

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Specialty Crops Program
Market News Division

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2020

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

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

- REPORT INCLUDES BOTH NEW AND OLD CROP HONEY - (# Some in Small Lot --- +Some delayed payments or previous commitment)

CALIFORNIA

Buckwheat	Amber	\$1.60	
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$1.60	
Valley	Amber	\$1.60	

DAKOTAS

Canola	White	\$1.55	
Clover	White	\$1.45	- \$1.70
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.45	
Clover	Light Amber	\$1.45	
Sunflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.55	

FLORIDA

Brazilian Pepper	Light Amber	\$1.60	
Brazilian Pepper	Amber	\$1.60	

MARYLAND

Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.52	
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MINNESOTA

Basswood	Light Amber	\$1.72	
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MONTANA

Clover	White	\$1.55	
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.55	

NEBRASKA

Clover	White	\$1.45	- \$1.55
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.45	

TEXAS

Clover	White	\$1.65	
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Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Clover	White	No Sales
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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

Clover	White	\$1.13	-	\$1.17
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.13	-	\$1.22
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.10	-	\$1.22
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.11	-	\$1.18

BRAZIL

ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$0.95		
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$0.95	-	\$1.02
Orange	Extra Light	\$1.79		
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.82	-	\$0.85
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$0.84		

INDIA

Mixed Flower	White	\$0.78		
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$0.77	-	\$0.79
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.76	-	\$0.84
Mustard	Extra Light	\$0.83	-	.89
Mustard	Light Amber	\$0.83		
Mustard	Amber	\$0.78		

UKRAINE

Sunflower	White	\$0.95	-	\$0.97
Sunflower	Extra Light	\$0.84	-	\$0.97

URUGUAY

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.81		
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$0.81		

VIETNAM

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.74	-	\$0.80
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$0.63	-	\$0.68

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY 2020

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): The milder than normal weather gave Beekeepers the opportunity to check on colonies. The temperatures were above average for the most part with a few days interspersed with freezing temperatures. There were plenty of days with precipitation and it came mostly in the form of rain, not snow. Many Beekeepers reported early flight and cleansing activity plus pollen gathering due to temperatures above 50 for several days. Others reported having lost a few colonies and were looking for replacement bees (too early for this area) or waiting for packaged bees from the south, which usually arrive mid-March. There were not quite sure what caused their losses, but generally it was due to changing weather and temperatures resulting in starvation or mites. Pollen sources were mostly skunk cabbage, spring ethereals, witch hazel, and maples (by the end of the month).

ALABAMA: Spring generally came earlier to most of the state; however, sudden cold snaps coupled with extended periods of rain later in the month potentially slowed down colony growth due to a lack of foraging. As a result, beekeepers were advised to play close attention to stored food in their colonies, and to feed carbohydrates when necessary. In the southern part of the state, clover, callery pear, and maple flowered. Swarms too were observed in these areas, and on a few occasions in central Alabama near to the end of the month. As queens and their respective colonies ramped up brood rearing, mite populations also increased. Beekeepers were advised to closely monitor their mites and intervene when necessary in order to set colonies up for optimal honey production later in the spring.

ARIZONA: Temperatures across Arizona were at slightly below normal levels for the month of February. Rainfall was experienced across most of the state during the first part of the month. The main nectar and pollen sources for bees across Arizona during the month of February were backyard and desert plant bloom, alfalfa and citrus (primarily oranges and lemons).

Bee activity in the state was limited during the month of February, especially during the first part of the month. A large number of Arizona bees are currently at other locations, primarily California, for pollination of nut and fruit trees, especially almonds, but preparations are being made for colonies to return to Arizona during the next month. Demand for honey remained good across Arizona.

ARKANSAS: No report issued.

CALIFORNIA: "Bees did extremely well in the almonds," one California beekeeper said after February pollination. "We had to super most of the colonies due to the heavy honey produced. The bees are still a little crowded, even with the extra room as the honey and pollen kept coming in." Another beekeeper agreed. "Colonies did very well, but many plugged out on pollen and almond nectar, resulting in a break in brood rearing," he said. "But hives generally look good coming out of almonds."

Unlike last year, multiple cultivars simultaneously came into full bloom in a matter of two to three days. The weather was also good for bee flight. By early March, some beekeepers already had moved bees to cherry pollination. "That bloom looks to be lighter than normal, so I don't expect much from that source except for continued build up," one beekeeper said. "We need well mated queens for spring divides, but the major queen producers are just now starting their nucs for production."

In light of water shortages in the San Joaquin Valley, some warm of dire prospects ahead. "Without a lot more rain, our outlook for a good honey season is not very bright. Almond honey is too bitter, so we will leave that for feed," one said.

Lower honey prices threaten to disrupt the industry. Faced with low returns, some California beekeepers may refrain from taking hives to the Dakotas this summer, which could lead to more hives competing for the same resources at home. "The business model for many beekeepers does not work with honey at this price level," a beekeeper said. "This means that they are even more dependent upon almond pollination income. Not sure whether they will cut their number of colonies, or artificially feed more for pollination income. Either way, it will put upward pressure on the growers for higher rental rates. Growers will push back." "Some growers did push back this season, and signed for hives at a lower rate," he said. "But as bloom approached, those cheap colonies 'died.'"

FLORIDA: The month had about average rainfall and temperatures for most areas with a few southern areas receiving heavy rainstorms and winds late in the month. Bee health was considered to be good. There were few sources of food with Spanish Needle, a few other scattered wildflowers, and some maple and willow reported in some areas. Supplemental feeding was necessary for most bees. Orange blossom bloom started in some areas late in the month and will continue into March. Bees were still returning from the almond pollination season in California at the end of the month. Most of the Florida bees should be back in the state before the middle of March. Practically no honey was produced for commercial purposes during the month.

GEORGIA: February was another wet and cold month. Lots of rain and flooding in many areas keeping the beekeepers out of the hives and working with the bees. With the heavy rains, the nectar is getting washed off the blossoms and the pollen is too wet to pick up and transport. Most of the work has been putting together packages and selling them so others can get their hives up and be ready for Spring. There will be some late vegetable plantings due to the heavy rains and that will delay some of the bees from getting out and working. Many of the beekeepers have been feeding the bees as they have not been able to work much so far this year. Some of the early blooms have been lost and are gone now such as the wild plums as the weather did not allow the bees to get out and work them. Hopefully the berries coming up and late blooms from fruit trees will help make up some losses from earlier.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of February, temperatures were above normal in Southwestern Colorado, West Central Idaho and Northern Utah. Most other areas of Idaho, Utah and Colorado experienced below normal temperatures during this period. Precipitation during February was above normal in Northern areas of Idaho, and Western areas of Utah. Other points in Southern Idaho and Eastern Utah had below normal precipitation during the same period. Precipitation in Colorado during this time was very sporadic. The Northern areas East of the Colorado Rockies had above normal precipitation, with the rest of the State of Colorado experiencing below normal precipitation during the same period. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor website, Eastern and Southern Idaho, Northern Utah and Northcentral Colorado had normal soil moisture conditions during February. West Central Idaho had abnormal dry conditions to moderate drought conditions. The rest of Utah and Colorado had abnormally dry conditions to moderate drought conditions. An extreme drought condition existed in Southeastern Colorado during the same period. Drought conditions seemed to improve slightly in Utah and Colorado during the month of February.

Commercial beekeepers were in California during the month of February for the annual almond pollination. Many beekeepers are hoping to start trucking their bees back to their home States by the middle of March. According to beekeepers, at the moment some bee colonies are looking good and others are marginal. Prices for pollination services are still ranging from \$190.00-\$200.00 for 8 to 10 frames. The varroa mite loads that commercial beekeeper currently see in their colonies vary from a few, to normal levels for this time of year. No treatments are occurring during the almond pollination.

Losses have been much lower this month overall. Some beekeepers did however suffer some bee losses in California prior to the start of the almond pollination. Reasons given for those losses have not been determined.

Some beekeepers had enough honey stores available going into California that it was not necessary to provide much supplemental feed. Some of the weaker colonies were feed some corn syrup. Other beekeepers also provided some pollen patties to colonies that needed a little more help to stimulate new brood development. Some commercial beekeepers are buying GPS trackers for their operations. With thief of colonies as an issue, beekeepers have been seeking alternative options to keep track of their bee yards. Prices for GPS systems seem to be fairly high at this point. Another cost is the necessary data plans that also go along with the GPS systems.

Demand for Idaho, Utah and Colorado honey continues to be very light on the wholesale level at any price. For the second month in a row, beekeepers have stated that it was difficult to find anyone interested in purchasing any amount of wholesale honey. One beekeeper stated that he has been in the honeybee business for a long time and has never seen a market where he could not find a wholesale market for his honey.

ILLINOIS: No report issued.

INDIANA: No report issued.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: No report issued.

KENTUCKY: Kentucky beekeepers have experienced a most unusual February. Temperatures ranged from 20s-60s F, and many hives had brood during the first week of February. The following plants were in bloom through the month: witch hazel, red maple, Northern maple, crocus, hellebore (Lenten Rose), daffodils, and willows. Bees were bringing in so much pollen that the front of the hives were a dusty yellow. The apiarist inspections done the first week of February indicated a wide range of problems associated with early spring: queens that had become drone-layers, hives that died because of varroa mite damage, hives that had become queenless, etc. However, these initial inspections did not show any signs of disease and many hives are so healthy, that beekeepers are already putting an extra super and/or reversing supers to prevent swarms. One beekeeper in Kentucky reported a nuc had swarmed, and he sent a picture to prove it.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: There have been a few moderate days during the month that allowed cleansing flights. Beekeepers have been putting on emergency feed where necessary, and some have reported heavy bee losses, which most likely is due to virus infections. Prices for local honey are steady with many sellers reporting they still have honey on hand. Beekeeping classes and workshops are currently underway with high interest being reported.

MINNESOTA: During the month of February, temperatures were mostly normal to slightly below normal across the entire State of Minnesota. Precipitation was generally normal to slightly below normal across the entire state. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor website, the entire State of Minnesota had normal soil moisture conditions.

According to beekeepers, the bees that remain in Minnesota are continuing to build up and looking good. Some beekeepers are continuing to suffer losses up to 80 percent. With poor weather conditions late summer and fall, apparently queens died with little mating and no superseding within the colonies. Thus, causing many colonies to work down towards total collapse. Beekeepers have been busy feeding their bees that remain and gearing up for Spring. Some of the commercial beekeepers, who moved their bees to Southern States, are reporting pollen improving almost daily from trees. Mite levels continue to be very low. Beekeepers continue moving bee colonies to California from the South even as the 2020 almond pollination is in full swing. There is a definite shortage of bees this year for the 2020 almond pollination and California almond growers are scrambling to get their trees pollinated. Almond pollination prices continue to have a large dollar range. Prices are still ranging from \$180.00 to \$215.00.

Demand for Minnesota honey continues to be very good for locally sourced honey. Wholesale prices for white honey remain at \$1.40 per pound or less. Beekeepers have expressed the fact that with wholesale honey prices at these low levels, it will be hard for many beekeepers to keep going financially. These lower wholesale prices continue to be well below the cost of production.

MISSISSIPPI: As with the other Southern areas, rain was the main factor in the bees not being able to get out of the hives and work more. Most have only been able to work one to two hours a day before the weather comes and stops them. Lots of flooding in many areas and some beekeepers have not been able to check in on their hives as they would like. There is blooming going on in the state but the bees have not been able to fully take advantage of it, beekeepers are hoping for better weather.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: In New England, the month of February 2020 followed the same pattern as January did by exhibited a pattern of erratic weather; with a series of warm days featuring temperatures in the 50's set against an opposite pattern of cold days in which temperatures remained in the 30's and 40's. January and February are usually beset with Nor'easter storms that bring a deep freeze of bitter-cold temperatures, strong winds and sporadic periods of heavy snow and freezing rain but this has not been the case. This January and February have been just the opposite of this norm. New England has experienced very little in the way of snow, which has resulted in lower moisture levels than usual for the entire region. The mild winter certainly means less stress on honeybee colonies. The big concern is that the bees have been active, and this expends more of their honey reserve. Keepers report that many of their hives were light on stores going into the winter, so starvation is a very real threat. The milder temperatures have created the opportunity for frequent cleansing flights and provided ventilation, which should reduce disease and improve overwintering. Some beekeepers have seen eggs being laid by the queens already in 2020.

As this is the "down" season for beekeeping and many keepers are occupied in building, repairing and maintenance of equipment. This is also the time to plan for the upcoming year.

In February, colonies were reported to be in moderate to good condition in which the colonies that have experienced good health will have received regular and aggressive applications of mite treatments such as apiguard and formic acid.

The New England honey crop this past year exhibited an average of 35lbs per colony. Honey sales have remained very good and continue to grow, with supplies of new crop honey now available. In the Northeast, demand for local and regional honey has been excellent and prices remain firm. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$10.00 to \$15.00 mostly \$12.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$20.00 to \$30.00 mostly \$22.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; and for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality.

NEW YORK: Most colonies went into overwintering in good health, with ample food stores and normal mite loads. Now, after a mild winter and early expectations for an early arrival of spring, bee activity has also started early. The Great Lakes froze only minimally this winter, which always ushers in an early arrival to mild weather. Many of the hives have been actively consuming their food stores, so beekeepers need to be providing supplemental pollen and nectar to bridge the feed gap until the first blossoms appear. Winter colony deaths were lighter for those that provided an effective mite

testing and treatment plan for the overwintering hives. Beekeepers will need to be prepared for early inspections and extra feedings. Colonies will begin to build with the extra food stores. Earlier flowering in the spring can also bring a period of dearth and eventual uneven flowering. This can slow colony growth and introduce stress and diseases prior to the normal flows. Warmer winters are not normally followed by exceptional honey production seasons as our best plants have adapted to their environment. Honey sales have dipped a bit, with local-produced honey prices a bit lower from \$6.00-7.50 per pound. Demand for honey always increases with colder temperatures and falls with warmer weather.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were generally above normal for February with a statewide average temperature of 47.2°F. Precipitation was also above normal with multiple rain-making weather systems and one snow event. Overall statewide soil moisture levels were rated 0 percent very short, 0.5 percent short, 43.5 percent adequate, and 56 percent surplus the week ending February 22. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported zero counties as having outstanding drought or dryness.

Colony conditions varied by management practices. According to apiary inspectors, many colonies were found dead, weak, or emptied with most evidence pointing towards varroa mites. While other colonies that were managed for pests and provided nutritional supplements to get them through the frequent rains that limited foraging were able to begin building up brood earlier than normal. The warmer, wet weather allowed earlier than usual blooms of pollen-producing plants. Red Maple and Sugar Maple were in bloom in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions. Bees could also be seen working ornamental evergreen shrubs such as Camellias. Beekeepers in the southern Piedmont and lower Coastal Plains reported swarming as early as mid-February.

Commercial pollinators were in California for fruit and tree nut pollination. They will soon be heading back east to Florida and, eventually, up to North Carolina for blueberry pollination; however, the warm winter temperatures have caused some early variety blueberries to set bloom and there is concern for losses. In the future, pollination fees may become more competitive in order to keep hives in North Carolina when overlapping situations occur. Replacement bee operations continue to prepare for a season of high demand; the increase of beekeepers selling bees may, however, help meet that demand this year!

Demand for honey is seasonally light but expected to increase as allergy season approaches. Retail prices at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market were unchanged: \$7.00-\$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$12.00-\$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar. Prices at the Piedmont Triad Farmers' Market in Greensboro were also unchanged at: \$8.00-\$12.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$12.00-\$18.00 per 22 ounce jar, and \$20.00 per 32 ounce jar.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: No report issued.

OHIO: The common topic in the industry seems to be varroa mite damage, with either lost or dead colonies showing up. The state has had a mild winter, with bees have eaten most of the stored honey in the hive. Beekeepers need to ensure that are sugar stores available in some form to sustain the hive over the next 30 days. Although the winter temperatures have been mild and generally above normal, there have also been wide day and nighttime degree swings with an occasional day or two of cleansing flights reported in many regions of the state. In the southwest, early above normal temperatures have pushed early pollen and nectar sources ahead by three weeks. This is posing a problem with the out of balance nutrition timing for pollinators replacing old fat, winter bees. Beekeepers are feeding protein patties near the brood nests, or dry flour in outdoor feeders with some winter losses above 50 percent.

Some signs of spring are visible in central and southern Ohio with witch hazel, skunk cabbage and early spring bulbs blooming. Growing degree days show a range from 12-25, with 34 marking the first silver maple bloom, an important pollen source. Beekeeping classes are being held all-across the state. Local honey is selling for \$12.00 pound retail at local outlets, while wholesale prices are around \$4.50 pound.

OKLAHOMA: No report issued.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: February in South Carolina saw temperature fluctuations above average and above normal precipitation. Keeping colonies dry during periods of excess moisture was a concern for beekeepers. As expected, February had occasional warm, spring like, days coupled with cold days challenging the bees to keep their brood warm. This was difficult management wise as most days were either clear and cold or warm and wet - neither allowing through inspections.

Reported losses varied, but with relatively low occurrence of threat from varroa mites and hive beetles. Some treatment was necessary in January. Overall bee health is good and beekeepers are looking forward to a spring buildup. The first reported swarm in the Midlands of SC for 2020 was on February 24th. That's a little early and more swarms are likely to soon follow. Inside the hives, some indicate that incoming nectar is exceeding consumption will be indicated by new, clean, white wax as the bees initiate adding more comb for storage.

Most beekeepers reported supplemental feeding despite mild weather, and pollen availability all winterlong in the Low Country region. The warm days have encouraged forage on henbit, chickweed, dandelion, red maple, daffodils, camellias, Breath of Spring, dandelions, early blueberries, wild mustard, tea olive, yellow Jessamine, wild berries, pears and other fruit trees. Demand is very good for local honey but supply is fairly light. SC Local honey selling for \$7.00-\$8.00 per 8 oz, \$12.00- \$18.00 per 22oz. and \$18.00- \$25.00 per 32 oz

TENNESSEE: The unstable weather that we have had this spring has set the bees back about 3 weeks from normal spring build up. We keep having a few warm days with rain and then the temperature drops and all of the blooms freeze before the bees can collect nectar. Red Maple, elm and hazelnuts have been trying to bloom for a couple of months but the keep getting frozen back. Forsythia, dandelion, henbit and other wildflowers have been trying to bloom. Colonies that have enough winter stores or are being fed are doing well.

TEXAS: No report issued.

WASHINGTON: No report issued.

WISCONSIN: No report issued.

Census Bureau revised reported statistics of honey imports. Corrections posted on their website <https://www.census.gov/foreign-trade/statistics/corrections/index.html> will be applied to USA Trade Online with the next Annual Revision published June 2020.

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

	Year to Date		January 2020	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Bahamas, The	393	3,430	393	3,430
Barbados	4,029	23,217	4,029	23,217
China	11,002	26,704	11,002	26,704
Hong Kong	1,559	6,782	1,559	6,782
Japan	31,173	128,018	31,173	128,018
Kuwait	61,465	149,195	61,465	149,195
Netherlands Antilles(*)	1,959	11,733	1,959	11,733
Panama	5,881	35,199	5,881	35,199
Philippines	4,320	16,700	4,320	16,700
NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -				
Bahamas, The	3,607	26,734	3,607	26,734
Barbados	3,770	19,424	3,770	19,424
Bermuda	3,114	19,139	3,114	19,139
Canada	88,680	270,585	88,680	270,585
Japan	408	2,794	408	2,794
Korea, South	17,737	69,713	17,737	69,713
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	1,043	5,774	1,043	5,774
Mongolia	716	3,344	716	3,344
Singapore	777	5,805	777	5,805
Trinidad and Tobago	2,347	7,303	2,347	7,303
Vietnam	676	3,920	676	3,920
GRAND TOTAL	244,656	835,513	244,656	835,513

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

	Year to Date			January 2020		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	863,517	1,835,404	1,910,762	863,517	1,835,404	1,910,762
Brazil	150,259	504,589	521,535	150,259	504,589	521,535
Canada	222,522	686,679	690,607	222,522	686,679	690,607
India	148,800	218,736	234,736	148,800	218,736	234,736
Italy(*)	483	9,719	11,020	483	9,719	11,020
New Zealand(*)	23,424	46,848	48,060	23,424	46,848	48,060
Taiwan	20,150	34,875	37,100	20,150	34,875	37,100
United Kingdom	4,224	14,118	14,609	4,224	14,118	14,609
Uruguay	75,511	146,979	151,122	75,511	146,979	151,122

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

Argentina	1,776,285	3,815,012	3,946,567	1,776,285	3,815,012	3,946,567
Brazil	281,400	480,094	508,719	281,400	480,094	508,719
Canada	1,437	9,594	10,094	1,437	9,594	10,094

France(*)	477	9,018	9,250	477	9,018	9,250
India	1,528,659	2,672,807	2,864,618	1,528,659	2,672,807	2,864,618
Italy(*)	396	7,551	7,651	396	7,551	7,651
Mexico	21,373	57,009	58,169	21,373	57,009	58,169
Taiwan	77,091	138,765	139,065	77,091	138,765	139,065
Thailand	36,000	61,200	65,300	36,000	61,200	65,300
Ukraine	133,956	227,087	245,061	133,956	227,087	245,061
Vietnam	35,917	64,650	72,455	35,917	64,650	72,455
Yemen(*)	65	4,542	4,543	65	4,542	4,543

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	424,676	754,486	787,942	424,676	754,486	787,942
Austria	21,014	72,592	77,722	21,014	72,592	77,722
Brazil	188,921	342,245	355,598	188,921	342,245	355,598
Burma	76,560	99,584	108,144	76,560	99,584	108,144
Egypt	955	2,546	2,750	955	2,546	2,750
Germany(*)	68,850	338,722	356,721	68,850	338,722	356,721
Greece	1,990	9,813	10,508	1,990	9,813	10,508
India	1,938,424	2,713,769	2,882,051	1,938,424	2,713,769	2,882,051
Israel(*)	1,894	8,943	9,192	1,894	8,943	9,192
Italy(*)	934	20,688	21,088	934	20,688	21,088
Lithuania	1,344	8,067	9,619	1,344	8,067	9,619
Mexico	68,003	172,712	178,552	68,003	172,712	178,552
New Zealand(*)	1,584	70,219	70,857	1,584	70,219	70,857
Pakistan	4,231	20,279	21,440	4,231	20,279	21,440
Poland	810	3,859	4,793	810	3,859	4,793
Spain	2,100	20,471	20,880	2,100	20,471	20,880
Thailand	39,600	52,272	57,096	39,600	52,272	57,096
Turkey	16,574	41,506	43,211	16,574	41,506	43,211
Ukraine	76,560	126,944	137,082	76,560	126,944	137,082
Uruguay	204,435	280,468	302,760	204,435	280,468	302,760
Vietnam	3,041,243	3,580,709	3,900,713	3,041,243	3,580,709	3,900,713

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Australia(*)	6,243	87,500	89,377	6,243	87,500	89,377
Canada	3,490	17,582	17,932	3,490	17,582	17,932
Dominican Republic	23,160	64,000	67,800	23,160	64,000	67,800
France(*)	529	7,307	7,381	529	7,307	7,381
Greece	10,076	118,279	125,516	10,076	118,279	125,516
Hungary	13,620	47,580	50,080	13,620	47,580	50,080
India	12,648	18,911	20,911	12,648	18,911	20,911
Indonesia	11	2,460	2,535	11	2,460	2,535
Italy(*)	300	2,419	2,720	300	2,419	2,720
Mexico	7,032	14,626	14,743	7,032	14,626	14,743
New Zealand(*)	18,306	420,229	434,507	18,306	420,229	434,507
Poland	1,146	6,638	7,285	1,146	6,638	7,285
Taiwan	269	3,613	3,716	269	3,613	3,716
Turkey	16,229	79,301	79,303	16,229	79,301	79,303
Ukraine	99,924	201,580	216,499	99,924	201,580	216,499
United Kingdom	1,650	40,799	41,008	1,650	40,799	41,008
Vietnam	1,624,872	1,771,776	2,027,715	1,624,872	1,771,776	2,027,715

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Argentina	6,154	18,907	21,907	6,154	18,907	21,907
Australia(*)	55,652	582,619	632,194	55,652	582,619	632,194
Austria	792	6,558	6,914	792	6,558	6,914
Brazil	2,788	17,547	17,633	2,788	17,547	17,633
Canada	13,824	132,511	134,426	13,824	132,511	134,426
France(*)	19,800	187,564	195,124	19,800	187,564	195,124
Germany(*)	6,951	52,958	56,803	6,951	52,958	56,803
Greece	2,742	32,131	32,607	2,742	32,131	32,607
Hungary	50,001	479,626	493,852	50,001	479,626	493,852
Israel(*)	960	7,740	8,740	960	7,740	8,740
Italy(*)	390	9,127	9,651	390	9,127	9,651
Kyrgyzstan	310	3,090	5,091	310	3,090	5,091
Malaysia	20	2,178	2,178	20	2,178	2,178
Mexico	16,964	45,764	45,879	16,964	45,764	45,879
Moldova	1,182	6,232	6,234	1,182	6,232	6,234
New Zealand(*)	67,052	1,398,561	1,426,015	67,052	1,398,561	1,426,015
Poland	3,722	6,116	6,660	3,722	6,116	6,660
Romania	756	5,230	5,231	756	5,230	5,231
Russia	8,702	38,872	38,875	8,702	38,872	38,875
Serbia	778	7,255	7,256	778	7,255	7,256
Sierra Leone	2,774	3,358	4,498	2,774	3,358	4,498
Spain	25,170	194,040	200,640	25,170	194,040	200,640
Turkey	41,565	310,033	319,958	41,565	310,033	319,958
Ukraine	15,156	52,300	52,302	15,156	52,300	52,302
United Kingdom	211	8,276	8,391	211	8,276	8,391

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	2,744	40,026	41,754	2,744	40,026	41,754
Italy(*)	311	8,360	8,455	311	8,360	8,455
Japan	1,238	2,898	2,996	1,238	2,898	2,996
Korea, South	35,417	120,974	126,526	35,417	120,974	126,526
New Zealand(*)	574	8,268	8,409	574	8,268	8,409
Taiwan	28,135	36,212	41,410	28,135	36,212	41,410

ORGANIC -

Armenia	900	7,560	7,812	900	7,560	7,812
Australia(*)	24,132	155,213	163,706	24,132	155,213	163,706
Brazil	1,508,920	2,778,153	2,938,683	1,508,920	2,778,153	2,938,683
Canada	8,030	53,396	53,753	8,030	53,396	53,753
Dominican Republic	14,427	30,735	33,335	14,427	30,735	33,335
Greece	17,682	54,701	59,818	17,682	54,701	59,818
India	86,988	151,878	160,409	86,988	151,878	160,409
Mexico	38,133	56,437	59,437	38,133	56,437	59,437
Uruguay	74,340	164,115	173,927	74,340	164,115	173,927

GRAND TOTAL

15,608,540	29,968,289	31,738,279	15,608,540	29,968,289	31,738,279
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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)**

6. Product Group : Harmonized