



United States
Department
of Agriculture

VGS-297

June 20, 2003



Electronic Outlook Report from the Economic Research Service



www.ers.usda.gov

Vegetables and Melons Outlook

Gary Lucier and Charles Plummer

Per Capita Consumption Expected To Rise in 2003

Per capita consumption of all vegetables and melons (on a fresh-equivalent basis) is expected to increase 1 percent to 445 pounds in 2003--up about 6 pounds from 2002. Gains are expected to be spread across fresh and processing items, led by potatoes, tomatoes, and sweet corn. In 2002, per capita vegetable and melon use fell about 2 pounds to 439 pounds as lower fresh-market vegetable and potato consumption outweighed increased canning and freezing use. Despite the decline in total fresh-market use in 2002, fresh-market tomatoes reached a record-high 18.3 pounds per person, while cucumber, onion, and cantaloup use were the second-highest on record.

A cool, wet spring in many areas has slowed growth and disrupted harvest schedules, leading to sporadic weekly volume and large price swings. With volume curtailed at times this spring, shipping-point prices during April-May averaged well above a year earlier for several commodities, including onions (April prices reached a record-high), head lettuce, snap beans, cauliflower, broccoli, and asparagus. Lower prices were noted for sweet corn, tomatoes, carrots, and celery. Higher second-quarter prices for fresh-market vegetables stand in contrast to the plummeting prices of the first quarter.

According to the California Agricultural Statistics Service, processors have contracted or expect to contract for 10.5 million short tons of processing tomatoes this year—down 3 percent from a year ago. Although crop development is slower than normal and potential disease/pest incidence heightened due to a wet spring, the crop is reported to be in good condition with the summer-long harvest season set to begin in early July.

With apparently weaker overall demand for U.S. frozen potato products, a 6-percent increase in U.S. potato production last fall, and a 15-percent increase in Canadian output, September-May U.S. grower prices for all potatoes have declined nearly 7 percent from the strong levels of a year ago. Reductions have primarily been realized in fresh-market (table) potatoes, where prices averaged 15 percent below year-earlier levels during September-April. In contrast, during the same period prices for processing potatoes have averaged nearly 3 percent above a year ago and are the highest since 1995/96.

September-May U.S. grower prices for all dry beans averaged \$17.26--35 percent below a year earlier. This has spurred a movement out of dry beans and into other crops with area planted expected to drop by a fifth from last year.

The U.S. farm value of cantaloup averaged \$401 million during 2000-02. Between 1990-92 and 2000-02, per capita consumption of cantaloup rose 27 percent. Since 1980-82, use has risen 70 percent due to such things as improved varieties and year-round demand.

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The next release is
August 21, 2003

Approved by the
World Agricultural
Outlook Board

Industry Overview

Per capita use of all vegetables, melons, and pulses declined about 1 percent to 439 pounds in 2002. Use is forecast to increase 1 percent in 2003, with gains expected across the major industry sub-sectors, including fresh, processing, and potatoes.

Fresh vegetables: Per capita use of fresh-market vegetables (excluding melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) declined 1 percent to 142 pounds in 2002. Including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms, fresh-market vegetable consumption totaled about 221 pounds—down 2 percent from a year earlier.

Melons: Per capita use of the top three melons fell 3 percent in 2002 to 27.4 pounds. Cantaloup use totaled 11.3 pounds per person—second only to the 1999 record of 11.5 pounds.

Processing vegetables: Per capita use of processing vegetables (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) increased 3 percent to 118.5 pounds. Consumption of freezing vegetables (excluding potatoes) increased 3 percent to 20.9 pounds in 2002, while use of canning vegetables (excluding potatoes) increased 2 percent to 96.4 pounds.

Potatoes: According to preliminary data, per capita use of fresh and processing potatoes fell 2 percent in calendar 2002 to about 135 pounds, with both fresh and processing uses declining. In 2003, consumption is forecast to reach 136.5 pounds, as production increases and prices fall.

Dry beans: Per capita use of all dry bean classes rose 3 percent to nearly 7.4 pounds—1 percent below the average of the 1990s but 22 percent above the average consumption experienced in the 1980s.

Mushrooms: Based on preliminary information, during the 2002/03 marketing year (July-June), per capita use of all mushrooms likely increased 4 percent to 4.1 pounds. This would have erased a 3-percent decline in 2001/02. Rising imports, especially for processed products, likely outweighed a small reduction in domestic output.

Cantaloup: Cantaloup is the second leading U.S. melon crop in terms of planted area (99,620 acres in 2000-02), production, and per capita consumption. During 2000-02, the farm value of cantaloup production averaged \$401 million—up about 60 percent from a decade earlier. Per capita consumption is forecast to total 11 pounds in 2003, down from a year ago but up from the average of the 1990s (9.5 pounds).

Table 1--U.S. vegetable industry: Area, production, value, unit value, and trade, 2001-03 1/

Item	Unit	2001	2002	2003
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,336	6,874	6,684
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	2,038	1,934	1,943
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,334	1,349	1,340
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,222	1,277	1,265
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,249	1,727	1,400
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	494	587	737
Production	Mil. cw t	1,262	1,322	1,334
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	Mil. cw t	472	457	463
Processing	Mil. cw t	302	344	340
Potatoes	Mil. cw t	438	463	475
Dry beans	Mil. cw t	20	30	25
Other 2/	Mil. cw t	30	28	32
Crop value	\$ mil.	14,927	15,550	15,477
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	8,967	9,282	9,150
Processing	\$ mil.	1,325	1,404	1,395
Potatoes	\$ mil.	3,058	3,151	3,200
Dry beans	\$ mil.	426	520	500
Other 2/	\$ mil.	1,151	1,193	1,232
Unit value 3/	\$/cw t	11.83	11.76	11.60
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$/cw t	18.99	20.33	19.78
Processing	\$/cw t	4.38	4.08	4.10
Potatoes	\$/cw t	6.99	6.82	6.74
Dry beans	\$/cw t	22.10	17.00	20.41
Other 2/	\$/cw t	38.46	42.69	37.90
Trade				
Imports	\$ mil.	4,544	4,814	5,263
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	2,592	2,614	3,000
Processing	\$ mil.	1,020	1,189	1,195
Potatoes	\$ mil.	523	575	630
Dry beans	\$ mil.	51	67	53
Other 4/	\$ mil.	357	369	385
Exports	\$ mil.	3,212	3,274	3,363
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	\$ mil.	1,183	1,204	1,220
Processing	\$ mil.	815	798	848
Potatoes	\$ mil.	700	723	710
Dry beans	\$ mil.	176	180	185
Other 4/	\$ mil.	338	369	400
Per capita use	Pounds	441	439	445
Vegetables				
Fresh & melons	Pounds	172	169	171
Processing	Pounds	116	119	121
Potatoes	Pounds	138	135	137
Dry beans	Pounds	7	7	7
Other 1/	Pounds	9	9	9

1/ ERS forecasts for 2003. 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.

Sources: ERS and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Weather Pares Shipments, Raises Prices

A cool, wet spring in many areas has slowed growth and disrupted harvest schedules, leading to sporadic weekly “feast or famine” supply situations for many vegetables and melon crops. Fresh-market shipments during April and May averaged 4-percent below year-earlier levels with much of the volume shortfall occurring during May. April/May market volume was significantly reduced for chile peppers, cherry tomatoes, snap beans, dry-bulb onions, and squash. Greens (e.g., kale and collards) thrived in the cool, wet conditions, with shipments up 30 percent from a year earlier.

With volume curtailed at times this spring, shipping-point prices during April-May averaged well above a year earlier for several commodities, including onions, head lettuce, snap beans, cauliflower, broccoli, and asparagus. Lower prices were noted for sweet corn, tomatoes, carrots, and celery. Higher second-quarter prices stand in contrast to the plummeting prices of the first quarter. With good supplies and fewer weather disruptions in growing areas this past winter, shipping-point prices fell back to trend levels after the record-high of a year ago.

Prior to weakening in April and May, fresh-market tomato prices had averaged above a year earlier each month since November. Given little change in shipment volume, these sustained higher prices were likely demand-driven—not surprising since per capita use of tomatoes continues to trend higher from 2002’s record-high. With shipping-point prices higher, January-April U.S. retail prices for field-grown tomatoes averaged \$1.61/pound--20 percent above a year earlier.

Shipping-point prices for head lettuce generally remained below \$7 per 50-pound carton from mid-

January until the last week in April. At that point, a 2-week gap in supplies caused by cool, wet California weather during the growing period caused lettuce volume to drop and prices to more than double before again easing in mid-May with a return to warm (at times hot) and dry weather. Another price spike occurred in mid-June, which also affected romaine. With shipping-point prices for head lettuce consistently low during the first quarter, retail prices averaged 69 cents per pound—the lowest first-quarter average since 1997.

Onion Shipments Down, Prices Soar

With fall-storage season shipments running light due to a smaller 2002 crop and first-quarter export volume 28 percent above a year earlier, late winter onion markets presented a persistently strong tone entering the spring. With reduced area, hail, and disease trimming early harvests from Texas and cool, wet weather casting a shadow in Georgia, U.S. spring-season onion markets were primed to continue the strong market tone set this past winter. In Texas, hail and disease reportedly reduced average yields for this year’s Spring-season crop by an estimated 20 percent. Lower yields were on top of a 20-percent reduction in area planted. With heavy rains forcing a higher percentage of the crop to be planted outside the lower Rio Grande Valley, shipments from Texas will likely be heavier in June than normal. Weekly volume was running well below a year earlier until mid-May, when movement began to exceed that of 2002. After a slow start, movement of Georgia’s Vidalia crop has generally remained above the disease-shortened levels of a year earlier through early June.

April-May shipments were down 11 percent from 2002. With strong demand from both the fresh-market and processors (freezers, canners, fresh-cut products), the result was a record-high (in nominal dollars) April

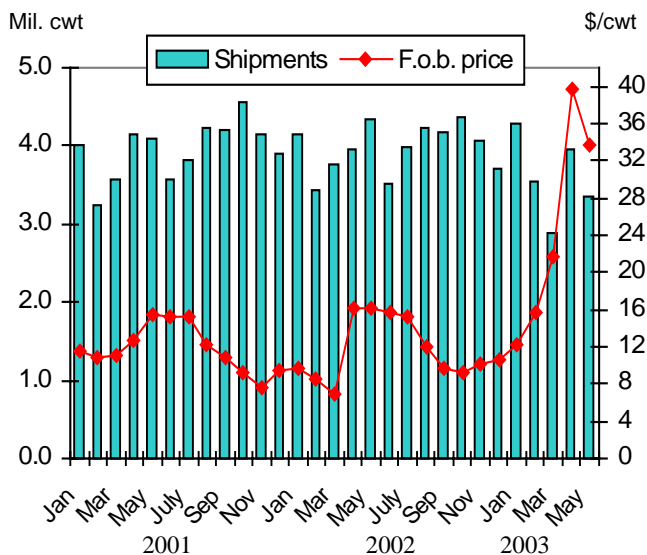
Table 2--U.S. quarterly f.o.b. shipping-point prices, selected vegetables, 2002-2003

Commodity	2002				2003				Change Second Q 1/ Percent
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	First	Second *	Third *	Fourth *	
--- Dollars ---									
Asparagus	166.33	104.87	118.00	--	99.73	120.91	113.00	--	15.3
Broccoli	44.87	24.40	32.40	32.03	27.47	27.61	28.38	31.00	13.2
Carrots	20.03	21.37	19.60	18.70	19.03	20.83	15.75	14.80	-2.5
Cauliflower	46.43	28.07	25.50	36.70	28.63	33.71	26.25	35.00	20.1
Celery	17.70	13.42	11.13	11.59	10.90	15.52	12.40	12.90	15.6
Sweet corn	25.43	19.67	24.07	19.87	23.97	16.00	19.65	23.65	-18.7
Cucumbers	22.90	17.67	21.93	19.67	24.90	19.85	22.15	18.10	12.3
Lettuce, head	52.50	11.63	13.40	18.47	10.88	21.40	17.47	16.95	84.0
Onions, dry bulb	8.38	15.97	12.31	10.01	16.60	29.00	13.10	10.25	81.6
Snap beans	51.53	36.97	60.83	54.23	58.43	52.50	57.35	54.00	42.0
Tomatoes, field-grown	35.97	32.30	26.00	35.23	43.43	31.00	29.55	35.00	-4.0
All vegetable index 2/	1,377	783	789	837	776	975	835	840	24.5

-- = not available. * = ERS forecast. 1/ Change for second-quarter 2003 over second-quarter 2002. 2/ Index base is 1910-14=100.

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

Figure 1
Dry-bulb onions: Shipments and shipping-point price



Source: Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, and NASS, USDA.

shipping-point price (\$39.80/cwt), followed by some easing (but historically strong) of prices in May. Partly because of the annual transition from the fall-season storage crop to the spring-season crop, the March-May period historically brings the chance for higher prices. Although April was a record-high in current dollars, in constant-dollar terms it was not even close to a record. For example, April 1973 saw onions reach nearly \$70 per cwt as expressed in constant 1996 dollars—twice that of the deflated April 2003 level.

Per Capita Use Down in 2002

Per capita use of fresh-market vegetables (excluding melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) declined 1 percent to 142.3 pounds in 2002. Including potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms, fresh-market vegetable consumption totaled 221.2 pounds—down 2 percent from a year earlier. Much of this decline likely reflected the soft general economy and corresponding weakness in the foodservice sector.

Declining fresh use was largely centered in leafy green vegetables such as lettuce, cabbage, and broccoli, which suffered from weather-reduced output during the first 3 months of 2002. Per capita use of leafy green vegetables declined 4 percent to 47.8 pounds—the second consecutive annual decline. A few notable changes in leafy green per capita use included:

- All lettuce, down 4 percent to 30.7 pounds as both head and leaf lettuces fell;
- Cabbage, down 8 percent to 8.4 pounds as domestic production fell 6 percent;
- Broccoli, down 10 percent to 5.0 pounds—the third consecutive decline and the lowest use since 1997;
- Cauliflower, down 8 percent to 1.5 pounds as weather trimmed yields and output in the desert areas; and

- Spinach, up 29 percent to 1.5 pounds—the second highest consumption over the past 50 years.

Aside from the leafy vegetables, the only other major fresh-market vegetables to suffer reductions in per capita use last year were carrots and sweet corn. Most of the reduction in fresh sweet corn use can be traced back to weather-related production problems in States such as New York, Maryland, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Use of fresh-market sweet corn has been on an upward trend over the past dozen years, with per capita consumption during the early 2000s 19 percent higher than the average of the 1990s and 48 percent above the average of the 1980s. Per capita use of carrots, which fell 11 percent to 9.5 pounds in 2002, appears to be on a downward trend after peaking in 1997 at 14.1 pounds.

On the plus side, several key vegetables registered gains in per capita use in 2002. Some of these included:

- tomatoes, up 5 percent to a record-high 18.3 pounds per capita. This excludes domestic hothouse products, which would add another pound to use;
- Cucumbers, up 5 percent to 6.7 pounds—the second highest on record;
- Onions, up 4 percent to 18.5 pounds—also the second highest on record;
- Bell peppers, up 3 percent to 7.0 pounds—the third highest on record; and
- Asparagus, up 5 percent to 1.0 pound as increases in imports outweighed reduced domestic production.

Table 3--Fresh-market vegetables: Per capita use 1/

Item	Average			
	1996-2000	2001	2002	2003
--Pounds/person--				
Artichokes 2/	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Asparagus	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Snap beans	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.1
Broccoli	5.4	5.6	5.0	5.5
Cabbage	8.5	9.0	8.4	8.6
Carrots	12.1	10.6	9.5	9.5
Cauliflower	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7
Celery 2/	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5
Sweet corn	8.9	9.4	8.9	9.4
Cucumbers	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.7
Garlic 2/	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Lettuce, all	30.0	31.8	30.7	30.9
Iceberg/head	22.9	23.5	22.4	22.3
Leaf/romaine	7.1	8.3	8.3	8.7
Dry-bulb onions	18.4	17.8	18.5	17.4
Bell peppers 2/	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.1
Spinach	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.6
Squash 2/	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4
Tomatoes 3/	17.4	17.4	18.3	18.6
Others 4/	3.3	8.9	9.0	9.4
Total	136.1	143.4	142.0	143.4

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Calendar year consumption for selected items.

2/ Includes fresh and processing uses. 3/ Primarily field-grown.

4/ Excludes melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms.

Source: ERS, USDA.

Melons

Per Capita Melon Use Lower in 2002

Per capita use of the top three melons fell 3 percent in 2002 to 27.4 pounds. Disappearance (use) totaled 7.9 billion pounds, down 2 percent from a year earlier but still the third highest on record. Per capita use during the 2000s is averaging 5 percent more than the 1990s and 22 percent more than the 1980s.

Watermelon—Reflecting reduced production, fewer imports, and record-high exports, U.S. watermelon disappearance totaled 4.0 billion pounds in 2002—down 7 percent from 2001. This is the equivalent of 13.9 pounds per person, down 8 percent from 2001.

Cantaloup—Record-high production and increased imports pushed U.S. cantaloup disappearance up 2 percent to a record-high 3.3 billion pounds in 2002. Per capita use was 11.3 pounds, second only to the 1999 record of 11.5 pounds. Per capita use in the 2000s is averaging 16 percent above that of the 1990s.

Honeydew—With record-high yields raising output, honeydew melon disappearance rose 12 percent to 641 million pounds in 2002. Per capita use of honeydews increased to 2.2 pounds in 2002. Per capita use has slowly increased each decade since the 1960s when it averaged 0.9 pound.

Table 4--Selected melon crops: Per capita use 1/

Item	Average			
	1996-2000	2001	2002	2003f
	--Pounds/person--			
Cantaloup	10.8	11.2	11.3	10.9
Honeydew	2.3	2.0	2.2	2.2
Watermelon	15.1	15.1	13.9	14.7
Total	28.1	28.3	27.4	27.9

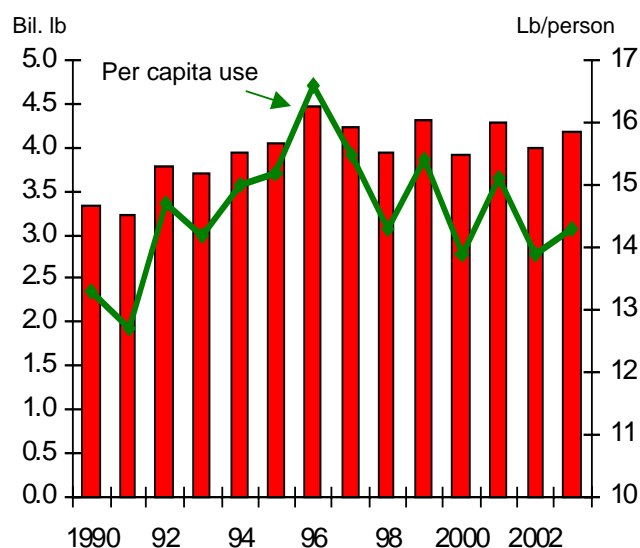
f = ERS forecast. 1/ Calendar year consumption for selected items.
Source: ERS, USDA.

Table 5--U.S. melons, all uses: Supply, utilization, and trade share, farm weight

Year	Supply			Utilization			Percent of:		
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic	Per capita use	Use from imports 3/	Supply exported 3/	
	-- Million pounds --						Pounds	-- Percent --	
1970	4,258.6	286.8	4,545.4	117.3	4,428.1	21.6	6.5	2.6	
1980	3,813.8	402.2	4,216.0	136.8	4,079.2	17.9	9.9	3.2	
1990	5,494.1	873.9	6,368.0	222.7	6,145.3	24.6	14.2	3.5	
2000	6,360.2	1,739.2	8,099.4	495.6	7,603.8	26.9	22.9	6.1	
2001	6,794.2	1,730.6	8,524.8	457.3	8,067.5	28.3	21.5	5.4	
2002	6,730.9	1,747.0	8,477.9	572.3	7,905.6	27.4	22.1	6.8	
2003 f	6,970.0	1,670.0	8,640.0	510.0	8,130.0	27.9	20.5	5.9	

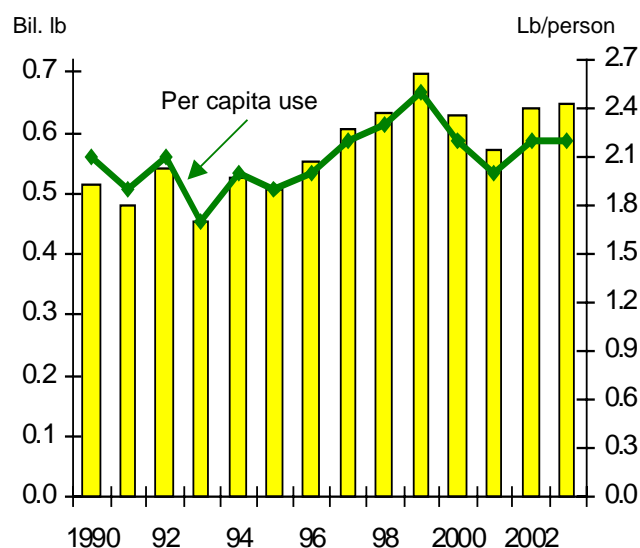
f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA except 1990 estimated by ERS based on available State data. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. 3/ Trade share of the domestic market.
Source: ERS, USDA.

Figure 2
U.S. watermelon: Consumption *



* All uses. Source: ERS, USDA.

Figure 3
U.S. honeydew melons: Consumption *



* All uses. Source: ERS, USDA.

Processing Vegetables

Tomato Production Now Expected To Decline

According to the May 15 California crop estimate, processors expect to contract for 10.5 million short tons of processing tomatoes this year—down 3 percent from a year ago. Estimated area for harvest is down 4 percent to 279,000 acres. Although trend yields are implied, less-than-ideal spring weather featuring cool spells and above-average rainfall have left the crop a reported 1 to 2 weeks behind usual maturity. In most years, this has not been a problem as the crop can “catch up” with a string of hot days. Of greater concern (to potential yields and cost of production) would be increased incidence of pests and disease from the wet weather. Currently, the tomato crop is reported to be in good condition, with harvest activities expected to begin in early July.

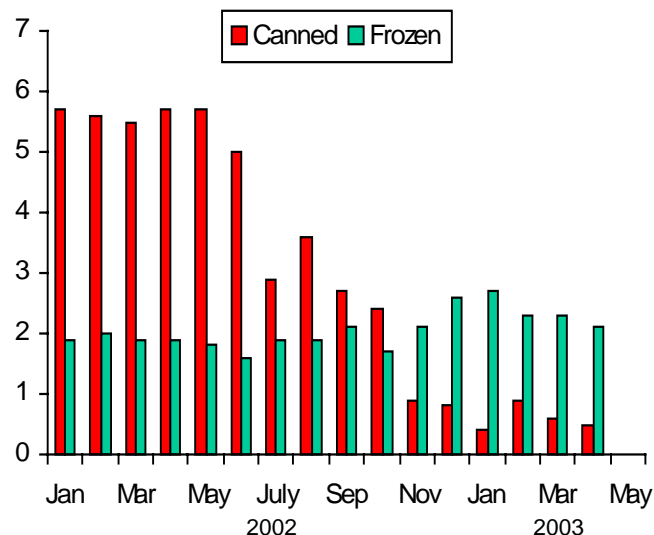
Frozen Stocks Down 4 Percent

Stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) in cold storage warehouses on May 1 were down 4 percent from a year earlier. Substantial reductions were noted for green peas (down 51 percent), asparagus (down 29 percent), and cauliflower (down 25 percent), among others. Notable increases were reported for green beans (up 38 percent), sweet corn (up 13 percent), and okra (up 5 percent). Green pea stocks are well below long-term averages, largely reflecting the short crop of 2002.

Given lower inventories, wholesale prices for frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) have generally been running 2 percent above year-earlier levels, with May prices also 2 percent above those of a year ago. As with other sectors of the vegetable economy, weakness in the national economy has likely slowed frozen vegetable demand, although not enough to pressure wholesale prices. USDA will release its second look at contract area planted and green pea production on July 10.

Figure 4

Processed vegetables: Monthly wholesale prices
% change from prev. year



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, USDC.

Table 7--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	Annual	January - April		Change 2002-03
	2002	2002	2003	
--Million dollars--				
Imports:				
Canned	606	191	202	6
Frozen	347	124	146	18
Dehydrated 2/	236	73	80	9
Exports:				
Canned	512	170	165	-3
Frozen	160	53	57	8
Dehydrated 2/	126	42	39	-5

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

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

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

Item	May	April	May	Change previous:		Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.		Change previous:	
	2003	2003	2002	Month	Year	2002	2002	2003	Quarter	Year
	Index			Percent			Index		Percent	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)										
Processed fruit and vegetables	115	112	113	2.9	1.7	113	112	113	0.4	0.9
Canned vegetables	118	115	117	3.0	0.9	115	115	115	0.3	-0.1
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	173	169	170	2.2	1.6	170	171	170	0.2	-0.7
Dry beans, peas, lentils	108	110	111	-1.2	-2.4	111	105	109	-1.4	4.1
Olives, pickles, relishes	112	111	109	1.2	3.2	111	112	107	-3.0	-4.0
Producer Price Indexes (90-92=100)										
Canned vegetables and juices	129	129	128	0.3	0.8	129	128	129	-0.2	0.6
Pickles and products	180	180	179	0.0	0.5	180	179	180	0.0	0.7
Tomato catsup and sauces	124	123	120	0.6	3.5	123	119	123	0.2	3.0
Canned dry beans	124	124	123	0.0	0.6	123	124	123	0.0	0.0
Vegetable juices	109	109	110	0.0	-1.1	111	110	110	-0.5	-0.1
Frozen vegetables	134	134	131	0.0	2.5	132	130	134	1.0	2.4
Dried/dehydrated vegetables	165	167	186	-0.8	-11.2	184	184	176	-4.8	-4.5

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

Per Capita Use Up in 2002

Per capita use of processing vegetables (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) increased 3 percent to 118.7 pounds. On a fresh-equivalent basis and excluding potatoes and mushrooms, total disappearance of vegetables used in manufacturing frozen, canned, and dehydrated products in 2002 was estimated to be 34.3 billion pounds—up 4 percent from a year earlier. Assuming improvement in the general economy this summer and fall, the outlook for 2003 currently points to a 2-percent increase in per capita use of processing vegetables to 122 pounds as led by modest gains in tomatoes and sweet corn.

Freezing vegetables—Disappearance of vegetables for freezing (excluding potatoes) increased 4 percent to 6.0 billion pounds (28.5 billion including potatoes) in 2002. On a per capita use basis, freezing vegetables (excluding potatoes) increased 3 percent to 20.9 pounds in 2002. Including potatoes, freezing vegetable use fell fractionally to 77.9 pounds per person. Although increases were noted for carrots (up 25 percent), green lima beans (up 16 percent), spinach (up 9 percent), and sweet corn (up 2 percent), the greatest absolute gain in 2002 was in the “other freezing” category. Much of this gain came from a 17-percent increase in miscellaneous frozen imports which includes items such as waterchestnuts, okra, melon balls, and mixed and sliced vegetables.

Canning vegetables--Per capita use of canning vegetables (excluding potatoes) increased 3 percent to 98.1 pounds, with a similar increase expected in 2003. Total domestic disappearance of canning vegetables in 2002 rose 4 percent to 27.9 billion pounds—virtually unchanged from the average disappearance during the

Table 8--Vegetables for freezing: Per capita use 1/

Item	Average			
	1996-2000	2001	2002	2003
	--Pounds/person--			
Asparagus	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Snap beans	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
Lima beans	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Broccoli	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1
Carrots	2.7	1.5	1.8	1.7
Cauliflower	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4
Sweet corn	9.9	9.3	9.4	9.7
Green peas	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9
Spinach	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Other freezing	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.3
Subtotal	22.3	20.3	20.9	21.1
Potatoes 2/	58.8	57.9	57.0	57.1
Total	81.1	78.2	77.9	78.2

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Calendar year consumption for selected items. 2/ Includes french fries and other frozen potato products.

Source: ERS, USDA.

Table 9--Vegetables for canning: Per capita use 1/

Item	Average			
	1996-2000	2001	2002	2003
	--Pounds/person--			
Asparagus	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Snap beans	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7
Lima beans	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Carrots	1.4	1.9	1.2	1.5
Sweet corn	9.4	8.7	7.8	8.0
Cucumbers	4.5	3.7	4.9	4.5
Green peas	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3
Chile peppers 2/	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.1
Spinach	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
Tomatoes	72.2	65.5	69.0	70.3
Other canning	3.3	3.8	3.3	3.7
Subtotal	101.3	94.2	96.4	98.5
Potatoes	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total	103.0	95.7	97.9	100.1

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Calendar year consumption for selected items. 2/ Includes fresh and all processing uses.

Source: ERS, USDA.

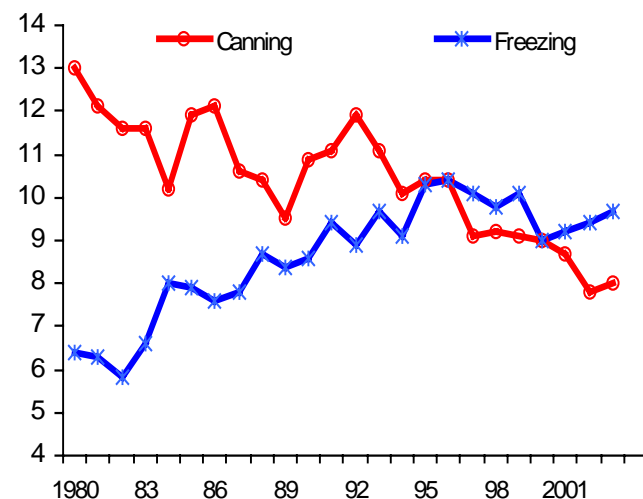
1990s (27.7 billion pounds). Despite the gain in 2002, thus far in the 2000s average per capita use of canning vegetables is 1 percent below the average of the 1970s and 7 percent less than experienced in the 1990s. Canning use rose during the 1990s on the strength of canning tomatoes as Americans embraced pizza, pasta, and salsa. Although tomatoes and chile peppers each enjoyed a resurgence in demand in the 1990s, demand for items such as sweet corn, green peas, and beets continued their long-term decline.

Onions for dehydration—Domestic disappearance of onions for dehydration totaled an estimated 359 million pounds in 2002, with per capita use rising to 1.2 pounds.

Figure 5

U.S. per capita use: Processing sweet corn

Pounds, fresh equivalent



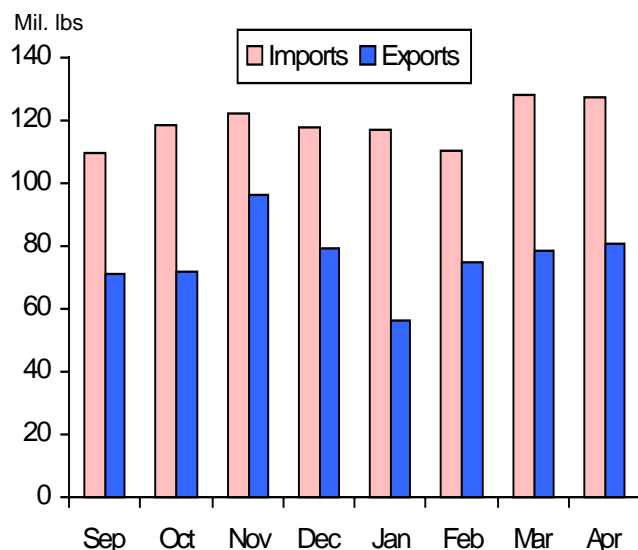
Source: ERS, USDA.

Potato Trade in Deficit

After declining for four consecutive calendar years (1999-2002), the net balance in potato trade (dollar value) could decline even further in 2003, possibly even creating the first ever annual trade deficit in potatoes. Trade figures for January through April 2003, show a deficit of \$29.1 million, compared with the \$10.3 million and \$65.9 million surpluses during the same period in 2002 and 2001, respectively. The current deficit is due to both declining exports (down 13 percent in value from the January through April period a year ago), and increasing imports (up nearly 6 percent in value). Much of the increased import value through April 2003 can be attributed to increased imports of french fries (up \$9.1 million), and to a lesser extent canned (up \$1.3 million) and dehydrated flakes and granules (up \$3.2 million) potatoes.

The export value of potatoes and potato products through April of this year is down for most categories compared with the same period a year ago. The most significant declines have been realized in french fries (down \$21 million compared with last January through April), and potato chips (down \$7 million). The declines come despite a larger supply of potatoes and lower overall grower prices compared with a year ago, and lower relative prices for U.S. processed products due to the declining value of the U.S. dollar relative to many foreign currencies. This could indicate either a stagnant worldwide demand for frozen potato products

Figure 6
U.S. french fry trade: September-April 2002-03



Source: Bureau of the Census, USDC.

or simply that the United States is losing market-share to foreign producers, or a combination of the two. With reported cut-backs in contract acreage for frozen potatoes this spring, it is possible that U.S. exports will suffer into 2004. However, the weaker U.S. dollar could help to make U.S. fries more price-attractive relative to foreign-produced product and prevent a further slide in exports (see box for further explanation of exchange rates and trade).

2002/03 Marketing Year Grower Prices Down

With apparently weaker overall demand for U.S. frozen potato products, a 6-percent increase in U.S. potato production last fall, and a 15-percent increase in Canadian production, overall U.S. grower prices for potatoes have fallen nearly 7 percent below year-previous levels for the September through May period. The decline has primarily been realized for fresh-market

Table 10--Potatoes: Prices received, selected States 1/

Item	Use	April		Change 2002-03 Percent
		2002 --Dollars/cwt--	2003	
California	All	26.80	22.20	-17
Colorado	All	9.60	6.05	-37
	Fresh	11.90	6.01	-49
Idaho	All	6.60	5.60	-15
	Fresh	8.10	4.70	-42
	Processing	5.20	4.50	-13
Maine	All	9.00	7.95	-12
Michigan	All	9.25	9.10	-2
Minnesota	All	5.45	5.95	9
New York	All	9.10	10.20	12
North Dakota	All	6.75	6.80	1
	Fresh	13.00	5.65	-57
	Processing	5.00	5.55	11
Ohio	All	9.00	--	--
Oregon	All	8.05	7.15	-11
Pennsylvania	All	13.10	11.30	-14
Washington	All	7.50	6.10	-19
	Processing	5.45	5.60	3
Wisconsin	All	9.15	7.05	-23
	Fresh	9.00	5.70	-37
	Processing	6.60	7.00	6
United States	All	8.63	7.49	-13
	Fresh	13.30	9.37	-30
	Processing	5.82	5.72	-2

1/ Average grower prices for potatoes sold for all uses, fresh (tablestock) use, and processing use.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

potatoes, where prices averaged 15 percent below year-earlier levels for the September through April period. Such a large decline is somewhat surprising, and may indicate that a sizable portion of the production increase is being sold on the fresh market. Domestic shipments data seem to substantiate this possibility, with shipments of table potatoes during the September through May period up 4 percent from a year ago. However, although prices for fresh-market potatoes are down from a year ago, they have averaged 93 percent higher than 2 years ago, and are at the second-highest levels for the September through April period since the fresh and processing markets data were broken out in 1984.

In contrast to the fresh market price decline, prices for processing potatoes have averaged nearly 3 percent above a year ago during September-April, and are the highest they have been since the 1995/96 marketing year. Although various market indicators (i.e. decreased exports and lower domestic-market retail prices for frozen french fries) seem to hint at reduced demand for U.S. frozen potato products, prices for processing potatoes are held largely in check by contracts made between growers and processors last spring.

Additionally, processor use through May is up 8 percent from a year ago, while frozen stocks remained 6 percent below a year ago as of April 30. Processors may closely manage existing stocks of frozen potato products in conjunction with current production for the remainder of the summer in an attempt to minimize further processing for the remainder of this marketing season. Such a strategy could keep prices for processing potatoes during the summer at or slightly below levels of the previous year.

Table 11--Potatoes: Processing use through December 1, monthly and seasonal totals, major States, 1991/92-2002/03 1/

Season	Processed through December 1	Potatoes processed during:						Entire season
		December	January	February	March	April	Others 2/	
--1,000 cwt--								
1991/92	58,855	12,425	14,370	15,445	15,870	15,310	41,825	174,100
1992/93	57,355	14,125	13,650	15,365	15,065	14,735	43,910	174,205
1993/94	61,305	13,820	14,850	15,990	17,365	17,270	46,115	186,715
1994/95	65,580	16,040	16,700	17,275	18,160	18,390	51,965	204,110
1995/96	71,415	16,275	16,275	17,680	18,090	16,890	42,180	198,805
1996/97	78,240	15,745	16,600	20,160	18,865	18,680	59,245	227,535
1997/98	68,355	15,265	15,500	19,390	19,700	17,585	56,297	212,092
1998/99	74,140	15,850	18,890	19,455	21,080	18,685	54,300	222,400
1999/2000	75,015	15,830	15,780	19,870	20,475	18,120	48,940	214,030
2000/01	78,570	16,810	17,890	18,350	19,785	18,660	60,560	230,625
2001/02	65,505	14,900	15,925	18,395	17,105	16,550	45,685	194,065
2002/03	77,610	15,180	14,860	18,840	18,150	16,540	18,640	--

1/ Excludes potatoes used for chips in Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Wisconsin. 2/ May only for 2002/03.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Per Capita Use Up in 2003

Per capita use of potatoes is forecast at 136.5 pounds in calendar year 2003 (table 12). This is up 1 percent from a year ago, but is 1 percent below 2001 and 2 percent below the 1996-2000 average. Most of the increase from last year is expected in fresh and dehydrated consumption. Per capita consumption of frozen potato products is up fractionally from last year to 57.1 pounds, but still seems to be showing signs of a slight downward trend since peaking at 60.2 pounds in 1996. Overall potato consumption has also trended downward since 1996, when per capita consumption weighed in at 145 pounds. Reduced potato consumption in recent years could be due to increased competition from other foods, particularly with the rising number of quick and limited service restaurants offering alternatives to french fries, as well as increased popularity of reduced-carbohydrate diets.

Table 12--Potatoes: Per capita use 1/

Item	Average			
	1996-2000	2001	2002	2003f
--Pounds, fresh-equivalent--				
Fresh-market	48.1	46.2	45.0	45.8
Processing	91.8	91.6	89.9	90.7
Freezing	58.8	57.9	57.0	57.1
Chipping	15.8	17.6	16.9	16.8
Dehydrating	15.5	14.6	14.5	15.2
Canning	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
Total	139.9	137.8	134.9	136.5

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Calendar year consumption for selected items.

Source: ERS, USDA.

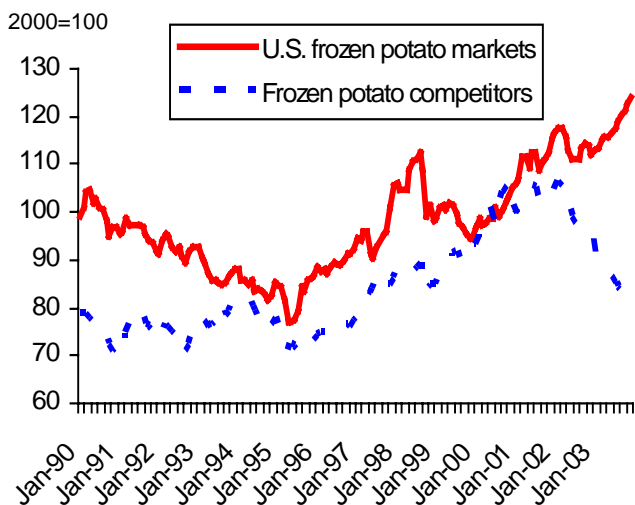
Exchange Rates and Frozen Potato Trade

After several decades of realizing almost annual increases, U.S. exports of frozen potato products declined in two consecutive years for the first time in 2001 and 2002. Year-to-date 2003 trade data indicate that a third consecutive year of declining exports is a very distinct possibility. Increasing globalization in the frozen potato processing industry has led to processors investing in production facilities around the world in order to reduce costs, maximize profits, and deliver products in a competitive worldwide market. When sourcing product in a global market where relative currency values between countries fluctuates, exchange rates figure prominently in determining the true cost of products. Analyzing changes in the dollar's exchange rate to a foreign currency can often help explain some changes in exports of products to that particular country. For example, if the dollar's value rises against the foreign currency, the price of U.S. frozen potato products to that country's consumers would increase and imports from the United States would likely decline (assuming the price is passed on to consumers and other factors such as demand and relative supplies and prices from other countries stay the same). However, at times, looking at only the nominal exchange rate can be misleading, as inflation can vary considerably from country to country. A real exchange rate that adjusts for differences between rates of inflation between other countries and the United States can give a more accurate measure of what is actually taking place in relative currency values when inflation in either country is a factor.

Although U.S. exports of frozen potatoes have been down thus far this year, the declining value of the dollar relative to the currencies of many competing supplier nations could help U.S. exports as the year progresses. While ERS expects the dollar's real value to strengthen during the rest of the year against currencies in key export markets (particularly in Asia and Latin America), it is expected to decline against the currencies of competing frozen potato suppliers such as Canada, the European Union, Australia, and New Zealand. From March to December of 2003, ERS forecasts the real value of the U.S. dollar to increase by nearly 8 percent in U.S. frozen potato export markets while simultaneously declining by 11 percent relative to the currencies of the major frozen potato competitor countries (figure 7). This means that prices for U.S. frozen potato products, in real terms, are expected to rise in key markets by less than prices for frozen potato products from competing export countries (assuming other price-affecting factors are held constant). If the dollar does weaken relative to competitor-nation currencies, it could help boost U.S. exports for the remainder of the year (or at the very least, help to mitigate the current downward trend) if demand from the major importing countries does not decline and prices from the other supplying nations are not lowered.

Figure 7

Trade-weighted exchange rate indexes: U.S. frozen potato export markets and frozen potato competitors



Source: ERS, USDA.

Dry Edible Beans

Grower Prices Down 35 Percent in May

Dry bean movement and prices remain sluggish as growers move toward completing the planting of the 2003 crop. The average grower price across all bean classes was running 35-percent below a year earlier in May. Within the bean complex only a few markets, such as Great Northern (up 21 percent) and blackeyes (up 19 percent) were sporting prices above those of a year earlier in May. Dealer prices and grower bids remain in the doldrums for the majority of the major bean classes. This has spurred a movement out of dry beans and into other crops, with area planted expected to drop by a fifth from last year. On June 30, the U.S. Department of Agriculture releases its report on field crop acreage, which will provide the first estimate (as opposed to a prospective forecast) of dry bean plantings.

During the first 9 months of the marketing year (September 2002-May 2003), the U.S. aggregate grower price for all dry beans averaged \$17.26--35 percent below a year earlier. During this 9-month period, the aggregate grower price for dry beans in the major dry bean States changed as follows:

- California, \$32.37—up 4 percent from last year;
- Colorado, \$17.19—down 28 percent;
- Idaho, \$18.76—down 11 percent;
- Michigan, \$14.92—down 41 percent;
- Minnesota, \$15.92—down 35 percent;
- Nebraska, \$17.73—down 6 percent;
- North Dakota, \$13.66—down 41 percent.

Dry Bean Consumption Rises in 2002

During calendar year 2002, domestic disappearance of all dry beans is estimated to have increased 4 percent to a record-high 2.1 billion pounds. Strong production in a

Table 14--Dry beans, all: Per capita use 1/

Item	Average			
	1996-2000	2001	2002	2003
	--Pounds/person--			
Pinto	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
Navy	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
Great Northern	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Black	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Cranberry	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Light red kidney	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Dark red kidney	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
All limas	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Garbanzo 2/	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Blackeye	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Small red	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pink	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Other	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.3

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Calendar year consumption.

2/ Includes small and large caliber chickpeas.

Source: ERS, USDA.

weak economy likely spurred increased use of many 2002 (with attendant low prices), a cold winter, and a bean classes into early 2003. On a per capita basis, use of all dry beans rose 3 percent to nearly 7.4 pounds—1 percent below the average of the 1990s but 22 percent above the average consumption experienced in the 1980s. In 2003, production is expected to decline, further reducing available supplies. With the value of the dollar plummeting since last year and food aid needs rising worldwide, some increase in exports is expected, which will absorb a portion of supply. This will contribute to rising prices and will likely prevent 2003 domestic consumption from increasing over a year earlier.

Dry bean consumption managed to increase in 2002 despite a 1-percent drop in pinto bean use. Pintos

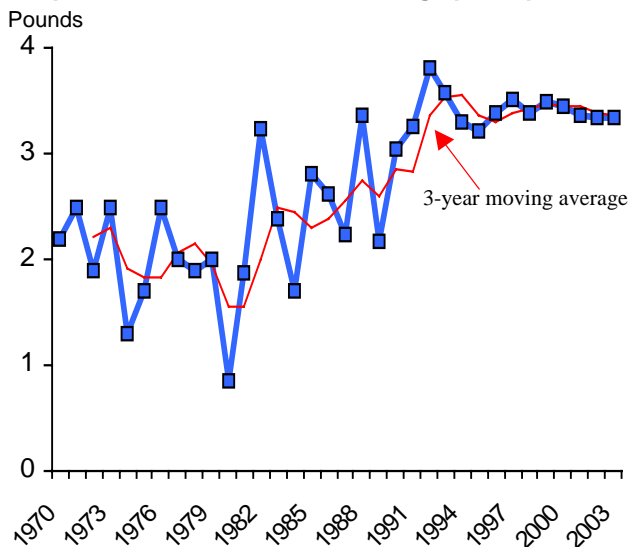
Table 13--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2002-2003

Commodity	2002			2003			Change from prev year:		
	Mar.	Apr.	May	Mar.	Apr.	May	Mar.	Apr.	May
	--- Percent ---								
All dry beans	27.10	27.50	27.80	15.20	18.80	18.00	-43.9	-31.6	-35.3
Pinto (ND/MN)	31.50	30.60	30.50	12.63	14.00	16.00	-59.9	-54.2	-47.5
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	23.00	20.55	20.00	10.25	11.60	12.00	-55.4	-43.6	-40.0
Great Northern (NE/WY)	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	18.30	19.38	12.5	14.4	21.1
Black (MI)	35.00	35.00	35.00	11.50	12.20	12.25	-67.1	-65.1	-65.0
Light red kidney (MI)	28.00	28.00	27.75	21.75	21.70	21.83	-22.3	-22.5	-21.3
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	29.50	29.10	29.00	17.63	18.00	21.50	-40.2	-38.1	-25.9
Small red (ID)	25.50	25.50	25.50	19.50	19.50	20.00	-23.5	-23.5	-21.6
Baby lima (CA)	34.88	35.40	36.44	30.00	29.95	30.00	-14.0	-15.4	-17.7
Large lima (CA)	40.00	40.60	41.25	41.00	41.00	40.94	2.5	1.0	-0.8
Blackeye (CA)	28.38	28.50	28.88	34.75	34.00	34.25	22.4	19.3	18.6
Pink (ID)	25.63	26.00	25.88	19.50	19.80	20.00	-23.9	-23.8	-22.7

Source: *Bean Market News*, AMS, USDA.

Figure 8

U.S. pinto beans: Annual and average per capita use



Source: ERS, USDA.

Accounted for 45 percent of all dry bean use in 2002, down slightly from 46 percent during 1996-2000. Consumption of pintos in 2002 was 2-percent below the average of the 1990s but 43 percent above the 1980s. Pinto bean use has fluctuated between 3.3 and 3.5 pounds since 1996, with the current lethargy in the domestic market likely related to the weak economy over the past few years.

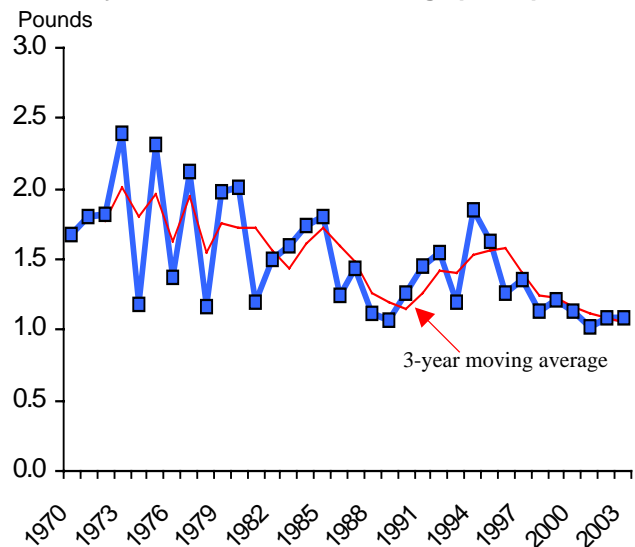
The dynamics of demand for pinto beans, like garbanzo beans, differs from most other bean classes. Today, a substantial portion of the pinto crop is manufactured into refried products, 71 percent of which are consumed via various foodservice outlets. When the economy slows as it has since 2001, consumers tend to limit restaurant visits, which in turn impacts refried bean use and purchases of pinto beans.

World Pulse Production Forecast To Rise

In 2003, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations forecasts world pulse (dry beans, peas, lentils, etc.) production at 54.4 million metric tons. This would be 2 percent above both a year earlier and the average of the 3 previous years. In the developing countries, FAO expects pulse output to be about a fifth higher than a year ago, led by Canada where the pea and lentil crop is expected to recover from last year's drought-reduced output. Although pea and lentil output should increase in both Canada and the United States, analysts expect U.S. and Canadian dry bean production

Figure 9

U.S. navy beans: Annual and average per capita use



Source: ERS, USDA.

to each decline this year. The poor prices driving dry bean production lower in these two countries are also expected to result in smaller dry bean crops in Mexico, Argentina, and Brazil.

While output of pulse crops (primarily peas and lentils) could rise in the developed world, FAO anticipates a 2-percent decline among the developing countries. The developing nations, led by countries such as India, account for nearly three-fourths of world pulse production.

Table 15--Selected U.S. dry bean export volume

Item	Crop year 2001/02	September - April		Change 2002-03 Percent
		2001/02	2002/03	
		--1,000 cwt--		
Pinto	1,572	886	1,119	26
Navy	1,390	959	810	-16
Black	450	287	455	58
Great Northern	1,071	736	315	-57
Lgt red kidney	246	124	280	125
Dk red kidney	197	164	321	95
Small red	92	62	129	107
Garbanzo	530	425	269	-37
Baby lima	241	197	166	-16
Large lima	103	82	122	49
Blackeyes	81	69	41	-41
Cranberry	71	60	95	57
Other	667	413	276	-33
Total	6,710	4,465	4,395	-2

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

Commodity Highlight: Cantaloup

What is referred to as cantaloup in the U.S. is actually muskmelon (*Cucumis melo*, var. *reticulatus*). True cantaloupes (var. *cantaloupensis*), common in Europe, lack the characteristic netted rind of the muskmelon and are not grown commercially in the United States. Cantaloup is thought to have originated in Persia and West Africa and came to America with the colonists.

With a 6-percent share of a 47-billion-pound world market, the United States ranks third in the production of cantaloup and miscellaneous melons, behind China (40 percent) and Turkey (9 percent). U.S. shipments from domestic sources run May through December, with volume peaking in early summer.

The U.S. farm value of cantaloup averaged \$401 million during 2000-02. California is the Nation's top producer of cantaloupes, accounting for 60 percent of the crop during 2000-02, followed by Arizona (18 percent), and Texas (11 percent). About 58 percent of California's cantaloupes are grown in Fresno County, with Imperial County a distant second at 17 percent.

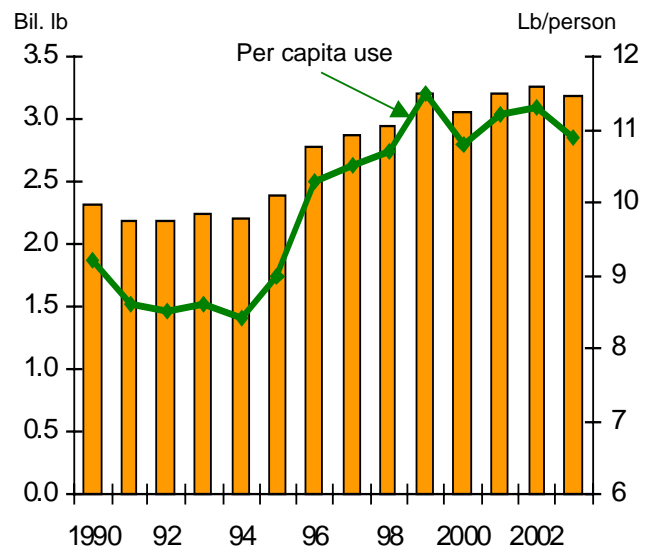
Cantaloup has been gaining in popularity among U.S. consumers for many years. Between 1990-92 and 2000-02, per capita consumption of cantaloup rose 27 percent. Since 1980-82, consumption has risen 70 percent. Per capita consumption of this popular breakfast and dessert melon increased slightly from a year earlier to 11.3 pounds in 2002.

Consumption has been increasing for a number of reasons, including:

- o emergence of year-round demand and availability;
- o increasing health consciousness among consumers;
- o strong economic growth, and;
- o adoption of improved varieties.

Nearly half of the gain in U.S. cantaloup consumption since 1990-02 can be attributed to a doubling of imports. As consumers have integrated more produce into their diets, demand has risen for year-round supplies. It is now common to find cantaloup in

Figure 10
U.S. cantaloup: Consumption *



* All uses. Source: ERS, USDA.

supermarkets and at salad bars throughout the year. From December to April, cantaloup availability depends almost entirely on imports. Imports accounted for 34 percent of year-round U.S. consumption in 2002, up from 24 percent during 1990-92 and 11 percent during 1980-82. World-wide, less than a 10th of consumption is derived from imports.

Proximity to low-cost producers in Mexico and Central America, combined with strengthening off-season domestic demand has made the United States the world's leading importer, with one-third of global imports. U.S. imports were valued at \$271 million in 2002.

Exports rose 69 percent over the past decade and now absorb 5 percent of the U.S. cantaloup supply--up from 4 percent during 1990-92. Canada takes 90 percent of U.S. exports, with Japan a distant second at 5 percent.

Table 16--U.S. cantaloup: Supply, utilization, and price

Year	Supply			Utilization			Season-average price		
	Production 1/	Imports 2/	Total	Exports 2/	Domestic	Per capita use	Current dollars 1/	Constant dollars 3/	
	-- Million pounds --						Pounds	-- \$/cwt --	
1980	1,224.2	169.9	1,394.1	62.7	1,331.4	5.84	13.60	23.70	
1990	1,856.7	530.3	2,387.0	78.8	2,308.2	9.23	14.65	16.93	
1998	2,149.2	938.6	3,087.8	144.0	2,943.8	10.66	17.80	17.25	
1999	2,257.7	1,108.1	3,365.8	153.9	3,211.9	11.50	17.20	16.43	
2000	2,096.5	1,119.2	3,215.7	155.5	3,060.2	10.83	17.50	16.37	
2001	2,271.8	1,070.1	3,341.9	146.0	3,195.9	11.19	19.00	17.36	
2002	2,304.6	1,108.6	3,413.2	156.1	3,257.1	11.29	17.60	15.90	
2003 f	2,335.0	1,005.0	3,340.0	155.0	3,185.0	10.92	--	--	

-- = Not available. f = ERS forecast. 1/ Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Production data were adjusted by ERS for 1970-81 to account for States not included in NASS estimates. 2/ Source: Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. From 1978-89, exports adjusted by ERS using Canadian import data. 3/ Constant-dollar prices calculated using GDP deflator, 1996=100.

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. Factors Affecting U.S. Mushroom Consumption

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/VGS/mar03/vgs29501/>

Examines the consumption distribution of fresh-market and processed mushrooms in the United States. The analysis indicates that per capita mushroom use is greatest in the West and Midwest. A little more than half of fresh-market mushrooms are purchased at retail and consumed at home, while three-fourths of processed mushrooms are consumed at home.

2. Sweet Potatoes: Getting to the Root of Demand

<http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/Nov2002/ao296e.pdf>

Analyzes supply and demand trends in the U.S. sweet potato market. Per capita use of sweet potatoes, which peaked in 1920 at 29.5 pounds, has ceased declining—stabilizing at about 4.1 pounds over the past 15 years. Sweet potatoes are most popular in the South, where per capita use was estimated to be 5.7 pounds in 2001—more than twice that of the West (2.6 pounds), which consumes the fewest sweet potatoes.

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

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

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

Data Tables

The following links provide the most recent data on vegetables and melons. You may choose links for Adobe Acrobat (.pdf) table compilations or the original Excel 97 workbook (spreadsheet) tables.

1. Per capita use (consumption)

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

2. Fresh vegetables and melons

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

3. Processing vegetables

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

4. Potatoes

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

5. Sweet potatoes

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

6. Dry edible beans

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

7. Mushrooms

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

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Data Tables (continued)

8. Vegetable and melon trade

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

9. Vegetable prices

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

10. Dry peas and lentils

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

11. World vegetable production

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

12. Mexican and Canadian vegetable production

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

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

PDF file:

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

Excel file:

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

Web Sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ERS Farm Bill Web Site: USDA, ERS site which lays out the 2002 farm bill provisions and economic implications. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Features/FarmBill/>

Contact Information

Gary Lucier
Tel: (202) 694-5253
Fax: (202) 694-5820
Glucier@ers.usda.gov

Charles Plummer
Tel: (202) 694-5256
Cplummer@ers.usda.gov
Potatoes, sweet potatoes, long-run outlook

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Price table 1--Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1995-2003 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1910-14=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	803	772	989	1,161	1,037	808	653	680	781	651	658	678	806
	1996	631	742	986	818	691	774	661	775	679	727	747	643	740
	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	654	572	718	905	873	785	795	862	956	834	963	768	807
	2001	815	987	920	915	953	796	828	960	895	675	675	1,006	869
	2002	1,055	1,270	1,807	808	801	740	780	798	790	710	777	1,024	947
	2003	766	751	811	906	1,042								
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	622	647	718	701	748	802	856	684	528	471	529	547	654
	2003	549	561	555	630	595								
--1990-92=100--														
Commercial vegetables 2/	1995	120	116	148	174	155	121	98	102	117	97	98	101	121
	1996	94	111	147	122	103	116	99	116	102	109	112	96	111
	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	107	135	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	122	148	138	137	143	119	124	144	134	101	101	151	130
	2002	158	190	270	121	120	111	117	119	118	106	116	153	142
	2003	115	112	121	136	156								
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	128	142	138	148	158	169	135	104	93	105	108	129
	2003	108	111	110	124	118								

1/ Prices for 2003 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.

Source: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Price table 3--Vegetables: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2003 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1982=100--														
Fresh 2/	1996	133.9	119.4	202.5	155.6	108.2	96.6	108.8	97.2	91.3	106.0	131.5	99.3	120.9
	1997	105.2	126.2	150.4	109.6	103.2	112.2	115.7	125.2	121.8	143.1	124.7	118.5	121.3
	1998	133.1	136.6	148.2	162.9	123.2	106.5	153.7	114.9	135.0	161.9	131.2	148.1	137.9
	1999	131.9	93.1	117.4	144.4	111.3	125.8	103.4	113.7	117.5	101.6	100.9	151.6	117.7
	2000	111.3	100.5	122.3	126.8	152.0	128.1	127.2	136.7	155.9	165.0	173.9	120.3	135.0
	2001	147.0	168.6	178.7	145.6	144.9	129.4	109.7	127.2	132.3	112.3	105.9	121.0	135.2
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7
Canned 3/	1996	120.4	119.8	120.4	120.4	120.8	121.0	122.6	122.1	121.9	121.8	121.9	121.8	121.2
	1997	121.5	121.1	120.5	120.1	119.8	119.9	119.1	119.3	119.3	120.2	120.3	120.7	120.2
	1998	121.2	121.9	121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	122.0	122.0	120.0	119.6	120.0	120.0	121.2
	1999	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.9	120.7	120.7	121.3	121.3	120.9
	2000	121.3	120.8	121.2	120.9	121.2	121.5	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.6	121.7	121.3	121.2
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8
	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
Frozen	1996	125.1	124.8	124.6	124.9	125.0	125.4	125.5	125.8	126.0	125.7	125.8	126.0	125.4
	1997	125.9	125.7	125.6	125.6	125.7	125.7	126.9	125.6	125.7	126.6	125.5	125.3	125.8
	1998	125.2	126.0	124.8	125.7	125.0	124.6	125.5	125.6	125.3	125.6	125.5	125.2	125.3
	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6
	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
Dehydrated	1996	152.7	153.1	156.5	160.8	161.0	161.6	160.8	158.7	158.1	157.7	157.6	157.7	158.0
	1997	154.9	154.9	154.5	150.5	146.3	146.2	146.1	146.0	146.3	146.8	146.7	149.2	149.0
	1998	149.2	149.0	149.8	148.9	148.7	149.0	148.7	154.4	151.9	152.2	152.4	162.0	151.4
	1999	175.3	175.3	176.3	174.7	173.6	173.5	173.5	174.6	177.2	176.3	178.0	182.1	175.9
	2000	177.3	179.5	179.9	178.8	178.2	177.7	176.8	168.1	166.4	164.6	162.6	159.2	172.4
	2001	156.8	155.1	155.3	155.6	162.4	164.0	163.5	164.6	168.0	168.6	172.6	174.9	163.5
	2002	180.8	184.1	186.6	188.3	186.0	189.3	189.8	190.3	187.5	185.9	183.5	183.5	186.3
2003	182.3	175.6	168.5	166.6	165.2									

1/ Indexes for 2003 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices.

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

Price table 4--Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 1996-2003 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
--1982-84=100--														
Fresh vegetables 2/	1996	193.8	188.4	206.0	209.2	190.0	188.0	188.0	182.3	175.1	180.9	187.7	181.2	189.2
	1997	190.6	198.6	202.2	191.8	187.3	189.1	190.3	192.3	189.5	192.8	205.2	205.2	194.6
	1998	233.8	210.5	220.2	219.7	229.7	214.7	214.0	205.6	200.1	213.9	214.9	212.3	215.8
	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
	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								
Potatoes, fresh	1996	179.1	179.0	183.8	181.9	185.5	189.8	195.5	196.6	180.9	172.5	162.0	160.2	180.6
	1997	164.2	162.8	161.2	163.9	167.3	172.4	181.9	194.0	191.7	181.6	174.3	175.0	174.2
	1998	180.2	179.3	181.6	179.9	187.7	193.1	196.5	192.7	189.1	187.0	176.7	178.0	185.2
	1999	184.5	184.0	185.9	183.3	191.5	194.7	205.0	212.1	204.6	194.8	186.1	190.7	193.1
	2000	196.6	198.1	197.9	194.9	200.4	201.7	208.3	210.7	195.4	191.5	181.2	179.4	196.3
	2001	186.6	186.8	189.3	187.0	192.2	205.0	213.4	224.5	218.3	216.3	203.4	205.2	202.3
	2002	213.4	225.7	230.2	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								
Lettuce, fresh	1996	201.6	165.6	208.8	189.3	176.3	183.4	179.7	175.7	174.5	179.8	209.0	184.6	185.7
	1997	195.9	184.5	185.8	188.6	174.8	173.5	184.9	200.1	212.8	223.4	257.9	218.5	200.1
	1998	290.5	198.8	210.7	245.4	310.2	222.9	212.5	205.8	208.1	221.7	222.8	199.3	229.1
	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
	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								
Tomatoes, fresh	1996	178.1	178.0	237.4	292.3	227.5	190.3	174.2	170.7	164.4	180.4	192.1	193.4	198.2
	1997	193.6	211.7	264.5	228.0	200.3	218.6	193.0	193.4	186.3	195.9	224.6	253.4	213.6
	1998	238.4	226.0	244.9	229.7	237.3	222.3	247.4	218.6	206.6	248.2	268.7	281.9	239.2
	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
	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								
Other, fresh	1996	203.0	200.8	206.2	202.0	185.9	189.3	192.5	183.4	177.6	185.7	192.3	185.9	192.1
	1997	199.3	211.8	204.5	193.8	194.8	191.7	195.1	191.4	186.3	190.9	201.2	201.5	196.9
	1998	243.1	223.1	232.5	229.0	227.7	221.3	213.1	208.6	202.6	214.4	214.0	209.8	219.9
	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								
Frozen vegetables	1996	141.9	142.5	142.6	141.7	143.7	143.5	143.6	146.2	144.9	145.3	145.0	143.7	143.7
	1997	148.3	147.7	146.1	147.6	146.6	148.7	149.8	150.4	148.0	147.6	148.1	147.8	148.1
	1998	150.0	149.8	149.4	150.4	152.8	151.2	151.7	153.5	152.5	152.4	150.5	150.3	151.2
	1999	154.1	153.2	151.8	152.0	154.2	151.9	153.7	155.2	155.2	155.6	153.9	154.3	153.8
	2000	156.8	155.7	154.7	155.0	157.6	157.4	157.6	159.9	160.2	161.1	157.3	159.1	157.7
	2001	162.0	164.5	162.5	164.4	166.2	166.9	169.0	166.6	168.3	169.8	168.3	168.8	166.4
	2002	172.7	172.8	168.8	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								
--December 1997=100--														
Processed fruits and vegetables 3/	1998	101.6	100.9	101.7	101.0	102.4	102.3	103.0	103.5	103.2	102.9	102.3	102.0	102.2
	1999	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.5	104.9	104.5	105.6	105.7	104.6	105.5	104.4	103.4	104.5
	2000	105.4	105.2	105.0	104.3	105.7	105.9	106.2	106.7	105.9	106.6	104.5	105.3	105.6
	2001	108.1	107.8	107.1	106.9	108.2	109.1	109.9	110.2	110.0	110.5	109.7	110.1	109.0
	2002	112.6	113.0	111.5	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								
Canned vegetables 3/	1998	103.5	102.1	104.5	102.5	103.3	104.1	105.0	105.1	104.0	103.7	104.1	103.1	103.8
	1999	106.7	105.5	104.7	104.7	106.5	106.1	107.6	107.2	105.8	107.3	105.4	103.6	105.9
	2000	107.0	106.9	105.2	105.6	107.6	108.6	107.5	107.3	107.0	108.4	104.5	105.7	106.8
	2001	110.9	108.8	107.6	107.9	108.5	111.2	111.3	113.3	112.6	112.9	111.3	113.7	110.8
	2002	115.7	115.6	114.0	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								
Dried beans, peas, lentils 3/	1998	100.1	100.5	99.8	99.9	99.8	100.6	101.0	100.8	100.0	101.1	100.0	100.5	100.3
	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
	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								

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes. 3/ New indexes beginning with January 1998.

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

Price table 5--Fresh vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 1996-2003

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change from yr
															earlier, May
															Percent
--Cents/lb--															
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	-13.8
	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	12.7
	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	1.8
	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	-2.3
	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	-4.2
	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	39.9
	2003	48.3	47.2	46.3	46.6	46.6									-8.3
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	1.4
	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	39.7
	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	-23.1
	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	23.3
	2001	98.7	97.8	108.3	95.4	99.9	100.5	98.1	97.8	96.9	101.1	89.7	97.3	98.5	-14.9
	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	3.7
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1									11.1
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	-2.4
	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	46.7
	1999	64.9	65.8	77.4	75.3	69.1	65.2	62.7	65.2	62.3	66.9	67.7	66.8	67.4	-21.2
	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	16.2
	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	8.3
	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	-17.2
	2003	73.4	68.2	65.5	72.3	79.5									10.4
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	-14.8
	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	25.3
	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	-12.8
	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	6.4
	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	-9.0
	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	7.2
	2003	171.1	156.5	161.9	155.5	140.1									5.2

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, 2002-03

Commodity	Shipping point 1/ container	2002												2003											
		Jan 2	Feb 4	Mar 6	Apr 2	May 6	Jun 3	Jul 1	Aug 5	Sep 3	Oct 1	Nov 4	Dec 2	Jan 2	Feb 3	Mar 3	Apr 1	May 1	June 1						
Artichokes	CA	32.00	10.00	27.00	28.00	26.75	32.50	28.00	22.00	33.00	26.00	33.50	26.00	18.00	26.00	26.00	23.75	29.00	20.00						
Beans, round green, hand-picked	FL, GA, MI	17.00	21.00	19.00	14.00	14.00	27.50	18.00	13.75	10.00	19.00	24.00	27.50	25.00	17.50	21.50	19.00	19.00	19.00						
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	6.00	7.00	7.00	9.00	9.25	9.25	8.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	8.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	13.50						
Bok choy	CA, FL	13.50	15.00	14.50	13.50	12.75	--	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	13.50	12.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	13.00	14.50	13.50						
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	17.25	29.00	22.50	15.50	15.00	28.00	25.00	28.50	15.00	21.00	18.50	22.00	22.50	16.00	16.00	23.00	17.00	17.00						
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	5.50	7.00	7.25	8.00	9.25	11.50	13.00	10.50	--	5.00	7.75	12.00	15.50	12.50	13.00	13.50	15.00	15.00						
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	10.00	5.75	11.00	11.00	10.75	11.50	10.50	11.00	13.00	10.50	10.25	11.00	9.50	11.00	12.00	14.00	11.00	11.00						
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	16.25	16.75	17.00	17.25	17.25	17.25	18.00	18.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.00	16.50	17.00	17.50	17.50						
Corn, 24-1 lb flmbag	FL, NJ, MX	11.00	10.00	13.00	9.50	17.00	13.50	9.50	13.00	--	12.00	13.00	8.50	8.50	10.50	13.00	16.00	14.50	14.50						
Eggplant, medium	CA, MX	31.00	35.00	35.50	33.00	34.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	29.00	33.00	29.00	28.00	28.00	25.00	26.00	25.00	27.00	27.00						
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	9.00	9.75	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.50	10.25	12.50	10.50	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	10.00	10.00						
Greens, kale	CA, TX	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	--	12.25	12.50	--	--	21.00	17.00	17.00	15.50	15.25	17.50	--	--						
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX	7.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.50						
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	7.50	8.50	8.75	10.00	8.25	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	9.75	11.50	9.00	11.25	8.75	11.00	10.50	10.50						
Greens, mustard	CA	7.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.00	11.00	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	9.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	8.75	11.00	10.50	10.50						
Greens, collards	GA, CA	7.50	8.50	8.75	8.75	8.00	11.00	10.25	10.25	10.25	10.25	9.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	8.75	11.00	10.50	10.50						
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	14.00	12.50	10.75	10.50	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.00	12.50	12.50	19.50	18.00	14.00	11.50	12.00	11.50	13.00	13.00						
Lettuce, Boston	CA	13.00	15.25	31.00	14.00	8.75	10.00	10.00	9.25	10.50	10.50	17.00	10.25	8.00	11.00	9.50	16.00	13.00	13.00						
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	16.25	22.75	38.50	11.00	9.00	10.00	14.50	14.50	13.00	10.50	10.75	10.50	10.50	19.00	12.00	18.00	40.50	40.50						
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.25	14.25	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.25	14.00	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.25	14.50	14.50	14.25						
Mushrooms, shiitake	PA	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00						
Mushrooms, oyster	PA	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50						
Mushrooms, cremini, medium	PA	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.00	14.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.00	12.50	12.50						
Mushrooms, portobellas, lg	PA	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	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	28.00	26.00	27.00	27.00	18.00	10.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	13.00	10.50	23.00	18.00	24.00	24.00	21.00	10.50	10.50						
Onions, green	CA, MX	13.50	11.50	10.75	10.50	9.50	8.50	11.00	10.75	10.50	12.50	9.75	11.00	8.50	12.00	10.00	10.75	9.50	12.50						
Parsley, curly	CA	12.00	12.50	11.00	11.50	11.00	12.00	13.25	12.00	12.50	12.00	16.50	15.50	15.50	10.00	10.00	13.00	13.50	13.50						
Peas, snow	CA, GU	7.50	9.50	9.75	9.50	6.25	13.50	11.50	17.50	8.00	15.00	18.50	11.00	11.00	9.00	9.00	18.50	16.00	16.00						
Peas, sugar snap	CA, GU	15.50	11.50	12.00	14.00	16.50	14.00	17.00	12.00	12.50	12.00	19.50	13.00	10.50	11.50	12.50	19.50	16.00	16.00						
Peppers, green bell, large	FL, CA	11.50	11.50	10.00	11.50	19.00	13.50	15.00	16.50	19.50	11.00	11.00	16.00	16.00	9.50	12.50	5.50	13.00	13.00						
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	8.50	10.00	10.00	14.50	13.50	13.00	10.00	10.00	8.50	14.00	22.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.50	10.00	10.00						
Radishes	FL, MI	10.25	11.00	10.50	7.75	6.50	11.50	10.25	8.50	7.00	7.75	9.25	8.00	8.75	7.25	8.00	9.50	9.00	9.00						
Spinach	CA	18.50	22.50	11.50	10.00	9.50	11.00	11.00	13.25	15.00	12.00	10.75	11.00	10.00	14.00	11.50	15.50	10.50	10.50						
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	14.00	8.50	11.00	9.50	6.50	11.00	7.50	6.50	12.00	7.75	7.00	9.50	6.50	13.50	11.50	7.50	8.50	8.50						
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	14.00	10.00	14.00	15.50	6.50	12.00	12.00	7.50	12.00	7.00	11.75	13.00	23.00	9.50	15.00	10.00	8.50	8.50						
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregard	LA	15.50	15.00	14.00	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	13.00	13.75	14.50	15.50	17.00	17.50	11.00	16.00	19.00	21.50	21.50						
Tomatoes, mature green, large	FL, CA, MX	13.00	6.50	11.00	15.00	12.00	8.50	11.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	21.00	19.50	11.00	13.00	12.00	12.50	9.50	9.50						
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, mdl/lrg	MX, CA, FL	14.00	8.50	12.50	17.00	11.00	11.50	13.00	9.50	7.00	8.75	10.50	12.50	9.50	13.00	12.00	13.00	9.50	9.50						
Tomatoes, vine ripe, large, 6x6s	CD, NL	18.00	9.00	19.00	12.00	11.50	11.00	7.75	10.00	14.00	7.00	17.50	12.50	9.50	20.00	19.75	8.50	11.50	11.50						
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	13.00	9.13	11.50	10.50	7.50	9.50	11.00	10.00	9.50	8.50	9.50	12.50	8.50	10.50	11.50	11.00	14.00	14.00						
Tomatoes, plum-type	FL, CA, MX	13.50	8.50	13.50	11.00	13.00	10.00	17.25	17.25	10.00	10.50	12.00	17.00	8.00	19.25	11.00	10.00	14.50	14.50						
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	14.00	10.00	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	7.00	9.50	9.50	10.50	10.00	10.50	14.00	14.00						
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	13.50	15.50	15.50	11.00	14.50	10.50	10.00	10.00	9.00	10.75	13.00	14.50	14.50	7.50	17.50	10.00	10.75	10.75						
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	13.50	12.50	11.25	11.00	8.50	8.50	9.00	9.00	7.50	8.00	9.50	10.50	10.50	8.50	14.50	9.50	15.50	15.50						
Watermelon, various red	CA, TX, MX	0.26	0.44	0.33	0.35	0.28	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.30	0.34	0.29	0.30	0.33	0.27	0.26	0.26						
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	0.32	0.59	0.36	0.43	0.36	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.34	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.34	0.29	0.29	0.29						

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

Price table 7--Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 1993-2003 1/

Year & quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/		
	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10	
											-- \$/case --		
												\$/lb	\$/case
1993													
I	8.58	11.46	6.58	9.88	6.46	11.33	6.88	9.50	7.29	9.71	0.34	15.13	
II	8.00	11.50	6.17	10.00	6.29	10.50	6.83	9.44	7.25	10.04	0.35	14.71	
III	8.38	11.63	6.17	10.25	8.79	11.46	7.08	9.38	7.38	10.38	0.36	14.67	
IV	9.42	17.38	7.17	11.75	9.29	14.29	7.88	10.54	8.13	12.38	0.39	15.75	
Average	8.59	12.99	6.52	10.47	7.71	11.90	7.17	9.71	7.51	10.63	0.36	15.06	
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 p	8.00	14.50	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.50	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38	
II f	8.09	15.72	8.00	11.37	9.09	17.11	8.63	11.50	9.18	11.62	0.31	20.81	
III f	7.96	15.72	7.74	11.44	9.04	16.76	8.72	11.76	9.27	11.62	0.30	20.25	
IV f	7.88	15.81	7.87	10.65	9.00	16.90	8.49	11.63	9.31	12.00	0.30	19.73	
Average	7.98	15.43	7.90	11.15	9.03	16.57	8.62	11.60	9.19	11.81	0.30	20.29	

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, 1994-2003 1/

Year and quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Broccoli 6/		Spinach 7/	
	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	24/10	12/2	24/10	12/3
--\$ per case--												
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 p	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
II f	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
III f	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
IV f	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48
Average	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	5.73	0.43	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48

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, 1994-2003 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season
														average
--\$/cwt--														
Potatoes, all uses	1994	6.01	6.42	7.65	6.68	6.59	6.67	7.50	6.28	5.04	4.58	4.75	4.87	5.58
	1995	4.88	4.90	5.39	5.54	5.77	6.97	8.66	6.69	5.76	6.30	6.42	6.29	6.77
	1996	6.65	6.92	7.51	7.83	8.09	8.14	8.02	5.59	4.93	4.76	4.43	4.32	4.91
	1997	4.23	4.50	4.60	4.61	5.26	4.66	5.52	6.26	5.09	4.93	5.13	5.29	5.64
	1998	5.40	5.94	6.41	6.27	6.39	6.13	6.03	5.55	4.91	4.43	4.81	5.03	5.56
	1999	5.50	5.75	6.12	6.50	6.13	6.54	7.35	6.02	5.09	4.86	5.52	5.44	5.77
	2000	5.67	5.91	6.26	6.54	6.30	6.17	6.95	5.53	4.65	4.32	4.31	4.59	5.08
	2001	4.73	5.28	5.12	5.47	5.22	5.71	6.37	7.61	6.04	5.15	5.96	6.66	6.99
	2002	7.34	7.34	8.26	8.00	8.62	9.39	10.40	8.00	6.26	5.50	6.43	6.60	6.82
	2003	6.67	6.55	6.68	7.49	7.06								
Potatoes, table stock	1994	7.14	8.03	10.60	7.90	8.58	8.14	8.90	8.63	5.58	4.95	5.08	5.03	6.87
	1995	4.70	5.43	5.84	5.97	7.26	9.85	10.70	9.63	9.31	8.00	7.87	7.54	8.87
	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	6.84	7.29	7.24	6.99	6.74	6.31	5.44	5.46	5.62	6.94
	1999	6.07	6.93	7.50	8.39	7.89	9.09	9.85	9.88	6.94	6.00	6.57	6.22	6.94
	2000	6.32	6.71	6.77	7.17	7.18	7.45	9.36	8.49	4.92	4.04	3.80	4.00	5.27
	2001	4.38	5.41	4.50	5.50	7.23	8.36	8.94	13.50	10.20	8.13	8.28	9.22	10.79
	2002	10.50	11.60	13.20	12.10	14.80	15.80	16.60	15.30	10.80	8.34	8.82	8.47	9.84
	2003	8.40	8.36	7.96	9.37									
Potatoes, processing	1994	5.08	5.12	5.43	4.96	4.79	5.50	4.95	4.91	4.80	4.51	4.56	4.75	4.83
	1995	4.89	4.90	4.80	4.76	4.82	5.07	5.80	4.98	4.90	4.65	5.37	5.39	5.21
	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	4.96	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	5.06	5.25	5.24	5.49	5.97	5.58	5.04	4.93	4.49	4.28	4.52	5.07	4.86
	1999	5.11	4.94	5.07	5.29	5.37	5.30	5.28	4.58	4.61	4.64	4.97	4.86	4.99
	2000	5.24	5.31	5.26	5.42	5.39	5.32	4.92	4.58	4.40	4.30	4.67	4.85	4.70
	2001	4.95	5.15	5.10	5.19	5.09	4.96	5.24	4.73	4.58	4.42	4.77	5.04	5.05
	2002	5.38	5.28	5.35	5.70	6.01	5.93	5.90	4.91	4.56	4.74	5.08	5.31	5.24
	2003	5.46	5.37	5.33	5.72									
Dry edible beans	1994	25.90	25.40	26.20	26.10	25.60	25.00	26.10	25.40	21.10	23.50	22.60	22.20	22.50
	1995	22.30	21.10	21.30	23.60	25.30	24.10	24.00	23.00	18.30	19.10	19.50	20.60	20.80
	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	16.70	16.10	16.80	17.00
	2003	16.40	19.40	15.20	18.80	18.00								
Green peas, whole-dry	1994	6.50	6.55	6.90	7.00	7.25	7.60	8.00	8.25	8.30	8.80	9.95	11.00	11.30
	1995	12.05	12.90	13.40	13.50	13.60	13.00	9.50	9.30	9.00	8.35	8.25	8.25	9.64
	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	6.20	6.30	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	5.75
	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	6.42	6.27	6.25	6.19	6.25	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	8.50
	2003	8.94	9.75	10.88	10.60	10.44								
Yellow peas, whole-dry	1994	8.70	8.75	8.65	8.50	8.30	8.00	8.05	8.45	8.25	8.75	9.40	9.90	9.45
	1995	9.80	9.50	9.55	9.65	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.20	8.85	8.75	8.75	9.54
	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	5.70	5.80	5.95	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	6.19	6.23	6.56	6.80	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	7.75
	2003	7.50	7.94	8.03	8.50	8.75								
Lentils, regular (Brewer)	1994	14.80	14.95	15.60	14.60	13.80	13.55	13.10	13.30	13.00	13.65	13.40	13.35	13.80
	1995	13.25	13.05	13.25	13.65	13.65	13.50	15.40	16.70	16.50	16.10	15.75	15.75	16.80
	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	11.30
	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	11.70
	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	10.00
	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	13.10
	2003	15.25	17.88	18.56	18.70	18.63								

1/ Prices for 2003 are preliminary.

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, 2002-2003

Herb	Unit	2002			2003			2002-03 Chang				
		Mar.	Apr.	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Mar.	Apr.	
												--- Percent ---
Anise	24-ct crtn	12.50	15.00	12.50	7.00	7.50	12.50	14.00	14.50	.0	- 6.7	
Arugula	12-ct ctns	8.50	7.63	8.50	7.50	8.00	7.50	7.50	7.50	- 11.8	- 1.7	
Basil	30-ct ctns	8.50	7.75	8.50	8.50	8.00	7.50	7.75	7.75	- 11.8	.0	
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	11.00	10.00	11.00	10.75	10.75	10.50	10.50	10.50	- 4.5	5.0	
Chives	12-ct flmbag	6.50	7.06	6.50	6.50	5.50	5.00	7.50	7.25	- 23.1	6.2	
Cilantro	30-ct ctns	10.25	13.70	10.25	5.00	8.50	8.00	7.75	5.00	- 22.0	- 43.4	
Dill	12-ct ctns	8.50	7.50	8.50	8.63	7.75	8.00	8.00	7.13	- 5.9	6.7	
Horseradish	50-lb sack	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	.0	.0	
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	7.50	7.25	7.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	- 16.7	- 13.8	
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	7.00	7.13	7.00	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.00	- 10.7	- 12.3	
Mint	12-ct ctns	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.00	7.75	7.75	8.00	7.25	- 8.8	- 5.9	
Savory	12-ct flmbag	8.00	6.00	8.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	- 25.0	.0	
Sorrel	5-1kg flmbg	7.50	6.00	7.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.75	- 20.0	.0	
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	7.50	6.88	7.50	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	- 20.0	- 12.8	
Sage	12-ct flmbag	7.50	7.29	7.50	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.00	- 16.7	- 14.3	
Watercress	12-ct ctns	10.50	10.31	10.50	8.00	10.00	9.50	9.00	8.00	- 9.5	- 12.7	

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

Price table 11--Farm-retail price spreads

Item	Annual			2001	2002					
	2000	2001	2002	Dec	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Market basket¹										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	170.6	177.2	180.3	178.9	179.5	179.8	179.9	179.6	180.3	181.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	96.9	106.2	104.3	105.6	102.0	103.1	102.8	102.1	105.7	105.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	210.3	215.4	221.2	218.5	221.3	221.1	221.4	221.4	220.5	222.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.9	21.0	20.3	20.7	19.9	20.1	20.0	19.9	20.5	20.4
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	219.4	230.6	245.4	230.4	241.8	238.9	236.1	233.5	240.6	245.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	121.4	129.9	145.8	119.1	151.6	141.9	122.0	108.3	126.1	127.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	269.8	282.4	296.6	287.6	288.2	288.7	294.7	297.9	299.5	305.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	18.8	19.1	20.2	17.6	21.3	20.2	17.5	15.8	17.8	17.7
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	153.6	159.3	166.2	161.1	166.5	170.0	170.5	169.8	166.9	169.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	106.4	107.9	110.5	112.2	111.1	109.9	107.9	106.9	106.1	107.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	168.3	175.3	183.6	176.4	183.8	188.8	190.0	189.4	185.9	188.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.5	16.1	15.8	16.6	15.9	15.4	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.0
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	284.3	291.7	298.0	298.7	287.1	290.1	299.9	300.7	303.0	313.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	141.3	145.7	154.4	170.8	129.7	150.5	158.9	159.4	165.2	165.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	350.3	359.1	364.2	357.7	359.8	354.6	365.0	366.0	366.6	382.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.7	15.8	16.4	18.1	14.3	16.4	16.7	16.7	17.2	16.7
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	150.4	159.3	160.3	160.0	160.2	160.7	159.9	159.5	159.7	160.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	88.4	97.4	102.6	100.9	102.8	103.1	103.4	104.0	104.4	104.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	214.0	222.8	219.5	220.6	219.1	219.8	217.9	216.5	216.5	217.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	29.8	31.0	32.4	31.9	32.5	32.5	32.7	33.0	33.1	33.1
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	160.7	167.1	168.1	170.8	167.6	167.2	166.3	166.5	167.1	167.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	98.8	118.5	97.6	105.9	91.2	92.6	93.4	97.4	95.7	95.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	217.7	211.8	233.1	230.7	238.0	236.0	233.5	230.2	232.9	233.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	29.5	34.0	27.8	29.7	26.1	26.6	26.9	28.1	27.5	27.5
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	159.8	164.9	167.0	167.7	167.2	166.1	167.8	166.6	168.1	166.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	117.4	126.2	102.0	118.9	102.6	96.9	99.2	93.7	97.7	97.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	208.7	209.3	242.0	223.9	241.6	245.7	246.8	250.5	249.1	246.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	39.3	41.0	32.7	38.0	32.8	31.2	31.6	30.1	31.1	31.2
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	131.9	136.4	138.2	133.5	134.8	138.5	136.1	134.7	143.6	146.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	80.6	74.3	72.1	70.5	65.5	75.5	67.0	59.8	96.8	89.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	223.9	248.0	256.9	246.8	259.3	251.8	260.2	269.3	227.7	249.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	39.3	35.0	33.5	33.9	31.2	35.0	31.6	28.5	43.3	39.1
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	188.3	193.8	198.0	195.3	198.7	198.6	198.4	198.9	198.3	197.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	75.2	78.8	86.4	76.6	83.6	91.6	100.1	101.6	102.1	95.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	204.0	209.9	213.6	211.9	214.8	213.5	212.1	212.5	211.7	211.5
Farm value-retail cost (%)	4.9	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.9
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	147.4	155.7	155.4	156.9	154.9	154.1	155.3	155.9	153.4	152.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	80.9	76.9	91.7	80.3	96.0	101.2	98.6	101.9	110.5	108.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	171.9	184.7	178.9	185.1	176.6	173.6	176.1	175.8	169.2	169.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	14.8	13.3	15.9	13.8	16.7	17.7	17.1	17.6	19.4	19.1

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 by-product. 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: USDA, ERS.