

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States  
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Agriculture

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## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 2008

### 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)

ARKANSAS			
Soybean	extra light amber	\$1.30	
Soybean	light amber	\$1.26	
CALIFORNIA			
Sage/Buckwheat	extra light amber	\$1.50	
COLORADO			
Clover	white	\$1.40	
FLORIDA			
Galberry	extra light amber	\$1.40	
Mixed	light amber	\$1.13	
Orange	extra light amber	\$1.40	
Palmetto	extra light amber	\$1.13	- \$1.35
Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.20	
DAKOTAS			
Alfalfa	white	\$1.35	- \$1.40
Buckwheat	light amber	\$1.25	- \$1.35
Clover	white	\$1.32	- \$1.45
Mixed	light amber	\$1.18	- \$1.40
KANSAS			
Clover	white	\$1.45	
MONTANA			
Clover	white	\$1.45	
WISCONSIN			
Clover	white	\$1.50	

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.

Province Not Reported

Mixed	white	\$1.39	-	\$1.45
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Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

EAST COAST

Argentina

Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.45	-	\$1.47
Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.40	-	\$1.47
Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.44		

Brazil

Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.43		
Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.22		

India

Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$0.97		
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Pakistan

Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$0.97	-	\$1.29
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Vietnam

Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.00	-	\$1.22
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## COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER, 2008

**APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV):** After going into a near perfect September, October ended up a very dry month with very low ground water levels resulting in nectar supplies that fell short of what was needed for bees to produce honey stores for winter. Beekeepers have been actively providing supplemental sugar water to colonies to get them well fed for the winter and they have been able to keep a closer eye on colonies and satisfying their needs largely in part to the normal October temperatures and clear weather. Some beekeepers will once again be sending colonies to California in December for the almond crop pollination. Beekeepers have been attending state meetings and looking forward to the national meeting in January.

**ALABAMA:** Cool nights have slowed brood production. Bees were filling in the last fall stores from fall weeds. With the coming of cooler weather, a little chaulk brood has been showing up and there were high populations of varroa mites in untreated or non-hygienic honey bee colonies. Although a few colonies have been fed, most colonies appeared to have adequate winter stores. Honey production was above average in most of Alabama in 2008. Colony survival was still the primary concern among beekeepers. Although there have been no major losses, queen supersedures and subsequent poor colony production and queen loss continued to plague beekeepers.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures were below normal the first half of the month and above normal for the remainder of the month. The range statewide in temperatures for the month was a high of 106 degrees Fahrenheit in Yuma to a low of 9 degrees Fahrenheit at the Grand Canyon. Precipitation levels were at normal levels the first part of the month with as many as 8 of 22 reporting stations receiving precipitation during a one week reporting period. Precipitation levels were below normal for the duration of October with no stations reporting precipitation the last two thirds of the month. Two of 22

reporting districts were at above normal precipitation levels for the year. The main nectar and pollen sources were cantaloupes, honeydews, alfalfa, cotton and various citrus. Demand for honey remained good.

**ARKANSAS:** Pollen and nectar sources were from asters and other later bloomers. Dry, cool weather slowed or ended most nectar and much pollen production. Frosts across the state late in the month likely shut down most nectar and pollen production. Most bees were in good shape. However, some beekeepers reported problems with mite control and weak colonies. Some keepers were feeding this fall while others do not require fall stores. Most were busy marketing honey with a considerable amount of local honey already sold or pledged. Demand was good for bulk and retail. Retail prices continued to creep up.

**CALIFORNIA:** The weather at the start of the month was relatively mild, with some gusty winds and rain starting in the northwest coast and quickly spreading south and east, across the entire state. Measurable rain was reported in every section of the state from this early month storm. Across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and over the northern mountain ranges including the Cascades and the Siskiyou, snow fell as low as 6,000 to 7,000 feet. As the month progressed, weak high pressure began to rebuild, resulting in warmer and drier conditions across the state. Santa Ana winds blew across southern California, bringing serious wildfire concerns to that part of the state. As the month came to a close, a cooling trend with increasing periods of rain was expected as the fall season becomes more predominant. Overall, the bees are in good health, however some beekeepers are seeing large numbers of dead and dying bees because the mites were not controlled. Early in the month, honeybees continued to pollinate melons in central areas and honeybees in the north part of the state were feeding on sunflowers and tarweed; however, most food sources are depleted now and some feeding is taking place. Bees are being to their winter locations ahead of the rainy season. Out-of-state honeybees arrived for over-wintering in central areas and both in-state and out-of-state honeybees were moved to foothill and mountain locations in central areas for over-wintering. Most beekeepers have removed the surplus honey from their hives and are inspecting the hives to determine what needs to be done before winter, including determining the levels of Varroa mite infestation and treating as necessary, checking the colony strength and deciding if the weak colonies should be combined with strong colonies, and treating for American Foul Brood (AFB).

**COLORADO:** The beekeepers in Colorado have completed extracting honey for the 2008 season. It has been a difficult year with production off in many locations of the State due to the shorter than normal crop growing season. Many areas of the State had a growing season too short to allow a high production of honey. Additional challenges for beekeepers in the State have been reduction in acreage of alfalfa by 20-25 percent. With the increased emphasis on ethanol and overall higher grain prices, many farms have switched their farms to corn production. This current and future competition between grain crops and alfalfa could have a major impact on the bee industry in the State of Colorado. Prices for honey in the State appear to be good for now, due to the lower overall production for the current season. Additional incomes from the contracting of hives to almond growers in California have been and are expected to continue to be a revenue source. Some beekeepers have mentioned that the importance of this revenue source will probably command a higher price per hive for the season. However, contract prices paid by almond growers tend to be dictated by supply and demand forces. It is a give and take relationship between beekeepers providing the service of their bees with the almond growers seeking a profit from their land as well. With fuel prices showing some relief, the cost of shipping hives to California will be somewhat better than expected even just a short time ago. At this point, most beekeepers in Colorado report that their bees look and appear to be healthy. The health of the bee seems to be tied closely to the management practices of the beekeepers. A strict schedule of preventative treatments for mites and up to 5 treatments for Nosema seems to help prevent outbreaks that can prove to be deadly to the hive. Another management practice that seems to be working in Colorado is making sure that bees are well feed with corn syrup and pollen supplements prior to going into dormancy or travel. It seems that if the bees are healthy and fat going into this period that the survival rate in the spring is improved according to beekeepers in the State. With this in mind, some beekeepers in the State have not reported any problem with Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD).

**FLORIDA:** Florida has entered the winter mode of operation with no major sources of nectar available. Miscellaneous sources of nectar will be utilized by bees as they become available during the winter months. Some beekeepers will be feeding hives to maintain population levels and to possibly increase population so the hives can be split.

**GEORGIA:** Colonies around the state were in generally good condition. Some colonies in Georgia were in need of feeding with sugar or corn syrup due to spotty production of food from the honey flows of spring and summer. Colonies continued their normal population decline during October. The flow from aster and goldenrod, which was about average, produced some additional food to help nourish the colonies but generally no surplus. No significant additional food sources are anticipated until red maple blooms in the New Year. Weather around the state for October featured warm to mild days, getting generally cooler as the month progressed. There were a few frosty mornings toward the end of the month. Nights progressed from mild to cool with a few nights having temperatures around freezing toward the end of the month. Moisture levels for October were drier than normal for most of the month, but finished mostly adequate due to a day or more of soaking rain in the latter half of the month. A few dry spots (both north and south) around the state were noted as the month drew to a close.

**IDAHO:** All of the beautiful wildflowers, alfalfa, and clover flowers have completed their growing season, the bees work is completed as well. The bees are certainly the little seen workforce that keeps agriculture rolling in the state of Idaho. With more acres of agriculture land going from alfalfa to corn, beekeepers are faced with dwindling areas for their bees to work in the State. There is still hope among State beekeepers that this trend will be reversed. With the warmer than normal weather this fall in Idaho, beekeepers have been in a constant feeding mode with their bees. It has not been cold enough yet for them to go into hibernation, so beekeepers in the State have continued to routinely feed their bees to keep the hives strong and healthy in preparation for the upcoming hibernation period. Both corn syrup and pollen supplements are utilized to keep the bees fat going into this winter hibernation period. Many bees in the State will be moved to storage rooms by late November. At the moment most bees seem to be in good health, however, there still seems to be some loss of bees from various unknown problems. There is also the normal need to continue treatment for mites and Nosema. Both of these management problems seem to be under control at this time. It still is not certain among beekeepers in the State, what actually causes Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD). One theory has been that it is a virus spread by mites. There certainly is no science to back up this claim yet, but this could be a possible theory in which further research may be conducted. Current prices for mixed flower honey and light amber honey appear to be stable in the State of Idaho. On other economic news, many Idaho beekeepers will be sending their hives to California almond groves in January. The fees that beekeepers

receive from pollination services to the almond growers is worth as much if not more than the value of all of their honey, according to beekeepers. There are usually 2 hives placed per acre of almond trees.

**ILLINOIS:** Temperatures of mid to high 80s were recorded throughout the state at the beginning of the month. Chicago recorded a high of 81 on the 11<sup>th</sup> of the month. The favorable weather allowed beekeepers to wrap hives and finish fall treatment for mites. Most areas were reporting dry conditions throughout most of the month, while the northwestern section of the state was reporting adequate rainfall. At the end of the month, however, there were isolated thunderstorms with varying amounts of rain and seasonal temperatures had returned with highs in the 60's and lows in the mid 30's. Retail honey sales continued favorable, while future holiday demand was expected to be the same.

**INDIANA:** Beekeepers had near perfect temperatures of mid 80's early in the month. A few beekeepers had finished extraction and most had finished treating hives for mites and done winter wrapping. There was continued concern of Colony Collapse Disorder affecting the state's hives as well as throughout the country. There were numerous discussions at local beekeepers fall meetings over the colony losses in the state. Most bees were doing well going into winter. Fall flow had been better in most areas than was expected. Due to warmer than normal temperatures goldenrod and wild flower bloom had been an excellent source for colonies. Retail honey sales continued to be good.

**IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA:** Temperatures were slightly below normal and precipitation was about normal during the month. Below freezing temperatures across the Midwest occurred during the latter part of the month. Beekeepers were still calculating mite damage. Feeding was encouraged to help sustain colony levels. Bees were working golden rod, asters, ragweed and other various floral sources.

**KENTUCKY:** Honey production this month was minimal due to the summer drought. Western Kentucky had more rain than the eastern part of the state as a result of storms off of Hurricane Ike. Beekeepers were concerned that the dry ground will inhibit nectar flow next year even if the rainfall is normal. Three of the past four summers have been droughts in this region.

**LOUISIANA:** Pollen and nectar sources during October were from goldenrod and other wildflowers. Colonies were in generally good condition. Temperatures were above normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were good.

**MICHIGAN:** Temperatures in the state of Michigan were at normal levels for the month of October. Precipitation levels were normal for most of the month, but reached heavy levels the final week of the month. There continues to be a strong interest in urban beekeeping in the state, with Detroit taking a lead in this area. Major beekeeping operations can also be found in the Holland area. Beekeepers have begun readying their hives for winter. Some migrant beekeepers have begun to leave for Florida. Apples, corn, alfalfa, soybeans and pumpkins have been the main sources for nectar and pollen. Demand for honey remained good.

**MINNESOTA:** With all of the honey now collected in the State, it is time to reflect upon the past season. It has been noted several times in this report that this past production season was shorter than normal due to the unusual wet cool spring. The effects of this weather pattern had a tremendous impact upon the final results of the honey crop. It has been noted from producers that in specific areas of the State, the honey production was decreased by many pounds per hive. According to beekeepers, the normal yield per hive should be in the range of 80-100 pounds. This year the range was 35-65 pounds per hive. With the larger than expected decrease in production, prices seem to be firming up in Minnesota. Prices for honey produced in the United States at current levels are cheaper at the moment than from all other countries around the world except for China. Producers in the State anticipate that prices may continue to rise. Most beekeepers are still feeding their bees at this point. The main feeding material is corn syrup and pollen supplements. Many beekeepers have stated that their goal is to keep the bees fat going into the dormancy period. At this time of the year, it appears that the bee health looks very good. One of the biggest issues still seems to be mites. The mites have caused the hive numbers to decrease in certain areas of the state. Different and unknown viruses continue to affect the mites, which then in turn affect the bees, causing deformities and death. According to most beekeepers, mite control is a very important issue at all times. Most beekeepers have implemented a standard program in their attempts to keep the mites under control. Another problem that beekeepers have had to confront has been Nosema. This is an internal digestive disease in bees caused by the Nosema Apis parasite. The parasite damages cells in the intestines and can cause death of the bee. It is spread from bee to bee by fecal matter. The beekeepers are applying treatments in an attempt to control its spread. A new product, "Nozevit" has been approved and used to control Nosema since August of this year. This product can be applied after the honey flow is over, but while the bees are still active. It seems to be a consensus among beekeepers that several applications are necessary for effective control of Nosema. The product does not have toxicity to bees or humans. Beekeepers in the State plan to start shipping their hives to the California almond groves in November. Most beekeepers are under contract with the almond producers. The beekeepers count on this income to keep the cash flow positive.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Colonies around the state were in generally good condition. As the month drew to a close, colonies were sustaining themselves. In southern Mississippi, a sustaining flow from goldenrod occurred during the month but was cut short by the frosty weather toward the end of the month. This may cause the need for feeding sooner than might otherwise happen. In central and northern Mississippi, boneset, goldenrod and aster provided food for a sustaining flow. Generally no surplus was produced from these October sources around the state. No significant additional food sources are anticipated until red maple blooms in the New Year. Colonies in Mississippi continued their normal population decline during October. Weather around the state for October featured warm to mild days, getting generally cooler as the month progressed. There were a few frosty mornings toward the end of the month. Nights progressed from mild to cool with a few nights having temperatures around freezing toward the end of the month. Moisture levels for October were about average in central and northern Mississippi but drier than normal in the southern portion of the state.

**MONTANA:** There were limited amounts of precipitation and temperatures were seasonal to slightly above normal for the month. Topsoil moisture measurements were 3 percent very short, compared to 17 percent last year; 29 percent short, compared to 38 percent last year; 64 percent adequate, compared to 43 percent last year; and 4 percent surplus, compared to 2 percent last year. Subsoil moisture was measured at 52 percent very short and short, while 48 percent were measured at adequate and surplus. Colonies were in generally good condition. Keepers were busy working colonies during

October to prepare migratory bees to be trucked to winter staging areas in California or other states. Keepers were also checking for food supplies and wrapping other colonies to winter over on home grounds. By the end of the month, loads of colonies were on the road to California and the home bees were enjoying nice weather in Montana. Local sources of pollen and nectar were generally finished with frosts during October. Demand for bulk honey was good.

**NEW ENGLAND:** New England weather for October featured relatively seasonal temperatures and rainfall. Additionally soil moisture conditions were at seasonal/adequate levels indicative by a full cycle of fall leaf color. This month's main floral nectar and pollen sources have been corropsis, sweet pepperbush and purple loostripe, with late blooming sources such as fall aster, goldenrod, assorted wild weeds, mostly Japanese knotweed and various fall wild flowers. Nectar sources quickly diminished by the end of this month and fall bloom has recently ended. Honey flow and colony populations were advancing significantly early on. Reportedly this has been the best year out of the last three years for honey yields and early colony build up. In some small area locals, several keepers did not do well. They experienced mixed yields and build ups and will be feeding syrup (2:1) to get colony weights up before winter. It is difficult to generalize the season however being in an environment that had suitable condition for nectar and pollen dictates your individual yields. Regionally honey production was very good, occasional spotty with under performing hives mixed with better than expected ones. In New England the days are shorter and the nights are longer and a strong killing frost has yet to occur. However, keepers must extract their honey in order to successfully administer mite and disease prevention treatments. Many keepers will start their IPM (Integrated Pest Management) programs in order to have a successful over winter result. Most keepers are cautiously optimistic about a successful winter survival and spring build up because of the successful population build up and honey yields experienced this summer. Purportedly the problems this year were swarm control, correctly managing the brood, superseding, unproductive and loss of Queens especially late in the season making it difficult to re-queen so late in the year and hive beetle activity. Over all this year, keepers have experienced less than 1-2% American Foul brood and manageable tracheal-varroa losses. Keepers and state inspectors report that hives are in good condition. Most have sufficient honey stores (in New England the recommendation is 80 lbs of honey), are healthy with low mite levels and are building up well in population. Currently keepers are combining weak colonies to form strong ones, and have mouse guards in place. Keepers are feeding with sugar syrup (2:1) with prescribed amounts of Fumagilin-B added and feed two gallons per hive before clustering. Most advise using Terramycin for prevention of American Foul Brood as the suggested procedure before the bees form their winter cluster. Reportedly Eastern Apiary Society advises that each year a different control (chemical treatment) for trachea-varroa should be used ie: apistan strips, apiguard, thymol, formic acid, mite-away, etc. It is recommended not to use the same chemical in succeeding years. Additionally it is recommended not to use chemicals in the hive with honey supers on. Once the honey supers are off you can treat the hives for mites. Keepers are also utilizing more natural materials and techniques to treat such as powder sugar (dowda method) and drone cone removal/exchange/freeze methods with screened bottom boards. Additionally extracted and stored honey supers are being treated with paradichlorobenzene moth flakes in order to kill the ever present wax moth. Hives are being winter prepared by shielding them with wind breaks and plastic sheeting to abate harsh wind and severe cold. This year's honey crop is turning up to be well above average with a pattern of 50-80 lbs per hive. Dark honey has been in higher demand this year. The movement, supply, and demand for natural honey and wax at local road side stand, fall festivals, farm marketing outlets, and retail markets has been very good with prices lower. Prices reportedly are retail one pound units \$4.50-\$7.50 mostly \$7.00 occasionally \$8.00-10.00. Five gallon units \$75.00-\$80.00 mostly \$80.00 occasionally \$90.00-\$95.00 for light raw honey.

**NEW YORK:** Temperatures started the month of October at below normal levels across the state, leading to a frost which effectively ended the growing season. Temperatures the rest of the month were above normal levels. Precipitation levels were above normal levels for the entire month of October across the state. Beekeepers were readying hives for the winter and were extracting honey. Migrant beekeepers were making preparations to go to Florida for November. Soybeans and apples were the main sources for nectar and pollen. Demand for honey remained good.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** The first couple of weeks of September were warmer than normal and the latter part averaged around normal to slightly below. With precipitation received from Hurricane Hanna, a large number of the counties in the eastern part of the state, although still classified as abnormally dry, are no longer in drought status according to the NC Drought Management Advisory Council. In the western part of the state, 19 counties are still in extreme drought despite receiving some precipitation during the month. Many municipalities continued to enforce water usage limitations. Beekeepers were getting hives ready for winter. Apiary Specialists were encouraging beekeepers to be alert to any pest problems that might be occurring and treat as needed. Bees were working Goldenrod and Aster. Honey quality was expected to be excellent.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** Beekeepers were finishing their last extractions in some areas. All were preparing bees for overwintering. Condition of the colonies was a bit mixed but many reported they were looking pretty good. Beekeepers were feeding and treating for mites. Some were planning to go to California for the winter, while others planned to overwinter in potato sheds in Idaho. Rain has been spotty in the west and better in other areas.

**OHIO:** Ohio had above normal temperatures during the first half of the month and below normal temperatures for the second half. Precipitation levels were below normal for the entire month. Some migrant beekeepers have begun to leave for Florida for the winter. Corn and soybeans were the main sources of pollen and nectar. Demand for honey was good.

**OKLAHOMA:** In Southern Oklahoma pollen and nectar sources received during October were goldenrod, asters, pines, alfalfa and tree nuts. Conditions of the colonies were generally good. Part of the month was very dry followed by wet weather with a few nights of freezing temperatures. Supply was very low and demand remained very high. In Northern Oklahoma goldenrod was the main source of pollen and nectar. Colonies were in good condition. Weather conditions showed normal temperatures with adequate rainfall. Supply and demand were both fair.

**OREGON:** The weather was fairly dry and favorable until the last week of October allowing keepers to finish their fall activities including treatment for pests. Migratory colonies were trucked out of the state while wintering over colonies were wrapped and moved into protected areas. Honey demand was good.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Colonies across the state were reported to be in good conditions during the month of October. Bees were gathering pollen from Goldenrod and Aster during the month. Hive stores were reported to be weak some keepers began feeding their colonies. A few have reported colonies lost to starvation due to expired stores. Treatment for Small Hive beetles continued throughout the month. Temperatures for the month fluctuated from below normal to above normal with freezing temperatures coming toward the end of the month. The state received much needed rainfall but was mainly concentrated from the midlands to the coast. Most of the coastal plains and sand hill regions were back to normal precipitation for the year. Severe to extreme drought conditions still remain in the northern midlands to the upstate piedmont region.

**TENNESSEE:** Tennessee has been very dry for the last several months. Although honey production across the state appeared to be about average, the keepers who pulled all their honey early were finding it necessary to feed their colonies. Reports from across the state indicated that there was no fall flow of nectar. Even though there was a prolific fall bloom of goldenrod and asters, there appeared to have been no nectar in the flowers. Beekeepers across the state have been advised to treat for *Nosema* sp. High *Nosema* spore counts were found in 90% of failing colonies tested in the spring of 2008. This was mostly due to beekeepers not treating with Fumagilin-B in the fall of 2007. Those that did properly treat did not have high colony losses or *Nosema* in their colonies.

**TEXAS:** Pollen and nectar sources received during October were from goldenrod, aster, wild flowers and nut trees. Colonies were in generally good condition. There were no significant mite problems. Temperatures were above normal and it was very dry. Honey demand continued to be very good and supplies remained low.

**UTAH:** The weather this fall has been warmer than normal across the State of Utah. This warm weather, combined with a very dry June and July, has reduced the honey crop in the State this year. Flowering crops including alfalfa and wild clover did not provide the necessary bloom to offer the opportunity to larger yields of honey. Most beekeepers are in the process of now completing their honey collection processes for the season. According to beekeepers, the crop is just a poor yield this year. Beekeepers are presently fall feeding their bees. The poor yield has assisted in keeping prices at a higher level this fall for both white and amber honey. Current unofficial prices are ranging from \$1.50 per pound for white honey to \$1.25 for amber honey in Utah. The health of bees in the State of Utah appears to be good currently according to beekeepers in the State. Many have applied two treatments this fall for mite control. This is a continual process in order to keep the bees healthy. Beekeepers are also actively treating for *Nosema*. However, it must be noted that according to some beekeepers in the State, not all beekeepers are treating for *Nosema*. It appears that when treated and non-treated bees mix, the potential for exposure to *Nosema* and its associated problems tend to multiply for everyone. Where this really becomes an issue is during the pollination of almond trees in California. Most beekeepers will be moving their hives to California in November. They will begin grading of the hives in January to early February prior to the start of the almond grove pollination season. One of the major issues confronting the almond groves is the lack of water in California. This problem could certainly have an impact upon the blooming process of the almond trees. Contract prices for beekeepers from almond producers come down to a supply and demand issue. Prices are still under negotiation on a per hive basis at this time. Prices certainly seem to vary from almond producer to almond producer and their relationship in the past with the individual beekeepers.

**WASHINGTON:** Generally good fall weather with many warmer days has kept things moving later than normal. Beekeepers were preparing colonies for overwintering by applying mite control and feeding. Some rain especially on the West side has been reported along with freezing night time temperatures on the East side of the mountains.

**WISCONSIN:** Beekeepers had finished fall activities in preparation for the first killing frost across the state. Beekeepers had treated hives for pests and wrapped for the winter. Most beekeepers were adding supplemental feed because of a poor fall flow due to the continued dry conditions. Many fall beekeeper meetings had been well attended and beekeepers were seeking information on the Colony Collapse Disorder which had destroyed numerous colonies and weakened others this season. Retail honey sales continued to be good.

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

	August 2008		Year to Date	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Aruba	0	0	4,914	23,518
Barbados	0	0	1,710	8,645
Bermuda	0	0	3,428	19,458
Cayman Islands	0	0	505	2,523
China; Peoples Republic of	1,656	6,590	12,655	46,859
Guyana	0	0	762	4,831
Hong Kong	816	5,625	6,033	22,353
Iceland	0	0	725	7,975
India	0	0	1,685	6,514
Japan	27,050	108,900	95,603	364,760
Korea; Republic of	0	0	94,928	296,179
Kuwait	15,993	86,398	74,132	360,773
Malaysia	2,915	7,075	7,607	18,465
Netherlands	0	0	2,268	10,180
Pakistan	0	0	9,570	41,775
Panama	0	0	1,730	9,109
Philippines	0	0	75,181	355,293
Qatar	0	0	2,637	9,353
Saudi Arabia	0	0	65,044	320,782
Singapore	0	0	9,923	24,086
Taiwan	8,619	27,539	33,086	111,773
United Arab Emirates	33,454	154,641	101,004	453,055
Yemen	15,336	70,375	63,501	272,700
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>105,839</b>	<b>467,143</b>	<b>668,631</b>	<b>2,790,959</b>

## NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	997	11,250
Aruba	0	0	1,222	2,966
Australia	0	0	43,425	112,312
Bahamas; The	0	0	8,503	24,347
Bahrain	0	0	22,255	54,016
Barbados	0	0	3,507	15,800
Belgium	0	0	22,978	65,410
Belize	0	0	20,948	50,845
Bermuda	0	0	1,161	6,576
Brazil	0	0	1,960	3,189
Brunei	19,867	45,773	89,187	223,605
Cambodia	0	0	1,131	5,683
Canada	93,354	309,332	442,960	1,567,654
Cayman Islands	1,066	4,362	2,983	13,843
China; Peoples Republic of	2,041	5,445	13,564	37,904
Colombia	0	0	680	2,916
Costa Rica	0	0	5,008	14,794
Guatemala	0	0	29,691	60,320
Hong Kong	5,697	17,891	25,282	97,064
India	0	0	29,707	66,299
Indonesia	39,540	93,523	131,659	393,181
Israel	79,860	218,975	173,058	487,475
Japan	34,131	82,842	134,605	332,875
Korea; Republic of	779	3,975	27,159	69,277
Kuwait	0	0	16,289	78,087
Malaysia	10,875	20,503	42,577	87,480
Netherlands	0	0	3,717	9,089

	August 2008		Year to Date	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - - Cont'd</b>				
Pakistan	0	0	25,975	67,978
Panama	0	0	1,552	3,766
Philippines	867	3,333	32,084	149,701
Saudi Arabia	0	0	80,903	277,564
Singapore	10,064	24,426	20,128	48,852
South Africa; Republic of	10,000	22,250	20,000	74,450
Taiwan	0	0	6,339	19,165
Thailand	4,035	25,229	49,177	144,014
United Arab Emirates	0	0	771	3,467
Venezuela	0	0	3,629	8,346
Vietnam	3,629	19,238	3,629	19,238
Yemen	0	0	1,000	3,000
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>315,805</b>	<b>897,097</b>	<b>1,541,400</b>	<b>4,713,798</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>421,644</b>	<b>1,364,240</b>	<b>2,210,031</b>	<b>7,504,757</b>

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

	August 2008			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>						
Argentina	609,900	1,793,030	1,832,792	2,193,579	6,374,496	6,549,862
Australia	0	0	0	19,499	58,497	60,497
Brazil	0	0	0	510,131	1,325,603	1,398,808
Canada	575,664	1,726,420	1,731,798	12,029,405	34,219,590	34,366,154
China; Peoples Republic of	1,299,200	649,600	865,800	2,199,887	918,417	1,284,667
Egypt	0	0	0	1,020	2,830	2,831
India	76,410	217,741	234,462	4,640,832	9,289,290	9,981,022
Indonesia	229,680	402,935	412,388	1,164,350	1,882,835	1,978,188
Italy	0	0	0	6,256	28,083	29,938
Japan	0	0	0	30,543	101,048	111,733
Malaysia	0	0	0	964,860	1,340,237	1,518,187
Mexico	0	0	0	130,294	370,861	379,175
Mongolia	0	0	0	18,166	22,049	27,249
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	0	0	0	2,000	15,600	19,100
Poland	0	0	0	819	7,340	7,341
Russian Federation	0	0	0	4,416	14,456	14,457
Taiwan	0	0	0	74,400	104,160	114,592
Thailand	0	0	0	572,480	471,948	548,658
United Kingdom	0	0	0	7,618	95,765	98,199
Uruguay	0	0	0	38,228	110,861	114,861
Vietnam	56,650	114,999	124,554	321,800	598,189	650,809
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2,847,504</b>	<b>4,904,725</b>	<b>5,201,794</b>	<b>24,930,583</b>	<b>57,352,155</b>	<b>59,256,328</b>
<b>EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>						
Argentina	895,160	2,636,145	2,690,912	4,897,206	14,353,916	14,754,015
Brazil	419,281	1,079,705	1,125,583	2,526,047	5,967,944	6,240,513
Cambodia	71,920	109,318	119,318	71,920	109,318	119,318
Canada	0	0	0	355,819	1,031,869	1,035,877
China; Peoples Republic of	1,633,280	816,640	1,081,540	4,983,906	2,511,474	3,266,294
Germany	0	0	0	18,517	34,256	34,822
India	455,027	1,141,649	1,218,249	1,943,776	3,918,234	4,147,885
Indonesia	0	0	0	228,520	362,877	381,877
Malaysia	222,960	326,604	367,884	1,096,530	1,675,654	1,868,349
Mexico	19,314	56,001	56,501	275,085	779,480	796,262
Mongolia	0	0	0	254,324	375,491	386,048
Pakistan	19,000	35,150	37,350	152,000	272,325	290,035
Russian Federation	0	0	0	2,625,950	3,833,777	4,041,589
Singapore	0	0	0	269,250	363,488	393,488
Taiwan	191,400	296,670	325,760	344,520	539,748	591,080
Ukraine	0	0	0	18,850	50,895	52,895
Uruguay	0	0	0	77,106	222,212	230,144
Vietnam	433,500	859,605	927,697	1,690,880	3,037,828	3,288,962
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>4,360,842</b>	<b>7,357,487</b>	<b>7,950,794</b>	<b>21,830,206</b>	<b>39,440,786</b>	<b>41,919,453</b>
<b>LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>						
Argentina	73,095	213,020	220,688	453,398	1,254,694	1,303,239
Austria	0	0	0	949	2,786	2,959
Brazil	651,654	1,690,674	1,764,280	5,533,818	11,841,834	12,586,658
Canada	0	0	0	246,426	724,583	727,806
Chile	3,672	46,928	48,338	4,989	64,049	65,823
China; Peoples Republic of	0	0	0	18,850	32,422	34,988

	August 2008			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE --- Cont'd</b>						
Dominican Republic	1,078	4,992	5,136	2,736	10,656	11,074
Germany	0	0	0	36,000	72,000	73,221
Hungary	0	0	0	4,182	17,944	18,644
India	573,220	1,407,916	1,486,962	4,537,841	9,085,838	9,608,894
Italy	0	0	0	68,543	122,112	130,523
Malaysia	0	0	0	520,250	773,120	881,145
Mexico	6,024	36,798	36,903	344,367	792,142	819,379
Mongolia	0	0	0	54,498	81,747	81,830
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	0	0	0	21,195	89,097	94,635
Peru	4,800	27,520	28,402	8,583	47,675	49,372
Russian Federation	0	0	0	475,020	712,530	720,881
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	6,150	12,300	14,002
Spain	6,358	30,487	31,476	13,361	68,842	71,297
Taiwan	38,280	58,037	64,635	348,345	526,279	563,375
Thailand	0	0	0	289,800	391,140	429,370
United Kingdom	0	0	0	109	2,085	2,185
Uruguay	0	0	0	92,780	259,615	269,785
Venezuela	0	0	0	5,095	21,384	27,642
Vietnam	1,815,262	3,722,903	3,956,877	11,047,042	20,536,225	21,989,563
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>3,173,443</b>	<b>7,239,275</b>	<b>7,643,697</b>	<b>24,134,327</b>	<b>47,543,099</b>	<b>50,578,290</b>

**NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED HONEY ---**

Argentina	0	0	0	115,987	360,879	372,974
Australia	3,102	17,609	20,697	52,484	259,163	288,762
Brazil	18,760	43,148	45,745	579,495	1,238,090	1,323,820
Canada	19,823	59,021	59,022	248,557	716,239	716,632
China; Peoples Republic of	4,309	7,600	8,100	4,309	7,600	8,100
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	103,860	89,600	96,060
Egypt	816	2,805	2,806	816	2,805	2,806
France	0	0	0	2,814	9,647	11,014
Germany	0	0	0	394	3,797	4,117
Greece	403	2,601	2,741	403	2,601	2,741
Hong Kong	0	0	0	4,686	11,868	11,973
India	384,000	552,960	610,960	384,000	552,960	610,960
Israel	0	0	0	536	2,098	2,251
Italy	0	0	0	2,967	27,560	29,008
Malaysia	20,412	22,200	25,475	20,412	22,200	25,475
Mexico	98,746	310,674	312,299	506,956	1,280,872	1,289,475
Moldova; Republic of	0	0	0	4,888	14,043	14,045
Morocco	0	0	0	1,257	8,382	8,532
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	1,632	14,585	14,735	100,824	225,301	227,751
Poland	3,600	19,680	19,778	3,600	19,680	19,778
Russian Federation	0	0	0	1,176	2,141	2,147
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	650	2,349	5,349
Spain	0	0	0	7,572	40,376	41,976
Switzerland	0	0	0	16,136	143,332	149,701
Taiwan	0	0	0	63,515	115,315	122,137
Thailand	0	0	0	36,300	71,511	78,461
United Kingdom	12,187	21,494	22,494	75,908	133,876	135,876
Vietnam	0	0	0	333,619	606,645	668,498
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>567,790</b>	<b>1,074,377</b>	<b>1,144,852</b>	<b>2,674,121</b>	<b>5,970,930</b>	<b>6,270,419</b>

	August 2008			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>COMB AND RETAIL HONEY ---</b>						
Argentina	0	0	0	35,296	120,651	124,651
Australia	14,143	79,944	82,694	47,714	305,584	316,045
Austria	5,606	44,326	46,525	68,242	332,093	358,514
Brazil	1,632	4,544	4,644	37,861	130,216	133,746
Bulgaria	22,901	91,953	96,053	96,330	313,655	333,721
Cambodia	189,088	271,904	304,404	283,632	409,248	443,448
Canada	124,713	541,484	544,326	1,007,148	4,221,955	4,244,465
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	41,612	75,337	77,205
Egypt	940	3,920	4,135	2,847	11,865	12,580
Fiji	0	0	0	1,872	13,880	16,662
France	15,156	133,585	137,771	45,709	417,511	433,645
Germany	37,482	152,142	160,142	161,987	684,552	718,768
Greece	19,708	218,731	221,374	61,689	429,371	435,346
Hungary	240	2,275	2,464	56,691	128,071	144,136
India	72,768	165,681	182,383	256,801	578,729	623,446
Iran	0	0	0	4,717	10,197	11,489
Israel	0	0	0	24,016	102,528	107,171
Italy	857	10,180	10,481	21,079	113,072	120,472
Japan	4,514	7,961	8,226	4,514	7,961	8,226
Korea; Republic of	2,160	2,400	2,594	2,160	2,400	2,594
Lebanon	0	0	0	300	4,488	4,757
Lithuania	0	0	0	24,204	84,630	92,123
Mexico	0	0	0	792	5,793	5,799
Moldova; Republic of	0	0	0	3,375	14,031	15,435
Monaco	0	0	0	4,198	46,672	48,481
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	13,633	70,472	72,187	230,097	832,037	860,033
Peru	0	0	0	3,026	18,070	19,082
Poland	1,480	5,065	5,377	26,280	65,007	68,370
Portugal	1,226	4,185	4,347	8,366	47,433	48,988
Russian Federation	315	2,655	2,920	36,382	167,348	184,051
Spain	0	0	0	5,710	26,719	28,921
Switzerland	3,782	18,960	21,545	42,882	305,995	322,260
Taiwan	272,685	493,351	532,440	1,365,506	2,357,417	2,543,490
Thailand	0	0	0	660	2,500	2,716
Turkey	0	0	0	15,138	61,530	64,938
Ukraine	0	0	0	25,436	70,373	77,417
United Kingdom	0	0	0	7,371	16,363	17,982
Vietnam	370,848	518,319	560,669	1,092,233	1,455,006	1,596,106
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>1,175,877</b>	<b>2,844,037</b>	<b>3,007,701</b>	<b>5,153,873</b>	<b>13,990,288</b>	<b>14,667,279</b>
<b>FLAVORED HONEY - - -</b>						
Argentina	7,429	32,170	33,372	7,429	32,170	33,372
Canada	76,576	141,120	141,220	78,912	169,989	170,353
China; Peoples Republic of	148	14,760	14,960	22,722	106,010	111,844
Germany	0	0	0	17,600	242,001	250,044
Italy	782	16,636	17,381	1,714	27,817	29,583
Japan	0	0	0	7,603	76,809	80,731
Korea; Republic of	805	5,814	6,000	3,329	24,284	25,375
Mexico	1,240	6,033	6,039	59,266	713,376	720,053
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	0	0	0	22	2,132	2,320
Taiwan	580	2,174	2,332	580	2,174	2,332
Thailand	432	2,300	2,491	49,352	170,662	178,522
United Kingdom	85	12,800	13,450	227	15,077	16,658
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>88,077</b>	<b>233,807</b>	<b>237,245</b>	<b>248,756</b>	<b>1,582,501</b>	<b>1,621,187</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>12,213,533</b>	<b>23,653,708</b>	<b>25,186,083</b>	<b>78,971,866</b>	<b>165,879,759</b>	<b>174,312,956</b>

**2007 Honey Loan Summary Report**  
**U.S. Dept. of Agriculture**  
**Farm Service Agency**  
**Price-Support Loan Activity**  
As of November 07, 2008 – Honey in Pounds

Loans Made				Loans Outstanding		
State	Count Original	Quantity Original	Amount Original	Count Out	Quantity Out	Amount Out
AZ	2	31,560.00	\$18,936.00			
AR	14	371,500.00	\$222,900.00			
CA	25	947,635.00	\$568,581.00			
CO	2	38,080.00	\$22,848.00			
FL	14	487,320.00	\$292,392.00	3	50,220.00	\$30,132.00
GA	7	99,130.00	\$59,478.00			
ID	24	452,235.00	\$271,341.00			
IA	8	680,080.00	\$408,048.00			
KS	6	167,440.00	\$100,464.00	1	47,956.00	\$28,773.60
LA	5	56,070.00	\$33,642.00			
MI	22	709,513.00	\$425,707.80			
MN	22	886,155.00	\$531,693.00	3	91,500.00	\$54,900.00
MS	4	60,500.00	\$36,300.00			
MO	1	15,942.00	\$9,565.20			
MT	51	1,973,495.00	\$1,184,097.00			
NE	16	926,669.00	\$556,001.40			
NY	8	194,430.00	\$116,658.00	1	31,500.00	\$18,900.00
ND	33	2,079,875.00	\$1,247,925.00			
OK	2	2,720.00	\$1,632.00			
OR	5	270,000.00	\$162,000.00			
PA	1	41,540.00	\$24,924.00			
SD	45	2,918,860.00	\$1,751,316.00			
TN	3	13,750.00	\$8,250.00			
TX	6	180,300.00	\$108,180.00			
UT	4	79,880.00	\$47,928.00			
WA	9	356,870.00	\$214,122.00	1	2,147.00	\$1,288.20
WI	8	252,512.00	\$151,507.20			

**2007 National Loan Totals**

Loans Made			Loans Outstanding		
Count	Quantity	Amount	Count	Quantity	Amount
347	14,294,061.00	\$8,576,436.60	9	223,323.00	\$133,993.80

**2008 Honey Loan Summary Report**  
**U.S. Dept. of Agriculture**  
**Farm Service Agency**  
**Price-Support Loan Activity**  
As of November 07, 2008 – Honey in Pounds

Loans Made				Loans Outstanding		
State	Count Original	Quantity Original	Amount Original	Count Out	Quantity Out	Amount Out
AL	1	50,400.00	\$30,240.00	1	46,620.00	\$27,972.00
AZ	2	27,720.00	\$16,632.00	1	10,200.00	\$6,120.00
AR	3	47,205.00	\$28,323.00	3	47,205.00	\$28,323.00
CA	22	658,650.00	\$395,190.00	20	487,050.00	\$292,230.00
FL	2	57,800.00	\$34,680.00	2	57,800.00	\$34,680.00
GA	5	27,870.00	\$16,722.00			
ID	17	282,927.00	\$169,756.20	15	243,927.00	\$146,356.20
IA	9	488,040.00	\$292,824.00	8	482,460.00	\$289,476.00
LA	4	24,160.00	\$14,496.00	2	11,700.00	\$7,020.00
MI	5	309,709.00	\$185,825.40	4	270,330.00	\$162,198.00
MN	14	522,364.00	\$313,418.40	9	349,484.00	\$209,690.40
MS	1	36,000.00	\$21,600.00			
MT	63	2,438,628.00	\$1,463,176.80	62	2,398,819.00	\$1,439,291.40
NE	13	400,386.00	\$240,231.60	11	321,741.00	\$193,044.60
ND	17	643,490.00	\$386,094.00	14	531,860.00	\$319,116.00
OR	2	101,220.00	\$60,732.00	2	101,220.00	\$60,732.00
SD	25	1,511,680.00	\$907,008.00	20	1,343,760.00	\$806,256.00
TN	2	18,750.00	\$11,250.00	2	18,750.00	\$11,250.00
TX	3	118,680.00	\$71,208.00	3	118,680.00	\$71,208.00
UT	1	26,760.00	\$16,056.00	1	26,760.00	\$16,056.00
WA	3	58,841.00	\$35,304.60	3	58,841.00	\$35,304.60

**2008 National Loan Totals**

Loans Made			Loans Outstanding		
Count	Quantity	Amount	Count	Quantity	Amount
217	7,904,700.00	\$4,742,820.00	186	6,980,627.00	\$4,188,376.20