NATIONAL HONEY REPORT

United States Department of Agriculture
Agricultural Marketing Service
Fruit and Vegetable Programs
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Federal Market News Service
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Number XXX - #4 **Issued Monthly** **May 14, 2010**

HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF April, 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)

ARKANSAS				
Soybean	light amber	$1.34		
DAKOTAS				
Clover	white	$1.55	-	$1.65
FLORIDA				
Orange	white	$1.50	-	$1.60
LOUISIANA				
Tallow	light amber	$1.35		

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 –		
Canola	white	$1.66
Mixed Flowers	white	$1.54

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	$1.45	-	$1.58
Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	$1.44	-	$1.58
Brazil				
ORGANIC	white	$1.73	-	$1.75
Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	$1.42	-	$1.59
Mixed Flowers	light amber	$1.35		

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING APRIL, 2010

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): The April bloom was incredible. Pollen levels were at the highest in years. Scattered showers and thunderstorms kept them in check a bit, but for the most part bees were busy foraging. Temperatures were about normal to below normal for most of the month. Beekeepers replaced bees lost to starvation this winter and populations were building. Fruit orchards were past bloom and black locust and tulip poplars were in full bloom in the district.

ALABAMA: Honey bee losses through the winter have been above average but not excessive – probably around 35% to 45%. However, surviving colonies came out of winter weak and have been slow building up. Swarming has been below average. Bees seemed to be working well and numbers were large enough to collect excess nectar. Beekeepers were splitting to replace numbers and demand for nucs, packages, and queens was strong. Nectar flow has been good but cool nights have slowed nectar collection somewhat. Although, there were reports of bees capping honey. Poplar has been good along with clovers, blackberry, and dandelion.

ARIZONA: Temperatures during the month were generally at or below normal levels throughout Arizona. Temperatures ranged from a high of 97°F in Paloma to a low of 13° F at the Grand Canyon. Precipitation was reported from 5 to 15 of the 22 reporting stations across the state during any given week during the month. For the year, 20 of 22 stations were reporting at or above normal precipitation levels. Alfalfa, desert and plant bloom were the main sources for nectar and pollen. Demand for honey remained good.

ARKANSAS: Maple trees, fruit trees, and wildflowers provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in generally good condition. Temperatures were above normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were good.

CALIFORNIA: At the start of the month, a weak high pressure ridge brought dry and mild conditions to Southern California, while a cold front brushed Northern California, resulting in scattered light precipitation for the northern half of the state and eventually moved south and brought some light showers to Southern California as well. As the month progressed, a low pressure system off the Washington coast was driving a vigorous cold front through California, spreading rain, wind and cool temperatures across the state. California saw substantial rainfall for the majority of the month, however towards the month's end, dry and warm conditions prevailed over the state.
Weather slowed bee pollination activity as the season was progressing through the

stone fruits and moving into blueberries. Pollination activity was down where there was precipitation. Bees were moved from late almonds and were still found in blooming blueberry, and stone fruits, including cherry and plums. Bees were being moved to seed onion fields. Bees were also feeding on rosemary, borage, bottlebrush, berries, black locust trees, poppies, calendula, wild mustard, radish, dandelions, vetch, lavenders and California Buckeye trees bloom this month.
California's 2009 honey production, at 11.7 million pounds, was 36 percent below 2008. Producing colonies totaled 355 thousand, down 1 percent from the previous year. The yield per colony averaged 33 pounds, compared to 51 pounds produced per colony in 2008. U.S. Honey prices increased to a record high during 2009 to 144.5 cents, up 2 percent from 142.1 cents in 2008.
Honeybee losses continue: Honeybee colonies continue to decline, according to a federal government report on a survey of beekeepers. The number of managed honeybee colonies declined almost 34 percent from October 2009 to April 2010. That is an increase from 29 percent the year before. Experts call the continued high loss rate troubling, especially considering losses over the summer months are not included. Researchers continue to search for a cause and cure for colony collapse disorder.

COLORADO: Colorado beekeepers were feeling tentatively confident about the upcoming season. While many suffered the losses seen throughout the country in January, most have made a strong comeback with new colonies ready to tackle the season. Bees located out in California in April benefited from the wet spring with the extension of wildflower season and reduced supplemental feed. Those that were moved back to Colorado in mid-April have enjoyed warm weather and good moisture. Prices for white honey were reported at $1.60 per pound.

FLORIDA: There have been sporadic reports of both good and no honey production in citrus groves this year, but overall it appears to have been an average season. Beekeepers working in Tupelo, Gallberry and Ti Ti are all reporting an average season for honey production. The season for all of these honey sources have ended and many Florida bees are being moved up the East Coast for pollination. Some of the crops they will be working include: blueberries, apples, cherries, squash, cucumbers, cantaloupes, and watermelons. Bees left in the state for honey production are working wildflowers. There have been reports of light citrus honey selling for $1.50-1.60 per pound. There are also many reports of imported honey from various countries competing with locally produced honey for market share.
The Apiary Inspectors of America (AIA) and USDA-ARS Beltsville Honey Bee Lab have released the preliminary results of a survey conducted to estimate winter colony losses for 2009/2010. They surveyed over 22.4 % of all colonies in the country. This report shows a total loss of 33.8% of managed bee colonies, which is similar to losses reported in the previous three years. Beekeepers reported that 14.4% losses were what they would consider acceptable. Beekeepers attributed their losses primarily to starvation and weather. Colony Collapse Disorder was listed by only 5% of beekeepers as the major cause of their losses. It is thought that a combination of reduced honey supplies caused by an overly wet summer and a colder than normal winter in many areas of the country led to higher than normal starvation rates. The conclusion of the report is that the combination of winter loss rates and additional summer loss rates (being evaluated in a separate study) are creating an unsustainable situation for the beekeeping industry. Jerry Hayes of the Florida Department of Agriculture was one of four contributors conducting this survey and provided these preliminary results.

GEORGIA: The bees appeared to be in good shape after a hard and wet winter season. The majority had a slow recovery, and some beekeepers were short on hives. Spring was in full bloom and everything seemed to be blooming at the same time. It was reported that less swarming was occurring and more bees were making honey with an abundance of vegetables, watermelon, clover, tulip poplar, locust, blackberry and tupelo soon to follow as the main sources of pollen. Classes to learn about beekeeping and making honey were filling up quickly as there is a large interest shown in the Southern states and demand from beginners is rising.

IDAHO: Idaho bees are spread around the western US. Some beekeepers have moved everything back to Idaho after the almond bloom, in anticipation of an early spring due to the relatively mild winter. Most bees were being feed supplemental syrup, but was not expected to last for long. Others have bees pollinating apples in Washington and waiting on blooming trees in Montana. Bees in the western part of the state were feeding on dandelion and mustard, while wildflowers were just starting to bloom in the eastern portion in mid-April. White honey was reported to be $1.60-1.65 per pound and was expected to rise.

ILLINOIS: Illinois continued its warming trend with days of well above normal highs and below average lows as well. The state experienced lows of 30 degrees which were 09 degrees below normal. Highs reached 84 degrees; 25 degrees above the normal temperature for April. Although there were 22 days of precipitation, similar to other states in the region, Illinois' precipitation levels were lower than normal. State-wide precipitation levels for the month were 3.68 inches. This was a -.67 inch deviation from the norm; a slight increase over March.
Due to an early spring warm-up, bee hive build-up of honey was above normal for April. The combination of above normal temperatures with numerous days of precipitation, have caused farmers to fall behind in the planting of fields. This resulted in an abundance of wildflowers that have also contributed to the overall above normal build-up. Many beekeepers reported seeing swarms. Experienced keepers recommended others store their Black Locust and later clover honey. They anticipated extracting comb honey in May or early June. Beekeepers also anticipated a very good honey flow with good quality honey. Local meetings and classes continued to be offered throughout the state. Upcoming regional meetings were also planned.

INDIANA: Unseasonably warm temperatures the first half of the month narrowly missed placing April 2010 in the climate books as the warmest April on record in Indiana. The state average temperature of 57.3 degrees was 5.9 degrees above normal and good for second place behind the record warmest 57.6 degrees set in April 1896. For the first 16 days of April 2010, on all but one day daily temperatures were much above normal, including two days with temperatures more than 20° above normal. Weather conditions moderated the second half of the month with alternating short spells of above and below normal temperatures due to cloudier days with more frequent rainfall.
Indiana precipitation averaged 3.12 inches in April; 0.8 inch below the statewide normal. Climatologists believed early on that the month was on track to be one of the driest Aprils on record as well as the warmest, but heavier rainfall later in the month dimmed the chances of a dual record month.
The early warm dry spring permitted Indiana farmers to plant field crops at a record pace. The warmth also prompted the availability of large amounts of pollen from wild flowers.
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IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Temperatures and precipitation levels were well above normal for the month in Iowa and Kansas. In Missouri and Nebraska, precipitation was below normal. Beekeepers were busy attending classes and meetings. Most have finished preparations for early spring activity as packaged bees were being delivered. Beekeepers have been encouraged to reply to a survey of bee colony lost. Bees have been working early pollen sources of dandelion and wildflowers.

KENTUCKY: Some hives came through the winter very strong, while other beekeepers had a rough time. The cold February and warm March helped some hives more than it hurt them. Very dry conditions persisted until late April, when there was several inches of rain. The rain was much needed, but unfortunately it began just as the black locust started to bloom.

LOUISIANA: Various trees and wildflowers provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in generally good condition. Temperatures were hotter than normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were fair.

MICHIGAN: Most bees have returned from California and the southeastern United States for the purpose of pollinating this season's new crops. During the month of April, Michigan experienced above normal temperatures. Until the latter part of the month, rainfall was below normal. Despite rain late in the month, more is still needed. Fruit trees and wildflowers have been the main sources for nectar and pollen.

MINNESOTA: With an early spring arriving in Minnesota beekeepers were trying to get bees back in state by the end of April. Bees from Minnesota are currently in warmer climates where beekeepers were working on creating new nuclear colonies. Bees in southern states were feeding off pussy willow and honeysuckle, while out in California bees are feeding off sage and wildflowers. Honey prices were reported to be as high as $1.75 per pound for white honey and $2.00 per pound for orange honey. Hives were looking much better at the end of April then they did after the almond bloom in late February. Mites were under control and continued treatments were planned for later in the spring.

MISSISSIPPI: In most areas the bees were recovering from the winter months and seemed to be rebounding well. Most reports were finding the hives to be in fair to good condition. The beekeepers expected to see a much heavier load of work from the bees as blooms were becoming more abundant. A mixture of Yellow top, hairy vetch, clover, privet hedge, rattan vine and tulip and yellow poplar were the main sources of pollen.

MONTANA: Temperatures were slightly below normal and precipitation levels were normal to slightly above normal during the month with the exception of western Montana which was drier than the rest of the state. April ended with one of the most intense storms in years which brought strong winds and heavy precipitation. At the month's end, topsoil moisture measured 2 percent very short, compared to 0 percent last year; 14 percent short, 5 percent last year; 65 percent adequate, 64 percent last year; and 19 percent surplus, compared to 31 percent last year. Subsoil moisture measured 31 percent short and very short, and 69 percent adequate and surplus.
Bee keepers were busy building populations with new packages of bees, working overwintering colonies, and staging them out for the early wildflowers. Keepers were also busy tending their migratory colonies spread along the west coast from California to the Pacific Northwest for citrus, apple, and stone fruit pollination. The weather during the bloom created some good flying days and some poor flying days. Colonies began to be trucked home as these bloom periods finished. Hives were in mostly good condition with a little weight added according to keepers. Local wilds flowers began emerging in April. These included willow, box elder, sage, dandelion, choke cherry, and buck bush. Honey demand was moderate.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for April featured a pattern of cooler, unstable temperatures favoring a mixture of some mild to warm days with wet and cooler conditions than in prior years. The last week of March and going into the first week of April offered severe heavy rainfall throughout the entire region creating record rainfall measurements. All regional areas reported extremely high moisture levels and this should help push earlier than normal ornamental and floral sources for pollen and nectar such as flowering crabs, shadbush, star magnolia(pollen only), quaking aspen, alder, spice bush, sassafras, leather leaf and pin cherry. Many pollen and nectar sources began to emerge with the primary sources of vegetation being skunk cabbage, pussy willow, silver and red maple, sumac, forsythia, crocus blooms and dandelion combined with other ornamental sources producing copious amounts of yellow and green pollen. The Easter and Passover holidays coincided with the usual advent of regional pollen and nectar sources such as black and weeping willow, plums, blueberry and many varieties of apple blooms. Orchardists were very concerned that a heavy late April frost could destroy this season's apple crop because buds had progressed through 3 stages in a week instead of 3 weeks as usual. In Northern New England wintered over hives reportedly are now fairly static in brood rearing and there are problems with clusters remaining small. Surviving weak colonies have been combined and hive bodies are being rotated with most over wintered queens beginning to lay normally. Beekeepers are currently using Apistan and Terramycin mix early to top frames in response to addressing possible fast developing varroa mite infestation. Overall, in Northern New England colonies strength are about one month behind seasonal norms; in part because of winter and heavy rainy conditions. At this time brood nests are behind schedule, relative to the number of frames exhibiting brood. Beekeepers report weaker hives as compared to a month previous with failing queens and Supercedure cells in many over wintered colonies. Additionally, in Southern New England colonies have rapidly strengthened. The weather started to cooperate by mid-April and bees started to forage in force. Queens have started to strongly lay with nucleus colonies building so fast that divides and splits were necessary to prevent swarming. Reportedly all keepers were active in checking food sources weekly, were reversing hive bodies every two weeks to keep the brood in the bottom and will add a super before the bees get crowded. Queens are now laying larger patterns of brood; colonies are expanding brood nests and bringing in good amounts of pollen and nectar. Most keepers have recently received package bees/nucs or are about to, so they are just setting up in anticipation and are hopeful for a strong summer production season. Beekeeper suppliers report heavy package demand with a fast selling rate. Prices range from $65.00 to $95.00, mostly $75.00 for a 3 lb package with queen. Heavy losses on over wintered stocks caused a high demand. Reportedly 5 frame nucleus colonies averaged $100.00 if you can get them. Cold, unseasonable rainy weather in Southern Georgia delayed bee breeding and queen mating flights; thus packaged deliveries are short and late. This past winter a number of dead outs occurred even when hives were periodically observed as healthy, then all of a sudden empty with no sign of what happened. Starvation figures still remain the major loss factor. Commercial losses are slightly higher than in the past two years. Overall colonies are reportedly in good condition with few pest problems. Demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains good and honey sales remains firm. Prices quoted for 1 lb bottled units were strong at $7.00 to $9.00 mostly $9.00 occasionally higher inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations prices were steady with 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: Most bees have been returned to the state for this year's crop. Temperatures were mostly above normal during April and precipitation has been below normal for much of the state with the exception of the last week of the month. More precipitation is still needed. Apple and other fruit trees served as sources for nectar and pollen.

NORTH CAROLINA: According to the North Carolina Drought Council, almost half of the state of North Carolina (58 counties) has dropped into abnormally dry conditions. This has caused a request for these counties to implement Water Shortage Response Plans as a precaution. Temperatures in the western part of the state averaged 67 degrees for the high and 44 degrees for the low. The eastern part of the state had an average high of 71 degrees and low of 48 degrees. Interest in beekeeping seemed to be increasing throughout the state. Beekeepers suffered some substantial losses coming out of the winter. Some were due to starvation caused by a cold winter and lack of honey flow last fall. The spring honey flow has been very good so far. Bees were working locust, poplar and blackberry. Demand for pollination services has been very high and exceeds supply. Honey sales were excellent for a limited supply.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: A late Spring in the South delayed development of the hive in some of those areas. California weather has been mixed also. Spring in the Dakotas was moving along well although rains and recent cooler temperatures delayed field activities. Cool, wet weather slowed the bees down as well. There is hope for a decent clover crop this year as long as there is adequate moisture.

OHIO: Most bees have returned to Ohio for this year's honey crop. During most of the month, Ohio experienced above normal temperatures and below normal precipitation levels. Most crops were ahead of where they were in terms of growth compared to last year. After the past month, there is a need for higher precipitation levels in the state. Fruit trees served as the main source of pollen and nectar.

OKLAHOMA: Wildflowers provided pollen and nectar in northern Oklahoma. Colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were cooler than normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand was good.
Clover, alfalfa, and flowering canola provided pollen and nectar in southern Oklahoma. Colonies were strong and there was some early swarming. The weather was cool and dry. Supply was medium while demand was very high. There was a large amount of local swarming of second laying hives.

OREGON: April storms continued to add needed new snows to previous levels in the high country of Oregon while lower elevations remained mostly cool and wet during the month. The month ended with one of the most intense storms in years during which strong winds and heavy precipitation affected most of the state. At the month's end, topsoil moisture measured 0 percent very short, 5 percent short, 68 percent adequate, and 27 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture measured 15 percent short and very short, and 85 percent adequate and surplus.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Not available at time of release.

TENNESSEE: Bees were bringing in nectar and pollen from locust, clover, tulip poplar and a variety of wild flowers in Tennessee. Beekeepers were already seeing two or more full honey supers on some colonies. There was a late start due to cold weather this spring and some beekeepers reported high colony mortality due to starvation in early spring. The average reported colony mortality for last winter is approximately 30%, some beekeepers reported less than 5% loss while others reported 90% losses.

TEXAS: Numerous wildflowers and various trees provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in relatively good to very good condition with no major problems with diseases or mites. Temperatures were below normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand remained good.

UTAH: Utah bees were starting to come back into the State during April. It's been a tough spring to get queens in order to create new nuclear colonies, so recovery from the large January die-off has been somewhat hampered. Bees located in California were feeding off sage and creating sage honey. A warm up was needed towards the end of April-early May to ensure that the rain doesn't go to waste and the bees have flight time. Beekeepers heard that there were nationwide problems with starvation this spring, with mismanaged hives not getting checked after the weak almond bloom nor receiving the supplemental feed that they may have needed. Honey was not moving very well on retail shelves, and while many states were reporting high prices some white honey was being sold at $1.35 per pound for large loads in early April.

WASHINGTON: Bloom for tree fruit is pretty much finished and bee keepers are moving hives to various locations to take advantage of wildflowers and other early season flowers. Many areas were still 7-10 growing days behind normal. The weather was cool and windy at times. There was frost on several nights during the month. The weather began to become more normal for spring near the end of the month.

WISCONSIN: April 2010 proved to be primarily a moderate month with varying weather days. The highs were upwards of 61.2 degrees and lows as cold as 33.4 degrees. The average mean temperatures posted throughout the state were 45-48 degrees. The consistently moderate days led to above average temperatures overall for the month. Temperatures posted an average departure as high as 8.6 degrees above normal. Numerous days of precipitation improved the state's trend towards drought. Precipitation departures overall posted from -1.16 to +1.07 inches. Due to an early spring warm-up, bee hive build-up of honey was above normal for April. The combination of above normal temperatures with high rates of precipitation caused farmers to fall behind in the planting of fields. This resulted in an abundance of wildflowers that have also contributed to the overall above normal build-up. Many Beekeepers reported seeing swarms. Experienced keepers were recommending others store their Black Locust and later clover honey. They anticipate extracting comb honey in May or early June. Beekeepers also anticipated a very good honey flow and quality of honey. Local meetings and beekeeping classes continued to be offered throughout the state and keepers also attended District meetings.

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

	Year to Date		March 2010	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Bahamas, The	10,287	24,969	0	0
Barbados	442	4,591	0	0
Bermuda	988	5,899	0	0
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	0
Germany(*)	0	0	0	0
Guyana	654	4,323	0	0
Honduras	354	2,819	0	0
Hong Kong	14,492	68,315	4,967	21,720
Iceland	2,086	5,063	2,086	5,063
Indonesia	9,847	23,902	4,357	10,576
Japan	44,118	179,665	14,706	60,128
Korea, South	18,934	69,094	0	0
Kuwait	79,288	192,456	39,262	95,301
Mexico	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	686	4,773	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	3,104	14,779	3,104	14,779
Pakistan	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0
Philippines	38,067	92,400	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
Singapore	16,916	44,522	0	0
Taiwan	750	4,185	0	0
United Arab Emirates	137,664	376,002	57,162	180,597
Yemen(*)	120,127	506,220	40,109	168,740
NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -				
Australia(*)	1,378	5,877	0	0
Bahamas, The	12,172	36,269	2,722	9,801
Barbados	5,012	28,585	3,578	19,485
Bermuda	1,200	5,799	0	0
Canada	111,900	431,970	58,866	226,224
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0
China	2,004	4,863	0	0
Costa Rica	249	3,651	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	15,177	31,680	0	0
Hong Kong	8,782	29,775	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0
Israel(*)	120,060	428,823	59,160	214,455
Jamaica	4,536	19,600	4,536	19,600
Japan	91,255	175,444	18,999	75,444
Korea, South	0	0	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	272	7,920	0	0
Malaysia	619	2,952	0	0
Netherlands	1,088	9,735	1,088	9,735
Netherlands Antilles(*)	3,282	13,653	1,167	2,832
New Zealand(*)	665	5,047	665	5,047
Panama	14,474	67,728	1,670	9,102
Philippines	4,012	28,443	0	0
Saudi Arabia	18,000	79,474	0	0
Singapore	0	0	0	0
Thailand	14,226	34,530	7,316	17,758
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	**929,167**	**3,075,795**	**325,520**	**1,166,387**

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

	Year to Date			March 2010		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -						
Argentina	1,343,617	4,053,821	4,177,208	695,065	2,131,055	2,195,213
Australia(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	396,209	1,125,346	1,167,688	131,882	385,017	402,030
Canada	2,597,940	9,050,466	9,116,532	1,446,599	5,026,664	5,063,409
China	74,560	190,858	196,418	74,560	190,858	196,418
France(*)	3,901	14,246	14,492	3,901	14,246	14,492
India	745,462	1,947,204	2,026,414	474,807	1,252,648	1,301,558
Indonesia	2,722,540	4,576,570	4,824,479	1,745,220	2,941,608	3,087,608
Italy(*)	8,977	56,670	60,267	34	3,656	4,103
Japan	4,973	12,496	13,845	4,962	9,923	11,166
New Zealand(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	19,000	49,225	51,199	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,249	35,015	37,187	0	0	0
Uruguay	19,237	57,522	58,906	19,237	57,522	58,906
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
EXTRA LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -						
Argentina	688,674	2,047,232	2,110,203	94,424	287,024	298,359
Australia(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	422,853	1,196,454	1,247,871	229,539	648,188	671,474
Canada	18,298	92,906	93,941	1,510	8,188	8,288
China	37,760	98,780	103,900	37,760	98,780	103,900
France(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	462,000	1,166,424	1,199,059	372,000	944,124	966,759
Italy(*)	3,501	8,821	9,321	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,505,880	2,459,026	2,706,874	260,400	447,708	489,698
Mexico	32,864	96,525	98,025	22,109	63,722	64,722
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	16,990	29,966	29,968	7,526	13,274	13,275
Taiwan	823,020	1,522,587	1,647,037	153,120	283,272	305,722
Thailand	56,400	95,812	104,744	37,800	57,310	65,164
Ukraine	19,140	50,721	51,229	0	0	0
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0
LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –						
Argentina	868,307	2,556,345	2,638,997	435,723	1,263,211	1,309,396
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,136,640	2,983,912	3,115,935	567,270	1,484,207	1,547,243
Canada	1,190	3,896	3,902	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
France(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	3,384	17,565	18,465	0	0	0
India	1,164,227	2,596,989	2,763,760	763,912	1,746,290	1,858,569
Italy(*)	2,018	15,829	16,667	770	7,448	7,734
Malaysia	1,874,752	2,873,434	3,137,193	371,200	567,936	620,956
Mexico	59,995	170,949	177,358	23,186	62,299	66,929

New Zealand(*)	75,084	132,425	136,540	10,546	18,600	19,430
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	3,976	28,640	30,065	1,132	7,780	8,070
Taiwan	263,988	465,279	490,144	71,820	119,504	125,860
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	57,000	155,215	155,218	19,000	53,005	53,006
United Kingdom	200	3,823	4,573	200	3,823	4,573
Uruguay	76,667	213,698	223,698	76,667	213,698	223,698
Vietnam	2,387,050	5,052,567	5,217,847	736,740	1,477,094	1,528,889

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia(*)	9,240	65,877	70,396	0	0	0
Brazil	87,163	251,374	263,014	18,744	47,797	50,838
Canada	234,900	701,618	705,642	195,730	655,076	655,099
Dominican Republic	21,411	39,000	41,261	0	0	0
Egypt	12,045	23,925	25,725	0	0	0
France(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany(*)	12,096	59,203	61,303	12,096	59,203	61,303
Greece	174	2,463	2,474	174	2,463	2,474
India	16,690	48,427	50,427	0	0	0
Italy(*)	760	4,918	5,530	760	4,918	5,530
Lithuania	9,216	41,472	44,397	9,216	41,472	44,397
Malaysia	19,612	13,822	16,072	0	0	0
Mexico	71,678	170,857	173,462	2,941	4,320	4,375
Moldova	2,250	10,110	10,914	2,250	10,110	10,914
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	210,433	557,826	563,750	14,752	141,664	143,550
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,085	8,692	9,525	585	5,257	5,811
Switzerland(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armenia	5,095	24,570	25,859	0	0	0
Australia(*)	4,950	27,813	46,971	2,812	16,335	27,045
Austria	20,961	110,951	122,017	16,780	71,113	76,190
Brazil	128	6,172	6,599	34	2,560	2,816
Bulgaria	19,832	87,602	93,910	0	0	0
Canada	225,338	1,117,110	1,121,162	88,863	405,233	406,859
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	3,000	7,000	8,648	1,000	3,000	3,443
Denmark(*)	3,584	15,338	16,616	3,584	15,338	16,616
Dominican Republic	2,141	6,137	6,368	1,233	3,200	3,351
Egypt	2,681	9,345	9,753	0	0	0
France(*)	47,810	196,082	199,287	969	11,848	12,286
Georgia	400	4,000	4,400	0	0	0
Germany(*)	38,267	180,710	188,754	12,604	57,722	60,222
Greece	12,559	102,574	105,577	1,570	19,092	19,394
Guatemala	1,763	4,072	4,375	1,763	4,072	4,375
Hungary	5,697	32,933	34,677	3,395	18,058	18,760
India	570,554	1,232,069	1,290,591	347,029	759,592	797,392
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0

Israel(*)	630	6,857	7,371	0	0	0
Italy(*)	6,332	35,778	37,790	3,009	19,746	21,234
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lithuania	2,184	9,802	10,782	0	0	0
Malaysia	19,830	33,200	34,665	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moldova	8,048	41,088	44,423	4,357	21,152	22,966
New Zealand(*)	133,820	448,463	469,174	21,694	121,116	128,990
Poland	18,158	57,732	62,792	2,362	13,397	15,156
Portugal	4,320	28,876	30,271	3,720	24,238	25,108
Russia	2,528	19,847	21,832	864	4,159	4,575
Spain	4,645	27,042	28,567	2,488	13,135	13,686
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	113,717	437,033	452,137	46,658	170,682	175,921
Taiwan	4,005	12,706	13,190	1,300	4,473	4,669
Turkey	13,378	88,433	90,956	0	0	0
Ukraine	19,885	66,934	73,627	756	5,240	5,764
United Kingdom	258	4,688	4,979	258	4,688	4,979

FLAVORED HONEY –

Mexico	32,066	316,040	319,207	8,880	87,213	88,758
Thailand	25,872	104,600	107,683	15,600	63,800	65,454
Japan	690	37,911	39,267	90	19,449	0
China	5,910	35,467	38,405	0	0	19,549
Italy(*)	1,163	26,203	27,878	770	17,417	18,481
Korea, South	5,157	24,346	26,423	2,000	2,041	2,274
Canada	3,295	16,406	17,608	2,722	12,538	13,718
Taiwan	18,000	12,240	15,186	0	0	0
Portugal	300	2,320	2,503	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL	**22,119,227**	**54,363,333**	**56,583,341**	**9,747,033**	**24,853,609**	**25,760,939**

Notes:

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics

2. (*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.

3. 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.

4. Product Group : Harmonized