



# VEGETABLES



# US VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

- According to the most recent USDA Vegetables 2022 Summary report, the three most important crops in the US, in terms of total production were tomatoes, onions, and sweet corn, accounting for 53% of total vegetable production.



# LIST OF VEGETABLES

- Artichoke
  - Asparagus
  - Broccoli
  - Brussels Sprouts
  - Cabbage
  - Carrot
  - Cauliflower
  - Celery
  - Chiles
  - Chard
  - Corn
  - Garlic
  - Green Beans
  - Green Onions
  - Kale
  - Lentils
  - Lettuce
  - Onion
  - Okra
  - Peas
  - Peppers
  - Potato
  - Pumpkin
  - Snow Peas
  - Spinach
  - Squash
  - Turnip
  - Watercress
  - Zucchini
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## ROOT AND TUBEROUS VEGETABLES

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# BULB AND STEM VEGETABLES

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## LEAFY AND CRUCIFEROUS VEGETABLES



## Pod or Legume Vegetables

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# MOST WORK IN VEGETABLES IS SEASONAL WORK

## From the Non-Regulatory Guidance

### **G1. What is seasonal employment?**

According to 34 C.F.R. § 200.81(o) of the regulations, seasonal employment is employment that occurs only during a certain period of the year because of the cycles of nature and that, by its nature, may not be continuous or carried on throughout the year.

### **G2. How does the phrase “cycles of nature” pertain to seasonal employment?**

For purposes of the MEP, the phrase “cycles of nature” is used to describe the basis for why certain types of employment in agricultural or fishing work only occur during certain, limited periods in the year. The length of “seasonal” employment is based on the distinct period of time associated with the cultivation and harvesting cycles of the agricultural or fishing work, and is not employment that is continuous or carried on throughout the year.

### **G3. How long may seasonal employment last?**

The definition of seasonal employment in 34 C.F.R. § 200.81(o) states that it is employment that occurs only during a certain period of the year and may not be continuous or carried on throughout the year. Therefore, like temporary employment, seasonal employment may not last longer than 12 months.



# AGRICULTURAL WORK

## From the Non-Regulatory Guidance

### **F1. What is the definition of “agricultural work” for purposes of the MEP?**

“Agricultural work” is:

1. the production or initial processing of raw agricultural products, such as crops, poultry, or livestock; dairy work; as well as the cultivation or harvesting of trees, that is—
2. performed for wages or personal subsistence.

### **F2. What does “production” mean?**

The Department considers agricultural production to mean work on farms, ranches, dairies, orchards, nurseries, and greenhouses engaged in the growing and harvesting of crops, plants, or vines and the keeping, grazing, or feeding of livestock or livestock products for sale. The term also includes, among other things, the production of bulbs, flower seeds, vegetable seeds, and specialty operations such as sod farms, mushroom cellars, and cranberry bogs.

# PRODUCTION OF CROPS

## From the Non-Regulatory Guidance

### **F3. What is a crop?**

The Department considers a crop to be a plant that is harvested for use by people or by livestock.

### **F4. What are examples of agricultural work related to the production of crops?**

The production of crops involves work such as preparing land or greenhouse beds, planting, seeding, watering, fertilizing, staking, pruning, thinning, weeding, transplanting, applying pesticides, harvesting, picking, and gathering.

# QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES

Preparing  
the Soil

Planting

Growing

Harvesting

Initial  
Processing



# QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES

## PREPARING THE SOIL

- Making Rows
- Rowing Fields
- Tilling

## PLANTING

- Seeding
- Transplanting
- Pre-Sprouting

## GROWING

- Irrigating
- Watering
- Thinning
- Weeding
- Fertilizing
- Managing Pests
- Pruning
- Cleaning
- Staking

# QUALIFYING ACTIVITIES

## HARVESTING

- Picking
- Digging
- Topping
- Loading
- Unloading

## INITIAL PROCESSING

- Sorting
- Storing
- Rinsing
- Weighing
- Cleaning
- Boxing

