

Industry Perspectives
Potato



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Industry overview

The Western U.S. is a major potato-producing region, most recognized for the iconic “Idaho Potato,” and also supported by significant production in Washington, Oregon, and California. The region’s growers supply both fresh and processed markets, feeding into a value chain that includes packing, freezing, dehydrating, and distribution to domestic and international buyers.

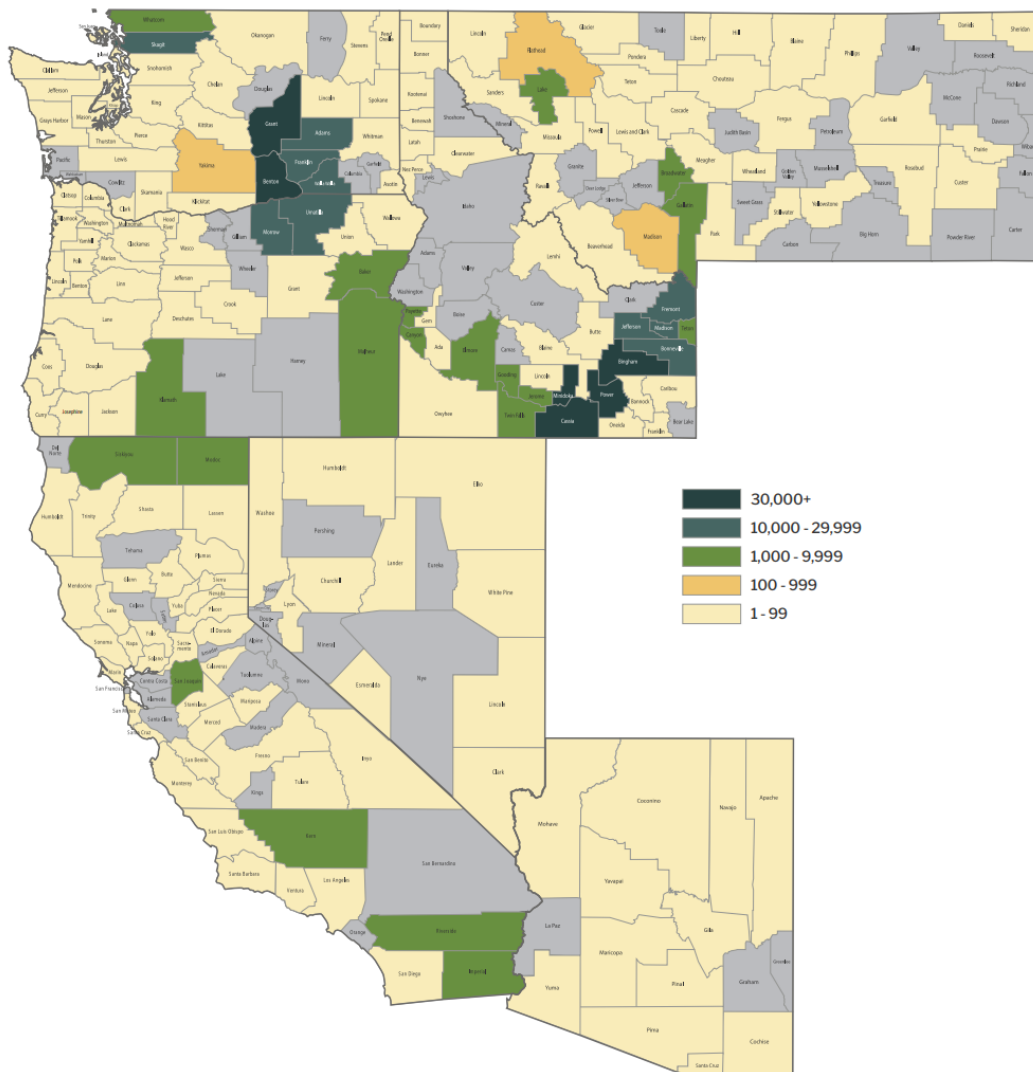
Production trends

Globally, potatoes remain a primary food crop, with an estimated 500 million metric tons produced in 2025. The United States ranks fifth in worldwide potato production, behind China, India, Ukraine and Russia. Potatoes are grown in every U.S. state, and nearly 900,000 acres are harvested annually, making it one of the nation’s largest crops by cash receipts. Potatoes thrive in regions with well-drained soil, cool nights, warm days and reliable irrigation infrastructure.

Within the U.S., production is heavily concentrated in the Northwest and California. In 2025, producers in these states harvested 515,900 acres, accounting for approximately 58% of all U.S. potato acreage. Idaho leads the nation with 35.1% of harvested acres, followed by Washington at 15.6%, Oregon at 4.6%, and California at 2.3%.

The largest production area is along the Snake River Plain in eastern and southern Idaho, where roughly 95% of Idaho’s potatoes are grown. Other key AgWest production areas include the Columbia Basin in Oregon and Washington, the Willamette Valley in Oregon, Klamath Basin along the Oregon and California border, and the Treasure Valley along the Oregon and Idaho border. In California, production is concentrated in the Delta Basin, Kern County and the Desert Valley. These regions all benefit from favorable climates, suitable soil profiles, long growing seasons and robust irrigation systems that optimize potato production.

Potato acres by county



Source: USDA Census of Agriculture, 2022.

Russet potatoes, particularly the Russet Burbank variety, dominate the market, representing 70% of all potatoes grown. However, the popularity and prominence of the Russet Burbank has declined over the last several years, as newer potato varieties provide greater efficiencies in yielding the quality and characteristics processors and consumers are demanding. Other mainstay russet potato varieties include the Norkotah (primarily for fresh markets) and Ranger (primarily for processing).

Specialty white, red and yellow potato varieties are becoming increasingly popular in the value-added segment of the market. In descending order, specialty yellow, red and white potato varieties now account for 18%, 11% and 3% of the U.S. market. Specialty varieties are expected to see continued growth in the coming years due to increasing consumer demand.

Value and supply chain

Generations

Potatoes are identified by their generation. The parent stock, referred to as nuclear seed, is harvested from potato plants with desirable characteristics, then grown in the laboratory to maturity. The resulting tubers, or seed potatoes, are harvested and sold as generation 1 (G1) seed. G1 seed is then planted and grown for generation 2 (G2) seed, and the process repeats up to generation 5 in Washington and generation 6 in Idaho. Commercial growers generally purchase G3 to G6 seed.

Planting generally occurs from late February through early May; harvest begins in July and continues through October. In some cases, potato plant foliage is desiccated to minimize green-vine interference during harvest. Potatoes are then dug and transferred to semi-trucks, which haul potatoes directly to processors/packing sheds or to storage facilities known as cellars where they are “laid in.” Potato cellars range from sheds with dirt floors to high-tech, climate-controlled buildings with ventilated concrete floors. Newer cellars have forced-air systems to control the temperature and humidity. Newer cellars can store potatoes longer into the marketing season, up to one year with high-quality potatoes. As potatoes are marketed year-round, those stored in older facilities are generally removed first. Growers with newer storage can benefit from better pricing later in the marketing year.

Grading and sizing

Potatoes are graded according to USDA standards. Categories are U.S. No. 1, U.S. Commercial and U.S. No. 2. Potatoes categorized as No. 1 are the best quality. They are firm, clear of most dirt, well-shaped, free from defect and greater than 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ” in diameter. U.S. commercial potatoes meet the requirements of U.S. No.1, but with relaxed tolerance for defects. No. 2 potatoes are not seriously misshapen, free from serious defects and larger than 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ” in diameter.

Fresh-pack potatoes are also categorized by the number of potatoes in a 50-pound carton. Cartons are packed in sizes from 40 to 120. A standard 50-count carton of potatoes would have 50, 16-ounce potatoes, while a 120-count would have 120, 6.6-ounce potatoes.

Additionally, grading for processing typically includes a measurement of specific gravity or density and a bruise factor.

Processing

Potatoes are usually grouped into two categories, fresh and processing. Roughly a quarter of U.S. potato production is sold in the fresh market and used as table-stock at home or in restaurants. Processing potatoes are typically fried, frozen or dehydrated, but are also canned or included in other food items. Additional potato uses include seed, as well as livestock and pet food. **Sales of potatoes for seed generally account for around 5% of total annual potato production in the U.S.,** while potatoes sold as livestock feed (e.g., potato slurry) typically account for less than 1%. Potatoes used for pet food constitute a relatively insignificant percentage of total production but this percentage is growing rapidly as pet owners move away from grain-based feeds.

Fryers and dehydrating plants are often clustered near large production centers to take advantage of freight rates for raw product. For example, many dehydrating plants in the Northwest are concentrated in Eastern Idaho due to the consistent supply of potatoes not meeting fresh or other processing-quality standards. Chip plants are usually located closer to population centers to offset comparatively expensive freight rates for potato chip bags that mostly contain air, versus freight rates for the raw product.

Although few individual producers are of sufficient size to directly affect potato markets through their production and marketing activities, cooperative commodity groups can have a meaningful impact on their respective markets. For example, most potato producers across the nation have joined grass-roots groups such as the United Potato Growers, the Southern Idaho Potato Cooperative (SIPCO), Potato Growers of Washington or state-based negotiating associations.

Both fresh and processed potato markets make use of open-market pricing and contracting, but fresh-market potatoes are typically grown for and sold on the open market. A fresh-pack warehouse may purchase a specific lot of potatoes and take the sales risk itself, but more often a warehouse agrees to package and sell a producer's potatoes for a price per unit, returning the net price to the producer. The price to the producer is based on a blend of the boxes, bags and other units sold from that specific lot. Coordination and collaboration between growers and shippers are necessary to maintain consistent price levels in the open market. Balancing efficiency in the warehouse and net returns to the producer becomes even more important when producers also own the fresh-pack facility.

Given the industry's limited ability to market excess products in an equitable and efficient manner, overproduction from high yields, increased acres or diminished demand remains problematic. Higher input costs magnify losses from overproduction.

Some processors and fresh-pack warehouses offer forward contracts to ensure at least a portion of their inventory supply. These contracts offer some market risk protection for producers. Process potatoes are normally grown under contract with a particular processor. For many years, groups of potato producers collectively negotiated prices and terms with processors, but the actual contracts have always been executed between the processor and the individual producer. Contracts can either be for a certain quantity of potatoes (measured in sacks or tons), or for the entire production generated on a certain number of acres. Both have advantages and disadvantages, and virtually all processor contracts have incentives and disincentives for storage, sizes and many other quality measurements. Early contract negotiations establish market expectations for the crop year.

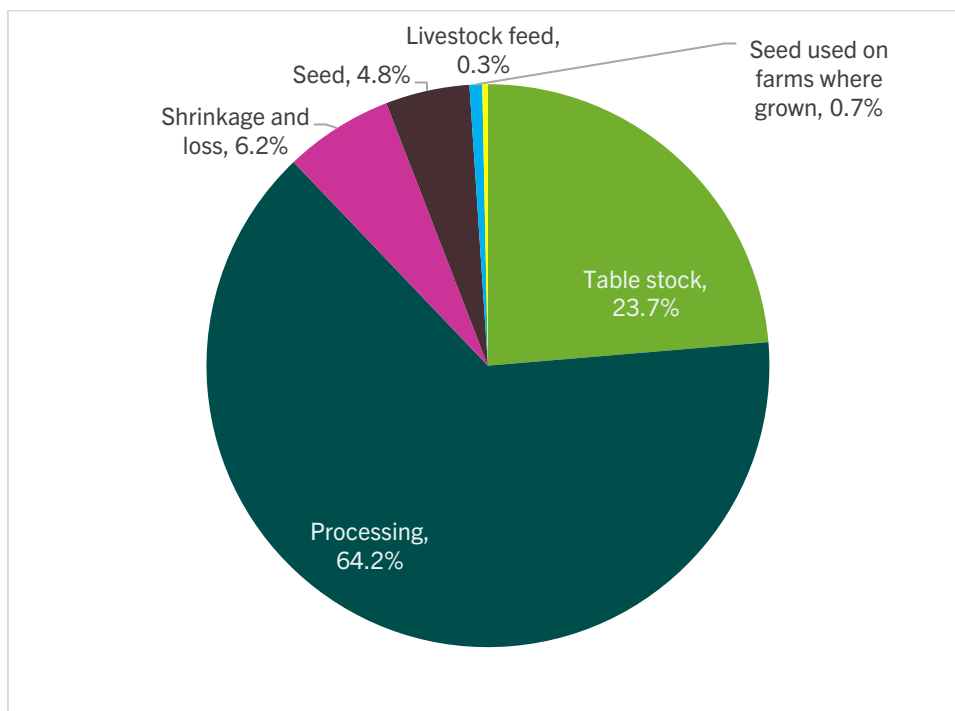
Many potato producers have taken the opportunity to become joint-venture growers with local processors. These opportunities mitigate risk in many ways, but growers in a joint venture are sometimes called to provide product even when the timing is not ideal for the crop. This has resulted in decreased yields in many instances, as growers are asked to harvest crops early to provide needed product. In most cases, the per-unit prices will be increased to help negate the reduced yields.

Drivers

Fresh and process markets

U.S. potato disappearance is a major factor driving the growth or decline of the U.S. potato industry. Potato disappearance is generally split between the fresh market (e.g., homes and restaurants) and the process market (e.g., frozen, chipping, dehydrating and canning). The following graphic illustrates how U.S. potatoes are allocated between fresh and process markets.

Potato utilization



Source: USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service.

Consumer preferences

Price is secondary to numerous factors influencing consumer demand for potatoes. Advertising, media, branding, and past experience affect consumer perception and preference when considering these potato attributes:

- Food safety (pesticides and regulation)
- Nutrition (calories, fat, carbohydrates and protein)
- Sensory traits (appearance, size, taste/flavor, color and smell)
- Value (size, convenience and price)
- Image (brand, labels, packaging and origin)

After peaking in the 1990s, potato consumption declined with changing cooking preferences and fad diets. Healthy eating trends devalued high-carbohydrate foods such as french fries and baked potatoes, or resulted in smaller serving sizes. Post-recession lulls in restaurant demand (e.g., high-end steak houses) and lower per capita potato consumption among Generation X and millennial consumers also stymie rising potato consumption.

Potatoes: U.S. per capita disappearance (pounds per person, farm weight)*

Product	Peak Year 1996	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Fresh	49.9	33.0	34.1	31.5	29.3	28.3	28.7	28.5
Freezing	60.2	51.5	51.3	50.9	52.4	54.9	59.2	59.0
Chipping	16.4	18.1	19.4	17.9	17.0	17.9	17.6	17.4
Dehydrating	16.7	13.0	13.6	12.1	12.8	11.2	10.4	11.1
Canning	1.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
Total Processing	95.1	83.0	84.7	81.3	82.7	84.5	88.3	87.8
Total	145.0	116.0	118.8	112.8	114.2	112.8	118.0	116.3

*Disappearance (use) is a proxy for annual consumption.

Source: USDA Economic Research Service. Yearbook Tables, August 28, 2025.

Exports

Exports are a growth opportunity for the U.S. potato industry. In the 2022-23 crop year, the top five importers of U.S. potatoes were Mexico, Canada, Japan, South Korea and the Philippines. These five countries together made up 72% of all U.S. potato exports.

Global price hikes and inflation

In 2023, U.S. potato prices surged due to a combination of high export demand and tight supply. Acreage was down significantly from the 20-year average due to a multitude of reasons including challenging agronomic conditions. With the high farm-level prices last year, acreage has increased even more than experts expected. Overall U.S. acres planted is up 5% YoY from 901 to 949 thousand acres. Idaho's acreage increased by 12%, from 295 to 330 thousand acres. According to the North American Potato Market News, much of the added acres are in major processing counties, as dehydrators and fryers are contracting aggressively.

Appendix A: Best practices

Basic production factors – including planter spacing, irrigation timing and weed management – are necessary to grow a good crop, but additional actions can help ensure long-term viability in an industry and even provide a competitive edge. Best practices for potatoes are grouped by their area of applicability and include production, marketing, labor management and cost containment.

Production

Potato producers and industry specialists have worked closely on developing practices and technologies that will drive increases in yield and/or quality. Best practices in production include:

- Managing crop rotations to four or more years between particular row crops
- Implementing GPS-based tillage, planting, cultivation and yield monitoring
- Using variable-rate fertilization to enhance production efficiency
- Developing and/or growing varieties to meet targeted production and consumer needs
- Protecting consumers and raw commodities by adopting phytosanitary practices that prohibit the spread of plant pests or pathogens
- Applying regular and focused pesticide and herbicide
- Incorporating expertise from industry experts such as seed company representatives, fertilizer and chemical representatives, agronomists, university extension agents, etc., to increase overall knowledge and decision-making effectiveness
- Using irrigation monitoring systems

After many years of using soil fumigants to boost yields, producers are turning to other sources to reduce costs. Certain plants with natural fumigant properties, such as mustard or radishes, provide a similar yield boost without sterilizing all the microbes in the soil that are necessary for optimal plant growth.

Experts have also found that boosting the level of organic matter in volcanic ash soil helps with water retention, soil aeration, yield and quality. Growers are turning to natural manure and using grains, grasses and other composting materials to increase the amount of organic matter in the soil. This can be made easier by partnering with dairies and other confined animal-feeding operations that have a ready supply of natural manure and/or compost that is available to improve soil quality. Natural fertilizer content can also replace a portion of petroleum-based fertilizers that are normally applied, further reducing overall costs.

Marketing

Few potato producers are large enough to take on the challenge of marketing their own crops directly to the consumer, so most producers rely on a processor or fresh-packing facility to take care of marketing. However, producers can increase the demand and marketing potential of their crops by using the following strategies.

Differentiation: Potato producers can differentiate their crops in the marketplace. Changing production methods to certify crops as organic, or working with processors to grow specialty varieties for products, such as ‘skin-on’ red mashed potatoes or Yukon Gold french fries, are both examples of ways to differentiate crops in the market and cater to new buyers.

Collective Bargaining: Grower cooperatives serve as marketing cooperatives, partnerships and integration between producers and packers. Participation in these groups has benefited growers with increased effectiveness in negotiating contracts with processors.

Vertical Integration: Many potato-grower groups and producers have invested in fresh-packing facilities; others have expanded into processing or dehydrating facilities.

Each of these options may have the potential to increase revenue, reduce costs or maintain a market for growers. However, each also has the potential to dilute capital and push an individual or grower group beyond core competencies, so producers must carefully evaluate available opportunities.

In the case of fresh-potato integrated operations, capturing the profit slice of the packing revenues helps hedge against potential price variability. In the Columbia Basin, very few independent fresh-potato growers still exist that have not become packers. However, simply becoming a packer is not the ultimate solution. Potato packers must be cost competitive and represented by or operate a best-of-class marketing desk.

Labor management

Best practices in successful labor management focus on strategies to retain better-educated and trained workers by:

- Improving working conditions
- Providing competitive compensation and benefits packages
- Adapting to workers' flexible scheduling needs
- Increasing automation/scale in equipment and other processes

Cost containment

Shifting economic conditions have contributed to changes in cost expectations, but managing costs remains a critical component in guiding an operation toward profitability. Best practices in this area include:

- Careful budgeting and variance monitoring
- Forward contracting of commodity prices and input costs to lock in rates
 - Production break-even analysis to ensure that a positive margin is being locked in
- Purchasing alliances to take advantage of volume discounts
- Overall cost control, offsetting increases in one area with reductions in another

While the adoption of various technologies is a proven way to cut production costs, it usually requires a significant capital investment. Growers must perform a cost-benefit analysis to determine whether the capital investments provide the increased return to make them viable, and if the size and scope of the capital investments are sustainable on a long-term basis with commodity prices at a level that is more in line with historical performance.

Long-term success requires that potato producers be superior growers and sound business managers who proactively and creatively manage production expenses, labor and marketing.

Appendix B: Glossary

Chippers - Potato processors that specialize in providing washed potatoes to companies such as Frito Lay. Normally, operations have partners to supply specialized varieties that meet the needs of the chipping company they sell to. Common chipping varieties included Snowden, Dakota Pearl, Atlantic and other company-specific developed varieties. Typically, they are white, round-potato varieties that are ideally shaped to be sliced into potato chips. Numerous varieties of chipping potatoes exist, with most maturities ranging from mid- to late-season.

Collective marketing groups or sales desks - Marketing and sales groups representing several suppliers united to market commodities under a common trade label. The groups can provide large-volume buyers a consistent supply of product throughout the calendar year.

CWT - Abbreviation for hundredweight (100 pounds).

Dehy - Short for dehydrated; a method of removing moisture from raw potatoes and processing into a finished product suitable for long-term, consumable food storage. Typical products are potato flakes, potato granules, potato flour, etc.

Fumigant - A chemical used to disinfect or purify an area of ground by releasing poisonous fumes.

Fryers - A description of potato processors that primarily produce french fry products. A term used within the potato-processing industry that describes a conversion process of raw potatoes into frozen french fries.

Grower Return Index (GRI) - Measurement of financial returns to the grower (primarily used in Idaho).

Potato slurry - Mixture of potato tailings and water generated as a by-product of potato processing from a raw potato toward a finished product.

Russet Burbank - A late-maturing variety that requires a 140- to 150-day growing season.

Russet Norkotah - Released in 1987 by North Dakota State University, this variety now ranks second in popularity for fresh-market use. Attractive type (refers to consistent oval shape); a high percentage of No. 1 potatoes is common with this early-maturing variety.

Ranger Russet - A medium- to late-maturing russet potato jointly released by the USDA and the University of Idaho in 1991. It has high solids and is used mostly for frozen processing and occasionally for fresh pack.

Sacks - Descriptive term in potato volume measurement. Synonymous with cwt, or 100 pounds.

Vertical integration - Alignment of agricultural business ventures beginning with crop production from planting, to growing, harvesting, storage, processing and marketing of a commodity.