

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Market News Branch

Federal Market News Service
1400 Independence Ave, SW
STOP 0238

Washington, DC 20250

Phone: 202-720- 2175 FAX: 202-720-0547

Website: www.marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv
www.ams.usda.gov/mnreports/fvmhoney.pdf

Number XXX - #8

Issued Monthly

September 15, 2010

HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF August, 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				MISSISSIPPI			
Soybean	extra light amber	\$1.55		Galberry	light amber	\$1.55	
CALIFORNIA				Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.45	
Orange	white	\$1.60		Wildflower	light amber	\$1.40	
Sage	white	\$1.55	- \$1.59	MINNESOTA			
DAKOTAS				Clover	white	\$1.55	
Alfalfa	white	\$1.50	- \$1.55	MONTANA			
Canola	white	\$1.47	- \$1.55	Clover	white	\$1.50	- \$1.60
Clover	white	\$1.47	- \$1.60	TEXAS			
Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.58		Tallow	light amber	\$1.25	
FLORIDA							
Galberry	extra light amber	\$1.55					
Orange	white	\$1.60					
Orange	extra light amber	\$1.60					
Palmetto	extra light amber	\$1.55					
Palmetto	light amber	\$1.25					
Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.55					
Wildflower	light amber	\$1.50					
LOUISIANA							
Clover/Willow	light amber	\$1.35					
Tallow	light amber	\$1.25	- \$1.35				
Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.45					
Wildflower	light amber	\$1.25	- \$1.40				
MAINE							
Blueberry	extra light amber	\$1.65					

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.

Mixed Flowers white \$1.59

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	\$1.47	- \$1.55
Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.45	- \$1.58
Brazil			
ORGANIC	light amber	\$1.49	- \$1.57
India			
Mustard	light amber	\$1.32	- \$1.40

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING AUGUST, 2010

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): Colonies were in very good health and honey production was very good. Honey entries in local fairs were well represented. August was hotter than normal and the District experienced a record setting 56 days over ninety degree temperatures. Soil moisture levels were very low due to lack of precipitation over the summer. Various wildflowers, including joe pye weed, goldenrod, and milkweed served as nectar sources.

ALABAMA: About 80% of Alabama beekeepers have harvested their honey for 2010. Some larger beekeepers still have not harvested their second removal. However, all honey should be harvested by the middle of September. Most beekeepers harvested an exceptional crop with reports averaging 60 to 80 lbs per colony with some colonies producing 200 lbs. Beekeepers experienced few problems during the month. Heat was the biggest issue causing stress on bees and some reported absconding from colonies that were in the sun all day. Small hive beetles were generally low and varroa mites were spotty.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were normal during the first week of August, but were above normal for the remainder of the month. Temperatures ranged from a high of 116° F in Paloma and Yuma to a low of 38° F at the Grand Canyon. There was precipitation at 18, 6, 17 and 19 of the 22 reporting stations during weekly periods throughout the month. Seventeen of twenty-two reporting districts were above normal precipitation levels for the year, with most of the remaining 5 stations in the northern part of the state. The main nectar and pollen sources were desert plant bloom, watermelons (predominantly during the first half of the month), miscellaneous melons (mostly in the second half of the month), alfalfa and cotton. Demand for honey remained good.

ARKANSAS: Tomato plants, trees, and wild flowers provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in good condition. Weather conditions were good throughout the month with warmer than normal temperatures and little rainfall. Supply and demand were both good.

CALIFORNIA: At month's beginning, California temperatures were at or below normal. Isolated to scattered afternoon thunderstorms occurred in the Sierra Nevada and northern Coastal Ranges. As the month progressed, unseasonably mild temperatures were reported across most of California. In the coastal regions of California, unseasonably cooler temperatures were reported and the lack of adequate heat has hampered honey production and growth on some fall plants. Water sources are beginning to dry up, but there appears that enough will still be available.

Beekeepers have completed their mite treatments, and appear to have gained back some control. Many colonies were treated too late due to the prolonged honey production period, and the need to not contaminate the honey. As a result, many colonies that appeared to have good populations of bees prior to treatment, now show greatly reduced populations. The treatments seem to have stimulated an intense hygienic behavior, and a lot of infested brood was removed by the bees. It is now time to rebuild. Queen failure this year is a big issue with beekeepers and many are experiencing a loss of greater than 40-50%. If many nuc hives weren't run for replacement, almond pollination could be severely compromised. It is still early enough to rebuild colonies with fall pasture and supplemental feeding.

With the reproductive swarm season behind them, the bees are actively preparing for winter. It is a process that is now well under way. Bees are currently placed in alfalfa seed, sunflower, melon and some vegetable fields. Bees are also feeding on sunflowers, butterfly bush, daisies, squash, pennyroyal (in the mint family & makes the honey taste like mint if the bees get enough of it), poppies, roses, yellow star thistle, lavender, coneflowers and borage if it has water.

Bee pastures planned: Bee pastures may soon dot the California landscape as beekeepers attempt to increase the number of pollinators. Agricultural researchers found that small patches of colorful wildflowers could cause pollinators such as blue orchard bees to increase their numbers more than fourfold. The research came in response to colony collapse disorder, a mysterious problem that has reduced bee numbers. At least two beekeepers have already developed bee pastures. Bees pollinate more than a third of the fruits and vegetables we eat.

COLORADO: August started wet and ended dry. However, even with those great conditions the harvest was less than ideal for Colorado bees this summer. Slightly below average yields were expected this season, partially due to early and quick cuttings of the alfalfa fields. Bees were in better health than they were at the end of last summer. Prices for white clover honey were \$1.55-1.70 per pound.

FLORIDA: Most Florida bees returned from Northern states earlier than normal this year due to nectar flows ending earlier than normal. Beekeepers were finding supplemental feeding as well as treatment for small hive beetle and varroa mites necessary. Small hive beetles were at the highest levels of the year. There was no honey being produced as there were only small amounts of goldenrod and Spanish Needle available for food. Prices were good with light amber honey selling for \$1.50-\$1.60 per pound. Brazilian Pepper was expected to be a significant nectar source starting in September.

GEORGIA: The fall honey flow was active as bees were feeding on aster, goldenrod, wildflowers, and fall vegetables. No extra feeding was necessary and bees were building honey stores. In some parts of the state where beekeepers could not get into the hives during heavy rain periods and treat the hives for mite and the small hive beetles, some losses were reported. In areas where more management of the hives was possible, there was minimal mite damage reported and no visible signs of disease. From ten to thirty percent losses were reported, mostly in the southern and central parts of the state. Extremely high temperatures were reported during the month. Demand was good and prices held steady at \$1.50 per pound for wildflower and clover.

IDAHO: While August in Idaho started off quite warm it ended with a decided change of season in the air. Bees in the foothills of the Southeastern portion of the state spent much of August feeding on wildflowers and a small amount of clover. Compared to last August the bees seemed a bit lighter in weight with a more sporadic honey flow. Honey prices were \$1.55-1.70 per pound for white clover honey.

ILLINOIS: In central Illinois, the weather was unusually hot and humid during the whole growing season. No records were set except the longest and continuous hottest days. Beekeepers reported excellent harvest and speculated that it would have been even better if the hives had been checked more often. Hives were in great shape for winter.

In southern Illinois, there was a lack of moisture resulting in low honey yields and high bee loss. Most beekeepers have treated for mites and prepared their hives for the winter.

In northern Illinois, mite treatments and preparation for winter was underway. Hives were in fair to good condition. The honey flow was moderate to good.

INDIANA: Indiana experienced hot and humid weather with a good amount of rain during August. However, beekeepers mentioned that the bees seemed to not mind. A few beekeepers extracted a lot of honey this season and were cleaning and preparing their hives for the winter. One of the Beekeepers mentioned that this particular season was the best season he's had in six years. Honey flow was fairly good to good.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Hot and dry weather conditions dominated much of Kansas, Nebraska and parts of southwest and southeast Missouri. Near northwest Missouri, Saint Joseph had over six inches of precipitation, three inches above normal. Across Iowa, there was above normal precipitation.

Bees registration was encouraged due to heavy August spraying. Honey flow was good. Bees were working white sweet clover, white dutch clover and various wildflowers. Missouri and Iowa concluded their state fairs, while Nebraska continued through the Labor Day weekend. Kansas beekeepers were busy preparing for their upcoming state fair in September.

KENTUCKY: The state was very dry during August, resulting in a nectar dearth. Continued dry weather has beekeepers concerned about the fall nectar flow (asters & goldenrod). However, despite dry weather, fresh nectar and pollen is being seen in hives. Rain is badly needed to continue the flow. Western Kentucky experienced more of a drought condition than the rest of the state. Most of the summer was hot and wet, resulting in an increase of small hive beetles in the hives of beekeepers. Reports of damage to hives were limited as most built strength from the strong nectar flow earlier in the summer.

LOUISIANA: Various trees, tomatoes, and wild flowers provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were above normal and there was very little to no rain. Supply was low while demand remained good.

MICHIGAN: Bees have been working on golden rod and beginning to forage on fall asters. Nectar producing flowers were in need of rain to produce adequate nectar. August has been scant and below normal for rainfall. The hives have been plentiful with bees and developing brood. However, honey stores were low. Some beekeepers have considered feeding broods with sugar syrup and sucrose to sustain the colonies for the winter.

MINNESOTA: August was wetter than expected in Minnesota, resulting in higher than normal moisture in honey. Honey harvest was down slightly. However, the bees were in good condition. One producer reported his bees hadn't looked this healthy in years. Bees spent much of August feeding on alfalfa and buckwheat. Prices for white clover honey were \$1.50-1.60 per pound.

MISSISSIPPI: There were no major losses and minimal damage from small hive beetles and mites. The biggest concern was the hot and humid weather. The bees appeared to be in good shape after a month of high temperatures and some heavy rain recorded in southern areas. The last two weeks of the month, a lack of nectar caused concern. However, no extra feeding was required. Most pollen was coming from wildflowers and goldenrod was expected soon. Demand was good and prices were holding at about \$1.35 to \$1.45 per pound.

MONTANA: Not available at time of release.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for August was hot and humid with daytime temperatures in the high 80s and mid 90s early in the month. There seems to be a pattern where bees are bringing in little nectar and pollen early in the day and later in the day many bees are feeding on what has been stored. Regionally we are in a nectar dearth, so keepers reportedly are watching for syrup feedings. New England weather for the month of August overall, has exhibited very little to no rain coupled with high humidity and scorching daytime temperatures. Certain regional areas experienced drought like conditions for a longer time frame than others but the entire region has been hit hard with tropical style weather conditions. Areas with high moisture levels created the resources for a prodigious honey flow with many usually late floral and nectar sources coming on early. In this regard, many of these sources come into full bloom too early and have not provided the necessary pollen for bee brood to work from. This has created a serious problem because it necessitated the feeding of pollen substitute as well as sugar syrup which is a very rare situation and not easily recognized. Weather patterns changed flowering periods and changed foraging at key times. The bees are finding it hard to find nectar with so much heat and humidity. The main pollen and nectar sources are wined and stag horn sumac, loose strife, milkweed, white Dutch, cone flower, day lilies, Queen Anne's lace, purple loosestrife, button bush, joe-pyre and pickerel weed, wild bamboo and wild flowers, clethana, knot weed, various clovers such as white and sweet clovers and many late vegetable crops. In addition bees were working blossoms on the sweet pepper bush and of course aster, buck wheat, and golden rod. Bees are on an extended pollen and late nectar run bringing in a variety of pollens which is critical for broad rearing, to which there are few substitutes. This also creates an attractive mix for those selling honey. Generally sweet pepper and white clover produce exceptional quality honey (very light in color, thick and flavorful) similar to sour wood which is sought after and highly prized in the South. Of special note; the Philadelphia Beekeepers Guild is the hometown sponsor of the worldwide effort to commemorate Mr. Lorenzo L. Langstroth on the occasion of his 200th birthday in 2010. In recognition of Lorenzo Langstroth 200th birthday, the Philadelphia Beekeepers Guild is raising funds for a historical marker at his birthplace. The dedication of the marker will be on September 10, 2010. Mr. Langstroth fully comprehended how to functionally utilize "bee space" with a moveable frame beehive system that is the basis of what beekeepers know globally as modern beekeeping. This system is the legal model in all 50 states as all require beekeepers to use removable frames to allow bee inspectors to check the brood for diseases. Honey flows have been good in strong colonies with keepers reportedly extracting 3 times before starting their mite treatments. Monitor for varroa mites using an accurate proven method, i.e. sticky board, sugar or ether roll, etc and apply immediately your most effective mite treatment. Keepers advise to do your own research and select your own treatment. A strong hive can tolerate several thousand mites, but will not survive if the mite population is allowed to continue to grow. 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. There is a definite necessity to not overlook the need for a lot of healthy brood in the fall. Fall brood must produce adults healthy enough to survive into the winter and begin raising next year's brood. Fall brood that has been fed upon by varroa mites cannot do this. A colony that is heavy with varroa mites is in real danger of dying out in the winter. Keepers recommend to rotate the chemical used for treatment to reduce the chance of mites building a resistance to one chemical, i.e. proposed example such as apiguard combines with a screened bottom board in the summer and apistan in the fall. Beekeepers stress that before using any chemicals, to study the directions. Many keepers prefer to re-queen their colonies in mid to late August as soon as they take off the varroa treatment chemical. Beekeepers report that young fall queens reduce spring swarming and will also lay more fall brood for the winter months. In New England, depending on the area, hive beetle infestation can be light to very heavy. Hence it is important to extract the honey crop as soon as possible especially if there are too many honey supers on the hive for the bees to effectively protect. However, if you cannot extract right away, your honey is safer on the hives than in the honey house. Hive beetles will survive, thrive and multiply in honey supers stored in a storage honey house. The hive beetle larvae will defecate in the honey causing it to ferment and ruin. Keepers want a strong, healthy colony to take advantage of any fall honey flow we might get. Beekeepers will want to arrange frames and supers for fall and winter thus will begin removing empty supers to work the hive down to 2 deep boxes or 3 medium boxes. Consequently, they will begin moving empty frames to the top box for fall honey storage while leaving several empty frames in the bottom for the queen to produce eggs in. For the most part, colonies were reported to be good to excellent condition with few disease or mite problems. Tracheal and varroa mites can start to be a problem in August. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb bottled units were \$6.00 to \$9.00 mostly \$6.00 occasionally higher inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations prices were steady with 5 gallon units at \$150.00 to \$200.00 mostly \$155.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality.

NEW YORK: Adequate rainfall and plentiful sunshine produced an abundance of clover resulting in good honey flows along the St. Lawrence River Valley. Golden rod just began and beekeepers were hopeful for favorable weather conditions and a better flow than in the previous 4 years. Mite levels were beginning to rise and nosema levels were above average. In western and central New York, bees were foraging on golden rod, where there was good flowering resulting in a good flow. Some asters were beginning to provide flowers for nectar as well. Bees appeared to be in relatively good health approaching the fall. Honey flows throughout the state varied widely due to weather conditions. Some beekeepers expected to begin winter preparation and transportation to Florida by mid-September. Wholesale prices ranged from \$1.60-1.80 currently with good demand.

NORTH CAROLINA: The month of August has been the hottest month on record for North Carolina. Three counties in the state are on the severe drought list – 20 in moderate drought and 53 were abnormally dry.

The Sourwood Festival in the western part of the state drew record crowds. Sourwood was available this year, unlike last year. Overall, honey flow was better than the last several years. Pollination was done on pumpkins, the hives were out of the fields. Bees were working Aster and Goldenrod. Beekeepers were cautioned not to pull too much honey and to treat for mites. Early beekeeping classes were just beginning throughout the state. Beekeepers and apiary officials were preparing to work with the Western North Carolina Mountain State Fair. Honey sales remained excellent throughout the state.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: Many areas have reported an above average season. Most crops were on or ahead of schedule with the exception of the sunflowers in North Dakota. The weather has been average to slightly below average temperatures. Precipitation was near normal to above normal in most areas in North Dakota. South Dakota saw more variability as some areas in the eastern portions of the state received heavy rainfall.

OHIO: Although early flows were above normal, bees struggled in late summer to find adequate food sources due to the hot, dry weather which hampered nectar flows. Beekeepers were hopeful that golden rod would help provide some forage sources despite the pungency of the nectar which doesn't make the best honey. Beekeepers were concerned about overwintering the hives and were looking at additional food sources in proteins as well as corn syrup and sucrose. A better assessment should be possible next month.

OKLAHOMA: Wildflowers provided pollen and nectar in northern Oklahoma. Colonies were in good condition. Weather conditions were good throughout the month with very hot temperatures and little rain. Supply and demand were both good. Alfalfa, cotton, melons, vitex, and wildflowers provided pollen and nectar in southern Oklahoma. Colonies were in good condition with large and small swarms still breaking off from hives. Temperatures were in the 100s for most of the month. Honey production was good. However, supply was still not enough to meet demand. Hive beetles caused problems for some. There were small swarms breaking off from main hives sometimes twice per month.

OREGON: Oregon experienced slightly below normal temperatures and little precipitation during August. At the month's end, topsoil moisture measured 25 percent very short, 49 percent short, 25 percent adequate, and 1 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture measured 20 percent very short, 46 percent short, 34 percent adequate and zero percent surplus. Colonies were in good condition. Wildflowers, red clover, blackberries, and alfalfa ended as sources of pollen and nectar. Keepers began honey extraction and reported average crops. Honey demand was good.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Most colonies across the state were in good condition. No major mite problems were reported. Hive beetles were the biggest problem for beekeepers and some keepers had problems with queen health and productivity. Floral sources for August consisted mainly of cotton blossoms and soybeans with sumac toward the end of the month. Honey production was greater this year compared to last year. The local honey demand remained strong.

TENNESSEE: Barely an inch of rain fell in Tennessee during August, resulting in a lack of nectar. There was some pollen available from chicory and other weeds.

TEXAS: Melons, wildflowers, and fruit trees provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in good condition throughout the month. Weather conditions were extremely hot and dry for most areas in Texas. There were 21 days over 100 degrees and little to no rainfall. Supply and demand remained good.

UTAH: Honey harvest in Utah started in mid-August and was expected to continue until mid-September. Bees spent August feeding on sunflowers, rabbit brush, alfalfa, and some golden rod. The harvest was expected to be slightly below average. However, compared to last summer the bees seemed to be in much better health. Prices for white clover honey were \$1.60 per pound and white sage honey was reported at \$1.70 per pound.

WASHINGTON: Harvest was in full swing for apples and pears. Summer was winding down, and the fall weather was beginning. Honey production has been generally good as beekeepers began making preparations for fall and winter. The weather has been slightly cooler than normal with some above normal precipitation.

WISCONSIN: While water was the topic for the month of July, hot and humid weather was the topic for the month of August. Bees were in good condition. Treatments for mites and hive beetles were applied where necessary. Temperatures in the central part of the state ranged from the mid 80s to high 90s with sporadic rainfall. Many beekeepers reported strong hives during the middle to the end of the month as bees were able to feed on blooming golden rod as the nectar flow. Some beekeepers pulled honey from the supers before the Labor Day holiday and reported good honey flow. Bulk honey and wax sales were fairly good to good.

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

	Year to Date		July 2010	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Algeria	7,245	17,490	0	0
Bahamas, The	11,729	34,175	0	0
Bahrain	7,754	18,822	0	0
Barbados	4,729	11,881	4,287	7,290
Bermuda	4,084	24,312	884	5,246
Cayman Islands	0	0	0	0
China	4,418	17,566	3,311	14,880
Costa Rica	1,504	3,651	0	0
Germany(*)	300	2,730	0	0
Guyana	1,634	10,965	0	0
Honduras	354	2,819	0	0
Hong Kong	15,853	74,726	0	0
Iceland	2,086	5,063	0	0
Indonesia	24,950	67,055	7,495	18,192
Japan	132,480	521,804	14,493	64,020
Korea, South	151,472	552,756	75,736	276,378
Kuwait	159,313	386,701	0	0
Malaysia	1,425	7,612	1,425	7,612
Mexico	2,322	6,492	0	0
Netherlands	686	4,773	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	5,343	26,250	0	0
Pakistan	20,451	47,852	14,050	34,103
Panama	0	0	0	0
Philippines	79,817	201,573	1,708	8,021
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
Singapore	18,209	47,660	0	0
Taiwan	82,145	184,887	1,806	6,594
United Arab Emirates	178,638	475,458	0	0
Yemen(*)	372,921	1,583,336	63,586	274,021
NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -				
Australia(*)	1,378	5,877	0	0
Bahamas, The	42,513	100,888	22,745	40,498
Barbados	9,063	50,599	1,675	9,100
Belize	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	4,710	25,213	0	0
Canada	304,063	1,187,031	48,744	197,045
Cayman Islands	595	3,036	0	0
China	55,025	82,815	0	0
Costa Rica	249	3,651	0	0
Denmark(*)	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	0	0	0	0
Germany(*)	18,624	102,114	18,624	102,114
Guatemala	16,325	35,215	0	0
Hong Kong	17,915	62,903	0	0
India	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	46,743	126,268	8,356	26,820
Israel(*)	120,060	428,823	0	0
Jamaica	9,253	38,900	4,717	19,300
Japan	304,197	513,873	36,128	50,000
Jordan	4,120	10,000	4,120	10,000
Korea, South	6,368	17,500	5,768	14,000
Kuwait	8,240	20,000	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	1,528	11,880	0	0
Malaysia	2,311	7,996	0	0
Netherlands	3,827	30,494	363	3,245
Netherlands Antilles(*)	8,919	43,587	0	0

New Zealand(*)	665	5,047	0	0
Panama	20,466	99,579	4,260	22,751
Philippines	7,091	49,031	0	0
Qatar	6,180	15,000	0	0
Saudi Arabia	79,950	264,844	0	0
Singapore	19,424	69,480	0	0
Thailand	59,380	149,597	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	490	2,631	0	0
Vietnam	80,108	143,506	0	0
Yemen(*)	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	2,551,642	8,045,787	344,281	1,211,230

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

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

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	4,763,541	14,690,980	15,063,137	1,013,336	3,172,206	3,261,327
Australia(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	2,250	15,435	16,074	0	0	0
Brazil	791,935	2,399,528	2,480,503	37,579	122,032	125,932
Canada	5,791,608	20,446,336	20,582,801	1,283,812	4,610,710	4,640,825
Chile	38,727	117,920	117,922	0	0	0
China	430,080	1,191,654	1,231,255	74,240	225,776	225,777
France(*)	8,897	46,404	52,570	4,996	32,158	38,078
Germany(*)	894	4,200	6,869	894	4,200	6,869
Guatemala	64,118	171,556	173,038	0	0	0
India	2,587,864	6,947,467	7,197,870	333,252	881,615	931,838
Indonesia	4,904,686	8,563,393	9,281,270	1,011,126	1,917,929	2,249,439
Italy(*)	8,977	56,670	60,267	0	0	0
Japan	5,003	19,463	21,022	10	2,335	2,435
Malaysia	36,540	62,483	65,772	36,540	62,483	65,772
Mexico	900,114	2,942,186	2,993,612	75,253	254,024	262,044
New Zealand(*)	3,500	22,600	24,745	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	153,600	476,160	500,160	153,600	476,160	500,160
Ukraine	19,000	49,225	51,199	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,249	35,015	37,187	0	0	0
Uruguay	250,239	773,463	780,313	56,967	180,792	180,795
Vietnam	208,200	473,160	507,907	114,600	258,825	277,924

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

Argentina	5,028,546	15,871,481	16,378,510	820,751	2,624,835	2,708,024
Australia(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	1,240,642	3,735,171	3,885,038	172,715	552,169	571,906
Canada	79,705	337,175	339,059	6,839	28,320	28,446
Chile	19,251	59,703	62,203	19,251	59,703	62,203
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	5,442,997	14,510,241	14,970,657	969,358	2,750,467	2,858,167
Italy(*)	7,461	28,907	33,707	199	3,002	3,502
Laos	18,600	41,943	44,943	18,600	41,943	44,943
Malaysia	3,920,980	6,742,047	7,405,328	853,630	1,547,549	1,686,362
Mexico	587,998	1,869,590	1,886,590	173,142	560,894	565,894
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	41,246	72,746	77,123	8,918	15,728	16,528
Pakistan	19,000	48,450	50,950	19,000	48,450	50,950
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	56,280	163,078	163,081	0	0	0
Taiwan	937,860	1,735,041	1,872,780	0	0	0
Thailand	450,350	939,436	1,002,507	37,200	71,424	84,039
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	19,140	50,721	51,229	0	0	0
Uruguay	182,978	518,332	535,788	19,105	48,718	50,618
Vietnam	133,120	282,688	300,586	38,400	88,320	94,031

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	2,237,245	6,706,220	6,935,857	75,040	237,725	242,675
Australia(*)	2,208	29,818	29,819	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	3,678,030	10,020,242	10,435,287	688,970	1,978,855	2,056,285
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	12,033	70,902	71,447	7,853	49,505	49,627
Chile	18,762	59,100	60,100	18,762	59,100	60,100
China	96,000	216,000	227,924	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	1,317	2,903	3,005	0	0	0
Egypt	600	2,500	2,760	0	0	0
France(*)	131	2,887	2,964	0	0	0
Germany(*)	19,040	80,716	80,717	0	0	0
Hong Kong	6,840	43,320	44,940	6,840	43,320	44,940
Hungary	3,384	17,565	18,465	0	0	0
India	4,654,250	11,015,925	11,755,321	71,400	178,410	188,302
Indonesia	1,223,800	2,080,460	2,202,960	0	0	0
Italy(*)	3,419	39,402	42,215	394	4,338	5,335
Korea, South	126	2,117	2,127	0	0	0
Malaysia	5,638,876	8,654,276	9,477,090	1,414,292	2,191,829	2,389,566
Mexico	490,005	1,451,833	1,477,492	56,604	159,371	165,221
New Zealand(*)	85,630	151,025	159,432	0	0	0
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	37,520	105,967	105,969	0	0	0
Singapore	40,600	73,080	76,580	0	0	0
Spain	3,976	28,640	30,065	0	0	0
Taiwan	493,668	887,698	931,763	76,560	142,402	148,802
Thailand	92,100	245,907	260,707	0	0	0
Ukraine	114,000	316,130	316,136	0	0	0
United Kingdom	13,352	27,018	29,500	8,791	15,504	15,736
Uruguay	191,568	530,596	553,885	18,945	56,835	59,335
Vietnam	9,793,720	21,591,068	22,410,260	2,310,570	5,265,752	5,479,534

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia(*)	19,482	145,108	153,496	0	0	0
Brazil	462,617	1,213,900	1,263,698	75,007	187,131	190,634
Canada	814,396	2,398,440	2,408,009	0	0	0

Dominican Republic	104,021	150,410	161,067	22,320	8,800	10,500
Egypt	12,045	23,925	25,725	0	0	0
France(*)	436	4,098	5,794	0	0	0
Germany(*)	50,929	252,451	261,801	2,520	11,416	12,316
Greece	1,161	11,263	11,727	706	6,076	6,129
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	92,120	236,203	250,053	0	0	0
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	0	0	0
Mexico	404,103	1,120,153	1,126,086	87,376	263,804	263,822
Moldova	2,250	10,110	10,914	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	284,504	1,152,199	1,164,397	0	0	0
Poland	1,152	7,183	7,219	0	0	0
Russia	28,785	214,594	221,427	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	90	2,560	2,650	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	400	6,326	8,026	400	6,326	8,026
Vietnam	18,560	38,048	42,048	0	0	0

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Argentina	2,268	17,791	18,976	0	0	0
Armenia	5,095	24,570	25,859	0	0	0
Australia(*)	8,681	43,356	63,414	0	0	0
Austria	40,506	298,992	321,732	7,396	63,818	66,995
Brazil	426	12,919	13,604	238	3,245	3,362
Bulgaria	58,667	212,735	223,758	13,689	41,244	42,959
Canada	477,066	2,406,970	2,417,461	53,043	270,799	271,799
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	0	0	0
Egypt	4,388	15,981	16,922	1,110	4,151	4,568
France(*)	76,640	470,681	484,044	12,714	128,690	135,114
Georgia	400	4,000	4,400	0	0	0
Germany(*)	75,859	360,603	376,319	0	0	0
Greece	43,526	420,220	435,874	14,317	160,100	166,381
Guatemala	1,763	4,072	4,375	0	0	0
Hungary	18,396	106,562	113,314	0	0	0
India	1,550,737	3,402,113	3,583,089	156,146	338,645	356,557
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel(*)	4,587	29,160	30,565	3,957	22,303	23,194
Italy(*)	56,700	161,711	173,610	24,112	64,512	69,005
Lebanon	1,800	17,850	18,502	0	0	0
Lithuania	5,016	23,042	25,346	0	0	0
Malaysia	75,984	135,628	144,193	0	0	0
Mauritius	623	5,129	6,021	623	5,129	6,021
Mexico	700	2,160	2,200	0	0	0
Moldova	11,715	63,062	68,603	0	0	0
Nepal	100	3,000	3,250	0	0	0
Netherlands	892	3,431	3,607	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	191,702	871,947	906,275	6,554	78,181	79,747
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	23	2,904	3,253	0	0	0

Poland	25,837	102,389	111,367	0	0	0
Portugal	6,771	45,702	47,776	2,220	13,415	14,005
Russia	8,012	56,934	62,628	1,500	2,040	2,244
Spain	51,687	276,076	287,733	36,783	188,871	195,996
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	123,119	532,069	551,293	2,708	39,822	40,764
Taiwan	54,677	128,535	134,769	0	0	0
Turkey	27,037	153,328	158,682	0	0	0
Ukraine	37,547	126,099	138,709	0	0	0
United Kingdom	64,640	388,368	393,579	58,068	346,114	349,834
Uzbekistan, Republic of	1,836	6,608	7,269	0	0	0
Vietnam	94,000	186,800	200,269	16,000	32,400	35,369

FLAVORED HONEY –

Canada	4,128	23,362	24,875	0	0	0
China	6,164	49,167	53,508	0	0	0
Denmark(*)	5,000	13,228	13,720	0	0	0
France(*)	225	2,476	2,596	0	0	0
Italy(*)	4,642	63,694	66,356	1,185	7,921	8,473
Japan	690	37,911	38,405	0	0	0
Korea, South	110,606	383,883	393,117	4,571	57,222	59,209
Mexico	63,589	635,608	640,805	400	12,181	12,184
New Zealand(*)	1,939	20,398	20,874	1,166	10,527	10,682
Portugal	6,675	44,980	46,816	755	5,001	5,108
Singapore	15,638	69,030	71,030	0	0	0
Spain	3,797	22,601	23,327	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	18,000	12,240	15,186	0	0	0
Thailand	39,817	159,112	166,035	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL	74,058,522	190,949,214	198,696,668	12,715,918	33,405,597	34,951,283
--------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	-------------------	-------------------	-------------------

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**