

# 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 APRIL 2019 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)

### DAKOTAS

Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.97
Clover	Light Amber	\$1.97

### FLORDIA

Brazilian Pepper	Light Amber	\$1.65
Orange	White	\$2.60
Orange	Extra Light Amber	\$2.60

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	\$1.36
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.32 - \$1.37

Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

### ARGENTINA

Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.10 - \$1.26
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.10 - \$1.26

### INDIA

Mixed Flower	White	\$.82 - \$.92
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$.82 - \$.92
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$.84 - \$.92

### UKRAINE

Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.01
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### VIETNAM

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$.81 - \$.85
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$.75

## COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING APRIL 2019

**APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV):** April was full of blooms with ideal weather for pollination. A few days were interrupted with rain, but overall the orchard bloom was very good. By mid to late April, the showers can in and overall cooler than normal temperatures with them. Colonies were very active and after winter losses, beekeepers were thankful their surviving colonies came through with fairly good health. Bees were gathering nectar and pollen and actively brood building. The rains at the end of the month, did knock pollen levels down a bit and delayed field planting and winter grain harvesting due to very wet soils. Soil moistures levels are at adequate to surplus. Newer Beekeepers reported some swarming of colonies that were not set up to split. Aside from the peach, apple, and pear bloom in April, bees foraged on black locust, wild cherry, strawberries, and various spring wildflowers.

**ALABAMA:** Packaged bees continued to be delivered to beekeepers throughout the state during the month of April. Nectar flow in all regions were reported to be good – strong colonies in the south were even capping honey. In the north and central, privet and blackberry nectar flows provided optimism for beekeepers. Like for March, prevalence of European foulbrood appeared above average across the state, whereas varroa and small hive beetle levels were low. The southern portion of the state also experienced above average swarming, whereas the northern parts experienced the opposite – a below average number of issued swarms.

**ARIZONA:** Most Arizona bee colonies returned to the state by the end of April. April saw a continued drying of land across the state, as Arizona continues to transition from a fairly wet winter into a warmer spring. There has been some rain experienced across the state in late April, but warmer temperatures have negated much of this effect, and have led to an increased level of bee activity in the state. Alfalfa and desert and plant bloom were the main sources for nectar and pollen in the state. Temperatures were at below normal levels during most of the month, but have been increasing towards the end of April. The demand for honey in Arizona was good.

**ARKANSAS:** No report issued.

**CALIFORNIA:** Unseasonably cool weather kept California bees in almond orchards two to three weeks late, and when warm weather suddenly arrived in April, beekeepers were way behind in making divides. Then the swarms hit. Afterward, some hive populations were half of what they should have been for early spring, creating huge setbacks.

"It's just been a strange year," one beekeeper said. The swarming was exacerbated by an "incredibly intense" nectar flow after heavy rains that contributed to bloom. Besides the California cherry bloom, the bees thrived on manzanita and sage. "The good news is the sage is producing copious amounts of nectar, but the bad news is that we have reduced numbers of colonies available to take advantage of it," another beekeeper said.

Beekeepers continued to make divides into early May. They also supplemented hives with packaged bees to fill dead colonies. "I have not seen a sage honey flow as good as this one since 1978 when after two years of extreme drought, the rains came in abundance, as they did this year," a beekeeper said. "There is also an extraordinary amount of wild flowers, some types I have not ever seen before. The stage is set for a good nectar flow from later blooming plants and shrubs when the sage finally quits. Alfalfa in the foothills should be the next big honey crop.

**FLORIDA:** The weather was a little cooler and drier than normal. Bee health was considered to be about normal with most bees that had returned from California being in generally good condition. Palmetto started blooming in April and should continue to be available through May. Gallberry also began blooming in April. Love bugs began swarming in late April and appeared to be more numerous than in recent years. Love bugs compete with honey bees for nectar and pollen from the same sources and can negatively impact the ability of honey bees to produce normal amounts of honey. Tupelo began near the end of the month and it remains to be seen how much of an impact last years' hurricane will have on Tupelo honey production for this year. Supplemental feeding was only used lightly where producers were splitting hives and rebuilding their hives after their return from California. Some bees were shipped out to northeastern states such as Maine, Michigan, Delaware, New Jersey and New York to pollinate a wide variety of crops, but especially blueberries, cucumbers, squash, apples and cherries. Others will soon be leaving for more northern Plains state to produce honey, especially clover honey. Orange blossom honey was reported to be in the \$2.65-\$2.85 range per pound. Stored supplies of honey were very light with more Gallberry and palmetto honey expected to be available in late April into early May. Demand was good for any remaining orange blossom, Gallberry or palmetto honey.

**GEORGIA:** In the northern areas some losses have occurred, beekeepers are trying to figure out the cause. Tests are currently being done, and some possibility it may be from chemicals. The spring honey flow is going well in the north and central areas and pretty much over in the southern areas. The southern areas had a decent spring flow but was short as compared to other years. Producers are optimistic of having a good year if weather permits the rest of the season. The bees are reported to be in good shape with minor mite problems, while the wildflowers and vegetables are coming on strong.

**IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH:** During the month of April temperatures were above normal across the entire State of Idaho, Utah and Colorado. Precipitation during April was above normal across all of Idaho and Western areas of Utah. Colorado and Eastern Utah had below normal precipitation during the same period. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor website, there was a small part of Northern Idaho and Southern Colorado that had abnormally dry conditions in April. All other areas in Idaho, Utah and Colorado had normal soil moisture conditions during the month of April.

Spring has sprung in many areas of Idaho, Utah and Colorado with new pollen and limited amounts of nectar from dandelions, willows, other ground flowers and wild flowers. With the good precipitation this past winter, in most areas, beekeepers are thinking that there will be good foraging options for the bees this spring and summer.

At the moment, commercial beekeepers are reporting that their bees are looking heavy and healthy. Commercial beekeepers have completed dividing colonies. The nucs and queens seem to be looking good at this time. According to beekeepers, there have been only normal colony losses this spring so far. In addition, varroa mites seem to be under control. Most beekeepers feel that the varroa mites are still present. So, in order to keep varroa mites under control most commercial beekeepers plan to treat prior to the main honey flow. There also may be a need to do a little supplemental spot feeding depending upon when the honey flow starts and the needs of each bee colony. Beekeepers want to make sure their bees stay in top shape for the upcoming honey season.

Cost of inputs and overall costs to continue in the commercial bee business have further escalated. One commercial migratory Utah beekeeper stated that it cost him \$4.10 per loaded mile, to transport bees one way from the California almond fields back to his location in Utah or other locations.

One major issue for commercial beekeepers in Idaho, Utah and Colorado is their attempts to find good labor. There just has not been enough local labor who want to work hard or to travel. So, in the past commercial beekeepers have turned to the United States Department of Labor H-2A – Temporary Agricultural Employment of Foreign Workers program in fill the gaps in labor. This season commercial beekeepers are in a real tough situation. They have submitted their application to the United States Department of Labor, only to find that their on-time application has still not been approved. This is a major challenge for large commercial beekeepers who need outside labor to complete the work. Without enough good outside labor, it will be difficult to finish all management practices necessary to be successful. Commercial beekeepers are not sure what is delaying their applications.

Demand for Idaho, Utah and Colorado honey continues to be very good for locally sourced honey. Much of the 2018 commercial honey has been committed to packers, except for small amounts saved back for retail sales.

**ILLINOIS:** No report issued.

**INDIANA:** No report issued.

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

**KENTUCKY:** The month of April was a refreshing change for Kentucky beekeepers because for the first time in a couple of years, our state enjoyed a season called spring. The state did not ricochet from winter to summer as it has in the past. The swarm season started on March 30<sup>th</sup> and stayed sustained through the entire month of April with good steady blooms of wildflowers, dogwoods, redbuds, orchards, and in the waning days of April, tulip poplar and black locust bloomed within 48 hours of each other. Nonetheless, there have been some disease issues around the state: one confirmed case of nosema, several outbreaks (fewer than five hives in three apiaries), and quite a few hives have had queen failures. In USDA sample collections, happily saw very few instances of deformed wing virus and chronic bee paralysis virus. The samples checked for varroa mites have been very low. Presumably, these low counts may also have something to do with the swarm season, which has been prolific.

**LOUISIANA:** No report issued.

**MICHIGAN:** The month has been cool, and although there have been some cleansing flight days, hives with smaller clusters have been more slowly. Stronger hives with plenty of food reserves are building nicely and many will be building swarm cells soon. Early bloom includes Maples, Willows, Weeping Cherry, Crocus and Daffodil and Dandelion. Small amounts of honey are starting to come in but most just being used in the brood nest at this

time of year. Some packages and nucs are arriving from the South and West Coast. There have been some delays due to the poor weather raising queens. The remaining local honey stocks are very low with prices remaining strong.

**MINNESOTA:** During the month of April temperatures were below normal across the entire State except for higher than normal temperatures around the Duluth area. Precipitation in April was above normal across the entire State with the exception of a drier area in the Southwestern part of the State. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor website, the entire State of Minnesota had normal soil moisture conditions in April.

It has been a slow start to spring across Minnesota during the month of April. Some commercial bees were caught up in a late snow storm this month. Most bee colonies appear to have survived this late spring cold snap. Beekeepers are hoping the dandelion flow will start soon across the State. With the good precipitation this past winter, beekeepers are thinking that there will be good foraging options for the bees this spring and summer.

At the moment, commercial beekeepers are reporting that their bees are looking heavy and healthy. Commercial beekeepers have completed dividing colonies. The nucs and queens seem to be looking good at this time. There have not been many colony losses this spring so far. In addition, varroa mites seem to be under control. Most commercial beekeepers do plan to treat for varroa mites prior to the honey flow. There also may be a need to do a little supplemental spot feeding depending upon when the honey flow starts and the needs of each bee colony. Beekeepers want to make sure their bees stay in top shape for the upcoming honey season.

Cost of inputs and overall costs to continue in the commercial bee business have further escalated. One commercial migratory Minnesota beekeeper stated that it cost him \$5,500 per semi-load, to transport bees one way from the California almond fields back to his location in Minnesota.

Demand for Minnesota honey continues to be very good for locally sourced honey. All of the 2018 commercial honey has been committed to packers except for small amounts for retail sales. With this said, few prices exist to establish a current market price for wholesale white honey.

**MISSISSIPPI:** The privet hedge is in abundance and the bees are out foraging and doing well at this time. The wildflowers and other plants are coming along, the beekeepers are expecting a good flow and honey supply if the weather continues to be favorable.

**MONTANA:** No report issued.

**NEW ENGLAND:** New England weather for the month of April has been intermittently wet and cooler with unstable temperatures and a mixture of some mild to warm days sporadically placed along the month. This year's spring has finally arrived. All regions reported high moisture levels, and this should help push earlier than normal ornamental and floral sources for pollen and nectar such as quaking aspen, alder, spice bush, sassafras, leather leaf, pin cherry, blueberry and many varieties of apple bloom especially crab apple. The Easter and Passover Holidays are over, which brings on the usual advent of regional pollen and nectar sources such as ground ivy (*glechoma hederacea*), chickweed (*stellaria media*), snow drop (*chionodoxa luciliae*), Siberian squill (*scilla Siberica*), American elm (*ulmus Americana*), jasmine, witch hazel, dandelions and willows such as goat, white, black and pussy (*Salix discolor*). Bees are getting pollen and nectar when they can, but it has stayed consistently cool. Bees need warmer temperatures to actively increase foraging. Cooler temperatures in higher elevations have created a problem with chill brood whereby the queen's activity has been restricted. Reportedly some keepers lost hives to a continuance of cooler weather, preventing bees from foraging and because there were no surplus honey stores. Additionally, nectar sources have not been fully available.

Northwestern New England shows mixed reports on losses of up to 40%, mainly due to starvation or queen loss. In this region, bees reportedly came through winter somewhat weak in populations and winter losses were high. In Northern New England, wintered over colonies reportedly are showing problems with clusters remaining small. Surviving weak colonies have been combined and hive bodies are being rotated with most over wintered queens beginning to lay normally. Northern keepers will keep their entrance reducers in place until the end of May as cold snaps are quite common with changing New England weather. In Southern New England, colonies have strengthened, and the weather started to cooperate by mid-April and bees have just recently started to forage. Reportedly all keepers are active in checking food sources weekly and are reversing hive bodies to keep the brood in the bottom and will add a super before the bees get too crowded. Queens are just now laying larger patterns of brood; colonies are expanding brood nests and bringing in just small amounts of pollen and nectar when they are not experiencing cold weather. Feeding is always very heavy and important to monitor for this time of year. Beekeepers continue to administer pollen supports and supplemental feedings on a need basis and will soon make sure that syrup 1:1 is available on the hive until combs are drawn out.

Overall in New England and especially in Massachusetts, demand for startup and replacement bees has been strong. Massachusetts State bee inspectors report up to 40% or more of hive winter losses. Keepers that have recently received package bees/nucs or are about to, are just setting up in anticipation and are hopeful for a strong summer production season. Purportedly, Prices for package bees range from \$120.00 to \$140.00 mostly \$130.00 for a 3 lb. package with queen with many regional beekeeping associations offering this price scheme lineup.

Beekeepers are currently using formic acid treatments, Mite Away, Apistan and Terramycin mix early to the top frames, in response to addressing possible fast developing varroa mite infestation.

Demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains good and honey market prices higher. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$11.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$18.00 to \$22.00 mostly \$22.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were steady with 5-gallon units at \$200.00 to \$235.00 mostly \$230.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. Additionally, current prices quoted for 1 Quart bottled units for raw pollen were \$28.00 to \$30.00 mostly \$30.00 and for raw Propolis tincture are \$16.00 to \$18.00 mostly \$18.00 for 2-ounce containers.

**NEW YORK:** Bees that survived winter are now building on tree pollens. Maple, serviceberry, and cherry are out and dandelions beginning to bloom are important nutrition sources of pollen and nectar for colonies. Some beekeepers have added sugar and pollen patties to the colonies, which will help to build early, particularly in higher elevations. Many of the deadouts in yards were heavy with stored honey, because the bees died prior to using and will be useful as a natural food sources for nucleus colonies when they arrive shortly. It has been a tough winter on bee losses: reports in excess of 50% and higher. Of course, everyone wants to blame the winter weather. However, it is more likely new diseases, varroa mites, pesticide impact and changes in land use (heavy use of herbicides on resistant crops as an example) that are contributing to the higher losses. New reports released on varroa feeding finds that the feedings are causing extensive damage to the bees' body fat, an organ that provides detoxification of pesticides, rather than hemolymph. The varroa reduces the bees defense against the many agricultural chemicals which are present in today's agricultural environment.

Honey sales have languished, which is typical for this time of the year. This also gives beekeepers time to prepare equipment and get the yards ready for spring. The retail prices have not moved and local and varietal honeys maintaining the top of the market prices. Stores are stocking numerous honey products with "all-natural raw honey" being a preferred label of late. Labelling trends vary over time in an attempt to lure additional sales through the use of these unique monikers.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Temperatures in North Carolina were above normal for April with a statewide average temperature of 59.7°F. Precipitation was also above normal. Overall statewide soil moisture levels were rated 0 percent very short, 2.5 percent short, 79 percent adequate, and 18.5 percent surplus the week ending April 27. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported no drought advisories for North Carolina.

Colony conditions were reported as good overall. Disease and pest pressures were low. Food sources were abundant as April gave way to a heavy nectar flow and pollen production was noted to be very high by the end of the month, as well. As a result, bees were able to buildup populations and, according to apiary inspectors, heavy swarming occurred throughout the month with some hives swarming two to three times! Sumac became an available nectar source across the State. In the Piedmont region Dandelion, Clover (Alsike, Crimson, and Ladino white clover), Blackberry, Tulip Poplar, Black Gum, Black Locust, Vetch, Holly, and Raspberry began to bloom around mid to late April. Dandelion, Blackberry, Tulip Poplar, Black Gum, Holly, Raspberry, Huckleberry, and Tupelo Gum began blooming in the Coastal Plains region.

Commercial pollinator hives were back in North Carolina. Strawberry pollination was active in early April; then hives progressed into blueberries; and by the end of the month began preparing to move up the East Coast to New Jersey, and later Maine, for blueberry and cranberry pollination.

Honey supplies were seasonally low as harvest of the 2019 crop is not yet underway and most beekeepers have sold out of the 2018 crop. Demand is high, however, retail prices for honey at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market remained steady and were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$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 about steady at: \$12.00-\$14.00 per 22 ounce jar and \$20.00 per 32 ounce jar.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** No report issued.

**OHIO:** Plenty of rainfall during the month and the temperatures have been warm enough that some spring flowers are blooming at a normal time, winter Aconite, Jack in the Pulpit, early tree maples and willows, with dandelions beginning to bloom as well. The frequent showers kept bees in the hive, despite the good available sources. Lots of brood with early signs of swarming, although abysmal flying conditions. The local honey supplies are extremely tight as retail discount chains display \$3.00-pound honey.

**OKLAHOMA:** Weather in Oklahoma has seen average rain and temps allowing good nectar plant growth. Bees are now in southern Oklahoma. Prices for Honey is \$7 per pound. Supply and demand are both good. Losses are at about 14%. Current Conditions of colonies reported to be that they are growing and with good nectar gathering.

**OREGON:** No report issued.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** No report issued.

**TENNESSEE:** Honey production in Tennessee is in full swing. Black Locust, Tulip Poplar and clover are in full bloom. The weather has been warm with some rains across the state. Overwinter losses averaged around 40% statewide with the highest losses in the eastern region of the state.

**TEXAS:** Beekeepers report colonies are queenright and are busy foraging. Hives received honey supers several weeks ago, but the bees were just starting to move up and make use of the space. There was a surplus of nectar reported, but for some the heaviest flow is when the privet blossoms in May. Spring in north Texas has developed gradually, which may promote a longer nectar flow. No reports of any signs of swarming, apart from the usual undeveloped queen cups, and all colonies have plenty of foragers. Beekeepers are optimistic for a good honey harvest this year.

Top Headlines on April 30 reported major damage to a BCBA Bee Yard in Alvin. Reports of dumping over hives and then setting fire.

**WASHINGTON:** No report issued

**WISCONSIN:** No report issued.

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

	Year to Date		MARCH 2019	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Bahamas, The	1,102	8,326	862	5,449
Barbados	10,457	53,615	5,962	27,388
Bermuda	2,415	10,971	0	0
Cayman Islands	1,510	8,179	1,143	5,494
Germany(*)	3,790	9,200	0	0
Guyana	1,838	14,810	0	0
Hong Kong	4,425	24,384	715	4,064
Japan	323,453	1,215,153	102,119	405,564
Korea, South	1,388	13,365	0	0
Kuwait	71,350	175,346	261	2,791
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	910	8,562	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	8,285	46,252	1,863	13,992
Panama	21,535	127,033	13,041	76,190
Philippines	239,875	586,257	119,403	289,831
Singapore	1,640	16,112	900	8,100
Southern Asia NEC(*)	3,936	9,553	3,936	9,553

United Arab Emirates	118,479	291,685	74,363	180,503
Yemen(*)	35,338	56,576	0	0

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

Bahamas, The	16,735	82,650	3,957	30,513
Barbados	2,518	22,274	463	4,563
Bermuda	2,581	21,215	1,589	11,844
Canada	141,436	446,988	52,510	158,934
Cayman Islands	1,565	9,044	1,565	9,044
China	4,097	14,344	1,521	6,370
Hong Kong	653	2,941	653	2,941
India	93,523	167,104	93,000	160,146
Japan	10,640	40,677	230	3,735
Korea, South	43,635	142,397	19,187	51,556
Kuwait	953	6,948	953	6,948
Netherlands Antilles(*)	918	7,457	918	7,457
Saudi Arabia	789	2,854	0	0
Singapore	2,666	17,840	0	0
Taiwan	962	4,800	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	15,037	46,254	4,854	15,012
United Kingdom	1,071	2,600	0	0
Vietnam	53,340	73,800	0	0
Yemen(*)	4,120	10,000	4,120	10,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,248,965</b>	<b>3,797,566</b>	<b>510,088</b>	<b>1,507,982</b>

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

Year to Date			MARCH 2019		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

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

Argentina	1,498,950	3,572,258	3,719,448	650,038	1,593,844	1,666,050
Brazil	262,234	1,130,793	1,163,473	18,654	73,956	75,938
Canada	2,390,216	7,245,134	7,308,924	921,506	2,779,605	2,807,805
China	3,832,467	4,474,012	4,857,855	216,920	227,588	249,813
Greece	19,846	78,011	80,604	126	2,089	2,182
India	487,800	826,386	858,817	487,800	826,386	858,817
Italy(*)	10,517	26,264	27,117	10,288	20,575	21,046
Korea, South	132	2,649	2,651	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	3,049	20,258	29,971	1,801	11,712	16,395
Mexico	164,569	592,129	592,156	54,228	167,386	167,395
New Zealand(*)	21,708	61,627	62,909	21,501	53,451	54,165
Spain	20,261	52,255	53,071	19,583	50,132	50,915
Taiwan	77,922	147,003	157,763	20,150	34,875	37,495
Thailand	73,200	129,015	137,789	18,300	32,025	34,910
United Kingdom	1,579	4,509	4,692	0	0	0

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

Argentina	3,494,422	7,971,166	8,314,836	1,096,326	2,590,877	2,707,344
Australia(*)	61,528	205,500	216,000	40,877	136,680	144,180
Brazil	38,860	97,150	102,150	38,860	97,150	102,150
Canada	18,689	54,443	54,943	18,689	54,443	54,943

China	1,303,773	2,316,915	2,607,975	132,917	225,812	251,237
France(*)	789	11,996	12,428	474	6,085	6,506
Greece	35,739	90,108	94,708	18,564	46,940	49,240
Hungary	5,900	10,620	12,090	0	0	0
India	3,844,126	6,397,579	6,862,894	1,814,106	3,028,127	3,232,760
Italy(*)	6,159	11,086	11,836	0	0	0
Mexico	43,200	86,400	86,700	19,800	39,600	39,700
Spain	10,159	18,286	20,816	0	0	0
Taiwan	239,868	388,429	392,029	18,560	27,840	29,340
Thailand	259,840	550,117	591,669	92,800	199,333	214,333
Turkey	18,600	35,154	40,154	18,600	35,154	40,154
Ukraine	3,124,691	5,717,941	6,170,385	451,949	846,790	918,212
Uruguay	19,150	37,200	38,300	0	0	0
Vietnam	481,477	867,438	891,013	203,233	366,600	381,000

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

Argentina	1,105,962	2,077,120	2,176,906	370,474	736,377	764,314
Austria	25,662	210,243	222,589	20,113	157,935	167,281
Brazil	355,820	1,003,863	1,033,359	110,935	349,525	356,999
Burma	18,600	27,900	29,700	18,600	27,900	29,700
Canada	4,614	24,583	25,233	2,294	13,300	13,650
China	4,461,412	4,625,800	5,026,833	1,209,224	1,188,988	1,290,613
Dominican Republic	14,090	43,378	46,182	0	0	0
Ethiopia(*)	150	2,887	3,377	150	2,887	3,377
France(*)	534	4,418	6,076	534	4,418	6,076
Germany(*)	185,990	923,806	950,705	41,206	192,615	202,015
Greece	42,902	142,479	148,848	0	0	0
India	4,130,142	6,823,351	7,319,393	1,262,242	2,087,755	2,221,905
Israel(*)	925	6,055	6,198	0	0	0
Italy(*)	2,327	58,136	61,531	1,115	26,553	27,379
Laos	39,000	64,350	69,850	0	0	0
Mexico	23,460	76,146	76,386	18,600	61,566	61,706
New Zealand(*)	28,233	1,449,296	1,454,296	0	0	0
Poland	732	5,113	5,976	0	0	0
Spain	5,021	60,057	61,287	2,110	21,373	21,693
Thailand	233,800	410,980	443,980	0	0	0
Turkey	55,800	97,650	103,153	0	0	0
Ukraine	78,880	149,872	158,672	0	0	0
Uruguay	130,598	220,846	228,546	0	0	0
Vietnam	5,835,169	8,043,416	8,792,105	966,145	1,332,073	1,441,905

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

Albania	420	3,260	3,451	0	0	0
Armenia	1,338	11,328	11,923	0	0	0
Australia(*)	1,677	45,830	48,642	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	544	6,885	7,575	0	0	0
Canada	87,332	412,158	413,108	17,010	81,144	81,344
China	12,973	49,298	56,903	4,325	16,436	18,981
Dominican Republic	36,342	96,250	102,600	36,342	96,250	102,600
France(*)	9,171	58,613	60,151	7,221	42,108	42,773
Greece	15,149	110,115	116,916	1,366	12,399	13,280
India	50,037	137,159	147,752	19,650	27,535	28,999
Israel(*)	2,184	18,342	19,139	1,184	14,352	14,691
Italy(*)	2,685	58,820	61,079	360	5,039	5,196

Kuwait	3,200	27,000	33,500	0	0	0
Mexico	19,463	23,381	23,615	8,020	6,900	6,940
Moldova	3,755	19,235	22,235	3,755	19,235	22,235
New Zealand(*)	121,737	3,374,790	3,423,457	36,234	1,051,131	1,064,332
Pakistan	1,816	5,761	5,980	0	0	0
Poland	8,942	53,220	56,349	2,740	16,576	17,661
Russia	504	2,202	2,342	0	0	0
Spain	2,160	16,416	17,166	0	0	0
Taiwan	360	3,693	3,804	360	3,693	3,804
Thailand	600	4,850	5,583	600	4,850	5,583
Turkey	1,667	21,848	21,849	1,667	21,848	21,849
Ukraine	234,758	513,748	550,497	83,378	178,465	192,464
United Kingdom	22,180	193,687	203,674	1,650	43,330	46,250
Vietnam	1,281,170	1,548,130	1,689,591	471,650	581,914	651,548
Yemen(*)	105	9,450	11,390	0	0	0

**COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –**

Armenia	11,324	59,741	61,337	0	0	0
Australia(*)	73,592	767,328	843,663	46,248	495,909	541,217
Austria	1,466	15,323	16,276	1,466	15,323	16,276
Brazil	164	2,906	3,283	0	0	0
Bulgaria	22,874	143,077	148,664	8,410	94,924	95,519
Canada	55,642	345,803	350,496	23,819	136,742	138,039
Dominican Republic	2,552	10,031	12,197	1,839	7,358	9,043
Egypt	1,700	7,250	7,553	1,300	5,000	5,204
France(*)	126,641	1,339,318	1,363,816	48,564	502,953	510,547
Germany(*)	57,647	394,568	417,790	26,872	190,460	202,003
Greece	59,263	419,023	429,927	8,159	114,304	115,854
Guatemala	1,633	7,400	7,831	1,633	7,400	7,831
Hungary	37,010	476,924	489,480	24,089	311,485	320,040
India	37,208	139,240	149,295	7,148	26,641	29,168
Israel(*)	224	3,134	3,635	224	3,134	3,635
Italy(*)	12,324	127,208	132,693	5,672	55,362	57,633
Jamaica	137	2,210	2,531	137	2,210	2,531
Latvia	1,048	6,665	7,332	1,048	6,665	7,332
Lithuania	3,640	15,999	17,599	3,640	15,999	17,599
Mexico	75,618	246,050	247,269	17,490	84,712	85,358
Moldova	1,494	4,482	4,930	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	151,388	3,121,960	3,274,213	62,456	937,915	1,004,827
Poland	12,250	38,193	41,178	8,149	25,641	27,782
Portugal	11,080	74,942	79,953	5,221	39,857	40,331
Romania	1,851	11,825	12,052	915	5,645	5,756
Russia	26,556	107,060	117,756	2,566	22,427	24,670
Serbia	1,512	20,540	21,504	0	0	0
Spain	110,797	697,367	724,324	61,037	393,573	407,074
Switzerland(*)	783	13,420	14,107	0	0	0
Taiwan	24,522	75,953	79,266	17,982	30,519	32,374
Turkey	130,763	924,206	955,121	34,972	321,481	332,727
Ukraine	23,823	69,942	76,493	8,772	25,607	28,167
United Arab Emirates	900	2,873	3,170	900	2,873	3,170
United Kingdom	14,611	101,586	104,705	14,456	98,436	101,547

**FLAVORED HONEY –**

Australia(*)	1,642	28,483	30,545	0	0	0
Canada	5,674	89,877	90,079	1,378	25,826	25,932
Greece	442	4,092	4,093	0	0	0
Ireland	913	9,844	10,312	521	3,435	3,501

Italy(*)	300	9,141	9,299	0	0	0
Korea, South	58,268	259,654	270,117	6,114	21,251	21,997
Mexico	6	7,960	8,410	0	0	0
Taiwan	70,504	80,878	90,082	20,646	35,300	38,574

**ORGANIC HONEY –**

Armenia	6,334	51,657	52,950	0	0	0
Australia(*)	38,612	235,946	246,710	20,680	125,648	129,174
Brazil	4,307,956	11,418,452	12,002,279	1,350,796	3,508,233	3,710,699
Canada	36,673	278,767	280,755	31,400	235,235	235,795
Dominican Republic	42,894	112,500	114,984	11,590	30,000	30,500
India	37,200	93,000	96,310	37,200	93,000	96,310
Israel(*)	917	10,556	10,692	0	0	0
Italy(*)	4,802	55,316	55,321	1,401	15,758	15,759
Mexico	60,091	167,674	167,737	41,305	116,012	116,055
New Zealand(*)	324	6,667	6,867	0	0	0
Spain	2,306	19,763	19,766	2,010	13,327	13,328
Tanzania	15,140	50,719	56,113	15,140	50,719	56,113
Uruguay	149,857	349,001	364,774	93,369	217,202	227,060
Vietnam	78,880	102,544	105,144	39,440	51,272	52,472
Zambia	2,700	11,475	11,675	2,700	11,475	11,675

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	46,589,984	99,854,558	105,476,071	13,248,778	30,535,773	32,121,366
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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) for any records that are inserted during this process.
6. Product Group : Harmonized