United States Department of Agriculture

VGS-344

April 28, 2011

A Report from the Economic Research Service

www.ers.usda.gov

Vegetables and Melons Outlook

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Per Capita Vegetable Use Up in 2010

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The next release is June 23, 2011.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board.

In 2010, per capita disappearance (net domestic use) of all vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, pulse crops, and mushrooms rose slightly to 420 pounds. Increased domestic disappearance of fresh-market vegetables and melons, dry edible beans, and sweet potatoes outweighed reduced use of processing vegetables and potatoes. Record-high watermelon supply and disappearance led to a 1-percent gain in per capita melon use. Per capita vegetable disappearance is expected to fall slightly in 2011, largely because of reduced use and higher prices for potatoes and pulse crops.

Given much higher shipping-point prices this winter, the fresh vegetable retail price index averaged 7 percent above that of a year earlier during the first quarter. Although retail prices for most of the major components increased, lettuce was the main driver with a 17-percent increase. Although variable yields and seasonally declining imports could keep upward pressure on some vegetable markets through mid-May, U.S. spring-season grower/shipper prices for commercial fresh vegetables are expected to average about 10 percent below the high levels experienced a year earlier.

Despite an expected 9-percent reduction in area, average yields could keep total output of all processing vegetables largely unchanged from a year earlier. Although averaging below a year earlier this winter, wholesale and retail prices for canned and frozen vegetables are expected to move higher in the coming months due to rising input costs.

Reflecting the small size of the 2010 fall potato crop, the preliminary grower price for all types of potatoes in March was $9.95 per hundredweight (cwt), up 34 percent from a year earlier and almost 50 percent higher than October's seasonal low of $6.77 per cwt. Production of spring potatoes is estimated at 25.8 million cwt in 2011, a 4-percent increase over 2010.

Prospective dry bean area is down 32 percent due to carryover from last year's large crop and strong returns for competing crops such as corn, soybeans, and wheat. As a result, grower prices are averaging above a year earlier for nearly every reported bean type.

With prices for competing crops generally higher than a year earlier, growers intend to plant less area to dry peas, Austrian winter peas, and chickpeas. However, the revenue incentive for lentils remains strong; if realized, planted area could reach a record high.

Industry Overview

All vegetables and melons: In 2010, per capita disappearance (also known as net domestic use, a proxy for consumption) of all vegetables, melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, pulse crops, and mushrooms rose less than 1 percent to 420 pounds. Increased domestic disappearance of fresh market vegetables and melons, dry edible beans, and sweet potatoes outweighed reduced use of processing vegetables and potatoes. Per capita vegetable disappearance is expected to decline in 2011 largely because of reduced use and higher prices for potatoes and pulse crops.

Fresh vegetables: On a per person basis, net domestic use of fresh-market vegetables (excluding melons, potatoes, sweet potatoes, pulses, and mushrooms) rose 2 percent to about 144 pounds. While fresh use rose for such crops as lettuce, tomatoes, onions, carrots, pumpkins, and cabbage, use declined for broccoli, cauliflower, garlic, spinach, and squash. In 2011, fresh-vegetable use is expected to remain steady as the negative effects of winter weather on supply and demand offset gains resulting from the recovering economy.

Melons: Estimated disappearance of all melons totaled 8.1 billion pounds in 2010, the fourth-highest on record. On a per capita basis, domestic disappearance of the top three melon crops remained about steady compared with a year earlier at 25.5 pounds, as higher watermelon use was offset by lower use of most other melons.

Processing vegetables: Per capita disappearance of processing vegetables (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) declined 2 percent to 120 pounds in 2010 due mostly to reduced use of cucumbers for pickles and sweet corn for canning and freezing. The outlook for 2011 indicates a small gain in the use of processing vegetables led by increased use of canning tomatoes.

Potatoes: According to preliminary estimates, per capita disappearance of potatoes fell slightly in 2010 to about 113 pounds. Potatoes used for chips and dehydrated products were the only potato products expected to register increased use in 2010. With reduced supplies from the small 2010 crop and higher prices, a decline in potato per capita use is expected in calendar 2011.

Sweet potatoes: Both export and domestic demand for sweet potatoes continued to grow in 2010. Driven partly by increased use of processed products such as fries and chips, net domestic disappearance of sweet potatoes for all uses surged 21 percent to 6.3 pounds per person—the highest since 1966. Given a 6-percent rise in prospective plantings and trend yields, 2011 output is expected to expand for the fifth consecutive year—portending further gains in domestic use and exports.

Dry edible beans: Given strong supplies from last fall's large crop, per capita disappearance of dry beans rose 19 percent in 2010 to 7.2 pounds—led by increased use of pinto, navy, and garbanzo beans. With a much smaller crop and higher prices expected in 2011, net domestic use of dry edible beans is expected to decline.

Dry peas and lentils: Per capita disappearance of dry peas (excluding chickpeas) and lentils for domestic human food was estimated at 1.2 pounds, up 20 percent from a year earlier. In the year ahead, domestic use of lentils will likely rise but lower dry pea use will pull use of all dry peas and lentils below 2010 levels.

Mushrooms: For the 2010/11 season, disappearance of all mushrooms on a fresh-weight basis is expected to total about 1.1 billion pounds. On a per capita basis, net domestic disappearance of all mushrooms is projected to rise 3 percent to 3.7 pounds, with most of the increase centered in fresh-market uses.

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

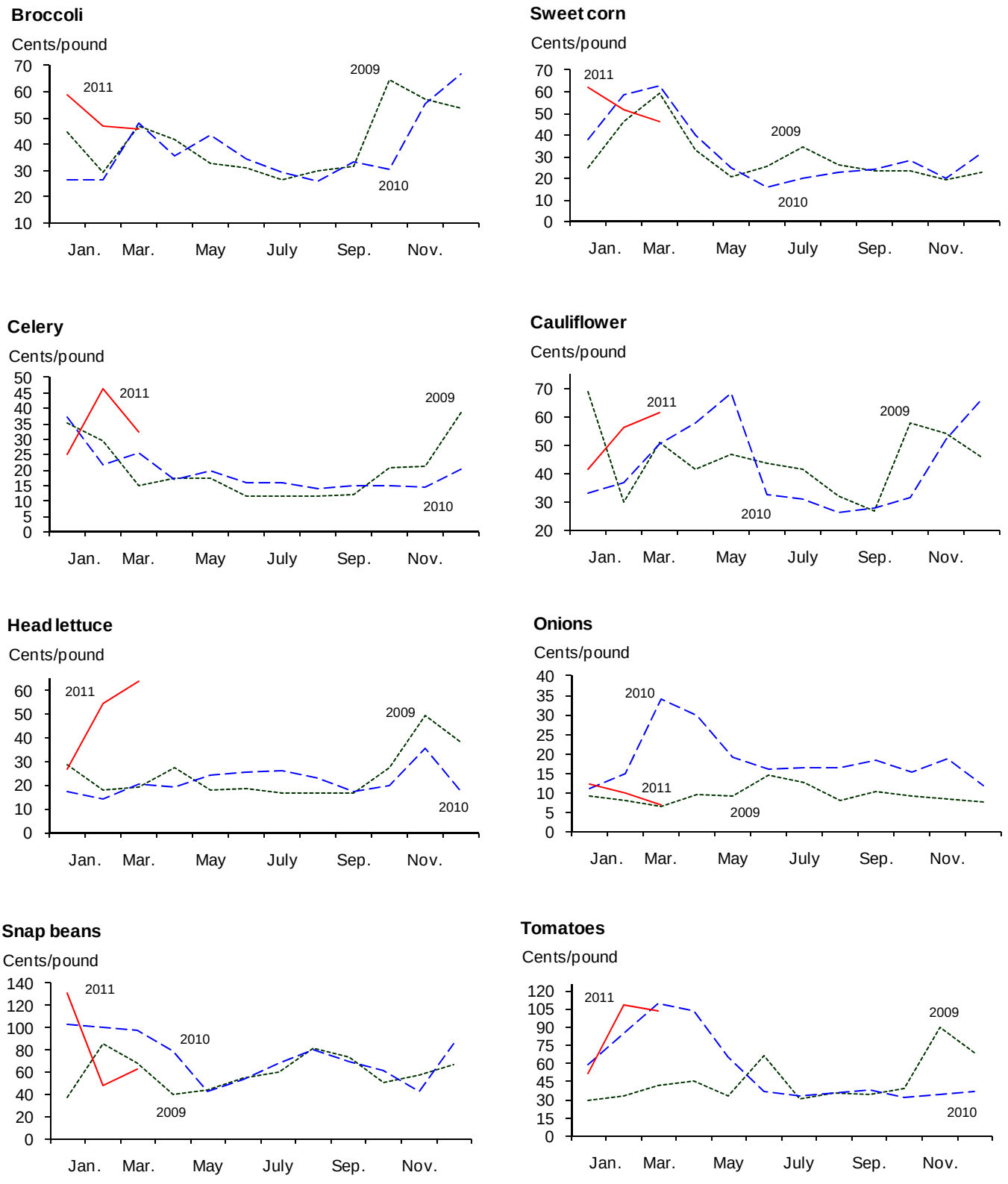
Item	Unit	2008	2009	2010 1/	2011 1/
Area harvested	1,000 ac.	6,652	6,828	7,187	6,429
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	1,000 ac.	1,717	1,700	1,708	1,705
Processing	1,000 ac.	1,226	1,264	1,149	1,055
Potatoes	1,000 ac.	1,047	1,041	1,004	1,034
Dry beans	1,000 ac.	1,445	1,464	1,843	1,255
Other 2/	1,000 ac.	1,217	1,358	1,483	1,380
Production	Mil. cwt	1,279	1,340	1,273	1,291
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	Mil. cwt	447	441	435	442
Processing	Mil. cwt	351	391	353	355
Potatoes	Mil. cwt	415	431	399	421
Dry beans	Mil. cwt	26	25	32	22
Other 2/	Mil. cwt	41	51	55	51
Crop value	$ mil.	18,553	19,014	18,687	19,509
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	10,331	10,866	10,922	11,442
Processing	$ mil.	1,938	2,141	1,698	1,846
Potatoes	$ mil.	3,770	3,521	3,489	3,576
Dry beans	$ mil.	910	790	838	778
Mushrooms	$ mil.	963	959	925	950
Other 2/	$ mil.	641	737	814	917
Unit value 3/	$/cwt	14.50	14.19	14.68	15.11
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$/cwt	23.13	24.63	25.14	25.89
Processing	$/cwt	5.53	5.48	4.81	5.20
Potatoes	$/cwt	9.09	8.19	8.79	8.50
Dry beans	$/cwt	34.60	30.00	26.00	35.00
Other 2/	$/cwt	38.79	33.36	31.68	36.44
Trade					
Imports	$ mil.	8,514	8,401	9,673	9,600
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	4,604	4,526	5,547	5,475
Processing 4/	$ mil.	2,170	2,143	2,310	2,350
Potatoes & products	$ mil.	997	1,012	997	1,010
Dry beans	$ mil.	155	134	140	130
Other 5/	$ mil.	588	586	679	635
Exports	$ mil.	5,418	5,382	5,690	5,975
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	$ mil.	1,846	1,817	1,975	2,050
Processing 4/	$ mil.	1,218	1,178	1,240	1,250
Potatoes & products	$ mil.	1,196	1,179	1,245	1,210
Dry beans	$ mil.	317	306	306	315
Other 5/	$ mil.	841	903	924	1,150
Per capita use	Pounds	420	418	420	417
Vegetables:					
Fresh & melons	Pounds	170	168	170	169
Processing	Pounds	116	122	120	120
Potatoes & products	Pounds	118	113	113	110
Dry beans	Pounds	6	6	7	7
Other 2/	Pounds	9	10	11	11

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

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

Figure 1

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



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

Fresh-Market Vegetables

Prices Ease as Spring Marketings Begin

After experiencing a winter that will not soon be forgotten, the fresh-market vegetable industry welcomed spring. Although domestic supplies are increasing, the supply of many crops from Mexico remains well below average following the unusually heavy February freeze. However, the market share commanded by imports generally declines as spring progresses and more domestic sources begin to ship. In mid-April, import volume from Mexico was running well below a year earlier for crops such as sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, bell peppers, and tomatoes, while imports were above a year earlier for crops such as carrots, bulb onions, green onions, peas, chile peppers, squash, and watermelon.

In Florida, despite hot, dry weather punctuated by periods of heavy rains and winds, spring crops appear to be largely on schedule with improved supplies in late March and early April set to expand to full normal volume for most crops in May. Heavy rains in late March and excessive heat in early April may lead to some temporary market gaps from central Florida in early May due to the impact on plant blooms (drops or no set) for crops such as tomatoes and peppers. Aside from this issue, Florida's volume is expected to exceed that of a year earlier and with import volume remaining below average, domestic fresh vegetable supplies are expected to account for a greater share of the market this spring.

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

Item	Annual 2010	February 2011	March 2010	March 2011	Change previous: 2/ Month	Change previous: 2/ Year
	1,000 cwt				*Percent*	
Asparagus	3,997	290	584	430	48	-26
Snap beans	2,825	253	328	396	57	21
Broccoli	9,533	925	918	848	-8	-8
Cabbage	11,601	1,029	1,409	1,366	33	-3
Chinese cabbage	1,273	135	142	150	11	6
Carrots	12,868	631	1,045	756	20	-28
Cauliflower	4,070	312	430	392	26	-9
Celery	16,299	1,261	1,623	1,579	25	-3
Sweet corn	13,155	381	379	579	52	53
Cucumbers	16,758	987	1,734	1,062	8	-39
Greens	1,605	152	206	187	23	-9
Head lettuce	28,656	1,667	2,721	2,318	39	-15
Romaine	15,012	1,278	1,354	1,800	41	33
Leaf lettuce	4,470	373	478	452	21	-5
Onions, dry bulb	57,156	4,387	4,305	4,792	9	11
Onions, green	2,907	255	338	311	22	-8
Peppers, bell	16,874	1,443	1,401	1,510	5	8
Peppers, chile	7,605	518	628	624	20	-1
Squash	7,699	625	911	904	45	-1
Tomato, field, round	23,638	1,495	1,707	1,544	3	-10
Tomato, field, Roma	11,926	1,189	1,791	952	-20	-47
Tomato, ghouse 3/	16,289	1,600	1,337	1,517	-5	13
Tomato, small 4/	4,200	307	329	344	12	5
Watermelon	45,472	758	1,188	1,085	43	-9
Selected total	335,888	22,251	27,286	25,898	16	-5

1/ 1,000 cwt = 100,000 lbs. Data for 2011 are preliminary and include domestic and partial imports.
2/ Change from March 2011. 3/ All tomatoes produced under cover. 4/ Grape and cherry tomatoes.

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

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

Commodity	2010 1Q	2010 2Q	2010 3Q	2010 4Q	2011 1Q	2011 2Q *	2011 3Q *	Change 1st Q 1/
	Cents/pound							*Percent*
Asparagus	122.00	113.77	--	--	--	140.00	130.00	--
Broccoli	33.80	37.80	29.43	50.77	50.47	35.00	33.00	49.3
Cantaloupe	--	18.55	12.30	22.60	--	20.00	14.00	--
Carrots	26.63	27.00	27.00	29.13	40.70	30.00	25.00	52.8
Cauliflower	40.03	53.23	28.40	49.93	53.10	39.00	32.00	32.7
Celery	28.23	17.63	15.00	16.50	34.63	19.00	15.50	22.7
Sweet corn	53.00	27.07	22.43	26.63	53.37	23.00	24.00	0.7
Cucumbers	16.75	23.63	27.53	19.57	--	25.00	26.00	--
Lettuce, head	17.40	23.00	22.17	24.40	48.37	20.00	20.00	178.0
Onions, dry bulb	20.13	21.77	17.10	15.33	9.73	14.00	15.00	-51.7
Snap beans	101.35	58.30	72.67	64.00	80.77	47.00	71.00	-20.3
Tomatoes, field	84.17	68.50	35.83	35.03	87.97	47.00	36.00	4.5
All vegetables 2/	174	185	160	169	242	165	152	39.1

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

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

Florida produces fresh-market vegetables for the commercial market during three seasons: winter, spring, and fall. Imports (largely from Mexico) normally account for about two-thirds of winter volume of warm-season vegetables and usually can make up for any decline in domestic volume. However, with the devastating February freeze in Mexico (the same weather system that caused crop damage in the U.S. desert Southwest), markets were largely left undersupplied into the early spring as Mexican shippers were unable to maintain their normal export volume. By late-April and early May, domestic volume predominates for most fresh vegetables with imports serving a much smaller role.

By late March, squash supplies and prices had returned to normal as Florida's spring crop became available and replanted Mexican crops began reaching the market. However, eggplant volume did not return to normal until the third week of April due to heavy freeze losses in Mexico. Eggplant volume usually averages about 5 million pounds weekly but following the February freeze in Mexico, weekly market volume dropped to about 2 million pounds in March and continued below normal through mid-April. In early April, imports from Mexico were running at about one-fifth that of a year earlier while Florida's volume was beginning to recover from the December freeze. Prices in late March and early April were running at $44 per 33-pound carton—four times their average for that time of year.

Thanks to greater volume from Florida, tomato supplies have also improved, although roma (plum-type) tomato shipments remain well below the highs experienced a year ago when cold weather in Florida and Mexico forced many buyers to switch to romas from round tomatoes. Because West Mexico remains a key player in the fresh-tomato market into early May and their early spring volume remains below normal, U.S. tomato prices are expected to remain above average until shipments from other southern States, California, and Baja California begin sometime in May.

Most lettuce shippers and processors had made their annual transition from the desert areas of the Yuma Valley in Arizona and the Imperial Valley of California to Huron in central California by early April. Thanks to favorable weather, shipments

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

Item	2010	2011		Change previous: 1/	
	March	Feb.	March	Month	Year
	---------- *Index* ----------			---- *Percent* ----	
Consumer Price Indexes (1982/84=100)					
Food at home	215.6	221.2	223.4	1.0	3.6
Food away from home	225.0	228.6	229.3	0.3	1.9
Fresh vegetables	317.4	334.7	348.6	4.2	9.8
Potatoes	293.7	317.2	329.1	3.8	12.1
Tomatoes, all	379.4	363.9	419.7	15.3	10.6
Lettuce, all	279.3	331.5	355.6	7.3	27.3
Other vegetables	318.9	336.4	334.8	-0.5	5.0
Producer Price Indexes (12/1991=100)					
Fresh vegetables (excl. potatoes) 2/	310.4	341.1	267.7	-21.5	-13.8
Beets	142.3	144.4	146.4	1.4	2.9
Cabbage	283.6	292.7	288.7	-1.4	1.8
Eggplant	281.5	360.7	984.5	172.9	249.7
Greens	195.8	215.7	172.4	-20.1	-12.0
Lettuce 2/	196.0	406.6	409.9	0.8	109.1
Onions, green	216.6	628.8	294.3	-53.2	35.9
Onions, dry bulb 2/	407.7	142.8	126.2	-11.6	-69.0
Peppers, green	728.1	891.5	473.9	-46.8	-34.9
Radishes	260.8	369.8	338.7	-8.4	29.9
Spinach	590.4	728.1	483.9	-33.5	-18.0
Squash	291.7	477.4	372.9	-21.9	27.8
Tomatoes 2/	471.9	468.5	343.1	-26.8	-27.3

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

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

continued from desert areas until mid-April allowing some shippers to transition directly to their spring and summer facilities in the Salinas Valley in Monterey County. However, the majority of shippers harvest fields in Huron for several weeks before moving to the Salinas Valley in mid-to-late April where they remain until the early fall. With improved market volume, lettuce prices have come down from the extreme highs reached following the February desert freeze (the highest since March 2002).

Given much higher shipping-point prices this winter, the fresh-vegetable retail price index averaged 7 percent above that of a year earlier during the first-quarter. Although retail prices for most of the major components increased, lettuce was the main driver with a 17-percent gain. Since the farm value is a relatively small component of the retail value of fresh vegetables (19 percent in 2010), price changes at the farm do not always result in a corresponding change at retail. In April, retail prices began to ease for several items. According to the USDA's *Market News* report on advertised retail prices at major retail supermarket outlets, average national advertised prices for selected vegetables during the initial 4 weeks of April 2011 were as follows:

- asparagus rose 3 percent from a year earlier to $2.48/lb;
- green beans declined 16 percent to $1.20/lb;
- baby carrots were up 6 percent to $1.44/lb;
- zucchini squash was up 2 percent to $1.29/lb;
- round field-grown tomatoes were down 16 percent to $1.81/lb;
- hothouse tomatoes on the vine dropped 19 percent to $1.85/lb;
- green bell peppers averaged 16 percent lower at $1.44/lb;
- iceberg lettuce rose 8 percent to $1.03/lb; and
- sweet corn increased 4 percent to 53 cents/ear.

Spring Acreage Up 1 Percent

Fresh-market area for harvest for 11 selected vegetables (excluding asparagus, onions, and melons) was forecast to rise 1 percent to 193,680 acres this spring (largely April-June). Prospective area was up for just 4 of the 11 crops with the greatest percentage gains for carrots and tomatoes. California, which accounts for more than half of spring vegetable area, expects to harvest 1 percent more acres, with all of the increase due to carrots and tomatoes. In California, periods of cool, wet weather slowed planting progress, crop maturity, and reduced the average size of early spring crops such as lettuce and cauliflower.

With an above-average snowpack again this year and above-average rainfall in some areas of central California, the drought in California has eased considerably with Central Valley irrigation water supplies much improved. Both Federal and State water allocations have been increased this year, which could reduce costs (less groundwater pumping), increase yields, and allow more area to be planted.

In Florida, growers expect to harvest 38 percent of U.S. spring area for the 11 selected crops. Florida's area is expected to rise 3 percent from a year ago due to increased area for cabbage, sweet corn, tomatoes, and snap beans. Florida growers expect to harvest fewer acres of cucumbers and bell peppers—crops which collectively account for about one-fifth of the State's reported spring vegetable area. Area for sweet corn, which accounts for about 40 percent of the reported spring vegetable area, is expected to rise 5 percent to 29,000 acres—the largest area devoted to spring sweet corn since 1997. The increase in sweet corn area reflects strong prices this past winter (for the few that had product to sell) and generally favorable returns last spring.

As unsettled early spring weather gives way to more summer-like conditions, crop yields are expected to improve and supplies will become steadier. Although variable

Table 5--Spring-season fresh-market vegetable area 1/

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011 f	Change 2010-11
	Acres				*Percent*
Snap beans	20,500	19,200	17,100	16,600	-3
Broccoli	33,000	33,000	31,000	31,000	0
Cabbage	7,790	6,460	7,000	7,280	4
Carrots	14,200	12,200	11,100	13,300	20
Cauliflower	7,800	7,700	7,600	7,400	-3
Celery	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,900	-2
Sweet corn	38,400	40,500	40,800	42,100	3
Cucumbers	9,700	9,500	9,200	8,300	-10
Head lettuce	33,000	29,000	29,000	28,000	-3
Bell pepper	7,700	7,800	7,700	7,600	-1
Tomatoes	24,500	26,200	25,100	26,200	4
Subtotal	202,590	197,560	191,600	193,680	1
Onions 2/	28,400	27,500	25,900	30,300	17
Asparagus 2/ 3/	32,200	29,200	28,000	28,000	0
Total	263,190	254,260	245,500	251,980	3

f = NASS forecast.

1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during April-June. 2/ Harvested area except estimated area for harvest in 2011. Excludes Arizona. 3/ Includes area destined for processing.

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

yields and seasonally declining imports could keep upward pressure on some vegetable markets through mid-May, U.S. spring-season grower/shipper prices for commercial fresh vegetables are expected to average well below the high levels experienced a year earlier. Grower/shipper prices this spring are expected to average lower for crops such as onions, sweet corn, lettuce, and cauliflower while averaging higher for carrots, cucumbers, and celery.

Spring Onion Crop Up, Storage Area Steady

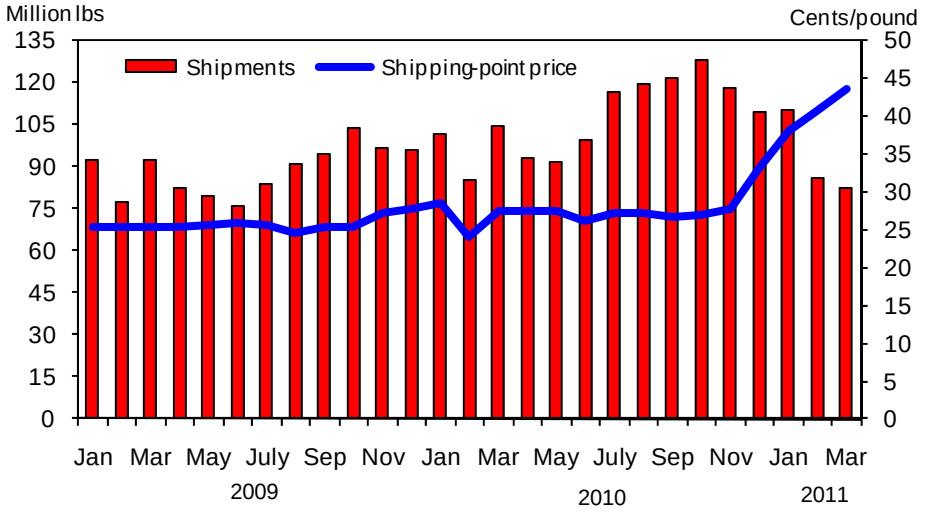
In 2011, area planted to all fresh bulb onions is forecast to rise 2 percent to 158,860 acres. Most of the gain is expected to come from the spring season where high prices last year encouraged a 16-percent surge in area. Planted area is expected to decline in summer nonstorage onion States and remain about even in States that produce storage onions. Area was forecast to be larger in all three reporting spring onion States with both Texas and Georgia each expected to harvest the most area since 2006. Prior to this year, spring onion area in Texas had declined for four consecutive years. Assuming no further weather anomalies this spring, yields could exceed those of a year earlier, which could potentially push production of spring onions up by as much as one-third. Spring growers entered an onion market that was already crowded with heavy imports from Mexico (expected to continue into early May) and the remaining domestic storage onions from the 2010 season. As a result, spring onion prices, which are already weak, are expected to average well below the extreme highs experienced a year earlier.

Storage onion area has varied little (plus or minus 1,000 acres) over the past three seasons and is expected to be about the same in 2011 as the 105,070 acres of a year earlier. Plantings in California and Washington are expected to be the same as a year earlier, although there has been some speculation that exporters in Washington may increase area due to the possibility of increased demand from Japan in the coming year. Some planting delays were noted in western storage onion areas due to cool, rainy conditions which could impact yield potential. However, assuming yields reach the average of the past three seasons (which would be 1 percent above a year earlier), storage onion production could rise slightly from a year earlier. With minor changes in output, continued improvement in domestic demand, and the potential for greater export opportunities, shipping-point prices for onions are expected to strengthen by early summer.

Winter Carrot and Celery Prices Strong

In California, mid-to-late March rain and colder-than-normal temperatures slowed crop growth and hindered early harvest in the spring vegetable areas of central California. At the same time, heavy rain (up to 10 inches) fell on the primary coastal celery growing regions around Oxnard. As a result, shipping point prices for celery (which were also above average the past two winters) fluctuated at even higher levels until shippers worked through most of the rain-affected supplies by early April. As with most fresh vegetables, winter can be a challenging season for celery growers. Over the past decade, only three winters have featured climate conducive to strong supplies and low prices. This winter, while coastal California, which accounts for two-thirds of the winter supply, endured above-average rainfall, other producing areas in California, Arizona, Florida, and Texas also endured either excess rain or colder than normal temperatures. The winter market for celery has been seriously affected by inclement weather in 4 of the past 5 years leading to much higher prices than in years previous. Over the past five winters (January-

Figure 2
Fresh carrots: Shipments & shipping-point price, 2009-11 1/



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

March), the inflation-adjusted f.o.b. shipping point price for celery has averaged $27.68 per cwt, up 65 percent from the previous 5 years.

Winter weather also continues to affect the California carrot market. Fresh-market carrot shipments were reduced in March and prices remained above average through April. During the first quarter of 2011, average monthly shipments of fresh-market carrots were about 20 million pounds below a year earlier (monthly shipments usually average around 90 million pounds). A cold winter topped by a severe freeze in early February has slowed growth and led to reduced yields as growers harvest fields before they are fully mature. In addition, Canadian shippers completed their shipping season earlier than normal, resulting in a drop in imports. As a result, shipping-point prices for carrots reached nominal dollar record highs this past winter, with the February price at a record 40.7 cents per pound and the preliminary March price even higher at 43.4 cents. With supplies remaining low, carrot prices in April could remain near the February and March highs. Volume and prices are expected to slowly return to more usual levels sometime in May as shippers begin harvesting from fields unaffected by the freeze.

Per Capita Use Rises in 2010

According to preliminary data, net domestic disappearance (net domestic use, a proxy for consumption) of fresh-market vegetables (excluding potatoes, melons, sweet potatoes, dry pulses, and mushrooms, which are each analyzed by ERS as separate markets) rose 2 percent to 44.5 billion pounds in 2010. On a per person basis, use of fresh vegetables rose just under 2 percent to 143.6 pounds. Including estimates for fresh potatoes and fresh mushrooms, per capita use of all fresh vegetables totaled nearly 182 pounds in 2010, up 1 percent from a year earlier. Other than a decline in fresh potato use because of the smaller 2010 crop, little change is currently expected in 2011 fresh vegetable per capita disappearance. In 2011, gains from an improved employment situation may be offset by the extensive loss of supplies (both here and in Mexico) due to harsh winter weather.

Table 6--Fresh-market vegetables: Per capita disappearance (net domestic use) 1/

Item	Average 2002-06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011f
			Pounds/person			
Onions, bulb	20.31	21.61	20.22	19.58	19.85	19.90
Tomatoes 2/	19.92	19.21	18.51	19.59	20.84	20.60
Head lettuce	21.40	18.38	16.85	16.11	16.12	16.15
Other lettuce	10.81	11.54	10.41	10.00	10.73	10.57
Bell pepper	8.80	9.36	9.59	9.83	9.90	9.78
Sweet corn	8.82	9.22	9.14	9.17	9.24	9.15
Carrots	8.54	8.05	8.07	7.39	7.60	7.64
Cabbage	7.85	7.95	8.05	7.25	7.45	7.53
Cucumbers	6.31	6.42	6.39	6.80	6.77	6.64
Celery	6.16	6.29	6.22	6.17	6.24	6.15
Broccoli	5.42	5.64	6.03	6.21	5.58	5.92
Pumpkins	4.44	5.03	4.73	4.09	4.61	4.57
Squash	4.46	4.15	4.17	4.41	4.31	4.27
Garlic, all	2.61	2.72	2.77	2.45	2.34	2.35
Spinach	1.83	1.61	1.77	2.07	1.84	1.85
Snap beans	1.96	2.20	1.98	1.75	1.87	1.93
Cauliflower	1.60	1.68	1.57	1.73	1.34	1.43
Artichokes, all	1.44	1.55	1.54	1.52	1.46	1.48
Asparagus	1.08	1.16	1.18	1.29	1.37	1.39
Others 1/	4.49	4.32	4.08	4.04	4.13	4.07
Subtotal	148.25	148.09	143.27	141.45	143.59	143.37
Potatoes 3/	43.35	38.71	37.83	36.44	35.56	33.56
Mushrooms 3/	2.60	2.47	2.44	2.42	2.49	2.50
Total	194.20	189.27	183.54	180.31	181.64	179.43

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Excludes melons and sweet potatoes. 2/ Includes both domestic and imported hothouse tomatoes. 3/ Fresh-market only.

Source: Estimates developed by USDA, Economic Research Service.

In 2010, net domestic use increased the most for pumpkins, snap beans, romaine lettuce, tomatoes, and asparagus. Because of lower domestic production and increased exports, per capita use declined for items such as cauliflower, spinach, broccoli, artichokes, and garlic. In 2011, per capita fresh-vegetable use (excluding potatoes and melons) is expected to remain near year earlier levels as increased use of crops such as broccoli, cauliflower, and snap beans offsets potential reductions for tomatoes, bell peppers, and broccoli.

Despite the reduction in domestic asparagus production, consumer interest in fresh-market asparagus continued to expand in 2010, with further gains expected in 2011. Because of year round imports, consumers (who also have shown increased interest in high-value products such as asparagus, organics, and greenhouse-produced vegetables) now have access to fresh asparagus every month of the year. Since bottoming out in the late 1970s, fresh asparagus use has averaged higher each decade. During the 1980s, per capita fresh-market asparagus use increased 24 percent from the previous decade and continued to trend higher—rising 37 percent in the 1990s, 72 percent during the 2000s, and is on pace to increase 27 percent this decade (2010s). In 2010, fresh asparagus disappearance was 423 million pounds—the highest on record.

A Pause in Import Volume

The impact of the severe freezes on both sides of the U.S.-Mexico border has put a temporary dent in fresh-vegetable import volume. During the first 2 months of 2011, the volume of fresh vegetable imports (excluding potatoes, mushrooms, and melons) declined 5 percent from a year earlier. Most of the reduction was in shipments from Mexico (represents about 85 percent of fresh imports), which dropped 7 percent. Meanwhile, volume was higher than a year ago from other top imports sources such as Canada, Honduras, and Peru. Based on substantial reductions in Mexican fresh-vegetable shipments, it is likely that fresh-vegetable import volume will also register a sizeable reduction in March, with a smaller decline in April. Although total fresh import volume was down, higher market prices pushed the January-February value of imports up 3 percent from a year earlier.

Despite the December freezes in Florida and the early February freeze in California and Arizona, U.S. fresh-vegetable export volume increased 4 percent from a year earlier during January-February. Much of the gain came from increased shipments of bulb onions to Japan, leaf and romaine lettuce to Canada, and sweet corn to the Philippines. Further gains in export volume likely occurred in March and April as Canadian buyers who sourced from Mexico may have turned to U.S. sources. With higher market prices during the first 2 months of 2011, the value of U.S. exports reached a record high (for those 2 months) of $313 million—up 13 percent from a year earlier.

Table 7--Selected fresh-market vegetable trade volume, 2009-11 1/

Item	2010 Annual	January - February 2009	January - February 2010	January - February 2011	Change 2010-11
	1,000 cwt				*Percent*
Exports, fresh:					
Onions, dry bulb	7,138	829	1,321	1,463	11
Lettuce, other	4,217	744	658	705	7
Tomatoes	2,661	541	354	342	-3
Lettuce, head	2,984	445	403	430	7
Broccoli	3,059	442	480	364	-24
Carrots	2,443	393	386	373	-3
Celery	2,603	446	510	457	-10
Other	11,370	1,585	1,620	1,804	11
Total	36,475	5,426	5,733	5,938	4
Imports, fresh:					
Tomatoes, all	33,786	6,161	7,534	7,616	1
Cucumbers	12,910	2,955	3,178	3,195	1
Peppers, sweet	9,721	2,087	2,701	658	-76
Onions, dry bulb	8,627	1,199	1,421	1,842	30
Peppers, chile	7,103	965	975	1,151	18
Squash 2/	6,208	1,367	1,748	1,504	-14
Asparagus, all	3,772	786	926	894	-3
Other	27,133	4,922	5,799	6,321	9
Total	109,259	20,441	24,280	23,183	-5

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

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

Melons

Spring Area Down for Top Three U.S. Melons

Area for harvest during the spring-season (April-July) for the top three U.S. melons is expected down 3 percent from the high levels of a year earlier but only 1 percent below the average for 2008-10. Much of the decline can be attributed to lower watermelon area in Florida (down 7 percent) and Texas (down 2 percent). In California, watermelon area is expected to remain the same, while cantaloupe and honeydew area are expected to increase by 5 percent and 15 percent, respectively. In Texas, spring area devoted to cantaloupe is anticipated to almost double, which will offset some of the 13-percent decline in Arizona acreage.

Growing conditions in Florida, which accounts for almost two-thirds of spring watermelon area, have been uneventful so far this season—unlike last year, when freezing January temperatures delayed that State's spring watermelon crop. However, dry conditions do exist in the southern part of the State. Drought in Texas and Arizona is unlikely to affect spring melons because most, if not all, of the acreage is irrigated.

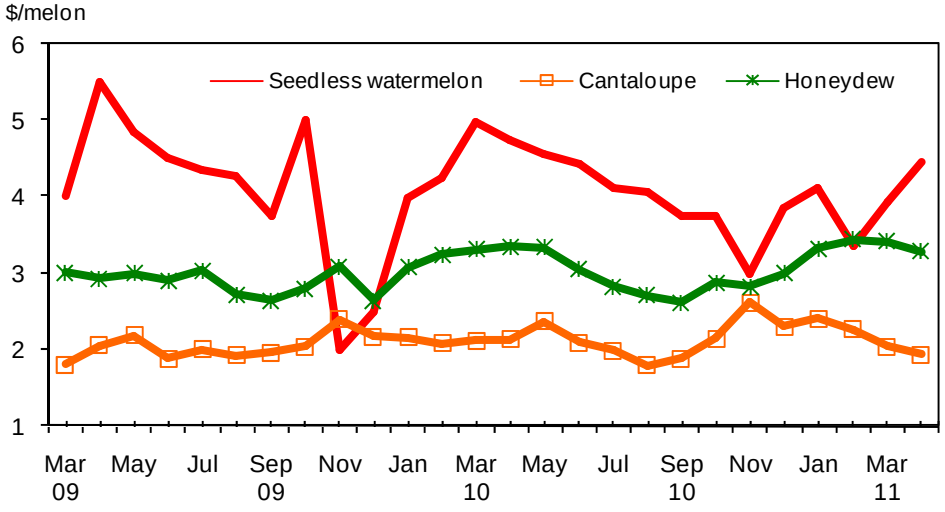
Table 8--Spring-season fresh-market melon area 1/

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011 f	Change 2010-11
	----------	----------	*Acres*	----------	*Percent*
Cantaloupe	26,100	27,300	26,900	26,500	-1
Honeydew	3,100	2,800	2,600	2,800	8
Watermelon	37,800	38,300	40,700	38,700	-5
Total	67,000	68,400	70,200	68,000	-3

f = NASS forecast area for harvest.
1/ Selected crops for harvest largely during April-June.

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

Figure 3
Selected melons: U.S. advertised retail price, 2009-11



Source: USDA, AMS, Market News Service, *Weekly Fruit and Vegetable Retail Price Report.*

Melon Use Up in 2010

In 2010, domestic disappearance (also known as net domestic use, which is a proxy for consumption) of melons totaled 8.1 billion pounds, a 1-percent gain from a year earlier. Disappearance includes both domestically produced melons and net imports. On a per capita basis, disappearance of the top three melons totaled 25.5 pounds in 2010. Due to a lack of data, this measure does not account for the domestic production of miscellaneous melons such as Crenshaw (muskmelon).

For watermelons, total supply (domestic production plus imports) and total disappearance (supply minus exports) hit record highs in 2010. The year-round popularity of seedless and personal-sized watermelons has likely been key to the growth. Production rose 6 percent from a year earlier, more than offsetting a 1-percent decline in imports. Exports were lower, pushing disappearance up 5 percent from 2009. Because of the increase in U.S. population, 2010 per capita use remained below 2008's 15.6 pounds. Previous peaks in watermelon per capita disappearance occurred in 1996 (16.6 pounds) and 1955 (20.7 pounds).

Domestic production and imports of cantaloupe were down in 2010 from a year earlier—2 percent and 9 percent, respectively. Combined with a 9-percent gain in exports, total disappearance dropped 6 percent from 2009. Per capita use of cantaloupe slipped to 8.5 pounds—the lowest level since 1994 and well below 1999's record high of 11.4 pounds. Increased imports of honeydew melons (up 8 percent) were not enough to offset lower domestic production (down 11 percent) and higher exports (up 5 percent), resulting in a 6-percent decline in disappearance. Per capita use of honeydew has been trending lower since 1989's record high of 2.5 pounds to 2.3 pounds in 2000 and 1.5 pounds in 2010.

Given year-round consumer demand for melons and virtually no domestic production during the winter, imports are an important component of U.S. melon supply. In 2009, the import share of domestic disappearance of all melons was estimated to be a record 30 percent. With lower watermelon and cantaloupe imports, the 2010 share for all melons is estimated at 29 percent. In contrast, the import share of honeydew melons climbed to a record 40 percent in 2010.

The export share of supply, unchanged for all melons during the last few years, has been on the rise for cantaloupe—reaching an estimated 7 percent in 2010. Most U.S. melons are exported to Canada. However, since 2004, Mexico has replaced Japan as the second leading destination, mainly due to expanded cantaloupe sales.

Table 9--U.S. melon crops: Per capita disappearance (net domestic use) 1/

Item	Average 2002-06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 f
	Pounds/person					
Cantaloupe	10.11	9.58	8.87	9.12	8.54	8.50
Honeydew	2.03	1.83	1.69	1.59	1.49	1.52
Watermelon	13.85	14.41	15.59	14.92	15.51	15.13
Top three melons	25.99	25.82	26.15	25.63	25.54	25.15

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Disappearance is a proxy estimate for calendar year consumption.

Source: Estimates developed by USDA, Economic Research Service.

Processing Vegetables

Despite Lower Area, Output May Not Decline in 2011

U.S. growers of vegetables for processing have indicated they will plant 1.01 million acres under contract in 2011, 9 percent fewer than a year earlier. In 2010, only 1 percent of all vegetables processed (primarily canning and freezing) were not produced under contract. If this reduction is realized, U.S. processing vegetable area would be the third lowest since 1930 (2010 was the fourth lowest).

Despite the sizeable reduction in area, total production of processing vegetables would not necessarily decline. In fact, assuming yields remain near the average of the previous three seasons, total 2011 production of 11 selected processing vegetables could largely remain unchanged from the 17.6 million short tons harvested in 2010. Double-digit reductions in output are expected for the three major crops used for freezing (sweet corn, snap beans, and green peas), while those used for canning could actually exhibit an increase from last year.

Canneries, which account for two-thirds of all processing vegetable area, expect to contract for 7 percent fewer acres than a year ago. Given average yields (with the exception of projected record high tomato yields), total production of the five leading canning vegetables is expected to increase from the 15.2 million short tons of 2010 by 1-3 percent. Among canning crops, higher yields are expected to push production above year earlier levels for tomatoes and green peas. An increase in tomato yields (especially in California) would constitute the fourth consecutive annual record high and boost U.S. contract tomato production to 13.2 million short tons—second only to the 2009 record high.

Among canning vegetables, only tomatoes exceed sweet corn in terms of economic importance. However, while processors are planning little change in tomato area, they expect a 10-percent reduction in area devoted to canning sweet corn in 2011 for which wholesale prices have been weak this year. Assuming average weather and yields, output of sweet corn for canning could decline nearly a tenth to the lowest level since 1964 when output fell to 1.1 million tons. Although snap bean area for canning is expected to drop 20 percent from a year earlier, a resumption of

Table 10--Contract plantings of selected processing crops 1/

Item	Contract plantings				Change
	2008	2009	2010	2011 f	2010-11
	---------- *1,000 acres* ----------				*Percent*
Canning	750.0	843.4	755.1	705.4	-7
Tomatoes	287.3	327.9	288.0	287.0	0
Sweet corn	177.8	196.4	168.6	152.0	-10
Snap beans	129.8	141.1	143.3	114.9	-20
Green peas	77.5	90.7	71.4	68.3	-4
Cucumbers	77.6	87.4	83.8	83.2	-1
Freezing	398.0	379.0	357.6	301.7	-16
Sweet corn	186.0	205.7	181.4	161.3	-11
Snap beans	73.4	50.5	61.8	55.6	-10
Green peas	138.6	122.8	114.4	84.8	-26
Total	1,148.0	1,222.4	1,112.7	1,007.1	-9

f = NASS prospective area for harvest. 1/ Excludes open market plantings.

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

Table 11--Value of processed vegetable trade 1/

Item	2010 Annual	January - February 2009	January - February 2010	January - February 2011	Change 2010-11
	Million dollars				Percent
Imports:					
Canned	1,068	155	157	182	16
Tomato products	228	31	32	37	16
Frozen	730	131	122	144	18
Broccoli	243	48	42	52	25
Dehydrated 2/	524	74	71	108	51
Peppers, all	213	30	30	44	48
Exports:					
Canned	836	124	129	138	7
Tomato products	520	78	81	90	11
Frozen	234	36	34	39	17
Sweet corn	70	9	10	11	5
Dehydrated 2/	189	24	28	28	-3
Onion products	84	11	12	12	3

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.

trend yields could partially offset lower area in 2011, muting the expected drop in output. Although declining 11percent a year ago, canning snap bean yields have been trending higher, reaching a record high of 4.23 tons in 2009. For green peas, canning area is expected to slip just 4 percent from a year earlier but this reduction is coming off the smallest planted area on record in 2010.

U.S. tomato processors have contracted for 13.2 million short tons in 2011—up 4 percent from a year earlier but 6 percent below the 2009 record-high. Although production fell 9 percent in 2010, average yield rose for the third consecutive year to a record high 44.22 tons per acre. In California, some planting delays have been noted this spring due to cool, wet weather. A year ago, aside from the Fresno area (the major tomato-growing area), growing degree days averaged well below normal across California. Driven primarily by expected improvements in yield, production outside of California is forecast to jump 26 percent to 0.6 million short tons led by a 41 percent gain in Indiana, which suffered a 35-percent reduction in tomato yield in 2010. Among the three Midwest States, only Ohio expects to plant more processing tomatoes (up 14 percent) than a year earlier. California produces 95 percent of the U.S. processing tomato crop.

For processors of frozen vegetables, contract area is expected to drop 16 percent for the three major crops (sweet corn, snap beans, and green peas), with each expected to register double-digit reductions in area. Given average yields, combined contract production of these three freezing vegetables is projected to decline at least a tenth from a year earlier.

Green peas are expected to experience the greatest reduction in output among frozen vegetables in 2011. Marketers of U.S. frozen green peas entered 2011with the highest stocks since 2000 and responded to subsequent weak wholesale prices by reducing initial contract area intentions 26 percent to 84,800 acres—the lowest since 1945. Since the 3-year average yield would be just below last year's record high of 2.13 tons/acre, projected production is currently expected to drop by about one-fourth from the 230,200 tons produced last year.

Winter Wholesale Prices Weak, Increases Ahead

Reflecting sizeable inventories and sluggish demand, wholesale and retail prices for canned and frozen vegetables each averaged lower than a year earlier during the first quarter of 2011. Retail prices for canned and frozen vegetables each averaged 2 percent less than a year ago during January-March. Wholesale prices (as measured by the Producer Price Index) for canned vegetables (including vegetable juices) averaged nearly 4 percent less than a year earlier during the first quarter of this year. This was the fifth consecutive quarterly decline for canned vegetable prices following the price surge experienced during 2008 and 2009. Wholesale prices for frozen vegetables declined 3 percent during the winter quarter—the second consecutive quarterly drop. Stocks of frozen vegetables (excluding potatoes) coming into 2011 were the second highest on record (2010 was the highest), contributing to the weaker prices experienced the past 2 years.

However, given reduced area and lower production for many crops, wholesale prices for canned and frozen vegetables are generally expected to move higher from current levels. Also, with higher contract prices this spring for several crops (required to cover rising input costs and to compete against high-priced alternative field crops) and an expected drawdown in stocks, processors are expected to announce sizeable increases in wholesale prices for sweet corn and most other canned and frozen vegetable products this year and likely again in 2012.

Tomato product inventories coming into 2011 were still well above a year earlier. Despite an expected larger crop and continued large inventories in 2011, U.S. wholesale tomato-product prices are not expected to weaken. With the field price for raw tomatoes expected to average around $68 per ton this year (up 5 percent from a year earlier), the average cost of tomato-product stocks will likely increase somewhat, leading to slightly higher wholesale prices. Any such increases are not expected to be large and would not likely affect buyer interest in tomato products.

Table 12--Processing vegetables: Consumer and producer price indexes 1/

Item	2010	2011		Change previous: 2/	
	March	Feb.	March	Month	Year
	---------- *Index* ----------			------ *Percent* -----	
Consumer Price Indexes (12/97=100)					
Processed fruits and vegetables	146.6	147.8	148.2	0.3	1.2
Canned vegetables	160.9	159.2	160.1	0.6	-0.5
Frozen vegetables (1982-84=100)	196.5	192.7	193.7	0.5	-1.4
Dry beans, peas, lentils	175.4	171.4	171.4	0.0	-2.2
Olives, pickles, relishes	134.5	133.0	139.2	4.7	3.5
Producer Price Indexes (1982=100)					
Canned vegetables and juices	167.2	161.7	162.7	0.6	-2.7
Pickles and products	211.2	211.3	211.4	0.0	0.1
Tomato catsup and sauces 3/	155.6	150.1	152.2	1.4	-2.2
Canned dry beans	151.7	152.1	153.0	0.6	0.9
Vegetable juices 3/	124.5	124.5	125.0	0.4	0.4
Frozen vegetables	180.8	175.7	175.7	0.0	-2.8
Frozen vegetable combinations	116.2	113.5	113.4	-0.1	-2.4
Dried/dehy. fruit & vegetables	196.2	197.0	196.7	-0.2	0.3
Spices 4/	187.8	191.8	187.9	-2.0	0.1

-- = not available. 1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Change in March 2011 from the previous month/year. 3/ Index base year is 1987. 4/ Base year is 1991.

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

Domestic Disappearance Declines in 2010

On a fresh-equivalent basis, disappearance (also known as use or net domestic use, a proxy for consumption) of vegetables used to manufacture frozen, canned, and dehydrated products in 2010 was estimated to be 37.1 billion pounds—down 1 percent from a year earlier. On a per capita basis, disappearance of processing vegetables (excluding potatoes, sweet potatoes, and mushrooms) declined 2 percent to 119.6 pounds in 2010. Despite lower beginning stocks and domestic production, stronger economic growth is expected to be offsetting, helping per capita use of processing vegetables to rise slightly in 2011. Increased per capita consumer use is expected in 2011 for crops such as processing tomatoes and pickling cucumbers, which should more than offset declining use of canning sweet corn and snap beans.

Freezing vegetables—Disappearance of vegetables for freezing (on a fresh-weight basis and excluding potatoes) decreased 1 percent to 6.5 billion pounds (21.8 billion pounds including potatoes) in 2010. On a per capita use basis, freezing vegetables (excluding potatoes) fell 2 percent to 20.9 pounds last year. Reduced use of sweet corn, green peas, and broccoli outweighed rising use of asparagus, snap beans, and cauliflower. Net domestic use of sweet corn for freezing declined 6 percent to 8.5 pounds per person as a 16-percent drop in production and greater exports (up 5 percent) more than offset increased imports (up 2 percent) and beginning stocks (up 19 percent). Including potatoes, freezing-vegetable use fell 2 percent to 70.1 pounds per person. Projections for 2011 indicate a small decline is possible in per capita disappearance of vegetables for freezing as the effects of the continuing economic recovery are outweighed by the impact of reduced supplies and rising prices.

Canning vegetables—In 2010, per capita net domestic use of canning vegetables (excluding potatoes) dropped 2 percent to 97.2 pounds. Total domestic disappearance of canning vegetables in 2010 fell 1 percent from last year's near

Table 13--Vegetables for freezing: Per capita disappearance (net domestic use) 1/

Selected items	Average 2002-06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 f
	Pounds/person, fresh weight					
Sweet corn	9.26	9.98	9.25	9.07	8.53	8.64
Carrots	2.03	1.51	1.54	1.48	1.46	1.45
Broccoli	2.46	2.68	2.70	2.50	2.45	2.53
Green peas	1.66	1.84	1.80	1.69	1.57	1.62
Snap beans	1.85	2.10	2.10	1.87	2.00	1.89
Spinach	0.72	0.71	0.76	0.72	0.69	0.69
Cauliflower	0.35	0.36	0.44	0.36	0.37	0.38
Green limas	0.35	0.34	0.31	0.26	0.34	0.34
Asparagus	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.10	0.09
Other freezing	2.97	3.03	2.95	3.33	3.36	3.08
Subtotal	21.73	22.64	21.94	21.35	20.87	20.71
Potatoes 2/	55.46	53.18	51.47	50.34	49.27	48.17
Total	77.19	75.82	73.41	71.69	70.14	68.88

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Disappearance (also called use) is a proxy for calendar year consumption. 2/ Includes french fries and other frozen potato products. Data for 2010 are preliminary.

Source: Estimates developed by USDA, Economic Research Service.

Table 14--Vegetables for canning: Per capita disappearance (net domestic use) 1/

Selected items	Average 2002-06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 f
	Pounds/person, fresh weight					
Tomatoes	69.58	68.69	67.11	70.28	70.96	72.87
Sweet corn	8.26	6.85	6.74	7.60	6.84	6.50
Chile peppers 2/ 3/	5.99	5.86	6.19	6.58	6.54	6.62
Cucumbers 4/	4.31	3.73	3.54	5.06	3.71	3.33
Snap beans	3.74	3.51	3.33	3.62	3.66	3.41
Carrots 3/	1.05	0.92	0.96	0.85	0.74	0.88
Green peas	1.18	1.20	1.13	1.31	1.15	1.07
Cabbage	1.16	1.01	0.90	0.85	0.84	0.82
Beets	0.53	0.42	0.54	0.46	0.44	0.41
Asparagus	0.20	0.14	0.21	0.16	0.11	0.11
Other canning	2.02	2.18	1.91	1.89	2.17	1.98
Subtotal	98.02	94.51	92.56	98.66	97.16	98.00
Potatoes 3/	1.14	0.88	0.93	0.84	0.78	0.74
Total	99.16	95.39	93.49	99.50	97.94	98.74

f = ERS forecast. 1/ Disappearance (use) is a proxy for calendar year consumption.
2/ Fresh and all processing uses of chiles. 3/ Estimates for 2010 are preliminary. 4/ For pickling.

Source: Estimates developed by USDA, Economic Research Service.

record high to 30.1 billion pounds. A 2-percent increase in processing tomato disappearance was outweighed by reductions for most other canning vegetables. Excluding tomatoes, canning vegetable disappearance was down 7 percent from a year earlier to 8.1 billion pounds. Per capita net domestic use was lower for every canning vegetable, except tomatoes, snap beans and miscellaneous crops. Tomato use was likely spurred by lower prices and improved demand for both at-home and away-from-home foods. Tomatoes accounted for 73 percent of 2010 canning vegetable disappearance. The outlook for 2011 indicates a partial recovery in per capita use of canning vegetables, caused in large part by reduced unemployment, continued heavy tomato product supplies, and favorable tomato-product prices (relative to alternative foods).

Onions for dehydration—Domestic disappearance of onions for dehydration on a fresh-equivalent basis totaled an estimated 477 million pounds in 2010, with per capita net domestic use dropping 20 percent to 1.5 pounds. Per capita use of onions for dehydration averaged 1.43 pounds during the 2000-09 period—virtually identical to the 1990-99 period. Disappearance is expected to remain about the same in 2011 as production rises modestly and imports decline.

Potatoes

Increasing 2011 Prices Reflect Tight Supplies

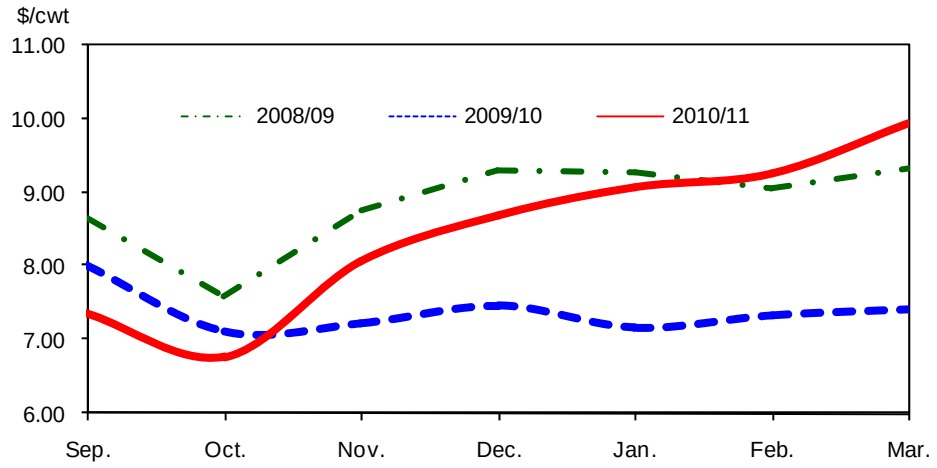
At $9.95 per hundredweight (cwt), the preliminary grower price for all types of potatoes in March was up 34 percent from a year earlier and up 7 percent from 2 years ago. Prices have climbed almost 50 percent from October's seasonal low of $6.77 per cwt, reflecting the small size of the 2010 crop. The season average price for the 2010/11 marketing year is forecast at $8.79 per cwt, up 7 percent from a year earlier but 3 percent below 2008/09's nominal record high of $9.09 per cwt.

Prices received by growers for fresh potatoes so far this marketing year (September-February) are above those seen a year earlier as fresh (tablestock) prices bear the brunt of lower supplies. (The majority of potatoes for processing are grown under contract, and therefore, supply changes are more readily reflected in tablestock prices.) February's price of $12.07 per cwt is more than double the $5.76 of a year earlier, but still below the $12.45 per cwt seen in February 2009. In the four States for which fresh potato prices are reported, February prices averaged $9.10 per cwt in Idaho (three times higher than the exceedingly low prices of a year earlier), $12.10 in North Dakota, $12.70 in Wisconsin, and $13.90 in Colorado.

Prices received for processing potatoes during the first 6 months of the marketing year averaged $6.97 per cwt, 12 percent below the $7.91 average for a year earlier but 18 percent above the $5.93 average for the same period in 2006/07-2008/09. (Although normally below tablestock prices, grower prices for processing potatoes were above those for tablestock from November 2009 to June 2010.) In February, prices reached an average $7.63 per cwt, up from October's low of $6.16 per cwt.

At an average 62 cents per pound, retail prices for all types of fresh potatoes during the first quarter of 2011 were up 10 percent from a year earlier, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Retail potato chip prices were 4 percent higher and

Figure 4
U.S. potatoes: Average monthly price received, 2010/11 and previous marketing years, year to date 1/



1/ Marketing year is September - August. March 2011 is preliminary.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Agricultural Prices*.

averaged $4.78 per pound. According to USDA's Market News Service, advertised retail prices for russet potatoes averaged 79 cents per pound during January-March, compared with 66 cents for those 3 months in 2010.

Stocks and Shipments Below Last Year's Levels

As of April 1, 105.6 million cwt of potatoes (30 percent of fall production) remained in storage—the lowest level since 1991—compared with 129.1 million cwt in 2010 (34 percent of fall production). At 245.8 million cwt, year-to-date disappearance in the 13 storage States was 4 percent below a year earlier. Despite a small 2010 crop, processors in the 9 major processing States have used 126.9 million cwt of potatoes so far this season, 2 percent above the prior season's 124.8 million cwt. According to preliminary estimates, potato products in cold storage at the end of March totaled 1.09 billion pounds, down from a year earlier mainly due to a 1-percent decline in frozen-french-fry stocks to 878.1 million pounds.

Domestic shipments of fresh-market (tablestock) potatoes, which include shipments for export, totaled 8.1 million cwt in March, 10 percent below a year ago. Year-to-date shipments (September-March) of 57.1 million cwt were 4 percent lower than the same 7 months in 2009/10. Year-to-date shipments of tablestock potatoes from Idaho are down 2 percent, but the shipping pace has declined further in recent months. In January and February, shipments were 6 percent below 2010. In March, shipments were down 9 percent.

Demand for potato chips remains strong with year-to-date shipments of chipping potatoes up 12 percent from a year earlier to 28.4 million cwt. If monthly shipments continue at this pace, the annual total for the marketing year would exceed the pre-recession levels of the mid-2000s. Shipments of seed potatoes in the first 3 months of 2011 have been strong, up 8 percent from a year earlier. Industry sources indicate that demand for early-season processing varieties is particularly strong.

Table 15--U.S. potatoes: Monthly shipments 1/

Item/year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Year to date 2/
		1,000 cwt		
Fresh market				
2008/09	8,442	6,956	8,314	58,204
2009/10	8,430	7,616	8,987	59,216
2010/11	8,381	7,254	8,113	57,091
% change	-1	-5	-10	-4
Chipping				
2008/09	4,430	2,883	3,348	25,835
2009/10	4,852	3,279	3,242	25,270
2010/11	4,826	3,618	3,625	28,366
% change	-1	10	12	12
Total potatoes 3/				
2008/09	13,284	10,637	14,682	88,886
2009/10	13,717	11,573	15,599	89,583
2010/11	13,694	11,735	15,213	90,889
% change	0	1	-2	1

1/ Domestic shipments (includes exports). 2/ September-March. 3/ Includes seed.

Source: Derived by ERS from USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Market News* data.

Spring Production Up for 2011

Harvested area of spring-season potatoes is expected to total 89,500 acres, a 4-percent gain over a year ago. With an anticipated average yield of 289 cwt per acre (unchanged from 2009 and 2010), production of spring potatoes is also estimated up 4 percent to 25.8 million cwt in 2011.

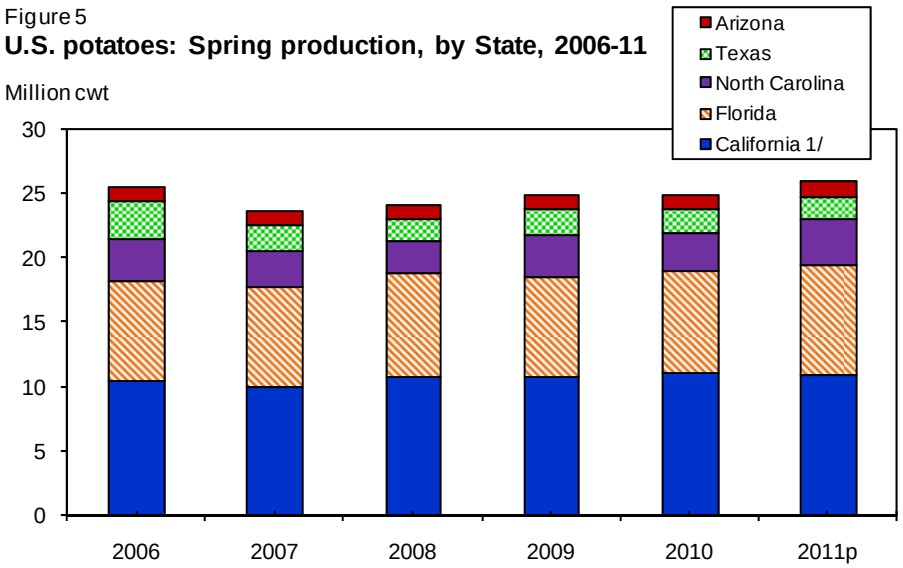
Yields of California spring potatoes are forecast to decline 6 percent due to cool, wet growing conditions, which will drop production to an expected 10.8 million cwt. Florida's production is forecast up 8 percent from 2010 to 8.6 million cwt due to a combination of larger harvested area and higher yields. Although some freeze damage did occur in parts of the State, the impact was not as severe as a year ago. Production in South Carolina and Arizona is expected to grow 20 percent and 10 percent to 3.5 million and 1.1 million cwt, respectively, due to expanded area and higher yields. Texas production is expected down in 2011 to 1.7 million cwt due to a combination of smaller harvested area and lower yields.

According to industry reports, contract acreage for fall processing potatoes is up from 2010. An increase in tablestock acreage is also likely. If yields are average, fall output is expected to rebound from last year's low levels. Spring weather from Washington to Michigan, however, has been cold and wet. Although over half of the fall crop had been planted in Washington State as of April 25, cold temperatures have slowed crop development. Wet weather has delayed planting in Idaho and soggy soils in Wisconsin and North Dakota have limited field work.

Exports of Fresh and Frozen Potatoes Down in February

The value of U.S. potato and potato product exports was up 14 percent during the first half of the 2010/11 marketing year (September through February) from a year earlier as U.S. producers took advantage of favorable world markets. Year-to-date export value and volume rose for all potato categories except for canned/prepared

Figure 5
U.S. potatoes: Spring production, by State, 2006-11



p=Preliminary. 1/ Includes winter and summer potatoes prior to 2010.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production.*

potatoes and potato starch. For fresh potato exports, a 4-cent-per-pound increase in unit value combined with a 9-percent gain in volume to push export value up 38 percent from the low values of a year earlier. Japan, Canada, and Mexico remained the top destinations for U.S. potato products, accounting for 60 percent of value during the first 6 months of the marketing year. In January, the value of U.S. potato exports to Japan (mostly french fries and other frozen products) dipped 7 percent from December but rebounded to $29 million in February.

Any further export gains, however, may be limited by tight U.S. supplies. In January and February, the monthly volume of U.S. fresh potato exports dropped below 500,000 cwt for the first time since October and November 2009. Compared with January, February's export volume was down for all potato categories except for potato chips, seed, and starch.

During the first half of the 2010/11 marketing year, U.S. imports of potato products totaled $470.5 million, slightly higher than a year earlier. Larger volumes and high unit prices increased the import value of seed potatoes (28 percent), fresh potatoes (20 percent), and flakes and granules (12 percent) compared with the same months in 2009/10. Despite growing domestic demand, year-to-date imports of potato chips were down both in volume (15 percent) and value (7 percent). Canada continued as the dominant supplier to the United States in all potato product categories except canned/prepared (Mexico) and starch (Germany and the Netherlands). However, the value of the Canadian dollar (against the U.S. dollar) continues to weaken, negating some of the exchange rate advantage Canada experienced during the previous decade.

Table 16--U.S. potatoes: Marketing year trade value to date, 2008/09-2010/11 1/

Item	Mkt year 2009/10	September - February 2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	Change 09/10-10/11
		Million dollars			*Percent*
Exports					
Fresh market	138.0	65.4	52.5	72.3	38
Seed	9.9	4.3	4.5	5.3	18
Frozen fries	666.4	314.1	325.6	350.6	8
Other frozen	76.2	31.0	35.6	49.3	39
Chips	131.6	91.6	67.4	81.7	21
Flakes/granules	71.1	31.2	35.2	38.2	9
Canned/prep	66.7	21.6	30.7	29.5	-4
Flour, meal, dried	21.0	9.1	10.2	11.7	14
Starch	5.6	2.5	3.0	2.8	-5
Total	1,186.5	570.8	564.6	641.3	14
Imports					
Fresh market	105.4	86.4	53.4	63.9	20
Seed	20.5	5.3	5.2	6.7	28
Frozen fries	565.1	296.1	273.8	263.8	-4
Other frozen	79.3	30.9	36.5	36.0	-1
Chips	59.7	21.6	27.6	25.7	-7
Flakes/granules	36.4	11.5	15.8	17.7	12
Canned/prep	67.0	18.1	35.3	29.9	-15
Flour, meal, dried	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	-9
Starch	40.3	20.4	20.0	25.7	28
Total	976.3	492.0	468.8	470.5	0

1/ Based on a marketing year that runs September through August.

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

Dry Edible Beans

Prospective Area Drops 32 Percent

As expected, dry bean growers have indicated they plan to reduce area planted to the various bean classes 32 percent from last year's high level. According to USDA's *Prospective Plantings*, area planted to dry edible beans is expected to decline 32 percent this spring from last year's 1.91 million acres. If realized, this would be the smallest dry bean seeded area since 1983. Final planted area depends on factors such as weather (e.g., excess spring rain may favor increased dry bean area since beans have a shorter growing season) and changes in relative price relationships among crops. This year, prospective dry bean area was down due to carryover from last year's large crop and also because of the broad price strength exhibited among competing crops, especially corn, soybeans, and wheat.

Dry bean area is under pressure in North Dakota (the largest dry bean producer) with acreage gains projected for crops such as corn, soybeans (a record high), wheat, and sugarbeets. This is also where an increase from intended dry bean area is likely since projected dry bean area in North Dakota was very low, the State is the industry leader in dry beans, and is also the top producer of pinto and navy beans. In fact, grower prices for pinto beans increased shortly after the intentions report was released in a likely bid to gain more pinto bean area.

With the exception of Montana (which plants mostly pinto and garbanzo) and South Dakota, dry bean acreage was expected to decline in all 18 surveyed States. Both of these States are relatively minor dry bean suppliers. Although Montana's dry bean area was projected to reach 27,000 acres, it would be the largest area since 2001. In South Dakota, which primarily produces pinto, garbanzo, and navy beans, the prospective dry bean area would be the highest since 2006. Since planting does not finish until June in some areas, further adjustments to indicated acreage will likely take place. The next acreage estimate for dry beans will be released in the June 30 *Acreage* report.

Table 17--Dry edible beans: Planted area 1/

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 f	Change 2010-11
	---------- *1,000 acres* ----------					*Percent*
North Dakota	690.0	660.0	610.0	800.0	450.0	-44
Michigan	200.0	200.0	200.0	236.0	180.0	-24
Minnesota	150.0	150.0	150.0	185.0	140.0	-24
Nebraska	110.0	135.0	130.0	170.0	125.0	-26
Idaho	90.0	80.0	100.0	135.0	90.0	-33
California	59.0	52.0	71.0	63.5	50.0	-21
Washington	60.0	50.0	60.0	86.0	70.0	-19
Colorado	48.0	48.0	57.0	70.0	49.0	-30
Texas	17.0	24.0	37.0	21.0	20.0	-5
Wyoming	25.0	31.5	37.5	49.0	37.0	-24
New York	17.0	17.0	16.0	15.0	12.0	-20
Montana	18.3	11.2	11.9	18.8	27.0	44
Others	43.1	36.3	59.6	62.1	53.5	-14
U.S.	1,527.4	1,495.0	1,540.0	1,911.4	1,303.5	-32

f = Prospective area.
1/ Excludes garden seed.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Prospective Plantings* .

Table 18—U.S. dry beans: Monthly grower prices for selected classes, 2010-11

Commodity	State	2010		2011		Chg. prev. year:	
		March	April	March	April	March	April
		--- Cents per pound ---				--- Percent ---	
All dry beans	US	29.70	30.60	30.30	--	2.0	--
Pinto	ND-MN	24.70	23.50	25.33	26.13	2.6	11.2
Navy	ND-MN	29.80	29.13	30.50	31.00	2.3	6.4
Black	ND-MN	30.00	30.00	31.60	32.50	5.3	8.3
Great Northern	CO-NE	30.00	30.00	34.40	35.00	14.7	16.7
Garbanzo	ID-WA	29.40	31.00	35.30	37.75	20.1	21.8
Light red kidney	CO-NE	35.00	33.50	36.20	36.50	3.4	9.0
Dark red kidney	MN-WI	34.00	34.00	43.60	44.25	28.2	30.1
Pink	ID-WA	30.60	30.50	29.40	30.25	-3.9	-0.8
Small red	ID-WA	30.40	30.25	30.50	--	0.3	--
Baby lima	CA	39.17	--	39.60	40.00	1.1	--
Large lima	CA	68.00	--	55.00	55.00	-19.1	--
Blackeye	CA	39.25	--	40.00	40.00	1.9	--

-- = not available.

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

Assuming planted area remains near 1.3 million acres and 4 percent of acreage is unharvested (the average loss during 2008-10), harvested area would be around 1.25 million acres. This would be down 32 percent and similar to area harvested in 2001 but above the recent low reached in 2004 when untimely rain and frost caused low yields and 10 percent of area to be lost. If yields reach the average of the past 3 years (17.4 hundredweight (cwt)), 2011 yield would be higher than either of the past 2 years. The 50-year trend yield would be nearly the same as the 3-year average. As a result, dry bean production would decline to about 22 million cwt—the smallest crop since 2004. As a result, stocks will be drawn down and prices will likely remain under pressure relative to historical levels in order to maintain revenue parity with other field crops and preserve grower interest in dry beans.

Prices Above a Year Earlier

In April, with the exception of large limas and pink beans, grower prices are averaging above a year earlier for every reported class of dry bean. With the exception of pinto beans, grower bids are at least $30 for every dry bean class. Partly because dry bean production for individual classes tends to be regionalized, prices largely react to their own set of supply and demand characteristics. However, like the situation in 2007-08, the external pressure generated by high returns for most other field crops has affected dry bean markets and caused prices to push higher. For example, April pinto bean prices in the upper Midwest averaged $26.13 per cwt—11 percent above the previous year despite the presence of large stocks from last fall's crop. Dark red kidney beans in Minnesota/Wisconsin averaged $44.25 per cwt this April—up 30 percent from a year earlier.

The preliminary 2010/11 season-average grower price for all dry beans was estimated at $26 per hundredweight (cwt)—down 13 percent from a year earlier but 12 percent above the average of the previous decade (2000-09). It was also the fourth highest season-average dry bean price (unadjusted for inflation) over the past 20 years. Dry bean prices continue to creep upward this spring as a result of both basic supply-and-demand forces within the dry bean complex plus upward pressure from crop markets competing for limited acreage. In 2011/12, the season-average price is expected to exceed $32/cwt and could remain over $30 in 2012/13.

Per Capita Disappearance Rises

Disappearance (net domestic use, a proxy for consumption) of dry edible beans increased in 2010 (calendar-year estimate). With greater domestic availability (due mostly to a sizeable increase in the 2010 crop) and lower prices, domestic use rose to 2.2 billion pounds. When expressed on a per person basis, net domestic use of dry beans increased 19 percent to 7.2 pounds—up 1.2 pounds from the low of 6.03 pounds reached in 2009. In 2011, domestic dry bean use is expected to decline due to the expected smaller crop, continued good export demand, and higher dry bean prices, which will offset higher carryin stocks from 2010. Excluding garbanzo beans, which are sometimes grouped with dry peas and lentils, per capita use of dry beans is forecast to total 6.2 pounds in 2011, down 8 percent from a year earlier.

In 2010, gains in per capita net domestic use were noted for both white (up 26 percent) and nonwhite (up 17 percent) bean types. White beans (navy, Great Northern, lima, and small white) accounted for 17 percent of all dry beans available domestically, similar to a year earlier but down from 24 percent a decade ago. White bean disappearance increased for all classes but large lima. Most of the gain came from navy beans, which resulted from a 43-percent increase in production.

With per capita disappearance rising to 5.9 pounds in 2010, nonwhite beans (e.g., pinto, dark red kidney, black, etc.) remained dominant, led by pinto beans, black beans, and the surging popularity of garbanzo beans (mostly kabuli chickpeas). Driven by two consecutive strong crops in 2009 and 2010, domestic disappearance of black beans was second only to the 1999 record high. Garbanzo bean use was also strong in 2010, with disappearance second only to the 2007 record high. Over the past 3 years (2008-10), per capita use of garbanzo beans averaged 0.39 pounds—up 58 percent from a decade earlier (1998-2000). Rising use likely reflects the increased popularity of vegan/vegetarian foods, Middle Eastern cuisines, and Indian/Indian subcontinent cuisines.

Table 19--U.S. dry edible beans: Per capita disappearance (net domestic use) 1/

Item	Average 2002-06	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 f
	Pounds/person					
Pinto	2.89	2.71	2.76	2.67	3.29	3.04
Navy (pea)	0.78	0.98	0.99	0.64	0.84	0.73
Black	0.50	0.55	0.53	0.54	0.58	0.53
Garbanzo	0.29	0.45	0.34	0.38	0.44	0.37
Light red kidney	0.28	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.23	0.24
Great Northern	0.32	0.27	0.20	0.20	0.26	0.21
Dark red kidney	0.24	0.19	0.31	0.19	0.25	0.20
Small red	0.17	0.18	0.25	0.27	0.20	0.19
Blackeye	0.17	0.16	0.18	0.24	0.17	0.17
Pink	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.17	0.15	0.15
Large lima	0.08	0.06	0.08	0.09	0.05	0.08
Baby lima	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.07
Cranberry	0.06	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Others 2/	0.38	0.29	0.22	0.28	0.63	0.54
All dry beans	6.40	6.37	6.42	6.03	7.16	6.53

f = ERS forecast. Calendar year estimates. Includes net trade.
1/ Disappearance is a proxy estimate for consumption. 2/ Includes small white and all others.

Source: Estimates developed by USDA, Economic Research Service.

Export Volume Up 8 Percent

During the first 6 months of the marketing year (September 2010-February 2011), U.S. exports of dry beans increased 8 percent from a year earlier to 5.1 million bags (cwt). This was the largest 6-month export volume since the 1994/95 season. Among the fourteen identified export classes, eight exhibited export gains including baby limas (up 165 percent), garbanzos (up 112 percent), and navy beans (up 22 percent). Exports of black beans, the top export class in 2009/10, were down 10 percent through February as demand from Mexico has declined (table 20).

Although average export value is slightly higher this year, export volume has remained resilient despite a 31-percent reduction in shipments to Mexico, the top destination. Movement into Mexico was lower for black, pinto and navy beans. At the same time, U.S. dry bean exports to Canada, the second largest market, jumped 33 percent on the strength of increased movement of navy beans and garbanzo beans. Exports to the United Kingdom were up 10 percent due to greater navy bean, garbanzo bean, and black bean shipments. Exports to Italy and Spain each showed strong gains due mostly to greater demand for navy beans, garbanzo beans, and dark red kidney beans. Volume shipped to the Dominican Republic increased due mostly to movement of pinto beans. For all dry beans, the September-February 2010/11 average U.S. dry bean export unit value was up just 1 percent from the previous year to 33.4 cents per pound.

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

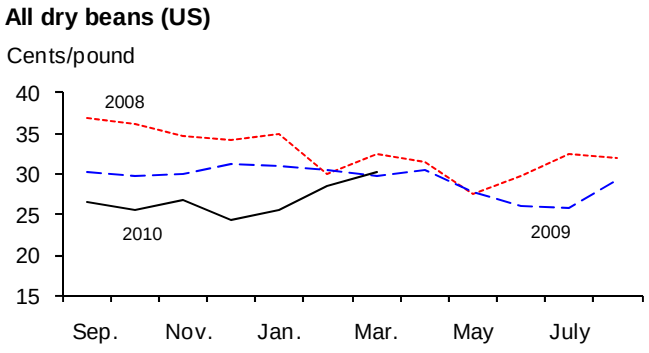
	Crop year	September - February			Change
Item	2009/10	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2009-10
		-- 1,000 cwt (bags) --			*Percent*
Navy (pea)	1,533	1,038	894	1,095	22
Black	2,473	925	1,365	1,233	-10
Pinto	2,117	1,739	1,147	1,104	-4
Garbanzo	618	154	319	677	112
Great Northern	543	258	210	154	-26
Light red kidney	120	103	71	54	-24
Dark red kidney	266	53	126	165	31
Small red	75	50	45	63	40
Large lima	146	63	47	55	16
Baby lima	94	103	43	114	165
Pink	46	7	16	5	-69
Mung & urd	35	15	12	15	22
Cranberry	143	36	95	43	-55
Blackeye	48	12	14	27	88
Other	632	329	327	318	-3
All dry beans	8,889	4,886	4,732	5,122	8
Mexico	3,162	1,208	1,869	1,296	-31
Canada	770	603	466	621	33
United Kingdom	1,031	554	490	538	10
Dominican Repub.	569	205	216	390	81
Italy	152	36	84	297	252
Cuba	0	115	0	252	--
Spain	240	112	136	251	85
Japan	362	190	159	187	18
India	201	12	142	133	-6
Other	2,404	1,852	1,171	1,156	-1

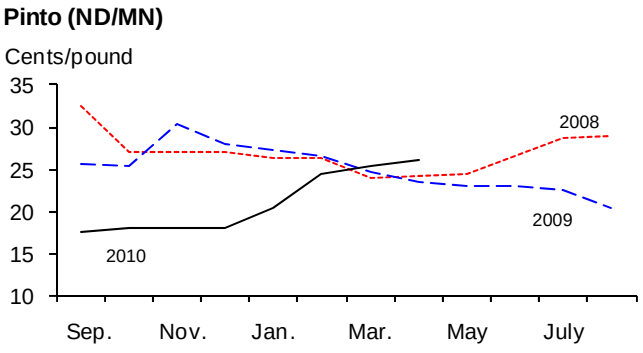
-- = not applicable. 1/ Includes both commercial sales and food aid programs such as PL-480.

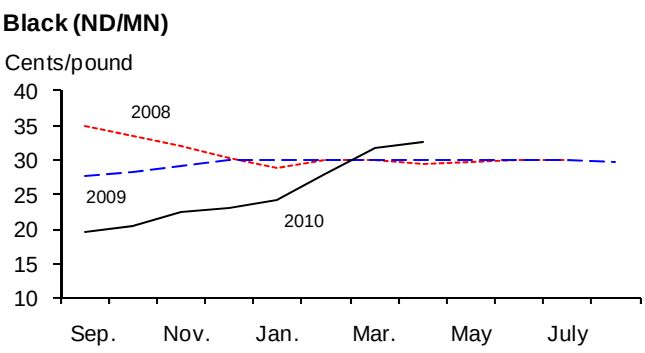
Source: Prepared by ERS using data of the U.S. Dept. of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau.

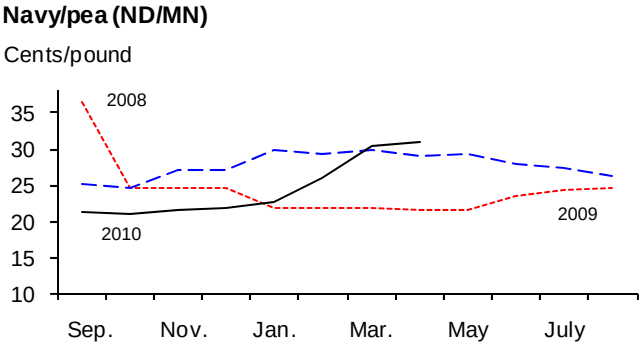
Figure 6

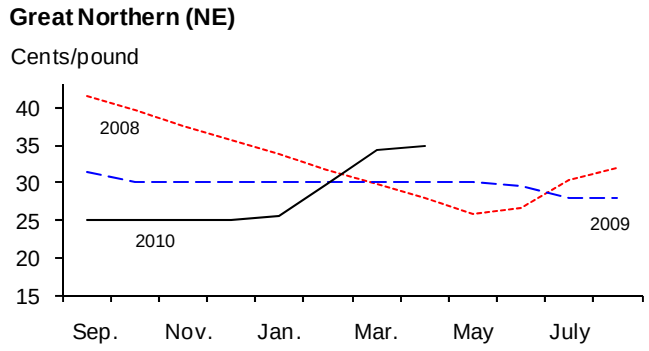
Grower bids for U.S. dry edible beans, 2008/09-10/11

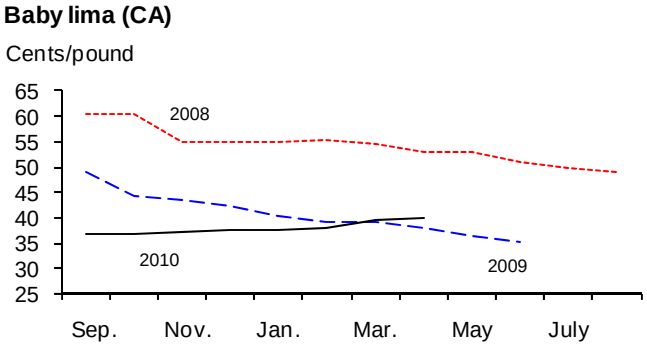


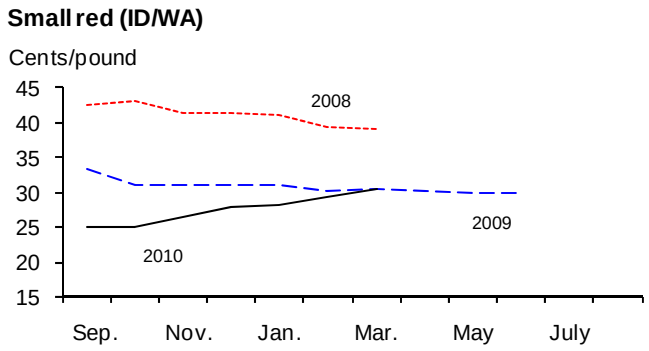


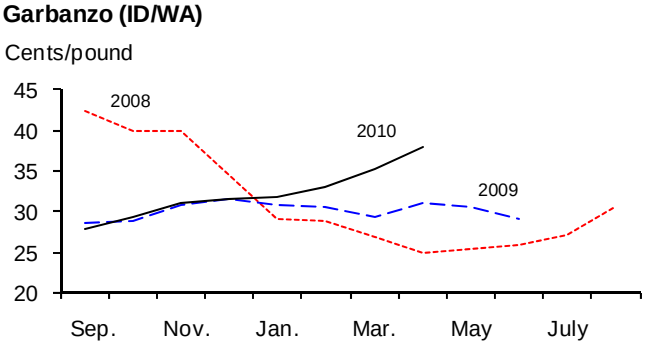












Source: USDA, Agricultural Marketing Service, *Bean Market News*.

Dry Peas & Lentils

Lentil Area Continues To Expand, Dry Peas Decline

According to the USDA's *Prospective Plantings*, aggregate area planted to dry peas, Austrian winter peas, chickpeas, and lentils is expected to drop 9 percent this spring from last year's 1.59 million acres. With prices for competing crops generally higher than a year earlier, growers intend to plant less area to dry peas, Austrian winter peas, and large chickpeas. However, the revenue incentive for lentils remains strong; if realized, planted area could reach a record high.

For lentils, all the gain in intended area is in Montana and North Dakota with declines reported for Idaho and Washington. In Canada, lentil growers are expected to drop planted area by 22 percent in response to a large carryover of low-quality lentils, which has suppressed 2010/11 prices and will likely dampen 2011/12 returns compared with other crops. U.S. dry pea growers intend to plant less area for the third consecutive year; if realized, planted area would be the lowest since 2004. Declines are expected in Washington, Idaho, and Oregon—where the majority of top-grade food peas are produced—and in North Dakota and Montana—where the majority of yellow and green feed peas are produced. Canadian dry edible pea planted area (down 7 percent) and output are also expected lower this year. Although overall U.S. chickpea area is expected to decline, growers in Montana intend to almost treble planted area to 18,000 acres, levels not seen since the early 2000s. Canadian planted area is expected to rise 2 percent as growers anticipate strong chickpea revenues compared with many other crops.

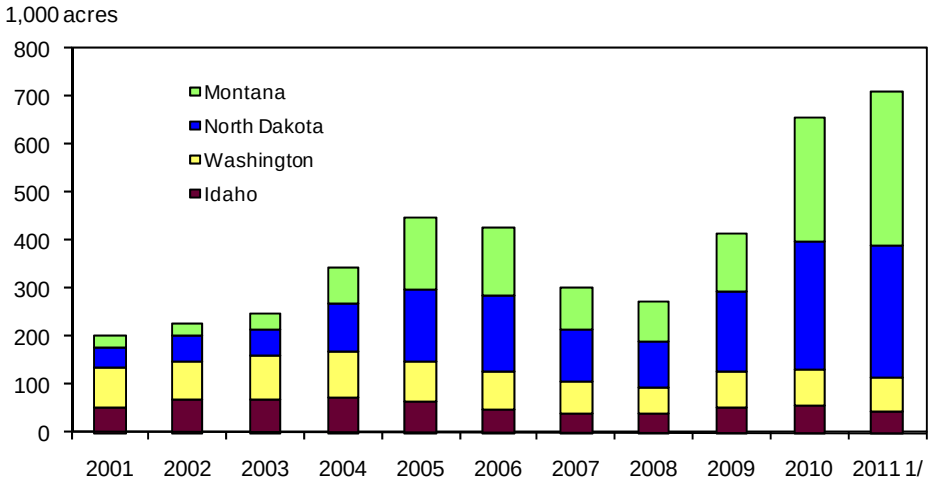
Table 21--Dry peas and lentils: Planted area 1/

Item	2008	2009	2010	2011 f	Change 2010-11
	---------- *1,000 acres* ----------				*Percent*
Dry peas	882.5	863.3	756.0	586.0	-22
North Dakota	520.0	490.0	430.0	275.0	-36
Montana	245.0	240.0	220.0	215.0	-2
Washington	75.0	85.0	68.0	65.0	-4
Others 2/	42.5	48.3	38.0	31.0	-18
Austrian winter peas	17.5	20.5	31.2	20.0	-36
Montana	10.0	10.0	16.0	12.0	-25
Idaho	5.0	8.0	11.0	6.0	-45
Oregon	2.5	2.5	4.2	2.0	-52
Lentils, all	271.0	415.0	658.0	710.0	8
Montana	83.0	122.0	260.0	320.0	23
North Dakota	95.0	165.0	265.0	275.0	4
Washington	55.0	75.0	78.0	70.0	-10
Idaho	38.0	53.0	55.0	45.0	-18
All chickpeas	83.5	96.1	146.0	138.9	-5
Washington	31.1	31.1	54.7	50.0	-9
Idaho	31.0	32.5	53.0	48.0	-9
Others 3/	21.4	32.5	38.3	40.9	7
Total	1,254.5	1,394.9	1,591.2	1,454.9	-9

f = Prospective area. 1/ These crops were first included in *Prospective Plantings* in 2007.
2/ Idaho and Oregon. 3/ California, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and South Dakota.

Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Prospective Plantings* .

Figure 7
U.S. dry lentils: Planted area, 2001-11



1/ Intended area for 2011.
Source: USDA, National Agricultural Statistics Service, *Crop Production* and *Prospective Plantings.*

Table 22--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Monthly grower prices by class, 2009/10-2010/11

Market year & month	Dry peas	Chickpeas			Austrian winter peas	All lentils
		All	Large	Small		
	Cents/pound					
2009/10						
July	10.90	36.80	37.00	28.70	24.00	33.50
August	9.02	25.50	25.90	13.30	23.20	27.00
September	8.57	--	--	--	22.30	25.60
October	8.95	25.50	28.60	18.60	23.30	25.40
November	8.78	28.00	28.40	19.70	21.10	25.90
December	8.99	25.90	28.70	19.90	21.70	27.10
January	9.79	29.10	30.30	23.80	23.20	27.60
February	9.14	27.50	28.70	19.30	--	29.60
March	8.49	29.70	30.80	23.70	--	28.60
April	8.43	33.20	33.50	27.40	19.40	28.70
May	9.35	27.50	28.10	26.10	--	29.40
June	7.48	25.60	27.60	19.10	--	26.30
2010/11						
July	7.46	25.90	37.00	22.80	--	24.40
August	8.71	--	--	--	17.00	21.50
September	8.38	25.00	25.30	21.20	--	23.20
October	8.70	23.80	26.60	19.40	17.50	24.80
November	9.02	28.40	28.40	26.30	--	26.90
December	9.84	28.80	31.00	23.60	--	27.10
January	9.97	30.60	32.90	23.30	--	27.60
February	11.90	30.30	31.40	20.00	20.00	28.90
March 1/	11.00	34.60	35.10	--	--	32.00
Percent change year ago March	30	16	14	--	--	12

-- = not available. 1/ Prices for March 2011 are midmonth averages.

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

Average grower prices during January-March for most pulse crops except small chickpeas (and possibly Austrian winter peas) were above those of a year earlier. Moreover, January-March prices for lentils and chickpeas were similar to the average for the same months in 2007/08 and 2008/09—2 years when commodity prices were high. Although up from 2010, grower prices for dry peas were 23 percent below the $14.15 per hundredweight (cwt) average for January-March 2008 and 2009. Prices for durum wheat, a competitor for pea and lentil acreage, during January-March averaged 71 percent higher than the lows of early 2010.

Output of all dry peas and lentils is expected to decline in 2011. The 3-year average for dry pea and lentil yields would be below the relatively favorable 2010 performance. Moreover, wet spring weather and soggy soils in the Upper Plains States may hold down 2011 yields. As a result, the present outlook points to a drop of about one fifth in total dry pea and lentil output in 2011.

Export Volume Down, Imports Up

U.S. export volume (including food aid) of all dry peas and lentils (excluding seed) totaled 11.3 million cwt over the first 8 months (July-February) of the 2010/11 marketing year, an 11-percent decline from a year earlier. India (28 percent of total volume) and Canada (8 percent) remained the top destinations. Although down 35 percent from the high levels of July-February 2009/10, India's imports of U.S. dry peas and lentils were more than double the quantity shipped during the same period in 2008/09. Spain accounted for one third of the increase in chickpeas exports. Because of quality problems with the Canadian lentil crop, year-to-date exports of lentils to Canada surged to 410,191 cwt, up from 76,898 cwt a year earlier.

Table 23--U.S. dry peas and lentils: Foreign trade volume by class 1/

Item	Mkt year 2009/10	July-February 2008/09	July-February 2009/10	July-February 2010/11	Change 09/10-10/11
		--1,000 cwt--			*Percent*
Exports:					
Green peas	3,238.8	2,579.9	2,226.1	2,030.7	-9
Yellow peas	3,991.9	2,562.9	3,284.1	2,357.4	-28
Split peas	2,253.9	637.0	1,419.2	1,391.5	-2
Austrian winter peas	14.6	10.2	12.9	13.5	5
Misc. dry peas	2,398.7	730.1	1,857.4	1,652.3	-11
Chickpeas, all	644.9	198.5	456.0	787.5	73
Lentils, all	4,448.9	2,168.5	3,501.1	3,094.3	-12
Total	16,991.8	8,887.0	12,756.8	11,327.2	-11
Imports:					
Green peas	149.2	129.7	97.4	73.5	-25
Yellow peas	28.8	59.9	15.8	58.0	267
Split peas	285.2	220.3	192.0	270.1	41
Austrian winter	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	--
Misc. dry peas	80.2	79.0	39.4	95.5	143
Chickpeas, all	433.4	267.3	308.8	269.3	-13
Lentils, all	304.9	256.9	208.8	223.0	7
Total	1,282.2	1,013.1	862.3	989.9	15

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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5. The U.S. and Mexican Dry Bean Sectors
http://www.ers.usda.gov/Publications/VGS/2010/10Oct/VGS34101/

This report examines the significance of dry bean trade to the member countries of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), provides a detailed understanding of supply, demand, and policy in the U.S. and Mexican dry bean sectors, and considers the outlook for these industries.

Data Tables

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

1. Per capita availability (a.k.a. domestic use or consumption)
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/percap.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/percap.xls

2. Vegetable prices
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/price.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/price.xls

3. Fresh vegetables and melons
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/fresh.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/fresh.xls

4. Processing vegetables
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/proc.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/proc.xls

5. Potatoes
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/potat.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/potat.xls

6. Sweet potatoes
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/swpot.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/swpot.xls

7. Dry edible beans
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drybn.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/drybn.xls

8. Mushrooms
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/mush.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/mush.xls

9. Vegetable and melon trade
PDF file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/trade.pdf
Excel file: http://www.ers.usda.gov/publications/vgs/tables/trade.xls

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

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

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

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

Web Sites

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

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

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

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

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

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

G. USDA Market News: Agricultural Marketing Service's web site containing fresh shipments, f.o.b. and terminal market prices, weekly truck rates, annual reports, and more.
http://www.marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv

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

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

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	***Quarterly averages*** 1st	2nd	3rd	4th
		Index (1910-14=100)													*1910-14=100*			
Commercial vegetables 2/	1997	740	700	789	754	710	751	747	817	794	971	817	911	792	743	738	786	900
	1998	816	775	837	1,042	859	736	806	764	760	886	756	779	818	809	879	777	807
	1999	702	749	806	870	786	732	696	709	700	650	654	776	736	752	796	702	693
	2000	656	572	719	907	874	785	795	862	958	835	964	768	808	649	855	872	856
	2001	810	980	923	916	964	805	837	968	894	688	731	1,144	888	904	895	900	854
	2002	1,054	1,283	1,816	803	770	731	771	807	795	704	735	743	918	1,384	768	791	727
	2003	786	797	880	924	988	1,084	852	983	1,030	1,025	1,283	1,132	980	821	999	955	1,147
	2004	911	1,000	792	906	771	761	713	910	924	1,109	1,128	847	898	901	813	849	1,028
	2005	663	839	1,176	1,296	962	987	801	843	908	808	811	1,088	932	893	1,082	851	902
	2006	914	822	951	1,077	1,111	937	849	1,088	1,140	882	848	1,071	974	896	1,042	1,026	934
	2007	1,268	1,179	1,375	1,294	1,030	948	897	1,047	1,111	1,403	994	988	1,128	1,274	1,091	1,018	1,128
	2008	985	846	962	1,157	1,100	1,091	1,022	1,030	1,248	1,278	1,109	1,078	1,076	931	1,116	1,100	1,155
	2009	1,239	992	1,077	1,256	1,010	1,106	967	1,001	963	1,196	1,544	1,489	1,153	1,103	1,124	977	1,410
	2010	1,123	1,074	1,505	1,448	1,333	1,170	1,149	1,159	1,117	1,079	1,364	1,189	1,226	1,234	1,317	1,142	1,211
	2011	1,380	1,958	2,025											1,788			
Potatoes 3/	1997	426	431	433	433	477	431	499	544	440	433	457	477	457	430	447	494	456
	1998	491	524	554	546	559	539	517	481	449	415	450	475	500	523	548	482	447
	1999	489	497	520	546	532	557	610	517	451	429	474	463	507	502	545	526	455
	2000	475	496	519	545	529	511	559	464	406	384	383	395	472	497	528	476	387
	2001	409	450	437	466	453	486	532	632	516	461	538	578	497	432	468	560	526
	2002	620	645	715	699	748	806	884	651	520	466	524	547	652	660	751	685	512
	2003	534	555	568	593	591	560	571	484	458	443	479	494	528	552	581	504	472
	2004	488	504	531	569	559	559	552	496	486	444	477	507	514	508	562	511	476
	2005	535	536	578	567	577	573	623	575	492	473	540	579	554	550	572	563	531
	2006	597	572	706	700	662	703	809	653	527	500	579	601	634	625	688	663	560
	2007	619	647	689	744	686	671	702	594	531	525	596	644	637	652	700	609	588
	2008	667	699	705	756	820	901	957	941	795	710	792	826	797	690	826	898	776
	2009	831	791	819	824	812	821	769	756	718	647	661	682	761	814	819	748	663
	2010	667	665	665	744	745	714	755	691	653	606	704	735	695	666	734	700	682
	2011	767	799	858											808			
		1990-92=100																
Commercial vegetables 2/	1997	111	105	118	113	106	112	112	122	119	145	122	136	118	111	110	118	134
	1998	122	116	125	156	129	110	121	114	114	133	113	117	123	121	132	116	121
	1999	105	112	121	130	118	110	104	106	105	97	98	116	110	113	119	105	104
	2000	98	86	108	136	131	117	119	129	143	125	144	115	121	97	128	130	128
	2001	121	147	138	137	144	120	125	145	134	103	109	171	133	135	134	135	128
	2002	158	192	272	120	115	109	115	121	119	105	110	104	137	207	115	118	106
	2003	110	112	123	129	138	152	119	138	144	143	180	158	137	115	140	134	160
	2004	127	140	111	127	108	107	100	127	129	155	158	119	126	126	114	119	144
	2005	93	117	165	181	135	138	112	118	127	113	113	152	130	125	151	119	126
	2006	128	115	133	151	156	131	119	152	160	123	119	150	136	125	146	144	131
	2007	177	165	192	181	144	133	126	147	155	196	139	138	158	178	153	143	158
	2008	138	118	135	162	154	153	143	144	175	179	155	151	151	130	156	154	162
	2009	173	139	151	176	141	155	135	140	135	167	216	208	161	154	157	137	197
	2010	157	151	211	203	187	164	161	162	156	151	191	166	172	173	185	160	169
	2011	193	274	283											250			
Potatoes 3/	1997	84	85	86	85	94	85	99	107	87	85	90	94	90	85	88	98	90
	1998	97	104	109	108	111	106	102	95	89	82	89	94	99	103	108	95	88
	1999	97	98	103	108	105	110	121	102	89	85	94	91	100	99	108	104	90
	2000	94	98	103	108	105	101	110	92	80	76	76	78	93	98	105	94	77
	2001	81	89	86	92	90	96	105	125	102	91	106	114	98	85	93	111	104
	2002	123	127	141	138	148	159	175	129	103	92	104	108	129	130	148	136	101
	2003	105	110	112	117	117	110	113	96	90	87	95	97	104	109	115	100	93
	2004	96	100	105	112	110	110	109	98	96	88	94	100	102	100	111	101	94
	2005	106	106	114	112	114	113	123	113	97	93	106	114	109	109	113	111	104
	2006	118	113	139	138	131	139	160	129	104	99	114	119	125	123	136	131	111
	2007	122	128	136	147	135	132	139	117	105	104	118	127	126	129	138	120	116
	2008	132	138	139	149	162	178	189	186	157	140	156	163	157	136	163	177	153
	2009	164	156	162	163	160	162	152	149	142	128	130	135	150	161	162	148	131
	2010	132	131	131	147	147	141	149	136	129	120	139	145	137	131	145	138	135
	2011	151	158	169											159			

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

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

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

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

Commodity	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average	Prcnt change Mar. - Mar.	Prcnt change 1st quarter
		Cents/pound ($/cwt)													Percent	Percent
Asparagus	2007	--	--	107.00	106.00	91.90	87.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	98.90	--	--
	2008	--	--	107.00	125.00	84.30	81.50	--	--	--	--	--	--	103.00	0.0	0.0
	2009	--	--	82.00	130.00	112.00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	108.00	-23.4	-23.4
	2010	--	--	122.00	118.00	137.00	86.30	--	--	--	--	--	--	122.00	48.8	48.8
	2011	--	--	--											--	--
Broccoli	2007	69.80	25.40	27.60	36.90	26.70	24.80	28.80	38.20	41.80	61.00	38.10	40.70	36.70	--	--
	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	11.6	-16.0
	2009	44.60	29.40	47.00	41.90	32.80	31.00	26.50	29.70	31.60	64.60	57.10	53.60	39.80	52.6	17.4
	2010	26.50	26.70	48.30	35.40	43.50	34.50	29.30	25.70	33.30	30.40	55.30	66.60	35.40	2.8	-16.1
	2011	58.70	46.70	46.00											-4.8	49.2
Cantaloups	2007	--	--	--	--	28.20	12.60	12.00	13.30	13.10	30.50	38.50	--	14.80	--	--
	2008	--	--	--	--	26.50	16.40	16.00	8.30	17.90	22.70	32.20	23.60	18.50	--	--
	2009	--	--	--	--	24.30	19.20	11.40	12.60	12.90	23.00	15.40	15.10	18.20	--	--
	2010	--	--	--	--	19.60	17.50	15.70	9.70	11.50	14.00	37.10	--	16.70	--	--
	2011	--	--	--	--										--	--
Carrots	2007	21.00	28.10	28.30	29.60	32.00	25.90	19.70	17.10	16.10	15.80	15.80	16.20	22.10	--	--
	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	-8.5	-12.1
	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	-2.7	11.2
	2010	28.50	23.90	27.50	27.40	27.40	26.20	27.10	27.10	26.80	26.90	27.60	33.00	26.20	9.1	5.7
	2011	38.00	40.70	43.40											57.8	52.8
Cauliflower	2007	45.70	29.40	51.40	51.60	24.90	30.00	22.30	27.90	27.20	46.20	26.60	52.40	34.40	--	--
	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	-18.9	-2.4
	2009	68.90	30.00	51.30	41.40	46.60	43.50	41.70	31.90	26.90	58.10	54.30	45.70	44.30	23.0	21.6
	2010	33.20	36.70	50.40	58.00	68.60	32.90	31.20	26.30	27.70	31.50	51.90	66.40	39.60	-1.8	-19.9
	2011	41.70	56.10	61.50											22.0	32.4
Celery	2007	33.90	58.90	31.90	18.80	18.30	11.60	11.60	9.64	13.80	13.30	18.60	13.50	20.40	--	--
	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	-58.0	-65.7
	2009	35.10	29.70	15.00	17.40	17.40	11.70	11.40	11.40	12.00	20.90	21.10	38.80	20.10	11.9	86.4
	2010	37.40	21.60	25.70	17.10	20.00	15.80	16.00	13.90	15.10	15.00	14.30	20.20	19.70	71.3	6.1
	2011	25.10	46.50	32.30											25.7	22.7
Corn, sweet	2007	27.40	23.60	30.20	25.60	21.40	17.30	22.20	22.80	23.20	21.40	20.60	34.10	22.70	--	--
	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	-5.3	1.5
	2009	24.90	46.40	59.30	33.10	20.80	25.30	34.60	26.40	23.50	23.40	19.50	22.70	29.30	107.3	58.5
	2010	37.80	58.50	62.70	40.10	25.10	16.00	20.20	23.10	24.00	28.00	20.60	31.60	25.70	5.7	21.7
	2011	62.20	51.80	46.10											-26.5	0.7
Cucumbers	2007	30.80	35.30	33.60	21.40	28.50	23.20	18.90	24.60	29.10	25.00	22.00	18.50	24.60	--	--
	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	-39.0	-11.4
	2009	39.10	--	--	28.60	17.20	23.40	23.40	26.40	26.10	23.20	21.60	20.20	25.60	--	32.8
	2010	--	15.00	18.50	26.50	17.70	26.70	26.10	28.00	28.50	24.60	14.30	19.70	22.80	--	-57.2
	2011	--	--	--											--	--
Head lettuce	2007	20.80	15.50	29.70	17.80	13.60	17.80	17.30	23.10	29.20	44.40	17.40	16.00	21.70	--	--
	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	-50.5	-30.8
	2009	28.60	17.80	19.40	27.70	18.20	18.90	16.90	16.70	16.60	27.20	49.70	38.00	22.40	32.0	44.0
	2010	17.30	14.10	20.80	19.00	24.30	25.70	26.00	23.30	17.20	20.20	35.40	17.50	23.80	7.2	-20.7
	2011	26.80	54.40	63.90											207.2	178.0
Onions, dry bulb	2007	22.10	26.20	35.00	55.20	24.20	24.60	15.40	10.80	5.57	4.47	4.70	4.39	11.10	--	--
	2008	4.13	3.15	2.53	10.60	23.90	17.60	13.10	8.72	11.20	11.50	10.90	9.71	11.90	-92.8	-88.2
	2009	9.01	7.97	6.58	9.48	9.31	14.70	12.50	8.11	10.20	9.09	8.55	7.76	15.00	160.1	140.2
	2010	11.20	15.00	34.20	29.90	19.30	16.10	16.30	16.50	18.50	15.30	19.00	12.40	17.10	419.8	156.4
	2011	12.40	9.90	6.89											-79.9	-51.7
Snap beans	2007	64.90	82.30	102.00	63.50	38.80	35.10	65.10	81.10	78.90	67.40	89.30	43.00	61.20	--	--
	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	-63.0	-17.8
	2009	37.40	86.20	68.80	40.20	44.20	54.40	60.10	31.30	74.00	51.10	57.80	66.80	54.10	82.5	-6.1
	2010	103.00	--	97.70	78.90	43.00	53.00	68.80	79.80	69.40	61.90	44.90	85.20	60.00	42.0	56.5
	2011	131.00	48.50	62.80											-35.7	-19.5
Tomatoes	2007	35.60	31.20	26.30	52.60	35.60	29.60	26.70	28.60	33.10	41.60	58.70	81.20	34.80	--	--
	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	151.3	82.4
	2009	29.30	32.70	41.50	45.40	33.20	66.70	31.10	35.20	34.20	39.90	89.40	69.50	40.40	-37.2	-39.0
	2010	58.90	84.60	109.00	103.00	65.20	37.30	33.60	35.50	38.40	32.00	38.10	37.30	48.10	162.7	144.0
	2011	51.90	108.00	104.00											-4.6	4.5

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

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Mar.- Mar.
		1982=100													*Percent*
Fresh 2/	2004	143.8	125.9	140.3	133.1	132.9	101.0	102.8	128.3	141.9	200.0	211.1	143.7	142.1	--
	2005	122.0	152.8	168.5	174.7	144.2	160.0	126.8	132.3	153.3	144.0	163.1	200.8	153.5	20.1
	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	-18.3
	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	61.6
	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	-12.7
	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	-13.8
	2010	178.6	190.6	310.4	274.1	215.4	158.6	177.1	157.3	171.2	153.7	156.0	186.7	194.1	85.4
	2011	210.2	341.1	267.7											-13.8
Melons 6/	2004	106.8	141.3	157.3	90.2	95.4	75.1	56.1	66.6	76.6	108.8	114.4	150.6	103.3	--
	2005	156.1	75.4	96.5	162.2	114.8	99.9	83.8	62.3	80.7	67.3	--	--	99.9	-38.7
	2006	--	--	99.8	99.8	95.6	93.8	70.3	80.2	75.0	76.2	105.1	154.7	95.1	3.4
	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	-2.9
	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	-11.5
	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	12.1
	2010	100.2	78.2	98.7	102.3	126.7	76.2	85.4	82.3	87.2	106.2	114.6	272.2	110.9	2.6
	2011	213.0	116.7	114.8											16.3
Canned 3/	2004	131.5	131.7	131.9	131.9	131.7	132.8	133.0	133.3	133.4	134.6	135.4	135.5	133.1	--
	2005	135.7	135.9	136.1	136.3	137.6	137.6	137.7	137.7	137.5	137.7	137.6	138.0	137.1	3.2
	2006	138.0	136.8	137.1	137.3	138.8	140.2	140.0	140.5	141.4	141.5	142.2	142.2	139.7	0.7
	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	4.4
	2008	147.8	148.4	149.6	151.2	150.2	151.3	153.3	158.6	162.5	163.0	164.2	167.8	155.7	4.5
	2009	168.9	169.0	170.5	170.7	171.0	171.1	171.3	170.9	170.6	170.7	169.9	169.2	170.3	14.0
	2010	169.8	167.3	167.2	167.0	166.7	166.0	164.1	164.6	161.6	161.1	162.0	161.5	164.9	-1.9
	2011	162.1	161.7	162.7											-2.7
Dehydrated 5/	2004	145.4	145.1	144.5	144.4	144.2	144.2	144.3	144.1	145.7	144.8	143.9	144.5	144.6	--
	2005	145.6	145.9	145.2	145.7	146.8	146.0	145.3	145.9	150.4	150.6	152.3	154.3	147.8	0.5
	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	8.9
	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	10.7
	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	7.5
	2009	196.7	197.7	197.7	196.3	196.1	196.4	196.4	196.3	196.0	196.3	195.3	195.6	196.4	5.1
	2010	195.4	194.5	196.2	194.1	194.6	194.2	194.3	192.8	191.2	194.0	195.8	195.1	194.4	-0.8
	2011	197.1	197.0	196.7											0.3
Frozen, incl. potatoes 4/	2004	135.1	136.0	135.3	135.3	134.3	134.7	135.4	135.8	136.8	138.1	137.2	137.0	135.9	--
	2005	137.3	137.3	137.4	137.5	137.5	137.4	137.2	136.8	136.6	136.7	136.1	136.4	137.0	1.6
	2006	137.3	137.7	138.7	138.6	138.8	139.5	139.4	139.3	139.9	142.0	142.7	142.6	139.7	0.9
	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	3.8
	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	8.1
	2009	176.5	178.1	178.5	178.1	178.1	178.5	178.1	177.4	179.3	180.3	180.4	180.1	178.6	14.7
	2010	179.9	180.3	180.8	180.2	180.5	180.3	179.6	179.8	179.0	174.9	175.5	175.5	178.9	1.3
	2011	175.1	175.7	175.7											-2.8
		Dec. 1990=100													
Frozen, excl. potatoes 2/	2004	111.8	113.0	111.0	111.9	110.7	110.4	111.5	111.4	112.4	114.3	113.1	112.3	112.0	--
	2005	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.9	112.7	112.5	112.5	112.6	112.1	112.3	112.6	112.8	112.6	1.7
	2006	113.2	113.3	113.3	113.3	113.8	113.8	113.8	113.7	113.9	114.0	114.8	114.6	113.8	0.4
	2007	114.6	114.4	114.8	115.8	115.7	117.3	118.1	119.5	119.8	119.9	120.2	120.3	117.5	1.3
	2008	120.9	121.1	123.6	124.4	124.6	125.1	127.8	128.4	131.4	131.7	133.3	133.5	127.1	7.7
	2009	133.4	133.7	133.8	133.9	133.9	133.6	133.2	132.0	131.3	130.2	130.0	129.7	132.4	8.3
	2010	129.8	130.4	130.5	130.0	129.9	129.7	129.2	129.0	127.9	127.9	127.7	126.6	129.1	-2.5
	2011	126.9	127.0	127.0											-2.7

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

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Mar.- Mar.
							1982-84=100								Percent
Fresh vegetables 2/	2007	298.3	308.6	302.4	299.3	293.3	283.5	280.1	274.4	282.3	292.7	300.4	306.1	293.5	--
	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	-0.3
	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	1.4
	2010	308.5	307.5	317.4	321.7	311.2	300.8	296.3	296.3	298.9	300.9	299.4	306.8	305.5	3.8
	2011	319.6	334.7	348.6											9.8
Potatoes, fresh	2007	272.4	269.9	276.0	277.6	284.7	291.6	294.5	283.4	283.0	278.8	278.7	274.7	280.4	--
	2008	282.9	286.3	285.4	293.1	294.6	311.3	347.0	366.8	376.3	365.4	351.1	335.3	324.6	3.4
	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	17.8
	2010	297.9	294.9	293.7	291.2	298.5	306.6	309.2	324.5	316.4	306.4	290.7	293.7	302.0	-12.6
	2011	315.5	317.2	329.1											12.1
Lettuce, fresh	2007	292.2	294.7	287.6	283.3	265.6	261.6	254.7	260.6	273.3	298.2	295.7	295.3	280.2	--
	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	-3.2
	2009	302.3	292.9	288.2	290.8	280.9	277.0	269.7	273.5	273.1	273.2	303.2	329.5	287.9	3.6
	2010	293.9	278.5	279.3	277.4	284.5	286.6	279.9	276.6	276.4	274.4	292.1	304.9	283.7	-3.1
	2011	304.9	331.5	355.6											27.3
Tomatoes, fresh	2007	307.2	317.2	291.9	309.8	309.7	283.5	278.7	273.8	280.8	304.7	341.3	378.7	306.4	--
	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	18.2
	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	-14.3
	2010	338.9	329.8	379.4	386.8	339.8	294.5	293.3	287.5	299.2	311.4	305.7	311.9	323.2	28.2
	2011	317.4	363.9	419.7											10.6
Other, fresh	2007	311.5	328.6	324.9	313.0	303.4	291.9	287.7	280.4	290.3	297.3	300.6	300.4	302.5	--
	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	-6.6
	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	1.6
	2010	310.1	315.9	318.9	325.9	317.1	309.0	301.5	299.5	303.1	306.7	306.3	314.2	310.7	3.5
	2011	329.9	336.4	334.8											5.0
Frozen vegetables	2007	179.0	182.1	180.4	178.2	181.2	178.6	182.6	182.5	183.4	181.1	180.2	179.8	180.8	--
	2008	184.1	184.0	184.0	187.2	190.4	192.6	193.1	192.7	193.6	195.4	195.0	195.6	190.6	2.0
	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	8.1
	2010	198.3	196.8	196.5	192.2	196.6	195.7	195.0	195.4	194.5	191.1	188.8	188.8	194.1	-1.2
	2011	195.1	192.7	193.7											-1.4
							December 1997=100								
Processed fruits and vegetables	2007	124.9	125.5	125.4	124.9	126.2	127.7	129.0	129.2	129.6	129.3	126.7	128.5	127.2	--
	2008	130.8	132.9	131.5	134.7	136.8	138.7	140.5	142.8	145.2	146.6	145.6	145.9	139.3	4.9
	2009	148.4	148.5	149.0	148.7	150.4	150.9	150.3	148.8	149.3	148.5	144.6	145.4	148.6	13.3
	2010	148.3	147.9	146.6	146.1	147.1	148.2	147.3	148.0	147.7	146.1	142.2	144.0	146.6	-1.6
	2011	147.6	147.8	148.2											1.2
Canned vegetables	2007	127.1	127.0	127.6	126.2	126.7	130.5	131.2	131.7	133.2	132.8	128.4	131.9	129.5	--
	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	5.7
	2009	159.1	162.3	162.5	162.8	164.6	165.5	165.9	163.3	163.7	162.7	157.3	159.6	162.4	20.5
	2010	162.3	163.6	160.9	159.1	159.1	162.3	161.1	163.4	161.9	159.3	152.4	157.3	160.2	-1.0
	2011	159.4	159.2	160.1											-0.5
Dried beans, peas, lentils	2007	126.1	124.5	126.8	129.3	131.6	133.0	134.6	135.3	136.3	136.3	136.9	139.0	132.5	--
	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	11.3
	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	23.3
	2010	174.1	176.4	175.4	177.5	173.0	174.9	173.6	172.3	170.8	169.3	170.4	172.1	173.3	0.8
	2011	170.9	171.4	171.4											-2.2
Olives, pickles and relishes	2007	118.4	120.8	118.1	117.7	121.2	120.9	121.2	115.8	129.9	125.8	123.1	117.2	120.8	--
	2008	123.8	125.9	123.1	121.9	127.1	124.7	126.0	128.5	129.5	132.4	129.6	132.5	127.1	4.2
	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	10.0
	2010	133.0	135.2	134.5	131.9	133.1	127.7	128.6	133.2	132.7	135.6	134.2	127.3	132.2	-0.7
	2011	133.7	133.0	139.2											3.5

1/ Not seasonally adjusted. 2/ Includes potatoes.

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual	Change Mar. - Mar.
		Cents/pound													Percent
Potatoes, white	2002	42.6	44.7	46.5	49.3	50.8	51.7	54.9	55.9	51.1	49.2	47.3	47.9	49.3	--
	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	-0.4
	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	-0.9
	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	-4.1
	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	17.5
	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	0.2
	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	4.6
	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	20.3
	2010	56.3	55.5	55.7	55.3	57.1	58.5	59.3	62.1	59.7	57.9	56.8	58.2	57.7	-14.6
	2011	60.3	61.1	63.6											14.2
Broccoli	2002	137.4	168.1	114.7	120.4	103.6	109.3	111.9	113.5	124.7	107.3	116.5	105.2	119.4	--
	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	4.5
	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	-6.2
	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	17.2
	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	3.0
	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	7.4
	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	8.0
	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	7.8
	2010	155.8	156.1	164.0	161.2	152.2	155.3	149.2	147.2	149.6	149.7	168.1	192.2	158.4	-3.3
	2011	191.2	188.7	175.1											6.8
Lettuce, iceberg	2002	100.3	106.1	154.2	114.7	72.0	67.5	67.4	68.9	70.2	68.7	75.4	68.0	86.1	--
	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	-57.5
	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	24.1
	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	2.0
	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	-1.7
	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	12.3
	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	-4.6
	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	0.2
	2010	89.6	83.9	85.8	83.0	83.7	88.7	85.3	83.9	83.0	87.0	96.5	99.2	87.5	-1.9
	2011	94.0	114.2	127.7											48.8
Tomatoes, field grown	2002	145.1	129.8	129.2	131.9	133.2	129.9	124.3	118.1	115.8	123.6	143.0	165.5	132.5	--
	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	25.3
	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	-5.6
	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	1.2
	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	6.5
	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	-5.7
	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	18.0
	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	-17.7
	2010	183.7	176.5	200.7	213.2	191.8	158.6	154.4	140.5	150.3	150.2	151.9	159.1	169.2	32.8
	2011	159.0	183.2	208.6											3.9
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	17.9
	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	-2.7
	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	11.0
	2010	195.9	182.2	177.6	179.5	172.0	184.7	179.6	175.8	178.1	167.4	175.8	182.8	179.3	0.8
	2011	186.6	199.3	218.2											22.9
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	24.2
	2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2010	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	229.8	239.6	234.7	--
	2011	259.2	278.9	314.5											--
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	-14.8
	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	-2.7
	2010	63.5	75.4	62.5	69.0	60.2	59.0	54.4	56.8	60.0	62.3	64.4	62.7	62.5	9.5
	2011	74.3	81.9	77.8											24.5
Celery 2/	2007	--	128.3	--	92.1	--	82.9	--	75.1	78.0	--	--	--	91.3	--
	2008	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	2010	--	--	--	--	83.8	86.7	83.5	84.1	79.8	--	--	73.2	69.7	--
	2011	90.9	--	--											--
Carrots 2/	2007	--	--	--	--	--	80.5	77.8	77.6	78.2	--	75.3	75.0	77.4	--
	2008	78.0	77.7	76.8	76.8	79.3	86.8	80.1	79.7	79.4	80.2	--	--	79.5	--
	2009	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

Item	Units	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr. *	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Change Apr. - Apr.
							-- Dollars per unit --								Percent
Asparagus	Pound	2010	2.68	2.42	2.21	2.41	2.48	2.53	2.62	2.34	2.54	2.53	2.49	2.68	7.6
		2011	2.75	2.47	2.38	2.48									2.9
Beans, round green	Pound	2010	1.42	1.99	2.03	1.42	1.35	1.27	1.30	1.20	1.25	1.39	1.37	1.19	10.1
		2011	1.65	1.74	1.39	1.20									-15.5
Broccoli	Bunch	2010	1.61	1.68	1.75	1.66	1.92	1.77	1.59	1.62	1.63	1.62	1.58	1.85	7.1
		2011	1.64	1.83	1.69	1.44									-13.3
Broccoli, Organic	Bunch	2010	2.29	2.21	2.43	2.52	2.58	2.96	2.23	2.99	2.44	2.54	2.29	2.78	9.1
		2011	2.56	2.57	2.80	2.02									-19.8
Cabbage	Pound	2010	0.46	0.46	0.40	0.45	0.52	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.47	0.46	0.47	0.47	2.3
		2011	0.57	0.57	0.46	0.49									8.9
Carrots, baby	Pound	2010	1.28	1.33	1.31	1.36	1.34	1.28	1.33	1.39	1.40	1.37	1.35	1.32	2.3
		2011	1.35	1.38	1.42	1.44									5.9
Carrots, baby organic	Pound	2010	1.77	1.73	1.76	1.82	1.79	1.77	1.82	1.81	1.82	1.75	1.80	1.82	11.0
		2011	1.66	1.87	1.82	1.72									-5.5
Celery	Each	2010	1.30	1.30	1.22	1.26	1.22	1.14	1.20	1.15	1.29	1.24	1.17	1.17	5.0
		2011	1.37	1.41	1.35	1.22									-3.2
Sweet corn	Ear	2010	0.46	0.55	0.41	0.51	0.35	0.35	0.31	0.32	0.33	0.38	0.34	0.47	18.6
		2011	0.34	0.55	0.52	0.53									3.9
Cucumbers	Each	2010	0.64	0.62	0.70	0.66	0.62	0.65	0.61	0.60	0.62	0.58	0.59	0.65	-12.0
		2011	0.68	0.70	0.69	0.92									39.4
Lettuce, iceberg	Head	2010	0.94	0.91	0.95	0.95	1.00	1.09	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.91	1.03	0.98	-4.0
		2011	1.01	1.09	1.18	1.03									8.4
Lettuce, romaine	Each	2010	1.05	1.11	1.09	1.21	1.09	1.13	1.16	1.03	1.14	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.7
		2011	1.19	1.33	1.78	1.13									-6.6
Mushrooms, white	8-oz pkg	2010	1.68	1.71	1.69	1.68	1.79	1.71	1.75	1.78	1.73	1.73	1.71	1.76	-0.6
		2011	1.73	1.94	1.76	1.76									4.8
Onions, yellow	3-lb bag	2010	1.55	1.77	1.84	2.39	2.81	2.45	2.12	2.20	2.02	2.04	1.78	2.07	29.9
		2011	2.12	2.12	2.10	1.95									-18.4
Onions, sweet yellow	Pound	2010	1.04	1.11	1.23	1.21	1.26	1.26	1.24	1.14	1.22	1.16	1.18	1.14	31.5
		2011	1.16	1.12	1.09	1.01									-16.5
Peppers, bell green	Pound	2010	1.45	1.15	1.62	1.72	1.57	1.45	1.47	1.28	1.42	1.39	1.35	1.36	26.5
		2011	1.45	1.41	1.32	1.44									-16.3
Peppers, bell red	Pound	2010	2.28	2.34	2.31	2.62	2.57	2.18	2.24	2.32	2.22	2.42	2.66	2.73	8.7
		2011	2.48	2.44	2.58	2.87									9.5
Squash, zucchini	Pound	2010	1.24	1.16	1.31	1.27	1.28	1.20	1.17	1.15	1.20	1.21	1.08	1.10	2.4
		2011	1.33	1.41	1.45	1.29									1.6
Sweet potatoes	Pound	2010	1.04	0.89	0.81	0.83	0.77	0.82	1.08	0.95	0.88	0.87	0.90	0.87	6.4
		2011	0.88	0.86	0.85	0.79									-4.8
Tomatoes	Pound	2010	1.90	1.84	2.19	2.15	1.75	1.33	1.36	1.37	1.40	1.49	1.62	1.29	56.9
		2011	1.27	1.18	1.30	1.81									-15.8
Tomatoes, organic	Pound	2010	--	2.09	2.75	2.92	3.11	3.32	2.80	2.85	2.62	3.69	1.49	--	--
		2011	2.98	--	2.97	3.16									8.2
Tomatoes, on the vine	Pound	2010	2.49	2.32	2.42	2.29	1.92	1.80	1.75	1.79	1.83	1.99	1.66	2.08	12.3
		2011	2.19	1.87	2.43	1.85									-19.2
Tomatoes, grape	Pint	2010	2.25	2.51	2.66	2.46	2.23	2.21	2.16	2.00	2.27	2.39	2.24	2.88	7.9
		2011	2.44	2.42	2.98	2.40									-2.4
Cantaloup	Each	2010	2.16	2.08	2.12	2.13	2.36	2.09	1.99	1.79	1.89	2.15	2.56	1.76	3.4
		2011	2.41	2.27	2.04	2.04									-4.2
Watermelon, seedless	Each	2010	3.99	--	4.99	4.74	4.56	4.42	4.13	4.06	3.75	3.74	--	--	-13.7
		2011	4.13	3.36	3.93	4.95									4.4

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

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

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

Commodity	Shipping point 1/	Shipping container	2010 Jan 4	Feb 1	Mar 1	Apr 1	May 3	June 1	July 1	Aug 2	Sep 1	Oct 1	Nov 1	Dec 1	2011 Jan 3	Feb 1	Mar 1	Apr 1	Apr change yr earlier
																			Percent
Artichokes	CA, MX	Carton, 24s	50.00	32.00	44.00	38.00	29.00	16.00	26.00	14.00	14.00	24.50	20.00	36.00	42.00	36.00	25.00	24.00	-36.8
Beans, round green, machine-pick	FL, GA, MI	Bushel cartons	37.00	45.00	54.00	21.00	17.00	13.50	17.00	17.00	12.00	18.00	16.50	13.00	45.00	35.50	15.00	12.50	-40.5
Beets, medium	TX, IL, CA	25-lb sacks/filmbags	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	14.00	12.25	11.50	11.50	11.00	14.00	12.30	12.25	12.25	12.25	-2.0
Bok choy, baby	CA, FL	30-lb cartons	19.00	17.50	17.50	19.00	20.50	18.50	15.50	15.00	14.00	15.50	20.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.00	15.00	-21.1
Brussels sprouts	CA, MX	25-lb cartons	23.00	27.50	38.00	59.00	49.00	19.00	21.00	21.00	27.50	35.00	19.00	32.50	30.00	33.00	51.00	40.50	-31.4
Cabbage, round-green, medium	NY, GA	50-lb cartons	10.50	15.00	15.50	15.00	14.00	8.50	9.25	8.50	10.50	14.00	12.00	13.50	24.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	-6.7
Chinese cabbage (Napa)	CA	30-lb cartons	15.00	15.00	14.50	21.00	24.50	16.00	15.50	15.00	18.00	17.00	12.75	14.00	16.00	18.00	19.00	13.00	-38.1
Carrots, baby peeled	CA	Carton, 24 (1-lb) filmbags	22.00	22.00	22.00	22.00	21.75	21.50	21.50	21.50	21.25	19.50	19.50	19.50	20.80	21.25	21.25	21.25	-3.4
Eggplant, medium	FL, GA, MX	1 (1/9-bushel) cartons	15.50	12.50	11.00	20.50	18.00	14.00	11.00	11.25	10.00	19.00	8.50	14.00	19.00	21.00	38.00	53.00	158.5
Garlic, white colossal	CA, MX	30 lb cartons	52.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	56.00	60.00	58.00	58.00	57.50	57.50	58.00	58.00	3.6
Greens, kale	CA	Carton, 24s	12.00	14.50	12.50	11.50	11.50	15.50	15.50	14.00	13.00	14.00	14.00	11.50	14.50	12.00	17.75	16.00	39.1
Greens, kohlrabi	CA, TX, IL, OH	Carton, 12s/24s	19.25	--	26.00	26.25	18.00	18.00	16.00	15.50	15.00	15.00	--	--	24.00	23.00	24.00	31.00	18.1
Greens, turnip tops	GA, IL	Carton, 24s	11.00	16.50	11.50	10.68	10.50	13.00	11.00	11.00	10.50	12.50	11.00	11.00	14.00	11.00	12.50	11.75	10.0
Greens, mustard	CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	16.50	11.50	10.68	10.50	13.00	11.00	11.00	11.13	12.50	11.00	11.00	14.00	12.00	12.50	11.75	10.0
Greens, collards	GA, CA	Carton, 24s	11.00	14.50	11.50	10.68	10.50	13.00	11.00	11.00	10.75	12.50	11.00	11.00	14.00	12.00	12.50	11.75	10.0
Leeks	CA, IL, MX	Carton, bunched 12s	24.00	22.50	14.50	13.00	13.00	15.50	17.50	17.00	14.00	20.50	25.50	27.50	27.00	22.00	24.00	17.75	36.5
Lettuce, Boston	CA	Carton, 24s	13.00	10.50	11.75	11.25	16.50	19.50	12.50	11.50	13.50	12.50	13.63	23.50	15.00	19.00	34.00	12.50	11.1
Lettuce, Romaine	CA	Carton, 24s	17.50	12.00	14.50	13.00	16.50	13.50	15.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	20.00	22.50	14.50	23.00	48.00	14.50	11.5
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	15.00	15.00	0.0
Mushrooms, shiitake	PA	5-lb carton	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	0.0
Mushrooms, oyster	PA	5-lb carton	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	15.50	0.0
Mushrooms, crimini, medium	PA	10-lb carton	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.75	12.75	12.80	12.80	12.75	12.75	2.0
Mushrooms, portabellos, lrg	PA	5-lb carton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	9.75	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	9.50	-5.0
Okra, small-medium	FL, MX, TN	1/2-bushel carton	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.00	16.00	--	--	--	--	33.50	33.50	23.00	23.00	--
Onions, green, medium	CA, MX	Carton, bunched 48s	10.50	14.00	9.00	9.50	9.00	9.00	9.50	11.50	13.25	14.00	13.50	12.00	20.00	11.25	21.00	10.00	5.3
Parsley, curly	CA	Cartons, bunched 60s	22.00	19.00	15.00	14.00	15.50	20.50	20.00	17.00	15.50	16.00	15.25	21.50	19.50	15.00	18.00	16.50	17.9
Peas, snow	GU, CA	10-lb carton	8.75	18.00	12.00	18.00	27.00	28.00	39.00	17.00	19.50	21.00	11.75	11.75	11.50	14.75	9.75	19.00	5.6
Peas, sugar snap	GU, CA	10-lb carton	24.00	22.00	13.00	29.00	39.00	33.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.00	26.00	18.00	17.00	14.00	16.50	23.00	-20.7
Peppers, green bell, large/x-lrg	FL, CA	1 (1/9-bushel) cartons	10.50	20.00	40.00	48.00	23.00	11.75	21.00	15.00	9.50	12.00	8.50	9.50	10.00	10.00	31.00	10.50	-78.1
Peppers, jalapeno, medium	FL, GA, MI	1/2- & 5/9-bushel crates	9.50	12.00	12.00	17.50	29.00	18.00	13.50	13.00	15.50	15.50	21.50	17.00	15.50	16.50	12.50	12.50	-28.6
Radishes	FL, MI	Carton, 30 (6-oz) filmbags	9.00	12.00	12.00	10.00	11.00	14.00	9.00	9.50	9.50	9.00	9.00	9.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.0
Spinach, flat	CA	Carton, bunched 24s	18.00	18.50	15.50	25.00	14.50	13.75	14.50	14.50	22.00	15.00	15.00	17.00	17.00	25.00	28.50	17.00	-32.0
Squash, zucchini, medium	FL, NJ, MI	1/2- & 5/9-bushel crates	8.00	8.50	12.00	26.50	12.00	8.50	12.00	10.00	13.00	8.50	5.25	8.50	10.00	11.00	44.50	8.50	-67.9
Squash, yellow straightneck, med.	FL, NJ, MI	1/2- & 5/9-bushel crates	12.00	25.00	--	20.00	14.00	9.50	12.00	10.00	12.00	8.50	8.00	12.00	11.50	11.50	38.00	10.00	-50.0
Sweet potatoes, US #1, Beauregard	LA	40-lb carton	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	20.50	23.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	23.00	23.00	21.00	21.00	21.00	21.50	21.00	2.4
Tomatoes, mature green, lrg, 6x6	FL, CA, MX	25-lb carton	10.00	11.50	30.00	22.00	--	6.00	11.50	10.00	11.50	14.00	11.50	10.50	14.00	16.50	--	30.00	36.4
Tomatoes, vine ripe, md/lrg	MX, CA, FL	25-lb carton/2-layer flat	13.00	12.25	28.50	25.00	23.00	10.00	14.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	13.50	14.25	13.00	8.00	21.50	28.50	14.0
Tomatoes, greenhse, v. ripe, md/lrg	MX, CD, AZ	5-kg carton (on vine)	17.00	12.50	11.00	12.00	7.50	7.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	4.50	7.50	13.00	10.50	18.00	8.25	-31.3
Tomatoes, cherry	FL, CA, MX	Flats, 12 (1-pint) buckets	8.00	23.00	27.00	19.00	11.00	8.00	10.00	7.50	11.00	14.50	18.00	10.00	13.00	10.50	15.00	17.00	-10.5
Tomatoes, plum-type, med/lrg	FL, CA, MX	25-lb carton	11.00	7.00	21.50	19.50	12.00	8.50	10.00	12.00	11.00	15.00	15.00	13.00	10.50	11.00	15.00	34.00	74.4
Turnips, purple top, medium-large	CA, IL	25-lb filmbags	11.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	16.00	12.25	12.00	10.00	8.00	10.75	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	11.50	-4.2
Cantaloups	CA, CR, MX	1/2-2/3 carton 12s	13.50	13.50	17.50	18.25	15.00	22.50	9.50	12.00	10.75	10.50	13.00	24.50	16.25	12.25	11.50	12.50	-31.5
Honeydews	CA, HD, CR	2/3 carton 6s	12.00	12.00	13.50	18.00	14.25	12.00	8.50	10.50	10.25	7.00	7.25	11.00	12.50	10.50	15.00	12.00	-33.3
Watermelon, various red (85 lb ctn)	CA, TX, MX	Carton 3s or 4s, per lb	--	0.50	0.71	0.68	0.32	0.28	0.21	0.21	0.20	0.22	0.23	0.20	--	0.30	0.24	0.30	-56.9
Watermelon, red seedless	CA, TX, MX	Carton 4s or 5s, per lb	0.36	0.36	0.62	0.67	0.34	0.34	0.24	0.22	0.24	0.28	0.32	0.32	0.46	0.34	0.37	0.40	-40.3

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

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

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

Year &	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Carrots 5/		Beets 6/		Tomato paste 7/	
quarter	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	24/300	6/10	55-drum	6/10
	Dollars/case										*$/lb*	*$/case*
2001												
I	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.46	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
II	7.25	14.75	7.25	10.25	8.63	15.25	7.75	10.88	7.75	11.75	0.31	17.88
III	7.67	14.92	7.67	10.42	8.96	15.42	7.92	11.05	7.92	11.75	0.32	17.88
IV	8.25	15.25	8.25	12.55	9.00	15.42	8.33	11.25	8.42	11.83	0.32	17.88
Average	7.61	14.92	7.61	10.87	8.81	15.39	7.94	11.02	7.96	11.77	0.32	17.88
2002												
I	9.00	15.75	9.00	14.59	9.00	15.25	9.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	0.32	17.63
II	8.33	15.08	8.33	12.05	8.75	15.08	9.00	12.00	9.00	12.00	0.31	17.80
III	8.00	14.75	8.00	10.88	8.63	15.00	9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.50
IV	8.00	14.67	8.00	11.05	8.88	15.09	8.75	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.31	20.38
Average	8.33	15.06	8.33	12.14	8.82	15.11	8.94	11.75	9.00	12.00	0.31	18.58
2003												
I	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.13	9.00	15.42	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.32	18.46
II	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.38	9.00	15.50	8.71	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	19.46
III	8.00	14.00	8.00	11.75	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
IV	8.00	14.13	8.00	12.38	9.00	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	17.63
Average	8.00	14.03	8.00	11.66	9.00	15.73	8.65	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.30	18.30
2004												
I	8.17	14.80	8.17	14.38	9.17	16.00	8.63	11.50	9.00	12.00	0.29	18.67
II	8.42	15.46	8.33	15.92	9.13	15.75	8.75	11.50	9.00	13.00	0.30	20.25
III	8.50	15.63	8.33	16.17	9.00	15.59	9.00	11.50	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25
IV	8.42	15.29	8.46	15.84	8.92	15.54	9.00	11.75	8.50	15.00	0.30	20.25
Average	8.38	15.30	8.32	15.58	9.06	15.72	8.85	11.56	8.88	13.50	0.30	19.86
2005												
I	8.58	14.08	8.54	13.54	8.96	15.67	9.00	11.75	8.83	14.58	0.30	20.25
II	8.75	13.42	8.67	13.25	9.13	15.33	9.00	11.75	9.00	14.00	0.30	20.25
III	8.67	13.58	8.71	12.83	9.13	15.42	9.00	12.00	9.00	13.63	0.31	20.54
IV	8.71	12.25	8.88	12.50	9.13	15.25	9.00	12.00	8.96	13.38	0.33	21.13
Average	8.68	13.33	8.70	13.03	9.09	15.42	9.00	11.88	8.95	13.90	0.31	20.54
2006												
I	8.63	12.25	8.88	12.13	9.25	15.46	9.00	12.00	9.05	12.80	0.36	21.46
II	8.63	12.25	8.75	12.13	9.17	15.50	9.00	12.00	9.03	12.25	0.37	22.58
III	8.38	11.75	8.45	12.00	8.71	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.40	23.25
IV	8.38	11.75	8.57	12.00	8.63	15.50	9.00	12.00	8.50	11.88	0.44	23.25
Average	8.51	12.00	8.66	12.07	8.94	15.49	9.00	12.00	8.77	12.20	0.39	22.64
2007												
I	8.38	12.50	8.63	12.38	9.25	15.50	8.88	12.00	8.43	13.10	0.46	23.25
II	8.60	13.00	8.73	13.13	9.17	16.00	8.88	12.00	8.71	11.90	0.46	23.25
III	9.16	13.33	8.95	13.30	8.71	16.00	8.88	12.00	8.85	11.97	0.43	23.25
IV	9.38	13.83	9.00	13.92	9.38	16.00	8.88	12.00	8.85	12.67	0.41	23.41
Average	8.88	13.17	8.83	13.18	9.13	15.88	8.88	12.00	8.71	12.41	0.44	23.29
2008												
I	9.00	15.05	9.10	14.55	9.28	16.00	11.53	12.00	9.23	14.03	0.43	23.78
II	9.64	17.10	9.71	16.22	9.98	16.50	11.53	15.55	9.80	15.03	0.46	27.50
III	10.93	18.22	10.93	17.70	11.18	18.18	11.53	15.55	10.95	16.74	0.56	27.50
IV	10.93	18.28	10.93	17.78	11.18	18.25	11.53	15.55	10.95	17.10	0.63	27.50
Average	10.12	17.16	10.17	16.56	10.40	17.23	11.53	14.66	10.23	15.72	0.52	26.57
2009												
I	11.63	18.28	11.63	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.63	29.73
II	11.63	18.24	11.63	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.61	29.73
III	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.52	30.74
IV	11.63	18.15	11.62	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.51	31.38
Average	11.63	18.21	11.63	17.78	12.00	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.63	17.18	0.57	30.40
2010												
I	10.80	18.15	10.77	16.00	11.03	19.23	11.53	15.65	11.75	17.18	0.47	29.48
II	10.00	17.85	10.13	16.00	9.96	18.88	11.00	--	11.75	--	0.42	24.00
III	9.33	16.96	10.00	17.33	10.25	18.04	11.00	16.00	11.71	18.50	0.39	23.00
IV	9.25	16.50	10.58	18.00	11.00	19.00	10.75	16.00	11.63	18.50	0.39	22.50
Average	9.85	17.37	10.37	16.83	10.56	18.79	11.07	15.88	11.71	18.06	0.42	24.75
2011												
I p	9.75	16.71	11.15	17.50	11.00	19.67	11.05	16.00	11.75	19.58	0.39	22.75
II f	10.00	17.50	11.50	18.10	11.50	20.00	11.05	16.00	12.00	20.25	0.40	22.75
III f	10.15	17.86	11.75	18.33	11.75	20.25	11.05	16.00	12.00	20.25	0.41	22.75
IV f	10.50	18.53	12.00	18.50	12.00	20.50	11.05	16.00	12.00	18.50	0.42	23.50
Average	10.10	17.65	11.60	18.11	11.56	20.11	11.05	16.00	11.94	19.65	0.40	22.94

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

1/ Some prices calculated as averages of quoted ranges. 2/ Whole kernel corn, Midwest. 3/ 4-sieve cut, Midwest. 4/ 4-sieve, Midwest. 5/ Medium sliced, Midwest. 6/ Medium sliced, Midwest. 7/ 26-percent solids for 6/10 and 31 percent for 55-gallon drum, California.

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

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

Year and quarter	Sweet corn 2/		Snap beans 3/		Green peas 4/		Cauliflower 4/		Broccoli 6/		Spinach 7/		Okra 8/
	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2.5	12/16	12/2	12/16	12/2	24/10	12/3	12/2
	Dollars/case												
2001													
I	6.83	0.46	6.83	0.47	6.93	0.53	9.47	0.70	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.43	0.64
II	6.83	0.46	6.84	0.47	6.88	0.53	9.47	0.70	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.43	0.64
III	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.47	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.45	0.64
IV	6.88	0.49	6.85	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.45	0.65
Average	6.86	0.47	6.84	0.48	6.89	0.54	9.49	0.71	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.44	0.64
2002													
I	6.88	0.49	6.93	0.49	6.88	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.48	0.64
II	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.50	7.05	0.55	9.49	0.72	7.86	0.59	8.30	0.48	0.64
III	7.10	0.50	7.10	0.51	7.07	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
IV	7.10	0.51	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
Average	7.05	0.50	7.06	0.51	7.02	0.55	9.48	0.72	7.84	0.58	8.30	0.48	0.64
2003													
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.64
III	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.66
IV	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.69
Average	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.66
2004													
I	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.10	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.69
II	7.10	0.55	7.10	0.54	7.38	0.55	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.48	0.69
III	7.38	0.56	7.38	0.58	7.38	0.58	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.50	0.69
IV	7.30	0.54	7.33	0.58	7.28	0.57	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.50	0.69
Average	7.22	0.55	7.23	0.56	7.29	0.56	9.50	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.49	0.69
2005													
I	7.00	0.48	7.33	0.57	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.52	0.69
II	7.04	0.47	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.56	8.30	0.52	0.69
III	7.12	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.84	0.57	8.30	0.53	0.69
IV	7.10	0.48	--	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.88	0.60	8.30	0.52	0.69
Average	7.07	0.48	7.33	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.84	0.57	8.30	0.52	0.69
2006													
I	7.10	0.50	7.25	0.56	7.28	0.52	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.32	0.52	0.69
II	7.35	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.63	0.55	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.81	0.49	0.69
III	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.88	0.50	0.69
IV	7.58	0.50	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.88	0.50	0.69
Average	7.40	0.50	7.53	0.56	7.36	0.54	9.47	0.72	7.82	0.60	8.72	0.50	0.69
2007													
I	7.58	0.44	7.63	0.56	7.20	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.38	0.52	0.74
II	7.50	0.48	7.61	0.57	7.49	0.55	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.81	0.49	0.75
III	7.58	0.44	7.95	0.59	7.34	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.88	0.48	0.75
IV	7.84	0.44	7.75	0.59	7.60	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.71	0.50	0.73
Average	7.63	0.45	7.74	0.58	7.41	0.54	9.47	0.72	8.38	0.60	8.70	0.50	0.74
2008													
I	10.68	0.53	10.67	--	7.43	0.60	13.32	0.89	10.67	0.68	8.88	0.52	0.74
II	11.05	0.58	11.04	0.71	8.87	0.64	14.04	0.92	11.03	0.71	8.88	0.58	0.77
III	11.78	0.77	11.75	0.71	11.76	0.73	14.04	0.98	11.75	0.78	8.88	0.70	0.83
IV	11.78	0.82	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.82	14.04	0.98	11.75	0.78	8.88	0.70	0.83
Average	11.32	0.67	11.30	0.71	9.96	0.70	13.86	0.94	10.70	0.73	8.88	0.62	0.79
2009													
I	11.78	0.82	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.82	14.04	0.95	11.75	0.78	8.00	0.73	0.83
II	11.77	0.81	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.81	14.04	0.95	11.75	0.83	8.00	0.78	0.83
III	11.74	0.81	11.75	0.71	11.78	0.81	14.04	0.96	11.75	0.84	8.00	0.78	0.83
IV	11.74	0.74	11.75	0.68	11.78	0.78	14.04	1.10	11.75	0.84	8.00	0.79	0.82
Average	11.76	0.79	11.75	0.70	11.78	0.81	14.04	0.99	11.75	0.82	8.00	0.77	0.83
2010													
I	11.74	0.71	11.13	0.67	11.74	0.77	14.04	1.18	11.75	0.84	8.20	0.79	0.82
II	--	0.56	7.73	0.50	11.75	0.72	--	0.80	11.75	0.59	--	--	0.82
III	--	0.41	7.38	0.50	--	0.71	--	0.80	--	0.59	--	--	--
IV	7.05	0.44	7.37	0.51	8.00	0.73	--	0.80	--	0.59	--	--	--
Average	9.40	0.53	8.40	0.55	10.50	0.73	14.04	0.90	11.75	0.65	8.20	0.79	0.82
2011													
I p	7.05	0.61	7.23	0.61	7.70	0.65	--	0.93	--	0.59	--	0.61	--
II f	7.50	0.65	7.50	0.65	8.25	0.70	--	0.95	--	0.59	--	0.61	0.90
III f	8.00	0.65	8.00	0.65	8.50	0.70	--	0.95	--	0.59	--	0.61	0.90
IV f	8.00	0.70	8.00	0.70	8.50	0.73	--	0.95	--	0.59	--	0.61	0.90
Average	7.64	0.65	7.68	0.65	8.24	0.70	--	0.94	--	0.59	--	0.61	0.90

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

1/ Some prices calculated as averages of quoted ranges. 2/ Whole kernel (cut) corn, f.o.b. West Coast basis. 3/ Regular cut. 4/ Poly bags. 5/ Sliced, poly bags. 6/ Chopped, f.o.b. Northwest. 7/ Chopped. f.o.b. West Coast. 8/ Cut, Individually Quick Frozen (IQF) poly bag, f.o.b. Northwest.

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

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

Item	Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Season average
		Dollars/cwt												
Potatoes, all uses	2003	6.44	6.47	6.79	6.98	6.93	6.69	6.82	5.78	5.16	4.85	5.21	5.56	5.88
	2004	5.70	5.93	6.11	6.62	6.37	6.44	6.14	5.57	5.16	4.61	4.89	5.28	5.65
	2005	5.64	5.83	6.44	6.19	6.06	6.31	7.10	6.48	5.64	5.38	6.35	6.87	7.04
	2006	7.09	6.80	8.48	8.36	7.73	8.46	9.32	7.55	6.12	5.68	6.68	6.92	7.31
	2007	7.15	7.38	7.92	8.69	7.94	7.74	7.96	6.70	5.79	5.67	6.47	7.21	7.51
	2008	7.50	7.76	7.87	8.45	9.23	10.37	10.98	10.71	8.65	7.60	8.77	9.30	9.09
	2009	9.27	9.07	9.33	9.44	9.46	9.48	8.63	8.54	8.01	7.11	7.22	7.47	8.19
	2010	7.17	7.34	7.42	8.42	8.57	8.25	8.83	7.78	7.35	6.77	8.06	8.69	8.79
	2011	9.08	9.26	9.95										
Potatoes, table stock	2003	8.05	8.51	8.57	8.35	9.09	9.20	8.95	8.48	6.87	6.21	6.19	6.13	7.34
	2004	6.28	6.79	7.38	7.84	7.65	9.01	7.99	7.76	6.75	5.07	4.89	5.57	6.70
	2005	6.15	6.64	8.06	7.24	7.36	8.29	10.05	11.00	9.61	8.80	9.04	9.18	10.31
	2006	9.58	9.14	13.82	12.39	10.56	12.02	12.70	13.97	9.81	8.67	8.63	8.70	10.25
	2007	9.05	10.05	11.04	13.09	10.37	10.36	9.74	10.53	7.85	7.68	8.11	8.97	10.84
	2008	9.67	10.30	10.25	11.77	14.56	18.03	18.00	23.66	19.39	17.59	14.97	14.19	14.44
	2009	12.95	12.45	12.07	10.60	12.21	13.28	10.56	11.85	8.77	7.46	6.68	6.19	8.35
	2010	5.74	5.76	5.26	7.25	8.36	8.08	9.60	12.79	11.10	9.91	10.41	10.73	
	2011	11.21	12.07											
Potatoes, processing	2003	5.29	5.27	5.28	5.49	5.59	5.59	5.38	4.88	4.62	4.46	4.77	5.19	5.11
	2004	5.30	5.40	5.24	5.56	5.62	5.53	5.15	4.76	4.59	4.46	4.87	5.10	5.06
	2005	5.29	5.28	5.37	5.45	5.69	5.51	5.52	4.91	4.65	4.66	4.89	5.51	5.39
	2006	5.65	5.58	5.73	6.04	6.30	6.46	6.40	5.43	5.20	5.11	5.68	5.94	5.90
	2007	6.14	6.03	6.36	6.55	6.74	6.65	6.51	5.55	5.34	5.29	5.62	6.14	6.01
	2008	6.20	6.34	6.25	6.58	6.72	6.85	6.72	5.75	5.75	5.61	6.01	6.31	6.49
	2009	6.89	7.00	7.01	7.50	7.93	7.44	7.27	7.14	7.88	7.06	7.46	8.17	8.15
	2010	8.42	8.44	8.86	9.06	8.91	8.64	8.01	6.17	6.27	6.16	6.71	7.36	
	2011	7.68	7.63											
Dry edible beans	2003	16.40	19.20	15.90	18.70	19.10	16.60	17.20	18.00	17.60	17.60	19.10	17.40	18.40
	2004	17.20	17.50	20.20	19.60	19.90	20.00	19.20	20.90	22.80	24.50	25.90	27.00	25.70
	2005	27.20	27.80	26.60	28.70	31.10	27.70	25.40	21.40	18.00	18.80	18.00	18.10	18.50
	2006	19.20	17.40	17.10	18.90	19.30	19.00	21.70	19.50	18.80	19.50	21.80	21.80	22.10
	2007	22.70	25.40	25.70	24.50	24.40	24.40	28.50	25.70	24.60	26.00	28.10	27.30	28.80
	2008	27.40	32.00	32.20	34.30	35.60	33.50	36.30	38.00	36.80	36.30	34.60	34.20	34.60
	2009	35.00	30.10	32.50	31.50	27.60	29.80	32.50	32.00	30.30	29.70	30.10	31.20	30.00
	2010	31.10	30.40	29.70	30.60	27.80	26.00	25.80	29.40	26.50	25.70	26.90	24.30	26.00
	2011	25.70	28.60	30.30										
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	10.90	9.02	8.57	8.95	8.78	8.99	8.98
	2010	9.79	9.14	8.49	8.43	9.35	7.48	7.50	8.71	8.38	8.70	9.02	9.84	8.57
	2011	9.97	11.90	11.00										
Lentils, all	2004	18.30	19.10	20.30	18.90	19.10	21.00	17.30	13.80	15.50	15.30	15.60	15.10	14.40
	2005	15.00	13.80	13.50	13.10	12.30	12.10	11.90	11.80	11.50	11.80	11.30	12.20	11.00
	2006	11.10	11.00	10.50	9.51	9.68	7.81	7.82	9.30	12.10	12.00	13.30	11.60	12.40
	2007	14.10	13.50	12.10	13.20	13.20	12.70	13.80	15.50	19.10	24.50	26.20	28.30	26.00
	2008	26.00	29.00	29.90	33.70	30.20	30.00	32.70	31.10	36.30	37.40	38.10	34.40	33.80
	2009	30.50	30.00	30.80	31.30	30.80	31.50	33.50	27.00	25.60	25.40	25.90	27.10	26.80
	2010	27.60	29.60	28.60	28.70	29.40	26.30	26.00	21.50	23.20	24.80	26.90	27.10	24.30
	2011	27.60	28.90	32.00										
Chickpeas, all	2004	14.70	18.90	26.10	22.80	23.00	20.80	27.10	26.60	26.80	24.40	23.50	24.10	25.00
	2005	23.60	29.20	29.00	25.00	17.20	36.20	27.90	20.60	26.50	25.10	25.20	24.60	25.40
	2006	27.40	26.20	22.20	26.80	15.90	28.20	22.80	24.60	25.40	22.10	24.80	25.10	25.40
	2007	27.80	26.80	27.40	20.80	29.50	28.40	27.20	29.50	30.90	25.20	27.10	29.10	29.00
	2008	30.70	30.30	30.50	31.20	35.40	27.60	35.50	38.60	38.30	39.10	35.40	35.70	33.10
	2009	34.20	37.10	28.40	32.20	27.00	32.80	36.80	25.50	--	25.50	28.00	25.90	27.10
	2010	29.10	27.50	29.70	33.20	27.50	25.60	25.90	--	25.00	23.80	28.40	28.80	27.00
	2011	30.60	30.30	34.60										

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

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

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

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

1/ Data not available

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

Price table 12—Farm-retail price spreads, 2008-10

Item	Annual			2010						
	2008	2009	2010	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Market basket										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	225.1	224.1	225.7	225.4	224.8	224.9	226.3	227.0	226.7	228.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	147.4	127.0	144.8	139.3	139.8	144.1	145.4	146.9	152.3	152.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	267.0	276.5	269.3	271.7	270.5	268.4	269.8	270.2	266.8	268.9
Farm value-retail cost (percent)	22.9	19.8	22.5	21.7	21.8	22.4	22.5	22.7	23.5	23.4
Fresh fruit										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	381.8	356.4	355.9	353.7	338.1	337.4	345.4	350.6	357.8	372.0
Farm value (1982-84=100)	191.0	167.9	179.2	169.7	173.4	176.0	184.8	157.3	178.1	197.0
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	469.9	443.4	437.5	438.7	414.2	411.9	419.6	439.8	440.8	452.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	15.8	14.9	15.9	15.2	16.2	16.5	16.9	14.2	15.7	16.7
Fresh vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	309.8	299.4	305.5	300.8	296.3	296.3	298.9	300.9	299.4	306.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	170.8	167.5	189.4	160.1	163.8	163.6	161.2	153.6	170.3	158.7
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	381.3	367.2	365.2	373.1	364.4	364.6	369.6	376.6	365.8	382.9
Farm value-retail cost (%)	18.7	19.0	**21.1**	18.1	18.8	18.7	18.3	17.3	19.3	17.6
Processed fruits and vegetables										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	228.5	243.6	240.4	242.9	241.6	242.7	242.2	239.5	233.2	236.2
Farm value (1982-84=100)	163.6	157.2	157.9	156.2	158.5	159.5	156.8	157.1	157.4	157.8
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	248.7	270.6	266.2	269.9	267.5	268.7	268.8	265.3	256.9	260.6
Farm value-retail cost (%)	17.0	15.3	**15.6**	15.3	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.6	16.0	15.9
Fats and oils										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	196.8	201.2	200.6	199.4	200.5	201.8	202.0	203.6	202.4	200.5
Farm value (1982-84=100)	207.2	146.6	167.8	154.8	155.7	157.3	166.1	187.4	202.9	218.7
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	192.9	221.3	212.6	215.8	217.0	218.1	215.2	209.6	202.2	193.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	28.3	19.6	22.5	20.9	20.9	21.0	22.1	24.8	27.0	29.3
Meat products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	201.8	200.6	206.2	208.1	209.0	209.1	210.6	212.9	212.2	210.3
Farm value (1982-84=100)	124.3	114.2	128.8	131.4	124.7	129.3	130.3	130.9	132.0	136.7
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	281.3	289.1	285.7	286.9	295.5	290.9	293.0	297.0	294.5	285.8
Farm value-retail cost (%)	31.2	28.8	31.6	32.0	30.2	31.3	31.3	31.1	31.5	32.9
Dairy products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	210.4	197.0	199.2	197.9	199.0	198.7	199.0	201.3	201.3	202.1
Farm value (1982-84=100)	145.4	103.7	132.7	127.4	131.2	136.1	142.5	149.0	146.8	137.1
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	270.3	283.0	260.6	262.9	261.6	256.5	251.2	249.5	251.5	262.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	33.2	25.3	31.9	30.9	31.6	32.9	34.3	35.5	35.0	32.5
Poultry										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	200.9	204.2	204.0	204.0	205.1	203.7	205.8	208.0	206.0	204.7
Farm value (1982-84=100)	155.4	146.6	161.1	168.1	169.5	162.4	166.2	162.9	163.0	157.4
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	253.3	270.6	253.4	245.3	246.1	251.2	251.4	259.9	255.6	259.2
Farm value-retail cost (%)	41.4	38.4	42.3	44.1	44.2	42.7	43.2	41.9	42.3	41.2
Eggs										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	222.7	190.0	192.8	179.4	176.8	183.6	200.5	181.3	200.6	210.8
Farm value (1982-84=100)	160.6	112.4	120.2	72.5	90.7	107.3	76.6	112.4	175.3	157.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	334.4	329.5	323.3	371.4	331.4	320.8	423.1	305.1	246.0	305.7
Farm value-retail cost (%)	46.3	38.0	40.0	26.0	33.0	37.5	24.6	39.8	56.1	48.1
Cereal and bakery products										
Retail cost (1982-84=100)	244.9	252.6	250.5	250.3	250.2	249.7	250.1	249.9	249.9	250.6
Farm value (1982-84=100)	191.2	143.0	144.7	128.2	133.5	147.8	151.4	154.5	161.9	168.9
Farm-retail spread (1982-84=100)	252.3	267.9	265.2	267.3	266.5	264.0	263.9	263.2	262.2	262.0
Farm value-retail cost (%)	9.6	6.9	7.1	6.3	6.5	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.3

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

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