

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Specialty Crops Program
Market News Division

Federal Market News Service
1400 Independence Ave, SW
STOP 0238

Washington, DC 20250

Phone: 202-720- 2175 FAX: 202-720-0547

Website: www.marketnews.usda.gov/mnp/fv-home
www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/fvmhoney.pdf

Number XXXVI - # 3

Issued Monthly

March 18, 2016

HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF FEBURARY, 2016

IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

DAKOTAS			
Alfalfa	White	\$1.75	
Basswood	White	\$1.75	
Buckwheat	Dark	\$1.60	
Clover	White	\$1.75	
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.75	
Western	White	\$1.70	
Western	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70	
Western	Light Amber	\$1.70	
FLORIDA			
Brazilian Pepper	Light Amber	\$1.60	
Wildflower	White	\$1.80	
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.40	
Mangrove	White	\$1.60	
IOWA			
Clover	White	\$1.75	
IDAHO			
Mint	Amber	\$1.60	
Wildflowers	Light Amber	\$1.60	
Wildflowers	Amber	\$1.60	
LOUISIANA			
Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.75	
MONTANA			
Buckwheat	Dark	\$1.60	
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.75	
NEBRASKA			
Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$1.60	
Buckwheat	Light Amber	\$1.60	
OREGON			
Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$1.60	- \$1.75
Alfalfa	Amber	\$1.60	
Mint	Light Amber	\$1.60	
Mint	Dark	\$1.60	
Wild-berry	Light Amber	\$2.30	
TEXAS			

Western	White	\$1.70	
Western	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70	
WASHINGTON			
Clover	Light Amber	\$2.00	
Mint	Dark	\$1.65	
WYOMING			
Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$1.70	
Buckwheat	Dark	\$1.70	

Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.29	-	\$1.45
---------------	-------	--------	---	--------

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA				
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.52	-	\$1.80
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.22	-	\$1.75
BRAZIL				
ORGANIC	White	\$1.78		
ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$1.58	-	\$1.67
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.52	-	\$1.72
Mixed Flowers	Amber	\$1.52	-	\$1.64
INDIA				
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.13	-	\$1.59
MYANMAR				
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.28		
VIETNAM				
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.07	-	\$1.38
Mixed Flowers	Amber	\$1.50		
UKRAINE				
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.61		

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING FEBURARY, 2016

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): February weather yielded about average to above average temperatures for the month with plenty of precipitation. Most of the precipitation came in the form of rain on the warmer days, but there were a few snowy, icy days between. Beekeepers had the chance to check on colonies that are still in the area and add food as needed. Colonies in the lower elevation took advantage of a couple of warmer than average days for cleansing flights. By the end of the month, early wildflowers (skunk cabbage, etc.) and red maples were in bloom. Many colonies will be returning from the west coast soon.

ALABAMA: According to amateur beekeepers "Not much going on now, just getting ready for the nectar flow".

ARIZONA: Temperatures were at above normal levels during the entire month of February in Arizona. The range of temperatures for the month were a high of 93 degrees Fahrenheit at Paloma to a low of 9 degrees Fahrenheit at Springerville.

During the month of February, 15, 0, 1 and 1 out of 50 reporting stations received precipitation during weekly reporting periods, respectively. For 2016, 46 out of 50 reporting stations are at below normal precipitation levels.

Many Arizona bee colonies remained out of state during the first part of the month for the purposes of pollinating fruit and nut trees elsewhere, especially California. However, towards the end of the month, preparations were being made for some colonies to return to the state. Alfalfa and desert and plant bloom were the main sources for nectar and pollen in the state. Demand for honey remained good across Arizona.

ARKANSAS: Pollen and nectar sources received in the month of February were from various trees. Colonies were in generally good condition at the end of the month. Weather has seen below normal temperatures with an abundance of freezing rain and snow. No hives beetles have been seen. The weather should be improving over the next few weeks so the bees will be out and about. Supply is low while demand remains high.

CALIFORNIA: Lows were in the 20s to 30s in the mountains, 30s to 40s in the valley, 30s to 60s in the desert, and 40s to 50s along the coast from north to south. Highs were in the 30s to 50s in the mountains based on elevation, 50s to 60s in the valley, 50s to 70s along the coast from north to south, and 40s to 80s in the desert. It was a wet week for much of the State, with rain falling on most days. An estimated 3 to 5 inches of rain fell in the valley north of I-80 and 1 to 2 inches of rain fell in most other agricultural parts of the valley. The coastal ranges, northern mountains, and Sierra foothills received from 4 to 8 inches of rain. Locations south of Bakersfield along the coast and in the desert received up to 1 inch. Temperatures were cold enough in the mountains that some of the precipitation fell as snow. The heaviest accumulations were in the northern Sierras, where locations received up to 2 to 3 feet of new snowfall.

The bees are being moved from the almond orchards into the cherry and stone fruit orchards. Warm weather and above average rainfall has increased the wild flower bloom and there is plenty of food sources for pollen gathering.

FLORIDA: The weather was variable with several cold fronts bringing rain and lower temperatures to the state several times during the month. High temperatures ranged from the upper 50's to the lower 80's. Some areas experienced fairly heavy rainfall during the month. Bee health ranged from excellent to a few reports of high death losses from various complications caused by varroa mite infestations. Overall, bee health was considered to be very good. Some early estimates of winter death losses are in the 35-40% range, which would be a little higher than normal. Official estimates will be available in the future. The estimate of hives sent to California for almond pollination is around 200,000 hives. It was also estimated that bees from about 28 states used Florida as a staging area preparing for the trip to California. About two-thirds of the Florida bees will be returning for the citrus honey season beginning in March. Some have already returned and many more will be back around the middle of March. The other bees in California will remain there or be shipped primarily to Oregon or Washington for pollination duties in a wide variety of crops. Maple bloom was later than normal this year and was expected to end in most areas by early March. Willow and henbit were available in south Florida, while reports of some Ti Ti bloom in the panhandle region began late in the month. Orange blossom and gallberry were expected to start blooming in early March. Some supplemental feeding was necessary. Light supplies and good demand continued. Prices were reported to be around the \$1.50 level for most types of honey. The price appears to have dropped around \$0.60 per pound in the last 2-3 months.

GEORGIA: There was plenty of rain and cold weather in February with a few relatively warm days showing up toward the end of the month. Most of the beekeepers are reporting that the bees are in good shape and some report their bees and hives are in the best condition as compared to the previous three years. Strong management practices from the fall and currently have made the difference. The bees are currently picking up pollen from the Maple, wild Plum and Elm that are in bloom along with the usual wildflowers.

The beekeepers are planning to be very busy over the next couple of months with the building up of their hives and numbers in preparation for the upcoming season. Current supplies are light and demand is strong. Prices remain strong.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of February temperatures were above normal over Eastern Colorado, most of Idaho and in an area around Salt Lake City, Utah. Most other areas of Utah and Colorado had below normal temperatures during this period, according to the National Weather Service. An area around McCall, Idaho had above normal snowfall during February. The rest of Idaho was normal to slightly below normal on precipitation during the same period. The entire State of Utah along with Western and Southeastern Colorado had below normal precipitation during the month of February. The balance of Eastern Colorado had above normal precipitation during February according to the National Weather Service.

According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, Colorado continues to have near normal moisture conditions across most areas of the State in February with the exception of a few pockets of abnormally dry conditions scattered across the State. Normal moisture conditions are present in Southeastern Utah and Southeastern Idaho. The rest of Utah ranges from abnormally dry to severe going from east to west across the State. The worst drought conditions in Utah during February continues to be in the Northwest part of Utah. This area west and south of the Great Salt Lake has seen severe drought conditions growing in area during the month of February. The rest of Idaho has drought conditions that range from abnormally dry to severe. The most severe drought conditions in Idaho continue to be confined to a small area in the Northeast part of the State. Snow pack is near normal to slightly above normal in most areas of Colorado, Utah and Idaho in late February. According to beekeepers, snow pack is a great indicator of how much water will be available for irrigation during the summer months. With plenty of water available for irrigation, good vegetation producing nectar and pollen for bees will be possible.

Colorado, Idaho and Utah commercial beekeepers had their bees working in the almond fields in the second half of February. With the shortage of good quality bee colonies in California this February, 6 frame hives were averaging from \$170.00 to \$180.00, 8 frame hives were averaging around \$190.00 and some 10 frame hives were bringing up to \$200.00 for their almond tree pollination services. With a two hive requirement per acre for good pollination of almond trees, it takes a lot of hives to totally pollinate over 900,000 bearing acres of almonds in California as stated by one beekeeper.

Some Idaho, Colorado and Utah commercial beekeepers plan on leaving California by the end of March. While others will detour south or move to the California foothills before heading back to their respective States or beyond in early May.

After pollination has been completed, beekeepers plan on additional supplemental feeding with corn syrup or sugar syrup being added to the bee's diet on an as needed basis. Bees in the almond fields were bringing in a lot of pollen, so some beekeepers have not needed to add any supplemental pollen to their diet. However, other beekeepers have felt it is still necessary to add supplemental pollen patties to ensure continued growth of the hive brood.

According to commercial beekeepers overall, some bees are looking good while others are weak at the moment. Not all commercial beekeepers in Utah, Colorado and Idaho are experiencing losses of bees. Many beekeepers have indicated that the number one problem contributing to bee losses has been varroa mites. Now this is not a problem for all beekeepers, as one Idaho commercial beekeeper stated, “There are always going to be some varroa mites.” Keeping them in check is the harder task. A lot of Beekeepers have been struggling with ways to limit the varroa mite buildup. Many of the remedies on the market at present have been on the market for some time now. After a period of time the current products on the market have seemed to lose their effectiveness. With varroa mites being one of the main catalyst in the spread of other viruses like nosema, it becomes very important to get a handle on varroa mites. New products for varroa mite control are desperately needed according to beekeepers. After pollination of the almond trees is completed most beekeepers plan on treating for varroa mites and nosema if for no other reason, then as a preventative measure. In addition, shortly after pollination many beekeepers will start splitting hives, making up new nucs, and requeening.

As February draws to a close, beekeepers were finishing up building and repairing boxes, covers, pallets and nuc boxes. Little to no commercial honey is left from the 2015 crop according to commercial beekeepers. Beekeepers with retail stores report continued strong demand by consumers for their honey.

ILLINOIS: The weather for February has been mild with a few cold days of rain or snow. Temperatures were warm enough that bees took cleansing flights. Most beekeepers report their bees in good condition. Beekeepers are going to meetings, checking and repairing equipment, and report that lots of packages are being ordered. Maple is beginning to bloom and it is hoped that in a couple of weeks, if the good weather holds up, that the bees can begin to work. Demand for honey is good and demand exceeded supply at the retail level and demand was fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

INDIANA: The weather has been good for February with warm temperatures and a few days of heavy snow. Beekeepers are checking on the bees for winter. Most beekeepers report that their bees are in good condition, while others report some dead hives. Beekeepers are going to meetings, checking and repairing their equipment and preparing for the spring. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Temperatures across were much higher than normal, as precipitation continued to be below normal. Beekeepers continue to feed their bees as some are reporting losses despite the mild winter. Beekeepers were busy attending meetings and classes. Beekeepers are preparing to receive package bees very soon. Overall bees are healthy.

KENTUCKY: The honey bees are bringing in pollen with dandelion, witch-hazel, and crocus being the primary flower pollen. The weather has been alternately exceptionally warm and then exceptionally cold for February. The dead-outs that have been reported seem to have to do with lack of honey stores since December was so warm; other reason seems to be queenless hives. These reports are primarily from beginning beekeepers who may not have requeened in last fall.

LOUISIANA: The honey flow has not arrived yet but is expected within another month. Overwintering hives had reserves, enough to carry them into the spring. However, beekeepers are supplementing their food with pollen patties and sugar water. The majority of the hives are just starting to build, but the over-wintering core is still intact. Weather in central Louisiana had mild winter weather this year with occasional rains, about once a week. The bees were bringing pollen and nectar in late January and early February. Nights were cool but the days often reached into the 60's and 70's. We had unseasonably warm weather into the 70's this last winter. Demand and supply remain good. Some honey remains from last season.

MICHIGAN: larger commercial beekeepers have shipped hives to California for almond pollination. There is accumulating snow pack in the mountains which will help feed the depleted reservoirs that the San Joaquin Valley farms depend on for their irrigation needs. Colony losses have slowed, although it has been challenging to provide adequate honeybee colonies to cover the growing demand for honeybees in almond country. Petal fall is beginning in the early blooming varieties, and some report this could be a flash bloom, as short as two weeks. Hives that overwintered in South Florida await improving weather conditions, after record-breaking rains and cooler temperatures for much of the past two months. Currently hives are being placed in orange groves. In Central Michigan, beekeepers are concerned about longer spring conditions that will require extra feeding prior to the honey flow. Most of the hobby beekeepers are out of honey; however, some commercial entities held on to honey due to the price drop on the world market. Prices quotes range from \$2.30-\$2.90 per pound per barrel wholesale. Record turnouts have been observed this month for bee schools. Package bees and nucs have been selling out quickly and it will be hard to obtain if not already ordered. There have been few reports of winter kill thus far: if the hives were treated for mites properly and kept with an adequate food supply, bees should be in good health.

MINNESOTA: Temperatures were above normal across the entire State of Minnesota during the month of February, according to the National Weather Service. Precipitation was also below normal in the Mankato and Redwood Falls area. The rest of the State had slightly above normal precipitation during February. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, moisture conditions are normal over most of the State with the exception of abnormally dry conditions in the Northwest part of Minnesota.

Minnesota commercial beekeepers had their bees working in the almond fields in the second half of February. With the shortage of good quality bee colonies in California this February, 8 frame hives were averaging around \$200.00 for their pollination services. Some 10 frame hives were bringing up to \$250.00. Some Minnesota commercial beekeepers plan on leaving California by the middle of March, but others will detour to other Southern States before heading back to Minnesota in early May. Some supplemental feeding was being added to the bee's diet in California on an as needed basis. Bees in the almond fields were bringing in a lot of pollen, so beekeepers have not needed to add any additional supplemental pollen to their diet.

According to commercial beekeepers, overall bees are looking weak at the moment. Losses of bees have continued in the last month. This is a trend that started last fall and has continued to mount losses. Location does not seem to be a factor, as the losses seem to be relatively the same regardless if the bees are in Minnesota, California or other Southern States. An average commercial beekeeper loss seems to be in the 28 to 30 percent range since last fall.

Beekeepers have indicated that the number one problem contributing to bee losses has been varroa mites. Beekeepers have been struggling with ways to limit the varroa mite buildup. Many of the remedies on the market at present have been on the market for some time now. After a period of time the current products on the market have seemed to lose their effectiveness. With varroa mites being one of the main catalyst in the spread of other viruses like nosema, it becomes very important to get a handle on varroa mites. New products for varroa mite control are desperately needed according

to beekeepers. One other issue that is at the top of many beekeepers concerns, is the loss of bees attributed to neonicotinoids. Some beekeepers feel that they can trace some of their losses to this insecticide. A class action law suit was recently filed in Federal District Court by several beekeepers in an effort to restrict the use of neonicotinoids. As February draws to a close, beekeepers were finishing up building and repairing boxes, covers, pallets and nuc boxes. Some beekeepers utilize cedar lumber for boxes and covers. Cedar lumber seems to withstand the outside environment fairly well and can last up to 15 years in some cases. Overall demand remains strong for domestic Minnesota honey, despite the limited supply.

MISSISSIPPI: Most of the beekeepers report the bees and hives are in good condition and are ready for the spring months ahead. Rain and cold weather kept the bees in most of the month. When the bees can get out they are collecting pollen from Henbit, Red Maple and Wildflowers. Demand exceeds supplies.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: In New England, the month of February experienced cold, seasonal temperatures with precipitation mainly from snowfall which has resulted in high moisture levels for the entire region and should provide conditions for abundant spring pollen and nectar sources. Overnight temperatures recorded in the teens and single digits, while daytime highs were in the teens combined with high winds creating an uncomfortable wind chill effect. Beekeepers reported that very cold conditions have kept bees in tight, small clusters with little activity. It's been a relatively easy winter on the bees coupled with a short confinement period and plenty of opportunities for cleansing flights. There were some early winter reports of losses due to starvation. Particularly in this month, there has been a cross section of beekeepers reporting widespread heavy colony losses due to severe weather conditions. February losses are not uncommon because the bees are aging and the colonies honey stores have dwindled. Reportedly, evidence shows that starvation was this season's biggest killer so far, which seems rather odd because New England - compared to the last several years, has experienced very mild temperatures as well as temperate snow atmospheric/air conditions. It seems that because of the history of the past few winters, experienced beekeepers felt the need to put in place seven to ten frames (60 to 80 lbs.) of honey being arranged in the fall before going into winter. When the weather is as cold and erratic as it has been, the bees could freeze in place and cannot migrate to those far away frames. Reportedly, some bees starved to death, yet there were 2-3 frames of honey still in the hive box. In New England, hives normally lose 5% to 10% of their population due to weather related issues. However, some sectional areas reported losses near 40% to 50% rate especially in Northern New England. This season overall, reported losses are currently at a conservative 30%. Keepers that have kept ahead of the feeding cycle by using fondant candy, protein/pollen patties with no breaks in feeding, have reported fewer losses. Reportedly, keepers using Styrofoam around hive bodies have provided better insulation but have shown to not stand up well in commercial operations. However, Styrofoam is reportedly better suited for use in making nucleus hives in queen rearing and in the early stages of nucleus buildup. The primary pest losses going into this winter were purportedly due to tracheal mites and nosema. Tracheal mites and nosema can reduce a workers lifespan by as much as 80%. Varroa destructor, or simply Varroa, is a mite that can be harmful anytime of the year.

New England beekeepers associations have independently worked toward the development of greenhouse based winter management of bees to produce locally raised packages, nucs and queens.

This month is traditionally a time for keepers to be occupied in building, repairing, and maintenance of equipment, checking of shows, fairs, workshops, and planning bee association classes as well as nuc and package bee pick-ups. Some regional beekeeping associations have been discussing the pros and cons of instituting irradiation programs for bee keeping equipment in light of the many disease causing conditions.

Reportedly, this past year's average good honey production yields were 50 lbs. – 60lbs per super with the regional honey quantity figures above average.

Honey sales have remained very good and continue to grow with supplies of this past year's crop honey being available. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$10.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$18.00 to \$20.00 mostly \$18.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were firm with 5 gallon units at \$195.00 to \$240.00 mostly \$220.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality.

NEW YORK: In Central New York, spring seems just around the corner. Birds are singing, and there is more feathered activity on warmer days, although it is not yet March! The milder weather with a single week of extremely bitter cold has package and nuc sellers stretched to their limits. It is time to check the hives and prepare for colony needs. This could be the year that mandatory spring feeding is essential especially since mild temperatures bring premature bee activity. A pollen substitute could be necessary if we get a late cold snap on prematurely expanded tree buds due to the milder weather. Sales have continued at a brisk pace; retail prices have been steady, although there have been fewer calls from larger beekeepers looking for honey, which is an indicator that last year's production is covering market needs at this time.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina varied throughout February, but were mostly above normal. Precipitation for the month was also above normal leaving statewide soil moisture levels rated at 54 percent surplus and 46 percent adequate the week ending February 27. According to the North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council there were no drought advisories in effect in North Carolina.

Apiary inspectors continued to report that colony conditions varied depending on management practices. The above normal precipitation impacted borderline hives the most; as rain hindered foraging and for hives with low stores this proved deadly. Starvation seemed to be the biggest issue reported this winter. As a result, the demand for replacement bees will likely exceed the supply. On a positive note, the wet weather should enhance the spring nectar flow. Red Maple and Sugar Maple were in bloom in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions.

Demand for honey was moderate, but is expected to increase as the spring allergy season approaches. Supply was seasonally light. Retail prices at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market remained steady at \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: February has generally been slightly warmer than normal with temperatures averaging 6-10F above normal. Snow cover has generally been minimal. Bees in the California area have been working the almond bloom which is finished in most areas of the state. The honey market continues to be slow.

OHIO: An unusual month with ups and down in temperature and precipitation. For those beekeepers who did not leave extra feed in the hive, heavy losses could prevail. There have some reports of bee losses from varroa mite infestation as well as starvation due to inadequate stores and treatment for mites. There is some uncertainty regarding lower market prices due mainly from the influx of inexpensive imported honey hitting the US markets.

OKLAHOMA: Food sources were beginning to bloom the last week of February. Early planting has begun due to warm weather and lots of natural resources. Several hives had losses due to not having enough stores. Early cut outs due to bees flying is going well and waiting for spring honey. Beekeepers have seen a warmer and milder winter which in turn has the bee's flying, many are waiting to see if it changes with all the spring weather upon us. In Oklahoma 2015 was a very wet year and hives were lost due to rain. Supply is low due to winter sales price of \$22-25 a quart. Demand remains good.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report issued.

TENNESSEE: The spring brood build up has begun. As expected, Tennessee has seen some colony loss during the cold snaps in February. Overall winter colony losses are reported to be around 25% with regional losses ranging from 15% to 40%. Red Maple, Elm, henbit, dandelions and other small herbaceous flowers are blooming across the state. The major early spring nectar flows should start in the next 2 weeks weather permitting.

TEXAS: Pollen and nectar sources received during February were from natural tree pollen including red maples, wild flowers and early crops. Bees and hives are in good condition. Weather all over Texas had a very warm winter with plenty of rainfall. Unless there is a late freeze, bees are ready for the spring flow. Supply and demand remains good.

WASHINGTON: Precipitation, while higher at times, totals are generally about average so far. The precipitation has been inconsistent. While January saw more snow, February has generally been warmer than normal. Bees have been out flying but many are reporting problems with hives and not sure of the causes. Honey volume may likely be light this year as some may not be able to fill normal contracts. Colony conditions are not great overall and many anticipate extra feeding. With warmer temperatures and a forecast for drier conditions beekeepers are hoping that the bloom periods are not compressed like last year.

WISCONSIN: The weather for February has been mild overall with warm temperatures and very little precipitation. Beekeepers have been checking on the bees to see how they are doing. Some beekeepers are deciding whether or not to feed their bees. Beekeepers are also going to meetings, checking and repairing equipment, ordering packages, preparing for the spring and participating in beekeeping classes. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

U.S Exports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date		January 2015	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Bahamas, The	1,000	2,723	1,000	2,723
China	22,101	56,372	22,101	56,372
Japan	24,929	60,510	24,929	60,510
Kuwait	408	3,266	408	3,266
Netherlands Antilles(*)	1,473	8,541	1,473	8,541
Panama	897	5,341	897	5,341
Philippines	53,622	130,158	53,622	130,158
United Arab Emirates	544	4,354	544	4,354
Vietnam	375	4,285	375	4,285

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	2,812	14,772	2,812	14,772
Bahamas, The	1,286	5,351	1,286	5,351
Barbados	5,542	26,742	5,542	26,742
Bermuda	1,776	10,341	1,776	10,341
Cambodia	1,157	8,716	1,157	8,716
Canada	58,916	225,816	58,916	225,816
France(*)	11,923	28,940	11,923	28,940
Hong Kong	8,382	41,791	8,382	41,791
Indonesia	19,113	50,750	19,113	50,750
Japan	21,062	51,120	21,062	51,120

Mexico	14,515	65,920	14,515	65,920
United Arab Emirates	853	4,580	853	4,580
GRAND TOTAL	252,686	810,389	252,686	810,389

U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

Year to Date			January 2015		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	413,266	1,262,400	1,286,210	413,266	1,262,400	1,286,210
Brazil	183,360	720,200	746,059	183,360	720,200	746,059
Canada	801,041	2,552,306	2,575,651	801,041	2,552,306	2,575,651
India	16,829	67,947	69,297	16,829	67,947	69,297
Mexico	17,036	65,211	65,214	17,036	65,211	65,214
Taiwan	19,530	34,875	36,340	19,530	34,875	36,340
Uruguay	19,122	59,089	59,277	19,122	59,089	59,277

EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	1,133,001	3,505,849	3,583,604	1,133,001	3,505,849	3,583,604
Australia(*)	19,500	79,950	82,950	19,500	79,950	82,950
Brazil	132,030	456,862	485,041	132,030	456,862	485,041
Canada	10,450	52,560	53,215	10,450	52,560	53,215
France(*)	297	4,198	4,262	297	4,198	4,262
India	440,100	1,151,468	1,185,068	440,100	1,151,468	1,185,068
Pakistan	18,519	48,160	48,900	18,519	48,160	48,900
Taiwan	81,180	160,050	160,250	81,180	160,050	160,250
Thailand	91,500	209,535	210,265	91,500	209,535	210,265
Ukraine	888,393	2,360,402	2,421,901	888,393	2,360,402	2,421,901
Vietnam	246,600	540,990	574,280	246,600	540,990	574,280

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	283,674	853,313	888,271	283,674	853,313	888,271
Brazil	152,112	464,599	484,979	152,112	464,599	484,979
Burma	295,800	641,628	674,638	295,800	641,628	674,638
Canada	18,284	34,234	36,734	18,284	34,234	36,734
Dominican Republic	12,000	32,000	33,178	12,000	32,000	33,178
India	1,194,796	3,206,145	3,269,161	1,194,796	3,206,145	3,269,161
Italy(*)	639	13,300	13,497	639	13,300	13,497
Malaysia	19,200	48,000	48,001	19,200	48,000	48,001
Mexico	34,352	91,225	91,975	34,352	91,225	91,975
Romania	1,207	8,187	10,012	1,207	8,187	10,012
Spain	806	6,590	6,682	806	6,590	6,682
Thailand	598,960	1,506,029	1,576,647	598,960	1,506,029	1,576,647
Turkey	279,000	837,000	897,000	279,000	837,000	897,000
Ukraine	38,860	106,865	115,265	38,860	106,865	115,265
Uruguay	37,461	116,129	116,999	37,461	116,129	116,999
Vietnam	1,637,800	4,055,218	4,276,548	1,637,800	4,055,218	4,276,548

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Brazil	37,535	125,109	132,761	37,535	125,109	132,761
Bulgaria	804	2,088	2,448	804	2,088	2,448
Canada	201	5,280	5,319	201	5,280	5,319
Dominican Republic	3,248	7,253	7,540	3,248	7,253	7,540
France(*)	1,070	11,481	12,263	1,070	11,481	12,263
Hungary	2,956	18,114	19,614	2,956	18,114	19,614
India	21,200	82,363	86,934	21,200	82,363	86,934
Italy(*)	210	2,254	2,338	210	2,254	2,338
Korea, South	979	8,409	8,661	979	8,409	8,661
Mexico	5,557	4,584	4,633	5,557	4,584	4,633
New Zealand(*)	106,595	1,136,557	1,158,688	106,595	1,136,557	1,158,688
Poland	728	2,853	3,154	728	2,853	3,154
Saudi Arabia	9,353	71,030	73,490	9,353	71,030	73,490
Sierra Leone	39,060	106,410	116,410	39,060	106,410	116,410
Spain	2,218	20,624	22,084	2,218	20,624	22,084
Taiwan	76,560	219,728	230,468	76,560	219,728	230,468
United Kingdom	2,220	49,041	54,867	2,220	49,041	54,867
Vietnam	532,180	1,098,818	1,166,644	532,180	1,098,818	1,166,644

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Australia(*)	522	5,456	5,822	522	5,456	5,822
Austria	455	10,628	12,072	455	10,628	12,072
Bulgaria	37,218	120,702	127,330	37,218	120,702	127,330
Canada	10,950	88,999	89,999	10,950	88,999	89,999
Cyprus	1,385	6,459	7,105	1,385	6,459	7,105
Egypt	2,248	5,092	5,264	2,248	5,092	5,264
France(*)	25,768	130,368	135,235	25,768	130,368	135,235
Germany(*)	3,130	8,119	8,202	3,130	8,119	8,202
Greece	1,755	18,452	18,658	1,755	18,452	18,658
Hungary	11,880	121,440	125,940	11,880	121,440	125,940
India	54,441	184,469	192,918	54,441	184,469	192,918
Italy(*)	1,166	16,350	16,602	1,166	16,350	16,602
Lithuania	4,488	18,124	19,936	4,488	18,124	19,936
Mexico	2,980	33,245	33,485	2,980	33,245	33,485
Moldova	552	3,215	3,527	552	3,215	3,527
New Zealand(*)	84,054	815,506	836,292	84,054	815,506	836,292
Romania	4,581	16,684	17,648	4,581	16,684	17,648
Russia	17,275	114,713	126,184	17,275	114,713	126,184
Spain	27,579	168,640	179,640	27,579	168,640	179,640
Switzerland(*)	1,450	23,812	25,067	1,450	23,812	25,067
Taiwan	21,092	20,925	22,202	21,092	20,925	22,202
Turkey	24,613	178,442	183,798	24,613	178,442	183,798
United Kingdom	262	4,629	4,644	262	4,629	4,644

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	921	145,098	146,452	921	145,098	146,452
India	13,064	49,805	51,626	13,064	49,805	51,626
Italy(*)	43	3,444	3,799	43	3,444	3,799
Korea, South	44,791	620,226	629,750	44,791	620,226	629,750
Mexico	15,227	154,025	155,581	15,227	154,025	155,581
Taiwan	6,782	17,374	18,467	6,782	17,374	18,467
Turkey	915	4,744	4,859	915	4,744	4,859
United Kingdom	272	8,089	8,590	272	8,089	8,590

ORGANIC HONEY –

Argentina	670	2,546	3,046	670	2,546	3,046
Brazil	969,118	3,252,275	3,380,082	969,118	3,252,275	3,380,082
Canada	6,243	63,490	64,490	6,243	63,490	64,490
India	18,731	59,975	61,932	18,731	59,975	61,932
Italy(*)	1,269	14,234	14,859	1,269	14,234	14,859
Mexico	37,632	144,519	147,022	37,632	144,519	147,022
New Zealand(*)	4,347	25,863	28,624	4,347	25,863	28,624
GRAND TOTAL	11,439,248	35,004,686	36,212,436	11,439,248	35,004,686	36,212,436

Notes:

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure.
QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized