

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service  
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## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF September, 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)

#### ARKANSAS

Soybean	extra light amber	\$1.30	
Soybean	light amber	\$1.20	

#### CALIFORNIA

Alfalfa	extra light amber	\$1.29	
Cotton	light amber	\$1.24	- \$1.25
Wildflower	light amber	\$1.29	

#### DAKOTAS

Clover	white	\$1.35	- \$1.45
Sunflower	white	\$1.34	- \$1.45

#### FLORIDA

Galberry	extra light amber	\$1.30	- \$1.40
Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.35	- \$1.40
Orange	white	\$1.45	
Wildflower	light amber	\$1.13	- \$1.30

#### LOUISIANA

Tallow	light amber	\$1.24	- \$1.25
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#### MISSISSIPPI

Soybean	extra light amber	\$1.28	
Wildflower	light amber	\$1.25	

#### MONTANA

Clover	white	\$1.38	- \$1.45
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#### WASHINGTON

Alfalfa	light amber	\$1.25	- \$1.30
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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 -  
Too Few to Report

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	\$1.34	- \$1.44
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#### Vietnam

Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.11	- \$1.16
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**COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 2009**

**APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV):** September weather has been about normal with several periods of wet weather and cooler day and night temperatures. Colonies were in fairly good shape with good populations. Queen activity during the summer months was good. Honey stores were variable yet higher than levels at the same time the last couple of years. The variability was due to weather variances throughout the Appalachian District. Despite the scattered showers making the ground very wet in some parts, other areas were still recording lower than normal water levels. Generally, there was a positive outlook among beekeepers in the amount of honey stores in the colonies going into the winter months as compared to the last few seasons. Occasional supplemental feeding was reported. Mite levels were generally at the same levels and beekeepers were diligent with treatments. Increases were seen in small hive beetle populations as well as in *Nosema cerana*. Goldenrod, asters, and various other fall wildflowers provided nectar sources.

**ALABAMA:** Above normal rainfall reduced fall nectar collection through the month by washing nectar off plants. The goldenrod bloom was excellent. Other late summer weeds such as smartweed, Florida pusley, ironweed, and others could provide substantial nectar if the weather stays clear and mild. There were few problems with small hive beetles. However, varroa mites populations were high in some colonies. Varroaosis symptoms were prevalent in some colonies. Bees were being treated where necessary. Honey production for the season in North Alabama was being reported as 25% (15-25 pounds per colony) of average production in most apiaries with 50% (35-50 pounds per colony) crop in some apiaries. South Alabama has had much better weather and therefore production was about average in some areas and slightly below average in others. Production in South Alabama was expected to be around 75-125 pounds per colony.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures in Arizona were generally above normal during September. The range in temperatures for the month was a high of 110°F in Paloma, Phoenix, Roll and Yuma to a low of 16°F at the Grand Canyon. There was a high level of reporting stations with precipitation in the first half of the month. However, there was little precipitation across Arizona during the second half of the month. One of 22 reporting districts were at above normal precipitation levels for the year. The main nectar and pollen sources were melons and alfalfa. Demand for honey remained good.

**ARKANSAS:** Pollen and nectar sources were from golden rod and broom weed. Colonies were strong throughout the month. Demand for locally produced honey was very strong. Temperatures were normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were both good.

**CALIFORNIA:** The start of the month saw a low pressure system pass to the north of California. This produced an onshore flow across Northern California, with cooler temperatures across the north. High pressure over Southern California kept temperatures warm in that part of the state. As the month progressed, Northern California was enjoying mild weather, with below normal temperatures. Southern California remained under the influence of strong high pressure which brought hotter than normal temperatures to that region. The only significant precipitation in the state was reported along the north coastal region. A cold front entered Northern California bringing rainfall from the North Coast near Eureka to Pismo Beach in Central California. The southern portions of the state remained dry. Rain was scarce in mid-September. Gustly and dry conditions provided ideal elements to set off a few wild fires over the Northern Mountains and Southern California region. The forecast for early October called for cooler temperatures with slight chances of precipitation over the mountains due to a low pressure system coming from the Gulf of Alaska region. Movement of honeybee hives to off-season locations was underway. Honeybees were in melon and squash fields in central parts of the state, and were moved to off-season locations in some other areas. The season is basically over as far as production is concerned. The late summer/early fall pasture was very poor. Too much extreme heat occurred, and cut the food availability short. Beekeepers were feeding sugar syrup, and planned to begin a pollen substitute feeding soon. Water was a concern as many sources have dried up. Where available, bees were feeding on various wildflowers throughout the state. Beekeepers were preparing their hives for the winter months and were keeping watch on mite levels.

**COLORADO:** By the end of September winter had arrived in Colorado ending an already shortened season. Honey flow started about two weeks late and ended earlier than normal. Some producers expected their harvest to be about 50 percent of normal. In addition to the late start of the season, some producers reported significant losses earlier in the summer due to *Nosema*. Prices were between \$1.45-1.50 for white clover honey. Many producers planned to move out of the state by the end of October in preparation for the winter. Mite treatments and winter feeding was in progress to help with the upcoming transition.

**FLORIDA: NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF RELEASE**

**GEORGIA:** There was a high level of new interest in beekeeping and membership at the Georgia Beekeepers meeting. Losses varied around the state with some beekeepers reporting losses anywhere from 3.5 to 40 percent. Queenless hives, small hive beetles, mites and starvation contributed to the losses. Bees were feeding off a bumper crop of Goldenrod and other good fall pollen producing plants to enable brood activity and production. There was also some supplemental feeding. Some parts of the state, mostly southwest Atlanta area, have been hit hard with rain. Northeast areas had good precipitation; however, others could use a little more to encourage plant growth before the cold weather sets in. One Beekeeper just returned from Paris, France and was awarded Best Honey in the World for their Sourwood honey taking home the top prize of the competition.

**IDAHO:** Production varied this season; some believed that the crop was going to end up slightly above average, while others believed that the crop was at best 50 percent of average. Many Idaho producers planned to leave their bees indoors in Idaho until January before moving them to California. White clover honey was priced at \$1.40-\$1.50. Honey flow was running approximately two weeks behind schedule. However, the bees were in good condition entering the winter season. Treatments and feeding continued, but mites were not a big problem for many Idaho producers this season.

**ILLINOIS:** Cool, wet conditions continued into September with temperatures averaging 4.7 degrees below normal and precipitation 1.49 inches above normal. In fact, some form of precipitation was posted for every day in the month of September. The weather persisted as the primary contributor in beekeepers feeling that production was only fair. However, quality was good. Retail and wholesale prices were about steady. Primary pollen sources included: dandelions, butterfly bushes, snap dragons, roses, and petunias. Beekeepers continued to maintain records of soybeans, goldenrod and aster as potential sources. They were also starting to remove supers in preparation for autumn. Colonies experienced no major outbreaks of disease or insects

and were in good condition. Illinois Beekeepers have a host of local and county-wide events on tap in October including training, meetings and networking banquets. Links to associated organizations and events are available on the Illinois State Beekeepers Association (ISBA) website.

**INDIANA:** Although temperatures were closer to historical norms, the state continued to experience unseasonably cool, wet weather. Temperatures were approximately 1.7 degrees below normal and precipitation was about 1.12 inches above normal over 25 days. Due to the weather, bees didn't fill all supers and production was only fair. The quality of the honey was good, however. Retail and wholesale prices were about steady. Sources of pollen included: dandelions, butterfly bushes, tulips, snap dragons, roses, and petunias. In some areas, the bees were also working beans; and goldenrod was beginning to bloom. Colonies were in good condition and experienced no major outbreaks of disease or insects. Beekeepers were starting to remove their supers. The Indiana State Beekeeper's Association (ISBA) will host their annual Fall Conference on October 24, 2009 in Danville. A Beekeepers School will be held in conjunction with the conference.

**IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA:** Temperatures were below normal for the month and dry conditions persisted. Precipitation was nearly two inches below normal. Beekeepers in Kansas and Iowa finished up their annual state fairs and reported very good honey sales. Honey flow was low. In fact, some beekeepers reported record lows. Bees were working aster, Dutch clover, basswood, golden rod and various fall foliage.

**KENTUCKY:** Excessive rainfall earlier in the year resulted in a crop which has been estimated to be 50% of normal. Good weather conditions were leading to a good fall flow of nectar for colonies to store. The flow was primarily from goldenrod and aster. Bees were in good health with very few problems reported.

**LOUISIANA:** Sources of pollen and nectar were aster, goldenrod, and other wild flowers. Colonies were in good to fair condition. Temperatures have been about normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were good.

**MICHIGAN:** Temperatures were below normal during the first week of the month and were about normal for the remainder. Temperatures ranged from a high of 88°F in Stephenson to a low of 31°F in Pellston. Precipitation levels were below normal in the first week of September and were at or above normal for the remainder of the month. Apples, sugar beets, alfalfa, and tomatoes were nectar and pollen sources. The growing season for peaches, blueberries, plums and peaches were pretty much completed and grapes continued. There was no frost yet in the state. There was hope for a late frost to help allow crops to fully mature. Demand for honey was good.

**MINNESOTA:** Bees were being treated for Nosema and mites towards the end of September. Most were expected to move to California for the winter by the beginning of November. Some beekeepers planned to delay the move as long as possible to give their queens a break between laying eggs and being moved. Prices were firming up between \$1.40-1.45 per pound for white clover honey. There were definite problems over the summer with mites. Some believe pesticide exposure weakens the colonies and increases susceptibility to mites and Nosema. During the last three weeks of September, temperatures were more in line with July than early fall. This allowed for an extended honey flow making the late start of the season a bit easier to bear. This year's crop is expected to be significantly less than average.

**MISSISSIPPI:** There was heavy rain in most areas over the past few weeks affecting the fall honey flow needed for winter storage and feeding. Available surplus could also be light in these areas due to the weather. Some Beekeepers were concerned about the small hive beetle, which thrives in moist conditions. Bees were feeding on Goldenrod, Aster, wild Sunflower, and other wild flower producing plants. Overall, colonies were in good shape. However, additional losses have not been determined. Beekeepers were hoping that the next few weeks will produce enough fall nectar to help with winter storages. There was little surplus available due to the weather.

**MONTANA:** Most areas of Montana experienced mild to near normal temperatures during September with some light morning frosts and even early season snowfalls. At the month's end, topsoil moisture measured 20 percent very short, 35 percent short and 45 percent adequate, with no surplus measurements. Subsoil moisture measured 66 percent short and very short, and 34 adequate. The third cutting of Alfalfa hay was being harvested. Keepers were busy extracting honey and inspecting colonies for pests. Shakers were busy emptying summer packages. The honey crop was variable for this summer's season. Areas that received substantial late July, early August rains reported an average to slightly above average crop of good quality honey due to a good late nectar flow. Drier areas reported a less than average crop of lesser quality honey. Later sweet clover availability in these dry areas was limited. Colonies were in good condition. Honey demand was good.

**NEW ENGLAND:** New England weather for the month of September featured early rain with cool temperatures followed by seasonally warm day time temperatures with little rain coupled with an extended period of mild conditions. Moisture conditions continued to be above normal for the year generally in all parts of the region. The current weather conditions have been very dry with late season flowers producing little nectar. Bees have been working *celthra alnifolia*, Mexican wild bamboo, staghorn sumac, purple loose strife, button bush, joe-pye weed, pickerel weed, globe thistle, assorted wild weeds mostly knotweed, various wildflowers and aster. The region experienced a very quick bloom of sweet pepperbush and goldenrod, as much as 3 weeks earlier than usual. Food sources have quickly diminished leaving blooming buckwheat, Indian silk and coreopsis to finish the month. Consequently, honey flow and colony populations were significantly advancing early on however both were dramatically slowed by the end of the month. At this point in time reportedly, many keepers re-queen in the fall in order to have a strong queen and healthy brood for the spring. Additionally, this procedure includes combining weak colonies with strong ones as one strong colony has better chance of survival than two weak ones. Reportedly, strong colonies that have plenty of food stores in two hive bodies, exhibiting large populations of young bees which were born from after Labor Day brood and are percentage wise the ones that live through the winter because they haven't been foraging. Purportedly, the region had quite a problem with swarming and queen losses and a number of hives had gone queenless or with under performing queens especially those who started packages in the spring. Additionally, supercedure was cited by many as problematic this year. In New England the days are shorter and the nights are longer and a killing frost has yet to occur however, it is time to pull off the honey. Commercially speaking, Labor Day weekend inspections revealed heavy supers with all the promise of a good fall harvest. The pattern that emerges is that the areas subjected to a summer drought exhibited poor honey and the areas with rain had a good crop. Overall regionally speaking, the fall honey flow is over and many hobbyists report that it was not as good as hoped for, whereby much of it was mixed in the summer flow. Beekeepers reported colonies to be in generally good to very good condition with mite and disease problems under control. There has been some small pockets areas experiencing some varroa mite issues but easily treated. Beekeepers are in the process of determining

what the best course of action is to winterize their colonies. This procedure includes treatments given to combat the various killers such as varroa, tracheal mites, American foul brood, wax moth, hive beetle and chalkbrood. The treatments currently being used are apistan strips and pads, apiguard, mite away, formic acid, paradichlorobenzene, terramycin and powdered sugar to name the ones most popular in use. Sugar water feeding 2:1 syrup is underway to supplement hive honey stores and medicate mostly with fumigellin to prevent nosema. The New England cranberry crop pollination needs have been met by local beekeepers and looks to be prolific with very high yields. Honey sales and demand remains very good especially at the local level and supplies of new crop locally produced honey are very short. Prices quoted for 1 lb bottled units were higher at \$6.00 to \$9.00 mostly \$8.50 inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations prices were higher with wholesale 5 gallon units at \$115.00 to \$135.00 mostly \$135.00 for dark and \$120.00 to \$145.00 mostly \$145.00 and occasionally as high as \$165.00 for light raw honey depending on variety and quality.

**NEW YORK:** Temperatures were below normal for much of the month and ranged from a high of 85°F in New York City to a low of 29°F in Watertown and Canton. Precipitation was below normal for the first part of the month, but ended the month above normal with rain and snow during the last week of the month. Apples, soybeans and alfalfa were reported as some sources for nectar and pollen. Demand for honey remained good.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** The western portion of the state received 5 inches above normal precipitation and the eastern portion was almost an inch below normal. Due to the weather conditions, there was very little sourwood production. Even though the colonies were in fairly good shape, there was not enough honey made for winter stores. Beekeepers were most concerned about starvation and were feeding. There were few problems of mites or beetles reported. However, there were some problems in western North Carolina with black bears. Beekeepers were working on equipment and preparing for winter. Apiary officials and beekeepers were preparing for the State Fair which will be held October 15-25<sup>th</sup>. Honey sales were excellent for available supplies.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** The honey flow in the Dakotas remained light due to cool weather all season. Extraction was in full swing, but the results were light. Improved temperatures late in the summer helped with the overall condition of the colonies, and for the most part, the bees looked good. There were concerns about overwintering in California and the upcoming almond crop.

**OHIO: NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF RELEASE.**

**OKLAHOMA:** In southern Oklahoma, pollen and nectar sources were pine trees, golden rod, asters, fall mustard crop, mums, and late alfalfa. Colonies were strong all month long. From mid to late month, the weather was cool and wet. Supplies were steady from smaller farmers and there was an increased demand. There was a little swarming going on in late September which is unusual for Oklahoma. Keepers continued checking the hives for excessive hive beetle activity.

In Northern Oklahoma, pollen and nectar sources were wild flowers. Colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were both very good.

**OREGON:** At the end of September, topsoil measurements statewide were 36 percent very poor, 40 percent short, 24 percent adequate, and 0 percent surplus. Subsoil measurements were 84 percent short and very short, and 16 percent adequate. During the month, short periods of moisture were generally followed by seasonal temperatures. The last week of September was the first week since June that temperatures remained below 90 degrees across the state. Beekeepers were busy finishing up the process of gathering colonies into larger groups and extracting honey. Fall pest testing and treatments were being carried out. Keepers were providing supplemental protein and carbohydrate feeding when necessary. An average or below average honey crop was reported from the different areas across the state; blackberry honey harvest was said to have been poor. The summer melon and vegetable pollination season was also reported to have been average. Honey demand was good.

**SOUTH CAROLINA: NOT AVAILABLE AT TIME OF RELEASE**

**TENNESSEE:** Rainfall was above normal across much of the state over the first part of the year. This adversely affected the production of honey and resulted in expectations of only 25% of a normal crop. Some beekeepers reported no honey production for the year and were feeding colonies in preparation for overwintering. A more normal rainfall and weather pattern of late throughout most of the state has resulted in a good goldenrod and aster nectar flow and should allow colonies to store for winter. High numbers of small hive beetles were reported across the state and heavy infestations resulted in colony losses.

**TEXAS:** Pollen and nectar sources were from maximillian sunflower, broom weed, goldenrod, snow on the mountain, and aster. Colonies were in good condition while building brood and collecting nectar and pollen. Weather conditions varied greatly from hot and dry to cool with adequate rainfall. Supply and demand were good.

**UTAH:** Utah producers were seeing honey prices comparable to surrounding states at \$1.40 per pound. Some producers had a significant problem with mites. Weather delayed honey flow by approximately two weeks and limited the amount of fly time the bees had. At the end of September, bees were being treated for mites and disease while getting feed ready for the winter. Utah honey packers were having a hard time finding product to package due to reduced yields.

**WASHINGTON:** The weather finally began to cool down and there was frost in a few areas. Reports were mixed on the honey flow this season. However, most beekeepers reported about average to better than average flows. Bees were in very good condition. Growers were preparing their hives for winter either here or down south with supplemental feeding and pest treatments. Mites were under control.

**WISCONSIN:** Temperatures were moderately during September with an average departure of 1.6 to 2.1 degrees above normal. Beekeepers felt that production was average overall. Quality was good. Yield was average. Retail and wholesale prices were about steady. Primary plant sources for pollen included: dandelions, butterfly bushes, snap dragons, roses, empatia, and petunias. Colonies were in good condition and there were no major outbreaks of disease or insects. Beekeepers were beginning to remove supers and preparing for Fall. They were also looking forward to participating in The Wisconsin Honey Producers Convention taking place November 5-8, 2009 at the Best Western in Eau Claire.

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

	August 2009		Year to Date	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Aruba	0	0	10,427	53,386
Bahamas; The	1,056	5,428	5,302	32,916
Bahrain	18,567	45,068	26,106	85,397
Barbados	0	0	5,166	31,952
Bermuda	0	0	3,249	19,093
Cayman Islands	0	0	1,317	7,589
China	0	0	47,853	192,633
Germany	0	0	532	3,900
Guyana	980	6,642	1,525	10,245
Honduras	0	0	392	3,075
Hong Kong	1,361	5,760	2,574	15,536
Iceland	0	0	6,198	20,074
Indonesia	474	2,503	19,776	63,497
Japan	31,737	126,628	152,420	628,088
Korea; South	55,700	207,282	92,833	333,469
Kuwait	609	3,738	157,437	485,682
Malaysia	1,517	4,812	20,077	37,292
Mexico	0	0	1,761	6,620
Netherlands Antilles (exc. Aruba)	482	3,029	1,986	8,827
Pakistan	0	0	5,028	20,929
Panama	0	0	5,185	27,329
Philippines	0	0	167,696	420,149
Qatar	2,785	15,000	2,785	15,000
Saudi Arabia	0	0	18,467	85,691
Singapore	5,159	12,522	5,159	12,522
Taiwan	2,709	9,297	214,293	384,162
Turkey	14,184	53,880	14,184	53,880
United Arab Emirates	15,427	78,847	170,268	541,930
Yemen	80,806	354,907	427,997	1,323,728
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>233,553</b>	<b>935,343</b>	<b>1,587,993</b>	<b>4,924,591</b>

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

Antigua and Barbuda	340	7,480	3,197	22,440
Aruba	1,628	7,501	5,344	22,133
Australia	0	0	12,045	37,009
Bahamas; The	1,736	6,738	17,977	61,770
Barbados	0	0	7,411	23,342
Belize	0	0	6,689	25,706
Bermuda	0	0	1,829	17,668
Canada	35,895	147,612	412,103	1,590,839
Cayman Islands	536	2,686	2,791	16,187
China	0	0	28,692	85,736
Denmark	0	0	480	5,421
Ecuador	0	0	3,976	9,652
Guatemala	15,177	31,680	28,229	63,360
Hong Kong	0	0	11,657	38,847
India	0	0	78,226	162,315
Indonesia	9,656	26,400	172,251	316,730
Jamaica	4,717	19,300	10,377	41,240
Japan	6,000	26,500	188,728	650,772
Korea; South	653	3,485	7,747	26,561
Malaysia	200	3,444	20,795	69,058
Netherlands	2,262	8,879	16,537	51,802
Netherlands Antilles (exc. Aruba)	0	0	485	3,116
Panama	3,439	18,204	26,070	146,539

	August 2009		Year to Date	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
Philippines	1,319	6,545	4,536	27,511
Saudi Arabia	0	0	53,248	232,329
Singapore	3,856	29,779	9,186	66,156
Thailand	0	0	14,236	37,307
United Arab Emirates	0	0	17,903	102,546
Vietnam	0	0	20,000	31,000
Yemen	0	0	887	3,000
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>87,414</b>	<b>346,233</b>	<b>1,183,632</b>	<b>3,988,092</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>320,967</b>	<b>1,281,576</b>	<b>2,771,625</b>	<b>8,912,683</b>

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

	August 2009			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	150,863	449,802	464,655	2,050,854	6,043,396	6,245,564
Australia	0	0	0	97,502	255,975	265,953
Brazil	115,059	360,228	374,096	758,585	2,065,221	2,158,922
Canada	492,513	1,541,871	1,551,123	4,280,593	13,033,691	13,123,754
China	0	0	0	7,375	17,331	19,064
France	263	4,271	4,528	263	4,271	4,528
India	195,200	393,328	431,328	4,415,883	9,678,916	10,403,187
Indonesia	1,471,780	2,498,915	2,657,171	3,497,006	5,929,761	6,245,247
Japan	0	0	0	18,813	41,129	42,339
Mexico	0	0	0	470,236	1,434,610	1,459,431
Monaco	0	0	0	324	5,406	5,490
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	0	0	0	7,441	46,600	48,225
Peru	0	0	0	18,000	42,425	44,425
Poland	0	0	0	606	3,559	3,744
Russia	0	0	0	15,036	89,181	93,181
Spain	18,200	74,782	80,632	18,200	74,782	80,632
Switzerland	0	0	0	353	2,583	2,678
Taiwan	0	0	0	153,120	209,152	227,677
Thailand	0	0	0	52,800	102,960	111,860
Ukraine	0	0	0	18,850	43,355	45,355
United Kingdom	0	0	0	3,385	34,773	36,138
Vietnam	0	0	0	131,100	251,592	271,479
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2,443,878</b>	<b>5,323,197</b>	<b>5,563,533</b>	<b>16,016,325</b>	<b>39,410,669</b>	<b>40,938,873</b>

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

Argentina	706,808	2,047,859	2,103,941	3,831,619	11,419,931	11,811,367
Australia	0	0	0	95,967	253,192	263,192
Brazil	150,836	376,254	393,371	2,837,105	6,926,819	7,215,677
Canada	6,809	39,768	40,578	56,712	190,886	194,412
France	0	0	0	1,782	18,806	20,306
Hungary	0	0	0	18,900	50,085	52,585
India	70,200	160,230	168,230	3,018,133	6,478,606	6,846,702
Italy	187	4,862	5,382	647	11,842	13,962
Malaysia	446,040	741,329	814,194	2,340,520	3,773,660	4,197,859
Mexico	0	0	0	174,052	490,297	494,797
Mongolia	0	0	0	617,644	733,906	811,906

	August 2009			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>						
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	7,216	12,727	13,858	7,216	12,727	13,858
Pakistan	38,000	77,900	82,900	76,000	155,800	166,000
Peru	0	0	0	18,600	42,625	44,625
Romania	0	0	0	30,800	85,008	89,189
Taiwan	449,790	786,559	852,512	3,129,390	5,404,084	5,856,849
Thailand	213,000	322,740	341,713	1,182,300	1,309,425	1,437,418
Turkey	0	0	0	19,140	52,635	54,635
Ukraine	19,140	51,295	53,295	267,250	660,477	687,485
Uruguay	0	0	0	19,339	50,281	52,781
Vietnam	346,200	734,655	770,147	1,049,020	1,989,547	2,113,580
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>2,454,226</b>	<b>5,356,178</b>	<b>5,640,121</b>	<b>18,792,136</b>	<b>40,110,639</b>	<b>42,439,185</b>

**LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –**

Argentina	149,704	419,096	436,334	1,849,174	5,710,047	5,904,739
Australia	0	0	0	364	3,433	3,434
Austria	0	0	0	235	2,173	2,239
Brazil	1,002,936	2,463,514	2,595,610	8,810,280	20,414,696	21,382,525
Bulgaria	0	0	0	2,339	11,319	12,349
Canada	0	0	0	40,840	147,175	148,022
Chile	0	0	0	5,999	16,557	17,376
China	0	0	0	12,390	21,682	23,850
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	6,971	16,830	17,809
France	0	0	0	75,571	170,714	178,766
Hong Kong	4,788	30,324	30,731	8,424	53,352	54,777
India	98,740	199,117	211,117	2,959,263	6,062,312	6,470,585
Italy	361	2,077	2,212	1,399	23,650	26,344
Malaysia	928,000	1,419,840	1,530,590	1,894,494	2,896,030	3,123,243
Mexico	0	0	0	151,121	401,698	408,437
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	0	0	0	47,885	218,007	222,269
Pakistan	0	0	0	17,920	39,424	41,824
Peru	0	0	0	76,928	202,954	213,570
Saudi Arabia	6,972	13,944	15,644	6,972	13,944	15,644
Spain	1,125	12,232	12,739	10,686	43,187	44,410
Taiwan	0	0	0	20,231	37,096	38,778
Thailand	111,600	217,620	224,601	203,700	394,079	411,467
Ukraine	0	0	0	2,917	4,152	4,422
Vietnam	1,965,125	4,067,183	4,237,018	11,199,190	22,325,874	23,607,620
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>4,269,351</b>	<b>8,844,947</b>	<b>9,296,596</b>	<b>27,405,293</b>	<b>59,230,385</b>	<b>62,374,499</b>

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

Argentina	0	0	0	1,960	9,395	9,606
Australia	1,422	17,291	19,769	23,180	135,181	147,961
Brazil	113,900	220,807	231,663	793,633	1,721,704	1,821,728
Canada	19,000	64,926	65,026	1,209,623	4,017,874	4,018,284
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	49,293	95,200	100,683
Germany	12,600	70,992	73,092	25,200	123,663	127,863
Ghana	4,763	8,400	9,796	4,763	8,400	9,796
Greece	538	3,078	3,542	1,099	8,012	9,115
Honduras	0	0	0	3,000	10,820	14,295
India	33,000	69,736	74,736	164,091	318,696	337,171
Israel	8,736	26,728	27,595	8,736	26,728	27,595

	August 2009			Year to Date		
	Quantity	Value	CIF Value	Quantity	Value	CIF Value
	Kilograms	Dollars	Dollars	Kilograms	Dollars	Dollars
<b>NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED HONEY ---</b>						
Mexico	14,081	19,631	19,667	343,668	929,065	932,684
Morocco	0	0	0	852	7,084	7,416
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	31,713	55,931	56,068	291,456	695,548	717,142
Poland	0	0	0	2,298	13,960	14,030
Russia	0	0	0	19,585	116,194	124,108
Spain	0	0	0	706	5,971	6,271
Switzerland	1,500	19,850	20,457	6,109	75,101	78,814
Taiwan	1,190	9,435	9,631	3,825	29,229	30,067
Ukraine	2,370	6,642	7,642	4,305	14,663	16,032
United Kingdom	0	0	0	2,345	14,986	15,521
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>291,566</b>	<b>646,097</b>	<b>675,800</b>	<b>3,107,107</b>	<b>8,527,035</b>	<b>8,732,709</b>

**COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –**

Argentina	0	0	0	3,240	15,670	16,381
Australia	0	0	0	20,049	84,803	96,223
Austria	4,413	42,099	51,950	32,257	215,525	236,190
Brazil	414	2,318	2,380	11,452	41,763	42,367
Bulgaria	12,394	42,313	43,813	78,118	263,454	281,228
Canada	85,897	434,655	435,530	816,941	4,017,470	4,032,266
Chile	0	0	0	9,455	68,796	71,333
Cyprus	557	7,953	9,242	557	7,953	9,242
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	76,377	115,084	118,907
Egypt	0	0	0	20,628	43,937	47,326
France	909	12,553	12,975	38,705	367,295	378,611
Germany	23,432	109,748	114,648	135,931	617,956	647,734
Greece	5,987	50,696	55,934	37,265	267,739	280,202
Guatemala	0	0	0	3,554	8,517	8,927
Hungary	4,934	34,885	36,473	9,711	57,685	61,042
India	29,871	54,373	60,573	572,914	1,310,032	1,397,224
Indonesia	5,201	24,528	25,138	5,379	26,857	27,650
Israel	0	0	0	980	6,900	7,110
Italy	0	0	0	21,124	169,580	178,398
Lebanon	960	12,426	13,997	5,763	32,420	35,013
Lithuania	2,952	11,980	13,178	6,756	23,260	25,587
Malaysia	21,326	33,000	37,321	40,826	66,000	72,768
Mexico	0	0	0	5,311	35,148	36,251
Moldova	0	0	0	6,787	24,114	26,461
Monaco	144	2,136	2,192	13,906	56,818	57,952
New Zealand (exc. Cook; Niue; & Tokelau)	72,049	173,689	178,781	252,549	710,318	746,077
Pakistan	0	0	0	2,409	8,498	8,866
Peru	0	0	0	5,808	36,918	37,997
Poland	6,645	4,000	4,584	29,340	48,106	51,903
Portugal	0	0	0	3,480	21,925	22,904
Russia	0	0	0	10,903	69,254	76,182
Spain	18,200	75,291	79,485	60,472	238,684	255,909
Sweden	0	0	0	594	4,489	4,708
Switzerland	245	3,236	3,237	61,771	237,786	246,530
Taiwan	26,926	54,624	56,631	508,693	892,266	961,215
Turkey	0	0	0	2,714	19,543	20,226
Ukraine	11,019	28,873	31,760	43,156	100,047	109,997
United Kingdom	0	0	0	165	4,416	4,612
Vietnam	13,689	33,797	35,672	32,249	79,049	86,024
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>348,164</b>	<b>1,249,173</b>	<b>1,305,494</b>	<b>2,988,289</b>	<b>10,416,075</b>	<b>10,825,543</b>

	August 2009			Year to Date		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
<b>FLAVORED HONEY - - -</b>						
Canada	0	0	0	274	2,946	2,996
China	0	0	0	2,202	127,433	129,730
Italy	510	6,001	6,266	2,496	32,524	33,845
Korea; South	0	0	0	4,989	13,415	14,239
Mexico	14,590	141,559	142,427	72,156	697,012	702,477
Switzerland	0	0	0	2,120	18,840	19,308
Taiwan	0	0	0	3,827	8,541	8,864
Thailand	0	0	0	26,264	105,180	108,330
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>	<b>15,100</b>	<b>147,560</b>	<b>148,693</b>	<b>114,328</b>	<b>1,005,891</b>	<b>1,019,789</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>9,822,285</b>	<b>21,567,152</b>	<b>22,630,237</b>	<b>68,423,478</b>	<b>158,700,694</b>	<b>166,330,598</b>

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