

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Specialty Crops Program
Market News Division

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HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 2018

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

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

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

DAKOTAS

Clover	White	\$2.08	-	\$2.10
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$2.08	-	\$2.10
Sunflower	Extra Light Amber	\$2.08		
Wildflower	Light Amber	\$1.80		

FLORIDA

Wildflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.70		
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IOWA

Clover	White	\$2.12		
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MISSISSIPPI

Soybean	Light Amber	\$1.75		
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MONTANA

Alfalfa	Extra Light Amber	\$2.08		
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NEBRASKA

Clover	White	\$2.08	-	\$2.10
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.65	-	\$2.08
Spurge	Light Amber	\$2.08		

OHIO

Basswood	White	\$2.08		
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OREGON

Alfalfa	White	\$2.08		
Alfalfa	Extra Light	\$2.08		
Mint	Amber	\$1.60		
Wildflower	Extra Light	\$2.08		
Wildflower	Amber	\$1.60		

TEXAS

Tallow	Light Amber	\$1.80		
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Prices paid to Canadian Beekeepers for unprocessed, bulk honey by packers and importers in U. S. currency, f.o.b. shipping point, containers included unless otherwise stated. Duty and crossing charges extra. Cents per pound.

Clover	White	\$1.38	-	\$1.42
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.35	-	\$1.42

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	\$1.20	-	\$1.50
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.04	-	\$1.50
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.20		

BRAZIL

ORGANIC	White	\$1.94	-	\$2.18
ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$1.89	-	\$1.92
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.89	-	\$1.92
ORGANIC	Amber	\$1.89		

INDIA

Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$.91		
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$.89	-	\$.97
Mustard	Light Amber	\$1.07		

VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$.88	-	\$.94
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$.82	-	\$.87

URUGUAY

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$.88		
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COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING FEBRUARY, 2018

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): February was a little different than normal when it came to the weather. What started off as ordinary cold temperatures, by mid-month day time temperatures rose 10-20, and occasionally 30 degrees, above normal for at least two weeks. By the last week of the month, they dropped to close to normal, but still lingered 5-10 degrees above. This pushed a few witch hazels and red maples into early bloom in the lower elevations on the Mid-Atlantic region. Almonds were blooming in late February in California and several beekeepers had sent colonies there to assist with the pollination. Local beekeepers kept busy attending local and regional educational and training meetings and sterilizing equipment for the upcoming season.

ALABAMA: The upcoming bee season transitioned from winter to spring in a predictable manner. Beekeepers reported that bees were "brooding up" on schedule. Averaging about 30%, winter killed colonies were about where they were last season. At the very end of February, swarming had begun across the southern third of Alabama. Pears and blueberries were in bloom. Indeed, these flowering plants were flowering a bit early. Even if future cold snaps occur, most colonies that have survived to this point will be able to support themselves

The Alabama Department of Agriculture regulators have already begun some early season inspections. Interestingly, in their report presented at the annual ALFA commodity meeting held in February in Montgomery, it was reported that there is presently essentially no American foulbrood within the state.

Most predictors indicate that Alabama beekeepers and their bees are entering the spring season in reasonably good shape. There are still some problems with queen acceptance and production, but that is not a challenge that is unique to Alabama beekeeping.

ARIZONA: Temperatures were at above normal levels during the month of February in 38 of 50 reporting stations in Arizona. The range of temperatures for the month were a high of 87 degrees Fahrenheit at Parker to a low of 17 degrees below zero Fahrenheit at Grand Canyon.

During the month of February, 45 of 50 reporting stations received precipitation. For 2018, 11 reporting stations are at above normal precipitation levels, while 38 are at below normal levels.

Many Arizona bee colonies remained out of state during the first part of the month for the purposes of pollinating fruit and nut trees elsewhere, especially California. However, towards the end of the month, preparations were being made for some colonies to return to the state. Alfalfa and desert and plant bloom were the main sources for nectar and pollen in the state, as well as citrus (primarily oranges and lemons) during the first part of the month. Demand for honey remained good across Arizona.

ARKANSAS: Pollen and nectar sources received in the month of February were from various trees. Colonies were in fairly good condition. Weather has seen below above temperatures with little rain. Supply is low while demand remains high.

CALIFORNIA: Unusually warm weather in early February gave way to cold temperatures later in the month, noticeably slowing activity for California hives.

Early in the month, the bees worked eucalyptus and willows and had begun to rebound. One beekeeper noted that bees were able to fly at least six hours a day early on in the month. Later, they were limited to just four hours at best and on particularly cold days, none at all. Almond bloom, which began a week early this year but then the cold set in. "The almond trees also slowed their bloom, with some orchards having little to no bloom and other orchards nearly finished," a beekeeper said. "A crazy, unpredictable year."

Some trees suffered bloom drop when temperatures dipped into the high 20s. Rains could cause further damage. Even before bloom issues, growers faced a shortage of colonies, which resulted in several beekeepers receiving more than \$200 per colony for almond pollination. The average rate might settle between \$185 and \$200 per colony.

After the almond pollination, many hives will be shipped out of state, especially those that originate from Southern states. California beekeepers will remove their bees from almond orchards as soon as possible to avoid potential brood damage from fungicides sprayed on the trees after bloom. The largely dry winter could limit forage and require more artificial feeding of the bees than usual. Still, some hives will be taken to apple and cherry pollination, and many will be sent to recover in areas away from conventional agriculture and pesticides.

FLORIDA: Temperatures and precipitation were good for bees in February, except for a few cool nights that did not cause any damage. Temperatures were above average for many days and precipitation was about normal with only a few showers during the month. Bee health was considered to be very good for most producers. Bees were still leaving for California as late as the 10th of the month with rainy conditions in California delaying the normal almond pollination season in some areas. Nearly two thirds of the commercial hives in Florida were eventually shipped to California. Maple bloom ended early in the month and maple bloom had essentially ended by the end of the month. Supplemental feeding was required for the bees remaining in the state. Citrus and palmetto bloom is expected to begin in early March. Gallberry should start blooming by the middle of April. The past three seasons has seen low amounts of Tupelo honey produced, primarily because of drier than normal conditions. It remains to be seen if rainfall this year will be adequate to obtain normal Tupelo honey yields. There is practically no stocks of stored honey in the state with good demand for any that is available.

GEORGIA: Beekeepers have reported losses between 25 and 40 percent and some areas as high as 60 percent. Most caused by weather related issues such as extreme cold temperatures, rain and lack of food sources. Some losses may be attributed to new types of sprays farmers are using on the fields. New hobby apiarists have been on a roller coaster ride and while some may overcome the losses and gain experience with keeping the bees safe and healthy, others get discouraged easily. New classes and courses are helping with education and helping the newcomers with resources to continue their hobby throughout Georgia and other areas as well. Some beekeepers that normally would have sent hives out to California did not go this year, as blooming started two weeks early.

Beekeepers are busy trying to shake packages to fill orders and are late this year due to weather. Supplies are light as more people are seeking local honey for allergies showing up early this year. Price for wildflower honey is \$7-10 a pound and sourwood is \$15 a pound.

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of February temperatures were below normal across Western Idaho and most of Eastern Colorado. The rest of Idaho, Colorado and the entire State of Utah had above normal temperatures during the same time period. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the Northern areas of Idaho had near normal soil moisture conditions during February. Southern Idaho was rated as abnormally dry. It continues to be extremely dry across Utah during the same period. Much needed snow fall occurred in Utah during February. Even with some good snow, most areas in Utah are still rated as being in a moderate to severe drought. With the exception of normal soil moisture conditions in Northcentral Colorado, the rest of the State of Colorado is experiencing drought conditions ranging from extreme in the Southwest area, to moderate and severe over the balance of the State.

During the month of February all commercial beekeepers from Idaho, Utah and Colorado had their bee colonies in California for the annual Almond pollination. At this point of time, the bee's that remain look healthy. Winter losses have been minimal with most beekeepers in the three States reporting less than 10 percent losses.

As of the last week of February the almond pollination, according to beekeepers, seemed to be proceeding as scheduled. Average pollination prices vary from \$175.00 to \$195.00 per colony depending upon the number of frames. There were some reported prices higher and lower than the above mentioned range. Some beekeepers continue to feed sucrose and pollen protein supplements to keep their bees in good shape since there is not usually much nectar accumulated by bees from honey during the almond pollination. Most commercial beekeepers expect that they should be released from their almond pollination contracts by the middle of March. At that time, many commercial beekeepers will start heading home. After they arrive back home, there will be continued supplemental feeding, treatment for mites and preparing to make splits and divides.

In February, many commercial beekeepers were continuing their work on cleaning, repairing, and constructing new supers, frames, top and bottom boards, and pallets. Demand for Idaho, Utah, and Colorado honey exceeds the supply. There is just not enough local honey to fill the demand with most of the 2017 commercial honey sold or committed. Open market prices for wholesale honey in February were reported up to \$2.30 per pound for white honey. This is an increase due to the shortage of domestic honey.

ILLINOIS: The weather for February has been normal with slightly more precipitation than usual. Temperatures were warm enough that bees took cleansing flights. Most beekeepers report their bees in good condition. Some beekeepers are feeding their bees on an as needed basis. Beekeepers are going to meetings and checking and repairing equipment and report that lots of packages are being ordered. 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.

INDIANA: The weather has been good for February with warmer than average temperatures and lots of rain, but little snow. Beekeepers are checking on the bees for winter. Most beekeepers report that their bees are in good condition, while others report some dead hives. Maple is beginning to bloom and the bees are foraging. Beekeepers are going to meetings, checking and repairing their equipment and preparing for the spring. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

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

KENTUCKY: Kentucky experienced record rainfall in February. Precipitation for the period totaled 8.35 inches statewide, which was 5.11 inches above normal and 258% above normal. In addition, temperatures on a few days were as high as 80F. The results of this abnormal weather pattern are already being felt by the honey bees. This has proven an ideal opportunity for small hive beetles, which have been overwintering inside of beehives, to make their presence felt. One beekeeper has reported seeing small hive beetle larvae, and a lot of beekeepers have been providing anecdotal evidence of adult small hive beetles. One person has reported a wax moth case, and there has been plenty of varroa mite damage. In addition, some beekeepers lost beehives to an earlier-than-normal tornado touchdown in Bowling Green, and others had hives flooded across the lower Cumberland. One beekeeper had her hives vandalized at the beginning of the month.

Flowering plants that bloomed during the month of February were as follows: aconite, hellebores, crocus, saffras, native witchhazel, native hazelnut, willow, and red maple. However, many hives have consumed their winter stores and beekeepers are feeding fondant and pollen patties since nectar and pollen have "washed away." In terms of row crops impacting honey bees, counties in Western KY are in the process of rebounding from an off-year in 2016, with one county (Christian) producing 13,956,000 bushels from 73,100 acres. Soybeans also continue to impact pollinator habitat, as one county (Henderson) produced 5,402,000 bushels from 91,800 acres. As efforts to provide diverse habitat for pollinators continue, and as efforts to encourage farmers to use the new KY Pollinator Protection app to communicate when chemicals with labels requiring communication continue, it is hoped that all pollinators will benefit from the new technology now available.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: Many beekeepers have reported high losses in their hives, while others have acceptable losses despite the cold winter weather. Near the end of the month, we had a few days of warmer temperatures for bees to making cleansing flights. Many of the package dealers have reported excellent sales to date, which could mean a shortage of bees in the coming few months. Local honey supplies are nearly depleted or out for the moment. The winter education programs around the state have reported good turnouts and is promising for new entrants into beekeeping.

MINNESOTA: During the month of February temperatures were below normal across the entire State of Minnesota. Precipitation during the same period was below normal in the Southwestern part of the State and above normal across the rest of the State. Colder temperatures and heavier snow seems to dominate most of the State during the month of February. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, soil moisture conditions are normal over most of the State except for abnormally dry conditions in the North Central and West Central areas of the State.

During the month of February all commercial beekeepers from Minnesota had their bee colonies in either California for the annual Almond pollination or Southern States. At this point of time, the bee's that remain look healthy. Winter losses have been quite variable with most beekeepers in the Minnesota area. Some commercial beekeepers were looking at 20 percent hive losses or less, whereas other commercial beekeepers sustained winter losses in the neighborhood of 50 to 60 percent. Some of these beekeepers with higher losses are doing everything by the book on the management side, but for unknown reasons, continue to suffer major bee losses.

As of the last week of February the almond pollination, according to beekeepers, seemed to be proceeding as scheduled. Pollination prices vary from \$165.00 to \$210.00 per colony depending upon the number of frames. With an average of around \$185.00. There were some reported prices higher than the range mentioned above. Many beekeepers fed sucrose and pollen protein supplements to keep their bees in good shape prior to heading out to California. Since there is usually not much nectar accumulated by bees from the almond pollination, most commercial beekeepers expect they will be feeding their bees extensively upon their return home. Beekeepers expect that they should be released from their almond pollination contracts by the middle of March. At that time, some commercial beekeepers will start heading back to Minnesota. While others will stay in California awhile longer. Either way, after the almond pollination is over, commercial beekeepers will treat for mites and prepare to make splits and divides.

In February, many commercial beekeepers were continuing their work on cleaning, repairing, and constructing new supers, frames, top and bottom boards, and pallets. Demand for Minnesota honey exceeds the supply. There is just not enough local honey to fill the demand with most 2017 commercial honey sold or committed. Open market prices for wholesale honey in February were reported up to \$2.30 per pound for white honey. This is an increase due to the shortage of domestic honey.

MISSISSIPPI: The beekeepers are running about two weeks late this year due to excess rain and cold temperatures. Warm sunny days would be a huge welcome at this point, as nucs are slow to build up in the hives pushing sales of Queens and packages back. There is plenty of feed available if the bees can get out and about with clover, wildflowers and various trees in bloom.

MONTANA: In Montana, the month of February was cold with generally widespread deep snow throughout the state. Topsoil moisture measurements at the end of February measured 8 percent very short, compared to 1 percent last year; 23 percent short, compared to 14 percent last year; 47 percent adequate, 82 percent last year; and 22 percent surplus, compared to 3 percent last year. Subsoil moisture measured 43 percent short and very short, while 57 percent of the subsoil moisture measurements were adequate or surplus.

Home bee keepers were busy with equipment repair and overwintering activities for home colonies. However, most Montana colonies were at other locations, either warmer storage sites, or mostly in California for the pollination of the nut, stone fruit, or blueberry crops.

NEW ENGLAND: In New England, the month of February experienced cold, seasonal temperatures with precipitation mainly from snowfall which has resulted in high moisture levels for the entire region and should provide conditions for abundant spring pollen and nectar sources. Overnight temperatures recorded in single digits, while daytime highs were in the teens combined with high winds creating an uncomfortable wind chill effect. Beekeepers

reported that very cold conditions have kept bees in tight, small clusters with little activity. It's been a hard winter on the bees coupled with a long confinement period. Reportedly, when temperatures reach 50 degrees or higher, the bees will be allowed to do some housecleaning and make cleansing flights. There were some early winter reports of losses due to starvation. The preeminent rule of thumb for all beekeepers is the need to have treated for mites in the fall as mites really weaken the hive and kill them early in the winter before there is any chance of starvation. Particularly in this month, there has been a cross section of beekeepers reporting widespread heavy colony losses due to severe weather conditions. February losses are not uncommon because the bees are aging and the colonies honey stores have dwindled. Evidence shows that starvation was this season's biggest killer so far. This winter's weather pushed experienced keepers to put in place ten full frames (80lbs) of honey and provide at least seven frames in the middle/center of the hive box, being arranged in the fall before going into winter. When the weather is as cold as it has been, the bees could freeze in place and cannot migrate to those far away frames. Reportedly, some bees starved to death (the bees were found to be in the cells head first with their bottoms poking out of the cells), yet there were 2-3 frames of honey still in the hive box. In New England, hives normally lose 5% to 10% of their population due to weather related issues. However, some sectional areas reported losses near 40% to 60% rate especially in Northern New England. This season overall, reported losses are currently at a conservative 40%. As noted, the problem of small clusters within the hive and neglected monitoring for supplemental feedings created many cases of starvation. Colonies exhausted their stores of honey with this problem going unrecognized until it was too late to rectify. Current cold weather requires keepers to feed only solids such as protein patties, fondant, sugar candy or dry granulated sugar around the opening in the inner cover.

In Northern elevations, colonies will remain closed and wrapped in their protective layers through March into early April and will receive supplemental feedings of protein, pollen patties and candy boards throughout this time frame. Additionally, keepers that have kept ahead of the feeding cycle by using fondant candy, protein/pollen patties with no breaks in feeding, have reported fewer losses. Care should be taken when feeding so as not to induce premature egg laying and additional problems of condensation from poor ventilation which will more adversely affect bees than cold weather. Problems have developed from water/moisture and air infiltration issues whereby continuous freezing temperatures will keep bees from finding keeper placed food and also from moving frame to frame to follow food even though there were frames still heavy with honey stores.

Reportedly, keepers using Styrofoam hive bodies have provided better insulation but have shown to not stand up well in commercial operations. However, Styrofoam is reportedly better suited for use in making nucs in queen rearing and in the early stages of nucleus buildup. The primary pest losses going into this winter were purportedly due to varroa mites and nosema.

This month is traditionally a time for keepers to be occupied in building, repairing, and maintenance of equipment, arranging for shows, fairs, workshops, and planning bee association classes as well as nuc and package bee pick-ups. Several New England beekeeping associations have initiated formal proposals in respect to creating research projects centering on the need for understanding the population dynamics and the adaptability of invasive species to new climates and ecological conditions in the Northeast. Reportedly, this year's average honey production yields were 40 lbs. – 50lbs per super with the commercial regional honey quantity figures above average. Demand at all retail/wholesale outlets remains good and honey sales remain firm.

Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.00 to \$12.00 mostly \$10.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$18.00 to \$22.00 mostly \$22.00, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were higher with 5 gallon units at \$200.00 to \$235.00 mostly \$225.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. Additionally, current prices quoted for 1 Quart bottled units for raw pollen were \$28.00 to \$30.00 mostly \$28.00 and for raw Propolis tincture are \$16.00 to \$18.00 mostly \$16.00 for 2 ounce containers. Current wholesale prices quoted exclusively for white, cleaned beeswax are steady and for 1lb 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: Large winter losses have been reported across the state to date and winter is not over. It has become more difficult to keep hives healthy and more time and money to keep the colony numbers up to produce the honey needed to supply strong markets. Local honey stocks appear adequate at this time, although there has been little request for wholesale movement of honey. At the retail level, local sales are moderate; there has been "Organic" honey from Brazil filling into various outlets at lower prices than local honey products. No one is sure of their effect on the local market as yet.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were above normal for February with a statewide average temperature of 50.51°F. Precipitation was near normal with overall statewide soil moisture levels rated 1 percent very short, 7.5 percent short, 62 percent adequate, and 30 percent surplus the week ending February 24. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 33 counties as being abnormally dry and 3 counties experiencing moderate drought conditions.

Colony conditions are fairly poor as apiary inspectors have reported finding many dead or empty hives. Queen failure; starvation; pest and disease pressures; or sometimes all of the above were evident; coupled by prolonged and unseasonably cold temperatures in January, populations were hit hard. Fortunately, the unseasonably warm temperatures during the latter part of February were excellent for foraging as there was an abundance of pollen available. Healthy hives are expected to grow their populations barring another hard cold snap. Red Maple and Sugar Maple were in bloom in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain regions. Bees could also be seen working ornamental evergreen shrubs such as Camellias. Commercial pollinators were in California for fruit and tree nut pollination. They will soon be heading back east to Florida and, eventually, up to North Carolina in time for blueberry pollination. There is concern that contracts may be challenging due to the heavy losses. Demand for replacement bees exceeds the expected supply, not just in North Carolina, but across the southern states whom experienced severe losses to the 2017 hurricane season.

Retail prices for honey at the Raleigh State Farmers' Market remained steady and were: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar, \$13.00 per 16 ounce jar, \$22.00 per 32 ounce jar, and \$18.00 per 44 ounce jar. Prices at the Piedmont Triad Farmers' Market in Greensboro were: \$8.00 per 22 ounce jar.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: While winter conditions reigned at home, some of the bees on the West Coast working the almond crop (and other crops). In early February warm temperatures were pushing the bloom in most areas of California, only to be followed by a cold spell which slowed the progress of the bloom quite a bit. This allowed the beekeepers to get hives positioned as it spread out the bloom period. Temperatures rose again just after the middle of the month as bloom peaked. This was followed once again by much colder temperatures accompanied by some frost and slowed bee activity.

OHIO: No report issued.

OKLAHOMA: Improved moisture levels in the east and southeast but west and northwest Oklahoma still have a lack of moisture. Bees are in southern Oklahoma and will remain there. Prices holding steady at \$6 a pound for local honey in some cases. Supply is getting low and demand remains strong. Feeding is starting to encourage early build up. No treatments given at this time. Winter losses are at 10%. Hives are building slowly but temps are

warming which helps in the build-up, hives are weaker than expected. Splits are anticipated as weather warms conditions improve. Nuc prices are rising from \$175 to \$195 and single boxes off almonds are going for \$225.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report issued.

TENNESSEE: As the warm weather came in mid-February beekeepers started to inspect their hives for the first time in the spring. Overall beekeepers are reporting about an 80% loss. Losses in West Tennessee are reported to be 60%, Middle Tennessee is reporting 70% losses, East Tennessee is reporting 80% losses and Upper East Tennessee is reporting 85% losses. The colonies that are remaining have been collecting pollen and nectar from maples, elms, willows, henbit, witch hazel and ornamental plantings.

TEXAS: We've had typical February weather in Dallas, including the usual share of arctic weather and almost two straight weeks of torrential downpours. The cement blocks in some bee yards were sitting in a deep puddle of water for several days, but the hives themselves were fine.

The bees seem to have taken the weather in stride. With plenty of stores, they hunkered down and seem to have ridden through the worst of the winter. Beekeepers will continue feeding both sugar syrup and pollen patties, but bees stopped taking the food about three weeks ago, and with spring coming on there is little sign that they will need further encouragement. Honey supers are expected to go in end of the month.

WASHINGTON: Warmer weather early in the month allowed for some cleansing flights, while rains threatened the snow pack. Fortunately it cooled off and quite a bit of snow fell in the mountains. The warmer temperatures did push some of the earlier blossoming trees (cherries, apricots, etc.) and the cold temperatures caused some damage although how much is still unknown.

WISCONSIN: The weather for February has been slightly colder than the average for this time of year and with more rain than usual. Beekeepers have been checking on the bees to see how they are doing. Some beekeepers report dead hives. With the remaining bees, some beekeepers are deciding whether or not to feed their bees. Beekeepers are also going to meetings, checking and repairing equipment, ordering packages, preparing for the spring and participating in beekeeping classes. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

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

	Year to Date		JANUARY 2018	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Austria	3,213	7,800	3,213	7,800
Barbados	1,306	7,830	1,306	7,830
Bermuda	2,711	11,361	2,711	11,361
Cayman Islands	762	3,854	762	3,854
China	29,652	71,975	29,652	71,975
France(*)	38,545	65,000	38,545	65,000
Japan	20,364	51,572	20,364	51,572
Malaysia	231	4,589	231	4,589
Netherlands Antilles(*)	653	3,915	653	3,915
Panama	3,918	23,490	3,918	23,490
Philippines	59,785	147,442	59,785	147,442
United Arab Emirates	599	4,775	599	4,775
NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -				
Bahamas, The	3,425	22,425	3,425	22,425
Canada	52,412	254,234	52,412	254,234
China	300	7,452	300	7,452
Japan	380	7,032	380	7,032
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	1,642	5,328	1,642	5,328
Netherlands Antilles(*)	2,095	8,639	2,095	8,639
Philippines	61,174	154,888	61,174	154,888
Poland	3,374	23,552	3,374	23,552
Singapore	849	5,357	849	5,357
GRAND TOTAL	287,390	892,510	287,390	892,510

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

Year to Date			JANUARY 2018		
Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	CIF Value Dollars

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	246,357	640,688	658,316	246,357	640,688	658,316
Brazil	37,850	168,713	175,697	37,850	168,713	175,697
Canada	872,089	2,725,921	2,745,228	872,089	2,725,921	2,745,228
France(*)	189	2,182	2,325	189	2,182	2,325
Israel(*)	734	2,607	2,657	734	2,607	2,657
Italy(*)	210	5,016	5,153	210	5,016	5,153
Mexico	37,043	146,912	146,918	37,043	146,912	146,918
Taiwan	36,150	84,630	87,780	36,150	84,630	87,780
United Kingdom	3,524	12,545	12,970	3,524	12,545	12,970

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

Argentina	466,943	1,228,058	1,282,815	466,943	1,228,058	1,282,815
Australia(*)	45,920	82,656	85,656	45,920	82,656	85,656
Brazil	95,962	249,187	252,887	95,962	249,187	252,887
Canada	19,817	56,794	56,844	19,817	56,794	56,844
Egypt	1,520	7,735	7,772	1,520	7,735	7,772
France(*)	240	4,747	4,852	240	4,747	4,852
India	330,757	846,572	889,801	330,757	846,572	889,801
Mexico	18,600	69,750	69,850	18,600	69,750	69,850
Taiwan	153,686	238,676	238,976	153,686	238,676	238,976
Thailand	75,600	128,520	134,520	75,600	128,520	134,520
Ukraine	814,440	1,753,335	1,843,252	814,440	1,753,335	1,843,252
Vietnam	236,350	411,030	417,970	236,350	411,030	417,970

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	94,644	209,911	220,627	94,644	209,911	220,627
Australia(*)	1,498	35,606	41,830	1,498	35,606	41,830
Austria	3,659	34,492	36,445	3,659	34,492	36,445
Brazil	112,295	484,098	507,784	112,295	484,098	507,784
Burma	18,300	27,267	27,449	18,300	27,267	27,449
Canada	16,408	48,844	49,045	16,408	48,844	49,045
China	98,600	144,190	147,094	98,600	144,190	147,094
Dominican Republic	817	3,500	3,675	817	3,500	3,675
Germany(*)	31,760	184,039	193,139	31,760	184,039	193,139
Hong Kong	7,524	55,850	56,430	7,524	55,850	56,430
India	941,430	1,733,946	1,829,558	941,430	1,733,946	1,829,558
Israel(*)	1,636	10,763	11,084	1,636	10,763	11,084
Italy(*)	688	18,392	18,801	688	18,392	18,801
New Zealand(*)	6,631	178,883	180,188	6,631	178,883	180,188
Pakistan	537	3,160	3,267	537	3,160	3,267
Spain	1,346	16,102	16,354	1,346	16,102	16,354
Thailand	745,400	1,684,933	1,765,964	745,400	1,684,933	1,765,964
Turkey	111,600	228,780	241,450	111,600	228,780	241,450
Ukraine	74,240	132,144	142,344	74,240	132,144	142,344
Uruguay	111,510	278,878	290,746	111,510	278,878	290,746
Vietnam	1,364,160	2,156,034	2,265,999	1,364,160	2,156,034	2,265,999

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Argentina	38,400	78,720	83,114	38,400	78,720	83,114
Bosnia and Herzegovina	260	3,640	4,004	260	3,640	4,004
Dominican Republic	19,725	25,500	27,832	19,725	25,500	27,832
France(*)	1,406	15,360	16,222	1,406	15,360	16,222
Greece	1,166	9,429	10,225	1,166	9,429	10,225
Italy(*)	1,477	19,700	20,094	1,477	19,700	20,094
Mexico	1,890	2,250	2,350	1,890	2,250	2,350
New Zealand(*)	152,481	3,087,754	3,120,540	152,481	3,087,754	3,120,540
Poland	1,500	8,303	8,957	1,500	8,303	8,957
Serbia	2,405	22,841	25,169	2,405	22,841	25,169
Singapore	90	2,700	2,790	90	2,700	2,790
Taiwan	2,114	21,646	22,237	2,114	21,646	22,237
Turkey	5,400	22,800	22,801	5,400	22,800	22,801
Vietnam	844,035	1,265,640	1,388,044	844,035	1,265,640	1,388,044

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Australia(*)	15,680	137,539	147,041	15,680	137,539	147,041
Austria	726	6,011	6,242	726	6,011	6,242
Brazil	1,976	17,029	17,081	1,976	17,029	17,081
Bulgaria	13,073	52,355	57,269	13,073	52,355	57,269
Canada	17,541	92,473	92,653	17,541	92,473	92,653
France(*)	35,208	218,211	232,419	35,208	218,211	232,419
Germany(*)	849	5,099	5,245	849	5,099	5,245
Greece	2,813	28,120	29,649	2,813	28,120	29,649
Hungary	3,000	33,902	37,902	3,000	33,902	37,902
India	34,390	112,182	121,130	34,390	112,182	121,130
Italy(*)	686	8,432	8,548	686	8,432	8,548
Korea, South	120	2,946	3,113	120	2,946	3,113
Malaysia	375	4,500	6,500	375	4,500	6,500
Mexico	950	2,992	2,995	950	2,992	2,995
Moldova	1,457	7,205	7,926	1,457	7,205	7,926
New Zealand(*)	84,301	2,031,093	2,074,741	84,301	2,031,093	2,074,741
Poland	10,535	40,461	43,674	10,535	40,461	43,674
Portugal	6,411	39,692	41,815	6,411	39,692	41,815
Russia	4,653	22,996	25,296	4,653	22,996	25,296
Spain	45,199	326,496	334,997	45,199	326,496	334,997
Taiwan	18,258	41,050	42,045	18,258	41,050	42,045
Turkey	111,052	763,162	787,529	111,052	763,162	787,529
Ukraine	6,931	19,972	21,341	6,931	19,972	21,341

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	630	13,381	14,612	630	13,381	14,612
Bulgaria	9,409	11,616	11,966	9,409	11,616	11,966
Canada	15,760	38,043	38,244	15,760	38,043	38,244
China	5,000	42,396	43,396	5,000	42,396	43,396
Dominican Republic	5,077	12,513	14,051	5,077	12,513	14,051
Italy(*)	902	7,339	8,789	902	7,339	8,789
Jordan	100	5,350	5,515	100	5,350	5,515
Korea, South	25,543	91,407	94,539	25,543	91,407	94,539
Peru	931	4,198	4,306	931	4,198	4,306
Thailand	6,222	29,022	29,599	6,222	29,022	29,599

ORGANIC HONEY –

Argentina	12,686	75,480	76,979	12,686	75,480	76,979
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Australia(*)	3,039	22,302	26,475	3,039	22,302	26,475
Brazil	1,389,989	5,601,417	5,835,254	1,389,989	5,601,417	5,835,254
Canada	21,056	118,573	119,612	21,056	118,573	119,612
Italy(*)	154	2,288	2,445	154	2,288	2,445
Mexico	92,114	453,265	462,965	92,114	453,265	462,965
New Zealand(*)	14,895	199,854	209,177	14,895	199,854	209,177
Poland	1,577	9,543	9,861	1,577	9,543	9,861
Romania	840	6,604	8,494	840	6,604	8,494
Uruguay	18,585	66,276	68,257	18,585	66,276	68,257
Zambia	1,482	10,075	10,375	1,482	10,075	10,375
GRAND TOTAL	10,353,188	31,957,229	33,167,953	10,353,188	31,957,229	33,167,953

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**