	281.2	118.2	170.0	138.4	143.0	3.3
Total exports	2,811.9	1,181.9	1,712.7	909.6	1,150.8	26.5
All by destination country						
Chickpea, all	281.2	118.2	170.0	138.4	143.0	3.3
Canada	58.0	35.2	59.3	49.4	59.8	21.1
Spain	29.0	20.9	44.9	37.9	28.1	-25.8
Pakistan	92.5	12.1	14.3	11.0	8.5	-22.3
Turkey	6.4	7.8	9.3	8.4	2.6	-69.1
United Arab Emirates	15.1	3.7	8.3	5.5	7.9	42.7
Peru	4.9	2.0	4.8	2.2	3.3	52.1
Italy	18.8	7.9	2.5	2.5	3.5	41.7
Algeria	8.0	6.3	1.7	1.7	5.5	222.9
South Korea	4.8	2.7	1.4	0.8	1.6	104.4
Sri Lanka	12.5	3.6	0.9	0.6	3.5	498.3
Other countries	31.2	16.0	22.6	18.5	18.7	1.0
Total exports	281.2	118.2	170.0	138.4	143.0	3.3

1/ This table excludes planting seed trade.

2/ Chickpea percent change from September–May 2022/23 to September–May 2023/24.

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

Appendix B (continued)

Table B8. U.S. chickpeas: Import volume by class/1, 2020/21–2023/24

Commodity	----- September–August -----			---- September–May ----		Change/2 2022/23–2023/24
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23	2023/24	
	----- Million pounds -----				----- Percent -----	
By class						
Chickpea, all	102.0	117.1	182.6	145.2	100.1	-31.0
Chickpeas, garbanzo	63.3	71.1	162.7	127.0	90.8	-28.5
Chickpeas, kabuli	38.7	46.0	19.9	18.2	9.4	-48.5
Total imports	102.0	117.1	182.6	145.2	100.1	-31.0
All by origination country						
Canada	53.9	63.2	80.3	63.3	33.0	-47.9
Australia	6.9	8.2	44.2	42.2	8.9	-78.9
Mexico	20.0	26.1	39.5	25.4	32.2	26.8
India	8.3	7.2	9.8	7.4	12.3	66.6
Argentina	2.1	3.6	6.8	5.6	9.8	75.3
Turkey	9.9	7.0	1.0	0.7	2.4	255.8
Trinidad and Tobago	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	-91.0
Other countries	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	1.6	204.4
Total imports	102.0	117.1	182.6	145.2	100.1	-31.0

1/ This table excludes planting seed trade.

2/ Chickpea percent change from September–May 2022/23 to September–May 2023/24.

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

Appendix B (continued)

Table B9. U.S. dry peas and lentils: Export volume by class/1, 2020/21–2023/24

Commodity	----- July–June -----		---- July–May ----		Change/2 2022/23–2023/24	
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23		2023/24
	----- Million pounds -----				----- Percent -----	
Exports by class						
Peas, all	971.7	500.2	568.3	518.2	667.0	28.7
Peas, split	233.7	194.2	338.2	307.9	249.9	-18.9
Peas, green	312.3	137.9	132.9	115.8	242.8	109.6
Peas, other	118.3	92.5	65.1	63.0	28.9	-54.1
Peas, yellow	305.8	73.9	30.8	30.2	144.5	379.2
Peas, Austrian winter	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	-28.8
Lentils, all	671.6	315.8	416.2	371.2	481.8	29.8
Lentils, other	671.6	315.8	416.2	371.2	481.8	29.8
Total exports	1,643.3	816.1	984.5	889.4	1,148.8	29.2
All by destination country						
Peas, all	971.7	500.2	568.3	518.2	667.0	28.7
Ethiopia	68.0	130.4	186.6	176.9	27.4	-84.5
Canada	184.6	57.9	53.8	47.1	235.8	400.5
China	262.7	19.7	51.2	44.7	142.8	219.5
Yemen (Sana)	75.7	52.7	50.2	41.6	30.8	-25.9
Philippines	50.1	32.6	20.5	18.3	22.6	23.6
Other countries	330.7	206.9	206.0	189.6	207.6	9.5
Lentils, all	671.6	315.8	416.2	371.2	481.8	29.8
Canada	236.5	110.0	169.3	146.0	198.2	35.8
Spain	51.3	34.4	38.9	37.3	42.9	14.9
Mexico	57.1	31.9	45.1	40.5	45.1	11.4
Colombia	31.8	30.2	19.8	14.4	41.8	189.6
Sudan	72.5	19.8	34.7	34.7	4.2	-87.9
Other countries	222.3	89.6	108.3	98.3	149.5	52.2
Total exports	1,643.3	816.1	984.5	889.4	1,148.8	29.2

1/ This table excludes planting seed trade.

2/ Dry pea and lentil percent change from July–May 2022/23 to July–May 2023/24.

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

Appendix B (continued)

Table B10. U.S. dry peas and lentils: Import volume by class/1, 2020/21–2023/24

Commodity	----- July–June -----			---- July–May ----		Change/2 2022/23–2023/24
	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2022/23	2023/24	
	----- Million pounds -----					---- Percent ----
Imports by class						
Peas, all	146.0	442.3	230.1	218.0	124.8	-42.8
Peas, yellow	70.4	313.4	92.6	91.4	59.9	-34.4
Peas, split	26.0	54.8	76.0	70.3	36.5	-48.0
Peas, other	42.8	61.6	36.3	32.3	11.8	-63.4
Peas, green	6.7	12.4	25.0	23.7	16.5	-30.5
Peas, Austrian winter	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	N/A	N/A
Lentils, all	94.6	123.3	119.4	111.0	97.2	-12.4
Lentils, other	53.3	72.8	50.8	49.0	19.2	-60.7
Lentils, red	25.1	28.6	38.7	36.1	42.2	16.7
Lentils, green	16.1	21.9	30.0	25.9	35.8	38.5
Total imports	240.6	565.6	349.6	328.9	222.0	-32.5
All by origin country						
Peas, all	146.0	442.3	230.1	218.0	124.8	-42.8
Canada	79.0	299.1	151.7	141.4	62.3	-55.9
Russia	42.0	36.7	56.8	56.8	45.7	-19.6
New Zealand	12.8	8.5	3.5	3.2	2.1	-34.8
Turkey	0.0	39.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	140.8
Ukraine	0.1	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1396.2
Other countries	12.1	14.0	18.1	16.5	14.5	-12.3
Lentils, all	94.6	123.3	119.4	111.0	97.2	-12.4
Canada	78.3	106.9	102.5	95.2	79.1	-16.9
India	5.6	7.3	9.9	9.2	9.5	3.2
Turkey	6.4	5.3	3.8	3.6	4.5	25.9
Mexico	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	12.4
United Kingdom	0.7	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.7	411.8
Other countries	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	2.1	24.3
Total imports	240.6	565.6	349.6	328.9	222.0	-32.5

N/A = not available.

1/ This table excludes planting seed trade.

2/ Dry pea and lentil percent change from July–May 2022/23 to July–May 2023/24.

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

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