

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Market News Branch

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF June, 2009

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)

CALIFORNIA			
Mixed	white	\$1.32	- \$1.39
Mixed	extra light amber	\$1.20	- \$1.30
FLORIDA			
Orange	white	\$1.40	- \$1.45
Orange	extra light amber	\$1.40	
Palmetto	extra light amber	\$1.30	- \$1.40
Mixed	extra light amber	\$1.35	- \$1.40
DAKOTAS			
Clover	white	\$1.40	- \$1.50
MONTANA			
Clover	white	\$1.45	

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	\$1.43	- \$1.49
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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.

Argentina

Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.43	- \$1.45
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Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.44	- \$1.45
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Brazil

Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.36	- \$1.37
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Mixed/ORGANIC	White/ELA	\$1.53	- \$1.63
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Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.08	- \$1.19
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COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING JUNE, 2009

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): Spring honey flows ran below normal levels as the cool, wet weather interfered. June weather has been pretty much ideal with temperatures slightly below normal and lower than average humidity. Moisture levels are running at adequate levels in the District after several thunderstorms, which brought sporadic hail, passed through during the early and mid part of the month. June ended on a good note with drier, sunnier weather. Bees are foraging on various clover varieties, vetch, knapweed (star thistle) and other wildflowers; which are experiencing an outstanding bloom. Colonies are in good health; however, honey production is low.

ALABAMA: South Alabama beekeepers are reporting a good to excellent honey crop while North Alabama beekeepers say their crop is light, maybe a half a crop or less. The cold wet spring has reduced honey production in North Alabama. Bees are in generally good condition going into July but nectar sources have dwindled rapidly with the heat. Small hive beetles appear light so far but inspections are seeing increased varroa mite populations. Nectar sources for June have been various wild flowers, clover, gallberry, Chinese tallow, basswood, sourwood, and vitex where beekeepers have planted it.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona for the month of June started out at or below normal levels, but were at above normal levels for the second half of the month. The high temperature for the month was reported at 112 degrees Fahrenheit in Buckeye, while the reported low was 27 at Grand Canyon. Precipitation levels were below normal at the beginning of the month, with only 1 of 22 reporting districts reporting any precipitation during the first week of June. By mid-month, about half of the districts reported precipitation, and by the last week of the month, 18 of 22 stations reported some level of precipitation. Two of 22 reporting districts are at above normal precipitation levels for the year. The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state were melons (watermelon, cantaloupe and honeydew), alfalfa, cotton and desert plant bloom. Demand for honey remained good.

ARKANSAS: Pollen and nectar sources were from vetch, willow, privet and other trees and wildflowers. Colonies were mostly strong. However, there were a few weak hives. Weather conditions during the month were very hot and dry. Supply and demand remained good.

CALIFORNIA: A trough of low pressure slowly moved across the northern part of the state throughout the beginning of the month, bringing unusual cooling and some precipitation. Snow levels remained above 8,000 feet. Most of California stayed relatively cool during the last week of spring, and just before summer arrived on June 20th. As the month came to a close, temperatures rose drastically for most of the state. Daily afternoon highs went

from about 10 degrees below normal to 10-15 degrees above normal. This change was caused by a strong high pressure ridge building over the State. Grapes were reported in full bloom in Lake County. In Stanislaus County, the squash harvest continued on the West side. Bees that were pollinating the squash were moved to cantaloupe, which was progressing well. Honeybees were moved into sunflower and vineseed fields in Sutter County, and into melon and squash fields in Stanislaus and other central areas. Leaf cutter bees were pollinating alfalfa seed fields in Imperial. Some shipment of hives from Stanislaus to out-of-state locations was underway. Honeybees continued to pollinate seed alfalfa, melon, and some vegetable plantings in central areas. Coastal bees were pollinating seed alfalfa, cotton fields and various late blooming wildflowers. Colonies were being fed sugar syrup and beekeepers are beginning to treat for Varroa. **Honeybees and colony collapse disorder:** Beehive disorder appears to be on the decline. Beekeepers are reporting fewer instances of colony collapse disorder this year, according to a government report. Researchers think, based on historic data, that the disorder may have run its course. However, no cure for the disorder has been found. In the past, similar disease and mite problems have peaked beehive reduction in three to five years. Honeybees perform about 80 percent of plant pollination. California ranks second nationally in honey production. North Dakota is first.

COLORADO: According to the National Weather Service, Denver International Airport had received 4.86 inches of rain in the month of June as of June 27, 2009, approximately 3.52 inches above normal. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor on June 23, 2009 only the southeastern corner of the State remains in drought status. Many of the beekeepers observed that the monsoon season came a bit earlier than normal making feedings necessary in the early part of the month. Currently bees in Colorado are feeding off alfalfa and looking for yellow sweet clover, but it is hard to find. The bees are generally in good health. Some producers have left colonies in Texas to feed on salt cedar. In 2007, there was .98 lbs (dry weight) of honey available per capita in the United States according to the USDA Economic Research Service, down from 1.1 lbs per capita in 2006.

FLORIDA: NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF RELEASE

GEORGIA: The Spring buildup of honey has been harvested and is stored in barrels. The summer looks promising and the bees are swarming; collecting and feeding off the Sourwood blooms, Sumac, clover and various other sources. The colonies appear to be in good condition at this time. The weather has been a boon for full production of honey. Moisture conditions appear to be favorable as good amounts of rain in May and early June provided a much needed resource for food sources and ending drought conditions from the previous year. High temperatures created conditions that kept mites under control, allowing the hives to thrive and produce a good flow of honey. The amount of flow reported is being from average to better than average, with the North part of the state showing more volume in overall production. The quality of the honey is good and demand is relatively high with prices reported to be in an upswing, as more people appear to be requesting domestic honey or locally produced honey. In the Southwest part of the state some concern about comb production has been mentioned as volume is less than originally expected, while quality remains high.

IDAHO: With an abnormally excessive amount of rain in the month of June the Snake River plain of Eastern Idaho was not friendly to bees. Area beekeepers needed to feed most of the month with activity increasing just towards the end as warmer temperatures and summer-like conditions arrived. According to accuweather.com, Idaho Falls received 3.97 inches of rain in the month of June compared to the seasonal normal of 1.1 inches. The first two weeks of the month had only 3 days total without measurable rainfall. While this added moisture encouraged more wildflowers and clover in fields and along roadsides than in normal years it made feeding the hives necessary to keep the colonies healthy until the weather improved. At the Western Plant Board meeting May 5-7, 2009 in Boise, ID, the board made a request that the USDA-APHIS-PPQ fund and implement a national honey bee survey. Due to Colony Collapse Disorder there has been an increase of honey bee imports which has possibly altered the U.S. honey bee health baseline. This survey would be used to establish a baseline of honey bee pests and diseases.

ILLINOIS: NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF RELEASE

INDIANA: NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF RELEASE

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Late spring conditions were above normal after an earlier cool and wet spring. Temperatures were above normal as above precipitation continued. Beekeepers report that spring conditions have been ideal. Some beekeepers have been experiencing some population loss due to American and European Foulbrood. According to the ARS (Agricultural Research Service) new development in Varroa Mite treatment is very promising. Late spring swarming is taken place. Bees have been working Clover, Dandelion, orchard fruit blooms, Black Locust, Carolina Buckthorn, Sumac, Wild Mustard and other wild flowers. Early honey flow has been good. Beekeepers were also busy with meeting, classes and workshops.

KENTUCKY: Kentucky had more than normal rainfall, which has been both good and bad for the bees. The rain prevented bees from collecting much black locust and tulip poplar honey, and this in turn slowed the brood rearing and build up of colony strength. However, the rain has allowed the bees to produce a reasonable amount of honey when the weather has been clear.

LOUISIANA: Pollen and nectar sources were wildflowers and cotton. Colonies were in good condition. The weather was hot and mostly dry. Supply and demand were good.

MICHIGAN: Temperatures in the state of Michigan were at below normal levels for the first half of June, and ended the month at above normal levels. Precipitation levels were at average levels during the first half of the month. Precipitation was heavy the third week of the month, while ending the month at below normal levels of precipitation. Tree fruit, clover and basswood have been the main source for nectar and pollen in Michigan, with soybeans and alfalfa also serving as sources. Demand for honey was good.

MINNESOTA: Minnesota Monthly Magazine's July 2009 issue had a feature article on Mann Lake, Ltd., considered to be the worlds largest supplier of equipment and products for beekeepers, located in Hackensack, MN. While bees in Minnesota are feeding off wildflowers, clover, and alfalfa the people who earn a living in the industry are working to figure out the cause of Colony Collapse Disorder, both in the lab and outside. Jack Thomas, the owner of Mann Lake, Ltd. is working on new feeds with medication to inhibit diseases that have increased in bee populations as bees have increasingly become a commodity in global trade. In 2009, the Department of Commerce started tracking the importation of bees separately from the general heading they have

been tracked under. This allowed us to see that as of April 2009, the total value in dollars of bees imported into the US was \$2,875,000 of which Australia was the largest contributor with \$2,483,000.

MISSISSIPPI: The colonies appear to be in good condition, however some beekeepers have reported that they have some hives with Hive Beetles being problematic. Most seem to think it is due to variant changes in weather from heavy moisture and hot and dry spells alternating. A slight drought in some areas were reported and rainfall is needed to keep moisture conditions favorable. The Spring buildup was short, however June is showing a much better amount of production of high quality honey keeping flow at optimum levels. Chinese Tallow, Cotton, Soy and various other sources of pollen have contributed to keeping the bees well fed and production above average showing a much needed promising future for the summer flow. Demand and quality reported as being good and high.

MONTANA: Most areas of Montana received light to moderate amounts of rain during the month of June and temperatures around the state were near normal for this time of year. As June came to an end, keepers reported most colonies to be in generally good health. Recent rains held the prospect that wild flower nectar and pollen sources would remain viable. Keepers expected an average honey year. Alfalfa remained another major pollen source. Honey demand was said to be good.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for the month of June featured cool, below average temperatures with prolonged stretches of overcast days coupled with wind and heavy rain. It had rained 18 out of 21 days of the first 3 weeks of June. Current weather patterns are hurting all facets of honeybee activity, forging, mating, brood rearing, pollination, honey producing, etc. The precipitation levels have created well above moisture conditions for the entire region. The higher elevation areas have extremely high floral nectar levels such that when good summer weather occurs, these regions will offer heavy honey flow possibilities. Northern regions are now offering heavy bloom of autumn olive, black locust, linden and tulip popular trees. The main pollen and nectar sources regionally are holly, cinquefoil, vetch, ailanthus, swamp dogwood, chickweed, ibota, sumac, catalpa, sweet clover as well as a variety of flowering trees and wild flowers. The continuance of rainy weather has dramatically ended what could have been a terrific honey flow from the seasonal sources just mentioned. Early harvested honey was reportedly some of the highest quality and lightly colored ever harvested. Commercial beekeepers have moved pollination services from apples to cranberries. Currently, pollination fees are \$50.00 to \$75.00 per hive depending on transportation cost requirements. Adverse weather has slowed build up on a majority of spring packages, no matter what the source, still the demand for honeybees remains high. Additionally, the demand for nucleus colonies has been the highest ever. Reports of queen supercedure of southern packages is high again this year. Demand for queens is also high. It is taking longer to produce mated queens because the rain has limited the number of days for mating flights. Reportedly early on, colonies were amazingly strong with not too many problems with mites or disease and heavy brood build up occurred with over wintered colonies. However, with the conditions of wet cycles, and the stoppage of nectar gathering, hives have consumed much of the May nectar abundance and hives have been teeming with bees. Reports of swarm activity has been extremely high especially in regional areas near salt and/or fresh water sources. Since the weather was not cooperating, many keepers did not make splits and had put off supering and some queens moved up into the supers. Swarm activity came 3 to 4 weeks later this year. In this regard, the amount of honey in the supers has remains about the same for the past two weeks. In a restricted, sporadic way bees are producing some honey but it remains uncapped. Most keepers are anticipating a below average crop for June as they have lost a third of the best foraging days already due to rain. However, it is still better than last year's production. The main disease problems regionally have been nosema and chalk brood. Additionally, the biggest challenge to western Massachusetts beekeepers has been hive losses due to black bears, up to 20% in some instances. New interest in beekeeping continues to be reported by county associations. Honey sales remain very good for local honey. Prices quoted for 1 lb bottled units supplying retail businesses and farm stands were steady at \$6.00 to \$8.50 mostly \$8.00; for food service operations were steady with wholesale 5 gallon units at \$85.00 to \$95.00 mostly \$85.00 for dark and \$90.00 to \$100.00 mostly \$90.00 for light raw honey depending on variety and quality.

NEW YORK: Temperatures were at or below normal levels for the month of June. Precipitation levels were above normal, and some areas saw record levels of precipitation near the end of June, as well as the reporting of hailstorms. Apple blossoms and black raspberries were reported as main sources for nectar and pollen in the state. Demand for honey remains good.

NORTH CAROLINA: Even with all the Spring rains, very little precipitation was received in the month of June in North Carolina. According to the Drought Council, 41 counties are still classified as being abnormally dry. The Council urges implementation of drought response actions in these counties. The average temperatures in the western part of the state were 84 degrees for the high and 64 degrees for the low and the eastern part with an average high of 88 degrees and low of 69 degrees.

The North Carolina State Bee Association is getting ready for their summer convention in Wilkesboro, North Carolina. It will be hosted by the Beekeepers of Wilkes County on July 9-11 at Wilkes Community College. Many of North Carolina beekeepers will also be attending the South Carolina convention the following week near Clemson, South Carolina.

Very little pollination is occurring at the time. Even though the conditions have been good, the expectations for the Sourwood flow does not seem as promising as normal. The overall honey flow has been below average. The beekeepers are hoping that the Sourwood flow will pick up by the end of the season.

Honey sales are excellent for available supplies.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: Virtually all bees are back North and are on site for production. The yellow sweet clover is running light this year. It is in the low year of a 2 year cycle. Beekeepers are looking to alfalfa and some of the newer varieties of soybeans to fill the gaps. The hives are in generally good shape being built up this winter and ready to go. Moisture level are looking good with a few dry spots reported especially in the North.

OHIO: Temperatures were at normal levels for the month of June, as were precipitation levels. Main sources for pollen and nectar included basswood, clover, sunflowers and dandelion. Demand for honey has been good.

OKLAHOMA: In Southern Oklahoma, pollen and nectar sources were watermelon, alfalfa, and cotton. Colonies were strong. Weather conditions were very hot, with little rain. Supply was good and demand was high.

In Northern Oklahoma, pollen and nectar sources were sweet clover. Colonies were in good condition. Weather conditions were very hot with just a trace of rainfall. There was a surplus of quantities during the last month. Supply and demand were good.

OREGON: NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF RELEASE

SOUTH CAROLINA: NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF RELEASE

TENNESSEE: The nectar flows have been spotty around the state of Tennessee with production down from 20% to 50%. This is mostly due to too much rain. Sourwood is one of the largest nectar sources and should be coming on if the weather dries up soon.

TEXAS: Pollen and nectar sources were from wildflowers in North Texas, and tallow in the Houston area. Colonies were in good condition. Weather conditions during the month were hot and very dry. With the very hot temperatures, there has been a decrease in the honey production. In North Texas production was about 20 pounds which is low for this time of year. Production in the Houston area was good with about 70 pound with some hives producing up to 150 pounds. Demand continued to outstrip supply.

UTAH: The Utah Department of Agriculture and Food (UDAF) reported on May 27, 2009 that a colony of Africanized honey bees had been found and destroyed near Cedar City, UT. Many of the Utah beekeepers believe that the Africanized honey bee has had a larger presence in the State than officially reported given the States' proximity to Arizona, New Mexico, and California where they have been for well over a decade. Many beekeepers use the alfalfa fields along the Colorado River for feeding this time of year and that is a known locale for the Africanized honey bee. Utah bees in the southern part of the State have experienced a cooler than normal spring like many western states. When the bees arrived back from California in the early part of June they were feeding on wildflowers and mesquite and now that the alfalfa is blooming they have moved on to that.

WASHINGTON: The weather has generally been excellent and crops are looking good. Some areas west of the mountains are reported to be a little drier than usual, but berry production seems to be OK. Most are beginning to catch up from and late start this spring. Bees have been working a variety of floral sources from berries to alfalfa. The early fruit crops which are as much as 2 weeks behind (cherries and apricots) are now into production.

WISCONSIN: NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF RELEASE

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

	May 2009		Year to Date	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Aruba	0	0	6,750	41,419
Bahamas; The	0	0	2,780	15,719
Bahrain	0	0	7,539	40,329
Barbados	0	0	4,515	27,978
Bermuda	0	0	2,449	14,331
Cayman Islands	681	4,320	1,317	7,589
China	3,311	14,480	18,821	80,977
Germany	0	0	532	3,900
Guyana	0	0	545	3,603
Honduras	0	0	392	3,075
Hong Kong	680	2,864	680	2,864
Iceland	3,754	9,113	6,018	16,733
Indonesia	1,592	8,884	14,771	49,995
Japan	23,622	94,725	92,074	385,620
Kuwait	38,084	92,443	137,267	379,425
Mexico	0	0	600	2,550
Netherlands Antilles (exc. Aruba)	823	2,989	1,504	5,798
Pakistan	0	0	5,028	20,929
Panama	0	0	5,185	27,329
Philippines	38,611	100,905	96,178	244,202
Saudi Arabia	0	0	18,467	85,691
Taiwan	38,280	68,521	82,348	139,577
United Arab Emirates	0	0	95,637	268,188
Yemen	60,579	157,721	253,975	639,521
SUBTOTAL	210,017	556,965	855,372	2,507,342

	May 2009		Year to Date	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
	Kilograms	Dollars	Kilograms	Dollars
NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -				
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	2,857	14,960
Aruba	0	0	2,125	7,576
Australia	0	0	12,045	37,009
Bahamas; The	4,032	12,878	12,805	41,643
Barbados	1,730	9,110	6,536	18,791
Belize	0	0	6,689	25,706
Bermuda	0	0	1,000	8,010
Canada	25,297	94,505	261,581	989,729
Cayman Islands	0	0	1,630	10,634
China	0	0	25,715	63,086
Ecuador	0	0	3,976	9,652
Guatemala	0	0	13,052	31,680
Hong Kong	0	0	6,495	21,834
Indonesia	0	0	162,595	290,330
Jamaica	0	0	4,717	19,300
Japan	17,991	47,302	122,311	426,324
Korea; South	0	0	5,001	12,860
Malaysia	0	0	20,595	65,614
Netherlands	0	0	11,721	35,318
Netherlands Antilles (exc. Aruba)	0	0	485	3,116
Panama	866	4,555	7,613	43,027
Philippines	0	0	2,589	15,835
Saudi Arabia	0	0	36,128	154,109
Singapore	0	0	4,677	32,892
Thailand	1,635	6,722	7,732	21,521
United Arab Emirates	0	0	17,473	99,715
Vietnam	0	0	20,000	31,000
Yemen	887	3,000	887	3,000
SUBTOTAL	52,438	178,072	781,030	2,534,271
GRAND TOTAL	262,455	735,037	1,636,402	5,041,613

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

	May 2009			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -						
Argentina	203,636	603,819	616,350	895,300	2,657,095	2,731,098
Australia	19,500	58,045	60,023	97,502	255,975	265,953
Brazil	188,291	505,382	527,906	488,351	1,265,944	1,327,934
Canada	420,796	1,321,278	1,334,826	2,974,096	8,995,901	9,058,760
India	578,722	1,231,415	1,309,415	3,654,423	7,989,835	8,598,356
Indonesia	357,660	604,824	628,824	485,640	827,231	868,131
Japan	4,803	9,606	9,999	14,023	31,550	32,582
Mexico	188,218	591,410	601,642	376,150	1,155,201	1,176,215
Monaco	0	0	0	324	5,406	5,490
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	3,200	19,200	19,560	5,290	32,000	32,625
Peru	0	0	0	18,000	42,425	44,425
Switzerland	0	0	0	353	2,583	2,678
Taiwan	76,560	100,819	112,419	95,700	127,424	142,024
Thailand	18,000	35,100	37,100	18,000	35,100	37,100
Ukraine	0	0	0	18,850	43,355	45,355
United Kingdom	0	0	0	846	7,983	8,367
Vietnam	18,900	35,910	38,770	38,100	72,102	77,612
SUBTOTAL	2,078,286	5,116,808	5,296,834	9,180,948	23,547,110	24,454,705

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

Argentina	967,219	2,929,806	3,014,801	2,497,709	7,530,752	7,762,601
Australia	56,968	155,694	161,694	95,967	253,192	263,192
Brazil	530,108	1,375,119	1,427,870	1,935,756	4,552,110	4,752,366
Canada	490	2,651	2,679	43,182	113,328	115,433
France	0	0	0	1,782	18,806	20,306
Hungary	0	0	0	18,900	50,085	52,585
India	630,795	1,353,580	1,431,491	2,369,562	4,985,045	5,287,492
Italy	150	2,181	2,681	150	2,181	2,681
Malaysia	0	0	0	1,244,480	1,955,808	2,200,797
Mexico	19,200	61,440	61,940	135,082	371,045	374,545
Mongolia	72,664	101,730	108,630	399,652	428,718	480,318
Peru	18,600	42,625	44,625	18,600	42,625	44,625
Taiwan	267,960	462,231	497,861	1,569,480	2,674,815	2,890,437
Thailand	446,100	463,485	516,485	561,300	578,685	636,805
Turkey	19,140	52,635	54,635	19,140	52,635	54,635
Ukraine	19,140	52,635	54,635	133,690	344,369	358,869
Uruguay	19,339	50,281	52,781	19,339	50,281	52,781
Vietnam	168,600	266,952	291,707	205,720	298,504	327,659
SUBTOTAL	3,236,473	7,373,045	7,724,515	11,269,491	24,302,984	25,678,127

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE

Argentina	533,818	1,628,172	1,680,937	1,355,983	4,281,909	4,415,826
Austria	0	0	0	235	2,173	2,239
Brazil	940,145	2,378,667	2,477,446	5,640,183	12,783,160	13,407,057
Bulgaria	0	0	0	2,339	11,319	12,349
Canada	0	0	0	36,299	131,429	132,029
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	781	2,496	2,551
France	0	0	0	75,240	167,033	175,033
Hong Kong	0	0	0	3,636	23,028	24,046
India	1,126,771	2,357,382	2,514,382	2,089,615	4,297,530	4,594,069

	May 2009			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE – Cont'd						
Italy	150	2,742	2,894	380	12,757	13,504
Malaysia	74,240	113,587	121,932	74,240	113,587	121,932
Mexico	0	0	0	95,750	271,371	274,410
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	2,124	26,899	27,516	6,394	66,021	68,834
Pakistan	0	0	0	17,920	39,424	41,824
Peru	34,292	73,400	77,804	58,398	155,764	163,664
Spain	0	0	0	7,961	19,894	20,458
Thailand	0	0	0	36,300	67,649	71,649
Vietnam	1,543,520	3,086,948	3,251,749	5,066,710	9,712,572	10,355,016
SUBTOTAL	4,255,060	9,667,797	10,154,660	14,568,364	32,159,116	33,896,490

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED HONEY ---

Argentina	0	0	0	1,960	9,395	9,606
Australia	0	0	0	9,540	52,549	59,034
Brazil	134,348	279,352	290,883	529,630	1,204,396	1,273,841
Canada	381,694	1,258,384	1,258,403	800,248	2,643,220	2,643,510
Dominican Republic	38,133	76,000	80,348	49,293	95,200	100,683
India	0	0	0	131,091	248,960	262,435
Italy	300	2,161	2,266	300	2,161	2,266
Malaysia	21,412	19,234	21,625	61,174	63,634	71,724
Mexico	220,489	598,820	598,892	265,121	738,451	740,317
Morocco	0	0	0	852	7,084	7,416
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	48,334	98,527	101,868	216,590	563,509	583,108
Poland	0	0	0	2,298	13,960	14,030
Russia	0	0	0	19,585	116,194	124,108
Switzerland	613	6,674	6,864	2,495	28,702	30,277
Taiwan	0	0	0	2,635	19,794	20,436
Ukraine	0	0	0	1,935	8,021	8,390
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2,345	14,986	15,521
SUBTOTAL	845,323	2,339,152	2,361,149	2,097,092	5,830,216	5,966,702

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY --

Argentina	0	0	0	3,240	15,670	16,381
Australia	4,855	22,398	27,443	14,004	59,073	67,767
Austria	12,703	49,744	52,513	26,500	159,958	170,220
Brazil	261	3,806	3,960	11,038	39,445	39,987
Bulgaria	21,692	71,112	77,466	51,903	194,032	208,578
Canada	112,724	596,080	597,759	597,034	2,911,785	2,924,126
Chile	0	0	0	9,455	68,796	71,333
Dominican Republic	36,900	37,700	39,960	55,530	73,700	75,961
Egypt	0	0	0	7,351	17,202	18,126
France	11,769	113,280	116,502	24,997	236,276	243,535
Germany	13,060	58,789	61,570	86,006	380,579	399,032
Greece	4,693	24,244	25,510	28,667	187,552	193,837
India	120,919	266,662	283,140	274,672	671,786	716,324
Indonesia	0	0	0	178	2,329	2,512
Italy	12,813	103,824	106,286	20,081	162,465	170,888
Lebanon	0	0	0	4,803	19,994	21,016
Lithuania	3,804	11,280	12,409	3,804	11,280	12,409
Mexico	0	0	0	1,641	11,088	11,688
Moldova	426	2,329	2,497	3,574	19,435	21,314
Monaco	0	0	0	8,795	32,535	33,327
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	4,985	27,587	28,756	96,699	300,098	320,417

	May 2009			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
COMB AND RETAIL HONEY – Cont'd						
Pakistan	0	0	0	894	3,133	3,328
Poland	4,378	16,447	16,684	16,729	32,125	34,560
Portugal	0	0	0	3,480	21,925	22,904
Russia	1,720	12,984	14,271	10,423	64,464	70,913
Spain	18,200	66,067	70,567	19,814	74,066	79,706
Sweden	0	0	0	594	4,489	4,708
Switzerland	0	0	0	47,058	159,222	164,762
Taiwan	99,660	166,212	180,108	473,551	813,252	879,377
Turkey	0	0	0	2,714	19,543	20,226
Ukraine	0	0	0	31,723	68,114	74,871
United Kingdom	0	0	0	148	2,012	2,092
Vietnam	0	0	0	8,164	19,800	22,150
SUBTOTAL	485,562	1,650,545	1,717,401	1,945,264	6,857,223	7,118,375
FLAVORED HONEY - - -						
Canada	274	2,946	2,996	274	2,946	2,996
China	0	0	0	282	14,400	14,594
Italy	480	4,832	5,042	910	12,890	13,124
Korea; South	0	0	0	4,989	13,415	14,239
Mexico	700	4,595	4,598	40,271	387,945	390,553
Switzerland	0	0	0	2,120	18,840	19,308
Taiwan	0	0	0	3,827	8,541	8,864
Thailand	0	0	0	17,864	72,580	74,590
SUBTOTAL	1,454	12,373	12,636	70,537	531,557	538,268
GRAND TOTAL	10,902,158	26,159,720	27,267,195	39,131,696	93,228,206	97,652,667

Source for U. S. Import and Export Data: U.S. Department of Commerce