United States Department of Agriculture

VGS-343

Feb. 17, 2011

A Report from the Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

Vegetables and Melons Outlook

Gary Lucier
glucier@ers.usda.gov

Lewrene Glaser
lkglaser@ers.usda.gov

Cold Weather Haunts Fresh Vegetable Prices

Contents
Industry Overview
Fresh-Market Vegetables
Processing Vegetables
Potatoes
Sweet Potatoes
Dry Edible Beans
Dry Peas & Lentils
Planting Transfer-ability Pilot Prog.
Contacts & Links
Appendix Tables

Web Sites
Veg. & Melons
Potatoes
Tomatoes
Dry Beans
U.S. Trade Data
Market News
NASS Statistics
Organics
Transportation

The next release is April 28, 2011.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

Fresh-market vegetable supplies have been sporadic following several December freezes in Florida, periods of cool, wet weather in coastal California, and several periods of sub-freezing temperatures in California and Arizona. In addition, Mexican vegetables were damaged by a 2-day freeze in early February (extent of damage is unknown at this time). As a result, vegetable prices are now at or above the highs experienced a year earlier.

According to early crop intentions, California tomato processors are considering contracting for 2 percent more tomatoes in 2011, despite record-high stocks. Assuming growers mange to again attain record-high yields, the total 2011 U.S. processing tomato crop could exceed 13 million tons—the second-highest on record.

The preliminary January farm price for all potatoes was $8.87 per hundredweight (cwt), 24 percent above last year's low level but 4 percent below January 2009. As demand for potato chips and fries remains strong, farm prices for processing potatoes during the remainder of the marketing year could approach the highs seen last winter/spring.

U.S. sweet potato acreage, yields, and production continued their upward trend in 2010. At 23.8 million cwt, production was up 22 percent from 2009 and the highest level since 1950. The U.S. average yield was a record-high 204 cwt per acre.

After stalling for several months with uncertainty, dry edible bean prices have been rapidly moving higher over the past several weeks. However, given the strong interest in alternative crops like field corn and prevailing price relationships, U.S. dry bean seeded area is projected to drop 20-25 percent from the relatively high level of a year earlier.

With strong prices for alternative crops like wheat, dry pea and lentil area is expected to decline in 2011. With large carryover stocks in the United States and Canada, U.S. lentil area could be down by more than a quarter with a smaller decline expected for dry peas.

The 2008 Farm Act's Planting Transferability Pilot Program allows program crop producers in seven Midwestern States to reduce base acres and plant select vegetables destined for processing on those acres without violating Government commodity payment rules. An analysis of the data finds that farms with no history of vegetable production account for most of the new acres and were the major program beneficiaries.

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: The value of production for fresh-market vegetables totaled a nominal dollar record-high of $10.9 billion in 2010, up 1 percent from a year earlier. The top three vegetables were led by tomatoes, bulb onions, and head lettuce—each with a farm value of more than $1 billion. Fresh-vegetable crop value was up as higher prices for most of 2010 outweighed lower output. In California, fresh-market gross revenue fell 4 percent to $5.4 billion—48 percent of the national value of fresh-market vegetables, compared with 52 percent a year earlier. Despite a severe January 2010 freeze, fresh vegetables generated $1.5 billion in crop value in Florida—up 11 percent from 2009 as higher prices outweighed a 17 percent drop in output. Higher prices and production for lettuce boosted crop value in Arizona, the third leading fresh-vegetable State, 18 percent from a year earlier to $901 million.

Melons: The value of the top three melon crops totaled $856 million in 2010—about even with a year earlier. Watermelon output was up 6 percent and good demand allowed average prices to rise, pushing crop value 9 percent higher. With a 2-percent drop in output and lower prices, the value of the cantaloup crop fell 10 percent to $314 million.

Processing vegetables: Given both lower average prices and smaller output of most crops, the value of production for processing vegetables (including dual-use crops) totaled nearly $1.7 billion—21 percent below last year's record high. The value of the processing-tomato crop fell 24 percent to $927 million as production declined from the 2009 record and the average price received at the packing house door was 17 percent lower. The value of the sweet corn crop fell 28 percent as area, yield, and contract prices were each lower for both canning and freezing uses.

Potatoes: According to preliminary estimates, the value of U.S. potato production increased 1 percent to $3.49 billion in 2010/11. Although the season-average farm price is expected to rise 7 percent to $8.79 per cwt, lower output pushed farm revenue down in many producing States including Idaho, Washington, and Wisconsin. Conversely, crop values were up in North Dakota and Maine as higher production offset lower prices. With a rebound in prices, Colorado's value doubled.

Sweet potatoes: The estimated farm value of the 2010 U.S. sweet potato crop was $478 million—up 13 percent to a fourth consecutive record high. Output was up 22 percent to the highest since 1950 but average price is estimated to be 8 percent lower than a year earlier. Increased production (from weather-limiting 2009 output) boosted value 192 percent in Mississippi and 63 percent in Louisiana.

Dry edible beans: Given the largest crop since 1999, the farm value of the 2010 U.S. dry bean crop is expected to rise 6 percent to $838 million following a decline in 2009. The value of North Dakota's crop rose 16 percent from a year earlier to $264 million and accounted for 31 percent of U.S. crop value.

Dry peas and lentils: Despite generally lower prices, the value of all U.S. dry pea and lentil production (including small chickpeas and wrinkled seed peas) in 2010/11 totaled $403 million, up 7 percent from a year earlier. Within this total, lentils were valued at a record $210 million as output was also record-high. With both output and average price below a year earlier, the value of the U.S. dry pea crop fell 20 percent to $122 million.

Mushrooms: The value of the 2009/10 mushroom crop was estimated to be down 3 percent to $925 million, reflecting steady prices and 3 percent lower volume. Crop value declined for both *Agaricus* and specialty (e.g., Shiitake) mushrooms.

Table 1—U.S. vegetable industry at a glance, 2008-11

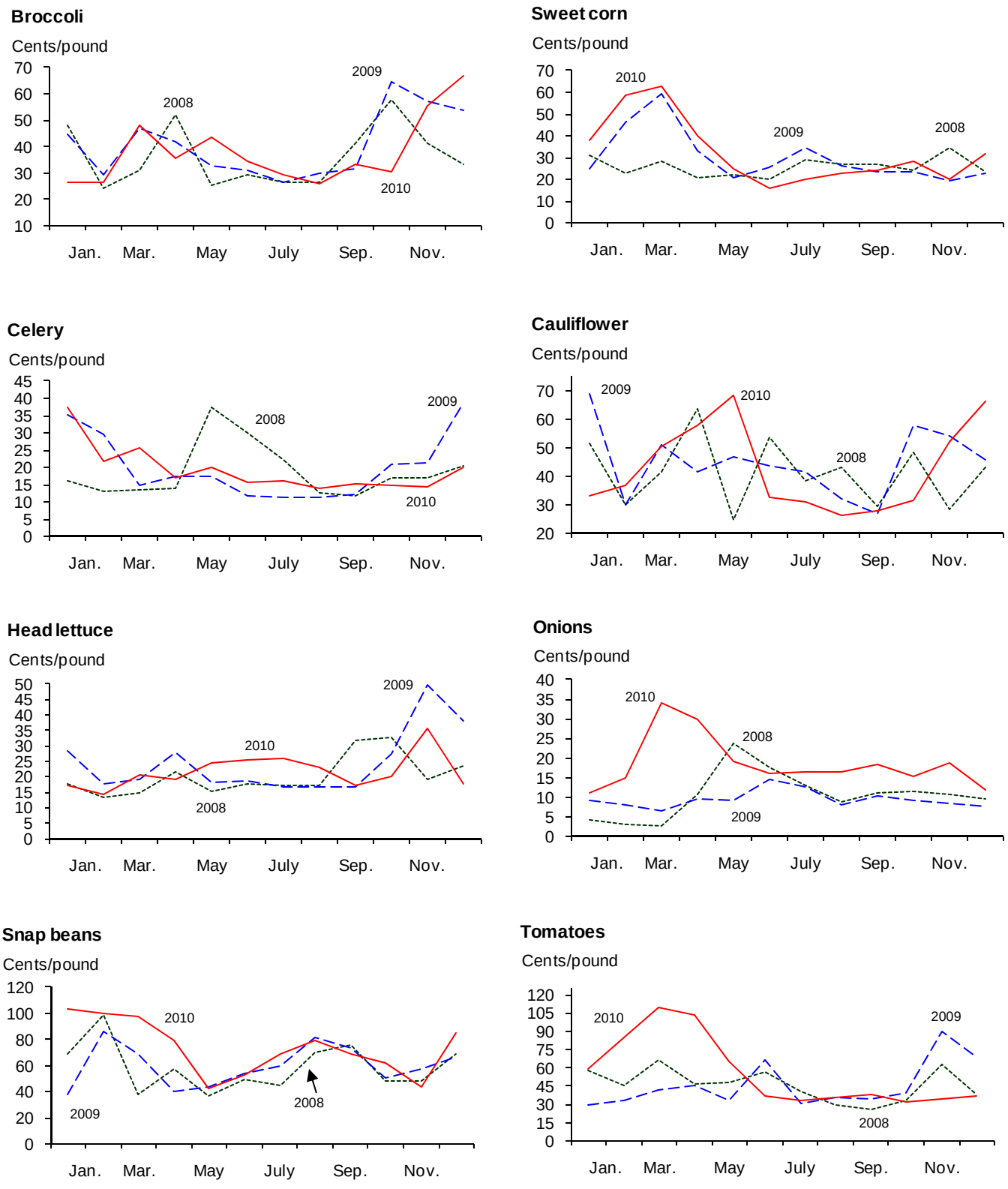
Item	Unit	2008	2009	2010 1/	2011 1/
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,652	6,828	7,187	6,612
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,717	1,700	1,708	1,700
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,226	1,264	1,149	1,165
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,047	1,041	1,004	1,020
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,445	1,464	1,843	1,475
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	1,217	1,358	1,483	1,252
Production	Mil. cwt	1,279	1,340	1,273	1,292
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cwt	447	441	435	440
Processing	Mil. cwt	351	391	353	365
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	415	431	399	415
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	26	25	32	26
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	41	51	55	47
Crop value	$ mil.	18,553	19,014	18,687	18,950
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	10,331	10,866	10,922	10,750
Processing	$ mil.	1,938	2,141	1,698	1,875
Potatoes	$ mil.	3,770	3,521	3,489	3,735
Dry beans	$ mil.	910	790	838	840
Mushrooms	$ mil.	963	959	925	950
Other 2/	$ mil.	641	737	814	800
Unit value 3/	$/cwt	14.50	14.19	14.68	14.66
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$/cwt	23.13	24.63	25.14	24.43
Processing	$/cwt	5.53	5.48	4.81	5.14
Potatoes	$/cwt	9.09	8.19	8.79	9.00
Dry beans	$/cwt	34.60	30.00	26.00	32.54
Other 2/	$/cwt	38.79	33.36	31.68	37.49
Trade					
Imports	$ mil.	8,514	8,401	9,673	9,600
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	4,604	4,526	5,547	5,475
Processing 4/	$ mil.	2,170	2,143	2,310	2,350
Potatoes & products	$ mil.	997	1,012	997	1,010
Dry beans	$ mil.	155	134	140	130
Other 5/	$ mil.	588	586	679	635
Exports	$ mil.	5,418	5,382	5,690	5,965
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	1,846	1,817	1,975	2,050
Processing 4/	$ mil.	1,218	1,178	1,240	1,250
Potatoes & products	$ mil.	1,196	1,179	1,245	1,200
Dry beans	$ mil.	317	306	306	315
Other 5/	$ mil.	841	903	924	1,150
Per capita use	Pounds	419	417	421	417
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	170	167	169	171
Processing	Pounds	115	121	122	119
Potatoes & products	Pounds	118	113	113	110
Dry beans	Pounds	7	6	7	7
Other 2/	Pounds	9	10	10	11

1/ ERS forecasts. 2/ Includes sweet potatoes, dry peas, lentils, and mushrooms (except for crop value). 3/ Ratio of total value to total production. 4/ Includes canned, frozen, and dried. Excludes potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms. 5/ Other includes mushrooms, dry peas, lentils, sweet potatoes, and vegetable seed. All trade data are on a calendar-year basis. Note: Cwt = hundredweight, a unit of measure equal to 100 pounds.

Sources: Derived by ERS using data from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production, Acreage, Agricultural Prices, Crop Values, Mushrooms,* and *Potatoes;* and from U.S. trade data of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 1

Point-of-first-sale (farm/grower) price for fresh-market vegetables



Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices.*

Fresh-Market Vegetables

Freezes Send Fresh-Market Prices Up

Mexican vegetables were hit with a stretch of unusually cold weather in early February said to be the coldest experienced in more than 50 years. According to observers, crops in Sonora, Sinaloa, and most of the far northern Mexican States were likely impacted the most by the freeze. Although damage estimates were not available in time for this report, the freeze likely damaged more than 1 million acres of crops in Sinaloa, which supplies the majority of Mexico's winter fresh-vegetable exports to the United States. Over the past decade, the share of vegetables grown under cover (greenhouses and shadehouses) has been rising in Mexico. Thus, it is likely that the level of damage will also depend both on what crop is involved, where a crop was grown, and what technology was used to produce it. Such crops as tomatoes, peppers, and cucumbers are popular crops grown under cover.

Imports from Mexico supply more than half of the warm season vegetables (e.g., tomatoes, peppers, squash, eggplant, cucumbers, snap beans, etc.) consumed in the United States during the winter months. The vast majority of the cool-season vegetables (e.g., lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, celery, carrots, etc.) and root/tuber crops (e.g., potatoes, sweet potatoes, beets, bulb onions, etc.) are sourced from U.S. farms. Prior to the early February Mexican freeze, fresh-market vegetable supplies had been sporadic following several destructive December freezes in Florida, periods of cool, wet weather in coastal California, and several

Table 2--Selected U.S. fresh-market vegetable shipments 1/

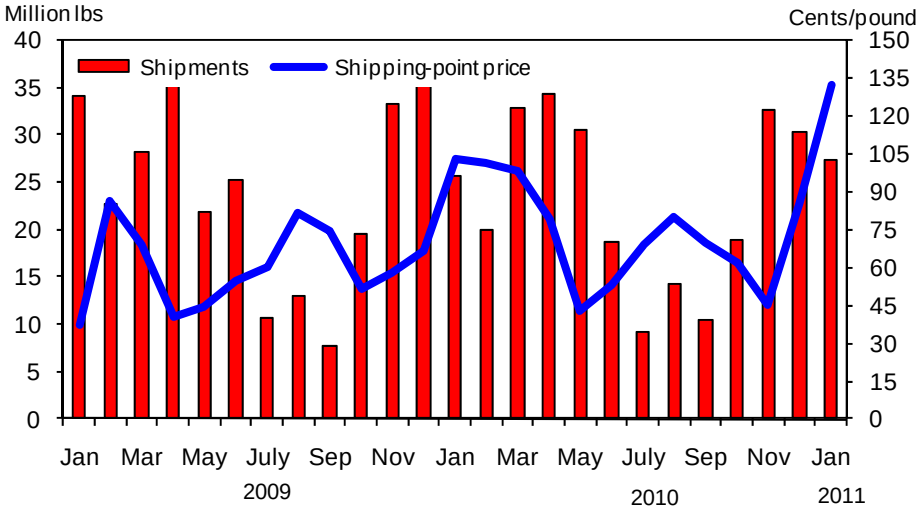
Item	Annual 2010	December 2010	January 2010	January 2011	Change previous: 2/ Month	Change previous: 2/ Year
	1,000 cwt				*Percent*	
Asparagus	3,491	198	328	227	15	-31
Snap beans	2,771	303	256	273	-10	7
Broccoli	9,526	1,015	912	1,007	-1	10
Cabbage	11,464	1,023	965	1,047	2	8
Chinese cabbage	1,273	134	144	164	22	14
Carrots	12,275	820	1,017	792	-3	-22
Cauliflower	4,067	367	382	431	17	13
Celery	16,299	1,484	1,346	1,520	2	13
Sweet corn	13,145	428	343	371	-13	8
Cucumbers	16,654	1,439	1,704	1,563	9	-8
Greens	1,605	238	146	190	-20	30
Head lettuce	28,672	2,506	2,209	2,136	-15	-3
Romaine	15,012	1,960	1,082	1,744	-11	61
Leaf lettuce	4,442	466	402	448	-4	11
Onions, dry bulb	56,015	4,570	5,173	4,880	7	-6
Onions, green	2,905	309	292	305	-1	4
Peppers, bell	16,684	1,220	1,601	1,761	44	10
Peppers, chile	7,578	582	559	623	7	11
Squash	7,675	851	917	964	13	5
Tomato, field, round	23,607	2,479	2,036	2,103	-15	3
Tomato, field, Roma	11,925	361	1,534	1,204	234	-22
Tomato, ghouse 3/	15,993	1,216	1,195	1,409	16	18
Tomato, small 4/	4,198	514	371	1,553	202	319
Watermelon	45,341	432	885	703	63	-21
Selected total	332,617	24,915	25,799	27,418	10	6

1/ 1,000 cwt = 100,000 lbs. Data for 2010 and 2011 are preliminary. Includes domestic and import.
2/ Change from Jan. 2010. 3/ All tomatoes produced under cover. 4/ Grape and cherry tomatoes.

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

Figure 2

Fresh snap beans: Shipments & shipping-point price, 2008-11 1/



1/ Excludes processing. Cents per pound can also be read as dollars per hundredweight.
Source: USDA, Agric. Marketing Service, *Market News* and USDA, NASS, *Agricultural Prices.*

Table 3—U.S. quarterly fresh-market grower (point-of-first-sale) prices, 2010-11

	2010				2011			Change
Commodity	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	1Q *	2Q *	3Q *	1st Q 1/
	Cents/pound							*Percent*
Asparagus	122.00	113.77	--	--	120.00	95.00	--	-1.6
Broccoli	33.80	37.80	29.43	50.77	43.00	34.00	33.00	27.2
Cantaloup	--	18.55	12.30	22.60	--	18.00	16.00	--
Carrots	26.63	27.00	27.00	29.13	32.00	26.00	25.00	20.2
Cauliflower	40.03	53.23	28.40	49.93	43.00	39.00	32.00	7.4
Celery	28.23	17.63	15.00	16.50	30.00	23.00	15.00	6.3
Sweet corn	53.00	27.07	22.43	26.63	38.00	22.00	24.00	-28.3
Cucumbers	16.75	23.63	27.53	19.57	44.00	26.00	24.00	162.7
Lettuce, head	17.40	23.00	22.17	24.40	29.00	20.00	18.00	66.7
Onions, dry bulb	20.13	21.77	17.10	15.33	16.50	21.00	13.00	-18.0
Snap beans	101.35	58.30	72.67	64.00	88.00	46.00	69.00	-13.2
Tomatoes, field	84.17	68.50	35.83	35.03	89.00	43.00	35.00	5.7
All vegetables 2/	174	185	160	169	194	165	150	11.5

-- = not available. * = ERS forecast. 1/ Change in 1st quarter 2011 over 1st quarter 2010.
2/ Price index with base period of 1990-92 (the period when the index equaled 100).

Source: Derived by ERS from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices.*

periods of sub-freezing temperatures in the desert Southwest (California and Arizona) in January and early February.

In California and Arizona, heavy December rain, periods of unusually cold weather, and increased disease pressure have disrupted growth patterns and harvest windows this winter for most cool-season vegetables such as lettuce, broccoli, carrots, and celery. In many cases, yields have been adversely affected leading to gaps in supply and unsettled prices. For example, because freeze damage reduced yields and slowed growth, iceberg lettuce prices traded in mid-February at more than $30 per 40 pound carton, double the late January price and four times the average for this time of the year. Lettuce supplies are expected to remain below average and prices well above average until late March when shipments from central California begin.

Table 4--Fresh vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes

Item	2010		2011	Change previous: 1/	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Month	Year
	Index			*Percent*	
Consumer Price Indexes (1982/84=100)					
Food at home	215.4	217.0	220.0	1.4	2.1
Food away from home	224.9	227.7	228.2	0.2	1.5
Fresh vegetables	308.5	306.8	319.6	4.2	3.6
Potatoes	297.9	293.7	315.5	7.4	5.9
Tomatoes, all	338.9	311.9	317.4	1.8	-6.3
Lettuce, all	293.9	304.9	304.9	0.0	3.7
Other vegetables	310.1	314.2	329.9	5.0	6.4
Producer Price Indexes (12/1991=100)					
Fresh vegetables (excl. potatoes) 2/	178.6	186.7	210.2	12.6	17.7
Beets	152.3	147.8	146.4	-0.9	-3.9
Cabbage	245.2	231.3	354.0	53.0	44.4
Eggplant	268.7	245.7	313.7	27.7	16.7
Greens	181.1	165.7	182.7	10.3	0.9
Lettuce 2/	124.0	129.0	159.1	23.3	28.3
Onions, green	437.6	297.8	510.0	71.3	16.5
Onions, dry bulb 2/	132.2	162.2	178.8	10.2	35.2
Peppers, green	204.2	236.6	312.0	31.9	52.8
Radishes	363.3	343.0	426.7	24.4	17.5
Spinach	560.9	414.3	476.0	14.9	-15.1
Squash	304.0	299.5	232.6	-22.3	-23.5
Tomatoes 2/	249.5	127.7	173.9	36.2	-30.3

1/ Change in January 2011 from previous month/year. 2/ Index base is 1982=100.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm).

Despite the December freezes, Florida's vegetable shipments, although generally below historical averages, have been running ahead of the extreme lows of a year earlier. This year, the freezes in Florida arrived earlier, were of shorter duration, and were spread out over a month. This enabled a greater share of plants to survive, resume growth, and set new blooms. A year earlier, the weather remained very cold over an extended period of time, defeating most counter measures used by growers and leading to nearly total crop destruction.

Prior to the Mexican freeze, total U.S. fresh vegetable supplies were generally above the freeze-reduced lows of a year earlier. In January, fresh-market shipments from all sources exceeded year earlier levels for round tomatoes (both field and greenhouse-grown), bell peppers, romaine lettuce, celery, broccoli, and snap beans. Snap bean shipments from Florida have begun to increase following a lull caused by the December freeze. As a result, prices (although still relatively high) have eased from their December and January highs. In an average year, the majority of snap beans come from Florida during the winter and spring.

To recap, fresh vegetable supplies will likely remain below normal for the next month or two because of:
- crop damage in Mexico from the unusually severe early February freeze;
- the lingering effects of the December freezes on Florida's crops;
- freeze-reduced yields in California and Arizona desert crops;
- damage and delays in coastal California leafy crops from heavy December rains.

Although yields and available supplies will be lower, imports from Mexico are expected to continue at reduced levels until spring. Meanwhile, fresh-market vegetable supplies from both Florida and California should improve by late March as the spring harvest begins.

Freezes Heat Up Vegetable Market

Until Mexico's freeze, despite the various serious weather impacts this winter, fresh vegetable supplies had managed to remain strong enough relative to demand that shipping-point prices were averaging below those of a year earlier. However, this was mostly a reflection of how severe last year's supply problems were rather than how much better the situation was this year. Generally, this year's conditions and yields had been slightly improved for warm-season crops in both the United States and Mexico compared with last year. At the same time, yields for cool season crops in the West appeared to be weaker than a year earlier due to cool, wet conditions. Weakness on the demand side for most vegetables has also likely been a factor in the price equation this winter. Severe winter weather likely hampered consumer activity, with several major winter storms in major metropolitan areas slowing or preventing restaurant patronage and scaling down demand for many crops.

With freeze-reduced supplies likely to set the market tone over the next 6 weeks, the price outlook for the remainder of the winter generally points to prices at least as high (if not higher) as the strong (and freeze-affected) levels experienced both this month and a year ago. Although the post-freeze market was turbulent, as damage estimates from the Mexican freeze become clearer, prices will stabilize, with some items likely to decline from the current high levels as a combination of supply certainty and buyer resistance kicks in.

Winter Area Down 1 Percent

This winter, U.S. fresh-market vegetable growers intend to harvest 155,200 acres of 11 selected vegetables—1 percent below a year earlier (table 5). Harvested area is expected to decline 11 percent in Florida, with most of the reduction in snap beans and sweet corn. Meanwhile, the other three winter vegetable States expect to harvest more area than a year ago. California, which accounts for 50 percent of winter fresh vegetable area, intends to harvest 76,000 acres—up 3 percent from last winter. Although California's broccoli acreage is lower, area is projected to be up for carrots, cauliflower, head lettuce, and celery.

Table 5--Winter-season U.S. fresh-market vegetable area 1/

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Change 2010-11
			-- Acres for harvest --			*Percent*
Snap beans	14,800	13,500	12,000	11,300	9,000	-20
Broccoli 2/	28,000	27,000	26,000	25,500	24,500	-4
Cabbage	11,380	11,330	11,720	11,840	12,400	5
Carrots	18,400	16,400	16,200	16,600	18,100	9
Cauliflower 2/	8,200	8,000	9,000	8,500	9,200	8
Celery 2/	7,600	7,300	7,200	7,100	7,300	3
Sweet corn	8,600	9,200	8,800	8,400	6,700	-20
Head lettuce	58,900	50,700	47,000	51,000	52,500	3
Bell pepper 2/	6,600	6,400	6,800	6,500	6,000	-8
Spinach	800	1,100	600	1,000	1,000	0
Tomatoes	10,000	9,100	9,300	8,500	8,500	0
Total	173,280	160,030	154,620	156,240	155,200	-1

1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during January-March. 2/ Includes some processing.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables*.

Although the outlook for domestic fresh vegetables this winter features reduced area, output of warm-season crops may be slightly improved from 2010 as Florida's yields improve somewhat from the heavily freeze-damaged lows of a year ago. At the same time, supplies of leafy crops (especially lettuce and celery) from California and Arizona will be lower and variable, while imports of several key vegetables from Mexico will be lower over the next 2 months. On the demand side, although still hamstrung by persistently elevated unemployment levels and consumer insecurity, the consumer market is expected to be modestly improved from a year earlier as the economy slowly makes its way forward.

Spring Onion Area Up

Onion growers intend to plant 32,400 acres of onions for 2011 spring-season harvest—up 14 percent from the same-State totals reported a year earlier. Despite earlier cold weather, crop growth is reportedly on a normal timeline and no unusual disease or pest issues have been noted. Enticed by last year's strong prices, Texas growers reportedly planted 13,000 acres—up 30 percent from a year ago and the most since 2006. Georgia growers expect to harvest 4 percent more area this spring, while California growers increased plantings 8 percent.

Most of these onions are of the nonpungent (so-called sweet varieties such as Vidalia and Texas 1015), which command a higher price (and generally feature higher production costs) than the typical pungent storage onion that makes up the majority of the onions produced in the country. By increasing onion area, growers were reacting to both strong returns a year ago and the continuation of this past fall's elevated onion prices. Much the same as a year earlier, strength in bulb onion prices has been the result of both favorable export demand and improved domestic movement. However, recent onion prices have been weak with movement slowed by winter weather and heavy early volume coming in from Mexico. The upward price trend in the market is expected to resume as domestic supplies shrink in the coming months. In early February, a 50-pound sack of medium-size Washington yellow hybrid onions was $8.25—up 3 percent from a year earlier.

Production Down, Value Up in 2010

Production of 24 major fresh-market vegetables and melons (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, mushrooms, and pulse crops) declined 1 percent to 43.5 billion pounds in 2010. This was the fourth consecutive annual decline and the smallest fresh domestic-vegetable crop in more than a decade. Reflecting a combination of recession- abridged demand and weather-reduced yields, output of 16 of the 24 crops was reduced. Area planted to the 24 fresh vegetables and melons rose slightly to 1.78 million acres—the first increase since 2006. About 96 percent of planted area was harvested, little changed from the previous 3 years.

A severe January 2010 freeze caused extensive crop losses in Florida. About 7 percent of the acres (14,200 acres) that were planted to vegetables in Florida were not harvested in 2010. Although this was the highest since 2006 (when 11 percent of area went unharvested), the share of acres left unharvested in Florida has declined each decade since the 1950s, moving from nearly 10 percent to just 4 percent during 2000-09. In addition to bad weather, acreage may be left unharvested in any given season due to poor prices (economic abandonment).

The winter season losses in Florida showed up as lower yields and reduced annual production for crop such as tomatoes, peppers, squash, and snap beans. Among

Table 6--Annual U.S. production of selected fresh-market vegetables

Commodity	Average 2005-07	2008	2009	2010	Change 2009-10 2/
		-- Million pounds --			Percent
Artichokes 1/	103.3	114.4	107.5	90.0	-16
Asparagus 1/	99.4	95.2	89.9	79.9	-11
Snap beans	607.5	582.4	522.5	506.2	-3
Broccoli 1/	1,828.6	2,008.6	1,989.0	1,821.9	-8
Cabbage	2,351.0	2,451.6	2,246.7	2,279.7	1
Carrots	2,508.8	2,456.5	2,216.3	2,277.7	3
Cauliflower 1/	648.6	664.8	716.7	628.1	-12
Celery 1/	1,930.9	2,002.5	2,007.4	2,028.5	1
Sweet corn	2,688.8	2,889.9	2,883.9	2,914.9	1
Cucumbers	934.8	884.3	935.9	848.2	-9
Garlic 1/	439.6	428.2	387.8	373.7	-4
Lettuce, head	6,174.0	5,295.2	5,018.0	5,075.0	1
Lettuce, leaf	1,308.6	1,278.1	1,184.5	1,118.0	-6
Lettuce, romaine	2,406.0	2,277.4	2,235.5	2,525.9	13
Onions, dry bulb 1/	7,519.3	7,512.0	7,556.6	7,321.3	-3
Peppers, bell 1/	1,594.9	1,588.8	1,699.7	1,573.9	-7
Pumpkins 1/	1,089.9	1,066.3	931.3	1,062.4	14
Spinach	607.3	572.1	682.1	613.3	-10
Squash 1/	721.7	668.7	721.9	654.2	-9
Tomatoes	3,597.8	3,113.7	3,323.5	2,891.6	-13

1/ Includes some processing.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables Annual Summary.*

these crops, the sharpest national production decline was for tomatoes, which dropped 13 percent due to a combination of reduced area and lower yields. Underscoring the severity of last winter's freeze, Florida's tomato crop declined 29 percent to 870 million pounds—the State's smallest crop since 1977. Florida's snap bean crop was the smallest since 1997.

With area and yield each down slightly, production declined 1 percent in California, to 21.3 billion pounds. As it has most every year over the past three decades, California accounted for nearly half (49 percent) of annual U.S. fresh-market vegetable and melon output. The drop in 2010 output represented the fourth consecutive annual decline for the State and the smallest fresh-market production since 1998. Output was down for most fresh vegetables and melons. However, out of the seven crops for which increases were estimated, substantial production gains were noted for cucumbers (up 28 percent), chile peppers (27 percent), pumpkins (26 percent), watermelon (16 percent), and romaine lettuce (14 percent).

The value of production for the 24 selected fresh-market vegetables and melons totaled a nominal dollar record-high $10.9 billion in 2010, up 1 percent from a year earlier. The top three vegetables were led by tomatoes, bulb onions, and head lettuce—each with a farm value of more than $1 billion. Fresh-vegetable crop value was up as higher prices throughout most of 2010 outweighed lower output. In California, fresh-market gross revenue fell 4 percent to $5.4 billion—48 percent of the national value of fresh-market vegetables, compared with 52 percent a year earlier. Despite a severe January freeze, fresh vegetables generated $1.5 billion in crop value in Florida—up 11 percent from 2009 as much higher prices outweighed a 17-percent drop in output. In Arizona, the third leading State in terms of output and value of fresh vegetables, higher prices and production for lettuce pushed the State's 2010 fresh-vegetable crop value up nearly 18 percent to $901 million.

Imports and Exports Rise in 2010

Driven by stronger demand for import products over the first half of the year due largely to the January freeze, the United States remained a net importer of fresh-market vegetables (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, and melons). The value of imports rose 24 percent to $5.1 billion, while the volume of fresh vegetable imports increased 19 percent. Increased movement reflected rising volume for crops such as tomatoes (up 29 percent), bulb onions (up 27 percent), and bell peppers (up 26 percent). Despite lingering unemployment and sluggish economic growth, imports of greenhouse tomatoes continued to surge, rising for the eleventh consecutive year. Greenhouse tomato import volume, which exceeded 1 billion pounds for the first time last year, now accounts for 37 percent of all fresh-market tomato imports.

Mexico and Canada remained the top two foreign suppliers of fresh-market vegetables to the U.S. market. In 2010, Mexico accounted for 71 percent of U.S. fresh-market vegetable import value, while Canada garnered 15 percent. Rounding out the top five import sources in 2010 were Peru (5 percent of total), China (2 percent, consisting mostly of garlic), and the Netherlands (just over 1 percent, consisting mostly of greenhouse-grown peppers and other greenhouse vegetables).

On the outgoing side of trade, higher unit values were complimented by increased volume (up 7 percent), leaving the value of fresh-market vegetable exports 10 percent above a year earlier at $1.9 billion. Canada remained the leading foreign destination for U.S. fresh-market vegetable and melon exports, taking 77 percent of total value (81 percent a year ago), followed distantly by Mexico (7 percent), and Japan (7 percent). At $331 million, leaf/romaine lettuce was the leading fresh vegetable export by value in 2010, followed by onions and shallots ($203 million), tomatoes ($162 million), broccoli ($138 million), and carrots ($126 million).

Table 7--Selected U.S. fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2006-09 1/

Item	January - December				Change
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2009-10
			--1,000 cwt--		*Percent*
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	5,508	6,122	5,614	7,138	27
Lettuce, other	4,534	4,661	4,426	4,217	-5
Tomatoes	3,557	3,723	3,756	2,661	-29
Lettuce, head	3,532	3,384	2,624	2,984	14
Broccoli	3,110	3,028	2,612	3,059	17
Carrots	2,575	2,743	2,440	2,443	0
Celery	2,597	2,559	2,546	2,603	2
Other	13,380	14,274	14,524	15,943	10
Total	36,195	37,935	35,996	38,446	7
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes, all	23,611	24,606	26,226	33,786	29
Cucumbers	10,122	10,979	11,888	12,910	9
Peppers, sweet	7,264	7,309	7,692	9,721	26
Onions, dry bulb	9,025	7,142	6,816	8,627	27
Peppers, chile	5,634	6,282	6,610	7,103	7
Squash 2/	5,658	5,401	5,670	6,208	9
Asparagus, all	2,735	3,083	3,440	3,772	10
Other	23,378	23,875	24,392	28,021	15
Total	87,427	88,676	92,734	110,147	19

1/ Excludes melons, potatoes, mushrooms, and dry pulses. 2/ Excludes chayote.

Source: Prepared by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Processing Vegetables

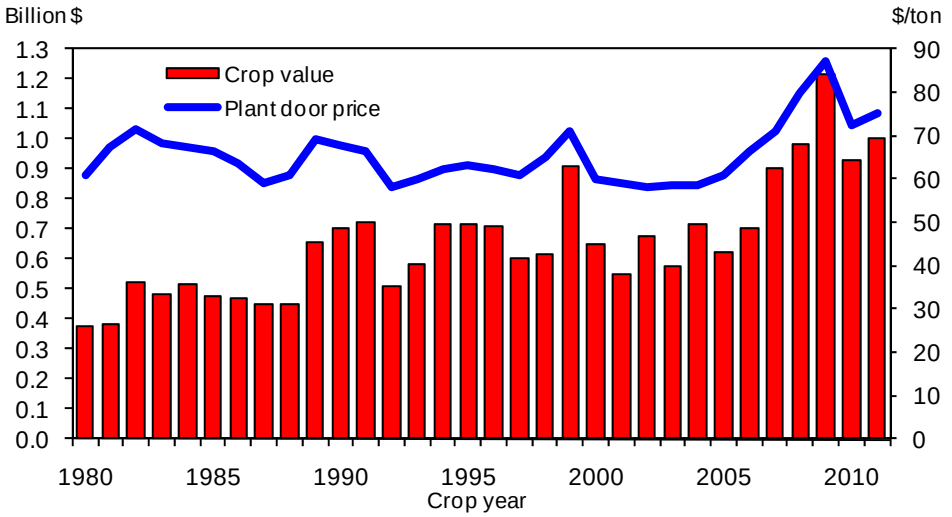
Prospective Tomato Area Up

An early (January 14) crop intentions report indicated that California tomato processors are considering contracting for more tomatoes in 2011. Processors intend to contract for 2 percent more processing tomatoes than a year earlier—a total of 12.6 million short tons if they carry through with these early intentions. As growers continue to increase efficiency through precision farming techniques and improved varieties, a yield of nearly 47 tons per acre was assumed by processors—up from last year's record 45.7 tons. Assuming a small amount of open market (non-contract) purchases (0.1 million tons) plus production from States other than California (which averaged 0.54 million tons in 2008-10), the total 2011 U.S. processing tomato crop could exceed 13 million tons—the second highest on record. In 2010, more than 99 percent of the 12.8 million tons of tomatoes processed in the United States were grown under contract. California is the source for about 96 percent of the tomatoes grown nationally for processed products such as sauces, paste, soup, juice, and ketchup.

According to the California Tomato Growers Association, negotiations on this year's tomato contracts are proceeding with the various processors. Price negotiations were contentious last year, dragging on into the summer. Settlement was reached at an average base price (price at the first delivery point, excluding premiums) of $65 per short ton, down from $80 the previous season. Last year, processors were in a strong position with input costs (especially fertilizer and fuel) and competing field crop prices lower than the previous year. This year, input costs are rising again (oil has already briefly reached $100/barrel), while short supplies worldwide have almost doubled the prices for commodities like corn, soybeans, and wheat. Together with the apparent demand for increased tonnage in the face of record stocks, processors may be hard-pressed to make a case for another reduction in the base price of tomatoes this year.

Industry data indicate that tomato stocks on December 1, 2010 were up 1 percent, breaking last year's record high. At the same time, average monthly disappearance over the previous 6 months was only up slightly from a year earlier. On a fresh-

Figure 3
U.S. processing tomatoes: Crop value and delivered (plant-door) price



Sources: USDA, NASS, *Vegetables* except 2011 projected by ERS.

equivalent basis, estimated disappearance has been running at 1.11 million tons per month. Preliminary estimates suggest that domestic per capita use of processing tomatoes increased for the second consecutive year, rising 1 percent to 70.9 pounds per person. With analysts projecting the domestic economy to continue on a sluggish path to recovery in 2011, further gains in tomato use this year will likely be modest. This means the industry may have to pin most of its hopes of increased movement and stocks reduction on the export market. With interest rates at historic lows, the opportunity cost of carrying those inventories remains relatively low.

Processed Prices Down in 2010, Could Rise in 2011

In 2010, wholesale and retail prices for canned, frozen, and dehydrated vegetables each averaged lower than a year earlier. However, in the coming months, given smaller crops than anticipated last fall and higher contract prices in the coming season for vegetables used by processors, wholesale prices for canned and frozen vegetables are generally expected to trend higher from current levels. According to the Food Institute, in early February, a case containing 24-retail-sized cans of canned sweet corn was being offered by processors for about $9.75—11 percent less than a year earlier and 16 percent less than the highs reached 2 years earlier.

The reported price differences from a year earlier in the frozen vegetable market are much starker with prices largely returning to pre-2008 levels (or lower). Wholesale prices of retail-size frozen sweet corn (cut from the cob) are reported to be averaging about $7.05 per case of 12 1-pound packages in early February—40 percent lower than a year earlier. This was the lowest February wholesale price for retail pack of frozen sweet corn since 2005, and reflects burdensome supplies and weak demand. Prices for frozen green peas and snap beans are also well below a year earlier, having declined similarly from their winter 2008-spring 2010 highs spurred by the general run-up in commodity prices. This price escalation is expected to return later this year and continue into 2012, with declining vegetable stocks, increasing input costs, and higher contract prices for processing vegetables spurred by competition for acreage with high-priced field crops.

Table 8--Processing vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes 1/

Item	2010		2011	Change previous: 2/	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Month	Year
	---------- *Index* ----------			------ *Percent* -----	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
Processed fruits and vegetables	148.3	144.0	147.6	2.5	-0.5
Canned vegetables	162.3	157.3	159.4	1.3	-1.8
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	198.3	188.8	195.1	3.4	-1.6
Dry beans, peas, lentils	174.1	172.1	170.9	-0.7	-1.9
Olives, pickles, relishes	133.0	127.3	133.7	5.1	0.5
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	169.8	161.5	162.1	0.4	-4.5
Pickles and products	211.2	211.4	211.4	0.0	0.1
Tomato catsup and sauces 3/	156.7	151.7	151.3	-0.3	-3.4
Canned dry beans	152.1	151.7	152.4	0.5	0.2
Vegetable juices 3/	124.7	125.0	125.1	0.1	0.3
Frozen vegetables	179.9	175.5	175.1	-0.2	-2.7
Frozen vegetable combinations	116.2	113.1	113.5	0.4	-2.3
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	195.4	195.1	197.1	1.0	0.9
Spices 4/	186.5	194.0	188.3	-2.9	1.0

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Change in January 2011 from the previous month/year.
3/ Index base year is 1987. 4/ Base year is 1991.

Source: U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm).

Table 9--Value of U.S. processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	January - December				Change
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2009-10
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Imports:					
Canned	910	987	1,014	1,066	5
Tomato products	194	182	191	196	3
Frozen	630	748	717	730	2
Broccoli	209	252	238	243	2
Dehydrated 2/	391	442	425	518	22
Garlic	52	37	30	49	63
Exports:					
Canned	592	810	785	836	6
Tomato products	317	519	487	520	7
Frozen	212	261	227	234	3
Sweet corn	64	69	70	70	0
Dehydrated 2/	139	150	167	170	2
Onion products	79	85	85	84	-1

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

Source: Derived by ERS from data of the U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Imports of Processed Vegetables Rise in 2010

The value of processed (canned, frozen, dried) vegetable and melon imports (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms) rose 7 percent from a year ago during 2010 (January-December). In 2010, the top five sources of processed vegetable imports included Mexico (26 percent of the total), China (14 percent), Canada (11 percent), Peru (10 percent), and India (5 percent). Processed imports from Peru were up 7 percent due to increased volume of canned artichokes and asparagus. The leading products sourced from Peru included canned artichokes, canned and frozen asparagus, and dry paprika. The value of processed vegetable imports from India was down 1 percent (volume fell 12 percent), with the top three products being pickled cucumbers/gherkins, dried peppers, and canned bamboo shoots.

The value of dehydrated vegetable imports rose 22 percent from a year earlier, while canned vegetable products increased 5 percent and frozen imports rose 2 percent. The jump in dehydrated vegetable imports was fueled by gains in products such as peppers, garlic, and cassava starch. Among canned vegetables, import value increased for products such as artichokes, tomato sauce, pimentos, and bamboo shoots while declining for water chestnuts, asparagus, and tomato paste. About a third of all canned imports consisted of pickled vegetables such as cucumbers, capers, artichokes, beans, onions, peppers, and cabbage.

Processing Area in 2010 the Lowest Since 1933

Area planted to the 8 selected processing crops was down 9 percent in 2010 to 1.19 million acres—the lowest U.S. area for vegetable processing since 1933. Thanks to steady gains in per-acre yields, production of processing vegetables continues to increase, despite the shrinking footprint. Production of the major vegetables used for processing declined 10 percent to 17.6 million short tons in 2010. Nine of the 11 surveyed crops experienced reduced output. After potatoes(which are not included here), the two top processing crops are tomatoes and sweet corn, which were also

Table 10--Annual U.S. production of selected processing vegetables

Item	Average 2005-07	2008	2009	2010	Change 2009-10
		1,000 short tons			*Percent*
Canning:					
Tomatoes	11,154.9	12,305.8	13,970.6	12,776.3	-9
Sweet corn	1,438.1	1,355.8	1,510.4	1,242.0	-18
Snap beans	534.7	523.4	594.6	513.0	-14
Cucumbers	528.8	567.1	548.6	549.6	0
Green peas	155.8	411.8	441.7	358.7	-19
Asparagus	10.0	7.1	5.1	3.1	-39
Lima beans	5.0	5.0	4.5	5.4	20
Spinach	9.3	13.5	9.6	7.6	-21
Subtotal	13,836.6	15,189.5	17,085.1	15,455.7	-10
Freezing:					
Sweet corn	1,614.5	1,476.7	1,723.7	1,447.4	-16
Green peas	238.1	268.2	251.3	230.2	-8
Snap beans	251.6	284.6	221.8	255.3	15
Spinach	79.3	90.0	86.1	77.5	-10
Lima beans	45.6	44.1	43.5	52.5	21
Asparagus	3.8	4.6	4.7	2.9	-38
Subtotal	2,232.9	2,168.3	2,331.1	2,065.9	-11
Dual use:					
Carrots	413.1	401.7	354.4	321.0	-9
Broccoli	39.8	33.7	24.0	20.5	-15
Cauliflower	14.1	8.2	8.4	5.8	-31
Subtotal	467.1	443.6	386.8	347.3	-10
Selected total	16,536.6	17,801.4	19,803.0	17,868.9	-10

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Vegetables Annual Summary.*

responsible for the majority of the change from a year earlier (table 10). Although pickling cucumber production was up less than 1 percent, lima beans (up 21 percent) was the only surveyed crop to register a substantial gain in output last year.

After record high canning and freezing yields helped boost the sizeable crop of 2009 and replenish stocks, production of sweet corn for processing declined 17 percent in 2010, with both area and yields lower. Sweet corn used for frozen products fell 16 percent, while reduced area and yield dropped sweet corn output for canned products 18 percent to the lowest level since 1965.

Given both lower average prices and smaller output of most processing crops, the value of production for processing vegetables (including dual use crops) totaled $1.7 billion—21 percent below last year's record high. As with production, the top two crops in terms of farm value were tomatoes and sweet corn. The value of the processing-tomato crop fell 24 percent to $927 million as production declined from the 2009 record and the average price received at the packing house door was 17 percent lower. The value of the sweet corn crop fell 28 percent to $241 million as area, yield, and contract prices were lower for both canning and freezing uses. The top three processing vegetable States in terms of farm value remained California ($936 million), Wisconsin ($129 million), and Minnesota ($123 million).

Potatoes

2010 Production Down 8 Percent

U.S. potato production in 2010 totaled 397.1 million hundredweight (cwt), down 8 percent from a year earlier and the smallest crop since 1989. Fall potato production declined from 2009 due to a combination of smaller harvested area (down 4 percent) and a lower average yield (down 5 percent from last year's record high of 429 cwt per acre). Larger harvested area boosted spring potato production, while smaller area and average yield lead to a decline in summer potato production. The preliminary estimate of the 2010/11 season average price is $8.79 per cwt, up 7 percent from a year earlier but 3 percent below the nominal-dollar record of $9.09 set for the 2008 crop.

In the West, fall potato production dropped 10 percent from 2009. In Idaho, the lowest harvested area since 1980 combined with a cool wet spring that hindered yields to limit production to 114.4 million cwt. In the central part of the country, output was down in most States except North Dakota. Adverse weather in Wisconsin and Minnesota (hot, humid conditions and too much rain) limited production, while favorable weather in North Dakota led to a rebound in harvested area and yield. In the East, output was up 1 percent with increases in Maine and New York offsetting a decline in Pennsylvania's crop.

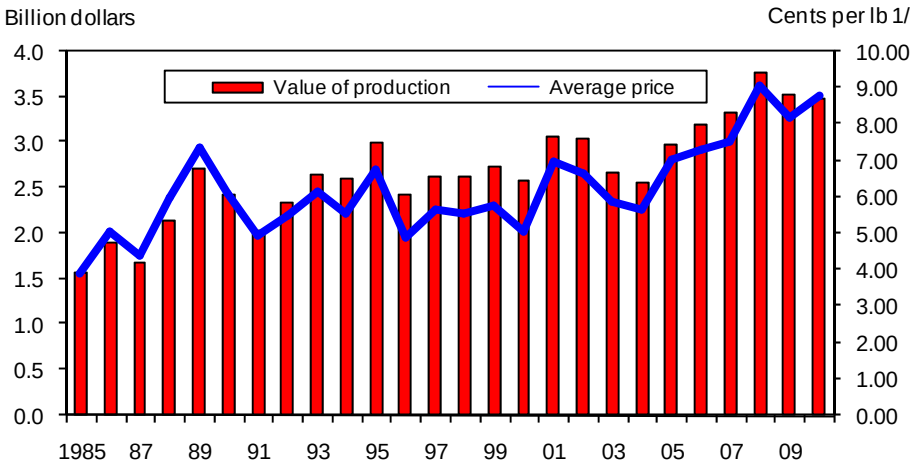
Table 11--U.S. potatoes: Farm production in major States, 2009-10

	Area harvested			Yield			Production		
Season / States	2009	2010	%chg	2009	2010	%chg	2009	2010	%chg
	-- 1,000 acres --			*-- Cwt per acre --*			*--- 1,000 cwt ---*		
Spring 1/	85.8	85.9	0	289	289	0	24,830	24,820	0
Summer 1/	38.3	37.1	-3	338	311	-8	12,944	11,530	-11
Fall	917.2	881.3	-4	429	409	-5	393,544	360,727	-8
West:									
California	8.0	6.0	-25	495	380	-23	3,960	2,280	-42
Colorado	55.2	55.2	0	400	390	-3	22,080	21,528	-3
Idaho	319.0	294.0	-8	415	389	-6	132,500	114,440	-14
Oregon	37.0	35.5	-4	580	565	-3	21,460	20,058	-7
Washington	143.0	134.0	-6	610	610	0	87,230	81,740	-6
Other States 2/	21.2	24.7	17	389	361	-7	8,255	8,925	8
Total:	583.4	549.4	-6	472	453	-4	275,485	248,971	-10
Central:									
Michigan	43.5	43.5	0	360	360	0	15,660	15,660	0
Minnesota	45.0	42.0	-7	460	405	-12	20,700	17,010	-18
Nebraska	19.9	18.6	-7	440	415	-6	8,756	7,719	-12
North Dakota	75.0	80.0	7	255	275	8	19,125	22,000	15
Ohio	2.1	2.1	0	335	290	-13	704	609	-13
Wisconsin	63.0	61.5	-2	460	395	-14	28,980	24,293	-16
Total:	248.5	247.7	0	378	352	-7	93,925	87,291	-7
East:									
Maine	55.5	54.8	-1	275	290	5	15,263	15,892	4
New York	16.5	16.0	-3	300	320	7	4,950	5,120	3
Other States 3/	13.3	13.4	1	295	258	-13	3,921	3,453	-12
Total:	85.3	84.2	-1	283	291	3	24,134	24,465	1
All seasons	1,041.3	1,004.3	-4	414	395	-5	431,318.0	397,077	-8

1/ Beginning in 2010, in California, winter and summer potatoes are combined with spring potatoes. Season totals for 2009 have been adjusted to match. 2/ Montana, Nevada, and New Mexico. 3/ Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

Sources: USDA, NASS, *Crop Production.*

Figure 4
U.S. potatoes: Crop value and average price 1/



1/ Season average price.
Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Values* and *Potatoes Annual Summary*.

Canadian potato production in 2010 is estimated at 97.3 million cwt, down 4 percent from a year earlier and the lowest level since 2005. Although yield was up 1 percent from 2009 to 282.8 cwt per acre, harvested area was down 5 percent to 344,000 acres. With lower North American output, tighter world supplies, and an uptick in demand, potato prices have begun to rise and are expected to continue higher during the remainder of the marketing year.

Fall potato stocks in 13 major producing States totaled 175.7 million cwt on February 1, 2011, down 14 percent from a year earlier. The share of these stocks with respect to fall production of 351.4 million cwt in the 13 States was 50 percent, compared with 53 percent in 2010. Reflecting an uptick in foodservice demand, processing use (mostly french fry production) in 9 processing States totaled 91.9 million cwt so far this marketing year, 1 percent higher than a year ago but 12 percent below the strong year-to-date usage seen in 2006-08.

Chipper Potatoes Drive Increase in Domestic Shipments

Domestic shipments of potatoes, including chipper and seed potatoes, were 3 percent higher during January to December 2010 than in calendar year 2009. In response to stronger demand for potato chips, shipments of chipper potatoes was up 10 percent over 2009's level, while shipments of tablestock (fresh) potatoes were essentially unchanged from a year earlier. The increase in total year-to-date shipments for marketing year 2010/11 (September-January) is being driven by chipper and seed potatoes. In contrast, tablestock shipments were down 2 percent from a year ago. Given the smaller size of the 2010 crop, the fresh and processing industries will be rationing remaining supplies for delivery to key customers. Increased seed shipments indicate that producers are gearing up for an early start on the 2011 crop in an attempt to cover any summer supply gaps as storage supplies are depleted.

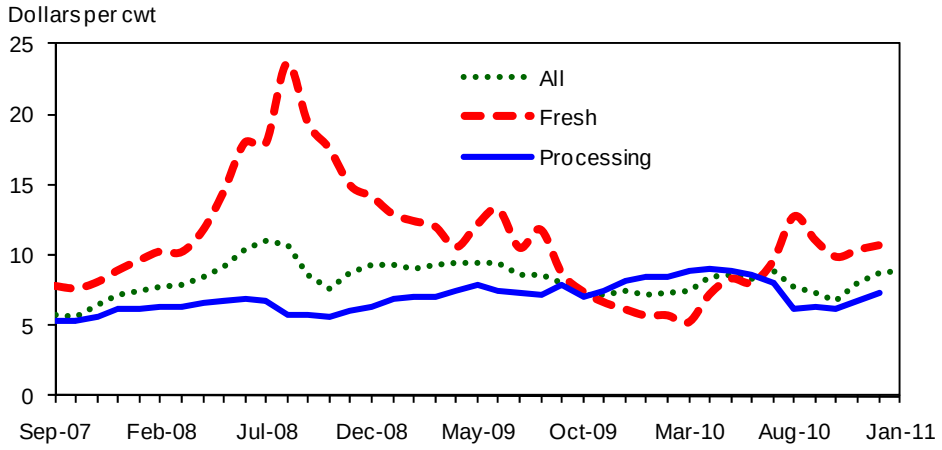
Table 12--U.S. potatoes: Monthly shipments by type, 2008/09-2010/11 2/

Crop year 1/	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Year-to-date
			1,000 cwt			
Tablestock						
2008/09	8,254	8,195	9,175	8,868	8,442	42,934
2009/10	7,990	8,320	8,990	8,883	8,430	42,613
2010/11	7,864	8,021	9,089	8,330	8,304	41,608
Idaho 3/						
2008/09	1,970	2,480	2,461	2,754	2,829	12,494
2009/10	2,371	2,647	3,116	3,079	3,119	14,332
2010/11	2,385	2,766	3,234	3,010	2,930	14,325
Chipper						
2008/09	3,508	3,659	4,363	3,644	4,430	19,604
2009/10	3,226	4,284	3,443	2,944	4,852	18,749
2010/11	4,065	4,602	3,753	3,871	4,707	20,998
Total 4/						
2008/09	11,764	11,984	13,773	12,762	13,284	63,567
2009/10	11,266	12,743	12,576	12,109	13,718	62,412
2010/11	11,957	12,794	12,989	12,462	13,498	63,700

1/ Crop year is September-August of following year. 2/ Shipments include exports but exclude imports; transported by truck, rail, and piggyback from surveyed States.
3/ Tablestock; excludes chipper and seed potatoes. 4/ Includes seed.

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Shipments.*

Figure 5
U.S. potatoes: Average monthly price received by growers for all, fresh, and processing use 1/



1/ January 2011 price is preliminary.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

The preliminary January farm price for all potatoes was $8.87 per cwt, 24 percent above last year's low level ($7.17 per cwt) but 4 percent below January 2009 ($9.27 per cwt). Average farm prices for fresh ($10.73 per cwt) and processed ($7.36 per cwt) potatoes in December increased 8 percent and 19 percent from their October lows. As demand for potato chips and fries remains strong, farm prices for processing potatoes during the remainder of the marketing year could approach the highs seen last winter/spring. Prices for fresh potatoes are also likely to rise as domestic supplies tighten in the spring and summer. Monthly retail prices for fresh

potatoes in December 2010 were up 4 percent from a year earlier, while retail potato chip prices were up 2 percent over the same time period.

Value of Potato Exports Reaches Record High

U.S. potato exports totaled a record $1.245 billion in 2010, up 6 percent from 2009 and 10 percent above the average for 2007-09. Japan (27 percent of the total) and Canada (24 percent) remained our largest customers last year, followed by Mexico (11 percent), South Korea, and China (5 percent each). Japan's imports consisted primarily of frozen and dehydrated potato products. Canada and Mexico purchased large amounts of fresh and seed potatoes in addition to frozen potatoes, chips, flakes and granules. U.S. potato exports to South Korea and China were primarily frozen french fries and potato chips.

U.S. potato imports in 2010 equaled $968 million, 2 percent lower than 2009's value but 2 percent higher than the average for 2007-09. Canada was our largest supplier of potatoes and potato products in 2010, accounting for 87 percent of total import value. Mexico was a distance second at 6 percent, sending primarily prepared and preserved (canned) products and chips to U.S. markets.

The U.S. trade surplus in potatoes and potato products expanded to $277 million in 2010, up from $180 million in 2009. This positive net export performance was bolstered by trade surpluses for frozen french fries, potato chips, fresh or chilled potatoes, and potato flakes and granules. Much of the increase over 2009's surplus was due to higher net export values for frozen fries and fresh potatoes.

Table 13--Potatoes: U.S. trade volume, 2007-10 1/

Item	January - December				Change
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2009-10
	--1,000 cwt--				*Percent*
Exports:					
Fresh-market	6,158	6,163	6,822	8,084	18
Seed	244	252	466	423	-9
Frozen fries	14,723	16,362	15,182	14,774	-3
Other frozen	947	1,200	1,242	1,491	20
Chips	1,259	1,411	1,226	1,068	-13
Flakes & granules	1,433	1,179	1,025	1,194	16
Canned & prep.	422	460	566	703	24
Flour, meal, & dried	267	260	323	310	-4
Starch	78	109	128	139	8
Imports:					
Fresh-market	9,236	10,720	7,946	7,629	-4
Seed	1,823	1,056	1,417	1,529	8
Frozen fries	15,811	15,881	15,276	13,779	-10
Other frozen	1,225	1,277	1,332	1,574	18
Chips	489	233	311	324	4
Flakes & granules	164	285	484	680	40
Canned & prep.	130	322	472	491	4
Flour, meal, & dried	48	105	35	46	31
Starch	1,616	1,502	1,841	1,886	2

1/ All data are calendar year on a product-weight basis as reported by Census.

Source: Prepared by ERS using data from U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Sweet Potatoes

Production Continued To Expand in 2010

U.S. sweet potato acreage, yields, and production continued their upward trend in 2010. At 23.8 million hundredweight (cwt), production was up 22 percent from 2009 and the highest level since 1950. Harvested area expanded 21 percent over a year earlier to 116,900 acres, slightly below 1974's 118,100 acres. The U.S. average yield was a record high 204 cwt per acre.

Growers in North Carolina harvested 54,000 acres of sweet potatoes in 2010, up 17 percent from a year earlier. The increase in harvest area offset a 10-percent drop in yields from 2009's record high, resulting in record output of 9.7 million cwt. Despite the cool weather that delayed planting, growing conditions in Mississippi were excellent, resulting in a record yield of 180 cwt per acre. Production totaled 3.6 million cwt, up substantially from 2009's flood-damaged crop and the highest State output since 1938. Yields in Louisiana recovered from the heavy rains seen in 2008 and 2009, but with smaller harvested area, production was 18 percent below 2007's 3.0 million cwt. Despite cool, wet weather that plagued California's Merced County and delayed the harvest, growers in the State experienced record harvested acreage, yield, and production. The first estimate of 2011 sweet potato acreage will be released by USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service in its *Prospective Plantings* report on March 31.

Season-Average Price Down From Last Year's High

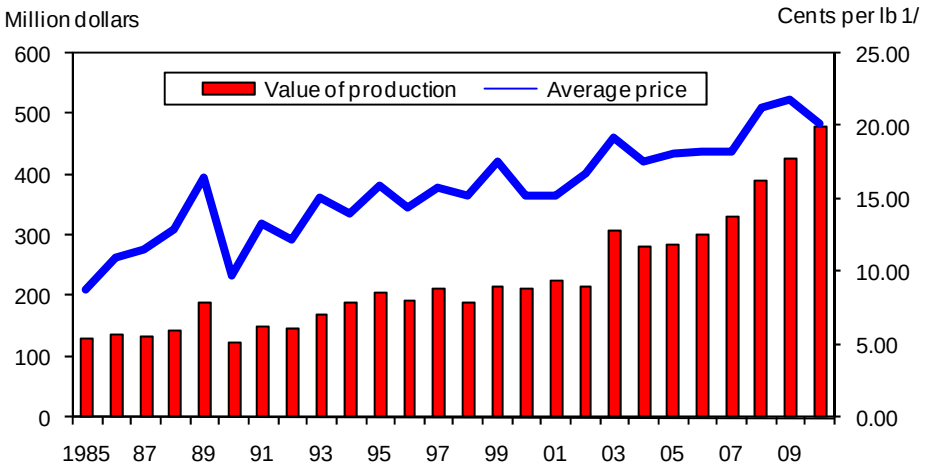
U.S. sweet potato production has expanded 52 percent since 2005. Season-average prices kept pace until 2010, increasing 11 percent between 2005 and 2009. However, the preliminary estimated price for 2010 domestic sweet potatoes is $20.10 per cwt, 8 percent below a year earlier. Although lower, the 2010/11 average price remains strong relative to the past since it follows the highest recorded nominal dollar price (unadjusted for inflation) in 2009/10. Prices have been bolstered by greater year-round demand from processors, retailers, restaurants, and export markets. Sweet potato fries started out as a trendy item in restaurants but have now migrated into the frozen food cases of retail supermarkets. Sweet potato chips and other snack items are also more widely available. With consumers becoming more aware of the healthy aspects of sweet potatoes (e.g., high amounts

Table 14--Sweet potatoes: Area, yield, and production, 2009-10

States	Area harvested			Yield			Production		
	2009	2010	%chg	2009	2010	%chg	2009	2010	%chg
	- 1,000 acres -			*- Cwt /acre -*			*- 1,000 cwt -*		
Alabama	2.3	3.2	39	170	150	-12	391	480	23
Arkansas	2.5	3.0	20	185	160	-14	463	480	4
California	17.4	18.0	3	340	355	4	5,916	6,390	8
Florida	3.2	3.4	6	110	130	18	352	442	26
Louisiana	12.0	13.0	8	135	190	41	1,620	2,470	52
Mississippi	11.0	20.0	82	115	180	57	1,265	3,600	185
New Jersey	1.2	1.3	8	110	110	0	132	143	8
North Carolina	46.0	54.0	17	200	180	-10	9,200	9,720	6
Texas	1.3	1.0	-22	100	120	20	130	120	-8
Total:	96.9	116.9	21	201	204	2	19,469	23,845	22

Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Production.*

Figure 6
U.S. sweet potatoes: Crop value and average price 1/



1/ Season average price.
Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Values* and *Agricultural Prices.*

Table 15--Sweet potatoes: Domestic shipments from surveyed States

Mkt. year 1/	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Year-to-date
				- - 1,000 cwt - -				
Louisiana								
2008/09	64	73	57	86	247	73	68	668
2009/10	0	2	33	81	171	83	46	417
2010/11 p	0	0	16	82	183	71	54	405
Mississippi								
2008/09	100	105	110	138	236	109	89	887
2009/10	89	74	82	49	55	39	34	422
2010/11 p	0	25	85	80	208	83	77	558
North Carolina								
2008/09	282	287	266	367	718	412	350	2,682
2009/10	319	353	369	450	896	476	393	3,256
2010/11 p	356	320	424	424	728	451	395	3,097
Total shipments								
2008/09	446	468	469	644	1,319	646	548	4,540
2009/10	412	453	527	675	1,261	690	560	4,578
2010/11 p	376	357	604	701	1,295	706	626	4,665

p = preliminary.
1/ Sweet potato marketing year is July-June.
Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Shipments* .

of potassium, fiber, and vitamin A) and restaurant chefs experimenting with the culinary aspects of the crop, demand is likely to remain strong.

With the decline in the average U.S. price only partially offsetting the increase in U.S. production, the value of the 2010 U.S. sweet potato crop increased 13 percent to a record $478.3 million. Preliminary prices in North Carolina and California were 9 percent below those of a year earlier, leading to lower crop values for 2010/11. Although down from a year earlier, the value of the sweet potato crops in North Carolina ($173.0 million) and California ($155.3 million) were 15 percent and 25

percent higher, respectively, than the average for the 2007-09 crops. In Mississippi, higher prices and production yielded a record 2010 crop value ($74.9 million), up 46 percent from the average for 2007-09. Higher prices in Louisiana (up 7 percent) lead to a rebound in crop value ($47.9 million) from the previous 2 years.

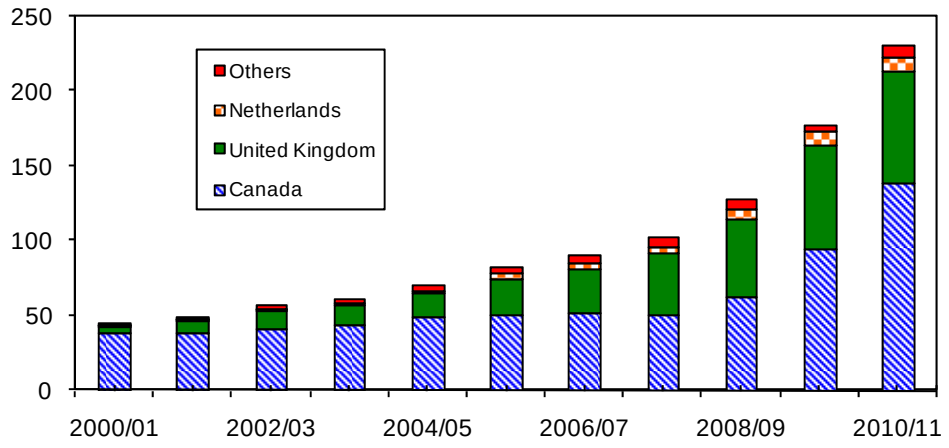
Year-to-date shipments of sweet potatoes for marketing year 2010/11 (July-January) is up 2 percent from a year earlier and 10 percent higher than the average for the 2007/08-2009/10 marketing years. Shipping-point prices for 40-pound cartons of U.S. No. 1 orange-type sweet potatoes from Eastern North Carolina during January 2011 averaged $16 to $17, up $1 on both ends of the range from a year earlier. Meanwhile, prices in Mississippi and Louisiana averaged $16 to $18 per carton, slightly lower than the $17 to $18.50 recorded in January 2010.

Export Market Continues Upward Swing

During the first 6 months of the 2010/11 marketing year (July through December), the value of U.S. sweet potato exports increased 19 percent from a year earlier to $32.7 million. Export volume of fresh, dried, and frozen product (fresh-weight equivalent) was up 31 percent to 99.7 million pounds. If this pace continues, exports for the marketing year could easily surpass last year's modern record high. Canada again purchased the largest amount of U.S. sweet potatoes, $19.7 million, up 31 percent from a year earlier and 60 percent of the July-December 2010 total. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands remained our second- and third-largest markets, with a 5-percent and 3-percent market share, respectively.

During the first 6 months of the 2010/11 marketing year, the value of U.S. fresh, dried, and frozen sweet potato imports declined 1 percent over a year earlier to $4.3 million, with most items coming from the Dominican Republic and China (likely dried products). Given the large size of the 2010 crop, the industry will be relying on gains in exports and continued strong use among processors to maintain prices and orderly market flow through next summer.

Figure 7
U.S. sweet potatoes: Marketing year export volume, 2000/01-2010/11 1/



1/ Data for 2010/11 projected by ERS. 2/ Product weight.
Source: Prepared by ERS from data of U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Dry Beans

Prices Moving Higher But Smaller Area Likely

After stalling for several months with uncertainty, dry edible bean prices have been rapidly moving higher over the past several weeks. It appears that dry bean markets are finally mounting a challenge to other field crops for which potential returns are at historic highs. There are some similarities to the market situation experienced in early 2008 as growers mull over a range of potentially profitable cropping alternatives, including field corn, soybeans, wheat, barley, and dry beans given rapidly rising new crop pricing.

The average marketing year price for field corn was about $3.55 per bushel in 2009/10—down from $4.06 a year earlier and $4.20 2 years prior. However, corn is

Table 16—U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2010-11

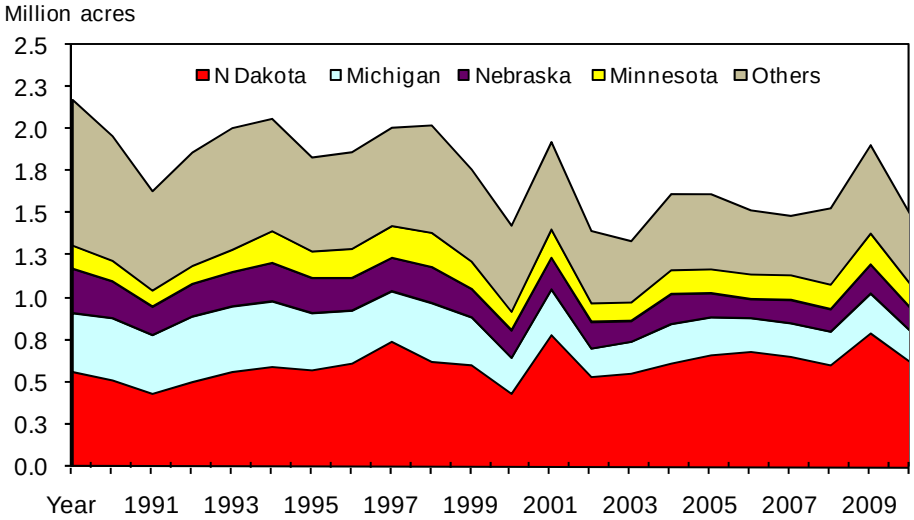
Commodity	State	2010		2011		Chg. prev. year:	
		Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. 1/	Jan.	Feb.
		--- *Cents per pound* ---				--- *Percent* ---	
All dry beans	US	31.10	30.40	24.10	--	-22.5	--
Pinto	ND-MN	27.33	26.38	20.75	24.00	-24.1	-9.0
Navy	MI	35.00	35.00	28.75	30.00	-17.9	-14.3
Black	MI	37.33	39.00	29.25	29.75	-21.6	-23.7
Great Northern	CO-NE	30.00	30.00	25.63	29.00	-14.6	-3.3
Garbanzo	ID-WA	30.75	30.50	31.88	33.00	3.7	8.2
Light red kidney	CO-NE	35.00	35.00	31.00	33.50	-11.4	-4.3
Dark red kidney	MN-WI	33.50	34.00	39.00	41.00	16.4	20.6
Pink	ID-WA	31.00	30.50	24.75	26.50	-20.2	-13.1
Small red	ID-WA	31.00	30.25	28.25	29.00	-8.9	-4.1
Baby lima	CA	40.50	39.00	37.50	37.67	-7.4	-3.4
Large lima	CA	69.25	68.00	56.50	55.50	-18.4	-18.4
Blackeye	CA	39.00	39.00	39.63	39.67	1.6	1.7

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

Source: USDA, NASS, *Agricultural Prices* and USDA, AMS, *Bean Market News*.

Figure 8

U.S. dry beans: Area planted by selected State, 1990-2011 1/



Source: Class data estimated by USDA, ERS; Total from USDA, NASS, *Crop Values*.

Table 17--U.S. dry edible beans, all: Area, production, and value

Crop year	Acres		Yield per acre	Production	Average price	Crop value
	Planted	Harvested				
	1,000 acres		*Cwt*	*1,000 cwt*	*$/cwt*	*$ mil.*
1990	2,177.6	2,084.4	15.53	32,379	18.50	594,167
1995	2,066.3	1,896.3	16.18	30,689	20.80	652,240
2000	1,767.7	1,616.5	16.42	26,543	15.50	416,462
2005	1,623.0	1,526.6	17.41	26,576	18.50	516,420
2006	1,622.8	1,531.6	15.77	24,155	22.10	554,154
2007	1,527.4	1,479.2	17.30	25,586	28.80	748,680
2008	1,495.0	1,445.2	17.68	25,558	34.60	910,200
2009	1,540.0	1,464.0	17.37	25,427	30.00	790,250
2010	1,911.4	1,842.7	17.26	31,801	26.00	838,466
2011 f	1,500.0	1,441.0	17.44	25,127	35.00	879,429

f = ERS forecast. Cwt = hundredweight (100 lbs).

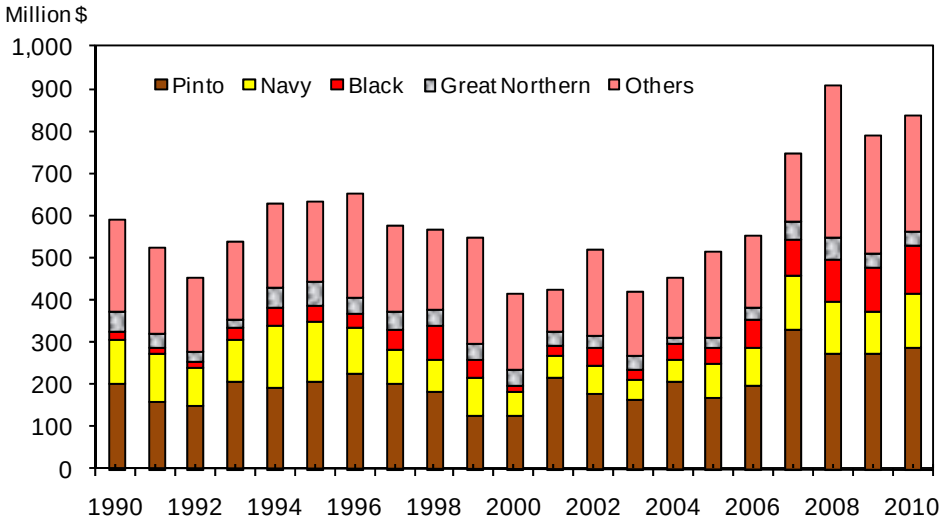
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production* and USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Bean Market News*.

projected to average over $5.30 per bushel in the current 2010/11 season and remain around $5.00 for 2011/12. Similarly, soybeans are projected to remain near $12 for both 2010/11 and 2011/12 after averaging $9.59 in 2009/10. Although dry bean prices have also risen, potential returns in early February for several classes of dry beans appeared to lag other crops. Despite being hamstrung by above average stock levels, the pinto bean market has responded by moving from their seasonal low of $18.17/hundredweight (cwt) (ND/MN) in September to $25.00/cwt in mid-February. Most of that movement has taken place over the past few weeks. This price is still below the average of the three previous Februarys and is more in line with price levels seen in 2006 when corn was half of its current price.

While price strength remains broad for virtually all competing field crops, production costs also appear to be moving higher, especially fuel and fertilizer. So far, the upward movement for input prices during early 2011 is much less than in early 2008. In January, increases of less than 2 percent from a year earlier were reported for items such as building materials, wage rates, and general farm supplies while prices were less than a year ago for seed and chemicals. These helped offset sizeable gains for fuel and fertilizer prices (each up 15-16 percent). Many growers likely pre-purchased these critical inputs when prices were lower this past fall, which will mitigate some of the impact on 2011 dry bean production costs.

Given the strong interest in corn, soybeans, and wheat this spring and the prevailing price relationships, U.S. dry bean seeded area is projected to drop 20-25 percent from a year earlier. This may be a conservative estimate given the current price relationships and historical precedence. The lowest U.S. dry bean area in the past 20 years was 1.346 million acres in 2004, which returned a crop of just 17.7 million cwt (yields were also low that year). Dropping to the 2004 level this spring would represent a 30-percent decline from a year earlier. However, given the need for increased output for some classes, a 20 percent decline seems more likely. This would largely return industry acreage to the “maintenance” levels experienced during the 2005-09 period when production averaged around 25 million cwt annually. Weather-related planting delays or further gains in dry bean prices over the next 3 months vis-a-vis the corn price would help mitigate the expected decline

Figure 9
U.S. dry beans: Crop value by selected class, 1990-2010 1/



Source: Class data estimated by USDA, ERS; Total from USDA, NASS, *Crop Values*.

in dry bean area. The first survey-based examination of 2011 row crop area (including dry beans) will be available on March 31 when USDA releases the *Prospective Plantings* report.

Crop Value Up in 2010

The farm value of the 2010 dry bean crop increased 6 percent to $838 million—second only to the 2008 record-high. After having gone 27 years between record crop values (2007 was the highest since 1980), the four highest nominal dollar dry bean crop values have occurred over the past 4 years, with 2011 expected to be the fifth in 5 years. Although the average price was down 13 percent to $26.00 per cwt in 2010, a larger dry bean crop brought increased grower revenue in 2010. North Dakota growers again captured about a third of U.S. crop value with $264 million—up 16 percent from a year ago. Michigan's dry bean industry will likely see dry bean crop value rise to $122 million. Minnesota was the third largest in terms of dry bean crop value at $86 million—10 percent of the national total.

Export Volume Up 10 Percent

With greater garbanzo and navy bean export volume this season, U.S. dry bean exports increased 10 percent during September to December 2010. The September-December volume was also the highest in the last decade. Although dry bean volume shipped to two of the top five destinations fell, substantial gains in the other three destinations were more than offsetting. While exports to Mexico (down 18 percent) and the United Kingdom (down 11 percent) each dropped, movement to Canada (up 53 percent), the Dominican Republic (up 38 percent), and Spain (up 164 percent) increased. In addition, Cuba returned as a destination for U.S. pulse crops this year after importing no U.S. dry beans during 2009/10. Cuba will be a destination for bean classes such as pinto and black this season. Since returning to the market in 2001/02, Cuba has purchased at least one load of U.S. dry beans annually, with the exception of 2009/10. The peak year for recent U.S. dry bean movement into Cuba was 2006/07 when 35 million pounds of dry beans (mostly pintos) was shipped.

Greater U.S. availability, smaller crops in several importing nations, and the weak dollar likely spurred U.S. dry bean exports. Despite much lower domestic prices, the average export unit value for all dry beans was up 2 percent from the previous year to about 34 cents per pound. Export movement was improved for most classes, but there were sizeable reductions in pinto beans, Great Northern beans, and light-red kidney beans (table 18). Despite the presence of ample stocks from last year's large crop, pinto bean export movement was down 36 percent due largely to reduced demand from Mexico and fewer foreign aid shipments. The leading destinations for pinto beans were the Dominican Republic (40 percent of total volume), Mexico (19 percent), Haiti (8 percent), and Yemen (7 percent). Reflecting dwindling world inventories, exports of garbanzo beans (chickpeas) jumped 133 percent due mostly to demand from Spain and Italy. Although India remained the second leading destination for U.S. chickpeas, volume was down 7 percent from a year ago. Chickpea exports are expected to remain strong this year as weather has taken a toll on key producers such as Mexico, India, and Australia.

Table 18--U.S. dry bean crop-year export volume

	Crop year	September - December			Change
Bean class	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2009-10
		-- 1,000 cwt (bags) --			*Percent*
Navy (pea)	1,533	863	683	801	17
Black	2,473	506	791	967	22
Pinto	2,117	1,252	843	541	-36
Garbanzo	618	110	225	522	133
Great Northern	543	164	157	111	-30
Light red kidney	120	87	54	36	-33
Dark red kidney	266	35	80	102	28
Small red	75	38	33	37	11
Large lima	146	43	31	34	10
Baby lima	94	68	31	69	120
Pink	46	2	11	1	-90
Mung & urd	35	12	6	7	17
Cranberry	143	35	52	32	-39
Blackeye	48	12	10	21	108
Other	632	242	227	262	15
Total	8,889	3,469	3,236	3,544	10

Source: Compiled by ERS from data of U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Table 19--U.S. dry bean crop year export volume to date, by selected destination 1/

	Crop year	September - December			Change
Destination	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2009-10
		-- 1,000 cwt (bags) --			*Percent*
Mexico	3,162	719	1,180	971	-18
Canada	770	546	353	540	53
United Kingdom	1,031	409	372	331	-11
Dominican Repub.	569	162	167	230	38
Spain	240	87	78	207	164
Italy	152	19	63	190	204
Cuba	0	1	0	144	--
India	201	9	128	129	1
Japan	362	134	109	107	-1
Other	2,404	1,383	786	694	-12
Total	8,889	3,469	3,236	3,544	10

-- = not applicable. 1/ Includes both commercial sales and food aid programs such as PL-480.

Source: Prepared by ERS using data of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Dry Peas and Lentils

Prices Up But a Decline in Area Is Expected

Prices for dry peas and lentils continue to rise. At $9.91 per hundredweight (cwt), the preliminary grower price for dry peas (all uses) in January was up 1 percent from a year earlier and up 33 percent from July 2010. Given the large size of the 2010 lentil crop, lentil prices remain resilient. Although 1 percent lower than a year earlier, the January lentil price was 12 percent above July's level. Grower prices for chickpeas were up 11 percent from December and 24 percent higher than July. (In comparison, the preliminary January grower price for durum wheat was $7.17 per bushel, 47 percent higher than July and 45 percent above a year earlier.)

Early February grower bids are also higher than those seen in July for top food-grade whole green peas (up 21 percent), whole yellow peas (up 4 percent), and regular (Brewer) lentils (up 13 percent). Despite these increases, February prices are below the 2008-10 February average for green peas (down 16 percent) and yellow peas (down 22 percent). Grower bids for lentils remain firm by historical standards, up 6 percent from the average for February 2008-10.

Upper Midwest and Pacific Northwest growers are evaluating potential returns among alternative crops as they decide which ones to plant this spring. Although input costs (e.g., fuel and fertilizer) maybe higher, positive returns are expected for

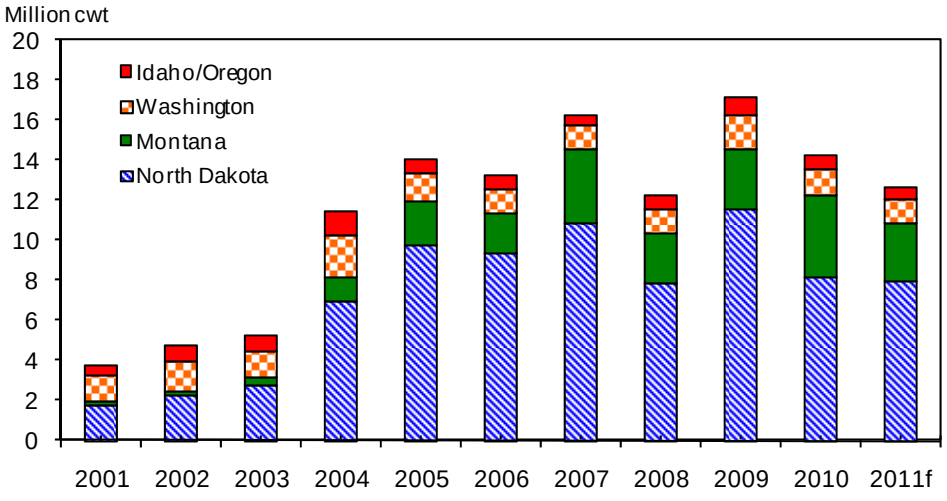
Table 20—U.S. dry peas and lentils: Monthly grower prices by class

Item	2009/10			2010/11		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	---------- *Cents/pound* ----------					
Dry peas	8.78	8.99	9.79	9.02	9.84	9.91
Lentils	25.90	27.10	27.60	26.90	27.10	27.40
All chickpeas	28.00	25.90	29.10	28.40	28.80	32.00
Large chickpeas	28.40	28.70	30.30	28.40	31.00	32.60
Small chickpeas	19.70	19.90	23.80	26.30	23.60	--

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for January 2011 are mid-month averages.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices.*

Figure 10
U.S. dry peas: Production by State, 2001-11



Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Production Annual Summary* and ERS projection for 2011.

many crops. With strong prices for corn, wheat, and soybeans expected for the remainder of the 2010/11 marketing year and into 2011/12, dry pea and lentil planted area is expected down in 2011. With large carryover stocks in the United States and Canada, U.S. lentil planted area could be down more by than a quarter. Smaller declines are expected for dry edible peas. With smaller projected area and average yields, dry pea and lentil production is expected lower in 2011.

Lentils Boost 2010/11 Crop Value

Based on preliminary estimates of season average prices, the value of all U.S. dry pea and lentil production totaled $403 million in 2010/11, 7 percent above a year earlier. The value of dry peas (dry peas, Austrian winter peas, and wrinkled seed peas) totaled $142 million, a combination of smaller output and lower (but still relatively favorable) prices. The value of lentil output soared 34 percent to an all-time high of $210 million, as record large production more than offset a 9-percent decline in the preliminary season-average price. With higher production and strong prices, the value of U.S. chickpeas was up 27 percent to $51 million.

July-December Export Volume Down

During the first 6 months of the 2010/11 marketing year (July through December), U.S. export volume (including food aid) of all dry peas and lentils (excluding seed) dropped 7 percent from a year earlier. Although down from the last half of 2009, exports were 12 percent above the average for the same months in 2007-09. Higher domestic prices lead to a 3-percent increase in average unit values. Because India—the top market for U.S. dry peas and lentils—is a price sensitive buyer, pea and lentil exports to that country were 33-percent lower despite favorable exchange rates. Chickpea exports were an exception to the downward trend, with increased purchases by Spain, Italy, and Canada accounting for two-thirds of the volume gain.

Table 21—U.S. dry peas & lentils: Foreign trade volume by class

Item	Crop year 1/	July-December			Change 2/
	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2009-10
		--1,000 cwt--			*Percent*
Exports:					
Green peas	3,238.8	2,110.8	1,811.7	1,682.9	-7
Yellow peas	3,991.9	1,983.7	2,996.0	2,196.2	-27
Split peas	2,253.9	558.4	892.5	965.3	8
Austrian winter pea	14.6	7.1	11.8	10.6	-10
Misc. dry peas	2,398.7	693.7	1,427.7	1,376.6	-4
Chickpeas, all	644.9	154.2	361.5	632.9	75
Lentils, all	4,448.9	1,737.2	2,782.4	2,520.8	-9
Total 3/	16,991.8	7,245.1	10,283.6	9,385.3	-9
Imports:					
Green peas	149.2	90.8	78.4	58.8	-25
Yellow peas	28.8	54.0	11.4	37.7	230
Split peas	285.2	172.8	142.0	189.9	34
Austrian winter	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	--
Misc. dry peas	80.2	65.5	29.9	59.1	98
Chickpeas, all	433.4	198.9	254.1	215.8	-15
Lentils, all	304.9	214.3	169.2	162.9	-4
Total 3/	1,282.2	796.3	685.0	724.5	6

1/ July-June. 2/ Percentage change from 2009/10 to 2010/11. 3/ Excludes planting seed.

Source: Compiled by ERS using data from U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

The Planting Transferability Pilot Program

An Analysis of the First Year, 2009 [1/]

The 2008 Farm Act's Planting Transferability Pilot Program (PTPP) allows program crop producers in seven Upper Midwestern states (Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin) to reduce base acres and plant select vegetables destined for processing on those acres without violating Government commodity payment rules. Processing vegetables eligible for PTPP include cucumbers, green peas, lima beans, pumpkins, snap beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes. Eligible PTPP acreage is capped at various levels in each participating state, but cannot exceed 75,000 acres in total. Farm-level data obtained from the Farm Service Agency for 2009 indicate that 10,215 acres were planted under PTPP, about 14 percent of the total allowable acres by statute and a small share of total processing vegetable acreage. [2/]

Why was participation a relatively low 14 percent? High program crop prices, stagnant market demand for processing vegetables, and producers' flexibility to expand processing vegetable production without PTPP are major reasons. For growers to expand acreage, processors must offer attractive contract prices. Growers and processors, though, are very well aware that long-run demand for processing vegetables is stagnant or declining, and that net returns to other crops are often more attractive. Even if markets were more favorable, availability of nonbase acres and a farm or producer's prior vegetable planting history on base acres often provide sufficient acreage for expanded plantings.

More specifically, farm program rules permit fruit and vegetable acreage on nonbase acres without a loss of Direct and Counter-cylical Payment program (DCP) or Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) benefits. Prior to PTPP, fruit and vegetables can be grown on base acreage if the farm has a history of planting fruit and vegetables. In these cases, payments are reduced acre-for-acre for each acre of fruit and vegetables planted. PTPP places farms with no history of planting fruit and vegetables on a similar footing as those with a planting history for the select processing vegetables. Without PTPP, participating farms with no planting history would receive a far greater penalty. [3/] Our analysis finds that farms with no history account for most of the planting of new acres to processing vegetables and are the major beneficiaries of PTPP.

Table 22--Planting Transferability Pilot Program participation by State, 2009

State	Number of farms	Number of acres
	Number	*Acres*
Illinois	32	1,991
Indiana	32	1,755
Iowa	--	--
Michigan	--	--
Minnesota	67	4,321
Ohio	--	--
Wisconsin	--	--
Total	155	9,534

-- = number of farms was too small to disclose the data.

Source: Calculated by USDA, Economic Research Service from data of USDA, Farm Service Agency.

[1] This section by ERS economists Barry Krissoff and Mesbah Motamed is based on an ERS report submitted to Congress February 2011, *An Analysis of the Planting Transferability Pilot Program's First Year, 2009,* prepared by the Economic Research Service with cooperation from the Farm Service Agency.

[2] U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service. *Vegetables and Melons Outlook* /VGS-342, December 16, 2010, Table 21.

[3] See the appendix in Krissoff, Barry, Mesbah Motamed, Edwin Young, and Chengxia Chou. *Fruit and Vegetable Planting Restrictions: Analyzing the Processing Cucumber Market*, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, VGS-343-02, February 10, 2011 for details on program payment reductions with and without PTPP.

Table 23--Processing vegetables grown under planting transferability pilot program, 2009

Commodity	Number of acres	PTPP farms as a share of: 7 Midwestern States FSA farms	7 Midwestern States NASS farms	Nationwide NASS farms
	Acres	---------- *Percent* ----------		
Sweet corn	2,620	1.3	1.3	0.7
Lima beans	--	--	--	--
Green beans	1,140	1.1	0.9	0.6
Green peas	2,441	2.1	2.1	1.2
Tomatoes	1,354	8.6	6.8	0.4
Cucumbers	--	--	--	--
Pumpkins	1,680	16.5	**	**

-- = Number of acres and farms were too small to disclose. ** = not avaialble.

Source: Calculated by USDA, Economic Research Service from data of USDA, Farm Service Agency.

Tables 22 and 23 present a breakdown of farms and acres enrolled in PTPP. One hundred and fifty-five farms participated in PTPP in 2009, with Illinois, Indiana, and Minnesota accounting for approximately 85 percent of the farms and acres. [4/] Table 23 shows the distribution of acres across the different PTPP crops, as well as the share of these acres relative to area planted in the seven Midwestern states and the United States. In the case of tomatoes, for example, PTPP acreage accounts for about 9 percent of the seven Midwest states' total (relative to FSA farm acreage), while all the other processing vegetables hover around 2 percent or less. At the national level, the effect is even smaller. Green peas and other processing vegetables grown under PTPP account for about 1 percent, and less than 1 percent, respectively, of the U.S. total. Subsequently, we present a market simulation to examine the possible price effects of the pilot program.

A farm's planting history can affect the decision to plant processing vegetables. Table 24 shows how PTPP participation varied with farms' planting history. [5/] In examining the planted acreage data for these farms, we find that farms with history did not expand their processing vegetable acres from 2008 to 2009. In fact, despite having enrolled in PTPP, these farms actually reduced their acreage in the seven processing vegetables. However, farms without history, the group we might expect to enroll most eagerly in PTPP, planted an additional 6,263 acres to the eligible processing vegetables. Clearly, the bulk of the response to PTPP is occurring among precisely the group of farmers who otherwise lack the acreage to plant restricted vegetables without incurring a significant penalty.

Recently, FSA data became available for farms participating in PTPP in 2010. The data indicate that five fewer farms participated in 2010 (150) than in 2009 (155), with 43 farms participating across both years. Consistent with our evaluation of 2009 data, PTPP appears to have stirred little interest.

To quantify the effect of the pilot program on markets for processing vegetables, we develop a model that simulates the impact of PTPP while holding all other market changes for 2009 constant. The model calibrates linear supply and demand curves for processing vegetables given 2008 quantities and prices and simulates a shift in the supply curve to represent the pilot program. By assuming yields and other

[4] Note that FSA's reported acreage planted under PTPP (10,215 acres reported above) differs from the farm-level aggregation of FSA data (9,534 acres from Table 1). This is likely related to the fact that twenty-five farms enrolled in PTPP did not report planting any of the processing vegetables in the farm- level dataset. However, the data indicate that these same farms planted 2,248 acres of *fresh-market* vegetables. Some or all of these acres are likely to be processing vegetables.

[5] Because planting history was not reported in the FSA data we used, we resort to inference of vegetable planting history. Specifically, any FSA farm observed to plant *more* acres to fruit and vegetables than the number of nonbase acres on that farm prior to PTPP is judged to have planting history. If the farm operator had not behaved in this way, he or she would have had to face the potential of foregoing the entire DCP/ACRE payment, which would have been an unlikely decision.

Table 24--Planting history among planting transferability pilot program participants, 2009

Item	Number of farms	Number of acres, 2009	Number of acres, 2008	Net change
	Number	---------- *Acres* ----------		
Farms without history	102	6,647	384	6,263
Farms with history	40	2,316	2,382	-66
Reconstituted farms	13	570	**	570
Total	155	9,534	2,767	6,767

** = not avaialble. Totals may not sum due to rounding.

Note: The row for reconstitution reflects the departure of farm ID numbers from FSA databases for a given year. This does not mean that the land is no longer used for farming. Instead, the land is likely to be farmed in a reconstituted farm with a new farm ID.

Source: Calculated by USDA, Economic Research Service from data of USDA, Farm Service Agency.

market conditions remained constant, the change in acreage implies an outward shift in the supply curve by 6,767 acres. This value is taken from table 24, which reflects the one-year net change in acreage across all farms participating in PTPP. Using a simulation model representing the national market, we find that PTPP entices a very modest increase in processing vegetable production and a very modest decline in processing vegetable prices. The quantity of processing vegetables supplied to the market increases between 0.1 and 0.6 percent and prices decline by 0.3 to 2.8 percent depending on the responsiveness of producers and processors.

To provide perspective, we compare the simulated changes to actual market changes. Over the last decade, the average absolute percentage changes in production and price for processing vegetables from year-to-year were 10.3 and 4.6 percent, respectively, far larger than the simulated impact of the pilot program.

From these results, the longrun outcomes associated with PTPP appear to depend on one's frame of reference. On the one hand, relative to the bulk of producers in the region who ordinarily plant row crops, the impact of PTPP is modest. Most Midwestern farms, given the focus on corn and soybean production, cannot be expected to react in any significant way to the relaxation of planting restrictions on their base acres. However, for the relative handful of farms without vegetable planting history that participate in PTPP, planting restrictions matter and the number of new acres can be expected to rise, although quite modestly. PTPP gives these producers added flexibility at the margin to expand into processing vegetables without significant penalty.

For policymakers interested in understanding how restrictions on fruit and vegetable plantings at the national level might constrain overall supply, our analysis of the pilot program points in the direction of a modest effect. Additional examination of all fruit and vegetables crops, both fresh and processing, as well as a widened geographic scope of analysis, can open the door to broader conclusions.

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Today's Strategies & Tomorrow's Opportunities

Agricultural Outlook Forum 2011

February 24-25, 2011
Crystal Gateway Marriott Hotel
Arlington, Virginia

To register, please go to:
www.usda.gov/oce/forum

Early Bird Registration $350 until January 21, 2011
$375 after January 21

Contacts and Links

Contact Information

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

Lewrene Glaser
Tel: (202) 694-5637 Fax: (202) 694-5820 Email: LKGlaser@ers.usda.gov
Covers potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry peas/lentils, and mushrooms.

Barry Krissoff
Tel: (202) 694-5250 Fax: (202) 694-5820 Email: BarryK@ers.usda.gov
Contact for analysis of the Planting Transferability Pilot Program.

Subscription Information

Subscribe to ERS' e-mail notification service http://www.ers.usda.gov/updates/ to receive timely notification of newsletter availability. Printed copies may be purchased from the USDA Order Desk by calling 1-800-999-6779 (specify the issue number or series SUB-VGS-4039).

Articles

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

1. Financial Characteristics of Vegetable and Melon Farms
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/VGS/2010/12Dec/VGS34201/

This report presents a financial snapshot of U.S. vegetable and melon farms by region and farm size over three 3-year periods (1999-2007).

2. Fruit and Vegetable Planting Restrictions: Analyzing the Processing Cucumber Market
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/VGS/2010/12Dec/VGS34202/

This report highlights the anticipated consequences of the 2008 Farm Act's Planting Transferability Pilot Program (PTPP) on processing (pickling) cucumber plantings.

3. How Much Do Fruits and Vegetables Cost?
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB71/

Using 2008 Nielsen Homescan data, this report estimates the average price at retail stores of a pound and an edible-cup equivalent (or, for juices, a pint and an edible-cup equivalent) of 153 commonly consumed fresh and processed fruits and vegetables. An adult on a 2,000-calorie diet could satisfy dietary recommendations for vegetable and fruit consumption at an average of $2 to $2.50 per day.

4. The U.S. Produce Industry and Labor: Facing the Future in a Global Economy
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR106/

This report assesses how particular fruit and vegetable commodities might adjust if labor rates increased. Case studies suggests a range of possible adjustment scenarios, including increased mechanization, reduced U.S. output, and increased use of labor aids.

E-mail Notification

Readers of ERS outlook reports have two ways they can receive an e-mail notice about release of reports and associated data.

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

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

5. Peru: An Emerging Exporter of Fruits and Vegetables
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/FTS/2010/11Nov/FTS34501/

This report provides an overview of performance, advantages, and challenges of the Peruvian fruits and vegetables export industry. Three commodity case studies—asparagus, processed artichokes, and table grapes—highlight different degrees of competition with U.S. industries and impacts on U.S. growers.

Data Tables

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

1. Per capita availability (a.k.a. domestic use or 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. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. 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

9. 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

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

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

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

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

Web Sites

A. Vegetables and Melons Outlook: The home page of this report.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/vgs/

B. U.S. Trade Data—GATS: This recently revised online application allows the user to freely access and download detailed U.S. export and import data.
http://www.fas.usda.gov/gats/default.aspx

C. ERS Vegetables and Melon Trade Tables: New data set. Monthly, quarterly, and annual data for total imports and exports are presented by value, product-weight volume, unit value, and fresh-weight-equivalent volume.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/vgs/VGSTables.htm#tradetables

D. Vegetables and Melons Briefing Room: This ERS site contains special articles, data sets, and links (the tomato background page is found here).
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/vegetables/

E. Potato Briefing Room: This ERS site contains special articles, data, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/potatoes/

F. Dry Beans, Peas, and Lentils: This ERS site contains special articles, data, and links.
http://www.ers.usda.gov/briefing/drybeans/

G. 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.marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv

H. NASS Vegetables: Links to USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service's annual and quarterly reports on vegetables & melons.
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1177

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

J. FAS Fruit and Vegetable Page: USDA, Foreign Agricultural Services page with special articles, country horticultural reports, presentation and charts, data, and links.
http://www.fas.usda.gov/htp/fruit_veg.asp

Price table 1—Commercial vegetables and potatoes: Indexes of prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 1997-2011 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	***Quarterly averages*** 1st	2nd	3rd	4th
		Index (1910-14=100)													*1910-14=100*			
Commercial vegetables 2/	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792	743	738	786	900
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818	809	879	777	807
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736	752	796	702	693
	2000	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	768	808	649	855	872	856
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888	904	895	900	854
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	743	918	1,384	768	791	727
	2003	786	797	880	924	988	1,084	852	983	1,030	1,025	1,283	1,132	980	821	999	955	1,147
	2004	911	1,000	792	906	771	761	713	910	924	1,109	1,128	847	898	901	813	849	1,028
	2005	663	839	1,176	1,296	962	987	801	843	908	808	811	1,088	932	893	1,082	851	902
	2006	914	822	951	1,077	1,111	937	849	1,088	1,140	882	848	1,071	974	896	1,042	1,026	934
	2007	1,268	1,179	1,375	1,294	1,030	948	897	1,047	1,111	1,403	994	988	1,128	1,274	1,091	1,018	1,128
	2008	985	846	962	1,157	1,100	1,091	1,022	1,030	1,248	1,278	1,109	1,078	1,076	931	1,116	1,100	1,155
	2009	1,239	992	1,077	1,256	1,010	1,106	967	1,001	963	1,196	1,544	1,489	1,153	1,103	1,124	977	1,410
	2010	1,123	1,074	1,535	1,448	1,333	1,170	1,149	1,159	1,117	1,079	1,364	1,189	1,228	1,244	1,317	1,142	1,211
	2011	1,213																
Potatoes 3/	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457	430	447	494	456
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500	523	548	482	447
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507	502	545	526	455
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472	497	528	476	387
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497	432	468	560	526
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652	660	751	685	512
	2003	534	555	568	593	591	560	571	484	458	443	479	494	528	552	581	504	472
	2004	488	504	531	569	559	559	552	496	486	444	477	507	514	508	562	511	476
	2005	535	536	578	567	577	573	623	575	492	473	540	579	554	550	572	563	531
	2006	597	572	706	700	662	703	809	653	527	500	579	601	634	625	688	663	560
	2007	619	647	689	744	686	671	702	594	531	525	596	644	637	652	700	609	588
	2008	667	699	705	756	820	901	957	941	795	710	792	826	797	690	826	898	776
	2009	831	791	819	824	812	821	769	756	718	647	661	682	761	814	819	748	663
	2010	667	665	665	744	745	714	755	691	653	606	704	735	695	666	734	700	682
	2011	744																
		1990-92=100																
Commercial vegetables 2/	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118	111	110	118	134
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123	121	132	116	121
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110	113	119	105	104
	2000	98	86	108	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121	97	128	130	128
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133	135	134	135	128
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137	207	115	118	106
	2003	110	112	123	129	138	152	119	138	144	143	180	158	137	115	140	134	160
	2004	127	140	111	127	108	107	100	127	129	155	158	119	126	126	114	119	144
	2005	93	117	165	181	135	138	112	118	127	113	113	152	130	125	151	119	126
	2006	128	115	133	151	156	131	119	152	160	123	119	150	136	125	146	144	131
	2007	177	165	192	181	144	133	126	147	155	196	139	138	158	178	153	143	158
	2008	138	118	135	162	154	153	143	144	175	179	155	151	151	130	156	154	162
	2009	173	139	151	176	141	155	135	140	135	167	216	208	161	154	157	137	197
	2010	157	150	215	203	187	164	161	162	156	151	191	166	172	174	185	160	169
	2011	170																
Potatoes 3/	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90	85	88	98	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99	103	108	95	88
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100	99	108	104	90
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93	98	105	94	77
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98	85	93	111	104
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129	130	148	136	101
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	97	104	109	115	100	93
	2004	96	100	105	112	110	110	109	98	96	88	94	100	102	100	111	101	94
	2005	106	106	114	112	114	113	123	113	97	93	106	114	109	109	113	111	104
	2006	118	113	139	138	131	139	160	129	104	99	114	119	125	123	136	131	111
	2007	122	128	136	147	135	132	139	117	105	104	118	127	126	129	138	120	116
	2008	132	138	139	149	162	178	189	186	157	140	156	163	157	136	163	177	153
	2009	164	156	162	163	160	162	152	149	142	128	130	135	150	161	162	148	131
	2010	132	131	131	147	147	141	149	136	129	120	139	145	137	131	145	138	135
	2011	147																

1/ Prices for 2011 are preliminary. 2/ Includes fresh and processing vegetables. 3/ Includes fresh potatoes and dry edible beans.
For longer historical price series, see the *Vegetables and Melons Situation and Outlook Yearbook data product* at:
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/MannUsda/viewDocumentInfo.do?documentID=1212

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices.*

Web sources: http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/price/pap-bb/2006/
http://usda.mannlib.cornell.edu/reports/nassr/price/zap-bb/

Price table 2—Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average price at the point-of-first-sale, 2007-11 1/

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prcnt change Jan. - Jan.	Prcnt change 4th quarter
		Cents/pound ($/cwt)													Percent	Percent
Asparagus	2007	--	--	107.00	106.00	91.90	87.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	98.90	--	--
	2008	--	--	107.00	125.00	84.30	81.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	103.00	--	--
	2009	--	--	82.00	130.00	112.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108.00	--	--
	2010	--	90.40	104.00	115.00	125.00	105.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	122.00	--	--
	2011	--													--	--
Broccoli	2007	69.80	25.40	27.60	36.90	26.70	24.80	28.80	38.20	41.80	61.00	38.10	40.70	36.70	114.8	33.4
	2008	47.90	24.40	30.80	52.10	25.20	29.60	26.70	26.60	41.10	57.50	41.10	33.40	36.20	-31.4	-5.6
	2009	44.60	29.50	46.90	41.90	32.80	31.00	26.50	29.70	31.60	64.60	57.10	53.50	39.80	-6.9	32.7
	2010	26.50	26.90	49.50	35.40	43.50	34.50	29.30	25.70	33.30	30.40	55.40	66.60	35.40	-40.6	-13.0
	2011	60.70													129.1	--
Cantaloups	2007	--	--	--	--	28.20	12.60	12.00	13.30	13.10	30.50	38.50	--	14.80	--	--
	2008	--	--	--	--	26.50	16.40	16.00	8.30	17.90	22.70	32.20	23.60	18.50	--	-24.2
	2009	--	--	--	--	24.50	19.10	11.40	12.60	12.90	23.30	15.40	15.10	18.20	--	-31.5
	2010	--	--	--	--	30.80	17.50	15.70	9.70	11.50	14.60	37.10	--	16.70	--	44.1
	2011	--	--	--	--										--	--
Carrots	2007	21.00	28.10	28.30	29.60	32.00	25.90	19.70	17.10	16.10	15.80	15.80	16.20	22.10	-3.2	-19.1
	2008	16.20	25.90	25.90	25.50	32.00	25.60	25.60	25.60	24.70	24.20	24.30	25.20	24.50	-22.9	54.2
	2009	25.20	25.20	25.20	25.20	25.50	25.80	25.60	24.00	25.20	25.30	27.20	27.80	25.20	55.6	9.0
	2010	28.50	23.90	27.50	27.40	27.40	26.20	27.10	27.10	26.70	26.80	27.60	33.00	26.20	13.1	8.8
	2011	37.70													32.3	--
Cauliflower	2007	45.70	29.40	51.40	51.60	24.90	30.00	22.30	27.90	27.20	46.20	26.60	52.40	34.40	38.1	28.9
	2008	51.80	30.00	41.70	63.80	24.90	53.90	38.20	43.20	29.50	48.50	28.30	43.10	40.70	13.3	-4.2
	2009	68.20	30.00	51.30	41.40	46.60	43.50	41.70	31.90	26.90	58.10	54.40	47.10	44.30	31.7	33.1
	2010	33.20	36.60	50.30	58.20	68.60	32.90	31.20	26.30	27.70	31.50	51.90	66.40	39.60	-51.3	-6.1
	2011	47.30													42.5	--
Celery	2007	33.90	58.90	31.90	18.80	18.30	11.60	11.60	9.64	13.80	13.30	18.60	13.50	20.40	251.7	-34.4
	2008	16.20	13.20	13.40	14.00	37.40	30.10	22.10	12.50	11.90	17.10	16.90	20.30	18.50	-52.2	19.6
	2009	35.10	29.70	15.00	17.40	17.40	11.70	11.30	11.40	12.00	20.90	21.10	38.80	20.10	116.7	48.8
	2010	37.40	21.60	25.70	17.10	20.00	15.80	15.90	14.30	14.60	14.70	14.30	20.20	19.70	6.6	-39.1
	2011	24.30													-35.0	--
Corn, sweet	2007	27.40	23.60	30.20	25.60	21.40	17.30	22.20	22.80	23.20	21.40	20.60	34.10	22.70	-21.7	21.6
	2008	30.80	23.00	28.60	20.40	21.90	19.80	28.70	27.20	27.10	23.90	34.70	23.40	25.90	12.4	7.8
	2009	24.90	46.40	59.30	32.50	20.80	25.40	34.60	26.40	23.70	23.30	19.80	19.40	29.30	-19.2	-23.8
	2010	37.80	56.60	69.30	37.60	20.50	16.30	19.60	23.10	25.40	28.00	20.30	31.60	25.70	51.8	27.8
	2011	--													-100.0	--
Cucumbers	2007	30.80	35.30	33.60	21.40	28.50	23.20	18.90	24.60	29.10	25.00	22.00	18.50	24.60	28.9	-12.8
	2008	38.40	--	20.50	24.40	22.90	36.10	19.30	23.70	34.30	28.60	42.70	41.30	24.80	24.7	71.9
	2009	39.10	--	--	28.60	17.20	23.40	23.40	26.40	26.10	22.50	16.80	20.40	25.60	1.8	-47.0
	2010	--	--	--	22.90	17.00	27.50	25.30	27.10	29.50	27.60	14.40	19.70	22.80	-100.0	3.4
	2011	--													--	--
Head lettuce	2007	20.80	15.50	29.70	17.80	13.60	17.80	17.30	23.10	29.20	44.40	17.40	16.00	21.70	96.2	67.3
	2008	17.60	13.40	14.70	21.60	15.50	17.70	17.30	17.20	31.90	32.90	19.30	23.50	20.10	-15.4	-2.7
	2009	28.50	17.80	19.40	27.70	18.20	18.90	16.90	16.70	16.60	27.20	49.60	38.70	22.40	61.9	52.6
	2010	17.30	13.80	21.20	19.00	24.30	25.70	26.00	23.30	17.20	20.20	35.50	17.50	23.80	-39.3	-36.6
	2011	18.50													6.9	--
Onions, dry bulb	2007	22.10	26.20	35.00	55.20	24.20	24.60	15.40	10.80	5.57	4.47	4.70	4.39	11.10	159.1	-64.7
	2008	4.13	3.15	2.53	10.60	23.90	17.60	13.10	8.72	11.20	11.50	10.90	9.71	11.90	-81.3	136.8
	2009	9.47	8.44	6.99	18.40	13.40	18.00	10.80	8.56	9.27	8.19	7.93	7.83	15.00	129.3	-25.4
	2010	11.20	16.70	40.00	60.40	43.90	29.20	21.40	15.30	17.90	16.60	18.70	12.00	21.60	18.3	97.5
	2011	12.80													14.3	--
Snap beans	2007	64.90	82.30	102.00	63.50	38.80	35.10	65.10	81.10	78.90	67.40	89.30	43.00	61.20	47.5	15.8
	2008	68.80	98.30	37.70	57.50	36.30	49.10	44.80	70.60	76.30	48.80	47.70	69.40	52.80	6.0	-16.9
	2009	37.40	86.20	68.80	39.90	43.40	53.50	62.60	81.90	76.90	49.20	59.30	63.50	54.10	-45.6	3.7
	2010	103.00	--	72.30	48.00	31.00	30.40	89.60	88.80	74.70	54.60	43.30	85.20	60.00	175.4	6.5
	2011	132.00													28.2	--
Tomatoes	2007	35.60	31.20	26.30	52.60	35.60	29.60	26.70	28.60	33.10	41.60	58.70	81.20	34.80	-57.0	73.7
	2008	58.20	45.50	66.10	47.40	48.20	56.80	40.90	29.40	25.60	33.80	65.00	37.90	45.50	63.5	-24.7
	2009	29.30	32.70	41.50	45.40	33.20	67.20	31.70	35.90	34.40	40.20	73.70	65.00	40.40	-49.7	30.9
	2010	58.90	75.10	114.00	97.80	48.30	24.80	34.30	37.60	40.40	32.40	35.00	37.30	48.10	101.0	-41.5
	2011	47.10													-20.0	--

-- = Not available. 1/ 2011 prices are preliminary. One hundredweight (cwt) is equal to 100 pounds. Prices in this table can be read as either cents per pound or dollars per cwt. Commercial vegetable prices are measured at the point of first sale. Prior to 2006, they were f.o.b. (free on board) shipping point prices

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices.*

Price table 3—Vegetables: U.S. monthly Producer Price Indexes, 2004-11 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Jan.- Jan.
							1982=100								Percent
Fresh 2/	2004	143.8	125.9	140.3	133.1	132.9	101.0	102.8	128.3	141.9	200.0	211.1	143.7	142.1	--
	2005	122.0	152.8	168.5	174.7	144.2	160.0	126.8	132.3	153.3	144.0	163.1	200.8	153.5	-15.2
	2006	207.6	138.8	137.6	174.4	147.9	128.7	134.1	179.5	193.1	167.7	138.3	178.4	160.5	70.2
	2007	175.3	190.3	222.4	222.5	142.1	145.4	146.0	137.8	162.7	218.3	177.4	204.5	178.7	-15.6
	2008	200.2	158.3	194.1	179.3	170.7	191.7	168.3	146.1	158.7	185.1	200.3	155.9	175.7	14.2
	2009	179.8	163.6	167.4	182.3	134.1	182.5	149.8	144.3	140.4	180.6	197.8	210.4	169.4	-10.2
	2010	178.6	190.6	310.4	274.1	215.4	158.6	177.1	157.3	171.2	153.7	156.0	186.7	194.1	-0.7
	2011	210.2													17.7
Melons 6/	2004	106.8	141.3	157.3	90.2	95.4	75.1	56.1	66.6	76.6	108.8	114.4	150.6	103.3	--
	2005	156.1	75.4	96.5	162.2	114.8	99.9	83.8	62.3	80.7	67.3	--	--	99.9	--
	2006	--	--	99.8	99.8	95.6	93.8	70.3	80.2	75.0	76.2	105.1	154.7	95.1	--
	2007	126.2	102.9	96.9	127.6	153.5	74.6	60.0	71.0	87.4	122.9	175.2	165.6	113.7	--
	2008	141.1	140.1	85.8	167.1	140.5	92.6	82.3	78.9	71.3	131.0	121.3	113.8	113.8	11.8
	2009	98.9	101.0	96.2	100.6	121.5	108.0	71.3	86.7	88.1	113.9	85.7	91.0	96.9	-29.9
	2010	100.2	78.2	98.7	102.3	126.7	76.2	85.4	82.3	87.2	106.2	114.6	272.2	110.9	1.3
	2011	213.0													112.6
Canned 3/	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.4	134.6	135.4	135.5	133.1	--
	2005	135.7	135.9	136.1	136.3	137.6	137.6	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.7	137.6	138.0	137.1	3.2
	2006	138.0	136.8	137.1	137.3	138.8	140.2	140.0	140.5	141.4	141.5	142.2	142.2	139.7	1.7
	2007	142.8	142.9	143.1	143.3	143.5	143.6	143.1	143.1	144.0	143.9	144.2	144.6	143.5	3.5
	2008	147.8	148.4	149.6	151.2	150.2	151.3	153.3	158.6	162.5	163.0	164.2	167.8	155.7	3.5
	2009	168.9	169.0	170.5	170.7	171.0	171.1	171.3	170.9	170.6	170.7	169.9	169.2	170.3	14.3
	2010	169.8	167.3	167.2	167.0	166.7	166.0	164.1	164.6	161.6	160.9	162.2	161.5	164.9	0.5
	2011	162.1													-4.5
Dehydrated 5/	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.1	145.7	144.8	143.9	144.5	144.6	--
	2005	145.6	145.9	145.2	145.7	146.8	146.0	145.3	145.9	150.4	150.6	152.3	154.3	147.8	0.1
	2006	154.7	156.4	158.1	159.3	163.0	165.0	165.1	165.5	168.1	168.5	169.8	171.9	163.8	6.3
	2007	175.7	176.2	175.0	176.4	180.2	179.3	179.8	179.5	179.6	180.1	184.1	184.0	179.2	13.6
	2008	185.3	185.7	188.1	189.5	189.7	190.9	195.0	194.0	194.2	195.5	195.9	193.9	191.5	5.5
	2009	196.7	197.7	197.7	196.3	196.1	196.4	196.4	196.3	196.0	196.3	195.3	195.6	196.4	6.2
	2010	195.4	194.5	196.2	194.1	194.6	194.2	194.3	192.8	191.2	194.1	195.4	195.1	194.3	-0.7
	2011	197.1													0.9
Frozen, incl. potatoes 4/	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	136.8	138.1	137.2	137.0	135.9	--
	2005	137.3	137.3	137.4	137.5	137.5	137.4	137.2	136.8	136.6	136.7	136.1	136.4	137.0	1.6
	2006	137.3	137.7	138.7	138.6	138.8	139.5	139.4	139.3	139.9	142.0	142.7	142.6	139.7	0.0
	2007	144.0	144.0	144.0	145.2	145.9	146.7	148.2	149.3	149.9	151.5	152.5	153.2	147.9	4.9
	2008	153.3	153.8	155.6	156.5	156.7	157.1	158.8	161.1	163.9	170.6	172.7	177.9	161.5	6.5
	2009	176.5	178.1	178.5	178.1	178.1	178.5	178.1	177.4	179.3	180.3	180.4	180.1	178.6	15.1
	2010	179.9	180.3	180.8	180.2	180.5	180.3	179.6	179.8	179.0	174.9	175.3	175.5	178.8	1.9
	2011	175.1													-2.7
							Dec. 1990=100								
Frozen, excl. potatoes 2/	2004	111.8	113.0	111.0	111.9	110.7	110.4	111.5	111.4	112.4	114.3	113.1	112.3	112.0	--
	2005	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.7	112.5	112.5	112.6	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.8	112.6	1.0
	2006	113.2	113.3	113.3	113.3	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.8	114.6	113.8	0.3
	2007	114.6	114.4	114.8	115.8	115.7	117.3	118.1	119.5	119.8	119.9	120.2	120.3	117.5	1.2
	2008	120.9	121.1	123.6	124.4	124.6	125.1	127.8	128.4	131.4	131.7	133.3	133.5	127.1	5.5
	2009	133.4	133.7	133.8	133.9	133.9	133.6	133.2	132.0	131.3	130.2	130.0	129.7	132.4	10.3
	2010	129.8	130.4	130.5	130.0	129.9	129.7	129.2	129.0	127.9	127.9	127.7	126.6	129.1	-2.7
	2011	126.9													-2.2

-- = not available. 1/ Indexes for 2011 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices. 4/ Includes potatoes.
5/ Includes both fruits and vegetables. 6/ Melon index base year is 1991=100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm.

Price table 4—Vegetables: U.S. monthly Consumer Price Indexes, 2007-11 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Jan.- Jan.
							1982-84=100								Percent
Fresh vegetables 2/	2007	298.3	308.6	302.4	299.3	293.3	283.5	280.1	274.4	282.3	292.7	300.4	306.1	293.5	-0.8
	2008	317.5	305.0	301.5	299.8	298.5	307.2	313.8	313.4	311.3	314.5	319.3	315.8	309.8	6.4
	2009	320.2	311.8	305.7	304.5	296.6	296.9	294.6	288.8	286.4	288.3	295.2	303.2	299.4	0.9
	2010	308.5	307.5	317.4	321.7	311.2	300.8	296.3	296.3	298.9	300.9	299.4	306.8	305.5	-3.7
	2011	319.6													3.6
Potatoes, fresh	2007	272.4	269.9	276.0	277.6	284.7	291.6	294.5	283.4	283.0	278.8	278.7	274.7	280.4	4.3
	2008	282.9	286.3	285.4	293.1	294.6	311.3	347.0	366.8	376.3	365.4	351.1	335.3	324.6	3.9
	2009	349.2	338.7	336.2	316.4	321.6	322.0	326.2	325.8	317.9	302.9	286.3	278.6	318.5	23.4
	2010	297.9	294.9	293.7	291.2	298.5	306.6	309.2	324.5	316.4	306.4	290.7	293.7	302.0	-14.7
	2011	315.5													5.9
Lettuce, fresh	2007	292.2	294.7	287.6	283.3	265.6	261.6	254.7	260.6	273.3	298.2	295.7	295.3	280.2	12.0
	2008	292.9	282.6	278.3	277.0	268.3	269.6	276.6	286.0	297.4	306.3	303.2	300.0	286.5	0.2
	2009	302.3	292.9	288.2	290.8	280.9	277.0	269.7	273.5	273.1	273.2	303.2	329.5	287.9	3.2
	2010	293.9	278.5	279.3	277.4	284.5	286.6	279.9	276.6	276.4	274.4	292.1	304.9	283.7	-2.8
	2011	304.9													3.8
Tomatoes, fresh	2007	307.2	317.2	291.9	309.8	309.7	283.5	278.7	273.8	280.8	304.7	341.3	378.7	306.4	-21.9
	2008	385.2	329.6	345.1	334.9	322.1	346.3	330.7	317.7	303.0	304.3	334.6	337.8	332.6	25.4
	2009	322.5	296.9	295.9	310.8	299.2	304.0	301.4	281.2	277.9	292.1	317.2	348.5	304.0	-16.3
	2010	338.9	329.8	379.4	386.8	339.8	294.5	293.3	287.5	299.2	311.4	305.7	311.9	323.2	5.1
	2011	317.4													-6.3
Other, fresh	2007	311.5	328.6	324.9	313.0	303.4	291.9	287.7	280.4	290.3	297.3	300.6	300.4	302.5	4.5
	2008	318.2	313.8	303.3	301.2	304.8	307.9	312.0	306.3	300.9	307.9	312.8	311.2	308.4	2.2
	2009	319.5	317.5	308.2	306.7	296.0	296.0	293.1	287.4	286.6	290.6	293.1	294.0	299.1	0.4
	2010	310.1	315.9	318.9	325.9	317.1	309.0	301.5	299.5	303.1	306.7	306.3	314.2	310.7	-2.9
	2011	329.9													6.4
Frozen vegetables	2007	179.0	182.1	180.4	178.2	181.2	178.6	182.6	182.5	183.4	181.1	180.2	179.8	180.8	-0.2
	2008	184.1	184.0	184.0	187.2	190.4	192.6	193.1	192.7	193.6	195.4	195.0	195.6	190.6	2.8
	2009	201.3	198.1	198.9	199.7	196.7	199.5	201.0	197.2	197.8	196.1	189.6	188.8	197.1	9.3
	2010	198.3	196.8	196.5	192.2	196.6	195.7	195.0	195.4	194.5	191.1	188.8	188.8	194.1	-1.5
	2011	195.1													-1.6
							December 1997=100								
Processed fruits and vegetables	2007	124.9	125.5	125.4	124.9	126.2	127.7	129.0	129.2	129.6	129.3	126.7	128.5	127.2	2.5
	2008	130.8	132.9	131.5	134.7	136.8	138.7	140.5	142.8	145.2	146.6	145.6	145.9	139.3	4.7
	2009	148.4	148.5	149.0	148.7	150.4	150.9	150.3	148.8	149.3	148.5	144.6	145.4	148.6	13.5
	2010	148.3	147.9	146.6	146.1	147.1	148.2	147.3	148.0	147.7	146.1	142.2	144.0	146.6	-0.1
	2011	147.6													-0.5
Canned vegetables	2007	127.1	127.0	127.6	126.2	126.7	130.5	131.2	131.7	133.2	132.8	128.4	131.9	129.5	1.8
	2008	133.1	136.9	134.9	141.2	142.1	144.5	148.1	153.7	157.3	159.2	156.2	157.0	147.0	4.7
	2009	159.1	162.3	162.5	162.8	164.6	165.5	165.9	163.3	163.7	162.7	157.3	159.6	162.4	19.5
	2010	162.3	163.6	160.9	159.1	159.1	162.3	161.1	163.4	161.9	159.3	152.4	157.3	160.2	2.0
	2011	159.4													-1.8
Dried beans, peas, lentils	2007	126.1	124.5	126.8	129.3	131.6	133.0	134.6	135.3	136.3	136.3	136.9	139.0	132.5	7.6
	2008	141.3	145.5	141.1	147.2	151.8	160.0	162.6	165.0	168.0	172.2	177.0	176.3	159.0	12.1
	2009	176.6	173.1	174.0	175.2	176.5	179.0	178.7	175.0	180.8	181.5	178.4	176.5	177.1	25.0
	2010	174.1	176.4	175.4	177.5	173.0	174.9	173.6	172.3	170.8	169.3	170.4	172.1	173.3	-1.4
	2011	170.9													-1.9
Olives, pickles and relishes	2007	118.4	120.8	118.1	117.7	121.2	120.9	121.2	115.8	129.9	125.8	123.1	117.2	120.8	2.3
	2008	123.8	125.9	123.1	121.9	127.1	124.7	126.0	128.5	129.5	132.4	129.6	132.5	127.1	4.6
	2009	133.8	133.8	135.4	135.5	135.0	135.1	134.3	139.5	130.2	136.7	135.5	130.7	134.6	8.1
	2010	133.0	135.2	134.5	131.9	133.1	127.7	128.6	133.2	132.7	135.6	134.2	127.3	132.2	-0.6
	2011	133.7													0.5

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm.

Price table 5—Fresh-market vegetables: U.S. average retail prices, by month, 2002-11

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Jan. - Jan.
		Cents/pound													Percent
Potatoes, white	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	20.0
	2003	48.3	47.2	46.3	46.6	46.6	46.2	46.4	46.4	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.9	45.9	13.4
	2004	45.7	44.6	45.9	46.1	43.5	46.2	47.1	46.4	44.6	45.0	44.3	44.9	45.4	-5.4
	2005	45.8	44.8	44.0	45.0	45.2	45.5	47.7	49.1	48.2	50.5	49.9	49.8	47.1	0.2
	2006	50.4	51.7	51.7	52.2	53.3	54.1	55.6	57.2	56.3	54.5	51.7	51.7	53.4	10.0
	2007	51.7	51.4	51.8	52.9	53.0	53.8	54.5	52.2	52.0	51.7	52.7	52.0	52.5	2.6
	2008	52.5	53.1	54.2	54.6	56.2	59.8	67.2	72.4	76.3	73.0	69.9	67.8	63.1	1.5
	2009	67.6	66.0	65.2	62.0	61.6	63.4	64.1	63.8	61.2	59.2	56.1	56.0	62.2	28.8
	2010	56.3	55.5	55.7	55.3	57.1	58.5	59.3	62.1	59.7	57.9	56.8	58.2	57.7	-16.7
	2011	60.3													7.1
Broccoli	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	39.2
	2003	112.2	110.1	119.9	113.9	115.1	112.7	113.3	109.3	130.3	135.8	131.2	135.6	120.0	-18.3
	2004	131.9	121.6	112.5	102.2	110.7	106.0	106.9	106.7	120.8	139.9	133.5	141.4	119.5	17.6
	2005	123.5	134.6	131.8	148.9	129.9	130.7	144.2	132.0	135.2	119.6	128.8	122.9	131.8	-6.4
	2006	135.5	149.3	135.8	136.7	137.3	143.2	151.1	152.1	168.9	140.9	138.9	146.0	144.6	9.7
	2007	182.8	172.0	145.8	154.1	141.2	137.3	147.5	154.2	153.6	174.9	174.1	165.5	158.6	34.9
	2008	173.3	163.9	157.4	173.7	165.2	160.0	167.0	160.1	158.3	181.2	179.1	170.3	167.5	-5.2
	2009	172.8	167.7	169.6	162.4	151.6	152.1	151.6	149.9	147.8	156.8	169.3	166.2	159.8	-0.3
	2010	155.8	156.1	164.0	161.2	152.2	155.3	149.2	147.2	149.6	149.7	168.1	192.2	158.4	-9.8
	2011	191.2													22.7
Lettuce, iceberg	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	36.3
	2003	73.4	68.2	65.5	72.3	79.5	83.2	80.8	70.9	89.8	85.8	92.7	125.5	82.3	-26.8
	2004	87.6	80.5	81.3	80.1	71.0	75.1	73.7	80.8	77.1	83.0	84.9	82.3	79.8	19.3
	2005	81.7	73.0	82.9	100.4	92.6	89.5	88.5	85.5	84.8	92.6	87.3	85.4	87.0	-6.7
	2006	87.4	79.4	81.5	86.9	96.7	84.8	78.3	86.4	95.3	87.3	85.0	89.6	86.6	7.0
	2007	92.6	92.0	91.5	98.6	87.9	85.6	84.9	87.9	92.7	106.6	98.8	94.9	92.8	5.9
	2008	95.0	89.5	87.3	90.2	86.8	86.0	87.5	87.8	90.6	99.8	97.9	87.7	90.5	2.6
	2009	94.4	93.0	87.5	90.7	88.7	87.6	85.5	84.2	80.5	84.4	100.9	118.6	91.3	-0.6
	2010	89.6	83.9	85.8	83.0	83.7	88.7	85.3	83.9	83.0	87.0	96.5	99.2	87.5	-5.1
	2011	94.0													4.9
Tomatoes, field grown	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	2.6
	2003	171.1	156.5	161.9	155.5	140.1	139.8	146.0	151.3	143.8	143.6	148.0	153.3	150.9	17.9
	2004	147.2	151.0	152.9	151.9	151.0	133.1	125.3	131.2	132.1	171.5	233.7	246.7	160.6	-14.0
	2005	166.0	142.8	154.8	171.0	191.1	165.5	160.7	141.6	142.9	154.7	157.4	184.8	161.1	12.8
	2006	216.2	191.0	164.9	157.3	154.3	145.7	147.9	148.8	190.8	218.8	178.4	163.9	173.2	30.2
	2007	162.1	164.4	155.5	163.0	168.5	151.0	148.6	148.5	149.6	164.9	185.1	214.7	164.7	-25.0
	2008	203.2	173.5	183.5	177.3	167.5	181.4	171.3	169.4	159.1	161.1	172.2	173.4	174.4	25.4
	2009	166.1	155.6	151.1	159.1	158.4	160.4	161.8	152.8	153.8	159.5	172.6	196.1	162.3	-18.3
	2010	183.7	176.5	200.7	213.2	191.8	158.6	154.4	140.5	150.3	150.2	151.9	159.1	169.2	10.6
	2011	159.0													-13.4
Lettuce, romaine 1/	2006	134.1	140.5	138.3	147.6	147.6	132.0	123.7	135.9	143.0	141.0	142.9	145.5	139.3	--
	2007	161.2	181.7	163.1	154.5	150.4	142.5	134.4	137.3	149.4	157.1	175.7	177.5	157.1	20.2
	2008	172.4	168.2	158.7	155.7	158.1	159.0	160.9	174.8	188.4	183.6	191.2	182.1	171.1	6.9
	2009	185.1	175.8	176.2	169.2	166.2	163.7	168.0	169.7	167.8	162.1	193.1	209.7	175.6	7.4
	2010	195.9	182.2	177.6	179.5	172.0	184.7	179.6	175.8	178.1	167.4	175.8	182.8	179.3	5.8
	2011	186.6													-4.7
Peppers, sweet 2/	2005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	192.7	--	--	--	--
	2006	--	--	--	--	163.8	169.5	176.8	171.3	171.0	208.0	195.5	189.0	180.6	--
	2007	190.5	211.9	218.2	235.2	222.6	221.9	195.3	181.6	188.7	208.0	219.8	218.7	209.4	--
	2008	216.6	233.0	271.0	234.6	239.5	242.7	262.9	220.2	205.5	--	--	--	236.2	13.7
	2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2010	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	229.8	239.6	234.7	--
	2011	259.2													--
Cabbage 2/	2006	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.1	60.0	58.5	59.5	60.6	58.9	--
	2007	61.0	66.5	68.9	65.1	61.0	58.1	58.6	57.1	56.8	62.6	60.6	61.3	61.5	--
	2008	62.6	58.3	58.7	59.5	62.5	66.9	70.8	65.8	67.4	71.1	61.9	63.3	64.1	2.6
	2009	59.6	60.7	57.1	60.0	62.3	60.3	62.9	60.3	58.8	62.5	57.0	58.8	60.0	-4.8
	2010	63.5	75.4	62.5	69.0	60.2	59.0	54.4	56.8	60.0	62.3	64.4	62.7	62.5	6.5
	2011	74.3													17.0
Celery 2/	2007	--	128.3	--	92.1	--	82.9	--	75.1	78.0	--	--	--	91.3	--
	2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2010	--	--	--	--	83.8	86.7	83.5	84.1	79.8	--	--	73.2	69.7	--
	2011	90.9													--
Carrots 2/	2007	--	--	--	--	--	80.5	77.8	77.6	78.2	--	75.3	75.0	77.4	--
	2008	78.0	77.7	76.8	76.8	79.3	86.8	80.1	79.7	79.4	80.2	--	--	79.5	--
	2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

-- = not available. 1/ Romaine data was first reported by BLS in January 2006. 2/ Reported by BLS as statistically valid data are available.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, http://www.bls.gov/data/home.htm.

Price table 6—Fresh-market vegetables: U.S. average monthly advertised retail prices, 2010-11

Item	Units	Year	Jan.	Feb.*	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Change Jan. - Jan.
								-- Dollars per unit --							*Percent*
Asparagus	Pound	2010	2.68	2.42	2.21	2.41	2.48	2.53	2.62	2.34	2.54	2.53	2.49	2.68	-1.1
		2011	2.75	2.39											2.6
Beans, round green	Pound	2010	1.42	1.99	2.03	1.42	1.35	1.27	1.30	1.20	1.25	1.39	1.37	1.19	-6.6
		2011	1.65	2.13											16.2
Broccoli	Bunch	2010	1.61	1.68	1.75	1.66	1.92	1.77	1.59	1.62	1.63	1.62	1.58	1.85	-1.8
		2011	1.64	1.90											1.9
Broccoli, Organic	Bunch	2010	2.29	2.21	2.43	2.52	2.58	2.96	2.23	2.99	2.44	2.54	2.29	2.78	-9.8
		2011	2.56	2.72											11.8
Cabbage	Pound	2010	0.46	0.46	0.40	0.45	0.52	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47	0.0
		2011	0.57	0.59											23.9
Carrots, baby	Pound	2010	1.28	1.33	1.31	1.36	1.34	1.28	1.33	1.39	1.40	1.37	1.35	1.32	-4.5
		2011	1.35	1.40											5.5
Carrots, baby organic	Pound	2010	1.77	1.73	1.76	1.82	1.79	1.77	1.82	1.81	1.82	1.75	1.80	1.82	3.5
		2011	1.66	2.11											-6.2
Celery	Each	2010	1.30	1.30	1.22	1.26	1.22	1.14	1.20	1.15	1.29	1.24	1.17	1.17	-3.7
		2011	1.37	1.50											5.4
Sweet corn	Ear	2010	0.46	0.55	0.41	0.51	0.35	0.35	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.38	0.34	0.47	-14.8
		2011	0.34	0.42											-26.1
Cucumbers	Each	2010	0.64	0.62	0.70	0.66	0.62	0.65	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.58	0.59	0.65	-3.0
		2011	0.68	0.65											6.3
Lettuce, iceberg	Head	2010	0.94	0.91	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.09	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.91	1.03	0.98	-14.5
		2011	1.01	1.07											7.4
Lettuce, romaine	Each	2010	1.05	1.11	1.09	1.21	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.03	1.14	1.06	1.07	1.08	-0.9
		2011	1.19	1.62											13.3
Mushrooms, white	8-oz pkg	2010	1.68	1.71	1.69	1.68	1.79	1.71	1.75	1.78	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.76	-1.2
		2011	1.73	1.70											3.0
Onions, yellow	3-lb bag	2010	1.55	1.77	1.84	2.39	2.81	2.45	2.12	2.20	2.02	2.04	1.78	2.07	-15.3
		2011	2.12	2.19											36.8
Onions, sweet yellow	Pound	2010	1.04	1.11	1.23	1.21	1.26	1.26	1.24	1.14	1.22	1.16	1.18	1.14	-14.8
		2011	1.16	1.18											11.5
Peppers, bell green	Pound	2010	1.45	1.15	1.62	1.72	1.57	1.45	1.47	1.28	1.42	1.39	1.35	1.36	-5.8
		2011	1.45	1.26											0.0
Peppers, bell red	Pound	2010	2.28	2.34	2.31	2.62	2.57	2.18	2.24	2.32	2.22	2.42	2.66	2.73	-8.1
		2011	2.48	2.41											8.8
Squash, zucchini	Pound	2010	1.24	1.16	1.31	1.27	1.28	1.20	1.17	1.15	1.20	1.21	1.08	1.10	0.0
		2011	1.33	1.39											7.3
Sweet potatoes	Pound	2010	1.04	0.89	0.81	0.83	0.77	0.82	1.08	0.95	0.88	0.87	0.90	0.87	16.9
		2011	0.88	0.86											-15.4
Tomatoes	Pound	2010	1.90	1.84	2.19	2.15	1.75	1.33	1.36	1.37	1.40	1.49	1.62	1.29	47.3
		2011	1.27	1.01											-33.2
Tomatoes, organic	Pound	2010	--	2.09	2.75	2.92	3.11	3.32	2.80	2.85	2.62	3.69	1.49	--	--
		2011	2.98	--											--
Tomatoes, on the vine	Pound	2010	2.49	2.32	2.42	2.29	1.92	1.80	1.75	1.79	1.83	1.99	1.66	2.08	16.4
		2011	2.19	1.73											-12.0
Tomatoes, grape	Pint	2010	2.25	2.51	2.66	2.46	2.23	2.21	2.16	2.00	2.27	2.39	2.24	2.88	-0.9
		2011	2.44	2.31											8.4
Cantaloup	Each	2010	2.16	2.08	2.12	2.13	2.36	2.09	1.99	1.79	1.89	2.15	2.56	1.76	-3.6
		2011	2.41	2.30											11.6
Watermelon, seedless	Each	2010	3.99	--	4.99	4.74	4.56	4.42	4.13	4.06	3.75	3.74	--	--	31.3
		2011	--	2.88											--

-- = not available. * = partial month average for February 2011. Compiled from weekly data first reported in October of 2007.

Source: Compiled by ERS from data of U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Market News Service, *Retail Price Report.*

Price table 7—Representative wholesale prices for selected fresh-market vegetables and melons in Chicago, 2010-11

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2010 Jan 4	Feb 1	Mar 1	Apr 1	May 3	June 1	July 1	Aug 2	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	2011 Jan 3	Feb 1	Feb change yr earlier
																	Percent
Artichokes	CA, MX	Carton, 24s	50.00	32.00	44.00	38.00	29.00	16.00	26.00	14.00	14.00	24.50	20.00	36.00	42.00	36.00	12.5
Beans, round green, machine-pick	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	37.00	45.00	54.00	21.00	17.00	13.50	17.00	17.00	12.00	18.00	16.50	13.00	45.00	35.50	-21.1
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25-lb sacks/filmbags	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.00	12.25	11.50	11.50	11.00	14.00	12.30	12.25	-2.0
Bok choy, baby	CA, FL	30-lb cartons	19.00	17.50	17.50	19.00	20.50	18.50	15.50	15.00	14.00	15.50	20.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	-11.4
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25-lb cartons	23.00	27.50	38.00	59.00	49.00	19.00	21.00	21.00	27.50	35.00	19.00	32.50	30.00	33.00	20.0
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50-lb cartons	10.50	15.00	15.50	15.00	14.00	8.50	9.25	8.50	10.50	14.00	12.00	13.50	24.00	14.00	-6.7
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30-lb cartons	15.00	15.00	14.50	21.00	24.50	16.00	15.50	15.00	18.00	17.00	12.75	14.00	16.00	18.00	20.0
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24 (1-lb) filmbags	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	21.75	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.25	19.50	19.50	19.50	20.80	21.25	-3.4
Eggplant, medium	FL, GA, MX	1 (1/9-bushel) cartons	15.50	12.50	11.00	20.50	18.00	14.00	11.00	11.25	10.00	19.00	8.50	14.00	19.00	21.00	68.0
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	52.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	60.00	58.00	58.00	57.50	57.50	2.7
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	12.00	14.50	12.50	11.50	11.50	15.50	15.50	14.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	11.50	14.50	12.00	-17.2
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX, IL, OH	Carton, 12s/24s	19.25	--	26.00	26.25	18.00	18.00	16.00	15.50	15.00	15.00	--	--	24.00	23.00	--
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	11.00	16.50	11.50	10.68	10.50	13.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	12.50	11.00	11.00	14.00	11.00	-33.3
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	16.50	11.50	10.68	10.50	13.00	11.00	11.00	11.13	12.50	11.00	11.00	14.00	12.00	-27.3
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	14.50	11.50	10.68	10.50	13.00	11.00	11.00	10.75	12.50	11.00	11.00	14.00	12.00	-17.2
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	24.00	22.50	14.50	13.00	13.00	15.50	17.50	17.00	14.00	20.50	25.50	27.50	27.00	22.00	-2.2
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	13.00	10.50	11.75	11.25	16.50	19.50	12.50	11.50	13.50	12.50	13.63	23.50	15.00	19.00	81.0
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	17.50	12.00	14.50	13.00	16.50	13.50	15.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	20.00	22.50	14.50	23.00	91.7
Mushrooms, button, large	PA	10-lb carton	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.0
Mushrooms, shiitake	PA	5-lb carton	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	0.0
Mushrooms, oyster	PA	5-lb carton	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	0.0
Mushrooms, crimini, medium	PA	10-lb carton	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.75	12.75	12.80	12.80	2.4
Mushrooms, portabellos, lrg	PA	5-lb carton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	-5.0
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX, TN	1/2-bushel carton	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.00	16.00	--	--	--	--	33.50	33.50	--
Onions, green, medium	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	10.50	14.00	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.00	9.50	11.50	13.25	14.00	13.50	12.00	20.00	11.25	-19.6
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	22.00	19.00	15.00	14.00	15.50	20.50	20.00	17.00	15.50	16.00	15.25	21.50	19.50	15.00	-21.1
Peas, snow	GU, CA	10-lb carton	8.75	18.00	12.00	18.00	27.00	28.00	39.00	17.00	19.50	21.00	11.75	11.75	11.50	14.75	-18.1
Peas, sugar snap	GU, CA	10-lb carton	24.00	22.00	13.00	29.00	39.00	33.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	26.00	18.00	17.00	14.00	-36.4
Peppers, green bell, large/x-lrg	FL, CA	1 (1/9-bushel) cartons	10.50	20.00	40.00	48.00	23.00	11.75	21.00	15.00	9.50	12.00	8.50	9.50	10.00	10.00	-50.0
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2- & 5/9-bushel crates	9.50	12.00	12.00	17.50	29.00	18.00	13.50	13.00	15.50	15.50	21.50	17.00	15.50	16.50	37.5
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30 (6-oz) filmbags	9.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	14.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	12.00	11.00	-8.3
Spinach, flat	CA	Carton, bunched 24s	18.00	18.50	15.50	25.00	14.50	13.75	14.50	14.50	22.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	25.00	35.1
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2- & 5/9-bushel crates	8.00	8.50	12.00	26.50	12.00	8.50	12.00	10.00	13.00	8.50	5.25	8.50	10.00	11.00	29.4
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2- & 5/9-bushel crates	12.00	25.00	--	20.00	14.00	9.50	12.00	10.00	12.00	8.50	8.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	-54.0
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregard	LA	40-lb carton	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	23.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	23.00	23.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	2.4
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25-lb carton	10.00	11.50	30.00	22.00	--	6.00	11.50	10.00	11.50	14.00	11.50	10.50	14.00	16.50	43.5
Tomatoes, vine ripe, md/lrg	MX, CA, FL	25-lb carton/2-layer flat	13.00	12.25	28.50	25.00	23.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	13.50	14.25	13.00	8.00	-34.7
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	MX, CD, AZ	5-kg carton (on vine)	17.00	12.50	11.00	12.00	7.50	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.50	7.50	13.00	10.50	-16.0
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 (1-pint) buckets	8.00	23.00	27.00	19.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	7.50	11.00	14.50	18.00	10.00	13.00	10.50	-54.3
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25-lb carton	11.00	7.00	21.50	19.50	12.00	8.50	10.00	12.00	11.00	15.00	15.00	13.00	10.50	11.00	57.1
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25-lb filmbags	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	16.00	12.25	12.00	10.00	8.00	10.75	10.50	10.50	10.50	-4.5
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2-2/3 carton 12s	13.50	13.50	17.50	18.25	15.00	22.50	9.50	12.00	10.75	10.50	13.00	24.50	16.25	12.25	-9.3
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 carton 6s	12.00	12.00	13.50	18.00	14.25	12.00	8.50	10.50	10.25	7.00	7.25	11.00	12.50	10.50	-12.5
Watermelon, various red (85 lb ctn)	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	--	0.50	0.71	0.68	0.32	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.20	--	0.30	-40.0
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, TX, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.36	0.36	0.62	0.67	0.34	0.34	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.46	0.34	-5.6

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

Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Fruit & Vegetable Market News,* FV Market News Portal, http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv

Price table 8—Canned vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 2001-11 1/

Year &	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/	
quarter	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10
	Dollars/case										*$/lb*	*$/case*
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	12.00	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	12.00	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	15.09	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.11	8.94	11.75	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.58
2003												
I	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.42	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	18.46
II	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.38	9.00	15.50	8.71	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	19.46
III	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.75	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
IV	8.00	14.13	8.00	12.38	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
Average	8.00	14.03	8.00	11.66	9.00	15.73	8.65	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	18.30
2004												
I	8.17	14.80	8.17	14.38	9.17	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	18.67
II	8.42	15.46	8.33	15.92	9.13	15.75	8.75	11.50	9.00	13.00	0.30	20.25
III	8.50	15.63	8.33	16.17	9.00	15.59	9.00	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25
IV	8.42	15.29	8.46	15.84	8.92	15.54	9.00	11.75	8.50	15.00	0.30	20.25
Average	8.38	15.30	8.32	15.58	9.06	15.72	8.85	11.56	8.88	13.50	0.30	19.86
2005												
I	8.58	14.08	8.54	13.54	8.96	15.67	9.00	11.75	8.83	14.58	0.30	20.25
II	8.75	13.42	8.67	13.25	9.13	15.33	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25
III	8.67	13.58	8.71	12.83	9.13	15.42	9.00	12.00	9.00	13.63	0.31	20.54
IV	8.71	12.25	8.88	12.50	9.13	15.25	9.00	12.00	8.96	13.38	0.33	21.13
Average	8.68	13.33	8.70	13.03	9.09	15.42	9.00	11.88	8.95	13.90	0.31	20.54
2006												
I	8.63	12.25	8.88	12.13	9.25	15.46	9.00	12.00	9.05	12.80	0.36	21.46
II	8.63	12.25	8.75	12.13	9.17	15.50	9.00	12.00	9.03	12.25	0.37	22.58
III	8.38	11.75	8.45	12.00	8.71	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.40	23.25
IV	8.38	11.75	8.57	12.00	8.63	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.44	23.25
Average	8.51	12.00	8.66	12.07	8.94	15.49	9.00	12.00	8.77	12.20	0.39	22.64
2007												
I	8.38	12.50	8.63	12.38	9.25	15.50	8.88	12.00	8.43	13.10	0.46	23.25
II	8.60	13.00	8.73	13.13	9.17	16.00	8.88	12.00	8.71	11.90	0.46	23.25
III	9.16	13.33	8.95	13.30	8.71	16.00	8.88	12.00	8.85	11.97	0.43	23.25
IV	9.38	13.83	9.00	13.92	9.38	16.00	8.88	12.00	8.85	12.67	0.41	23.41
Average	8.88	13.17	8.83	13.18	9.13	15.88	8.88	12.00	8.71	12.41	0.44	23.29
2008												
I	9.00	15.05	9.10	14.55	9.28	16.00	11.53	12.00	9.23	14.03	0.43	23.78
II	9.64	17.10	9.71	16.22	9.98	16.50	11.53	15.55	9.80	15.03	0.46	27.50
III	10.93	18.22	10.93	17.70	11.18	18.18	11.53	15.55	10.95	16.74	0.56	27.50
IV	10.93	18.28	10.93	17.78	11.18	18.25	11.53	15.55	10.95	17.10	0.63	27.50
Average	10.12	17.16	10.17	16.56	10.40	17.23	11.53	14.66	10.23	15.72	0.52	26.57
2009												
I	11.63	18.28	11.63	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.63	29.73
II	11.63	18.24	11.63	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.61	29.73
III	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.52	30.74
IV	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.51	31.38
Average	11.63	18.21	11.63	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.57	30.40
2010												
I	10.80	18.15	10.77	16.00	11.03	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.75	17.18	0.47	29.48
II	10.00	17.85	10.13	16.00	9.96	18.88	11.00	--	11.75	--	0.42	24.00
III	9.33	16.96	10.00	17.33	10.25	18.04	11.00	16.00	11.71	18.50	0.39	23.00
IV	9.25	16.50	10.58	18.00	11.00	19.00	10.75	16.00	11.63	18.50	0.39	22.50
Average	9.85	17.37	10.37	16.83	10.56	18.79	11.07	15.88	11.71	18.06	0.42	24.75
2011												
I f	9.50	16.75	10.75	18.00	11.00	19.00	10.75	16.00	11.50	18.50	0.39	22.75
II f	9.75	17.42	11.00	18.10	11.00	19.00	10.75	16.00	12.00	18.50	0.40	24.00
III f	10.00	17.86	11.15	18.33	11.50	19.00	10.75	16.00	12.00	18.50	0.42	25.00
IV f	10.25	18.53	11.25	18.50	11.50	19.00	11.00	16.00	12.00	18.50	0.45	25.00
Average	9.88	17.64	11.04	18.23	11.25	19.00	10.81	16.00	11.88	18.50	0.42	24.19

p = Preliminary. f = ERS forecast. -- = not available.

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.

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

Price table 9—Frozen vegetables: Quarterly wholesale price trends, 2001-11 1/

Year and quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Cauliflower 4/		Broccoli 6/		Spinach 7/		Okra 8/
	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2	24/10	12/3	12/2
	Dollars/case												
2001													
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.53	9.47	0.70	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.43	0.64
II	6.83	0.46	6.84	0.47	6.88	0.53	9.47	0.70	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.43	0.64
III	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.47	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.45	0.64
IV	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.45	0.65
Average	6.86	0.47	6.84	0.48	6.89	0.54	9.49	0.71	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.44	0.64
2002													
I	6.88	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.48	0.64
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	9.49	0.72	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.48	0.64
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
Average	7.05	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	9.48	0.72	7.84	0.58	8.30	0.48	0.64
2003													
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.66
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.69
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.66
2004													
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.69
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.69
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.50	0.69
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.50	0.69
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.49	0.69
2005													
I	7.00	0.48	7.33	0.57	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.52	0.69
II	7.04	0.47	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.52	0.69
III	7.12	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.84	0.57	8.30	0.53	0.69
IV	7.10	0.48	--	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.88	0.60	8.30	0.52	0.69
Average	7.07	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.84	0.57	8.30	0.52	0.69
2006													
I	7.10	0.50	7.25	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.32	0.52	0.69
II	7.35	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.63	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.81	0.49	0.69
III	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.88	0.50	0.69
IV	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.88	0.50	0.69
Average	7.40	0.50	7.53	0.56	7.36	0.54	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.72	0.50	0.69
2007													
I	7.58	0.44	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.38	0.52	0.74
II	7.50	0.48	7.61	0.57	7.49	0.55	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.81	0.49	0.75
III	7.58	0.44	7.95	0.59	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.88	0.48	0.75
IV	7.84	0.44	7.75	0.59	7.60	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.71	0.50	0.73
Average	7.63	0.45	7.74	0.58	7.41	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.70	0.50	0.74
2008													
I	10.68	0.53	10.67	--	7.43	0.60	13.32	0.89	10.67	0.68	8.88	0.52	0.74
II	11.05	0.58	11.04	0.71	8.87	0.64	14.04	0.92	11.03	0.71	8.88	0.58	0.77
III	11.78	0.77	11.75	0.71	11.76	0.73	14.04	0.98	11.75	0.78	8.88	0.70	0.83
IV	11.78	0.82	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.82	14.04	0.98	11.75	0.78	8.88	0.70	0.83
Average	11.32	0.67	11.30	0.71	9.96	0.70	13.86	0.94	10.70	0.73	8.88	0.62	0.79
2009													
I	11.78	0.82	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.82	14.04	0.95	11.75	0.78	8.00	0.73	0.83
II	11.77	0.81	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.81	14.04	0.95	11.75	0.83	8.00	0.78	0.83
III	11.74	0.81	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.81	14.04	0.96	11.75	0.84	8.00	0.78	0.83
IV	11.74	0.74	11.75	0.68	11.78	0.78	14.04	1.10	11.75	0.84	8.00	0.79	0.82
Average	11.76	0.79	11.75	0.70	11.78	0.81	14.04	0.99	11.75	0.82	8.00	0.77	0.83
2010													
I	11.74	0.71	11.13	0.67	11.74	0.77	14.04	1.18	11.75	0.84	8.20	0.79	0.82
II	--	0.56	7.73	0.50	11.75	0.72	--	0.80	11.75	0.59	--	--	0.82
III	--	0.41	7.38	0.50	--	0.71	--	0.80	--	0.59	--	--	--
IV	7.05	0.44	7.37	0.51	8.00	0.73	--	0.80	--	0.59	--	--	--
Average	9.40	0.53	8.40	0.55	10.50	0.73	14.04	0.90	11.75	0.65	8.20	0.79	0.82
2011													
I f	7.05	0.50	7.15	0.52	7.70	0.73	10.00	0.80	9.00	0.59	8.36	0.61	0.76
II f	7.50	0.50	7.50	0.52	8.00	0.73	10.00	0.80	9.00	0.59	8.63	0.61	0.77
III f	8.00	0.52	8.00	0.52	8.00	0.73	10.00	0.80	9.00	0.59	8.66	0.61	0.77
IV f	8.00	0.52	8.00	0.52	8.00	0.73	10.00	0.80	9.00	0.59	8.60	0.61	0.76
Average	7.64	0.51	7.66	0.52	7.93	0.73	10.00	0.80	9.00	0.59	8.56	0.61	0.77

-- = not available. 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/ Chopped, f.o.b. Northwest. 7/ Chopped. f.o.b. West Coast. 8/ Cut, Individually Quick Frozen (IQF) poly bag, f.o.b. Northwest.

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

Price table 10—Potatoes and pulses: Prices received by U.S. growers, by month, 2003-11 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
		Dollars/cwt												
Potatoes, all uses	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.98	6.93	6.69	6.82	5.78	5.16	4.85	5.21	5.56	5.88
	2004	5.70	5.93	6.11	6.62	6.37	6.44	6.14	5.57	5.16	4.61	4.89	5.28	5.65
	2005	5.64	5.83	6.44	6.19	6.06	6.31	7.10	6.48	5.64	5.38	6.35	6.87	7.04
	2006	7.09	6.80	8.48	8.36	7.73	8.46	9.32	7.55	6.12	5.68	6.68	6.92	7.31
	2007	7.15	7.38	7.92	8.69	7.94	7.74	7.96	6.70	5.79	5.67	6.47	7.21	7.51
	2008	7.50	7.76	7.87	8.45	9.23	10.37	10.98	10.71	8.65	7.60	8.77	9.30	9.09
	2009	9.27	9.07	9.33	9.44	9.46	9.48	8.63	8.54	8.01	7.11	7.22	7.47	8.19
	2010	7.17	7.34	7.42	8.42	8.57	8.25	8.83	7.78	7.35	6.77	8.06	8.69	8.79
	2011	8.87												
Potatoes, table stock	2003	8.05	8.51	8.57	8.35	9.09	9.20	8.95	8.48	6.87	6.21	6.19	6.13	7.34
	2004	6.28	6.79	7.38	7.84	7.65	9.01	7.99	7.76	6.75	5.07	4.89	5.57	6.70
	2005	6.15	6.64	8.06	7.24	7.36	8.29	10.05	11.00	9.61	8.80	9.04	9.18	10.31
	2006	9.58	9.14	13.82	12.39	10.56	12.02	12.70	13.97	9.81	8.67	8.63	8.70	10.25
	2007	9.05	10.05	11.04	13.09	10.37	10.36	9.74	10.53	7.85	7.68	8.11	8.97	10.84
	2008	9.67	10.30	10.25	11.77	14.56	18.03	18.00	23.66	19.39	17.59	14.97	14.19	14.44
	2009	12.95	12.45	12.07	10.60	12.21	13.28	10.56	11.85	8.77	7.46	6.68	6.19	8.35
	2010	5.74	5.76	5.26	7.25	8.36	8.08	9.60	12.79	11.10	9.91	10.41	10.73	
	2011	--												
Potatoes, processing	2003	5.29	5.27	5.28	5.49	5.59	5.59	5.38	4.88	4.62	4.46	4.77	5.19	5.11
	2004	5.30	5.40	5.24	5.56	5.62	5.53	5.15	4.76	4.59	4.46	4.87	5.10	5.06
	2005	5.29	5.28	5.37	5.45	5.69	5.51	5.52	4.91	4.65	4.66	4.89	5.51	5.39
	2006	5.65	5.58	5.73	6.04	6.30	6.46	6.40	5.43	5.20	5.11	5.68	5.94	5.90
	2007	6.14	6.03	6.36	6.55	6.74	6.65	6.51	5.55	5.34	5.29	5.62	6.14	6.01
	2008	6.20	6.34	6.25	6.58	6.72	6.85	6.72	5.75	5.75	5.61	6.01	6.31	6.49
	2009	6.89	7.00	7.01	7.50	7.93	7.44	7.27	7.14	7.88	7.06	7.46	8.17	8.15
	2010	8.42	8.44	8.86	9.06	8.91	8.64	8.01	6.17	6.27	6.16	6.71	7.36	
	2011	--												
Dry edible beans	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	19.20	20.90	22.80	24.50	25.90	27.00	25.70
	2005	27.20	27.80	26.60	28.70	31.10	27.70	25.40	21.40	18.00	18.80	18.00	18.10	18.50
	2006	19.20	17.40	17.10	18.90	19.30	19.00	21.70	19.50	18.80	19.50	21.80	21.80	22.10
	2007	22.70	25.40	25.70	24.50	24.40	24.40	28.50	25.70	24.60	26.00	28.10	27.30	28.80
	2008	27.40	32.00	32.20	34.30	35.60	33.50	36.30	38.00	36.80	36.30	34.60	34.20	34.60
	2009	35.00	30.10	32.50	31.50	27.60	29.80	32.50	32.00	30.30	29.70	30.10	31.20	30.00
	2010	31.10	30.40	29.70	30.60	27.80	26.00	25.80	29.40	26.50	25.70	26.90	24.30	26.00
	2011	24.10												
Peas, dry edible	2004	7.45	8.34	9.23	9.38	8.89	8.68	8.19	6.11	5.90	6.20	6.05	5.68	5.94
	2005	5.93	6.03	5.64	5.59	5.18	5.39	5.16	4.25	4.66	4.51	4.80	4.99	4.78
	2006	4.74	5.02	5.05	4.88	5.25	5.30	5.03	4.52	5.75	6.02	6.55	7.02	6.56
	2007	7.23	7.62	8.33	9.52	10.10	10.10	9.26	8.92	9.85	12.10	12.20	14.20	13.10
	2008	14.30	16.40	17.30	17.70	16.70	17.20	16.10	15.10	15.40	13.80	13.00	12.70	13.40
	2009	12.70	12.40	11.80	11.40	12.00	11.10	10.90	9.02	8.57	8.95	8.78	8.99	8.98
	2010	9.79	9.14	8.49	8.43	9.35	7.48	7.50	8.71	8.38	8.70	9.02	9.84	8.57
	2011	9.91												
Lentils, all	2004	18.30	19.10	20.30	18.90	19.10	21.00	17.30	13.80	15.50	15.30	15.60	15.10	14.40
	2005	15.00	13.80	13.50	13.10	12.30	12.10	11.90	11.80	11.50	11.80	11.30	12.20	11.00
	2006	11.10	11.00	10.50	9.51	9.68	7.81	7.82	9.30	12.10	12.00	13.30	11.60	12.40
	2007	14.10	13.50	12.10	13.20	13.20	12.70	13.80	15.50	19.10	24.50	26.20	28.30	26.00
	2008	26.00	29.00	29.90	33.70	30.20	30.00	32.70	31.10	36.30	37.40	38.10	34.40	33.80
	2009	30.50	30.00	30.80	31.30	30.80	31.50	33.50	27.00	25.60	25.40	25.90	27.10	26.80
	2010	27.60	29.60	28.60	28.70	29.40	26.30	26.00	21.50	23.20	24.80	26.90	27.10	24.30
	2011	27.40												
Chickpeas, all	2004	14.70	18.90	26.10	22.80	23.00	20.80	27.10	26.60	26.80	24.40	23.50	24.10	25.00
	2005	23.60	29.20	29.00	25.00	17.20	36.20	27.90	20.60	26.50	25.10	25.20	24.60	25.40
	2006	27.40	26.20	22.20	26.80	15.90	28.20	22.80	24.60	25.40	22.10	24.80	25.10	25.40
	2007	27.80	26.80	27.40	20.80	29.50	28.40	27.20	29.50	30.90	25.20	27.10	29.10	29.00
	2008	30.70	30.30	30.50	31.20	35.40	27.60	35.50	38.60	38.30	39.10	35.40	35.70	33.10
	2009	34.20	37.10	28.40	32.20	27.00	32.80	36.80	25.50	--	25.50	28.00	25.90	27.10
	2010	29.10	27.50	29.70	33.20	27.50	25.60	25.90	--	25.00	23.80	28.40	28.80	27.00
	2011	32.00												

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for 2011 are preliminary. 2/ Includes large and small chickpeas.

Sources: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices.*

Price table 11—U.S. fresh-market herbs: Selected monthly wholesale prices in San Francisco, CA, 2009/10-10/11

Herb	Unit	2009/10				2010/11				Change from prev. year			
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
		Dollars/unit								*Percent*			
Anise	24-ct crtn	16.90	16.25	22.34	26.85	15.10	14.38	20.25	23.25	- 10.7	- 11.5	- 9.4	- 13.4
Arrugula	12-ct flmbag	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.50	8.50	3.1	3.1	6.3	6.3
Basil	12-ct flmbag	8.36	9.25	9.25	9.45	8.63	8.63	9.13	9.63	3.2	- 6.8	- 1.4	1.9
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	16.15	16.00	16.00	15.80	16.60	15.50	15.50	15.50	2.8	- 3.1	- 3.1	- 1.9
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.75	.0	.0	.0	.0
Chives	12-ct flmbag	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.84	5.75	11.1	9.1	6.2	4.5
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	19.50	12.25	12.00	13.25	12.35	13.06	17.69	20.25	- 36.7	6.6	47.4	52.8
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	20.25	20.50	20.81	20.65	20.50	20.50	20.75	21.00	1.2	.0	- .3	1.7
Dill, baby	12-ct ctns	6.10	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.75	6.75	6.75	7.13	10.7	12.5	12.5	18.8
Dry eschallot	5-lb sack	5.50	5.25	5.25	5.25	4.25	4.25	4.63	5.50	- 22.7	- 19.0	- 11.9	4.8
Horseradish	Per lb-bg	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.60	.0	.0	.0	.0
Lemon grass	Per lb-ctns	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	3.00	3.00	1.63	0.80	252.9	252.9	91.2	- 5.9
Marjoram	12-ct flmbag	5.65	5.63	5.63	5.73	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	1.8	2.2	2.2	.4
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	5.65	5.63	5.63	5.73	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	- .4	.1	.0	- 1.7
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	5.65	5.63	5.63	5.73	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.41	1.8	2.2	2.2	- 5.5
Mint	12-ct ctns	7.90	8.00	7.56	9.25	7.00	7.00	7.94	10.69	- 11.4	- 12.5	5.0	15.6
Sage	12-ct flmbag	5.65	5.63	5.63	5.73	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.63	- .4	.0	.0	- 1.7
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	32.50	32.50	32.19	32.00	- 4.4	- 4.4	- 5.3	- 5.9
Savory	12-ct flmbag	5.65	5.63	5.63	5.73	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.66	- .4	.0	.0	- 1.1
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	5.65	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.38	6.75	6.75	7.09	7.25	5.9	5.9	11.2	13.7
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	5.65	5.63	5.63	5.63	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2
Verdolaga	24-ct crts	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	7.50	7.50	8.50	8.50	- 25.0	- 25.0	- 15.0	- 15.0
Watercress	12-ct ctns	16.50	16.50	16.00	16.00	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.97	.0	.0	3.1	6.1

1/ Data not available

Source: Derived from data provided by USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, FV Data Portal, http://marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv

Price table 12—Farm-retail price spreads, 2007-10

Item	Annual			2010						
	2007	2008	2009	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept
Market basket										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	211.0	225.1	224.1	225.3	225.4	225.8	225.4	224.8	224.9	226.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	142.3	147.3	127.0	149.3	145.3	143.5	139.3	139.8	144.1	145.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	248.1	267.0	276.5	266.3	268.6	270.1	271.7	270.5	268.4	269.8
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	23.6	22.9	19.8	23.2	22.6	22.3	21.6	21.8	22.4	22.5
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	367.6	381.8	356.4	367.0	358.0	364.8	353.7	338.1	337.4	345.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	193.4	191.0	167.9	182.5	156.2	208.9	169.7	173.4	176.0	184.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	448.1	469.9	443.4	452.2	451.1	436.8	438.7	414.2	411.9	419.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	16.6	15.8	14.9	15.7	13.8	18.1	15.2	16.2	16.5	16.9
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	293.5	309.8	299.4	317.4	321.7	311.2	300.8	296.3	296.3	298.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	169.0	170.8	167.5	283.0	279.7	209.4	160.1	163.8	163.6	161.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	357.4	381.3	367.2	335.1	343.3	363.6	373.1	364.4	364.6	369.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	19.6	18.7	19.0	30.3	29.5	22.8	18.1	18.8	18.7	18.3
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	208.7	228.5	243.6	240.3	239.5	241.2	242.9	241.6	242.7	242.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	151.0	163.4	157.0	158.3	159.2	158.3	156.0	158.2	159.3	156.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	226.7	248.8	270.6	265.9	264.5	267.1	270.0	267.6	268.7	268.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	17.2	17.0	15.3	15.7	15.8	15.6	15.3	15.6	15.6	15.4
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	172.9	196.8	201.2	198.6	197.7	199.5	199.4	200.5	201.8	202.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	150.9	207.2	146.6	158.7	162.6	153.7	154.8	155.7	157.3	166.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	181.1	192.9	221.3	213.3	210.6	216.4	215.8	217.0	218.1	215.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	23.5	28.3	19.6	21.5	22.1	20.7	20.9	20.9	21.0	22.1
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	195.0	201.8	200.6	199.6	202.6	205.1	208.1	209.0	209.1	210.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	124.7	124.3	114.2	127.9	133.4	133.3	131.4	124.7	129.3	130.3
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	267.1	281.3	289.1	273.2	273.6	278.8	286.9	295.5	290.9	293.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	32.4	31.2	28.8	32.4	33.3	32.9	32.0	30.2	31.3	31.3
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	194.8	210.4	197.0	198.8	197.3	197.7	197.9	199.0	198.7	199.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	152.9	145.4	103.7	120.9	119.0	123.1	127.4	131.2	136.1	142.5
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	233.3	270.3	283.0	270.7	269.5	266.5	262.9	261.6	256.5	251.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	37.7	33.2	25.3	29.2	28.9	29.9	30.9	31.6	32.9	34.3
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	191.4	200.9	204.2	201.7	203.3	202.5	204.0	205.1	203.7	205.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	154.8	155.4	146.6	158.1	156.1	165.4	168.1	169.5	162.4	166.2
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	233.4	253.3	270.6	251.9	257.7	245.2	245.3	246.1	251.2	251.4
Farm value-retail cost (%)	43.3	41.4	38.4	41.9	41.1	43.7	44.1	44.2	42.7	43.2
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	195.3	222.7	190.0	202.4	196.4	178.1	179.4	176.8	183.6	200.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	136.3	160.6	112.4	182.2	103.0	75.8	72.5	90.7	107.3	76.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	301.3	334.4	329.5	238.7	364.3	361.9	371.4	331.4	320.8	423.1
Farm value-retail cost (%)	44.8	46.3	38.0	57.8	33.7	27.3	26.0	33.0	37.5	24.6
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	222.1	244.9	252.6	250.9	250.4	251.3	250.3	250.2	249.7	250.1
Farm value (1982-84=100)	149.5	191.2	143.0	141.8	134.1	130.6	128.2	133.5	147.8	151.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	232.2	252.3	267.9	266.1	266.6	268.1	267.3	266.5	264.0	263.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	8.2	9.6	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.4

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

Source: USDA, Economic Research Service, http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/agoutlook/aotables. See file aotab08.xls