

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
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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF JANURARY, 2013

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			
Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.49	
CALIFORNIA			
Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$1.50	- \$1.70
Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.70	- \$1.75
DAKOTAS			
Alfalfa	White	\$1.95	
Buckwheat	Extra Light Amber	\$1.95	
Buckwheat	Light Amber	\$1.58	
Canola	White	\$1.98	
Clover	White	\$1.95	- \$2.00
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.95	
Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.55	
FLORIDA			
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.90	
Wildflowers	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	
IOWA			
Alfalfa	White	\$1.95	
Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$1.95	
Wildflowers	Extra Light Amber	\$1.75	
MINNESOTA			
Clover	White	\$1.81	- \$1.98
MONTANA			
Basswood	Extra Light Amber	\$1.95	
Clover	White	\$1.90	- \$2.00
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.95	
MISSISSIPPI			
Soybean	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	
Soybean	Light Amber	\$1.70	
WISCONSIN			
Clover	White	\$2.00	

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.

Canola	White	\$1.86	- \$1.97
Clover	White	\$1.77	- \$1.95

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	\$1.45	- \$1.58
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light Amber	\$1.45	- \$1.58
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.33	- \$1.35

BRAZIL

Orange	White	\$1.88	- \$1.90
Orange	Extra Light Amber	\$1.90	- \$1.92
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.53	- \$1.55

CHILE

Mixed Flowers	Extra Light Amber	\$1.64	
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.64	

INDIA

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.28	- \$1.34
Mustard	Extra Light Amber	\$1.35	
Mustard	Light Amber	\$1.39	

URUGUAY

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.35	- \$1.37
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VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.28	- \$1.35
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COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING JANURARY, 2013

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): January continued on the unusual roller coaster temperature ride with severely cold days followed by warmer than normal days. The end of the month nearly set records for warm temperatures. Colonies are generally healthy despite lower than average honey stores. Constant monitoring will be very important for survival this winter with the weather fluctuations. A few hobbyist beekeepers are already reporting a loss of bees. The last few days of January experienced high temperatures in the fifties and sixties and resulted in some foraging of bees, but this was soon followed by a cold front with high winds and more seasonable temperatures.

ALABAMA: Alabama experienced a relatively warm and dry start to the New Year. The average state-wide temperature for January was 53.8 degrees; which was 7.2 degrees above normal. The state experienced temperatures as high as 80 degrees Fahrenheit. There are a few sources of nectar and pollen available. Tag Alder is blooming in North Alabama as well as Henbit and Camellias are blooming in South Alabama providing Honeybees pollen sources when it is warm enough for them to forage. Bees appear to have made it through the winter relatively fine although some beekeepers are feeding.

There is still some honey out there but many beekeepers are out. Brood nests are expanding rapidly in the South and beekeepers are getting equipment ready to make splits. Beekeepers report that they are going to increase numbers significantly this spring. At present, there are no pest problems. However, with heavier than usual mite counts in the fall, problems could potentially show up early in the spring. Beekeepers are hopeful they won't see weak and sluggish colonies showing up in their apiaries. Local meetings and Beekeeping classes continued to be offered throughout the state.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were below normal levels for the first three weeks of January, while they were above normal levels the final week of the month. Temperatures ranged from a high of 82°F in Coolidge and Paloma to a low of -19°F at Grand Canyon. There was precipitation in 13 of 22 reporting stations the first week of January, 7 of 22 the second week, 0 of 22 the third week, and 22 of 22 the last week. Backyard and desert plant bloom, alfalfa and various citrus were the main source of nectar and pollen in Arizona during the month of January. Bee activity was limited due to a large number of Arizona hives currently being at other locations, mainly California, for pollination of nut and fruit trees, especially almond. Demand for honey remained good.

ARKANSAS: There were no pollen or nectar sources received in the month of January. Beekeepers continue to feed. Colonies were in fair condition in the beginning of the month with a slow improvement towards the later part of the month. Weather has seen about normal temperatures with little precipitation. Demand and supply are both good.

CALIFORNIA: The month of January in the Golden State began with a quiet weather pattern as a high pressure ridge aloft dominated the West Coast. This resulted in stagnant and chilly weather with freezing temperatures common during the morning hours. This chilly and dry pattern was finally broken by a storm system, bringing light precipitation to the entire State, however precipitation amounts associated with this storm were fairly light. The chilly pattern returned as a very cold low pressure system pushed a cold front across the State, bringing light to moderate precipitation to the State, with very cold temperatures in the North, and eventually spreading across the entire state, with cold mornings and cool daytime temperatures being the norm, as the cold air mass remained over California. Widespread freezing temperatures were noted throughout the Central Valley during the morning hours. Southern California saw a dry and relatively warm pattern develop by mid-month. Towards the end of the month, a pair of upper level low pressure systems approached the State. The low pressure trough split into two cells; one remained off the Northern California Coast, while the second dropped south off the coast of Southern California. The northern low pressure system spread light to moderate precipitation across the North Coast, the Central Valley and the northern mountains and Sierra Nevada, with Southern California seeing the heavier precipitation. However, in Southern California, rainfall is about 1-2 inches behind, and the cold weather has slowed growth on early blooming plants, so most beekeepers have been supplemental feeding both pollen substitutes and sugar throughout most of the month, but some are stopping now. Where available, bees are feeding on alder, wild mustard, rosemary, borage, eucalyptus and manzanita as they are the main sources of food this month. Bees continued to be staged for the upcoming almond bloom. Trucks carrying beehives are crisscrossing the state in preparation for the spring bloom, but their cargo may be a little lighter. Beekeepers say their colonies are smaller, in part due to a poor winter last year that didn't produce enough food to keep the bees healthy. The super strong colonies of past years are not there, and growers will have to accept poorer bees this year. Beekeepers are going through their hives now to move into almonds and are finding higher than normal weak or dead hives. Losses from 20 percent to 80 percent of colonies are being reported, with the heavier loss mainly for colonies north of Los Angeles. Some beekeepers have reported that their comb sample findings are showing fungicides and pesticides in the wax as well as the stored pollen. Honey demand is very strong, both retail and wholesale. A shortage in the USA and around the world is creating higher honey prices. The price for honey in California is anywhere from \$1.80 to \$2.15 per pound. Jar honey prices are selling for \$7.00 for a one pound jar of blackberry honey and \$6.50 for a one pound jar of wildflower honey. Demand for bees and queen bees is very strong. Pollination fees that were set earlier in the season were in the \$140.00-150.00 range. The current price is anywhere from \$150 to \$190 because of the shortage of hives. With the shortage, the fees for any more colonies coming in to California could possibly increase to \$200.00 per colony. The bees' annual work on the California's farms will begin in almond orchards, where 1.6 million honeybee colonies will be needed to pollinate the crop. There will be a shortage of good bees for almonds.

COLORADO: The weather across Colorado during January according to the National Weather Service was much colder than normal for the entire State. Temperatures on the Westside of the State were as much as 17.40 degrees lower than the normal for this time of the year according to the National Weather Service. Alamosa and Grand Junction were both 17.40 degrees colder than normal during the month. Alamosa also recorded a low temperature on January 13, 2013 of minus 34 degrees. There was below normal precipitation in the form of snow over the entire State during January. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the drought conditions remain relatively unchanged during January 2013 compared to December 2012 with the entire State experiencing severe to extreme drought. The exceptional drought area in southeastern Colorado is considered a long term situation. Colorado commercial beekeepers have their bees either in Texas or California, where it is a lot warmer. It is expected that Colorado bees that are currently in California will be there until around the middle of March. The latest reduction in the number of available hives for pollination seems to be the result of continued and sustained loss of bees from hives, a process that seemed to start in the spring of 2012. Some beekeepers in Colorado sustained bee losses in the neighborhood of 50 percent in the last year. The lower numbers of bees now being noticed in hives is rooted in the adverse conditions beekeepers sustained this past growing season from the drought, lack of forage plants, mites, herbicides and insecticides. Beekeepers stated that they cannot change nature and break the drought, but are hoping that the ensuing shortfall of bees for the California pollination and the resulting reduction in the almond crop will be a call to action by all parties involved. According to beekeepers, starting a dialogue to begin addressing the manmade issues confronting the Honey Industry regarding agricultural chemicals seems to be a good starting point. Beekeepers stated that there are many agricultural chemicals on the market now including herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and combinations of these, that have not been properly tested. Whether these chemicals are properly applied or not, the bottom line is that the chemically sprayed pollens are being brought back to the hives and fed to the larvae brood. Thus the residual activity of various chemicals, according to beekeepers, is helping start a chain reaction resulting in dead brood. Dead brood results in decreased pollinators available for critical pollination services. According to beekeepers this is the perfect engineered train wreck not only for beekeepers, but for the Almond Industry and the Nation as a whole. The level of mites has been showing lower levels in the latest check according to beekeepers. The bees that remain, at this point, look healthy. Colorado commercial honey from the 2012 season is either sold or committed at this time. Wholesale and retail demand for honey continues to be very good in Colorado. Retail honey prices from private and commercial beekeepers average from \$4.86 to \$5.66 per pound depending upon the specific variety and container size.

FLORIDA: January was generally warm and mild with scattered periods of rain. Maple pollen became available in many areas with willow available primarily in south Florida. Nectar supplies ranged from very light to none with bees needing supplemental feeding. Bees were generally in good health

with many beekeepers treating for mites. Amitraz became available in early December with Section 18 approval from the E.P.A. for use in Florida. Another product, which is an all-natural product named HopGuard also recently became available to Florida beekeepers. Beekeepers are optimistic that with two new products available mite control will improve. The orange blossom season which normally begins around the 7th of March is expected to be two to three weeks earlier than normal this year. Warmer than normal temperatures in January probably accelerated the bloom. This is one of the most important honey seasons for many Florida beekeepers and why many do not travel to California. Most years the almond pollination ends at about the same time the orange blossom begins, but it appears this season's will have a considerable overlap. Many people are expecting orange blossom honey to be in the \$2.00-2.20 per pound range this season compared to last year's approximately \$1.50-1.75 range. Florida beekeepers were preparing for the annual California almond pollination season in January. It is estimated that almost three fourths of the bees in the U.S. are needed for the almond pollination with an estimated one third of Florida bees going to California. Colony numbers seem to be down across the U.S. and a shortage of bees for the almond pollination is anticipated. This has led to higher than normal pollination fees with an average of around \$175 per hive expected by some for this year's season. The pollination season normally lasts from around the 1st of February to the 10th of March.

GEORGIA: Most beekeepers are busy assessing the hives and the losses over last fall and preparing to get ready for spring. The bees are reported to be in good shape and building up again in volume while the beekeepers are splitting the hives and recouping. The weather was fairly mild with few freezing days, especially in the central and southern portions of the state. Maple, Elm and wildflowers are in bloom with Red Bud and Tupelo to follow soon. Most of the hives are still being supplemented with food. Beekeepers are rethinking management protocol in how to prevent losses and keep the percentages down. Losses ranged from 25 percent to as high as 60 percent in the commercial bee operations. The end of January had inclement weather with wind and rain, some freezing rain and a tornado striking the northwest part of the state. Possible damages to any hives are not available at this time. Prices for wholesale bulk Tupelo honey from the barrel is \$3.00 a pound and retail wildflower is \$15.00 a quart and \$8.00 a pint.

IDAHO: Temperatures were below normal in all areas of the State during January. Most locations in Idaho received some snow during the month however precipitation was below normal in all reporting locations according to the National Weather Service. The U.S. Drought Monitor currently indicates that the upper panhandle and central parts of Idaho are near normal on precipitation. However, the southern part of the State is still listed as being in a long term moderate drought. Currently most commercial beekeepers have just completed shipping their bees to California for the almond pollination. The pollination fees for services that Idaho beekeepers provide to the almond growers of California have continued to increase in January due to the smaller overall numbers of bees available for pollination. Some recent figures supplied by Idaho beekeepers indicate pollination prices are starting around \$160.00 for an 8 frame hive. In some cases higher prices prevail. As the bees have arrived in California, beekeepers have been started supplemental feeding of sucrose, fructose and pollen patties in an effort to prepare the bees for the pollination period. At this point according to beekeepers, mite levels seem to be lower and under control. Commercial beekeepers indicated that bees seem to be looking healthy at this point of time with very few losses so far this winter. Wholesale and retail demand for honey continues to be very good in Idaho. Idaho commercial honey from the 2012 season, available on the open market, remains in very short supply. Commercial supplies of honey are either sold or committed at this time. Current prices received in Idaho by commercial beekeepers for wholesale white honey averaged from \$1.95 to \$2.00 per pound. Retail honey prices from private and commercial beekeepers average from \$4.00 to \$5.42 per pound depending upon the specific variety and container type.

ILLINOIS: The weather for the month of January was fairly good during the beginning and middle of the month with fair to moderate moisture, but temperatures began to drop near zero during the latter part of the month for the state of Illinois. Beekeepers reported their bees were wintering well with good to moderate supplemental feeding to take them through the winter. Beekeepers report holding meetings for new beekeepers and interested hobbyist as well as being optimistic about warmer temperatures for cleansing flights for their bees as well as to loosen their clusters. Demand for honey at the retail level is generally unchanged.

IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, NEBRASKA: Iowa and Missouri experienced above normal temperatures and precipitation, despite sporadic swings across the state. The precipitation was much needed as soil moisture levels continue to improve, easing drought conditions. Kansas and Nebraska temperatures were also above normal, but precipitation was far below, as drought conditions remained high. Some beekeepers were busy hauling bees to California to work the almond crop. Beekeepers continue to monitor their hives for colony conditions and populations. Bee breeders are continuing taking bee and queen orders. Honey prices are good.

INDIANA: Temperatures for the month of January were moderate during the early part of the month but became somewhat cooler with rain, sleet, ice and snow for certain parts of the state of Indiana. Beekeepers report their bees in good condition as they cuddle in tight clusters to keep each other warm for the winter. Beekeepers report some moderate supplemental feeding. Demand for honey is moderate to fairly good as prices are generally unchanged.

KENTUCKY: Kentucky experienced continuing cold weather with very limited flight on warmer days. The state had lows of 12 and snow in the mountains along with freezing rain. Beekeepers report of bees flying on warm days, then the temperature drops and the next warm day they are finding dead colonies. In addition to emergency winter feed left on the colonies in the fall, some Keepers are open feeding on warmer days. There are currently very few to no sources of nectar. Beekeepers also reported that colonies are relatively healthy. However, mites are taking their toll. Local meetings and Beekeeping classes continued to be offered throughout the state.

LOUISIANA: Pollen and nectar sources received in the month of January were from various trees. Colonies were in generally fair condition. Weather has seen normal temperatures with little precipitation. Supply is low and demand is on the rise.

MICHIGAN: Bees have been confined to clusters in hives as temperatures have dipped below normal mid-month. Supplemental feed has been widely used, and hives appear to be overwintering well at this point in time. Although the lower half of the state experienced unseasonably warm record-setting temperatures in the high-50s January 29th in Southwestern Michigan, heavy rains thwarted any cleansing flights. Demand for local honey continues to be strong, with retail prices at local food co-ops and health food stores and other local markets in the \$8.00-9.00 per pound range. There is an article titled "Loss of 'invasive' plant could hurt Michigan bees" in the February Vegetable Growers News issue, in which beekeepers are concerned about a project managed by Michigan State University and the Department of Natural Resources, that could shrink the number of spotted knapweed plants (star thistle) in the state. This plant could easily be the most important source of nectar in the state currently, producing millions of dollars of honey, according to Roger Hoopingarner, past President of the Michigan Beekeepers' Association. This project also threatens the viability of the commercial

beekeepers in the state, which play an important part in the production of the fruit and vegetable crops in the state, and keep the cost of pollination services at reasonable levels. According to a Michigan State University factsheet, spotted knapweed, which originated in Europe and Asia, was first found in Michigan in 1911. It is particularly a threat along the Great Lakes, where it artificially stabilizes coastal dunes and can result in a loss of biodiversity. The federal and state projects have released biological control agents (flies and weevils) and could suppress knapweed by more than 80%. To help replace the lost nectar from the elimination of the spotted knapweed, the 6 release sites were seeded with nectar-producing native plants, accord to MSU. Beekeepers realize it is too late to change course, but would like to be kept informed of any future releases of biological control agents.

MINNESOTA: Temperatures were slightly above normal in all reporting areas of Minnesota during January according to the National Weather Service. Most areas of the State received some snow, with up to 12 inches of snow during the month of January in International Falls. A good portion of the State had below normal precipitation during January. The exception was the northern part of the State which was above normal in precipitation. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the northeast area of Minnesota is listed as being in a moderate drought. The rest of Minnesota is listed as being in a severe to extreme drought even with the snow. Minnesota commercial bees are now in either Southern States or California for the duration of the winter months. Some recent figures supplied by Minnesota beekeepers indicate pollination prices start around \$150.00 for an 8 frame hive. In some cases higher prices are available to beekeepers. The latest reduction in the number of available hives for pollination seems to be the result of continued and sustained loss of bees from hives, a process that seemed to start in the spring of 2012. Some beekeepers in Minnesota sustained bee losses in the neighborhood of 25 percent since November 1, 2012. Not even top researchers at the University of Minnesota can figure out the exact cause of these losses. According to beekeepers, the lower numbers of bees now being noticed in hives seems to be rooted in the adverse conditions beekeepers sustained this past growing season including lack of forage plants, mites, herbicides and insecticides. Beekeepers stated that they cannot change nature, but are hoping that the ensuing shortfall of bees for the California pollination and the resulting reduction in the almond crop will be a call to action by all parties involved. According to beekeepers, starting a dialogue to begin addressing the manmade issues confronting the Honey Industry regarding agricultural chemicals seems to be a good starting point. Beekeepers stated that there are many agricultural chemicals on the market now including herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and combinations of these, that have not been properly tested. Whether these chemicals are properly applied or not, the bottom line is that the chemically sprayed pollens are being brought back to the hives and fed to the larvae brood. Thus the residual activity of various chemicals, according to beekeepers, is helping start a chain reaction resulting in dead brood. Dead brood results in decreased pollinators available for critical pollination services. According to beekeepers this is the perfect engineered train wreck not only for beekeepers, but for the Almond Industry and the Nation as a whole. In an effort to prepare the bees for the pollination period, beekeepers stated that they are now feeding supplemental corn syrup and treating for mites and nosema. The bees that remain, at this point, look healthy. Commercial supplies of Minnesota honey are all sold or committed at this time. Wholesale and retail demand for honey continues to be very good in Minnesota. Recent prices received in Minnesota by commercial beekeepers for wholesale white honey averaged \$1.98 to \$2.02 per pound. Retail honey prices from private and commercial beekeepers average from \$4.38 to \$9.29 per pound depending upon the specific variety and container size. The current commercial price received for light capping wax was \$3.30 per pound.

MISSISSIPPI: The beekeepers are preparing their hives for the spring and rebuilding from the losses of last year. Many are using supplemental food, while some especially in the southern areas are still feeding off of honey leftover in the hives and wildflowers in the area. Pollen from Hen Bit, Elm, Red Maple and a host of other sources are coming up soon. The weather has been rather mild compared to other years, with plenty of rain in most areas. Possible damage to any hives from inclement weather at the end of the month caused from heavy wind, rain and tornado activity is unknown at this time. The bees are reported to be in good condition and the beekeepers are optimistic that they can build the hives back up by spring. Prices are about \$10.00 a quart and \$6.00 a pint retail for raw wildflower honey.

MONTANA: Much of Montana experienced some snowfall during the month of December with low temperatures dipping well below zero and average low temperatures in the lower teens to lower 30s. High temperatures ranged from the upper 40s to lower 60s, with the state-wide high temperature of 64 degrees recorded in Hardin and Joliet. The coldest reported low of -29 degrees was recorded in Scobey followed by Chester with -27 degrees. Several southeastern Montana counties remained in severe drought conditions according to the U.S. Drought monitor. Topsoil moisture measurements at the end of December measured 16 percent very short, compared with 23 percent last year; 28 percent short, compared to 27 percent last year; 53 percent adequate, 47 percent adequate last year; and 3 percent surplus, compared to 3 percent last year. Subsoil moisture measured 57 percent short and very short, while 43 percent of subsoil moisture measurements were adequate or surplus. Bee keepers reported migratory colonies wintering in California staging yards to be in generally good condition. Mite problems were under control with the bees clustered tightly in the cool, wet weather that has been experienced later in California during December. Keepers anticipated beginning to move their colonies into early almond orchards later in January with good demand for strong colonies. Rental prices were reported to be similar to last year. Honey demand was good.

NEW ENGLAND: In New England for the month of January, unseasonal warm winter weather has been the norm with most of the month recording temperatures in the 50s with the advent of the usual deep freeze of bitter cold temperatures, strong winds and sporadic periods of snow and rain fall. Several storms have produced rain and snowfall which resulted in average moisture levels for the entire region. During this month we have short daylight hours and long nights. Even though the average daily temperatures in winter is too cold for flight, we seldom have more than 3 days without a day or more that is warm enough for the bees to take cleansing flights as healthy bees will not defecate in the hive. It's not unusual to have several consecutive days warm enough for the bees to forage except they cannot find suitable pollen sources in the middle of winter. The only pollen sources reportedly available are Hazelnut catkins. In New England, experienced beekeepers during fall preparations have made sure that each hive has 60 to 80 pounds of food stores before cold weather. Purportedly with minimum activity and brood rearing, food consumption is usually not heavy until late winter when brood rearing increases. This year is unusual in that with the many days with warm temperatures, bees were out flying with cleansing flight and will be short on winter stores once brood is being raised. There is a major concern particularly this year that starvation will be a factor in winter survival, as many hives could have taken more syrup in the fall. The occasional break in harsh weather allows keepers to check the status of their hives. In a timely way, keepers will remove the top cover and inner cover in order to locate clusters. Many keepers have found bees on the top frames of the upper hive body. The clusters are tight enough to keep the bees safe. As the temperature drops below 55 degrees F and gets progressively colder, they cluster closer together and generate heat by vibrating their wing muscles without moving their wings as they move to center themselves on the brood. In a strong hive, there will be a two inch layer of bees around the cluster that serves as insulation. This keeps the heat within the cluster so it is not lost as bees inside the cluster continually replace those on the outside so none of them freeze to death. Even when it is freezing outside, the bees keep the temperature around the brood nest at 92 degrees F. In New England, keepers advice checking the brood areas and replace empty frames with capped honey ones but never

physically disturb the cluster. Many keepers are reluctant to open up the hives and chance chilling the bees as most keepers leave enough food as well as bee candy in regard to hives showing light stores. The current mindset is, feed while you can. Keepers report a high feeding success rate when spacers (3/8 inch x 1 inch x 6 inches) are utilized. The spacers allow the bees' access to the holes in the jar cover. As needed, colonies are being fed with fondant, protein patties, sugar candy, sugar water syrup, high fructose corn syrup and frame feeders. Many New England keepers recommend hive protection methods such as wrapping hives with tar paper- which has been very popular this year, adding a top insulation board, which will help keep the hive warm and reduce wind infiltration. Condensation from poor ventilation will more adversely affect bees than cold weather. Colonies need to be well ventilated to abate this problem. In New England, hives normally lose 5 to 10% of their population due to normal winter ventilation issues. The increase in daylight hours will signal the queen to begin laying eggs hence a food source is necessary and timely needed. Many keepers are occupied in building, repairing and maintenance of equipment as this is the "down" season for beekeeping. Overall colonies were reported to be in moderate to fairly good condition whereby the reported colonies experiencing good health were reportedly the ones that received regular and aggressive applications of mite treatments. Several keepers reported early losses that they blame on virus conditions as a result of mite and nosema problems found last summer. The New England honey crop this past year showed an average of 38 pounds per colony. Demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains good and honey sales remains strong. Supplies of new crop locally produced honey remains light. Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were steady at \$7.00 to \$10.00 mostly \$9.50 occasionally higher inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations prices were steady with 5 gallon units at \$175.00 to \$215.00 mostly \$210.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. Current wholesale prices quoted exclusively for white, cleaned beeswax are steady and for 11lb block units at \$5.50 to \$5.75 mostly \$5.50 and for 50lb block units at \$4.50 to \$5.00 mostly \$4.75. Price quotes taken for bulk orders above 50lbs are \$2.20 to \$3.50 mostly \$3.50 for white/light, cleaned beeswax. Retail white and cleaned beeswax prices reported are \$16.00 to \$20.00 per pound mostly \$18.00.

NEW YORK: Many of the commercial beekeepers have hives transported to the Southeast region of the country for overwintering and pollination of fruit. One beekeeper commented that he cannot remember seeing so few hives in Florida at this time of year. Some oranges are beginning to bloom and there is concern that there are too few bees for proper pollination. A few beekeepers are carefully watching the new "Greening" disease challenging citrus growers, as heavy pesticide residue from treatment could affect hives. Some commercial beekeepers have opted to transport hives to California to pollinate the almond crop, which returns far more (\$175-200 per hive) than other competing crops. Some intend to sell the hives in California and not transport back to their primary residence. Overall, some beekeepers have speculated nationwide bee losses averaging between 40-50%. In Western New York, cold temperatures the latter half of the month saw only cluster activity in hives, with supplemental feeding in place.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were mostly above normal during January. The State received much needed precipitation in the form of rain, snow, sleet and freezing rain. Statewide soil moisture levels were rated 1 percent very short, 6 percent short, 67 percent adequate, and 26 percent surplus. The North Carolina Drought Council reported 40 counties as abnormally dry and 17 counties as experiencing moderate drought conditions. Many beekeepers have begun reporting dead hives this month. Many times the cause is indeterminate, but it is suspected that varroa mites have played a role be it directly or indirectly. Small hive beetles have also become a major pest. It is expected that demand for honey bees will be high this year due to the heavy losses. Beekeepers continued to monitor hives, providing supplemental feed as weather permitted. Red Maple is about to begin blooming in the Coastal Plains region. Some commercial beekeepers are preparing to move hives to California for fruit and tree nut pollination. Demand for honey is high.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: The weather has been fairly normal, although some areas have experienced above normal temperatures or below normal precipitation. For the bees overwintered in California, it looks like a late and possibly shorter bloom period this season. Cooler weather is keeping the buds from developing and this may lead to a late, shorter period of bloom when they do open. Some shortages of bees are expected.

OHIO: The first half of the month brought relatively mild temperatures; however, sharp drops in temperatures for several days the week of January 20th caused concern for the clusters among beekeepers across the state. After seven days of tight clusters, some losses would be expected without replacements and replenishment. There has continued to be a slight increase in wholesale honey prices again this month. In the Midwest region, including Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, a poll by Bee Culture magazine reporters indicated light color honey sold bulk in 55-gallon drums increased to \$2.12 per pound (\$2.07 last month), while amber color increase .08 cents and brought \$2.06 per pound. The summary for all US regions ranged from \$1.56-2.50 per pound, with an average of \$1.95, the same average as the previous month

OKLAHOMA: There were no pollen or nectar sources received during January. There were no nature sources in the month of January so most beekeepers were feeding their hives. Colonies and bees were in good condition and still strong, therefore many are expecting the bees to go into spring with strong hives and early laying and building of wax. Weather has been very, very dry and cold most of the time leaving no excess to be taken off driving prices up. Demand is very high and supply is getting short. Prices are up about \$2.50-5.00 a pound. With the very dry and no rain conditions this may impair spring crops driving prices up even more.

OREGON: Oregon's recorded high and low temperatures were below average with below average amounts of precipitation for the month of January. The snowpack was reported to be normal. During January, bee keepers were busy with their winter chores, maintaining and repairing equipment, and spot checking wintering colonies in home yards and in California. Migratory colonies in California were inspected and later in January moved into early staging areas. Early almond groves were reported to be close to first bloom by late January. Colony health was said to be generally good, although some losses were noted among keepers. Honey demand was good.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report available.

TENNESSEE: Weather in Tennessee varied from highs of 73 to lows of 20s. The state saw departures varying from 26 degrees above normal to 6 degrees below normal. Beekeepers are reporting that they have been losing more colonies than normal. These reports were of fall and winter die-offs of otherwise strong colonies with no apparent disease, pest or pesticide causes. These die-offs may be nutritional/drought related. Some Beekeepers believe that most of it can be attributed to the weather extremes that the state had during January. Some Beekeepers also noted that even loss that was considered normal and sustainable was primarily from late swarms where there were no drones for with the new queens to mate. They thought overall late swarming seemed more commonplace than last year. Some unfortunately have even unintentionally had their colonies starve because they did not realize that the

bees were out burning up energy using the stored honey with nothing out there to replenish it; as there are minimal nectar and pollen sources. Many Beekeepers are feeding the hives. Mite loads have been another issue this year. Local meetings and Beekeeping classes continued to be offered throughout the state.

TEXAS: Pollen and nectar sources received during January were from elm and perennial flowers. Winter honey has been left in hives to help the bees survive the winter. Colonies as a whole were in generally good condition. Weather has seen above normal temperatures, with little precipitation. If the warm weather holds in the Austin area, some harvesting may take place. Supply and demand is good.

UTAH: Temperatures were very cold and well below normal in all areas of the State during January. According to records from the National Weather Service, precipitation was slightly below normal in all areas of the State as well. The U.S. Drought Monitor has the area around Salt Lake City and the southwestern part of the State listed as being in a moderate drought. The rest of the State is still listed as being in a severe to extreme drought. Utah Commercial Beekeepers are now in California to provide pollination services to the Almond Growers. It appears that the pollination will start in February, with most Utah beekeepers returning to Utah by the middle of April. Some beekeepers are currently feeding corn syrup and pollen patties in their attempts to keep their bees as healthy as possible going into the busy almond pollination. Beekeepers have indicated that temperatures have been well below normal in California so far in 2013. The pollination fees for services that Utah beekeepers provide to the almond growers of California have continued to increase in January due to the smaller numbers of bees available for pollination. Some recent figures supplied by Utah beekeepers show a range of \$170.00 to \$180.00 for a 6 frame hive. The latest reduction in the number of available hives for pollination seems to be the result of continued and sustained loss of bees from hives; a process that seemed to start in the spring of 2012. Some beekeepers in the northern parts of Utah have seen bee losses in the neighborhood of 70 to 80 percent in the last year. The lower numbers of bees now being noticed in hives is rooted in the adverse conditions beekeepers sustained this past growing season from the drought, lack of forage plants, mites, herbicides and insecticides. Beekeepers stated that they cannot change nature and break the drought, but are hoping that the ensuing shortfall of bees for pollination and the resulting reduction in the almond crop will be a call to action by all parties involved. According to beekeepers, starting a dialogue to begin addressing the manmade issues confronting the Honey Industry regarding agricultural chemicals seems to be a good starting point. Beekeepers stated that there are many agricultural chemicals on the market now including herbicides, fungicides, insecticides and combinations of these, that have not been properly tested. Whether these chemicals are properly applied or not, the bottom line is that the chemically sprayed pollens are being brought back to the hives and fed to the larvae brood. Thus the residual activity of various chemicals, according to beekeepers, is helping start a chain reaction resulting in dead brood. Dead brood results in decreased pollinators available for critical pollination services. According to beekeepers this is the perfect engineered train wreck not only for beekeepers, but for the Almond Industry and the Nation as a whole. Commercial supplies of Utah honey are all sold or committed at this time. Wholesale and retail demand for honey continues to be very good in Utah. Recent prices received in Utah by commercial beekeepers for wholesale white honey ranged from \$2.10 to \$2.25 per pound. Retail honey prices from private and commercial beekeepers average from \$4.53 to \$9.33 per pound depending upon the specific variety and container size. Beekeepers continue to be concerned about darker imported honey showing up in Utah from foreign sources. This type of honey places downward pressure on the local prices beekeepers receive.

WASHINGTON: Washington state has had mixed weather this winter with no extreme cold or warm. Recently the weather has warmed and the skies cleared off allowing some cleansing flights for bees in most areas. Hives were generally looking good. Some shortages are expected with the almond crop in California as the bloom will likely be compressed and delayed somewhat.

WISCONSIN: Weather for the month of January has been somewhat unpredictable, according to some of the beekeepers throughout the state. Being that the earlier part of the month temperatures were somewhat moderate, but was accompanied with lots of rain, sleet, and snow the latter part of the month. According to one of the beekeepers in the central and northern part of the state they are expecting to have a lot of dead hives due to not much treatment of mites this past summer. Beekeepers also report that there has been a lot of supplemental feeding for the bee this winter and are hoping that the weather breaks soon so they can have a good look at their bees. Demand for honey is moderate to fairly good as honey prices are generally unchanged.

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

	Year to Date		December 2012	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Angola	395	3,137	0	0
Bahamas, The	20,263	71,791	0	0
Bahrain	43,612	105,859	1,552	3,767
Barbados	13,715	84,679	0	0
Bermuda	3,625	25,330	0	0
Brazil	21,328	52,736	0	0
Cayman Islands	2,149	13,418	0	0
China	105,034	322,901	27,935	82,901
Germany(*)	6,949	25,222	0	0
Guyana	14,775	61,441	0	0
Hong Kong	53,096	253,376	0	0
Iceland	6,615	18,559	0	0
India	3,708	9,000	0	0

Indonesia	392,348	952,354	21,406	51,959
Ireland	1,285	3,119	0	0
Israel(*)	81,200	411,684	0	0
Japan	425,513	1,770,856	46,461	193,769
Korea, South	382,787	1,711,553	0	0
Kuwait	295,838	910,858	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	1,883	7,920	0	0
Malaysia	24,137	66,387	4,692	11,390
Mexico	49,869	121,049	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	8,805	46,202	0	0
New Zealand(*)	14,425	35,014	0	0
Pakistan	42,127	102,255	9,443	22,920
Panama	18,265	110,961	871	5,233
Philippines	330,599	838,191	0	0
Poland	22,944	55,692	0	0
Saudi Arabia	53,341	129,475	0	0
Singapore	34,739	94,235	272	3,000
Taiwan	71,494	347,050	4,528	20,427
Thailand	12,907	46,767	0	0
United Arab Emirates	287,664	719,329	1,158	10,574
Uruguay	2,966	7,200	0	0
Vietnam	18,967	46,040	0	0
Yemen(*)	665,364	2,837,588	19,973	104,234

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

Australia(*)	2,280	7,038	0	0
Bahamas, The	28,307	127,723	2,723	10,486
Bahrain	3,674	7,128	0	0
Barbados	12,829	31,750	2,217	5,380
Bermuda	21,823	97,138	1,800	6,546
Cambodia	2,564	17,175	0	0
Canada	377,342	1,505,524	4,068	23,540
Cayman Islands	555	3,273	0	0
China	22,100	110,624	5,858	20,302
Colombia	2,435	7,700	0	0
Hong Kong	18,716	87,044	0	0
India	356,655	834,600	0	0
Israel(*)	225,400	871,855	0	0
Jamaica	16,982	68,900	0	0
Japan	335,044	1,023,039	0	0
Korea, South	47,916	248,245	15,083	90,357
Kuwait	105	2,627	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	2,418	7,920	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	12,432	59,251	0	0
New Zealand(*)	285	3,662	0	0
Nigeria	1,378	3,345	0	0
Panama	2,304	13,208	1,088	5,732
Philippines	37,864	275,434	0	0
Saudi Arabia	54,000	290,347	0	0
Singapore	24,451	77,893	0	0
Taiwan	2,483	13,260	0	0
Thailand	235,079	507,214	0	0
United Arab Emirates	51,762	342,847	0	0
United Kingdom	19,382	40,000	0	0
Vietnam	99,751	266,940	0	0
Yemen(*)	19,227	104,000	8,240	20,000

GRAND TOTAL	5,572,274	19,475,932	179,368	692,517
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U.S Imports of Honey By Country, Quantity, and Value

	Year to Date			December 2012		
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars
WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -						
Argentina	8,406,627	24,442,685	25,195,443	436,823	1,280,380	1,302,040
Brazil	412,071	1,476,274	1,541,575	147,132	579,069	599,893
Canada	14,236,212	53,891,542	54,218,745	665,657	2,787,562	2,796,497
Chile	96,512	277,000	285,000	0	0	0
Egypt	5,137	11,226	11,867	0	0	0
France(*)	1,293	17,158	18,273	270	3,872	3,979
Germany(*)	1,306	8,672	9,254	0	0	0
Hungary	614	7,728	8,367	0	0	0
India	1,519,354	4,185,535	4,445,541	0	0	0
Italy(*)	22,510	155,939	160,046	8,403	53,200	54,399
Kenya	57,600	188,352	191,352	0	0	0
Mexico	702,942	2,491,875	2,506,579	39,169	137,229	137,235
New Zealand(*)	23,164	46,328	46,599	0	0	0
Poland	2,650	20,442	21,057	0	0	0
Spain	14,960	82,910	87,326	0	0	0
Switzerland(*)	3,191	21,516	21,924	0	0	0
Tanzania	38,400	121,344	124,344	0	0	0
Ukraine	20,162	61,248	63,748	20,162	61,248	63,748
United Kingdom	5,990	47,059	49,433	0	0	0
Uruguay	113,987	343,381	352,005	0	0	0

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

Argentina	23,944,624	69,816,322	72,026,850	2,206,503	6,512,229	6,694,717
Australia(*)	38,993	140,375	143,375	0	0	0
Austria	1,830	10,406	11,035	0	0	0
Brazil	2,736,909	9,220,752	9,550,608	286,075	1,082,271	1,129,409
Canada	448,384	1,919,823	1,930,060	45,953	206,737	207,198
Chile	543,810	1,478,291	1,536,170	0	0	0
China	18,734	56,449	59,949	0	0	0
France(*)	12,208	58,165	63,144	0	0	0
Guatemala	341,700	820,080	858,485	0	0	0
India	6,818,348	17,837,489	18,804,591	31,062	124,472	132,472
Indonesia	241,280	524,320	547,721	0	0	0
Italy(*)	39,046	158,874	164,822	10,454	18,437	20,937
Japan	10	2,871	2,970	0	0	0
Malaysia	89,900	220,255	220,265	0	0	0
Mexico	1,768,340	5,694,289	5,733,536	156,107	536,665	538,180
Pakistan	114,000	290,700	310,200	19,000	49,400	52,900
Switzerland(*)	9,912	30,779	33,188	0	0	0
Thailand	90,920	204,261	213,862	18,360	41,861	43,761
Ukraine	1,135,609	3,024,102	3,089,670	206,689	573,355	591,643
Uruguay	1,978,617	5,377,648	5,573,887	0	0	0
Vietnam	1,133,070	2,775,940	2,938,954	192,660	462,659	493,298

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	9,506,635	27,880,147	28,874,675	1,227,836	3,770,639	3,824,827
Australia(*)	3,912	35,720	36,265	1,054	13,877	14,204
Austria	18,932	173,283	183,500	1,848	17,215	18,449
Brazil	5,208,357	14,964,792	15,561,748	263,860	782,629	828,134
Canada	82,446	292,896	293,988	18,798	77,287	77,387
Chile	1,009,017	2,697,372	2,780,772	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	435,403	1,159,010	1,215,414	0	0	0
Egypt	1,242	4,040	4,171	1,242	4,040	4,171
France(*)	1,474	16,273	17,943	0	0	0
Germany(*)	201,580	906,020	945,531	38,169	187,049	197,549
Greece	1,545	15,627	16,057	0	0	0
Guatemala	67,862	199,335	205,335	0	0	0
Hong Kong	11,628	72,327	73,644	0	0	0
India	11,105,921	28,018,462	29,716,009	330,060	843,069	881,084
Indonesia	121,996	267,989	288,989	0	0	0
Ireland	292	3,114	3,177	0	0	0
Italy(*)	6,871	89,416	95,828	337	5,553	5,782
Japan	4,654	11,403	11,880	0	0	0
Lithuania	768	4,069	4,555	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,917,222	4,666,970	4,829,145	0	0	0
Mexico	3,007,802	8,652,194	8,697,343	176,876	502,027	502,351
New Zealand(*)	63,162	791,367	802,721	4,785	225,164	227,364
Pakistan	535	2,120	2,332	0	0	0
Peru	3,021	22,977	23,707	0	0	0
Poland	4,884	38,855	41,849	1,920	18,178	19,262
Romania	1,728	9,359	9,888	0	0	0
Russia	2,360	38,638	42,188	0	0	0
Spain	18,145	125,990	129,667	2,398	15,451	16,320
Switzerland(*)	13,599	84,225	84,524	318	4,968	4,977
Taiwan	57,420	127,229	133,382	0	0	0
Thailand	36,600	86,560	86,924	0	0	0
Turkey	1,014,453	2,431,140	2,647,143	186,000	446,400	486,400
Ukraine	59,183	157,428	165,626	0	0	0
Uruguay	8,500,522	22,813,500	23,380,392	19,200	53,760	54,760
Vietnam	17,454,602	43,182,086	45,281,929	2,314,910	5,753,967	6,015,006

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Argentina	618,588	1,802,052	1,848,984	0	0	0
Armenia	452	3,510	4,123	0	0	0
Australia(*)	4,504	36,496	38,281	600	10,355	11,588
Austria	3,511	32,709	34,818	1,848	17,215	18,251
Brazil	324,258	866,395	915,630	0	0	0
Canada	282,667	998,607	999,035	0	0	0
Chile	56,265	149,309	153,956	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	262,450	514,574	533,866	1,671	4,205	5,205
Egypt	1,500	3,560	4,056	0	0	0
France(*)	1,603	25,393	28,132	184	5,346	5,347
Germany(*)	2,248	23,436	25,172	0	0	0
Greece	5,233	48,571	55,363	202	2,365	2,638
Hungary	3,252	16,985	17,985	0	0	0
India	1,740,996	5,387,204	5,653,571	0	0	0
Indonesia	94,540	183,048	195,048	0	0	0
Israel(*)	8,544	68,569	70,924	0	0	0
Italy(*)	11,849	137,667	143,853	1,065	12,455	12,787
Japan	1,958	6,306	6,534	0	0	0
Lithuania	5,372	21,079	23,762	0	0	0

Mexico	401,763	1,044,402	1,059,092	0	0	0
Moldova	8,333	22,726	25,665	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	672,896	4,086,474	4,223,270	52,612	494,372	510,616
Poland	14,585	79,301	89,089	0	0	0
Russia	7,317	46,012	48,628	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	6,000	5,400	6,132	0	0	0
Spain	5,755	41,245	43,797	0	0	0
Taiwan	1,081,524	2,550,682	2,659,487	63,174	163,284	168,879
Thailand	92,630	203,786	206,841	0	0	0
Ukraine	45,849	126,005	132,682	0	0	0
United Kingdom	10,266	37,318	40,504	0	0	0
Uruguay	245,578	625,516	639,102	0	0	0
Vietnam	2,067,100	4,919,377	5,169,439	287,960	671,122	712,053

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Argentina	6,001	28,710	31,210	0	0	0
Armenia	9,362	79,074	81,505	0	0	0
Australia(*)	30	2,543	3,243	30	2,543	3,243
Austria	7,641	95,506	100,208	700	7,912	8,547
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	3,275	24,753	25,881	0	0	0
Brazil	76,880	244,909	258,290	0	0	0
Bulgaria	111,759	422,593	445,021	3,185	11,125	12,148
Canada	609,066	3,435,733	3,448,812	62,629	388,478	390,006
Chile	294	3,828	3,831	0	0	0
Croatia	3,645	29,738	30,386	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	5,961	11,812	13,259	0	0	0
Egypt	2,511	11,770	12,716	0	0	0
France(*)	107,448	1,143,831	1,204,319	12,647	138,869	146,995
Germany(*)	108,783	617,479	644,559	1,232	12,086	12,534
Greece	42,044	424,004	438,941	8,277	100,895	103,564
Guatemala	3,616	8,258	8,779	0	0	0
Hungary	13,365	98,687	102,245	0	0	0
India	269,283	961,896	999,979	0	0	0
Ireland	440	2,905	3,656	0	0	0
Israel(*)	4,377	20,798	20,877	0	0	0
Italy(*)	17,297	187,933	192,251	545	10,253	10,688
Lebanon	5,631	68,925	71,225	0	0	0
Lithuania	14,616	68,904	75,795	0	0	0
Malaysia	59,601	60,935	60,938	0	0	0
Mexico	55,608	178,201	195,360	0	0	0
Moldova	19,059	92,152	101,042	4,423	24,958	27,032
New Zealand(*)	186,461	1,581,295	1,614,885	1,764	18,606	18,803
Poland	82,565	86,800	93,190	10,769	18,836	19,129
Portugal	12,238	84,128	87,307	2,940	21,696	22,411
Romania	432	3,451	3,647	0	0	0
Russia	57,280	380,015	417,196	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	95	3,240	3,340	0	0	0
Serbia	4,835	35,153	36,949	0	0	0
Slovenia	700	4,613	4,760	0	0	0
Spain	132,988	899,850	927,948	18,581	126,078	129,653
Switzerland(*)	69,054	518,884	542,674	5,820	47,283	49,864
Taiwan	182,052	298,648	321,036	30,138	62,232	66,042
Thailand	37,980	87,192	94,246	660	2,906	3,092
Turkey	60,355	336,253	347,914	0	0	0
Ukraine	40,754	143,189	157,497	3,346	12,224	13,446
Uruguay	38,400	105,216	110,103	0	0	0
Uzbekistan, Republic of	2,881	10,083	11,070	0	0	0

Vietnam	45,200	118,577	124,205	0	0	0
Zambia	2,985	44,145	44,386	0	0	0

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	11,900	121,633	124,133	0	0	0
Canada	15,080	186,236	188,061	141	2,184	2,186
China	194,467	379,000	417,926	495	25,500	26,977
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	2,400	5,250	5,500	0	0	0
Estonia	3,205	20,916	21,283	1,405	9,407	9,507
France(*)	13,121	67,644	70,098	156	2,183	2,267
Germany(*)	11,809	139,643	145,407	0	0	0
Greece	540	8,722	9,174	300	4,907	5,123
India	1,427	6,630	6,955	0	0	0
Israel(*)	453	2,587	2,774	0	0	0
Italy(*)	7,549	120,764	123,892	1,657	25,310	25,752
Japan	826	32,145	33,283	0	0	0
Korea, South	115,962	2,757,236	2,860,464	13,134	268,519	275,385
Malaysia	20,430	56,960	56,961	0	0	0
Mexico	251,497	2,384,032	2,398,577	38,949	337,769	338,834
Norway(*)	30,406	912,138	919,239	0	0	0
Peru	894	45,890	49,390	0	0	0
Poland	3,015	23,507	24,403	0	0	0
Portugal	4,367	24,185	25,385	1,808	9,966	10,713
Spain	6,361	37,281	41,186	0	0	0
Taiwan	32,741	54,697	59,358	2,245	4,345	4,658
Thailand	67,970	308,545	320,334	0	0	0
United Kingdom	264	3,454	3,461	0	0	0
Vietnam	4,608	26,300	26,963	0	0	0

ORGANIC HONEY –

Australia(*)	28,386	251,861	268,233	9,168	78,282	83,723
Brazil	2,544,538	8,014,227	8,257,126	202,413	633,347	659,693
Canada	297,972	1,474,966	1,487,129	1,157	10,035	10,260
Dominican Republic	116,617	256,777	259,939	43,920	95,040	98,002
Greece	8,368	113,582	116,566	0	0	0
Israel(*)	900	5,832	7,032	0	0	0
Italy(*)	12,630	157,357	162,115	735	9,443	10,186
Mexico	242,305	781,278	785,895	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	20,621	127,904	130,786	0	0	0
Taiwan	3,150	12,390	12,743	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL	141,817,712	423,704,230	437,895,334	9,974,775	31,135,855	32,088,160
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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