

# NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States  
Department of  
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service  
Specialty Crops Program  
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## HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 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)

#### CALIFORNIA

Buckwheat	Light Amber	\$2.50	
Orange Blossom	White	\$2.50	- \$2.75
Orange Blossom	Extra Light Amber	\$2.50	- \$2.75
Valley	Light Amber	\$1.50	

#### FLORIDA

Gallberry	Extra Light Amber	\$2.20	
Gallberry	Light Amber	\$1.50	- \$2.25
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$2.40	

#### GEORGIA

Mixed Flower	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	\$1.27	- \$1.41
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.40	

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	\$1.30	- \$1.34
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Clover	Extra Light	\$1.39	
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.19	- \$1.40
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.19	- \$1.25
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.20	

#### BRAZIL

ORGANIC	White	\$1.67	- \$1.72
ORGANIC	Extra Light	\$1.67	- \$1.72
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.67	- \$1.75

#### INDIA

Mixed Flower	White	\$0.98	- \$0.99
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$0.90	- \$1.02
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$0.87	- \$0.94
Mustard	Extra Light	\$0.90	

#### MEXICO

Orange	White	\$2.29	
Orange	Extra Light	\$2.23	

#### UKRAINE

Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.03	- \$1.05
Sunflower	Extra Light	\$1.09	
Sunflower	Light Amber	\$1.09	

#### VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$0.83	- \$0.92
Mixed Flowers	Amber	\$0.68	

## COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING JULY, 2018

**APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV):** July was very hot with temperatures in the upper nineties and high humidity. During the latter part of the month a heavy, tropical weather system dumped several inches of rain and wind on the District for several days. The abnormally high heat during the early part of the month coupled with the excessive rains resulted in poorer than average sources of nectar. Plant disease pressure was very high for all crops. Beekeepers in some areas were supplying colonies with supplemental food and addressing mite issues as needed. July nectar sources included butterfly weed, clover, and various wildflowers.

**ALABAMA:** Mite control is always a management issue in most warm months in Alabama. Some beekeepers are reporting less than desirable results with Apivar strips oxalis towels. Other mite control options - such as oxalic acid vapor - are being considered.

Most of the honey crop has been removed, but some remains to be processed. Brood areas in honey supers has been cited as a reason for waiting longer to extra the honey that is surrounding these brood areas within their colony. As is so often the case, the 2018 crop was "average" but average is a general term. Demand for local honey is still strong at local farmers' markets.

Due to frequent rain, some Alabama honey has had a high moisture content. The moisture was only a bit high, but anything above 18.6% water is considered to have excessive moisture. Frequently, this honey is used to feed the bees when they need extra food stocks.

A common task throughout July is beeswax rendering. Beeswax is a byproduct of the honey extracting procedure. The white honey capping results in high quality, bright yellow beeswax. This grade of beeswax is always in high demand.

It is a common sight to which Alabama beekeepers are accustomed, but bees hanging on the front of the colony on hot days and hot evenings is a common sight. The brood nest is too hot, so most of the bees are simply "sitting on the front porch" to reduce inside temperatures. Such a colony, with the accompanying beard, would be testy to manipulate. But such a beard also represents a populous colony. July and August beards can make surplus honey removal more difficult.

European foulbrood has become much more frequent than in past years. Indeed, for many years, it was non-existent. In years past, beekeepers used terramycin to clear the disease, but that antibiotic is no longer readily available. In many instances, the colony will recover, but there is rare a honey

crop from such a sickly colony. Unfortunately, some colonies will die from this malady. At the moment, the disease is not widespread, but it is reoccurring.

In summary, July, 2018, was a typical month in Alabama. Most beekeepers seem happy enough with their bees.

**ARIZONA:** Temperatures in Arizona were at slightly above normal levels during the first week of July, were at below normal levels during the second week of July, were at normal levels for the third week of July and closed the month out during the fourth week of July with above normal temperatures. The high temperature for the month was recorded in Mohave, Parker, and Roll at 119 degrees Fahrenheit; while the low temperature for the month in Arizona was 42 degrees Fahrenheit in Grand Canyon.

During the month of July, the weekly number of reporting stations across Arizona to receive precipitation (out of 48 stations) were 26, 47, 45 and 31, respectively. Out of the 48 reporting stations, 9 are at above normal precipitation levels for the year, with 39 stations at below normal levels for the year. During the last week of July, 37 of 48 reporting stations received temperatures at or above 100 degrees Fahrenheit.

The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state during the month of July was desert plant bloom, with cantaloupes, honeydews and mixed and miscellaneous melons also a source during the first part of the month. Demand for honey was good.

**ARKANSAS:** No report issued.

**CALIFORNIA:** Though California remained largely hot and dry for the month of July, bees managed to forage on irrigated crops like cotton and alfalfa. Honey flow that began with those crops in early July should continue through August. "The fact that these crops are irrigated results in one of our few somewhat predictable flows of the year," one beekeeper said. "Many growers are letting their alfalfa bloom longer than normal between cuttings, which is great for the bees."

Some beekeepers also had planned to take hives near meadows and creek beds in the High Sierra and its wide assortment of wildflowers. "With the bees, they just kind of disappear over the trees and come back with honey," another said. Even the cedars and firs secrete a sugar that attracts bees, he said.

As August arrived, tar weed and blue curl were expected to begin bloom and provide pollen in the foothills. Concerns persisted. Smoky conditions from California's wildfires forced beekeepers to withdraw hives from areas such as Mendocino, Napa and Redding, where bees otherwise could have access to blooms such as star thistle. Hot weather restrictions also limited treatment for varroa mites.

Some poorly mated queens had begun showing up in 2018 divides. Pesticide applications, such as those for lygus control on cotton, damaged some hives. And, of course, honey production this season had fallen short, as low as 7 percent of normal for one beekeeper's hives. "The bees themselves look good for the most part, but we have several months of artificial feeding to do," he said. "We will see how things turn out." During August, hives may be used to pollinate melons, cucumbers and squash.

**FLORIDA:** The weather was hot and rainy, with rain being most prevalent in Central Florida. Bee health was considered to be about average, with some producers experiencing problems controlling varroa mites. Wildflowers, including palm, Spanish Needle, and goldenrod provided adequate nutrition in most areas. Gallberry honey production was considered by many to be above average with palmetto honey production estimated to be about average or slightly below average. Above average rainfall in some areas interfered with palmetto bloom. Tupelo honey production was considered to be the largest in probably the last 10-11 years. Bees from Northern areas began returning to Florida in late July, with most expected to return by early September. Brazilian Pepper bloom should begin by early September and slowly spread across the state. Brazilian Pepper provides a commercially viable honey crop for most beekeepers. There was a moderate amount of stored gallberry and palmetto honey at the end of the month with fairly good demand and steady prices.

**GEORGIA:** Rain and plenty of it hit the state in many areas. Northern to Southern Georgia counties had record rainfalls this year and July was no exception. With the heat and high humidity, beekeepers have had to monitor the bees in the hives and also start managing hive beetles that are starting to show up in large numbers. Losses of up to 25 percent have been reported so far this year. The cotton honey flow has had a slow start for the season, and the bees have brooded well and look good this year. The honey flow for the summer and fall appears to be coming along and volume should be good. Prices are still high and remain steady. Demand is strong.

**IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH:** During the month of July temperatures were above normal across Idaho, Utah and Colorado. Precipitation during July was above normal in Southeast Colorado. All other locations in the Three State area experienced below normal precipitation during the month of July. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, the Central areas of Idaho and Northeast areas of Colorado had near normal soil moisture conditions during July. Southern and far Northern areas of Idaho were rated as abnormally dry. It continued to be extremely dry across the entire State of Utah and Southern and Western areas of Colorado during the same period. All areas in Utah have some level of drought conditions, ranging from extreme to moderate. The driest area in Utah seems to be in the Central and Southeastern areas of the State. In Colorado, Southern and Northwestern areas are also experiencing some type of drought conditions with the worse drought conditions showing in the Southern and Western areas of the State. Despite major drought issues, irrigated alfalfa areas were still able to provide some good nectar for bees.

At this point of the summer, beekeepers have indicated that their bees were looking mostly healthy. Not many varroa mites have been noticed at this point, but beekeepers plan on treating for them soon after all the honey has been extracted. Early treatments soon after honey extraction seem to be more effective towards keeping varroa mite's issues under control according to beekeepers. Black bears continue to be an issue in Colorado this summer. Despite placing electric fences around bee yards, some 2 percent of bears still manage to make it through this barrier. Queen bees seem to be in better overall shape this summer when compared to 2017. Many beekeepers have started to harvest some new crop honey from irrigated alfalfa fields. First reports have indicated that despite some very dry weather, yields of honey seem to be coming in at fairly good poundage per colony. Without irrigation this year, very little honey production is expected due to the extremely dry conditions in the Three State area. Some beekeepers have stated that they believe that the 2018 honey crop will be larger than 2017. Much of the commercial honey should be extracted by around August 20th.

Demand for Idaho, Utah and Colorado honey continues to exceed the supply. Prices for good local white honey range from \$2.00 to \$2.40 per pound on the wholesale level. As one beekeeper stated, "Local honey is just worth more. There is just not enough local honey to fill the demand."

ILLINOIS: The weather for July was slightly lower than usual with a better than average amount of rain. Beekeepers report that most of their bees are in fair condition. Beekeepers also report that there are very little wild flowers left for the bees. Beekeepers report fair to good production in the month of July. Demand for honey is fairly good at the retail level and good at wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

INDIANA: Temperatures for the month of July were slightly higher than average. There was less rain than usual, as well. Beekeepers report that their bees continue to feed on wild flowers, such as clover and alfalfa. The bees are said to be in fair to good condition. Beekeepers report a decent amount of honey flow. 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: In Kentucky, "it was the best of times, it was the worst of times" continues to be the theme of this year. This state has had sustained rain throughout the month, so honey harvests have been uncharacteristically good for the commercial beekeepers. On the other hand, since many beginner beekeepers had high losses due to the extended winter, many are starting with packages and the steady rain has meant that they are feeding their newly-established hives, especially those that started with packages this year. Fortunately, small hive beetle has not been the threat it has been in the past. Varroa mites are just beginning to reach threshold levels, at 3 varroa mites per 100 bees, in the samples taken in the fields. Consequently, there have been few visible symptoms of viruses or nosema. In terms of floral bloom availability, the July flowers have been mainly "meadow mix," such as coreopsis, purple coneflowers, grey-headed coneflowers, and as the month was ending, the first flashes of goldenrod and mountain mint were blooming and attracting pollinators.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: Reports of lighter colored honey compared to last summer have been heard as honey harvest and extraction takes place. The flow has been good for some beekeepers and poor for others, depending on the spotty rain showers during the month. It appears that the summer of 2018 will be another average yield. Where the flows have been good, bee populations have built up to good sizes. In time, it will be determined if there was proper nutrition as they begin to raise bees to sustain the hive through the winter months. Beekeepers have been testing the hives for varroa mites and treating when appropriate. Much of the nectar collected during the month was from White and Dutch Sweet Clover, herbs such as mint, oregano, hyssop, Russage Sage, Thistles and Nettles and commercial crops such as squash, cucumbers and melons. Honey demand and prices have remained strong for local honey at markets this summer.

MINNESOTA: During the month of July temperatures were above normal across the entire State of Minnesota. Precipitation during the same period was also above normal across the entire State. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, soil moisture conditions are normal over most areas of the State in July. The exception is the North Central area of the State which was experiencing abnormally dry conditions during the same period.

In July foraging plants included yellow sweet clover, basswood trees, soybeans, wildflowers and other flowering plants. Across Minnesota these plants and trees were providing great supplies of pollen and nectar coupled with the good growing conditions.

Beekeepers have indicated that their bee colonies were not all looking strong now. Some beekeepers have lost a fairly large percentage of their bee colonies. As usual, the issues causing some losses have not been identified completely. However, between the varroa mites, herbicides, viruses and black bears and a host of other issues have plagued some beekeepers in the State this summer. One beekeeper stated that it appears the older bee colonies were having a much harder time surviving when compared to younger colonies.

Black bears seem to be a larger issue in Minnesota this summer when compared to recent years. Despite placing electric fences around bee yards, some bears still manage to make it through this barrier. Some beekeepers have stated that they believe that the 2018 honey crop will be larger than 2017. Much of the commercial honey should be extracted by around August 20th.

Demand for Minnesota honey continues to exceed the supply. Prices for good local white honey range from \$2.00 to \$2.10 per pound on the wholesale level. As one beekeeper stated, "Local honey is just worth more. There is just not enough local honey to fill the demand." The development of a two-tier pricing structure seems to be occurring this summer. One price for good local honey and one for imported honey.

MISSISSIPPI: Beekeepers have been busy keeping an eye on the hives and are treating for mites and managing to stay in control and keep the bees in top condition. Plenty of wildflowers available and the honey pulled earlier is a nice light amber with about 18.5% moisture. Prices remain steady and demand is strong. \$1.96-2.10 per pound.

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather in July for the most part had average temperatures generally combined with normal levels of humidity such that overall, this month's weather was idyllic; blue skies, low wind, near perfect temperatures and average temperatures were generally normal with warm to hot days and mild to warm nights. Intermittent rain showers produced a sufficient amount of moisture for nectar and pollen producing plants thus creating ample topsoil levels across most of the region. The current conditions are ideal for our seasonal plant growth hence generating ample pollen and nectar flow. These climatic conditions allow plant blossoms to secrete at peak levels thus accelerating plant growth. Most beekeepers have reported witnessing this year the perfect timing and progression of early summer blooming ornamentals attesting to by many seasonal arborists. This perfect timing means that there will be a nice steady flow of pollen and nectar and should add up to one of the best summer seasons on record. These conditions should translate to the added bonus of abundant comb honey without the headaches of wax robbing. Additionally, it points to being, for most keepers, an excellent honey crop this year.

Most keepers are reporting a quick summer buildup of good capped brood patterns, solid foundations of second brood boxes with double supers quickly filled with honey. Honey production reported to me by fellow beekeepers seems to be very strong in quantity and quality and looks to be exceptional with most very light in color with what is currently being harvested. Beekeepers are checking their colonies and adding supers particularly because of the intense run. Beekeepers were splitting their colonies as populations had doubled in size. Regarding brood comb, many beekeepers report that plastic frames and foundations have exhibited tube style patterns and bees set themselves differently according to white or black plastic with a preference for black being better accepted by the bees.

Bees love July as the weather has been perfect for foraging. It is special how the different hives change their brood rearing with the pollen and nectar flows as some queens keep cranking out eggs while others slowdown, which has much to do with the genetics of the bees. Reportedly, some poor laying queens have had to be replaced however, new queen acceptance has been good.

The main and most exceptionally productive pollen and nectar sources have been black locust (*Robinia pseudo acacia*), white Dutch clover (*Trifolium repens*), multiflora rose, catalpa, smooth and shiny sumac, autumn olive (*elaegnus umbellata*), white clover (which produces brown pollen and is sometimes referred to as northern chocolate) and yellow sweet clover (pollen color is yellow to dark yellow), and various flowering trees especially tulip and Linden (*basswood-Tilia Americana*- which offers yellow to light orange pollen), chickweed (yellowish pollen), and meadow sweet (light olive colored pollen), as well as staghorn sumac (*Rhus typhina*) which had some good days, but not as heavy of a flow like some years. Additional forging sources regionally blooming at this time are; holly, cinquefoil, honey suckle, vetch, wild rose, ibota, ailanthus, calit privets and milkweed. Purportedly there is a lot of light tan colored Queen Anne's lace (*Daucus carota*) pollen filling up the pollen traps. Reportedly providing excellent bloom was berry crops especially strawberries and additionally blackberry (*Rubus spp.*), which was evident by the gray pollen; others are elderberry and cranberry. Vegetable crops were showing small flowers but good bloom was squash and pumpkins.

Reportedly so far there have been very few major pest problems. No American foul brood or pronounced tracheal infestations have been reported to date. However, with the advancing honey flow and brood buildup, New England will usually experience a heavy varroa mite problem. Keepers this month continue to check for diseases and at this time and if found will forego their honey harvest and will utilize Fumidil-B, apiguard, apistan, and formic acid (mite – away two). Keepers recommend that one should rotate the chemicals used for treatment to reduce the chance of the mites building a resistance to one chemical. In New England tracheal and varroa mites are typically an issue in July and August. Overall colonies were reported to be in good to excellent condition and exceptionally healthy. Farmers' markets have started and currently demand for honey is expected to pick up at near summers end with the advent of cooler weather and prices are expected to be slightly higher than last year.

Prices quoted for retail 1 lb. bottled units were \$9.50 to \$12.50 mostly \$12.00, occasionally higher, and 1 Quart bottled units were \$20.00 to \$24.00 mostly \$22.50, occasionally higher, inclusive of all varieties; for food service operations, prices were firm with 5 gallon units at \$200.00 to \$260.00 mostly \$240.00 and occasionally lower for all raw and natural honey depending on variety and quality. In the Northeast overall, the wholesale natural and raw honey price has been around \$2.60 to \$3.00 per pound, mostly 2.85 per pound, by the 55 gallon barrel.

**NEW YORK:** This has been a difficult year for beekeeping. Finally around July 4th, with sunny, warm (little dry) weather, the hives began flying for available forage and putting on weight. One of the favorite flows during the summer months is basswood, with this year's flow very marginal compared to one year earlier. One beekeeper commented, "I have recorded my best day every on a basswood flow a few years back where a hive in my home yard on a scale put on 28 pounds in a day! In contrast, this year during the same period, my scale hives on put on 7 pounds. Generally hive health has been good. A few colonites have showed signs of maladies that slowed growth. Mite numbers have yet to crest but the first samples during our annual August dearth will better dictate colony management needs. Even if it is a green August, due to the heavier rains in the past week, experience has shown that there is very little forage for bees, so feeding will help sustain the colonies until the Goldenrod flow arrives, which always provides the majority of our yearly honey flow. Honey sales typically slow during the summer, although prices are stable and consistent with prices earlier in the year. Comb honey has a renewed appeal at the local farmers' markets and commands a premium price from \$8 to \$13 per pound. It is time to pull early summer flows, sample for mites and treat or feed as needed in preparation for the end of the year rush for bulk honey production. It is still possible to raise queens and split colonies in hopes of increasing numbers of colonies going through winter.

**NORTH CAROLINA:** Temperatures in North Carolina were near-normal for July with a statewide average temperature of 76.7°F. Precipitation was above normal with most of the rain falling the last two weeks of the month; overall statewide soil moisture levels were rated 7.5 percent very short, 26 percent short, 56 percent adequate, and 10.5 percent surplus the week ending July 28. The North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council reported 9 counties as being abnormally dry.

Colonies remained in fairly good condition with low pest pressures being reported by apiary inspectors. Weather conditions were favorable for foraging early in the month allowing for a plentiful Sourwood harvest, initially; however, rain towards the end of the month slowed production to more normal levels. Other than Sourwood, bees could be seen working Basswood, Linden in the Mountain region. Various clovers (Ladino, White, and Sweet) were available throughout the Mountain and Piedmont regions. Also, available in the Piedmont region was Alsike Clover and Heartsease, Smartweed. Sumac was available across the State.

Commercial pollinator hives from the Western Piedmont were filling pollination contracts for pumpkins throughout North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia. Others began preparation for moving hives to Florida for the Brazilian Pepper flow in late summer and early fall. Supply of spring honey for sale varied by region; the color of Tulip Poplar honey was said to be lighter than normal, presumably, due to drought stress during the flow. Retail prices 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 8 ounce jar and \$14.00-\$15.00 per 22 ounce jar. While prices at the Zebulon Farm Fresh Market were: \$12.00 per 8 ounce jar and \$20.00 per 16 ounce jar.

**NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA:** In July sunflowers bloom picked up, generally ahead of last year and the average. Bees worked various crops. Moisture was adequate in most areas. Better generally in the North and drier in the South.

**OHIO:** The weather during July was not extreme and bees were able to make a good crop of honey, which surprised many beekeepers. Prices are very good at the local farm markets with \$10 per pound an average, with varieties around \$15 per pound. Grocery stores remained lower as imports dominated those store shelves. Mites have been building and hives need to be treated now to curb any additional spread.

**OKLAHOMA:** No report issued.

**OREGON:** No report issued.

**SOUTH CAROLINA:** Beekeepers report that the strong honey flow continues as they also continue extracting. Bees have soy, cotton, aster and goldenrod forage. Beekeepers report there has been good precipitation. No wax moths, no issue with hive beetles, and mites are being controlled. Retail price per pint of honey \$8.00

**TENNESSEE:** No report issued.

WASHINGTON: As summer heated up and fires prevailed in some areas, bees were limited to some higher elevation floral sources and some field crops. The weather was generally dry throughout the region. Floral sources in the mountains continued to be lighter than normal depending on location. Cherry continued past its peak and blueberry harvest peaked. Peach and nectarine harvest got underway. There has been some concern over late season irrigation for some users.

WISCONSIN: Temperatures for the month of July were higher than average. There was slightly less rain for this time of year. There has been no problem with insects. Generally, bees are in fair to good condition. Little foliage remains for the bees. Production was good for some, and a little less for others. Demand for honey is good at the retail level and fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged.

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

	Year to Date		JUNE 2018	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
<b>COMB &amp; NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -</b>				
Austria	3,213	7,800	0	0
Bahamas, The	6,039	19,668	0	0
Bahrain	8,207	19,922	0	0
Barbados	13,017	79,022	2,068	11,684
Bermuda	10,880	34,502	855	3,120
British Indian Ocean Territory	378	3,767	0	0
Cayman Islands	2,524	12,767	0	0
China	30,536	76,133	0	0
France(*)	54,612	104,000	0	0
Guyana	2,068	18,452	0	0
Hong Kong	8,187	25,293	1,265	7,253
Japan	50,101	123,752	6,452	15,660
Korea, South	218,217	977,237	116,466	503,546
Kuwait	76,500	707,636	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	441	2,876	0	0
Malaysia	231	4,589	0	0
Mexico	4,355	14,208	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	8,332	46,033	1,306	7,829
Oman	41,306	100,263	0	0
Panama	22,855	137,022	5,877	35,234
Philippines	239,712	589,564	0	0
Qatar	340	2,691	340	2,691
Saudi Arabia	1,279	9,737	327	2,584
Singapore	10,169	47,251	5,438	13,200
Taiwan	4,543	11,027	0	0
United Arab Emirates	67,077	171,248	0	0
Vietnam	359,074	905,040	0	0

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

Australia(*)	48,699	206,211	0	0
Bahamas, The	49,962	151,936	6,820	16,425
Bahrain	996	9,313	0	0
Barbados	4,060	11,227	3,856	8,457
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	8,541	20,731	0	0
Bermuda	10,585	43,340	1,038	9,208
Cambodia	7,470	26,313	5,535	13,434
Canada	418,305	1,510,336	45,420	219,868
Cayman Islands	1,000	6,642	0	0
China	3,122	13,921	0	0
Costa Rica	271	4,370	0	0
Dominican Republic	8,543	20,736	0	0
Guatemala	503	2,964	0	0
Guyana	1,629	7,996	0	0
Hong Kong	19,794	116,000	19,794	116,000
India	482	2,688	0	0

Japan	23,859	177,600	2,975	26,340
Korea, South	191	2,982	191	2,982
Kuwait	262	2,870	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	2,186	7,992	544	2,664
Mexico	11,925	35,597	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	8,051	34,804	2,268	8,594
Other Pacific Islands, NEC(*)	850	4,316	0	0
Panama	699	7,001	0	0
Philippines	76,782	226,140	1,941	13,118
Poland	3,374	23,552	0	0
Singapore	849	5,357	0	0
Taiwan	1,264	7,850	0	0
Thailand	644	4,039	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	13,900	42,415	8,572	26,474
United Arab Emirates	17,758	45,187	0	0
Vietnam	84,538	158,144	63,242	111,060
Yemen(*)	16,480	40,000	0	0
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,091,767</b>	<b>7,232,070</b>	<b>302,590</b>	<b>1,177,425</b>

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

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

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

Argentina	5,078,436	13,046,815	13,407,664	677,662	1,721,873	1,780,631
Brazil	200,745	860,036	876,097	0	0	0
Canada	7,336,401	22,606,970	22,837,462	890,294	2,706,030	2,745,140
China	55,680	80,736	86,736	55,680	80,736	86,736
Egypt	1,820	9,074	9,297	686	2,450	2,516
France(*)	881	9,972	11,024	692	7,790	8,699
Hungary	960	5,242	5,936	480	2,322	2,646
India	3,055,476	5,669,933	5,887,821	910,500	1,671,837	1,730,559
Israel(*)	1,387	4,836	4,936	0	0	0
Italy(*)	10,118	50,863	56,293	0	0	0
Mexico	821,866	3,400,810	3,419,701	361,353	1,481,170	1,485,197
New Zealand(*)	5,988	26,926	28,176	0	0	0
Poland	1,550	11,614	12,464	0	0	0
Serbia	1,468	8,285	8,289	0	0	0
Taiwan	96,600	189,255	198,180	0	0	0
United Kingdom	16,409	56,037	57,995	3,107	11,096	11,498

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

Argentina	6,950,300	17,474,500	17,990,115	1,263,307	3,141,527	3,246,366
Australia(*)	147,556	311,100	323,100	0	0	0
Brazil	224,739	795,573	812,573	19,380	67,830	69,330
Canada	338,379	931,813	956,052	112,415	309,700	317,560
Egypt	1,520	7,735	7,772	0	0	0
France(*)	867	16,909	17,225	429	8,072	8,212
Greece	9,344	23,814	25,614	9,344	23,814	25,614
India	7,360,331	13,099,389	13,786,936	2,404,060	4,111,686	4,341,779
Italy(*)	2,383	17,698	19,188	0	0	0
Mexico	459,348	1,875,376	1,899,024	239,567	961,464	973,882
Poland	56,880	130,824	139,824	0	0	0
Spain	17,948	32,307	33,507	0	0	0
Taiwan	664,185	1,027,189	1,033,989	110,283	171,303	173,503

Thailand	151,200	265,860	279,716	75,600	137,340	145,196
Turkey	744,000	1,517,760	1,698,960	334,800	680,760	770,760
Ukraine	2,097,992	4,498,657	4,739,405	244,480	506,217	528,808
Vietnam	693,385	1,190,338	1,232,973	48,150	82,212	84,707

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

Argentina	918,828	2,037,006	2,132,012	114,108	230,137	238,674
Armenia	2,053	13,842	14,804	0	0	0
Australia(*)	8,813	109,738	118,108	0	0	0
Austria	57,757	447,323	472,736	16,317	151,487	159,577
Brazil	528,078	2,020,267	2,076,327	49,395	197,246	200,946
Burma	231,900	371,861	400,128	0	0	0
Canada	18,352	60,100	60,701	1,134	6,430	6,630
China	260,420	299,537	322,441	161,820	155,347	175,347
Dominican Republic	85,971	249,490	259,807	3,710	10,600	11,406
Egypt	2,771	6,880	7,720	1,281	3,930	4,320
Germany(*)	352,655	1,662,521	1,724,271	38,966	190,283	196,583
Greece	18,150	54,404	57,104	0	0	0
Hong Kong	7,524	55,850	56,430	0	0	0
India	12,244,271	21,411,702	22,495,218	1,961,600	3,345,183	3,497,058
Israel(*)	1,636	10,763	11,084	0	0	0
Italy(*)	7,328	96,112	98,703	311	7,914	8,088
Mexico	149,020	543,241	561,143	85,333	313,161	321,629
Moldova	390	2,310	2,311	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	22,901	1,189,576	1,194,842	60	3,141	3,602
Pakistan	537	3,160	3,267	0	0	0
Poland	1,873	9,255	10,837	0	0	0
Serbia	1,056	6,134	6,712	1,056	6,134	6,712
Spain	46,363	257,090	266,410	1,334	13,010	13,290
Switzerland(*)	460	6,128	6,365	460	6,128	6,365
Thailand	2,591,757	5,201,045	5,495,874	631,697	1,257,518	1,332,846
Turkey	550,277	1,137,449	1,216,921	1,785	14,530	15,682
Ukraine	132,163	266,250	280,550	0	0	0
Uruguay	130,750	322,941	334,997	0	0	0
Vietnam	8,040,989	12,103,193	12,896,121	2,098,039	3,097,031	3,317,418

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

Albania	239	2,012	2,163	0	0	0
Argentina	189,772	435,263	454,814	19,514	51,322	53,222
Armenia	580	3,373	3,873	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	512	6,700	7,370	0	0	0
Brazil	18,876	72,727	74,477	66	2,189	2,439
Bulgaria	1,360	8,611	9,160	0	0	0
Canada	2,348	17,692	17,941	190	3,960	3,993
China	4,713	17,908	20,587	4,713	17,908	20,587
Colombia	2,757	24,536	25,741	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	61,650	141,075	149,257	20,925	66,575	71,575
Egypt	6,543	31,907	33,852	0	0	0
France(*)	10,690	126,128	132,839	1,140	15,981	16,394
Greece	44,888	273,631	285,305	1,087	9,145	9,684
Hungary	900	4,961	5,426	900	4,961	5,426
India	16,344	36,000	37,500	0	0	0
Italy(*)	10,427	122,763	125,054	446	7,742	7,926
Kuwait	6,795	54,124	56,035	0	0	0

Lithuania	1,976	9,096	10,859	0	0	0
Mexico	93,489	328,707	332,352	53,504	206,443	206,889
New Zealand(*)	477,474	7,770,713	8,101,472	18,123	522,162	547,874
Poland	12,490	87,213	94,893	808	4,979	5,848
Russia	3,073	17,231	20,621	696	4,378	5,697
Serbia	8,121	81,024	86,486	3,466	23,033	25,032
Sierra Leone	92,805	225,060	250,060	0	0	0
Singapore	90	2,700	2,790	0	0	0
Spain	2,362	24,335	25,817	0	0	0
Taiwan	3,314	34,066	34,870	0	0	0
Turkey	20,720	57,887	57,890	0	0	0
Ukraine	4,093	21,719	25,960	858	4,365	5,567
United Kingdom	8,240	237,037	241,867	2,400	70,199	70,485
Vietnam	3,172,895	4,398,681	4,806,364	549,650	675,834	762,323
Yemen(*)	481	16,000	18,384	0	0	0

**COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –**

Argentina	897	14,856	16,904	314	4,099	4,920
Armenia	12,119	54,457	58,237	0	0	0
Australia(*)	55,572	558,699	591,261	18,754	209,218	213,394
Austria	4,763	44,487	47,506	429	3,910	4,127
Bangladesh	9,913	28,027	30,335	0	0	0
Belarus	44,032	137,584	148,540	15,496	43,526	45,076
Bolivia	2,366	54,678	60,711	0	0	0
Brazil	5,759	49,637	49,775	0	0	0
Bulgaria	87,837	357,405	391,225	23,532	108,428	118,455
Canada	82,336	433,889	435,693	16,247	72,344	72,865
Chile	4,584	55,787	60,287	3,674	49,422	52,922
Cyprus	672	6,672	7,871	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	16,640	47,701	49,353	0	0	0
El Salvador	965	4,106	5,282	612	2,036	3,036
France(*)	288,312	1,988,266	2,047,396	40,542	413,694	420,508
Germany(*)	47,292	311,487	326,188	12,517	82,518	87,776
Greece	35,547	469,099	483,134	5,665	73,107	75,806
Guatemala	816	3,700	4,048	0	0	0
Hungary	61,905	630,774	649,424	19,370	203,574	208,544
India	537,144	1,554,634	1,636,710	0	0	0
Italy(*)	18,863	236,491	243,076	3,698	50,657	52,976
Kazakhstan	110	4,505	4,955	0	0	0
Korea, South	120	2,946	3,113	0	0	0
Lithuania	2,936	13,960	15,356	0	0	0
Malaysia	725	8,700	17,175	0	0	0
Mexico	32,613	131,102	133,945	4,016	8,616	8,716
Moldova	4,809	13,700	15,021	2,812	3,060	3,415
New Zealand(*)	405,023	9,059,833	9,326,025	61,634	1,154,423	1,244,619
Peru	584	2,760	3,165	584	2,760	3,165
Poland	33,161	122,352	133,579	9,430	33,371	36,687
Portugal	16,280	99,733	107,857	610	3,263	3,373
Romania	2,007	9,113	9,974	0	0	0
Russia	30,737	125,741	137,903	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	9,722	72,920	106,576	5,829	40,800	71,536
Serbia	2,590	15,238	16,991	378	2,873	4,073
Spain	312,261	2,168,205	2,230,269	56,139	419,591	431,821
Switzerland(*)	1,174	20,132	21,131	391	6,711	7,077
Taiwan	44,095	121,577	125,255	0	0	0
Turkey	425,269	2,442,262	2,530,977	71,393	505,798	525,152
Ukraine	39,745	109,420	119,624	14,700	34,500	37,951
United Arab Emirates	970	2,912	3,366	0	0	0
United Kingdom	1,962	23,332	24,253	500	9,153	9,598

Uzbekistan, Republic of	16,989	59,464	65,410	0	0	0
Yemen(*)	4,754	33,280	34,564	4,754	33,280	34,564

**FLAVORED HONEY –**

Australia(*)	2,936	59,861	63,418	1,124	20,934	22,216
Bulgaria	9,969	34,973	36,043	0	0	0
Canada	41,669	132,461	133,081	8,769	67,514	67,714
China	7,819	66,256	69,394	280	2,240	2,741
Dominican Republic	5,682	18,259	20,797	0	0	0
Greece	533	9,005	9,371	0	0	0
India	19,315	84,667	85,876	1,779	10,139	10,348
Ireland	308	5,211	5,933	0	0	0
Italy(*)	1,083	18,233	19,832	0	0	0
Jordan	215	9,805	10,135	0	0	0
Korea, South	108,679	509,712	526,470	9,026	55,522	57,243
Malaysia	4	2,480	2,480	0	0	0
Mexico	2,339	3,658	3,758	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	243	10,943	12,130	0	0	0
Peru	931	4,198	4,306	0	0	0
Philippines	1,346	5,490	5,936	0	0	0
Poland	180	3,942	4,061	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	480	4,360	4,524	0	0	0
Taiwan	29,106	48,283	51,100	15,462	24,854	26,193
Thailand	16,932	72,762	73,972	0	0	0
Turkey	8,640	14,850	18,800	8,640	14,850	18,800

**ORGANIC HONEY –**

Argentina	105,262	410,652	421,093	18,256	61,450	63,430
Australia(*)	44,725	292,507	310,783	4,200	30,555	32,883
Brazil	9,015,821	33,883,246	35,060,970	1,211,810	4,095,594	4,246,990
Bulgaria	15,904	108,614	111,098	4,992	38,640	38,657
Canada	112,347	555,545	560,502	2,287	17,699	17,769
Denmark(*)	898	10,660	11,171	898	10,660	11,171
Greece	7,691	47,613	50,580	0	0	0
India	137,500	414,195	429,745	100,300	285,855	298,355
Italy(*)	10,455	132,355	133,911	1,528	16,975	16,976
Mexico	275,214	1,243,017	1,264,477	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	47,301	579,686	610,379	14,273	84,927	90,701
Poland	1,577	9,543	9,861	0	0	0
Romania	3,025	18,064	20,954	2,185	11,460	12,460
Thailand	132,300	450,387	483,368	0	0	0
United Kingdom	565	6,985	7,300	0	0	0
Uruguay	258,489	862,346	890,064	57,069	179,565	185,501
Zambia	3,523	24,898	25,498	368	2,640	2,790

<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	80,440,178	215,775,639	224,132,678	15,466,427	37,194,420	38,881,563
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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