

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States  
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Agriculture

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## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF October, 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)

#### CALIFORNIA

Buckwheat	light amber	\$1.49	-	\$1.50
Cotton	extra light amber	\$1.44	-	\$1.45
Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.44		

#### DAKOTAS

Clover	white	\$1.50	-	\$1.60
Clover	extra light amber	\$1.44	-	\$1.45

#### FLORIDA

Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.40		
Wildflower	light amber	\$1.30		

#### LOUISIANA

Wildflower	light amber	\$1.30	-	\$1.38
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#### MINNESOTA

Clover	white	\$1.53	-	\$1.55
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#### MONTANA

Clover	White	\$1.55	-	\$1.60
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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	\$1.53	-	\$1.60
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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	\$1.48	-	\$1.58
Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.54	-	\$1.59

#### Brazil

ORGANIC	white	\$1.73	-	\$1.77
Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.32	-	\$1.37

#### India

Mustard	light amber	\$1.32	-	\$1.33
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## COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 2010

**APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV):** Overall, colonies were doing well and honey production was good. However, in some parts of the District health was moderate and honey stores could be better. Occasionally, beekeepers reported surplus honey this fall. Much of this was dependent on the weather (rainfall) which affected nectar supplies. Generally, brood rearing has been good and lasted a little later than normal this season. Some beekeepers were preparing to send colonies West for the almond pollination. Most of the District has received a hard frost. Although, scattered wildflowers in warmer micro climates in the District may be available for foraging.

**ALABAMA:** Fall honey flow reports are still coming in for September and October with a mixed bag of results. South Alabama beekeepers are reporting fall flows from below average to 'pitiful.' Serious drought and high summer temperatures have contributed to the lack of fall nectar in these areas. North and Central Alabama seem to have fared better. Reports in the north by some show a really good fall flow and central areas report good to a little above average flow this year. Honey sales remain brisk with demand exceeding supply on the hobbyist level for some. Small hive beetle remains a bothersome pest for many. As they are now pretty much throughout the state trapping has become a must for almost every beekeeper.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures and precipitation fluctuated week by week in Arizona during the month of October. The first and third week of the month saw below normal temperatures and precipitation at 19 and 20 of 22 reporting stations in the state, respectively. In contrast, the second and fourth week of October saw above normal temperatures and precipitation in only 3 and 4 reporting districts, respectively. The range statewide in temperatures for the month was a high of 103 degrees Fahrenheit in Yuma to a low of 20 degrees Fahrenheit at the Grand Canyon. 14 of the 22 reporting districts are at above normal precipitation levels for the year. The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state were cantaloupes, honeydews, miscellaneous melons, citrus and alfalfa. Demand for honey remained good.

**ARKANSAS:** Asters and other late bloomers provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were above normal as was rainfall amounts. Supply and demand were both good.

**CALIFORNIA:** The month began with a strong high pressure system moving over California, bringing hot and dry conditions to most of the State. Sunny, warm and dry conditions prevailed across most of California through mid-month. A low pressure system approached Southern California, cooling temperatures there, and bringing some drizzle and light rain to coastal areas. As the low moved over Southern California, temperatures Statewide cooled off, and showers increased in the south. Moving into the third week of the months, the low pressure was moving through Southern

California and pushing a cold front through the entire State, resulting in widespread rains across California, and some snowfall at the highest elevations of the Sierra Nevada mountains. As month's close, Southern California was enjoying dry and mild weather. Northern California saw a trio of Pacific storm systems move through, each one stronger than the previous storm. On Sunday, the strongest of the storms spread heavy rain, gusty winds, and high elevation snow to the North.

Beekeepers were preparing their bee hives for the upcoming winter months, moving them to wintering yards. Bees were moving from vineyard fields in Sutter County. Bees remained in late melon and squash fields for pollination in Fresno County. Bees were feeding on sunflowers, squash, pennyroyal, Japanese knotweed, asters, Michaelmas daisies, coyote brush, borage and various wildflowers in the state.

**COLORADO:** It is that time of year again when nearly all of the honey has been extracted in the State of Colorado. The great weather this past month has aided beekeepers in their fall work. It is also a general consensus among bee keepers that they are glad to see the season over. The success or failure of production agriculture relies so heavily upon what weather conditions ultimately are provided by Mother Nature. This past season in Colorado was certainly no exception. With a late spring warm up and a mixed bag of weather the rest of the growing season, in various areas around the State, honey production varied widely depending upon the area. Production of honey for the season was lower than expected in the eastern part of the State due to dry weather. In addition, it was noted by beekeepers that the dry weather did not allow alfalfa fields the opportunity to reach bloom stage in many cases before being cut. The early cutting of alfalfa seems to have been a key factor in the reduction of honey production in Eastern Colorado this past season. However, production on the west side of the State was average to above normal, due to wetter conditions. The past season always brings hope for the next one. A few hives are still located out in the fields, with some also preparing to move many of their hives to the warmer climate of California from now until December. The current health of bees in Colorado seems to still be good to excellent. This is accomplished by a lot of hard work and timely practice of mite control, medications when necessary and supplemental feeding. Some beekeepers in Colorado are currently providing supplemental feed to their hives, including sucrose, high fructose corn syrup and pollen patties. Beekeepers has expressed the importance of having healthy bees going into the winter months. All beekeepers have now completed their fall applications for controlling mites and their control applications seem to be effective at this time. Current prices in Colorado for wholesale honey are as follows: white honey is averaging \$ 1.50 to \$1.60 per pound while extra light amber is averaging \$1.45-1.65 per pound. Others items of concerns among beekeepers in Colorado include the continued influx of imported honey and the misidentification of the producing origin country. There also appears to be a shortage of honey available from South America which could be a marketing opportunity.

**FLORIDA:** Most colonies returned to the State for the winter. Beekeepers were busy feeding, splitting hives and generally trying to build the number of their hives in preparation for the almond pollination in California, shortly after the beginning of the year. Monthly rain totals were spotty across the state with many areas seeing very dry conditions. The flow from Brazilian Pepper and Melaleuca (Paper Bark Tea Tree) was severely curtailed in these dryer areas. There was practically no surplus honey production with supplemental feeding required to maintain the hives. The next significant source of nectar and pollen will be in the February-March period when Tupelo, Gallberry and Citrus will be available. Colony losses presently appear to be in the normal range of approximately 30%. The next survey of colony losses will be conducted in the spring by the Florida Department of Agriculture.

**GEORGIA:** The demand for local honey was good and prices remained steady for retail sales. Most of the bees were preparing for the cold months ahead, feeding as the weather permitted. Most hives were in good condition. Some hives in the southern part of the state reported problems with beetles and mites, as they could not readily treat the hives due to the early rains and then extreme heat that followed. In those areas, the bees appeared to be in fair shape heading into the winter. One concern was of the reporting of an Africanized bee hive in the Albany area, a rare unexpected find that could be both troublesome and serve as an educational tool for the area. Most of those bees are located South of Orlando, Florida therefore creating quite a buzz for Georgia and other southern states.

**IDAHO:** It is that time of year again when nearly all of the honey has been extracted in the State of Idaho. The great weather this past month has aided beekeepers in their fall work. It is also a general consensus among bee keepers that they are glad to see the season over. The success or failure of production agriculture relies so heavily upon what weather conditions ultimately are provided by Mother Nature. This past season in Idaho was certainly no exception. With a late spring warm up and a mixed bag of weather the rest of the growing season, production of honey for the season was lower than expected. In addition, it was noted by beekeepers that the dry weather did not allow alfalfa fields the opportunity to reach bloom stage in many cases before being cut. The early cutting of alfalfa seems to have been a key factor in the reduction of honey production in Idaho this past season. Most hives are still located out in the fields, but some producers are now starting to stage the hives in yards with some also preparing their climate controlled storage and making preparations to transport hives to California in late January. The current health of bees in Idaho seems to still be good to excellent. This is accomplished by a lot of hard work and timely practices of mite control, medications when necessary and supplemental feeding. Beekeepers in Idaho are currently providing supplemental feed to their hives, including sucrose, high fructose corn syrup and pollen patties. Beekeepers have expressed the importance of having healthy bees going into the winter months. All beekeepers have now completed their fall applications for controlling mites and their control applications seem to be effective at this time. Current prices in Idaho for wholesale honey are as follows: white honey is averaging \$ 1.50 to \$1.65 per pound while amber is averaging \$1.30 to \$1.55 per pound. There continues to be a need for education in the Idaho agricultural community regarding the proper use of chemicals when utilized around bees. With continued education about proper chemicals and their use, most injury and collapse of beehives due to misuse or untimely use of herbicides and insecticides can be prevented. Others items of concerns among beekeepers in Idaho are imported honey and the misidentification of the producing origin country.

**ILLINOIS:** Weather in the region was unseasonably warm for the month of October. Temperatures posted with an average departure of 6.5 to 7.5 degrees above normal. Beekeepers felt that production was fair. Although quality was good, yield was low. Also, due to supers staying on the hives a little longer, the honey was darker. However, Northern Illinois experienced good production because of its harvesting of basswood honey. Retail prices were about steady. Wholesale prices were slightly lower. The primary plants that provided a source of pollen included: pumpkins, dandelions, butterfly bushes, snap dragons, roses, empatia, and petunias. Colonies are good; having experienced no major outbreaks of disease or insects. Bees may still be seen flying about. Most honey is now harvested. Overall there was a good aster flow. Beekeepers are preparing the hives for winter. Some are beginning already to wrap for winter. Most are beginning treatments for tracheal and varroa mites as well as other aphids as necessary.

**INDIANA:** Rain fell on about 10 days in Indiana but did little to slow the drought raging across the state. For the eight month in a row state average temperatures were above normal. Temperatures posted with a mean departure upwards of 2.2 degrees above normal. October proved to be one of the driest months in the Indiana's history. By month's end, least 99% of the state was in drought status from abnormally dry to extreme drought. Although the primary sources of pollen such as dandelions, butterfly bushes, tulips, snap dragons, roses, and petunias were available, they like all plants were affected by the intense continuing heat and drought. In some areas, the bees also worked beans and goldenrod. Colonies are good; having experienced no major outbreaks of disease or insects. All honey is now harvested. Overall there was a good aster flow. Most Beekeepers are preparing the hives for winter. Some are beginning to wrap for winter. Most are also beginning treatments for tracheal and varroa mites as well as other aphids as necessary. Beekeepers felt that production was fair; with bees still not having filled all supers. Although quality was good, yield was fair. Retail and Wholesale prices were about steady.

**IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA:** A warm and dry month was on hand throughout. Temperatures were above normal, some areas recorded record highs. Precipitation was below normal as well. Beekeepers were busy with meetings and fall management of colonies. Some beekeepers reported that state fair attendee numbers were down, but the honey sales were excellent. Bees were working aster and goldenrod.

**KENTUCKY:** Western and Central Kentucky especially continues to suffer from drought. Also, it has been unseasonably warm, which has made the bees especially active. The lack of nectar and the activity of the bees have caused them to consume a lot of honey. Insufficient stores of honey can lead to winter starvation, so this is a real threat for beekeepers who are not paying attention.

**LOUISIANA:** Goldenrod and other wild flowers provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were above normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were good.

**MICHIGAN:** Many beekeepers reported lower honey yields per colony this fall. Cooler temperatures restricted bee flights to only a few hours each day or less and hindered foraging. The small white aster was about the only food source. Some hives were light on honey and beekeepers fed sugar syrup as necessary. Some areas of the state had normal rainfall producing good golden rod and aster honey flows. Mite levels appeared to be lower this year making beekeepers hopeful for improved survival rates over the winter. Commercial beekeepers were preparing hives for relocation to southern states for winter. Others wrapped hives for the cold months ahead.

**MINNESOTA:** It is a general consensus among Minnesota beekeepers, that they are glad to see the season over. Most of the major production of honey has been extracted in Minnesota to end the season. Overall production varied across Minnesota from a low of 50 pounds per hive, with much higher production in the west and southern areas of the State. This seems to follow the general trend this season of spotty honey production across the many areas of the United States, with some areas being excellent where the weather was wetter and some very poor with cooler and drier weather. The dry and normal temperature conditions the past few weeks have aided Minnesota beekeepers in their fall work and preparations for the winter months ahead. The success or failure of production agriculture relies so heavily upon what weather conditions ultimately are provided by Mother Nature. The lower overall yield of honey in Minnesota this past season has created additional challenges for beekeepers in various areas of the State, including the need to feed additional supplements. According to Minnesota beekeepers, these additional feed supplements are necessary to keep the bee's healthy going into the winter months and to prevent increased levels of mites. Good nutrition going into winter with the continual monitoring and treatment of mites continues to be very important towards the success or failure of bee keeping operations. In addition, good bee health seems to be a key catalyst in preventing Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD). Some supplements utilized include: sucrose, high fructose corn syrup and pollen patties. Overall, mite activity seems to be under control at this time however there are some concerns that with cool wet weather, a problem could emerge. Mites tend to shorten the overall life of the bees. Overall the condition of bee hives in Minnesota at the present time appears to be mixed, with some beekeepers reporting good conditions and others reporting very poor conditions and some bee hive losses. Some beekeepers are presently preparing their hives for transport to California or southern areas of the United States. Current prices in Minnesota for wholesale honey are as follows: white honey is averaging \$1.55 to \$1.60 per pound while amber is averaging \$1.50 per pound. The Minnesota Honey Producers have a great publication available called, "Protect the Pollinator." This publication is a great educational resource that explains the great value honey bees contribute to production agricultural. It also explains how we can protect this very important pollinator from the various dangers in our shared environment. Individuals interested in more information regarding this publication can locate it at the following website location: <http://www.minnesotahoneyproducers.org/map.html>.

**MISSISSIPPI:** Most bees were in good shape heading into the winter months. Food was scarce and hives were sustaining themselves with the fall nectar produced earlier. Some rain was reported in parts of the state. Sales of honey remained strong and prices were steady. Retail interest was picking up for holiday business.

**MONTANA:** During October, temperatures were slightly warmer than normal for most of the month and precipitation levels were light to moderate. At the month's end, topsoil moisture measured 2 percent very short, 10 percent last year; 20 percent short, 26 percent last year; 72 percent adequate, 61 percent last year; 6 percent surplus, 3 percent last year. Subsoil moisture measured 23 percent short and very short, while 77 percent of subsoil moisture measurements were adequate or surplus. By the last week of October, the Northeast district of the state had the coldest average low at 13 degrees. The South Central district had the warmest average high of 64 degrees. Local sources of pollen and nectar were finished with several hard frosts and the first skiffs of snow in October. During October, beekeepers finished up honey extraction reporting average yields of generally good quality honey. Keepers continued with stripping down hives, applying treatments, and preparing migratory colonies to be trucked to California wintering areas. By the month's end, loads of colonies were on the road to California, while the home bees were enjoying a stretch of generally good fall weather. Keepers will soon be wrapping these colonies with winter protection. Honey demand was good.

**NEW ENGLAND:** New England weather for the month of October featured relatively seasonal temperatures with warm, mild conditions with daytime highs in the high 60's with less than average amount of rainfall. Soil moisture levels were in many places extremely low due to continuing drought conditions which caused the fall leaf colors to be very subdued. This month's main nectar and pollen sources have been purple loosestrife, fall aster, golden rod, coreopsis, buckwheat, Indian silk, button bush, globe thistle and assorted wild weeds such as jewel weed, pickerel weed, joe-pye weed, Japanese knotweed and various fall wildflowers. In many cold regions some honey robbing between hives occurred due to depleted nectar supplies and food sources. Entrance reducers purportedly have been very effective in this regard. Nectar sources are quickly diminishing and the late fall bloom will

finish by the end of the month. Honey flow and colony populations were advancing significantly early on, however, both have slowed with mostly yellow pollen gathering occurring. Pollen collection levels suggest brood rearing is going on. Currently, there is later egg laying by all queens with lightly larger egg patterns. Honey stores on brood frames are very small although in many cases large quantities of pollen are found. In New England, the days are shorter and nights are longer and a killing frost has yet to occur, however keepers must extract their honey in order to successfully administer mite and disease prevention treatments. Many keepers will start their IPM (Integrated Pest Management) programs in order to have a successful over winter result. Purportedly the problems this year were swarm control, superseding, wax moths and hive honey robbing. In New England this year, beekeepers have experienced less than 1-2% American foul brood loss and manageable tracheal/varroa losses with little evidence of CCD (Colony Collapse Disorder). Beekeepers are now in the process of combining weak colonies to form strong ones and have mouse guards in place. Additionally, keepers see the advantage to winter over in two deeps for a faster spring buildup. Many keepers are reportedly using insulation wrap around their hive bodies in anticipation of a raw, cold winter. Keepers are feeding with sugar water (2:1) with the prescribed amounts of Fumigellin B added and feeding 2 gallons per hive before clustering. Keepers are administering treatments to combat the various disease killers such as varroa/tracheal mites, American foul brood, wax moth, hive beetle and chalkbrood. The most popular treatments currently being used are apiguard, mite-away, formic acid strips and pads, apistan and paradichlorobenzene. Keepers advise using Terramycin for prevention of American foul brood as the suggested procedure before bees form their winter cluster. It is recommended not to use chemical treatments in the hive with honey supers on. Once the honey supers are off, you can treat for disease and mites. Regionally speaking, this summer's heat and dry weather helped reduce mite loads which support the sage apiarists' hypothesis that hot and dry seasons have fewer mites. This year has proved to be a good overall season with light varroa populations, little disease issues and a reasonable honey crop with a commercial estimated average of 80 pounds per production colony. Hobbyists report generally speaking that their colonies have exhibited a mixed bag relative to the amount of honey production reported. It is difficult to generalize the season, however it is the local environment and the work the bees do that determines the quantity, quality, color and taste. The criterion of moisture content, clarity and taste determines how honey is graded for quality. Yields are connected to weather conditions and nectar sources as it takes 8 to 10 pounds of nectar to make a pound of honey. The overall consensus commercially speaking regarding honey production was that New England experienced phenomenal growth (especially compared to last year), showing the best yields per capita, and pounds per hive in many years. Beekeepers report colonies to be in good to very good condition. Most colonies are entering the winter with plenty of bees, sufficient honey and pollen and ideally with young queens. Many keepers are reportedly using insulation wrap around their hive bodies and have previously positioned their hives to be sheltered from the North and West winds in anticipation of a fairly cold winter. Keepers consider the bees better prepared than in past years so expect a good over wintering survival rate. Demand for local honey has been phenomenal and prices are up. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb bottled units were \$6.00 to \$9.00 mostly \$7.00 occasionally higher inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations prices were slightly higher with 5 gallon units at \$150.00 to \$200.00 mostly \$165.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality.

**NEW YORK:** Commercial beekeepers in northern New York have been busy moving bees to southern states for the winter. Most hives are heavy with stores for the winter and bees generally healthy. Smaller keepers have been wrapping hives in preparation for overwintering. In western New York, cooler weather and above normal rainfall hindered the fall honey crop. Consequently, bees were being fed sugar syrup to assist in overwintering. General health was good. However, earlier losses to CCD and mite activity were reported. As bees rob neighboring hives of honey, they have carried mites back to their hives. In the eastern region of the state, beekeepers reported above normal honey flows this fall. Honey movement remained strong and prices were stable in the \$1.70-1.75 pound bulk wholesale.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** October was warmer than normal with average highs of 68-70 degrees and lows of 45-49 degrees. However, cooler temperatures caused bee activity to slow. Apiary officials and beekeepers have just finished working with the North Carolina State Fair. Interest in beekeeping continues to increase with many counties throughout the state offering beekeeping classes. Beekeepers were encouraged to continue checking colonies and feed as necessary. Beekeepers were placing orders for queens and working on equipment repairs for next season. Honey sales were excellent during the month of October due to the tourist season and the fall color in the mountains.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** Adequate to good moisture throughout most of the growing regions as harvest are winding down. Not much too report as beekeepers are getting ready for winter and bees have generally been moved to their winter homes. Most report a decent honey crop.

**OHIO:** Not available at time of release.

**OKLAHOMA:** In Southern Oklahoma, fall crops, pines, broom straw, alfalfa, sunflower and soybeans provided pollen and nectar. Colonies were strong and were preparing for cooler weather by drawing down stores to cluster areas and brood chambers. Nights were cool and dry throughout most of the month. There were 3 days of rain and a dry light frost at the end of the month. Honey flow was good. Supply still cannot keep up with demand. In Northern Oklahoma, there were no sources of pollen and nectar. Colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were normal and there was very little rainfall. Supply and demand were both good.

**OREGON:** Near normal temperatures were experienced over Oregon during October with moderate levels of precipitation. At the month's end, topsoil moisture measured 0 percent very short, 10 percent short, 77 percent adequate, and 3 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture measured 1 percent very short, 20 percent short, 77 percent adequate and 2 percent surplus. Colonies were in good strength. During October, keepers finished extracting honey and were busy preparing colonies for shipment to California or wintering over in Oregon. As the month ended, some migratory colonies were shipped to California sites; and wintering over colonies had been wrapped and moved into protected areas. Wild plant and irrigated farm crop pollen and nectar sources were finished for the season. Honey demand was good.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** The majority of colonies across the state were reported to be in good conditions. The state experienced mostly dry weather with only a couple of days with showers and above normal temperatures for most of the month. Bees were reported gathering pollen from goldenrod and nectar from aster. Some hives were reported to have stores built up more than last month, but some beekeepers were continuing to supplement their hives with sugar water. The local honey demand remains strong.

**TENNESSEE:** Most beekeepers in Tennessee are reporting high honey harvests across the state. Cold fronts have moved in and the honey flow is over. Beekeepers with healthy colonies are reporting that their bees have adequate stores for the winter. Weak colonies are dying due to *Nosema Ceranae* and have little or no stores.

**TEXAS:** Goldenrod, aster, Tulsi, Zinnias, Sunflowers, Cosmos, Mexican heather, Mexican Marigold, Wild Poinsettia, Yankee Weed / Poverty Weed, Wild Petunia, Wandering Jew, Swedish Ivy, Morning Glories, Loofah, Pepper Plants and Eggplants provided pollen and nectar. In northern Texas, the conditions of the colonies varied greatly. However, many were in good to excellent condition. Outside of north Texas, colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were cooler and rainfall increased. Demand continued to surpass the supplies.

**UTAH:** It is a general consensus among Utah beekeepers, that they are glad to see the season over. All major production of honey has been extracted in Utah to end the season. Overall production varied across Utah from a low of 50 pounds per hive, to a high of 100 pounds per hive. This seemed to follow the general trend this season of lower honey production across the Western United States region. The great weather this past month has aided Utah beekeepers in their fall work and preparations for the winter months ahead. The success or failure of production agriculture relies so heavily upon what weather conditions ultimately are provided by Mother Nature. The above normal temperatures in Utah this past month have created additional challenges for bee keepers in various areas of the State, including the need to feed additional supplements. These additional feed supplements are necessary to keep the bees healthy due to continued brooding activities caused by the above normal temperatures. Some supplements utilized include: sucrose, high fructose corn syrup and pollen patties. Another challenge the warmer fall weather has brought about includes continued mite activity and the need to continue monitoring and treatment. Mite activity seems to be under control at this time.

Many Utah beekeepers have expressed the opinion that it is very important to keep the bees healthy at all times and especially going into the winter months ahead. Good bee health seems to be a key catalyst in preventing Colony Collapse Disorder (CCD). Overall, it appears that the condition of bee hives in Utah at the present time appear to be good to excellent condition.

Some beekeepers are also preparing their hives for transport to California in November. Current prices in Utah for wholesale honey are as follows: white honey is averaging \$ 1.60 per pound while extra light amber is averaging \$1.50 to \$1.60 per pound. Preliminary prices noted by Utah beekeepers for their spring 2011 pollination services in the almond groves of California, tend to be in a range of around \$150 per hive at this point in time.

**WASHINGTON:** Harvest is over and beekeepers making preparations for winter feeding and moving bees to their over winter locations. Bees are generally looking good as winter approaches. Most report the honey crop was average. Moderate weather and adequate moisture this fall have helped the condition of the bees.

**WISCONSIN:** Like most of the region, the state was unseasonably warm. Temperatures posted an average departure as high as 5.8 degrees above normal. Precipitation for October fell within relatively normal range. Departures posted from .12 inches above normal to -.83 inches below normal. Beekeepers felt that production overall was average. Quality was good, yield was average. Retail and Wholesale prices were about steady. Primary plant sources for pollen included: dandelions, butterfly bushes, snap dragons, roses, empatia, and petunias. Colonies were good; having experienced no major outbreaks of disease or insects. Most honey is now harvested. Overall there was a good aster flow. Beekeepers are preparing the hives for winter; including some beginning to wrap. Most are beginning treatments for tracheal and varroa mites as well as other aphids as necessary.

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

	Year to Date		September 2010	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Algeria	7,245	17,490	0	0
Bahamas, The	11,729	34,175	0	0
Bahrain	20,037	48,637	12,283	29,815
Barbados	4,729	11,881	0	0
Bermuda	4,084	24,312	0	0
Cayman Islands	475	2,561	0	0
China	6,901	29,176	2,483	11,610
Costa Rica	1,504	3,651	0	0
Germany(*)	300	2,730	0	0
Guyana	2,940	19,821	0	0
Honduras	354	2,819	0	0
Hong Kong	17,214	81,094	1,361	6,368
Iceland	2,539	10,391	453	5,328
Indonesia	29,830	78,901	0	0
Japan	161,484	651,434	14,706	64,462
Korea, South	213,185	792,101	59,106	233,758
Kuwait	205,803	499,526	0	0
Libya	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	2,000	15,228	0	0
Mexico	2,322	6,492	0	0
Netherlands	686	4,773	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	5,343	26,250	0	0
Pakistan	31,312	91,508	10,861	43,656
Panama	0	0	0	0
Philippines	116,091	289,622	36,274	88,049
Qatar	1,123	2,726	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0
Singapore	18,209	47,660	0	0
Taiwan	88,466	207,966	903	3,297
Turkey	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	178,638	475,458	0	0
Vietnam	3,686	15,912	3,686	15,912
Yemen(*)	398,662	1,687,686	19,973	90,350

**NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -**

Australia(*)	1,378	5,877	0	0
Bahamas, The	44,739	109,587	0	0
Barbados	12,652	64,766	815	4,550
Belize	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	7,230	40,240	1,370	8,148
Cambodia	1,954	11,473	1,954	11,473
Canada	418,425	1,582,269	63,991	230,258
Cayman Islands	889	9,456	294	6,420
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	0	0
Guatemala	16,325	35,215	0	0
Guyana	1,916	8,190	0	0
Hong Kong	28,003	98,427	10,088	35,524
India	18,600	137,826	0	0
Indonesia	46,743	126,268	0	0
Israel(*)	120,060	428,823	0	0
Jamaica	10,197	41,600	944	2,700
Japan	346,079	601,001	41,449	83,843

Jordan	4,120	10,000	0	0
Korea, South	10,714	29,924	4,346	12,424
Kuwait	8,240	20,000	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	3,160	15,840	0	0
Malaysia	15,026	38,858	12,715	30,862
Netherlands	3,827	30,494	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	10,421	51,693	642	3,556
New Zealand(*)	665	5,047	0	0
Panama	23,891	117,779	2,555	13,650
Philippines	9,622	64,560	1,715	11,164
Qatar	6,180	15,000	0	0
Saudi Arabia	97,050	349,264	17,100	84,420
Singapore	20,077	73,264	0	0
Thailand	59,380	149,597	0	0
United Arab Emirates	1,325	5,000	0	0
Venezuela	490	2,631	0	0
Vietnam	80,108	143,506	0	0
Yemen(*)	0	0	0	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,040,275</b>	<b>9,794,036</b>	<b>322,067</b>	<b>1,131,597</b>

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

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

#### WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	5,351,719	16,523,777	16,919,623	226,222	706,569	713,595
Australia(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Austria	2,250	15,435	16,074	0	0	0
Brazil	848,249	2,586,567	2,675,173	18,744	64,854	67,287
Canada	6,769,278	23,646,607	23,796,683	369,140	1,247,352	1,253,963
Chile	38,727	117,920	117,922	0	0	0
China	485,760	1,358,418	1,401,079	55,680	166,764	169,824
France(*)	17,843	83,951	95,066	8,538	31,939	32,686
Germany(*)	894	4,200	6,869	0	0	0
Guatemala	64,118	171,556	173,038	0	0	0
India	3,133,709	8,418,156	8,745,493	129,000	332,826	352,068
Indonesia	6,324,816	11,256,701	12,096,758	1,324,430	2,510,521	2,616,451
Italy(*)	10,262	59,215	62,920	1,285	2,545	2,653
Japan	9,864	31,557	33,197	10	2,392	2,435
Malaysia	36,540	62,483	65,772	0	0	0
Mexico	1,158,114	3,759,014	3,832,840	221,400	690,375	709,175
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	19,023	53,646	58,355	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	249,600	759,360	800,715	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	57,000	157,525	159,649	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,249	35,015	37,187	0	0	0
Uruguay	307,681	947,921	956,258	0	0	0
Vietnam	515,400	1,170,312	1,262,165	153,600	347,712	376,818

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

Argentina	5,931,038	18,776,514	19,360,030	335,073	1,074,527	1,095,272
Australia(*)	19,502	65,332	66,332	0	0	0
Brazil	1,635,160	4,960,216	5,167,409	116,743	368,868	384,497
Canada	91,236	390,331	392,285	11,531	53,156	53,226
Chile	19,251	59,703	62,203	0	0	0
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	5,961,527	15,923,311	16,434,127	241,080	674,772	698,672
Italy(*)	7,924	34,910	40,385	463	6,003	6,678
Laos	18,600	41,943	44,943	0	0	0
Malaysia	5,061,245	8,807,977	9,695,716	733,158	1,340,362	1,486,170
Mexico	646,299	2,038,922	2,057,422	38,801	113,757	114,757
Mongolia	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	41,246	72,746	77,123	0	0	0
Pakistan	36,787	93,808	98,808	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	75,040	218,688	218,692	0	0	0
Taiwan	937,860	1,735,041	1,872,780	0	0	0
Thailand	699,350	1,517,986	1,618,210	153,000	369,270	392,013
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	37,120	98,182	98,691	17,980	47,461	47,462
Uruguay	198,683	567,803	587,159	0	0	0
Vietnam	230,480	506,616	540,547	97,360	223,928	239,961

**LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –**

Argentina	2,685,914	8,094,730	8,358,709	205,357	628,454	642,869
Australia(*)	23,882	117,151	117,503	0	0	0
Austria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	5,162,312	14,238,063	14,811,461	659,594	1,884,446	1,955,427
Bulgaria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	22,246	107,341	108,097	6,176	21,754	21,865
Chile	18,762	59,100	60,100	0	0	0
China	96,000	216,000	227,924	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	13,752	28,533	31,014	2,985	7,500	8,474
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
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	6,840	43,320	44,940	0	0	0
Hungary	3,384	17,565	18,465	0	0	0
India	4,927,700	11,702,551	12,461,386	201,900	511,395	525,695
Indonesia	1,386,928	2,390,644	2,541,644	0	0	0
Italy(*)	3,547	42,695	45,722	0	0	0
Korea, South	126	2,117	2,127	0	0	0
Malaysia	7,857,086	12,216,034	13,248,436	916,400	1,525,090	1,620,371
Mexico	598,998	1,712,529	1,745,657	36,848	81,066	83,066
New Zealand(*)	117,449	302,846	321,866	17,113	76,486	81,532
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	18,600	54,684	55,154	18,600	54,684	55,154
Romania	37,520	105,967	105,969	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,240	18,000	19,738	3,240	18,000	19,738
Singapore	40,600	73,080	76,580	0	0	0
Spain	12,957	99,704	103,213	7,620	60,395	62,381
Taiwan	571,188	1,039,118	1,089,496	38,280	76,560	79,560
Thailand	278,100	594,657	642,017	0	0	0

Ukraine	134,000	368,130	371,656	20,000	52,000	55,520
United Kingdom	14,009	35,996	38,745	220	3,308	3,421
Uruguay	269,232	733,551	759,142	0	0	0
Vietnam	13,966,500	31,118,682	32,479,994	1,873,070	4,333,933	4,579,458

**NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---**

Argentina	129,133	407,946	420,358	73,848	233,798	241,062
Australia(*)	28,722	214,229	225,117	9,240	69,121	71,621
Brazil	593,451	1,540,001	1,605,063	55,744	140,176	148,251
Canada	818,945	2,430,310	2,439,915	4,549	31,870	31,906
Dominican Republic	113,499	184,387	196,805	9,478	33,977	35,738
Egypt	12,045	23,925	25,725	0	0	0
France(*)	828	7,573	10,453	392	3,475	4,659
Germany(*)	89,017	442,841	459,491	12,096	61,483	63,583
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	1,161	11,263	11,727	0	0	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	92,120	236,203	250,053	0	0	0
Israel(*)	2,629	21,023	21,596	378	7,415	7,616
Italy(*)	760	4,918	5,530	0	0	0
Lithuania	9,216	41,472	44,397	0	0	0
Malaysia	114,979	156,871	178,139	18,600	35,158	38,983
Mexico	533,476	1,477,113	1,486,664	54,874	166,077	166,478
Moldova	2,250	10,110	10,914	0	0	0
Morocco	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	356,129	1,392,217	1,405,335	68,325	220,008	220,428
Poland	1,152	7,183	7,219	0	0	0
Russia	44,497	321,460	331,128	15,712	106,866	109,701
Saudi Arabia	90	2,560	2,650	0	0	0
Spain	5,878	16,991	17,892	5,878	16,991	17,892
Switzerland(*)	2,016	11,369	12,169	0	0	0
Taiwan	2,114	16,876	17,798	0	0	0
Ukraine	19,000	50,350	54,324	0	0	0
United Kingdom	400	6,326	8,026	0	0	0
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(*)	14,650	86,386	107,477	2,750	25,028	25,034
Austria	45,245	349,205	374,846	3,113	34,965	37,040
Brazil	1,873	25,517	26,687	0	0	0
Bulgaria	70,993	250,004	263,198	12,326	37,269	39,440
Canada	639,071	3,191,512	3,205,114	85,917	400,576	402,014
Chile	0	0	0	0	0	0
China	3,000	7,000	8,648	0	0	0
Croatia	243	2,096	2,159	243	2,096	2,159
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark(*)	3,584	15,338	16,616	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	49,557	108,441	113,408	0	0	0
Egypt	4,388	15,981	16,922	0	0	0
France(*)	85,872	567,062	585,155	8,318	84,786	89,130
Georgia	400	4,000	4,400	0	0	0
Germany(*)	97,906	481,954	502,670	10,980	64,760	67,260
Greece	49,184	473,895	491,744	5,120	49,365	51,344
Guatemala	1,763	4,072	4,375	0	0	0
Hungary	23,107	124,693	132,489	0	0	0
India	1,845,291	4,030,825	4,244,723	71,976	153,121	160,820

Indonesia	402	6,419	6,736	0	0	0
Israel(*)	5,398	35,480	37,021	411	2,620	2,669
Italy(*)	58,730	177,400	189,900	900	5,787	5,926
Lebanon	1,800	17,850	18,502	0	0	0
Lithuania	8,088	36,900	40,590	0	0	0
Malaysia	177,614	289,348	308,911	101,630	153,720	164,718
Mauritius	623	5,129	6,021	0	0	0
Mexico	7,114	10,385	10,461	0	0	0
Moldova	12,836	68,892	75,019	0	0	0
Nepal	100	3,000	3,250	0	0	0
Netherlands	892	3,431	3,607	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	227,614	1,141,026	1,189,564	11,483	107,692	118,341
Pakistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philippines	23	2,904	3,253	0	0	0
Poland	36,160	113,121	124,400	9,547	6,000	7,005
Portugal	7,275	48,510	50,764	0	0	0
Russia	9,242	66,999	73,699	1,230	10,065	11,071
Spain	101,009	562,517	583,958	24,908	144,041	149,180
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	136,073	658,336	683,317	800	5,538	5,853
Taiwan	63,177	162,055	169,794	0	0	0
Turkey	37,039	217,452	224,605	10,002	64,124	65,923
Ukraine	44,957	150,614	165,676	0	0	0
United Kingdom	65,750	394,970	400,617	1,110	6,602	7,038
Uzbekistan, Republic of	1,836	6,608	7,269	0	0	0
Vietnam	117,405	263,170	283,209	10,342	40,850	44,710

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**FLAVORED HONEY –**

Canada	4,128	23,362	24,875	0	0	0
China	18,908	97,647	106,009	0	0	0
Denmark(*)	5,000	13,228	13,720	0	0	0
France(*)	225	2,476	2,596	0	0	0
Germany(*)	42	51,227	52,557	0	0	0
Italy(*)	5,197	74,334	77,331	0	0	0
Japan	2,790	54,070	54,814	2,100	16,159	16,409
Korea, South	114,856	519,133	529,760	4,250	135,250	136,643
Mexico	87,429	875,302	883,234	16,934	161,054	162,653
New Zealand(*)	2,539	26,827	27,458	0	0	0
Portugal	6,675	44,980	46,816	0	0	0
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	19,453	14,640	17,718	1,453	2,400	2,532
Thailand	57,990	229,998	240,513	1,575	2,972	3,213

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<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>92,782,228</b>	<b>238,262,314</b>	<b>248,090,697</b>	<b>8,989,173</b>	<b>22,554,279</b>	<b>23,546,237</b>
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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

