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Outlook

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Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Fresh Vegetables Freeze, Prices Rise

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

The next release is April 22, 2010.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

An unusually long period of freezing temperatures struck deep into Florida's winter vegetable growing areas during early to mid-January, reducing supplies and raising prices. During the winter (January-March), Florida accounts for 34 percent of the shipments of the top 7 warm season vegetables (tomatoes, bell peppers, snap beans, cucumbers, sweet corn, squash, and eggplant). In mid-February, volume from Florida was a fraction (10-30 percent) of normal while shipments from Mexico were partially offsetting, running 40 to 50 percent higher than a year earlier. With the exception of higher prices for green beans and tomatoes, the additional imports plus weather-impaired demand this month appears to have helped keep retail prices near levels of a year earlier.

California's tomato processors intend to contract for 5 percent fewer processing tomatoes than a year earlier—a contract total of 12.6 million short tons if processors were to carry through with these early intentions. An additional 0.6 million tons would likely be processed from open market purchases and from acreage in other States. In January, California tomato paste packed in 55-gallon drums was being quoted at 48 cents per pound, down 24 percent from the high levels of a year earlier but 17 percent above 2 years earlier and 29 percent above the average of the previous 5 years.

Monthly retail prices for fresh potatoes declined during 2009, down from the high levels of 2008, but still above the average for 2000-07. Retail prices for potato chips were higher in 2009 than in 2008. According to preliminary data, domestic shipments of potatoes, including chipper and seed potatoes, were about 5 percent lower during January to December 2009 than a year earlier.

The preliminary value of the 2009 dry bean crop was estimated to have declined 13 percent from a year earlier to $794 million as both output and average price fell. Although lower, the 2009 crop value was second only to the 2008 record high. The preliminary season average price for 2009/10 was estimated to be $30.90 per hundredweight (cwt; equals 100 pounds), 11 percent lower than a year earlier.

Despite higher stocks and lower prices, area planted to U.S. dry peas and lentils is expected to increase modestly this spring. However, production could actually decline in 2010, assuming a return to average yields.

Industry Overview

Fresh vegetables: The value of production for fresh-market vegetables totaled a nominal dollar record-high $10.4 billion in 2009, up less than 1 percent from a year earlier. The top five vegetables remained the same as a year earlier led by tomatoes, head lettuce, and bulb onions. Fresh vegetable crop value was up as higher prices throughout most of 2009 outweighed lower output. Fresh-market gross revenue increased 3 percent to $5.4 billion in California, which accounted for 52 percent of the national value of fresh-market vegetables, compared with 51 percent a year earlier. Production of fresh vegetables generated nearly $1.4 billion in crop value in Florida—down 8 percent from 2008 as lower prices outweighed higher aggregate production. A cool, rainy season dropped crop yields and pulled value down 28 percent in New York, which remained the fifth-leading State in value terms.

Melons: The value of the top 3 melon crops totaled $879 million in 2009—down 5 percent from 2008. Watermelon output was steady but weak demand pulled average prices down, leaving crop value 8 percent lower, but second only to the 2008 record high. With a 3-percent increase in output outweighing lower prices, the value of the cantaloup crop rose 1 percent to $359 million—the second consecutive increase.

Processing vegetables: Propelled by record high values for tomatoes, sweet corn, and pickling cucumbers, the value of production for processing vegetables (including dual use crops) jumped 10 percent to $2.1 billion. Driven by stronger contract prices and record yields, the value of the processing-tomato crop surged 24 percent to a record $1.2 billion. The value of the sweet corn crop rose 2 percent to a record $336 million due to relatively strong prices and a record crop for freezing.

Potatoes: According to preliminary estimates, the value of U.S. potato production declined 8 percent to $3.45 billion in 2009/10. With the season-average farm price falling 5 percent from last year's record (but still the second-highest on record), revenue declined in most States including Colorado, Idaho, Wisconsin, and Washington. With both production and price lower, crop value fell 45 percent in Colorado and 33 percent in New York.

Sweet potatoes: The estimated farm value of the 2009 U.S. sweet potato crop was $410 million—up 5 percent to a third consecutive record-high. Output was up 7 percent but average price was estimated 1 percent lower than a year earlier. Strong production boosted value 19 percent in California and 5 percent in North Carolina.

Dry edible beans: Lower prices pulled the farm value of the 2009 U.S. dry bean crop down 13 percent to $794 million following consecutive price-driven record highs in 2007 and 2008. The value of North Dakota's crop fell 21 percent from a year earlier to $234 million but still accounted for 30 percent of U.S. crop value.

Dry peas and lentils: The value of all U.S. dry pea and lentil production (including small chickpeas and wrinkled seed peas) in 2009/10 totaled $374 million, up 24 percent from a year earlier. Within this total, lentils were valued at a record $153 million (up 89 percent), as output was strong. Despite record-large production, the value of the U.S. dry pea crop fell 8 percent as prices declined 33 percent.

Mushrooms: The value of the 2008/09 mushroom crop was estimated to be down 1 percent to $957 million, reflecting a 1-percent decline in average prices to $1.17 per pound. With lower prices and a slightly smaller crop, the value of the Agaricus mushroom crop (excluding brown and specialty) fell 3 percent to $754 million. In contrast, a larger crop and higher average prices pushed the value of the 2008/09 specialty mushroom crop (including brown Agaricus) up 7 percent to $203 million.

Table 1—U.S. vegetable industry at a glance, 2007-10

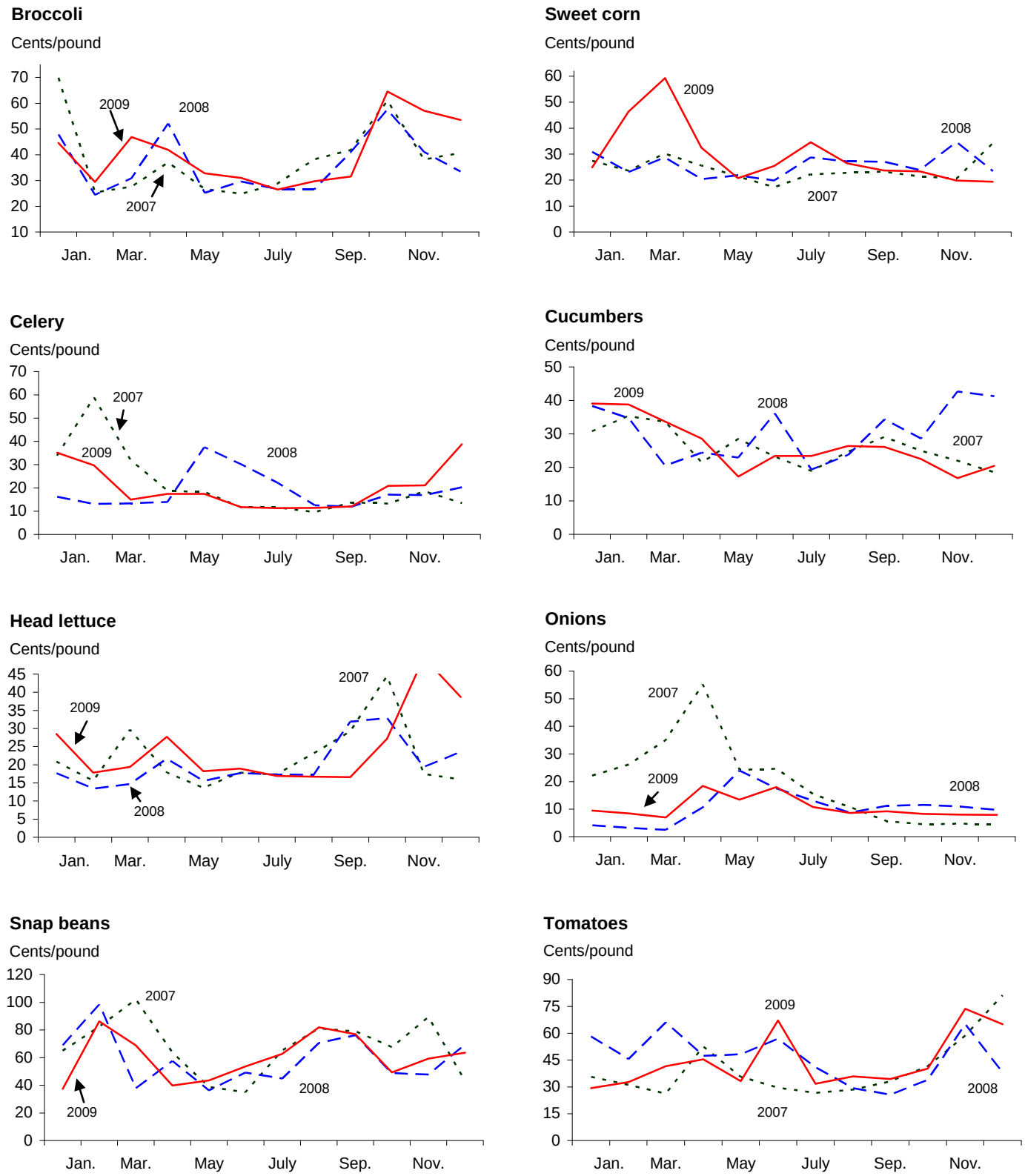
Item	Unit	2007	2008	2009	2010 1/
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,852	6,667	6,852	6,786
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,784	1,733	1,710	1,700
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,249	1,226	1,275	1,213
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,122	1,047	1,045	1,034
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,479	1,445	1,463	1,505
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	1,217	1,217	1,359	1,335
Production	Mil. cwt	1,332	1,282	1,330	1,294
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cwt	459	450	442	444
Processing	Mil. cwt	356	350	380	355
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	445	415	431	420
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	26	26	25	26
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	46	41	51	49
Crop value	$ mil.	17,385	18,591	18,461	18,229
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	10,048	10,369	10,397	10,425
Processing	$ mil.	1,651	1,938	2,139	1,875
Potatoes	$ mil.	3,340	3,770	3,452	3,560
Dry beans	$ mil.	749	910	794	740
Mushrooms	$ mil.	961	963	957	965
Other 2/	$ mil.	636	641	722	665
Unit value 3/	$/cwt	13.05	14.51	13.88	14.09
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$/cwt	21.87	23.04	23.52	23.51
Processing	$/cwt	4.64	5.54	5.63	5.28
Potatoes	$/cwt	7.51	8.42	8.00	8.48
Dry beans	$/cwt	28.80	34.60	30.90	28.21
Other 2/	$/cwt	34.42	38.79	32.92	33.22
Trade					
Imports	$ mil.	7,930	8,521	8,410	8,440
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	4,437	4,611	4,533	4,650
Processing 4/	$ mil.	1,921	2,170	2,143	2,150
Potatoes & products	$ mil.	908	997	1,012	945
Dry beans	$ mil.	107	155	134	155
Other 5/	$ mil.	556	588	587	540
Exports	$ mil.	4,621	5,418	5,385	5,575
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	1,741	1,846	1,817	1,900
Processing 4/	$ mil.	942	1,218	1,177	1,250
Potatoes & products	$ mil.	1,051	1,196	1,179	1,180
Dry beans	$ mil.	199	317	306	295
Other 5/	$ mil.	686	841	906	950
Per capita use	Pounds	433	420	426	419
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	174	171	171	169
Processing	Pounds	118	115	123	117
Potatoes & products	Pounds	125	119	117	116
Dry beans	Pounds	7	6	6	6
Other 2/	Pounds	10	9	9	10

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) price for fresh-market vegetables



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

Fresh-Market Vegetables

Severe Freeze Sends Prices Higher

An unusually long period of freezing temperatures struck deep into Florida's winter vegetable growing areas during early to mid-January. Evening and early morning temperatures dipped below freezing over the course of about 10 days during January 2-13, with the coldest readings since December 1989 recorded on Jan 11. Consecutive daily record lows were recorded across the State and as far south as Miami on Jan 10-11. Despite efforts to protect crops, thousands of acres of tender warm-season vegetables such as tomatoes, sweet corn, squash, green beans, and peppers were heavily damaged or destroyed. Some growers covered younger plants and these managed to survive. Prices had begun to rise prior to the killing freezes since the cold weather that prevailed for 2 weeks had virtually stopped plant growth, slowing harvest volume. Growers harvested and stored as much product as possible prior to the killing freezes and marketed this following the freeze events. By mid-February, Florida's shipments were only running around 10-30 percent of normal for most major vegetables. Sixty of Florida's 67 counties (including all areas where winter fresh produce is grown) were declared natural disaster areas by USDA on January 29.

A year ago, a severe freeze during January 20-22 damaged Florida winter vegetables, reducing volume and raising prices for crops such as green beans, sweet corn, and tomatoes. This year, damage was much more severe because of the extended duration of the cold weather pattern. The impact of the cold was acute in the major Gulf Coast vegetable areas around Immokalee and Belle Glade. In addition to complete destruction of entire fields, the surviving plants faced harvest delays (due to lack of growth and loss of blooms during the cold stretch), vine and foliage damage (leading to reduced yields and increased disease susceptibility), and fruit scarring (leading to lower grade fruit and reduced value). Industry estimates suggest about two-thirds of the tomato crop in the major southwestern production region was destroyed along with the majority of the green beans, sweet corn, and squash. Although reduced supplies of warm season crops such as tomatoes and peppers will be available from protected fields and other areas of Florida where

Table 2—U.S. quarterly grower (point-of-first-sale) prices, 2009-10

Commodity	2009 First	2009 Second	2009 Third	2009 Fourth	2010 First *	2010 Second *	2010 Third *	Change 1st Q 1/
	Cents/pound							*Percent*
Asparagus	79.80	118.43	--	--	104.00	97.00	--	30.3
Broccoli	40.33	35.23	29.27	58.40	30.00	34.00	33.00	-25.6
Cantaloup	--	21.80	12.30	17.93	--	18.00	16.00	--
Carrots	25.20	25.50	24.93	26.77	28.00	26.00	24.00	11.1
Cauliflower	49.83	43.83	33.50	53.20	40.00	39.00	32.00	-19.7
Celery	26.60	15.50	11.57	26.93	27.00	18.00	14.00	1.5
Sweet corn	43.53	26.23	28.23	20.83	42.00	22.00	25.00	-3.5
Cucumbers	39.10	23.07	25.30	19.90	42.00	26.00	24.00	7.4
Lettuce, head	21.90	21.60	16.73	38.50	20.00	20.00	18.00	-8.7
Onions, dry bulb	8.30	16.60	9.54	8.04	12.00	22.00	12.00	44.6
Snap beans	64.13	45.60	73.80	57.33	96.00	46.00	72.00	49.7
Tomatoes, field	34.50	48.60	34.00	59.63	76.00	47.00	36.00	120.3
All vegetables 2/	154	162	146	198	179	158	145	16.2

-- = not available. * = ERS forecast. 1/ Change in projected 1st quarter 2010 over 1st quarter 2009.
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*.

Table 3--Selected U.S. fresh-market vegetable shipments 1/

Item	Annual 2009	December 2009	January 2009	January 2010	Change previous: 2/ Month	Change previous: 2/ Year
		--1,000 cwt --			Percent	
Asparagus	3,443	184	251	275	49	9
Snap beans	2,862	366	337	251	-31	-25
Broccoli	10,023	985	969	928	-6	-4
Cabbage	12,188	1,173	1,335	914	-22	-32
Chinese cabbage	1,264	145	143	144	-1	1
Carrots	10,103	727	925	792	9	-14
Cauliflower	3,612	348	338	382	10	13
Celery	16,387	1,621	1,505	1,346	-17	-11
Sweet corn	12,927	524	625	338	-35	-46
Cucumbers	16,233	1,480	1,605	1,696	15	6
Greens	1,720	265	230	146	-45	-37
Head lettuce	31,054	2,626	2,505	2,205	-16	-12
Romaine	14,761	1,274	1,376	1,082	-15	-21
Leaf lettuce	7,998	1,164	1,144	400	-66	-65
Onions, dry bulb	54,151	4,613	5,053	4,687	2	-7
Onions, green	3,084	306	344	290	-5	-16
Peppers, bell	16,750	1,313	1,694	1,542	17	-9
Peppers, chile	7,950	610	559	548	-10	-2
Squash	7,493	818	899	891	9	-1
Tomato, field, round	26,064	2,145	2,868	2,018	-6	-30
Tomato, field, roma	10,417	1,140	1,331	1,534	35	15
Tomato, ghouse 3/	13,251	917	1,166	1,167	27	0
Tomato, small 4/	3,926	428	479	365	-15	-24
Watermelon	43,243	591	684	491	-17	-28
Selected total	330,904	25,763	28,364	24,432	-5	-14

1/ All data are preliminary. Includes domestic and imported product. 2/ Change in January 2010. 3/ Includes all tomatoes produced under cover. 4/ Includes grape and cherry tomatoes.

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

damage was somewhat less (the Homestead area and the East Coast around Palm Beach), it will likely be sometime in late March before volume begins to approach the usual scale, assuming no further freezes or large scale incidents.

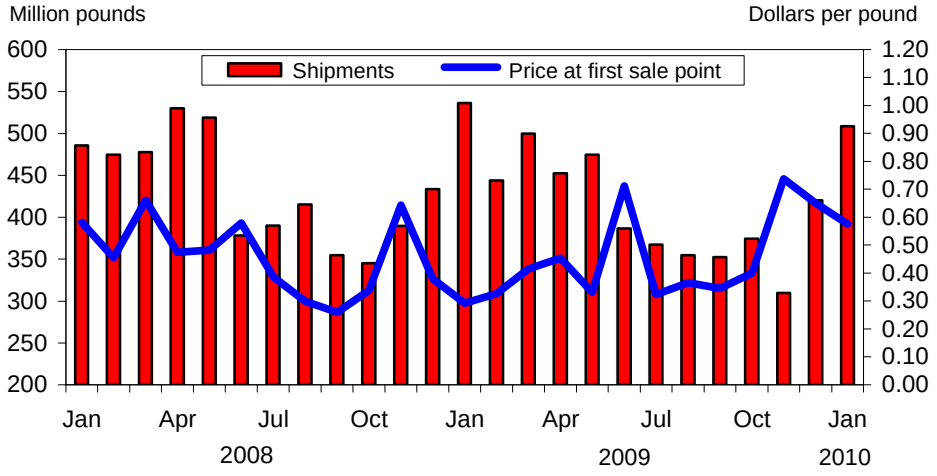
Florida Ships a Third of Warm-Season Vegetables

During the winter (January-March), Florida accounts for 34 percent of the shipments of the top 7 warm season vegetables (tomatoes, bell peppers, snap beans, cucumbers, sweet corn, eggplant, and squash). Over the previous three winters (2007-09), Florida's average national market share for major warm-season winter vegetable crops was as follows:

- All tomatoes, 39 percent of national market volume from all sources,
  - Round field-grown tomatoes, 61 percent,
  - Roma (plum-type) tomatoes, 21 percent,
  - Grape tomatoes, 63 percent,
  - Cherry tomatoes, 43 percent,
- Bell peppers, 37 percent,
- Green beans, 62 percent,
- Sweet corn, 67 percent,
- Cucumbers, 8 percent,
- Eggplant, 24 percent,
- Squash, 13 percent.

Figure 2

U.S. fresh tomatoes: Shipments & price at point of first sale 1/



1/ Volume includes hothouse. Price is for field-grown tomatoes. Excludes grape and cherry.
Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Market News* and USDA, NASS (price).

Florida produces fresh-market vegetables for the commercial market during three seasons, winter, spring, and fall. During the 3 previous years (2007-09), Florida's annual fresh-market vegetable production had a shipping-point (farm) value of about $1.4 billion. Although the winter season accounts for about one-third of the annual volume of the major vegetables, prices generally average higher due to greater risks (largely weather-related) involved in winter production. Assuming 65 percent of average production was lost, valued at average prices over the past 3 years, the estimated freeze loss at the shipping point for the top 7 warm season vegetables would be about $300 million, with tomatoes accounting for about half.

Texas vegetable growers in the Rio Grande Valley around McAllen were also impacted by freezing weather. That area usually produces leafy crops (cabbage, leaf lettuce, spinach, celery, swiss chard) and various root vegetables like table beets and onions. Most of these crops are hardier cool-season crops which may be able to recover from damaging frosts, depending on the stage of growth. Although the Texas 1015 sweet onion harvest does not begin until March, other winter crops are harvested on a continuous basis until the heat of spring brings the season to a close. These crops experienced a harvest gap of several weeks until growth resumed.

Imports (largely from Mexico) normally account for about two-thirds of winter volume of warm-season vegetables. With average production expected this year in Mexico for most vegetables, Mexican shippers appear to have been able to increase volume in response to higher prices and greater demand. In mid-February, while volume from Florida was a fraction (10-30 percent) of normal, weekly shipments from Mexico were running 40 to 50 percent higher than a year earlier for crops such as sweet corn, peppers, green beans, squash, and greenhouse tomatoes.

Heavy Western Rains Flood Desert Fields

California and Arizona also received some unusual winter weather in January in the form of a series of heavy El Nino-inspired rain storms. Although much of the impact was expected to be felt in coastal areas, the major desert growing regions received several inches of rain (equaling the average for an entire year in a matter of hours). This disrupted harvest, slowed marketing, and raised leafy green vegetable

Table 4--Winter-season U.S. fresh-market vegetable area 1/

Item	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Change 2009-10
			-- *Acres for harvest* --			*Percent*
Snap beans	13,200	14,800	13,500	12,000	11,500	-4
Broccoli 2/	26,000	28,000	27,000	26,000	25,500	-2
Cabbage	10,600	11,380	11,330	11,720	12,600	8
Carrots	20,700	18,400	16,400	16,200	16,600	2
Cauliflower 2/	8,500	8,200	8,000	8,500	8,200	-4
Celery 2/	7,600	7,600	7,300	7,200	7,100	-1
Sweet corn	3,600	8,600	9,200	8,800	8,400	-5
Head lettuce	66,800	58,900	50,700	47,000	51,000	9
Bell pepper 2/	6,100	6,600	6,400	6,800	6,700	-1
Spinach	2,200	800	1,100	600	600	0
Tomatoes	10,000	10,000	9,100	9,300	9,100	-2
Total	175,300	173,280	160,030	154,120	157,300	2

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

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

prices for several days as equipment became mired in muddy fields. The majority of winter leafy and cruciferous crops are grown in the area surrounding Yuma, Arizona and El Centro, California.

With favorable weather, supplies quickly recovered and shipping-point prices fell to low levels by mid-February for crops such as lettuce, broccoli, cabbage, and celery. Reflecting weak demand and improved supplies, celery prices were averaging below a year earlier by mid-February despite reduced area and freeze-reduced volume from Florida. The lion's share of celery is produced in Ventura County around the city of Oxnard and further north in coastal California in the Santa Maria Valley. Some celery is also produced in Florida and was damaged (or had growth and harvest delayed) by the cold snap. Celery supplies may have been slightly lower anyway this winter due to a 1-percent reduction in area for harvest.

The outlook for the remainder of the winter season is largely dependant on the weather in southern Florida, various areas in Mexico (particularly Sinaloa), and the desert growing regions of California and Arizona. With warm winter weather accelerating plant growth in the desert areas, harvest gaps (reduced supplies) and higher prices are expected for leafy crops like head lettuce in March. Although the outlook for fresh vegetables this winter features a 2-percent increase in acreage, this will be more than offset by reduced availability of most warm-season crops such as tomatoes, green beans, sweet corn, and peppers due to the Florida freeze. At the same time, although the economy has apparently stabilized, unemployment remains high and demand tepid as consumers only now appear to be cautiously returning to away from home eating. Given a reduced supply of some fresh crops (with increased imports only partially offsetting domestic losses) over the next 6 weeks, the price outlook for the remainder of the winter generally favors higher prices than the relatively strong (and freeze affected) levels experienced a year earlier.

Compared with a year earlier, shipping point prices on February 1 changed as follows;

Crops shipped primarily from Florida and Mexico:

- round mature green tomatoes (med.), up 78 percent to $15.95 per 25 lb carton;
- bell peppers (large), up 50 percent to $18.85 per 1-1/9 bushel carton;

- zucchini squash (small), up 51 percent to $11.25 per 1/2 & 5/9 bushel carton;
- green beans (hand-picked), up 94 percent to $32.95 per 30-lb carton;
- sweet corn, up 36 percent to $22.95 per 4.5 dozen carton;
- cucumbers (med), down 39 percent to $10.95 per 1-1/9 bu carton;
- eggplant (med), up 9 percent to $11.60 per 1-1/9 bu carton;
- radishes, up 39 percent to $8.95 per carton of 30-6 oz filmbags;
- cabbage, up 78 percent to $12.00 per 50-lb carton;

Crops shipped primarily from Arizona and California:

- broccoli, down 11 percent to $6.00 per 14-bunch carton;
- cauliflower, up 7 percent to $6.60 per carton of 12 heads;
- iceberg lettuce, down 19 percent to $7.06 per 24 film-wrapped head carton;
- romaine lettuce, down 5 percent to $5.71 per 24 head carton;
- carrots (med-lg), up 13 percent to $13.70 per carton of 48-1 pound filmbags;
- celery, up 12 percent to $17.45 per 60 lb carton of 2-dozen;

Spring Onion Area Down

Onion growers intend to plant 28,000 acres of onions for the 2010 spring-season harvest—down 2 percent from the same-State totals reported a year earlier. Most of these onions are of the nonpungent (so-called sweet varieties such as Vidalia and Texas 1015), which command a higher price (and higher production costs) than the typical pungent storage onion that makes up the majority of the onions produced in the country. The crop, which is already in the ground, has been subject to very cold temperatures in both Georgia and Texas, with some damaged foliage reported in Texas (which may slow crop growth for several weeks). In reducing onion area, growers were reacting to both lower returns a year ago (due in part to high production costs) and the relatively low onion prices received earlier this winter. With a surge in export demand (due partly to weather-slowed crops in Mexico), storage onion prices have increased. In early February, a 50 pound sack of medium-size Idaho yellow Spanish onions was $8.25—up 57 percent from a year earlier.

Production Down, Value Up in 2009

Production of 24 major fresh-market vegetables and melons (excluding potatoes, mushrooms, and pulse crops) declined 1 percent to 44.24 billion pounds in 2009. This was the third consecutive annual decline and the smallest fresh domestic vegetable crop in a decade. Reflecting a combination of recession-reduced demand and weather-reduced yields, output of 15 of the 24 crops was reduced. Excess moisture reduced yields in most New York-grown vegetables, especially for

Table 5—Fresh vegetables: Consumer price indexes 1/

Item	2009		2010	Change previous:	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Month	Year
	Index			*Percent*	
Food at home	219.7	213.4	215.4	1.0	-2.0
Food away from home	221.3	224.8	224.9	0.1	1.6
Fresh vegetables	320.2	303.2	308.5	1.7	-3.7
Potatoes	349.2	278.6	297.9	6.9	-14.7
Tomatoes, all	322.5	348.5	338.9	-2.8	5.1
Lettuce, all	302.3	329.5	293.9	-10.8	-2.8
Other vegetables	319.5	294.0	310.1	5.5	-2.9

1/ Index base is 1982/84=100.

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

cabbage, snap beans, squash, pumpkins, and sweet corn. Pumpkin yields were down in New York (down 31 percent), Pennsylvania (down 30 percent), Michigan (down 24 percent), and Illinois (down 13 percent). The reduction in Illinois (the top producing State) was most noteworthy since the majority of the crop is processed into pie filling, which has been reported to be in short supply the past 2 years.

The sharpest production decline was for snap beans which fell 17 percent due to a combination of reduced area and lower yields in Florida and Georgia—the top producing States. Production was also down for such crops as pumpkins, leaf lettuce, carrots, garlic, cabbage, and asparagus. Output was higher for chile peppers, romaine lettuce, spinach, squash, and tomatoes. Production was flat in California, which accounts for 49 percent of annual fresh-market vegetable and melon output. Despite damage to crops such as snap beans and sweet corn from last year's freeze, production in Florida (the second-largest-producing State with 9 percent of annual output) saw 2009 fresh-market output rise 1 percent to 4.12 billion pounds. Arizona, the third-largest source of fresh-market vegetables and melons with 7 percent of output, experienced a 4 percent drop in output in 2009 due primarily to smaller lettuce, broccoli, and cauliflower crops.

The farm value of production for the 24 top fresh vegetable and melon crops rose less than 1 percent to $10.4 billion in 2009 as higher prices more than made up for lower production. Among the top 24 surveyed crops, 13 posted reduced receipts. The top crop in terms of production value was fresh tomatoes at $1.3 billion (down 7 percent from a year earlier), followed by head lettuce at $1.2 billion (up 9 percent), and dry bulb onions at $844 million (down 3 percent). Although New York growers harvested smaller crops, the average unit value of those crops was also lower, leaving the farm value of New York fresh vegetables down 28 percent to $278 million—the lowest value since 2005. With a price-driven 3-percent gain

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

Year	Average 2004-06	2007	2008	2009	Change 2008-09 2/
		-- Million pounds --			*Percent*
Artichokes 1/	95.6	105.6	114.4	111.8	-2
Asparagus 1/	119.3	112.5	95.2	89.9	-6
Snap beans	582.7	650.2	582.4	486.2	-17
Broccoli 1/	1,796.7	1,918.8	2,008.6	1,957.0	-3
Cabbage	2,358.8	2,388.6	2,451.6	2,262.3	-8
Carrots	2,570.5	2,443.0	2,456.5	2,216.3	-10
Cauliflower 1/	631.0	682.8	664.8	650.1	-2
Celery 1/	1,913.2	2,001.1	2,002.5	1,968.5	-2
Sweet corn	2,642.9	2,850.4	2,889.9	2,842.1	-2
Cucumbers	945.0	970.0	884.3	872.9	-1
Garlic 1/	476.9	410.4	428.3	394.1	-8
Lettuce, head	6,465.8	5,747.4	5,295.2	5,322.0	1
Lettuce, leaf	1,367.3	1,224.0	1,278.1	1,123.8	-12
Lettuce, romaine	2,382.8	2,640.9	2,277.4	2,603.0	14
Onions, dry bulb 1/	6,765.7	7,963.8	7,512.0	7,497.0	0
Peppers, bell 1/	1,604.9	1,610.0	1,588.8	1,560.0	-2
Pumpkins 1/	1,045.8	1,145.8	1,066.3	931.3	-13
Spinach	629.9	507.9	572.1	623.9	9
Squash 1/	752.9	626.6	668.7	721.9	8
Tomatoes	3,741.8	3,362.7	3,113.7	3,236.5	4

1/ Includes some processing.

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

in 2009, California remained the top State in terms of fresh market value at a record-high $5.4 billion. Florida was a distant second at $1.4 billion (down 8 percent from 2008).

Import Value Down, Volume Up in 2009

In calendar year 2009, the United States remained a net importer of fresh-market vegetables (excluding potatoes and melons). Although the value of imports fell 3 percent to $4.1 billion, the volume of fresh vegetable imports increased 5 percent. Increased movement reflected rising volume for crops such as greenhouse tomatoes (up 15 percent), asparagus (up 12 percent), and cucumbers (up 8 percent). Despite the recession, imports of greenhouse tomatoes continued to surge, rising for the tenth consecutive year. Greenhouse tomato import volume exceeded 1 billion pounds for the first time, with imports now 5 times larger than in 2000.

Mexico and Canada remained the top two foreign suppliers of fresh-market vegetables to the U.S. market. In 2009, Mexico accounted for 75 percent of U.S. fresh-market vegetable import value, while Canada garnered 12 percent. Rounding out the top five import sources in 2009 were Peru (4 percent of total), Costa Rica (2 percent, consisting mostly of tropical vegetables), and China (just under 2 percent, consisting mostly of garlic).

On the outgoing side of trade, higher unit values were outweighed by reduced volume (down 5 percent), leaving the value of fresh-market vegetable exports 1 percent below a year earlier at $1.7 billion. Canada remained the leading foreign destination for U.S. fresh-market vegetable and melon exports, taking 81 percent of total value, followed distantly by Mexico (6 percent), and Japan (4 percent). At $326 million, leaf/romaine lettuce was the leading fresh vegetable export by value in 2009, followed by tomatoes ($179 million), and carrots ($127 million).

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

	January - December				Change
Item	2006	2007	2008	2009	2008-09
			--1,000 cwt--		*Percent*
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	6,588	5,508	6,122	5,614	-8
Lettuce, other	4,610	4,534	4,661	4,426	-5
Tomatoes	3,177	3,557	3,723	3,756	1
Lettuce, head	3,639	3,532	3,384	2,624	-22
Broccoli	3,053	3,110	3,028	2,612	-14
Carrots	2,531	2,575	2,743	2,440	-11
Celery	2,553	2,597	2,559	2,546	0
Other	13,700	13,380	14,274	14,524	2
Total	37,298	36,195	37,935	35,996	-5
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes, all	21,879	23,611	24,606	26,226	7
Cucumbers	9,743	10,122	10,979	11,888	8
Peppers, sweet	7,161	7,264	7,309	7,692	5
Onions, dry bulb	6,432	9,025	7,142	6,816	-5
Peppers, chile	5,086	5,634	6,282	6,610	5
Squash 2/	5,304	5,658	5,401	5,670	5
Asparagus, all	2,653	2,735	3,083	3,440	12
Other	21,658	23,378	23,875	24,392	2
Total	79,916	87,427	88,676	92,734	5

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

Smaller Tomato Crop Expected This Year

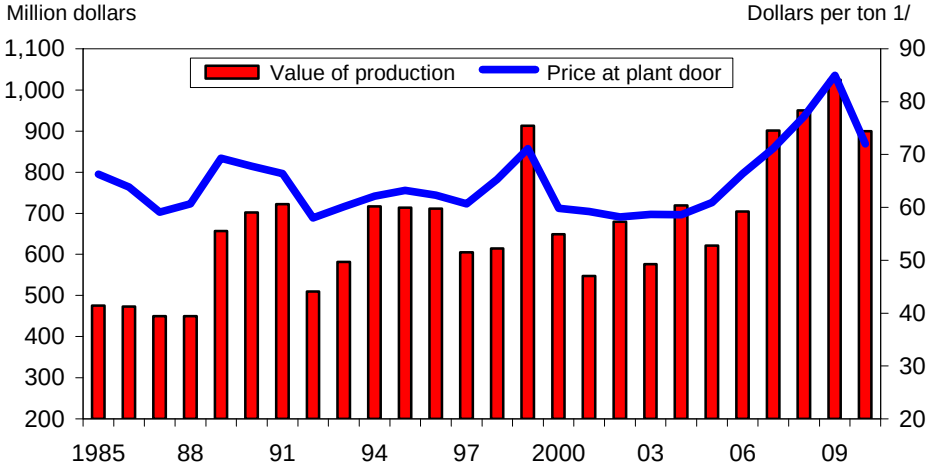
According to the early (Jan. 14) crop intentions report, California tomato processors intend to contract for fewer tomatoes in 2010. California is the source for about 95 percent of the tomatoes grown nationally for processed products such as sauces, paste, soup, juice, and ketchup. California's tomato processors intend to contract for 5 percent fewer processing tomatoes than a year earlier—a contract total of 12.6 million short tons if they were to carry through with these early intentions. An average yield of 45 tons per acre was assumed—up from last year's record-high 43.23 tons. An additional 0.6 million tons would likely be processed from open market purchases and from acreage in other States. A year ago, total U.S. output of 13.97 million tons easily shattered the 1999 record high (12.84 million tons), with 99 percent of the tomatoes processed in the country grown under contract.

According to the California Tomato Growers Association, in 2009 the base price (price at the first delivery point, excluding premiums) averaged a record-high (unadjusted for inflation) $80 per short ton, up from $70 the previous season. The base price this year will likely decline, reflecting an easing of agricultural input prices (especially fertilizer), lower prices for alternative crops, and record-large stocks of processed tomato products. As might be expected coming off a record crop (with record-high prices) and declining input costs, a sizeable gap existed between the initial negotiating positions of growers and processors. Although planting of the early crop is already in progress, growers want to be sure of an adequate return on their investment, while processors are striving to reduce their inventory costs to remain competitive. In January, hot break 31 percent natural tomato soluble solids (Brix) California paste packed in 55 gallon drums was being quoted at 48 cents per pound, down 24 percent from the high levels of a year earlier but 17 percent above 2 years earlier and 29 percent above the average of the previous 5 years.

According to the California League of Food Processors, U.S. tomato stocks on Dec. 1, 2009 were 16 percent greater than a year earlier and the highest on record. Despite continued high unemployment and strong prices for most tomato products,

Figure 3

U.S. processing tomatoes: Crop value and plant door price



1/ Delivered price of raw tomatoes at the processing plant.
Source: USDA, NASS, *Vegetables Annual Summary.*

apparent average monthly disappearance of 1.09 million tons (on a fresh-weight equivalent basis, covering both domestic and export use) was just under the relatively strong levels of a year earlier (1.094 million tons). In 2008, domestic use was soft but disappearance was propped up by a large gain in export volume. The situation was reversed in 2009 as exports (on a fresh-weight basis) dropped 19 percent, but were still easily the second largest on record. Preliminary estimates suggest that per capita domestic use of processing tomatoes bucked the trends in other food categories which have fully reflected the recession-wracked economy and lackluster foodservice demand. Per capita net domestic use rose 5 percent to an estimated 70.3 pounds—the highest since 2005. Assuming the domestic economy continues to regain its footing (increasing employment and supporting away-from-home meals) this year, use of processed tomato products is expected to again move modestly higher in 2010.

Wholesale and Retail Prices Easing

Prices paid by processors for raw vegetables delivered to the plant door backed off their record highs of a year earlier. Reflecting lower grower contract prices in 2009, the plant door prices for snap beans (down 13 percent), sweet corn (down 11 percent), and green peas (down 11 percent) were lower but remained above levels of 2 years earlier. In step with the easing in general commodity market prices, lower raw product acquisition costs for processors, and lackluster demand resulting from high unemployment, January wholesale prices for canned vegetables were little changed from a year earlier. Since peaking in September of 2009, wholesale prices for canned vegetables had declined each month until rising 1 percent from a month earlier in January 2010. Frozen prices had been rising relatively steadily since at least April 2007 but may have peaked in November 2009, 26 percent above March 2007. Although down from December, frozen vegetable wholesale prices this January still averaged 2 percent above the elevated levels of a year earlier.

After peaking around mid-year, retail prices for canned and frozen vegetables slowly began to decline in 2009. By December, the retail price index for frozen

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

Item	2009		2010	Change previous:	
	Jan.	Dec.	Jan.	Month	Year
	Index			*Percent*	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
Processed fruits and vegetables	148.4	145.4	148.3	2.0	0.0
Canned vegetables	159.1	159.6	162.3	1.7	2.0
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	201.3	188.8	198.3	5.0	-1.5
Dry beans, peas, lentils	176.6	176.5	174.1	-1.4	-1.4
Olives, pickles, relishes	133.8	130.7	133.0	1.8	-0.5
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	168.9	167.5	169.3	1.1	0.2
Pickles and products	210.1	211.2	211.2	0.0	0.5
Tomato catsup and sauces 1/	155.0	153.2	156.3	2.0	0.8
Canned dry beans	144.5	153.1	151.7	-0.9	5.0
Vegetable juices 1/	126.7	125.1	124.7	-0.3	-1.6
Frozen vegetables	176.5	180.5	180.1	-0.2	2.0
Frozen vegetable combinations	116.8	116.2	116.2	0.0	-0.5
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	196.7	195.0	197.1	1.1	0.2

1/ Index base year is 1987.

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

vegetables was 6 percent below that of July while the index for canned vegetables was 4 percent lower. In January 2010, retail prices for frozen vegetables averaged 2 percent below a year earlier while canned vegetable prices were up 2 percent.

Pickling Cucumber Output Down, Use Up

Driven mainly by weather-reduced yields in Florida, production of cucumbers for pickles declined 4 percent in 2009. Florida's pickling cucumber yield, usually the largest among producing States, was reduced by a third to 7 tons per acre. This reduced the State's crop by 24,500 tons—the same decline experienced at the national level. The industry had intended to increase production in 2009 to help maintain stocks, but with output lower, December 1 stocks stored in tanks and barrels dropped 58 percent to their lowest level since 1982. All salt stock (including dill) was down 64 percent, while stocks of fresh-pack pickles were down 17 percent. Salt stock accounts for the majority of pickle stocks. Given the modest decline in production, this sharp decline in stocks suggests an increase in demand.

Preliminary estimates of 2009 pickling cucumber per capita use stand at about 5 pounds—up about 40 percent from a year earlier and the highest since 2002. According to analysis of Information Resources Infoscan Reviews data by the Food Institute, 2009 supermarket sales volume of both pickles and relish (also made from pickling cucumbers) increased from the previous year with strong gains for pickles during the final three quarters of 2009. Foodservice use may have also increased due partly to the $1 double cheeseburger deals offered by the 2 major burger chains.

Table 9--Annual U.S. production of selected processing vegetables

Year	Average 2004-06	2007	2008	2009	Change 2008-09
		1,000 short tons			*Percent*
Canning:					
Tomatoes	11,023.8	12,659.9	12,305.8	13,970.6	14
Sweet corn	1,499.0	1,275.5	1,355.8	1,510.4	11
Snap beans	564.8	483.8	523.4	591.2	13
Cucumbers	546.4	541.2	567.1	542.6	-4
Green peas	149.2	158.5	143.6	190.3	33
Asparagus	15.1	5.9	7.1	5.1	-28
Lima beans	5.2	4.1	5.0	4.5	-11
Spinach	8.0	14.7	13.5	9.6	-29
Subtotal	13,811.4	15,143.6	14,921.3	16,824.2	13
Freezing:					
Sweet corn	1,577.2	1,622.0	1,476.7	1,723.7	17
Green peas	232.8	260.6	268.2	251.3	-6
Snap beans	248.9	270.0	284.6	221.8	-22
Spinach	91.4	83.1	90.0	86.1	-4
Lima beans	42.8	49.0	44.1	43.5	-1
Asparagus	4.4	4.0	4.6	4.7	2
Subtotal	2,197.5	2,288.6	2,168.3	2,331.1	8
Dual use:					
Carrots	431.6	377.2	401.7	329.4	-18
Broccoli	67.1	45.0	33.7	24.0	-29
Cauliflower	16.0	10.6	8.2	8.4	2
Subtotal	514.7	432.8	443.6	361.8	-18
Selected total	16,523.5	17,865.0	17,533.2	19,517.1	11

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

Processing Production and Value Up In 2009

Production of the major vegetables used for processing increased 11 percent to 19.5 million short tons in 2009. Five of the 11 crops registered increased output with tomatoes again the major change agent. Other than tomatoes, much of the gain in output came from the second-leading processing crop, sweet corn. While sweet corn production for canned products was the highest since 2005, output for freezing was record-high. Sweet corn output for all uses was record high in Minnesota, the top producing State. Minnesota achieved this level of output despite greater acreage abandonment—7 percent of planted area was not harvested compared with an average of 2 percent the 2 previous years. With harvested area down 1 percent, Minnesota's production rose because sweet corn yields hit a record 8 tons per acre—easily eclipsing the previous high of 7.33 tons set in 2006.

Production of snap beans used in processed products increased 1 percent with all the gain coming from increased canning. Canning use of snap beans was the highest since 1989. Favorable weather in Wisconsin (the top producing State) helped boost snap bean production 8 percent to a record 353,290 tons, as harvested area was the greatest since 1994 and yields were the third-highest on record.

The value of production for processing vegetables rose 11 percent to a record $2.1 billion. As with production, the top two crops in terms of farm value were tomatoes ($1.2 billion) and sweet corn ($336 million). Nominal dollar record high crop values were established for tomatoes (up 24 percent from a year earlier), sweet corn (up 2 percent from a year ago), and cucumbers (up 1 percent from a year earlier) due to strong prices and/or production. California ($1.2 billion), Minnesota ($164 million), Wisconsin ($157 million), and Washington ($133 million) remained the top four in terms of farm value.

Import and Export Value Down in 2009

In terms of value, the United States easily remained a net importer of processed (canned, frozen, dried) vegetables (excluding potatoes and mushrooms) in calendar year 2009. The value of processed (canned, frozen, dried) vegetable and melon imports fell 2 percent from a year earlier during January to December 2009. By value, Mexico (25 percent of the total), China (12 percent), Canada (11 percent), and Peru (10 percent) remain the top four suppliers of processed vegetables. Processed vegetable import volume (excluding juices) declined for the first time since 2000, falling 4 percent. Lower volume reflected smaller imports of dried garlic, dried paprika, canned asparagus, frozen green beans, canned pimentos, ketchup, and frozen broccoli. Although import volume was down for canned vegetables for the third consecutive year—it was also lower for frozen vegetables but relatively flat for dehydrated—import value was higher for only canned vegetables.(table 10). Import volume for canned vegetables was down 1 percent from a year earlier, with decreases for tomato sauces, ketchup, and pimentos outweighing gains for cucumber pickles, green peas, and whole tomatoes.

Import volume from four of the top five foreign suppliers (Mexico, Canada, Italy, and Peru) of canned vegetables declined. For Mexico, the leading foreign supplier of canned vegetables to the United States in 2009, volume was down 9 percent due primarily to reduced volume of beans and pickled vegetables. Canned import volume from China, the third-leading supplier, rose 4 percent on the strength of rising volume of water chestnuts, carrots, and mixed vegetables. Although volume has not changed appreciably over the past 5 years, China accounted for 12 percent

Table 10--Value of U.S. processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	January - December				Change
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2008-09
		--Million dollars--			Percent
Imports:					
Canned	883	911	988	1,001	1
Tomato products	168	194	182	191	5
Frozen	526	630	748	717	-4
Broccoli	171	209	252	238	-6
Dehydrated 2/	353	391	442	425	-4
Garlic	49	52	37	30	-20
Exports:					
Canned	555	592	810	785	-3
Tomato products	307	317	519	487	-6
Frozen	175	212	261	227	-13
Sweet corn	63	64	69	70	1
Dehydrated 2/	129	139	150	167	11
Onion products	66	79	85	85	0

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.

of canned-vegetable import volume in 2009, with water chestnuts and bamboo shoots together accounting for 59 percent of the total.

Volume of processed tomato products (excluding juice), the largest canned import category, declined 6 percent in 2009 as reduced imports of ketchup and tomato-based sauces outweighed increased volume for canned whole tomatoes and paste. Tomato juice volume surged to 45 million liters (70 times its usual low levels), with most coming from Mexico. Juice imports had been less than 1 million liters since the last surge occurred in the early 2000s (also sourced from Mexico) when juice imports averaged around 18 million liters. Juice began to come in during January with monthly volume reaching more than 4 million liters during June through December. The value of tomato juice imports surged from $410,000 in 2008 to more than $17 million in 2009. Propped up by surging whole tomato and juice imports, 2009 import volume (on a fresh-equivalent basis) totaled 1.4 billion pounds, up 3 percent from a year earlier but 20 percent below the record 2007 volume. The value of tomato product imports increased 1 percent to $222 million, led by Mexico (up 79 percent). The gain in import value from Mexico was caused by the surge in tomato juice volume.

During calendar year 2009, the value of processed vegetable and melon exports declined 3 percent from a year earlier. Export volume and values for the canned and frozen categories were each below a year earlier while dehydrated products were higher. Although volume for dehydrated products was up, export volume for frozen vegetables was down 19 percent. Reflecting the worldwide recession, reduced volume of frozen sweet corn and mixed vegetables pulled frozen exports down.

Greater supplies and higher prices of tomato products outweighed favorable exchange rates and forced the volume (expressed on a fresh-weight basis) of tomato product exports down 18 percent to 4.5 billion pounds—the most significant percentage decline since 1975 (fell 37 percent). Most of the decline was centered in paste (which was coming off an unusually strong year in 2008) and prepared/whole tomato products.

Potatoes

Fall Crop's Higher Yield Outweighs Smaller Harvested Area

U.S. potato production in 2009 increased 4 percent, with a gain in average yields more than offsetting a small decline in harvested area. Fall potato production was up almost 15 million hundredweight (cwt). A yield of 428 cwt per acre made up for a small decrease in fall harvested area. Spring and summer potato production was also up in 2009, 6 and 5 percent, respectively. The increase in spring production came from larger harvested acreage. In contrast, yields for summer potatoes were up in most States, which offset a decrease in harvested area. With greater supplies and weak demand, potato prices have declined from their recent highs. The preliminary estimate of the 2009/10 average price is $8.00 per cwt, down 5 percent from a year earlier but still the second-highest nominal dollar value on record.

All areas of the country saw gains in fall potato production. In the West, larger production in Idaho and Oregon compensated for a smaller crop in Washington State. In the central part of the country, production was up in Wisconsin but down in North Dakota. Yields were higher in most central States, while harvested area was down 3 percent. A larger crop in Maine and other Eastern States offset a 14-percent drop in New York potato production.

Idaho's 14.5 million-cwt increase in fall potatoes accounted for 97 percent of the growth in 2009 potato production. With fall potato stocks in December and January up from a year earlier, excess supplies have to be reduced to prevent prices from

Table 11--Fall potatoes: Farm production in major States, 2008-09

	Area harvested			Yield			Production		
Regions / States	2008	2009	%chg	2008	2009	%chg	2008	2009	%chg
	-- 1,000 acres --			*-- Cwt per acre --*			*--- 1,000 cwt ---*		
West:									
California	8.4	8.4	0.0	470	495	5.3	3,948	4,158	5.3
Colorado	56.9	55.2	-3.0	385	400	3.9	21,907	22,080	0.8
Idaho	304.0	319.0	4.9	383	411	7.3	116,475	131,000	12.5
Oregon	35.3	37.0	4.8	529	580	9.6	18,674	21,460	14.9
Washington	155.0	145.0	-6.5	600	610	1.7	93,000	88,450	-4.9
Other States 1/	22.2	21.2	-4.5	367	392	6.8	8,144	8,304	2.0
Total:	581.8	585.8	0.7	451	470	4.4	262,148	275,452	5.1
Central:									
Michigan	42.5	43.5	2.4	350	360	2.9	14,875	15,660	5.3
Minnesota	48.0	45.0	-6.3	425	460	8.2	20,400	20,700	1.5
Nebraska	19.4	19.9	2.6	425	440	3.5	8,245	8,756	6.2
North Dakota	81.0	75.0	-7.4	280	255	-8.9	22,680	19,125	-15.7
Wisconsin	62.0	63.0	1.6	415	460	10.8	25,730	28,980	12.6
Ohio	2.1	2.1	0.0	325	335	3.0	683	704	3.1
Total:	255.0	248.5	-2.5	363	378	4.1	92,613	93,925	1.4
East:									
Maine	54.7	55.5	1.5	270	275	1.9	14,769	15,263	3.3
New York	17.8	16.5	-7.3	320	300	-6.3	5,696	4,950	-13.1
Other States 2/	12.7	13.3	4.7	265	294	11.2	3,360	3,913	16.5
Total:	85	85	0.1	280	283	1.1	23,825	24,126	1.3
Fall total:	922.0	919.6	-0.3	411	428	4.2	378,586	393,503	3.9

1/ Montana, Nevada, and New Mexico. 2/ Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island.

Sources: USDA, NASS, *Crop Production.*

Table 12--U.S. potatoes: Monthly shipments by type, 2007-2009 2/

Crop year 1/	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Year-to-date
			1,000 cwt			
Tablestock						
2007	8,015	8,815	9,453	9,379	9,364	45,025
2008	8,254	8,195	9,175	8,495	8,595	42,713
2009	7,990	8,305	8,881	8,850	8,363	42,389
Idaho 3/						
2007	2,345	2,793	2,849	2,502	2,703	13,192
2008	1,970	2,480	2,461	2,754	2,829	12,494
2009	2,371	2,647	3,115	3,079	3,119	14,331
Chipper						
2007	4,692	3,699	3,454	4,738	3,307	19,892
2008	3,508	3,659	4,363	3,644	3,534	18,708
2009	3,226	4,260	3,377	2,624	4,852	18,339
Total 4/						
2007	12,757	12,603	12,984	14,435	13,182	65,962
2008	11,764	11,984	13,773	12,334	12,520	62,375
2009	11,266	12,709	12,401	11,756	13,611	61,743

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.*

dropping further. Prices received by Idaho growers are typically among the lowest in the United States.

Domestic Shipments and Shipping-Point Prices Are Down

Domestic shipments of potatoes, including chipper and seed potatoes, were about 5 percent lower during January to December 2009 than in calendar year 2008. Year-to-date shipments for crop year 2009 (September-January) were also lower, 1 percent below corresponding shipments in 2008. These further indicate current subdued demand for domestic potatoes, which is also evident in dampened prices for fresh and processing potatoes.

Monthly prices received by U.S. growers for fresh potatoes in 2009 were initially higher than those received in 2008, but beginning in May 2009, prices receiver were lower than year-earlier levels. Prices for processing potatoes were about the same as those in 2008 for the first seven months of the year. From August to December 2009, however, prices were up by about a fourth. Monthly retail prices for fresh potatoes declined during 2009, down from the high levels of 2008, but still above the average for 2000-07. Retail prices for potato chips were higher in 2009 than in 2008.

January Stocks Are Highest in 5 Years

Fall potato stocks in 13 major States totaled 203 million cwt on February 1, 2010, up 11 percent from a year earlier. The share of these stocks with respect to fall production of 383.9 million cwt in the 13 States is 53 percent, also higher than the 4 preceding years. The Idaho Russet composed the bulk of these stocks, which grew by more than 14 percent from 2008's level.

Table 13—U.S. potatoes: Monthly grower and retail prices, 2009-10

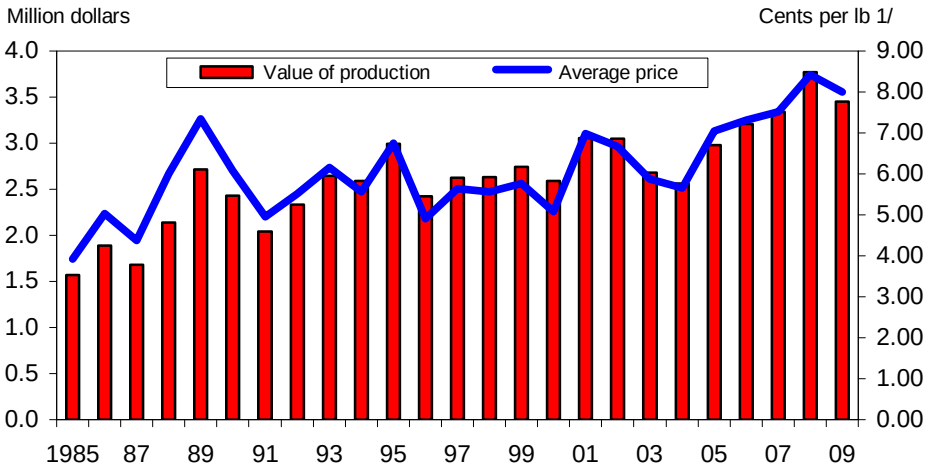
Crop year & month	Grower prices			Retail prices	
	All uses	Fresh	Processing	Fresh	Chips
	Dollars/pound				
2009					
January	0.094	0.137	0.067	0.676	4.534
February	0.089	0.124	0.068	0.660	4.611
March	0.093	0.119	0.070	0.652	4.550
April	0.098	0.120	0.076	0.620	4.683
May	0.096	0.127	0.078	0.616	4.438
June	0.095	0.130	0.074	0.634	4.557
July	0.098	0.132	0.071	0.641	4.566
August	0.096	0.147	0.069	0.638	4.554
September	0.083	0.098	0.079	0.612	4.627
October	0.070	0.073	0.070	0.592	4.533
November	0.071	0.065	0.074	0.561	4.528
December	0.074	0.062	0.083	0.560	4.653
2010					
January 1/	0.072	0.059	0.081	0.563	4.651
Percent change year ago Jan.	-23.5	-56.7	20.8	-16.7	2.6

1/ Prices for January 2010 are mid-month averages.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices* and U.S. Dept. of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (retail).

Figure 4

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



1/ Season average price.

Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Values* and *Potatoes Annual Summary*.

Value of Potato Exports Down in 2009

U.S. potato exports in 2009 were valued at $1,169 million, down 2 percent from 2008. Frozen french fries earn more than half of that export value, headed largely to Japan, Canada, and Mexico. The value of U.S. potato imports in 2009 was up 2 percent from 2008. Although U.S. imports of frozen french fries in 2009 were down 2 percent from 2008, imports of other processed products—such as chips and canned or preserved potatoes—were higher. French fry imports, largely from

Canada, represent 60 percent of total U.S. potato import value in 2009. The U.S. trade surplus in frozen fries increased to $49.1 million in 2009, up from $45.2 million in 2008. This positive net export performance was bolstered by trade surpluses for potato chips, flakes and granules, potato flour and meal, and fresh or chilled potatoes.

In volume, the United States imported slightly more french fries in 2009 than it exported. This is a return to the trade deficits seen in 2006 and 2007 and in contrast to the surplus in 2008. Besides frozen french fries, the United States had a trade deficit in fresh market and seed potatoes, other frozen potatoes, and potato starch. Most imports of seed and other frozen potatoes are from Canada. Potato starch is purchased largely from the European Union. Despite the depreciation of the U.S. dollar with respect to the Canadian dollar and the euro over the past few years, U.S. imports of frozen potatoes, potato chips, potato flakes and granules, canned and prepared potatoes, and potato starch continued to increase. Imports of potato chips, worth $52.9 million in 2009, mostly come from Mexico and Canada.

Both export and import unit values—indicators of U.S. terms of trade in potatoes—grew in 2009. For all potatoes and potato products, the average export unit value was $2.56 per pound in 2009, up 7 percent from 2008. The unit value for all potato imports also increased 7 percent to an average of $1.90 per pound. Exports of potato chips to the Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Canada, and South Korea and dried potatoes to Canada and South Korea were among the highest export unit values in 2009. On the import side, U.S. purchases of potato chips and canned, prepared, and dried potatoes had high import unit values last year.

Table 14--Potatoes: U.S. trade volume, 2006-09 1/

Item	January - December				Change
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2008-09
			--1,000 cwt--		*Percent*
Exports:					
Fresh-market	6,007	6,158	6,163	6,821	11
Seed	300	244	252	464	84
Frozen fries	13,134	14,723	16,362	15,183	-7
Other frozen	748	947	1,200	1,241	3
Chips	1,342	1,259	1,411	1,226	-13
Flakes & granules	1,363	1,433	1,179	1,025	-13
Canned & prep.	557	422	460	566	23
Flour, meal, & dried	182	267	260	323	24
Starch & dextrins	332	395	356	382	7
Imports:					
Fresh-market	6,112	9,236	10,720	7,946	-26
Seed	2,062	1,823	1,056	1,417	34
Frozen fries	15,766	15,811	15,881	15,276	-4
Other frozen	1,423	1,225	1,277	1,331	4
Chips	618	489	233	311	34
Flakes & granules	125	164	285	484	70
Canned & prep.	123	130	322	472	47
Flour, meal, & dried	39	48	105	35	-67
Starch & dextrins	2,493	2,164	1,983	2,236	13

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

Upward Production Trend Continues in 2009

Despite heavy damage caused by persistent rain during fall harvest across Mississippi and parts of Louisiana, favorable sweet potato yields in top producing States such as North Carolina and California helped push U.S. sweet potato production up 7 percent in 2009. The United States experienced a strong year for sweet potato production (the highest since 1959), with a 7-percent increase to 19.6 million hundredweight. Area harvested increased less than 1 percent to 97,700 acres while per acre yields rose 6 percent to a record-high 201 cwt. Illustrating the continuous growth experienced by the industry, 2009 was the seventh consecutive year that annual sweet potato production exceeded the average of the previous 3 years. It also marked the ninth consecutive year that annual yields exceeded the average of the previous 3 years.

A series of storms that dropped copious amounts of rain on Mississippi and Louisiana last fall resulted in continuously flooded fields. The flooding slowed (or prevented) harvest, reduced yields, and led to heavy crop losses. Output in Mississippi was sliced 42 percent to 1.27 million cwt—the smallest crop in the State since 1997. For the second consecutive year, Louisiana experienced reduced yields. The State was coming off an even poorer 2008 crop, which featured a 50-percent reduction in yield. Although production in 2009 was up 47 percent to 1.62 million cwt, it was the second smallest crop in Louisiana since 1924 (the 2008 crop was the smallest since 1899).

While output in the Gulf States was reduced by flooding, California growers enjoyed ideal conditions in 2009. Sweet potato production in the State jumped 36 percent from 2008 to a record 5.9 million cwt. California, the second largest sweet-potato-producing State, experienced an 18 percent increase in area harvested (to a record 17,400 acres) and a 15-percent increase in yield to a record 340 cwt per acre—easily the highest in the nation (69 percent above the U.S. average).

Although growers in North Carolina did not increase planted acreage, favorable conditions allowed all that was planted to be harvested. With no acreage losses,

Table 15--Sweet potatoes: Area, yield, and production, 2008-09

States	Area harvested			Yield			Production		
	2008	2009	Chng	2008	2009	Chng	2008	2009	Chng
	- 1,000 acres -		*Percent*	*- Cwt /acre -*		*Percent*	*- 1,000 cwt -*		*Percent*
North Carolina	46.0	47.0	2.2	190	200	5.3	8,740	9,400	7.6
California	14.8	17.4	17.6	295	340	15.3	4,366	5,916	35.5
Louisiana	11.0	12.0	9.1	100	135	35.0	1,100	1,620	47.3
Mississippi	19.5	11.0	-43.6	172	115	-33.1	3,354	1,265	-62.3
Alabama	2.5	2.3	-8.0	175	170	-2.9	438	391	-10.7
Arkansas 1/	--	2.5	--	--	185	--	--	463	--
Florida 1/	--	3.0	--	--	110	--	--	330	--
New Jersey	1.2	1.2	0.0	125	110	-12.0	150	132	-12.0
Texas	1.5	1.3	-13.3	140	100	-28.6	210	130	-38.1
Others 2/	0.8	--	--	106	--	--	85	--	--
Total:	97.3	97.7	0.4	190	201	5.8	18,443	19,647	6.5

1/ Estimates began in 2009. 2/ Includes Virginia and South Carolina in 2008.

Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Production.*

Table 16--Sweet potatoes: Domestic shipments from surveyed States

Mkt. year 1/	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Year-to-date
				- - 1,000 cwt - -				
Louisiana								
2007	18	17	67	80	294	155	71	703
2008	64	73	57	86	247	73	68	668
2009 p	0	2	33	81	171	83	46	416
North Carolina								
2007	247	253	246	272	620	322	254	2,214
2008	282	287	266	367	718	412	350	2,682
2009 p	319	353	369	450	896	475	393	3,255
Mississippi								
2007	60	73	86	97	198	99	80	692
2008	100	105	110	138	236	109	89	887
2009 p	89	74	82	49	55	39	34	422
Total shipments								
2007	325	342	399	449	1,113	576	405	3,609
2008	446	464	434	591	1,202	594	507	4,237
2009 p	412	453	527	675	1,261	689	560	4,577

p = preliminary.

1/ Sweet potato marketing year is July-June.

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

harvested area increased 2 percent to 47,000 acres—the highest since 1950. Yield in the State rose 2 percent to a record high 200 cwt per acre. With more harvested acreage and stronger yields, production rose 8 percent to 9.4 million cwt—the second consecutive record-high (records began in 1868).

Robust Demand Reflected in Strong Prices, Despite Big Crop

Despite good availability and four consecutive annual increases in production, prices for sweet potatoes remain strong. Industry sources generally credit increased year round demand from processors, retailers, food service outlets and export markets fueled by enhanced awareness of the nutritional benefits of sweet potatoes and innovative value-added marketing. The preliminary estimated 2009 price for domestic sweet potatoes is $20.90 per cwt. This is a 1-percent decline from 2008 and breaks a string of four consecutive annual increases. Although lower, the 2009/10 average price remains strong relative to the past since it follows the highest recorded nominal dollar price (unadjusted for inflation) in 2008/09.

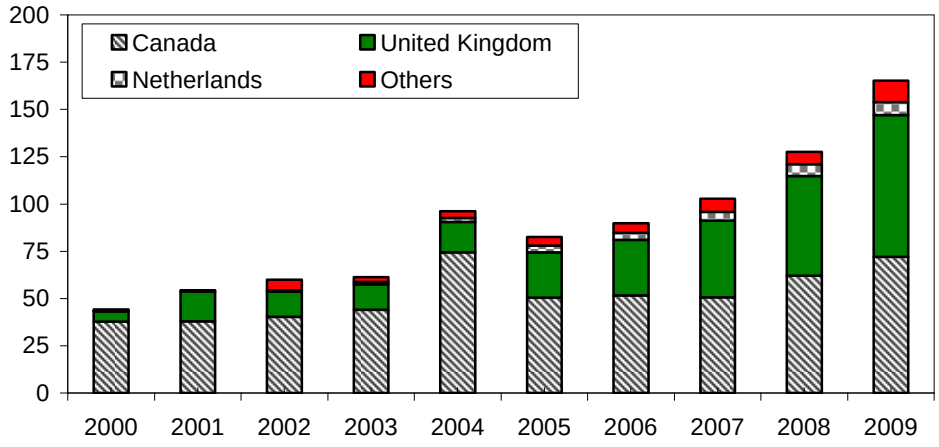
With the average price down just 1 percent and production up 7 percent, the value of the 2009 U.S. sweet potato crop increased 5 percent to a record $410 million. Estimates for Florida were reinstated in 2009 (after having been dropped in the 1960s) with Florida's 2009 crop the largest recorded since 1948 and boasting the highest average price among all States at $30 per cwt. With a larger crop, North Carolina realized a 2-percent drop in the preliminary price to $18.10 per cwt but posted a record $170 million value of production (a 5-percent increase from 2008). Prices also fell in both California and Mississippi, with California's large crop more than making up for the drop in average price. California's crop was valued at a record $159 million, a 19 percent increase from 2008. Conversely, with sharply lower production, Mississippi's crop value plummeted 64 percent to $23 million—the lowest since 2000.

Shipping-point prices for 40-pound cartons of U.S. No. 1 orange-type sweet potatoes from Eastern North Carolina during January 2010 averaged $15 to $16—down slightly from a year earlier when prices averaged $15.10-$15.80 per 40-pound carton. Meanwhile, prices in Mississippi and Louisiana were averaging slightly above a year earlier.

Export Market Continues Upward Swing

During the first 6 months of the 2009/10 crop year (July through December), the value of U.S. sweet potato exports increased 25 percent $27.6 million. At the same time, sweet potato (fresh or dried) imports surged 40 percent to $4.4 million, with most entering from the Dominican Republic and China (likely dried products). Export volume of fresh and frozen product was up 34 percent to 75 million pounds and is on a pace to easily exceed last year's modern record high. Canada consumed the largest amount of U.S. sweet potato exports, purchasing $15.1 million. The United Kingdom, the second largest market, continues to show impressive growth, reaching $10.2 million so far this season. Given a strong crop in 2009, the industry will be relying on gains in exports and continued strong use among processors to maintain orderly market flow through next summer and retain the price strength that has characterized the sweet potato market over the past several years.

Figure 5
U.S. sweet potatoes: Crop year export volume, 2000-09 1/



1/ Data for 2009/10 projected by ERS.
Source: Prepared by ERS from data of U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

Dry Beans

Modest Acreage Increase Expected in 2010

Given relative market prices in mid-February, the area planted to dry edible beans is expected to increase in 2010 as projected changes in acreage among most bean classes would be steady to modestly larger. With the exception of California, acreage is projected to increase somewhat in most major States with average grower bids hovering near $30/cwt. Unless grower bids weaken significantly or prices for competing crops suddenly strengthen in the next few months, the incentive remains for an increase of 1 to 3 percent in seeded area over last year's 1.54 million acres.

This year, aside from the weak economy, most of the key economic factors point to increased dry bean area. These include lower input costs for dry beans, very attractive prices for most all dry bean classes (especially black, navy, and Great Northern), relatively good export demand, the beginnings of an economic recovery in domestic markets, relatively low stocks, and lower prices for important competing crops such as corn, soybeans, and barley. As usual, the supply response to price changes (relative returns) will vary among bean classes, but several bean classes are expected to experience an increase in plantings. Early analysis suggests an increase in area is likely for black and navy beans, with much smaller increases possible for garbanzo, light and dark red kidney, and pinto beans. However, although the majority of planting decisions have already been made, a variety of factors can influence the final crop mix well into the spring, with spring weather one of the most important. The first survey-based examination of 2010 row crop area (including dry beans) will be available on March 31 when USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service releases the *Prospective Plantings* report.

Table 17--U.S. light red kidney beans: Acreage, yield, production, and value, 1990-2009

Crop	Acreage 1/			Produc-	Farm value	
year	Planted	Harvested	Yield 1/	tion 1/	Per unit 2/	Crop 3/
	1,000 acres		*Cwt/acre*	*1,000 cwt*	*$/cwt*	*1,000 dols.*
1990	78.1	73.6	16.94	1,247	17.56	22,897
1991	60.9	59.8	16.77	1,003	24.86	24,935
1992	76.5	70.9	15.50	1,099	29.18	32,069
1993	94.1	83.2	14.66	1,220	23.71	28,926
1994	82.9	79.7	16.90	1,347	23.30	31,385
1995	83.9	77.2	17.05	1,316	22.23	29,255
1996	68.1	64.1	16.21	1,039	31.48	32,708
1997	89.3	86.9	18.62	1,618	21.11	34,156
1998	76.0	72.0	15.75	1,134	25.98	29,461
1999	90.5	83.1	16.55	1,375	20.13	27,679
2000	83.0	80.5	16.80	1,352	19.56	26,445
2001	67.8	59.0	13.15	776	26.04	20,207
2002	70.4	67.1	17.99	1,207	21.74	26,240
2003	67.1	64.1	17.08	1,095	23.17	25,371
2004	54.7	51.5	15.84	816	27.34	22,309
2005	71.4	68.8	16.12	1,109	21.39	23,722
2006	44.4	40.8	18.87	770	24.47	18,842
2007	47.4	46.0	17.67	813	29.40	32,032
2008	56.3	54.2	18.87	1,023	52.00	53,196
2009 p	56.3	52.4	18.45	967	35.00	33,845

p = ERS forecast for 2009/10 farm value.

1/ Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Production.* 2/ Grower bids from USDA, AMS, *Bean Market News.*
3/ Source: Calculated by USDA, ERS.

Table 18--U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2009-10 1/

Commodity	2009		2010		Chg. prev. year:	
	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.
	--- Cents/pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	35.00	--	33.30	--	-4.9	--
Pinto (ND/MN)	26.25	26.33	27.33	26.00	4.1	-1.3
Navy (pea bean) (MI)	25.00	25.00	35.00	35.00	40.0	40.0
Great Northern (NE/WY)	--	--	30.00	30.00	--	--
Black (MI)	32.50	32.50	37.33	39.00	14.9	20.0
Light red kidney (CO/NE)	--	--	35.00	35.00	--	--
Dark red kidney (MN/WI)	--	--	33.50	34.00	--	--
Baby lima (CA)	55.00	55.33	40.50	39.00	-26.4	-29.5
Large lima (CA)	70.00	70.00	69.25	68.00	-1.1	-2.9
Blackeye (CA)	45.00	45.00	39.00	39.00	-13.3	-13.3
Small red (WA/ID)	40.75	39.50	31.00	30.25	-23.9	-23.4
Pink (WA/ID)	38.50	38.83	31.00	30.50	-19.5	-21.5
Garbanzo (WA/ID)	29.00	29.17	30.75	30.50	6.0	4.6

-- = not available. 1/ Prices are U.S. No. 1, cleaned basis.

Sources: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Bean Market News,* except "all dry beans" from USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices.*

Assuming seeded area rises in 2010, a return to average fall weather would also provide a small boost to output and yield. Assuming at least average weather, harvested area could rise about 1 percent more than the percentage gain in seeded area, as acreage abandonment more closely reflects the average of the previous 3 years. Average abandonment would be an improvement over 2009 with the harvested share of seeded area improving in States such as Nebraska, North Dakota, and Wyoming. Last fall's wet weather resulted in a smaller share of seeded area being harvested (95 percent) than was experienced during each of the 2 previous years (both just under 97 percent). However, it is important to keep in mind the average acreage loss for the 2000s was 7 percent, as frost and floods can happen without notice.

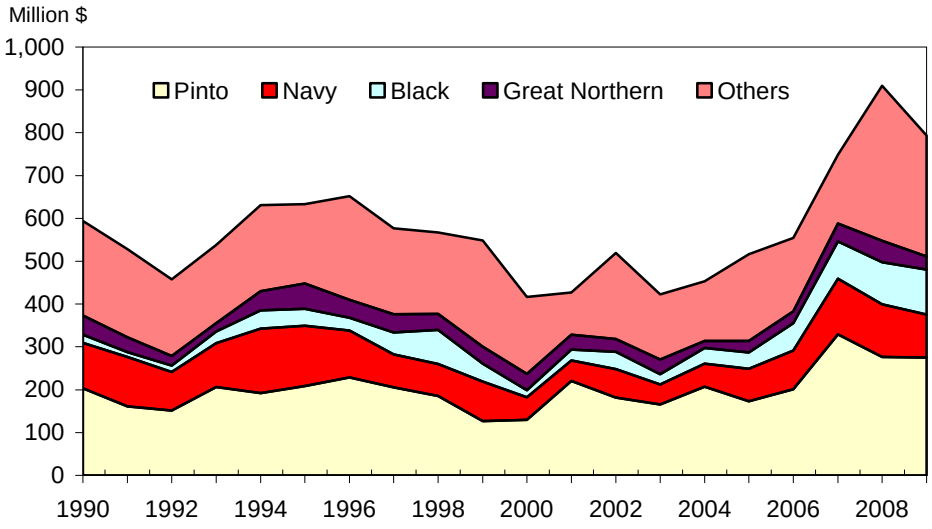
Again, assuming average weather this summer and fall, yield is likely to recover from weather-related losses in places such as Wyoming, Nebraska, North Dakota, and New York. The 30 year (1979-2009) trend yield for 2010 would be 17.3 cwt, which would about match the per acre productivity of 2009. For comparison, the 3-year (2007-09) national average yield per harvested acre is about 17.5 cwt. Reaching the 3-year average would bring the 2010 national dry bean yield up 1 percent from both 2009 and trend, adding to potential output.

Prices Average Lower Through January

The U.S. aggregate grower price for all dry beans averaged 12 percent below the unusual highs of a year earlier during the initial 5 months of the marketing year (September 2009 through January 2010). During this same period, field corn prices averaged $3.51 per bushel—21 percent below the highs of the previous year. A year earlier, most commodity markets, including those for dry beans and corn, were still drifting downward from the peak reached during the summer of 2008. With the possible exception of navy and black beans (comparable data were limited a year earlier by thin markets), the grower price for every major dry bean class averaged below the highs of a year earlier during September to January. Over this 5-month period, average dealer (wholesale) prices for several of the major dry bean classes changed from a year earlier as follows:

Figure 6

U.S. dry beans: Crop value by selected class, 1990-2009 1/



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

- Pintos (CO), $40.50—down 11 percent from a year earlier;
- Navy (MI), $39.74—down 12 percent;
- Great Northern (NE), $43.38—down 20 percent;
- Black (MI), $46.75—up 1 percent;
- Garbanzo (ID/WA), $39.76—down 14 percent;
- Small red (ID/WA), $44.1—down 21 percent;
- Baby lima (CA), $48.11—down 24 percent;
- Blackeye beans (CA), $47.27—down 8 percent.

Crop Value Lower in 2009

The preliminary value of the 2009 dry bean crop was estimated to have declined 13 percent from a year earlier to $794 million as both output and average price fell. The preliminary season-average price for 2009/10 was estimated to be $30.90 per cwt, 11 percent lower than a year earlier. Although crop value was lower, the 2009 crop was second only to the 2008 nominal dollar (unadjusted for inflation) record high. ERS estimates by class suggest that lower values for such classes as navy and Great Northern outweighed increases for black and pinto beans. In the year ahead, lower average prices are expected to result in further erosion in the value of the dry bean crop.

Export Volume Down 7 Percent

During the first 4 months of the 2009/10 marketing year (September-December), dry bean (including garbanzos) export volume declined 7 percent from a year earlier. Although down from 2008, dry bean export volume was 23 percent above the relatively low level of 2 years ago and the eighth highest over the past 20 years. Volume was down for 9 of the 14 major export classes with reductions for baby limas, mung beans, pinto, and navy beans. These were partially balanced by sizeable gains for pink, dark red kidney, garbanzo, and black beans (table 19).

Shipments to Mexico remained strong, advancing 65 percent as movement of black beans more than doubled and shipments of pinto beans rose 44 percent from a year

earlier. Exports to Canada plummeted 35 percent through December as reduced movement of navy and broad beans more than offset increased garbanzo bean volume. Despite increased movement of navy beans, exports to the United Kingdom (UK) fell 9 percent as volume of dark red kidney and lima beans declined. Exports to India surged due almost entirely to demand for garbanzo beans.

The value of exports declined 16 percent to $107 million as both volume and average unit values declined. The average unit value (export price) for all dry beans was down 10 percent from the high level of a year ago to 33 cents per pound. Lower export values for pinto (down 40 percent) and navy beans (down 27 percent) more than offset a gain in black beans (up 34 percent). The leading export destinations were Mexico (37 percent of total volume), the United Kingdom (11 percent), and Canada (11 percent).

Table 19--U.S. dry bean crop-year export volume

	Crop year	September - December			Change
Bean class	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2008-09
		-- 1,000 cwt (bags) --			*Percent*
Pinto	2,988	849	1,252	843	-33
Black	2,377	194	506	797	57
Navy (pea)	1,717	470	863	683	-21
Garbanzo	422	190	110	226	106
Great Northern	467	160	164	157	-4
Dark-red kidney	120	130	35	80	130
Light-red kidney	167	54	87	54	-38
Cranberry	56	41	35	52	47
Small red	89	27	38	33	-12
Large lima	99	49	43	31	-27
Baby lima	134	90	68	29	-57
Pink	21	28	2	11	475
Blackeye	20	12	12	10	-13
Mung & urd	45	8	12	6	-47
Other	827	332	242	227	-6
Total	9,549	2,635	3,469	3,241	-7

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

Table 20--U.S. dry bean crop-year import volume

	Crop year	September - December			Change
Bean class	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2008-09
		-- 1,000 cwt (bags) --			*Percent*
Black	294	125	96	146	52
Garbanzo, all	462	110	140	151	8
Mung & urd	359	90	103	118	14
Pinto	215	82	86	95	11
Navy	142	55	50	41	-19
Dk red kidney	117	29	42	19	-55
Small red	169	65	63	49	-23
Lgt red kidney	125	41	55	37	-33
Other 1/	1,063	318	327	333	2
Total	2,946	916	963	988	3

1/ Excludes guar beans.

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

Dry Peas and Lentils

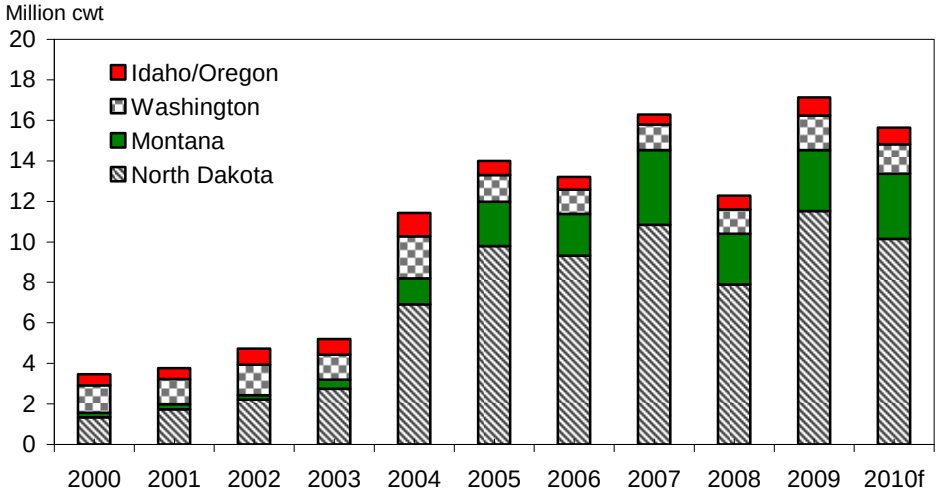
Increase in Area Expected

Despite higher stocks, lower prices, and a potential surge in lentil area in Canada, area planted to U.S. dry peas and lentils is expected to increase modestly this spring, with most of the increase occurring in the north central States. Despite the potential for larger planted area, production of all dry peas and lentils may actually decline in 2010 under the assumption of a return to average yields. The 3-year average for dry pea and lentil yields would be well below the relatively favorable 2009 performance. As a result, present projections point to smaller dry pea and lentil crops in 2010. In early February, grower bids for dry peas (both green and yellow) were about one-fourth below a year earlier, but the market was starting to push higher with favorable commercial export and food aid demand. If pea and lentil prices strengthen relative to crops such as durum wheat into early spring, this could favor additional dry pea and lentil acres. The first estimate of 2010 pulse crop acreage will be released in the *Prospective Plantings* report on March 31.

Crop Value Surges in 2009/10

Based on preliminary estimates of season average prices, the value of all U.S. dry pea and lentil production totaled $374 million in 2009/10—up 24 percent from a year earlier. All dry pea (dry peas, Austrian winter peas, wrinkled seed peas, and

Figure 7
U.S. dry peas: Production by State, 2000-10



Source: USDA, NASS, *Crop Production Annual Summary* except 2010 from ERS projections.

Table 21—U.S. dry peas and lentils: Monthly grower prices by class

Item	2008/09			2009/10		
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	---------- *Cents/pound* ----------					
Dry peas	13.00	12.70	12.70	8.62	9.10	9.13
Lentils	38.10	34.40	30.50	25.90	27.20	28.40
All chickpeas	35.40	35.70	34.20	28.00	26.00	31.20
Large chickpeas	35.60	36.10	35.50	28.40	28.70	31.20
Small chickpeas	35.00	29.50	21.90	19.80	19.90	--

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for January 2010 are mid-month averages.

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

chickpeas) crop value remained about steady at $222 million as the larger crop was met by lower (but still relatively favorable) prices. The value of lentil output soared 89 percent to a record $153 million as a much larger crop outweighed a 22 percent decline in the estimated marketing-year average price. Although lentil prices declined to $26.20 per cwt (just above the strong 2007 average price), they are still nearly double the average prices received over the 2002-06 period.

July-December Export Volume Up 42 Percent

With a weak U.S. dollar and strong world demand helping to offset soaring domestic prices, U.S. export volume (including food aid) of all dry peas and lentils (excluding seed) jumped 42 percent during the first 6 months (July-December) of the 2009/10 crop year to 10.8 million cwt. Despite lower unit values, the value of exports rose 22 percent to $231 million. Dry pea and lentil exports were led by rising volume for lentils, yellow peas, chickpeas, and split peas, with green pea volume falling 14 percent. Movement of U.S. dry yellow peas, which have been trending higher over the past 6 years, are on pace to set a new standard during the 2009/10 July-June export year. Chickpea export volume is up 136 percent as larger stocks, lower prices, strong world demand, and the weak dollar aided exporters.

A surge in movement to India (and Pakistan) has been a key to growth in exports this season. As it has since 2007, the real dollar exchange rate remains lower against the Indian rupee than at any time over the past two decades. The combination of the weak dollar and lower U.S. pea and lentil prices has greatly improved the competitive position of U.S. exporters. Dry pea and lentil exports to India are up 188 percent this marketing year and 6 months into the year have already exceeded the 2007/08 record high of 429 million pounds for a season. Volume has consisted primarily of yellow peas (31 percent of the total), lentils (28 percent), green peas (20 percent), miscellaneous peas (16 percent), and chickpeas (4 percent).

Table 22--U.S. dry peas & lentils: Foreign trade volume by class 1/

Item	Crop year	July-December			Change
	2008/09	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2008-09
		--1,000 cwt--			*Percent*
Exports:					
Green peas	3,456.1	2,501.5	2,110.8	1,809.5	-14
Yellow peas	3,491.1	2,263.1	1,983.7	2,996.0	51
Split peas	803.8	275.1	558.4	894.7	60
Austrian winter pea	10.2	17.2	7.1	11.8	67
Misc. dry peas	884.8	1,154.2	693.7	1,435.8	107
Chickpeas, all	329.5	255.0	154.2	363.2	136
Lentils, all	2,710.5	1,197.2	1,737.2	2,787.1	60
Total	11,685.8	7,663.3	7,245.1	10,298.0	42
Imports:					
Green peas	204.5	105.4	90.8	78.4	-14
Yellow peas	78.8	46.9	54.0	11.4	-79
Split peas	314.2	164.3	172.8	142.0	-18
Austrian winter	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	--
Misc. dry peas	112.6	58.3	65.5	29.9	-54
Chickpeas, all	416.9	165.0	198.9	254.3	28
Lentils, all	559.6	96.5	214.3	168.8	-21
Total	1,686.7	637.7	796.3	684.8	-14

-- not applicable. 1/ Excludes planting seed. 1,000 cwt = 100,000 pounds.

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

Special Article

Factors Influencing ACRE Program Enrollment for Pulse Crops

Authorized by the 2008 Farm Act, the Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program is the first Federal agricultural income-support method to be based on agricultural revenues and planted acres. Income-support programs in effect under the 2002 Farm Act, such as direct and counter-cyclical payments, were based on legislated rates and a farm's base acres. ACRE is a revenue guarantee program that farmers can select as an alternative to counter-cyclical payments.

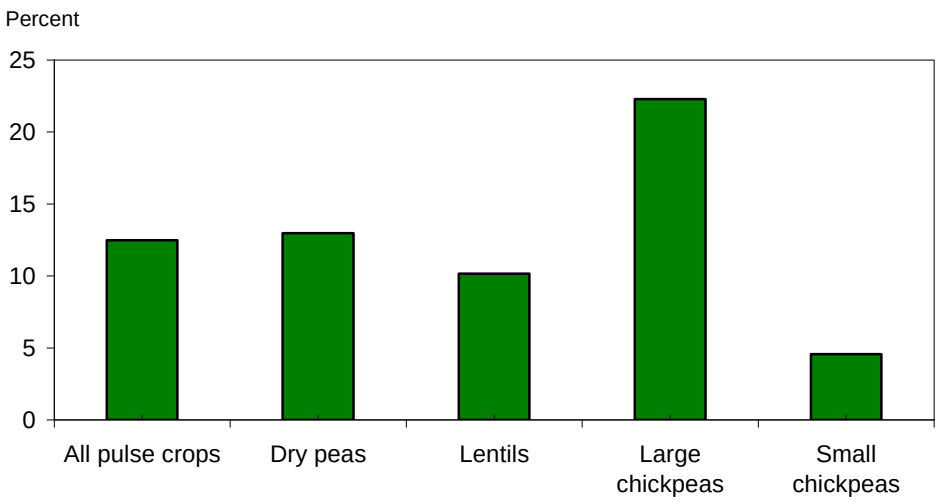
Agricultural producers had the opportunity to elect to participate in ACRE for 2009 through August 14, 2009. Farmers electing ACRE had to enroll all program crop production on their farms.[1/] Thus farmers who elected to enroll wheat acreage, for example, had to enroll acreage for other program crops as well, such as dry peas and lentils, and vice versa. In subsequent years, enrollment will end on June 1. Participants in the ACRE program are eligible for State-based revenue coverage that reflects recent yields and recent national prices for designated program crops.

By participating in ACRE, an agricultural producer forgoes counter-cyclical payments and is subject to a 20-percent reduction in direct payments and a 30-percent reduction in marketing loan rates. The reductions apply to the entire FSA farm. However, base acres attributed to pulse crops (dry edible peas, large and small chickpeas, and lentils) are not eligible for direct payments, which reduces the costs of electing ACRE. However, ACRE payments can be triggered by a decrease in national prices or reported State yields per planted acre. Enrolled producers will receive ACRE payments when both State-level and farm-level payment triggers are met. Remaining producers of eligible crops can still enroll in ACRE in any of the next 3 crop years (until 2012), but those who do enroll must remain in the program through 2012.

From an economic perspective, the participation decision depends on the amount and variability of expected ACRE payments compared with direct payments,

[1/] A "FSA farm" refers to an administrative unit of owned and rented land reported to USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA). An actual farm operator likely farms multiple FSA farms.

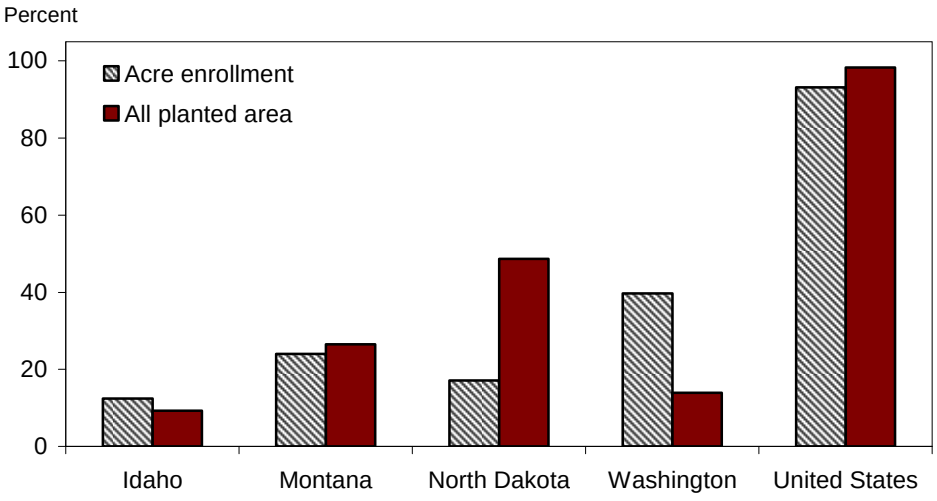
Figure 8
Election of ACRE for pulse crops (share of planted acres)



Source: Derived by ERS from data of Farm Service Agency, USDA and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

Figure 9

U.S. pulse crop ACRE enrollment concentrated in four States



Source: Derived by ERS from data of Farm Service Agency, USDA and National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA.

counter-cyclical payments, and marketing loans, as well as the producer's risk tolerance. However, farmers eligible for the ACRE program face several unknowns because the program requires farmers to make assumptions about farm and State yields and commodity prices before deciding whether to participate in the program. Some may prefer the greater payment certainty of previously existing programs, and thus choose to remain in those programs with which they feel comfortable rather than choosing ACRE enrollment.

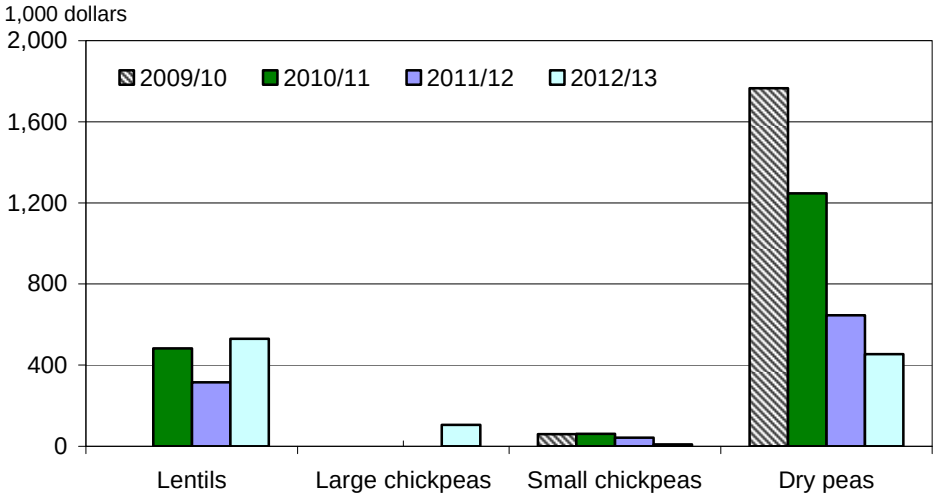
Initial enrollment data as of October 2009 indicate that about 8 percent of eligible farms with almost 13 percent of eligible base acres elected to participate in ACRE, which is less than expected given price- and yield-based analysis. Other issues such as initial learning and negotiation costs and forgoing 20 percent of all direct payments likely carried weight in the enrollment decision. However, since pulse crops are not eligible for direct payments, farmers with pulse base acres were only concerned with reduction in direct payments on other program crops on their enrolled farms. These costs may be larger than the expected ACRE benefits for some producers in 2009 and beyond.

As expected, ACRE enrollment was concentrated in regions that typically grow wheat, corn, and soybeans. These three crops comprise 96 percent of crops planted on ACRE enrolled acreage. Farm enrollment is much lower in regions where upland cotton, rice, and peanuts are grown, due to their higher direct payments per base acre and greater likelihood of counter-cyclical payments and marketing loan benefits.

Pulse crop enrollment was similar to that for other crops. Initial pulse crop ACRE enrollment was concentrated in the four major pulse crop producing States of Washington, Idaho, Montana, and North Dakota. Even with only 14 percent of planted pulse crop acreage enrolled nationally, enrollment is concentrated in Washington with almost 40 percent of enrolled acreage. This reflects the overall

Figure 10

Dry peas account for majority of projected pulse crop ACRE payments



Source: Compiled by ERS from *Commodity Estimates Book* , FY 2011 President's Budget, Feb. 01, 2010. http://www.fsa.usda.gov/Internet/FSA_File/pb11_commodity_estimates.pdf

high enrollment in ACRE in Washington. Wheat producers in Washington enrolled about 43 percent of their 2009 wheat plantings in ACRE.

USDA projects that ACRE payments for pulse crops will be $5.7 million for crop years 2009/10-2012/13, with the majority of payments for dry peas. ACRE payments for dry peas are projected to exceed $1 million per year for the first 2 years of the programs operation. ACRE payments for lentils are projected to average $440,000 for the last 3 years of the 2008 Farm Act.

For more information see *Factors Influencing ACRE Program Enrollment,* December 2009, http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/ERR84/.

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Covers potatoes.

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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. Consumers' Response to the 2006 Foodborne Illness Outbreak Linked to Spinach
http://www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves/March10/Features/OutbreakSpinach.htm

Examines consumers' response following a Government warning to avoid bagged spinach because of possible E. coli O157:H7 contamination. Spinach sales fell but expenditures for total leafy greens remained unchanged.

2. Younger Consumers Exhibit Less Demand for Fresh Vegetables
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/vgs/2009/08Aug/vgs33301/

This report identifies how a household's spending on fresh vegetables for at-home consumption may depend on the head of household's birth cohort, with younger consumers exhibiting less demand for fresh vegetables than older consumers.

3. Supermarket Loss Estimates for Fresh Fruit, Vegetables, Meat, Poultry, and Seafood and Their Use in the ERS Loss-Adjusted Food Availability Data
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB44/

Analyzes updated food loss estimates. The new data for fresh vegetables would increase annual per capita estimates at the retail level by 4.2 pounds (2.7 percent).

4. Marketing U.S. Organic Foods: Recent Trends From Farms to Consumers
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/EIB58/

This report describes recent trends in the marketing of organic foods, including produce. Organic foods now occupy prominent shelf space in the produce and dairy aisles of most mainstream U.S. food retailers. The marketing boom has pushed retail sales of organic foods up to $21.1 billion in 2008 from $3.6 billion in 1997.

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. Canned Fruit and Vegetable Consumption in the United States
http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/ap/ap032/

Examines consumer perceptions and consumption of canned fruits and vegetables. If current trends prevail, total fruit and vegetable availability will continue to rise, but canned fruits and vegetables will account for a declining share of that total.

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:
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. 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/

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

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

F. 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

G. 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

H. Refrigerated Truck Quarterly: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service's quarterly newsletter detailing refrigerated truck movement, rates, and issues.
http://www.ams.usda.gov/AMSv1.0/getfile?dDocName=STELPRDC5069457&acct=atgeninfo

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, 1997-2010 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
							Index (1910-14=100)							
Commercial vegetables 2/	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736
	2000	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	768	808
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	743	918
	2003	786	797	880	924	988	1,084	852	983	1,030	1,025	1,283	1,132	980
	2004	911	1,000	792	906	771	761	713	910	924	1,109	1,128	847	898
	2005	663	839	1,176	1,296	962	987	801	843	908	808	811	1,088	932
	2006	914	822	951	1,077	1,111	937	849	1,088	1,140	882	848	1,071	974
	2007	1,268	1,179	1,375	1,294	1,030	948	897	1,047	1,111	1,403	994	988	1,128
	2008	983	846	958	1,155	1,099	1,091	1,030	1,025	1,245	1,274	1,098	1,107	1,076
	2009	1,239	972	1,085	1,265	1,038	1,165	1,050	1,072	1,007	1,206	1,548	1,490	1,178
	2010	1,063												
Potatoes 3/	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652
	2003	534	555	568	593	591	560	571	484	458	443	479	494	528
	2004	488	504	531	569	559	559	552	496	486	444	477	507	514
	2005	535	536	578	567	577	573	623	575	492	473	540	579	554
	2006	597	572	706	700	662	703	809	653	527	500	579	601	634
	2007	619	647	689	744	686	671	702	594	531	525	596	644	637
	2008	667	699	705	756	820	901	957	941	795	710	792	826	797
	2009	840	776	814	852	825	821	855	857	737	642	652	676	779
	2010	681												
							1990-92=100							
Commercial vegetables 2/	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110
	2000	98	86	108	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137
	2003	110	112	123	129	138	152	119	138	144	143	180	158	137
	2004	127	140	111	127	108	107	100	127	129	155	158	119	126
	2005	93	117	165	181	135	138	112	118	127	113	113	152	130
	2006	128	115	133	151	156	131	119	152	160	123	119	150	136
	2007	177	165	192	181	144	133	126	147	155	196	139	138	158
	2008	138	118	134	162	154	153	144	143	174	178	154	155	151
	2009	173	136	152	177	145	163	147	150	141	169	217	209	165
	2010	149												
Potatoes 3/	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	97	104
	2004	96	100	105	112	110	110	109	98	96	88	94	100	102
	2005	106	106	114	112	114	113	123	113	97	93	106	114	109
	2006	118	113	139	138	131	139	160	129	104	99	114	119	125
	2007	122	128	136	147	135	132	139	117	105	104	118	127	126
	2008	132	138	139	149	162	178	189	186	157	140	156	163	157
	2009	166	153	161	168	163	162	169	169	145	127	129	133	154
	2010	134												

1/ Prices for 2010 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.*

Price table 2—Fresh vegetables: U.S. monthly and season-average price at the point-of-first-sale, 2006-10 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	2006	--	122.00	133.00	110.00	72.70	94.10	105.00	162.00	122.00	127.00	--	--	88.90	--	--
	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	--	--												--	--
Broccoli	2006	32.50	23.80	27.60	32.40	29.00	51.10	26.20	56.90	39.40	24.60	27.40	52.80	33.70	43.8	36.3
	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	37.80	-6.9	32.7
	2010	26.40													-40.8	
Cantaloups	2006	--	--	--	--	29.20	18.40	16.00	20.70	10.40	16.10	28.20	--	17.20	--	47.7
	2007	--	--	--	--	28.20	12.60	12.00	13.30	13.10	30.50	38.50	--	14.80	--	55.8
	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	18.10	--	-31.5
	2010	--	--	--	--										--	
Carrots	2006	21.70	21.50	21.50	21.50	20.80	21.40	21.50	22.40	19.30	19.80	20.20	19.10	20.60	6.9	-10.7
	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	28.10													11.5	
Cauliflower	2006	33.10	24.90	35.60	44.40	27.10	27.90	24.00	28.40	47.10	20.90	34.50	41.70	32.30	19.9	10.8
	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	44.40	31.7	33.1
	2010	37.90													-44.4	
Celery	2006	9.64	10.80	14.90	16.60	12.70	17.80	21.00	23.20	27.70	27.00	22.00	20.20	18.20	-25.3	94.9
	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	18.50	116.7	48.8
	2010	32.30													-8.0	
Corn, sweet	2006	35.00	35.00	34.00	27.10	15.40	21.50	21.00	21.70	25.10	21.10	20.70	20.80	23.00	64.3	-14.9
	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	29.40	-19.2	-23.8
	2010	33.10													32.9	
Cucumbers	2006	23.90	27.70	40.70	29.40	21.30	24.30	26.80	27.20	22.50	18.50	29.60	27.00	25.30	18.3	-31.0
	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	25.30	1.8	-47.0
	2010	--													-100.0	
Head lettuce	2006	10.60	12.10	19.10	22.40	33.70	11.80	12.20	20.70	16.30	11.80	12.50	22.20	16.90	-7.8	21.4
	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	21.70	61.9	52.6
	2010	16.40													-42.5	
Onions, dry bulb	2006	8.53	8.19	7.60	15.20	16.30	17.80	14.90	13.30	12.40	10.40	11.40	16.60	16.10	67.3	13.4
	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	12.50	-81.3	136.8
	2009	9.47	8.44	6.99	18.40	13.40	18.00	10.80	8.58	9.24	8.23	7.97	7.93	12.20	129.3	-24.9
	2010	9.64													1.8	
Snap beans	2006	44.00	56.00	44.90	44.30	34.50	33.40	61.10	77.00	74.60	58.60	48.30	65.50	50.00	-38.4	-18.6
	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	53.50	-45.6	3.7
	2010	105.00													180.7	
Tomatoes	2006	82.70	46.50	24.80	34.40	23.30	30.90	28.20	34.70	82.10	55.30	28.00	21.20	43.70	437.0	-28.4
	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	40.60	-49.7	30.9
	2010	57.60													96.6	

-- = Not available. 1/ 2010 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: Producer Price Indexes, by month, 1999-2010 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Jan.- Jan.
		1982=100													Percent
Fresh 2/	1999	131.9	93.1	117.4	144.4	111.3	125.8	103.4	113.7	117.5	101.6	100.9	151.6	117.7	--
	2000	111.3	100.5	122.3	126.8	152.0	128.1	127.2	136.7	155.9	165.0	173.9	120.3	135.0	-15.6
	2001	147.0	168.6	178.7	145.6	144.9	129.4	109.7	127.2	132.3	112.3	105.9	121.0	135.2	32.1
	2002	146.1	188.7	242.5	101.7	107.2	123.2	127.1	125.4	116.7	126.9	127.4	119.0	137.7	-0.6
	2003	147.8	127.5	153.0	167.7	165.0	138.8	133.3	136.6	164.7	156.9	148.4	184.7	152.0	1.2
	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	-2.7
	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													-0.7
Melons	1999	--	--	--	--	86.6	62.8	42.4	62.1	--	63.4	59.1	--	62.7	--
	2000	--	--	--	--	68.0	64.3	56.4	43.8	48.7	93.6	124.2	--	71.3	--
	2001	--	--	--	--	118.6	53.4	53.3	76.1	57.1	60.0	114.9	--	76.2	--
	2002	--	--	--	--	--	74.7	80.5	58.7	60.1	66.2	55.3	--	65.9	--
	2003	--	--	--	--	120.5	60.6	60.1	35.8	49.0	64.9	106.8	--	71.1	--
	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	46.2
	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													1.3
Canned 3/	1999	120.6	120.6	120.9	120.9	121.0	121.0	120.8	120.9	120.7	120.7	121.3	121.3	120.9	--
	2000	121.3	120.8	121.2	120.9	121.2	121.5	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.6	121.7	121.3	121.2	0.6
	2001	121.4	121.4	121.3	121.3	121.4	121.9	124.1	124.9	125.3	126.5	128.0	128.1	123.8	0.1
	2002	128.3	128.2	128.0	128.2	128.3	128.0	127.7	129.4	128.7	129.5	129.1	129.1	128.5	5.7
	2003	128.8	129.0	128.9	129.3	129.4	129.3	129.4	129.1	130.0	130.7	131.1	131.3	129.7	0.4
	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	2.1
	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	156.1	3.5
	2009	168.9	169.0	170.5	170.7	171.0	171.1	171.3	170.9	170.6	170.3	169.1	167.5	170.2	14.3
	2010	169.3													0.2
Frozen	1999	125.8	126.6	125.6	126.7	125.9	126.0	126.8	126.1	126.0	126.4	125.5	125.3	126.1	--
	2000	125.4	126.2	125.7	126.3	126.3	124.9	125.9	126.4	126.2	126.9	126.1	126.2	126.0	-0.3
	2001	127.6	128.5	127.7	128.7	128.4	127.7	128.9	128.8	128.8	130.0	129.2	129.1	128.6	1.8
	2002	130.0	131.1	130.1	131.2	130.7	129.7	131.4	131.3	131.5	132.2	131.9	132.6	131.1	1.9
	2003	133.4	134.1	133.3	134.0	134.1	133.9	134.9	134.2	134.2	135.2	135.1	135.0	134.3	2.6
	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	1.3
	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	180.7	181.0	180.5	178.5	15.1
	2010	180.1													2.0
Dehydrated 4/	1999	148.0	148.0	148.4	147.7	146.1	146.1	146.0	146.5	147.1	146.7	147.4	151.1	147.4	--
	2000	148.9	149.8	149.9	149.5	149.3	149.0	148.6	144.9	144.0	144.9	143.4	140.8	146.9	0.6
	2001	139.1	135.6	136.2	136.9	139.9	140.6	140.4	140.9	142.4	142.7	144.6	145.9	140.4	-6.6
	2002	148.2	149.3	150.3	151.0	150.1	151.2	152.6	152.3	151.2	151.1	150.2	151.1	150.7	6.5
	2003	150.6	150.2	149.8	147.8	147.5	147.3	146.5	145.2	144.2	143.3	143.5	146.1	146.8	1.6
	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	-3.5
	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	196.9	196.3	195.0	196.5	6.2
	2010	197.1													0.2

-- = not available. 1/ Indexes for 2010 are preliminary. 2/ Excludes potatoes. 3/ Includes vegetable juices. 4/ Includes both fruits and vegetables.

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

Price table 4—Vegetables: Consumer Price Indexes, by month, 2006-10 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
		1982-84=100												
Fresh vegetables 2/	2006	300.6	289.7	279.7	276.8	275.6	272.9	271.5	274.4	294.2	301.8	288.6	286.1	284.3
	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
	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
	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
	2010	308.5												
Potatoes, fresh	2006	261.1	264.7	264.6	261.5	270.4	276.0	282.5	293.6	290.4	278.2	267.8	266.8	273.1
	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
	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
	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
	2010	297.9												
Lettuce, fresh	2006	260.8	258.0	254.2	267.2	285.5	264.0	246.9	265.8	274.2	269.7	265.1	281.9	266.1
	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
	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
	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
	2010	293.9												
Tomatoes, fresh	2006	393.1	354.7	311.5	297.9	293.9	276.1	271.8	271.8	336.5	405.5	347.8	318.5	323.3
	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
	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
	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
	2010	338.9												
Other, fresh	2006	298.2	289.6	285.8	282.4	273.5	278.2	279.1	276.1	291.5	288.1	286.8	288.0	284.8
	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
	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
	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
	2010	310.1												
Frozen vegetables	2006	179.4	182.9	179.7	179.7	178.1	175.7	178.8	181.3	179.6	177.7	178.1	178.7	179.1
	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
	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
	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
	2010	198.3												
		December 1997=100												
Processed fruits and vegetables	2006	121.8	122.5	122.4	121.3	122.6	122.8	123.8	124.1	123.3	122.8	122.7	123.5	122.8
	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
	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
	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
	2010	148.3												
Canned vegetables	2006	124.8	125.0	126.6	124.1	126.0	126.5	128.1	127.9	125.3	124.7	125.5	125.9	125.9
	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
	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
	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
	2010	162.3												
Dried beans, peas, lentils	2006	117.2	117.3	117.1	119.4	118.7	119.3	120.7	121.3	120.8	120.5	121.0	123.6	119.7
	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
	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
	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
	2010	174.1												
Olives, pickles and relishes	2006	115.7	110.7	111.0	110.9	108.6	110.9	110.3	117.6	117.5	118.6	112.2	112.6	113.1
	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
	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
	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
	2010	133.0												

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, 2001-10

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Jan. - Jan.
		Cents/pound													Percent
Potatoes, white	2001	35.5	34.8	35.6	36.2	36.3	38.8	40.9	43.9	42.2	41.8	41.0	41.0	39.0	--
	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													-16.7
Broccoli	2001	98.7	97.8	108.3	95.4	99.9	100.5	98.1	97.8	96.9	101.1	89.7	97.3	98.5	--
	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													-9.8
Lettuce, iceberg	2001	73.6	84.7	89.5	76.7	87.0	72.2	66.3	78.4	89.7	81.1	73.4	78.8	79.3	--
	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													-5.1
Tomatoes, field grown	2001	141.4	131.3	133.6	143.3	124.3	135.6	125.7	118.5	116.8	126.7	146.8	140.4	132.0	--
	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													10.6
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													5.8
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	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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													6.5
Celery 2/	2007	--	128.3	--	92.1	--	82.9	--	75.1	78.0	--	--	--	91.3	--
	2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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, 2009-10

Item	Units	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.*	Change Jan. - Jan.
								-- Dollars per unit --							*Percent*
Asparagus	Pound	2009	2.71	2.31	2.25	2.24	2.38	2.54	2.56	2.48	2.55	2.25	2.38	2.90	-8.8
		2010	2.68	2.40											-1.1
Beans, round green	Pound	2009	1.52	1.48	1.68	1.29	1.26	1.26	1.32	1.20	1.21	1.32	1.30	1.49	4.1
		2010	1.42	1.99											-6.6
Broccoli	Bunch	2009	1.64	1.58	1.66	1.55	1.51	1.53	1.62	1.34	1.44	1.43	1.73	1.59	-1.8
		2010	1.61	1.65											-1.8
Broccoli, Organic	Bunch	2009	2.54	2.33	2.24	2.31	2.34	2.47	2.19	1.73	2.58	2.10	2.02	2.21	13.9
		2010	2.29	2.24											-9.8
Cabbage	Pound	2009	0.46	0.46	0.40	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.48	0.48	0.44	0.42	0.44	0.46	7.0
		2010	0.46	0.48											0.0
Carrots, baby	Pound	2009	1.34	1.30	1.40	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.33	1.33	1.37	1.25	1.36	1.38	-4.3
		2010	1.28	1.31											-4.5
Carrots, baby organic	Pound	2009	1.71	1.70	1.64	1.64	1.72	1.79	1.75	1.67	1.80	1.72	1.64	1.70	1.2
		2010	1.77	1.75											3.5
Celery	Each	2009	1.35	1.18	1.25	1.20	1.21	1.19	1.11	1.10	1.14	1.16	1.13	1.35	12.5
		2010	1.30	1.30											-3.7
Sweet corn	Ear	2009	0.54	0.46	0.48	0.43	0.35	0.34	0.33	0.34	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.40	38.5
		2010	0.46	0.32											-14.8
Cucumbers	Each	2009	0.66	0.78	0.69	0.75	0.61	0.61	0.60	0.58	0.57	0.58	0.61	0.59	-1.5
		2010	0.64	0.62											-3.0
Lettuce, iceberg	Head	2009	1.10	0.99	0.97	0.99	0.98	0.96	0.93	0.93	0.88	0.92	0.87	1.09	12.2
		2010	0.94	0.90											-14.5
Lettuce, romaine	Each	2009	1.06	1.05	1.09	1.19	1.10	1.01	1.09	1.16	1.15	1.02	1.03	1.40	-4.5
		2010	1.05	1.09											-0.9
Mushrooms, white	8-oz pkg	2009	1.70	1.68	1.71	1.69	1.71	1.74	1.73	1.73	1.74	1.65	1.69	1.59	2.4
		2010	1.68	1.71											-1.2
Onions, yellow	3-lb bag	2009	1.83	1.79	1.87	1.84	1.87	1.85	1.96	1.56	1.90	1.76	1.73	1.74	7.6
		2010	1.55	1.77											-15.3
Onions, sweet yellow	Pound	2009	1.22	1.18	1.06	0.92	0.88	0.88	1.01	0.95	1.00	1.04	0.95	1.01	8.0
		2010	1.04	1.06											-14.8
Peppers, bell green	Pound	2009	1.54	1.49	1.58	1.36	1.44	1.46	1.38	1.32	1.34	1.33	1.60	1.50	7.7
		2010	1.45	1.11											-5.8
Peppers, bell red	Pound	2009	2.48	2.27	2.04	2.41	2.27	2.14	2.29	2.39	2.00	2.32	2.20	2.59	-2.4
		2010	2.28	2.38											-8.1
Squash, zucchini	Pound	2009	1.24	1.26	1.19	1.24	1.20	1.14	1.11	1.10	0.87	1.10	1.11	1.12	0.8
		2010	1.24	1.15											0.0
Sweet potatoes	Pound	2009	0.89	0.85	0.88	0.78	0.84	0.85	0.92	0.90	0.88	0.85	0.67	0.76	3.5
		2010	1.04	0.89											16.9
Tomatoes	Pound	2009	1.29	1.34	1.29	1.37	1.35	1.40	1.34	1.32	1.44	1.34	2.02	1.93	-40.0
		2010	1.90	1.90											47.3
Tomatoes, organic	Pound	2009	2.32	1.98	2.18	2.49	2.65	2.40	1.91	2.93	1.71	2.99	1.74	--	-22.4
		2010	--	1.65											-100.0
Tomatoes, on the vine	Pound	2009	2.14	2.35	2.27	2.04	1.90	1.92	1.90	1.61	1.67	1.75	2.01	2.22	-15.4
		2010	2.49	2.29											16.4
Tomatoes, grape	Pint	2009	2.27	2.32	2.17	2.28	2.26	2.17	2.31	2.28	2.11	2.18	2.15	2.39	-5.8
		2010	2.25	2.51											-0.9
Cantaloup	Each	2009	2.24	2.41	1.80	2.06	2.18	1.88	2.00	1.92	1.96	2.04	2.39	2.19	-7.8
		2010	2.16	2.08											-3.6
Watermelon, seedless	Each	2009	3.04	3.20	4.01	5.49	4.86	4.51	4.36	4.27	3.74	5.00	2.00	0.99	-12.9
		2010	3.99	--											31.3

-- = not available. * = partial month average for February 2010. 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, 2009-10

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2009												2010	
			Jan 2	Feb 2	Mar 1	Apr 1	May 1	June 1	July 1	Aug 3	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 3	Dec 1	Jan 4	Feb 1
Artichokes	CA, MX	Carton, 24s	34.50	32.00	31.00	30.00	25.00	18.50	19.00	23.00	34.50	23.00	28.00	39.00	50.00	32.00
Beans, round green, machine-pick	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	19.00	23.00	37.00	19.50	16.25	28.00	17.00	14.50	13.00	24.00	24.50	20.00	37.00	45.00
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25-lb sacks/filmbags	8.75	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	10.50	10.50	9.00	9.00	12.50	12.50	12.50
Bok choy, baby	CA, FL	30-lb cartons	15.00	17.50	17.00	14.00	14.50	12.50	12.00	12.50	12.00	19.00	13.75	13.50	19.00	17.50
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25-lb cartons	33.00	19.00	17.00	17.50	37.00	32.00	32.50	47.00	19.00	29.00	23.25	23.00	23.00	27.50
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50-lb cartons	10.75	10.25	8.00	11.25	13.00	13.50	14.00	11.50	9.50	9.00	10.50	9.25	10.50	15.00
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30-lb cartons	15.00	13.50	14.00	12.50	14.50	15.00	15.00	13.00	13.00	21.50	17.00	16.50	15.00	15.00
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24 (1-lb) filmbags	19.00	19.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00
Eggplant, medium	FL, GA, MX	1 (1/9-bushel) cartons	12.50	15.00	15.50	36.00	15.50	11.00	11.00	15.50	14.50	17.00	14.50	12.00	15.50	12.50
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	43.00	46.00	46.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	47.00	48.50	48.50	49.00	50.00	52.00	56.00
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	12.50	12.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.00	12.00	12.50	12.00	14.50
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX, IL	Carton, 12s/24s	24.50	20.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	24.00	--	14.50	14.50	25.00	25.50	25.50	19.25	--
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.75	11.75	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	16.50
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	11.00	11.25	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.75	11.75	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	16.50
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	12.00	11.75	11.75	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.00	14.50
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	19.00	15.50	15.50	14.00	12.25	15.00	24.00	15.50	12.50	17.50	19.00	17.00	24.00	22.50
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	13.00	11.00	11.50	13.00	26.00	14.00	14.00	13.50	13.00	11.75	19.00	28.00	13.00	10.50
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	15.50	12.00	18.00	13.00	15.00	14.00	17.00	14.00	17.00	12.50	28.00	44.50	17.50	12.00
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
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
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
Mushrooms, cremini, 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	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50
Mushrooms, portobellas, lrg	PA	5-lb carton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX, TN	1/2-bushel carton	31.00	27.00	25.00	31.00	19.50	--	--	--	--	--	22.00	--	--	--
Onions, green, medium	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	16.25	9.00	10.00	9.50	15.50	8.75	9.50	8.50	13.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	10.50	14.00
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	19.00	14.50	13.50	14.00	13.00	17.00	15.50	16.50	14.50	16.00	24.00	30.50	22.00	19.00
Peas, snow	GU, CA	10-lb carton	11.00	13.00	13.00	15.00	11.00	11.00	13.00	16.50	12.00	16.00	11.50	21.00	8.75	18.00
Peas, sugar snap	GU, CA	10-lb carton	26.00	12.00	10.00	14.50	12.00	16.50	23.00	21.00	25.00	16.00	17.00	27.00	24.00	22.00
Peppers, green bell, large/x-lrg	FL, CA	1 (1/9-bushel) cartons	10.50	18.00	17.00	13.00	11.00	12.00	22.00	15.00	10.50	9.25	19.00	13.00	10.50	20.00
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2- & 5/9-bushel crates	26.00	15.00	14.50	11.00	11.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.50	12.50	13.00	9.50	12.00
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30 (6-oz) filmbags	9.00	9.00	10.00	9.50	8.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	12.00
Spinach, flat	CA	Carton, bunched 24s	18.00	15.00	16.50	20.50	21.00	13.50	16.00	16.00	15.00	14.50	18.50	17.50	18.00	18.50
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2- & 5/9-bushel crates	7.50	10.00	13.00	8.00	10.50	10.00	9.00	7.00	10.50	5.00	13.00	8.00	8.00	8.50
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2- & 5/9-bushel crates	10.00	13.50	26.00	14.00	26.00	10.00	14.00	9.50	12.00	5.50	12.00	8.25	12.00	25.00
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregrd	LA	40-lb carton	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25-lb carton	11.50	9.00	7.00	11.50	15.00	14.50	16.00	9.50	11.50	10.50	12.00	29.50	10.00	11.50
Tomatoes, vine ripe, md/lrg	MX, CA, FL	25-lb carton	11.00	9.50	12.00	14.00	17.50	8.00	21.00	13.00	13.00	12.00	11.00	30.00	13.00	12.25
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	MX, CD, AZ	5-kg carton (on vine)	13.00	15.00	11.00	11.50	7.00	7.50	7.00	7.00	6.00	9.50	5.00	11.00	17.00	12.50
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 (1-pint) buckets	8.50	14.00	11.00	7.00	11.50	16.00	17.00	8.75	11.00	11.00	19.00	19.00	8.00	23.00
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25-lb carton	14.50	9.00	9.25	22.50	14.00	12.50	12.25	12.00	16.50	14.50	13.00	22.00	11.00	7.00
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25-lb filmbags	11.50	11.50	10.00	11.00	11.50	8.00	10.50	8.50	10.50	10.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2-2/3 carton 12s	13.00	21.50	9.50	14.50	11.00	10.50	12.50	11.25	13.25	11.00	14.00	13.00	13.50	13.50
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 carton 6s	13.00	21.50	10.50	11.00	10.00	9.00	13.25	10.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	11.25	12.00	12.00
Watermelon, various red (85 lb ctn)	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	--	--	0.30	0.35	0.34	0.21	0.28	0.19	0.24	0.18	0.35	0.19	--	0.50
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.43	0.38	0.30	0.41	0.36	0.21	0.29	0.18	0.25	0.20	0.27	0.25	0.36	0.36

-- = 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, 2000-10 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
2000												
I	7.75	13.84	7.50	11.67	8.75	14.79	7.88	10.88	8.21	11.75	0.34	19.63
II	7.84	15.00	7.50	11.92	8.84	16.33	7.88	10.88	8.38	11.38	0.34	20.04
III	7.71	15.00	7.25	12.00	8.79	16.00	7.96	11.13	8.46	11.38	0.32	19.50
IV	7.63	15.09	7.38	11.17	8.75	16.13	7.75	11.01	8.50	11.75	0.32	19.00
Average	7.73	14.73	7.41	11.69	8.78	15.81	7.87	10.97	8.39	11.57	0.33	19.54
2001												
I	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.46	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
II	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.25	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
III	7.67	14.92	7.67	10.42	8.96	15.42	7.92	11.05	7.92	11.75	0.32	17.88
IV	8.25	15.25	8.25	12.55	9.00	15.42	8.33	11.25	8.42	11.83	0.32	17.88
Average	7.61	14.92	7.61	10.87	8.81	15.39	7.94	11.02	7.96	11.77	0.32	17.88
2002												
I	9.00	15.75	9.00	14.59	9.00	15.25	9.00	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 f	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.48	31.45
II f	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.48	31.45
III f	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.48	31.45
IV f	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.48	31.45
Average	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.48	31.45

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, 2000-10 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	24/10	12/2	24/10	12/3	12/2
	Dollars/case												
2000													
I	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43	0.63
II	6.83	0.48	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43	0.63
III	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43	0.63
IV	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43	0.63
Average	6.83	0.47	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.54	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43	0.63
2001													
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.53	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43	0.64
II	6.83	0.46	6.84	0.47	6.88	0.53	9.47	0.70	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.43	0.64
III	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.47	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45	0.64
IV	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.45	0.65
Average	6.86	0.47	6.84	0.48	6.89	0.54	9.49	0.71	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.44	0.64
2002													
I	6.88	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.64
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	9.49	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.64
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.64
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.64
Average	7.05	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	9.48	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.64
2003													
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.64
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.64
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.66
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.69
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.66
2004													
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.69
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.48	0.69
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50	0.69
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.50	0.69
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	9.50	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.49	0.69
2005													
I	7.00	0.48	7.33	0.57	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52	0.69
II	7.04	0.47	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52	0.69
III	7.12	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.53	0.69
IV	7.10	0.48	--	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52	0.69
Average	7.07	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.30	0.52	0.69
2006													
I	7.10	0.50	7.25	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	10.15	0.72	8.32	0.52	0.69
II	7.35	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.63	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.30	0.72	8.81	0.49	0.69
III	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.50	0.69
IV	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.50	0.69
Average	7.40	0.50	7.53	0.56	7.36	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.30	0.72	8.72	0.50	0.69
2007													
I	7.58	0.44	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.38	0.52	0.74
II	7.50	0.48	7.61	0.57	7.49	0.55	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.81	0.49	0.75
III	7.58	0.44	7.95	0.59	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.38	0.73	8.88	0.48	0.75
IV	7.84	0.44	7.75	0.59	7.60	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.42	0.79	8.71	0.50	0.73
Average	7.63	0.45	7.74	0.58	7.41	0.54	9.47	0.72	10.39	0.74	8.70	0.50	0.74
2008													
I	10.68	0.53	10.67	--	7.43	0.60	13.32	0.89	10.67	0.85	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	0.86	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	0.89	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	0.89	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	0.87	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	0.92	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	0.92	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	0.92	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	0.89	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	0.91	8.00	0.77	0.83
2010													
I f	11.74	0.71	11.75	0.67	11.78	0.77	14.04	1.18	11.75	0.88	8.00	0.79	0.82
II f	11.74	0.71	11.75	0.67	11.78	0.77	14.04	1.05	11.75	0.88	8.00	0.78	0.82
III f	11.74	0.71	11.75	0.67	11.78	0.77	14.04	0.96	11.75	0.88	8.00	0.78	0.82
IV f	11.74	0.71	11.75	0.67	11.78	0.77	14.04	0.96	11.75	0.88	8.00	0.78	0.82
Average	11.74	0.71	11.75	0.67	11.78	0.77	14.04	1.04	11.75	0.88	8.00	0.78	0.82

-- = 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/ Spears/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, 2002-10 1/

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
		Dollars/cwt												
Potatoes, all uses	2002	7.34	7.33	8.24	8.01	8.59	9.38	10.59	7.39	6.29	5.53	6.24	6.62	6.67
	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.98	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	8.42
	2009	9.40	8.87	9.27	9.81	9.62	9.48	9.81	9.61	8.27	7.03	7.09	7.39	8.00
	2010	7.19												
Potatoes, table stock	2002	10.49	11.63	13.19	12.17	14.69	16.28	16.70	15.31	11.52	8.34	8.62	8.60	9.59
	2003	8.05	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	13.70	12.36	11.89	11.98	12.70	13.00	13.20	14.66	9.77	7.27	6.52	6.15	--
	2010	5.93												
Potatoes, processing	2002	5.37	5.27	5.34	5.66	6.02	5.83	6.09	4.67	4.62	4.79	5.14	5.35	5.16
	2003	5.29	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	6.68	6.84	7.02	7.61	7.82	7.42	7.10	6.93	7.90	6.99	7.41	8.26	--
	2010	8.07												
Dry edible beans	2002	21.50	26.10	27.10	27.50	27.80	27.40	24.50	23.20	17.90	16.60	15.90	16.10	17.10
	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	19.20	20.90	22.80	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	30.40	29.90	30.10	31.20	30.90
	2010	33.30												
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	10.70	9.08	8.78	8.33	8.62	9.10	8.99
	2010	9.13												
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	33.00	26.90	25.20	25.70	25.90	27.20	26.20
	2010	28.40												
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	31.30	25.30	28.00	26.00	28.20
	2010	31.20												

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for 2010 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, 2007-08

Herb	Unit	2008			2009			Change from prev. year		
		April	May	June	April	May	June	April	May	June
		Dollars/unit						*Percent*		
Anise	24-ct crtn	18.00	18.00	18.50	14.50	14.00	16.00	- 19.4	- 22.2	- 13.5
Arrugula	12-ct flmbag	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.75	7.75	7.75	- 3.1	- 3.1	- 3.1
Basil	12-ct flmbag	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.25	8.50	8.50	- 2.6	- 10.5	- 10.5
Celeriac	12-ct ctns	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	- 4.0	- 4.0	- 4.0
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.88	6.88	6.88	10.0	10.0	10.0
Chives	12-ct flmbag	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	.0	.0	.0
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	12.75	13.50	10.75	11.00	12.00	12.50	- 13.7	- 11.1	16.3
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	.0	.0	.0
Dill	12-ct ctns	7.75	7.75	7.75	6.88	6.50	6.63	- 11.2	- 16.1	- 14.5
Dry eschallot	5-lb sack	5.88	5.78	5.88	5.50	5.50	5.50	- 6.5	1/	- 6.4
Horseradish	Per lb-bg	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.60	2.60	2.60	8.3	8.3	8.3
Lemon grass	Per lb-ctns	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.70	0.70	0.75	- 12.5	- 12.5	- 6.3
Marjoram	12-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	.0	.0	.0
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	.0	.0	.0
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	.0	.0	.0
Mint	12-ct ctns	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.50	7.50	7.50	6.3	- 6.3	- 6.3
Sage	12-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.66	5.66	5.66	1.6	1.6	1.6
Salsify	5-1kg flmbg	30.00	30.00	30.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	13.3	13.3	13.3
Savory	24-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.66	5.66	.0	- 1.6	- 1.6
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.66	5.66	5.66	- 1.6	- 1.6	- 1.6
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	6.63	6.63	6.63	6.88	6.88	6.88	3.7	3.7	3.7
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.66	5.66	5.66	- 1.6	- 1.6	- 1.6
Verdolaga	36-ct crts	7.00	7.00	7.00	11.00	10.00	10.00	57.1	42.9	42.9
Watercress	12-ct ctns	15.00	14.88	15.00	16.50	15.75	16.50	10.0	5.8	10.0

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—U.S. fresh-market herbs: April-June average wholesale prices in Miami, FL, 2007-08

Herb	Unit	2008	2009	Change
		---------- *Dollars/unit* ----------		*Percent*
Anise	24-ct crtn	24.83	23.00	- 7.4
Arrugula	30-ct-ctns	15.50	12.50	- 19.4
Basil	12-ct ctns	4.00	3.75	- 6.3
Celeriac	20-lb ct ctns	20.00	27.00	35.0
Chervil	12-ct flmbag	12.50	7.25	- 42.0
Chives	12-ct flmbag	6.00	5.50	- 8.3
Cilantro	60-ct ctns	17.00	16.50	- 2.9
Cipolinos	10-lb ctns	20.00	20.00	.0
Dill	12-ct flmbag	7.00	6.00	- 14.3
Dry eschallot	5-lb sack	6.75	6.25	- 7.4
Horseradish	5-lb bag	7.00	7.00	.0
Lemon grass	12-ct flmbag	5.50	5.50	.0
Marjoram	12-ct flmbag	5.00	5.00	.0
Mint	12-ct flmbag	4.00	4.25	6.3
Oregano	12-ct flmbag	4.50	4.50	.0
Rosemary	12-ct flmbag	4.00	4.50	12.5
Sage	12-ct flmbag	6.50	6.50	.0
Savory	12-ct flmbag	5.75	6.00	4.3
Sorrel	12-ct flmbag	8.00	8.00	.0
Tarragon	12-ct flmbag	10.50	9.83	- 6.3
Thyme	12-ct flmbag	4.17	3.75	- 10.0
Watercress	12-ct ctns	5.08	5.75	13.1

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

Price table 13—Farm-retail price spreads, 2006-09

Item	Annual			2008	2009					
	2006	2007	2008	Jun	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Market basket										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	201.8	211.0	225.1	229.6	230.1	228.4	226.2	225.1	224.1	223.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	119.5	142.3	147.4	134.3	130.5	123.1	122.4	127.8	126.2	125.3
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	246.2	248.1	267.0	281.0	283.7	285.1	282.2	277.5	276.9	276.7
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	20.7	23.6	22.9	20.5	19.9	18.9	19.0	19.9	19.7	19.6
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	350.6	367.6	381.8	372.6	365.2	360.6	352.9	353.8	360.3	353.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	195.8	193.4	191.0	162.8	157.7	151.6	127.0	126.4	175.3	171.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	422.1	448.1	469.9	469.5	461.0	457.1	457.2	458.8	445.7	438.2
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	17.6	16.6	15.8	13.8	13.6	13.3	11.4	11.3	15.4	15.3
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	283.0	293.5	309.8	315.8	320.2	311.8	305.7	304.5	296.6	296.9
Farm value (1982-84=100)	156.7	169.0	170.8	166.4	165.6	158.9	165.2	179.0	163.2	199.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	347.9	357.4	381.3	392.6	399.7	390.4	378.0	369.0	365.2	347.2
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	18.8	19.6	18.7	17.9	17.6	17.3	18.3	20.0	18.7	22.8
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	201.2	208.7	228.5	239.2	243.3	243.5	244.4	243.8	246.6	247.4
Farm value (1982-84=100)	140.1	151.0	164.8	161.7	161.0	160.3	160.5	162.4	162.9	161.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	220.3	226.7	248.3	263.4	269.0	269.5	270.5	269.2	272.7	274.1
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	16.6	17.2	17.1	16.1	15.7	15.6	15.6	15.8	15.7	15.6
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	167.8	172.9	196.8	206.7	206.9	205.4	204.8	200.5	200.7	201.1
Farm value (1982-84=100)	101.9	150.9	207.2	135.0	145.5	137.2	124.2	150.5	160.8	151.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	192.1	181.1	192.9	233.1	229.5	230.4	234.4	218.9	215.4	219.4
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	16.3	23.5	28.3	17.6	18.9	18.0	16.3	20.2	21.5	20.2
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	188.9	195.0	201.8	206.9	205.8	205.8	204.0	202.1	200.9	200.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	116.7	124.7	124.3	119.0	115.6	113.0	114.8	121.2	117.5	112.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	263.0	267.1	281.3	297.1	298.2	301.0	295.7	285.2	286.5	291.7
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	31.3	32.4	31.2	29.1	28.5	27.8	28.5	30.4	29.6	28.3
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	181.2	194.8	210.4	210.8	209.6	204.5	199.7	197.1	196.1	194.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	101.7	152.9	145.4	124.1	107.9	95.1	95.8	96.2	94.3	91.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	254.5	233.3	270.3	290.7	303.5	305.5	295.4	290.2	290.0	288.6
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	26.9	37.7	33.2	28.2	24.7	22.3	23.0	23.4	23.1	22.7
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	182.0	191.4	200.9	205.2	204.9	204.5	205.2	207.0	205.2	207.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	128.5	154.8	155.4	151.6	151.3	149.9	144.8	145.0	157.1	163.6
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	243.7	233.4	253.3	266.9	266.6	267.4	274.7	278.3	260.6	256.9
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	37.8	43.3	41.4	39.5	39.5	39.2	37.8	37.5	41.0	42.3
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	150.6	195.3	222.7	212.8	215.3	207.8	197.7	199.2	178.5	177.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	69.5	136.3	160.6	147.8	154.0	109.8	110.5	132.5	70.8	66.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	296.2	301.3	334.4	329.6	325.4	383.8	354.2	318.9	372.0	375.8
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	29.7	44.8	46.3	44.6	46.0	34.0	35.9	42.7	25.5	24.1
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	213.0	222.1	244.9	253.1	254.4	254.2	253.7	252.7	252.7	253.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	111.1	149.5	191.2	155.6	160.5	146.9	148.0	151.1	151.1	147.3
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	227.2	232.2	252.3	266.7	267.5	269.2	268.5	266.9	266.9	267.7
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	6.4	8.2	9.6	7.5	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1

1/ Retail costs are based on CPI-U of retail prices for domestically produced farm foods, published monthly by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Farm value is the payment for the quantity of farm equivalent to the retail unit, less allowance for 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/2009/09Sep/aotab08.xls