

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service  
Fruit and Vegetable Programs  
Market News Division

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](http://www.marketnews.usda.gov/portal/fv)  
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## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 2014

### IN VOLUMES OF 10,000 POUNDS OR GREATER UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED

Prices paid to beekeepers for extracted, unprocessed honey in major producing states by packers, handlers & other large users, cents per pound, f.o.b. or delivered nearby, containers exchanged or returned, prompt delivery & payment unless otherwise stated.

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY -

(# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

ARKANSAS			
Soybean	Light Amber	\$1.85	
CALIFORNIA			
Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$1.85	- \$1.86
Orange Blossom	White	\$2.00	
Sage	Light Amber	\$1.95	
Valley	White	\$2.00	
Valley	Extra Light Amber	\$1.95	- \$2.04
Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.95	
COLORADO			
Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$2.05	- \$2.10
Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$2.17	
DAKOTA			
Alfalfa	White	\$2.01	- \$2.06
Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$2.06	
Canola	White	\$2.01	- \$2.07
Canola	Extra Light Amber	\$2.04	
Clover	White	\$2.00	- \$2.10
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$2.00	- \$2.06
Sunflower	White	\$2.01	- \$2.06
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.85	
FLORIDA			
Gallberry	Extra Light Amber	\$2.15	
Mangrove	Extra Light Amber	\$2.15	
Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.20	
Palmetto	Extra Light Amber	\$2.15	
Seagrape	Extra Light Amber	\$2.15	
Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$2.01	- \$2.10
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.83	
IDAHO			
Clover	White	\$2.06	
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.83	- \$1.85
IOWA			
Clover	White	\$2.07	
LOUISIANA			
Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.85	
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.83	
MINNESOTA			
Alfalfa	White	\$2.06	
Basswood	White	\$2.06	
Clover	White	\$2.06	
MONTANA			
Alfalfa	White	\$2.06	
Clover	White	\$2.06	- \$2.10
NEBRASKA			
Alfalfa	White	\$2.01	

Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$1.96	- \$2.01
Clover	White	\$2.01	- \$2.10
TEXAS			
Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.84	
WISCONSIN			
Clover	White	\$2.35	
WYOMING			
Alfalfa	White	\$2.01	

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. Cent per pound.

Canola	White	\$2.17	
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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 Flower	White	\$1.85	- \$2.13
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.85	- \$2.13
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.85	- \$2.12
BRAZIL			
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.94	
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.79	- \$1.86
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.92	- \$1.97
ORGANIC	Amber	\$1.94	
INDIA			
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.45	- \$1.74
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.37	- \$1.76
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$1.45	
Mustard	White	\$1.64	
Mustard	Extra Light	\$1.64	
MEXICO			
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.73	
VIETNAM			
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.32	- \$1.49
UKRAINE			
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.46	- \$1.68
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.46	
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.46	
URUGUAY			
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.93	- \$1.95
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.79	- \$1.83

**COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING SEPTEMBER, 2014**

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): September brought about normal weather for the month with cooler nights and cooler days. Some areas in the mountains experienced their first frost near the end of the month, but no hard freeze yet. Colonies are doing fairly well; however, several of the ones with low honey stores are continuing to struggle and have continued to receive supplemental feeding. Fall bloom has been very good with the scattered showers and thunderstorms the area received. Although a few areas did remain drier than normal. Predictions of another colder and snowier winter have beekeepers concerned especially for the weak colonies. Bloom included commercial fields of sunflower, wild sunflowers, goldenrod, asters, and various other fall wildflowers.

ALABAMA: In most parts of Alabama, September was a very dry month. This has led to a slight reduction in nectar and pollen available for the bees to collect, most notably in the southern areas of the state that were hotter than average. North Alabama has been dry as well with temperatures about average. Goldenrod, bitterweed, asters and some late clover are still providing nectar and pollen sources to some extent. Many beekeepers are hoping for a decent 'fall flow' to minimize the need to feed, although some are already putting supplemental feed on their colonies, depending on their location. Overall the honey harvest was about average statewide, with some exceptions good and bad.

Colony health appears good overall, although some beekeepers are having issues with the small hive beetle and/or varroa that have really come on strong the last few weeks. Many, if not most, beekeepers are using a fall treatment for mites as well as trapping for small hive beetle. Brood rearing is still going strong in the south and to a lesser extent in the north, even though October is here. Some beekeepers in the north are already reducing colony space in preparation for winter.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were at above normal levels for almost the entire month of September. The range statewide in temperatures for the month was from a high of 113 degrees Fahrenheit in Parker to a low of 34 degrees Fahrenheit at the Grand Canyon. There were high levels of precipitation during the entire month across the state, for out of 39 reporting districts, between 30 and 37 districts received rain during each week of the month. High levels of precipitation during the month of September brought about some relief from the over year long drought conditions experienced by Arizona. At the end of September, 17 reporting districts were at above normal precipitation levels for the year, while 22 reporting districts were at below normal levels.

The main nectar and pollen source for bees in the state was desert plant bloom, with some watermelons, cantaloupes and honeydews as well. Demand for honey remains good.

ARKANSAS: No report issued

CALIFORNIA: The first week of September, the entire State was under clear skies, with daytime highs near normal. Early into the month, Tropical Storm Norbert remnants brought moisture and instability for clouds along with showers and thunderstorms to the southern part of the State for the weekend, with local flash flooding occurred in various parts of the South. Isolated, slow moving intense thunderstorms resulted in precipitation in excess of one inch in northeast San Bernardino County. In western Riverside County, 1.5 inches of intense precipitation resulted in some flash flooding. Behind this system, a ridge of high pressure built which resulted in temperatures soaring to well above average across the State. There were numerous record highs recorded for the central and southern sections of the State. Some temperatures were 15-20 degrees above average. As the month came to a close, a cooling trend persisted as two low pressure systems impacted the State. A weak trough brushed across the northern portion of the State bringing some scattered light showers to the far northern coast and the interior. A deeper, low pressure system moved southward off the coast, resulting in additional cooling with more widespread precipitation. Across the northern portion of the State, rainfall amounts along the coast were around half an inch. Some light precipitation occurred over portions of the Mojave Desert and Greater Antelope Valley, San Gabriel Mountains and the greater Los Angeles and San Diego areas. Below normal temperatures were present over much of the State by the close of the month.

Even with the recent storms, water continues to be a major issue in California. October 1st marks the start of a new water year for California, and water managers hope it will be more plentiful than the one that just ended. The state Department of Water Resources says the 2014 water year ended with less than 60 percent of average rain and snow, and with reservoirs drawn down to only 57 percent of average levels. The state warns that forecasters can't predict if California will get the series of storms needed to break the drought. Supplemental water is being provided for the bees.

As a result of the drought, beekeepers expect less honey production and California-grown honey may be harder to find in coming months. Formal estimates haven't been released, but individual beekeepers report they expect their honey production to drop by half to three-quarters or more. The drought has reduced the native plants and crops from which bees collect pollen. Beekeepers are providing supplemental feed for their hives but say honey production will suffer.

The drought really hit home in the Sierra in September, with vegetation withering, trees being strongly stressed, and water sources drying up. As colonies reduced their brood-rearing, varroa became more of an issue. It required supplemental feeding of colonies and diligent mite management to keep them in good shape. The unexpected late September drench of rain helped to green up vegetation, which might provide additional natural pollen supplies in October.

The beekeeping season is coming to a close and most beekeepers have finished extracting honey for the year. By the end of the month, the colonies must be ready to face winter; their diminishing brood nests will contain the winter bees that will form the winter clusters. Bees are being treated for mites, with some treatments completed. Bees are being fed syrup and pollen substitutes. In some areas of the state, bees continued to pollinate alfalfa, melon and squash fields during the month of September.

In the coastal regions of California, all fall plants are now done blooming. Some pollen and very little nectar was available. With supplemental feeding of both pollen substitute and sugar syrup, the bees are being kept alive. Some beekeepers reported that some colonies are in a weakened state, due to mite damage.

The summer rains in the Southern California desert have brought a limited amount of late season pollen to the desert areas, mainly from desert goldenrod and verbenas. Some tamarisks were also in bloom in the desert during September. Other than that, there is little or no nectar or pollen flowing in Southern California. Beekeepers continue to feed both syrup and pollen substitute, and will likely be doing so through at least November. Reports of colony health are mixed. Some colonies appear below average strength for this time of year, although in general, colonies are average to slightly below average, which is probably all that could be hoped for, given the continuous adverse conditions.

**COLORADO:** Temperatures were above normal across the entire State of Colorado during September. Many areas of the State experienced several days above 90 degrees during the month. Lamar in the Southeastern part of the State recorded 104 degrees on September 3 and went on to record 11 days during September above 90 degrees. Precipitation was below normal across the entire State during the same period with the exception of above normal precipitation around Montrose, Rifle and Durango, according to the National Weather Service. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the State has normal moisture conditions in all areas except the Southeastern and Southern areas of the State. These areas have drought conditions that range from moderate to extreme.

Overall, according to commercial beekeepers, 2014 has been a very disappointing year from the honey production stand point in Colorado. The slow start in the spring, reduced flying times this summer, hot summer temperatures, unpredictable up and down weather patterns during the entire growing season, have not been friendly to the bees this season. Moisture that was received over the State in late August and early September was a little too late to offer much benefit in the way of pollen and nectar for the bees. Expectations for a great honey crop in 2014 have just not materialized. Many beekeepers have only been able to pull 30 to 40 pounds of honey per colony this season. The actual extraction of honey from frames should be completed by the end of September.

Since there has not been a killing frost at many lower elevations in Colorado by the end of September, there are still some minor foraging opportunities for the bees. With little or no nectar left this growing season, beekeepers are letting bees utilize honey stores or in some cases adding supplement feeds. Having to tap into honey stores or add supplemental feeds is an added expense for beekeepers this early in the fall. However, beekeepers know that it is important to keep the bees fat and healthy at this point going into the winter months ahead.

If there is a silver lining to a disappointing 2014 honey production year in Colorado, then it would have to be the great overall health of the bees. Beekeepers have now treated for varroa mites. Actual mites populations seem to be at lower levels at this time, making the treatment this fall all the more important. Keeping mites in check going into the winter months helps the overall health of the bees. Overall losses of bees have been less this season when compared to the 2013 season.

Currently, retail and wholesale demand for honey exceeds the supply in Colorado. Current prices reported by commercial beekeepers in Colorado are as follows: White Honey is averaging around \$2.25 per pound. Wholesale light capping wax is averaging around \$5.00 per pound. Prices vary depending upon quality and quantity.

**FLORIDA:** September was wet and hot, which was normal. Bee health overall was considered to be good with bees returning from Northern states in fairly good condition. There were few sources of food for bees, although Brazilian Pepper did start blooming in western and southern Florida. The bloom will continue to spread across the state and reach the east coast by mid to late October. Goldenrod, a few other wildflowers and Melaleuca (Paper Bark Tea Tree) were also blooming. Melaleuca in some areas was blooming heavily, but heavy afternoon rains were washing much of the pollen away. Beekeepers were supplemental feeding and splitting hives, preparing for the California almond pollination season in late January and early February. A shortage of available bees for the almond pollination season and higher pollination fees are enticing many beekeepers from other states to bring their hives to Florida and strengthen them during the mild fall and winter seasons. They will then be ready to relocate them to California to participate in the almond season after the first of the year. Honey production during the fall and winter is typically fairly light with most of the production being Brazilian Pepper, Melaleuca or wildflower. Available honey supplies continue to be very light with very good demand. Prices remain at historically high levels.

**GEORGIA:** Across the state beekeepers have reported good condition of the bees and few losses mainly from queenless beehives. Some areas have had problems with European hornets. No swarming had been taking place, and the hives are building back up and are being prepped for the winter months. Most beekeepers have kept up with strong management practices and some hives are being treated for varroa mites. No problems with hive beetles being reported. Very light feeding needed at this time as many brood boxes are heavy with honey. Some areas had a light fall nectar supply as the blooms were plentiful but did not have much nectar in them. Fall Asters and Goldenrod are currently in bloom. The honey production was slightly above average in most areas and honey quality good. There has been an increase in new beekeepers coming into business this year resulting in a lot of early ordering for Nucs in the spring. Feeding costs for supplemental feeds appear to be in the rise. Demand for honey is strong and prices are higher. Wildflower retail \$6.00-10.00 lb depending on type of honey including Tupelo, wholesale \$2.50-3.00 as high as \$7.00 for Tupelo per lb. Baker grade \$1.85-2.00 lb. Sourwood retail \$8.00-10.00 lb, wholesale \$5.00 lb occasional higher.

**IDAHO:** Temperatures were above normal over the entire State of Idaho during the month of September, according to the National Weather Service. Idaho Falls, Pocatello and Twin Falls all experienced record days of heat during September with several days recorded above 90 degrees. Precipitation was below normal across the entire State in the same period. The first frost of the season was received in many areas of the Central area of the State on September 11th and 12th. The cold morning effectively ended the plant growing season. As of late September many western areas of the State had not experienced a freeze, so plants continued to grow. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, most areas are experiencing some type of drought conditions. Drought conditions vary from abnormally dry to severe. The worst drought conditions continue to be in the Southwestern and Central areas of the State.

Expectations for a great honey crop in 2014 have not materialized. Many beekeepers have only been able to pull 20 to 30 pounds of honey per colony this season. The actual extraction of honey from frames should be completed by around the end of September. The high hope for a great crop of honey this year was dashed by some less than friendly record high summer temperatures and up and down rainfall during the entire growing season. During August it was cool and wet causing the bees to stay in their supers. During September it turned off hot and dry. This period of time was then followed in many areas of the State with just enough freezing temperatures to kill any foraging vegetation that remained. To top off matters, the last part of September then warmed up again, but with no foraging vegetation, bees were forced into using available honey stores in colonies. Having to tap into honey stores this early certainly is not what beekeepers had intended.

If there is a silver lining to a disappointing 2014 honey production year in Idaho, then it would have to be the great overall health of the bees. Beekeepers have now treated for varroa mites, more as precaution than anything. Actually, the mites overall appear to be in check at this time. Overall losses of bees have been less this season when compared to the 2013 season.

Currently, retail and wholesale demand for honey exceeds the supply in Idaho. Current prices reported by commercial beekeepers in Idaho are as follows: White Honey ranges from \$2.06 to \$2.15 per pound. Retail costs of white honey are averaging around \$3.50 per pound. Wholesale light capping wax is averaging around \$3.75 per pound, while dark capping wax is averaging around \$3.50 per pound. Prices vary depending upon quality and quantity.

ILLINOIS: Temperatures for the month of September were unseasonably cooler than normal the beginning of the month, but became somewhat hot and humid toward the middle and end of the month. There were also normal to abnormal moisture due to a few rain storms within the state that prompted some flooding within certain areas of the state. Temperatures were quite warm and humid for the Southern part of the state and moderately warm for the central and northern part of the state. Most Beekeepers report their bees in good condition as they assess their hives for mites as well as supplemental feeding their bees for survival of the winter months ahead. Beekeepers report a good demand for honey at the retail level, and fairly good at the wholesale. Prices are generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Average statewide temperatures for Kansas and Nebraska were above normal, while Iowa and Missouri were below normal. Overall cool conditions dominated the majority of the month as hot conditions ended the month. Precipitation was sporadic across parts of the plains. Beekeepers were busy getting honey off supers and extracting. Many have finished collecting and extracting as they are beginning to prepare for the winter. Some were inspecting and treating hives for Varroa Mites. Goldenrod, currently being worked by bees is a fall favorite for the fall flow, as bees will need it for winter storage.

INDIANA: Temperatures for the month of September were also unseasonably cool for the state of Indiana but temperatures became warmer during the middle and toward the end of the month. However the state reported above normal during the month due to some flooding in different areas across of the state. Beekeepers report their bees in good condition as well as a few of their hives having a good amount of honey within their hives for the survival of their bees. There also was some mention of supplemental feeding as well as treatment for mites. A few Beekeepers seem to be quite optimistic about their bees wintering well as fall and winter approaches. Demand for honey is good, while prices are generally unchanged.

KENTUCKY: Kentucky sustained dry periods across the state, causing many beekeepers to have to feed their hives in spite of copious areas of goldenrod, aster and wildflowers. The aster didn't seem to start until mid-September. There were deadouts (verified by the USDA Bee Lab in Beltsville) of American Foulbrood in Eastern KY. The Bluegrass section had spotty honey production, with some commercial beekeepers feeding for most of the month. There were some cases of chalkbrood in the Louisville area. The western KY section had relatively steady honey production, due to clovers, which didn't seem to be impacted by the lack of rain in September.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: In North Central Michigan, honey production has been a more excellent summer crop in spite of cooler temperatures. The best honey years contributed to more healthy honeybees going into the fall and winter months. Fall goldenrod nectar and pollen flows were also excellent late August into September. Some commercial beekeepers are in the process of moving bees south for the winter, in order to obtain one more pollen flow to sustain the hives for the winter, and ramp up populations. In the Southeastern region, goldenrod flow is coming to an end, as bees are sourcing nectar from a variety of asters. Beekeepers have reported good yields with light colored honey. The largest honey packers are offering \$2.06 pound for bulk light honey. Smaller local packers are offering \$2.25-2.30 pound for premium honeys. Demand has been strong and continues to grow: some smaller honey packers have increased buying dramatically by 50-100%.

MINNESOTA: The temperatures were below normal across most of the State in September with the exception of the areas around Saint Cloud and Duluth which had above normal temperatures during the same period. Precipitation in September was below normal across the State with the exception of above normal precipitation in an area around Saint Cloud, according to the National Weather Service. The U.S. Drought Monitor continues to show normal moisture condition across most of the State for the fourth straight month. There was a small area of abnormally dry conditions in the South Central area of the State in September.

Overall, according to commercial beekeepers, 2014 has been a very disappointing year from the honey production stand point in Minnesota. The slow start in the spring, reduced flying times this summer, unpredictable up and down weather patterns during the entire growing season, have not been friendly to the bees this season. Moisture that was received over the State this summer reduced fly times for bees and produced less overall blooms. The result was less nectar and pollen for the bees. Expectations for a great honey crop in 2014 have just not materialized. Many beekeepers have only been able to pull around 40 pounds of honey per colony this season. The final honey production in Minnesota is shaping up to be about the same as 2013. The actual extraction should be completed by the end of September.

Since there has not been a killing frost at many locations in Minnesota by the end of September, there are still some minor foraging opportunities for the bees. However, with little or no nectar available in these foraging plants, beekeepers are letting bees utilize honey stores or in some cases supplementing with corn syrup and pollen patties. Having to tap into honey stores or add supplemental feeds is an added expense for beekeepers this early. However, beekeepers know that it is important to keep the bee's fat and healthy going into the winter months ahead.

If there is a silver lining to a disappointing 2014 honey production year in Minnesota, then it would have to be the great overall health of the bees. Beekeepers have now treated for varroa mites. Actual mites populations seem to be at lower levels at this time, making the treatment this fall all the more important. Keeping mites in check going into the winter months helps the overall health of the bees. Overall losses of bees have been less this season when compared to the 2013 season.

Currently, retail and wholesale demand for honey exceeds the supply in Minnesota. Current prices reported by commercial beekeepers in Minnesota are as follows: White Honey ranges from \$2.01 to \$2.05 per pound. Prices vary depending upon quality and quantity.

MISSISSIPPI: Most of the beekeepers have kept up strong management practices to prevent losses this year. Treatments for small hive beetles have been done and kept in check. Late October and early November treatments for Varroa mites will be done as a precaution. Many beekeepers are out of honey for the year to sell and any available honey in the hives are kept for the bees to feed on. The bees are reported to be in good shape heading into the late fall months. Light nectar sources are available and rain is needed to replenish foliage supplies and growth as the Goldenrod is not producing much food so far.

MONTANA: During September, temperatures and precipitation levels averaged near normal across Montana State. Moisture measurements for the week ending on September 28th, measured top soils at 2 percent very short, compared to 6 percent last year, 13 percent short, 22 percent last year, 75 percent

adequate compared to 69 percent last year, and 10 percent surplus this year, while 3 percent last year. Subsoil moisture measurements were 16 percent very short and short, while 84 percent of the measurements measured adequate or surplus moisture.

Last month's mild lows and decent precipitation resulted in some natural foraging vegetation for the bees other than irrigated crops such as late Alfalfa. Honey extraction was ongoing in September with variable results from good to below average yields reported by beekeepers. After extraction, keepers were busy stripping down hives, applying treatments, and supplemental pollen patties and sugar syrup feed to the hives, and generally preparing colonies to be trucked to California or the other wintering areas. Colony health was reported to generally be good. Honey demand was good.

**NEW ENGLAND:** New England weather for the month of September featured seasonally warm, milder than normal temperatures with an extended period of summer weather with many locations with record highs for the season. Most of New England has not received much rainfall for the entire month of September with many areas reporting drought like conditions for irrigation purposes. The entire region has been very dry, with serious below level water table conditions. Keepers report huge populations of bees easily filling the entire area of 2 deeps for brood rearing with them constantly being used and refilled. In this regard many hives appear strong and heavy. Bees have been working *celthra alnifolia*, Mexican & Chinese bamboo, fall aster, staghorn sumac, white & sweet clover, thistle, purple loose strife, button bush, assorted wild weeds especially knotweed, sweet pepper bush, assorted wild flowers and particularly golden rod and aster for a strong nectar buildup. Other late food sources still blooming are buckwheat, Indian silk and coreopsis to finish the month. The ornamentals, joe-pye weed, pickerel weed, sedum (stone crop) are out in abundance as well as jewel weed which leaves a slight white pollen mark on the thorax. Overall bees are working hard with a strong population buildup.

Both August and September had mixed reports regarding harvesting honey as many beekeepers were harvesting and considering it better than the last several seasons. Swarming had been intense early on, which is probably due to the concentrated nectar flows and rapid buildup of colonies. This year, coming out of the spring was a month delayed, but once warmer weather returned, flowers bloomed and colonies grew quickly. At this point in time, many keepers re-queen in the fall in order to have a strong, healthy queen and brood for the spring. The amount of brood rearing in the fall affects the winter adult population. The more young bees produced in the fall, the more adult bees there will be available for winter brood rearing. The queen begins reducing egg laying in November and may stop completely in December. Reportedly, many queens have stopped laying in many hives early with many new beekeepers concerned that they are going into winter without queens. It seems that the real issue has been the existence of many queenless hives. Additionally, there have been many hives with Supercedure queens with a high turnover rate with queens within the same hive. In this case, many purportedly are showing a shortage of honey and pollen as well. Keepers advise on the need to observe 3 or 4 frames of brood in the early fall and plenty of food stores. Keepers are looking to maintain 3 or more deep frames of brood for as long as the queen will lay. Ideally, heavy egg laying is necessary by mid-September and feeding 2:1 sugar syrup will stimulate the queen to lay more heavily. At this time, keepers want to see 10 or more frames full of bees. Half frames represent weak hives and those with fewer than 6 or 7 frames of bees in the late fall will probably need to be combined with other hives. Currently bees are working diligently at storing as much nectar as possible especially from aster. They are also working at evaporating moisture from the nectar. As the nectar is cured into honey, the bees will move the honey and arrange the stores for winter. Keepers inspect and are proceeding with the arrangement of honey supers for winter with the final setup being brood in the bottom with honey and pollen in the top. In early fall, keepers will ensure that there are a couple of frames of honey on the outer edges of the bottom box. Keepers state that if the queen does not move to the bottom box by early October, then keepers will proceed to move all the brood frames to the bottom so honey can be stored in the top box and this will ensure that the top hive box is either full or advancing to be so by sugar feeding. Keepers need as many young healthy bees as possible for the winter. Bees live longer in the winter because they don't get worn out foraging.

Beekeepers have been busy concentrating on extracting honey as well as winter preparations which focus on the treatments for nosema, chalkbrood, wax moth, hive beetle, and also American foulbrood, varroa and tracheal mites. At this time, mites are being reported as higher than normal with many beekeepers seeing heavy mite counts especially this August and September. In western Massachusetts region, small hive beetles are increasingly becoming a concern. As most beekeepers have seen this pest as a rare problem with them mostly coming in packages and nucs from outside the area. This year many keepers have been asking on how to control.

Seasoned beekeepers have observed that early on- back in July, many hives had high levels of mite infestation with the possibility that nosema disease was the main causal agent. Several keepers complained about slow growth in their hives. It would logically follow that a shortened lifespan of workers would consequently impact the foraging population and thus result in less nectar collection. Some experienced beekeepers advised treating with Fumigellin-B and consequently observed marked improvement after treatment for nosema. Nosema disease has been a growing concern, hence more difficult for beekeepers to identify and being blamed for hives failing to thrive. Reportedly this year, there has been an increase in wax moth presence especially on bottom boards and on inside covers due to warmer weather. Wax moth and mice were a problem last winter and spring. More attention to mouse guards and preventing wax moths are being discussed. Additionally, this is the time of year when yellow jackets have been found to be hanging around on the ground around hives. Keepers report that hives are showing early eviction of drones and swarming was a problem in several regional areas.

Seasoned keepers claim that September is the final exam for beekeepers. If you can control varroa mites and nosema disease then you will improve the chances of winter survival by four. In many regional areas, purportedly mites have been heavy and many keepers are still trying to get honey off hives and treat for mites. Reportedly, the new formic acid quick strips seem to be the preferred treatment, however, back orders have held up beekeepers from getting them earlier. Overall, the 2014 season was a reasonably good season by exhibiting the noted concerns with bee health, average honey production and good conditions for queen rearing.

Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$12.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$18.00 to \$20.00 mostly \$20.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were firm with 5 gallon units at \$195.00 to \$240.00 mostly \$230.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. In the Northeast overall, the wholesale natural and raw honey price has been around \$2.50 to \$2.80 per pound, mostly \$2.80 per pound, occasionally higher, by the 55 gallon barrel. Propolis reportedly is \$14.00 to \$17.00 mostly \$16.00 for 2 ounces tincture and pollen is \$26.00 to \$30.00 mostly \$28.00 per quart. New England honey yields are currently coming in at an average of 70-80lbs pounds per hive, which is much better than anticipated in June. Demand for local honey has never been better and prices are steady.

**NEW YORK:** Prior to September 1, few beekeepers were reporting substantial yields in the Finger lakes regions. Generally goldenrod nectar provides nearly half of our honey crop; this year, it provided nearly 95% of all excess honey production. Areas with large amounts of False Bamboo also did well. There will surely be a glut of goldenrod honey and a lack of other local varieties on the market this year, due to the cool damp summer conditions. Prices should remain strong and will probably increase slightly as vendors and buyers seek the light supplies of varietal honeys. Some goldenrod and asters are

still in bloom and could extend into early October. Beekeepers are planning for mite treatment and supplemental feeds, in anticipation of another cold winter.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Temperatures in North Carolina were mostly above normal throughout September. Precipitation for the month was mostly normal to above normal. Statewide soil moisture levels averaged 1 percent very short, 9.5 percent short, 74.5 percent adequate, and 15 percent surplus the week ending September 27. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 12 counties as being abnormally dry.

Bees appeared to be healthy and, according to apiary inspectors, there were very few unexplainable hive losses during September. However, Varroa mite, small hive beetle, and wax moth pressure was reported and is expected to increase going into October. Diligent monitoring and control is imperative to prevent losses. Commercial pollinator hives and replacement bee operations were placed in yards to rest and replenish. Demand for replacement bees far exceeds supply in most areas and prices are expected to remain at a premium going into next season.

Demand for honey also remains strong and prices are not expected to decrease any time soon. Production was fairly good this season, but foraging in September was scarce. Bees could be seen working Aster throughout the State. Heartsease, Smartweed was available in the Piedmont region as well as Goldenrod which stretched east to the Coastal Plains region. A moderate fall nectar flow is expected for early October, but should be used as winter food stores rather than harvested for retail sales.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** Moisture is adequate to good in most areas and most crops continue about the same as last year or slightly ahead of last season. Most continue to be well behind the normal averages. A cold snap in mid-September slowed things down a bit. Over this season has been average production, much better than the last 2 years. There were a number of cooler days however when bees got a later start or were back in early due to lower temperatures. Still production has been pretty good. Water supplies are generally adequate to good. Beekeepers are looking to fall activities and preparing their bees for winter. The bees and hives are generally looking good.

**OHIO:** The goldenrod crop has been excellent and has helped fall stores. Mite numbers have escalated if colonies not treated earlier in the season. Lots of late swarming this fall, and unless they join another colony will probably not overwinter well. Overall, the US crop appears to be short, which will keep prices high. Some localities, however had excellent crops this year and some beekeepers have sold at below average prices, fearing prices might drop.

**OKLAHOMA:** No report issued.

**OREGON:** No report issued.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** No report issued.

**TENNESSEE:** No report issued.

**TEXAS:** No report issued.

**UTAH:** Temperatures were above normal across the entire State of Utah during the month of September. Salt Lake and Moab areas of the State experienced record days of heat during September, with several days recorded above 90 degrees. Precipitation was above normal across the entire State of Utah except in the Northern areas around Salt Lake during the same period, according to the National Weather Service. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor in September, the Eastern areas of the State had normal moisture conditions. The rest of the State has drought conditions that ranged from abnormally dry to severe. The worst drought conditions are confined to an area located west of the Great Salt Lake.

Since there has not been a killing frost at lower elevations in Utah by the end of September, there are still some foraging opportunities for pollen from rabbit brush and sunflowers. With little or no nectar left this growing season beekeepers are letting bees utilize honey stores or in some cases supplementing with sucrose or corn syrup. Having to tap into honey stores or add supplemental feeds is an added expense for beekeepers this early in the fall. However, beekeepers know that it is important to keep the bees fat and healthy at this point going into the winter months ahead.

Expectations for a great honey crop in 2014 have not materialized. Many beekeepers have only been able to pull 40 to 50 pounds of honey per colony this season. The actual extraction of honey from frames should be completed by the end of September. The high hope for a great crop of honey this year was dashed by some less than friendly and unpredictable weather during the entire growing season.

If there is a silver lining to a disappointing 2014 honey production year in Utah, then it would have to be the great overall health of the bees. Beekeepers have now treated for varroa mites. Actual mites populations seem to be at higher levels at this time, making the treatment this fall all the more important. Beekeepers are fairly confident that treating will keep the overall mite problem in check going into the winter months. Overall losses of bees have been less this season when compared to the 2013 season.

Currently, retail and wholesale demand for honey exceeds the supply in Utah. Current prices reported by commercial beekeepers in Utah are as follows: White Honey averages around \$2.06 per pound. Wholesale light capping wax is averaging around \$4.00 per pound, while dark capping wax is averaging around \$3.30 to \$3.40 per pound. Prices vary depending upon quality and quantity

**WASHINGTON:** Moisture is still short in most areas as much of the precipitation has passed North or South of Washington. Wild forage sources dried up earlier than normal. Reduced yields of various flowers and forage crops will mean supplemental feeding in many cases going into the fall and winter. East side fires have destroyed removed 1,000s of forage acres. Some of this may take years to recover. Honey flows at present seem to be lighter than normal. some operations and will limit some in the near future due to lack of forage. Beekeepers are being advised to monitor their hives for adequate food. New crop apple and pear harvest is in full swing with a record volume of apples.

**WISCONSIN:** Temperatures for the month of September were reported as being fairly tolerable, with some humidity during the middle and end of the month. There were also normal to abnormal moisture due to a few rain storms across the state. A few Beekeepers report the weather becoming less tolerable, but report their bees having ample cleansing flights as they report less and less foliage for the bees to feed on. Beekeepers also report some mite treatment as well as some supplemental feeding for the bees to help their survival rate for the upcoming winter months ahead. A few Beekeepers

report their bees in good condition and are optimistic about the survival of their hives this winter. Demand for honey at the retail level is good, and fairly good at the wholesale. Prices are generally unchanged.

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

	Year to Date		August 2014	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Bahamas, The	5,564	13,506	0	0
Bahrain	29,801	72,336	0	0
Barbados	13,262	57,422	5,786	12,987
Brazil	2,966	36,838	652	8,021
China	116,086	285,693	28,262	68,600
Costa Rica	457	2,770	0	0
Guatemala	305	3,406	0	0
Guyana	2,285	19,789	0	0
Hong Kong	5,268	26,382	0	0
Indonesia	413,409	1,163,733	0	0
Japan	302,819	1,418,918	32,750	170,477
Korea, South	156,559	834,055	540	8,562
Kuwait	268,405	659,588	2,993	12,726
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	227	2,578	0	0
Libya	10,989	49,365	0	0
Malaysia	6,939	21,457	0	0
Mexico	1,062	5,113	0	0
Mongolia	653	4,349	653	4,349
Netherlands Antilles(*)	8,617	46,639	898	5,341
Pakistan	58,639	142,337	25,518	61,941
Panama	14,751	89,970	1,794	10,682
Philippines	109,504	277,423	0	0
Saudi Arabia	26,237	95,389	0	0
Singapore	42,075	109,733	666	6,741
Suriname	12,023	29,184	0	0
Taiwan	106,018	437,665	22,252	71,833
Thailand	29,334	71,202	0	0
Ukraine	19,058	51,457	0	0
United Arab Emirates	187,158	465,437	546	4,946
Yemen(*)	305,710	1,130,340	39,873	155,320

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

Australia(*)	4,005	13,245	0	0
Bahamas, The	31,589	144,871	1,532	5,657
Barbados	4,945	31,805	0	0
Bermuda	20,613	86,598	992	7,253
Brazil	38,624	209,134	38,624	209,134
Canada	596,451	2,175,470	122,962	486,508
Cayman Islands	1,339	6,562	0	0
Chile	3,080	17,307	0	0
China	15,756	43,165	0	0
Germany(*)	9,587	25,022	9,587	25,022
Guatemala	595	6,643	0	0
Hong Kong	17,161	82,786	0	0
India	33,266	100,005	0	0
Jamaica	3,629	18,249	3,629	18,249
Japan	92,001	213,846	0	0
Korea, South	44,175	110,510	0	0
Mongolia	435	3,995	0	0
Netherlands	3,622	5,980	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	11,533	48,123	0	0
Panama	3,304	22,330	0	0

Philippines	3,283	22,226	1,442	10,675
Saudi Arabia	4,843	20,882	0	0
Singapore	2,657	23,977	910	4,455
Taiwan	66,537	126,198	1,248	5,780
Trinidad and Tobago	136	3,000	0	0
Turkey	78,848	230,144	0	0
United Arab Emirates	842	10,798	662	5,369
United Kingdom	2,423	17,783	1,603	3,891
Yemen(*)	2,266	12,500	0	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,353,725</b>	<b>11,457,228</b>	<b>346,374</b>	<b>1,384,519</b>

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

Year to Date			August 2014		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

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

Argentina	4,667,444	17,761,486	18,160,178	303,936	1,234,380	1,260,088
Brazil	789,991	3,119,287	3,215,693	0	0	0
Canada	3,136,586	14,840,003	14,888,433	672,661	3,142,426	3,159,477
Chile	37,689	139,449	143,449	0	0	0
Egypt	3,920	16,581	17,151	0	0	0
France(*)	300	3,535	3,693	0	0	0
Hungary	248	2,123	2,243	0	0	0
India	4,734,300	14,813,609	15,402,840	0	0	0
Israel(*)	1,022	6,677	6,937	0	0	0
Italy(*)	18,904	140,435	149,019	826	4,873	5,039
Mexico	1,087,259	4,337,275	4,378,065	91,958	339,171	341,082
Pakistan	274	2,297	2,658	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	21,488	94,469	97,626	0	0	0
Taiwan	78,082	142,966	154,321	0	0	0
Ukraine	19,140	56,965	57,465	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,411	15,679	16,243	0	0	0
Uruguay	322,814	1,224,182	1,231,108	0	0	0
Vietnam	19,500	50,700	53,315	0	0	0

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

Argentina	20,587,929	80,024,859	82,649,664	1,754,867	7,077,349	7,252,335
Brazil	1,869,888	6,968,312	7,208,032	324,940	1,269,026	1,306,441
Canada	131,362	747,333	750,901	3,658	25,123	25,222
Denmark(*)	628	5,883	6,785	0	0	0
France(*)	1,078	5,424	5,460	0	0	0
India	7,577,295	22,838,772	23,770,944	1,608,900	4,979,962	5,178,129
Italy(*)	10,488	46,065	49,111	9,500	16,755	17,508
Mexico	3,106,576	12,350,359	12,480,858	117,196	442,397	447,162
Pakistan	208,732	559,198	597,198	37,732	103,008	110,008
Poland	840	6,048	6,299	0	0	0
Portugal	867	10,319	11,195	867	10,319	11,195
Taiwan	439,060	1,063,324	1,114,770	229,680	569,031	596,377
Thailand	603,000	1,456,254	1,464,238	54,900	144,204	144,208
Ukraine	2,469,472	6,682,366	6,931,893	570,378	1,557,964	1,623,661
Uruguay	1,731,337	6,481,904	6,576,549	245,612	971,694	978,930
Vietnam	1,244,680	3,038,160	3,219,578	248,020	632,899	671,439

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

Argentina	4,713,707	19,037,310	20,093,237	867,036	3,705,938	3,903,236
Australia(*)	2,157	29,481	29,924	0	0	0
Austria	48,238	344,502	366,742	3,258	28,831	31,629
Brazil	4,760,091	17,577,908	18,321,977	853,655	3,283,967	3,387,222
Burma	146,119	343,959	359,616	18,000	42,480	44,980
Canada	21,401	104,123	105,028	0	0	0
Croatia	1,296	11,166	11,523	0	0	0
Denmark(*)	734	3,888	4,486	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	337,522	965,009	993,848	18,857	58,201	59,877
Ecuador	679	3,120	3,729	0	0	0
Germany(*)	48,726	295,576	306,057	0	0	0
Guatemala	3,410	25,841	27,328	3,410	25,841	27,328
Hong Kong	10,260	67,901	69,108	0	0	0
India	2,654,135	7,703,291	8,057,522	470,700	1,421,032	1,481,720
Italy(*)	5,213	89,672	94,028	268	5,175	5,267
Latvia	76,560	244,992	250,272	0	0	0
Macedonia	805	4,982	5,133	0	0	0
Malaysia	161,820	364,095	381,713	0	0	0
Mexico	682,460	2,517,577	2,541,271	115,042	446,674	450,795
Moldova	3,459	5,718	5,719	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	220,411	1,747,397	1,754,687	202,054	807,327	809,477
Pakistan	23,981	69,399	74,784	0	0	0
Poland	5,701	16,504	17,727	1,680	2,208	2,558
Romania	3,392	18,075	20,884	1,280	7,238	8,218
Saudi Arabia	2,060	2,800	3,193	0	0	0
Spain	14,136	126,324	128,336	1,356	12,618	12,801
Taiwan	134,580	308,655	359,719	19,140	43,065	45,119
Thailand	1,054,688	2,626,295	2,741,216	217,682	553,740	587,492
Turkey	1,457,523	3,819,052	4,216,692	0	0	0
Ukraine	479,557	1,385,255	1,450,866	38,406	116,412	122,216
United Kingdom	3,000	14,933	15,544	0	0	0
Uruguay	2,877,185	10,099,619	10,233,272	556,732	2,029,776	2,041,303
Vietnam	23,224,968	59,827,688	62,866,161	4,916,222	12,825,773	13,524,911

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

Albania	289	2,640	2,965	0	0	0
Argentina	96,142	327,088	332,751	18,161	66,288	67,531
Australia(*)	1,436	19,429	19,929	0	0	0
Brazil	23,064	97,527	106,164	0	0	0
Cameroon	18,840	41,448	43,948	0	0	0
Canada	3,648	39,110	39,455	600	3,663	3,713
Chile	1,554	15,840	16,290	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	217,444	428,379	449,374	6,906	13,328	13,829
Egypt	888	4,600	4,824	0	0	0
Ethiopia(*)	1,290	3,238	3,555	0	0	0
France(*)	5,357	79,311	81,882	0	0	0
Germany(*)	7,220	61,848	66,549	0	0	0
Ghana	1,865	10,402	12,609	590	5,950	7,933
Greece	10,995	64,006	68,611	258	2,789	2,899
Hungary	900	5,400	6,600	0	0	0
India	13,932	55,973	58,323	0	0	0
Israel(*)	9,856	72,884	74,204	9,856	72,884	74,204
Italy(*)	13,841	111,152	115,567	2,835	28,798	29,910

Latvia	574,200	1,212,708	1,212,723	76,560	161,924	161,926
Lithuania	8,119	40,576	42,903	1,394	6,712	7,212
Mexico	337,054	1,270,936	1,273,291	0	0	0
Moldova	1,923	4,093	4,727	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	729,310	5,327,793	5,429,939	15,361	310,782	317,636
Oman	1,699	4,917	5,882	0	0	0
Poland	17,382	116,352	124,416	0	0	0
Portugal	324	3,576	3,626	0	0	0
Russia	2,736	10,598	11,573	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	405	2,850	2,900	0	0	0
Serbia	648	3,987	4,219	0	0	0
Spain	1,094	11,163	11,514	270	2,284	2,319
Taiwan	672,786	1,610,912	1,675,636	76,560	184,510	192,510
Thailand	1,937	5,200	5,378	0	0	0
Turkey	915	4,081	4,468	0	0	0
Ukraine	19,381	44,605	49,009	0	0	0
Uruguay	94,499	321,736	334,995	0	0	0
Vietnam	2,688,358	6,454,711	6,802,846	378,015	953,541	1,004,659

**COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –**

Albania	1,402	12,676	13,876	0	0	0
Argentina	8,457	51,325	56,429	2,501	14,878	16,489
Australia(*)	23,383	139,130	139,374	0	0	0
Austria	6,732	89,630	95,225	1,502	20,826	22,416
Brazil	4,379	34,615	35,919	0	0	0
Bulgaria	75,910	280,733	294,977	0	0	0
Canada	17,649	138,217	139,152	329	6,384	6,391
Chile	1,217	11,952	12,102	0	0	0
Egypt	2,100	6,450	6,720	0	0	0
France(*)	91,055	1,003,133	1,053,216	5,060	56,316	60,225
Germany(*)	145,439	910,006	946,874	16,361	118,192	124,692
Greece	42,760	567,779	582,901	5,475	61,462	62,996
Guatemala	21,645	102,020	104,115	0	0	0
Hungary	23,741	164,040	175,140	0	0	0
India	233,908	792,577	834,241	57,717	200,151	218,453
Ireland	435	3,197	3,448	0	0	0
Israel(*)	6,449	42,286	42,331	5,635	32,400	32,430
Italy(*)	37,808	375,889	387,046	2,349	38,387	39,572
Jordan	7,929	16,324	18,111	0	0	0
Lebanon	4,950	57,420	58,737	0	0	0
Lithuania	3,600	14,988	16,487	0	0	0
Macedonia	1,016	4,083	4,270	0	0	0
Mexico	22,439	79,160	80,566	3,075	13,198	13,498
Moldova	7,351	43,015	47,315	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	313,426	2,277,366	2,303,797	52,342	377,439	380,343
Poland	21,888	59,686	62,893	0	0	0
Portugal	14,717	98,955	102,735	0	0	0
Romania	576	4,814	5,626	0	0	0
Russia	38,208	203,188	223,508	14,714	72,848	80,133
Serbia	9,480	76,080	79,515	0	0	0
Spain	61,932	428,434	448,788	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	18,293	273,876	285,292	782	11,665	12,192
Taiwan	104,369	231,933	244,251	21,092	22,475	24,600
Turkey	78,296	499,200	516,664	0	0	0
Ukraine	24,592	84,823	93,306	9,496	32,613	35,875
United Kingdom	394	7,002	7,030	252	4,760	4,762
Uzbekistan, Republic of	4,954	56,929	62,622	0	0	0

**FLAVORED HONEY –**

Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	7,376	18,849	19,906	0	0	0
Canada	3,244	155,617	156,114	114	2,388	2,392
China	2,291	50,741	54,737	0	0	0
France(*)	8,739	304,543	307,563	0	0	0
Greece	404	4,562	4,954	0	0	0
India	42,593	92,422	96,022	20,855	47,850	49,650
Ireland	489	5,503	6,061	0	0	0
Italy(*)	4,293	84,619	86,279	53	3,949	3,962
Japan	1,290	74,359	74,909	1,200	61,076	61,526
Korea, South	119,384	1,788,720	1,820,235	7,735	119,601	121,861
Mexico	27,874	299,207	302,631	0	0	0
Netherlands	26,746	135,326	142,596	0	0	0
Portugal	8,404	42,971	47,098	0	0	0
Spain	3,695	26,190	31,180	0	0	0
Taiwan	24,123	67,201	71,192	2,730	4,875	5,094
Thailand	58,075	259,657	268,257	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	4,717	8,430	8,768	0	0	0
United Kingdom	260	4,649	4,655	0	0	0

**ORGANIC HONEY –**

Argentina	36,259	128,723	131,849	0	0	0
Australia(*)	27,720	214,053	226,925	9,240	73,058	78,225
Brazil	8,411,935	32,633,152	33,767,038	1,302,677	5,298,692	5,489,698
Bulgaria	3,063	22,160	22,660	0	0	0
Canada	93,375	585,171	588,131	19,430	96,381	96,531
Cyprus	600	11,388	12,536	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	3,051	17,091	18,693	0	0	0
Greece	1,093	12,985	13,219	0	0	0
India	400	2,200	2,404	0	0	0
Italy(*)	26,625	304,281	313,468	1,091	12,395	13,358
Kuwait	4,421	27,851	28,250	0	0	0
Mexico	110,264	436,594	452,712	2,550	14,688	14,888
New Zealand(*)	4,000	101,751	102,551	0	0	0
Vietnam	186,000	492,900	506,900	0	0	0

**GRAND TOTAL**

114,420,591 394,402,271 408,513,991 16,734,132 56,569,277 58,632,983

**Notes:**

1. Data Source: Department of Commerce, U.S. Census Bureau, Foreign Trade Statistics
2. All zeroes for a data item may show that statistics exist in the other import type. Consumption or General.
3. (\*) denotes a country that is a summarization of its component countries.
4. Users should use cautious interpretation on QUANTITY reports using mixed units of measure. QUANTITY line items will only include statistics on the units of measure that are equal to, or are able to be converted to, the assigned unit of measure of the grouped commodities.
5. The CIF Value is not included within the 13th month data loads. This means that the CIF Value will be zero (0) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized