

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 May, 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	\$1.36	
CALIFORNIA			
Orange	white	\$1.59	- \$1.60
Sage	white	\$1.59	- \$1.60
Wildflower	light amber	\$1.25	- \$1.30
DAKOTAS			
Clover	white	\$1.60	- \$1.65
FLORIDA			
Galberry	extra light amber	\$1.55	
Orange	white	\$1.55	- \$1.60
Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.50	
LOUISIANA			
Clover	white	\$1.45	
MONTANA			
Clover	white	\$1.60	

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	\$1.56	- \$1.66
Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.61	- \$1.62

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	- \$1.59
Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.45	- \$1.59

Brazil

ORGANIC	light amber	\$1.49	- \$1.53
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COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING MAY, 2010

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): May was a productive month for colonies with plenty of pollen and nectar around for honey production thanks to all the moisture from winter snows and early spring rains. Colonies numbers are down due to moderate to heavy winter bee losses from starvation. However, the numbers have seen a fairly good increase as several beekeepers replaced bees and brood rearing has been good. Pollen levels have been at their highest in years during the first part of the month and scattered thunderstorms have kept them in check during the later part of the month. Fruit orchards were finished bloom mid-month as was black locust and tulip poplar. Sourwood, sumac, white clover, blackberry, honeysuckle, and various wildflowers (queen anne's lace, milkweed, butterfly weed) are current sources of nectar.

ALABAMA: Honey production for the late spring in Alabama was fair to good. Rain slowed nectar collection to some extent but honey production was considerably better than last year. Beekeepers have spent bees (splits and shaking) in replacing winter losses which has reduced some honey production. Some small beekeepers lost their bees and many nucs and packages have been put in this spring. Swarming has been pretty extreme in southern Alabama but very low in northern Alabama where continuous cold weakened colonies and delayed buildup. Pests seemed to be light. Small hive beetles have destroyed some weak colonies. Honey is very light and is mostly clover and privet up to now with some blackberry. There have been some reports of bees drawing and filling shallow supers in two weeks in some areas. Some colonies may have two or three supers of honey while other colonies are struggling.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona varied week by week between being above or below normal levels throughout the month of May. The high temperature for the month was recorded in Phoenix, Coolidge, Marana and Tucson at 101 degrees Fahrenheit; while the low for the month in Arizona was 20 degrees Fahrenheit at the Grand Canyon. During the first two weeks of the month, 7 of 22 and 2 of 22 reporting districts reported precipitation, while zero districts reported precipitation during the second half of the month. 19 of 22 reporting districts are at or above normal precipitation levels for the year. The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state were melons (cantaloupes, watermelon and honeydews), alfalfa and desert plant bloom. Demand for honey remained good.

ARKANSAS: Vetch, holly, henbit, some trees and wild flowers provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were warm and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were both very good.

CALIFORNIA: The month started out with a strong cold front entered California. This late season storm brought rain to the valley and snow to the mountains. Two to three feet of snow fell above the 5000 foot level in the mountains. A series of unseasonably strong and cold low pressure systems continued to move through the West Coast, bringing cool, blustery weather. Generally, temperatures were well below normal for most of the State, with the possible exception of an occasional hot day in the southeastern deserts. Precipitation was widely scattered, but light. Snow fell on the highest elevations of the mountains across northern California. The pattern persisted throughout the month, with weak high pressure alternating with small low pressure systems, resulting in continued cool temperatures and precipitation which, while light, was not normal for this late in the season. The rain has helped the ground moisture to build up the bees should be getting very good nutrition from the lush vegetation. Now is the peak of the spring honey flow. Bees have been feeding on seed carrot, seed onion, and alfalfa seed fields in the San Joaquin Valley, as well as citrus groves and olives groves. Throughout the state, bees are feeding on rosemary, borage, bottlebrush, berries, black locust trees, poppies, calendula, wild mustard, radish, dandelions, vetch, lavenders and California Buckeye trees bloom.

COLORADO: Bees began arriving back in Colorado in May from the warmer climates of Texas and California, however, so far they have experienced anything but warmth. California had a cooler than normal spring with more moisture than expected while Texas has also been windy and cold. Since most of the alfalfa in the San Luis Valley is under sprinklers there isn't much of an opportunity to produce high amounts of clover honey. Prices for white clover honey are reported to be \$1.65 per pound at the end of May.

FLORIDA: Most Florida bees spent the month of May pollinating a variety of crops on the eastern coast. Some were pollinating various Florida crops, particularly watermelon. The hot weather typical in Florida by late May signals the end of the spring honey season. It is being reported that the citrus honey season and particularly orange honey, that recently ended, had above average yields and very good quality. Prices were reported to be in the \$1.50-\$1.60 range. This compared to prices in the \$1.00-\$1.10 range last year. The season started late because of an abnormally cold winter, but it also lasted approximately two weeks later than normal, resulting in an average length season. Many beekeepers said the orange nectar flow ended the latest they ever remember. It is also being reported that for currently unknown reasons, the Gallberry and Palmetto crops in some areas were estimated at only one third to one half of a normal crop, resulting in low honey production for those crops. The nectar flow for them was essentially over by late May. The main sources of pollen available by late May were a few wildflowers, Brazilian Pepper and Melaleuca (Paper Bark Tea Tree). Bees were in generally good health.

GEORGIA: In the southern part of Georgia, the bees were in good shape, feeding off of and producing honey from an abundance of vegetables, watermelon, clover, privet, basswood, blackberry and tupelo. Some beekeepers have honey pulled and in the barrels, leaving enough for summer feeding. Gallberry will be in bloom soon. In the northern part of the state, Sourwood is expected to be in bloom in about two to three weeks. And, weather permitting, there should be a good supply of pollen. The honey is coming in slowly after an average spring crop. Some hives appeared to be doing very well while others were in fair shape. Prices were expected to increase as well as demand for local domestic honey.

IDAHO: Weather has played havoc on Idaho producers on everything from potatoes to honey this spring. Cool temperatures, rain, and very few days with enough heat to make anything grow have stifled honey producers and hit the pocket books hard. Purchasing feed for bees that should be out finding pollen and nectar on their own has become a necessary expense for beekeepers in Idaho. In addition, new colonies are not building due to lack of fly time and ideal weather. Beekeepers are concerned that the current situation may not improve in time for a profitable fall harvest.

ILLINOIS: Illinois found the first half of May both cool and wet. State climatology data indicated that statewide temperatures were 1.4 °F below normal for the period May 1-17. Meanwhile, precipitation was abundant throughout the entire month. The heaviest rains fell in western and northern Illinois. The largest month-to-date total reported was 8.24 inches in Dallas City. The state continued its trend of extreme highs and lows. Illinois experienced lows of 31 degrees which were 10 degrees below normal. Highs reached 93 degrees; 21 degrees above the normal temperature for May. There were upwards of 25 days of precipitation throughout the state. State-wide precipitation levels for the month were 4.9 inches. This was a +1.52 inch deviation from the norm. As in the previous month, bee hive build-up of honey was above average. The warm temperatures and tremendous rains resulted in an abundance of wildflowers such as dandelion and clover that also contributed to the overall above normal build-up. Many beekeepers began extracting comb honey in late May. They continue to anticipate a very good honey flow with good quality honey. The Illinois State Beekeepers Summer Meeting will

be held Saturday, June 12, 2010. Local meetings and classes continued to be offered throughout the state. Upcoming regional meetings were also planned.

INDIANA: Indiana experienced a moderate May. The state average temperature of 64.4 degrees was 2.4 degrees above normal. Indiana precipitation averaged 5.55 inches in May; 1.15 inches above the statewide normal. Moderate temperatures and the continued rain prevented farmers from plowing the fields on many days and allowed wildflowers to grow in abundance. Beekeepers began extracting comb honey in late May. As in the previous month, they anticipated a very good honey flow with good quality honey. The Indiana State Beekeepers Association 2010 Summer meeting will be held on June 19, 2010 at Purdue University Bee Lab in conjunction with Beginning Beekeeping School. Local meetings and beekeeping classes continued to be offered throughout the state. Regional meetings were scheduled for the upcoming months.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Temperatures were higher than normal in the Midwest. Precipitation was about normal. However, the Saint Louis area received nearly three inches above normal. Bids were being accepted for honey and honey products for state fairs. Bees were working dandelion, wildflowers, black locust, berries, melons, and tree fruit. Beekeepers reported swarming. Beekeepers were busy with meetings and various beekeeping classes. The Nebraska Beekeeping Association will vote on proposed constitutional changes at their July meeting. Four North American honey marketing companies and importers have created the Honest Honey Initiative (HonestHoney.com). This is designed to protect the quality and respectability of the U.S. honey supply and promote the sustainability of U.S. beekeepers.

KENTUCKY: Rain and storms interspersed with cool sunny days described May in Kentucky. The colonies were late to build-up from the winter and missed the locust bloom because of the cool wet weather. Pollen and nectar were gathered from mostly sourwood and white clover. Reports of lost swarms occurred in early May, but colonies seemed to be in good condition by the end of the month.

LOUISIANA: Various trees and wild flowers provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in generally good condition. Weather conditions were normal for the time of year with average rainfall and warm temperatures. Supply and demand were good.

MICHIGAN: With Fruit blossoming completed, bees have moved to wild Autumn Olive, Sweet Rocket and Honey and Black Locust as food sources. Yellow and White Clover will begin to bloom shortly. Beekeepers have seen winter losses of near 40 percent due to disease from a long, cold winter with little opportunity for cleansing flights. A few calls have already been fielded for beehives in vegetable plantings, namely pickles, cucumbers and pumpkins in the coming weeks.

MINNESOTA: Spring arrived early in Minnesota with blooms running 10-14 days ahead of an average season. Bears were reported to appear with the spring. Bears were a constant threat in the lesser populated areas of West Central Minnesota and Northern Minnesota to bee hives. Usually bear fences are used, but sometimes even fences are not enough when honey is available. The weather helped beekeepers enormously in their attempts to recover from higher than normal losses earlier this year. Natural pollen arrived in the middle of April. So, there was some supplementary feeding. but by the time May arrived the trees, including Live Oak, Red Oak, and Maple, had started to produce pollen and in some cases nectar. Currently prices are being reported at \$1.65-1.70 per pound for white clover honey. This is expected to soften when new crop honey arrives on the market.

MISSISSIPPI: In most areas the beekeepers reported hives to be in fair to good condition. White clover, rattan vine, wildflowers and Chinese tallow were the main sources of pollen being collected from the bees, with soybean and summer TaiTai to start soon. A good crop of honey was expected this summer, provided rain gives the hives a break. In some parts of the state, too much rain kept the bees from working and was washing the pollen away. Harvesting of honey is expected to start soon, as early as next week. Some beekeepers were still experiencing queenless hives and mite problems.

MONTANA: Not available at time of release.

NEW ENGLAND: Weather for May featured a pattern that has been seasonal with temperatures normal for most of the month in Southern New England. This month's weather in Northern New England featured a pattern of cooler, unstable temperatures with a mixture of some mild to warm days and some cool to cold temperature days. Precipitation for the month as a whole was normal to slightly above normal. All regions report high moisture levels that help push earlier than normal ornamental and floral sources for pollen and nectar such as dandelion(*taraxacum officinale*), which was very productive this year. Its nectar is very tasty and produces golden honey that is strong in flavor and the pollen is orange in color. The species epithet *officinale* refers to its medicinal qualities. Additional early sources exhibiting early bloom were chokecherry(*prunus virginiana*), blackberry(*prunus serotina*), pin cherry(*prunus pensylvanica*), peaches(*prunus persica*), plums(*prunus americana*), apples(*malus*), as well as honeysuckle(*lonicerata tarian*), blueberry(*vaccinium*), black locust, glossy buckthorn, hawkweed(*king devil*), chive, mustard and lilac. Additional good pollen plants are greater celandine (*chelidonium majus*), autumn olive (*elaegnus umbellate*), Russian olive (*elaegnus angustifolia*) and silverberry (*elaegnus commutate*). Seasonal conditions have stimulated bee foraging and most bee colonies have responded very rapidly to create a heavy population count. Queens are laying larger patches of eggs; colonies are expanding brood nests and bringing in much pollen and nectar. This is the time of year that honeybees collect more honey than is needed for their survival. Keepers report that a strong hive (15 frames of bees); when the honey flow starts and there are plenty of supers for nectar storage, one can average 60 to 100 pounds. Keepers report that the key to a good honey crop is having strong hives and controlling varroa mites and hive beetles. Currently, beekeepers depending on hived bee packages from this spring are clearly

challenged by poor mated queens' received from some Southern package producers. The wet spring weather in the South hampered mating flights such that if you are experiencing colonies that are slow in building up, it is recommended that you re-queen. The May honeybees' primary objective is to store as much nectar as possible. The urge at this time to swarm becomes secondary but it's still possible if they get crowded. Beekeepers are monitoring their colonies often, adding supers or making splits and divides when hives become too crowded, especially using the technique of making new colonies with capped brood frames with swarm colonies. A swarm leaves the hive with little brood to boost the population for at least 3 weeks. The hive needs an abundance of foraging bees to bring in a honey crop. In regional pocket areas where weather was clearly seasonal, colony strength numbers increased dramatically and swarms were numerous. Keepers report that bees are primed for comb building and expansion at this time of the year especially regarding reversing hive bodies. Comb renewal is part of ensuring a healthy environment for the bees. The main beekeeper activities at this point in time are: evaluating your queen's productivity, examining brood patterns and how much they are in balance status, along with making sure there are not any laying workers or drone only laying queen. Additionally, what is your supering needs as well as looking at (IPM) integrated pest management programs and options for disease and mite problems. According to a survey conducted by the (AIA) Apiary Inspectors of America and the (ARS) Agricultural Research Service, losses of managed honeybee colonies nationwide totaled 33.8 percent from all causes from October 2009 to April 2010. Beekeepers identified starvation, poor weather and weak colonies going into winter as the major reasons for mortality in their operations. The 28 percent of beekeeping operations that reported some of their colonies perished without dead bees present-(a sign of CCD- Colony Collapse Disorder), lost 44 percent their colonies. New research identifies a potential cause for CCD-Colony Collapse Disorder as a group of pathogens including a fungus and a family of viruses that may be working together. There might be a synergism between two different pathogens such that when they show up together there might be a significant correlation with colony decline. Hypothetically reported, the fungal pathogen *Nosema ceranae* when paired with 2 or 3 RNA viruses from the family Dicistroviridae has shown to be a predictor of hive failure. This is clearly a working theory in the discovery phase as researchers are looking for new pathogens and also actively looking for a way to boost honeybee defenses against *Nosema*. 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: Recent weather has been conducive for bee activity. Fruit blossoming has ended and bees have moved to Black locust currently in bloom, and sumac and alfalfa available in the next few weeks. Rainfall has been minimal, although there is plenty of moisture at this time. Commercial bee hives have weathered well over the winter, with minimal losses reported. Prices for orange honey range from \$1.50-1.60 pound wholesale with strong sales and good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA: The month of May brought more rain and plenty of spring blooms. Precipitation levels were 1.38 above normal in the western part, and 1.15 above normal in the eastern section of the state. There are only 5 counties remaining that are still in abnormally dry conditions. The spring honey flow has been very good throughout the state. Sourwood trees were blooming very nicely in the eastern part. Beekeepers will soon be moving their hives to western North Carolina for the sourwood bloom there. Apiary officials were concerned with some of the lesser diseases, which seem to be elevated. With the level of rain and humidity, there have been some problems with the small hive beetle as well. Honey sales were excellent.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: Some areas experienced warmer temperatures spurring plant development. However, rain continued to limit field work. As things began to pick up, growers hoped for a decent clover crop this year. Sunflowers plantings were behind schedule, as were most crops, due to spring rains. Warmer, drier weather should help hives and increase bee activity.

OHIO: Bees have been active with several feeding sources available. Apple bloom was rapid – short bloom period, which more growers prefer to avoid heavy thinning. In the past two weeks, bees moved to locust and currently are feeding on clover. Yellow and White sweet are beginning now. Showers have been minimal most of the month, so the hives should have significant honey flow over the next three weeks. Bee losses due to winter kill averaged 30-40 percent, due to continued (below normal) cold temperatures, which nixed cleansing flights.

According to sources in Ohio, the USDA announced on May 25th that preliminary evidence suggests two pathogens, that when working in concert, can lead to the decline in a honey bee colony, now named Colony Collapse Disorder. USDA Scientist Jay Evans, from the Beltsville Bee Lab, presented these findings at a meeting in San Diego, CA. The two pathogens are not even closely related. One is a fungus that enters the bees gut and damages cells that are needed to complete its life cycle. These damaged cells then allow entry for members of the RNA virus family "Dicistroviridae" to enter and do damage. According to Kim Flottum of Bee Culture magazine, other stresses in the bee system, particularly poor nutrition, further contribute to the disorder. Bees need significant amounts of food to perform their duties and activities, and as the fungus affects the digestive system, bees are unable to eat enough and therefore starve. The article can be found at:

<http://www.thedailygreen.com/environmental-news/blogs/bees/colony-collapse-disorder-cause-0525>

OKLAHOMA: Wildflowers provided pollen and nectar in northern Oklahoma. Colonies were in very good condition. Weather conditions were good throughout the month. Temperatures were warm and rainfall was adequate. May was the first month in years that there was a honey flow that provided a surplus. Supply and demand were both very good. Alfalfa, sunflowers, clover, and other flowers provided pollen and nectar in southern Oklahoma. The colonies started out strong in the beginning of the month and improved throughout the month. There was intermittent rain and good temperatures for honey production

during the month. The supply was catching up. However, demand was strong. During the month, huge swarms were seen due to the fast brood increase brought on by excellent weather conditions.

OREGON: Not available at time of release.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Not available at time of release.

TENNESSEE: There was a good spring flow. Many wildflowers, red bud, locust and tulip poplar were sources for gathering. In the Nashville area, hundreds of colonies were destroyed by flooding. Several beekeepers lost every colony they had and decisions will need to be made about resuming their businesses.

TEXAS: Wildflowers and trees provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were extremely healthy with no signs of disease or pests. Conditions of the hives remained constant throughout the month. Temperatures were in the upper 80s to mid 90s for the highs and in the 60s and low 70s for the lows. Periods of rain were inconsistent. There was an occasional thunderstorm, but nothing measureable. Honey production remained good. Supply and demand remained good.

UTAH: Like other Intermountain West states Utah also had a cooler than normal spring with more rainfall than expected. In May, some beekeepers were still working on queening new colonies as a large queen producer in California experienced supply issues earlier in the season. Bees were feeding off willows and dandelion in the northern part of the state in May, however very little clover had bloomed yet. Prices for white clover honey were reported to be \$1.65 per pound.

WASHINGTON: The spring was cool and wet. In most areas bees have been slower to build up. Lack of nectar has caused the need for additional feeding in some areas. In other areas, hives built up early. However, the cool weather delayed plant development resulting in nectar and pollen flow which hasn't kept up with the demand from the bees. While the potential stress on the colonies was high in some areas, winter losses have been nominal for bees overwintered locally. Those hives that survived the winter seemed to be very strong and healthy. Early brood development may be a cause of concern with high mites loads in some areas.

WISCONSIN: As the previous month, May proved to be primarily a moderate month with varying weather days. The average maximum temperature was 69 degrees with highs upwards of 90 degrees and lows as cold as 31 degrees. The average mean temperatures posted throughout the state were 58.8-59.6 degrees. The consistently moderate days led to above average temperatures overall for the month. Temperatures posted an average departure as high as 6 degrees above normal. During May, the state did not receive extremes in precipitation. Precipitation departures overall posted from -0.76 to +0.41 inches. This moderate weather contributed to the abundance of pollen sources for the bees. In late May, Beekeepers began extracting comb honey. They continued to anticipate a very good honey flow and quality of honey. The Wisconsin Honey Producers Association will hold their Summer meeting on July 10th in Redgranite. 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		April 2010	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Bahamas, The	10,287	24,969	0	0
Bahrain	7,754	18,822	7,754	18,822
Barbados	442	4,591	0	0
Bermuda	2,089	12,465	1,101	6,566
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0
China	0	0	0	0
Germany(*)	0	0	0	0
Guyana	1,634	10,965	980	6,642
Honduras	354	2,819	0	0
Hong Kong	14,492	68,315	0	0
Iceland	2,086	5,063	0	0
Indonesia	9,847	23,902	0	0
Japan	58,416	239,793	14,298	60,128
Korea, South	37,868	138,189	18,934	69,095
Kuwait	119,040	288,946	39,752	96,490
Mexico	1,161	3,246	1,161	3,246
Netherlands	686	4,773	0	0

Netherlands Antilles(*)	3,927	18,516	823	3,737
Pakistan	6,401	13,749	6,401	13,749
Panama	0	0	0	0
Philippines	76,061	184,624	37,994	92,224
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
Singapore	18,209	47,660	1,293	3,138
Taiwan	2,556	10,281	1,806	6,096
United Arab Emirates	137,664	376,002	0	0
Yemen(*)	195,780	820,090	75,653	313,870

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	1,378	5,877	0	0
Bahamas, The	17,805	53,418	5,633	17,149
Barbados	6,752	37,685	1,740	9,100
Belize	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	2,400	10,427	1,200	4,628
Canada	155,752	612,835	43,852	180,865
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	15,040	36,504	15,040	36,504
Israel(*)	120,060	428,823	0	0
Jamaica	4,536	19,600	0	0
Japan	134,283	248,944	43,028	73,500
Korea, South	600	3,500	600	3,500
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	272	7,920	0	0
Malaysia	619	2,952	0	0
Netherlands	1,888	14,491	800	4,756
Netherlands Antilles(*)	5,638	25,376	2,356	11,723
New Zealand(*)	665	5,047	0	0
Panama	16,206	76,828	1,732	9,100
Philippines	5,504	38,515	1,492	10,072
Saudi Arabia	18,000	79,474	0	0
Singapore	352	3,000	352	3,000
Thailand	26,849	70,638	12,623	36,108
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	80,108	143,506	80,108	143,506

GRAND TOTAL **1,347,673** **4,313,109** **418,506** **1,237,314**

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

Year to Date			April 2010		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	2,290,425	7,006,667	7,188,293	946,808	2,952,846	3,011,085
Australia(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	622,572	1,841,201	1,907,520	226,363	715,855	739,832
Canada	3,111,589	10,877,997	10,953,336	513,649	1,827,531	1,836,804
Chile	19,386	57,188	57,189	19,386	57,188	57,189
China	130,240	332,326	343,886	55,680	141,468	147,468
France(*)	3,901	14,246	14,492	0	0	0
India	1,650,811	4,430,758	4,584,933	905,349	2,483,554	2,558,519
Indonesia	3,180,160	5,354,524	5,665,607	457,620	777,954	841,128

Italy(*)	8,977	56,670	60,267	0	0	0
Japan	4,973	12,496	13,845	0	0	0
Mexico	57,964	191,281	194,716	57,964	191,281	194,716
New Zealand(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	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	76,743	234,230	239,573	57,506	176,708	180,667
Vietnam	18,600	42,780	45,780	18,600	42,780	45,780

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

Argentina	1,713,831	5,299,806	5,472,621	1,025,157	3,252,574	3,362,418
Australia(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	759,008	2,212,291	2,303,104	336,155	1,015,837	1,055,233
Canada	23,931	122,427	123,585	5,633	29,521	29,644
China	37,760	98,780	103,900	0	0	0
France(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	1,277,400	3,436,088	3,538,679	815,400	2,269,664	2,339,620
Italy(*)	3,753	12,858	13,458	252	4,037	4,137
Malaysia	1,915,080	3,136,028	3,455,350	409,200	677,002	748,476
Mexico	52,268	156,289	158,289	19,404	59,764	60,264
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	16,990	29,966	29,968	0	0	0
Taiwan	937,860	1,735,041	1,872,780	114,840	212,454	225,743
Thailand	208,200	410,476	437,432	151,800	314,664	332,688
Ukraine	19,140	50,721	51,229	0	0	0
Uruguay	68,749	168,088	174,544	68,749	168,088	174,544
Vietnam	0	0	0	0	0	0

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	1,543,620	4,541,321	4,709,646	675,313	1,984,976	2,070,649
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,777,820	4,711,069	4,897,430	641,180	1,727,157	1,781,495
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,186	10,514	10,720	996	6,618	6,818
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
France(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany(*)	19,040	80,716	80,717	19,040	80,716	80,717
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	3,384	17,565	18,465	0	0	0
India	2,708,858	6,457,770	6,875,966	1,544,631	3,860,781	4,112,206
Indonesia	730,800	1,242,360	1,287,860	730,800	1,242,360	1,287,860
Italy(*)	2,120	19,043	19,945	102	3,214	3,278
Korea, South	126	2,117	2,127	126	2,117	2,127
Malaysia	2,524,352	3,867,322	4,234,041	649,600	993,888	1,096,848
Mexico	228,133	702,626	709,845	168,138	531,677	532,487
New Zealand(*)	75,084	132,425	136,540	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	18,760	51,764	51,765	18,760	51,764	51,765
Singapore	40,600	73,080	76,580	40,600	73,080	76,580
Spain	3,976	28,640	30,065	0	0	0
Taiwan	378,828	674,287	708,752	114,840	209,008	218,608
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0

Ukraine	95,000	261,225	261,230	38,000	106,010	106,012
United Kingdom	200	3,823	4,573	0	0	0
Uruguay	134,183	366,129	383,118	57,516	152,431	159,420
Vietnam	3,623,370	7,565,797	7,836,112	1,236,320	2,513,230	2,618,265

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia(*)	10,242	78,432	83,151	1,002	12,555	12,755
Brazil	199,523	533,225	555,998	112,360	281,851	292,984
Canada	254,239	721,111	727,139	19,339	19,493	21,497
Dominican Republic	21,411	39,000	41,261	0	0	0
Egypt	12,045	23,925	25,725	0	0	0
France(*)	216	2,053	3,081	216	2,053	3,081
Germany(*)	48,409	241,035	249,485	36,313	181,832	188,182
Greece	455	5,187	5,598	281	2,724	3,124
India	32,659	76,291	82,141	15,969	27,864	31,714
Italy(*)	760	4,918	5,530	0	0	0
Lithuania	9,216	41,472	44,397	0	0	0
Malaysia	40,295	36,922	42,171	20,683	23,100	26,099
Mexico	93,078	241,855	247,505	21,400	70,998	74,043
Moldova	2,250	10,110	10,914	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	265,689	902,106	912,179	55,256	344,280	348,429
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,085	8,692	9,525	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	2,016	11,369	12,169	2,016	11,369	12,169
Taiwan	306	2,367	2,419	306	2,367	2,419
Ukraine	19,000	50,350	54,324	19,000	50,350	54,324
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	18,560	38,048	42,048	18,560	38,048	42,048

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	0	0	0
Austria	24,162	151,287	165,147	3,201	40,336	43,130
Brazil	128	6,172	6,599	0	0	0
Bulgaria	32,405	129,812	137,620	12,573	42,210	43,710
Canada	301,234	1,439,003	1,445,041	75,896	321,893	323,879
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	3,000	7,000	8,648	0	0	0
Denmark(*)	3,584	15,338	16,616	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	2,141	6,137	6,368	0	0	0
Egypt	2,681	9,345	9,753	0	0	0
France(*)	56,099	281,061	285,029	8,289	84,979	85,742
Georgia	400	4,000	4,400	0	0	0
Germany(*)	50,691	240,282	250,828	12,424	59,572	62,074
Greece	17,791	173,864	179,293	5,232	71,290	73,716
Guatemala	1,763	4,072	4,375	0	0	0
Hungary	7,335	46,954	49,298	1,638	14,021	14,621
India	887,126	1,880,900	1,979,772	316,572	648,831	689,181
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel(*)	630	6,857	7,371	0	0	0
Italy(*)	16,218	60,449	63,994	9,886	24,671	26,204
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	700	2,160	2,200	700	2,160	2,200
Moldova	8,908	45,839	49,649	860	4,751	5,226
New Zealand(*)	140,829	498,840	525,726	7,009	50,377	56,552
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	23	2,904	3,253	23	2,904	3,253
Poland	21,511	78,253	85,413	3,353	20,521	22,621
Portugal	4,551	32,287	33,771	231	3,411	3,500
Russia	4,032	34,024	37,427	1,504	14,177	15,595
Spain	4,645	27,042	28,567	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	120,190	489,837	508,079	6,473	52,804	55,942
Taiwan	25,287	73,211	76,281	21,282	60,505	63,091
Turkey	13,378	88,433	90,956	0	0	0
Ukraine	37,547	126,099	138,709	17,662	59,165	65,082
United Kingdom	258	4,688	4,979	0	0	0
Uzbekistan, Republic of	1,836	6,608	7,269	1,836	6,608	7,269
Vietnam	78,000	154,400	164,900	78,000	154,400	164,900

FLAVORED HONEY –

Canada	4,026	21,322	22,834	731	4,916	5,226
China	5,910	35,467	39,267	0	0	0
France(*)	225	2,476	2,596	225	2,476	2,596
Italy(*)	2,007	37,074	38,804	844	10,871	10,926
Japan	690	37,911	38,405	0	0	0
Korea, South	6,005	54,101	57,796	848	29,755	31,373
Mexico	45,631	448,664	452,792	13,565	132,624	133,585
Portugal	300	2,320	2,503	0	0	0
Singapore	15,638	69,030	71,030	15,638	69,030	71,030
Switzerland(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	18,000	12,240	15,186	0	0	0
Thailand	26,597	107,888	111,080	725	3,288	3,397

GRAND TOTAL	35,200,625	88,334,560	91,932,920	13,081,398	33,971,227	35,349,579
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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**

OTHER NEWS

Release No. 0309.10

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USDA Begins National Survey of Honey Bee Pests and Diseases

WASHINGTON, June 7, 2010 – The U.S. Department of Agriculture today announced the beginning of a 13-state survey of honey bee pests and diseases conducted cooperatively by USDA's Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), USDA's Agricultural Research Service (ARS) and Pennsylvania State University (PSU). The survey will help USDA scientists to determine the prevalence of parasites and disease-causing microorganisms that may be contributing to the decline of honey bee colonies nationwide.

"Bee health is critical for the success of pollination-based agriculture, which produces about a third of our diet in the United States," said Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack. "There has been a disturbing drop in the number of U.S. bee colonies over the last few years while the demand for commercial bee pollination services continues to grow, and this survey will help us to better understand the factors threatening our honey bees so we can take effective action to protect them and the crops that they pollinate."

The voluntary survey includes 350 apiaries across 13 states and will last through the end of the year. APHIS developed the survey protocol jointly with ARS and PSU and allocated \$550,000, provided by Section 10201 of the 2008 Farm Bill, for the survey. Survey kits have been mailed to state apiary specialists, who will collect samples of bees and debris from the apiaries in their states. ARS and PSU scientists will test the samples for specific pests and pathogens. APHIS is particularly interested to know whether foreign mites of the genus *Tropilaelaps* have entered the United States.

The survey will take place in Alabama, California, Georgia, Indiana, Florida, Hawaii, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Washington. Once all the samples have been analyzed, APHIS will summarize the results and post the summary on its Web site.

Beekeeping is an essential component of modern U.S. agriculture, providing pollination services for more than 90 commercial crops and adding \$15 billion in value. Since the 1980s, however, a number of factors have contributed to the declining health of U.S. honey bee colonies. These include the introduction of several honey bee pests into the United States, such as the small hive beetle, which can damage honey comb, stored honey and pollen, as well as deadly bee parasites such as the Varroa mite ([Varroa destructor](#)), tracheal mite ([Acarapis woodi](#)) and single-celled gut parasite *Nosema ceranae*. Honey bees also face a number of newly introduced diseases caused by viruses, bacteria and fungi.

In addition, beekeepers began to report in 2006 a new threat to honey bee health that scientists have named colony collapse disorder (CCD). In colonies exhibiting CCD, adult bees leave the hive and never return, abandoning the queen and eggs. APHIS, ARS, USDA's National Institute of Food and Agriculture and a number of other organizations have formed a CCD working group, which is researching the possible causal agent(s) of CCD. The survey results will provide valuable information in this effort.

For more information about the survey, please visit the APHIS Web site at http://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant_health/plant_pest_info/honey_bees/survey.shtml.

Note to Reporters: USDA news releases, program announcements and media advisories are available on the Internet and through Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feeds. Go to the APHIS news release page at www.aphis.usda.gov/newsroom and click on the RSS feed link. To receive APHIS releases automatically, send an

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