

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Fruit and Vegetable Programs
Market News Branch

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF November, 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				Clover	White	\$1.50	-	\$1.60	
Soybean	extra light amber	\$1.45							
CALIFORNIA				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.					
Alfalfa	light amber	\$1.35	-	\$1.40	Too Few to Report				
Cotton	light amber	\$1.33	-	\$1.35	Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.				
DAKOTAS				Argentina					
Clover	white	\$1.55	-	\$1.60	Mixed Flowers	white	\$1.50	-	\$1.54
FLORIDA				Brazil					
Orange	white	\$1.60			Mixed Flowers	extra light amber	\$1.50	-	\$1.55
Pepper	extra light amber	\$1.35			Mixed Flowers				
Pepper	light amber	\$1.30			Mixed Flowers	light amber	\$1.33	-	\$1.35
Wildflower	extra light amber	\$1.50							
LOUISIANA									
Cotton/Soybean	light amber	\$1.40							
MONTANA									

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING NOVEMBER, 2010

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): Reports still fluctuate over the condition of colonies as it depends mostly on the amount of rainfall over the summer and fall. Overall, colonies were doing fairly well. Several were moved to the west coast for almond pollination. Cold temperatures and a hard freeze hit the District resulting in lower activity levels. Some beekeepers provided supplemental feeding to colonies with less than adequate honey stores.

ALABAMA: According to beekeepers, honeybees in Alabama have entered the winter season with good food stores and populations. A good fall nectar flow helped bees add to already adequate honey stores. Some beekeepers removed fall honey. Some beekeepers fed bees a little this fall and, in general, bees were doing well. Although beekeepers have been urged by scientists and specialists to reduce pesticide use in colonies when possible, most Alabama beekeepers continue to treat honeybees in the fall for Varroa and Tracheal mites and terramycin disease treatments. Most beekeepers with over 25 colonies still had honey for sale. Some smaller beekeepers were sold out.

ARIZONA: November temperatures in Arizona were mostly normal. The range statewide in temperatures for the month was a high of 96° F in Yuma to a low of 5° F at Flagstaff and the Grand Canyon. Precipitation across the state during the first half of the month was minimal, with 0 and 4 of the 22 reporting districts reporting precipitation during the first two weeks of the month, respectively. Precipitation levels increased during the second half of November, with 9 and 8 districts reporting precipitation. Of the 22 reporting districts, 13 were above normal precipitation levels for the year, compared to 0 at the same time last year. The main nectar and pollen sources were melons (cantaloupes, honeydews, miscellaneous melons), citrus, alfalfa and desert plant bloom. Demand for honey remained good.

ARKANSAS: Various trees supplied pollen and nectar. Colonies were in generally good condition. Temperatures were below normal and rainfall was adequate. Demand and supply were both good.

CALIFORNIA: In the beginning of the month, the weather was dry and warm in most of the state. Early on in the month, a strong low pressure system from the Gulf of Alaska approached the West Coast and weakened the high pressure, resulting in a dramatic change in the state's weather. Rain showers reached the North Coast and the first in a series of very cold winter-like storms began to pass over the state, bringing widespread rain across the valleys and heavy snow in the mountains. Snowfall was reported as low as 2,000 feet in the mountains. Bees remained in late melon fields for pollination in early November. However, toward the end of the month, most bees had been moved to winter yards. Where available in the state, bees were feeding on bottlebrush, yellow mustard and some of the earliest eucalyptus trees bloom in December. Lavatera maritime, commonly called tree mallow is blooming now and the bees love it.

COLORADO: The work is never over for beekeepers in the State of Colorado. During the past month, beekeepers in the State of Colorado have been busy preparing and shipping their bees for the ride to the California almond groves. Most beekeepers will have the bee colonies in California by the second week of December.

In California, their bees will provide pollination services in the almond groves until the end of March, 2011. Beekeepers in Colorado have also indicated that the State of California has passed legislation that will levy a 7 percent tax upon income derived in California from pollination services on out-of-state hives. This new law is meant to collect tax from non-residents of California who do not prepare a California tax return. To find out more about this law, visit www.ftb.ca.gov and view form 588, the nonresident withholding waiver request. Another law that will affect Colorado beekeepers traveling to California is the new California Apiary Research Commission law, AB-1912, signed by Governor Schwarzenegger, and effective January 1, 2011. The law will levy a \$1.00 per colony assessment on beekeepers. In order for this law to be implemented, a referendum must have a favorable vote by voters who represent 65 percent of eligible colonies assessed in California.

Along with the feeding of honey to the bees, light supplemental feeding of pollen patties, sucrose, and high fructose corn syrup have been utilized in order to maintain the health and well being of the bees. All beekeepers in the State have realized the importance of having their bee's very healthy going into the winter months. At this point of time, beekeepers in the state have expressed the fact that their bees are looking a very healthy. The warmer weather this fall does not seem to have been a factor in control of mites for beekeepers in Colorado. Mite levels seem to be under control at this time.

Current prices in Colorado for wholesale honey are as follows: white honey is averaging \$ 1.55 to 1.60 per pound while extra light amber is averaging \$1.45 to \$1.57 per pound. Wholesale light capping bees wax is averaging \$2.25 to \$2.50 per pound while dark capping bees wax is averaging \$2.00 per pound. Retail prices for honey in Colorado average from \$3.95 to \$4.35 per pound. The Colorado Beekeepers Association 2010 winter meeting was December 10-11, 2010, in Longmont, at the Plaza Hotel and Conference Center. The 2011 North American Beekeeping Conference and Tradeshow will be held in Galveston, Texas January 4-9. For more information visit: <http://www.americanhoneyproducers.org>.

FLORIDA: Rainfall and temperatures were average for the month. Some areas reported dryer than normal conditions. Many beekeepers from northern states moved their hives to Florida to take advantage of the relatively mild weather to strengthen their colonies. Beekeepers were splitting hives to increase colony numbers and treating for Varroa mites, Nosema, and small hive beetles in preparation for the late January move to California for almond pollination. Producers were feeding the hives to supplement the small amount of pollen the bees are finding from such sources as Spanish Needle and Goldenrod. The next significant sources of nectar and pollen in the state will be Tupelo, Gallberry and Citrus in the February-March time period. Reported bee losses were about normal. Overall bee health was generally good.

GEORGIA: November weather had warm days and evenings and the northern part of the state had more rain than the southern areas. A cold front swept through the end of the month. The bees were doing well in all areas and beekeepers were preparing for winter. Most of the hives were being supplemented with feed to ensure a healthy hibernation over the next month or two. Queens have been ordered for the January splitting of hives. Some of the hives were being delivered to South Georgia to prepare for the spring buildup of honey. Several beekeepers received calls from other areas for pollination, especially California to cover the almond blossoms. There was a shortage of bees available due to the U.S. importation regulations. The price for honey and beeswax was higher and sales were strong. Sourwood honey: \$9.00 lb/\$90.00 gallon. Other honey ranged from \$1.30-2.50 per lb.

IDAHO: The work is never over for beekeepers in the State of Idaho. During the past month, beekeepers in the State have been busy preparing their bees for a short dormant period, by moving their bees to storage buildings. These building must maintain temperatures in a range slightly below 47 degrees, to maintain the bees in a dormant and reduced activity stage. Most commercial beekeepers had indicated that their bees will stay in these storage buildings until they are moved to California in the middle of January for the pollination season of the almond groves. The bees will be providing pollination services in the almond groves until the end of March, 2011.

Beekeepers in Idaho have indicated that the State of California has passed legislation that will levy a 7 percent tax upon income derived in California from pollination services on out-of-state hives. This new law is meant to collect tax from non-residents of California who do not prepare a California tax return. To find out more about this new law, visit www.ftb.ca.gov and view form 588, the nonresident withholding waiver request. Another law that will affect Idaho beekeepers traveling to California is the new California Apiary Research Commission law, AB-1912, signed by Governor Schwarzenegger, and effective January 1, 2011. The law will levy a \$1.00 per colony assessment on beekeepers. In order for this law to be implemented, a referendum must have a favorable vote by voters who represent 65 percent of eligible colonies currently assessed in California.

Since this year's honey crop was severely reduced, some beekeepers have been forced to feed their bees. This has been an added expense to go along with a poor honey production year. Supplemental feeding of pollen patties, sucrose and high fructose corn syrup have been utilized in order to maintain the health and well being of the bees. All beekeepers in the State have realized the importance of having their bee's very healthy going into the winter months. At this point of time, beekeepers in the state have expressed the fact that their bees are looking very healthy. The warmer weather this fall has created additional challenges for beekeepers in the form of mites. The mite's activity level, due to the warmer weather, has been increased this fall. This has caused beekeepers to treat and monitor activity at a higher level. At this point of time, beekeepers have indicated that the mite levels seem to be under control. Recently a Section 18 exemption was sought on behalf of beekeepers in Idaho, Oregon and Washington States. The request was made to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the use of Hopguard, currently unregistered with EPA. Hopguard is a hop derivative miticide. If approved, Hopguard use would be for a limited period of time. Hopguard was developed for control of varroa mites. Section 18's are for emergency exemption use only. At this time, the request is still currently pending with the EPA.

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. Wholesale light capping bees wax is averaging \$2.60 to \$3.00 per pound. The Idaho Honey Industry Association Annual Conference was December 1-3, 2010. The 2011 North American Beekeeping Conference and Tradeshow will be held in Galveston, Texas January 4-9. For more information visit: <http://www.americanhoneyproducers.org>.

ILLINOIS: The statewide average temperature for November was 43.4° which was 1.6° above normal resulting in one of the warmest Novembers since statewide records began in 1895. The statewide average precipitation was 3.2 inches, .1 inches below normal. November was exceptionally dry until the last weekend of the month when rains improved soil moisture around the state.

Most honey has been harvested. Beekeepers continued preparing the hives for winter by wrapping and moving hives to areas of less wind. Most also continued treatments for tracheal and varroa mites as well as other aphids as necessary.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: During November, the region was dry and warm. Beekeepers were busy with winterizing, administering treatments, and doing some supplemental feeding. Beekeepers were also busy with classes and meetings.

INDIANA: A four month drought in the state began to ease as significant rainfall fell at the end of the month. This November was recorded as the wettest November in Indiana since 1993. This record precipitation helped to dramatically improve the state's drought picture; some areas experienced a two level drought map classification improvement. November ended the eight month stretch of above normal average temperatures the state experienced. Temperatures posted mean departure of only .5 degrees above normal. Colonies remained in good condition having experienced no major outbreaks of disease or insects. Honey harvest was complete. Beekeepers continued preparing the hives for winter and some were beginning to wrap for winter. Many moved hives to wind protected areas and carried out other winterizing steps.

KENTUCKY: Central and western Kentucky continued to suffer the effects of the drought which began in early August. Eastern Kentucky was affected also, but less so. The drought prevented honey plants from producing nectar earlier in the fall. So, many colonies consumed stored honey since that time. Beekeepers who harvested honey last summer and have not been feeding their colonies were in danger of losing hives this winter due to starvation. Hive beetles were more of a problem in central Kentucky than in years past. Rainfall in late November was helpful, and will help honey plants in the coming year.

LOUISIANA: Various trees supplied pollen and nectar. Colonies were in good condition. Temperatures were below normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were good.

MICHIGAN: Bee activity was minimal as they were in winter clusters and it was getting too late for additional sugar syrup feeding. Some beekeepers reported much lower yields of honey by late in the fall, and little foraging materials available to bees. Therefore, many hives were stocked with additional sugar to sustain bees through the winter months. There were a few warmer days earlier in the month that allowed cleansing flights. Honey sales were strong up to Thanksgiving, but have slowed since.

MINNESOTA: The work is never over for beekeepers in the State of Minnesota. During the past month, beekeepers in the State of Minnesota have been busy preparing and shipping their bees for the long ride to the California almond groves. Most beekeepers will have the bee colonies in California by the first part of December.

In California, their bees will provide pollination services in the almond groves until the end of March, 2011. Beekeepers in Minnesota have also indicated that the State of California has passed legislation that will levy a 7 percent tax upon income derived in California from pollination services on out-of-state hives. This new law is meant to collect tax from non-residents of California who do not prepare a California tax return. To find out more about this law, visit www.ftb.ca.gov and view form 588, the nonresident withholding waiver request. Another law that will affect Minnesota beekeepers traveling to California is the new California Apiary Research Commission law, AB-1912, signed by Governor Schwarzenegger, and effective January 1, 2011. The law will levy a \$1.00 per colony assessment on beekeepers. In order for this law to be implemented, a referendum must have a favorable vote by voters who represent 65 percent of eligible colonies assessed in California.

Along with the feeding of honey to the bees, light supplemental feeding of pollen patties, sucrose, and high fructose corn syrup have been utilized in order to maintain the health and well being of the bees. All beekeepers in the State have realized the importance of having their bee's very healthy going into the winter months. At this point of time, beekeepers in the state have expressed the fact that their bees are looking a very healthy. The warmer weather this fall does not seem to have been a factor in control of mites for beekeepers in Minnesota. Mite levels seem to be under control at this time and at the lowest level seen in the past 5 years.

Current prices in Minnesota for wholesale honey are as follows: white honey is averaging \$1.50 to \$ 1.60 per pound while amber is averaging \$1.50 per pound. Wholesale light capping bees wax is averaging \$2.60 per pound while dark capping bees wax is averaging \$2.40 per pound. The 2011 North American Beekeeping Conference and Tradeshow will be held in Galveston, Texas January 4-9. For more information visit: <http://www.americanhoneyproducers.org>.

MISSISSIPPI: In the southern areas of the state some hives had heavy losses possibly due to a virus known as Nosema ceranae, a relatively new strain. Beekeepers were treating and regaining control with the hives. Other areas reported fewer losses. Most of the hives were being supplemented with feed because the fall honey flow did not materialize as expected. Beekeepers were checking the hives and preparing the bees for the winter months ahead. Demand and prices remained strong and there was a new interest in beekeeping around the southeastern areas.

MONTANA: During most of November temperatures remained near normal before a cold front late in the month brought the season's first very cold temperatures and moderate amounts of precipitation. Topsoil moisture measurements at the end of November measured 0 percent very short, compared to 11 percent last year; 19 percent short, compared to 40 percent last year; 73 percent adequate, compared to 49 percent last year; and 8 percent surplus, compared to 0 percent last year. Subsoil moisture measured 17 percent short and very short, while 83 percent of subsoil moisture measurements were adequate or surplus. Late row crop harvesting continued while winter grain seeding was completed with 98 percent emerged. Colony health was good. During November, keepers finished their fall inspections, adding supplemental feed when necessary, and were wrapping up winterizing colonies. Migratory colonies were shipped to California wintering areas for the California spring bloom or warmer potato storage cellars to the south. Honey demand was good.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for the month of November featured warm, milder than normal temperatures with daytime highs in the 50s to low 60's and with normal precipitation resulting in average soil moisture levels for the entire region. Due to the warm weather the bees have been working off the remaining late blooming floral and pollen sources such as buckwheat, mint especially mountain mint, wing stem, teasel, figwort, burdock, purple coneflower, heather, boneset, fireweed, ironweed, star thistle, and particularly aster and golden rod, knotweed and various fall wild flowers. Pollen and nectar sources are quickly diminishing with just a few sources remaining which are hard to identify which ones the bees are using. Honey flow and colony population buildup dramatically slowed by the end of the month. Some keepers report that they are finding drones still being dragged out of their hives which is by most record keeping, very late (by three weeks) for most keepers. Hives that have exhibited large honeybee populations possess young bees which were born after Labor Day and are the ones that ultimately live through the winter because they have not been foraging. Reportedly some honey robbing occurred between hives due to weakness in population numbers in some hives and depleted nectar and food

sources. Entrance reducers purportedly have been very effective in this regard. Some keepers are reporting colony loss because of queen failure. In this regard the queens were beginning to fail quite early during the summer hence weak hives experienced a robbing out of honey. Keepers took advantage of the early, warmer temperatures by combining weak colonies to form strong ones and re-queen for a strong spring build up. Additionally keepers see an advantage for a fast spring build up by wintering over with two deep hive bodies. Keepers are feeding with sugar syrup (2:1) with prescribed amounts of Fumidil-B added and feed two gallons per hive before clustering as this procedure will help restore the depleted honey stores and help prevent nosema. Honey supers have been removed for extraction. In New England hive bodies have been treated for varroa and tracheal mites, American foul brood, wax moth, and chalk brood. The treatments used in New England are apistan, mite-away II, paradichlorobenzene, formic acid and Terramycin to name the ones most popular in use. Additionally over wintering procedure entails installing mouse guards, entrance reducers, and insulation boards between inner and outer covers and/or boards under the bottom screens to ensure proper ventilation. Beekeepers report colonies to be in good to very good condition with mite problems under control. 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 \$170.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. USDA's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) is preparing to contact apiarists nationwide for the 2010 Bee and Honey survey. In early December, approximately 8,000 (500 in New England) bee and honey producers will receive questionnaires in the mail. Producers who have not returned their forms by mid-December will be phoned and asked to help with this important project. They will be asked to report their colony and honey inventories, as well as honey price and sales data. The December Bee and Honey Survey is the only chance to officially measure the number of colonies, pounds of honey produced and stocks on hand across the Nation. The results of the survey are used by honey producers, pollinators, farmers, grower associations, extension specialists, suppliers, lenders and lawmakers when reviewing farm practices and policies. Therefore, it is extremely important to obtain accurate statistics about the size of the bee and honey industry in New England and across the Nation. As is the case with all USDA/AMS and NASS surveys, information provided by respondents is confidential by law. This particular survey's results will reportedly be published in NASS's Honey report, to be released in late February and will be available online at www.nass.usda.gov.

NEW YORK: In the Catskill region of the state, beekeepers were pleased they were able to leave extra honey in the hives for overwintering. A hot summer and adequate rainfall produced ample forage sources of alfalfa, clover and honeysuckle and a short period of goldenrod. Hence, bees were able to produce higher yields of honey. In the St. Lawrence River Valley, bee activity was quiet and hives were wrapped and prepared for winter. Only light feeding was necessary. The Hudson Valley had lower production of honey due to less rainfall and other weather related issues. Beekeepers supplemented with sugar syrup. Honey prices were stable at mostly \$1.70-1.75 pound. In Western New York, many beekeepers had lower production of honey and had to supplement hives with additional sugar sources due to weather during the latter half of the season. Most commercial hives have been shipped south for the winter months. Generally, bees appeared stronger than in previous years.

NORTH CAROLINA: As of the end of November, the North Carolina Drought Council was reporting 23 counties in moderate drought and 55 with abnormally dry conditions. However, within the past few days, many areas received an abundant amount of precipitation causing flooding in some areas. Temperatures averaged 58-61° for the highs and 37-42° degrees for the lows. Many areas continued to offer beekeeping classes throughout the state and interest was very high. Some townships now allow noncommercial beekeeping and backyard beehives. Beekeepers continued to supplement feeding and checking for mite problems. Temperatures are important in this procedure. They also continued to paint and work on equipment that is stored away. The holiday season for honey sales was expected to be excellent for available supplies.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: Harvest has finished and beekeepers have sent bees to their over winter locations. Bees were looking good as winter approached. Snow and freezing temperatures covered most of the area later in the month limiting some field work.

OHIO: Winter set in early with cold weather and extreme snow in northern Ohio. Many beekeepers were actively feeding. Varroa mite levels have remained relatively low for several months. However, queen problems were prevalent with high levels of supercedure. There have been a few reports of beetle occurrences increasing but these were not posing major problems. Despite being better than the previous year, the honey crop was average at best in the northern region. Beekeepers have been encouraged to remain vigilant regarding supplemental feeding, as the past few months produced few food sources.

OKLAHOMA: Pines supplied pollen and nectar in southern Oklahoma. Colonies were in generally good condition as drones were being pushed out, stores were drawn down and clustering began. Temperatures were below normal and rain was scarce. Supply was sufficient and demand was very high. In northern Oklahoma, there were no sources of pollen and nectar. Colonies were in generally good condition. Temperatures were below normal and rainfall was adequate. Supply and demand were good.

OREGON: Near normal temperatures and amounts of precipitation were experienced over Oregon during November until a very cold and wet front blanketed snow across the Northwest making Thanksgiving holiday travel difficult. Klamath Falls recorded consecutive daily-record lows of 1° and -1° F on November 28-29. At the month's end, topsoil moisture measured 0 percent very short, 5 percent short, 67 percent adequate, and 28 percent surplus. Subsoil moisture measured 11 percent short and very short, 89 percent adequate and surplus. Colonies were in generally good strength. Keepers kept busy with their chores winterizing colonies and with equipment repair. Keepers continued to truck colonies to California wintering areas, although some keepers preferred to winter their colonies closer to home until staging time for the early California bloom. 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 in good condition. Bees gathered small amounts of pollen from early blooming camellias and other unknown sources. Most hives have used up nearly all their stores and the majority of beekeepers continued to supplement with sugar water. The state experienced below normal average temperatures the first two weeks of the month and above normal average temperatures for the last two weeks of the month. The state as a whole received limited rainfall throughout the month but received none the second week of the month. The demand for local honey remained strong.

TENNESSEE: Most colonies in Tennessee were in good shape for overwintering. Most of the state had an excellent fall aster and goldenrod nectar flow. Feeding was necessary in a few areas of the state.

TEXAS: Asters, goldenrod, French arugula, Yankee weed, basil, Greg's mist flower, wandering Jew, wild poinsettia and maximillium sunflowers supplied pollen and nectar. Colonies were in generally good condition and were building up well ahead of winter. Brood levels were good and varroa was limited. Temperatures began to cool but continued to reach into the 80s with mostly sunny days. Honey demand and supply were strong.

UTAH: The work is never over for beekeepers in the State of Utah. During the past month, beekeepers in the State of Utah have been busy preparing their bees for a short ride to the California almond groves. Most beekeepers will have the bee colonies in California by the second week of December. In California, their bees will provide pollination services in the almond groves until the end of March, 2011. Beekeepers in Utah have also indicated that the State of California has passed legislation that will levy a 7 percent tax upon income derived in California from pollination services on out-of-state hives. This new law is meant to collect tax from non-residents of California who do not prepare a California tax return. To find out more about this law, visit www.ftb.ca.gov and view form 588, the nonresident withholding waiver request. Another law that will affect Utah beekeepers traveling to California is the new California Apiary Research Commission law, AB-1912, signed by Governor Schwarzenegger, and effective January 1, 2011. The law will levy a \$1.00 per colony assessment on beekeepers. In order for this law to be implemented, a referendum must have a favorable vote by voters who represent 65 percent of eligible colonies assessed in California.

Since this year's honey crop was severely reduced, some beekeepers have been forced to feed their bees. This has been an added expense to go along with a poor honey production year. Along with the feeding of honey to the bees, supplemental feeding of pollen patties, cane sugar, and high fructose corn syrup have been utilized in order to maintain the health and well being of the bees. All beekeepers in the State have realized the importance of having their bee's very healthy going into the winter months. At this point of time, beekeepers in the state have expressed the fact that their bees are looking a little light, with some very healthy and others not as healthy. The warmer weather this fall has created additional challenges for beekeepers in the form of mites. The mite's activity level, due to the warmer weather, has been increased this fall. This has caused beekeepers to treat and monitor activity at a higher level. At this point of time, beekeepers have indicated that the mite levels seem to be under control.

Current prices in Utah for wholesale honey are as follows: white honey is averaging \$ 1.60 per pound while amber is averaging \$1.40 to \$1.45 per pound. Wholesale light capping bees wax is averaging \$2.20 per pound. The Utah Beekeepers Association 2010 Annual Conference was December 2-3, 2010, in Salt Lake City, at the Utah Department of Agriculture and Food Building. The 2011 North American Beekeeping Conference and Tradeshow will be held in Galveston, Texas January 4-9. For more information visit: <http://www.americanhoneyproducers.org>.

WASHINGTON: Harvest has finished and beekeepers have prepared and moved bees to their winter locations. Bees were looking good as winter approached. Winter weather settled in with a mix of snow, fog, and freezing temperatures.

WISCONSIN: November weather was warmer and drier than normal for the time of year. Temperatures posted a mean departure as high as 3.7 degrees above normal and precipitation departures posted from -.94 inches to -1.43 inches below normal. Most honey had been harvested. Beekeepers continued preparing the hives for winter; including moving hives to more wind protected areas and wrapping hives. Most also are continuing treatments for tracheal and varroa mites as well as other aphids as necessary.

The Wisconsin Honey Producers held their annual conference in November. Highlights from the conference and other information are available online at the WHPA website.

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

	Year to Date		October 2010	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Algeria	7,245.0	17,490	0.0	0
Bahamas, The	12,607.0	38,048	878.0	3,873
Bahrain	32,061.0	77,823	12,024.0	29,186
Barbados	4,729.0	11,881	0.0	0
Bermuda	4,084.0	24,312	0.0	0
Cayman Islands	475.0	2,561	0.0	0
China	6,901.0	29,176	0.0	0
Costa Rica	1,504.0	3,651	0.0	0
Germany(*)	300.0	2,730	0.0	0
Guyana	2,940.0	19,821	0.0	0
Honduras	354.0	2,819	0.0	0
Hong Kong	17,214.0	81,094	0.0	0
Iceland	2,769.0	13,397	230.0	3,006
Indonesia	34,536.0	90,324	4,706.0	11,423
Japan	175,782.0	715,881	14,298.0	64,447
Korea, South	213,185.0	792,101	0.0	0
Kuwait	248,944.0	604,243	43,141.0	104,717
Libya	0.0	0	0.0	0
Malaysia	2,474.0	17,882	474.0	2,654
Mexico	2,322.0	6,492	0.0	0
Netherlands	686.0	4,773	0.0	0

Netherlands Antilles(*)	5,343.0	26,250	0.0	0
Pakistan	31,312.0	91,508	0.0	0
Panama	0.0	0	0.0	0
Philippines	188,469.0	465,307	72,378.0	175,685
Qatar	1,123.0	2,726	0.0	0
Russia	0.0	0	0.0	0
Saudi Arabia	0.0	0	0.0	0
Singapore	18,209.0	47,660	0.0	0
Taiwan	90,272.0	214,560	1,806.0	6,594
Turkey	0.0	0	0.0	0
United Arab Emirates	194,720.0	561,184	16,082.0	85,726
Vietnam	3,686.0	15,912	0.0	0
Yemen(*)	471,351.0	1,989,736	72,689.0	302,050

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	1,378.0	5,877	0.0	0
Bahamas, The	47,150.0	118,302	2,411.0	8,715
Barbados	14,378.0	74,389	1,726.0	9,623
Belize	0.0	0	0.0	0
Bermuda	8,212.0	44,826	982.0	4,586
Cambodia	1,954.0	11,473	0.0	0
Canada	441,542.0	1,666,770	23,117.0	84,501
Cayman Islands	889.0	9,456	0.0	0
China	55,025.0	82,815	0.0	0
Costa Rica	1,753.0	7,302	1,504.0	3,651
Denmark(*)	0.0	0	0.0	0
Ecuador	0.0	0	0.0	0
Germany(*)	18,624.0	102,114	0.0	0
Guatemala	16,325.0	35,215	0.0	0
Guyana	1,916.0	8,190	0.0	0
Hong Kong	28,003.0	98,427	0.0	0
India	18,600.0	137,826	0.0	0
Indonesia	46,743.0	126,268	0.0	0
Israel(*)	120,060.0	428,823	0.0	0
Jamaica	14,967.0	61,200	4,770.0	19,600
Japan	352,426.0	645,077	6,347.0	44,076
Jordan	4,120.0	10,000	0.0	0
Korea, South	10,714.0	29,924	0.0	0
Kuwait	8,240.0	20,000	0.0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	4,067.0	19,800	907.0	3,960
Malaysia	15,026.0	38,858	0.0	0
Mexico	1,200.0	3,416	1,200.0	3,416
Netherlands	4,974.0	37,520	1,147.0	7,026
Netherlands Antilles(*)	12,278.0	61,955	1,857.0	10,262
New Zealand(*)	665.0	5,047	0.0	0
Panama	25,581.0	126,888	1,690.0	9,109
Philippines	11,459.0	74,376	1,837.0	9,816
Qatar	6,180.0	15,000	0.0	0
Russia	2,890.0	15,930	2,890.0	15,930
Saudi Arabia	97,050.0	349,264	0.0	0
Singapore	20,077.0	73,264	0.0	0
Thailand	71,168.0	178,208	11,788.0	28,611
United Arab Emirates	1,325.0	5,000	0.0	0
United Kingdom	6,919.0	16,793	6,919.0	16,793
Venezuela	490.0	2,631	0.0	0
Vietnam	209,468.0	377,971	129,360.0	234,465
Yemen(*)	2,000.0	10,000	2,000.0	10,000

GRAND TOTAL	3,481,433.0	11,107,537	441,158.0	1,313,501
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U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date			October 2010		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -						
Argentina	5,742,132.0	17,764,392	18,177,903	390,413.0	1,240,615	1,258,280
Australia(*)	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Austria	2,250.0	15,435	16,074	0.0	0	0
Brazil	885,753.0	2,717,174	2,811,380	37,504.0	130,607	136,207
Canada	7,414,006.0	25,886,227	26,046,439	644,728.0	2,239,620	2,249,756
Chile	38,727.0	117,920	117,922	0.0	0	0
China	542,400.0	1,530,942	1,589,283	56,640.0	172,524	188,204
Egypt	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
France(*)	17,843.0	83,951	95,066	0.0	0	0
Germany(*)	894.0	4,200	6,869	0.0	0	0
Guatemala	64,118.0	171,556	173,038	0.0	0	0
India	3,317,969.0	8,881,264	9,252,373	184,260.0	463,108	506,880
Indonesia	6,324,816.0	11,256,701	12,096,758	0.0	0	0
Italy(*)	10,262.0	59,215	62,920	0.0	0	0
Japan	13,408.0	38,645	40,502	3,544.0	7,088	7,305
Malaysia	36,540.0	62,483	65,772	0.0	0	0
Mexico	1,195,614.0	3,866,393	3,942,669	37,500.0	107,379	109,829
Morocco	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	19,023.0	53,646	58,355	0.0	0	0
Peru	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Poland	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Russia	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Spain	196.0	3,758	3,816	196.0	3,758	3,816
Switzerland(*)	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Taiwan	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Thailand	249,600.0	759,360	800,715	0.0	0	0
Turkey	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Ukraine	57,000.0	157,525	159,649	0.0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,249.0	35,015	37,187	0.0	0	0
Uruguay	326,838.0	1,006,161	1,014,499	19,157.0	58,240	58,241
Vietnam	515,400.0	1,170,312	1,262,165	0.0	0	0

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

Argentina	6,158,294.0	19,494,404	20,087,968	227,256.0	717,890	727,938
Australia(*)	19,502.0	65,332	66,332	0.0	0	0
Brazil	1,675,732.0	5,092,208	5,303,641	40,572.0	131,992	136,232
Canada	107,136.0	445,979	448,233	15,900.0	55,648	55,948
Chile	19,251.0	59,703	62,203	0.0	0	0
China	37,760.0	98,780	103,900	0.0	0	0
France(*)	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Hungary	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
India	5,998,727.0	16,028,587	16,543,203	37,200.0	105,276	109,076
Italy(*)	11,962.0	45,397	52,586	4,038.0	10,487	12,201
Laos	18,600.0	41,943	44,943	0.0	0	0
Malaysia	5,390,765.0	9,410,974	10,355,116	329,520.0	602,997	659,400
Mexico	684,893.0	2,151,824	2,171,324	38,594.0	112,902	113,902
Mongolia	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	55,887.0	98,568	103,882	14,641.0	25,822	26,759
Pakistan	36,787.0	93,808	98,808	0.0	0	0
Peru	18,600.0	52,997	54,997	18,600.0	52,997	54,997

Romania	75,040.0	218,688	218,692	0.0	0	0
Taiwan	937,860.0	1,735,041	1,872,780	0.0	0	0
Thailand	736,850.0	1,587,361	1,692,085	37,500.0	69,375	73,875
Turkey	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Ukraine	94,400.0	259,884	261,395	57,280.0	161,702	162,704
Uruguay	198,683.0	567,803	587,159	0.0	0	0
Vietnam	249,680.0	550,776	588,263	19,200.0	44,160	47,716

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	2,910,261.0	8,783,748	9,069,476	224,347.0	689,018	710,767
Australia(*)	23,882.0	117,151	117,503	0.0	0	0
Austria	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Brazil	5,519,366.0	15,286,880	15,893,742	357,054.0	1,048,817	1,082,281
Bulgaria	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Canada	40,251.0	172,836	173,742	18,005.0	65,495	65,645
Chile	18,762.0	59,100	60,100	0.0	0	0
China	96,000.0	216,000	227,924	0.0	0	0
Dominican Republic	13,752.0	28,533	31,014	0.0	0	0
Egypt	600.0	2,500	2,760	0.0	0	0
France(*)	131.0	2,887	2,964	0.0	0	0
Germany(*)	43,232.0	196,398	201,999	24,192.0	115,682	121,282
Guatemala	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Hong Kong	6,840.0	43,320	44,940	0.0	0	0
Hungary	6,804.0	37,545	39,445	3,420.0	19,980	20,980
India	5,196,945.0	12,341,632	13,131,531	269,245.0	639,081	670,145
Indonesia	1,386,928.0	2,390,644	2,541,644	0.0	0	0
Italy(*)	4,645.0	59,852	63,747	1,098.0	17,157	18,025
Korea, South	126.0	2,117	2,127	0.0	0	0
Malaysia	9,085,526.0	14,277,362	15,467,396	1,228,440.0	2,061,328	2,218,960
Mexico	704,337.0	1,998,680	2,043,289	105,339.0	286,151	297,632
New Zealand(*)	175,639.0	407,085	432,072	58,190.0	104,239	110,206
Pakistan	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Peru	18,600.0	54,684	55,154	0.0	0	0
Romania	37,520.0	105,967	105,969	0.0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,240.0	18,000	19,738	0.0	0	0
Singapore	40,600.0	73,080	76,580	0.0	0	0
Spain	12,957.0	99,704	103,213	0.0	0	0
Sri Lanka	252,880.0	472,885	501,849	252,880.0	472,885	501,849
Taiwan	609,468.0	1,115,678	1,169,256	38,280.0	76,560	79,760
Thailand	394,800.0	857,721	928,387	116,700.0	263,064	286,370
Ukraine	154,000.0	420,130	425,456	20,000.0	52,000	53,800
United Kingdom	14,009.0	35,996	38,745	0.0	0	0
Uruguay	307,243.0	835,230	864,621	38,011.0	101,679	105,479
Vietnam	15,876,360.0	35,484,351	37,092,403	1,909,860.0	4,365,669	4,612,409

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Argentina	148,508.0	468,202	482,374	19,375.0	60,256	62,016
Australia(*)	28,722.0	214,229	225,117	0.0	0	0
Brazil	649,683.0	1,676,645	1,746,451	56,232.0	136,644	141,388
Canada	975,113.0	2,935,732	2,945,345	156,168.0	505,422	505,430
Czech Republic	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Dominican Republic	113,499.0	184,387	196,805	0.0	0	0
Egypt	12,045.0	23,925	25,725	0.0	0	0
France(*)	828.0	7,573	10,453	0.0	0	0
Germany(*)	89,017.0	442,841	459,491	0.0	0	0
Ghana	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Greece	1,161.0	11,263	11,727	0.0	0	0

Honduras	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
India	92,120.0	236,203	250,053	0.0	0	0
Israel(*)	2,629.0	21,023	21,596	0.0	0	0
Italy(*)	1,069.0	7,584	8,235	309.0	2,666	2,705
Lithuania	9,216.0	41,472	44,397	0.0	0	0
Malaysia	114,979.0	156,871	178,139	0.0	0	0
Mexico	550,292.0	1,501,886	1,512,415	16,816.0	24,773	25,751
Moldova	2,250.0	10,110	10,914	0.0	0	0
Morocco	446.0	2,394	2,493	446.0	2,394	2,493
New Zealand(*)	361,020.0	1,407,966	1,422,584	4,891.0	15,749	17,249
Poland	3,915.0	27,606	27,739	2,763.0	20,423	20,520
Russia	44,497.0	321,460	331,128	0.0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	90.0	2,560	2,650	0.0	0	0
Spain	5,878.0	16,991	17,892	0.0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	2,016.0	11,369	12,169	0.0	0	0
Taiwan	2,114.0	16,876	17,798	0.0	0	0
Thailand	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Ukraine	19,000.0	50,350	54,324	0.0	0	0
United Kingdom	400.0	6,326	8,026	0.0	0	0
Vietnam	18,560.0	38,048	42,048	0.0	0	0

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Argentina	2,268.0	17,791	18,976	0.0	0	0
Armenia	5,095.0	24,570	25,859	0.0	0	0
Australia(*)	14,650.0	86,386	107,477	0.0	0	0
Austria	45,245.0	349,205	374,846	0.0	0	0
Brazil	4,898.0	47,483	49,162	3,025.0	21,966	22,475
Bulgaria	83,230.0	295,507	310,872	12,237.0	45,503	47,674
Canada	722,433.0	3,595,610	3,610,893	83,362.0	404,098	405,779
Chile	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
China	3,996.0	12,925	15,273	996.0	5,925	6,625
Croatia	243.0	2,096	2,159	0.0	0	0
Cyprus	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Denmark(*)	3,584.0	15,338	16,616	0.0	0	0
Dominican Republic	50,931.0	111,545	116,765	1,374.0	3,104	3,357
Egypt	4,388.0	15,981	16,922	0.0	0	0
France(*)	98,134.0	688,880	712,205	12,262.0	121,818	127,050
Georgia	400.0	4,000	4,400	0.0	0	0
Germany(*)	97,906.0	481,954	502,670	0.0	0	0
Greece	49,184.0	473,895	491,744	0.0	0	0
Guatemala	6,263.0	9,046	9,846	4,500.0	4,974	5,471
Hungary	23,107.0	124,693	132,489	0.0	0	0
India	1,942,162.0	4,278,540	4,505,137	96,871.0	247,715	260,414
Indonesia	402.0	6,419	6,736	0.0	0	0
Israel(*)	5,398.0	35,480	37,021	0.0	0	0
Italy(*)	59,641.0	192,992	205,898	911.0	15,592	15,998
Korea, South	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Lebanon	3,000.0	41,350	43,173	1,200.0	23,500	24,671
Lithuania	8,088.0	36,900	40,590	0.0	0	0
Malaysia	177,614.0	289,348	308,911	0.0	0	0
Mauritius	623.0	5,129	6,021	0.0	0	0
Mexico	7,738.0	13,295	17,673	624.0	2,910	7,212
Moldova	14,899.0	78,463	85,547	2,063.0	9,571	10,528
Nepal	181.0	5,400	5,750	81.0	2,400	2,500
Netherlands	892.0	3,431	3,607	0.0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	260,076.0	1,410,540	1,465,273	32,462.0	269,514	275,709
Pakistan	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Peru	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Philippines	23.0	2,904	3,253	0.0	0	0

Poland	38,690.0	128,374	140,401	2,530.0	15,253	16,001
Portugal	7,275.0	48,510	50,764	0.0	0	0
Russia	10,162.0	77,082	84,790	920.0	10,083	11,091
Spain	101,009.0	562,517	583,958	0.0	0	0
Sweden	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	136,880.0	668,519	693,921	807.0	10,183	10,604
Taiwan	75,519.0	176,114	185,897	12,342.0	14,059	16,103
Turkey	37,039.0	217,452	224,605	0.0	0	0
Ukraine	44,957.0	150,614	165,676	0.0	0	0
United Kingdom	65,750.0	394,970	400,617	0.0	0	0
Uzbekistan, Republic of	1,836.0	6,608	7,269	0.0	0	0
Vietnam	117,405.0	263,170	283,209	0.0	0	0

FLAVORED HONEY –

Canada	4,128.0	23,362	24,875	0.0	0	0
China	18,908.0	97,647	106,009	0.0	0	0
Denmark(*)	5,000.0	13,228	13,720	0.0	0	0
France(*)	225.0	2,476	2,596	0.0	0	0
Germany(*)	9,642.0	176,065	180,139	9,600.0	124,838	127,582
Italy(*)	6,517.0	95,514	99,437	1,320.0	21,180	22,106
Japan	2,790.0	54,070	54,814	0.0	0	0
Korea, South	124,046.0	838,323	851,576	9,190.0	319,190	321,816
Mexico	98,965.0	988,918	997,431	11,536.0	113,616	114,197
New Zealand(*)	2,539.0	26,827	27,458	0.0	0	0
Portugal	6,675.0	44,980	46,816	0.0	0	0
Singapore	15,638.0	69,030	71,030	0.0	0	0
Spain	3,797.0	22,601	23,327	0.0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Taiwan	19,453.0	14,640	17,718	0.0	0	0
Thailand	57,990.0	229,998	240,513	0.0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL	100218745	257730625	268378068	7436517	19468311	20287371
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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**