

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 OCTOBER 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)

ARKANSAS

Soybean	Extra Light Amber	\$1.62
Soybean	Light Amber	\$1.55
Soybean	Amber	\$1.50

CALIFORNIA

Buckwheat	Light Amber	\$1.80
Cotton	Light Amber	\$1.80
Cotton	Amber	\$1.80
Orange	White	\$1.80
Sage	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80
Valley	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80
Valley	Light Amber	\$1.80

DAKOTAS

Buckwheat	White	\$1.60	-	\$1.65
Buckwheat	Extra Light Amber	\$1.60	-	\$1.65
Buckwheat	Light Amber	\$1.25	-	\$1.65
Buckwheat	Amber	\$1.35	-	\$1.40
Capper	Amber	\$0.70		
Canola	White	\$1.60	-	\$1.65
Canola	Extra Light Amber	\$1.60	-	\$1.65
Clover	White	\$1.55	-	\$2.00
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.00	-	\$1.65
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.60	-	\$1.65
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.60		
Sunflower	White	\$1.55	-	\$1.60
Sunflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.55		

FLORIDA

Cotton	White	\$1.62	-	\$1.80
Gallberry	Extra Light Amber	\$1.90		
Gallberry	Light Amber	\$1.90		
Mixed Flower	White	\$2.25		
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.90		
Orange	White	\$2.50		

IDAHO

Mint	Amber	\$1.30		
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IOWA

Clover	White	\$2.08		
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NEW YORK

Basswood	Extra Light Amber	\$2.00		
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MICHIGAN

Basswood	Extra Light Amber	\$2.20		
Basswood	Light Amber	\$2.20		

MINNESOTA

Basswood	White	\$1.70		
Basswood	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70		
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.70		
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70		

MONTANA

Clover	White	\$1.60	-	\$1.68
Knapweed	Extra Light Amber	\$1.60		
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.40	-	\$1.45
Spurge	Extra Light Amber	\$1.60		
Spurge	Light Amber	\$1.40		

OHIO

Mixed Flower	White	\$1.83		
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.83		

OREGON

Mint	Amber	\$1.30		
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WASHINGTON

Buckwheat	Amber	\$1.40		
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WISCONSIN

Basswood	White	\$2.15		
Star Thistle	Light Amber	\$2.15		

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	\$1.16	-	\$1.17
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Prices paid to importers for bulk honey, duty paid, containers included, cents per pound, ex-dock or point of entry unless otherwise stated.

ARGENTINA

Clover	White	\$1.15	-	\$1.19
Clover	Extra Light	\$1.15	-	\$1.17
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.04	-	\$1.15
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.04	-	\$1.15
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.01	-	\$1.06

BRAZIL

ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$1.02	-	\$1.17
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.02	-	\$1.26
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.19		

INDIA

Mixed Flower	White	\$0.79	-	\$0.87
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$0.78	-	\$0.86
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.73	-	\$0.81
Mustard	Extra Light	\$0.86		
Mustard	Light Amber	\$0.73		

MEXICO

Mesquite	White	\$1.40		
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UKRAINE

Sunflower	Light Amber	\$0.93		
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VIETNAM

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.71	-	\$0.79
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$0.68		

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER 2019

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): Beekeepers were actively prepping hives for winter despite the temperatures for the most part hovering above normal for most of the month. Near the end of the month, temperatures turned to more seasonable with the addition of much needed rain. There were a few wildflowers still blooming – mostly asters, goldenrod, and sunflowers. Apple harvest finished up at the end of the month. Many Beekeepers were providing sugar water, candy boards, etc. and checking on colony condition after mite treatments. Most were reported as moderate to fairly good overall with a few beekeepers reporting the loss of a few colonies to mites.

ALABAMA: Despite rain and cooler temperatures hitting the state during October, nearly half of Alabama was still experiencing drought as of 29 October. This continued to translate into poor nectar foraging conditions for honey bees, particularly from the usually productive goldenrod. To compensate for potential low nectar stores, beekeepers needed to be diligent and prepared to feed – either honey or sugar syrup. Furthermore, varroa mite levels continued to increase on adult workers, primarily because fewer brood were now being produced due to the cooler temperatures and lack of forage. Many beekeepers considered to perform chemical treatments of their colonies during this time.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were at above normal levels during the first half of October, and then were at or slightly below normal levels for the next week and a half. Arizona ended the month with above normal temperatures. Dry, drought like conditions continue across the state.

Beekeepers are starting to make early preparations to move colonies to other locations within the state, or to other states, for pollination of nut and fruit trees. Desert plant bloom has been the largest source of nectar and pollen across Arizona. Demand for honey remains good.

ARKANSAS: No report issued.

CALIFORNIA: No report issued.

FLORIDA: Temperature and precipitation were about normal in most areas for the month with many windy days. Bee health was considered to be good by most with some hives that were split before the Brazilian Pepper flow began rapidly gaining strength. The main Pepper flow ended about the third week of the month. Honey yield was estimated by some to be much lower at 40-60 pounds per hive versus a normal yield of about 80-100 pounds per hive. This would be around a 45% loss of yield compared to a normal year. There was also Spanish Needle and a few other wildflowers providing forage for the bees. Most producers waited until after the Brazilian Pepper flow ended before beginning various mite treatments. Prices were reported in the \$1.60-\$1.65 per pound range which was about \$.25 per pound less than last year. Some producers were holding back their honey with hopes of higher prices as the supply drops later in the year. Stored supplies of honey at the end of the month was fairly light with fairly good demand for the Brazilian Pepper stocks.

GEORGIA: Beekeepers have completed treatments for the fall and most are reporting few losses. Some have decided to scale back operations due to the time and cost of treatments for mites and caring for the hives year around. Scheduled feedings have started to get the bees in shape for the cold winter months to come. The fall honey flow is considered to be fair in volume. Sales are moderate to slow while the priced of honey remains about steady.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of October temperatures were below normal across Idaho, Utah and Colorado. Precipitation during October was below normal across Idaho, Utah and Colorado, except for several pockets of above normal precipitation in the Northern Panhandle of Idaho and around Pueblo and Colorado Springs, Colorado. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor website, the State of Idaho, Northern Utah and Northeast Colorado had normal soil moisture conditions during October. The rest of Utah and Colorado had moderate to severe drought conditions during the same period.

As the 2019 season comes to an end across the Mountain States of Colorado, Utah and Idaho there seems to be a two-tier contrast between beekeepers. Some beekeepers had some great luck this season with good enough weather to allow for some excellent honey yields. The beekeepers who had a good season are now reporting low varroa mite counts after treatments. These bees are also looking heavy with few overall losses. Little supplemental feeding has been necessary with these colonies as well.

On the flip side of the coin, other beekeepers have struggled with just about everything that is possible. Late spring cold weather in some locations prevented the normal early start for the 2019 season. The led to queen issues. This was followed by high weevil and army worm infestations in alfalfa that is the normal land utilized by beekeepers for nectar. By the time that farmers had the insect issues under control it was already time for the third crop of alfalfa. So good honey yields were just not possible in these areas. Poor communication between farmers and beekeepers led to some bee colonies being over sprayed with insecticides. This resulted in further bee losses. In these low yielding locations varroa mites continue to be a serious issue even after multiple treatments. Another issue that has risen to the forefront in Idaho and Utah is the outbreak this season of European and American foul brood in some areas. There is no doubt that American foul brood is a very bad problem for any beekeeper. According to beekeepers it is best to be proactive in treating for American foul brood if it is in the area where their bee yards are located. Once in a bee colony there are not many choices except to physically burn the entire colony including bees and supers. Beekeepers are hoping that more types of treatments will be available soon for American foul brood issues.

The good news at this point is that most beekeepers in the Mountain States of Idaho, Utah and Colorado have indicated that the bees that remain are looking healthy. Some beekeepers are busy with yearly maintenance of supers, pallets and frames. With the 2019 season now over, many beekeepers are moving colonies to California for the winter months prior to the 2020 annual almond pollination. While other beekeepers will over winter for the next few months in environmentally controlled storage prior to moving to California for the almond pollination.

Demand for Idaho, Utah and Colorado honey continues to be good for locally sourced honey. Recent sales of white honey ranged from \$1.80 to \$1.95 per pound. These prices were wholesale and primarily sold as locally sourced to honey packers. Prices for dark wax hovered around \$3.25 per pound. Prices for light wax was around the \$3.50 mark.

ILLINOIS: Growing season ended on October 11 with our first killing frost. Temps have been slightly above normal. It has been unsettled with several rainy days. It was rain but not a deluge. It was normal. Small hive beetles were a problem in some hives not being treated. There are very few yellow jackets invading beehives this year. Varroa mite treatments with oxalic acid are being used for treatment by some beekeepers as well as mite-away formic acid quick strips. Most beekeepers are getting their hives in condition for winter with positioning clusters of bees in center of combs and feeding sugar syrup to those colonies that are short on stores. Most of the bees are going into winter with good numbers and good size clusters. Last of goldenrod

and New England and field asters are at the end of their blooming cycle. Sedum in cultivated gardens are producing extra nectar for the bees. Some beekeepers found that the bees had produced a sizable amount of fall honey. It is going to be stored away for winter food as needed. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

INDIANA: The weather for October had many days with above average temperatures, but the month ended with days of below normal temperatures. Beekeepers report their bees in good condition and prepared for winter. Some beekeepers continued supplemental feeding of their bees. Beekeepers with mite problems have begun treating their hives. Demand for honey is good and demand exceeded supply at the retail level and demand was fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

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

KENTUCKY: Kentucky beekeepers breathed a sigh of relief in October as rain returned to the Bluegrass State in normal quantities. Hives resumed bringing in nectar and pollen and quit robbing, although many beekeepers started supplemental feeding to compensate hives that had reduced honey stores. In fact, beekeepers are still supplemental feeding, although the bees themselves seem okay. With the exception of one apiary I visited in October, viruses were not visible and hives seemed to be staving off small hive beetle. Varroa mites continue to be a major issue, however. October will conclude with the advent of winter as temperatures plunge into the 20sF and the chance of snow.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: Little or no forage activities, coupled with cool and rain weather, was the norm for October. Beekeepers have been busy with mite treatments and topping off feed reserves to prepare the hive for winter. Some untreated hives have high levels of mites, which weakens the hive. Healthy bees then take the honey and carry home the surviving mites. Those healthy hives which had a low mite count earlier in the month, now are in danger of crashing due to the viruses the mites carry and transfer to the bees. An average to good crop of honey has been reported with ample stocks on hand. Demand has been good and prices for local honey supplies are steady.

MINNESOTA: During the month of October temperatures were below normal across the entire State of Minnesota. Precipitation in October was above normal across the entire State. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor website, the entire State of Minnesota had normal soil moisture conditions during the month of October.

Beekeepers have completed harvesting and extracting honey in Minnesota for the 2019 growing season. Overall yields were fair this season. Some beekeepers indicated that their honey yields were higher this year when compared to the past few years. During October beekeepers were busy treating colonies for varroa mites. There has been some damage due to mites this fall. It is a constant battle to stay ahead of this issue. Beekeepers have also been adding supplemental corn syrup to fatten up their bees in preparation for the off-season months. This fall there have been several issues with bee losses. Some beekeepers lost quite a few bee colonies to bear damage. Despite the fact that beekeepers had total electric fence structures around their bee yards, persistent black bears found a way into the bee yards. Not only did they breach the hot electric fence, but once inside the bee yard, managed to destroy supers, bees and honey. Black bears in a bee yard equals total destruction and thousands of dollars of damage. One beekeeper lost 120 colonies just this fall to black bears. The black bear problem seems to be getting worse across the State of Minnesota.

Other losses this fall have been attributed to tainted corn syrup. Even though beekeepers were attempting to shore up their bees for the winter with corn syrup, something went terribly wrong and some beekeepers lost up to 75 percent of the bee colonies. Samples of the tainted corn syrup have been sent to a certified lab for further analysis. Results are pending at this time.

During October commercial beekeepers started their yearly move to warmer locations. They feel that their bee survival rates are improved by moving their bees to Southern States and California. Many commercial beekeepers have stated that one of the only ways to stay in the business is to travel to California for the yearly almond pollination. This is a source of income that commercial beekeepers need in order to continue in the bee business. The bees that remain are looking healthy at this point.

Demand for Minnesota honey continues to be very good for locally sourced honey. Prices for wholesale white honey are generally unchanged from September levels.

MISSISSIPPI: The fall Goldenrod flow was good and the bees have benefitted from it and are in good shape for winter. Treatments for mites and regular maintenance of the hives in late summer have the bees in good condition and weight. Sales are moderate and price is steady.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for the month of October exhibited relatively warm seasonal temperatures, mild conditions, with daytime highs in the 60's and the latter part of the month experienced cooler temperatures with sporadic rainfall. Soil moisture levels were about normal for the year generally in all parts of the region. The usually lush New England fall leaf color bloom seemed to be in a pronounced abundance this year. This month's main nectar and pollen sources have been mustard cover crop, coreopsis, sweet pepper bush, purple looserstrife, fall aster, buckwheat, Indian silk, button bush, globe thistle, especially golden rod and an assortment of wild weeds such as joe-pyeweed, pickerel weed, jewel weed, Japanese knot weed and various fall wildflowers. There has been plenty of pollen available in most areas from golden rod. Honey flow and colony populations were advancing significantly early on with the bees working hard and creating a strong population buildup with most keepers reporting overall that their hives are looking strong for over wintering.

The importance of so-called "winter bees" or diutinus bees cannot be overstated as diutinus is the name for winter bees that can survive the lengthy period of dormancy in winter climates until new brood rearing commences in the spring by storing food reserves in their fat bodies. These are the bees that will make up your winter cluster and they need to survive our long, cold New England winter. It is imperative that they be as healthy and varroa free as possible.

Most beekeepers are now in the process of combining weak colonies to form strong ones and have mouse guards in place. Additionally, keepers see the advantage to winter over in 2 deeps for a faster spring buildup. In many cold regions, some honey robbing between hives occurred due to the depleted nectar supplies and food sources. Currently there is egg lying by all queens with slightly larger egg patterns. Hives heavy with honey have exhibited tremendous growth in brood populations. Purportedly, this condition will result in lowering the honey inventory. At this point in time, there is not enough time left to replenish the previous level of honey stores. Keepers are feeding with sugar syrup (2:1) and feeding 2 gallons per hive before clustering. Reportedly, bees are taking sugar syrup at a rate of 5-10lbs per week per hive. Nectar gathering seems to be on a sabbatical in favor of sugar syrup.

In New England, the daylight hours are getting shorter and the night time hours are getting longer. So, the most paramount concern for overwintering one's hives is to make sure that a strong population of healthy bees is present, and that ample food is stored in the proper place. Over wintering colonies fare better with younger queens so requeen if necessary.

Many keepers have finished their IPM (Integrated Pest Management) programs in order to have a successful over winter result. Keepers are administrating treatments to combat the various disease killers such as varroa and tracheal mites, wax moth, chalkbrood and American foul brood. The most popular treatments currently being used are mite away strips and pads, apiguard, formic acid and oxalic acid treatments. Additionally, keepers are using Terramycin for the prevention of American foul brood.

Hobbyists reported, that their colonies have exhibited a mixed bag in honey production results. Most are reporting very good to moderate honey yields for this season. Yields are connected to weather conditions and nectar sources as it takes 8 to 10lbs of nectar to make 1lb of honey. It is difficult to generalize about success or underachievement on the efforts of beekeeper's honey results, as it is the local environment and the work the bees do that determines the quantity, quality and taste. The criterion of moisture content, clarity and taste determines how honey is graded for quality.

Most keepers report colonies to be in good condition and entering the winter with plenty of bees however, moderate on honey and pollen. Many keepers are reportedly using insulation wrap around their hive bodies and have previously positioned their hives to be sheltered from the North and West winds in anticipation of a winter that is predicted to be colder with more snow than usual. Most New Englanders feel that they did not experience a harsh winter last year.

NEW YORK: October weather has been relatively mild; not too much rain, ample sunshine coupled with some cool nights. Good weather for beekeeper chores in preparing hives for overwintering. This year's bumper honey crop has made it easy to leave adequate resources for each colony while removing enough to please the beekeepers. Production increased this year as both the summer and fall flows exceeded expectations and provided a good surplus. The summer basswood flow was exceptional, and a good mixed flow of goldenrod and false bamboo created a mixture that makes a smokey blend of dark amber honey. The mild weather was a plus for colony health, with healthy bees for the most part. Minimal disease and DWV is visible and no piles of bees evident near the hive entrances. Honey sales have increased as the fall weather set in with prices stable or slightly higher. Pound containers are selling for \$7-9. The higher prices are helping to offset a slight increase in container costs. There is a slight preference for glass containers or plastic, which could be a result of the environment versus plastic war.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were above normal for October with a statewide average temperature of 63.8°F. Precipitation was also above normal. Overall statewide soil moisture levels were rated 2.5 percent very short, 18.5 percent short, 75 percent adequate, and 4 percent surplus the week ending November 02. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 17 counties in moderate drought and 50 counties as being abnormally dry.

Inclement weather, from precipitation to temperatures, negatively affected foraging. When conditions allowed, bees could be seen working Aster throughout the state; Heartsease, Smartweed was available in the Piedmont region as well as Goldenrod which stretched east to the Coastal Plains region.

Commercial pollinator hives and replacement bee operations continued to rest and replenish hives in preparation for the 2019 season. Demand for bees at this time is seasonally light as beekeepers do not want to feed and protect them throughout the winter.

Demand for honey is seasonally light but is expected to increase during the holiday shopping season. Retail prices at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market remained about steady and were: \$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 about steady 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: The weather was generally poor early on with above normal rain and snowfall limiting fieldwork. Some crops such as potatoes will likely come up short on harvest. Most bees have been or are moving to their winter locations.

OHIO: With the continued reports of adulterated honey reaching many honey consumers, demand for local honey continues to grow with a slightly increase in prices. Farm market and local retail increased about 15% over the same time last year. Beekeepers are struggling to keep up with demand. Wet weather in recent weeks hampered the end of the goldenrod flow; nevertheless, it was a substantial crop for those that had adequate rainfall in July. Double harvests were not unheard of. Beekeepers who treated hives early for varroa mites have a good population. If hives were treated after the goldenrod flow, counts in the 20s, though not common, were noted. Big store prices continue to drop, while the local demand continues to climb. Import honey is reaching new price lows. The local beekeepers cannot compete with price in this market.

OKLAHOMA: Weather in Oklahoma was warmer than normal but with adequate moisture. Condition of hives seem to be slightly on light side because of warm weather, stores being depleted. Feeding is happening with some hives. Bees are gathering pollen and nectar from natural pollen sources and hives seems to be good. Some have been using syrup to feed. Extracting A very plentiful crop for 2019.

Treatments have ended, losses to mite where 5% our area. Prices seem to be steady for local produced honey. Possible loses may be slightly higher based on some hives in the beginning.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report issued.

TENNESSEE: In Tennessee the fall nectar flow is over for the most part. There are still a few asters blooming. Beekeepers that removed all their honey earlier in the year are having to feed colonies to prepare them for winter. Most colonies that were not robbed have plenty stores for winter.

TEXAS: Some beekeepers reported they had started feeding bees weekly about a month ago. Hives are reported to be queenright, calm, and building up stores. Some hives have large batches of advanced brood ready to hatch; others has some brood, as well, but appears to be two or three weeks behind schedule.

In addition to sugar syrup, some beekeepers have been placing a pollen patty on top of the top frames, and the bees have surprised me by taking all of it, in all hives, every week. Beekeepers are accustomed to finding portions - sometimes large portions - of the patty left over the next week, either because the bees do not need the protein (perhaps due to not having a big batch of baby bees to feed) or do not

want it (usually because they have plenty of fresh pollen coming in). The bees also have packed some of the pollen into the outsides of their honey arches, where it will be useful when the spring build-up commences.

The shifty weather in north Texas has convinced some to keep the hives on screened bottoms, in case the state gets a final wave of hot weather before the fall sets in. It may be mid-November before some beekeepers move them back to solid bottom boards for the winter.

Only nuisance levels of hive beetles in hives were found, although some colonies were disturbed when sugar syrup feeding started, because several dozen beetles floated out of the division board feeders as syrup was poured in. The bees had converted the feeders (which had been empty all summer) into beetle corrals.

WASHINGTON: Weather through most of October was favorable for harvest and field work. Moderate temperatures aided harvest and allowed for or bees to get out. A cold snap in late October with overnight temperatures in the teens to low 20Fs for several nights brought an end to the fruit harvest.

WISCONSIN: The weather started out with many unusually warm days but ended with unseasonably colder days. Beekeepers continue to test for mites and those showing them present are being treated. Beekeepers report that there is no more wild foliage for their bees. Some beekeepers have finished feeding their bees, while others continue to feed them. Most beekeepers report that their bees are in good condition and with the warm weather the bees are going out on cleansing and orientation flights. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

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		SEPTEMBER 2019	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Austria	11,247	27,300	7,391	17,940
Bahamas, The	1,102	8,326	0	0
Bahrain	15,595	37,853	0	0
Barbados	45,770	202,921	1,306	7,822
Bermuda	8,341	39,154	500	2,856
Cambodia	4,429	10,750	0	0
Cayman Islands	3,290	16,281	0	0
China	53,085	128,600	0	0
Costa Rica	4,249	10,313	0	0
Dominican Republic	400	4,707	400	4,707
Germany(*)	3,790	9,200	0	0
Guyana	1,838	14,810	0	0
Haiti	1,456	6,159	0	0
Hong Kong	12,960	70,382	715	3,344
Italy(*)	5,303	12,872	0	0
Japan	504,296	1,857,228	14,535	35,280
Korea, South	169,274	768,024	36,882	179,712
Kuwait	278,271	677,610	68,642	166,617
Lebanon	180	2,800	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	2,159	17,423	0	0
Malaysia	362	4,800	0	0
Mongolia	2,538	6,161	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	31,330	135,416	4,951	9,962
Nicaragua	19,843	34,192	0	0
Pakistan	16,212	41,676	0	0
Panama	76,881	412,534	6,530	39,110
Paraguay	3,988	9,680	0	0
Philippines	549,591	1,329,317	60,908	147,843
Saudi Arabia	173	2,634	173	2,634
Singapore	6,675	35,408	0	0
Southern Asia NEC(*)	3,936	9,553	0	0
Taiwan	14,167	54,286	10,770	40,851
Turks and Caicos Islands	326	2,640	0	0
United Arab Emirates	129,099	317,462	0	0
United Kingdom	5,693	13,818	0	0
Vietnam	653	3,763	0	0
Yemen(*)	110,539	372,892	35,339	56,576

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

Bahamas, The	34,016	148,110	4,233	10,275
Bahrain	306	3,320	0	0
Barbados	3,163	27,550	0	0
Bermuda	9,841	60,303	3,040	14,145
Cambodia	5,876	14,263	0	0
Canada	495,608	1,627,855	38,965	147,517
Cayman Islands	2,815	18,964	0	0
China	21,108	57,363	0	0
Costa Rica	1,260	2,920	0	0
Dominican Republic	4,842	18,579	0	0
Ghana	476	3,281	476	3,281
Hong Kong	25,897	148,750	0	0
India	129,602	231,367	0	0
Jamaica	3,764	17,680	0	0
Japan	18,446	95,221	0	0
Korea, South	202,815	552,384	58,844	156,219
Kuwait	2,623	21,872	857	5,478
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	1,124	5,328	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	1,643	10,907	0	0
Philippines	562	4,517	0	0
Romania	7,568	18,368	0	0
Saudi Arabia	789	2,854	0	0
Singapore	6,592	48,911	675	4,820
Taiwan	19,566	39,670	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	43,583	142,582	7,552	25,793
United Kingdom	8,332	20,225	0	0
Vietnam	55,317	79,425	0	0
Yemen(*)	33,639	70,250	1,545	3,750
GRAND TOTAL	3,240,214	10,201,764	365,229	1,086,532

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

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

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	7,826,198	17,632,930	18,281,909	1,161,254	2,429,580	2,529,427
Bangladesh	891	9,720	9,722	0	0	0
Brazil	373,114	1,523,109	1,572,341	0	0	0
Canada	5,587,797	16,898,748	17,028,848	387,926	1,110,890	1,117,434
China	3,832,467	4,474,012	4,857,855	0	0	0
Egypt	2,611	7,945	8,143	0	0	0
Greece	19,846	78,011	80,604	0	0	0
Hungary	6,000	34,200	37,700	0	0	0
India	6,821,395	10,835,739	11,332,202	148,800	217,000	228,910
Indonesia	37,200	57,660	61,660	0	0	0
Israel(*)	2,920	22,629	22,632	0	0	0
Italy(*)	30,396	120,325	135,526	878	12,667	14,146
Korea, South	132	2,649	2,651	0	0	0
Kyrgyzstan	11,453	63,652	87,196	0	0	0
Mexico	1,307,264	4,489,462	4,498,313	110,309	367,754	369,744
New Zealand(*)	48,351	129,760	131,667	0	0	0
Serbia	864	5,028	5,030	0	0	0

Spain	20,261	52,255	53,071	0	0	0
Taiwan	192,098	384,665	408,725	17,440	44,400	46,650
Thailand	164,700	290,025	310,029	0	0	0
Ukraine	113,760	212,364	224,154	75,840	141,576	149,436
United Kingdom	24,541	78,646	81,890	0	0	0
Uruguay	73,553	154,285	158,410	17,360	36,456	37,556

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

Argentina	15,594,771	35,042,238	36,399,343	1,833,399	3,936,318	4,120,997
Australia(*)	143,519	461,580	479,580	0	0	0
Brazil	510,687	986,844	1,075,806	0	0	0
Canada	239,502	616,505	629,411	17,755	62,498	62,648
China	1,303,773	2,316,915	2,607,975	0	0	0
Egypt	400	7,830	7,832	0	0	0
France(*)	1,947	31,511	32,841	0	0	0
Greece	35,739	90,108	94,708	0	0	0
Hungary	5,900	10,620	12,090	0	0	0
India	14,027,370	24,143,879	25,992,788	1,492,878	2,633,907	2,844,743
Italy(*)	7,914	35,235	37,796	0	0	0
Lebanon	200	3,750	4,289	0	0	0
Mexico	512,750	1,457,197	1,475,868	18,027	47,772	48,189
New Zealand(*)	80	3,975	5,673	0	0	0
Spain	79,908	171,781	186,699	0	0	0
Taiwan	801,433	1,376,976	1,387,876	0	0	0
Thailand	738,500	1,441,585	1,545,252	145,720	251,154	265,378
Turkey	74,400	140,616	150,616	0	0	0
Ukraine	6,345,910	11,629,332	12,444,142	210,540	363,795	391,949
Uruguay	131,168	271,577	283,282	0	0	0
Vietnam	1,325,915	2,387,427	2,527,052	82,517	148,530	164,650

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	2,574,947	4,967,421	5,194,569	113,321	204,462	217,560
Armenia	161	2,257	2,959	0	0	0
Australia(*)	2,089	27,171	27,172	0	0	0
Austria	87,016	625,533	664,122	5,544	52,260	55,260
Brazil	925,910	2,187,751	2,268,746	152,995	278,673	295,722
Burma	208,620	310,056	340,856	0	0	0
Canada	27,108	109,443	110,743	20,200	71,560	71,860
China	4,461,412	4,625,800	5,026,833	0	0	0
Croatia	1,944	11,412	11,975	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	35,758	107,073	111,262	0	0	0
Egypt	33,199	86,473	97,058	0	0	0
Ethiopia(*)	150	2,887	3,377	0	0	0
France(*)	2,233	20,186	22,272	187	9,202	9,303
Germany(*)	555,612	2,848,058	2,958,815	23,556	124,107	131,107
Greece	94,243	270,801	288,405	10,775	30,888	33,123
India	16,050,248	25,088,403	26,729,519	2,117,555	3,086,040	3,272,544
Indonesia	600	9,450	9,533	600	9,450	9,533
Israel(*)	3,929	23,479	23,712	0	0	0
Italy(*)	23,971	303,081	312,727	881	13,907	14,289
Laos	39,000	64,350	69,850	0	0	0
Mexico	464,869	1,412,845	1,451,182	111,290	313,029	321,685
New Zealand(*)	35,843	1,695,680	1,718,614	0	0	0
Poland	2,034	13,205	15,626	0	0	0

Spain	13,085	144,906	147,822	982	11,204	11,432
Switzerland(*)	243	3,799	3,903	0	0	0
Taiwan	5,790	8,106	8,250	0	0	0
Thailand	527,175	889,237	961,901	0	0	0
Turkey	137,400	232,290	246,181	0	0	0
Ukraine	98,020	180,400	191,784	19,140	30,528	33,112
Uruguay	242,331	424,015	439,910	0	0	0
Vietnam	16,116,129	21,553,556	23,414,764	1,663,670	2,075,103	2,267,039

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Albania	420	3,260	3,451	0	0	0
Argentina	37,908	79,086	84,572	0	0	0
Armenia	4,035	30,634	33,108	0	0	0
Australia(*)	54,505	565,970	575,940	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	544	6,885	7,575	0	0	0
Brazil	37,520	79,918	89,918	0	0	0
Bulgaria	1,080	6,922	7,223	1,080	6,922	7,223
Canada	272,104	1,192,836	1,195,973	32,603	155,526	155,826
China	12,973	49,298	56,903	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	151,982	399,186	433,654	22,750	66,000	71,000
France(*)	18,841	188,363	198,025	0	0	0
Greece	39,087	285,719	306,419	0	0	0
Guatemala	3,885	5,472	5,716	0	0	0
Hungary	14,068	50,870	53,870	0	0	0
India	63,095	162,549	175,463	0	0	0
Israel(*)	2,184	18,342	19,139	0	0	0
Italy(*)	7,540	91,588	96,286	672	5,977	6,337
Kuwait	3,620	36,720	46,720	0	0	0
Malaysia	1	2,178	2,178	1	2,178	2,178
Mexico	87,480	252,598	258,980	5,668	14,783	14,992
Moldova	3,755	19,235	22,235	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	344,662	10,975,849	11,161,557	37,965	1,063,189	1,075,540
Pakistan	2,836	9,176	9,593	0	0	0
Poland	26,998	152,930	164,107	840	7,600	8,042
Russia	14,349	60,450	62,734	0	0	0
Serbia	4,803	19,910	21,923	0	0	0
Spain	2,792	22,606	23,523	0	0	0
Taiwan	1,800	18,463	18,889	0	0	0
Thailand	4,812	48,374	51,162	0	0	0
Turkey	29,956	131,119	133,423	0	0	0
Ukraine	886,288	1,808,153	1,937,333	45,154	95,178	102,897
United Kingdom	31,830	442,472	455,399	1,650	39,322	39,954
Vietnam	7,617,990	9,023,549	10,305,471	1,235,344	1,426,760	1,674,624
Yemen(*)	10,572	71,496	75,925	0	0	0

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Argentina	6,707	50,081	56,492	1,847	17,340	20,050
Armenia	15,765	95,567	98,491	0	0	0
Australia(*)	228,376	2,165,818	2,349,081	17,493	170,076	192,384
Austria	4,390	49,581	51,596	792	6,558	6,808
Belarus	42,927	166,002	183,244	27,150	117,500	129,250
Bolivia	1,210	21,809	23,309	0	0	0
Brazil	11,780	98,832	101,018	5,837	45,866	46,066
Bulgaria	109,416	502,725	541,823	2,588	9,581	11,664
Canada	109,114	713,000	725,037	6,941	36,175	36,776

Cyprus	936	12,600	13,418	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	5,640	26,269	29,626	0	0	0
Egypt	2,200	9,300	9,696	0	0	0
France(*)	241,043	2,611,181	2,668,596	20,918	247,790	253,847
Germany(*)	156,911	970,316	1,018,938	792	5,956	6,221
Greece	98,296	737,252	760,120	3,410	41,503	43,202
Guatemala	3,266	14,800	15,792	0	0	0
Hungary	97,340	1,278,109	1,320,877	6,212	71,349	77,349
India	66,049	223,340	247,158	17,183	45,315	47,152
Indonesia	59	7,370	7,595	16	2,429	2,504
Ireland	3,500	25,506	26,636	0	0	0
Israel(*)	15,759	94,580	104,158	1,061	7,204	8,701
Italy(*)	39,500	437,180	453,829	1,149	23,939	24,569
Jamaica	137	2,210	2,531	0	0	0
Kazakhstan	18,500	71,442	78,586	18,500	71,442	78,586
Kenya	1,894	28,747	29,131	0	0	0
Korea, South	1,217	22,123	22,768	0	0	0
Latvia	1,048	6,665	7,332	0	0	0
Lithuania	5,584	27,950	30,745	0	0	0
Mexico	132,410	436,959	444,355	0	0	0
Moldova	4,134	18,228	19,442	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	606,233	13,322,487	13,917,311	77,889	1,514,969	1,569,607
Nicaragua	2,618	9,425	11,425	0	0	0
Pakistan	240	3,816	4,010	0	0	0
Philippines	1,814	18,584	21,251	1,814	18,584	21,251
Poland	24,297	103,070	110,832	3,622	25,414	27,143
Portugal	16,995	124,805	131,947	0	0	0
Romania	3,405	20,228	21,160	984	4,839	5,323
Russia	66,563	232,860	255,923	2,033	10,810	11,891
Saudi Arabia	11,814	126,052	129,654	0	0	0
Serbia	1,512	20,540	21,504	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	1,200	2,400	2,401	0	0	0
Spain	416,918	2,639,121	2,737,004	38,029	284,575	294,505
Switzerland(*)	2,153	36,906	38,635	0	0	0
Taiwan	83,799	160,558	168,694	0	0	0
Turkey	348,170	2,468,148	2,545,681	26,558	193,485	197,570
Ukraine	75,036	209,289	229,774	8,572	30,714	33,785
United Arab Emirates	2,376	7,787	8,620	0	0	0
United Kingdom	15,903	114,372	117,852	152	4,859	4,919

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	3,986	68,546	86,707	0	0	0
Bulgaria	9,409	11,616	11,866	0	0	0
Canada	34,021	250,834	251,609	20,621	65,002	65,166
China	769	4,496	4,660	769	4,496	4,660
Greece	2,428	31,861	32,718	0	0	0
Honduras	315	3,071	3,911	0	0	0
Ireland	2,515	15,439	15,979	0	0	0
Italy(*)	1,541	42,128	43,113	72	2,002	2,024
Japan	1,219	2,796	2,894	0	0	0
Korea, South	168,276	625,701	654,974	31,421	90,825	96,683
Latvia	176	2,501	2,502	0	0	0
Mexico	462	11,608	12,158	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	2,305	85,877	87,333	0	0	0
Russia	1,670	2,840	3,124	1,670	2,840	3,124
Taiwan	247,052	370,979	410,704	29,639	46,283	51,066
Thailand	26,230	102,679	104,616	0	0	0
Turkey	1,569	9,504	9,790	0	0	0
United Kingdom	733	12,475	12,824	0	0	0

ORGANIC -

Argentina	219,581	560,168	577,542	56,063	110,687	115,158
Armenia	6,334	51,657	52,950	0	0	0
Australia(*)	79,530	491,101	515,504	4,806	31,824	36,547
Brazil	15,497,313	37,105,327	38,930,670	2,477,487	5,424,456	5,734,384
Bulgaria	4,293	33,390	36,032	0	0	0
Canada	77,901	564,299	567,292	6,298	60,429	60,617
Dominican Republic	95,783	247,997	255,768	0	0	0
Greece	64,070	220,551	236,378	39,557	124,540	133,814
India	434,703	798,365	832,571	37,200	70,122	73,122
Israel(*)	917	10,556	10,692	0	0	0
Italy(*)	11,727	131,013	131,838	529	6,930	7,145
Mexico	201,768	589,058	603,903	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	16,166	103,502	110,580	15,656	93,156	99,984
Sierra Leone	18,770	55,045	60,045	0	0	0
Spain	2,306	19,763	19,766	0	0	0
Tanzania	15,140	50,719	56,113	0	0	0
Ukraine	18,960	34,507	36,507	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,114	42,129	44,318	0	0	0
Uruguay	541,333	1,165,736	1,216,927	74,340	139,842	145,736
Vietnam	191,183	256,360	268,040	0	0	0
Zambia	9,928	55,061	55,661	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL	142,068,632	309,533,845	326,025,703	14,432,736	30,279,851	32,074,392
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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