

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



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Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Market News Branch

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF June, 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	\$1.35	
CALIFORNIA			
Alfalfa	light amber	\$1.29	
Orange	white	\$1.58	- \$1.60
Sage	white	\$1.58	- \$1.60
Wildflower	light amber	\$1.25	- \$1.29
DAKOTAS			
Clover	white	\$1.60	- \$1.62
FLORIDA			
Galberry	white	\$1.60	
Galberry	extra light amber	\$1.55	
Orange	white	\$1.60	- \$1.63
Orange	extra light amber	\$1.55	
Palmetto	light amber	\$1.35	
Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.40	- \$1.55
GEORGIA			
Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.55	
Wildflower	light amber	\$1.40	- \$1.55
LOUISIANA			
Mixed	light amber	\$1.25	
Tallow	extra light amber	\$1.30	
MISSISSIPPI			
Galberry	white	\$1.55	
Galberry	extra light amber	\$1.55	- \$1.60
Soybean	light amber	\$1.45	
MONTANA			
Clover	white	\$1.60	
NEBRASKA			
Clover	white	\$1.60	- \$1.61

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	\$1.53	- \$1.62
Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.59	- \$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	- \$1.60
Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.30	- \$1.59
Brazil			
ORGANIC	white	\$1.73	- \$1.74
Mixed	white	\$1.54	- \$1.59

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING JUNE, 2010

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): Hot, humid days were the majority for June and there's been a lack of sufficient rainfall. Water tables were down and nectar sources were drying up. This is drier than normal for this time of year. Honey production has been very good overall despite the lower number of colonies. Current nectar sources include clover, sumac, sourwood and various wildflowers.

ALABAMA: Harvesting of the spring honey crop is about done in most areas of the state. Average yields seemed to be somewhat better this year than in 2009. Swarming hurt production for many, especially in the south. The honey is very light this year for clover and privet, which was outstanding. Some beekeepers reported higher moisture levels than in recent years. Beekeepers were preparing for the cotton crop which just started. Small hive beetle has not been too bad so far this year especially in southern Alabama. A hard winter and more aggressive trapping may account for this. Colony populations overall seemed to be very strong going into the summer months. This is a bit of a surprise from the seemingly slow build up some beekeepers were reporting early this spring.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were above normal levels for the month of June. The high temperature for the month was reported at 113 degrees Fahrenheit in Phoenix, while the reported low was 27 at Grand Canyon. There was little precipitation across Arizona during the month of June, as from

zero to six of the 22 reporting districts received any precipitation in a weekly period during the month. Three of 22 reporting districts were above normal precipitation levels for the year. The main nectar and pollen sources were melons (watermelon, cantaloupe, honeydew and mixed melons), alfalfa, cotton, and desert plant bloom. Demand for honey remained good.

ARKANSAS: Holly, tomato plants, trees and wild flowers provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in fair condition in the beginning of the month but improved to good towards the end of the month. Temperatures were warmer than normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were good.

CALIFORNIA: Light to moderate rain in the northern half of California prevailed at the beginning of the month, bringing substantial amounts of precipitation to the northwest coast and northern mountains. Few scattered showers were seen in the Interior Valley and parts of Southern California, but these showers would bring little precipitation. Temperatures began the month slightly below normal in Northern California and near normal elsewhere as a series of weak cold frontal passages pushed from the north. As the month progressed, temperatures rose above normal and parts of the State would see their highest temperatures of the year. A powerful high level ridge settled in and caused temperatures to soar well above normal for all but the coastal regions of California, and much of interior California would rise well into the triple digits.

Bees were moved into melon and squash plantings, in preparation for the growing season. Some bees were placed in citrus groves for honey production. Bees continued to be moved into melon and squash plantings in preparation for the growing season, and other bees were placed in citrus groves for honey production. Bees were moved to vineseed. Bees are working sage plants, wild alfalfa, purple sage, sunflowers, butterfly bush, daisies, squash, asparagus, pennyroyal (in the mint family and makes the honey taste like mint if the bees get enough of it), poppies, roses, catalpa, lavender, coneflowers and borage (if it has water) and a host of other wild flowers.

COLORADO: Cool and wet weather limited bees' flight time and honey flow, but by the end of the month, honey was flowing enough to begin harvest. Feeding of bees throughout the state was necessary for most of the month. As weather conditions improved, bees started feeding on clover, alfalfa and wildflowers, depending on the area of the state. Market prices for white clover honey were between \$1.60-1.65 per pound.

FLORIDA: June is when many Florida bees are sent to work crops in North Dakota, South Dakota, Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, Ohio and other Northern states. Crops they work include clover, alfalfa, and blueberries. Some Florida bees are used to pollinate Florida crops such as squash, cucumbers, and watermelons. Sources for pollen and nectar are few, but include Chinese Tallow in the Panhandle area beginning in early June and Sable Palm in many areas beginning in mid June. The small amount of honey being produced from these sources is used to sustain the hive. Rainfall amounts across the state have been mixed, with some areas being above normal, and others below normal. Overall bee health is considered fairly good with no major problems being reported.

GEORGIA: In the northern part of the state a good Sourwood bloom came early and beekeepers were expecting a larger flow of honey than in the past couple of years. About ninety percent of the hives were in good condition and the bees were doing very well. There was plenty of rain and moisture. No major problems were reported. Sumac was starting along with Sourwood and wildflowers for pollen collection. In the southern part of Georgia beekeepers reported up to fifteen percent losses, but no major problems so far. An early flow in March kept the bees fed and produced some good honey. Rain has not created any moisture conditions that would hamper the colonies. Very little treatment was needed to prevent mite buildup, and extra feeding was not required. The bees were collecting pollen from various sources -- mainly Pigweed, Sunflower, wildflowers, melons and squash. Overall in the state, there was good interest and demand for honey was increasing and prices seemed to be following the demand. Interest in locally produced honey was picking up, creating an optimistic attitude for the beekeepers.

IDAHO: Idaho bees in June, like many surrounding states, had flight time limited by rainy, cool weather. Feeding of bees was common until at least the middle of the month. Towards the end of June warmer temperatures allowed for blooming of clover and alfalfa, which allowed for more flight time for the bees. By the end of June honey flow had started. Market prices for white clover honey were between \$1.60-1.65 per pound.

ILLINOIS: Heavy rainfall and storms were reported the first two weeks of the month and resulted in much damage. Bees did very little gathering during the month. Retail honey sales remained light. Beekeepers were holding very little honey and movement was slow.

INDIANA: Beekeepers were in good condition despite the above normal rainfall for most of the state. Bees were feeding on mostly yellow and white clover. As blueberries ended, some beekeepers transferred their hives to cucumbers and melon fields. Wholesale honey sales were very light which was normal for this time of the year.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Temperatures and precipitation were above normal for much of the lower Midwest. Des Moines and Cedar Rapids, Iowa recorded thirteen and ten inches of rainfall, respectively. Their normal amounts are four and one half inches. Olathe, Kansas recorded nearly twelve inches; Lincoln, Nebraska nearly ten; St Joseph, Missouri nine inches. Parts of southeastern Missouri were nearly two inches below normal.

The above normal temperatures were ideal for the bees. Pollen continued to come in steady since the beginning of April. The dandelion bloom was great. Yards were supered and are storing honey. Swarming has reached its peak. Black locust honey was being put on. Bees were working sweet clover, dutch clover, mustard, sumacs and wildflowers.

Beekeepers in Iowa have noticed Asian Honeybees between Cairns and Townsville. These bees are not allowed. Beekeepers were busy with meetings, workshops and classes. The annual Iowa Field Day and NEKBA (Northeast Kansas Beekeepers Association) Funday events were very successful. Due to the forecast of increased acreage of almonds, more bees will be needed for pollination.

KENTUCKY: June weather proved to be good honey weather. Early spring rains which prevented foraging were a problem. However, the abundant ground moisture and periodic rains in June helped the honey flow. Clover and other nectar sources were good. A flow into July is likely.

LOUISIANA: Various trees and wildflowers provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in generally good condition at the beginning of the month, and only fair toward the end of the month. Temperatures were above normal and rainfall was about average. Supply and demand were good.

MICHIGAN: Improved weather conditions have contributed to good honey flow in the past month. Established colonies are building up nicely and swarm reports have increased numbers this year, which indicates the feral colonies were more successful in surviving the winter. Bees are foraging on alfalfa, yellow and white clover sweet clover as well as buckwheat currently. Stag-horn sumac and nectar from basswood are winding down. Soon bees will be moving to purple loostrife, anise hyssop and star thistle for nectar sources. In the southeast region, there have been a few reports of increased small beetle infestation in some colonies.

MINNESOTA: Early June, like much of the nation, saw cooler temperatures and wet weather in parts of Minnesota. Many beekeepers fed bees throughout the month in order to give strength to weaker hives. Market prices for white clover honey were \$1.60 per pound. As honey flow began in earnest bees were feeding off basswood bloom, clover, wildflowers and alfalfa. Some beekeepers were concerned with recent hive losses that they attribute to possible insecticide use by area farmers.

MISSISSIPPI: There was no pulling of honey yet from the hives. Moisture and temperatures are so far conducive to production and no major problems are reported. The bees appeared to be in good shape feeding off of Pepper, Red vine, wildflowers, and a few other native flowers available. Demand was good.

MONTANA: During June temperatures were slightly cooler than normal while the precipitation levels were near normal in most areas of the state. Colony health was generally good. A good honey flow was reported from various sources such as Alfalfa, Yellow clover, and wild flowers. White clover was noted as to nearly be coming into bloom. The weather was warm and mostly dry haying weather after a cooler first half of the month. Honey demand was good.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for the month of June has been idyllic; blue skies, low winds, near perfect temperatures, average temperatures were generally above normal with warm to hot days and mild to warm nights. Intermittent rain showers produced a good amount of moisture for nectar and pollen producing plants creating ample top soil levels across most of the region. The heavy early spring rains created formidable regional conditions for the current fast building honey flows. The current weather conditions are ideal for our seasonal plant growth generating ample pollen and nectar flow. These climatic conditions allow plant blossoms to secrete at peak levels thus accelerate plant growth. Topsoil moisture levels have been perfectly suited to foster an early, full and complete ornamental bloom and assisted by periodic showers. Most beekeepers have reported witnessing this year the perfect timing and progression of early summer blooming ornamentals attesting to by many seasonal arborists. This perfect timing means that there will be a nice steady flow of pollen and nectar and should add up to one of the best spring/early summer seasons on record. These conditions should translate to the added bonus of early and abundant comb honey without the headaches of wax robbing. Additionally, it points to being for most keepers an exceptional honey crop this year. Most keepers report quick, early summer buildup of good capped brood patterns, solid foundations of second brood boxes with double supers quickly filled with honey. Some keepers advise to keep sugar feedings going in order to strengthen nectar buildup and to also add two supers at a time instead of a single one. Honey production reported to me by fellow beekeepers seems to be very strong in quantity and quality and looks to be exceptional with most very light in color currently being harvested. Black locust and autumn olive seem to be a major source of light colored honey at this point in time. This year has been different in that there has been a continuous long honey flow from about mid May through the present. Beekeepers are checking their colonies and adding supers particularly because of the intense run. Beekeepers were splitting their colonies as populations had doubled in size. Regarding brood comb, many beekeepers report that plastic frames and foundations have exhibited tube style patterns and bees set themselves differently according to white or black plastic with a preference for black being better accepted by the bees. 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. Referring old comb to a solar wax smelter (or other device) removes the contamination from the hive and relieves that particular stress on bees. All U.S. States require beekeepers to use removable frames to allow bee inspectors to check the brood for disease. Bees love June as the weather has been perfect for foraging. The main and most exceptionally productive pollen and nectar sources have been black locust (Robinia pseudo acacia), white Dutch clover (trifolium repens), multiflora rose, catalpa, smooth and shiny sumac, autumn olive (elaegnus umbellate), white and yellow sweet clover (pollen color is yellow to dark yellow), and various flowering trees especially tulip and Linden (basswood-which offers yellow to light orange pollen), chickweed (yellowish pollen), and meadow sweet (light olive colored pollen). Additional foraging sources regionally blooming at this time are; holly, cinquefoil, honey suckle, vetch, wild rose, ibota, ailanthus, calit privets and milkweed. Reportedly providing excellent bloom was berry crops especially strawberries. Additionally others are blackberry, elderberry and cranberry. Vegetable crops were showing small flowers but good bloom was squash and pumpkins. Heavy spring rain hurt regional apple pollination. Reportedly so far there have been very few major pest problems. No American foul brood or pronounced tracheal infestations have been reported to date. However, with the advanced honey flow and brood buildup, New England will experience an early and heavy varroa mite problem and the deformed wing virus. In this scenario, varroa mites can double their population in 3 weeks. Colony survival and next year's honey crop depends upon the summer treatment for varroa mites. However, keepers cannot use chemicals just prior to and during the honey flow, so the mites are free to rapidly produce. Even if the colony survives into the fall, the mites will weaken the fall brood so the colony is likely to die off in the winter. Keepers this month continue to check for diseases and at this time if found will forego their honey harvest and will utilize Fumidil-B, apiguard, apistan, tenamycin or formic acid. Keepers recommend that one should rotate the chemicals used for treatment to reduce the chance of the mites building a resistance to one chemical. In New England tracheal and varroa mites are typically an issue in July and August. Overall colonies were reported in great shape, good to excellent condition and exceptionally healthy. Farmers' markets have started and currently demand for honey is slow but is expected to pick up at near summers end with the advent of cooler weather and prices are expected to be slightly lower than last year. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb bottled units were \$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: Colonies were doing well with fewer losses reported due to CCD. There has also been a great honey flow. The basswood was prolific this spring and bees continued to forage on it, along with Dutch clover. Basswood flows produce a higher quality light color honey. Wholesale drum prices for white have been around 1.65 with strong sales.

NORTH CAROLINA: The state of North Carolina has experienced unusually hot, dry temperatures throughout the state during June. The North Carolina Drought Council declared 62 counties as abnormally dry and 18 counties in a moderate drought. The precipitation was 1.41 inches below normal in the mountain regions and 2.13 inches below in the eastern part of the state.

The North Carolina State Beekeeper's Association held its Summer Convention in China Grove, NC. A number of interesting presentations were given during the convention.

Sourwood production is finishing in the eastern part of the state, with growers moving hives to the mountains. The hot, dry weather has caused a good honey flow throughout the state. Beekeepers continued to watch for pest problems and treat on a regular basis. Honey sales remained excellent.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: The honey flow has begun. While the weather has been generally wet and cool it is warming up now in most areas. Warmer weather should spur crop development and increase bee activity. In some areas fields were still wet and farmers were having trouble getting their spraying done.

Mustard and canola as well as the clover and alfalfa were well into bloom. Growers were cutting alfalfa and other hay crops. Most were finished with first cuts and into the second cutting. Sunflower emergence was generally complete.

OHIO: Some beekeepers were beginning to harvest honey. The warm weather early, followed by cool, wet conditions hurt early flows gathered from trees (maples, locust, willows and tulip poplar). However, the warm temperatures recently made for a great crop of clover. Sweet clover is early and seems to be productive for bees. Mites and small hive beetles have not been a problem as yet, and the early and mid-season insect counts have indicated populations are not building as fast as in some years past. Honey prices have risen recently to accommodate last year's shorter crop. If the feeding trend continues, there should be enough honey (not abundant though) and prices are expected to stay in the \$6.00 pound retail level, and approach \$2.00 pound in the drum.

OKLAHOMA: Wildflowers provided pollen and nectar for northern Oklahoma. Colonies were in very good condition. Weather conditions were good throughout the month, warm temperatures with adequate rainfall. Supply and demand were both good.

Alfalfa, melons, pumpkins, cotton, squash, okra, flowers, and honeydew provided pollen and nectar in southern Oklahoma. Colonies started out strong and built fast with lots of honey. There were large swarms in the early part of the month. Weather conditions consisted of lots of rain, with temperatures reaching into the high 90s and 70s over night. There were also huge amounts of surplus and about half of the beekeepers were already extracting. Supply was good, and demand was growing. Most of the local honey was already committed. Despite lots of large swarms, hives were not depleted. There was an increased amount of hive beetles.

OREGON: Storms with wind, showers, and cool temperatures prevailed over much of Oregon during the month of June. Colonies were in good condition. Wild flowers, red clover, blackberries, and alfalfa were available as pollen sources. The crimson clover was also maturing. Keepers reported that honey demand was good.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Not available at time of release.

TENNESSEE: Beekeepers who had healthy colonies early this spring have been reporting an average of 120 pounds of extracted honey per colony. We are currently experiencing hot dry weather across most of the state resulting in a very limited summer nectar flow. Sourwood and sumac are producing nectar in the higher elevations. We had a good early clover nectar flow but that has dried up with the weather.

TEXAS: Wildflowers, cotton, and trees provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in good condition throughout the month. Temperatures were below normal and there was a lot of rain toward the end of the month. Honey production remained good. Supply and demand remained good.

UTAH: Cooler than normal temperatures and a late start to summer has meant that bees in Utah needed to be feed for a good portion of the month of June. Honey flow did not really commence until the last 10 days of the month. Bees in the southern part of the state were feeding off alfalfa along with salt cedar and mesquite along the waterways. Some bees from Utah had been moved to South Dakota for the summer while some have remained in California. Market prices for white sage honey were between \$1.50-1.60 per pound.

WASHINGTON: The cool spring weather continued into June but warmed by the end of the month. While bees were slower to build up in many areas, they became more active as warmer weather arrived. The warmer temperatures are also bringing on crop development and more floral sources to work with. First cuttings of hay were nearly complete and many areas were starting on second cuttings.

WISCONSIN: Water has been the topic of discussion during the first three weeks of the month. Excessive amounts of rain and storm damage has resulted in a decline in activity. Bees did very little working or gathering during the month. Many floral sources were limited and beekeepers were hoping for some dry weather so the bees could increase their movement. Bulk honey and wax sales remained fairly slow.

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

	Year to Date		May 2010	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Algeria	7,245	17,490	7,245	17,490
Bahamas, The	11,729	34,175	1,442	9,206
Bahrain	7,754	18,822	0	0
Barbados	442	4,591	0	0
Bermuda	3,200	19,066	1,111	6,601
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0
China	1,107	2,686	1,107	2,686
Germany(*)	0	0	0	0
Guyana	1,634	10,965	0	0
Honduras	354	2,819	0	0
Hong Kong	14,492	68,315	0	0
Iceland	2,086	5,063	0	0
Indonesia	12,052	35,748	2,205	11,846
Japan	88,674	337,941	30,258	98,148
Korea, South	37,868	138,189	0	0
Kuwait	119,040	288,946	0	0
Mexico	1,161	3,246	0	0
Netherlands	686	4,773	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	5,343	26,250	1,416	7,734
Pakistan	6,401	13,749	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0
Philippines	76,061	184,624	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
Singapore	18,209	47,660	0	0
Taiwan	74,922	158,511	72,366	148,230
United Arab Emirates	137,664	376,002	0	0
Yemen(*)	195,780	820,090	0	0

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	1,378	5,877	0	0
Bahamas, The	18,841	57,202	1,036	3,784
Barbados	6,752	37,685	0	0
Belize	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	4,710	25,213	2,310	14,786
Canada	184,832	708,950	29,080	96,115
Cayman Islands	595	3,036	595	3,036
China	55,025	82,815	53,021	77,952
Costa Rica	249	3,651	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	15,177	31,680	0	0
Hong Kong	17,564	60,330	8,782	30,555
Indonesia	21,462	52,092	6,422	15,588
Israel(*)	120,060	428,823	0	0
Jamaica	4,536	19,600	0	0
Japan	140,321	287,872	6,038	38,928
Korea, South	600	3,500	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	1,528	11,880	1,256	3,960
Malaysia	619	2,952	0	0
Netherlands	3,464	27,249	1,576	12,758
Netherlands Antilles(*)	7,379	32,923	1,741	7,547
New Zealand(*)	665	5,047	0	0
Panama	16,206	76,828	0	0
Philippines	5,504	38,515	0	0
Qatar	6,180	15,000	6,180	15,000
Saudi Arabia	18,000	79,474	0	0
Singapore	19,424	69,480	19,072	66,480
Thailand	52,063	131,838	25,214	61,200

United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	80,108	143,506	0	0
Yemen(*)	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	1,627,146	5,062,739	279,473	749,630

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

	Year to Date			May 2010		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -						
Argentina	2,947,093	9,031,190	9,245,820	656,668	2,024,523	2,057,527
Australia(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	735,612	2,211,892	2,287,167	113,040	370,691	379,647
Canada	3,813,894	13,356,077	13,447,139	702,305	2,478,080	2,493,803
Chile	19,386	57,188	57,189	0	0	0
China	242,560	621,964	646,204	112,320	289,638	302,318
France(*)	3,901	14,246	14,492	0	0	0
India	2,203,253	5,914,146	6,105,976	552,442	1,483,388	1,521,043
Indonesia	3,256,720	5,493,480	5,804,567	76,560	138,956	138,960
Italy(*)	8,977	56,670	60,267	0	0	0
Japan	4,983	14,845	16,280	10	2,349	2,435
Mexico	386,218	1,278,696	1,299,688	328,254	1,087,415	1,104,972
New Zealand(*)	3,500	22,600	24,745	3,500	22,600	24,745
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	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	136,105	413,346	420,190	59,362	179,116	180,617
Vietnam	37,200	85,560	92,067	18,600	42,780	46,287

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

Argentina	3,057,825	9,572,920	9,870,268	1,343,994	4,273,114	4,397,647
Australia(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	950,651	2,787,073	2,900,309	191,643	574,782	597,205
Canada	48,782	221,406	222,937	24,851	98,979	99,352
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	2,797,026	7,327,179	7,530,795	1,519,626	3,891,091	3,992,116
Italy(*)	6,730	18,109	20,909	2,977	5,251	7,451
Malaysia	2,211,930	3,692,752	4,060,224	296,850	556,724	604,874
Mexico	245,776	794,867	801,867	193,508	638,578	643,578
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	32,328	57,018	60,595	15,338	27,052	30,627
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	937,860	1,735,041	1,872,780	0	0	0
Thailand	413,150	868,012	918,468	204,950	457,536	481,036
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	19,140	50,721	51,229	0	0	0
Uruguay	106,812	289,890	300,146	38,063	121,802	125,602
Vietnam	37,120	70,528	75,528	37,120	70,528	75,528

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	1,903,231	5,658,870	5,849,605	359,611	1,117,549	1,139,959
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	2,479,127	6,616,446	6,876,552	701,307	1,905,377	1,979,122
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	3,332	17,132	17,453	1,146	6,618	6,733
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0
France(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany(*)	19,040	80,716	80,717	0	0	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hungary	3,384	17,565	18,465	0	0	0
India	4,178,998	9,961,095	10,622,367	1,470,140	3,503,325	3,746,401
Indonesia	1,223,800	2,080,460	2,202,960	493,000	838,100	915,100
Italy(*)	3,025	35,064	36,880	905	16,021	16,935
Korea, South	126	2,117	2,127	0	0	0
Malaysia	3,174,784	4,861,210	5,323,204	650,432	993,888	1,089,163
Mexico	285,361	855,681	864,750	57,228	153,055	154,905
New Zealand(*)	85,630	151,025	159,432	10,546	18,600	22,892
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	37,520	105,967	105,969	18,760	54,203	54,204
Singapore	40,600	73,080	76,580	0	0	0
Spain	3,976	28,640	30,065	0	0	0
Taiwan	378,828	674,287	708,752	0	0	0
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	95,000	261,225	261,230	0	0	0
United Kingdom	200	3,823	4,573	0	0	0
Uruguay	134,183	366,129	383,118	0	0	0
Vietnam	5,092,870	10,870,068	11,246,382	1,469,500	3,304,271	3,410,270

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia(*)	19,482	145,108	153,496	9,240	66,676	70,345
Brazil	237,307	629,164	657,437	37,784	95,939	101,439
Canada	456,454	1,272,922	1,282,466	202,215	551,811	555,327
Dominican Republic	40,311	84,500	87,946	18,900	45,500	46,685
Egypt	12,045	23,925	25,725	0	0	0
France(*)	436	4,098	5,794	220	2,045	2,713
Germany(*)	48,409	241,035	249,485	0	0	0
Greece	455	5,187	5,598	0	0	0
India	92,120	236,203	250,053	59,461	159,912	167,912
Italy(*)	760	4,918	5,530	0	0	0
Lithuania	9,216	41,472	44,397	0	0	0
Malaysia	60,979	54,562	62,611	20,684	17,640	20,440
Mexico	201,682	574,010	579,681	108,604	332,155	332,176
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	0	0	0
Poland	1,152	7,183	7,219	1,152	7,183	7,219
Russia	13,585	111,643	115,476	12,500	102,951	105,951
Switzerland(*)	2,016	11,369	12,169	0	0	0
Taiwan	306	2,367	2,419	0	0	0
Ukraine	19,000	50,350	54,324	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vietnam	18,560	38,048	42,048	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	0	0	0
Austria	32,042	224,813	243,728	7,880	73,526	78,581
Brazil	188	9,674	10,242	60	3,502	3,643
Bulgaria	32,405	129,812	137,620	0	0	0
Canada	369,049	1,827,079	1,834,524	67,815	388,076	389,483
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	23,141	49,537	52,268	21,000	43,400	45,900
Egypt	3,278	11,830	12,354	597	2,485	2,601
France(*)	63,506	337,314	344,031	7,407	56,253	59,002
Georgia	400	4,000	4,400	0	0	0
Germany(*)	63,423	301,742	314,958	12,732	61,460	64,130
Greece	25,681	224,881	232,778	7,890	51,017	53,485
Guatemala	1,763	4,072	4,375	0	0	0
Hungary	14,915	88,458	93,759	7,580	41,504	44,461
India	1,146,059	2,527,500	2,659,662	258,933	646,600	679,890
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel(*)	630	6,857	7,371	0	0	0
Italy(*)	31,360	85,916	92,483	15,142	25,467	28,489
Lebanon	1,800	17,850	18,502	1,800	17,850	18,502
Lithuania	2,184	9,802	10,782	0	0	0
Malaysia	40,719	72,700	76,265	20,889	39,500	41,600
Mexico	700	2,160	2,200	0	0	0
Moldova	10,095	53,629	58,227	1,187	7,790	8,578
Nepal	100	3,000	3,250	100	3,000	3,250
New Zealand(*)	176,627	729,510	760,215	35,798	230,670	234,489
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	23	2,904	3,253	0	0	0
Poland	22,207	84,223	92,310	696	5,970	6,897
Portugal	4,551	32,287	33,771	0	0	0
Russia	4,812	37,794	41,574	780	3,770	4,147
Spain	8,721	49,297	52,652	4,076	22,255	24,085
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	120,190	489,837	508,079	0	0	0
Taiwan	25,287	73,211	76,281	0	0	0
Turkey	13,378	88,433	90,956	0	0	0
Ukraine	37,547	126,099	138,709	0	0	0
United Kingdom	258	4,688	4,979	0	0	0
Uzbekistan, Republic of	1,836	6,608	7,269	0	0	0
Vietnam	78,000	154,400	164,900	0	0	0

FLAVORED HONEY –

Canada	4,026	21,322	22,834	0	0	0
China	5,910	35,467	39,267	0	0	0
France(*)	225	2,476	2,596	0	0	0
Italy(*)	2,851	47,945	49,730	844	10,871	10,926
Japan	690	37,911	38,405	0	0	0
Korea, South	10,655	191,600	196,177	4,650	137,499	138,381
Mexico	63,189	623,427	628,621	17,558	174,763	175,829
New Zealand(*)	410	5,883	6,098	410	5,883	6,098
Portugal	300	2,320	2,503	0	0	0

Singapore	15,638	69,030	71,030	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	18,000	12,240	15,186	0	0	0
Thailand	31,177	123,412	127,247	4,580	15,524	16,167
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GRAND TOTAL	47,896,345	122,530,987	127,324,795	12,695,720	34,196,427	35,391,875

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**