

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 February, 2010

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

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

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

(# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

DAKOTAS					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.
Alfalfa	white	\$1.52			Province Not Reported –
Clover	white	\$1.45	-	\$1.55	Canola
FLORIDA					white
Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.45			\$1.49
Wildflower	light amber	\$1.30			-
MISSISSIPPI					\$1.55
Soybean	light amber	\$1.35			Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.
MONTANA					Argentina
Clover	white	\$1.50	-	\$1.52	Mixed Flowers
					white
					\$1.42
					-
					\$1.53
					Brazil
					Mixed Flowers
					extra light amber
					\$1.45
					Vietnam
					Mixed Flowers
					light amber
					\$1.12
					-
					\$1.19

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 2010

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): February saw a record amount of snow in a two week period from two blizzards only a few days apart. The Appalachian District recorded record total snow amounts this winter. Anywhere from 20 to 50 inches fell in all parts which generally see 10 to 20 inches in a normal winter. Garrett County, Maryland received over 250 inches of snow this winter. Baltimore-Washington airport recorded a record 80 inches of snow. There were 25 days in February in which the temperature in Martinsburg was below 32° F. The average temperature is usually 5° to 10° warmer. Beekeepers were monitoring colonies. However, losses were expected due to the severity and length of the unusually cold temperatures during February.

ALABAMA: Most beekeepers were unable to go into hives due to the extremely cold temperatures. Therefore, the conditions of the colonies wasn't able to be determined in all areas of the state. Reports of 25% loss by one large beekeeper already may signal a major rebuilding of colony numbers across the state this spring. Tag alder, camellia, henbit and other winter flowers were putting out pollen. However, bees were building up slower than usual even in the most southern part of the state due to persistent cold temperatures.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were above normal for the first and third week of February in Arizona, but were below normal for the second and fourth week of the month. Temperatures ranged from a high of 80°F in Yuma to a low of -13°F at the Grand Canyon. Precipitation levels were above normal. Of the 22 reporting stations, 19 to 22 received precipitation in any given week during the month. Many Arizona bee colonies remain out of state for the purposes of pollinating fruit and nut trees elsewhere. Alfalfa and desert and plant bloom were the main sources for nectar and pollen. Honeydews were also a source of nectar and pollen. According to figures from the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS), for 2009 Arizona had 20,000 honey producing colonies (down 5,000 from the previous year). 1,040,000 pounds of honey was produced with a total production value of \$1,591,000 (both down from 2008). The average per pound price for honey in Arizona in 2009 was \$1.53, up from the 2008 average of \$1.26 per pound. Demand for honey remained good.

ARKANSAS: Pollen and nectar sources were from various trees. Colonies were in poor condition at the beginning of the month and slowly improved toward the end of the month. Temperatures were well below normal and moisture was adequate. Supply was low and demand remained good.

CALIFORNIA: The month began with a cold front entering from the North, bringing rain to the Northern Coast, Central Valley and Southern California and heavy snowfall to the mountain regions. Rain and snowfall continued throughout the months, with the most serious storm of the series, bringing heavy rains to Southern California. The result of this storm was disastrous mudslides in the foothills. As the month came to a close, a high pressure ridge was setting over the West Coast, resulting in dry, mild weather for most of California. Temperatures across Northern California were close to seasonal normal and were above normal in Southern California with daytime highs reaching 80 degrees. More plentiful precipitation this winter

helped reservoirs recover after three dry years. The largest reservoir in California, Lake Shasta, now holds an average supply of water for this time of year. Other reservoirs have still not recovered to that degree. Rains have not restored water supplies. The federal Central Valley Project can guarantee only 5 percent supplies to many farm customers, while the State Water Project forecasts it will deliver 15 percent supplies. Honeybees continued to be shipped in from other States during the month, and both local and out-of-state beehives were placed in almond and plum orchards for pollination season. Blooming in almond orchards began, with widespread blooming occurring towards mid to late February. Initial reports indicated a healthy bloom. Bees and bloom sprays continued to be used throughout almond orchards. Bees were also feeding on eucalyptus, borage, manzanita, bottle brush, willows, bulbs, poppies, calendula, wild mustard, radish and lots of fruit trees, including pomegranates and cherries. Bee health remained a worry: in recent weeks, beekeepers have started reporting more instances of colony collapse disorder. A University of California specialist says few instances of the disease were reported during the fall and early winter, but that more hives have collapsed just as beekeepers prepared to move them into almond orchards for pollination work. More than a million beehives were needed to pollinate California's almond crop.

COLORADO: Beekeepers in Colorado noted that there seemed to be a shortage of bees for the almond bloom this year. As beekeepers in other states have noted, there seemed to be a 30-50 percent die off on average of bees that were being prepped to be placed in the almond orchards. Colony conditions varied from healthy to poor condition. If the recent rainy and cool weather continues it will most likely limit pollination and therefore, the almond crop for 2010. The bees are expected to start to move out of California by mid-March with some coming home to Colorado and others going to neighboring states for pollination.

FLORIDA: Many Florida colonies spent the month of February pollinating almond groves in California. Some shortages of hives and an overall decline in quality of colonies were being reported by some Florida beekeepers in California. Below normal temperatures in January did not allow the hives to split and strengthen as they would in a normal year before their trip to California. Most bees were expected to return to Florida during the first two weeks of March. Some will be going to the Panhandle area for honey production in Titi and then later in Tupelo and Gallberry. Bees headed for southern Florida will be working primarily in citrus groves. The abnormally cold weather in January and February has pushed back the season for all of these nectar sources by an estimated two weeks or more. Bees remaining in the state were being aggressively fed, continuing through the entire month because of a lack of pollen or nectar from any natural blooms. Maple is one of the few sources for pollen and nectar in late February. Many hives were treated for Varroa mites and Nosema, but no major problems were reported. A few beekeepers were reporting Titi beginning to bloom in early March as opposed to the normal bloom time in mid-February.

GEORGIA: The winter months were particularly hard for the bees because of inclement weather conditions. Supplemental feeding was the primary source of food. When the bees were able to leave the hives, they were feeding on remaining Red Maple blossoms and some wildflowers, including clover and wild mustard. In the next few weeks wild plum and blackberries will be available. In the southern and central part of the state, losses from ten to thirty percent have been reported. The northern part of the state reported losses as high as sixty percent as that area has been hit the hardest with extreme cold weather and rain. In many areas the bees have had a hard time recovering from the unusual weather conditions this winter. Brooding was slow. Some beekeepers noticed Queens laying; however, some were not laying eggs quick enough to produce splits or were losing splits early.

IDAHO: Most bees were in California for almond pollination. A cool, rainy cycle during the of the bloom has limited flight times. Some Idaho beekeepers who moved bees out to California toward the end of January to prepare for the bloom seemed to have lower rates of loss than those hives moved in November, December, and the earlier part of January. Prices for white clover honey seemed to be holding firm. However, no new prices were reported for February.

ILLINOIS: With the continued cold and mounting snow, Illinois experienced one of its coldest winters on record. The average state-wide temperature for February was 25.3 degrees; which was 2.9 degrees below normal. Snowfall throughout the state ranged from 15 to over 45 inches. This was 1 to 3 inches above normal. Beekeepers continued monitoring colonies and performing food checks. Candy boards were left stored in case of emergency use. Bees were only able to take a few cleansing flights due to the weather. However, Beekeepers remain optimistic that they will have relatively healthy colonies come spring. Local meetings and Beekeeping classes continued to be offered throughout the state. Upcoming Regional meetings were also being planned.

INDIANA: February proved to be just as brutally cold and even fiercer than January. 26 of the months 28 days saw weather below normal. Also, almost 30 inches of snow billowed its way across the entire state. The statewide average February temperature was 25.4°, which is 5.0° below normal. This ranks the month as one of the coldest Februarys on record in Indiana since 1895. Although the snow was plentiful, it was also fluffy so did not yield high levels of precipitation. Precipitation departures were .73 inches below normal over the 28 day period. Beekeepers continued monitoring colonies for health and they performed regular food checks. Candy boards were kept stored for possible emergency food use. Due to the extreme weather conditions the bees were not able to take many cleansing flights. However, Beekeepers remain optimistic that they will have relatively healthy colonies come spring. Local meetings and Beekeeping classes continued to be offered throughout the state. Regional meetings are also scheduled for the upcoming months.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Below normal temperatures continued along with increased precipitation. Beekeepers were busy attending meetings and classes. With the heavy amount of snowfall and cold temperatures, beekeepers have been vigilant in checking bees for Nosema disease as a result of bee confinement and lack of cleansing flight. Beekeepers are reporting good populations. Honey prices have been reported high as 1.75.

KENTUCKY: Weather is starting to warm and beekeepers are making their first early inspections of their hives. Bees are starting to bring in the first nectar & pollen of the season. As beekeepers are opening hives, some are finding dead colonies. Most reports of winter colony loss in Kentucky appear to be from starvation, due to poor 2009 fall nectar flow. Statewide losses appear to be worse than normal. But some beekeepers are reporting less than normal losses. Most beekeepers are reporting surviving hives in fair to very good condition.

LOUISIANA: Pollen and nectar sources were from various trees. Colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were below normal and rainfall was above normal. Supply and demand were fairly good.

MICHIGAN: Many bee colonies from Michigan were in other states for pollination purposes. According to figures from the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS), for 2009 Michigan had 66,000 honey producing colonies (down 5,000 from the previous year). 3,960,000 pounds of honey were produced with a total production value of \$5,980,000 (both down from 2008). The average per pound price for honey in Michigan in 2008 was \$1.51, up from the 2008 average of \$1.44 per pound. Demand for honey remained good.

MINNESOTA: Minnesota beekeepers noted that the almond bloom in California came on later than expected and with a heavier bud set than average. There were claims of many bees of questionable quality being put in the orchards for almond pollination. However, if an orchard owner has crop insurance and has to issue a claim they have to show proof of having bees on site. The concern is that this may encourage poor beekeeping. Rainy and cooler temperatures limited flight time and pollination. Early cherry bloom had begun by late February, further complicating the already challenging pollination conditions. There was an average of 30-50 percent die off of the hives. Bees were expected to move back to Minnesota in late April.

MISSISSIPPI: Most of the beekeepers were reporting that the bees appear to be in pretty good shape and were still supplementing them with food. When the bees were out foraging they were feeding off of Hen Bit, Red Maple blossoms, and a few wildflowers. Blueberries will soon be available. They still have not been able to work with the hives very much as rain played a major role as the main factor preventing beekeepers from entering them. A few losses were reported. Brooding seemed to be doing well in preparation for spring.

MONTANA: Eastern Montana experienced below normal temperatures for the month of February while western Montana temperatures were above normal for the month. Precipitation amounts received during February were generally below normal statewide. At the month's end, topsoil moisture measured 4 percent very short, compared to 2 percent last year, 16 percent short, 15 percent last year, 77 percent adequate, 78 percent last year, and 3 percent surplus, compared to 5 percent last year. Subsoil moisture measured 37 percent short and very short, and 63 percent adequate and surplus. Bee keepers were busy with equipment repair, and winter inspections of colonies overwintering in home yards, these colonies were reported to be in generally good security. Keepers also were busy trucking the last migratory colonies to California and staging them for the upcoming Almond and stone fruit pollination season. Blooming in the Almond orchards began by mid February, while the full bloom was reached by late February. Early varieties of stone fruit were also blooming by late February. The generally warm temperatures with regular rain in California made work conditions and bloom spray applications in the orchards off and on as ground and tree moisture levels allowed. Honey demand was said to be moderate.

NEW ENGLAND: In New England the month of February offered very cold temperatures being seasonally lower than normal. Overnight temperatures recorded in single digits while day time highs were in the teens combined with high winds creating an uncomfortable wind chill effect. Precipitation in the form of snow fall covered much of the region resulting in very high moisture levels which should provide conditions for abundant pollen and nectar sources. Beekeepers reported that very cold conditions have kept the bees in tight small clusters with little activity. There were some early reports of winter losses due to starvation. Current cold weather requires keepers to feed only solids such as protein patties, fondant, sugar candy or dry granulated sugar around the opening in the inner cover. February losses are not uncommon because the bees are aging and the colonies honey stores have dwindled. In Northern elevations colonies will remain closed and wrapped in their protective layers thru March into April and will receive supplemental feedings of protein/pollen patties and candy boards throughout this time frame. Additionally, keepers that have kept ahead of the feeding cycle by using fondant candy, protein/pollen patties with no breaks in feeding have reported few losses. Problems have developed from water/moisture and air infiltration issues whereby continuous freezing temperatures had kept bees from moving from frame to frame to follow food even though frames were still heavy with honey stores. Reportedly keepers using Styrofoam hive bodies have provided better insulation but have shown to not stand up well in commercial operations. Purportedly Styrofoam is better suited for use in mating nucs in queen rearing and in the early stages of nucleus buildup. Colonies are expected to be in good health when they are broken out from their winter status. Reportedly, checked colonies across the region were found to be in mixed conditions whereby some were strong while others were weak. Many reported losses were due to small clusters within the hive in combination with neglected monitoring for supplemental feeding needs. Condensation from poor ventilation will more adversely affect bees than cold weather. Reportedly this past year average honey production yields were 50 to 60 pounds per super with the regional honey quantity well below average. Comb honey is honey that is packed right in the honey comb. Liquid honey is honey that has been extracted from the comb. Non-filtered liquid is raw honey where filtered honey is natural honey. Many keepers warm their honey to 100 to 120 degrees F in order to reduce the tendency of the honey to crystallize. If honey is heated hotter than 120 degrees F, it may caramelize and thus be ruined. Pasteurized honey can only be processed by special equipment. This month is traditionally a time for keepers to be occupied in building, repairing, maintenance of equipment and scheduling of shows, fairs, workshops and planning bee association school classes as well as nuc and package bee pickups. Demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains good and honey sales remains firm. Prices quoted for 1 lb bottled units were steady at \$7.00 to \$9.00 mostly \$9.00 occasionally higher inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations prices were steady with wholesale 5 gallon units at \$150.00 to \$200.00 mostly \$175.00 and occasionally lower for both light and dark raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality.

NEW YORK: Snowfall in New York was moderate during the first part of the month. Towards the end of February, however, several storms dumped heavy amounts of snow on the state. For most of the month, temperatures were in the 20's and 30's across the state. Many beekeepers remained in the southeastern states for pollinations. According to figures from the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS), for 2009 New York had 47,000 honey producing colonies (down 3,000 from the previous year). 3,055,000 pounds of honey were produced with a total production value of \$5,591,000 (both down from 2008). The average per pound price for honey in New York in 2009 was \$1.83, up from the 2008 average of \$1.65 per pound. Demand for honey remained good.

NORTH CAROLINA: Beekeeping classes continued to be held across the state of North Carolina. Temperature ranged 47-53 degrees for the highs, and 27-32 degrees for the lows. For months, precipitation levels have run higher than average throughout the state. For the month of February, precipitation was only slightly above normal for the western part of the state and slightly below for the eastern part. Even with the cold temperatures, losses were reported at 5 to 10 percent with the remaining bees in pretty good condition. These reports are considerably lower than last year in which some beekeepers lost as much as 50 percent. With good moisture levels throughout the state, beekeepers were expecting a good honey flow for the spring. Beekeepers were feeding, checking for pests and treating as necessary. Honey sales were excellent for the limited supplies.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: Many of the hives from the Dakotas were in almond orchards in California. Mixed reviews are coming in regarding colony health and conditions with some rated as excellent, and other weak. This may be attributed to the location for overwintering as some areas are experiencing much colder temperatures. Some of the areas with little loss this year attribute it to the good honey crop they had last year allowing the bees to go into winter in better shape. Some of the success is also thought to be helped by overwintering in ID potato sheds.

Several beekeepers here in North Dakota met with the North Dakota Department Of Agriculture to discuss registration of the new formic acid gel packs to secure a Section 18 Emergency Exemption so that these products will be available this spring. NOD Apiary Products the company that developed the new formic acid formulation is now in production and hopes to have product for sale by late March or early April. Hawaii is the first state to register the product under a 24C Special Use Permit. California is the next state in the process of registering

OHIO: Ohio was affected by below normal temperatures and a number of storms which dumped heavy amounts of snow on the state. Many beekeepers from Ohio remained in Florida and other southeastern states for pollinations during the month of February. According to figures from the National Agricultural Statistical Service (NASS), for 2009 Ohio had 11,000 honey producing colonies (down 3,000 from the previous year). 550,000 pounds of honey were produced (down from 2008) with a total production value of \$1,513,000 (up from 2008). The average per pound price for honey in Ohio in 2008 was \$2.75, up considerably from the 2008 average of \$1.68 per pound. A number of beekeeping workshops, meetings and seminars were held across the state in February. Demand for honey was good.

OKLAHOMA: In Southern Oklahoma, pollen and nectar sources were from pine, cedar and crocus. In Northern Oklahoma, pollen and nectar sources were from cedar, maple and elm trees. Colonies in Southern Oklahoma were showing hard clusters. Colonies in Northern Oklahoma were in good condition. The state experienced record temperatures and snowfall during the month. Supplies were very low and demand was high.

OREGON: Not available at time of release.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Colonies across the state were reported to be in fairly good condition with few losses. Most losses were mainly attributed to starvation. Colonies had a slow brood build-up and development due to cold weather. The state average temperature for the month was below normal. The state received adequate rainfall during the month. Bees across the state were gathering mostly pollen from Red Maples & other unidentified sources. There were no major pest problems reported in the state. Hives were treated during the month for Small Hive beetles with *Check Mite+ Strips* and varroa mites with *Apigaurd* and *ApiLife*.

TENNESSEE: Beekeepers were feeding colonies due to lack of food stores. There were very limited sources of nectar and pollen due to cold, wet weather. Colony losses were expected to be higher than average this year due to lack of sufficient winter stores.

TEXAS: Pollen and nectar sources were from elm and dandelion. Colonies were expanding slowly. The cold, wet weather delayed egg laying and brood production. Bees were gradually improving. Weather conditions were unpleasant with plenty of rain and record snow falls. Supply was short and demand continued to strong.

UTAH: Most bees were in California for the almond pollination. Similar to others who moved bees into California, the average loss was between 30-50 percent of hives. Some Utah producers had their bees graded before entering into orchards as orchard owners were looking for new ways to ensure that they get the amount of bees that they were paying for. Honey prices were holding steady and were expected to rise if die off continues at the current pace.

WASHINGTON: The weather is slightly but overcast and wet in many areas. Colonies conditions are mixed although many feel that they should be OK as the winter has not been that cold. The snowpack is still at approximately 80 percent with more in the northern Cascades and somewhat less in the south. A period of relatively nice weather in February is being followed by a return to more normal weather. Activity in the hives is limited.

WISCONSIN: The cold lingered into February with average mean temperatures posted throughout the state of 15-23 degrees. Temperatures posted an average departure as low as -8.33 degrees below normal. Due to snow upwards of 22 days out of the month in some areas, Wisconsin's drought conditions improved for the month. Precipitation departures overall were not far from the norm; posting from -.4 to 1 inch. Beekeepers continued monitoring colonies to ensure that the bees had a good supply of food for the ensuing colder days. A few warmer days allowed bees to take cleansing flights. Beekeepers remained optimistic that they will have relatively healthy colonies come spring. Local meetings and Beekeeping classes continued to be offered throughout the state as Beekeepers prepared for upcoming District meetings in March.

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

Not available at time of release

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

	Year to Date			January 2010		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -						
Argentina	258,251	743,585	771,774	258,251	743,585	771,774
Brazil	169,398	472,299	489,113	169,398	472,299	489,113
Canada	386,364	1,352,144	1,365,768	386,364	1,352,144	1,365,768
Indonesia	537,100	896,923	960,798	537,100	896,923	960,798
Italy(*)	8,943	53,014	56,164	8,943	53,014	56,164
United Kingdom	145	2,541	3,141	145	2,541	3,141
EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -						
Argentina	462,879	1,335,594	1,374,127	462,879	1,335,594	1,374,127
Brazil	151,013	429,105	451,586	151,013	429,105	451,586
Canada	10,582	53,206	53,835	10,582	53,206	53,835
Italy(*)	173	2,952	3,202	173	2,952	3,202
Malaysia	706,200	1,152,432	1,269,960	706,200	1,152,432	1,269,960
Taiwan	421,080	778,998	841,998	421,080	778,998	841,998
Thailand	18,600	38,502	39,580	18,600	38,502	39,580
Ukraine	19,140	50,721	51,229	19,140	50,721	51,229
LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –						
Argentina	221,690	665,786	688,296	221,690	665,786	688,296
Brazil	305,224	784,900	810,807	305,224	784,900	810,807
Hungary	3,384	17,565	18,465	3,384	17,565	18,465
India	307,403	652,655	692,485	307,403	652,655	692,485
Malaysia	649,600	993,888	1,085,349	649,600	993,888	1,085,349
New Zealand(*)	4,272	7,535	8,655	4,272	7,535	8,655
Spain	1,580	11,404	12,000	1,580	11,404	12,000
Taiwan	115,608	209,690	219,399	115,608	209,690	219,399
Ukraine	38,000	102,210	102,212	38,000	102,210	102,212
Vietnam	827,490	1,833,883	1,882,687	827,490	1,833,883	1,882,687
NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---						
Brazil	37,990	140,302	143,601	37,990	140,302	143,601
Canada	1,483	13,308	13,309	1,483	13,308	13,309
Egypt	12,045	23,925	25,725	12,045	23,925	25,725
India	16,690	48,427	50,427	16,690	48,427	50,427
Malaysia	19,612	13,822	16,072	19,612	13,822	16,072
Mexico	31,037	87,744	89,044	31,037	87,744	89,044
New Zealand(*)	181,923	371,861	375,898	181,923	371,861	375,898
Russia	500	3,435	3,714	500	3,435	3,714
COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –						
Armenia	5,095	24,570	25,859	5,095	24,570	25,859
Austria	1,932	17,404	17,774	1,932	17,404	17,774
Brazil	94	3,612	3,783	94	3,612	3,783

Bulgaria	9,659	38,675	39,703	9,659	38,675	39,703
Canada	63,229	335,096	336,146	63,229	335,096	336,146
China	2,000	4,000	5,205	2,000	4,000	5,205
Dominican Republic	908	2,937	3,017	908	2,937	3,017
Egypt	571	2,380	2,467	571	2,380	2,467
France(*)	24,486	102,730	104,744	24,486	102,730	104,744
Georgia	400	4,000	4,400	400	4,000	4,400
Germany(*)	12,159	53,648	56,148	12,159	53,648	56,148
Greece	696	5,913	6,138	696	5,913	6,138
Hungary	2,302	14,875	15,917	2,302	14,875	15,917
India	67,810	159,325	166,455	67,810	159,325	166,455
Israel(*)	630	6,857	7,371	630	6,857	7,371
Italy(*)	506	6,516	6,850	506	6,516	6,850
Lithuania	2,184	9,802	10,782	2,184	9,802	10,782
Malaysia	19,830	33,200	34,665	19,830	33,200	34,665
Moldova	2,549	14,214	15,163	2,549	14,214	15,163
New Zealand(*)	33,879	89,576	92,631	33,879	89,576	92,631
Poland	1,830	11,648	11,706	1,830	11,648	11,706
Russia	1,664	15,688	17,257	1,664	15,688	17,257
Spain	2,157	13,907	14,881	2,157	13,907	14,881
Switzerland(*)	15,174	102,100	107,058	15,174	102,100	107,058
Taiwan	2,705	8,233	8,521	2,705	8,233	8,521
Turkey	13,378	88,433	90,956	13,378	88,433	90,956
Ukraine	19,129	61,694	67,863	19,129	61,694	67,863

FLAVORED HONEY - - -
None Reported

GRAND TOTAL	6,232,355	14,575,389	15,243,880	6,232,355	14,575,389	15,243,880
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Notes:

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure. Commodity groups on a value report will reflect a total of all statistics for each commodity in the group in DOLLARS, whereas a QUANTITY line item will show statistics on the greatest number of like units of measure for grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized

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