Farmers markets are temporary retail establishments typically held outdoors, where farmers come to sell their produce at a specified place and time. Farmers markets are growing in popularity across the country and can be a good entry-level selling place for beginning farmers.

**Advantages**

- You may receive more money per unit, since you sell directly to customers.
- You generally have flexibility in the variety and volume of products you take to market.
- No standard pack or grade is required, but your produce should be good quality.
- Direct contact allows you to find out what your customers want.
- You have the opportunity to build a loyal customer base, including local chefs.

**Considerations**

- The volume of sales will vary with the popularity of the market. Think about how to incorporate deliveries to other outlets in the area to increase your sales and efficiency.
- Labor costs can be relatively high (time and travel to and from market, time away from the farm).
- If you sell at several farmers markets, schedules can be demanding.
- To sell at popular farmers markets, it helps to have unique products.
- Being successful requires positive interactions with the public.
- Most farmers markets have an application process and rules to participate. For example, in California you must register as a “certified grower” with the county agriculture commissioner before selling at a certified farmers market.

**Tips for Selling at Farmers Markets**

- Lower volume of product
- Higher prices per unit

*Photo: Rex Dufour, NCAT*
Tips for Selling at Farmers Markets

Have an attractive product mix and clear signs for your market stand.
- Ensure that you have a consistent supply of popular products.
- Consider providing samples of your product if local regulations permit.
- Set up a service system where customers do not have to wait too long in line.
- Invest in a scale that not only calculates weight but also gives you the sales price. A calculator that prints on a paper tape is another useful tool.
- Visit markets seasonally to figure out what’s missing from your market that you could supply.
- Extend your season for popular products before or after the main season. This can increase your sales and attract new customers to your market stand.

Key Questions to Ask Yourself

- Do I enjoy working with the public? If not, can I hire someone friendly and competent for my booth?
- Where are the nearest farmers markets? Are they accepting new vendors?
- Do these farmers markets have enough customers to make it profitable for new vendors?
- What are the other vendors selling? What’s my niche?
- How much time will I spend at the market? How early will my day start and end? Am I willing to do this each week?
- What is the application process for the farmers market? What are the rules? For example, can I sell products I have not grown?

Resources

- **ATTRA Publications**
  Prices vary for individual publications. Many are free. An inexpensive subscription will give you access to all 350+ publications and databases. [www.attra.ncat.org](http://www.attra.ncat.org)
  - Scheduling Vegetable Plantings for Continuous Harvest (2008)
  - Season Extension Techniques for Market Gardeners (2005)
  - Postharvest Handling of Fruits and Vegetables (2000)

- **Find a Farmers Market** by searching the USDA’s online directory: [http://apps.ams.usda.gov/FarmersMarkets](http://apps.ams.usda.gov/FarmersMarkets)

- **Growing For Market** magazine offers the free issue, “Selling at Farmers Markets:” [www.growingformarket.com/categories/SellingAtFarmersMarkets](http://www.growingformarket.com/categories/SellingAtFarmersMarkets)

- **Local Harvest website** is a nationwide directory of small farms, farmers markets, and other local food sources. The site helps consumers buy what they want directly from the farmers and ranchers who produce it. [www.localharvest.org](http://www.localharvest.org)

*Photo: Rex Dufour, NCAT*

This tip sheet was developed with assistance from Dina Izzo, Bludog Organic Produce Services.