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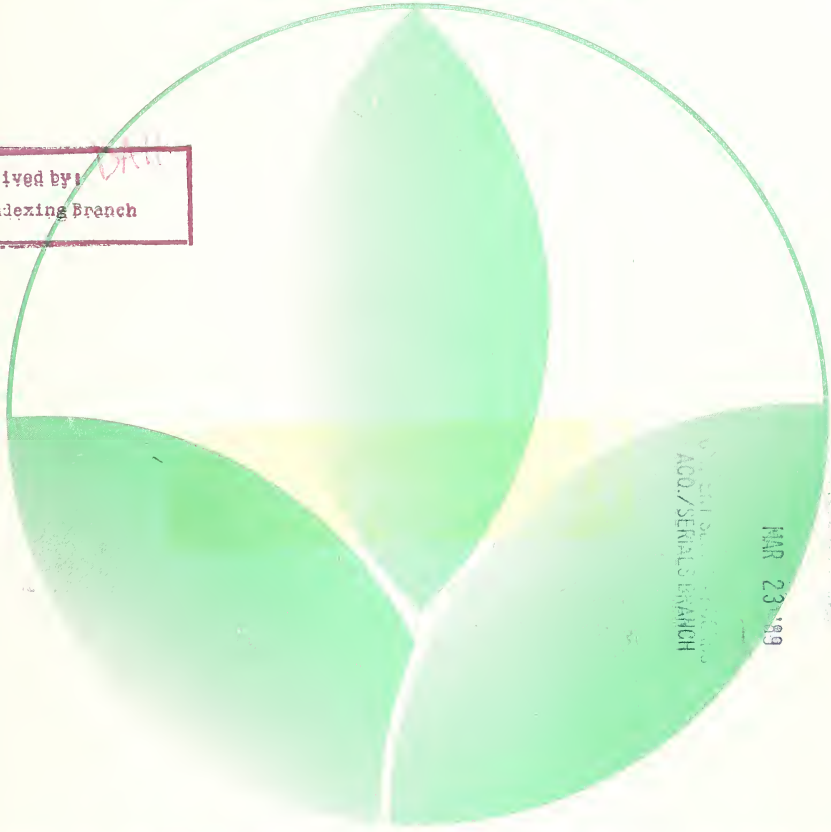
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1989 OUTLOOK FOR VEGETABLES

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Overview

Lower Vegetable Supplies for 1988, Slight increase in 1989

The drought of 1988 reduced yields and stressed fresh and processed vegetables, potatoes, sweet potatoes, and pulses. Output for the major categories is expected to drop 6 to 8 percent in 1988 from 863 million pounds in 1987 (table 1). Despite stronger imports and larger carryin stocks, demand has tended to out pace supply in 1988 thus forcing up retail prices. In response to lower output, the retail price index for fresh vegetables, including potatoes, likely will rise 5 percent from 122 (1982-84=100) in 1987. The retail price index for processed vegetables, generally flat, likely will also rise 5 percent from 107 (1982-84=100) in 1987, as a result of the drought reduced production. With stocks at an all time low, the retail price index for processed vegetables is expected to continue rising until next year's production replenishes supplies.

The 1989 vegetable crop outlook depends on among other things, a return to normal weather patterns, increased competition for land, and the public's perception on food safety. Most of these issues facing vegetable producers across the nation will not only have an impact in the 1989 growing season but will likely continue over the next 3 to 5 years. Most vegetable producing regions are still in desperate need of precipitation to replenish soil moisture and irrigation reservoirs. However, in California the water problem is even more acute as growers depend on irrigation water during much of the year when there is little precipitation. The past two seasons in California have been dry, thus depleting reservoirs. If this winter is dry in California, choices will have to be made as to the proper allocation of water use. Competition for land among agricultural crops has placed additional downward pressure on fall vegetable acreage. Because of the drought many field crops were left with insufficient seed supplies, thus some of this fall and winter's vegetable land (primarily in Florida) is being devoted to field corn for seed.

In addition to the exogenous forces working to reduce supplies, the vegetable industry is entering an era where a preponderance of legislation including re-registration of pesticide use, immigration reform, farm worker safety, water quality, and endangered species regulations will further complicate growers' decisions. In general the impact from much of this

legislation will be to reduce acreage in the short run. However, the long run impact will likely be an improvement in both quality and quantity of vegetable production. For example, growers in California depend heavily on irrigation water and the current structure of cost and disposal. However, legislation implemented to deal with water quality issues (Proposition 65) will raise growers' cost of production by placing the burden of clean water on them and could negatively impact short run output and quality. However, in the long run the impact will be an improvement in both quality and quantity of vegetable production resulting from better use of integrated pest management (IPM), biotechnology, expanded use of mechanical harvesting, and widespread changes in irrigation technology and practices.

Utilization Trends and Outlook

Total 1987 per-capita utilization of all commercially produced vegetables in the United States fell 1.4 pounds to 325 pounds as fresh vegetables and potatoes declined for the first time since 1981. This outweighed an increase in freezing vegetable and potato use (table 2). Potato use for freezing posted significant gains, rising 1.5 pounds to 46.5, closing the gap between processed and fresh use. The dip in total per-capita use is not an indication that the long-term upward trend has reversed.

On the contrary, domestic use of vegetables and potatoes likely will continue to grow at about one half of one percent per year over the next several years, and then potentially increase as the proportion of older people and teenagers in the United States increases. Both of these age groups have shown a preference for consuming more vegetables, with the older in fresh forms and teenagers in processed and convenience forms. Also consumption patterns for fresh vegetables and potatoes in Canada, our major export market are very close to those in the United States. Canadians will probably continue to demand a wide variety of vegetables from the United States. Canadian use of vegetables and potatoes was 328 pounds per person, farm-weight basis in 1986 compared to 326 for the United States in the same year. It should be noted that the Canadian vegetable use number does not include tomatoes, which are reported with fruit. Also it should be pointed out that the Canadian number is seemingly larger than that of the U.S. vegetable per-capita use number, especially when tomatoes is added to the total Canadian per-capita number. However, the reporting of per-capita statistics for the two countries are different. Canada imports a larger percent of its vegetables than does the United States and the United States only collects data on the 10 major fresh vegetables.

U.S. lettuce and tomato use, which accounted for 45 percent of fresh vegetable use, each registered declines in utilization, partially due to disease-reduced yields in California lettuce and higher export demand for tomatoes. Per-capita use of these two important vegetables likely did not rise for 1988 as California lettuce continued to suffer from disease in early 1988 and drought-sliced yields in many minor tomato producing States. Total per-capita use for 1988 processing vegetables likely declined due to drought-reduced canning production. Canning accounts for the bulk of processed use.

Per-capita use for all potatoes fell slightly in 1987 to 123.4 pounds. The decline in use resulted from a reduction in fresh potato use which fell from 49.6 to 47 pounds in 1987. Potatoes for freezing, primarily as frozen french fries, continues to grow faster than fresh use. Although the primary use of

potatoes is in fresh forms, freezing use crept within a pound of fresh use last year. This can be primarily attributed to the growth of disposable incomes and changing lifestyles--that is more meals are being eaten away from home. This demand phenomenon has also positively impacted U.S. exports of french fry potatoes to Pacific Rim Countries, such as Japan. Fresh use may pick up in the next few years as product differentiation and the desire for healthfulness continues to find favor with consumers.

Given strong demand for a wider variety of readily available fresh vegetables, use of specialty and other minor vegetables will continue to grow at a faster rate than that of the traditional fresh vegetables. Even though no official per capita use estimates exist for specialty vegetables (like jicama, crenshaw melons, snow peas, and chili peppers) estimates based on both California production and imports, place use between 10 and 20 pounds per person, farm-weight basis.

Vegetable Trade Deficit Continues

Net U.S. trade for vegetables in 1987 registered the fifth and largest deficit since 1982 (table 3). U.S. consumers' continued quest for a year-round supply of quality fresh vegetables and melons has been responsible for much of the gain in the deficit. The deficit for 1988 is expected to close to its lowest level since the early 1980's.

Through the third quarter of 1988, exports of fresh vegetables and melons rose 32 percent from a year earlier to 1.1 billion pounds. If this pace continues, total 1988 fresh vegetable exports could reach nearly 1.7 billion pounds. Exports of this magnitude have not been achieved since 1981 (table 3). During the same period in 1988, exports of frozen potatoes increased 68 percent from the first three quarters of 1987. Frozen potato exports are mostly of french fries destined primarily for Japan. Gains in french fry exports can be largely attributed to the weakening dollar vis-a-vis the Japanese yen and promotion and advertising assistance through the Targeted Export Assistance (TEA) program. Exports to South Korea for 1988 likely will be up from the low 1987 level of 205,030 pounds as a result of both the lifting of restrictive import quotas and the demand generated by patrons of the Olympics.

Exports of fresh potatoes, which go primarily to Canada, likely will be down 28 percent in 1988 to 77 million pounds (table 3). In contrast, 1987 potato exports rose 23 percent to 107 million pounds--the first increase since 1985. Canadian demand for U.S. potatoes dropped this year due partly to their near record 65.9 million cwt 1987/88 crop. The outlook for growth in 1989 fresh potato exports to Canada portends minimal increases due to a smaller U.S. crop. The anticipated ratification of the Canadians' to pass the U.S./Canada Free Trade Agreement (FTA) likely will bring a mixture of changes to U.S. potato producers. In the western areas, the flow of russets to Canada could potentially increase while eastern potato producers may realize increased pressure from Canadian white potato imports.

Imports of frozen broccoli and cauliflower increased 3 percent in 1988. Although higher, this was far less than the 73 percent increase in 1987. Imports of frozen broccoli and cauliflower account for about 95 percent of total frozen vegetable imports and come primarily from Mexico's Bajio region. Imports

of frozen broccoli and cauliflower, which accounted for 67 and 15 percent respectively, of 1987 imports for these two commodities, have grown an astounding 38 percent per year since about 1983. The increased size and importance of these imports has raised much concern in the California industry about unfair import competition. However, the presence of U.S. interests in the Mexican vegetable industry makes it difficult for the U.S. vegetable industry to speak with one clear voice on this issue.

Mexican imports accounted for about 84 and 95 percent of all the 1988 imported frozen broccoli and cauliflower in the United States, up from 83 percent each in 1983. Mexico appears to have a competitive advantage over California in the frozen broccoli and cauliflower market, because it has lower total labor and land costs. The recent U.S. immigration law, now being implemented, could increase agricultural wage rates in the United States and result in an even wider disadvantage. However, some evidence points to Mexican producers facing some of the same water quality issues and pesticide tolerance level issues as California producers. This could eventually force Mexico to slow the torrid growth in vegetable exports and may also result in higher costs of production.

Imports have also risen for fresh vegetables from other smaller countries trying to compete for share of the U.S. fresh vegetable market. The Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) countries have increased imports of selected vegetables 82 percent between 1983 and 1987, although they represent only about 5 percent of total fresh vegetable imports. Imports from the CBI countries in 1988 were above a year earlier, although the pace could temporarily decline as several of the countries were hit with major hurricanes this past fall. The impacts of the hurricanes are expected to hurt these countries export abilities into 1989 as much of their transportation and marketing structure was disrupted.

Vegetable Cash Receipts

The U.S. vegetable sector is one of the most diverse, least subsidized, and financially successful components of U.S. agriculture. Its 22 thousand farms (1 percent of all farms) commercially produce more than 42 distinct commodities, generating 15 percent of all crop cash receipts, \$1.2 billion in agricultural exports, and close to a tenth of U.S. agriculture's net cash income.

Cash receipts for all vegetables (including potatoes) are expected to have declined 3 to 5 percent this year from the record \$9.2 billion of 1987. Much of this decline can be attributed to low potato prices earlier in the year and the negative effects of the drought on processed vegetable production. Many fresh vegetables were not be able to repeat strong 1987 performances in 1988 as grower prices for lettuce and onions in particular averaged below their inflated levels of a year earlier. Potato receipts likely fell a tenth or more from the \$1.5 billion of 1987 while prices nearing \$30 per cwt at times helped keep the decline in dry bean cash receipts under 10 percent.

Mainly because of the drought, total domestic vegetable output in 1988 was likely 6 to 8 percent below 1987. Despite the severe drought, except for a few commodities such as dry beans and broccoli, no concentrated push came from grower prices to fully offset the negative impacts of reduced output on receipts. Assuming the hot dry weather experienced this summer does not repeat

itself in 1989, output and cash receipts should recover for potatoes, dry beans, and other fresh and processing vegetables.

Another important consideration for vegetable growers concerns costs of production which increased in 1988 and are expected to rise in 1989. Prices paid by farmers for all inputs are expected to increase 4 to 6 percent next year compared with a 5 percent rise in 1988. Production inputs important to most vegetable growers such as fertilizers, pesticides, seed, and marketing containers likely will carry higher prices in the coming year. Part of this increase will undoubtedly occur as a result of stronger demand for these items from producers of program crops (corn, soybeans, etc) who will be planting more area in 1989. Thus, rising costs will again dictate the continuation of the battle by vegetable growers to control expenses and seek out alternatives to costly inputs (such as chemical pesticides) which have some possibility of adding to the marginal revenues of the farm.

Commodity Outlook

Major Fresh Vegetable Acreage Rises

Harvested acreage for all fresh-market vegetables in 1988 is expected to have risen slightly over the 1.1 million acres harvested last year, as increased winter and spring acreage offset lower summer and fall acreage. Lower fall acreage was harvested in California broccoli and cauliflower, down 6 percent, as growers adjusted to stronger frozen imports which compete with the fresh acreage. Fall area for Florida sweet corn dropped 17 percent as some growers chose to raise seed corn for the 1989 field corn crop, as this summer's drought significantly reduced the normal seed crop. Fall area in Texas for other unreported vegetables is also down as seed corn competed for land.

Production of the 10 fresh vegetables (asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, and honeydews) for 1988 likely will be down slightly from 219.6 million cwt in 1987 (table 1). ERS projections for fresh vegetable production through 1992 call for a trend increase of 1.3 percent per year. The increase in production is a response to higher per capita disposable incomes, population growth--especially in ethnics, and increasing age of the population (since older people tend to consume more fresh vegetables).

The index of prices received by growers for fresh vegetables is expected to fall 2 to 4 percent this year compared with 147 (1977=100) in 1987, mainly due to more normal lettuce prices this year (table 4). Most of the reduction in grower prices came in fourth-quarter 1988 as compared to a year earlier which offset increased first-quarter and third-quarters. Grower prices for the fourth-quarter of 1988 could be down more than a tenth from the same period last year. Assuming average weather, grower prices in the first-quarter of 1989 are also expected to average a tenth the 162 (1977=100) in first-quarter 1988 as the white fly infestation in California appears to be less severe.

The consumer price index (CPI) for vegetables, including potatoes, followed the same path as that of the grower price index in the first three quarters of 1988 as consumers' became more dependent on national supplies in retail stores due to tighter local supplies this past summer. However, the 1988 CPI for all

vegetables is expected to rise 5 percent in 1988 (table 4). The divergence between the grower and retail price levels is attributable to higher marketing costs in retail stores due in part to the increased space allocated and more intensive management required. Packaging costs have also continued to rise as retailers expand consumers' choices, impacting the price of those fresh commodities which are now pre-packaged. The most important fresh vegetables in the CPI are potatoes, lettuce, and tomatoes. Retail prices for lettuce and tomatoes averaged 25 and 8 percent higher so far in 1988 than in 1987. In 1989 the CPI for vegetables likely will be slightly higher than this year's as supplies of fresh vegetables are expected to return to more normal levels.

Contracted Processing Production Declines in 1988

Production contracted for the processing of snap beans, sweet corn, green peas, and tomatoes in 1988 totaled 217.3 million cwt, 6 percent lower than 1987 and the lowest level in three years (table 1). Processing tomatoes, which account for about 66 percent of processed output, increased fractionally in 1988. However, severe drought cut production of the other three crops enough to leave total contract output 6 percent below a year earlier. The drought had a substantial impact on production of snap beans, sweet corn, and green peas for processing (mostly canning) in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, and Illinois.

This year's smaller production translated into smaller packs for the canning industry. However even with larger combined carryin stocks, supplies of canned vegetables will be reduced until next season's harvest. Reduced quantity of snap beans, sweet corn, green peas and other minor canned items sent wholesalers scrambling to procure enough supply to meet their contracts. By mid-August canners were quoting f.o.b. prices 25 to 35 percent higher than at the beginning of the summer for the three major canning vegetables. Even though Midwest canning prices increased the most, some substitution occurred and f.o.b. prices for freezing vegetables in the Pacific Northwest also moved up.

Higher wholesale prices were quickly reflected in the consumer price index (CPI) for processed vegetables. The CPI for processed vegetables likely will rise 4 percent in 1987 (table 4). This is the largest year over year increase since 1983, the last year a drought impacted the midwest region. With supplies of processed vegetables fixed at low levels, the CPI is expected to remain above year earlier levels through next season's pack.

Even though wholesale and retail prices rose this year, grower prices for processed vegetables are not expected to follow the same path. Grower prices are contracted in the spring of the year and generally are only adjusted at harvest for quality and quantity. Since the drought lowered both of these, grower prices for some vegetables were adjusted downward. However, processors will have to pay much more to growers in 1989 as supplies will be nearly depleted and growers will be looking at alternative crops with bullish markets.

Potato Production Dropped in the 1988/89 Season

Total 1988 potato production dropped to 352 million cwt, 9 percent below last season's and the lowest level since 1983 (table 1). The drought impacted the summer and fall harvest, wiping out strong gains in both winter and spring output. The drought's impact was felt in the midwest States during the critical sizing month of August which resulted in lower yields.

Prices received by potato growers will likely average above a year earlier during the 1988/89 season as the smaller fall storage crop results in reduced stocks and stronger competition for available supplies from both processing and table stock users.

With potato prices up this season, potato acreage likely will rebound in the 1989/90 season. Growers tend to respond the following season to higher or lower prices by planting more or less acreage, thus continuing the cycle. Growers may experience stronger processor demand in the next few years as continued strong export demand is expected for frozen french fries, and the introduction of a vending machine to sell freshly cooked frozen french fries could expand the market. According to market studies, growers of round white potatoes may also be able to improve their price outlook by adjusting their use of varieties to conform to consumers' needs.

Drought Reduced Dry Bean Production

This past summer's drought is expected to cut 1988 dry bean production 24 percent to 20 million cwt--its lowest level since 1983. Production of dry beans in 1989 is expected to return to trend levels of around 24.9 million cwt (table 1). Producers have found dry beans more attractive in the past several years as demand for some of the specialty beans increases and the potential for substantial exports exists.

Because the drought has pared stocks and boosted prices of program crops such as corn and soybeans, 1989 dry bean planted acreage is expected to be between 1.5 and 1.6 million acres. This moderate increase is expected to occur next season in the face of 71 percent higher bean prices this season. As production in 1989 is not expected to expand dramatically, season average grower prices likely will only drop to around the \$20-\$22 per cwt (table 4).

Other restrictions on dry bean production in 1989 may come from expansion of the Endangered Species Act. The teeth of this Act comes from its restriction of pesticides used on various crops, primarily for soybean, wheat, and other crops. However, as EPA continues to add new endangered species, the area could coincide with dry bean area. Also U.S. dry bean growers are concerned about Canada's inclusion of dry beans in its Tri-partite subsidy program, which provides a payment for producers for any deficit between market prices and the cost of production. The funding comes from the Canadian Federal Government, participating provincial governments, and growers. This program could keep Canadian production unrealistically high, since Canadian growers only pay one-third the cost of the program instead of bearing the full weight of production costs. As Canadian supplies compete with U.S. bean supplies in the world market, Canadians may develop a competitive advantage and expand their exports at our expense.

Table 1.--U.S. production of major vegetables, 1980-92

Year 1/	Vegetables		Potatoes	Dry Edible Beans	Total
	Fresh	Processing			
Million cwt					
1980	191.9	191.1	303.9	26.4	713.3
1981	196.4	184.4	340.6	32.2	753.6
1982	207.9	223.6	355.1	25.0	811.6
1983	197.9	205.4	333.9	15.5	752.7
1984	217.1	227.9	362.6	21.1	828.7
1985	217.9	221.9	407.1	22.1	869.0
1986	216.3	219.5	361.5	22.9	820.2
1987	219.6	231.6	385.5	26.3	863.0
1988	210.5	217.3	352.1	20.0	799.9
1989	226.0	221.1	377.0	24.9	849.0
1990	228.9	225.3	380.0	25.0	859.3
1991	231.9	228.2	384.0	25.2	869.4
1992	234.9	231.2	387.0	25.3	878.4

1/ The data in the years after 1987 are based on ERS baseline estimates.

SOURCE: National Agricultural Statistics Service and Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 2.--Total per capita utilization of major vegetables, selected years

Year	Vegetables			Potatoes			Mushrooms		Sheet Dry peas						
	Total processing	Fresh 1/ Canning 2	Freezing 3/ fresh & processing	Total processing	Fresh	Freezing Chips 4/	Other 5/	Total fresh & processing	Fresh	Processing 6/					
1970	304.4	175.3	70.6	13.3	120.8	62.3	27.1	17.4	14.0	1.3	0.3	1.0	6.4	0.6	
1975	304.8	176.4	73.5	88.9	14.0	119.8	52.6	35.0	15.5	16.7	2.0	0.7	1.3	6.2	0.4
1980	309.1	185.7	80.5	90.6	14.6	114.9	51.0	35.9	16.7	11.3	2.9	1.2	1.7	5.2	0.4
1981	295.8	173.9	79.3	80.0	14.6	113.1	45.7	38.2	16.8	12.4	2.9	1.4	1.5	5.5	0.4
1982	300.6	174.7	82.3	78.9	13.5	115.9	46.6	40.1	17.2	12.0	3.2	1.4	1.8	6.4	0.4
1983	303.3	176.7	82.5	79.5	14.7	117.5	49.9	38.1	17.9	11.6	3.2	1.6	1.6	5.4	0.5
1984	320.2	190.2	87.6	85.2	17.4	120.1	48.8	41.4	18.1	11.8	3.7	1.8	1.9	5.8	0.4
1985	324.1	192.4	88.0	87.5	16.9	121.3	46.6	44.0	17.7	13.0	3.6	1.8	1.8	6.3	0.5
1986	326.4	193.0	89.6	87.6	15.8	124.1	49.6	44.0	18.2	12.3	3.7	1.9	1.8	5.2	0.4
1987	325.0	192.2	88.0	87.1	17.1	123.4	47.0	46.5	17.7	12.2	3.7	1.9	1.8	5.3	0.4
1988f	323.1	191.0	89.0	85.0	17.0	122.7	46.5	47.0	17.0	12.2	3.7	1.9	1.8	5.3	0.4

1/ Includes asparagus, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, celery, sweet corn, lettuce, onions, tomatoes, and honeydews.

2/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, carrots, green peas, pickles, and tomatoes.

3/ Includes asparagus, snap beans, broccoli, carrots, cauliflower, sweet corn, and green peas.

4/ In lutes shoestrings.

5/ Includes canning and dehydrating.

6/ Includes canning, freezing, and dehydrating.

SOURCE: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Table 3.--Total vegetable imports and exports, selected years

Year	Net Trade 2/	Imports				Exports 1/							
		Vegetables		Potatoes		Vegetables		Potatoes					
		Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Fresh Processed	Fresh	Canned	Frozen	Fresh Processed				
Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total						
1970	(429,999)	1,808,237	1,604,164	11,296	19,990	172,200	587	1,378,238	943,879	82,274	25,198	310,749	16,138
1975	228,417	1,768,449	1,546,610	27,739	34,699	142,000	17,401	1,996,866	1,312,911	115,200	67,368	465,719	35,668
1980	333,157	2,745,865	2,349,353	152,150	75,239	156,993	12,130	3,079,022	1,529,846	352,274	175,963	199,611	821,328
1981	448,624	2,753,430	2,002,729	252,880	85,838	392,355	19,628	3,202,054	1,807,426	400,548	186,067	280,053	527,960
1982	(652,711)	3,484,952	2,321,101	551,322	108,317	478,450	25,762	2,832,241	1,521,127	350,248	150,776	225,566	584,524
1983	(660,319)	3,349,795	2,352,931	513,131	114,962	339,764	29,007	2,689,476	1,527,465	312,864	152,916	195,726	500,525
1984	(2,004,338)	4,567,866	3,251,388	646,746	168,330	445,344	56,058	2,563,528	1,577,926	269,342	147,615	148,395	420,250
1985	(2,312,939)	4,358,557	3,067,446	618,653	191,206	404,688	76,764	2,045,618	1,192,893	276,289	134,533	102,603	339,300
1986	(2,346,785)	4,699,431	3,398,900	634,232	238,513	345,266	82,520	2,352,646	1,239,600	326,294	178,341	87,354	521,057
1987	(2,654,419)	5,200,766	3,695,737	563,060	342,607	497,784	101,578	2,546,347	1,297,096	373,106	175,632	107,627	592,886
1988f	(1,784,896)	5,136,040	3,843,567	613,735	356,311	179,202	143,225	3,351,144	1,714,761	518,617	331,945	77,491	708,330

1,000 pounds

1/ Exports of vegetables and potatoes to Canada, which account for about 80 percent of total exports, have deteriorated significantly since 1980.

2/ Net trade is defined as exports minus imports. Quantities are reported in product weight.

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, Dept. of Commerce.

Table 4.--Vegetable, potato and dry edible bean prices and indices, selected years

Item	Unit	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988f	1989f
Grower prices:													
Fresh	: 1977=100	56	88	110	135	120	129	133	122	123	147	143	124
Commerical	: 1977=100	103	164	196	136	126	130	135	129	130	144	140	133
Potatoes	:Dollars/cwt:	2.21	4.48	6.55	5.42	4.45	5.82	5.69	3.92	5.03	4.47	5.6	5.25
Dry beans	:Dollars/cwt:	9.21	21.1	27.6	21	14.2	22.4	18.7	17.6	19.1	15.5	26.5	21
Wholesale prices:													
Fresh	:1982-84=100:	55.1	84.5	84.3	104.7	100	102.3	106.8	100.3	99.4	99	98.2	86.9
Potatoes	:1982-84=100:	41.7	75.6	103.3	131.1	100	106.5	132.4	101.3	104.1	120.1	150.5	141.1
Dry beans	:1982-84=100:	25.7	49.7	81	117.5	100	74.5	94.6	84.8	64.1	78.7	134.6	106.6
Retail prices:													
Commerical	:1982-84=100:	39.4	55.6	79	93.7	94.2	97.2	108.2	103.5	107.7	121.6	128	129
Potatoes	: Cents/lb :	38	57.7	19.1	25	21.1	20.6	24.2	20.8	24.1	27.6	34.6	32.4
Processed	:1982-84=100:	36.6	62.2	83.1	93.2	98.2	98.6	103.3	104.4	104.2	107.1	111	115

SOURCES: National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA and Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor.