

NATIONAL HONEY REPORT



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Agricultural Marketing Service
Specialty Crops Program
Market News Division

Unit 1, Produce Row Room 101
St. Louis, MO 63102
Phone: 314-425-4520 Fax: 314-621-3214
Website: www.ams.usda.gov/marketnews.htm

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CORRECTED COPY: See updated prices on page 1.

HONEY MARKET FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER 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

Clover	White	\$2.05	
Cotton	White	\$1.80	
Cotton	Light Amber	\$1.80	
Cotton	Amber	\$1.80	- \$1.82
Mixed Flower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.80	
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$1.45	- \$1.82
Orange Blossom	White	\$2.40	- \$2.50
Valley	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	
Valley	Light Amber	\$1.80	
Valley	Amber	\$1.80	- \$1.82

DAKOTAS

Buckwheat	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	- \$1.83
Buckwheat	Light Amber	\$1.60	- \$2.05
Buckwheat	Amber	\$1.45	- \$1.83
Canola	White	\$1.83	- \$1.85
Canola	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	- \$1.83
Capper	Light Amber	\$.70	
Clover	White	\$1.80	- \$2.05
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	- \$2.05
Clover	Light Amber	\$2.05	
Sunflower	White	\$1.83	
Sunflower	Extra Light Amber	\$1.83	

FLORIDA

Meltor	Dark	\$1.60	
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.65	
Tallow	Amber	\$1.60	

GEORGIA

Gallberry	Light Amber	\$2.20	
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MICHIGAN

Basswood	Amber	\$2.15	
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MINNESOTA

Basswood	White	\$1.83	
Basswood	Extra Light Amber	\$1.83	
Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$1.80	- \$1.83

MISSISSIPPI

Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.70	
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MONTANA

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

NEW YORK

Basswood	Amber	\$2.35	- \$2.50
Mixed Flower	Amber	\$2.35	- \$2.50

OREGON

Alfalfa	White	\$1.83	
Clover	White	\$1.83	
Clover	Light Amber	\$1.80	
Mint	Light Amber	\$1.60	
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$1.75	

TEXAS

Clover	Extra Light Amber	\$2.05	
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WASHINGTON

Canola	White	\$1.83	
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WYOMING

Alfalfa	Light Amber	\$2.05	
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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	\$1.30	- \$1.33
Canola	White	\$1.35	- \$1.38
Mixed Flower	White	\$1.39	- \$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	\$1.27	- \$1.33
Mixed Flowers	White	\$1.10	- \$1.40
Mixed Flowers	Extra Light	\$1.10	- \$1.24
Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$1.07	- \$1.20

BRAZIL

ORGANIC	White	\$1.70	- \$1.72
ORGANIC	Light Amber	\$1.56	- \$1.70
ORGANIC	Amber	\$1.67	

INDIA

Mixed Flower	White	\$.94	
Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$.87	- \$.95
Mixed Flower	Light Amber	\$.87	- \$.92
Mustard	White	\$.94	
Mustard	Light Amber	\$.90	

UKRAINE

Mixed Flower	Extra Light	\$1.03	
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VIETNAM

Mixed Flowers	Light Amber	\$.81	- \$.90
Mixed Flowers	Amber	\$.68	

COLONY, HONEY PLANT AND MARKET CONDITIONS DURING OCTOBER 2018

APPALACHIAN DISTRICT (MD, PA, VA, WV): October weather was warmer than normal with a few cool days, but the rain continued. Farmers experienced several delays in harvesting and fall planting as the soil moisture levels were registering in the surplus range. Orchardists were behind harvest by about two weeks from continued rain and wet conditions. Fall bloom was moderate as most wildflowers succumbed to wet weather. Beekeepers were monitoring colonies for issues and supplying supplemental food in preparation for winter. Colonies were cleaning house as more fall like temperatures entered the region.

ALABAMA: As the 2018 season ends, the usual problems caused the usual challenges. Varroa mites were increasingly kept at bay using various oxalic acid procedures. Small hive beetles gave some beekeeping high levels of losses while other beekeepers were barely affected. As has been reported in previous reports, European foulbrood (EFB) was strangely a problem for many Alabama beekeepers. EFB has not been an issue for many decades in Alabama. In personal communication with bee scientists at the Bee Lab in Beltsville, MD it was reported that EFB levels were significantly higher than American foulbrood (AFB) levels. Seemingly Alabama observations are in line with national levels.

Honey production was for the season was typical and enough stores remain for the upcoming winter. As the 2018 season ends, it appears that Alabama beekeepers have had a pretty good year with few surprises.

ARIZONA: Temperatures in Arizona were at slightly below normal levels the first week of October, were at below normal levels the second and third weeks of the month, and were at above normal levels for the last week of the month.

The range in statewide temperatures for the month was from a high of 100 degrees Fahrenheit in Parker to a low of 25 degrees Fahrenheit in Flagstaff, Grand Canyon, Kayenta and Springerville.

During the month of October, the number of weather reporting stations receiving precipitation were 48, 46, 32 and 30 (out of 48), respectively. 19 of the reporting stations are at above normal precipitation levels for the year, while 29 stations are at below normal levels for the year. The main nectar and pollen sources for bees in the state during the month of October was desert plant bloom, mixed melons (early in the month) cantaloupes and honeydews. Demand for honey was good.

ARKANSAS: No report issued.

CALIFORNIA: Bad news got worse for California beekeepers in October, who saw colony losses mount to 50 percent or more.

"Some of it was caused by failure of miticides to control varroa, but that was not alone the cause," one beekeeper said. "Many colonies were subject to extreme robbing to the point of total colony loss. Yellow jackets were extremely aggressive this year, destroying many colonies as well, despite doing everything possible to stop them."

In addition to already dry conditions, bees' ability for forage was also thwarted by heavy smoke from northern fires. Nutritional plans available during bloom have been few, if any at all. "All in all, September and October have not been kind to us," the beekeeper said. Final treatments for mites began in mid-November. "By feeding and treating, we hope that we have stopped the devastation," he said. "We'll see."

FLORIDA: Florida's weather was dominated by the landfall of Hurricane Michael near Mexico Beach, Florida on October 10, 2018. The hurricane was a very strong CAT 4 storms with winds above 150 m.p.h., heavy rain and a large storm surge. The damage to homes and infrastructure was catastrophic in the Florida Panhandle and into southwestern Georgia. Many hives were destroyed, but luckily only about 8% of Florida's bees were in the path of the storm. Early estimates are that perhaps about 20-25% of the 40-50 thousand hives located in the area were lost with about 10% of those being crushed by falling trees or limbs. Many hives were lost to starvation immediately after the storm because nearly every source of food from Tallahassee to Pensacola was destroyed. Thousands of other hives would have been lost if not for the generosity of the Coca-Cola and Bacardi corporations and an international animal rescue organization named Greater Good. Greater Good provided at least 9 tanker loads, about 5,000 gallons per load, of corn syrup or sugar syrup, with the other companies providing tanker loads of simple syrup. Their donations arrived within days of the storm and were the only sources of food for thousands of hives for the critical days after the storm. Florida beekeepers were very appreciative for the food sources provided by these companies or organizations. The storm continued roughly along the track of the Apalachicola River as it headed towards Georgia. A narrow band of a few miles on each side of this river is where most of the Tupelo honey in the country is produced. It is too early to tell how much damage the tupelo trees suffered, but some early estimates think the damage was not nearly as severe as could have occurred. The Tupelo season this year was the best in several years and producers are hoping the trees did not suffer long lasting damage. Several million acres of pine trees were in the path of the storm with potentially thousands of acres of these trees in a larger band along the river being destroyed. Huge swathes of mature pine trees were broken off 4-8 feet above the ground in an awesome display of a hurricane's force.

The weather in the rest of the state was about normal for temperatures and precipitation with some areas in the south receiving slightly less than normal rain. Bee health was considered to be fairly good with many treating for mites in anticipation of moving to California in the middle of December for almond pollination. The Brazilian Pepper honey season ended around the middle of the month with most producers having a good honey crop. It was estimated that almost half of the Brazilian Pepper honey was still stored at the end of the month. Wildflowers such as Spanish Needle and Goldenrod were widely available everywhere except the Panhandle, but many were still supplemental feeding trying to build stronger hives. The number of hives in Florida continues to grow reaching around 627,000 a month ago. Commercial beekeeper numbers also continue to grow about 10% per year, which shows strong interest in working bees in Florida. Stored supplies of honey were moderate with good demand.

GEORGIA: The Tupelo honey flow turned out to be very good for some beekeepers while others had a poor crop this year. Sourwood honey was light as well. Demand is good and prices are holding steady. The weather was unlike no other in the State with Hurricane Michael cutting a swath on land through Southwest Georgia and on to Central and Northeast areas of the state. Several trees were downed and many beehives were destroyed by debris and limbs falling over them. Compounded by the earlier losses from a normal year the storm was catastrophic in some areas with some beekeepers left with about 25 percent of their hives and bees. Many beekeepers will downsize to keep extra expenditures less in hope of being able to recoup losses later. Most are still cleaning up the debris and getting the hives back in shape to prepare for the winter months. Treatments and feeding are in place in hives that are not affected by the storms and others that need to be treated are being taken care of now.

Wildflower 5 gal buckets \$2.00-2.05 per pound -- Wildflower wholesale \$3.00-3.50 per pound -- Tupelo \$7.00 per pound (very light supplies)

IDAHO, COLORADO, UTAH: During the month of October temperatures were varied over much of Idaho, Utah and Colorado. The central areas of Idaho including Idaho Falls, Stanley and Boise had slightly above normal temperatures, whereas the rest of the State recorded below normal temperatures. In Utah an area around Salt Lake City had higher temperatures than the rest of the State. In Colorado, temperatures during October were higher than normal across Southwestern and Central regions of the State. While most other reporting stations recorded below normal temperatures during the same period. Precipitation during October was above normal across the Three State area. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, some type of drought conditions exists in all parts of Utah. The whole State of Colorado, except Northeast and extreme Southeast Colorado, were experiencing moderate to extreme drought conditions during the month of October despite good precipitation across the State during the month. The worst drought conditions were in Eastern Utah and Western Colorado. In Idaho, only the central parts of the State had normal soil moisture conditions as of the end of October. The rest of the State had soil moisture conditions that ranged from an extreme drought in the Southwest part of the State, to abnormally dry or moderate drought conditions.

The 2018 honey crop in Idaho, Utah and Colorado will be only average at best. Production in pounds of honey per colony ranged sharply, but basically are well below historic annual average in most of the three State area. The exception was slightly above normal yields of honey from Southern areas of Utah.

So, with the 2018 honey crop in Idaho, Utah and Colorado now pulled and almost extracted, beekeepers are focusing their energy and time towards moving ahead with the annual cycle of bee migration. At the end of October beekeepers were starting to have their bees trucked to Southern States and to California. In the interim period of time before the almond pollination period starts in February, in California, some beekeepers will store their bees in unused potato sheds in Idaho. Even though still early in the fall of the year, commercial beekeepers want to keep their bee colonies moving forward instead of struggling through the long cold Idaho, Utah and Colorado winters. Prior to the annual trek south and west, Idaho, Utah and Colorado beekeepers provided a supplemental feeding of corn syrup, sucrose or a blend to the bees to tie them over until the bees become active again. This was usually completed on an as needed basis. Some beekeepers also continue to feed supplemental pollen patties to spur on additional brood for the almond pollination period in California.

Another ongoing task was another treatment for varroa mites. When talking to beekeepers about mites, it becomes obvious that there is indeed damage from the varroa mites. As shown on sticky boards, varroa mite levels are higher, than any commercial beekeeper would want to see at this time of the year. There seems to be very few new options available for control. Varroa mites keep reproducing at higher levels than previous generations due to their abilities to outdo just about any treatment that is thrown at them. This is very alarming to all beekeepers, because whatever treatment is utilized, the varroa mite's population, continues to be persistent. In the absence of any control for the varroa mites, bee colonies can be overrun very quickly, so timely treatments are imperative to the survival of any honey bee business. One other issue noted by beekeepers in Utah, is the discovery and minor loss of bees due to American Foul Brood. It is believed that this is an isolated issue, but not one to ignore. Treatment and preventative treatments have been applied in close proximity to where an outbreak was noticed.

Demand for Idaho, Utah and Colorado honey continues to exceed the supply. Prices for good locally sourced white domestic wholesale honey ranged from \$1.80 to \$2.00 per pound with a mostly \$1.83 to \$1.90. Right now, there appears to be a two-tier price structure on wholesale honey. Tier one seems to be for domestic locally sourced honey and the second tier for lower priced imported honey. Consumers in the United States seem to favor locally sourced honey when compared to imported according to beekeepers.

ILLINOIS: The weather for the month of October has been fairly good with average to above levels of rainfall as well as moisture for the month of October. Most beekeepers are preparing their hives for winter and report that the bees are wintering quite well. The Beekeepers are busy treating for mites as well as for the beetles, but mostly preparing meetings for the annual Beekeeper convention in Mid November. Beekeepers report that there will be a lot of lobbyist activity due to the bee colony collapse this past year, but overall the Beekeepers report their bees in fairly good condition as they were able to take quite a few cleansing flights this past month due to temperatures in the 60s and low 70s. There is still some foliage for example, white and purple aster and a few Goldenrod. Demand for honey is up at the retail level and fairly good at wholesale level. Prices are generally higher.

INDIANA: The weather for October has been fairly decent with a few days of cold with average to above average rainfall. Beekeepers report their bees in good condition and prepare well for winter. Some beekeepers continued supplemental feeding of their bees. Beekeepers with mite problems have begun treating their hives. Demand for honey is fairly good at the retail level and demand was fairly good at the wholesale level. Prices are generally unchanged with some getting better prices due to a shortage of supply.

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

KENTUCKY: No report issued.

LOUISIANA: No report issued.

MICHIGAN: Cool weather has slowed down bee activity. Many beekeepers have completed ocalic acid treatments in hives to control varroa mite infestation, and hive preparation for overwintering are being made. There are reports of a higher incidence of hive beetles than ever before; beekeepers are hopeful the colder temperatures will help alleviate the problem. The hives have been heavier with better late summer and fall nectar flows and only slight feeding needed. Most beekeepers have reported good seasonal honey crops as the demand and market prices for local honey remain steady.

MINNESOTA: During the month of October temperatures were generally below normal across the entire State of Minnesota. Precipitation in October, was generally above normal across most of the State with exception of Southwestern Minnesota which experienced slightly below normal precipitation during the month of October. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor, soil moisture conditions are normal over Southern areas of the State. Abnormally dry conditions were noted in the Northwestern part of the State. This is an improvement from the month of September.

Overall, bees seem to be looking healthy at the end of October. With the 2018 honey crop in Minnesota now pulled and extracted, beekeepers are focusing their energy and time towards moving ahead with the annual cycle of bee migration by trucks to Southern States and to California. In the interim period of time before the almond pollination period starting in February in California, some beekeepers however will store their bees in unused potato sheds in Idaho. Even though it is early in the fall of the year, commercial beekeepers want to keep their bee colonies moving forward instead of struggling through the long cold Minnesota winter. Prior to the annual trek south and west, Minnesota beekeepers provided a supplemental feeding of corn syrup, sucrose or a blend to the bees to tie them over until the bees become active again. Another ongoing task was another treatment for varroa mites. When talking to beekeepers about mites, it becomes obvious that there is indeed damage from the varroa mites. Mite loads seem to be running on the high side midway through the fall time of the year. There seems to be very few new options available for control. Varroa mites keep reproducing at

higher levels than previous generations due to their abilities to outdo just about any treatment that is thrown at them. This is very alarming to all beekeepers, because whatever treatment is utilized, the varroa mite's population, continues to be persistent. In the absence of any control for the varroa mites, bee colonies can be overrun very quickly, so timely treatments are imperative to the survival of any honey bee business.

Demand for Minnesota honey continues to exceed the supply. Prices for good locally sourced white domestic wholesale honey averaged around \$2.00 per pound. The two-tier price structure continues to dominate the domestic honey price structure in Minnesota. Tier one seems to be for domestic locally sourced honey and the second tier for lower priced imported honey. Consumers in the United States seem to favor locally sourced honey when compared to imported according to beekeepers.

MISSISSIPPI: All preparations for the cold winter months ahead are checked off and the hives and bees are ready. Treatments needed earlier have been done and the bees have plenty of feed in the hives from a good Goldenrod and Aster flow earlier in the late summer months. Beekeepers report that the bees are in pretty good shape for now. -- Wildflower- light amber \$2.10 per pound

MONTANA: No report issued.

NEW ENGLAND: New England weather for the month of October featured milder than normal temperatures with daytime highs in the 50s and with normal precipitation resulting in average soil moisture levels for the entire region. Due to the warm weather, the bees have been working off the remaining late blooming floral and pollen sources such as blue gentian, buckwheat, mint especially mountain mint, wing stem, teasel, figwort, burdock, purple coneflower, heather, boneset, fireweed, ironweed, star thistle, and particularly aster and golden rod, knotweed and various fall wild flowers. Pollen and nectar sources have diminished with just a few sources remaining, which are hard to identify which ones the bees are using. Honey flow and colony population buildup has finished at the end of the month. Hives that have exhibited large honeybee populations possess young bees which were born after Labor Day and are the ones that ultimately live through the winter because they have not been foraging. Reportedly some honey robbing occurred between hives due to the weakness in population numbers in some hives and depleted nectar and food sources. Entrance reducers purportedly have been very effective in this regard.

In New England, early on in this month, there was later egg laying by all queens with slightly larger egg patterns. Honey stores on brood frames are very small although in many cases large quantities of pollen are found. Limited pollen and nectar mean less brood and poor nutrition. Keepers took advantage of the later fall warmer temperatures by combining weak colonies to form strong ones and re-queen for a strong spring build up. Additionally, keepers see an advantage for a fast spring build up by wintering over with two deep hive bodies.

The vast majorities of beekeepers have finished with their integrated pest management programs and have applied the last of their formic acid and oxalic acid treatments. Reportedly seasoned beekeepers advise that each year a different control (chemical treatment) for trachea-varroa mites should be used. Keepers are also utilizing more natural materials and techniques to treat such as powder sugar and drone cone removal/exchange/freeze methods with screened bottom boards. Additionally, extracted and stored honey supers are being treated with paradichlorobenzene moth flakes to kill the ever-present wax moth.

Hives are being winter prepared by shielding them with wind breaks and plastic sheeting to abate harsh wind and severe cold. Additionally, over wintering procedure entails installing mouse guards, entrance reducers, and insulation boards between inner and outer covers and/or boards under the bottom screens to ensure proper ventilation.

Beekeepers report colonies to be in good to very good condition with mite problems under control. Practically all New England keepers have removed honey supers for extraction. The region has exhibited a mixed bag relative to amounts of honey production reported. Most keepers are now feeding with pollen patties and fondant and have secured their hives for the winter. The region has exhibited honey yields in all shape and sizes, occasionally spotty with underperforming hives mixed with better than expected ones. It is the local environment and the work that the bees do that determines the honey quantity, quality, taste and color. State inspectors report that hives are in good condition. Hives are healthy with low mite levels and have built up well in population. Most have enough honey stores and in New England the recommendation is 60 lbs. of honey. Demand at the farmer's markets, local roadside stands and at fall/winter festivals has been excellent and continues to remain strong. Honey sales remains very good and continues to grow as supplies of new crop, locally produced honey, in many cases, are very short and in some districts is scarce because of the demand. 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.

NEW YORK: The entire month has been cold and wet in the central region of the state, 11 degrees below last year. The continuous rain has soil saturated, making off-road travel to bee yards difficult. Leaves are lagging on trees and have just started to fall, which is unusual as most leaves are generally off by Halloween. Consequently, bees have not had much flight time, which could restrict mite movement from collapsing hives to healthier ones. These have been more small hive beetles present than in previous years. Most hives have good numbers, sufficient honey for the start of winter, and not much visible deformed wing pupae or young bees dead on the fanning boards of closed-up hives. Extender patties are prudent since bees had trouble collecting sufficient pollen during the damp fall. Some of the larger beekeepers with more remote yards do not yet have everything pulled due to the rain and mud which made access very difficult. This year's winter reports suggest a potential for high moisture levels into winter for our area with temperatures below normal. Due to the damp weather, bees favored the false Bamboo or Fallopija Japonica, which yielded good quantities of the dark honey. Honey sales have taken off in the cool weather and because of the limited production (goldenrod flow was down sharply in the central region), larger beekeepers will be looking for honey to fill out their market needs. It should have an effect on bumping up wholesale prices for those who have honey to sell. Honey prices have remained stable and potentially at a point ready to raise slightly, due to the lower production and higher costs of containers. Currently, prices range from \$7.00-9.00 per pound. Surprisingly, though production was down, several beekeepers have reported a higher proportion of wax. Perhaps since the Goldenrod did not do well, the wax is a bit lighter and bright yellow, whereas normally the pollen makes the fall wax a bit on the orange side.

NORTH CAROLINA: Temperatures in North Carolina were slightly above normal for October with a statewide average temperature of 61.7°F, however, some areas did experience their first frost of the season. Precipitation was also slightly above normal as another tropical system passed through the State. Overall statewide soil moisture levels rated 0 percent very short, 3 percent short, 80 percent adequate, and 17 percent surplus the week ending October 27. No drought advisories are currently issued by the North Carolina Drought Management Advisory Council.

Colony conditions were moderate at best. From the Mountains to the Coastal Plains apiary inspectors reported queens that have already begun to reduce egg laying activity, leaving less brood than normal for this time of year, which causes concern for adult populations come winter; increased

Varroa mite pressure was reported in apiaries that did not adequately manage for the pest, as well as, those that did...which is also causing concern; and low food stores. Inclement weather, from precipitation to temperatures, negatively affected foraging; leaving low food stores and little to no fall honey production. 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, especially as consumers demand more "local" products. Supply is light and many beekeepers have already sold out of what they had available. 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 also steady at: \$8.00 per 8 ounce jar and \$14.00 per 22 ounce jar.

NORTH & SOUTH DAKOTA: Harvest done or nearly so for most commodities. Beekeepers have been making preparations for the oncoming winter season. Hives have been moved to their overwinter homes. While pastures could use some more water, some areas got rain later in the month helping soil moisture content. Some preparations were made for moving bees to their fall and winter homes.

OHIO: No report issued.

OKLAHOMA: Weather in the month of October saw above average rainfall. Bees are now located in home yards in south central Oklahoma. Bees will be staying in all current locations. Prices for Honey remains strong at approximately \$7 - \$8 for local honey. Supply of Honey is ample after a strong fall flow. Demand for Honey remains strong for local flavors. Beekeepers report they have finished feeding small area colonies mid-October and that treating for mites has been completed. Fall Losses stand at about 3%. Current conditions reported to be wet and cool. Colonies seem strong.

OREGON: No report issued.

SOUTH CAROLINA: No report issued.

TENNESSEE: No report issued.

TEXAS: Beekeepers report colonies are well. Some strong colonies had a honey super on them left over from the summer; the bees had it filled with capped honey. Since some beekeepers were not harvesting again this year, the next best option reported was to remove the queen excluder and let the bees keep the honey for the winter.

Other colonies are not as strong, but they have built up moderately well and they have filled their top medium super with capped honey. The recent weeks of wet weather may have given the bees a good fall nectar flow.

Some beekeepers prefer not go through the hives in detail at this time of year as they try to avoid the risk of accidentally losing a queen (and therefore losing the colony, since she can't be replaced easily). Colonies over all were well stocked with bees, and relatively calm - which is a pretty good indication that all is well.

WASHINGTON: October started off with rain and some cold temperatures especially in Northeast. As the month progressed, warmer temperatures prevailed in Central Washington. Harvest finished for most commodities, with apples continuing. Beekeepers were actively preparing for winter. Hives have been prepared for overwintering both locally and in over winter locations.

WISCONSIN: The weather has been fairly good for the month of October. Beekeepers continue to test and treat for mites and those that are present are being treated. Beekeepers report that the remains of foliage is next to none. However, for some beekeepers there has been some supplemental feeding. Most beekeepers report that their bees are in fair to good condition. 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		SEPTEMBER 2018	
	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars	Quantity Kilograms	Value Dollars
COMB & NATURAL HONEY PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -				
Austria	3,213	7,800	0	0
Bahamas, The	13,864	38,661	0	0
Bahrain	49,675	120,578	41,468	100,656
Barbados	19,824	118,495	1,306	7,825
Bermuda	16,064	55,100	1,960	8,777
British Indian Ocean Territory	378	3,767	0	0
Cambodia	800	4,879	0	0
Cayman Islands	2,524	12,767	0	0
China	74,911	183,845	44,375	107,712
Costa Rica	2,308	7,932	1,655	4,017

France(*)	54,612	104,000	0	0
Guyana	2,068	18,452	0	0
Hong Kong	13,998	41,099	5,811	15,806
India	39,400	63,984	39,400	63,984
Japan	280,254	986,888	145,074	580,744
Korea, South	407,997	1,867,984	122,184	571,352
Kuwait	76,895	710,760	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	441	2,876	0	0
Malaysia	231	4,589	0	0
Mexico	23,555	79,487	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	12,060	71,480	1,769	13,702
Oman	41,306	100,263	0	0
Other Pacific Islands, NEC(*)	1,698	8,632	1,698	8,632
Panama	48,143	265,104	11,575	45,872
Philippines	419,909	1,028,613	60,407	148,281
Qatar	340	2,691	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,279	9,737	0	0
Singapore	10,909	55,836	0	0
Taiwan	4,543	11,027	0	0
Thailand	1,620	12,435	0	0
United Arab Emirates	77,695	200,947	327	2,601
United Kingdom	1,720	4,176	1,720	4,176
Vietnam	387,795	974,756	28,721	69,716
Yemen(*)	35,339	56,576	0	0

NATURAL HONEY, NOT ELSEWHERE INDICATED OR SPECIFIED - - -

Australia(*)	89,617	360,700	40,918	154,489
Bahamas, The	57,196	193,088	531	3,363
Bahrain	996	9,313	0	0
Barbados	5,934	25,211	476	3,850
Belgium-Luxembourg(*)	8,541	20,731	0	0
Bermuda	11,410	49,942	825	6,602
Cambodia	7,470	26,313	0	0
Canada	555,509	2,030,518	28,038	111,792
Cayman Islands	1,000	6,642	0	0
China	10,021	54,402	272	4,400
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
Haiti	665	3,827	665	3,827
Hong Kong	19,794	116,000	0	0
India	19,082	35,703	0	0
Japan	41,036	257,149	0	0
Korea, South	382	5,964	0	0
Kuwait	262	2,870	0	0
Leeward-Windward Islands(*)	2,186	7,992	0	0
Mexico	11,925	35,597	0	0
Netherlands Antilles(*)	12,014	49,845	680	3,000
Other Pacific Islands, NEC(*)	850	4,316	0	0
Panama	699	7,001	0	0
Philippines	145,270	419,907	65,453	177,701
Poland	3,374	23,552	0	0
Singapore	2,351	17,796	0	0
Taiwan	1,264	7,850	0	0
Thailand	644	4,039	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	17,588	53,796	0	0
United Arab Emirates	17,758	45,187	0	0
United Kingdom	1,724	4,185	1,724	4,185
Vietnam	123,538	234,944	0	0
Yemen(*)	16,480	40,000	0	0

GRAND TOTAL

3,324,894 11,426,662 649,032 2,227,062

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

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

WHITE HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE - - -

Argentina	7,959,165	20,248,282	20,854,639	548,687	1,365,694	1,421,101
Brazil	219,505	943,518	963,329	0	0	0
Canada	10,678,288	32,634,461	32,969,892	734,813	2,254,725	2,274,955
China	392,348	536,130	573,910	0	0	0
Egypt	3,586	19,171	19,961	420	2,450	2,523
Ethiopia(*)	1,000	4,000	8,283	1,000	4,000	8,283
France(*)	881	9,972	11,024	0	0	0
Hungary	960	5,242	5,936	0	0	0
India	3,935,676	7,282,063	7,578,829	37,200	66,464	70,391
Israel(*)	2,887	16,914	17,015	0	0	0
Italy(*)	14,899	104,424	114,309	84	2,799	3,132
Kyrgyzstan	380	2,200	3,078	0	0	0
Mexico	1,352,574	5,583,333	5,618,269	53,897	214,988	215,694
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
Spain	9,234	35,219	37,219	0	0	0
Taiwan	137,747	267,951	281,425	0	0	0
United Kingdom	19,815	69,219	71,596	703	3,820	3,934
Vietnam	37,200	61,970	64,170	37,200	61,970	64,170

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

Argentina	12,174,571	30,183,059	31,102,297	1,072,435	2,499,001	2,596,173
Australia(*)	189,916	462,000	483,000	28,680	101,700	107,700
Brazil	301,928	1,021,159	1,043,860	0	0	0
Canada	434,144	1,231,055	1,260,338	51,147	171,409	172,457
China	160,828	266,370	282,629	0	0	0
Egypt	1,520	7,735	7,772	0	0	0
France(*)	1,017	19,905	20,263	0	0	0
Greece	38,724	97,862	103,762	10,896	29,020	31,320
India	11,971,329	20,905,187	22,051,715	930,478	1,613,926	1,694,648
Italy(*)	2,383	17,698	19,188	0	0	0
Mexico	736,571	2,908,224	2,943,879	56,399	198,085	199,602
Poland	56,880	130,824	139,824	0	0	0
Spain	47,908	86,235	91,935	29,960	53,928	58,428
Taiwan	817,092	1,298,116	1,305,316	44,447	80,005	80,105
Thailand	448,500	925,650	985,009	185,600	417,600	447,600
Turkey	1,023,000	2,075,760	2,331,960	0	0	0
Ukraine	3,361,385	6,849,667	7,248,093	645,003	1,160,934	1,235,994
Vietnam	1,161,034	1,970,668	2,032,923	163,041	293,475	293,975

LIGHT AMBER HONEY – NOT PACKAGED FOR RETAIL SALE –

Argentina	2,259,688	4,988,096	5,195,425	479,251	935,197	958,455
Armenia	2,295	16,475	18,563	0	0	0
Australia(*)	11,951	159,196	168,069	3,138	49,458	49,961

Austria	81,023	645,276	682,962	5,544	52,261	55,534
Brazil	1,003,058	3,514,094	3,621,821	172,190	528,949	551,699
Burma	250,500	400,226	430,293	0	0	0
Canada	37,752	133,345	134,146	18,266	66,444	66,544
China	790,820	803,599	865,627	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	129,394	384,590	404,536	11,461	36,000	38,491
Egypt	2,771	6,880	7,720	0	0	0
Germany(*)	550,981	2,604,145	2,703,438	83,844	388,881	405,437
Greece	58,888	137,033	144,938	40,738	82,629	87,834
Hong Kong	7,524	55,850	56,430	0	0	0
India	17,428,434	30,136,721	31,698,497	1,720,500	2,894,780	3,044,680
Israel(*)	2,112	16,136	16,569	476	5,373	5,485
Italy(*)	10,736	171,070	175,208	230	4,900	5,050
Laos	39,000	64,350	68,790	0	0	0
Lithuania	578	4,174	5,674	578	4,174	5,674
Mexico	281,234	1,030,098	1,059,660	56,593	203,734	212,252
Moldova	390	2,310	2,311	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	22,901	1,189,576	1,194,842	0	0	0
Pakistan	1,980	6,850	7,150	0	0	0
Poland	1,873	9,255	10,837	0	0	0
Serbia	1,056	6,134	6,712	0	0	0
Spain	50,308	298,493	308,659	2,295	24,506	24,989
Switzerland(*)	460	6,128	6,365	0	0	0
Thailand	3,339,897	6,632,485	7,017,599	234,320	404,492	434,592
Turkey	606,077	1,229,519	1,310,991	55,800	92,070	94,070
Ukraine	132,163	266,250	280,550	0	0	0
Uruguay	243,601	512,890	536,711	112,851	189,949	201,714
Vietnam	16,608,298	24,421,003	26,188,223	3,013,819	4,201,724	4,568,836

NOT OTHERWISE SPECIFIED OR INDICATED ---

Albania	239	2,012	2,163	0	0	0
Argentina	216,270	498,256	519,907	26,498	62,993	65,093
Armenia	580	3,373	3,873	0	0	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	512	6,700	7,370	0	0	0
Brazil	37,636	131,821	138,571	18,760	59,094	64,094
Bulgaria	1,360	8,611	9,160	0	0	0
Canada	61,993	190,326	191,325	19,979	56,543	56,743
China	4,713	17,908	20,587	0	0	0
Colombia	2,757	24,536	25,741	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	69,332	156,375	165,808	7,682	15,300	16,551
Egypt	6,543	31,907	33,852	0	0	0
El Salvador	2,860	2,654	4,534	0	0	0
France(*)	11,811	139,459	147,067	200	2,711	2,954
Greece	56,072	356,155	373,428	7,355	50,434	53,626
Guatemala	816	3,700	3,963	0	0	0
Hungary	900	4,961	5,426	0	0	0
India	16,344	36,000	37,500	0	0	0
Israel(*)	1,534	8,736	8,737	0	0	0
Italy(*)	17,012	193,333	196,947	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,795	54,124	56,035	0	0	0
Lithuania	1,976	9,096	10,859	0	0	0
Mexico	104,106	387,061	392,062	1,670	6,751	6,904
Moldova	1,565	5,222	6,100	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	588,282	10,756,025	11,135,162	60,578	1,841,894	1,856,302
Poland	15,882	104,201	113,417	1,697	5,832	6,389
Russia	17,477	70,604	76,242	0	0	0
Serbia	13,912	129,219	140,609	1,752	10,843	11,473

Sierra Leone	165,151	400,506	445,506	0	0	0
Singapore	90	2,700	2,790	0	0	0
Spain	4,499	40,292	43,357	0	0	0
Taiwan	6,914	70,992	72,322	0	0	0
Turkey	21,063	67,892	67,896	343	10,005	10,006
Ukraine	36,625	86,331	95,536	0	0	0
United Kingdom	14,345	392,961	404,718	880	17,928	18,376
Vietnam	6,351,305	8,803,762	9,954,382	868,715	1,234,447	1,455,547
Yemen(*)	2,945	53,055	57,640	0	0	0

COMB AND RETAIL HONEY –

Argentina	3,498	29,702	33,550	0	0	0
Armenia	12,119	54,457	58,237	0	0	0
Australia(*)	94,295	995,636	1,066,850	20,885	230,673	250,805
Austria	5,849	54,607	58,142	336	3,910	4,108
Bangladesh	9,913	28,027	30,335	0	0	0
Belarus	62,724	200,994	218,291	0	0	0
Bolivia	2,366	54,678	60,711	0	0	0
Brazil	7,750	66,799	66,985	0	0	0
Bulgaria	105,651	430,026	470,868	0	0	0
Canada	117,593	637,662	641,049	388	4,065	4,096
Chile	4,584	55,787	60,287	0	0	0
Cyprus	672	6,672	7,871	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	31,184	98,024	101,277	8,235	22,500	23,100
Ecuador	204	2,278	2,392	0	0	0
Egypt	4,552	19,832	20,934	500	2,100	2,183
El Salvador	965	4,106	5,282	0	0	0
France(*)	335,011	2,501,624	2,573,727	7,101	83,055	86,132
Germany(*)	114,393	761,464	796,572	35,069	206,323	219,423
Greece	43,541	581,881	600,410	0	0	0
Guatemala	816	3,700	4,048	0	0	0
Hungary	105,063	994,158	1,025,188	10,960	118,469	122,469
India	540,934	1,567,761	1,650,738	1,470	4,444	4,537
Italy(*)	23,543	320,408	331,145	797	11,043	11,385
Kazakhstan	110	4,505	4,955	0	0	0
Korea, South	695	16,046	16,403	575	13,100	13,290
Lithuania	2,936	13,960	15,356	0	0	0
Malaysia	725	8,700	17,175	0	0	0
Mexico	58,797	249,493	253,013	11,916	53,357	53,660
Moldova	6,723	24,391	26,765	690	4,118	4,530
Netherlands	122	2,034	2,063	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	565,305	12,574,821	12,976,293	34,519	535,619	569,489
Peru	584	2,760	3,165	0	0	0
Poland	39,873	158,252	172,077	1,370	7,219	7,744
Portugal	27,853	182,105	193,743	6,546	40,120	42,313
Romania	2,976	15,114	16,095	0	0	0
Russia	50,180	153,238	167,603	1,647	5,255	5,781
Saudi Arabia	9,722	72,920	106,576	0	0	0
Serbia	2,590	15,238	16,991	0	0	0
Spain	493,243	3,440,087	3,538,476	2,913	20,680	21,020
Switzerland(*)	1,936	33,203	34,966	0	0	0
Taiwan	70,965	166,548	172,721	1,638	16,191	16,764
Thailand	1,056	5,346	5,573	0	0	0
Turkey	473,269	2,793,966	2,893,000	16,010	124,607	127,267
Ukraine	56,730	168,686	183,884	12,254	44,329	47,829
United Arab Emirates	970	2,912	3,366	0	0	0
United Kingdom	2,959	37,561	39,229	245	7,981	8,268
Uzbekistan, Republic of	16,989	59,464	65,410	0	0	0
Yemen(*)	4,824	37,835	39,120	0	0	0

FLAVORED HONEY –

Australia(*)	3,498	70,328	74,215	0	0	0
Bulgaria	9,969	34,973	36,043	0	0	0
Canada	78,478	240,035	241,303	1,078	9,900	10,016
China	14,570	108,411	114,492	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	5,682	18,259	20,797	0	0	0
Greece	533	9,005	9,371	0	0	0
India	20,840	91,841	93,256	900	4,530	4,631
Ireland	1,024	11,985	13,299	337	3,439	3,689
Italy(*)	1,149	20,273	21,923	0	0	0
Japan	150	2,302	2,408	150	2,302	2,408
Jordan	215	9,805	10,135	0	0	0
Korea, South	135,980	622,075	643,717	6,216	37,682	39,902
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	39,678	65,502	69,540	0	0	0
Thailand	30,706	132,463	134,729	13,774	59,701	60,757
Turkey	8,640	14,850	18,800	0	0	0

ORGANIC HONEY –

Argentina	161,985	550,447	566,804	38,493	82,990	86,928
Australia(*)	67,640	435,702	461,494	2,496	17,381	19,745
Brazil	16,079,394	56,224,461	58,214,892	2,444,007	7,365,715	7,597,546
Bulgaria	15,904	108,614	111,098	0	0	0
Canada	169,099	890,371	897,580	26,950	192,104	193,757
Denmark(*)	898	10,660	11,171	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	3,402	11,484	12,584	0	0	0
Greece	7,919	51,133	54,639	228	3,520	4,059
India	251,172	648,239	666,389	0	0	0
Israel(*)	240	4,171	4,544	0	0	0
Italy(*)	11,134	140,780	142,338	172	2,302	2,303
Mexico	283,142	1,276,722	1,298,396	0	0	0
New Zealand(*)	47,301	579,686	610,379	0	0	0
Poland	1,577	9,543	9,861	0	0	0
Romania	3,025	18,064	20,954	0	0	0
Sierra Leone	74,443	213,354	233,354	74,443	213,354	233,354
Thailand	132,300	450,387	483,368	0	0	0
United Kingdom	565	6,985	7,300	0	0	0
Uruguay	295,659	968,880	999,563	0	0	0
Zambia	23,932	94,570	95,621	0	0	0

GRAND TOTAL

131,030,558 335,322,080 349,287,943 14,445,401 33,690,367 35,322,828

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**