

Glossary

Citrus, melons, and berries—Acerola, blackberries, blueberries, boysenberries, calamondins, cantaloupes, cassabas, melons, cranberries, elderberries, gooseberries, grapefruits, honeydew melons, juneberries, kiwifruits, kumquats, lemons, limes, loganberries, mulberries, oranges, raspberries, strawberries, tangeloes, tangerines, ugli fruits, watermelons, and juices made from these fruits.

Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII)—Survey conducted by USDA's Agricultural Research Service. The data provide national probability estimates of food intake for the U.S. population, based on food intakes reported by 4,952 individuals 2 years of age and older on 2 non-consecutive days.

Contract acreage—Enrolled 1996 commodity base acreage under the 1996 Farm Act for wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice. The amount enrolled is generally fixed for 1996 through 2002, although a farmer may voluntarily choose to reduce contract acreage in subsequent years. Land leaving the Conservation Reserve Program may be entered into a production flexibility contract if the land had a previous base contract acreage.

Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP)—A program that offers subsidies to exporters of U.S. dairy products to assist in trade competition with other nations. Payments are made by USDA's Commodity Credit Corporation on a bid basis, either in cash or through certificates redeemable for commodities. The program was originally authorized by the 1985 Farm Act and reauthorized in 1990. The 1996 Farm Act extends the program through 2002.

Dark-green leafy vegetables—Arugula, beet greens, broccoli, chard, chicory, collard greens, dandelion greens, endive, escarole, grape leaves, kale, lambsquarters, mustard greens, parsley, poke greens, romaine lettuce, spinach, taro leaves, turnip greens, and watercress.

Deep-yellow vegetables—Carrots, pumpkin, sweet potato, and winter squash.

Dietary Guidelines for Americans—The Dietary Guidelines summarize the most current scientific evidence on diet and health into recommendations for healthy Americans 2 years of age and older, and serve as the basis for Federal nutrition and education programs. The 1995 Dietary Guidelines outline seven dietary recommendations that consumers should adopt for better health: (1) eat a variety of foods; (2) balance the food you eat with physical activity, and maintain or improve your weight; (3) choose a diet with plenty of grain products, vegetables, and fruits; (4) choose a diet low in fat, saturated fat, and cholesterol; (5) choose a diet moderate in sugars; (6) choose a diet moderate in salt and sodium; and (7) if you drink alcoholic beverages, do so in moderation.

Dry beans, peas, and lentils—Bayo beans, black beans, black-eyed peas, broadbeans, calico beans, chickpeas (garbanzos), cowpeas, kidney beans, lentils, lima beans (mature), mung beans, navy beans, pinto beans, pink beans, red Mexican beans, split peas, soybeans (mature), and white beans.

Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996 (1996 Farm Act)—The omnibus food and agriculture legislation signed into law on April 4, 1996, that provided a 7-year framework (1996-2002) for USDA to administer various agricultural and food programs.

General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)—An agreement originally negotiated in 1947 to increase international trade by reducing tariffs and other trade barriers. The agreement provides a code of conduct for international commerce and a framework for periodic multilateral negotiations on trade liberalization and expansion. The Uruguay Round Agreement established the World Trade Organization (WTO) to replace the GATT. The WTO officially replaced the GATT on January 1, 1995.

High-fructose corn sweetener (HFCS)—Produced by the enzymatic conversion of a portion of the glucose in corn syrup to fructose. The product is roughly equivalent to syrup made from sucrose in terms of sweetness and physical properties. HFCS is

used as a sweetener in soft drinks and many other processed food products.

North American Free Trade Agreement

(NAFTA)—A trade agreement involving Canada, Mexico, and the United States implemented on January 1, 1994, with a 15-year transition period. The major agricultural provisions of NAFTA include: (1) immediate elimination of nontariff barriers, generally through their conversion to tariff rate quotas or ordinary quotas; (2) elimination of tariffs—many immediately, most within 10 years, and some sensitive products gradually over 15 years; (3) special safeguard provisions; and (4) country-of-origin rules to ensure that Mexico does not serve as a platform for exports from third countries to the United States.

Oilseeds—Soybeans, sunflowerseed, canola, rapeseed, safflower, mustard seed, and flaxseed.

Other fruits—Apple, apricot, asian pear, avocado, banana, cherries, currants, dates, figs, genip, guava, quince, grapes, jackfruit, japanese pear, jobo, lychee, mamey, mango, nectarine, papaya, passion fruit, peach, pear, persimmon, plantain, pineapple, plum, pomegranate, prickly pear, prunes, raisins, rhubarb, sapodilla, soursop, star fruit, sweetsop, tamarind, wiapple, and juices made from these fruits.

Peanuts—Primarily a food crop in the United States, but also a source of oil and protein meal.

Cottonseed—A joint product with cotton fiber production, it is a source of oil and meal. Furthermore, cottonseed can be fed directly to dairy cows.

Planting flexibility—Under the provisions of the 1996 Farm Act, participating producers are permitted to plant 100 percent of their contract acreage, plus any other cropland acreage on the farm to any crop, with no loss in production of flexibility contract payments. They can retain this planting flexibility as long as the producer does not violate conservation and wetland provisions of the Act or plant the land to fruits and vegetables.

Soyoil—Oil produced from crushing soybeans. Soybean meal, a high-protein animal feed, is also produced as a byproduct when soybeans are crushed.

Starchy vegetables—Breadfruit, corn, green beans, hominy, lima beans (immature), potato, rutabaga, and taro.

Uruguay Round Agreement—The Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (UR) under the auspices of the GATT; a trade agreement designed to open world agricultural markets. The UR agricultural agreement covers four areas: export subsidies, market access, internal supports, and sanitary and phytosanitary rules. The agreement is implemented over a 6-year period (1995-2000).